



DSAA
Development Studies Association of Australia

Development Studies Association of Australia (DSAA)

Submission to the 2019 review of the Australian & New Zealand Standard Research Classification (ANZSRC) codes

The Development Studies Association of Australia (DSAA) is responding, in particular, to:

- i) The ANZSRC call for submissions on Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Research on page 9 of the *Discussion Paper: Australian & New Zealand Standard Research Classification Review 2019*; and
- ii) To Questions 8 and 10 on page 11 and 12 of the *Discussion Paper*;

Question 8. Where should the classifications change (at the Division, Group or Field level)? Please identify specific codes, where appropriate. In particular:

- a) *What new or emerging areas of research should be allocated FoR codes (and at which level)?*
- b) *Should any of the existing FoR codes be split, deleted or merged?*
- c) *Should any of the existing Group or Field codes be moved to other places in the classification?*
- d) *Is there ambiguity or redundancy in the existing FoR codes? (e.g. areas where research could reasonably be classified in two or more different codes)*
- e) *Where changes are proposed, please explain why the changes are necessary and what criteria you have used to determine the need for change.*

Question 10. How can the FoR codes better capture interdisciplinary/multidisciplinary research, and at what level (e.g. Field, Group, Division)?

This submission requests a Development Studies 4-digit code under 16-Studies in Human Society, and demonstrates how this code structure is aligned with the ANZSRC Review principles.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Development Studies is an interdisciplinary field of research that takes ‘development’ as its central concern. While a contested concept, ‘development’ primarily encompasses two broad sets of concerns. The first is around processes of social, cultural, ecological, economic and political change, and the second set relates to the architecture focussed on meeting certain goals, often relating to poverty, inequality and well-being, and the sustainable use of natural resources. This architecture entails organisations and individuals, including states, multilateral organisations, non-government organisations, multinational corporations, small-scale enterprises, community-based organisations, local volunteers and more. It may be oriented towards either working with them to improve practice, and/or critique to reveal unintended and potentially negative consequences.

Development Studies as a field of research builds on a rich body of theory. The top ranked universities globally are also invariably the top-ranked universities in Development Studies, bearing testament to the excellence and importance of development as a field of research. Australia already ranks highly in Development Studies research in global terms. However, the absence of a field of research code (FoR code) obscures this Australian excellence in the field, and greatly reduces the visibility of Development Studies within the Australian context, hampering research opportunities, funding and further international recognition.

The *Development Studies Association of Australia* (DSAA) was registered in March 2019. The Association has an active mailing list of over 100 academics and researchers from 17 Australian universities, including all G8 universities. A first AGM will be held in June 2019, and an inaugural DSAA conference in 2020. The DSAA has also developed a preferred journal list for Development Studies (see Appendix C). A DSAA survey in 2019 of Development Studies researchers found that over 90% of respondents seek a Development Studies FoR code within Division 16, Studies in Human Society, to more accurately classify their publications, grant applications, and stakeholder engagement, and enhance recognition of the field. The DSAA note that the UK created a Unit of Assessment code for Development Studies in 2008.

As with many interdisciplinary fields, Development Studies research is presently split across a large number of Fields of Research codes, and many outputs and grants are misclassified as a result. Grant applications and outputs that researchers want coded as Development Studies are currently coded across a disparate range of fields, including: 0502, 0701, 1117, 1402, 1601, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1699, 2002 and, 2203. This means that research in Development Studies is widely reported within disciplines not preferred by the researcher, often not assessed or reviewed by scholars from the same field of research, and too often re-coded by universities in ways not intended by the researcher.

The first Development Studies courses in Australia were offered in 1975-76, and the field has been producing doctoral students since the 1970s. Today, Development Studies courses are taught in 25 Australian universities, with several hundred scholars in the field. Development Studies is thus a large and vibrant field of research and scholarship in Australia, producing a significant body of research.

As a community of researchers, the DSAA is deeply concerned about the potential risks of not including a Development Studies FoR code in the revised code. We believe that the absence of a Development Studies FoR code presents a barrier to the advancement of Development Studies teaching and research activity in Australia. The FoR Code Review presents a timely and strategic opportunity to recognise Development Studies’ achievements in research excellence. The DSAA therefore proposes that the creation of a Development Studies 4-digit code under 16-Studies in Human Society, with relevant 6-digit sub-codes.

