

Summaries

Erhard Berner, Georgina Gomez & Peter Knorringa: „A little less poor“: The logic of subsistence entrepreneurs. A large majority of small- and micro-entrepreneurs aim primarily for subsistence and security, and, consequently, follow a qualitatively different logic from that of growth-oriented entrepreneurs. By presenting the key characteristics of subsistence and growth-oriented enterprises, this article highlights their distinction. It, furthermore, brings together and illuminates what limited evidence exists concerning the transition between subsistence and growth-oriented enterprises. Although the majority of poorer entrepreneurs follow a subsistence rationality, we argue that most development interventions use an implicit growth-oriented logic and, therefore, fail to address the specific needs of small-scale entrepreneurs. We conclude by outlining a more pragmatic policy package, one which starts from the reality that instead of being means to riches, subsistence businesses serve primarily as buffers against slipping deeper into poverty.

Anna Müssener: Encounters in Development – Sudanese Gender-Activists’ Perspectives on Aid Relations. Gender has become an integral part of global development cooperation, but with contradictory effects. On the one hand, we have seen the rise of progressive gender discourses that should be encouraged, but, on the other hand, we have also witnessed the formation of new relationships of dominance and dependency. Making use of critical development theory’s contributions, especially feminist critiques, this article explores Sudanese Gender-Activists’ perspectives on development aid encounters and their self-positioning within them.

Arn Sauer & Karolin Heckemeyer: Full Rights – Empty Pockets? Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Human Rights and Development. This article is concerned with gender identity and sexual orientation and with the international human rights of people, such as lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transsexuals and transgendered people and intersexuals (LGBTI), who do not define themselves heteronormatively within these categories. Proceeding from the assumption that LGBTI activism has found its way into mainstream human rights organizations as well as into the human rights discourse of the United Nations, for example, through initiatives such as the Yogyakarta Principles, the article examines to what extent this rhetoric of inclusion has been put into practice in international development. The results, drawn from international research and research in Germany, show that LGBTI target groups are still shut out from the funding structures and financing mechanisms of development cooperation. Subsequently, the article suggests political (funding) strategies for the future that, if implemented, would contribute to the mobilization of resources and, thus, to a globally equitable mobilization of the LGBTI movement. It is argued that future strategies should support LGBTI organizations, particularly in the global South and East, to not only engage in their own countries, but also to help give their perspectives greater influence on international human rights discourses.

Jens Kastner: Delegation and sciences for one's edification: Towards a critique of 'Zapatist-like' approaches to social movements. This text looks at how we understand and theorize social movements. It deals less with the practices of social movements themselves and more with the question of which structural conditions, on the one hand, and movement practices, on the other, should be taken into consideration when theoretically researching social movements. The article discusses this question in regards to the approaches of John Holloway and Raúl Zibechi and their research of the Zapatista uprising in Mexico. The text draws upon Pierre Bourdieu's article „Delegation and Political Fetishism“ (1984/1992), in which he warns of a doubling of illusions made by scientific discourse and, occasionally, by social movements themselves. Bourdieu describes the relation of delegation as a central political matter. He further argues that it is not sufficient to deny this relation by merely placing greater value on alternative modes of organization and everyday life, for instance by means of social science or activist perspectives. But this is precisely what Holloway and Zibechi try to accomplish. In view of this, this article discusses and criticizes Holloway and Zibechi's approaches to social movements at the social science as well as the political level, and, in so doing, pleads for an enlightened dilemmatism that illuminates the political pitfalls of delegation and representation instead of denying or silencing them.

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