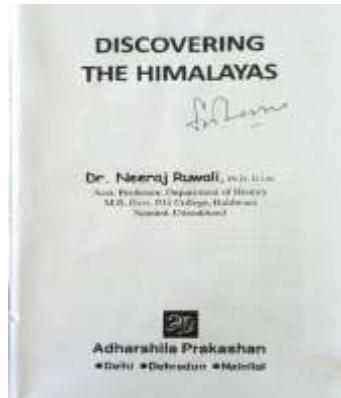
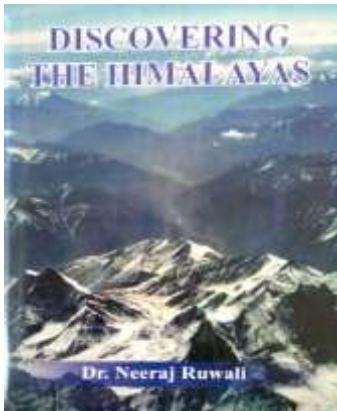


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2017

Dr. S. D. Tewari, Dr. Prachi Joshi



### Discovering the Himalayas

Dr. Neeraj Ruwalli

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### BRYOPHYTES AS BIOGENIC ROCK-BUILDERS-CALC-TUFA OR TRAVERTINE

S.D.Tewari;  
Deepa Naikwal  
Prachi Joshi

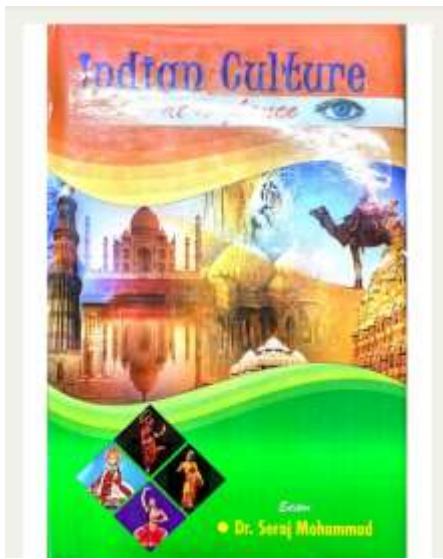
**Abstract**  
Bryophytes form a striking part of the Himalayan vegetational complex contributing to the overall greenery of the region. However these tiny plants are facing danger to their sustainability in a disturbed environment where greater forces of man-made activities are at work. The bryophytic vegetation associated with calc-tufa deposits in limestone dominated region of Kumaon Himalaya (Uttarakhand) was explored during the course of the present study. Twenty two calciculous bryophyte species including 9 liverworts and 13 mosses were recognized to be flourishing well in a highly xerophytic, calcareous biocoenose of dynamic development around upland springs, seepages, streams, waterfalls and rivers. The mechanism of tuft formation, role of bryophyte their reactions and regeneration potential is discussed. An urgent need of conservation is emphasized as these deposits are the sites of natural "filter".

#### Introduction

Bryophytes are a distinctive green group of poikilohydrous, non-vascular land plants. Morphologically, bryophytes (liverworts, hornworts and mosses) are the most primitive typically found in low temperature, moist microhabitats found in vascular plants. They do not produce flowers and seeds and majority have no internal mechanism for transporting water or nutrients. Although they have no roots, they do have root like structures called rhizomes for anchoring and water absorption. These flowerless, simplest and hardest of all the land plants with uniqueness of their beauty and life cycle, hold a special significance in the Himalayan vegetational complex, contributing to be overall greenery of the region (Pant and Tewari, 1989).

2017

## Dr. Vibha Pandey



[x]

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#### BRITISH PERIOD AND PROTECTION OF INDIAN CULTURE BY INDIAN WRITERS IN ENGLISH

Dr. Vibha Pandey

"I have travelled across the length and breadth of India and I have not seen one person who is a beggar who is a thief. Such wealth I have seen in this country, such high moral values, people of such calibre, that I do not think we would ever conquer this country, unless we break the very backbone of this nation, which is her spiritual and cultural heritage and therefore, I propose that we replace her old and ancient education system, her culture, for if the Indians that all that is foreign and English is good and greater than their own, they will lose their self-esteem, their native culture and they will become what we want them, a truly dominated nation."

Lord Macaulay's Address to the British Parliament on 2nd Feb 1835.

The words of Lord Macaulay related to Indian culture come true in some respect but not fully occupied its place, as our Indian writers explored Indian culture through their various works and helped in maintaining its glory in the time of British period.

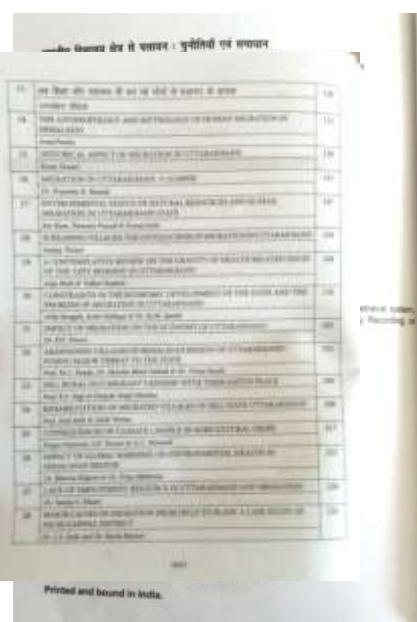
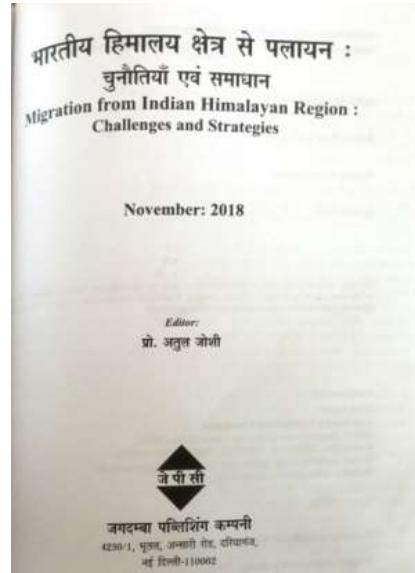
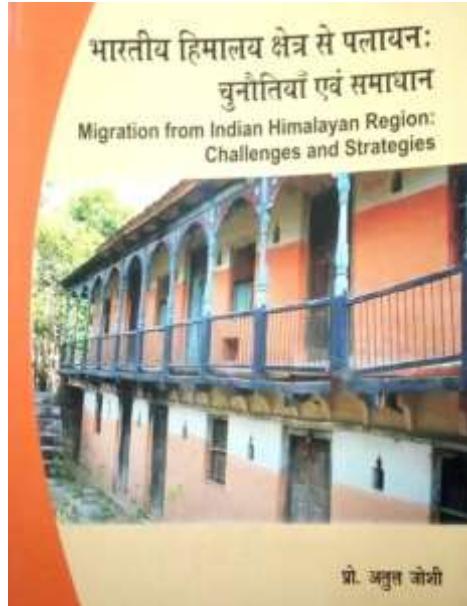
Indian culture is the oldest culture in the world and Indian literature itself, in its latest or 'modern' phase, is little more than a century old. During 17th and 18th centuries there was in this vast sub-continent once the home of learning, the liberal arts and culture, hardly any organised education worth mentioning. No serious attempt was made or could be made in the prevalent conditions to bridge the widening gap between the few still surviving centres of traditional learning and the teeming illiterate millions. The stream of Indian culture seemed to have lost itself in the parched desert of the national enslavement.

