



Our objective is to conduct high level
research which advances
understanding of the complex
economic, social and political
processes of change in countries in
the poorer parts of the world and to
educate students to understand these
processes in a multi-disciplinary
perspective

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front cover image:

A demographic map by illiterate scheduled caste women,
Chhattisgarh, India. Barbara Harriss-White

back cover images, clockwise from top:

QEH, 1950s. Oxfordshire County Council Photographic Archive

QEH, 1950s. Oxfordshire County Council Photographic Archive

Mansfield Road building 2005. Rachel Wiggins

QEH in 1990

Refugee Studies Centre
2002-2006



THE QUEEN'S
ANNIVERSARY PRIZES
2002

Director's report

At fifty, Queen Elizabeth House (QEH) is both one of the oldest and one of the youngest departments of development studies in the UK. The paradox is a product of its role within Oxford University. Established in 1955, when the Commonwealth was facing powerful movements for independence in its remaining colonies, over the following decades QEH was Oxford's chief institutional means of outreach in the developing world. It was one of the pioneering development institutes in Britain, hosting visiting academics, creating programmes for civil servants, diplomats and journalists, and for research activists in the new field of refugee studies; developing postgraduate degrees in the economics of agriculture and of development; and championing policy-oriented research in human development, food and forced migration. In 1987, by which time intellectual projects in development had emerged throughout many other parts of the university, QEH became a Department.

Since 1994, under the visionary leadership of Frances Stewart, the 'new QEH' has established itself internationally as a leading university department where development is taught, researched and practised in a plurality of ways. In QEH, the dominant neo-liberal development model is tested and challenged and the potentials and problems of inter- and multi-disciplinary approaches are explored and constructively debated. While much of QEH's work is rooted in field research into local conditions in Africa, Latin America and Asia, we insist that development has now to be understood globally, internationally and comparatively. We examine development problems with the help of tools from anthropology, economics, gender studies, geography, history, international relations, law, politics and sociology.

In the decade since our landmark 40th anniversary conference on 'The Third World after the Cold War', a growing international community of permanent academics, contract researchers, outreach and support staff has created and consolidated four postgraduate degrees, and is planning a fifth. Our international student body has expanded tenfold, to over 200. As QEH has transformed itself, a close relationship had been forged at its heart between teaching and research.

Our current ESRC-recognised postgraduate degrees include masters degrees in economics for development and in forced migration; an MPhil in development studies; and the doctoral programme in development studies (pp 22–24). Oxford University reviews and external examiners' reports have testified to their excellence, and see our students' testimonials too on http://www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/courses/development_studies05.pdf

QEH is first and foremost a group of self-motivated scholars and the rest of this report is largely devoted to their research. We operate with three models of research and its funding: doctoral and postdoctoral research; individual projects, usually in collaboration with colleagues in developing countries; and long-term research centres. They are strongly interrelated and this report shows in some detail how active we are on all fronts. In the current academic year 2004–5, QEH has 67 doctoral students, involved with their supervisors in research throughout the developing world, on issues ranging from the empowerment of refugee women, ethnic conflicts, through food security and land reform, to the political economy of dollarisation and Russian financial crises.

Our research-based outreach activity is also extensive and diverse. We are helping to develop curricula, libraries, archives and research capacity in Nigeria, Morocco, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, India and Bangladesh. We serve as consultants and advisers to bilateral, multilateral and independent aid and development agencies (including the British Department for International Development and Home Office, the EU, the UN – including all its economic agencies), as well as the Regional Development Banks, the World Bank and the IMF. Most QEH scholars conduct collaborative policy-oriented research with universities and research institutes elsewhere – eg in Cameroon, China, India, Tanzania, and Malawi, and with the World Institute for Development Economics Research, the African Economic Research Consortium, with Yale and Columbia and Brown amongst universities in the USA and more in Europe and Scandinavia – and last but not least with Oxford's own Centres for Global Economic Governance, Migration Policy and Society, the Study of African

Frances Stewart named as one of 50 technology leaders for 2003 by Scientific American for 'promoting antipoverty campaigns to help quell armed conflicts in developing countries'

Economies, Water Research, and Environmental Change. Members of QEH serve on the advisory boards of numerous other international development institutes, and make active contributions to a wide range of world-ranked journals, from the *Economic Journal* and *World Development* to the *Socialist Register*. We also have links with social movements and trades unions in developing countries; with development NGOs, eg Oxfam and ActionAid; humanitarian NGOs such as Save the Children and the Refugee Council; environmental NGOs such

as Jatun Sacha in Ecuador; and research NGOs, eg CODESRIA, Solidaritas Perempuan and Shirkat Gah.

In all this work, the core staff of 15 are boosted by senior researchers and research assistants supported by outside funding, who more than double our academic strength. With Visiting Fellows, Affiliates and Associates that number in turn is more than trebled. We meet once a term for the Guest Night Dinner and debates, which have recently been led by speakers such as Professor Avi Shlaim from St Antony's with Abbas Shiblak, senior research officer at the Arab League, and the environmental journalist and activist George Monbiot.

Each year, QEH hosts several public lectures (p 26). The highlight of 2004 was the Olof Palme Memorial Lecture 'Doctrines and Visions: Who is to rule the world?' given to a packed Sheldonian Theatre audience by Professor Noam Chomsky from MIT. In 2005 Professor Peter Evans from UC Berkeley joined QEH for a year as the Eastman Fellow and lectured on the politics of capabilities and counter-hegemonic globalisation. We are delighted that Brazil's former President Professor Fernando Henrique Cardoso has agreed to give the Olof Palme lecture in early 2006.

Apart from teaching, research and outreach, QEH has consolidated itself in other ways. Over the last decade nine new permanent staff appointments have been made, three book series and three in-house journals have been developed, and Forced Migration Online, a

renowned digitised library and portal, has been created. QEH also hosts a number of regular seminars (p 26). It runs regular annual short courses in human development with the UNDP. The Refugee Studies Centre runs an annual three-week international summer school in forced migration, and three workshops each year, one of which is always in refugee law. For its role in pioneering the study of refugees the RSC, directed by Stephen Castles, was awarded the Queen's Anniversary Prize for Higher and Further Education in 2002.

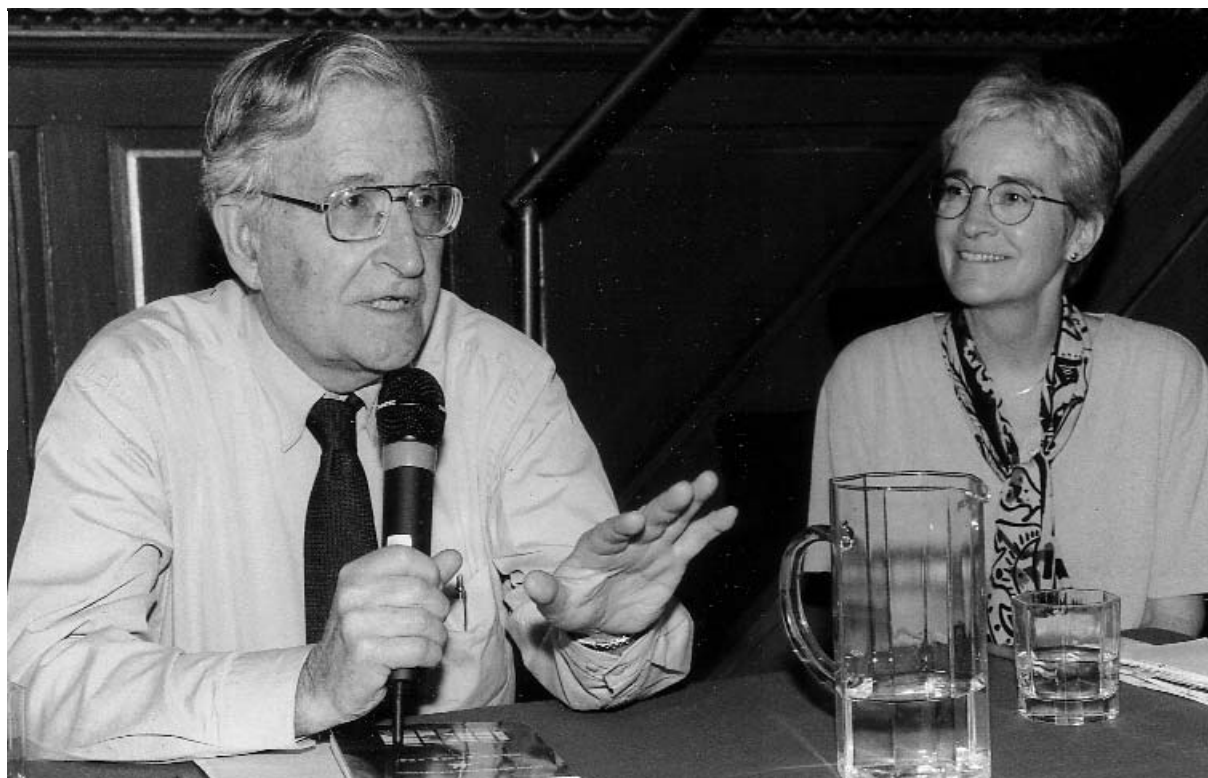
As well as reporting on the intensive institution-building of the last decade, this Director's Report must record much that is new, in a university and a British higher education sector that are both facing huge challenges. These changes have profound impacts on the context in which we work.

New status for our core discipline

The selective allocation of public funds to universities is based on non-negotiable periodic evaluations of research excellence. In June 2004, the Higher Education Funding Council for England responded to vigorous global lobbying by recognising development studies for the first time as a discipline or 'unit of assessment'. It has fallen to me to chair the national sub-panel which has created the procedures so that development studies may be evaluated – along with 66 other 'units of assessment' – in the British Research Assessment Exercise in 2008. Within the new parameters, our sub-panel intends to conduct as transparent an exercise as possible.

New status for QEH

Inside Oxford's Social Sciences Division, the experimental integration between Area and Development Studies became administratively cumbersome. Following a University Review, the conjoined twins were successfully separated in October 2004. QEH has since consolidated its own governance arrangements and has become the Department of International Development. After a lively debate, we decided also to retain our original name – Queen Elizabeth House – while Area Studies has become the School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies (SIAS).



Noam Chomsky with QEH Director Barbara Harriss-White

QEH greatly values its close, active and productive relationship with SIAS. However, development studies in Oxford would not have its present vitality and creativity were it not for a network of academics outside QEH but inside Oxford who are closely associated with us as Senior Research Associates (p 31) and Research Associates. Exchanges across departmental and divisional boundaries involving teaching, research and assessment are defying the pressures of three new mechanisms of divisionalisation, departmentalisation and financial devolution which have rationalised and decentralised resources inside Oxford University.

New site

In October 2005, the lease for the St John's College site on which we have prospered for 50 years – and far outgrown – expires, and we move to a site in Mansfield Road, close to the new Social Sciences Building in Manor Road, where we will also use

teaching facilities. During the period of refurbishment, QEH will operate from two other sites in addition to these. The Refugee Studies Centre will move temporarily to Worcester Street in central Oxford, and International Gender Studies and the Young Lives Project to 42 St Giles. In the move, not only will we lose our beautiful garden but we will also lose our common room and therefore the links of membership of common room. The move has required exhaustive preparations which have been led by Rosemary Thorp and Julia Knight.

