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With the support of a Scott Kloeck-Jenson International Internship Grant, I was able to spend 10 weeks in New Delhi working with the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)—one of India's leading organizations for the study of urban governance and development. My internship at NIUA served two main purposes. First, a large part of my dissertation research examines the reasons for economic disparities across India's vast network of urban slums. Working with faculty at NIUA gave me invaluable insight into how the Indian government and international organizations are currently trying to tackle the mounting social and economic problems associated with slum growth. Second, my time at NIUA gave me an opportunity to experience policy-making and research first-hand.

My time as a graduate research intern at NIUA was spent in two ways. First, I worked in a small team on an upcoming NIUA publication: *Our Collective Future: Water and Sanitation to the Urban Poor*. My responsibilities as an intern included writing case study reports for specific cities and slums, providing policy guidance, and conducting statistical analyses of recently collected survey data on the provision of public goods and services in slum settlements across six Indian cities. This research was part of a larger project on urban development being conducted by NIUA, the United Nations Development Program, and the Government of India called the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

Second, my time at NIUA allowed me to explore my own independent research in an environment rich in expertise in the field of urban governance and development. I was

able to discuss my doctoral research with many of the leading policy experts in the field. Moreover, NIUA offers a wide range of resources for visiting scholars, including a vast development studies library, original survey data, and long-standing relationships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) throughout the city and region. I worked with some of the best available data on slum settlements across 9 major Indian cities. Not only will this data be invaluable for the quantitative section of my dissertation, but it will also facilitate the selection of my qualitative case studies during my fieldwork.

In addition to my internship, I was able to visit several slum communities in New Delhi. Through these experiences, I have a better understanding of how to construct a feasible research design that can be completed during a 12-month dissertation fieldwork period. I was also able to refine and strengthen the broader theoretical questions that will guide my dissertation. Interestingly, I discovered that the internal cooperative capacities and extent of political organization in slums vary widely from community to community. Conversations with faculty at NIUA, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and Delhi University, as well as secondary ethnographic research on slum settlements support and extend these findings. A well-organized and cooperative slum is more likely to internally produce some basic public goods, such as community dispute resolution, street cleaning, and maintenance of common resources. To understand the developmental disparities across India's slum communities, therefore, it is essential to explain the forces that either facilitate or impede sustained cooperation.

I am greatly appreciative for the support of a Scott-Kloek Jenson Fellowship. My summer in India has provided a strong foundation for my future research.