HINDAS HISTORY, ACHIEVEMENT AND THE FUTURE

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1. Research History since 1967

- Over the last half-century, Hiroshima University has been continuously engaged in geographical research in South Asia, particularly India.
- Professor Jiro Yonekura launched the research project in 1967, focusing on settlement geography.
- Phase 1 (1967–1972): the 'Recent Changes in the Settlements in India' project carried out in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.



Professor Jiro Yonekura (1909–2002)

Agricultural Development and Regional Changes

- Phase 2 (1978–1982): 'Agricultural Development and Regional Changes under the Green Revolution'
- Phase 3 (1987–1991): the 'Drought-Prone Areas Project', focusing on underdevelopment

problems.





Professor Kenzo Fujiwara (1931–2013)

Geographical research projects in India conducted by Hiroshima University Supported by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI)

		Principal			
Stages	Fiscal year	Research project title	investigator	Main study area(state)	
	1967	Changes in Settlements in India	YONEKURA Jiro	UP, West Bengal	
1.01	1969	Changes in Settlements in India	YONEKURA Jiro	UP, West Bengal	
151	1972	Changes in Settlements in India	ISHIDA Hiroshi	Punjab	
	1978	Green Revolution and Regional Changes in South India	FUJIWARA Kenzo	Karnataka	
	1980	Agricultural Development and Regional Changes in Drought	FUJIWARA Kenzo	Karnataka	
2nd		Prone Areas, South India			
	1982	Agricultural Development and Regional Changes in High-	FUJIWARA Kenzo	Karnataka	
		Rainfall Areas, South India			
	4007 4000				
3rd	1907, 1909-	Development of Agriculture and Rural Settlements in Drought	FUJIWARA Kenzo	Rajasthan, MP,	
	1991	Prone Areas, India		Manarashtra	
4th	1991-1993	Geographical Reappraisal of Human Resources and their	MURAKAMI	UP, West Bengal,	
	1001 1000	Relation to Socio-economic Development in India	Makoto	Karnataka	
5th	1006-1008	Newly Developed Industrial Estates and Regional Changes in	OKAHASHI		
501	1550 1550	India	Hidenori	MP	
6th	2001_2003	Urban and Industrial Development and its Regional Effects in	OKAHASHI	Delhi Karnataka	
otti	2001-2003	India under the New Economic Policy	Hidenori		
746	2005 2007	Changing the Nationwide Spatial Structure and Peripheral	OKAHASHI	MD Litterekbend	
70	2005-2007	Problems in India under Globalisation	Hidenori	MP, Ultaraknand	
		New Development Strategies and Sustainability Issues in the	OKAHASHI	Uttarakhand, Himachal	
8th	2008–2010	Peripheral Mountains of India	Hidenori	Pradesh	
		Emerging Maga Regions and Sacia Economia Davelopmenta			
9th	2011-2014	in Contemporary India	Hidonori	Delhi, Panjab	
10th	2014-	The Formation Mechanism of the Spatial Economic Structure of	TOMOZAWA	NCR of Delhi, Gujarat,	
	_•••	Contemporary India	Kazuo	Bihar, etc.	

Features of the Research

- The main focus shifted from:
 - Changes in agriculture;
 - Village society.
 - to research on:
 - Industrialisation;
 - Metropolitan development;
- •Changing underdeveloped regions.



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Emphasis on Fieldwork

 Field survey carried out in collaboration with Indian universities, including JNU, Jamia Millia Islamia, Kumaon University, and Delhi University.







Distribution of Villages Surveyed by Hiroshima University (1967–2003)



2. Achievements in the First Phase (2010–2014)

 The Establishment of the Center for Contemporary India Studies at Hiroshima University in 2010





Delhi metropolitan region





Uttarakhand



Research at HINDAS Major Theme: 'Spatial structure and social change in contemporary India'

The two main research units are:
1) Economic Development and Spatial Structural Change

2) Urban/Rural Development and Social Change

2-1 Research at HINDAS

- Focusing on large-scale changes in spatial structure
- Rapid development of metropolitan areas
- Growth in regional disparities
- Emergence of new economic spaces such as Mega-Regions
- Development of industrial clusters
- Changes in peripheral mountain regions in the Himalayas



Development of Mega-regions

- Emerging new agglomeration areas expanding beyond a single metropolitan region
- These are known as Mega-Regions
- The most typical example is the Delhi and Punjab region
- Development of ICT and automotive clusters
- Progress of urban and housing development
- Changes in neighbouring rural areas
- Gendai Indo 4: taito suru shin-keizai kukan [Contemporary India 4: Emerging New Economic Space] (Hidenori Okahashi and Kazuo Tomozawa, eds., 2015)

The Transformation of Underdeveloped Regions

- How rural areas have changed in the midst of India's economic expansion
- Case study: the mountainous northern state of Uttarakhand
- Large-scale industrialisation in the plains adjoining the foothills
- Resort development in mountainous areas
- Agricultural and occupational changes in villages
- Growth caused by the central government's regional policies and the integration of the state into the Delhi Mega-Region
- Local Development in Contemporary India: Challenges of Uttarakhand State (Hidenori Okahashi, ed., 2014)

2–2. Spatial Information Database and the Creation of the Digital Atlas

- I. GIS (Geographic Information System): Thematic maps of spatial structures around the country and in metropolitan areas
- 2. Archive of valuable photographic materials, most of them taken by Kenzo Fujiwara between the 1970s and 1990s.