New library

The university's academic strategy now involves the consolidation of departmental libraries. In August 2005, we bid farewell to QEH's excellent library which has served us so well under Sheila Allcock and her successor Sue Pemberton and their staff. It is to be merged with the newly-established Social Sciences Library managed by Margaret Robb on the new Social

Dawn Chatty wins Leverhulme Major Research Fellowship

Sciences site in Manor Road near QEH. For the time being the library of the Refugee Studies Centre will move with RSC to the Worcester Street site.

New centres

The DFID-funded Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity (CRISE) under Frances Stewart has recruited four research officers, established a research network in Peru, Nigeria and Indonesia, and initiated collaborative research. As we go to press, we have news that QEH is to be the HQ under Jo Boyden of the DFID-funded Young

Lives Project, which is pioneering long-term research into the condition of children in developing countries. This research will create obvious synergy with our work in human development, conflict, refugees and long-term rural transformation. The new International Migration Institute to be housed in the RSC as part of the James Martin 21st Century School will also add to these synergies.

New staff

New appointments are being made as QEH expands and as the generation which created development studies retires. To development economics, we welcome Professor Stefan Dercon and Professor Adrian Wood. Dr Adeel Malik comes to a teaching post in the Economics of Islamic Societies funded by, and based in, the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies. Since the last report, Dr Maria-Teresa Gil-Bazo has taken up a short-term post in International Refugee and Human Rights Law and Dr Jason Hart is replacing Dr Dawn Chatty for the duration of her prestigious Leverhulme Major Research Fellowship. Last but not least we have welcomed Dr Rodney Hall to the academic directorship of the Foreign Service Programme and former Ambassador Alan Hunt to its diplomatic directorship.

New member of the advisory council

QEH's advisory council has been replenished with the appointment of Dr Lieve Fransen, the Head of the

Human and Social Development Unit in the EU Commission's Directorate General for Development, who visited QEH in February 2005.

New course

In 2003 the university approved a fourth taught degree course for QEH – a multidisciplinary master's degree in global governance and diplomacy, building on QEH's celebrated Foreign Service Programme – completing the transformation of our teaching programme, with a planned starting date in the academic year 2006–7.

New resources

Apart from the significant resources needed for refurbishment and research space (in which the support of the central University has been much appreciated) – and the outside resources raised for research – QEH is actively raising funds to support graduate students, especially those from developing countries, while the new Frances Stewart Bursary is intended for students from British minorities. RSC has succeeded in matching a generous grant from the Mellon Foundation to endow a post in Refugee Law.

New research and research links

In July 2005 we will take stock of our research in our 50th Anniversary Conference: 'New Development Threats and Promises'. The conference themes, listed below, testify to the range and vitality of our academic work:

- Ecological threats and new promises of sustainability
- Ethnicity, inequality, conflict and its resolution
- The experience and management of displacement
- Forced migration, global economy and governance
- Globalisation, technology, trade and industrial policy
- Institutional and normative responses to displacement
- Living development, engendering development; grounding gender and development studies – households, organisation and action
- New perspectives on markets, commodification and capitalism
- Norms, ideologies and identities

- Poverties, deprivation, human development and their dynamics
- Scaling up aid.

People

Over this transformative period there have been losses. Helen Callaway died suddenly in 2003. She was one of the founding members of International Gender Studies, and was still contributing actively to its work. Megan Vaughan moved from QEH in 2003 to take up the Smuts Chair in Commonwealth History at Cambridge. Gavin Williams has been forced by pressure of work to give up his much-valued teaching. Rodrigo Cubero-Brealey is returning to Costa Rica after three years of joint work with the Latin American Studies Centre. They have all been important to our intellectual project and are sorely missed. Two directors have retired since the previous Report – Frances Stewart after more than a decade at the helm, and Rosemary Thorp, who served in total for two years. They are an extremely hard act to follow, but happily for us all they continue to work in QEH. Frances Stewart's CRISE goes from strength to strength, while my immediate predecessor, Rosemary Thorp, has a research role in CRISE, directs Oxford's Latin American Studies Centre and chairs the Board of Trustees of Oxfam, as well as QEH's Move Committee.

It would have been impossible to navigate the many transformations of the last decade, or to face those of the coming few years, without the energy, enthusiasm and dedication of an outstanding set of colleagues and support staff, students, collaborators and advisers – with their visions of, and commitment to, the research, teaching and practice which might change our dangerous world for the better.

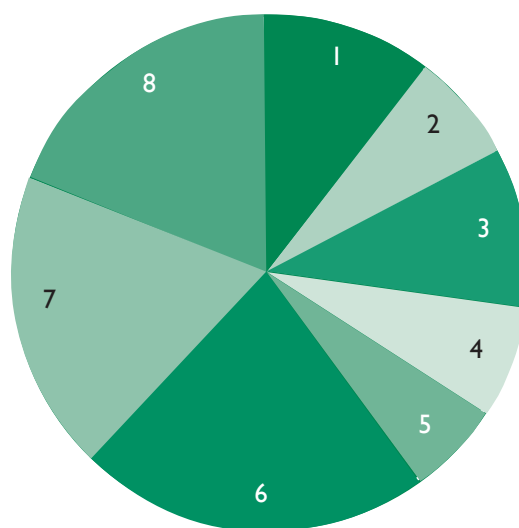
Going to press, we have been deeply saddened by the death of our colleague Sanjaya Lall. A respected authority in industrialisation, technological learning and trade – and Editor of ODS – Prof Lall leaves an important and active intellectual legacy in development economics and is a great loss to QEH.

Barbara Harriss-White

June 2005

QEH students 2005–6

Regions of origin



1 Africa & Middle East	11%
2 Caribbean, Central and South America	7%
3 East & Southeast Asia	9%
4 South & Central Asia	7%
5 Oceania	6%
6 North America	22%
7 Europe (excluding the UK)	19%
8 UK	19%

Gender

Female	59%
Male	41%

The University of Oxford's Department of International Development – Queen Elizabeth House

Academic Divisions

Maths & Physical Sciences

Humanities

Social Sciences

Life & Environmental Sciences

Medical Sciences

Academic Services

Courses

- DPhil in Development Studies
- MPhil in Development Studies
- MSc in Economics for Development
- MSc in Forced Migration
- Certificate/Diploma in Diplomatic Studies
- Short courses

Development Studies
Department of International Development
(Queen Elizabeth House)
 ----- teaching links

Research areas, Programmes and Centres

- International and national economic development
- States, markets and politics
- Resources, environment and development
- Poverty, human development and gender
- Forced migration, conflict and development

Foreign Service Programme

South Asia Programme

Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security & Ethnicity

Finance & Trade Policy Research Centre

International Gender Studies Centre

Refugee Studies Centre

Refugee Studies Centre Library

Social Sciences Division Library

QEH's research strategy

The process of development can be understood in several distinctive ways. One is as a project of managed change that emerged from decolonisation and the Cold War and is now dominated by aid agencies, institutions of global economic governance, banks and national states. Another involves economic, political, social, and cultural transformations spanning the colonial and post-colonial periods. A third focuses on the fact that global capitalist development is now facing physical limits, as a result of which the material parameters within which it takes place are being changed in ways which are especially dangerous to people at the economic and geographical margins.

QEH's research strategy stems from the view that all these approaches – and their inter-relationships – require continual critical scrutiny. Of prime importance is the preservation of research conditions which support the intellectual freedom needed to do this, and which encourage a plurality of approaches. QEH scholars are committed independent researchers whose interests and approaches evolve over time.

QEH is also a teaching department. Its research is closely informed by the interests of future generations of scholars and practitioners of development. We try to integrate the work of senior and junior researchers, including students.

Development studies is an issue-driven and activist project. We therefore encourage the purposeful engagement of research with those responsible for and affected by its consequences – 'users', 'stakeholders' and those without a stake. We attempt to make sense of the uncomfortable knowledge that many of these interests compete against one another.

The normative project of managed change has involved continual searches for alternatives. Criteria of relevance are politicised. They change; and reasons for those changes must be understood. QEH's research strategy aspires to understand the politics of development policy and to construct reasoned proposals for alternatives.

Though the study of development was dominated by economics at the start of the interventionist project, the various ways of understanding development



Barbara Harriss-White

In a Panchayat room, Premnagar, India

implicate complex processes which are inadequately addressed within single cognate disciplines. QEH's strategy therefore requires the application of insights from many disciplines. Within QEH we have disciplinary strength in anthropology, economics, gender studies, history, international relations, law, politics and sociology, as well as in the now officially recognised discipline of development studies itself. For the vitality of both disciplinary and multi-disciplinary work, teamwork within QEH and/or networks outside it are essential. They take a range of forms and in the next few years they will cover the following substantive fields (with QEH staff in brackets):

- Agrarian change (Dercon, Alexander, Chatty, Harriss-White, Mustapha)
- Children and youth (Boyden, Hart)

Barbara Harrell-Bond, RSC founding Director, awarded OBE in recognition of her services to refugee and forced migration studies

- Development, conflict, ethnicity and human security (Stewart, Alexander, Brown, Caumartin, Castles, Gibney, Guichaoua, Lloyd, Mancini, Mustapha, Rodgers, Thorp)
- Environment (Rival, Chatty, Clark)
- Forced migration and complex humanitarian emergencies (Castles, Boyden, Chatty, Gibney, Gil-Bazo, Hart, Hedman, Loughna, Rodgers)

- Gender (Jaschok, Chatty, Harriss-White, Hart, Lloyd, Rival)
- Human development (Dercon, Bandyopadhyay, Harriss-White, Malik, Stewart)
- International and macro-economic development – including aid, trade/export competitiveness, finance, investment and tax (FitzGerald, Adam, Bandyopadhyay, Cubero-Brealey, Lall, Malik, Toye)
- Norms, ideologies, and identities – including rights and civil society (Gooptu, Alexander, Brown, Gibney, Gil-Bazo, Hall, Hedman, Jaschok, Lloyd, Mustapha, Thorp)
- Political economy of markets and states (Harriss-White, Adam, Alexander, Clark, Gooptu, Hall, Hedman, Mustapha, Toye, Thorp)

Advance in development studies requires the critical interrogation of theory and practice. So QEH has arenas for criticism and debate – not only in postgraduate teaching and research supervision, but also in a range of seminars. It supports attempts to transcend disciplinary boundaries. It is committed to all forms of inter- and cross-disciplinarity which withstand scrutiny – including those outside the social sciences and humanities, from which development studies originated. It supports first-hand field experience, comparative research at different scales, novel methodologies and innovation in analytical techniques as ways to achieve new insights.

