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Module - 04 Urban environmental social sciences frameworks Lecture - 32

Urban Political Ecology: The Indian Context Part II: (More) Recent Advances

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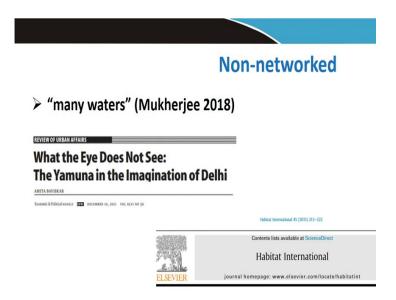
CONCEPTS COVERED/ ROUTE MAP

> Recent trends

- "many waters"
- situated approach

So, hello everyone. With this now, I enter into the II part of the Urban Political Ecology scholarship, so far as the Indian Context is concerned, where I will be discussing more recent advances, the more recent trends in urban political ecology research within the Indian subcontinent so far as Indian cities are concerned.

So, like traversing across these different domains like many waters and I will explain what do I mean by many waters followed by the situated approach in political ecology or more specifically urban political ecology and the significance of you know capturing or exploring embodied impacts of differentiate; differentiations so far as access or allocation to ecological resources are concerned. So, these are the different dimensions on which you know urban political ecologies are now paying attention to which will be covering in this particular lecture.



So, to start with, you know so far as this many waters is concern. So, many waters is particular term which I conceptualized you know in 2018, one of my book chapters in 2018 where I stressed the scholarship on water mainly from the environmental history and a political ecology and more specifically, you know hydro social perspective and so, now, the kind of scholarship that we see so far as UP is concerned, scholars have moved beyond networked infrastructures, networked or piped you know infrastructures to non-networked water resources.

So, all of us know by now, you know even if you look into the UPE scholarship across globe, we see that there is a significant amount of literature on drinking water right and one of the, one of my favorite like arguments that have been kind of propelled by political ecologies is that its not only water that flows through the pipes, but it is also power which flows through the through pipes.

So pipes and piped infrastructure network, infrastructure urban political ecology of network infrastructure like is one of the major domain, significant domains which had drawn scholars attention for almost two, two and a half tickets, but now, scholars have also moved beyond you know network infrastructure to what they call non-networked you know non networked archipelagos in that sense.

So, for example, Amita Baviskar's work on the Yamuna river bed, it shows how you know the Yamuna river it had undergone transformation from a neglected non-place

space to price real estate commodity you know very lucrative for both public and private corporations. So, Baviskar here you know kind of traces the shifting visibility of the river in the social and natural imagination of Delhi and Delhiites.

So, apart from that, we also have works by Alex Follmann. So, Follmann for example, he has worked again on the Yamuna riverbed, Delhi and he had deployed the concept called river-scape. So, this river-scapes conceptualization then enable Follman to kind of capture the human, non-human, actors, forms, forces processes in the shaping of you know the Yamuna river-scape across space and time.

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Ponds, Power and Institutions: The Everyday Governa Accessing Urban Water Bodies in a Small Bengali City

Natasha Cornea, Anna Zimmer, René Véron

So, then, my own work on the Adi Ganga which was published in EPW 2016, where I tried to unravel shifting development perspectives you know which had its impact on the river and people inhabiting the riverbank or the canal bank so, I kind of stress the entire history of this Adi Ganga, Tolly's Nullah stretch, where I discussed that how this river was so very important, how it was a very significant artery of trade and communication during the colonial times, which I mean which through which the colonial exchequer actually could gain a lot.

And then, how during the post colonial period or mainly, you know the post independence period, this river transformed from the artery of communication to a mere Nullah, that is you know it could only get you know transfer as an outlet channel a canal kind of carrying waste water of the cities for conduit for Kolkata's wastewater supply or

wastewater to a pillar regions who were when finally, this metro railway project was implemented on the river.

