

Emerging Challenges in Sustainable Development of Garhwal Himalaya



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Abstract

Sustainable development (SD) is a pattern of resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come. In Which Environment, Local people, Future play vital role. Sometimes it is called ELF. The environmental awareness is linked with our survival on the earth planet. The mountain of Utrakhand is especially important from the point of view of environmental regeneration. The connectivity is essential but it should not against the nature. But the worst result of unplanned expansion of connectivity which gave rise to problems like landslide, erosion, loss of bio-diversity and earthquakes. So the need is to check reckless exploitation of the natural resources. This is only possible if we go for sustainable development like the development of eco-tourism, Heritage management, Floriculture, milk and Gomutra trade production of organic fertilizer, Herbal and medicinal production, Adventurous tourism and Traditional crop cultivation. It requires a systematic and planned policy. Otherwise we will face the natural calamities like Kedarnath on 16-17 July 2013. Here in our paper we have discussed the various aspects of development and the process of running projects and there impact on the nature. Our paper will certainly raise questions regarding the sustainable development and demand of the appropriate policy of sustainable development.

Keywords: Environment, Resources, Sustainable, Tourism, Calamities.

Introduction

Himalayan region is situated in the north of Indian map and well known for it flora and fauna. The natural spot, conical mountain, Bugyal, snow covered hills, verity of culture etc make it really the inhabitant of God and Goddess. Moving towards sustainable development is not a matter of choice but necessity of Himalayan Region. The blind Physical chase of human after the Industrial revolution not only affect the natural resources but also responsible for the degradation of environment and the result is various kinds of calamities and disasters which we are facing every year. Our government is usually declares that they have connected the rural area but if go through the data of last five year, we find that the statement is true but here is a question , "Is that connectivity is useful during the time of need? Is it paying to us?" Certainly, it is not. The mountains of Uttarakhand are especially important from the point of view of environmental regeneration. Therefore, the need is to check the reckless exploitation of the natural resources and thus the sustainable development policy is the demand of time.

The problem / Objective of the Study

The Garhwal Himalaya is facing many threats in present time due to unplanned development. So in this paper our objectives are as follows:

1. to find out these problems
2. to find ways to cope with these problems.
3. Arrange them in sequence in order to minimize them to maintain sustainable development.

Review of Literature

About the himalya we get information through news, newspaper, research papers or project reports and various book i.e Binsar year book, Amer Ujala, Dainik Jagran, Hindustan times(daily Newspaper), research papers published in various journal like, Vidiyawarta, ITHSS, Journal of Social Sciences and various reports. All the above literature is raising the emerging issues of Himalayan belt in time to time. Number of seminar ,conferences held on the sustainable development of the Himalaya but still we do not have the policy for it. We are not able to check the unplanned progress disturbing the ecological balance of Himalaya. So, in this paper

we tried to gather the emerging issues baring the sustainable development of Himalaya.

Concepts and Hypothesis

It is believe that continuous ecological imbalance is going in the Himalayan belt and Garhwal Himalaya is facing the same which is briar in the sustainable development of it. The various reason are responsible for it but we think that the key reason for it is unplanned development process here. Hence for sustainable development we need to check it.

Methodology

In this paper we mainly used descriptive and diagnostic research methodology. Initially we tried to diagnose the emerging issues regarding the Garhwal Himalaya or the challenges in sustainable development. Later we analyses all these issues or challenges and produces the description of them.

Scope of Livelihood in Himalayan Region

The environmental awareness is linked with our survival on the earth planet. Hence for the development of the region we need sustainable use of the resources. To fulfill the purpose the following areas should be developed-

1. Eco-tourism
2. Heritage management
3. Floriculture, milk and Gomutra trade
4. Waste management and production of organic fertilizer
5. Herbal and medicinal production and tourism
6. Adventurous tourism and Traditional crop cultivation.

What We Need?

If we are really interested to generate the sustainable livelihood in the mountainous Himalayan region, We must need the following steps-

1. Renewed political commitment:
2. Renewed policy and its honest execution
3. Awareness and participation of local people
4. Stop indiscriminate use of natural resources.
5. Stop unplanned road construction.
6. Institutional and Educational Infrastructure.
7. Setting up Agro-based Industries.
8. Development of marketing facilities.



9. Restoration of ancient heritage.

In order to protect the environment we must protect ourselves. We protect ourselves by opposing selfishness with generosity, ignorance with wisdom, and hatred with loving kindness. Once we treat nature as our friend, to cherish it, then we can see the need to change from the attitude of dominating nature to an attitude of working with nature-we are an intrinsic part of all existence rather than seeing ourselves as in control of it. One realizes the truth of the notion of impermanence-the sound of animals, the texture of trees, the subtle changes in the forest and land, the subtle changes in your own mind. By being mindful about the daily routine one pays attention to the flow of life-to see nature as a positive, joyful, spiritual force.

