



**Literature for MESS47, Gender and Sustainability in Theory
and Everyday Life applies from autumn semester 2019**

Literature established by The Board of the Lund University Centre for
Sustainability Studies on 2019-06-13 to apply from 2019-09-02

See appendix.

Genus och hållbarhet i teori och vardag, 7,5 högskolepoäng

Gender and Sustainability in Theory and Everyday Life, 7,5 credits

MESS47 litteraturlista fastställd av LUCSUS styrelse den 13 juni 2019 (dnr STYR 2019/1087).

1. General Reading

Books

Read ca. 400 pages out of a total of 1000+

Cruz-Torres, Luz, M., McElwee, P. (eds.) 2012. *Gender and sustainability: Lessons from Asia and Latin America*. Tucson: The University of Arizona Press. ISBN: 9780816537952. (243 pages.)

Harding, S. 1991. *Whose science? Whose knowledge?* Buckingham: Open University Press. ISBN: 9780801497469. (312 pages.)

Mellor, M. (1997). *Feminism & Ecology*. New York, NY: Polity Press. ISBN: 0745614183. (221 pages.)

Rocheleau, D. Thomas-Slayter, B. & E. Wangari. 1996. *Feminist political ecology. Global issues and local experiences. 2nd edition*. New York, NY: Routledge. ISBN: 9780415120272. (307 pages.)

Articles and Book Chapters

Read more than 500 pages out of a total of 800+

Alaimo, S., 2009. Insurgent vulnerability and the carbon footprint of gender. *Women, Gender and Research*, 18 (3–4), 22–35. (9 pages.)

Agarwal, B., 2000. Conceptualizing environmental collective action: why gender matters. *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, 24, 283–310. (23 pages.)

Alston, M. 2013. Women and adaptation. *WIREs Clim Change*, 4, 351-358. (6 pages.)

Alston, M. 2014. Gender mainstreaming and climate change. *Women's Studies International Forum*, 47, Part B, 287-294. (7 pages.)

Andrijasevic, R. Beautiful dead bodies: gender, migration and representation in anti-trafficking campaigns, *Feminist Review*, 86: 24-44. (20 pages.)

Arora-Jonsson, S. 2011. Virtue and vulnerability: Discourses on women, gender and climate change. *Global Environmental Change*, 21, 744-751. (7 pages.)

- Bauhardt, C. 2014. Solutions to the crisis? The Green New Deal, Degrowth, and the Solidarity Economy: Alternatives to the capitalist growth economy from an ecofeminist economics perspective. *Ecological Economics*, 102, 60-68. (8 pages.)
- Bell, S., Braun, Y. Coal, identity, and the gendering of environmental justice activism in central Appalachia, *Gender & Society*, 24(6), 794-813. (19 pages.)
- Bouchier, D. 1979. The deradicalisation of feminism: ideology and utopia in action. *Sociology*, 13(3), 387-402. (15 pages.)
- Butler, J. 1998. Merely cultural. *New Left Review*, (227), 33-44. (12 pages.)
- Cho, S., Crenshaw, K.W., and McCall, L., 2013. Toward a field of intersectionality studies: theory, applications, and praxis. *Signs*, 38 (4), 785–810. (23 pages.)
- Davis, K. 2008. Intersectionality as buzzword. A sociology of science perspective on what makes a feminist theory successful, *Feminist Theory*, 9(1), 67-85. (8 pages.)
- Doucet, A., & Mauthner, N. S. 2006. Feminist Methodologies and Epistemology. In Bryant, C. D. *Handbook of 21st Century Sociology*. (36-45). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. ISBN: 9783319766942. [Available here](#). (9 pages.)
- Elmhirst, R., 2011. Introducing new feminist political ecologies. *Geoforum*, 42, 129-132. (3 pages.)
- Fraser, N. (2007). Feminist politics in the age of recognition: A two-dimensional approach to gender justice. *Studies in Social Justice*, 1(1), 23-35. (13 pages)
- Fraser, N. (2000). Rethinking recognition. *New left review*, 3, 107-120. (13 pages)
- Fraser, N. (1997). Heterosexism, misrecognition, and capitalism: A response to Judith Butler. *Social Text*, (52/53), 279-289. (10 pages)
- Haraway, D. 1988. Situated Knowledges: The Science Question in Feminism and the Privilege of Partial Perspective, *Feminist Studies*, 14(3), 575-599. (24 pages.)
- Harding, S. 1992. After the Neutrality Ideal: Science, Politics, and "Strong Objectivity". *Social Research*, 567-587. (20 pages.)
- Hemmati, M. and Röhr, U., 2009. Engendering the climate-change negotiations: experiences, challenges, and steps forward. *Gender and Development*, 17 (1), 19–32. (12 pages.)