The British impact, however gave us in the fulness of time thus needed impetus. In the words of Sri Aurobindo, "It revived the dormant intellectual and critical impulse, it rehabilitated life and awakened the desire of new creation, it put the moving Indian

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2018

Dr. S. D. Tewari, Dr. Saraswati Bisht, Dr. Prachi Joshi,



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**FUNGAL DISEASE EPIDEMICS AND HUMAN MIGRATION IN RESPONSE TO CLIMATE**

Saraswati Bisht\*, Saima Altaf\*, Ruchi Jaisi\*, Risha Arya\* and Kusum Joshi\*

Fungi are most diverse, important and abundant group of organisms on the earth and are well adapted to the changing climate conditions. Fungi particularly the wood-decaying fungi are often referred to as ecosystem engineers for numerous invertebrates and vertebrates have infauna (Rosenblatt, 1982). Besides their utilization of fungi in industry, agriculture, medicine, food and textile industries is also well known. Fungi along with other microorganisms, not only make symbioses suitable for the evolution and existence of macroscopic life forms, but also contribute to diverse many of the important processes like biomineralization, biogeochemical cycle, nutrient recycling, litter decomposition and soil formation (Newmanworth, 1993). Macrofungi fungi are the key functional component of forest. They form symbiotic associations with the roots of 75-80% of vascular plants, enabling plants towards better nutrient uptake, which is especially crucial under adverse climatic conditions (Wirth, 1997). Worldwide, little and inadequate studies are known to be carried out about the responses of fungi and other micro-organisms to climate change (Newmanworth, 1993).

Climate is a complex and crucial factor in fungal growth, fruiting and distribution. According to Deek et al. (1998), seasonal and spatial distribution of macrofungi, the number of sporocarps and fungal pathogens are influenced by the temperature, moisture and high levels of precipitation. The resulting high humidity, soil moisture and warm temperatures favors high fungal productivity (Friedmann, 1993).

Fungi are a complex and crucial factor in fungal growth, fruiting and distribution. According to Deek et al. (1998), seasonal and spatial distribution of macrofungi, the number of sporocarps and fungal pathogens are influenced by the temperature, moisture and high levels of precipitation. The resulting high humidity, soil moisture and warm temperatures favors high fungal productivity (Friedmann, 1993).

\*PGCGP College of Education, Mathura, (Kanpur Dehat), Uttar Pradesh, India

**RAPID CLIMATE CHANGE: A GLOBAL CONCERN**

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Abstract: The increasing greenhouse gas concentration and their synthesis are the major cause to affect the living function of global warming. Rapid increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) has caused the increase in temperature in the troposphere part of the atmosphere. Although, the long and short term effects of climate change are not clear, but it can be observed over long periods of time more, going back to about 100 years or with their longer geographical. Recent studies of polar ice cores show that in the past 100 years there had also been evidence of rapid climate changes. The increased which has over 30 years caused human activities to increase in the atmosphere and other greenhouse gases causing global warming. The concentration and other greenhouse gases have triggered the global climate change. Warming global warming that has become very difficult to hypothesize now.

During the past several decades it has been estimated that used rate of 22, 000 ppm greenhouse gases have influenced the global temperature. Anthropogenic are available to estimate the ecological impact of the recent climate changes in current form of documents ranging from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports to the assessment of land flora and fauna. Weather is one of the major factors that can affect the ecological resources needed to change an biodiversity composition in response to climate change. By 2050, it is expected that the total impact will increase of certain disease because by the loss of forest, flora, etc., and in power systems and life due to heavy burning large amount of certain disease occurs to the atmosphere part of the atmosphere. Global climate change has affected many people and animals, disease, global health, food safety, food quality and public health and burning due to forest, disease, global health issues other greenhouse gases. If this loss of pollution, disease control begins to grow with it's impact that the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> level will become double from pre-industrial levels during the century and will triple by the year 2100.

**CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL CROPS**

Deepa Nirmal<sup>1\*</sup>, S.D. Tewari<sup>1\*\*</sup> & G.C. Nirmal<sup>1\*\*\*</sup>

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Abstract: Climate change is a change in the geometric property of the climate system. The term, 'climate change' was proposed by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1995. Climate change was incorporated in the title of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Climate change refers to a significant change in the climate statistics which is caused by human activities. It became clear that the human activities have a potential to drastically alter the climate. It has become synonymous with anthropogenic global warming. Global warming refers to increase surface temperatures while climate change includes global warming and everything else that increasing greenhouse gases levels affect. Climate change is inevitable in its nature. However, the 21<sup>st</sup> century global warming has been linked directly with anthropogenic impacts, such as the burning of fossil fuel, emission reduction of greenhouse gases, and deforestation.

Global atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide have increased markedly since the mid-19th century (since 1750). The global increases in carbon dioxide concentrations are primarily due to fossil fuel use and land-use change, while those of methane and nitrous oxide are primarily due to agriculture.

Many impacts of climate change have already been observed, including glacial retreat, changes in the timing of seasonal events (e.g. earlier flowering of plants and changes in agricultural productivity). Anthropogenic forcing has likely contributed to some of the observed changes, including sea level rise, changes in climate extremes and declines in Arctic sea ice extent and glacier retreat. Arise in the sea-level would result in an agricultural land loss, particularly in areas such as South East Asia. Erosion, subsidence of shoreline, salinization of soil and water tables due to the increased sea levels, could greatly affect agricultural yields. Inadequacy of rice-growing lands, low-lying areas such as Bangladesh, India and Vietnam will experience major loss of rice crop if sea levels rise as expected by the end of the century.

