SHARE International Journal of Sustainable Engineering, Management and Social Sciences
www.shareij.org | ISSN: 3139-440X | Volume 2, Issue 4 | July-Aug 2026 | Page No. 11-17

Environmental Fragility and Sustainable Development in Uttarakhand: A Managerial Analysis

Anukriti Sharma
PhD Scholar, IIS (Deemed to be University)
Jaipur (India)

Abstract:

The Himalayan state of Uttarakhand represents one of India's most ecologically sensitive mountain regions, where fragile geology, steep slopes, and climatic variability intersect with rapid development pressures. Recent disasters, including landslides and flash floods in districts such as Uttarkashi, Chamoli, and Rudraprayag, highlight the increasing vulnerability of the region. This paper examines environmental fragility and sustainable development challenges in Uttarakhand from a managerial perspective. Using secondary data from government reports, disaster records, and climatic studies, the paper analyses the spatial distribution of hazards, the role of climate change, and the impact of unplanned infrastructure development and tourism. The study finds that increasing frequency and intensity of disasters are not solely natural phenomena but are significantly influenced by anthropogenic activities that exceed the carrying capacity of mountain ecosystems. The paper argues that sustainable development in Uttarakhand must be grounded in ecological sensitivity, spatial planning, and community participation. Integrating scientific risk assessment with traditional ecological knowledge is essential for building resilience in Himalayan regions.

Keywords:

Mountain geography, environmental fragility, sustainable development, Himalayas, Uttarakhand, landslides

Introduction:

Mountain regions occupy a critical position in managerial and geographical studies due to their ecological sensitivity, complex terrain, and role in sustaining downstream populations. Uttarakhand, located in the central Himalayas, is characterised by young fold mountains, steep gradients, high seismicity, and intense monsoonal rainfall. These physical characteristics make the state naturally prone to hazards such as landslides, cloudbursts, and flash floods. In recent decades, however, the frequency and magnitude of such disasters have increased, raising serious concerns about the sustainability of current development practices. Incidents in Kedarnath (2013), Chamoli

(2021), Joshimath (2023), and Dharali (2025) illustrate how environmental stress and human intervention interact to amplify risk.

Landslide Incidents in Uttarakhand	
Year	**No. of Landslides**
2018	216
2019	254
2020	328
2021	354
2022	245
2023	1,100+
2024	1,813 * (till monsoon end)

Source: Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) data referenced in media reports. (https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2024/Oct/27/uttarakhand-monsoon tragedy)

From a managerial standpoint, these events demand an examination of human-environment relationships and spatial planning approaches. It is vital to analyse how climate change and unplanned development have intensified environmental fragility in Uttarakhand and to assess the necessity of sustainable development strategies for the long-term stability of the region.

Objectives of the Study:

The present study aims to examine environmental fragility and sustainable development challenges in Uttarakhand from a managerial perspective. It seeks to analyse the physical vulnerability of the Himalayan landscape and the role of climate change in intensifying natural hazards such as landslides and flash floods. The study also focuses on assessing the impact of unplanned tourism growth, infrastructure development, and land-use changes on slope stability and ecological balance. Further, it aims to highlight the significance of spatial planning, community participation, and sustainable development strategies in reducing environmental risk and enhancing resilience in mountain regions.

Review of Literature:

Existing literature highlights that hilly and mountainous regions are experiencing intensified environmental stress due to the combined effects of climate change, rapid urbanization, and unregulated development. Studies by Durga Rao et al. (2014) and Prakash, Abhinav, and Bhagwati (2018) observe that climate change has significantly increased the frequency, intensity, and magnitude of extreme weather events in hill regions, thereby placing severe pressure on fragile urban ecosystems. Singh and Pandey (2024) further elaborate on Uttarakhand's inherent exposure to natural hazards owing to its location in the Northwestern Himalayan region, highlighting accelerated glacier retreat and the rising occurrence of cloudbursts, flash floods, landslides, and

glacial lake outburst floods. Their assessment of infrastructure such as hydropower projects and transportation networks reveals intensified vulnerability under changing climatic conditions. Tourism-related studies add another critical dimension to sustainability challenges in Uttarakhand. Singh, Semwal, and Semwal (2024) note that tourism, despite being a major economic driver, has exceeded the carrying capacity of the region, with tourist inflows in 2019 nearly four times the state's population. This has intensified ecological degradation and socio-cultural stress, prompting a shift in policy focus towards sustainable tourism, reflected in the Uttarakhand Tourism Policy 2023. Adding this perspective, Kahkasha and Sharma (2025) explore the potential of emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence to manage tourist flows, monitor environmental impacts, and support data-driven policymaking for responsible tourism. Further, Kumar et al. (2025) and Negi (2024) underline that climate change has adversely affected agriculture, water resources, forest cover, and soil moisture in the Uttarakhand Himalaya, while also identifying a lack of systematic climate data as a major constraint for effective mitigation and adaptation planning.