An important dimension of our applied work is its regional specialisation. Our expertise is distributed as follows:

- Global (Castles, Boyden, Gibney, Gil-Bazo, FitzGerald, Hall, Lall, Mancini, Stewart, Wood)
- Africa (Adam, Alexander, Dercon, Guichaoua, Lloyd, Mustapha, Rodgers, Toye)

- Asia (Bandyopadhyay, Brown, Castles, Clark, Dercon, Gooptu, Harriss-White, Hedman, Jaschok, Lall, Malik, Toye)
- Europe, especially immigration, asylum and aid policy (Adam, Castles, Gibney, Gil-Bazo, FitzGerald)
- Latin America (Caumartin, Cubero-Brealey, FitzGerald, Loughna, Rival, Thorp)
- Middle East (Chatty, Hart, Lloyd, Malik)

The dissemination of our research nourishes its further development. Members of QEH are encouraged to publish wherever their work will achieve most impact. Research monographs and peer-reviewed journals are well-established dissemination channels. QEH now has three in-house book series (one in development with Oxford University Press, one in gender and development with Berg Publishers, the third in forced migration with Berghahn Books), three in-house journals (*Oxford Development Studies*, *Forced Migration Review*, and *Journal of Refugee Studies*) as well as Forced Migration Online, a renowned digitised library and portal: <http://www.forcedmigration.org/>. QEH has an on-line Working Paper Series: <http://www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/research/wp.html>. We also actively support participation in – and the organisation of – workshops and conferences and encourage publication in forums devoted to development practice and policy, in the countries we study and – where appropriate and possible – in languages other than English and media other than print.

Queen’s Anniversary Prize

In recognition of its pioneering research and innovative education, training and outreach programmes the RSC has been awarded a Queen’s Anniversary Prize for Higher and Further Education. The prize honours institutions that can clearly demonstrate outstanding achievement and the wider benefits of their work.

Centres and Programmes

Refugee Studies Centre

The Refugee Studies Centre (RSC), established in 1982 and currently directed by Professor Stephen Castles, has an international reputation as the leading multidisciplinary centre for research and teaching on the causes and consequences of forced migration, combining world-class academic research with a commitment to improving the lives and situation of some of the world's most disadvantaged people. Its work focuses on four core areas – research, teaching, dissemination, and international cooperation and capacity building:

Research

The RSC carries out multidisciplinary research, including policy relevant work with an emphasis on understanding the experience of those affected. Research is currently organised around three broad analytical areas with a variety of disciplinary approaches, special interests and geographical foci:

Forced migration, global economy and governance:

Investigating contexts that are significant in precipitating forced migration and in shaping responses by various actors.

The experience and management of displacement in conflict situations: The lived reality of conflict-induced displacement; transition to peace; children and adolescents in conflict situations; psychosocial impact and healing; and the work of humanitarian agencies with conflict-affected populations.

Institutional and normative responses to forced migration: Laws and policies relating to refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons; the history, current workings and future of national, regional and international refugee regimes; and the ethical issues raised by responses to forced migration by states, NGOs and international organisations.

Teaching

The RSC provides taught and research degrees and other courses to students, academics, policy-makers and practitioners in the field of forced migration. These include a nine-month multidisciplinary Master of Science in Forced Migration, an annual International Summer School in Forced Migration, and a varied programme of weekend courses and online training materials. Academic staff supervise doctoral and other

graduate research students. The Visiting Fellowship programme enables experienced practitioners and academics to pursue research projects at the RSC.

Dissemination

The RSC is a leading information provider for researchers, practitioners and the public. Publications include *Forced Migration Review*, the world's leading international forum on refugee and internal displacement issues; the *Journal of Refugee Studies*; a book series *Studies in Forced Migration*; and a Working Paper Series. The RSC library contains the largest collection of its kind in the world; open to the public, an increasing volume of its material is now also available in digital format through Forced Migration Online, a comprehensive online information service providing instant access to a wide variety of resources about forced migrants worldwide. The RSC regularly organises international conferences, workshops and discussion groups, seminars and annual lectures.

International co-operation and capacity building

The RSC has formal institutional links with centres in Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Tanzania and Thailand. Co-operative activities help widen the RSC's research and outreach, and strengthen the capacity of staff and programmes in both the linked institutions and the RSC.

Dr Barbara Harrell-Bond, Founding Director of the RSC, was awarded an OBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours list of 11 June 2005, in recognition of her services to refugee and forced migration studies. Since founding the Refugee Studies Programme in 1982, Barbara has worked tirelessly to extend academic and public understanding of the experience of forced migration from the point of view of displaced people and their communities. She has endeavoured to promote the rights of refugees and other forced migrants through her critique of the policies and practices of governments and international agencies. The award stands as a testament to her continued commitment to the field of refugee studies as well as her undoubted achievements.



Darfurian refugees forage for saleable metal items in a refuse dump in Egypt

Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity

Launched in April 2004 and funded by the Department for International Development, the Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity (CRISE) is exploring the relationships between ethnicity, inequality and conflict through multidisciplinary research in three regions of the world: Southeast Asia, West Africa and Latin America. By investigating why some multiethnic countries experience political instability and violent conflict, while others manage to solve disputes relatively peacefully and thereby provide the preconditions for human security and sustainable growth, CRISE aims to identify policies that will promote ethnic peace.

Researchers include economists, political scientists, historians and anthropologists working in regional teams, made up of senior academics, research officers and doctoral students in Oxford, together with our local partners, including the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, the University of Ibadan, and the Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru. A key component of CRISE's research is in-depth comparative country

studies; we are also making comparisons among the three regions, and conducting some econometric and analytical work at a global level.

A common research methodology being applied in each region includes an historical overview of conflict incidence and the ways in which group identities have emerged; exploration of current perceptions of identity through a survey to be administered in all eight countries; investigation of aggregate measures of political, economic and social horizontal inequalities (HIs) and their sources; and an investigation into how mobilisation for political action has occurred, including the role of government.

Global cross-country analysis includes exploration of the light political theory can shed on appropriate political regimes for multiethnic societies; an analysis of policies towards HIs in post-conflict reconstruction, drawing on a review of the nature and consequences of affirmative action across the world; and an exploration of how education policy affects group conflict.

Foreign Service Programme

The Foreign Service Programme provides training and experience designed to meet the needs of diplomats in the early to middle years of their career. Special attention is given to the fundamental academic skills required by today's diplomats and others seeking to contribute practically to the work of the complex of

institutions of inter-state and global governance. Members of the programme are mainly (but not exclusively) serving diplomats nominated by their governments, many of whom receive Chevening scholarships.

International Gender Studies Centre

The International Gender Studies Centre (IGS), founded in 1983 as the Centre for Cross-Cultural Research on Women and currently directed by Dr Maria Jaschok, undertakes critical scholarly research on the contributions of and constraints facing women around the globe. The Centre consists of a small, highly committed community with diverse backgrounds, nationalities and disciplines. It is recognised internationally as an important hub for research, writing and debate in the field of gender, as well as for raising provocative questions and devising innovative projects. Members tutor, lecture and convene seminars within the University.

The Centre focuses research in very specific directions. We strive to address issues as they pertain to theory, based on good ethnographic evidence, in the field of the empowerment of women. We seek to approach 'development' in its multiple and complex manifestations: as praxis, as ideology, as institutionalised aid donor culture, as tension between the 'local' and the 'global', as contestation over 'modernity' and 'tradition'.

The Centre has held numerous workshops and conferences in Oxford, and has co-sponsored others in Holland, Italy, Cameroon, Durham and Sussex. Under the auspices of The Women and Gender in Chinese Studies (WAGNet) Network, co-founded and administered by Maria Jaschok, two graduate workshops sponsored by the Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation, Taipei were convened in Oxford (2003) and in Prague (2005).

We have built on members' reputations as researchers, teachers, authors, editors, and consultants. We have added to a Centre tradition of linkage programmes and networking (such as in Cameroon and Tanzania under the auspices of the British Council and UNESCO) with colleagues in China, Asia, other parts of Africa, and in Eastern Europe, and have attracted numerous high-quality Visiting Fellows. Our publication series of 24 books has widened our reputation. An electronic *Feminist Academic Review Journal* is being planned as part of the WAGNet project.

Camilla Roman



Construction worker, Delhi

Finance and Trade Policy Research Centre

The Finance and Trade Policy Research Centre (FTPRC) is a small policy research unit specialising in investment/trade links between OECD countries and developing economies. External funding in recent years has come from a range of bodies including the ESRC, Leverhulme, Hewlett, Carnegie, Ford, DFID, EC, OECD and UNICEF. The director, Valpy FitzGerald, is supported by Emeritus Research Fellow Alfred Maizels and three researchers: Amé Berges, Alex Cobham and Jahir Islam.

FTPRC's recent work has focused on two main areas:

- 1) Prospects for long-term constructive engagement of OECD institutional investors in developing countries. Work for DFID led to a proposal to create a long-term London market to finance infrastructure, combining individual country and sector projects into 'Development Bonds' sufficiently large and liquid to appeal to UK and other institutional investors. Ongoing work has targeted the investment behaviour of UK

pension funds, in particular the presence of a 'home bias' against securities issued by developing countries.

- 2) The impact of financial market changes driven by economic and monetary union in Europe. This work has been part of a wider collaborative effort funded under the EC's Fifth Framework Programme, involving researchers at Kiel, Maastricht, Rome, Warwick and the University of Wales. Important findings centre on the unintended consequences for SMEs of current changes in European banking and monetary policy. There are valuable implications for developing countries.

Other recent work includes the Hewlett-funded database on Latin American economies during the 20th century, OxLAD; research on financial interdiction of crime and terrorism for Carnegie, in a research consortium with DIW Berlin; ESRC-funded conferences and workshops on development finance and emerging markets research; work on the poverty and inequality impacts of international financial liberalisation, involving variously the Initiative for Policy Dialogue and UNICEF; and research on causes of conflict and post-conflict reconstruction.

South Asia Programme

The South Asia Programme runs a series of seminars on contemporary South Asia under the direction of Dr Nandini Gooptu and Professor Barbara Harriss-White. The Programme also encompasses a South Asia Research Group consisting of QEH staff, doctoral students and a network of academics in the UK and overseas, many of whom have been visitors to the Department. The Programme holds regular workshops and conferences in QEH, and develops collaborative research projects with South Asian and other overseas institutions. The South Asia Programme at QEH works closely with the Indian Studies Centre at St Antony's College.

The South Asia Visiting Scholars Programme aims to enable scholars of exceptional calibre with an outstanding academic and publications track record from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to visit

Queen Elizabeth House to pursue research on an approved social science project on South Asia. Those working on South Asian anthropology, development studies, economics, environment, gender studies, contemporary history, international relations, politics or sociology are particularly encouraged to apply.

A fellowship, funded by the Charles Wallace (Pakistan) Trust, is offered annually to scholars and researchers from Pakistan for the study of contemporary society and politics in that country.

Other current research

International and national economic development

Aid

Aid and fiscal policy in sub-Saharan Africa

Christopher Adam with David Bevan, Emeritus Research Fellow, St John's College, Oxford

Dr Adam continues to work on issues of fiscal policy, aid and distribution in low-income countries. This work is principally analytical and is concerned with the macroeconomic and distributional consequences of scaling up aid flows, focusing in particular on public expenditure composition.

