

SKETCH B – BIBLIODIVERSITY PROJECT

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PART 1

Chosen text	Chapter 2 Imagining Governance (literature review) PhD working title: Governing air in Europe's periphery; a praxiographic study of air pollution, governance, and development assistance in Kosovo
Why am I writing this piece? Who do I want to read it and what do I want to convey to someone who is looking at my bibliography?	I wrote this draft chapter for my PhD upgrade (end of the first year). The text was driven by the need to explore relevant literature and background documents and to present a coherent and suitably delimited research project for my PhD. I also wanted to position the fieldsite (Kosovo) and issue (air pollution governance) and to evoke a sense of <i>caring</i> for Kosovo. That is, to uncover its significance and to position it within postcolonial theory. I wanted the bibliography to do the same while representing the voices of local scholars and debates. At least that has been the intention.
Whose voices did I point to for “theory”?	Large parts of the text engage with postcolonial and decolonial scholars, many from Eastern Europe/East European and Balkan studies.
Whose voices were foregrounded in the piece?	Most of the text engaged with academic scholars mainly from European and American universities. However, the text starts by exploring the public debate on air pollution in Kosovo sparked by new air quality data published by the US Embassy.
Which institutions are the scholars I cite situated in intellectually and geographically?	Even though many of the cited scholars come from the Balkans, many work today in universities in The West. And although I have been able to locate several relevant scholars at universities in Bulgaria, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, it has been challenging to find relevant literature written by Kosovan academics/academics working at universities in Kosovo.
In what forms/genres were the works that I cited? Did I cite anything outside of the journal article format?	Most of my references are journal articles or book chapters, and some are whole books. I also ended up citing grey literature (e.g., newspaper articles, reports from local projects, EU and UN, online air quality data), especially after realising

	not many scholars write about air pollution and environmental governance in Kosovo.
What are the national, racial, gender (and other) intersectional identities of the intellectuals I have cited? Why/How/Where (in the work)? Have I made clear how their contributions have been generative for my own arguments?	It was mixed, mainly because I drew from postcolonial, postdevelopment, decolonial, East European and Balkan studies. But it has to some extent been an unconscious choice.
Do my citations include relevant material by Black, Indigenous, People of Color, especially those working outside of EuroAmerican academic settings? Do I include other frequently uncited or historically marginalized scholars?	To some extent through citing postcolonial scholars such as Fanon and scholars from universities in the Balkans.
Were the works cited published Open Access? If not, are there other ways to access the work (e.g. a pre-print hosted on a non-commercial platform?) If yes, cite the pre-print, non-commercial version. NOTE: ResearchGate and Academia.edu are for-profit commercial ventures funded by Venture Capitalists.	This is an important question. I know some of the work I cite is Open Access, but most are not.
Where were the articles I am citing published? Is this a journal outside of the “big five” corporate publishers (Elsevier, Springer, Wiley-Blackwell, Taylor & Francis and Sage)?	A mixture; many are from the “big five”.
Am I citing works published in university presses or scholarly society journals based in/from the regions I am working in? Am I citing “grey literature”, blogs, zines, etc.?	I cite grey literature, but most other references are from Western university presses.

PART 2

Bueger, Christian (2021) Conducting “Field Research” When There Is No “Field”. <i>The Political Anthropology of Internationalized Politics</i> , 29-48	This is an insightful text when navigating the notion of a <i>field</i> where we <i>do</i> research. For me, this has been especially central in times of pandemic and when deciding to take my study/data collection <i>online</i> . Bueger, argues that “We might want to stop fooling ourselves, our funding agencies, and our colleagues with the field talk, and start a conversation on what we are really concerned about: how to interpret from the experiments we are part of, the observations we make and the talk we listen to” (p. 11).
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<p>Todorova, M. N. (1997). <i>Imagining the Balkans</i>.</p>	<p>In this book, Maria Todorova, a Bulgarian Historian, conceptualises <i>balkanism</i>, adapting Edward Said's (1978) orientalism to the Balkans. What Todorova managed to do was to simultaneously align with Said's orientalism - positioning the Balkans within postcolonial theory - and at the same time create a distinct concept of balkanism that "evolved to a great extent independently from orientalism and, in certain aspects, against or despite it" (Todorova, 1997, p. 20). Since Todorova's book, many scholars have written about the absurd confusion of the Western Balkans history, its (quasi-)colonial legacy and the mixed identity of the region. For me, this book has been influential in locating the Western Balkans in larger discussions in postcolonial and decolonial studies.</p>
<p>Istratii, R., Demeter, M., & Ginelli, Z. (2020). <i>The Return of the Colonial: Understanding the Role of Eastern Europe in Global Colonisation Debates and Decolonial Struggles-A Summary and Future Roadmap</i>.</p>	<p>This report summarises a workshop entitled "The Return of the Colonial: Understanding the Role of Eastern Europe in Global Colonisation Debates and Decolonial Struggles". The workshop points to some contemporary discussions in East European and Balkan studies on postcolonial and decolonial theory. Specifically, the following three themes: Eastern Europe in global colonialism, Eastern Europe in global academic knowledge production and decolonising research approaches in Eastern Europe.</p>