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Give an illustration from your own context explaining different components of Hydrosocial Cycle.

Hydrosocial cycle is a socio-natural process by which water and society make and remake each other over space and time. It is essential to understand it as different types of social relations impact water in different manners. The impact also holds oppositely. It comprises a dialectical relation. Water production exerts its own political and social effects, and it keeps on going recurrently and actively brings change to society and the water production framework.

It can also be viewed as a socio-natural process that depicts the idea of how water and society are related internally rather than viewing them as separate entities and how social relations are impacted by water. One example of a drinking fountain is a publicly available source, whereas commercially bottled water is used for individual consumers.

Coming to the broader impact of water on society, it plays a vital role in social power, technology, and infrastructure. Rivers play a vital role in the development of cities. It provides the necessary water supply and other benefits, such as fertile land for farming and resources for fishing. On the other hand, it can also endanger the city during the rainy season if it floods.

The hydrosocial cycle is a dynamic historical and geographical process, meaning that the assemblage that gives rise to a particular kind of water and a particular socio-political configuration is constantly changing. Moreover, a change in any moment of the process can affect all the others, such that the entire hydrosocial assemblage is constantly in the process of transformation.

The hydrosocial cycle compels us to identify the assemblage of historical, hydrological, political, and technological circumstances that produce a given instance of ‘‘water’’ and to consider what might bring about change in the assemblage. The hydrosocial cycle configures ‘water’ as the product of H2O and the social circumstances in which it becomes constituted. Each instance of ‘water’ thus embodies the socio-natural process by which it is produced.