Finance and investment

FDI and the real exchange rate

Rodrigo Cubero-Brealey

Research on the macroeconomic effects of foreign direct investment in the host economy, firstly developing a simple two-sector framework to explore the channels through which FDI may affect the real exchange rate (RER); secondly applying an extended version of the model to Costa Rican data. The econometric analysis, using cointegration techniques, finds that FDI into tradable sectors leads to a substantial RER appreciation effect, whereas the RER effect of FDI into services is not statistically significant.

The impact of FDI on output, investment and trade in the host economy

Rodrigo Cubero-Brealey

This econometric research explores the macroeconomic effects of FDI in Costa Rica, broken down by sector. FDI in tradables has a large positive effect on output, exports, imports and the trade balance of the host country. The impact of FDI in services is also positive, but much smaller. Neither type of FDI has any significant effect on host country investment. This research also comprises a survey of the literature on the econometric estimation of non-stationary variables in small samples, as well as an econometric analysis of the tradability of different industries.

Foreign direct investment

Sanjaya Lall

Research on FDI and technology transfer, on the 'crowding out' of FDI in East Asia by China, on the impact of FDI on competitiveness in Lesotho, funded by UNCTAD and the World Bank, and on

internationalisation of research and development by multinationals (with UNCTAD). A book edited with Rajneesh Narula on re-examining FDI and development. An issue of *Transnational Corporations* on third world TNCs is being jointly edited.

Institutions and policies

Managing macroeconomic risks in developing countries

Christopher Adam with Professor Paul Collier and Professor David Vines, Department of Economics

This research, funded under the ESRC World Economy and Finance Research Programme, is concerned with the design of institutions, instruments and policies for the efficient macroeconomic management of risk and volatility in low- and middle-income developing countries. There are three main elements: the design of efficient 'aid-for-shocks'; macroeconomic policy choices for low-income countries; the conduct of macro-economic policy, and modification of supporting global financial architecture, to minimise the risks of financial crises as capital market access improves. This project builds on collaborative research with Ed Buffie (Indiana University), Steve O'Connell (Swarthmore College, PA), and Cathy Pattillo (IMF) carried out while Dr Adam was a Visiting Scholar at the IMF Research Department.

Technology policy

Sanjaya Lall

A book for the World Bank Institute, edited with S Urata, explores technology and competitiveness in East Asia. Research for UNIDO on technology development policy in Africa, on intellectual property rights in developing countries, and a Rockefeller Foundation-funded project on innovation and health in developing countries. Professor Lall was a member of the Taskforce on Science and Technology for the UN Millennium Development Goals project.

Industrial policy

Sanjaya Lall

Research for G24 on the relevance of industrial policy in an era of globalisation and liberalisation. Research on African industrialisation and the need for policy support (financed by the World Bank Institute, published by the Intermediate Technology



Barbara Harriss-White

Boro Bazaar, Kolkata, India

Development Group). Research on industrial policy in Pakistan, prepared with John Weiss, published by the ADB; research for the ILO on globalisation and employment, and on policy needs to ensure that countries can take advantage of opportunities offered by world markets.

Institutions and development

John Toye

Increasing recognition is being given to the role of appropriate institutions in facilitating economic development. In research on specific institutions essential for development, a comparative study of bureaucracies in historical perspective will test the idea that there is an appropriate form of bureaucracy that could serve as a template for institution building in developing countries.

International economic institutions: finance

John Toye

Despite calls for their abolition, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are likely to remain the leading institutions for the multilateral financing of development, because they retain the confidence of G8 leaders. It is vital to evaluate proposals for their reform for their likely impact on the development agenda. One example is the debate over selectivity versus improved loan conditionality in aid allocation, which has a high policy salience for the UK and multilateral aid donors.

International economic institutions: trade

John Toye

Globalisation, far from being an irresistible force, is the patient construction of an international order that facilitates international trade and investment on an equitable basis. The rapid expansion of World Trade Organisation membership since 1994 has complicated

the process of negotiating fresh trade liberalisation measures. This research develops a shared understanding of the results of trade liberalisation over the last 50 years, and a future international trade agenda that will rectify historical anomalies as well as maintaining a forward momentum of liberalisation.

Trade

Trade liberalisation and India's informal economy

Christopher Adam and Barbara Harriss-White, with Anushree Sinha, NCAER, India

Research as part of a broader DFID-funded study, on the use of simulation techniques to assess the impact of recent trade reforms in India on patterns of employment, in particular in the informal sectors of the economy.

The trade and financial behaviour of foreign-owned firms in host developing countries

Rodrigo Cubero-Brealey

This research explores the export, import, and financial practices of domestic and foreign-owned firms in Costa Rica. It finds that foreign affiliates have significantly higher import and export ratios than local firms, and thus their backward and forward linkages with the domestic economy are limited. Local borrowing by foreign firms is very limited, and the possibility of a financial crowding-out effect of foreign investment on domestic firms is rejected. The financial analysis also reveals a substantial degree of transfer pricing by multinational affiliates.

Export patterns

Sanjaya Lall

Research with Mauricio Moreira (IDB) and M Albaladejo on competitiveness patterns in Latin America and East Asia was funded and published by the Inter-American Development Bank. Research on the 'fragmentation' of electronics and automotive value chains in East Asia and Latin America, on China's competitive impact on East Asia and Latin America, and on 'export sophistication', a new measure of product characteristics, has been completed, the latter with John Weiss and Jinkang Zhang, funded by QEH and the ADB Institute.

States, Markets and Politics

Private authority in the international political economy

Rod Hall

Research into the emergence and consequences of the authority of private actors in the international political economy (IPE) explores their impact on developing countries. Social constructivist research explores the development and consequences of norms in the changing structure of the IPE and economic processes within it (paper in *Harvard International Review*). Other current work explores the means by which neoliberal moves from politically-based to market-based decision-making are normatively legitimated. A book is in preparation on the development of a constructivist theory of the IPE with applications to central banking, the international financial institutions, and their interaction with transnational capital markets.

Africa

Policing, crime and punishment

Jocelyn Alexander

Funded in part by the British Academy, this research on policing, crime and punishment in Southern

Rhodesia explores the practices and ideologies of coercion, consent and control in the colonial state, and of deviance, criminality and citizenship among Africans.

Land and the state in Africa

Jocelyn Alexander

This research builds on previous work on the relationship between state making and the politics of land in Zimbabwe. It explores the making and unmaking of authority over people and the land on which they have lived and farmed over the last half-century.

African soldiers and violence

Jocelyn Alexander

Building on earlier Leverhulme-funded research on violence and memory in Zimbabwe, this work explores the moral economies of war, legacies of violence, soldier narratives, and Zimbabwe's liberation war veterans' current engagement with violent nationalist politics.

Ethnic structure and public sector reforms

Abdul Raufu Mustapha

This research was part of a multi-country project sponsored by UNRISD, looking at the nature and management of ethnic plurality, particularly in the public sector. A main finding was that, although ethnic pluralism need not lead to ethnic conflict in the public sector of developing countries, in countries like Nigeria, that inscribed ethno-regional factors into the foundation of the state, such conflicts are virtually unavoidable. Although Nigeria has a long and creative record of struggling to cope with her dysfunctional heritage, some solutions quickly turn into the next manifestation of ethnic inequalities within the state.



Bread sellers at night, Kambia Town, Sierra Leone

Nigerian foreign policy after the Cold War

Abdul Raufu Mustapha

About forty scholars and senior diplomats from Nigeria and six other countries met to examine Nigeria's changing role in Africa, particularly after the Cold War. This project was supported by Oxford University's Centre for International Studies, Department of Politics and International Relations, and African Studies Centre; and the International Peace Institute, New York, which published the conference report for policy-makers. The academic papers are being prepared for publication as *Gulliver's Troubles: Nigeria's Foreign Policy after the Cold War*, co-edited with Dr A Adebajo of the Centre for Conflict Resolution, University of Cape Town.

The state in Africa

Abdul Raufu Mustapha

In the first part of this project, fieldwork was conducted in Ilorin, Nigeria, in 2003–4 (funded by the British Academy and the Nuffield Foundation) to investigate pre-colonial notions of power, of community and its connection to linguistic and religious groups, and to notions of political obligation and the rightful exercise of authority. The second part of the project is the development of an Africa-wide network of scholars investigating the nature of the contemporary African state, under the auspices of the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA).

South Asia

Social and political impact of globalisation, economic reforms, labour market restructuring and the changing experience of work in urban India

Nandini Gooptu

This research approaches globalisation, economic liberalisation and restructuring in terms of processes of change in social identities and perceptions, and in political practices, ideas and ideologies. The prism for this research is the transformation of the experience of work and labour relations, encompassing a wide range of urban workplaces (private and public sectors) and occupational groups, including manual labourers, blue- and white-collar workers. The implications of change in work and labour for class, gender, caste and

religious relations and identity; for conceptions of the state, democracy, rights, justice and equality; as well as for new forms of political action, democratic politics, governance, conflict and violence are explored. Field research includes (i) urban industrial workers in the jute mills of Calcutta and their experience of informalisation and unemployment; and (ii) civil servants in the state of West Bengal and their experience of the contraction of public employment and the reorientation of the state under liberalisation.

Middle-class perceptions of labour and poverty in West Bengal and the ideological context of changing labour relations

Nandini Gooptu

This project investigates whether workers' political militancy in West Bengal in the 1970s created middle-class aversion to labour movements and helped set a favourable ideological context for the erosion of labour rights under economic liberalisation. The project examines the displacement of workers from middle-class imagination as the 'poor', with legitimate rights, and their replacement as deserving 'poor' by other 'marginal' groups like women, low castes or tribal people.

Cultural change, community mobilisation and participatory development among sex workers in West Bengal

Nandini Gooptu

The central analytical concern of this research, funded by the World Bank, is to understand how marginalised communities, in the context of development interventions, re-perceive and reinvent themselves as social actors, endowed with a sense of their rights and their capacity to change the entrenched order of hierarchy and dominance. This study suggests how a change in marginal and poor people's subjectivity can underpin participatory development, democratic politics and good governance.

Rural commercial capital and West Bengal's left front

Barbara Harriss-White

In this research, based on fieldwork spanning a quarter-century, West Bengal's agrarian trajectory from deficit to major surplus is examined through the lens of the post-harvest system of markets. A

powerful oligopoly was not challenged by a massive petty trading sector; and indeed was protected by the state, until 'liberalisation' enabled petty production to be licensed, eligible for credit and free to expand and accumulate. The evolution of the public food distribution system and state policy to the petty sector are also critically analysed. A book is in preparation.

