



Rajbhawan Uttarakhand-Information Wing
Press Note-1

Return to Nature as much as you take from it: Dr.Anil Joshi
Fourth Day of Toppers' Conclave discusses importance of rural economy,
climate change in Himalayas and role of Uttarakhand in economic development

Raj Bhawan, Dehradun, 11th August, 2017

Padmashree Dr.Anil Joshi today delivered a talk on development of rural economy in Uttarakhand at the fourth day of the Toppers' Conclave being held at Raj Bhawan.

He said that the existence of cities depended on the existence of villages and thus villages must be given more attention and priority than cities. He said that we must return to nature as much as we take from it.

Dr. Joshi said that our basic needs like food, water and clean air could only be provided for by villages. He said new science and innovations should be hamonised with our traditional knowledge of villages. An ecological balance must be maintained along with economic development.

He said that our cultural heritage must be made an integral part of our progress.

He said he was happy to hear that I his inaugural address at the conclave, Governor Dr.K.K.Paul had said that universities should adopt villages. Dr.Joshi said that if villages were introduced to science and new though, they could play an important role in economic progress. He threw light on various aspects of rural development and said we must adopt our traditional agriculture without competing with Punjab and Haryana, Our traditional crops should be developed as brands.

He said horticulture could be a great strength for the state. Fruits and vegetables must have storage and processing facilities. Sheep rearing, poultry and bee keeping could also help.

Former VC of HNB Garhwal University Prof S.P.Singh said in his talk that Himalaya was a water tower which was being adversely affected by climate change. He said that in India, the Himalayan states were being the worst affected by climate change. He said human interference was a major factor in climate change.

Due to climate change, Himalayan vegetation was also being affected. Some of the species were vanishing. This could be a subject of research.

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