# THE SOCIO-LEGAL LAB



An Experiential Approach book to Research on Law in Action

SIDDHARTH PETER DE SOUZA & LISA HAHN

## THE SOCIO-LEGAL LAB: AN EXPERIENTIAL APPROACH TO RESEARCH ON LAW IN ACTION

AUTHORS: SIDDHARTH PETER DE SOUZA AND LISA HAHN

**Published by**: Open Press Tilburg University. openscience@tilburguniversity.edu Open Press Tilburg University is the academic Open Access publishing house for Tilburg University and beyond.

Designed by: Spitting Image - Bangalore.
Editorial design: Aditya Bharadwaj, Sandhya Visvanathan.
Illustrations and Graphics: Sandhya Visvanathan, Aditya Bharadwaj,
Shoumik Biswas and Aniruddh Menon.

**Peer reviewed by:** Larissa Vetters and Christian Boulanger.

This book has been made available Open Access under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 license.

ISBN: 9789403668796 DOI: 10.26116/2ckw-gd47







## Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Dr. Larissa Vetters and Dr. Christian Boulanger for their generous time, advice and efforts in reviewing this book and helping us bring it to completion. Without their encouragement and enthusiasm throughout the last many years, this would have been a much tougher project to complete, and we are deeply grateful for their discussions and kindness.

Dr. Daan Rutten at Open Press Tilburg University has been committed to this project and allowed us freedom to experiment with new formats and designs. We thank him for his support in realising our vision for the project. We would also like to thank Marcel Hobma for copy editing the book.

A special thanks also to Dr. Britta Korkowsky, who provided us with opportunities to build the curriculum for the book in an intensive way through the Week of Methods program at the Georg-August-Universität Göttingen.

The Socio-Legal Lab emerged thanks to the support of the Integrative Research Institute Law & Society (LSI) at Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, and to numerous colleagues who took part in the workshops we have held in Berlin. The community at Humboldt, the interdisciplinary spirit at LSI and the inspiring colloquia with our PhD supervisors, Professor Susanne Baer and Professor Philipp Dann, have been central to the development of for this project.

Inspiration for this book further arose from insights into graduate training programs at the Center for Study of Law and Society (Berkeley) and the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies (Oxford). We are grateful for everyone involved in making this possible, especially Professor Catherine Albiston.

Finally, the book came alive thanks to the design and discussions with Sandhya Visvanathan, Aniruddh Menon, Aditya Bharadwaj and Shoumik Biswas, who were not only creative and playful but also wonderful collaborators in bringing together this interactive workbook. We are very grateful for their time and patience in designing this book.

## **Table of Contents**

### PART 01 Socio-Legal Research in a Lab

#### **CHAPTER 01**

## Introduction: a Lab Approach to Socio-Legal Studies

PAGE 02

#### A Guide Through the Book

- Locating the book
- What to expect?
- Audiences
- Ways to use this book

#### A Lab Approach to

#### **Socio-Legal Studies**

- Why a lab?
- Functions of a lab
- Using labs for socio-legal studies
- Objectives of the lab

#### **Implementing a Lab**

- Getting started
- Conditions for a successful lab
- Starting Your Own Lab
- Exercises:
  - Two truth one lie
  - Reverse brainstorming

#### CHAPTER 02

#### Interdisciplinary Research on Law

PAGE 28

#### What is Interdisciplinarity?

- What is research?
- What is interdisciplinary research?
- Exercises & Tips:
  - o My Interdisciplinary project Part I
  - Developing a research question
  - Finding a common language

#### **Interdisciplinarity in Legal Research**

- What is interdisciplinary legal research?
- Typology of interdisciplinarity
- Exercise: Locating a project together

#### Why Interdisciplinary Research?

- Advantages and added value
- Examples
- Challenges
- Addressing challenges
- Exercises:
  - My interdisciplinary project Part II
  - o Six perspectives on interdisciplinarity

### PART 01 Socio-Legal Research in a Lab

#### **CHAPTER 03**

What Happens to Research When put Into Action?

PAGE 60

#### **Methodological Anxieties**

- The methodological gap problem
- Research in action
- Exercises:
  - o Demystifying research
  - o Research diary

#### What is Scientific Knowledge About?

- How to obtain knowledge
- Exercise: What is research to you?
- Reading: Decolonizing methodologies
- Examples: Reflecting methodologies

#### **Reflect on your Positionality**

- Exercise: Reflective memo writing
- Making positionality explicit?