Hesse-Biber, S. N. 2012. Feminist Research. Exploring, Interrogating, and Transforming the Interconnections of Epistemology, Methodology, and Method. In Hesse-Biber, S. N. (Ed.), *Handbook of Feminist Research. Theory and Praxis*. (2-26). Boston: SAGE Publications. ISBN: 9781412980593. [Available here](#). (25 pages.)

Holden, E. and Linnerud, K., 2010. Environmental attitudes and household consumption: an ambiguous relationship. *International Journal of Sustainable Development*, 13 (3), 217- 231. (13 pages.)

Hultman, M., 2013. The Making of an Environmental Hero: A History of Ecomodern Masculinity, Fuel Cells and Arnold Schwarzenegger. *Environmental Humanities* 2, 79– 99. (20 pages.)

Jabeen, H. 2014. Adapting the built environment: the role of gender in shaping vulnerability and resilience to climate extremes in Dhaka. *Environment and Urbanization*, 26:1, 147- 165. (18 pages.)

Jerneck, A. (2018). What about gender in climate change? Twelve feminist lessons from development. *Sustainability*, 10(3), 627. (20 pages)

Johnson, L. (2009). Feminism/feminist geography. *International encyclopedia of human geography*, 44-58. (14 pages.)

Jokela, M., 2017. The role of domestic employment policies in shaping precarious work, *Social Policy and Administration*, 51(2), 286-307. (19 pages.)

Kaijser, A., Kronsell, A. 2014. Climate change through the lens of intersectionality, *Environmental Politics*, 23(3), 417-433. (16 pages.)

King, D. K. 1988. Multiple jeopardy, multiple consciousness: The context of a Black feminist ideology. *Signs*, 14(1), 42-72. (19 pages.)

Kronsell, A. 2013. Gender and transition in climate governance. *Environmental Innovations and Societal Transitions*, 7, 1-15. (15 pages.)

Leach, M. 2007. Earth mother myths and other ecofeminist fables: How a strategic notion rose and fell. *Development and Change* 28(1), 67-85. (18 pages.)

Lykke, N. 2009. Non-innocent intersections of feminism and environmentalism. *Women, Gender and Research*, 18 (3–4), 36–44. (4 pages.)

MacGregor, S. 2010. A stranger silence still: the need for feminist social research on climate change. *Sociological Review*, 57, 124–140. (14 pages.)

- Mellor, M. 1997 Women, nature and the social construction of 'economic man'. *Ecological Economics*, 20, 129-140. (11 pages.)
- Mohanty, C. T. (1997). Women workers and capitalist scripts: Ideologies of domination, common interests, and the politics of solidarity. In Alexander M. J., & Mohanty, C. T. *Feminist Genealogies, Colonial Legacies, Democratic Futures*. (3-29). New York, NY: Routledge. ISBN: 0415912113. [Available here](#). (26 pages.)
- Newell, P., Mulvaney, D. 2013. The political economy of the 'just transition', *The Geographical Journal*, 179(2), 132-140. (8 pages.)
- Nightingale, A. J. 2011. Bounding difference: Intersectionality and the material production of gender, caste, class and environment in Nepal. *Geoforum*, 42(2), 153-162. (10 pages.)
- Oparaocha, S. and Dutta, S., 2011. Gender and energy for sustainable development. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, 3, 265–271. (6 pages.)
- Osborn, N. 2015. Intersectionality and kyriarchy: A framework for approaching power and social justice in planning climate change adaptation. *Planning Theory*, 14(2), 130-151. (21 pages.)
- Polk, M., 2009. Gendering climate change through the transport sector. *Women, Gender and Research*, 18 (3–4), 73–82. (5 pages.)
- Rankin, K., 2001. Governing development: neoliberalism, microcredit, and rational economic woman, *Economy and Society*, 30:1, 18-37. (19 pages.)
- Rahder, B., & McLean, H., 2013. Other Ways of Knowing Your Place: Immigrant Women's Experience of Public Space. *Toronto Canadian Journal of Urban Research*, 22, no. 1, 145-167. (22 pages.)
- Resurrección, B. 2013. Persistent women and environment linkages in climate change and sustainable development agendas. *Women's Studies International Forum*, 40, 33-43. (8 pages.)
- Ryan, S., 2014. Rethinking gender and identity in energy studies. *Energy Research and Social Science*, 1, 96-105. (9 pages.)
- Silvey, R. 1998. 'Ecofeminism' in Geography. *Philosophy & Geography*, 1(2): 243-249. (7 pages.)
- Soper, K., 2009. Beyond consumerism: reflections on gender politics, pleasure and sustainable consumption. *Women, Gender and Research*, 18 (3–4): 92–100. (7 pages.)