DETAILED SUBMISSION

Development Studies as a Field of Research and Scholarship

Development Studies is an interdisciplinary field of research that takes ‘development’ as its central concern. While a contested concept, ‘development’ primarily encompasses two broad sets of concerns. The first is around processes of social, cultural, ecological, economic and political change. Development in this sense can be a normative concept that implies progressive change, but is critiqued as uneven, contradictory, with potentially negative consequences of development-related change. The second set of concerns relates to the architecture focussed on meeting certain goals, often relating to poverty, inequality and well-being, and the sustainable use of natural resources. This architecture entails organisations and individuals, including nation states, multilateral organisations, non-government organisations, multinational corporations, small-scale enterprises, community-based organisations, local volunteers and more. It may be oriented towards either working with them to improve practice, and/or reveal unintended and potentially negative consequences.

Development Studies in Australia

Development Studies as a field of research builds on a rich body of theory and has research excellence recognised in its own right. The top ranked global universities (e.g. Oxford, Harvard, Cambridge, Manchester, LSE, SOAS) are also invariably the top-ranked universities in Development Studies, bearing testament to the excellence and importance of this as a field of research. Australia already ranks highly in Development Studies research in global terms. For example, the QS Global University Rankings 2018 placed one Australian university in the top 10 for Development Studies globally, four in the top 30, and 10 in the top 100 universities. However, the absence of a field of research code (FoR code) obscures this Australian excellence in the field, and greatly reduces the visibility of Development Studies within the Australian context, hampering research opportunities, funding and further international recognition.

The *Development Studies Association of Australia* (DSAA) was registered in March 2019 (Incorporation No. A0105938F). As Australia’s professional body for academic teaching and research, policy and practice in Development Studies, the DSAA mirrors the UK Development Studies Association, founded in 1978, and the Aotearoa New Zealand International Development Studies Network (DevNet) formed in 1997. The DSAA is the culmination of a variety of prior associations, and numerous discussions by diverse stakeholders in Australia over the past five to ten years. During 2017-2019 alone, meetings were held in Melbourne, Sydney, Canberra, Perth and Townsville to plan for the formation of a national DSAA. The DSAA already has an active mailing list of over 100 academics and researchers from 17 Australian universities, including all G8 universities, and have identified several hundred academics in the field in Australia. An interim governing body was formed during a meeting at the Australian National University in February 2019, a first AGM will be held in June 2019 at La Trobe University, and an inaugural DSAA conference is planned for June 2020. The DSAA has also developed a preferred journal list for Development Studies (see Appendix C). The DSAA is thus already a vibrant community of scholars, with several active working groups, formed around a sense of sharing the same distinct field of research and scholarship.

In terms of research collaboration and funding, Development Studies research in Australia attracts a strong cohort of industry partners, including the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID), the Australia Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAT), the UK Department for International Development (DFID), USAID, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), various United Nations agencies, a wide variety of non-government organisations and private consultancy firms. As a field, Development Studies researchers are among the leaders in Australian universities in collaboration with overseas research institutes and partners, enhancing Australia’s international research reputation and the dissemination of research. Recognition by ANZSRC through the establishment of a Development Studies 4-digit code, will strengthen existing partnerships, and should help attract new research collaborations and funding due to enhanced visibility and recognition.

Over 90% of Development Studies researchers who responded to a DSAA survey in early 2019 indicated a preference for a Development Studies FoR code within Division 16, Studies in Human Society, to more

accurately classify their publications, grant applications, and stakeholder engagement, and enhance recognition of the field and funding accessibility. The UK created a Unit of Assessment code in 2008 in response to petition by the UK Development Studies Association, and that UoA code receives a large annual contribution of research. The DSAA thus submits that a FoR code would bring Australia (and New Zealand) in line with comparable international academic environments and would benefit both the field of research and teaching into the field in Australia.

Distinctiveness of Development Studies and Gap in Current FoR Codes

Development Studies draws upon a distinct set of theories and concepts to elucidate and address processes of social, cultural, ecological, economic and political change, and the people, organisations, practices and knowledges that engage in development-related processes. Development Studies comes together around a common history of key ideas (e.g. Modernisation Theory, Dependency, Post-Development, et cetera), and contemporary broad themes (e.g. human development, gender, economic development, aid effectiveness, well-being, power, inequalities and exclusion, environmental politics and resource management, rights, capabilities, social change, the co-production of knowledge between researchers and communities, et cetera). Epistemologically, most Development Studies research sits across a spectrum from pragmatism to critical studies, often holding the two in dynamic tension. As a field of research, it pursues theory while often being very practitioner-focussed. It often seeks to improve the practice of planned interventions while simultaneously critiquing the central tenants and assumptions underlying the notions of development and intervention themselves.

