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Madhav gadgil committee report pdf

The environment is one of the most popular areas for UPSC, it is necessary to analyze the details of recent hot topics or controversies. The Gadgil Report and the Kasturirangan Report regarding Western Ghats therefore deserve great attention for UPSC Prelims, Mains and Interview. This post is longer than most of our previous articles, but read to the end to get your basics right. Also, there are comments on an easier note. No offence identified. This article carries out a cumbersome background digging operation™ the controversial Committee of Madhav Gadgil and Kasturirangan Committee reports and our sole purpose is to reduce the workload of UPSC aspirants. Please note that this is not a research document. Western Ghats: The importance of the Western Ghats is a vast region spanning more than six states, 44 districts and 142 taluks. It is home to many endangered plants and animals. Western Ghats host India's richest wilderness in 13 national parks and several shrines. These wooded hills, recognised by UNESCO as one of the eight most important biodiversity hotspots in the world, are also being acquired in many rivers, including Godavari, Krishna and Cauvera. Join the ClearIAS Prelims Test Series 2021. Take a Free Test of Western Ghats acting as a huge water tank supplying water to six states. Now there are many leaks and there is a lack of water. All the rivers are drying up now. And wherever there is water, it is highly polluted. The Western Ghats needs a lot of attention in the sustainability aspect of the whole of India and especially the South Indies. The Ministry of Environment and Forests of India set up in March 2010 a panel of experts (Gadgil Commission) to find a strategy for preserving these Ghats. Madhav Gadgil Committee Report on the Western Ghats Gadgil Commission, the Environmental Research Commission is named after its chairman Madhav Gadgil. The Commission is formally known as the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP). The Commission submitted a report to the GOI on 31 March 2006. Gadgil Committee Recommendations: Gadgil's committee had significant environmentalists and their report too reflected that. The report has been described as favourable to the environment and environmentalists and not to development (or illegal ☹️). Remember that there is no end-to-end debate between the environment and development; it's hard to balance both without endangering the other. Anyway, let's go back to the Gadgil Report highlights. The Western Ghats Ecology Expert Group (WGEEP) identified the entire hill as an ecologically sensitive area (ESA). In its report, the Panel classified 142 taluks at the western Ghats border into ecologically sensitive zones (EES) 1, 2 and 3. The Gadgil report recommended that no new dams based on large-scale storage be allowed in ecologically sensitive zone 1. Because both Athirappilly Kerala and Gundia from Karnataka hydel places fall into ecologically sensitive zone 1, these projects should not be granted environmental clearance, he said. The Gadgil Committee's report states that the current environmental management system should be changed. It asked for a bottom-up approach (directly from Gram sabhas) and not a top-down approach. It has also called for devolution and more powers for local authorities. The Commission recommended the decimation of the Western Office of Ecology ghats (WGEA) as a statutory body of the Ministry of Environment and Forests with powers under Section 3 of the Environmental (Protection) Act 1986. Criticism of the report by Madhav Gadgil The main criticism faced by the Gadgil Committee report was that it was more environmentally friendly and not in line with the reality of the earth. The recommendations were cited as impractical to implement. Gadgil's report asked for a complete eco-sensitive cover for western Ghats that prevent various states from energy and development fronts. There has been criticism against the creation of a new body called WGEA. states insist that protection can be granted under existing legislation. Gadgil's report does not give a solution to revenue losses as a result of implementing its recommendations. Mr Gadgil's report opposes dams in the Western Ghats, a key blow to the power house. Given India's growing energy needs, critics say the recommendation cannot be accepted. And most important: Gadgil Committee report adversely affects various mafia ☹️. When the Gadgil Committee report was first published, there were many protests against it from sand mining and conquest hills in Goa. Many mobsters have created fear among farmers in Kerala that the Gadgil administration is against them, and that they will lose their livelihoods if its recommendations are implemented. The Darker Side and hidden agenda of the Department of Environment and Forests kept Gadgil's administration in secure custody for eight months with them. He was not available for public debate, as gadgil commission members had expected. People have asked for a copy, but the ministry said it could not be provided. When the RTI petition was filed, it was not filed. Then the case is taken to the Supreme Court in Delhi, and only when the court issued the order, the ministry issued a report! The court ordered that all messages be listed on the website. Now it's there on the Ministry's website and for those who want to read the 522-page report, the link to the same is here – Report. As many mobsters created fear among people that the Gadgil administration is anti-farmer and anti-humans, people burned gadgil committee report and likeness of a well-known environmentalist, Madhav Gadgil. Join ClearIAS Telegram Chanel. Get free study materials and instructions. Join for free the problem was that most people did not read. (Who bothers to read the 522-page report that even in English, uh!:-). The mining lobby thus took advantage of