#### **Research Ethics**

- Ethics in research relations
- Exercises:
  - o Anticipating ethical dilemmas
  - o Dilemma game

## PART 02

## Theory

#### **CHAPTER 04**

#### Mapping General Debates in Socio-Legal Studies

PAGE 96

#### The Many Faces of Law

- What "is" law?
- Tracing appearances of law in society
  - Law in the everyday
  - Law in conflict resolution
  - Law in plural legal settings
- Exercises:
  - Mindmapping questions in law and society
  - o Role play

#### **Perspectives on Law:**

#### a Theoretical Review

- Mapping general debates
- Applying theory: Climate litigation
- Approaches
  - Conceptualizing and theorizing law
  - Applying and generating law
  - Evaluating and improving law
- Exercise: Building your own
  - socio-legal lexicon
- Tip: How to review literature

#### CHAPTER 05

#### Dichotomies in Socio-Legal Research

PAGE 128

#### **Identifying Dichotomies**

- What are dichotomies?
- Purpose of dichotomies in socio-legal studies
- Pitfalls of dichotomies
- Exercises:
  - What dichotomies do you see in your work?
  - Specifiying dichotomies

#### **Bridging Dichotomies**

- How to bridge dichotomies
- Doctrinal versus non-doctrinal approaches
  - Bridge: Doctrinal and non-doctrinal research
  - Bridge: Doctrinal and non-doctrinal research: a case study
  - Example: bridging doctrinal and non-doctrinal research
- Quantitative versus qualitative research
  - Bridge: Mixing qualitative and quantitative research
  - Bridge: Two ways of generalizing
- Micro-versus macro-structures
  - Bridge: Micro- and macro-structures
- Critical versus applied approaches
  - Bridge: Critical and applied research
- Exercise: Scamper method

### PART 03 Application

#### CHAPTER 06

Data on Law & Society

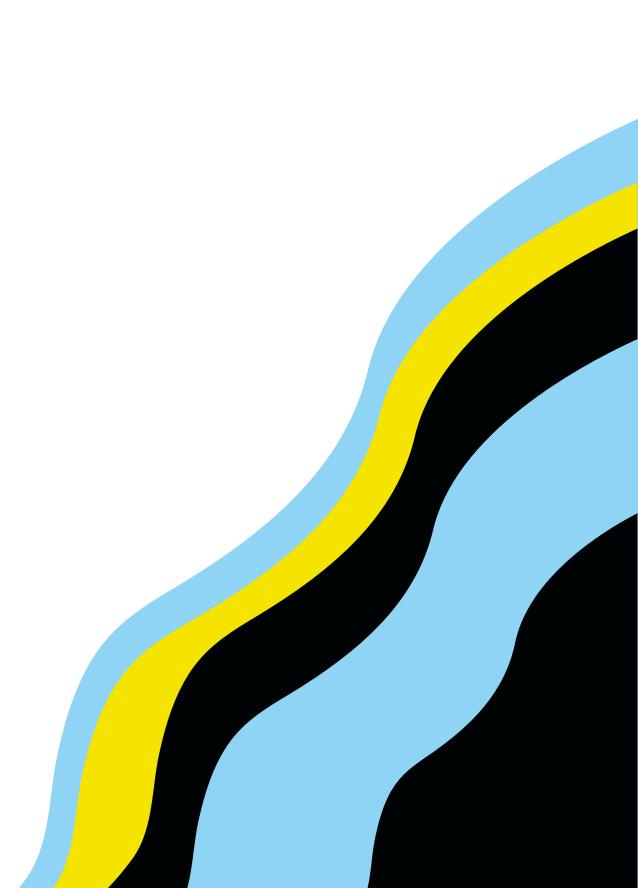
PAGE 162

#### Finding Data on Law and Society

- Types of data and research activities
- Which data for which kind of question?
- A modular system for socio-legal research
  - o Example: Human rights
  - Example: Courts
- Exercise: Making data tangible

#### **Politics and Practicalities of Data**

- The politics of numbers
- The journey of data
- Exercise: Reflexive data search
- Dealing with research data
- Reflecting on resources
- Exercise: Drafting a research proposal Part I
- Exercise: Research canvas