Trade liberalisation and India's informal economy

Barbara Harriss-White with Christopher Adam, PK Ghosh, Rupinder Kaur, Navsharan Singh, Anushree Sinha and Ratna Sudarshan (NCAER, New Delhi)

An experiment in methodology involving field economics and a specially designed CGE model. Field research on rice and garments each in two key regions of India revealed trade liberalisation as a slow and complex process specific to each commodity and region. One common major finding was the extent of informalised labour practices and deteriorating working conditions in the factory (formal) sector. The CGE model calibrated for formal and informal sectors conceived liberalisation in terms of shocks and predicted a rise in the casual wage rate and informal sector production consequent to trade liberalisation. A book with OUP New Delhi; plus advisory work with the ILO on 'Decent Work' conditions in the informal economy.

Caste discrimination and market enterprise

Barbara Harriss-White with Aseem Prakash, Institute of Human Development, New Delhi and others

Life histories of successful scheduled caste and tribal

firms will be analysed to reveal past and present institutional obstacles to 'pro-poor growth', the means whereby these have been surmounted and the way accumulation has been encoded in new institutions.

Latin America

Representation, mobilisation and ethnic identity in Ecuador's Amazon and Chocó regions

Laura Rival

This research examines the constitution of political subjectivity in Ecuador's indigenous and black communities. In the last 30 years these communities have organised for self-development and for the recognition of their collective rights, mainly through the formation of 'autochthonous nationalities'. Today they are seeking more formal political solutions to their exclusion and marginality. This process is examined through the life histories of key activists and intellectuals, focusing on the complex and diverse ways in which indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian leaders conceptualise political power, force, energy and alterity.

Collective action, community and conflict in the indigenous highlands of Peru

Rosemary Thorp with researchers at the Catholic University, Lima

This project forms part of the CRISE research programme and explores why some communities are better able than others to co-ordinate on successful meso-level action in a constructive way.

Resources, environment and development

Decision support and analysis for water resources management

Rebecca Clark

Research to identify negotiation support tools for the production of environmental services by poor people in upper catchments (such as the production of unpolluted water supplies for downstream consumers). Multi-criteria analysis with stakeholder involvement offers the potential

to facilitate negotiations between stakeholders and to explore mechanisms for compensating service providers and ensuring supplies for consumers. The methodology will be tested and refined through case studies in India and South Africa. Further research will also be developed, based on the findings of a preliminary field study, to investigate rural water user responses to water scarcity in India.



Nursery class in an IDP camp site, Banda Aceh

The political ecology of sustainable logging in Esmeraldas, Ecuador

Laura Rival

This ESRC-funded research documents 15 years of conservation and development initiatives to protect one of the most endangered hotspots of biodiversity, the Chocó rainforest in Ecuador. It analyses two multi-level partnerships that foster sustainable forest management to secure wood supplies for timber companies, and to empower local communities. This research supports the thesis that partnerships matter in practical action to surmount current environmental and development challenges. However, the notion of partnership is as varied and contradictory as that of sustainable development. There is an urgent need to study conflictual interpretations and practice.

Building partnerships for development

Laura Rival

This research concerns the structure, functions and objectives of multi-tiered partnerships that bind private, public and advocacy actors in collaborative development projects. Partnership, now a key word in development policy-making, has been identified as a central mechanism to link environmental sustainability, good governance and economic enterprise. Yet it is rarely subject to rigorous analysis. Sometimes identified with achievement, sometimes with process, the concept emphasises the need for power sharing between policy-makers and aid recipients. Detailed empirical research will document the processes by which actors build better institutions and challenge previous structures of power.

Poverty, human development and gender

Young lives

Jo Boyden

This is a multi-disciplinary, multi-institutional longitudinal project following the life trajectories of 2000 one-year-olds and 1000 eight-year-olds in each of Ethiopia, India (Andhra Pradesh), Peru and Vietnam. The project began in 2000 and is planned to continue till about 2015. The project has set out from the start to make connections between macro-economic and social policies and childhood outcomes for the poor.

Risk, poverty and vulnerability

Stefan Dercon

This research focuses on the theoretical and empirical analysis of risk and vulnerability, its implications for poverty alleviation and growth, and the study of long-

term poverty dynamics, building on panel data sets on households and individuals collected in Ethiopia, Tanzania and India. Key themes include the harmful long-term costs of risk in terms of poverty and growth; the need to take 'traditional' risk management institutions in developing countries more seriously; and the implications of introducing risk and dynamics in a discourse on welfare and human development. A further objective is to integrate multidimensionality and time into a discourse on vulnerability and poverty.

Destitution

Barbara Harriss-White

Spin-off research from QEH's project on alternative conceptions of poverty examines destitution as an economic process of assets stripping, and deprivation

of income and of the product of work; a social process of social expulsion and the breaking of norms of desert and of obligation; and a political process of deprivation of citizenship and criminalising law. The reconceptualisation of public action relevant to destitute people is attempted. A paper in *World Development*.

Pro-poor projects

Barbara Harriss-White with Susanna Franco and Ruhi Saith

An evaluation of the problems of scale-up and of replication of local participatory aid projects which improve the conditions of poor people in six countries of South Asia. Funded by UNDP.

Gender, religion and social change in China: Female imams, Buddhist nuns, Catholic preachers, believers and sceptics

Maria Jaschok with Shui Jingjun

The deeply religious nature of much of rural and provincial society in contemporary China, and the prominence of women in all religious traditions, have prompted the investigation of diverse female religious organisations, and of their transformative impact on local society. Combining ethnography with oral

history and individual life testimonies, this Ford Foundation-funded collaborative project has constructed comprehensive histories of institutions, of their leadership, of the transnational scope of selected religious sites, and of their growing engagement with social change.

Alternative concepts of poverty

Frances Stewart with Ruhi Saith, Susana Franco and Barbara Harriss-White

This DFID-funded project reviews four approaches to poverty conceptualisation and measurement – income (monetary), capabilities, participatory approaches and social exclusion – and applies them empirically in Peru and India. It shows that different populations are identified as poor according to the approach to poverty adopted. A book is completed.

The role of 'groups'

Frances Stewart, Rosemary Thorp and Amrik Heyer

One part of this research investigates how groups formed among the poor can contribute to empowerment and income generation. It also investigates the many obstacles to the formation of such groups. A second part analyses how/whether groups fit into the capability approach to development. Papers are being published in *World Development* and the *Journal of Human Development*.

Human development and economic growth

Frances Stewart with scholars at Yale

Further econometric investigation into the relation between human development and economic growth, including how to measure human development by taking a more comprehensive approach than that adopted by the HDI of the UNDP; exploring a range of indicators for a variety of capabilities and investigating their intercorrelations; and studying the experience of countries that have been particularly successful in terms of human development and economic growth.



Maria Jaschok

Photos of late nuns in women's Daoist temple, Kaifeng, Henan Province

Forced migration, conflict and development

Forced migration, global economy and governance

Migration, citizenship and the welfare state: a European dilemma

Stephen Castles, with Professor Carl-Ulrik Schierup, National Institute for Working Life and Linköping University, Sweden, and Dr Peo Hansen, Linköping University, Sweden

This research examines the simultaneous 'dual crises' of European societies: immigration and development of multicultural societies, and the declining capacity of

the welfare state to maintain social equity in the face of global and regional integration. It will link two discourses that are normally quite separate in social science: immigration and ethnic relations research and the political economy of the welfare state. Book to be published by Oxford University Press in 2006.

Analysing policy failure in the migration area

Stephen Castles

Sociological analysis of reasons for policy failure focusing on understanding migration as a social process with its own internal dynamics; analysing the relationship between migration, globalisation and social transformation; and studying contradictions within the policy formation process. Two journal articles published.

Political economy of forced migration

Stephen Castles

Putting forced migration in an analytical context of economic globalisation and the development of global governance, especially the emergence of a single hyperpower in the post-Cold War period. Papers in *Development and International Politics*.

Global influences on violent self-determination movements

Frances Stewart with Valpy FitzGerald, Cathie Lloyd, Rajesh Venugopal, and scholars in the US

This traces global influences over violent self-determination movements, with case studies of the

Congo, Somaliland, Algeria, Colombia and Sri Lanka. It shows the importance of global influences from both a cultural and an economic perspective.

The experience and management of displacement

Civilian strategies for managing the effects of prolonged conflict in Sri Lanka

Jo Boyden

Following from research in 2003–4 into the effects of prolonged armed conflict and forced migration on the Tamil population of Batticaloa, in eastern Sri Lanka, this comparative study is conducted in a displaced Sinhalese community in Vavuniya, close to what was, until the recent ceasefire agreement, the frontline.

The research focuses on the effects of differing political, military and humanitarian measures on inter-generational relations within civilian families and communities and on the economic and social roles and responsibilities of children of distinct ages and ethnic and religious groups.

Children and adolescents in Sahrawi and Afghan refugee households

Dawn Chatty

Building upon innovative research on the effects of forced migration and prolonged conflict on children and adolescents in Palestinian households, this study explores conditions among Sahrawi refugee children and their caregivers in Algeria, and Afghan refugee children and their families in Iran. It will contribute to a better understanding of child and adolescent development and provide NGOs, IGOs and national governments with a more nuanced appreciation of the main effects of prolonged conflict and forced migration.

Children's participation in humanitarian action

Jason Hart and Jo Boyden

Exploring the premise that children have views about their situation and the capacity to analyse their circumstances, this research develops a framework for conceptualising participation and examines the constraints to, and benefits of, children's participation in carrying out needs assessments, project planning,

implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It looks at the environmental, organisational and institutional factors that shape policy and practice in this field, providing examples of good practice and making several recommendations for change. Research has been conducted in Sri Lanka, the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Nepal.

Conflict, violence and displacement in Southeast Asia

Eva-Lotta Hedman

This project involves a series of research workshops on the dynamics of conflict, violence and displacement in Southeast Asia since the end of the Cold War. The first workshop focused on Aceh during martial law. The second workshop was devoted to southern Philippines and southern Thailand. A workshop on Burma is being planned. These are forums for academics, practitioners and policy-makers to explore obstacles and opportunities for the resolution of these conflicts. A series of working papers and an edited volume will result.

The role of migrants in sustaining or resolving conflict

Cathie Lloyd

Funded by an ESRC award, this research examines relations between migrant populations and homelands in situations of conflict. The research focuses on Algerians living in France, with comparative fieldwork in Algeria, and investigates the role of immigration in fostering or inhibiting the opening up of intermediate political and cultural spaces. A key hypothesis is that migration can provide a rich source of cultural diversity which can foster the resolution of conflict. This research has given rise to a new ESRC research project Measures for Democratisation: A Maghrebi Case Study and Critique.

Institutional and normative responses to forced migration

Forced migration policy and the 'new asylum paradigm'

Stephen Castles with Dr Nicholas Van Hear, COMPAS

Research on the migration–asylum nexus and changes in policy approaches on forced migration by

international agencies (especially UNHCR), supranational bodies (the European Union) and states in both south and north. Key aspects are targeting development assistance to refugee-receiving areas, addressing the transition from relief to development in post-conflict situations, and examining policies concerned with restricting irregular secondary movements of refugees through off-shore processing. Report to the Conflict and Humanitarian Affairs Department of DFID: *Developing DFID's Policy Approach to Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons* (2005).

