

UTTARAKHAND JUDICIAL
& LEGAL ACADEMY
UTTARAKHAND: ADVANTAGES
AND DISADVANTAGES
OF BEING BORDER STATE

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BACKGROUND:

- It is often referred as the Devbhoomi i.e.land of gods due to its religious significance and numerous Hindu temples and pilgrimage centres found throughout state. Uttarakhand is known for the natural environment of the Himalayas,the bhabar and terai regions.
- The state is divided into two divisions Garhwal and Kumaon with a total of 13 districts. The winter capital is DEHRADUN and GAIRSAIN is summer capital as declared on 5 march 2020. HIGH COURT is in nainital which is proposed to be moved in HALDWANI.

HISTORICAL ASPECT:

- Ancient – prehistorical proof of existence of human
- Medivel – Katyuri –Parmar-Chand
- After Katyuri – Gorkha
- 1816 – British – Treaty of Sugauli
- Uttar + Khand = Northern Land
- Kedarkhand = Garhwal
- Manaskhand = Kumaon

AFTER INDEPENDENCE:

- Garhwal kingdom merged into Uttar Pradesh

Movements in Uttarakhand making

- Hill State council-1967
- Uttarakhand Kranti dal-1979
- LK Adwani accepted demand for separate statehood -1987
- Khatima Firing – 1 September 1994 , 7 deaths
- Mussoorie firing- 2 September 1994
- Rampur Tiraha kand – 1 October 1994
- Dehradun, Kotdwar, Nainital etc
- Koshik Committee recommendation -1994

GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECT:

- Located in northwestern part of country
- Total 53483 kilometer square
- Rank 19th

Dimensions

- Length 320 km(north to south)
- Width 385 km(east to west)

GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECT:

Population

Total 10116,752

Urban 31%

Rural 69%

GDP- 20th

Per capita 220275-10 th rank

HDI – 0.758--- 7th rank

Literacy – 79% ---16 th rank

Mountaneous 86%

Forests 65%

LOCATION:

- NORTHWEST – HIMACHAL PRADESH
- NORTHEAST – TIBET AUTONOMOUS(Uttarkashi ,Chamoli)
- SOUTH EAST NEPAL (Pithoragarh ,Champawat)
- SOUTH & SOUTHWEST - UTTAR PRADESH
- CAPITAL -DEHRADUN (Winter) GAIRSAIN (Summer)

UTTARAKHAND AT GLANCE:

- ECONOMY
- TRANSPORT
- TOURISM
- EDUCATION
- INFRASTRUCTURE
- ENERGY

BASIC QUESTIONS:

- WHAT ?
- WHY?
- WHERE ?
- HOW?

UTTARAKHAND: ADVANTAGES OF BEING A BORDER STATE

NORTHWEST – HIMACHAL PRADESH
NORTHEAST – TIBET AUTONOMOUS
SOUTH EAST NEPAL
SOUTH & SOUTHWEST - UTTAR PRADESH



ADVANTAGES OF BEING A BORDER STATE

UTTARAKHAND (DEVBHOOMI):

The state is located in the northern part of India, bordered by the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh in north-west, by the Autonomous region of Tibet (China) in north-east, by Nepal in south-east, and by Uttar Pradesh (India) in south-west.

Uttarakhand has a short border with Haryana in west.



UTTARAKHAND: BORDER STATES & INTRODUCTION

- Uttarakhand is located in the foothills of the Himalayan mountain range. The state shares borders with China (Tibet) in the north, Nepal in the east, and inter-state boundaries with Himachal Pradesh and Uttarpradesh.
- It has almost all agro-geo climatic zones, which provide commercial opportunities for floriculture and horticulture. The state is home to more than 175 species of rare medicinal, aromatic & herbal plants.
- The state has proximity to the national capital, Delhi, a leading market of the country and excellent connectivity with neighboring states. Uttarakhand has abundant natural resources due to hills and forests.
- Its agro-climatic conditions support horticulture-based industries. The vast water resources available in the state are also favorable for hydropower. The presence of several hill stations, wildlife parks, pilgrimage places and trekking routes make Uttarakhand an attractive tourist destination.