So, I think we will get a chance to discuss this, a particular topic when I will be basically discussing my book, or I mean with larger context of the HUPE framework which is historical urban political ecology. So, apart from this work on Adi Ganga, we have several other works where scholars had tried to shed light on you know composite water resource. So, where they try to understand water resources as a composite ecological resource.

So, for example, Natasha Cornea's work on the ponds or pond-scapes of a small city of West Bengal Bardhhaman, shows how you know this composite water resources. So, here, ponds they are concurrently, they are simultaneously water, public space and also land.

So, this Cornea, Zimmer and Veron, they have kind of brought to the fore the local power hierarchies and power constellations surrounding access to and control you know of this pond-scapes which not only involve like the state and people the people living in the communities or these subaltern poor in that is an (Refer Time: 06:32) poor in that sense, but it also involve like multiple local agencies and institutions like neighborhood clubs and other you know parastatal organizations.

So, this is a very interesting study in that sense which brings the fore everyday governance of you know accessing urban water bodies in Bardhhaman, West Bengal. Similarly, this particular book which I edited like so, I edited it from different papers which were presented in an workshop which I organized in 2015 at the Institute of Development Studies Kolkata, on and the workshop theme was Sustainable Urbanization in India so, where I basically try to you know, focus on this very fact that each city has its own narrative.

So, let us really you know, let us really not think about universal solutions and because like during that time so, 2015, you can imagine that just 2 years before this smart city program was launched. So, there were whole lot of, there was whole lot of hue and cry about this India propaganda and project.

So, the whole idea during that time was basically to look into the nitty gritties of urban nature so far as particular cities are concerned to basically focus on epistemologies of particulars. So, in this particular book also, you will see there are chapters which discuss you know this composite water resources. So, for example, and also the relationship between this water resources and the city and the citizens and the several other actors who play an important part in the shaping of urban waters.

So, there are chapters for example, on Mumbai so, on basically the coastline urbanism in Mumbai.

So, this chapter by Hemant Chouhan and Professor D Parthasarathy where they discuss, where they take us to the urban ages so, the focus is not in the city core or on the city core, but on the urban at the age and they show that how you know this coastline urbanism of Mumbai is different from the dominant urbanism of the city because as a result of the impact of you know the violations of CRZ Coastal Rule Zone, this CRZ's how these have been violated in Mumbai as part of the larger violation of the integrated Coastal Regulations, Integrated Coastal Zone Regulations rules, norms and frameworks.

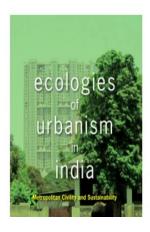
So, and again, the impact of this violation of the coastal regulation zone rules on the traditional fishing practices and also, on the coastal livelihoods the livelihoods of fishers who are involved you know in these practices. So this chapter enables us to understand you know the dynamics of coastal urbanism bringing to the fore urban at the ages apart from and also along with you know, dominant urbanism that is prevalent in the core city, in the MMR region, Mumbai metropolitan region.

So, then, there is a chapter by Neha on the waterscapes of Udaipur. So, this is also a very interesting chapter because it traverses rural and urban territories and Udaipur we know that Udaipur is a very popular tourist destination with its sprawling lakes and beautiful palaces and havelis. So, she shows that you know how this water governance is very very contested you know and it is negotiated and how it involved multiple actors across urban and rural territories because for example, and it also involved like uneven geographies and unequal power relationships.

So, for example, this cities draws water, drinking water by crafting an extractive regime you know on the, on its rural hinterland. So, and people there they remain deprived of water sources. So, it is like it kind of comprises and entails multiple governing

institutions, multiple actors, multiple forms of you know power and power constellations that actually kind of, that shape uneven water geography in the city of Udaipur. So, this is the loci or locus of the chapter.

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Lines in the Mud: Tank Ecorestoration and Boundary Contestations in Chennai

Karen Coelho

So, then, we have studies by Karen Coelho and so, for example, in this particular book called Ecologies of Urbanism in India edited by Anne Rademacher and K Sivaramakrishnan, there is a chapter by Karen Coelho. So, this book came out in 2013 and there is a chapter by Karen Coelho called from frying pan to the flood plain. So, this is about the flood plains or the lakes and water bodies of Chennai and adjoining municipalities. So, Karen Coelho in this particular chapter, she provides a very detailed ethnographic account on a particular incident of 2008-2009.

