



Economic Concern: Need For Sustainable Development (An Analytical Study Based On The Social-Economic Structure Of Uttarakhand)

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Abstract

The Indian Himalayan region possesses an exceptional spot in the mountain ecological systems of the world. These geo-dynamically youthful mountains are not just significant from the point of view of environment and as a supplier of life, giving water to an enormous piece of the Indian subcontinent, however they likewise harbour a rich assortment of greenery, wildlife, human networks and social variety. In spite of the wealth of regular resources, the majority of its kin are underestimated regardless live on resource level. The informal abuse of regular resources is prompting expanding ecological corruption and irritating the effect of normal dangers. There is a need to develop new worldview to re-establish harmony between economic interest and ecological objectives with due respects to socio-social standards.

Keywords: Natural options, economic valuation, Himalayan region, socio-cultural pattern, resources, sustainable livelihood.

Introduction

It is universal fact that the natural resources of mountain regions are essential for both upland and downland population, the Global Agenda for sustainable development has carried mountains to sharp concentration. Development needs addressing neighbourhood desires and public impulses must be met on the off chance that economic upliftment is to be accomplished. Be that as it may, improvement interventions conclude an interest on resources as well as changes of existing regular frameworks. Improvement in the mountains, subsequently, must have an alternate methodology, given the delicacy and weakness of the Himalayan environments because of the uniqueness of mountain specificities¹. Upgrading interventions disregarding the goals of mountain specificities will constantly bring about asset abuse and ensuing sped up natural corruption, which would be deplorable for the neighbourhood people, yet in addition for downstream residents. Such adverse consequences of unprepared turn of events, harsh toward mountain specificities, are now becoming normal, the most successive being the ordinary frequencies of slides, stream checks and glimmer floods in the mountain and repetitive floods in the fields. Notwithstanding the adverse consequences of limited sustainable exercises, the impact of environment prompted

changes which in results of impractical practices and wastage, on the mountain frameworks is startling. The extreme weakness of mountain environments and their components to the human as well as environment instigated changes, consequently, is of incredible concern. To be expected, hence, that the intricacy of such issues keeps on getting impressive consideration at the worldwide fora like the WSSD (World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, August 2002) and Bishkek Global Mountain Summit (October 2002). These events have shown up at an agreement that mountains would require explicit methodologies and resources for supporting job needs and working on the personal satisfaction. This would require a coordinated methodology, which gives due thought to firmly interweave parts of human socio-cultural and economic frameworks and natural environment patterns.

Specific Characteristic of the Himalaya

Among the worldwide mountain framework, the Himalaya is the most perplexing and expanded, and isolates the northern part of the Asian continent from South Asia. The region being a discrete geological and environmental substance, figures obviously in major biophysical settings of the planet earth.

The Himalayan region is acclaimed for elegant climate as well as for its abundance and uniqueness of botanical variety. The hilly province of Uttarakhand is exceptional with backwoods and important water resources. The vast majority of population of this state are reliant upon their indigenous habitat, with more than three-fourth of the absolute population subject to horticulture for their professional. Be that as it may, throughout the previous few decades, conflicting atmospheric conditions and regular disasters has been a significant issue of worry because of their unfavourable impacts on farming and work. Moreover, in spite of great financial development in the state, vast pay inequalities across the slope and plain region is capable during the last half decade resulting into huge out-migration from the slope regions. In various hilly region, individuals have deserted their farmlands in vast number because of massive outmigration and exceptionally low agriculture productivity. Maybe absence of occupational valuable open doors outside agribusiness and exhaustion of occupation assets might be the primary reasons that merit most extreme consideration for creating approaches and projects to control anguishing out-movement. Unfortunately, endeavors to further develop the agriculture productivity and its enhancement through consideration of high worth yields are not satisfactory.

Considering developing danger to organic variety, preservation and level-headed utilization of biodiversity in the Himalayan region could carry tremendous economic advantages to the nearby populaces and can without a doubt add to supportable development². The region is known as a 'water pinnacle of the earth'. Roughly 10-20% of the area is covered by glacial masses, while 30-40% remaining parts under occasional snow cover.³ This region has a complete geological area of around 530,795 km² possessed by 31,593,100 persons, addressing 16.16% of the all-out region and 3.73% of

the all-out population of India. The proficiency rate (7 years or more) of IHR (around 67%) is barely higher than the public normal (65.4%) kept in the 2001 evaluation. The Himalaya with its immense green cover goes about as 'sink' for carbon dioxide. This is one of the significant ecological system administrations being performed by the Himalayan forests⁴. The wonderful scenes, various waterways and streams flowing down the mountain slants, variety of societies and religions, and brilliant celebrations of native/ethnic networks serious areas of strength for present for individuals from everywhere the globe, be they nature-admirer, tourist, or searchers of harmony and truth.