UTTARAKHAND: BORDER STATES & INTRODUCTION

- 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.
- 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.
- According to Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), the cumulative foreign direct investment (FDI) inflow stood at around US\$ 710 million during April 2000 to June 2020. Between October 2019-June 2022, FDI inflow in Uttarakhand stood at US\$ 126.68 million. As of May 2020, 11 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandums (IEMs) worth Rs. 288 crore (US\$ 39.10 million) have been filed in Uttarakhand.
- In FY2023 (until August 2022), the total exports from the state stood at US\$ 696.28 million

UTTARAKHAND: THE LAND OF GOD (DEVBHOO MI)

ADVANTAGES



Favourable location and abundant resources

Close proximity to the national capital of Delhi, a leading market of the country. Abundant natural resources due to hills and forests supporting tourism, and vast water resources favouring hydropower.



Rich skill pool

Large pool of talented human resources is available. Presence of some of the leading educational institutions in the country.



Stable political environment

Stable political environment with successive Governments committed towards creating a progressive business environment.



Policy and infrastructure

Uttarakhand has a strong social and industrial infrastructure, virtual connectivity with over 39,000 kms of road network, two domestic airports, 339.80 kms of rail route and an installed power capacity of 4,092.78 MW (as of August 2022).

UTTARAKHAND: THE LAND OF GOD (DEVBHOO MI)

KEY GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES



Policy for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship 2018

Increase the employability of workers, competitiveness of enterprise, inclusiveness of growth and achieve sustainable development goal with unemployment less than 4%.



Start-up Policy 2018

Encourage investment and incubation in start-up sector of the state. Attract investment worth Rs. 500 crore from angel investors and other start-up investors.



Tourism Policy 2018

To ensure necessary basic amenities at all tourist destinations like- parking, toilets, ATMs, dispensaries, internet and telecom facilities, etc.



Information and Communication Technology & Electronics Policy 2016-2025

To offer easy access to consumer applications of ICT.



Solar Energy Policy-2018

To attract public and private investment in the solar power projects for promotion of solar energy in the state.

GOVERNMENT VISION FOR THE STATE



Infrastructure

Connect major cities through multi-lane highways and proper roads for villages.



Agriculture

Improve yield and quality by providing irrigation facilities and latest technology and create cold chain infrastructure and access to market intelligence for farmers.



Renewable energy

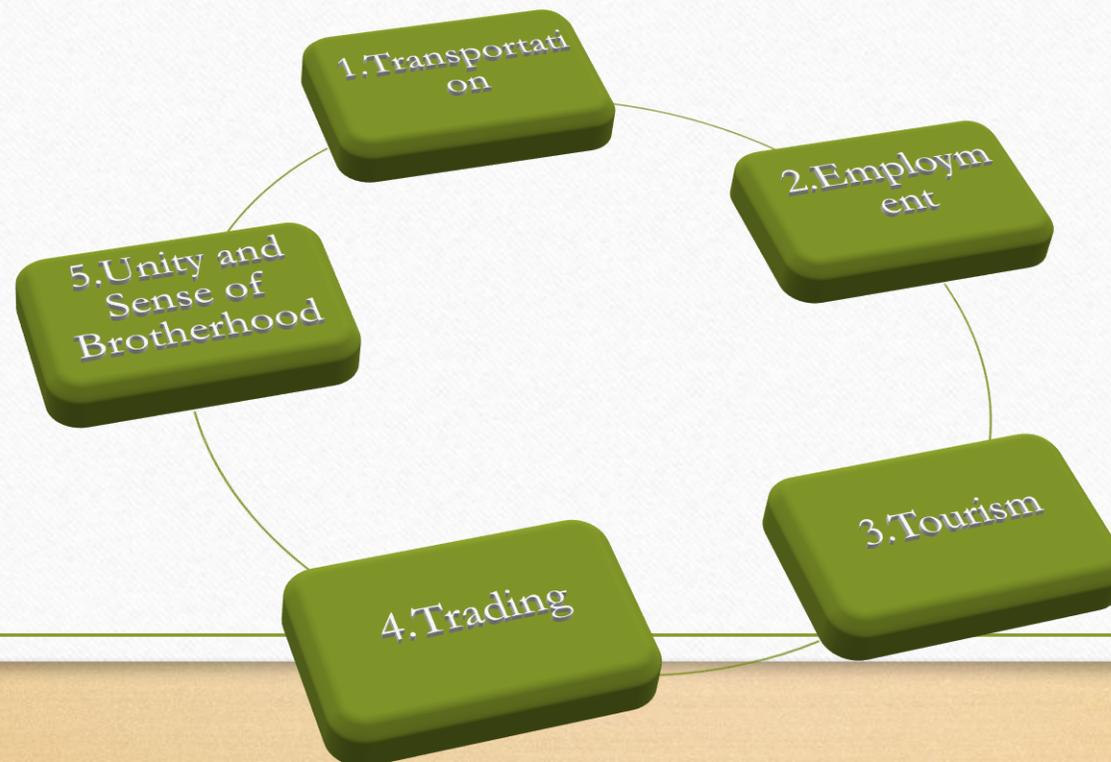
Become a world leader in green energy by leveraging hydropower potential.



