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研究成果の概要(和文):本研究の目的は、英領インドの植民地工学の技術的および政治的世界を調査し、南アジアの河川管理に関する現在の歴史学を再考すること、そして、川の流れの利用と管理のための、新たな環境的想像力が可能であることを示唆することである。 言い換えれば、南アジアにおける現代の河川管理の起源に関する標準的な語りへの批評を提示することが本研究の目的である。19世紀から20世紀初頭の英植民地工学の報告書、回顧録、伝記、研修教本、水管理に関する議論の研究を中心に行うことで、「河川管理」の概念が、南アジアにおける技術的な対応としてではなく、深遠なイデオロギー的プロジェクトとして追求されたと主張することが可能となる。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義本研究により、私は南アジアの河川系が「流れ」から「ストック」に変化したという独自の主張をすることが可能になった。 すなわち、現代の河川管理は、南アジアの河川の生態学的特性を根本的に変えたということである。 以前は地域の湿地文化によって利用可能な自由に流れる川であったのに対し、ストックとしての現代の川は、多年生の灌漑と水力発電の目的のために流用された。 さらに、そのような変化の中で、洪水は肥料としての特性から重んじられるのではなく、悲惨な災害として認識されるようになった。 要するに、本研究では、現代の河川管理が生態系に悪影響を及ぼすことを示している。

研究成果の概要(英文): The project titled as 'The Great Hydraulic Transition' was aimed at examining the technical and political worlds of colonial engineering in British India to reconsider both the current historiography on river control in South Asia and to suggest that 'other' environmental imaginations for harnessing and managing flows are possible. In other words, the project aimed to offer a critique of the standard narrative on the origins of contemporary river control in South Asia. The emphasis was on studying nineteenth and early twentieth century British colonial engineering reports, documents, surveys, memoirs, biographies, training manuals and water management debates. The research, in essence, would enable me to argue that the idea of 'river control' was principally pursued as a profound ideological project rather than as a technical arrangement in South Asia.

研究分野: Environmental History of South Asia

キーワード: Environmental History Colonial engineering Perennial Irrigation Flood control Large dams British India

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1. Brief outline of the Research Idea

The project titled as 'The Great Hydraulic Transition' was aimed at examining the technical and political worlds of colonial engineering in British India to reconsider both the current historiography on river control in South Asia and to suggest that 'other' environmental imaginations for harnessing and managing flows are possible. In other words, the project aimed to offer a critique of the standard narrative on the origins of contemporary river control in South Asia. The emphasis was on studying nineteenth and early twentieth century British colonial engineering reports, documents, surveys, memoirs, biographies, training manuals and water management debates. The research, in essence, would enable me to argue that the idea of 'river control' was principally pursued as a profound ideological project rather than as a technical arrangement in South Asia. The active pursuit of large dam construction by governments in South Asia have become sources for considerable political disquiet. Anti-dam movements have not only acquired considerable traction in many civil society led protests but, critically as well, questions have emerged about the role of modern engineering in driving such quests for gigantic hydraulic manipulation.

2. The purpose of this research

This project will reconsider the standard narrative on the origins of contemporary river control in South Asia. By studying nineteenth and early twentieth century British colonial engineering reports, documents, surveys, memoirs, biographies, training manuals and water management debates, this research will argue that river control was principally pursued as a profound ideological project rather than as a technical arrangement in South Asia. The 'hydraulic transition', thus, announced a new a d troubled environmental imagination: modern rivers.

3. Field work, data collection and presentations at conferences, seminar and workshops.

The Kaken C grant enabled me to carry out field work in India (New Delhi, Kolkata Mysore, Odisha, and Mumbai) and in London (United Kingdom). During the field work I was able to carry out interviews and access library collections between 2016-2019. I now have at my disposable approximately 30 odd original documents and a good number of archival files, which have perhaps not been previously studied in the new frameworks that I am advancing. Besides field work, I was also able to acquire a good collection of documents from the National Archives of India by hiring a research assistant who did a commendable job of turning several documents into PDF soft copies, which I now have in my possession.

Based on my Kaken C grant research, I was able to present my findings at the following international conferences/seminars and workshops (Vancouver (Canada), Hong Kong, Sussex (UK), Mumbai (India), Goa (India), Fukuoka (Japan), Kanazawa (Japan), Patna (India), Singapore, Florianopolis (Brazil), Shanghai (China), Fudan (China), Kathmandu (Nepal). These international forums helped me not only to benefit from the various scholarly inputs but I was also able to generate sufficient interests in my project from a wide swathe of scholars and researchers as well.

4 . Summary of my Research findings and Outputs.

Based on my project research, I was able to generate three peer reviewed articles and was also able to contribute towards writing the introduction of an edited volume on the environmental history of the commonwealth countries (list below). Most of the above publications follow from the three near completed chapters of the intended book manuscript that will be titled The Great Hydraulic Transition: Making the Modern River in South Asia. A fourth chapter is nearing completion and was going to have been presented at the Association for Asian Studies in Boston (March, 2020). It was selected as part of the Presidential Panel of the conference. Unfortunately the Covid-19 outbreak forced the cancellation of the event. The paper that was titled 'Inundation to Perennial

Colonial Engineering and the Making of Modern rivers in South Asia', however, when ready, will be sent to the Journal of Asian Studies by this July, 2020, after I receive comments from

my fellow panelists

My Kaken C grant project has enabled me to make the original claim that the transformation of the hitherto sprawling river systems of South Asia into volume and stock while suppressing their geological energies as geomorphological process and stochastic pulse announced not only the conceptual quest for achieving total river control but, significantly as well, set the context for the introduction of a slew of unparalleled technical infrastructures such as barrages, weirs, Canal systems and inevitably large dams. And at the very heart of this 'great hydraulic transition', I argue, lay the steady elimination of a vast complex of local wetland cultures that were previously dependent on tapping inundating waters with the now triumphant march of perennial irrigation and colonial engineering.

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