## PART 03 Application

#### **CHAPTER 07**

#### Exploring Qualitative Methods

PAGE 190

#### **Collecting Data**

- Participant observation
- Fieldwork and fieldnotes
- Observation in legal settings
- Reading and doing courtroom ethnography
- Exercise: Simulating courtroom ethnography
- Observation in the digital sphere

#### **Interviews and Surveys**

- Interviewing experts
- How to interview?
- Interview questionnaire
- The art of asking questions
- Exercise: Interview simulation

#### **Exploring Surveys**

- Survey design 101
- Reading: Legal needs surveys and access to justice
- Exercise: Create a survey

#### Case studies: A multi-method approach

- What is a "case"?
- Exercise: Drafting a case study

#### Addressing failures in research

#### Analyzing data

- What to consider in data analysis
- Readings on data analysis
- Choosing different forms of analysis
- Analyzing
  - o Experiences and stories
  - Practices and patterns using content analysis
  - Relations in the field by using discourse analysis
  - Power by looking at materiality
- Analysis summary

## How to Analyze: Transcribing Interactional Data

- How to analyze: Coding
- Exercise: Coding and transcription plan

#### **Representation: making voices visible**

• Exercise: Drafting a research proposal – Part II

## PART 03 Application

#### CHAPTER 08

## Communication & Community

PAGE 250

#### Why Communicate Research?

- What is (academic) communication?
- Communicating socio-legal research changing the world?
- Exercise: Motivation & expectations
- Exercise: Five Whys to communicating research

#### Where and how to Communicate Research?

- How to write a blog post?
- Producing accessible knowledge
- Using storytelling/ making an elevator pitch
- Social media

#### Who to Communicate to?

• Presenting to interdisciplinary audiences

#### Academia as a Social Space

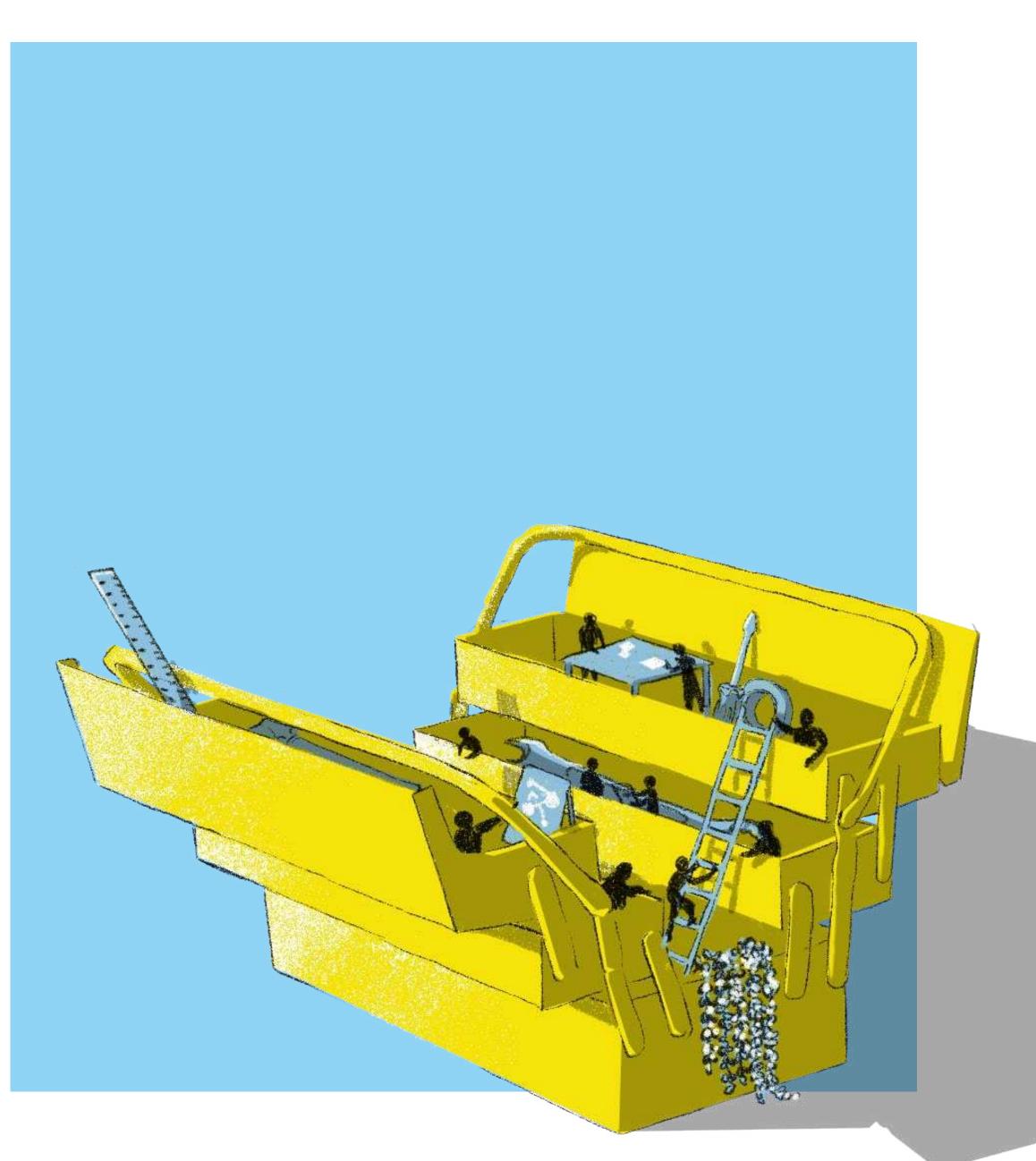
- Communication and power in academia
- Mental health
- Ideas for creating research and welfare communities
  - Peer to peer support: writing groups
  - o Writing apart but together
  - Integrating feedback: your feedback team
  - o Building trust: the CV of failure
- Using labs for socio-legal projects