The relationship between asylum policy and immigration movements in Canada and the United Kingdom

Matthew Gibney

Dr Gibney examines asylum practice in Canada and the UK with a focus on creating asylum policies that respond better to the needs of states for immigration management and the human rights of asylum seekers. Issues being investigated include the need for speedy yet accurate refugee assessment procedures, the influence of human rights commitments, and measures to encourage the return of unsuccessful asylum applicants.

Refugees, international law and the obligations of states

Maria-Teresa Gil-Bazo

This research examines the ways in which the obligations of states vis-à-vis the individual are engaged under international law by the exercise of state jurisdiction, with particular focus on cases where the acts of the state or their effects take place outside its territory. The purpose is to establish the international legal framework under which state responsibility is to be engaged by the exercise of jurisdiction over individuals with protection claims who have not reached their territory yet or have not received leave to enter.

Teaching

MPhil in Development Studies

The aim of this two-year course is to provide a rigorous and critical introduction to development as a process both of change and of managed change in societies on the periphery of the global economy. The course exposes students to development studies as both an interdisciplinary and a multidisciplinary subject. Attention is paid to the intellectual history of development, the paradigm shifts and internal conflicts within the discipline, and the contemporary relevance of research to development policy and practice. The course encourages innovative and original work. About 30 students are admitted each year, from up to 20 countries. On completion some have continued with doctoral research in Oxford or elsewhere while others pursue careers in the United Nations, government, NGOs, the media, the armed forces, education, business, finance and development consultancies.

In the first year, students receive a theoretical and applied grounding in two out of three foundation subject areas: economics, history and politics, and social anthropology. Students do not normally take foundation courses in disciplines in which they have a previous qualification. This means that in their first year they must be prepared to undertake intensive

study in disciplines with which they may not be familiar. Students with no previous training in economics are required to take economics as one of their foundation disciplines. In addition, all students are required to take a course in research techniques for the social sciences which provides a training appropriate for doctoral research and for professional practice. The core course is inter- and multi-disciplinary, comprising three components: theories of development, social change and the state; major themes in development; and international dimensions of development.

Students specialise in two options in their second year and are required to submit a thesis of up to 30,000 words, on a topic of their choosing in their area of specialisation. The range of options (subject to availability) includes: Development and Social Change, including Development and the Environment, and Rural Societies and Politics; Forced Migration, including International Legal and Normative Framework, and Causes and Consequences of Forced Migration; Gender and Development; Theory and Practice of Economic Development; Economic Development Problems and Policies; Latin American Development; African Studies, including the History and Politics of West Africa, South Africa: Apartheid, African Politics and the Transition since 1948, and

Violence and Historical Memory in Eastern Africa; South Asian Studies, including the History and Politics of South Asia, and Indian Political Economy; International Relations in the Developing World; Transition Economies of the Former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China; Environment and Empire in the 20th Century; and the Politics of a Major State: the People's Republic of China. A wide variety of learning materials is used in this degree.

The MPhil is recognised by the ESRC as a Research Training Degree and currently has three ESRC quota awards for Home and EU students.

Barbara Harris-White



Leprosy-survivors map caste rules, central India



Refugee Studies Centre International
Summer School in Forced Migration 2004

MSc in Economics for Development

This MSc is a one-year taught degree in graduate economics, specialising in development theory and policy. It aims to prepare students for further academic research and for work as professional economists on development issues in international agencies, governments or the private sector. It seeks to develop analytical and critical skills relevant for economic development (in particular for assessing alternative approaches to policy), and to provide the rigorous quantitative training that development work now requires. It aims to provide the research tools and approaches needed for those who wish to proceed to a higher research degree.

The MSc is registered with the ESRC as a Research Training Degree. A good previous degree in economics, with aptitude for theory and quantitative methods, is a requirement for admission to the course. The course normally admits 25–30 students. It is taught through a combination of lectures, classes and essay writing with individual supervisors. The tutorial system is used to build critical and analytical skills. There are weekly classes and lectures in economic theory (split between macro- and micro-economics) and quantitative methods, and a sequence of eight development modules taught by lectures, classes and student presentations. The quantitative methods course includes hands-on training in computer use with statistical packages. Specific issues in development economics cover such topics as human development, rural development, industry and technology, poverty and risk, international issues, macroeconomic management and structural adjustment, liberalisation and reform and quantitative policy analysis. Students receive further teaching from individual supervision.

An important part of the course is the writing of an extended essay of up to 10,000 words on a subject chosen by the student in consultation with the supervisor, and agreed with the Course Director. The MSc examination at the end of the summer term has

three written papers on Theory, Quantitative Methods, and Development Economics.

MSc in Forced Migration

The Refugee Studies Centre offers this nine-month taught MSc course, which aims to provide students with a broad understanding of the complex and varied nature of forced migration and its centrality to global processes of social, economic and political change, as well as the needs and aspirations of forced migrants themselves. The course is grounded in a multidisciplinary approach that includes the perspectives of sociology, anthropology, law, politics and international relations. Courses and seminars include: Introduction to the Study of Forced Migration; Liberal Democratic States and the Evolution of Asylum; International Human Rights and Refugee Law; Ethical Issues in Forced Migration; Research Methods; and Issues and Controversies in Forced Migration. These courses are also available to students taking the MPhil in Development Studies at Queen Elizabeth House who choose Forced Migration as a second-year option. Students take two written papers (the International Legal and Normative Framework, and the Causes and Consequences of Forced Migration), write a 10–15,000 word essay, and produce a 5,000 word group research essay based on a four-week period of fieldwork conducted during the course.

Up to 25 students are admitted on the course each year. In addition, MPhil in Development Studies students registered at QEH may participate in parts of the course. Past students include representatives of 25 countries from five continents. They come from a variety of backgrounds: some have recently completed first degrees while others return to formal education after work as lawyers, doctors, NGO and IGO workers, military personnel and government officials. Many go on to work in humanitarian assistance and development while others undertake further studies and research work.

Foreign Service Programme

The Foreign Service Programme (FSP) provides a nine-month postgraduate course of global governance and diplomatic studies. The certificate and diploma programme consists of four core elements: International Politics; International Trade and Finance; International Law; and Diplomatic Practice. In addition, participants attend other university lectures and seminars relevant to the programme. Study visits are also made to international organisations, government ministries, multinational companies and media institutions in the United Kingdom and during a study tour to Brussels, Strasbourg, Geneva and Paris.

FSP plans to launch a new MSc in Global Governance in Diplomacy in the academic year 2006–7. The degree programme will provide an MSc course for candidates with a first or upper second honours degree. It will serve mid- or early-career diplomats, those seeking training for diplomatic service, and those seeking training for careers in international and transnational organisations with an emphasis on the politics and problems of the developing world.

Degrees by research

Since 1998 QEH has admitted research students undertaking doctoral research in Development Studies, of whom some transfer from the MPhil in Development Studies, some come from the other degrees, and some from outside Oxford. We now have a thriving group of over 60 research students working on a wide range of interdisciplinary themes. Many of our doctoral students have considerable work experience in the field of international development. We welcome applicants who have completed masters in development (or equivalent degrees) who are seeking an interdisciplinary intellectual environment within which to pursue their studies of development issues.

QEH also offers affiliation to nearly 40 Student Associates. These are research students supervised by members of staff at QEH, but registered in other departments, such as Politics, Economics and Sociology.

Enquiries about any of the above courses should be addressed to the Graduate Admissions Office,

University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford
OX1 2JD.

Short courses offered by QEH

Human Development Training Course

After successful courses in 2000 and 2002, QEH and UNDP jointly organised a third Human Development Training Course in Oxford in September 2004, directed by Professor Frances Stewart. The aim of the two-week course is to provide training on theory, concepts and applications of the Human Development approach. The course is designed to be an intensive learning experience for practitioners within and outside UNDP who have experience and a long-standing interest in development issues. Key features include in-depth workshop sessions, interactive computer modules, well-known guest lecturers and access to current literature in the field.

International Summer School in Forced Migration

The RSC's annual International Summer School offers an intensive, interdisciplinary and participative approach to the study of forced migration. It aims to enable people working with refugees and other forced migrants to reflect critically on the forces and institutions that dominate the world of the displaced. Lecturers, tutors and seminar leaders include research staff, academics and professionals from a number of disciplines and practices, including anthropology, politics, law, psychology, international relations, and social development. Participants include practitioners from NGOs and IGOs, government officials, academics and policy-makers. The three-week programme of lectures, group discussions, debates, simulation exercises, films and seminars offers participants the time and space to reflect on their own work and to benefit from the international mix and varied professional experience of other participants.

Southeast Asia Regional School in Forced Migration

The second Southeast Asia Regional School organised by the Refugee Studies Centre, in conjunction with the Asian Research Centre for

Migration at Chulalongkorn University, was held in Bangkok in December 2003. The ten-day regional school was modelled closely on the International Summer School held in Oxford. Tutors from both institutions instructed 35 participants from 23 countries, including senior government officials, staff from NGOs and IGOs such as UNHCR, the Jesuit Refugee Service, the International Organisation for Migration, the International Red Cross, lawyers and academics.

The RSC organises a regular series of short courses. Usually run over a weekend, they are open to the public. Topics covered in recent years include: Palestinian Refugees and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; The Law of Refugee Status; The Rights of Refugees Under International Law; and Cross-Cultural Psychology, Forced Migration, and Peace Building.

Scholarships offered through QEH

Commonwealth Scholarships

QEH offers two fees-only scholarships (including both College and University fees) for nationals of the Commonwealth countries of Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. These are available for the MSc in Economics for Development or in Forced Migration (both one year), the MPhil in Development Studies (two years), and occasionally for doctoral students. Doctoral students pursuing research on a Commonwealth country of Africa, Asia or the Caribbean, but who are not Commonwealth citizens, may also be considered for these scholarships.

ODS Student Bursary

The editorial board of *Oxford Development Studies* has set up a fund to offer research bursaries to doctoral students at QEH who have successfully confirmed DPhil status. The nature of these bursaries may change from year to year; they are advertised annually.

RSC Jackson Bursaries

The Refugee Studies Centre awards bursaries to students who would be unable to accept a place on the MSc in Forced Migration without financial

support. The Centre is most grateful to the Jackson Foundation for funding the bursaries.

Bob Johnson Scholarship

The Bob Johnson scholarship is awarded annually by the Refugee Studies Centre to a suitable European student on the MSc in Forced Migration.

CRISE Scholarships

CRISE awarded four full and two fees-only scholarships to doctoral students in Development Studies whose research interests lie in the area of ethnicity and inequality in CRISE's regions of study (Southeast Asia, West Africa or Latin America). Recipients come from a range of disciplines, including Development Studies, Anthropology, Economics and Politics, have a proven interest in developing countries and an outstanding academic record.

CRISE MPhil Bursaries

CRISE awards three annual bursaries of up to £1,000 each to contribute towards the cost of fieldwork for MPhil students whose theses are relevant to the work of the Centre. The scheme will continue until the academic year 2007–8.

George Peters Travel Scholarship

This travel award of up to £500 is for research students at QEH who are undertaking fieldwork for their DPhil degree.

