

DRAFT

Rule and Rupture Handbook

for the research project based on the ERC Grant: State Formation Through the Local
Production of Property and Citizenship (Ares (2015)2785650 - ERC-2014-AdG -
662770_Local State).

Version 1 (July 2015)

Christian Lund

0. Preface

The present Handbook is a living document. It will be revised and adjusted along the way. The Handbook contains reflections of a conceptual nature as well as operational aspects of the project such as calendar, recruitment, workshops etc.

Objectives

Participants

Concept note

Research Protocol (operationalization)

Calendar 5 years

Recruitment

Workshops

Summer Labs

Bibliography – how to do that?

Student assistant

Conferences

www.ruleandrupture.dk

1. Objectives

The group will re-define the research on failed and weak states, by examining what authority is *actually* exercised rather than measuring how they fall short of theoretical ideals. The research programme will do this by conducting thorough, empirical work along the lines of theoretical concerns in a series of varied contexts.

The key concern of the proposed research is how political power is established and reproduced *through* the production of the fundamental social contracts of property and citizenship. We will re-define the research on so-called failed and weak states, by examining what political authority is *actually* exercised rather than measuring how they fall short of theoretical ideals.

In developing countries with legal and institutional pluralism, no single institution exercises *the* political authority as such. Different institutions compete to define and enforce rights to property and citizenship. This is most visible at the local level, yet it has implications for theorizing the state as such. Hence, investigating the social production of property and citizenship is a way to study state formation. We study local institutions that exercise political authority and govern access to resources, and recognition of these rights. What institution guarantees what claims as rights, and, especially, how, is crucial, as it leads to the recognition of that particular institution as a political authority. We therefore study statutory as well as non-statutory institutions. We are not simply looking for property deeds and passports etc. issued by statutory government as measurements of political authority. Rather, we look for secondary forms of recognition 'issued' by non-statutory institutions that represent mutual acknowledgements of claims even without a narrow legal endorsement. Dynamics such as these are fundamental for a concise understanding of developing country state formation processes.

Eight country studies with rural and urban field sites will be conducted in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We focus on concrete controversies. We collect data at several levels and from different sources, including resident groups, land use, local civil servants, local politicians and business-owners, as well as large-scale contractors, municipal politicians and administrators.

The specific objectives of the research are:

- To identify generic features of non-statutory public authority through a series of case studies.
- To identify and analyze how statutory and non-statutory institutions compete over effective jurisdiction.
- To identify and analyze patterns of socio-political dynamics of recognition of claims.
- To identify and analyze patterns of interconnection between property and citizenship.
- To identify and analyze patterns of exclusion and inclusion of claimants to property and citizenship

The expected output is:

- Two PhD dissertations
- Launch of five post doc research careers
- A range of publications in leading journals
- Three international workshops/conferences

2. Participants

PI

Christian Lund,
www.christian-lund.dk

Senior Researchers

Eric Hahonou,
[http://rucforsk.ruc.dk/site/en/persons/eric-komlavi-hahonou\(1423358c-f9e9-4e8e-a3df-8ae814ec07cf\).html](http://rucforsk.ruc.dk/site/en/persons/eric-komlavi-hahonou(1423358c-f9e9-4e8e-a3df-8ae814ec07cf).html)

Michael Eilenberg,
www.eilenberg.dk

Mattias Borg Rasmussen,
[http://forskning.ku.dk/find-en-forsker/?pure=da%2Fpersons%2Fmattias-borg-rasmussen\(469945a2-0152-48f5-95dc-a6a226295875\).html](http://forskning.ku.dk/find-en-forsker/?pure=da%2Fpersons%2Fmattias-borg-rasmussen(469945a2-0152-48f5-95dc-a6a226295875).html)

Post Docs

PhDs

3. Concept note

Conceptual framework: *Property and Citizenship – A Contract of Recognition*

In developing countries with legal and institutional pluralism, no single institution exercises *the* political authority as such. Different institutions – statutory and non-statutory alike - compete to define and enforce rights to property and citizenship. This is most visible at the local level, yet it has implications for theorizing the state as such.