So, when the Tamil Nadu PWD public works department, they engaged into a project of restoring water bodies, 19 you know water bodies in Chennai and adjoining municipalities and this project of course, the impact was that like 25000 slum dwellers, they were to be evicted you know because they were inhabiting these water bodies.

So, what happened is that of course, the process was very very ruthless, the eviction drives and the displacement initiatives and finally, what happened is that you know the larger logic of this eco restoration definitely was to be gained through this cruel you know eviction drive, but the slum dwellers you know they were also trying to negotiate in their own ways.

And so, they were asked by the state to kind of or they were doled out with resettlement packages, compensation packages where some of them who at least fitted to the eligibility criteria, they got the option of settling in areas, again those areas were also marshes and swamps and flood plains, 20 or 40 kilometers from their original inhabitants, their original habitat.

So, immediately after that, what happened in 2009 itself, there were incidents of fire you know incidents of fire breaking out in these slums and this the timings, the virulence, the speed of fire of course, it kind of infiltrated a suspicion among people that you know these that these were deliberate acts of arson and because like the argument was that the slum dwellers themselves actually set their slums in fire so that they can get good resettlement packages from the state, from PWD.

So, Karen Coelho, then shows or she actually kind of unpacks the desperation and the pragmatics you know of this slum dwellers or the inhabitants of slums inhabiting these objectionable spaces you know to continuously negotiate and renegotiate their shelter options.

And then, she takes us back to I mean to history so, contemporary history, but you know what happened in the 1990s and 80s and she shows that you know these water bodies which now where the authorities now were trying to kind of beautify and they were trying to kind of restore this water bodies, they wanted to bring back their flood retention capacities, etcetera.

These water bodies were declared to be defunct during 1980s and 90s. When the state was actually trying to promulgate its housing project, it is one of the like largest housing projects and during that time in order to cater to the housing needs, these same water bodies were actually projected as defunct.

So, Karen Coelho shows that how rationalities, project rationalities, this kind of project rationalities underpinning you know this urban special engineering continuously shift, reverse and contradict themselves which also manifests the ready elasticity of environmental policy making in Indian cities.

And I find this chapter to be very very useful. So, maybe you will not get this chapter will be downloaded from the internet, but yeah, if you are interested, I can share the soft

copy of the chapter with you because this is very crucial in terms of you know understanding this larger dynamics that actually shape, urban waters and urban nature in Indian cities.

So, apart from this chapter, Karen Coelho recently last year, she also wrote this particular article which has been published in the journal called urbanization so, this is Lines in the Mud. So, this is on an urbanizing tank again in Chennai and she talks about or she discusses, the contestations between mainly two groups so, the property class who want to restore you know the tank because and they definitely they their needs and aspirations are in tune to these aspirations align with the interests of the state which want to kind of again restore this tank.

So, the kind of boundary that they are discussing about in terms of this tank restoration over this tank restoration project is concerned. On the other hand, the working-class people who are desperate to protect their housing needs hence, their survival needs so, the kind of boundary that they are actually talking about and to them that this tank is basically an artifact an assemblage of socio-technical, and you know economic needs, interests and aspirations.

So, how again through these contestations, negotiations and re-negotiations, these boundaries are getting you know formed, reformed, forged, crafted, recrafted, etcetera. So, she also talks about the liminalities you know, so far as this boundaries are concerned. So, yes yeah.

Place-based Narratives

- Situated Urban Political Ecology (SUPE)
- > accommodating small towns in Indian UPE scholarship
- > utilizing diverse entry points
 - environment's entwining with questions of urban citizenship
 - the role environmental knowledge(s) in urban environmental polit
 - the situated character of urban political ecologies

So, then, apart from many waters or apart from like this very rich and interesting literature on the non-networked or non-networked infrastructures, recently political ecologists, they have also started focusing on what they say place-based narratives and more specifically in the political ecology or urban political ecology literature, this is known as situated urban political ecology.

