

연구 조교 채용 공고

제목: 학부/대학원생 RA 구합니다.

게시기간: 2021.02.15~

안녕하세요, 저는 Columbia University 에서 경제학과 박사과정을 하고 있는 설부강입니다. 제가 진행하고 있는 여러 프로젝트에 같이 참여할 학부생 또는 대학원생 RA 를 구하고 있습니다. 주 업무는 70 년대 정부가 생산한 문서를 엑셀에 입력하는 작업이고, 추후 qualifications 에 따라 다른 업무도 같이 할 예정입니다. 특히 한국 경제사에 관심이 있다면 옛 문서들도 직접 보는 좋은 기회가 될 거라 생각합니다. 가능하면 Columbia 교수님들과 같이 회의에 참여할 기회도 많이 제공하고자 합니다. 혹시 그 외에도 궁금한 사항 있으시면 연락 주시길 바랍니다 (bs2228@columbia.edu). 감사합니다.

- Required Skills:
 - Knowledge of Korean and English
 - Knowledge of Chinese characters is a plus
- Main tasks:
 - 1970 년대 정부가 생산한 문서의 한글 및 숫자를 엑셀에 입력하는 작업
 - 마을단위로 생성된 문서들 수집 및 정리
 - 그 외 Literature review, data processing (경력사항 고려하여 상의 가능)
- Hours:
 - Negotiable, but at least commitment of 10 hours/week is required.
- Pay:
 - 학부생 시급 1 만원; 대학원생 시급 1.5~2 만원, but exact terms are negotiable depending on your qualifications.
- How to apply:
 - If interested, please email bs2228@columbia.edu with your CV/resume (either in Korean or English) and a short description of your qualifications.
 - Please specify how many hours you can potentially commit to this project.
- Abstract of the project:

Community-Driven Development (CDD) is a development practice that emphasizes community participation and control of development process. During these projects, a community committee is established and an elected community leader leads planning, investing, and implementation decisions. CDD projects have received a lot of attention from development practitioners for their

promises to effectively deliver small-scale infrastructures, while creating a participatory system that turns beneficiaries of development projects into active agents. With mounting evidence that institutions—transparency, participation, accountability, and enhanced capacity—are important determinants of long-term economic growth, CDD projects are often viewed as an effort to promote institutional change in developing countries.

However, numerous RCTs have consistently proven that while CDD projects deliver small-scale infrastructures cost-effectively, they fail to create lasting, structural social change at community-level. Additionally, many studies find little evidence on the effect of infrastructure projects on key development outcomes, such as children's learning and health-related metrics.

Why do Community-Driven Development (CDD) projects fail to establish lasting social institutions and have long-term effects on key development outcomes? In this paper, I investigate the exact mechanisms that turn local infrastructure projects into springboards for further development through the lens of the CDD projects implemented in rural Korea in the 1970s.