this aspect and they persuaded people against the report in their favour. The lobby told people that the administration was against farmers and would have to leave the area. People were really scared. It is in this context that another committee has been appointed to examine the Gadgil report, to examine and propose implementing measures. The committee was Kasturirangan. Kasturirangan Committee for Western Ghats As previously said, the Kasturirangan Committee was set up to review the WGEEP report. The Committee is often called hlwg – it refers to the 10-member High Level Working Group (HLWG) headed by Kasturirangan. (PS: After completing the 522 page Gadgil report, you can read the kasturirangan report here ☺️). Kasturirangan Committee Report Recommendations Instead of the total area of western Ghats, only 37% (i.e. 60,000 sq km.) of the total area is under ESA management by Kasturirangan. Total ban on mining, quarrying and sand mining in ESA. It distinguishes between cultural (58% occupied in western Ghats by both human settlements, agricultural fields and plantations) and natural landscapes (90% of which should fall under ESA according to the committee). Current mining areas in ESA should be phased out within the next five years or at the time of the end of the mining lease, which is what NASA previously did. No thermal energy is permitted and hydropower projects are only allowed after a detailed study. Red industries, i.e. which are highly polluting, are strictly prohibited in these areas. The Kasturirangan report on western Ghats has made several pro-farmer recommendations, including the exclusion of populated regions and plantations from the perspective of ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs). The Kasturirangan report said 123 villages fall under esa's purview. Criticism of the Kasturirangan Committee Report Kasturirangan panel uses remote sensing and aerial reconnaissance methods for territorial demarcation of land in western Ghats. The use of such techniques without examining ground reality has caused many errors in the report. Power is with bureaucrats and forest officials, not with a gram of sabhas. Many fear that farmers would be evicted if the Kasturirangan committee report was carried out. According to this report, mining and quarrying of the hill is expected to flourish. When these hills and tourism flourish, it will be disastrous for the environment. There will be water shortages, there will be pollution. Finally, farmers will have to leave the area. They won't be able to farm there. The use of the flawed method caused many villages to be included in ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs), although there were only rubber plantations and no forest land! The Kasturirangan report included ecologically insensitive areas within the ESA, and omitted many ecologically sensitive areas! Comparison of the Gadgil report and the Kasturirangan report Whenever we study the environment, the evergreen topic of discussion is it is difficult to achieve the perfect balance. The same thing happened with both of these reports. If the Gadgil report placed too much importance on the environment, kasturirangan's report was biased toward development. Kasturirangan's report has been criticized by many because it provides a loophole for mining that, if allowed, would turn harmful to the environment in the long run will affect development too. Kasturirangan's administration received a brand as anti-environment shortly after its release. But this report has been flagged by too many anti-development people who fear that their livelihoods and interests will be affected. ClearIAS UPSC Prelims Online Mock Exams. Take a Free Test of Gadgil Western Ghats (Western Ghats Land through 1,29,037 sq km.) is smaller than that of Kasturirangan's (western Ghats country, according to Kasturirangan's 1,64,280 sq km). The Gadgil report identified 60 percent of Western Ghats as the highest priority-ecologically sensitive zone (EES-1). The Kasturirangan report identifies only 37 percent of the area (but considers the wider western border of Ghat) as ESA. The Gadgil report proposed declaring the whole country an ESA and creating three EES. He prescribed that the existing sanctuaries and the EES-1 would together cover 60 percent of this country. 25 percent of the lowest priority areas would be designated as EES-3 to all development activities with preventive measures. The remaining 15 percent of the area would become EES-2. For example, while mining would not be permitted under the EES-1, existing mines could continue in the EES-2 by a moratorium on new licences. New mines could come in the EES-3. The Kasturirangan panel, on the other hand, adopted criteria followed by the Western Ghats Development Planning Commission and identified 188 talukas as its Western Ghats country, which developed at 1,64,280 sq km. 37 percent of that section was identified as ESA, where unsafe industries, thermal power plants or mines would not be allowed. In fact, the level of restriction of esa Kasturirangan corresponds to gadgil's EES-1 level. Now, according to the Gadgil report, the EES-1 area will add up to approximately 77,000 sq km (60 percent of the 1,29,037 sq km). Kasturirangan esa, on the other hand, accounts for about 60,000 sq km (37 percent of 1,64,280 sq km). That's a reduction of 17,000 sq km in the top priority section. (Source: Western Ghats – Brick). Another committee to study Kasturirangan reports! Oh! Please, no! Yes, Oommen V Oommen Committee : As people turned violent and started protests, Oommen Chandy, the then Chief Minister of Kerala set up an expert committee (the chairman has the same name as CM, you saw that, although he made the life of UPSC aspirants difficult by appointing another committee, he made things a little easy by selecting a chairman whose name is the same as his to make aspirants upsc remember: To notice all future committees and commissions! ☺️). Expert