Tourist Destination

Promote the state as a global tourist destination by showcasing its spiritual, cultural and adventure tourism. To attain a position among the top 3 destination states by 2030.

UTTARAKHAND: ADVANTAGES OF BEING A BORDER STATE



UTTARAKHAND ADVANTAGES OF BEING A BORDER STATE

- **1.ADVANTAGES OF NEPAL BORDER:**

- *1.In Trade , Animal husbandry and Agriculture*
- *2.In Irrigation facilities*
- *3.Unique Relationship of Friendship*
- *4.Employment Opportunities*
- *5.Cultural Activities*
- *6.Citizenship*
-

UTTARAKHAND ADVANTAGES OF BEING A BORDER STATE

2.ADVANTAGES OF TIBET BORDER:

- *1.Trade with China*
- *2.In Infrastructure connectivity*
- *3.Cultural Activity*
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3.ADVANTAGES OF HIMACHAL PRADESH BORDER

- *1.In case of Livelihood*
- *2.Lifeline of India against China*

UTTARAKHAND ADVANTAGES OF BEING A BORDER STATE

- **4. ADVANTAGES OF UTTARPRADESH BORDER :**
- 1.Sense of Unity and Common Brotherhood
- 2.In Tourism Sector
- 3.In Interstate Exports
- 4.Chardham Yatra
- 5.Employment

UTTARAKHAND ADVANTAGES OF BEING A BORDER STATE

- **1.ADVANTAGES OF NEPAL BORDER STATE :**

- 1.In Trade ,Animal Husbandary and Agriculture:

- The History of trade between India and Nepal is as old as the history of India and Nepal , in which Pithoragarh District of Uttarakhand plays a significant role.

- Kautilya wrote is his famous book Arthashastra

- The hill people kept in touch with each other for agriculture ,animal husbandary and trade.NEPAL IS 3RD LARGEST IMPORTER OF UTTARAKHAND.

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ADVANTAGES OF NEPAL BORDER

2. In Irrigation Facilities :

Many small and large rivers flow from Nepal to India and constitute an important part of Ganga river basin. These rivers have the potential to become major source of irrigation and power for Nepal and Uttarakhand.

3. Unique relationship of friendship:

As we share open borders and deep rooted people to people contacts of kinship and culture.

ADVANTAGES OF NEPAL BORDER

- 4. Employment Opportunities:
- Uttarakhand being a Nepal border state of India is engaged in several projects including high value hydropower projects like PANCHESWAR DAM.
- This dam will cover 3 district of Uttarakhand –Pithoragarh ,Almora and Champawat . It will provide employment to thousands of people.

ADVANTAGES OF UTTARPRADESH BORDER

- 1. Sense of Unity and Common brotherhood:

- _____As recently CM of Uttarpradesh said “soul of both the states is one”.

- As Uttarakhand has separated from UP--- so people of both the states feel co-operation and unity .

- 2.In Interstate exports:

- U.P. (18%) is a major export destination of U.K. in case of pharmaceutical ,herbs and ayurvedic medicines.

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ADVANTAGES OF UTTARPRADESH BORDER

- 3.In Tourism Sector:

- UK , state tourism development corporation is planning to make Ramayana circuit and Mahabharat circuit featuring the holy places connected.

- Like – Ayodhya of U.P. and Rishikesh (Bharat and Shatrughan temple).

- Raghunath Temple of Devprayag which was visited by lord Rama.

- **KAWAR YATRA**

ADVANTAGES OF HIMACHALPRADESH BORDER

- 1.In Case of Livelihood:

- _____ Easy for tribal shephards to travel from one mountain to others for better food for their cattles.

- 2.Lifeline of India against China:

- Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand shares boundries China and it gives common ground to battle against single enemy .