Struggles over property and citizenship are as much about the scope and constitution of political authority as they are about access to resources and membership. Hence, investigating the social production of property and citizenship is a way to study concrete dynamics of political authority and, ultimately, state formation. To grasp the dialectics of rights and authority, we need to dispense with simple assumptions that political authority exists prior to rights of property and citizenship. Rights and political authority are contemporaneous, and institutions' control over political subjectivities and resources, does not *represent* a pre-existing political authority. It *produces* it.

The programme's attempt to re-new our understanding of political authority and rights goes through the concept of recognition. This is because property and citizenship are intimately related through relations of recognition. The processes of recognition of claims to land and other resources as property, and of political identity as citizenship with entitlements, simultaneously imbue the institution that provides such recognition with recognition of its authority to do so. This means that the mutual recognition constitutes a social contract, that links property and citizenship to political authority in society. The contract also often involves the exchange of material value. The political power of an institution may be recognised in exchange for the recognition of property rights in land and other entitlements, by payment of tax in the form of money, tribute, labour, allegiance, or other resources.

We use the word 'contract' loosely, because such contracts are not exactly voluntary, not always consensual, often contentious, and always under re-negotiation. Thus, they do not necessarily imply recognition of the *legitimacy* of the contractual terms; they simply connect the notions of 'having' (property) and 'being' (citizenship) to power. And just as rights and political authority are co-produced, the erosion of one also means the dissipation of the other.

By property we understand more than 'private property'. Property is often – quite perfunctorily – equated with absolute, unfettered ownership. However, ownership is always circumscribed by others' rights, which limit the exercise of an abstract total right to property. My team and I therefore understand property as a legitimized claim to something of value – in our programme specifically land - sanctioned by some form of political authority.

Citizenship, we understand, as more than 'formal national citizenship'. If we take the institutional pluralism seriously, different entitlements engage several institutional connections – some of which may not be with formal government. Formal national citizenship is often described as full legal, political, and social rights acquired in historical steps with the right to shape the rights one has, as the fullest form. However, national citizenship is just one of several configurations of socially constructed collective identities or group membership based on criteria of status such as ethnicity, gender, religion, seniority, caste, profession, etc. Thus, citizenship can broadly be understood as the right to have rights.

What institution guarantees what claims qualify as rights, and, especially, how, is crucial, as it leads to the recognition of that particular institution as a political authority. The relative strength between the political institution and the political subjects ranges from the

comprehensive subjugation of subjects by despotic institutions that tax heavily, to citizens holding governing bodies accountable with the right to shape the rights one has. The terms of the contracts are always re-negotiated in gradual, incremental and re-iterative ways, but during open moments more radical reconfigurations of the social contract is possible. People's choices and strategies of visibility and obscurity depend on the context, on the authorities' ambitions and resources, and on their available options. While being careful to avoid certain governing agencies, people simultaneously exert great effort, imagination, and flexibility to be seen by others. By forming 'societies' or 'associations' people may claim land in the name of a particular identity and subsequently resist and avert eviction. By payment of tax, membership fees or other contributions in the form of money, labour or 'militancy', one enters into the purview of particular institutions and is possibly recognized as rightful by that institution. The researchers are thus not simply looking for property deeds and passports etc. issued by government as measures of political authority. Rather, my team and I also look for secondary forms of recognition 'issued' by non-statutory institutions that somehow represent mutual acknowledgements of claims even without a narrow legal endorsement. Such secondary forms of recognition emerge first in local contexts. Hence, I argue that moments such as these are fundamental for a concise understanding of developing country state formation processes.

Research projects

The individual research projects all include a rural and an urban research site, which are connected as so-called 'hinterland' and an urban centre.