As an interdisciplinary and applied field, Development Studies draws upon a wide range of traditional social science disciplines in its analyses and approaches, with strong collaboration with many disciplines outside the social sciences. Because of its interdisciplinary nature, Development Studies sits across the disciplines it works with, distinguishing itself by a theoretical framework that does not align well within any of the traditional disciplines. Likewise, while Development Studies has some affinities with Area Studies it is not a category of that field of research. We note that the ANZSRC review has prioritised consideration of how to better classify interdisciplinary research, as is common in Development Studies.

Mutual exclusivity is a key principle of the ANZSRC classification scheme. In considering the boundaries between Development Studies and these other disciplines or fields, particularly for the submission of research or grants (assuming a Development Studies FoR code is granted), the distinguishing test should be the priorities the researchers themselves set for their work. Researchers may contribute to the construction of knowledge from a single disciplinary perspective or from multi or interdisciplinary perspectives. The distinguishing test for contributions to Development Studies as a field of research, particularly for researchers submitting from a single disciplinary perspective, is whether their primary priorities are the concerns, processes, problems and policies of 'development', as defined above on page 1. If so, then even where they use concepts and methodologies from other disciplines to explore and examine these, if the focus is on 'development' then the research falls within the remit of Development Studies. However, if the priority the researchers set for their work is primarily the advancement of (traditional) disciplinary theory or technique, then even if they use case studies drawn from development, their research may be considered disciplinary and not coded as Development Studies.

Exhaustiveness is another key principle. The ANZSRC classification scheme aspires to have all research fit somewhere in each of the classifications, and that there should be no gaps in the classifications. As with much interdisciplinary research, Development Studies research is presently split across a large number of Fields of Research codes. Academic members of DSAA widely express concern that many outputs and grants are classified in ways the researchers themselves are not always comfortable with. The most explicit mentions of development in the current FoR code system are 140202 Economic Development and Growth, 160101 Anthropology of Development, and 160505 Economic Development Policy. The DSAA supports the continuation of these important codes within other disciplines. However, the 2019 DSAA survey of Development Studies found widespread support for the notion of Development Studies as its own field of research, and dissatisfaction with these codes being the only classification options.

We also argue that the current codes do not satisfy the principle of ‘fit for purpose’. Respondents argued that Development Studies is not solely about economic growth, nor is the field dominated by anthropologists, and Development Studies research does not solely generate economic policy recommendations. Researchers report that their research outputs, which they would like classified as Development Studies, are currently coded across a disparate range of fields, particularly including: 0502, 0701, 1117, 1402, 1601, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1699 and 2002. Members likewise report having submitted ARC grant applications that they would like assessed as Development Studies across a similar list of codes, particularly (in order of number of applications): 1601, 1604, 1699, 1402, 1605, 1606, 1608, 2002, 0502, 0701, 1603, and 2203. This ambiguity is felt to pose significant issues by many in the Development Studies field. It means that research in Development Studies is widely reported within disciplines not preferred by the researcher, sometimes not assessed or reviewed by scholars from the same field of research, potentially affecting grant success and ERA scores. Often research outputs are re-coded by universities in ways not intended by the researcher, driving perverse behaviours in data reporting or management and therefore unfit for purpose, as the contribution of Development Studies scholarship is thus obscured and overlooked.

This is corroborated anecdotally. Former Associate Dean (Research) UNSW Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Prof Duncan McDuie-Ra (a DSAA member), was responsible for preparing ERA FoR returns in 16, Studies in Human Society in 2015 and 2018. McDuie-Ra notes that there was a high volume of outputs that were difficult to code with a lack of a Development Studies 4-digit code. Most ended up in 1601, 1604, 1605, 1606 and 1607. More concerning was that many of the high quality publications in the field of Development Studies were directed away from 16 altogether, and used to boost the returns in 11 (medical and health sciences, especially 1117-public health and health services), 12 (built environment and design, especially 1205-urban and regional planning) and 18 (law, especially 1801). Conversations with several Associate Deans (Research) at other universities around their submissions further corroborates this point, although with different other fields being the beneficiary. This highlights the awkward fit of a good deal of Development Studies research in the current coding—the lack of exhaustiveness and mutual exclusivity of the current codes for our field—and thus the need for a Development Studies code. With a 4-digit code, Development Studies research will be far more visible, more accurately assessed for quality, have a greater impact on future generations of scholars identifying with the field, and be more likely to attract leading scholars in the field to Australian universities from abroad.