KEY ADVANTAGES:

● 1. TOURISM:

- _____ The presence of several hill stations includes Nainital, Mussoorie , rishikesh, Ranikhet, Kausani, Almora , and Auli are popular resorts, some of which offer fine slopes for skiing, rafting, camping, bungee jumping, trekking, snow lodging and pilgrimage places.

● 2. CHAR DHAM YATRA:

- _____ Char Dham (four religious centres namely Kedarnath(dedicated to Shiva), Badrinath, Yamunotri (the holy origin of river Yamuna) and Gangotri (the holy origin of river Ganga) .

KEY ADVANTAGES:

- **3. TRANSPORTATION :**

- _____ Several railway tracks extend from the plains of Uttar Pradesh into the valleys of southern and eastern Uttarakhand. Major towns served by these railways include Dehra Dun, Haridwar, Rishikesh, Ramnagar, Kathgodam, and Tanakpur.

- **4. TRADE:**

_____ Uttarakhand used to commence through the lipulekh, darma, limpia, kungri bingri, mana and niti were used for trade with Tibet.

In recent times business transaction over approx Rs. 6 crore took place between india and china through the border at Lipulekh pass in Uttarakhand.

UTTARAKHAND:

DISADVANTAGES OF BEING A BORDER STATE



India's borders are unique due to the variety of terrains through which these borders pass, namely deserts, **mountains, glaciers and forest..**

Country	States and Union Territories
Pakistan	J&K, Ladakh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat
Afghanistan	Ladakh (POK region)
China	Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand , Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh
Nepal	Uttrakhand , Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim
Bhutan	Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh
Myanmar	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram
Bangladesh	West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Tripura, Mizoram

Uttarakhand Shares Border With Following Countries

1. Nepal – 275 KMs
 2. China – 350 KMs
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Total geographical area of the state (53,483 sq.km) is 1.6 % of the total geographical area of the Country, out of which 46,035 sq.km is hilly.

The major wealth of the state is its forests with very rich biodiversity. The state ranks sixth among the other states in terms of percentage of recorded forest area.

Topics under consideration

1. BORDER DISPUTE - POSSIBILITIES OF CONFLICT, WAR, SECURITIES ISSUES

2. INTRUSION/ INFILTRATING
3. EASY PLACE FOR UNSOCIAL ELEMENTS TO RISE UP
4. MIGRATION FROM HILL REGION OF UTTARAKHAND
5. EXPENSIVE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE
6. LACK OF FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION
7. NOT FIT FOR SETTING UP INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
8. POOR AGRICULTURE TRADE/ MARKETING SYSTEM

BORDER DISPUTE WITH NEPAL

- **Kalapani:** Kalapani is a valley that is administered by India as a part of the Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand. It is situated on the ~~Kailash Mansarovar route. The latest political map of India~~ reiterated the Indian claims on the region that Nepal says belongs to its westernmost part. India claims the historic region as part of Uttarakhand.
- The **Kali River** in the Kalapani region demarcates the border between India and Nepal.
- The **Treaty of Sugauli** signed by the **Kingdom of Nepal and British India** (after **Anglo-Nepalese War**) in **1816** located the Kali River as Nepal's western boundary with India. The discrepancy in locating the source of the river led to boundary disputes between India and Nepal, with each country producing maps supporting their own claims

- The important event is the border war with Tibet in 16th century. Dapa was a famous market in Tibet across the Niti Valley. In those days, the Sadar there used to come to this side of the Himalayas every year with his army and used to loot in the parganas of Pankhanda and Dashauli, but when the Garhwali army chased them, they would run away and **cross the Himalayas**. To punish him, Maharaj Mahipat Shah himself organized the army under his leadership and went towards Nitighati with Mr. Madho Singh Bhandari as the assistant army chief.

1795-1815 Gorkha rule in Garhwal (Uttarakhand)

Gorkha rule is remembered as a dark time with widespread looting, rape and violence...