## PART 01

## Socio-Legal Research in a Lab

# CHAPTER 01 Introduction: a Lab Approach to Socio-Legal Studies



CHAPTER 01

## A Guide Through the Book

## Locating the book

"The Socio-Legal Lab: An Experiential Approach to Research on Law in Action" is an interactive workbook for socio-legal research projects. It employs the idea of a "lab" as a space for interactive and experiential learning. As an introductory book, it addresses researchers of all levels who are beginning to explore interdisciplinary research on law and are looking for guidance on how to do so. The book can be used by teachers and peer groups to experiment with teaching and thinking about law in action through lab-based learning.

Why another book on socio-legal research? There already exist many highly regarded books about the theoretical debates and research methodologies concerning law and society. However, the research process is not only a summation of methods but also a result of the practical realities that a researcher encounters when conducting research. To address this practical reality, we designed this book as a visual and interactive workbook.

It uses a mixture of literature, case studies and games to guide readers through the different stages of socio-legal research. At the same time, it addresses the challenges they might face when they are actually designing and conducting their projects. Throughout the book, we use visualizations as a way to make socio-legal studies more approachable.

Before getting started, this first chapter will provide guidance on how to read this book, introduce what is experiential about our approach to researching law in action and explain the concept of a lab for socio-legal methods.

## What to expect?

The overall aim of this book is to provide a toolkit for socio-legal research projects. It is designed to accompany and inspire researchers on their way through their project and to empower them into thinking more creatively about their methods, while also demystifying them.

> The book covers different themes and questions that may arise during a socio-legal research project. This starts with examining what research and interdisciplinarity mean and in which forms they can be practiced. After an overview of the research process, we will discuss how research in action is often unpredictable and messy. As a result, we argue that it is important to consider the practical and ethical challenges of doing research, and to reflect on the processes of knowledge production and assumptions that we have as researchers.