One of the key factors for the creation of the state of Uttarakhand was to bring prosperity to a region which suffered from years of economic backwardness. Reasons for this included remoteness of the area, poor infrastructure, lack of local entrepreneurs and more importantly lack of comprehensive policy. But still after 12 years of formation of state we lack the appropriate policy of development and to bring the prosperity for the region is a big question before us.

In my opinion the above suggested path is the best way to conserve our environment. This does not mean that we are against the development. The development is the need of time but it should be eco-friendly. What we will do of a development which bring calamities, hazards, disaster which causing the destruction of human life. The cause of rapidly rising number of incurable disease is due to the harm we have done to our ecological system in this long process of 'Development'.

Few Observations

Unplanned Expansion

The worst result of unplanned expansion of connectivity which gave rise to problems like landslide, erosion, loss of bio-diversity and earthquakes. The following are few examples. (Pic-1)





Pic-1 Unplanned Cutting of the Connectivity

Wetland of Utarakhand

The wetlands which are sometimes described as “the Kidney of the landscape” are shrinking from the Shivalik range of the state. time But

in present time we find very few of them.This is due to unplanned use of natural resource of Garhwal Himalaya.(Pic-2)



Pic-2

Burning Forest

The common phenomenon of past few years, which is mainly responsible for destruction of forest, medicinal species of plants, small creatures

etc. While it is one of the reason of wild animals like tiger, elephant etc are coming out from there original inhabitant and moving in the populated areas.(pic-3)



Pic-3 The Burning Forest

Destruction of Forest

Her I have collected the few cuttings of how we are destroying the forest. We adopt the illegal

ways to destroy the forest while it is very essential to maintain the sustainable development.



पेड़ों पर चलती आरियां

2000 से 2013 के दौरान दुन घाटी में 25091 पेड़ काटे गए। इनमें से लगभग साढ़े सड़क हजार पेड़ ती बिलकुल हरे थे। सिर्फ साढ़े छह हजार पेड़ ही खतरनाक की श्रेणी में आते थे। हरिद्वार और ऊधमसिंह नगर में भी विकास के नाम पर पेड़ों की बलि का आंकड़ा कुछ इससे मिलता जुलता ही है।



वनों को कैसे नुकसान पहुंचता है

बिजली परियोजनाएं, सड़क, भवन और विकास संबंधी दूसरी परियोजनाओं में बड़े पैमाने पर पेड़ों की बलि चढ़ाई जाती है। आंकड़े बताते हैं कि उत्तराखंड में 44868 हेक्टेयर वन भूमि को वीरयनभूमि में तब्दील किया जा चुका है। 5500 हेक्टेयर वनभूमि अकेले बिजली परियोजनाओं की भेंट चढ़ी है।

क्षतिपूर्ति वनीकरण का लक्ष्य हासिल नहीं

1980 में पारित वन संरक्षण अधिनियम में विकास योजनाओं के लिए वन भूमि का इस्तेमाल करने वालों के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति वनीकरण (के.एम।ए) को अनिवार्य बनाया गया था। लेकिन क्षतिपूर्ति वनीकरण का सिर्फ 12 फीसदी ही लक्ष्य पूरा किया जा सका है।

Statement of Chandhi Prashad Bhatt

सरकारों में इच्छा राबित नहीं

उत्तराखंड राज्य वन एवं पर्यावरण पूर्व सलाहकार अनिल ब्रह्मोी बताते हैं कि कोई भी पर्यावरण वन ही अपना संरक्षक बनाए रखे पर्यावरण उसको जीवितों के रूप में नहीं है। उत्तराखंड जैसे राज्य में तो पर्यावरण और वन को अलग-अलग महकमें में बांट दिया गया है जबकि दोनों का घीली-समान जोना साथ है। अनिल ब्रह्मोी के कि बिना वन राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति के वनों तथा पर्यावरण का संरक्षण नामुमकिन है।

वना रक्षका ब्रह्मोी है, वन नहीं। ग्लोबलवादी के पिछले और पीछे हटने की घुट्टी जमीन पर भी वन विध्वंस अपना कब्जा बसाता है। बताया गया है कि उत्तराखंड में वन जहाँ में एक इमारत बनी किन्ती ग्लोबलवादी पीछे हटकर गए हैं।