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## Dr. Nirmala Lohani and Dr. Hemalata Dharmasata

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### IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN LIFE & MIGRATION IN PERSPECTIVE OF UTTARAKHAND

Nirmala Lohani\*, Hemalata Dharmasata\*, Vikash Sharma\* & Chandra Prakash\*

#### Introduction

The Climate is one of the most dominating natural aspect. It influences various sectors of human activities. The seasonal and regional variation in climate have changed in living and the patterns of necessities in human society over long time ago. The climate system of human civilization has been changing over time. The climate change has also gone through the development in relationship between humans and their principles. The relationship between climate and human society began to take different shape with growing industrialization in the world in 19th century and is considered as the second threat being faced by human society in 21st century. The accumulation of greenhouse gases has reached dangerous levels increasing climate change and global warming. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2007 has stated that the "Warming of the climate system is unequivocal and since 1950, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia. The atmosphere and oceans have warmed, the amount of snow and ice has diminished, and sea level has risen" (IPCC, 2007a). This is in agreement with the findings of the climate prediction in the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report. They underline the fact that the adverse effects of human activity on climate species are on increase and at the same time climate changes have widespread impacts on human and natural systems (IPCC, 2007a). The analysis of data of more than 250 years reveals that the earth's temperature has increased by 0.7°C in last hundred years and 1.3 °C of last 20 years are among the warmed years since 1850 (IPCC, 2007a). In case of India, there is clear evidence of global warming in 20th century and the projected scenario for 21st century (IPCC, 2007a). According to another report net increase in temperature in the Himalayan region in 2050 is forecasted to increase between 1.7°C to 2.1°C (IPCC, 2007a) with respect to 1980-and-means air temperatures are also forecasted to rise in all seasons (Saha, 2012).

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Dr. Beena Joshi



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#### पर्वतीय भविता, सुरक्षितांशु व सामाजिक विषयान

विवरणिक विवरण विवरणिक विषय  
वर्तमान भविता विवरणिकवाद १०८-१०९

पर्वतीय भवितीयों की सुरक्षितांशु व विवरणिक विवरणोंमें विवरणिक विवरण का गुण है यह विवरण एवं विवरणिक विवरणोंमें साथ ही विवरण विवरणोंमें विवरण विवरण एवं सामाजिक विवरण का गुण है यहाँ भवितीयों का सुरक्षितांशु, विवरणिक विवरणोंमें विवरण का गुण है यहाँ भवितीयों का सुरक्षितांशु विवरणिक विवरणोंमें विवरण का गुण है।

पर्वतीय भवितीयों की सुरक्षितांशु व विवरणिक विवरणोंमें विवरण विवरण एवं विवरणिक विवरण का गुण है यहाँ भवितीयों की सुरक्षितांशु विवरणिक विवरणोंमें विवरणिक विवरण का गुण है।

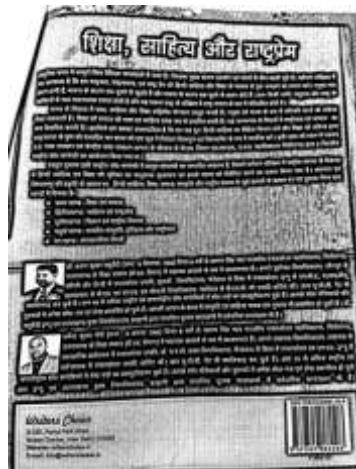
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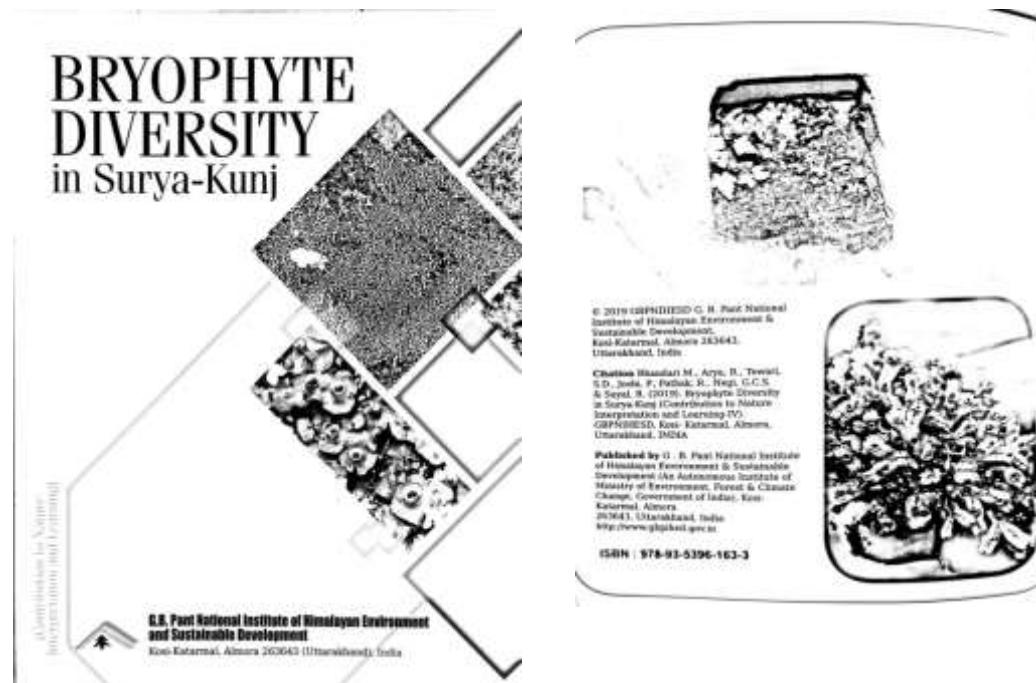
2019

**Dr. Rashmi Pant**



2019

Dr. S. D. Tewari



## Bryophyte Diversity in Surya-Kunj

(Contribution to Nature Interpretation and Learning)