14 मई 1804 को देहरादून के खुड़बुड़ा मैदान में गोरखाओ से हुए युद्ध में **प्रधुमन्न शाह** की मौत हो गई , इस प्रकार सम्पूर्ण गढ़वाल और कुमाऊँ में नेपाली गोरखाओं का अधिकार हो गया। सुदर्शनशाह मांग पर अंग्रेज गवर्नर **जनरल लार्ड हेस्टिंग्स** ने अक्टूबर 1814 में गोरखा के विरुद्ध अंग्रेज सेना भेजी और 1815 को गढ़वाल को स्वतंत्र कराया, लेकिन अंग्रेजों को लड़ाई का खर्च न दे सकने के कारण गढ़वाल नरेश को समझौते में अपना राज्य अंग्रेजों को देना पड़ा।

Internation boundry dispute with china-

Border dispute

Territorial dispute over Aksai Chin with china

China considers the McMahon Line illegal and

Unacceptable claiming that Tibetan representatives who had signed the 1914 Convention held in Shimla which delineated the McMahon line on the map were not having rights to do so..

Chinese soldiers transgressed into Uttarakhand's **Barahoti** on 25 July 2017 at about 9 a.m. and ventured between 800m to 1 km into Indian territory.

Barahoti, an 80 sq km sloping pasture about 140 km from the Uttarakhand capital Dehradun, is one of three border posts in what is known the 'middle sector', comprising Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

INTRUSION/ INFILTRATING

One of the disadvantages of being a border state is the fear of infiltration from neighboring countries.

The People's Liberation Army (PLA) of China had crossed the Line of Actual Control (LAC) deep into 4 kms towards the central sector in Barahoti, in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand in the year of 2018.

Over 100 Chinese soldiers transgress into Uttarakhand, damage bridge in Barahoti in the year of 2021

Easy place for unsocial elements to rise up

U'khand too not free from Maoist threat: Officials (The Union home ministry report)

For example -

1-Bhaskar Pandey..

2. Activist Prashant Rahi..

3. Bora, alias, Vijay Nehru, alias, Prabhakar,

4. Rajendra Fulara, a Maoist leader..

'Krantikari Janwadi Morcha', a frontal naxal organisation, in Almora district.

Migration From Hill Region of Uttarakhand---

Disregard in education reform plan

49.9 per cent have completed high school and higher secondary school, and 36.4 per cent have completed their graduation.

- *Acute shortage of employment*

The study presents the data that 47.06 per cent of the migrants have chosen to migrate due to the lack of employment opportunities in the State, 18.67 per cent of the people have migrated in search of better employment opportunities, and 17.39 per cent of the migrants have migrated for employment that they have been able to secure for themselves in other States.

Seasonal Employment

The Gangotri Dham opened for pilgrims from April 22, 2023 the temple doors will close on the next day of Diwali, November 13, 2023. = 6 months

The Yamunotri Dham opened for pilgrims from April 22, 2023,, the shrine will close its gates for pilgrims on the day of Bhai Dooj, November 14, 2023 = 6 months

The opening dates and closing dates of the Kedarnath Yatra are April 25, 2023, and November 14, 2023, respectively. = 6 months

The Kapat of Shri Badrinath Temple was open for devotees today, April 27th, 2023, at 7:10 AM and closing date November 2023 = 6 months

- Uttarakhand is a hilly and Himalayan state, only 14% of the state is plain, the rest is hilly/ mountain and China and Nepal borders are also attached to the state. Apart from Chardham road scheme, the work of road construction is done by BRO and crores are spent every year in road construction.
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- The Narendra Modi government has increased the capital budget of the Border Roads Organization (BRO) by 43 per cent to Rs 5,000 crore in the 2023-24 budget as against Rs 3,500 crore in 2022-23.

- **MAJOR NATURAL DISASTERS**

1. 1991 Uttarkashi Earthquake: An earthquake of 6.8 magnitude

2. 1998 Malpa Landslide: The small village of Malpa in Pithoragath .

3. 1999 Chamoli earthquake: An earthquake of 6.8 magnitude hit Chamoli district

4. 2013 North India Floods: In June 2013, a multi-day cloudburst centered on Uttarakhand caused devastating floods and landslides. According to the state government, more than 5,700 people were presumed dead in the disaster. As bridges and roads were destroyed more than 3 lakh people were trapped in the valleys leading to the pilgrimage sites.

- *Lack of facilities for transportation*

Due to being a border state, there is no railway line communication on the China and Nepal border of Uttarakhand.

We have only two small airports in the border districts - Uttarkashi Chinyalisaur and Nainisaini Pithoragarh.

But currently not operational.

There are hospitals in Uttarakhand, especially in the hilly districts, but no doctors.

There are schools but no children.