Other scholarships available include:

Clarendon scholarships (for overseas students starting a new course); ORS scholarships (for overseas students); and ESRC studentships (for home/EU students). Further details on these funds can be found on QEH's website and from the University's International Office.

Libraries

IDC Library

The International Development Centre Library contains some 60,000 books and journals on economics, politics, sociology and recent history of developing countries. It has a very good collection on agricultural economics and rural development. From the library there is public access to the internet, the Oxford Libraries network of databases and journals online via OxLIP.

From September 2005 the IDC Library collection will be integrated within the new Social Sciences Library at Manor Road.

RSC Library and Forced Migration Online

The Library at the RSC houses the largest collection of materials worldwide relating to the causes, experiences, consequences and implications of forced displacement. Its current catalogued collection, comprising over 37,000 bibliographic records, is now both an invaluable and unique archive as well as a vital resource for scholarship and

current research for the study of forced migration. The Library not only services academics, researchers and students but is also available to policy-makers, agencies, the general public and forced migrants themselves.

The Library is a fully integrated part of the Oxford University Library Services (OULS). A searchable online catalogue of the RSC Library collection of books and grey literature is available via OLIS, the University of Oxford's online union library catalogue.

From September 2005 the RSC Library will be temporarily housed at the Worcester Street site.

The FMO digital library is a unique online resource. It contains almost 9,000 full-text documents and journal articles in electronic format which can be searched, read online and printed as required. The documents include both recent and historical grey (unpublished) literature and research materials. The digital library contains full-text articles from back issues of key journals in the field.

Lectures and Seminars

QEH Seminars

Weekly seminars are held at QEH during University full term on the following topics: Economic Development, African History and Politics, Contemporary South Asia, Forced Migration, Gender Studies, and DPhil students' research. Updated information on the current series can be found on the QEH website.

Olof Palme Lecture

The occasional Olof Palme Memorial Lecture is in honour of the murdered Swedish Prime Minister, Olof Palme, and is under the patronage of the Swedish Government. We are very grateful to the Olof Palme International Centre in Stockholm for their generous funding of these lectures. In June 2003 Martha Nussbaum, Professor of Law and Ethics at the University of Chicago Law School, spoke on 'Beyond the Social Contract: Capabilities and Global Justice' at

the Taylor Institution. In May 2004 Noam Chomsky, the Institute Professor in the Department of Linguistics and Philosophy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke on 'Doctrines and Visions: Who is to Run the World, and How?' at the Sheldonian Theatre. We are expecting Professor Fernando Henrique Cardoso (sociologist, and President of Brazil for eight years) to give the Memorial Lecture in early 2006.

Elizabeth Colson Lecture

Dr David Turton, former Director of the Refugee Studies Centre, presented the 2004 lecture 'The Meaning of Place in a World of Movement: Lessons from Long-Term Field Research in Southern Ethiopia'. This lecture is available as part of the RSC Working Paper Series. Professor Wendy James, Professor of Social Anthropology, University of Oxford and Fellow of St Cross College, presented the 2005 lecture 'Paradoxes of Self-Determination'.

Harrell-Bond Lecture

Professor Guy S Goodwin-Gill, All Souls College, Oxford presented the 2003 lecture, 'Refugees and Their Human Rights'. This lecture is available as part of the RSC Working Paper Series. Benedict Anderson, Aaron L Binenkorb Professor Emeritus of International Studies, Cornell University presented the 2004 lecture on 'National Citizenship, Private Property, and Domestic Migration: A Witches' Brew?' Named after the founding director of the Refugee Studies Centre, this annual lecture looks at forced migration from a human rights perspective.

IGS Commemorative Lectures

IGS has been running commemorative lectures since 1984 to celebrate three women pioneering

anthropologists: Phyllis Kaberry, Barbara E Ward, and Audrey Richards. In 2003 Professor Karin Barber, Centre of West African Studies, University of Birmingham, delivered the Kaberry Lecture, speaking on 'How Texts Transcend Gender in African Oral and Popular Cultures'. In 2004, it was the turn of the Barbara E Ward Lecture, given by Professor Elizabeth Sinn, Centre of Asian Studies, University of Hong Kong. The title of her lecture: 'Women at Work: Brothel Keepers in 19th Century Hong Kong'. This was followed in 2005 by The Richards Lecture, for which IGS invited Dr Fiona Bowie, University of Bristol. Dr Bowie spoke on 'Negotiating Gender and Culture: Trans-national Families in a Shrinking World'.

Visitor programmes

QEH welcomes applications from scholars coming from abroad or elsewhere in the UK who wish to pursue research at Oxford in the area of Development Studies. Research proposals should fall broadly within one of the research areas covered by the Department. There are flourishing Visiting Fellowship programmes at the Refugee Studies Centre, the International Gender Studies Centre, and the Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity. The South Asia Visiting Scholars Programme enables scholars from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to visit QEH to pursue research on an approved social science project on South Asia.

Visiting scholars work on their own research projects, but are expected to attend and participate in the wide variety of lectures and seminars available in the University.

The Department is unfortunately unable to offer any financial support towards the costs of Visiting Fellows or Scholars. We encourage applicants to seek funding from agencies and institutions in their own countries, as well as from the British Council, the Ford Foundation, DFID and other grant-making bodies.

For further information, contact The Affiliations Secretary, QEH, or the relevant Centre/Programme.

Publications

QEH is responsible for a number of book series and journals, which contribute to the dissemination of research.

QEH Book Series in Development Studies

(OUP) publishes key academic texts in development studies by people at or closely associated with QEH.

Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Women (Berg Publications): this book series takes up a wide range of current debates, using comparative data and analysis

of both past and contemporary experiences of women. The series provides fresh perspectives on central themes and raises new questions in the context of a plurality of cultures. The series editors are Shirley Ardener and Jacqueline Waldren.

Studies in Forced Migration (Berghahn Books): RSC's book series includes within its scope international law, anthropology, medicine, geography, geopolitics, social psychology and economics. The general editors are Stephen Castles and Dawn Chatty.

Oxford Development Studies (Taylor & Francis) is a multidisciplinary academic journal aimed at the student, research and policy-making community, which provides a forum for rigorous and critical analysis of conventional theories and policy issues in all aspects of development, and aims to contribute to new approaches. It covers a number of disciplines related to development, including economics, history, politics, anthropology and sociology, and also publishes quantitative papers as well as surveys of literature. The editors are Sanjaya Lall, Nandini Gooptu and Raufu Mustapha.

Journal of Refugee Studies (OUP) is a multi-disciplinary, peer-reviewed academic journal published in association with the RSC. It provides a forum for exploration of the complex problems of forced migration and national, regional and international responses. The journal covers all categories of forcibly displaced people. Contributions that develop theoretical understandings of forced migration, or advance knowledge of concepts, policies and practice are welcomed from both academics and practitioners.

Forced Migration Review is published by the RSC in association with the Norwegian Refugee Council. It

appears three times a year in English, Spanish and Arabic, providing a forum for the regular exchange of experience, information and good practice between researchers, refugees/internally displaced people and those who work with them. The editors are Marion Couldrey and Tim Morris.

QEH Working Paper Series, initiated in 1997, reflects the work in progress of the members of QEH. The papers are distributed free of charge via the internet in order to stimulate discussion among scholars worldwide. They are also included in the RePEc database which is used by IDEAS ('Internet Documents in Economics Access Service').

CRISE Papers include 14 Working Papers and three Policy Context Papers.

The RSC Working Paper Series facilitates the rapid distribution of work in progress, research findings and special lectures by researchers and associates of the RSC. Papers aim to stimulate discussion among the worldwide community of scholars, policy makers and practitioners. They are distributed free of charge via the RSC website; print versions may also be purchased from the RSC.

Publications by individuals

Books

Boydén, Jo, J de Berry (eds), *Children and Youth on the Front Line: Ethnography, Armed Conflict and Displacement*, Oxford and New York: Berghahn Books, 2004

Castles, Stephen, MJ Miller, *The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World (third edition)*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003

Castles, Stephen, R Iredale and C Hawksley (eds), *Migration in the Asia Pacific: Population, Settlement and Citizenship Issues*, Cheltenham and Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2003

Chatty, Dawn, GL Hundt (eds), *Children of Palestine: Experiencing Forced Migration in the Middle East*, Oxford and New York: Berghahn Books, 2004

Chatty, Dawn (guest ed), *Mobile Peoples and Conservation: An Introduction, special issue of the Journal of Nomadic Peoples* and supplement to the *Journal of Biological Conservation*, NP 7 (1), BIOC 13 (2), 2003

Dercon, Stefan (ed), *Insurance against Poverty*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004

FitzGerald, Valpy, R Thorp (eds), *The Transmission of Economic Ideas in Latin America*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005

FitzGerald, Valpy, *Global Markets and the Developing Economy*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003

FitzGerald, Valpy, JA Alonso (eds), *Financiación del Desarrollo y Coherencia en*

las Políticas de los Donantes, Madrid: Catarata, 2003

Gibney, Matthew, *The Politics and Ethics of Asylum: Liberal Democracy and the Response to Refugees*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004

Gibney, Matthew, *La Globalización de los Derecho Humanos*, Barcelona: Crítica, 2003

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Harriss-White, Barbara, *India's Market Society*, New Delhi: Three Essays Press, 2005

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Loughry, Maryanne, C Eyber, *Psychosocial Concepts in Humanitarian Work with Children: A Review of the Concepts and Related Literature*, Washington DC: National Academies Press, 2003

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Alexander, Jocelyn, J McGregor, 'Hunger, violence and the moral economy of war in Zimbabwe', in V Broch-Due (ed), *Violence and Belonging: Boundaries and Identities in Post-Colonial Africa*, 2004

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- Gibney, Matthew, 'The state of asylum: democratization, judicialization and the evolution of refugee policy', in S Kneebone (ed), *The Refugee Convention 50 years on: Globalization and International Law*, 2003**
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- Harriss-White, Barbara, E Basile, 'The politics of accumulation in small town India', in A Mukherjee Reed (ed), *Corporate Capitalism in Contemporary South Asia*, 2004**
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- Harriss-White, Barbara, 'Socially inclusive social security in Rural Tamil Nadu, India', in C Finer, P Smyth (eds), *Social Policy and the Commonwealth*, 2004**
- Hart, Jason, 'Beyond struggle and aid: children's lives in a Palestinian refugee camp in Jordan', in J Boyden and J de Berry (eds), *Children and Youth on the Front Line: Ethnography, Armed Conflict and Displacement*, 2004**
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- Lall, Sanjaya, 'The employment impact of globalization in developing countries', in E Lee and M Vivarelli (eds), *Understanding Globalisation, Employment and Poverty Reduction*, 2004**
- Lloyd, Cathie, 'Women in Algeria: dimensions of a crisis and of a resistance', in M Saad and M Majundar (eds), *Algeria into the New Millennium: Transitions and Challenges*, 2004**
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- Mustapha, Abdul Raufu, 'Identities, Democracy and Hegemony in Africa', in G Williams (ed), *Democracy, Labour and Politics in Africa and Asia: Essays Presented to Bjorn Beckman*, 2005**
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- Stewart, Frances, 'Fundamental socio-economic causes of conflict', in D Fortuna Anwar, H Bouvier, G Smith and R Tol (eds), *Violent Internal Conflicts in Asia Pacific*; also 'Sebab-sebab dasar sosial ekonomi, konflik politik, dengan kekerasan', *Konflik Kekerasan Internal: Tinjauan Sejarah, Ekonomi-Politik, dan Kebijakan di Asia Pasifik*, 2005**
- Stewart, Frances, G Ranis, 'Economic growth and human development in Latin America', in G Indart (ed), *Economic Reforms, Growth and Inequality in Latin America: Essays in Honour of Albert Berry*, 2004**
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of the Asian development model', *International Studies Quarterly*, 47 (1), 2003