So, this is also about you know, about place-based narratives and about also for example, the young scholars who are basically associated with this kind of, or who you know framed and clearly brought this situated ness approach or who kind of discussed the significance of this approach for urban political ecology literature you know people like Anna Zimmer, people like Natasha Cornea, Yaffa Truelove so, they also talk about you know mainly Cornea and Zimmer also talk about accommodating small town in Indian UP scholarship.

So, when I edited that particular book like or when I basically organized a workshop, the one of the major objectives is also to accommodate and integrate and incorporate you know the different dynamics, the multiple dynamics involved in the production of urban nature so far as small towns are also concerned. So, yes so, the that book also had chapters from Patna and from other so-called unexplored you know urban context, Indian urban context.

So, now the particular ecologists are also interested to utilize diverse entry points, this we have also seen so far when we basically discussed you know the global literature basically, you know the kind of narratives that we see now so far as South Africa, Mexico and other parts of the world or other cities are concerned.

So, here also, Indian you know the people, the political ecologists shading light on Indian cities, they are discussing about environments entwining, how environment is also like interrelated with larger questions of urban citizenship, the role of environmental knowledge in urban environmental politics and of course, the situated character of political ecology.

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In particular, a situated approach to UPE is poised to more distinctly account rajectories of urbanism in Southern cities (Lawhon et al. 2014; Truelove 201 diverse urban environments, and everyday practices and politics that produce us experiences for city-dwellers (Graham and McFarlane 2014; Truelove 2011; Loftu

To provincialize UPE is to develop a way of framing that is more attentive to plac that can question taken-for-granted ideas in order to broaden the scope for thec with more urban experiences in mind. We refer to the outcome of this provincia a situated UPE (Lawhon et al. 2014:505).

So yes, here from by compiling as different arguments coming from different scholars who are engaged with UPE, the UPE framework so, they are talking about how UPE can and why UPE should actually expand and enrich itself. So, these are, this is my compilation from the various arguments by this different scholars and the kind of rationale, they are establishing to make UPE more expansive and enriching during the current times to handle or to tackle you know contemporary more complex urban environmental challenges and questions.

So, for example, in particular, a situated approach to UPE is poised to more distinctly account for the unique histories and trajectories of urbanism in Southern city. So, this we

already know because we had discussed this in the previous lecture about Lawhon, how Lawhon is talking about provincializing UPE right.

So, diverse urban environments and everyday practices and politics that produce uneven infrastructure and lived experiences for city dwellers definitely need to be traced. So, to provincialize, what is provincializing UPE? So, to provincialize UPE is to develop a way of framing that is more attentive to place and that can question taken for granted, this is very very important.

So, the urban political ecologists, they are now trying to complicate you know the dualisms, the binaries, they taken for granted kind of paradigms you know that are there that dominate the UPE literature for that matter and make it unnecessarily you know declensionist in that matter.

So, the idea is that you know, through this situated approach, when you deploy this situated lens of analysis, you will be able to interrogate you know this taken for granted ideas, in order to broaden the scope for theorizing with more urban experiences in mind. So, Lawhon says that we refer to the outcome of this provincialization as a situated urban political ecology and this I think this has like kind of, influence people like Anna Zimmer, Natasha Cornea, Yaffa Truelove, a lot and they had really you know kind of applied this particular approach in their very own case studies.

So, Follmann for example, Alex Follmann so, we already discussed Follmann's work on the Yamuna riverbed where he applied this concept of river scape. So, Follmann says what is their significance of the situated urban political ecology approach on place-based narratives. So, according to Follmann, this situated urban political ecology is important because it enable us to counter the normalized assumption that the middle class always works against the poor within environmental activism.

So, I already told you know, that it is important to complicate these binaries, this dualism, middle class versus poor, state versus community so, this kind of binaries you know we really need to complicate these by kind of informing this with very robust and detailed place-based narratives. So, that is the idea.