Research Methodology:

The study is based on secondary data and adopts a descriptive and analytical research approach. Data have been collected from reports published by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), India Meteorological Department (IMD), NITI Aayog, Border Roads Organisation (BRO), and other government and research institutions. Disaster statistics related to landslides, floods, and climate trends have been analysed to understand spatial vulnerability patterns. Scholarly literature on mountain geography, sustainable development, and disaster management has also been reviewed. The analysis is carried out from a managerial perspective, focusing on spatial distribution, human–environment interaction, and regional characteristics of Uttarakhand.

Managerial Dimensions of Environmental Fragility and Development in Uttarakhand:

The environmental challenges faced by Uttarakhand cannot be understood in isolation from its managerial setting, where fragile mountain terrain, climatic variability, and human intervention interact across space and time. From a managerial perspective, environmental fragility in the Himalayan region emerges from the combined influence of physical characteristics such as steep slopes, young geology, and drainage patterns, along with socio-economic forces including tourism expansion, infrastructure development, and land-use change. Climate change further intensifies these vulnerabilities by altering temperature and precipitation regimes. It is crucial to examine the interconnected managerial dimensions of environmental fragility and development in Uttarakhand, focusing on natural vulnerability, climate-induced hazards, spatial imbalance created by development pressures, and the necessity of sustainable development approaches in mountain geography. Key managerial dimensions are discussed below-

- **Environmental Fragility of Uttarakhand**

Uttarakhand's physical environment is inherently fragile due to its geological youth, steep slopes, and active tectonic setting. According to the NDMA Himalayan Risk Atlas (2024), more than 73% of the state's geographical area is highly prone to landslides. The region experiences intense rainfall events, particularly during the monsoon, which trigger slope failures and debris flows.

Forest cover, which accounts for approximately 65% of the state's area, plays a crucial role in slope stability, yet deforestation and land-use change have weakened natural protective systems. River valleys, traditionally serving as natural drainage corridors, are increasingly encroached upon by settlements, roads, and tourism infrastructure, reducing their capacity to absorb extreme hydrological events.

- **Climate Change and Disaster Intensification**
  Climate change has emerged as a critical factor influencing environmental instability in Uttarakhand. IMD data indicate that the mean temperature of the state has increased by approximately 1.3°C since 1980. Rising temperatures have accelerated glacier retreat, altered snowmelt patterns, and increased the risk of glacial lake outburst floods. Rainfall patterns have become more erratic, with prolonged dry spells followed by extreme precipitation events. These climatic changes interact with fragile terrain to create conditions conducive to landslides and flash floods. From a managerial and geographical perspective, climate change acts as a stress multiplier, intensifying existing vulnerabilities within the Himalayan ecosystem.

- **Development Pressures and Spatial Imbalance**

  While natural factors play a significant role, human activities have substantially amplified environmental risks in Uttarakhand. Rapid expansion of tourism has led to unregulated construction of hotels, homestays, and roads in ecologically sensitive zones. Reports by NITI Aayog (2023) indicate that several towns in the Indian Himalayan Region have exceeded their carrying capacity during peak tourist seasons. Infrastructure projects, including hydropower development and road widening under initiatives such as the Char Dham project, have involved extensive slope cutting and tunnelling. The Border Roads Organisation (2024) has identified large stretches of unstable slopes requiring urgent stabilisation. These interventions have altered land-use patterns, disrupted drainage systems, and increased slope instability, leading to uneven spatial development and heightened disaster risk.

- **Sustainable Development in Mountain Geography**

  Sustainable development in mountain regions requires a balance between economic growth, environmental protection, and social well-being. In Uttarakhand, sustainability is not merely a policy choice but a necessity. Eco-sensitive land-use planning, climate-resilient infrastructure, and regulated tourism are essential for reducing environmental stress. Community participation plays a vital role, as local populations possess traditional knowledge of terrain management, water harvesting, and forest conservation. Integrating modern scientific tools such as remote sensing and hazard mapping with indigenous practices can enhance resilience. Sustainable tourism models that limit visitor numbers and distribute economic benefits spatially can reduce pressure on vulnerable zones.