Rural areas have often been the objects of governing ambition. Central governments and foreign actors have attempted, and often succeeded, in controlling the rural peripheries for the extraction of labour, tax and commodities. Ruptures of rule have occasioned new configurations of resource access and political subjectivities. In areas where competition is already tense, ruptures open for a reconfiguration of local, national and foreign interests in land and resources. Competing claims and projects, for peasant farming, plantation agriculture, conservation and carbon sequestration etc. all depend on different authorizations of 'legitimate claims and claimants'. They thereby give opportunity for competing institutions to emerge as 'governors' in different localities. Likewise, land occupations, following ruptures in socialist or other authoritarian regimes, represent dramatic opportunities and risks. A main feature is that they concern the social and political stamina to persevere long enough to change the facts on the ground, in the books, and in the minds.

In the *urban centres* of secondary towns competition over land and jurisdiction is equally tense. People migrate and settle in towns and urban peripheries, and their claims to property and citizenship are often precarious. In many cases, they will be identified and labelled as strangers with weaker entitlements and be disqualified in various ways. In urban areas, especially, no single institution of political authority fully controls property and citizenship; rather, many institutions vie over jurisdiction and authority. The growth of large-scale informal settlements, population density, and ethnic diversity are generic challenges for urban governance. In moments of rupture the opportunities for competing forms of political power multiply. For example, municipal governance represents relatively recent decentralized – and democratic – settings where 'new tasks' befall institutions in the making, yet this is often in competition with other authorities, old and new, statutory and not, which have constituencies stratified along ethnic, political or other lines.

Recommended reading:

Lund, C., *forthcoming*, Rule and Rupture – State Formation through the Production of Property and Citizenship. *Development and Change*.

Lund, C. and E. Hahonou (eds), 2013, *Propriété et citoyenneté dans l'Afrique des villes*. Special issue of *Politique Africaine*. no. 132.

Lund, C., and M. Eilenberg (eds), *forthcoming*, *Rule and Rupture – State Formation through the Production of Property and Citizenship*. Special issue of *Development and Change*.

4. Research Protocol

To be discussed and adjusted and further elaborated during a pre-fieldwork workshop. The pre-fieldwork workshops will also be the occasion for developing more specific interview guides.

Analysing how fragments of authority cohere in complex institutional landscapes is essentially exploratory, and our methods therefore predominantly qualitative. The most significant challenge in the project is to be open to the diversity of the empirical material, yet at the same time maintain stringent analytical focus.

We therefore have a strong conceptual framework and by shuttling between larger theoretical questions and detailed observations can we institute the problem *and* explain it. The theoretical questions thus help to *deduce* critical areas of state formation (property and citizenship), and detailed field research of an *inductive* nature will allow us to investigate how this takes place. The *theoretical questions will thus be operationalized* for concrete encounters where different forms rights are defined, claimed and contested, and where the authority to decide these questions are exercised and challenged.

We conduct *a combined structural and process analysis*. On the one hand, it comprises investigating who exercises authority, based on what – economic, political and legal – resources. On the other hand, a process analysis will tell how resources are employed, what tactics and strategies are pursued and what discourses are at play. This entails studies of institutional practices of a range of institutions, the competing repertoire of norms and discourses of rights, authority and justice.

The specific methods will be adapted to the individual locations. However, there is a set of common features: First, a systematic literature review will establish how much is known about rural and urban land conflicts in the case countries. Subsequently, the researchers will undertake a number of rural and urban land extended conflict case studies (typically land conflicts between different groups with identity based claims). We will map out the political institutions, resident/farmers' organisations and political movements. In addition, archival research will be conducted. Secondly, we focus on concrete conflicts and by identifying and interviewing the participants in the conflict, to map out the process dynamics of the production of property and citizenship.