Uttarakhand is one of the fastest growing states in India, thanks to the massive growth in capital investment arising from conducive industrial policy and generous tax benefits. Between 2015-16 and 2021-22, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) expanded at a CAGR of 7.8% to reach Rs. 2.78 trillion (US\$ 35.78 billion). The state offers a wide range of benefits in terms of interest incentives, financial assistance, subsidies, and concessions. Uttarakhand has a robust social and industrial infrastructure, virtual connectivity with over 39,000 km of road network, two domestic airports, 345.23 km of rail routes.

Ecological Protection: The hope of People

People of the IHR (Indian Himalayan Region) as somewhere else in other mountain ecological systems, are vigorously reliant for their work on their quick natural resources and creation from essential areas like farming, forestry, livestock, etc, and so on. The reliance of the ceaselessly developing population on limited resources, absence of feasible advances to alleviate the mountain specificities and improved creation to fulfill the needs are draining the resources alongside expanding insignificance of farmers, eventually advancing poverty⁵. In spite of its rich natural and social resources, the region is immature. Present patterns of natural wellbeing propose that current intercessions are unreasonable. Financial indicators additionally don't mirror the ideal consequences for economic upliftment. Also, the instinctive weakness of the mountains as well as the expanded weakness of the Himalaya to human-actuated ecological effects make individuals live in the shadow of fears of regular dangers. Huge number of studies completed in the region zeroing in on improvement mediations/drives mirror the informal abuse of resources prompting expanding natural debasements.⁶ Diminished thick backwoods cover⁷, sped up soil disintegration and expanded silting of water bodies⁸ evaporating of springs, substitution and vanishing of species⁹ and expanded proportion of energy used in grub, fuel assortment, and agricultural movement that increment drudgery of the womenfolk¹⁰ are a portion of the obvious side effects of environmental illhealth.

Environment as an influencing factor of resources

Environment is the science that evokes the practical interrelationships among the various parts of climate from one perspective, and between the life forms and climate on the other. A significant ecological standard expresses that the climate is holistic in nature, and consequently any adjustment of one part will undoubtedly impact the conditions of any remaining parts. For instance, deforestation prompts expanded runoff (subsequently floods), expanded soil disintegration (thus siltation of water bodies), vanishing of species (hence gene erosion), and environmental stacking of CO₂ (hence global warming). In this manner the interest for lumber and kindling the nation over an affects the backwoods of the Himalaya and deforestation in the Himalaya influences the flood circumstance in the Gangetic Fields. This makes sense of how the size of deforestation impacts goes from nearby to local to global. Subsequently climate not just contains the life-emotionally supportive network for natural organic entities, but at the same time is a means of communicating asset subsystems. The term asset suggests the board. Legitimate administration won't upset a framework in light of the fact that a powerful balance will be kept up with among its subsystems and components¹¹. In this manner, environmental degradation is the result of blunder prompting awkwardness and over-double-dealing of resources.

Socio-economic framework and Ecological Pattern

The issues in the Himalaya are complicated, having mind boggling linkages between friendly, economic and environmental worries. The arrangements, in this manner, can't be tended to in disconnection. To refer to a model, the agro-and woodland environments are so unpredictably between related and between subordinate that there is no point in discussing backwoods the executives in separation disregarding the cropland. In the Central Himalayan region, it is assessed that the expense of means agribusiness on the timberland ecological system is high. The customary agri-silvi-peaceful method of means living of the people of the region is not any more practical, both environmentally and economically¹². It is evident that sectoral practices of the board (or improvement) won't work, and subsequently, the main methodology which will work is an all-encompassing one predictable with environmental and social standards. This approach additionally suggests that the slope and abutting fields should be taken as the macro planning unit, with more modest basically and practically quantifiable units for small level preparation. The different environments ought to be arranged into defensive, useful and squander dissipative frameworks and ought to be overseen as indicated by their roles¹³. Consequently, the premise of any making arrangements for maintainable improvement in mountain regions must be revolved around man's relationship with nature. The relationship is wanted to be represented by a feeling of equity and value.

Each culture is the consequence of people attempting to make due inside their current circumstance and to be sure of an endeavor to streamline the utilization of its resources¹⁴. Way of life and creation frameworks grow consistently by trial and error and perceptions over hundreds of years, till they become so socially integrated that they

resemble hereditary information. This has been intrinsic in numerous ancestral social orders, however in the cutting edge materialistic society 'economy' gets need over 'environment'. There is need to develop another worldview to re-establish harmony between economic interests and environmental goals. Although the natural and economic frameworks have a heap of between associations, the most basic and most clear is this: ecological framework gives unrefined components to the economic framework and retains the waste produced by the economic framework. Consequently, the framework will be compelled by the useful and squander ingestion limits of the ecological framework. At the point when one or both these limits are surpassed, ecological cuts will undoubtedly happen. When the waste-dissipative limit of the Ganga was surpassed, extreme pollution issue arose which is currently estimate the public authority a huge amount of cash, with still dicey degree of ultimate result. Comparable is the situation for water bodies in the slopes. At the point when wood extraction or biomass extraction surpassed the restriction of harvestable efficiency of the timberland, the last option started to diminish.