Who carries out Development Studies research and scholarship in the Australia?

Development Studies is a dynamic and growing area of academic activity in Australian universities. The first courses were offered in 1975-76 at ANU’s National Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) at the ANU, and the first institutes and centres were established in the 1970s. Development Studies has been producing doctoral students since the 1970s. Today, Development Studies courses are taught in 25 Australian universities (see Appendix B). Given the ever-changing nature of the discipline, content for degrees in this area is also immensely diverse and subject to constant updating. At least 198 academic researchers at Australian universities identify with Development Studies as a discipline, across at least 24 universities, with well over a hundred current HDR candidates (see Appendix A, and note there are gaps in HDR candidate data). Development Studies is thus a large and vibrant field of research and scholarship, producing a significant body of research across a large number of Australian universities.

Proposed FoR codes

Based on discussion across DSAA members, we therefore request a 4-digit FoR code for Development Studies, together with the following 6-digit subcodes

2-digit - Studies in Human Society

4-digit - Development Studies

6-digit

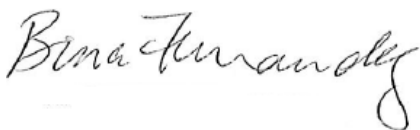
1. Economics of development
2. Socio-economic development
3. Development cooperation
4. Political economy and social change
5. Poverty, inclusivity and well-being
6. Gender and development
7. Humanitarian disasters, conflict and peacebuilding
8. Rural development
9. Urban development (excludes planning)
10. Labour and migration
11. Environment /environmental sustainability
12. Development studies not elsewhere classified

FoR Code Change: Opportunity for Better Research Outcome

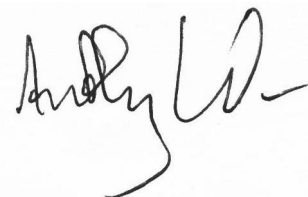
As discussed in this paper, Development Studies is a globally recognised and respected discipline in both research and teaching. Within Australian context, there is a rich history and thriving future of Development Studies disciplines in various universities, many of whom are already recognised through top global ranking and excellence in publication. We see the FoR Code review as a timely opportunity to recognise this achievement and to further support current and emerging research leaders in the field.

Risks of Maintaining Current Coding: In the international market for research capacity the lack of a mechanism for consistent, peer assessment will result in a lack of transparency, which could have adverse effects on the ability of Australian based Development Studies researchers to command international funding. Inadvertently, it also sends a generally negative signal to that wider international community about the overall status of Development Studies research in Australian higher education institutions.

Submitted on behalf of the Development Studies Association of Australia (DSAA) by



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The DSAA acknowledges the work of the *ANZSRC Submission Working Group*, who contributed to discussions informing the drafting of this submission for the interim executive committee of the DSAA. The *ANZSRC Submission Working Group* was comprised of the following members (listed alphabetically):

Prof Matthew Clarke	Alfred Deakin Professor, Head of School, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Deakin University
Dr Bina Fernandez	Senior Lecturer in Development Studies, Discipline Chair of Anthropology and Development Studies, The University of Melbourne
Dr Nichole Georgeou	Associate Dean International (South Asia), Director of Humanitarian & Development Research Initiative (HADRI), and Senior Lecturer in Humanitarian and Development Studies, Western Sydney University
Dr Tanya Jakimow	Senior Lecturer in Development Studies, University of New South Wales
Dr Patrick Kilby	Senior Lecturer and Convener of Master of Applied Anthropology and Participatory Development, Australian National University
Prof Duncan McDuie-Ra	Professor of Urban Sociology, University of Newcastle (formerly Associate Dean Research and Professor of Development Studies, University of New South Wales)
Prof Mark McGillivray	Research Professor of International Development, Alfred Deakin Institute, Deakin University
Dr Fiona Miller	Senior Lecturer, Department of Geography and Planning, Macquarie University
Dr Robbie Peters	Senior Lecturer and Director of Development Studies, The University of Sydney
A/Prof Chris Roche	Associate Professor, Chair in International Development, and Director of the Institute for Human Security and Social Change, La Trobe University
Prof Krishna Shrestha	Associate Professor of Development Studies and Convenor Master of Development Studies Program, The University of New South Wales
Dr Kearnin Sims	Program Convenor for Master of Global Development and Lecturer in Development Studies, James Cook University
Dr Philippa Smales	Partnerships Manager, Research for Development Impact (RDI) Network
Dr Rochelle Spencer	co-Director of the Centre for Responsible Citizenship and Sustainability, and Senior Lecturer in Development Studies, Murdoch University
Dr Anthony Ware	Chair, DSAA ANZSRC Submission Working Group, Senior Lecturer in International & Community Development, and Convenor of the ICD@Deakin research group, Deakin University
Dr Heloise Weber	Senior Lecturer in International Relations and Development, Honours Frontiers of Research Coordinator, and Coordinator Bachelor of Social Science (major in development), The University of Queensland
Dr Joyce Wu	Research Fellow, 2019 Fulbright Scholar, College of Asia & the Pacific, Australian National University