To get at this multiplicity, the team will collect data at several levels and from different sources, including resident groups, land users, local civil servants, local politicians and business-owners, as well as large-scale contractors, municipal politicians and administrators, national land administration and relevant ministries. Researchers will also interview providers of public utilities (water and electricity) on their policies and practices *vis-à-vis* un-regularized settlements. Concretely, my team and I are collecting data that represents forms of recognition. In the contexts in question, this will not simply mean property deeds and passports issued by statutory institutions. Rather, it will include indicators of secondary forms of recognition produced by non-statutory institutions that make up a web of relations of recognition, and sometimes create effective new social contracts (such as participation in non-statutory organisations, membership fees, registration of belonging, access to utilities etc.).

Research authorization

When recruitment of researchers is done, and research countries are selected, a desk-top study will identify the appropriate research authorities in each study country, and the formal requirements for obtaining research authorization.

Subsequently, the appropriate research authorities (competent bodies or ministries) will be approached in order to get approval and research authorization.

This will happen prior to commencement of field research.

Data Collection

The research depends on original data collection; there is little or no pre-packaged data that is readily available for research of this nature. Broadly speaking, the data needed falls into four categories:

1) Structural mapping of institutions and their local history and identification of the specific or broader contentious issues of exclusion and dispossession will be based on research on *current legislation, policy documents, other secondary analyses, press archives* (where available).

- This data will be gathered from written sources as well as from interviews with central key informants. This will form the very first step of field data collection. Informants will include local officials, leaders of various organizations, and key figures in the community. If relevant, other researchers will also be interviewed. Documents will be publicly available. Informed, free and full consent will be required whenever persons will be involved.

2) A *survey* will be conducted in each field site (60-80 respondents) in order to identify contentious issues of land access in relation to political identity, especially in terms of in- and exclusion.

- An appropriate sampling will be utilized to select the informants to be surveyed. Although stratified random sampling is often the preferred strategy, purposive sampling will be largely employed but whenever possible, stratification will be along the lines of income/material well-being to offer a cross-section that is most representative of the society being studied. The purposive sampling procedure consists of selecting people who are known to have knowledge about the topic being researched as a consequence either of their participation in certain activities or are affected by those activities. Informed, free and full consent will be required whenever persons will be involved.
- The survey will occur in three phases: participant selection and recruitment, interviews and questionnaire surveys, and possible follow-up interviews. The questionnaire surveys and the interviews will be conducted in public places

such as offices, the village square or in a restaurant, or in people's home or similar if preferred by the interviewee. The questionnaire surveys are intended as a factual data collection tool about how the members of the local community engage with the different types of institutions involved in land management. The interviews will ask participants to reflect on their experiences and ask for their opinions on their experiences. To ensure that questions are administered in a systematic and ethical way, the following guidelines will be followed:

- Questions need to be consistently administered or communicated to respondents.
 - Questions need to be consistently understood.
 - What constitutes an adequate answer should be consistently communicated.
 - Since gauging knowledge, attitude, perception is the goal of most questions in this research project; respondents will not be given cues or be asked questions in a way that will lead them towards certain types of answers.
 - Respondents must be willing to provide answers called for in the question.
- The researcher will be scheduling appropriate/convenient time with the participants for the questionnaire survey as well as for the interviews. The questionnaire should take no more than 45 minutes to be completed. The information supplied to the researcher, through the consent form, will be kept confidential. The participants will remain anonymous as any personally identifiable information provided on the consent form or the questionnaire will not be published and will not be known by anybody else except the researcher.
 - All participants will be adults, at least 18 years of age. Allowing audio recording and still photographs to be taken is not a requirement for participation.

3) Qualitative *interviews* with protagonists in conflicts and other key informants will be conducted. It is difficult to predict the number of interviews, but 50-100 would seem a realistic range. Their narratives will supply factual and experiential data on sequences of conflicts as well as people's own interpretation of their significance.

- The interlocutors as such will not be selected for their personal characteristics as they will be just providing information how their involvement. So the target of the survey is not really the person answering the questionnaire as such but rather the dynamics of recognition of rights. For the face-to-face interviews or conversations, participants of different age groups, gender, income groups

which are most representative of the communities being surveyed and will therefore to give a truer picture of the situation.