The ecological and financial contemplations are consequently to be consolidated to achieve environmentally maintainable turn of events. Both natural and financial qualities can be served exclusively in different ways, yet consolidating environmental and economic observations adds mathematically to the complexity of sustainable programmes¹⁵. When socio-social frameworks are added onto the environmental economic connections, the circumstance turns out to be additionally convoluted. Be that as it may, sustainable driven exclusively by economic contemplations has changed the goals, esteem frameworks and the executive's needs. Demographic and legal factors further confuse the use of natural contemplations to improvement of objectives and cycles. It is fitting that the administration of such environmental resources whereupon nearby networks depend ought to be decentralized, and these networks ought to be given a viable say over the utilization of these resources. This is by and by the best test broadly as well as in the worldwide setting.

Towards Sustainable Development

Essentially expressed, sustainable development suggests the utilization of natural framework in a way that fulfills current necessities without compromising the requirements or choices of future generations. Systems for maintainable improvement should be founded on solid and thorough information on regular, socio-cultural and economical resources, as well as on the ecological set-up. These methodologies ought to consolidate customary information and laid out creation frameworks after they have been carefully measured. The point of economical sustainable ought to be to augment human prosperity or personal satisfaction without endangering the life-support climate. Despite the fact that there is no special meaning of personal satisfaction, the accompanying gatherings of factors together may be viewed as its markers:

- (I) Economic factors: per capita pay, occupational reliability, income distribution;
- (II) Natural factors: ecological degradation, ecological quality, utilization of sustainable and non-inexhaustible resources, human-started energy utilization;
- (III) Social factors: social security, emotional support, intellectual growth and mental satisfaction;
- (IV) Cultural heterogeneity, and
- (V) Political factors: extension and utilization of taxpayer supported organizations, political collaboration, political power benefit and arrangements.¹⁶

Solutions for the ecological and economic issues in the IHR are to be looked for inside the possibility of mountain specificities and flexibility of persons, which is represented by socio-cultural standards. Distinguishing manageable land use rehearses, sustainable of on-farm activities esteem expansion to all resources and reception of climate agreeable innovations, rebuilding of corrupted ecological systems, biodiversity preservation, water asset and hydro-power improvement, advancing local area based administration, updating framework, working on quality training and limit working to guarantee benefits, are nevertheless a couple of need exercises to further develop livelihood, income and environment of the IHR.

Livelihood as a complex system of Social Structure

Livelihood is been considered to be the most important aspect in human life. Karl Marx has very well defined about the importance of livelihood that without its existence human life cannot be assumed. The main elements which makes the livelihood a complex system are undermentioned:

- ✓ Production System
- ✓ Resources
- ✓ Capability
- ✓ Technology
- ✓ Income
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Wellbeing
- ✓ Health
- ✓ Empowerment

For the survival of human being it is necessary to choose a path which would help in generating an adequate resource to fulfil the basic human needs in sustainable manner. As Uttarakhand is well endowed with forest, valuable water and natural resources. Agricultural pattern is the unique feature of Uttarakhand the mountainous

state. Nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ population is dependent on agricultural. Thus it is the need of the hour to re-evaluate the opportunities and the hurdles in the economic growth of the state.

Conclusion

The special superb Himalaya has given enormous environment labour and products previously and, with appropriate preparation and the executives will actually want to give a similar in the future moreover. Nonetheless, we should recognize the way that the entire IHR is confronting anthropogenic pressure prompting by and large corruption of its current circumstance. When side effects of ecological weakening become obvious, most frequently the main choice left is to respond to the circumstance and attempt to fix the issues by exorbitant restorative measures. It is greatly improved nonetheless, to have the option to expect the issue and go to up preventive lengths in the first place. Legitimate instruction at different levels, long-range information base and an all-encompassing methodology would bring us closer to manageable sustainable guaranteeing better personal satisfaction, worked on financial status, and limited unfavourable impact in a coma climate. There is likewise a need to trial and devise available resources to guarantee that the development doesn't destroy its bio-cultural diversity and social fabric. The Himalayan region ought not be troubled with backward-dragging heritage of the past, nor be compelled by the missteps that bigger states have committed. It is the need of the time for an unrest sweeping the Himalayan region and upcoming of an era full of resources and opportunities for the coming generation.

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