Committee appointed by the Government of Kerala to study report to Chief Minister Oommen Chandy (CM). The recommendations of the Oommen Committee's Oommen Committee recommended the government make changes to the Eco-Fragile Land Clauses (EFL) in the Western Ghats. The Oommen Committee said there had been significant outages in the determination of EFL areas. The committee adopted a satellite survey to determine the EFL and even plantations and estates were included in it! It also recommended halting land acquisition proceedings, according to a report by the Kasturirangan Committee. The panel made a number of recommendations to farmers, including excluding populated regions and plantations from the remit of ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs). The Kasturirangan report said 123 villages fall under esa's purview. A state-level panel said the field survey should take place in locations that the Madhav Gadgil and Kasturirangan administrations have identified as ESA's defining forest land and human populations. After examining the population density of these areas, human settlements should be taken out of the ESA category. It also stated that farmers should not be stopped from breeding hybrid varieties of milking animals and proposed that the grace period be extended to organic farming from five years to 10 years. The report states that forest areas should be fenced to prevent animals from straying into it. Why have people turned violent? No, not after the third committee! But before that! Farmers feared gadgil's administration, fearing their eviction. They are also worried about the same report from Kasturirangan. By this time UPSC aspirants should realize that no message can satisfy all! Although there are many people who regard the Kasturirangan report as a more practical report, the truth is that the Gadgil administration was not an anti-farmer. Also, people had misconceptions about ecologically fragile landscapes (EFL) and ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs). Both were different concepts under different laws—first within the Forest Department and the second within the District Administration and Pollution Control Board. And remember, protests are often not because of love of the environment, but often because of fear of eviction or loss of livelihood. In November 2013, the center issued an order to the office ordering the immediate execution of five proposals in a Report from Kasturirangan. This was an immediate provocation for agitation. Later, the central government sought the position of the five states in the implementation of the report. The dialogues are still on and the government has asked state governments to submit their views on the report. The current situation and updates the Ministry of Environment had enough reports (Gadgil and Kasturirangan; Ooman's committee was state-level), but still, they didn't take any action. The reports were neither publicly available nor the opinion of the States was requested. So guess who intervened by this time? None other than the National Green Tribunal (NGT) Bench in the lead NGT Chief Justice Swatanter Kumar fined Rs 25,000 to the ministry for not settling its final report on the recommendations of two panels set up to study the environmental sensitivity and ecological significance of western Ghats, saying better standards were expected of him. (October 1, 2013) Gadgil Report - TOI Kasturirangan Report - FirstPost. The Kasturirangan panel submitted its report to the Ministry on 15 March 2009. (final) has been publicly distributed to all interested parties, including six Western Ghats states, including Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu for feedback and comments. To go with the recommendations of the high-level panel, which was led by Mr. Kasturirangan, the ministry decided to declare esa more than 37% of Western Ghats under the Environmental Protection Act, 1986. When the central government decided to implement the Kasturirangan Committee report on western Ghats, several protests took place in Kerala. Even those who opposed the Gadgil Committee report now want to place a report on the Kasturirangan Committee. People now fear that illegal mining would result in evictions indirectly. Contrary to the recommendation of the Minister for the Environment, the Minister retained the criteria for leaving areas with a high population density from the territory of this regulated zone. The high-level panel recommended that high-density hill areas should be kept away from ESA areas. MoEF recently came out with the goal, and according to guidelines under Section 5 of the Environmental Protection Act(1986), bars mining in ecologically fragile areas (EFA must not be confused with ESA), setting up thermal power plants and limiting buildings to less than 20,000 square feet in the 123 villages listed in the K. Kasturirangan State report. Follow the timetable, curriculum and list of clearias books. Download Plan Study Update 2018: As Kerala faces its worst flooding in decades, Madhav Gadgil, author of a groundbreaking report on the protection of western Ghats created, said that Kerala's floods are partly man-made. He said the scale of the disaster would be smaller if the state government and local authorities complied with environmental laws. yes, there's an intense rainfall event that caused it. However, I am quite convinced that developments in the state over the last few years have substantially undermined its ability to cope with events like this and greatly increased the extent of the suffering we are seeing today. If appropriate action were taken, the scale of the disaster would be nowhere near what it is today, says Dr Gadgil. This statement once again brought the debate - development vs. the environment - back into the mainstream. As you all know, the need for an hour is sustainable development. Development.

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