- Multiple contacts are planned with participants to describe the project and invite their participation: the first contact will be face-to-face or by telephone or e-mail, and then the second contact will be face-to-face, to administer the questionnaire or carry out the interview. In case multiple contacts are not possible, then the procedure described below will take place at the one face-to-face meeting only.
- Snowball sampling from people who are knowledgeable about the subject to other informants will be used.
- All participants will be adults, at least 18 years of age. Allowing audio recording and still photographs to be taken is not a requirement for participation.
- No other measures or protocols have are being used to screen applicants.
- The informed consent form will be included whenever individuals are approached for participation in the study. Once informed consent is provided, the first step will include a verbal confirmation that the informed consent document has been read and understood.
- Participants will be asked permission before any still photos or them are taken or before they are audio taped and in case they agree, they will be asked to notify so on the consent form. Recordings will be used only by the researcher as supporting evidence from analysis of the individual interviews. The photographs taken will be used to support data analysis and may be used for poster presentations during conferences. The participants will be informed about how the photographs will be used and photographs will be taken only after the participants have granted permission.
- The interviewees will be given a number, and the number and the details necessary to identify them will be kept in a Dropbox system to which only the researchers will have access. This way, researchers can retrieve the necessary identity for a follow-up interview without having this information in physical notebooks.
- No personally identifiable information, such as names, will be included on questionnaires and interview notes. There will be a serial number written on each of the questionnaires (Q1, Q2, Q3...), interviews will be also tagged in the same way (Int 1, Int 2, Int 3...). The audio recordings will be solely for transcription purposes.

4) Long-term fieldwork enable us to observe the issues that arise in meetings and to monitor the nature and level of stakeholder participation in various meetings, rallies etc.

- These will be public events, and the researcher will simply observe. Normal precautions about attending bigger meetings will apply.

Recruitment of participants

Recruitment of participants follows a sequence of identification of exact location, and identification of participants.

The identification of the location will take its point of departure in a desk top study for each selected country in combination with the existing knowledge of the area by the researcher. If there is no prior knowledge, or if it is limited, consultations with specialists in our research network.

The identification of participants in the small surveys will be identified through community leaders.

The identification of participants for in-depth qualitative interviews will be identified as a result of the survey, through community leaders and snowball sampling.

Anonymity

Individual data will be anonymized. The interviewees will be given a number, and the number and the details necessary to identify them will be kept in a Dropbox system to which only the researchers will have access. This way, researchers can retrieve the necessary identity for a follow-up interview without having this information in physical notebooks.

No local assistants will have access to the entire data set, of the different locations.

Informed Consent

We only work with respondents who give informed consent. To document this, we have elaborated a simple form. The form is in English and will be translated into the relevant local languages once the research sites have been established (see below).

The consent process is straightforward: once the participant has been identified, the researcher will inform about the nature of the research and ask whether the participant is willing to be interviewed. We will make sure that the participant does not feel obliged against his/her will to participate. All researchers are instructed to ask at appropriate moments during the interview whether conversation can continue. This allows the participant to reconsider his/her consent along the way.

When possible the participants will read and sign consent forms. The researchers will interview people who are illiterate and therefore sceptical about signing documents – including consent forms. In such cases, a third party will witness the consent and sign

the form to testify that the nature of the research has dutifully been explained to the interviewee and that s/he willingly engaged in the interview. Please see form below.

INFORMED CONSENT DOCUMENT

LOCAL STATE

You are invited to join a research study to look at local land rights and citizenship.

Please take whatever time you need to discuss the study with your family and friends, or anyone else you wish to. The decision to join, or not to join, is up to you.

In this research study, we are investigating people's access to land and public service.

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN THE STUDY

- If you decide to participate you will be interviewed. We think this will take you 45 minutes.
- You can stop participating at any time.

CONFIDENTIALITY

- The information you provide will be anonymized. This also covers direct quotes. The information will not be traceable to you.
- The name of your village and neighbourhood will be anonymized
- The data will be kept on a computer, secured by a password required for getting onto the system. Only the researcher and team leader have access to the data.