APPENDIX A: Academic Researchers and HDRs in the field of Development Studies

There are a significant number of universities in Australia that have Development Studies courses, departments, centres or institutes. The list below gives a total of academics attached to these or who otherwise self-identify as Development Studies researchers, as reported by academics from the universities. Even with gaps in the data, particularly for HDR numbers, there is clearly a considerable community of scholars in the field of Development Studies.

Institution	Development Studies Researchers	Development Studies HDR students
Australian Catholic University	3	
Australian National University	20	20
Bond University	4	
Charles Darwin University	2	
Deakin University	20	19
Flinders University	4	
James Cook University	7	
La Trobe University	15	5
Macquarie University	7	10
Monash University	8	
Murdoch University	10	9
RMIT University	9	
University of Adelaide	8	
University of Canberra	7	
University of Melbourne	8	20
University of New South Wales	11	15
University of Newcastle	4	
University of Queensland	3	5
University of Sydney	11	
University of Technology Sydney	6	
University of Western Australia	5	
University of Wollongong	5	
Victoria University	4	
Western Sydney University	22	13
Estimated totals	203	116

Note: there are gaps in HDR candidate data

APPENDIX B: DEVELOPMENT STUDIES COURSES AT AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES

Australian Catholic University

Bachelor of International Development Studies

Australian National University

Bachelor of Development Studies

Master of Applied Anthropology & Participatory Development (specialisations: society & environment, indigenous policy)

Master of International Development Economics

Master of Public Policy (international development policy)

Master of Culture Health & Medicine (global health & development)

Master of Environmental Management and Development

Master of Globalisation (development & migration)

Master of Laws (law governance & development)

Bond University

Bachelor of Global Studies (sustainability)

Charles Darwin University

Bachelor of Humanitarian & Community Studies

Graduate Certificate Emergency & Disaster Management

Master of Emergency & Disaster Management (specialisations: health, engineering, management, environment, indigenous knowledges)

Deakin University

Graduate Certificate of International & Community Development

Graduate Diploma of International & Community Development

Master of International & Community Development

Graduate Certificate of Development & Humanitarian Action

Graduate Diploma of Development & Humanitarian Action

Master of Development & Humanitarian Action

Graduate Certificate of Humanitarian Assistance

Graduate Diploma of Humanitarian Assistance

Master of Humanitarian Assistance

Graduate Certificate in Humanitarian Leadership

Graduate Certificate of Humanitarian Health

Edith Cowan University

Graduate Certificate of Disaster & Emergency Response

Graduate Diploma of Disaster & Emergency Response

Master of Disaster & Emergency Response

Flinders University

Graduate Certificate in International Development

Graduate Certificate in Gender Mainstreaming Policy & Analysis

Graduate Diploma in International Development

Master of International Development

Master of Arts (International Development)

Master of Health & International Development

James Cook University

Graduate Certificate of Global Development

Graduate Diploma of Global Development

Master of Development Practice

Master of Social Science (Asia-Pacific governance and development)

La Trobe University

Bachelor of Arts (sustainability and development)

Graduate Certificate/Diploma/Master of International Development

Graduate Certificate/Diploma/Master of Community Planning and Development

Macquarie University

Bachelor of Arts (development studies and culture change)

Bachelor Social Science (development studies and culture change)

Bachelor of Science (development studies and culture change)