CHAPTER 01

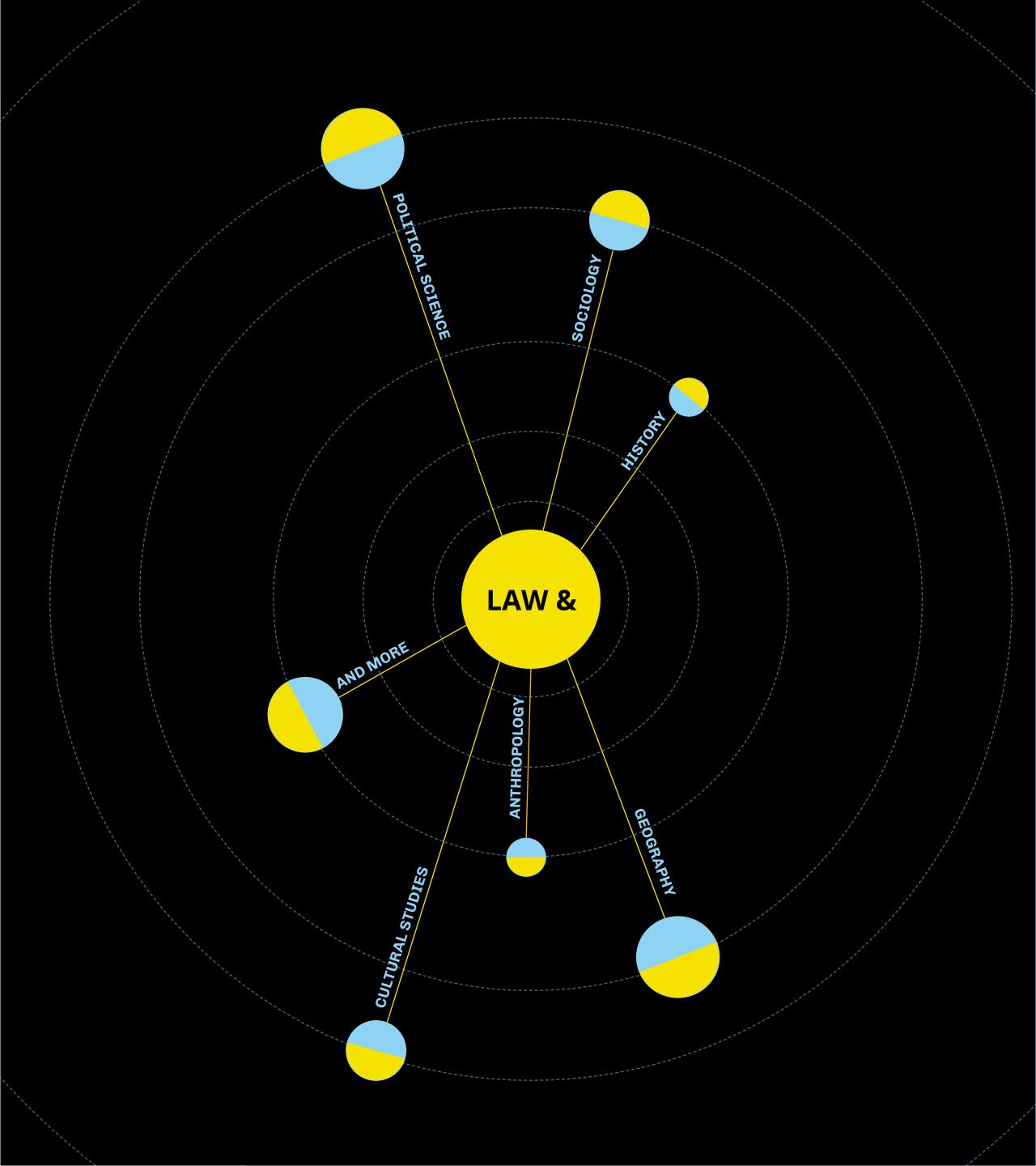
Conducting a socio-legal research project further requires an overview of the theoretical landscape. The book introduces general debates about the nature, functions, and effects of law in society. Furthermore, common dichotomies in socio-legal research such as "law" and "the social" or "qualitative" and "quantitative", "micro" and "macro" research will be explored, along with suggestions for ways on how to bridge them.

Turning to the application side of socio-legal research, the book delves deeper into questions of data on law and society: where to collect it and how to deal with it in a reflexive manner. It discusses different methods of qualitative socio-legal research and offers ways in which they can be experienced through exercises and simulations. In the research process, generating research results is followed by publishing and communicating them.

We will also explore different ways to ensure the outreach and impact of one's research by communicating results through journals, blogs and social media.

Finally, the book also discusses academia as a social space and the value of creating and using networks and peer groups for mutual support.

AN INTERACTIVE & VISUAL WORKBOOK



## Audiences

Law can be approached from different disciplinary angles: "from the inside", with a doctrinal approach, but also "from the outside", by examining its historical background and its social, cultural, political or economical conditions and effects. Everyone interested in engaging with an interdisciplinary perspective on law is encouraged to read this book – regardless of their disciplinary background.