IV

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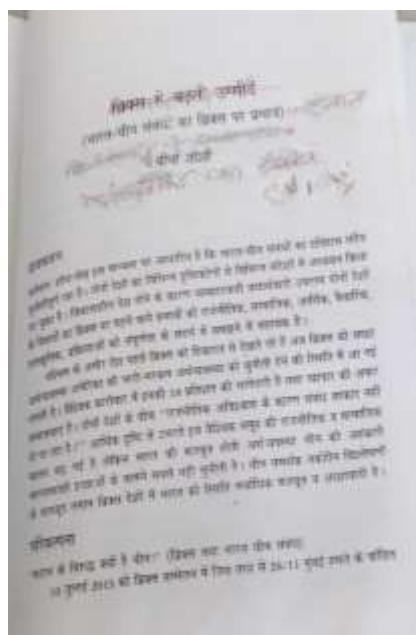
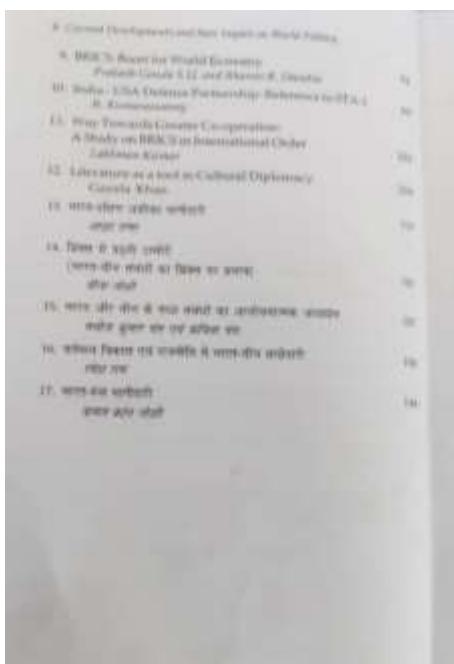
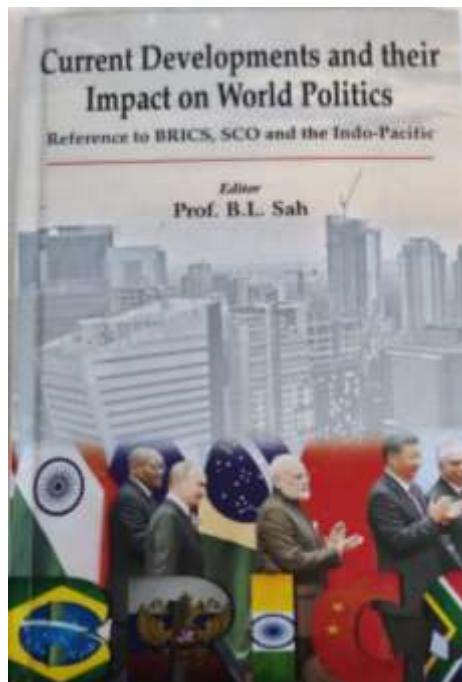
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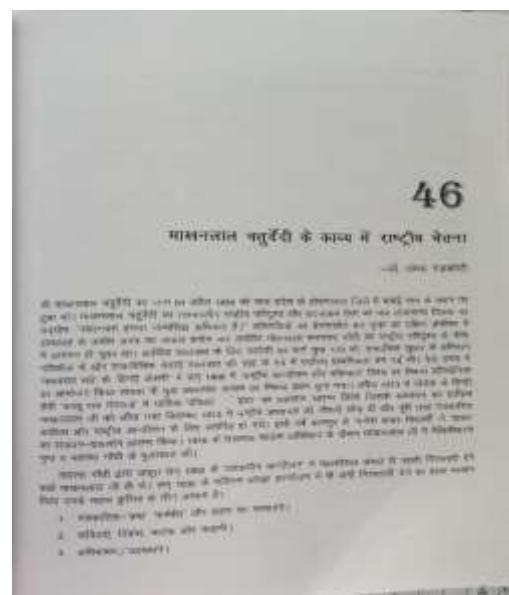
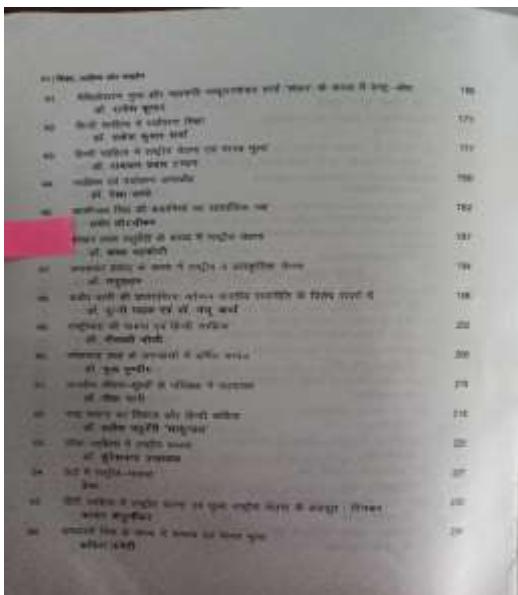
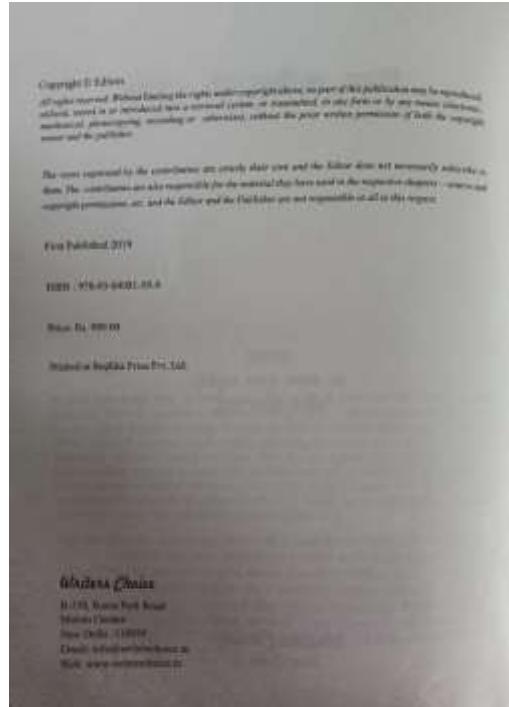
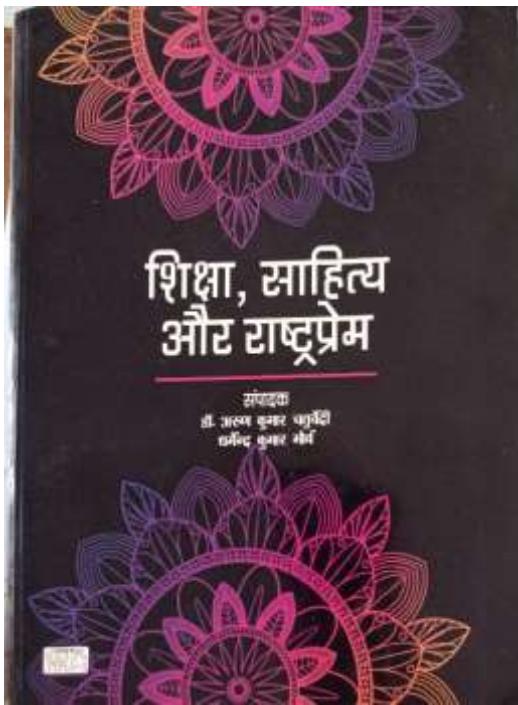
2019