Implications for Regional Planning and Policy Framework:

The analysis of environmental fragility and development pressures in Uttarakhand highlights the urgent need for a regionally grounded planning and policy framework. Given the fragile

Himalayan terrain, planning interventions must be sensitive to spatial variability, ecological limits, and hazard vulnerability. The following implications emerge for regional planning and governance:

- **Hazard-Sensitive Land-Use Planning:** Mandatory integration of landslide susceptibility mapping, flood zonation, and seismic risk assessment into regional and local land-use plans.
- **Carrying Capacity–Based Tourism Regulation:** Implementation of scientifically defined carrying capacity limits for tourist destinations, especially in high-altitude and river-valley settlements.
- **Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Development:** Adoption of terrain-appropriate construction techniques, slope stabilisation measures, and climate-resilient design standards for roads, bridges, and public infrastructure.
- **Strengthening Environmental Impact Assessments:** Enforcement of rigorous, transparent, and location-specific EIAs with post-clearance monitoring mechanisms.
- **Community-Centred Planning:** Inclusion of local communities in decision-making processes, drawing upon traditional ecological knowledge for sustainable resource management.
- **Institutional Coordination and Governance:** Improved coordination among planning, disaster management, tourism, and environment departments to ensure integrated regional development.
- **Environmental Restoration Measures:** Prioritisation of reforestation, watershed management, and restoration of natural drainage systems to enhance ecological resilience.

Adopting these managerially informed planning measures can significantly reduce disaster risk, support sustainable livelihoods, and promote balanced development in Uttarakhand's mountain regions. The key policy and planning implications emerging from deep analysis are summarised in the following table-

Policy Implications for Regional Planning and Sustainability in Uttarakhand		
Planning Aspect	**Key Implication**	**Policy / SDG Link**
Land-use planning	Hazard zonation and slope-sensitive land-use regulation	NDMA, SDG 11
Tourism	Carrying capacity–based regulation	National Tourism Policy, SDG 8
Infrastructure	Climate-resilient construction	SDG 9
Environment	Reforestation and watershed management	SDG 15
Governance	Community participation and coordination	SDG 16, SDG 17

Conclusion:

The study highlights that the increasing frequency of disasters in Uttarakhand is a result of the combined effects of environmental fragility, climate change, and unsustainable development practices. From a managerial and geographical perspective, the Himalayan landscape demands development strategies that respect ecological limits and spatial variability. Unplanned infrastructure expansion and excessive tourism have intensified risks in already vulnerable areas. Sustainable development, grounded in ecological sensitivity, scientific planning, and community involvement, is essential for safeguarding both human livelihoods and the mountain environment. The findings underscore the need for integrated managerial planning to ensure that development in Uttarakhand is resilient, equitable, and environmentally sustainable.

Reference:

- Border Roads Organisation. (n.d.). Official website. https://www.bro.gov.in
- Durga Rao, K., Rao, V., Dadhwal, V., & Diwakar, P. (2014). Kedarnath flash floods: A hydrological and hydraulic simulation study. Current Science, 106(4), 598–603.
- Government of India. (2015). Transforming our world: The 2030 agenda for sustainable development. United Nations Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform. https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda
- Government of Uttarakhand. (2022). Uttarakhand vision 2030: Strategy and action plan for sustainable development goals. Planning Department. https://sdg.uk.gov.in/pages/display/108-uttarakhand-vision-document

- Kahkasha, & Sharma, M. K. (2025). Designing AI solutions for sustainable tourism in Uttarakhand. International Educational Journal of Science and Engineering, 8(6). https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15698068
- Kumar, S., et al. (2025). Addressing the environmental crisis in Uttarakhand: A sociological and ecological analysis. RESO Research Sociology Review, 2(6), 1–16.
- National Disaster Management Authority. (2024). Himalayan risk atlas. Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. https://www.ndma.gov.in
- Negi, V. (2024). Climate change effects and mitigation measures in Uttarakhand Himalayas region. International Journal of Environment and Climate Change, 14(9), 307–316. https://doi.org/10.9734/ijecc/2024/v14i94414
- NITI Aayog. (2021). SDG India index: Monitoring SDGs in Indian states 2020–21. Government of India. https://sdgindiaindex.niti.gov.in
- Prakash, T. C., Abhinav, T., & Bhagwati, J. (2018). Urban growth in Himalaya: Understanding the process and options for sustainable development. Journal of Urban and Regional Studies on Contemporary India, 4(2), 15–27.
- Singh, D., Semwal, M., & Semwal, M. M. (2024). Analysis of Uttarakhand Tourism Policy 2023: A sustainable tourism perspective. Journal of Mountain Research, 19(2), 67–75. https://doi.org/10.51220/jmr.v19-i2.8
- Singh, G., & Pandey, A. (2024). Climate change induced disasters and highly vulnerable infrastructure in Uttarakhand, India: Current status and way forward towards resilience and long-term sustainability. Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure, 9(2), 145–167. https://doi.org/10.1080/23789689.2023.2253409