Digital Atlas on the HINDAS Website



Archive of Valuable Photographic Materials

 The first phase of the project: collection of photographs taken by Kenzo Fujiwara (1931–2013)



An Example from the Database

Detail



Reference Number: 3001040 Photographer: fujiwara Year: 1987 Country: India State: Rajasthan District: Dausa Age: 1980

Month: 8 Day: 11

2–3 Academic Journal Publication

 HINDAS Journal of Contemporary India Studies: Space and Society, Hiroshima University (Vol. 1, 2010 – Vol. 5, 2014)

"Journal of Contemporary India Studies: Space and Society, Hiroshima University"



Journal of Contemporary India Studies: Space and Society, Hiroshima University

2010 (Vol. 1) 2011 (Vol. 2) 2012 (Vol. 3) 2013 (Vol. 4) • HINDAS e-journal, the Journal of Urban and Regional Studies on Contemporary India, from 2014.





Vol.1 No.1 Vo.1 No.2

2–4 Training Young Researchers

- Cooperation with Hiroshima University's Leading Graduate Education Program (the Toyaka Program)
- It aims at creating a flexible, enduring, and peaceful society
- The program was launched in 2013 with support from the Central Government

'Taoyaka' (Flexible, Enduring, Peaceful) Society



Onsite Education: Onsite Innovation

Onsite Team Project (3 months or more)

Students from 3 courses form a team to carry out an onsite team project.

student team

ca. 10 participants

Individua

Onsite Training (2 weeks x 2 locations) D2

Students visit disadvantaged regions in Japan and overseas, to directly experience and think about coexistence tasks in regional societies.

Internship (1–3 months) D1–2

Through internships at affiliated companies and organizations, students learn about actual onsite problems and how to resolve issues.



Experienced Academic Mentors

Cultural Creation

Historic Indian regional research center

The Center for Contemporary India Studies at Hiroshima **University** (since 2010)

(Area Studies under the National Institutes for the Humanities)

The Graduate School of Letters

The Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation, Department of Educational Development, **Cultural and Regional Studies**

> The Graduate School of Integrated Arts and Sciences

The Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation, Department of Development Science

> The Graduate School of Engineering **Civil and Environmental Engineering**

Hiroshima International Center for Environmental Cooperation (2003–)

(The Strategic Funds for the Promotion of Science and Technology, 21st Century COE program)

Practical research center for international development Social and cooperation Implementation

Station of the Leading Graduate Education programme for creating a flexible, enduring. enduring, peaceful society



Survey research on drought-habituated villages

Past activities in the south Asian region



Survey on the impact of climate change on the livelihood of mountain tribes

Technology Creation

Advanced technical centre for semiconductors and information sensing

The Graduate School of Advanced Sciences of Matter Semiconductor Electronics and Integration Science

Graduate School of Engineering, Department of System Cybernetics

HiSIM Research Center (2005–)

(Special Coordination Funds for Promotion of Science and Technology, 21st Century COE Program)

Hyper Human Technology Project Research Center (2003–) (21st Century COE Program)

3. The Second Phase Execution Plan (2015–2019)

Major theme:

Spatial Structure and Development Issues in South Asia

Purpose of the research:

To understand the formation of socio-economic spatial structures in contemporary India and other South Asian countries, in which globalisation has created striking changes, altering the nature of the development problems that affect those structures.

Changes in Spatial Structure

- 1) Trends in economic development, regional disparities, and the economy's regional structure
- 2) Industrial development, its locations and any clustering
- 3) State-level economic development and inter-regional relationships
- 4) Country-wide systems of settlements (city systems)
- 5) Inter-regional flows, such as population migration (labour migration) and flows of goods
- 6) The relationship between urban and rural areas.

Development Issues

- 1) Country-wide use of resources
- 2) Country-wide land use policies
- 3) Development of major cities and urban issues
- 4) Development in rural areas and rural issues
- 5) Infrastructure development
- 6) Educational development
- 7) Human resource development
- 8) Creation of culture and knowledge
- 9) NGOs, local governance

Basic Research for GIS-based Spatial Information

- The spatial information database is maintained
- Using statistical data including census results and NSS (India's National Sample Survey) results
- In cooperation with the Tokyo University Center for India Studies (TINDAS).
- The spatial structures of greater metropolitan and rural areas will be analysed by making use of the above database.
- At the outset, the villages in the NCR of Delhi will be explored.



Presentation of Research Results

	Research Meeting	Symposium	International Workshop	Public Seminar
2015	every two months	•	•	•
2016	every two months			
2017	every two months			•
2018	every two months	•	-	-
2019	every two months	•		

Strengthen Global Research Network



4. The Challenge and the Future: Problems to be Solved in HINDAS

- Promotion of international cooperation with researchers from South Asian countries and beyond who are interested in our study
- Publication in international academic journals and databases, especially SSCI
- Resolution of an academic cooperation agreement with Indian universities
- Cooperation with the Leading Graduate Education
 Program in Hiroshima University (the Taoyaka Program).
 Support for onsite training and the team research project.

: Requests to Advisory Board Members

- Who are the experts in the aforementioned field of study?
- In India, few researchers specialise in economic geography.
- Mutual cooperation in the training of graduate students and young researchers.
- Proposal to establish a map display system enabling a user to easily find field study results. How can we share data?