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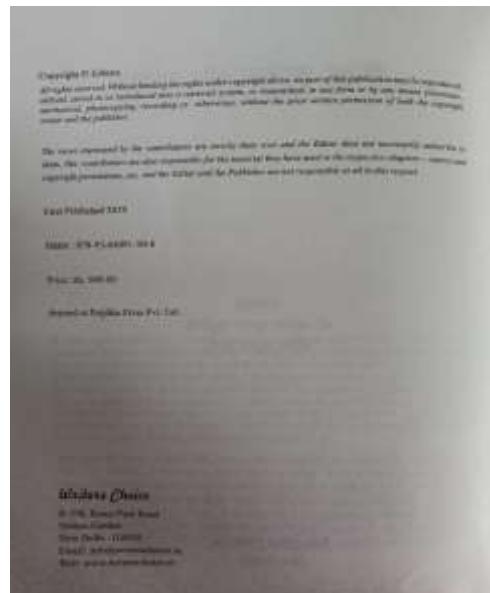
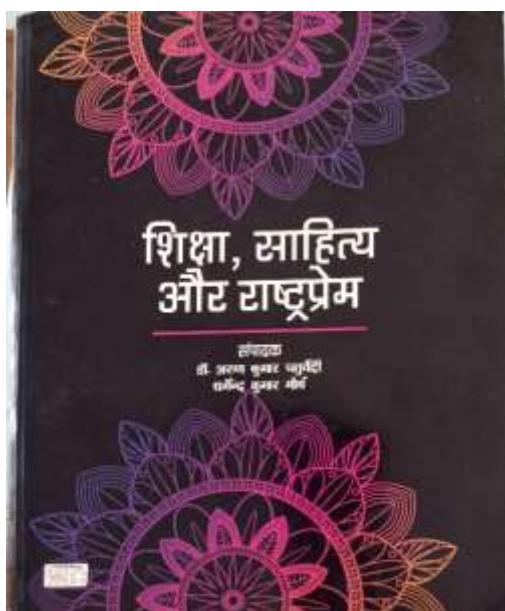
2019

Dr. Sandhya Garkoti



2019

Dr. Geeta Pant



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पर यह भूमि क्या भूमि हो सकती है? यह क्या भूमि हो सकती है? यह क्या भूमि हो सकती है?

एवं यह अपने वाले विद्युतीय विनियोग के लिए उपयोग की जाती है। इसका उपयोग विद्युतीय विनियोग के लिए उपयोग की जाती है। इसका उपयोग विद्युतीय विनियोग के लिए उपयोग की जाती है।

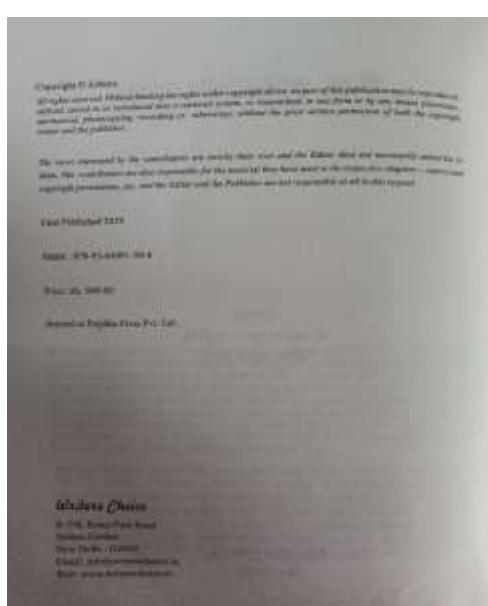
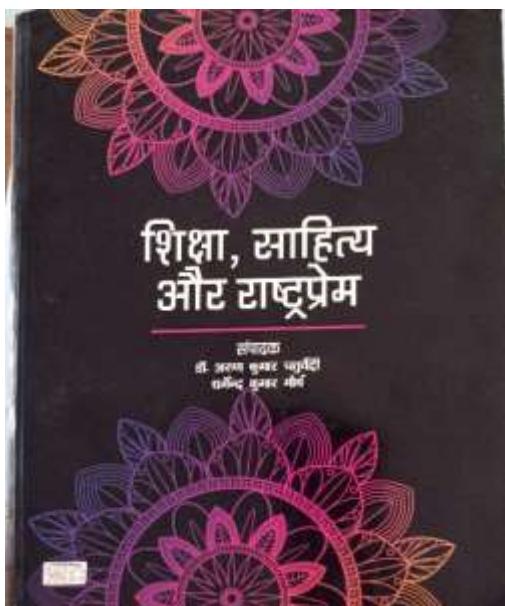
दिनांक १० अप्रैल २०१५ वर्ष की तिथि पर इस विवरण का लिखा गया है।

प्राचीन विद्यालयों के नाम सहित इसका अधिकारी बना। अब उन्हें एक विद्यालय का नाम दिया गया है। जिसका नाम विद्यालय नाम से अलग है। यह विद्यालय का नाम विद्यालय है। यह विद्यालय का नाम विद्यालय है।

प्राचीन विद्यालय के बाहर एक छोटी सी बाजारी की दुकान थी। वहाँ बड़े गोदान की खाद्यताका विक्री करती थी।