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masculinity: understanding the dynamics of conflict: insights from the Maghreb', *Al Raida*, XXI (101), 2004

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Further information about QEH staff publications can be found online: <file://www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/research/publications.html>

People

Director of Queen Elizabeth House

Professor Barbara Harriss-White
Professor of Development Studies
Research interests: South Asian political economy; markets and capitalism; rural development; poverty, deprivation and social welfare; field economics; institutions

Current Teaching and Research Staff

Dr Christopher Adam
University Reader in Development Economics (specialising in quantitative methods)
Research interests: Macroeconomic management in low-income countries, especially sub-Saharan Africa

Dr Jocelyn Alexander
University Lecturer in Commonwealth Studies

Research interests: Southern African social history; violence and memory; rural politics, state-making and agrarian reform; policing, crime and punishment

Dr Sanghamitra Bandyopadhyay
Departmental Lecturer
Research interests: Disparities in economic growth and development across India

Dr Jo Boyden
Director, 'Young Lives', Centre for Research on Child Poverty
Research interests: Anthropological perspectives on children and childhood; children's experiences of armed conflict and forced migration; child poverty

Dr Graham Brown
Research Officer, CRISE
Research interests: Ethnic conflict; Indonesia, identity; Malaysia; social movements

Professor Stephen Castles
Professor of Migration and Director of RSC
Research interests: International migration; racism; citizenship; human rights; globalisation and social transformation

Dr Corinne Caumartin
Research Officer, CRISE
Research interests: Latin American politics; comparative politics; public security; civil-military relations; policing and police reform

Dr Dawn Chatty

University Reader in Anthropology and Forced Migration, Deputy Director of RSC

Research interests: Pastoral nomadism; anthropology of the Middle East; women/gender and development; development-induced displacement, particularly regarding mobile populations and conservation; the impact of forced migration on children and young people

Dr Rebecca Clark

Senior Research Officer

Research interests: Natural resources management; smallholder agriculture; environmental economics; qualitative research

Mr Rodrigo Cubero-Brealey

University Lecturer in the Economics of Latin America

Research interests: International macroeconomics; development economics; the economics of Latin America; the macroeconomics of capital flows; foreign direct investment; multinational finance

Professor Stefan Dercon

University Professor of Development Economics

Research interests: Ethiopia, Tanzania, India, Zambia; microeconomics; poverty

Dr Valpy FitzGerald

University Reader in International Economics and Finance, Director of FTPRC

Research interests: Financial and trade linkages between industrial and developing countries; macroeconomics of Latin America; conflict and reconstruction; history of economic thought

Dr Matthew J Gibney

Elizabeth Colson Lecturer in Forced Migration, RSC

Research interests: The evolution and future of asylum in liberal democracies; the ethical and political issues raised by deportation and expulsion; the role of forced migration in reshaping the modern state

Dr Maria-Teresa Gil-Bazo

Research Fellow in International Refugee and Human Rights Law, RSC

Research interests: Rights of refugees to be granted protection under international law, looking specifically at developments in the field of International Human Rights Law and in the European region

Dr Nandini Gooptu

University Lecturer in South Asian Studies

Research interests: Caste and communal politics in India; the urban poor in India; urban development and politics

Dr Yvan Guichaoua

Research Officer, CRISE

Research interests: Household economics; microeconomics of development; inequality

Dr Rodney B Hall

University Lecturer in International Political Economy, Academic Director of OUFSP

Research interests: International relations theory; sovereignty; international organisation, in particular international political economy and the role of the international financial institutions in banking and financial crises in the developing countries and the transitional democracies

Dr Jason Hart

Research Officer, RSC

Research interests: Children and adolescents; conflict/post-conflict; Middle East

Dr Eva-Lotta Hedman

Senior Research Fellow, RSC

Research interests: The politics of civil society; social movements and democratisation, with special emphasis on conflict and forced migration in Southeast Asia

Professor Sanjaya Lall

University Professor of Development Economics

Research interests: Technology development; foreign direct investment

and TNCs; industrial policy; adjustment and industry

Dr Cathie Lloyd

Senior Research Officer

Research interests: Cultural diversity and the influence of migrants on conflict

Mr Sean Loughna

Research Officer, RSC

Research interests: Forced migration; IDPs; civil society; Latin America; 'Forced Migration Online'

Dr Luca Mancini

Research Officer in Applied Econometrics, CRISE

Research interests: Applied micro-econometrics; economics of education; inequality

Dr Abdul Raufu Mustapha

University Lecturer in African Politics

Research interests: Rural politics; ethnicity and identity politics; the military and democratisation

Dr Laura Rival

University Lecturer in Anthropology of Development

Research interests: Anthropological study of the interface between environment and society, particularly in Latin America

Dr Graeme Rodgers

Research Fellow, RSC

Research interests: Refugees; Africa; repatriation; post-war reconstruction; transnationalism; humanitarian aid; social change; social agency

Professor Frances Stewart

University Professor of Development Economics, Director of CRISE

Research interests: Poverty and human development; development under conflict; ethnicity and inequality

Mrs Rosemary Thorp

University Reader in the Economics of Latin America

Research interests: Institutions behind the market; the market and development in Latin America; the making of economic policy in Latin America

Senior Research Associates

Senior Research Associates comprise members of the University working on subjects allied to those of QEH, but based elsewhere in the University

Mr Christopher Allsopp

Reader in Economic Policy

Research interests: Macroeconomic policy

Professor Sudhir Anand

Professor of Economics

Research interests: Inequality; economic development; poverty

Dr David Anderson

University Lecturer in African Studies

Research interests: African studies

Mr Alan Angell

University Lecturer in Latin American Politics

Research interests: Chile;

decentralisation; economic reforms in Latin America

Professor Bob Barnes
Professor of Social Anthropology

Research interests: Southeast Asia tribal societies – kinship theory

Professor William Beinart

Rhodes Professor of Race Relations

Research interests: South Africa; rural development; environmental history

Dr David Bevan

CUF Lecturer in Economics

Research interests: Macroeconomics; African economies

Dr David Browning

Registrar, Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies

Research interests: Founder Registrar of the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, which promotes the multi-disciplinary study of the culture and civilisation of the Islamic world and of contemporary Muslim societies

Dr Peter Carey

CUF Lecturer in Modern History

Research interests: Modern history of the Pacific; colonial history; nationalism; conflict

Professor Colin Clarke

Professor of Urban and Social Geography

Research interests: Central America; Mexico; ethnicity and development

Dr Christopher Davis

University Lecturer in Russian and East European Political Economy

Research interests: East European societies and their political economy

Dr Jan-George Deutsch

University Lecturer in Commonwealth History

Research interests: Commonwealth history

Dr Marcel Fafchamps

Reader in Economics

Research interests: Development economics; risk coping mechanisms; market institutions; intrahousehold allocation

Professor Guy Goodwin-Gill

Professor of International Refugee Law

Research interests: Public international law, with a particular and longstanding

interest in questions of immigration, refugees and asylum, and the use of force

Dr Mark Harrison

Reader in History of Medicine and Director, Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine

Research interests: History of medicine

Mr Donald Hay

Head, Social Sciences Division

Research interests: Economic development; Brazil

Dr Judith Heyer

CUF Lecturer in Economics

Research interests: India; Kenya; rural development; intra-household inequalities

Dr Elizabeth Hsu

University Lecturer in Medical Anthropology, ISCA

Research interests: Medical anthropology; traditional Chinese medicine; China–Africa

Dr Andrew Hurrell

University Lecturer in International Relations

Research interests: International relations; international agreements for the environment – Brazil

Professor Harold Jaffe

Head of Department of Public Health

Research interests: HIV/AIDS and public health in developing countries

Dr David Johnson

Lecturer in Comparative and International Education

Research interests: Educational systems in Africa and South Asia; policies and innovations aimed at strengthening education quality

Mr Vijay Joshi

Reader in Economics

Research interests: Macroeconomics – India

Professor Alan Knight

Professor of the History of Latin America

Research interests: Mexico – 19th-century development and social change; state/peasants relations

Professor John Knight

Professor of Economics

Research interests: The economy

of China, education, South Africa, inequality

Professor Diana Liverman

Director, Environmental Change Institute

Research interests: Human dimensions of climate change; Latin American environmental issues

Professor Neil MacFarlane

Lester Pearson Professor of International Relations

Research interests: International organisations and security; the Soviet Union/CIS in international relations

Dr Rana Mitter

University Lecturer in History and Politics of Modern China

Research interests: Chinese nationalism; the modern Chinese state

Dr Benito Müller

Senior Research Fellow, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies

Research interests: Climate change; pollution and transport

Professor David Parkin

Professor of Social Anthropology

Research interests: East Africa; Indian Ocean migrations and trade; medical anthropology

Professor Ceri Peach

Professor of Social Geography

Research interests: Migration and ethnicity; social networks

Dr Frank Pieke

University Lecturer in the Modern Politics and Society of China

Research interests: Anthropology, human geography of modern China

Dr Rajeswari Sunder Rajan

Reader in English Language and Literature

Research interests: Gender; culture; post-colonialism; India

Professor Steve Rayner

Professor of Science and Civilisation

Research interests: Interdisciplinary study of the social, political, and cultural aspects of science, technology, and the environment

Professor Adam Roberts
Montague Burton Professor of International Relations

Research interests: Strategic studies and international security; international law; international organisations

Professor Mari Sako

Director of Research, Said Business School, Professor of Management Studies

Research interests: The global automobile industry

Professor Vivienne Shue

Professor of Contemporary China

Research interests: China; history; modernisation; the state

Professor John Toye

Visiting Professor of Economics

Research interests: Macroeconomics; Africa; history of the UN

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Research interests: Biological anthropology; nutrition; fertility and population

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Reader in Modern South Asian History

Research interests: India; history

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Official Fellow, Nuffield College

Research interests: Theories of democracies; Latin America

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CUF Lecturer in Politics

Research interests: South Africa; structural adjustment policies; land reform; development theory

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CUF Lecturer in Politics

Research interests: Global governance; IMF, World Bank and regulation of the global economy

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Professor of English and Critical Theory

Research interests: Post-colonial theory; third-world national liberation movements

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