Master of Development Studies

Graduate Certificate of Development Studies & Global Health

Master of Development Studies & Global Health

Master of Sustainable Development

Graduate Certificate in Social Impact Assessment

Graduate Diploma in Social Impact Assessment

Monash University

Master of International Development Practice (specialisations in democracy, justice and governance; gender, conflict and security; crisis, change and management; sustainable resource management)

Master of Law & International Development

Master of Environment & Sustainability (international development & environment)

Murdoch University

Bachelor of Arts (international aid & development, sustainable development, community development)

Master of Development Studies

Graduate Certificate in Policy & Development

Graduate Certificate in Sustainable Development

Graduate Diploma in Sustainable Development

Master of Sustainable Development

Graduate Certificate in Community Development

Graduate Diploma in Community Development

Master in Community Development

RMIT University

Master of International Development (streams; gender, conflict & peacebuilding, humanitarian assistance & disasters, sustainability & development, global practice, global justice, human rights & advocacy)

Master of Disaster, Design and Development

University of Adelaide

Bachelor of Arts (International Development)

Bachelor of International Development

University of Canberra

Graduate Certificate in International Development

Graduate Diploma in International Development

Masters of International Development

University of Melbourne

Bachelor of Arts (development studies minor)

Master of Development Studies

Master of Development Studies (specialisation in Gender and Development)
Masters in Leadership for Development (with University of Manchester, UK; commencing 2020)
Master of Law and Development
Master of Environment (specialisation in Development)

University of New South Wales

Bachelor of Arts (specialisation in development studies)
Bachelor of International Studies (specialisation in development studies)
Master of Development Studies

University of Newcastle

Bachelor of Development Studies
Graduate Certificate in Social Change & Development
Master of Social Change & Development
Master of Disaster Resilience and Sustainable Development

University of Queensland

Graduate Certificate in Development Practice
Master of Development Practice (specialisations in community development, development planning, planning for social development, politics of global development)
Master of Development Economics
Master of Governance & Public Policy (governance & development)

University of Sydney

Graduate Certificate in Development Studies
Graduate Diploma in Development Studies
Master of Development Studies
Master of Law and International Development

University of the Sunshine Coast

Master of International Development

University of Western Australia

Master of International Development (specialisations in development in practice, economics of development, politics of development)

University of Wollongong

Master of International Studies (global sustainable development)

Victoria University

Master of International Community Development

Western Sydney University

Bachelor of International Studies (major in global sustainability)
Bachelor of Humanitarian and Development Studies
Master of Humanitarian and Development Studies

Appendix C: DSAA Preferred Ranking of Development Studies Journals

Journal Title	Rank	Rating
World Development	1	A*
Journal of Peasant Studies	2	A*
Journal of Development Economics	3	A*
Population and Development Review	4	A*
World Bank Economic Review	5	A
Sustainable Development	6	A
Third World Quarterly	7	A
Development and Change	8	A
Journal of Development Studies	9	A
Journal of International Relations and Development	10	A
Economic Development and Cultural Change	11	A
Development Policy Review	12	B
Studies in Comparative International Development	13	B
International Development Planning Review	14	B
Asia Pacific Viewpoint	15	B
Journal of International Development	16	B
Environment, Development and Sustainability	17	B
Progress in Development Studies	18	B
European Journal of Development Research	19	B
African Development Review	20	B
Public Administration and Development	21	B
Oxford Development Studies	23	B
Gender and Development	24	B
Economic and Political Weekly	25	B
Journal of African Economies	22	B
Journal of Latin American Studies	26	B
Development in Practice	31	B
Institute of Development Studies Bulletin	27	B
Review of Development Economics	28	B
Journal of East Asian Studies	29	B
Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies	30	B
Forum for Development Studies	33	C
Conflict, Security and Development	35	C
Journal of Development Effectiveness	32	C
Asian Development Review	37	C
International Journal of Sustainable Development	38	C
Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy	34	C
Canadian Journal of Development Studies	36	C
Journal of Developing Societies	39	C
Review of Urban and Regional Development Studies	41	C
IZA Journal of Labor and Development	42	C
Journal of South Asian Development	40	C
Development Studies Research	43	C

International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning	45	C
International Journal of Ecology and Development	46	C
European Journal of East Asian Studies	47	C
International Journal of Development Issues	48	C
Latin American Economic Review	44	C
Journal of Third World Studies	49	C
World Development Perspectives	50	C
Journal Comparative Asian Development	51	C
Journal of Economic Development	52	C
Journal of Southeast Asian Economies	52	C