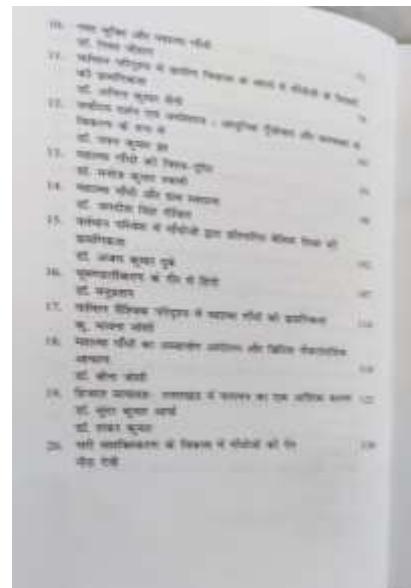
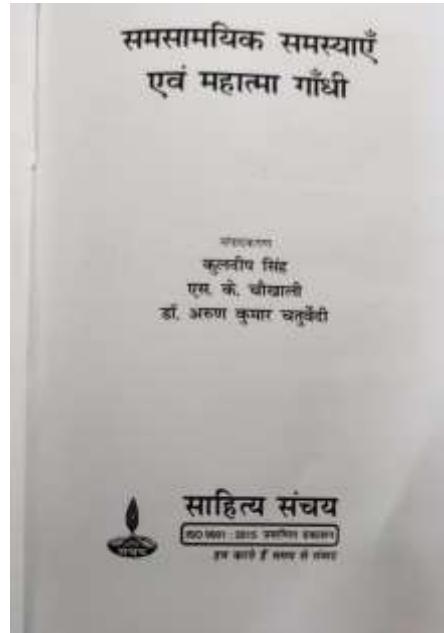
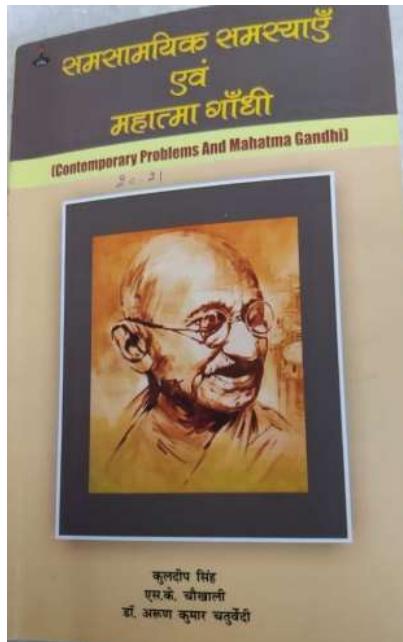
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Dr. Prabha Sah



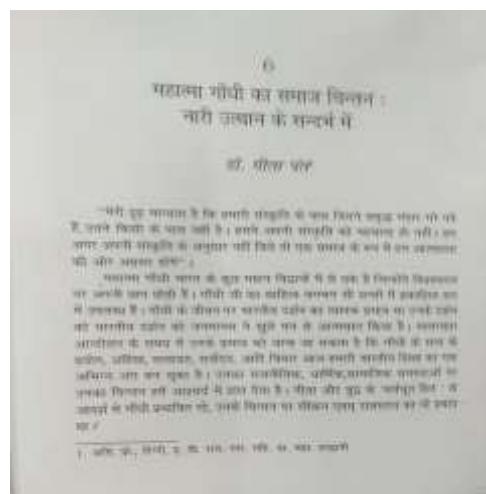
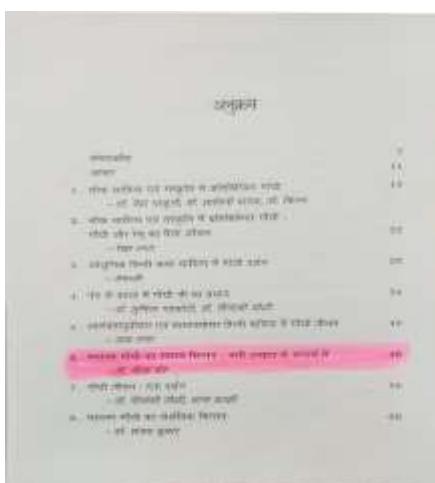
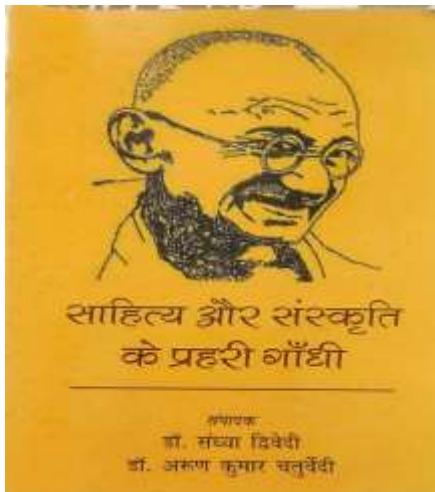
2020

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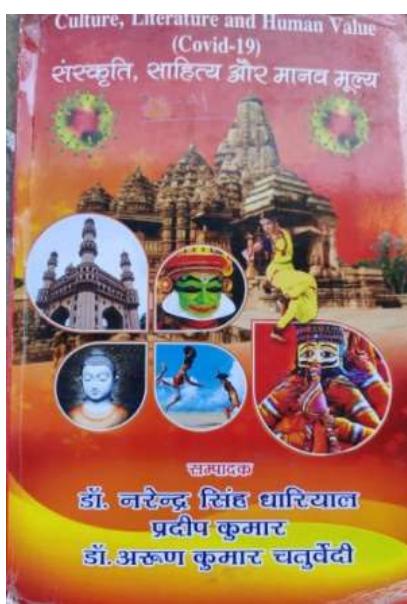
**2020**

**Dr. Geeta Pant**



**2020**

**Dr. Beena Joshi**



<p style="text-align: center;">इस पुस्तक के लिए ही भीड़ की सेवा की अनुमति के बिना उपयोगिता का अनुरोध करने वाला विहीन है। दूसरा, किस प्रकार जलाया जाएगी करना चाहिए है।</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">ISBN : 978-93-87697-82-9</p>	
<p><b>प्रमाण:</b> संकृति, प्राचिन और मानव सूचना  <b>संस्करण:</b> एस. देवेंद्र चिंह परिचय, पट्टीन सूचना  <b>भाषा:</b> डॉ. विजय चिंह परिचय, पट्टीन सूचना  <b>विद्याकाल:</b> विशिष्ट विद्यालयों एवं विद्यालयों से      १०. "विकास की" विजय चिंह, रामगढ़, याज्ञ. २०१४।      मो-१९४४००९५३१-३८      E-mail : nikhilbooks.786@gmail.com      website : www.nikhilbooks.in      www.nikhilbooks.com</p>	
<p><b>प्रकाशक:</b> इंशिका गुरु विद्यालय      43/UK/425-25, Street No. 3, Umakunj      Behind K. K. Nagar, Sikandra, Agra-7 (U.P.)  <b>प्रकाशित:</b> प्रथम 2020  <b>मूल्य:</b> ₹ 190/- \$ 10  <b>राष्ट्र संस्करण:</b> विषय प्राचिन, कला  <b>प्रमुख:</b> अधिका विद्यराज, कारगु</p>	