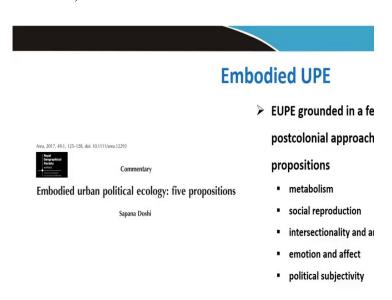
So, Follmann here, he directly says that you know that this situated approach situatedness or you know when you start looking into or when you start tracing this

everyday governance mechanism, every day live realities, everydayness that kind of shape urban environment, then you immediately you get the edge, you get the; you get the direction to kind of you know not accept or to rather complicate.

These normalized assumptions that these dualisms exist that the middle class always works against the poor within environmental activism and further complicate class binaries in order to understand contemporary power dynamics in Indian cities. So, the local remains very very important that yes, you need to understand, and you need to definitely have that larger political economic framework.

As a background, when you are actually using the political ecological approach, but at the same time, it is also very very important to be extremely sensitive and aware to the local realities. So, that is what the situated approach is all about.

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So, yes, apart from the situated approach and not in contradiction, but in a complementarity with the situated approach, there is another like domain now or subdomain or offshoot of urban particle ecology now which is embodied urban political ecology. And I have put this commentary, the four page commentary, but very very significant four page commentary by Sapana Doshi where she talks about or she lays out you know this five orienting propositions so far as embodied urban political ecology is concerned.

And what are these five propositions she is talking about? Metabolism. So, we all know about metabolism, we had discussed metabolism in detail in our previous lecture as a one of the fundamental concepts you know in political ecology, but at the same time, one needs to understand that it is not only a metaphor, it not only discusses flow, but it also like it is embodied itself.

So, similarly, like social reproduction and several other concepts that are in mutual exchange with each other. So, intersectionalities, articulations, all these you know they are actually embodied, they are they you will be able to trace; if you will be able to really trace, you know the embodied impact of social differentiation to access and allocation to resources you know so far as the embodied political ecological, urban political ecological lens is concerned.

So, emotion affect this also have become so very significant. So, if you remember like in our previous lecture, we also talked about you know urban gardens and we talked about you know urban schools for that matter and alternative food movement.

So, urban gardens, alternative food movement and so, these like movements for example, which has empowered, or which is actually empowering so, otherwise the excluded groups you know they help us to see the political ecologies of apart from control, but also care and political ecologies of empowerment you know so far as this marginalized groups are concerned.

And this kind of, this there is an embedded element of embodiment, embodied you know impact so far as this you know, empowerment or this involvement and engagement to this, like so far as this particular flows and processes and movements are concerned. So, again, like for example, political subjectivity, issues like political subjectivity or emotion and affect, they also help us to understand that you know there are like this affective intensities you know which shape socio nature for that matter.

So, for example, political subjectivity is also is a significant like proposition why? So, far as embodied urban political ecology is concerned because there are case studies, there are examples.

For example, Sapana Doshi's own work in Mumbai's slum show that how women you know some women they their aspirations again, their aspirations align with the middle

class aspiration of city restoration projects and how you know this slum women only they are thinking about an upward mobility at the cost of their more marginalized you know, more marginalized fellow like I mean, people from the same neighborhood. So, they are fellow neighbors in that sense.

So, you know this kind of understanding, this kind of propositions actually again complicate you know this the binaries between docility on one hand and resistance on the other so, not necessarily you always resist against this urban restoration projects, but you also sometime you know, your effective intensities, your emotional impact you know, your embodiment with this urban political ecological realities enable you to react and respond, adjust, cope, adapt in multiple ways and forms.

And it is important for urban political ecologists to be very careful you know to trace all these processes and emotions and you know all these subjectivities within the larger project or the larger perspective and prism of political ecology.