YOUR RIGHTS AS A RESEARCH PARTICIPANT

- Participation in this study is voluntary. You have the right not to participate at all or to leave the study at any time.

CONTACTS FOR QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS

Call [Researcher in this particular field] or team leader Professor Christian Lund at +4528496982 or email clund@ifro.ku.dk at the University of Copenhagen if you have questions about the study.

Consent of Subject (or confirmed by third party that information and consent have been given)

Signature of Subject or Witness/Third Party

Date

Illegality and conflict

The research project is not looking for sensationalist data of on-going conflicts. We are, instead, researching the institutional sediments of settled ones by investigating people's access to land and public services as proxies for rights. All the same, researchers will operate in settings where the legality of people's actions is not always clear. Often this opacity and ambiguity is even embedded in the law. The conundrum of legal/illegal is (one of the) objects of the research. For example, in Indonesia, a group of people may reside on and farm land, which is legally public land. According to some aspects of the law, they are illegal squatters, but according to other aspects of the (same) law, they have legitimate use rights. Similarly, administrative irregularities (corruption) may occur in the areas of study. However, such activities are *not* clandestine but fully open and all relevant authorities are aware of them. It is 'transparent irregularity'. Therefore our research will not produce any new conflicts or liabilities.

Risk for researcher and research staff

First and foremost, we are not looking for sensationalist data of on-going conflicts, but rather the institutional sediments of settled ones by investigating people's access to land and public services as proxies for rights. Nonetheless, certain safety precautions are taken for researchers and their staff.

First, we will follow the guidelines issued by the Danish or European diplomatic representation in the respective countries. This will ensure that the work is undertaken in accordance with general safety requirements.

Second, the researcher will work with local assistants who will have a fine sense of the situation in the respective localities. This will ensure that the researchers do not inadvertently venture into risky terrain. No local assistants will have access to the entire data set, of the different locations. This will reduce risk to them as well as the risk of abuse.

Third, the researcher will not employ research assistants for locations where the assistant's ethnic (or other) identity may constitute a liability.

Fourth, it is crucial that the research assistants are thoroughly instructed by the researchers that 'active conflicts' are not the research object. There is no underlying agenda that privileges dangerous information.

Fifth, for the research assistants, it is important that they together with the researcher are introduced to the appropriate local authorities.

Sixth, the teams will not travel at night, and both researcher and assistant will have safe accommodation, and appropriate means of transportation.

Seventh, procedures for contacting the University to obtain assistance in a crisis situation will be explained to the research assistants.

5. Calendar 5 years

2016:

Recruitment of 5 post docs and 2 PhDs

First two workshops (see below)

2017:

First Summerlab (see below)

2018-20

Work

6. Recruitment

Student Assistant

The Research Programme, *Rule and Rupture*, advertises a job as student assistant.

The job will be on average 10 hours a week. Sometimes, during conferences, workshops and Summer Labs etc., the job will be full-time.

The tasks include:

- Literature search
- Summarising literature
- Creation of a bibliography for the research programme (using an electronic reference management system).
- Assistance with conferences, workshops and Summer Labs (travel, hotel etc).
- Assistance with applications for research permits, visa etc.

Qualifications:

- Good written English (additional languages is an advantage)
- Good sense of order
- Experience with Outlook, Excel etc.
- Initiative
- Sense of humour

7. Workshops

The programme will have a number of workshops

Once recruitment is done, several pre-fieldwork workshops will be organized. They will all touch on the ethical aspects of social science research, and one workshop will target ethics and safety concerns specifically. This particular workshop will be planned and organized in collaboration with the project's ethics advisor. This will include presentations from senior researcher who have worked in comparable environments.

We will compose a set of readings, organize 'role plays' [maybe], and have each younger researcher write and present a shorter essay on an ethical dilemma they have experienced. The annual Summer Labs will, in addition, provide occasions to discuss and address possible ethical dilemmas that may arise.