१. जानने विद्यालय के अधिकारी वा अधिकारी  
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## मूल्य शिक्षा (Value Education)

मूल्य शिक्षा

मूल्य शिक्षा वी एवं विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा इसके अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसकी अपेक्षा विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

विषय विद्या वी एवं विषय विद्या की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

## महात्मा गांधी और ग्राम व्यवरोज



सम्पादक

एस. के. अंदेरा

दिल्ली कॉलेज के विदेशी विद्यालय

कृष्णगढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश

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### Mahatma Gandhi's Swaraj : A Myth or Reality in Present Scenario

Dr. Lalita Joshi\*

The Head Burari which is Mahatma Gandhi's residence and work is, in fact, a house intertwined into life, philosophy and ideology. This great man, who was influenced by Tolstoy, Ruskin, Thomas, Emerson and many other writers as well as books like "The Bhagavad Gita", "The Secret", "The Patriot" Veer Savarkar, "The Star over Bengal" and "Gandhi thought his groan to his fall history".<sup>1</sup> Anthony J. Paine, the author of "The Hindu Society and other writings", further asserts, "In his Gospel chapters that we find Jesus first announcing his mission, so it is in Hindu tradition, that we find Gandhi first announcing his mission. He is working after than showing the way for the recent regeneration of Indians and Political emancipation of India".<sup>2</sup> Gandhi once declares in the preface of "Hind Swaraj" his mission of writing his book, "... in saving my country to find out the truth, and to follow it. Therefore, my views are proved to be wrong, I shall have no hesitation in changing them, if they are proved to be right, I would naturally wish for the sake of the motherland that others should adopt them".<sup>3</sup>

Relatively Swaraj is self-government ("क्षेत्रीयात्मक") and it means efforts to be independent of government control, whether it is internal or external. But for Gandhi, Swaraj is a very vast term. It is an integral resolution that encompasses all spheres of life. He asserts, "It is our duty to learn to rule ourselves. It is, therefore, the duty of every human being to live his life in accordance with the highest principles of truth and non-violence".<sup>4</sup> One doctored man will never save another. Slaves ourselves, it would be a mere pretension to think of freeing others.<sup>5</sup> So if a rare man rules over himself he must conquer the last within him. Rule over all without rule over self is descriptive to oneself that will end in sheer ingratitude. "So at the individual level Swaraj is really connected with one capacity for discrimination, self-assessment, considerate self-purification and giving Swadeshi or self-sufficiency."<sup>6</sup> He reminded his colleagues that "Swaraj will not drop from the cloud and that it would be the fruit of perseverance, unselfishness, courage and intelligent application".<sup>7</sup>

2020

## Dr. Lalita Joshi



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## COVID-19: A WAKE-UP CALL FROM NATURE

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**ABSTRACT:** The world was moving at its normal pace without having any sighted idea that it would suddenly face a deadly pandemic like COVID-19, a pandemic that would endanger the very existence of human life around the world. Undoubtedly, man's too much interference in the world of nature by the way of globalization, urbanization, industrialization, and depleting natural resources are some of the significant reasons responsible for this present devastating pandemic. During this pandemic, we notice many significant changes around our surroundings and also in our day to day life that has forced us to contemplate and question the existing paradigm. This pandemic, which has descended on the earth, bringing with it death and destruction is a wake-up call from nature. In the present paper, an effort has been done to study human unrestrained impatience and exploitation of nature as one of the main reasons behind the outbreak of COVID-19. It also focuses on the need to protect the ecosystem and re-establish man-nature relationships by cooperation not by the anthropocentric attitude towards it.

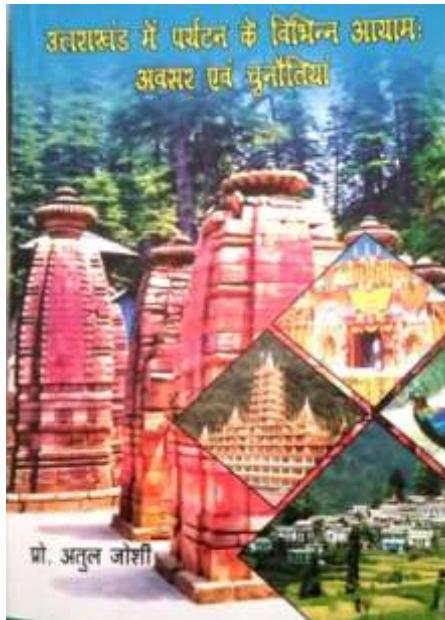
**KEYWORDS:** Pandemic, Mass extinction, Paradigm, Contemplate, Anthropocentric.

### INTRODUCTION

Ability to accept the mystic experience is more than an intellectual understanding. Lack of awareness of the basic unity of organism and environment is a serious and dangerous hallucination. For in a civilization, equipped with immense technological power, the sense of separation between man and nature leads to the use of technology in a single spirit- to the "conquest" of nature instead of intelligent integration with nature.

2020

**Dr. S. D. Tewari, Dr. Saraswati Bisht, Dr. Prachi Joshi**



उत्तराखण्ड में पर्यटन के विभिन्न आयामः अवसर एवं चुनौतियाँ

अवसर: दोस्रा  
प्रकाशक द्वारा विकासात्मक अधिकारी  
द्वारा द्वारा, अस्ति, बुद्धिमत्ता विकासात्मक अधिकारी

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समीक्षा सुनिश्चित : इस प्रकाशन का कोई विवाद प्रकाशक की अनुमति के लिए एवं प्रकाशन की विवाद का समाप्त या दोहे यात्राओं में स्थान नहीं किया जा सकता। निवास स्थान से दूर निवास या नवीन या उत्तम विवरण किया जा सकता जब यात्रा की दूरी या विवरण अदृष्ट या दूर निवास की दूरी की विवरण नहीं किया जा सकता।

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यात्रार्थी और सेवा, नवीन गोदारा, दिल्ली (भारत) में मुद्रित

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## PROSPECTS OF ECO-TOURISM IN UTTARAKHAND AN ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

**Dr. S.D. Tewari,\* Prachi Joshi,\* Saraswati Bisht,\* Deepika Singh,\* Manisha Bhandari\* and Richa Arya\***

### Abstract:

Uttarakhand is a land of opportunities. The hill district of Uttarakhand has tremendous eco-tourism potential. The vast natural resources add to the state attractiveness especially for ecotourism. It is the first state in the country to have created Tourism Development Board by legislation. The state is a well renowned religious and wild life tourist destination. The presence of several hill stations, wild life parks, sanctuaries, pilgrims' places, cultural diversity, traditional food and trekking routes make Uttarakhand a fascinating tourist spot. Tourism is one of the major industry contributing to the rise of services sector in the state. The present paper highlights the ideas of new emerging eco-tourism sites in a sustainable manner.