As a guide to socio-legal research, this book tackles disciplinary boundaries by asking overarching questions about the interplay of law and society. These questions have long been studied in various research traditions, for example in US law & society research. However, by taking up debates and examples from both the Global South and the Global North, we hope to make the book approachable for a global audience in English speaking research contexts.

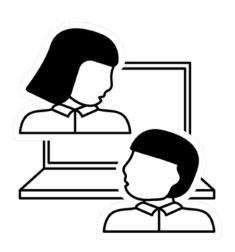
## Ways to use this book

"The Socio-Legal Lab" addresses everyone who starts to empirically engage with questions on the interface of law and other disciplines. Whether you are a student, graduate or senior academic: This book aims to enable you to conduct your first socio-legal research project. It is designed as a supplementary reading to theoretical texts. The book supports students in accessing those texts and applying them through providing summaries, reading questions and exercises. It is also designed for teachers who may introduce socio-legal studies in their classrooms and require techniques and content to do so. Recurring icons throughout the book will indicate specific exercises for each of these settings and audiences.



#### INDIVIDUAL RESEARCHERS

Exercises for reseachers working through the book by themselves.



#### TEACHERS AND PEER GROUPS

Inspiration on how to practice socio-legal methods by talking to your peers.



#### **FURTHER READING**

Literature to dig deeper into different research topics and methods.



## A Lab Approach to Socio-Legal Studies

## Why a lab?

A lab is a learning space for experimentation. In the natural sciences, labs indicate *physical* spaces for testing new hypotheses, but this concept can also be applied to the humanities in a metaphorical sense. The lab then becomes a *social* space for trial-anderror. A lab approach to socio-legal studies thus involves establishing open spaces for interactive learning about law in action.

An important component of a lab is to work in groups and develop ideas in collaboration and through co-creation. Groups, however, can take different shapes: they can range from being fixed sets of people who meet often to loose collaborations of people. The emphasis of the group is to be able to test ideas, get feedback, and be willing to build alliances. Through labbing socio-legal studies, we hope to encourage a different kind of mindset when working through key questions and challenges at the intersection of law and other disciplines. In this process, readers have an opportunity not just to study theory, but also to brainstorm and imagine how theory could be useful in their research projects and how individual projects can contribute to knowledge production in general. Demystifying socio-legal methods can empower students to overcome their methodological anxieties and make the serendipity of methodologyin-action more tangible (Halliday & Schmidt, 2009. pp.2). Building on this idea, we suggest socio-legal methods labs as pedagogical spaces for experimentation, knowledge building and community development (De Souza & Hahn, 2022).

## Functions of a lab

- To understand what kind of methods to use
- To establish protocols for why certain methods are suitable and others are not
- + To experiment with different methods and theories

- To review and brainstorm about what works best in conversation and dialogue with others
- To test out different
   hypotheses and have a
   safe space to fail

## Using labs for socio-legal studies

01

## Information Gathering

LITERATURE, CASES, DATA

> The first step in the lab is informationgathering. This involves reading seminal texts about a particular issue, for example on matters related to interdisciplinarity and law, in order to understand how this could be incorporated in one's own research.

Next, one can examine examples of socio-legal projects to scrutinize how related questions have been researched by others. These examples can be used to illustrate how a method can be applied, which challenges might arise, and how they could be resolved.

There are three steps to experiential

framing and testing. This three-step

approach informs how one can study

learning: information-gathering,

a new topic and how to structure

experiential learning environment

we also used these three steps to

structure the chapters of this book.

(De Souza & Hahn, 2022). Consequently,

a workshop session to build an

# 02

## Framing

QUESTIONS, CONTEXT, POSITIONALITY The second step is to frame overarching questions about the state of research and the kinds of issues it raises. Identify perspectives that look critically at the topic and raise questions regarding the context and position of those who are taking part.

The third step is to test the questions that have arisen in the prior steps through a series of activities. This involves exploring whether the project is feasible and what precautions need to be taken in practice to collect reliable data. It is precisely this last step that reveals the difference between research-in-the-book and research-in-action (Hahn & De Souza, 2020).

# 03

## Testing

FEASIBILITY, DURABILITY, SUSTAINABILITY