Workshop 0 for CL + ME + MBR + EH

General planning and organisational issues, recruitment, methods, etc. (possibly in fall '15)

Workshop 1 (time: After recruitment and before fieldwork (possibly June '16 week 22; 30/5-3/6)).

Fieldwork ethics

General research ethics (what is informed consent, privacy, anonymity how to store data, etc.) To be planned with Professor Peter Sandøe.

Reading and researcher presentation of central texts: (to be found):

Oakes, J.M., 2002, 'Risks and wrongs in social research.' *Evaluation Review* vol. 26, no. 2. Pp. 443-79

???

Workshop 2 (Time: ??)

Fieldwork (selection of sites, how to do a survey, how to do qualitative interviews, mapping).

Reading and researcher presentation of central texts:

Lund, C., 2004, 'Of what is this a case? Analytical movements in qualitative social science research.' *Human Organization* vol. 73, no. 3. Pp. 224-34

Olivier de Sardan, J.-P., 2015, *Epistemology, Fieldwork, and Anthropology*. London, Palgrave. **OR** the French original: 2008, *La rigueur du qualitatif. Les contraintes*

empiriques de l'interpretation socio-anthropologique. Louvain-la-Neuve, Brylant.

Workshop 3 ?

After the first two workshops we will assess whether more are needed or whether issues can be dealt with in Summer Labs.

8. Summer Labs

Years 2017-20

Exchange and interaction is vital for our theoretical and conceptual development, as well as for innovative data collection and fieldwork. However, since considerable fieldwork is envisaged, it is important to ensure that the entire group is located in one single place at regular intervals. I am therefore organizing an annual Summer Lab. The idea is to spend up to three weeks together every summer in the form of a retreat. This will allow us to have structured and organized presentations of work in progress, to have theoretical and methodological discussions, and to have intense re-writing sessions on individual and collective papers. I am convinced that our recurrent Summer Labs will be intense, intellectual, and stimulating highlights of our programme. Summer Labs allow us to move beyond the serial monographic inquiry and engage in crosscutting theoretical analyses of distinguishing between generic and more contingent patterns of state formation. It will allow us to aggregate the results and engage in meta-reflection across the cases.

In addition to the core group, I invite prominent scientists from within and without our disciplines to present their own work, and discuss ours. The following scholars have agreed to participate in our Summer Labs, and form a core group of associate scholars to the programme:

Professor James Scott, Yale University
Professor Catherine Boone, London School of Economics
Professor Nancy Peluso, University of California, Berkeley
Professor Jesse Ribot, University of Illinois
Professor Koen Vlassenroot, University of Ghent
Professor Benedikt Korf, University of Zürich
Professor Michael Watts, University of California, Berkeley
This list is to be extended:

The generic programme of such Summer Labs will be:

- Phase I: Presentations of work in progress; discussion of theoretical and conceptual issues; presentation and discussions by guests;
- Phase II: Re-writing of individual and collective manuscripts, discussions in smaller working groups;
- Phase III: Re-presentations of work in progress; discussions of prospective research ideas; modifications of existing individual projects etc.

2017

Elements in summer lab/workshop (2017) (phase I (without guests)).

How to write a scientific article – workshop

(focusing on forms and structure of articles, peer review, authorship, co-authorship)

Engage with your writing as a ‘Text’

As a follow-up to ‘How to craft a scientific article’, this workshop will engage in the structuration of an Introduction, and a Conclusion of a thesis, and the fine-tuning of the text. The course will include:

- Discussion of samples of thesis intro/conclusions.

- Discussion of samples of article introductions.
- Exercises where we will work closely on the actual text of participants in groups and in plenary.
- Discussions of how your writing will be read.

9. **Bibliography** – how to do that?

10. Student assistant

11. Conferences

12. Homepage

Project abstract

PI

Participants(*)

Publications*

Handbook*

Workshops*

Summer Labs*

Key Texts

* can wait with substance