आवसायिक सौहन सोकने के हिसा में इले साफलता भी इतना अधिकच में आया। अब में की जरूरत है।
सर्वप्रवाद

वता है

व्य संसंधी घुसरी परियोजनाओं में आंकड़े बताते हैं कि भूदानभूमि में लक्ष्य किया बिजली परियोजनाओं की

क्षय हासिल नहीं

जाना योजनाओं के लिए वन में वनीकरण (के.एम।ए) का किकरण का सिर्फ 12 फीसदी

चूल्हे की आग भी हरियाली की दुश्मन

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले शीपीएल परिवार काटते हैं पेड़

आकसाव अजगल

संस्था के अध्यक्ष में यह बात समझ आई है।

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में खाना बनाने की चूल्हे में लकड़ी का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। एक परिवार एक दिन में औसतन 1.2 किलो लकड़ी जलाता है यानी एक साल में करीब 40 किलो लकड़ी। वर्ष 2013 के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक प्रदेश में तीन लाख से अधिक शीपीएल परिवार हैं जो जलोनी के लिए पर लकड़ी का इस्तेमाल

जीईपी लागू होता तो विकास का पैमाना भी बदलता

सर्वप्रवाद अध्यक्ष जीने राजकी के लिए उदा जीईपी (जीने इन्फ्लेक्शन प्रोडक्ट) का सूचकां की कालिने पर है। इसके अनुसार किसी प्रदेश की आर्थिक विकास की गति को जानने के लिए जीईपी का तीन चीजों को लक्ष्य किया जाना चाहिए। जीईपी का संतुलन यह भी कि परवरण को यह भी बताया गया कि किसी विकास कार्य के पहले पर्यावरण को विचारने चाहिए (ऑडिबिं) शकानी घड़ी। घरेलू को जीईपी (एकल घरेलू उत्पाद) में हुए योगदान में दो इस विकास को घटाने पर किना बसा। यही संवर्धित विकास का पैमाना होता। उत्तराखंड में यह काम विफल रहा विरचना अधिनियम के धारा 10कए पर गया है। इसकी शेटके तक अभी को पा रही है।

करते हैं। प्रति परिवार 40 पेड़ का औसत विकास ता हर साल पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 1.2 लाख पेड़ चूल्हे में खक हो रहे हैं। बिना इ आयाजोसकट के संवर्धित जीईपी का प्रमपन मेहरा का कहना है कि यदि इन परिवारों को संरक्षक साल में 1.2 पर्वतीय शीपीएल परिवार संरक्षण कर के तो इन पेड़ों की इच्छा बच सकती है। इस काम में तीन लाख परिवार के काम को संकला है।

Lack of Political Desire

"Forest and environment in ancient India has having emphasis in the Book on developing concept rather than merely providing information and providing up to date knowledge relevant to the ancient environment. There are four Ashrams in Vedic religion to lead the life and one of them is "Vanprasth" in which the man has to live in the forest. In the sixth century B.C. India witnessed an in lends intellectual of upheaval. Buddha was leading figure of that epoch besides questioning the established norms socio religious practices and spiritual values prevailing at that time. Then the Buddha stood at a distance to the North-east of the Bodhi tree and gazed at it for one week motionless eyes as mark of gratitude and appreciation for having sheltered him during his enlightenment. This is extremely significant in determining his attitude towards trees and forest. the Buddhist approaches to solving the global ecological crises than includes:

1. Compassion, a feeling of sympathy for people who are suffering is the basis for a balanced view of the whole world and of the environment.
2. The use of the "save and not waste" approach means that nothing in nature is spoiled or wasted. The destruction but with no other reason upsets the vital balance of life.

3. Ecology is rebuilt through the philosophy of Sarvodaya (uplift of all), which is based on loving kindness, compassionate action, and altruistic joy

Thus It is very clear by the above example that to make sustainable development we must need innovative practices. If we are going to save this planet we need to seek a new ecological order, to look at the life we lead and then work together for the benefit of all; unless we work together no solution can be found. By moving away from self-centeredness, and agreeing to live more simply, we can help decrease much of the suffering in the world. As the Indian philosopher **Nagarjuna said**, "Things derive their being and nature by mutual dependence and are nothing in themselves."

Conclusion

The geography of state Uttarakhand is different from rest of the country and hence a different kind of policy is need of the state. Without the sustainable development policy we can not able to bring the long term prosperity because the state is especially important from the point of view of environmental regeneration. Therefore a renewed political commitment and honest implementation is the first requirement of the time. So we must keep the above problems in our mind to get the sustainable development of Himalayan regions.

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