**Keywords:** Sustainable, Eco-tourism, Uttarakhand, Biodiversity, "Moss Gardens".

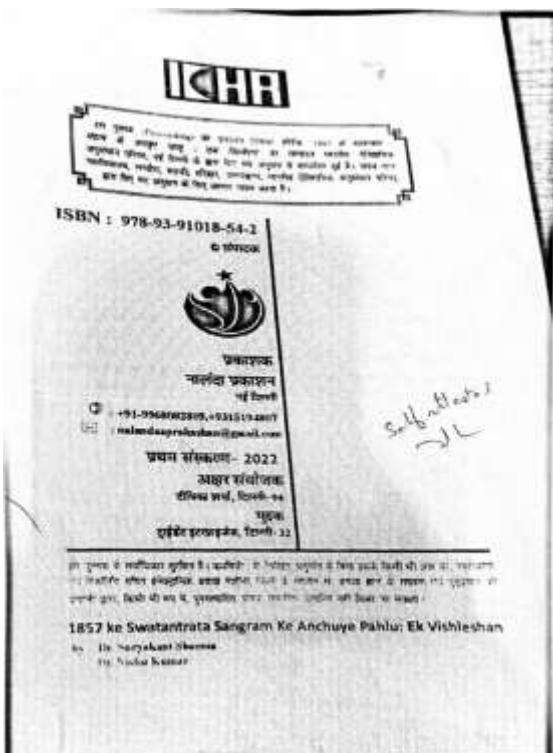
### Introduction

Tourism is sector of a country which serves as immense role in the economic as well as social development. Though, Uttarakhand is one of environmentally sound and agriculturally diversified state. Majority of people are involved in the Agricultural practices which are supposed to be not enough for their livelihood/daily need requirement. So, there is an urgent need for another occupation which serves their daily requirement

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**Dr. Rashmi Pant**



### अनुक्रमाणका

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प्रसारण कृति
2. 1857 की जानिं की प्रकृति  
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4. 1857 की जानिं महिलाएँ पर्याप्य  
श. देशद नान्  
श. पर्याप्य कुप्रा नान्
5. 1857 की जानिं और ब्रिटिश और नव्हर भोगदान  
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6. 1857 की जानिं और ब्रिटिश अध्यादेश वाह  
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9.

### 1857 का स्वतंत्रता संघात और उत्तराधिकार

श. ग्रन्थ एवा

1857 की जानिं बातों की सम्पूर्ण बहावों में से एक है। 1857 का ग्रन्थ विनाई वाला के विनाई एव वादों और वापन वाला है। यह विनाई दो दोषों  
के विनाई बातों के संवर्धन विरोधी वाली विचारण है। यह विनाई 10 वर्ष,  
1857 है, जो नीले से हुआ, जो खींची जान्तु, चोरी, जाड़ी, विनो, वापन, अधिकार  
बहावों की बातें हैं।

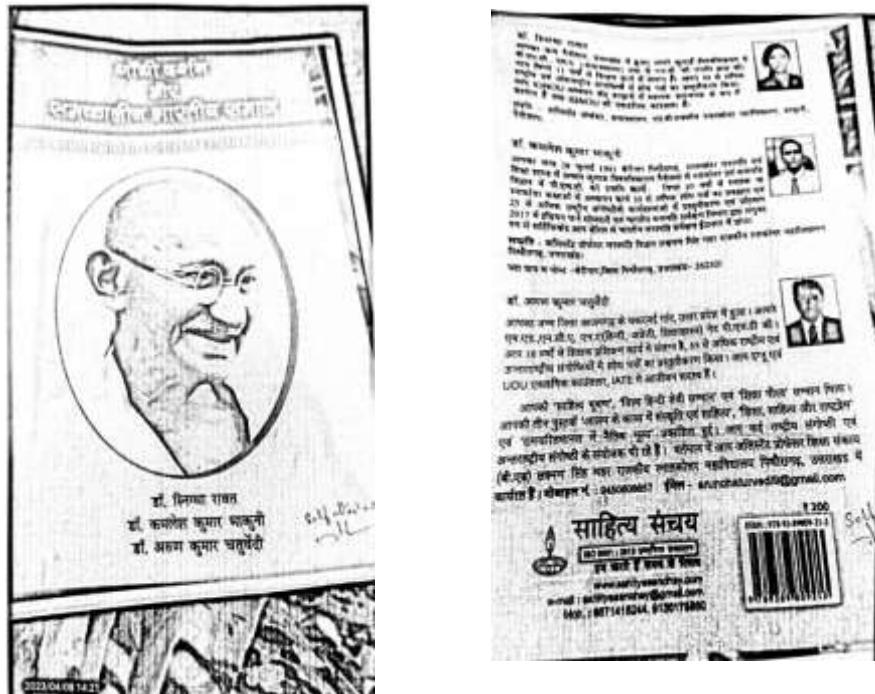
1857 का ग्रन्थ विनाई ज्ञान की विजय हुदाई की घटनों एवं ज्ञान से  
गई ही, दुर्गंध वर में अद्वैत एव और ब्रह्मवादी वालान के विनाई 10वीं छठी  
की घटने की जानिं भी है। यह विनाई के वि 100 वाल वेद जने पर ये यह विनाई  
ऐतिहासिक और राजनीतिक वाल बहावा है। यह यही योगी की विनाई विनाई  
है वालों और विनाई ही अविन एव वादों की बहावूँ एव एव पर यह वालवान ने  
वही बाका में वाल लेने आवाजाई है। भारती, फिरार, बहावु और ब्रह्मवादी वाल,  
जगी इह वाल वादों में अभीषत है। दुर्गंध से वाल, यह अनेकों वाल वर्ष बाल  
वालों के बनवायी भी जानी है तुझे। यह विनाई जानी है कि वही ये  
इसावी वें विनाई 1857 की जानिं का लोकल वर्त एवं में विनाई जानिं वाल बोग, ज्ञान

\*अधिक विवेचन, एवं विविध विवेचन, ज्ञान वाल वालवान, वाल

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