- Stephens, A., Jacobson, C., and King, C., 2010. Towards a feminist-systems theory. *Systems Practical Action Research*, 23, 371–386. (13 pages.)
- Stein, A., & Plummer, K. (1994). "I Can't Even Think Straight"" Queer" Theory and the Missing Sexual Revolution in Sociology. *Sociological theory*, 12(2), 178-187. (9 pages.)
- Sultana, F. (2014). Gendering climate change: Geographical insights. *The Professional Geographer*, 66(3), 372-381. (9 pages.)
- Sultana, F., 2011. Suffering for water, suffering from water: Emotional geographies of resource access, control and conflict. *Geoforum*, 42(2), 163–172. (9 pages.)
- Terry, G., 2009. No climate justice without gender justice: an overview of the issues. *Gender and Development*, 17 (1), 5–18. (12 pages.)
- Trauger, A., 2004. Because they can do the work': women farmers in sustainable agriculture in Pennsylvania, USA, *Gender, Place & Culture*, 11(2), 289-307. (18 pages.)
- Truelove, Y. 2011. (Re-)conceptualizing water inequality in Delhi, India through a feminist political ecology framework. *Geoforum*, 42, 143-152. (12 pages.)
- Ugalde, V. 2015. Sumak Kawsay, Feminisms and Post- Growth: Linkages to Imagine New Utopias. *Alternautas*, 2(1), 88-100. (12 pages.)
- Valentine, G. 2007. Theorizing and researching intersectionality: A challenge for feminist geography. *The Professional Geographer*, 59, 10-21. (11 pages.)
- Walby, S. 1989. Theorising patriarchy. *Sociology*. 23(2): 213-234. (21 pages.)
- Walby, S. (2005). Gender mainstreaming: Productive tensions in theory and practice. *Social Politics: International Studies in Gender, State & Society*, 12(3), 321-343. (22 pages.)
- Wright, E. O. (2000). 6. Conceptualizing the interaction of class and gender. In *Class Counts: comparative studies in class analysis*. (115-124) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN: 0521553873. [Available here](#). (10 pages.)
- Wright, E. O. (2011). In defense of genderlessness. In Gosseries, A. & Vanderborght (eds.). *Arguing about justice: essays for Philippe van Parijs*. (403-413). Presses Universitaires de Louvain – UCL: Belgium. ISBN: 9782874632754. [Available here](#). (10 pages.)
- Wyckoff, J. 2014. Linking sexism and speciesism. *Hypatia*, 29: 721-737. (16 pages.)

2. Reference literature

Selected chapters

Boud, D., Cohen, R. & Sampson, J. (eds.) 2001. Peer learning in higher education. Learning from and with each other. London: Kogan Pane. ISBN: 9780749436124. (184 pages.)

McKeachie, W. & Svinicki, M. (eds.) 2011. McKeachie's teaching tips. Strategies, research, and theory for college and university teachers. ISBN: 9780495812340. Wadsworth: Cengage Learning

Poore, M. 2014. Studying and researching with social media. London: SAGE. ISBN: 9781446269725. (222 pages.)

Cate, O. T. & Durning, S. 2007. Dimensions and psychology of peer teaching in medical education. *Medical Teacher*, 29, 546-552. [Available here.](#) (6 pages.)

Cate, O. T. & Durning, S. 2007. Peer teaching in medical education: twelve reasons to move from theory to practice. *Medical Teacher*, 29, 591-599. [Available here.](#) (9 pages.)

3. Literature according to peer teachers' instructions as well as student's own choice of literature for final paper

Selected readings around 300 pages

Note: Please note that 7,5 credit courses involve \approx 1250 pages of reading. The above-listed references suggest students to read \approx 900 pages. The students should select and read another \approx 300 pages, according to peer teachers' instructions as well as student's own choice of literature for final paper. / Observera att eleverna ska välja och läsa ytterligare \approx 300 sidor, som kommer att väljas utifrån peer-lärarnas instruktioner och ämnet för det skriftliga hemprovet.

Gender balance: The gender balance is 80/20% (female/male first author)