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| Soggetti | Human ecology - Himalaya Mountains Region Indigenous peoples - Ecology - Himalaya Mountains Region Mountain people - Himalaya Mountains Region - Social conditions Deforestation - Himalaya Mountains Region Culture and tourism - Himalaya Mountains Region Environmental degradation - Himalaya Mountains Region Environmental policy - Himalaya Mountains Region Himalaya Mountains Region Social conditions Himalaya Mountains Region Environmental conditions |
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| Nota di contenuto | The myth of Himalayan environmental degradation -- The Himalayan region : an overview -- Status of the mountain forests -- Geomorphology of agricultural landscapes -- Flooding in Bangladesh : causes and perceptions of causes -- Mountain hazards -- Tourism and its impacts -- Conflict, tension, and the oppression of mountain peoples -- Prospects for future development : assets and obstacles -- What are the facts? misleading perceptions, misconceptions, and distortions -- Redefining the dilemma : is there a way out? |

Sommario/riassunto

In the 1970s and 1980s many institutions, agencies and scholars believed that the Himalayan region was facing severe environmental disaster, due primarily to rapid growth in population that has caused extensive deforestation, which in turn has led to massive landsliding and soil erosion. This series of assumptions was first challenged in the book: *The Himalayan Dilemma* (1989: Ives and Messerli, Routledge). Nevertheless, the environmental crisis paradigm still commands considerable support, including logging bans in the mountain watersheds of China, India, and Thailand, and is constant