- *Not fit for setting up industrial infrastructure*

Industrial development needs supporting infrastructures such as power facilities, water supply, road networks, railway connectivity, and port connectivity for seamless operations and services.

former Chief Minister B C Khanduri wanted the hill policy to focus more on the development of the backward hill region, stating that the government would prefer the growth of small industries to large ones.(2013) budget - Rs 218 crore..

Uttarakhand small scale industries policy in hills – failed

- **POOR AGRICULTURE TRADE/ MARKETING SYSTEM**

Inadequate transport

Agricultural marketing

Irrigation problems

Lack of mechanisation

Climate change

Surface water overexploitation

Increased demand for water

Old irrigation infrastructure

Conclusion



- Uttarakhand is a land steeped in many layers of history, culture, ethnicity, and religion is mentioned in early Hindu texts as the combined region of Kedarkhand and Manaskhand .
- In the Puranas, Uttarakhand was the ancient term for the central Indian Himalayas . Uttarakhand is known as "the land of the gods" (*Devbhumi*) because of its number of Hindu pilgrimage sites.
- The Pauravas, Kunindas, Guptas, Katyuris, Chands, Parmars and the British have ruled the state by turns.
- Uttarakhand is located in the foothills of the Himalayan mountain range. The state shares borders with China (Tibet) in the north approx. 350 km , Nepal in the east approx. 275 km , and inter-state boundaries with Himachal Pradesh in the west and northwest and Uttar Pradesh in the south.

- Pilgrimage tourism – Uttarakhand is also revered as the ‘abode of gods’ because of the uncountable ancient temples situated here.

Devotees flock to here for pilgrimages to Char Dham (four religious centres namely Kedarnath(dedicated to Shiva), Badrinath, Yamunotri (the holy origin of river Yamuna) and Gangotri (the holy origin of river Ganga) and to Panch Prayag, namely the five river confluences are Vishnu Prayag, Nand Prayag, karn Prayag, Rudra Prayag and Dev Prayag the confluence of rivers in five sites that ultimately form River Ganga, one of India’s most sacred rivers and worshipped as a goddess, along with visits to several other destinations of religious importance (like Bageshwar, Joshimath, Baijnath to name a few) in the state that is also referred to as the land of pilgrims.



Transportation – The modes of transport includes roadways, airways and railways etc. all the aforesaid are very important.

- Several railway tracks extend from the plains of Uttar Pradesh into the valleys of southern and eastern Uttarakhand. Major towns served by these railways include Dehra Dun, Haridwar, Rishikesh, Ramnagar, Kathgodam, and Tanakpur.
- Although the central and southern portions of the state are served by several national highways, the northern border zones are not connected by official roads at all; rather, an extensive network of mountain trails links the villages with nearby towns.
- Providing the modes of transportation can cause loss to the planet as the fragile environment of the Himalayas will be severely damaged as hilly areas has their own challenges like landslides and loss of trees etc.

- Border infrastructure- infrastructure build across the border has significance which are namely:
 - i. The border road has improved accessibility in areas, contribute to the economic development in such areas and it will improve access to health care, education and many other facilities for people living in border areas. Lastly It also contributes to the development of the tourism sector.
 - ii. Above all, border roads help keep India safe. Border roads allow troops to advance quickly into border areas and help protect borders from external attacks. In the interest of national security the Supreme Court in **Citizens for Green Doon & ors. Vs. Union Of India & ors (2020)** --Approved road-width to be adopted for the three strategic border roads namely- Rishikesh to gangotri, rishikesh to mana and tanakpur to pithoragarh under Char Dham Yatra Project.

Trade: there is no doubt that bhotiyas and Tibetans knew each other from ancient time, nomads passed while grazing their animals in the high mountainous region. The border trade with Tibet through high Himalayan valleys in Uttarakhand used to commence through the lipulekh, darma, limpia, kungri bingri, mana and niti were used for trade with Tibet.

The britishers were aware of the traditional trade with Tibet. britishers settlement officer of garhwal also addressed that the trade with Tibet was an important source of income and local employment in the border districts of kumaon and garhwal region. This included cottage, pharmacology industry, cereals and grains.

In recent times business transaction over approx Rs. 6 crore took place between india and china through the border at Lipulekh pass in Uttarakhand.

India has surplus trade with Nepal where as with china we have trade deficit.

The trade with adjacent states are quit economically friendly as the connectivity is no longer a matter of concern.



**Thank you so much
for your interest and
attention.**