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So, this is another article, a work by Yaffa Truelove, which I find to be extremely significant because it actually addresses the intersection between situated and embodied urban political ecology. So, the I must mention here that this particular special issue which was I mean, this the which was edited by Anna Zimmer and Natasha Cornea in 2016 in SAMAJ which is the South Asia Multidisciplinary Academic Journal.

So, there, here, Yaffa Truelove contributed her own article so far as the one of the slums in Delhi is concerned. So, this is known as the Rampur camp slum, and she discusses one particular project which is again part of the Swach Delhi Swasth Delhi initiative.

So, just very quickly to give you a brief background about this, Swach Delhi Swasth Delhi initiative, it is like it was implemented in or it was kind of yeah, it was initiated in 2011 and the whole idea was that you know that in several slums, this water, sanitation provisions are lacking so, private utilities remain inadequate.

So, like the NGOs in association with several other actors even including you know the government actors like the or institutions like Delhi Jal Board and some other private institutions like HSBC and Water Aid, etcetera would basically mobilize you know the slum dwellers and also the more marginalized groups like the women.

And they will mobilize and they would use women collective for that matter to so, I mean with the final end of access, providing access of water and sanitation facilities to this you know deprived slum households.

So, almost like 20 slum, slums were targeted under the aegis of this SDSD program and you know this idea that where public utilities lack mainly in the informal settlements that this particular kind of; this particular kind of an arrangement was a very good alternative. So, in lines of for example, Karan Becker's archipelagos different several types of infrastructures and how this variegated you know forms of water governance can be an option in this otherwise, deprived and I mean depressed settlements that lack utility.

So, that was the idea and there was media coverage, and this kind of media coverage actually drew the attention of Yaffa, Yaffa Truelove who then wanted to understand you know the details of these particular, that the details of functioning you know of this process.

So, it is a brilliant article where she shows that you know that again to craft this binary between state and the non-state actors between formal, more importantly between formal and informal settlement in terms of access to water sanitation facilities or amenities is actually problematic because she talks about the diverse ways that water governance is negotiated, embodied and socially differentiated for city dwellers even within slums. So, within slums also, you will see different groups.

Like for example, you know so, she ask us to focus not only on the inter settlements, but also the intra settlement spaces. So, how the, how ethnicity, religion, class, gender everything all these you know categories play a very important role so far as access to water is concerned and when we are also discussing about inclusion, exclusion, empowerment, why do we need to make a very nuanced analysis, we should be having a very detailed understanding about how you know the social differentiation actually gets crafted, gets forged.

So, she also discusses this embodied about this embodied impacts, the additional suffering of the women and how the like local powerful actors like the Pradhan and also the people who are in close proximity to this Pradhan, how they actually you know use this initiative in their favor.

And so, she looks into the power dynamics in this intra settlement spaces and she herself says that how this situated approach has enabled her to understand and to capture and trace and explore political assemblages that shape everyday water governance and their uneven live effects on the ground.

So, you know it is time for political ecologists to go beyond, you know move beyond this like power, move beyond tracing power equations between like formal, informal or between state community angle to kind of also see, the kind of local power assemblages that actually shaped even like households within you know this informal settlements.

So, this informal settlements also in that sense, any particular informal settlement, any particular slum should not be understood or perceived as a homogeneous like as a homogeneous entity in terms of; in terms of like, in terms of its material space that is like geographical territory, in terms of its geography environmental narrative that is discursive representation of water, etcetera. So, that is why you know like embodiment, social differentiation these are the; these are the like lenses, these are the frames of analysis which you really need to apply at the local level.

So, she talks about like gendered embodied inequalities and exclusions related to the transformation of control, rhythm and timing of water, it is very interesting, please go through I will encourage you this is available online. So, if, I will definitely encourage you to go through this article because she shows that how you know initially some of the Hindu households and Hindu women, though they felt empowered because they were

mobilized, their woman collective was mobilized by this NGO called you know called I think the name of the NGO is I am forgetting, I think its Fluid Scape or something like that.

So, how you know this NGO kind of initially mobilized this woman collective and how initially the Hindu women for example, they felt empower, but later what happened? How from empowerment, then there was a shift towards exclusion right and how control on water, rhythms of water, timings relating to the flow of water, water regulation could actually determine you know this shift or the transformation from empowerment to exclusion.

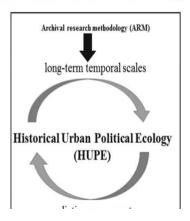
So, this nitty gritties, why and how this it is important to capture you know these nitty gritties in particular localities for that matter any particular slum.

So, she talks about the fluid ways, why we need to capture and explore the fluid ways that subjectivities become temporarily transformed through water related practices that locally reconfigure axes of power and difference right. So, the fluid ways, it is important to trace the fluid ways through which subjectivities become temporarily transformed through water related practices that locally reconfigured axes of power.

So, why and how it is important to you know capture these everyday negotiations, these everyday contestations you know this and it is important to understand this variegated water governance through this everyday lived realities and practices.

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So, finally, I would like to discuss HUPE which I would actually be taking up in my next lecture where I will be discussing the case study that enabled me to kind of you know formulate HUPE or historical urban political ecology. So, historical urban political ecology it basically it is about like cross fertilizing and combining archival research with oral field work or ethnography you know to provide a more detailed understanding of you know the various elements, parameters, frameworks or more importantly like forms and components that actually mediate the co-production of urban nature.

So, like for example, and this is not new because you know people like (Refer Time: 39:15) political ecologist like (Refer Time: 39:17) and like the older or oldest rather political ecologists like Blaikie and Brookfield, then Michael Watts, they actually they talked about that why an over reliance on archival sources can lead to a distorted optic and that is why it is important to complement you know this historical narrative with oral field work.

On the other hand, people like Davis, Dan Davis for example, they talk about the significance of the historical you know, the historical component in political ecology and say that it is history that actually guard a political ecology against a political analysis.

So, what I have done is that you know I have cross fertilize this environmental history with political ecology and formulated HUPE, historical urban political ecology and then, applied it for my case study on Kolkata and then, when I will discuss the case study, you

will be able to understand that if I would have written the story from the environmental historical; from the environment history perspective what kind of findings I would have generated.

Similarly, if I would have you know applied political ecology only just through ethnography, but not mainly I if I would not have consulted archival research, but only discussed you know contemporary urban environmental relatives so far as Kolkata is concerned, what kind of realities I would have generated and now, when I have combined these two methodologies or these two frameworks rather together, environmental history and political ecology, cross fertilize them.

Even sometimes, you know kind of triangulated the one against the other so, what kind of you know findings I have been able to generate and these findings you know that have been generated through the application of HUPE historical urban political ecology, how you know to an extent it kind of set the work apart from the other conventional narratives that actually , that are there so far as Kolkata's ecological story is concerned. So, this is something which we will learn in the next lecture.

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CONCLUSION: Key highlights

- > from networked to non-networked ecological infrastructures
- > from class and capital accumulation to gender, ethnicity, religion, etc.
- > SUPE
- **EUPE**

So, yes, go through some of these references are plenty here and yes, in this lecture, I had discussed this recent trends in urban political ecology scholarship from network to how like political ecologists have like kind of enrich UPE literature with also accommodating and incorporating works or incorporating non-networked ecological infrastructures mainly composite, water resources which are simultaneously water, land and public space.

So, how like the political ecologists now increasingly find it significant and how they are motivated to make class and capital accumulation talk to converse with gender, ethnicity, religion, etcetera; and we have discussed this the SUPE framework situated urban political ecology, we had discussed embodied urban political ecology and we had discussed like why this in depth probing into unplumbed intersectionalities so, very important you know to really make urban political ecology more poised and sophisticated and inclusive for that matter.

And yes, as political ecology is becoming more and more inclusive mainly, so far as this urban like domain is concerned and you will be know now that urban is not restricted to urban itself so, we are in this way gradually kind of we are making a move towards more solidarity centric approach.

Thank you.