# Current Scenario of Traditional Indigenous Practices In Bio Cultural Domain In The Kailash Sacred Landscape part of India

















### **Kailash Sacred Landscape**

Landscape	Area
KSL- India	7,120 Km <sup>2</sup> (22.84% of KSL)
KSL-Total	31, 175 km <sup>2</sup>



**Major Cultural areas:** Johar, Darma, Byans, Chaudans, Askot, Sor, Gangoli, Seera

- Extends over 31,175 km<sup>2</sup> area and spans over boundaries of China, India and Nepal.
- A conservation and development initiative between China, India and Nepal.
- The initiative is coordinated by ICIMOD (Nepal) with its partners in respective countries.
- KSL-India part includes the entire geographical area of district Pithoragarh and small portion of adjoining district Bageshwar.

### **Need of documentation**

In different phases of KSLCDI, various cultural areas were delineated. Amongst them, culture of highland communities dominated discussions, while deliberating on cultural heritage of KSL, owing to its uniqueness and vibrance.



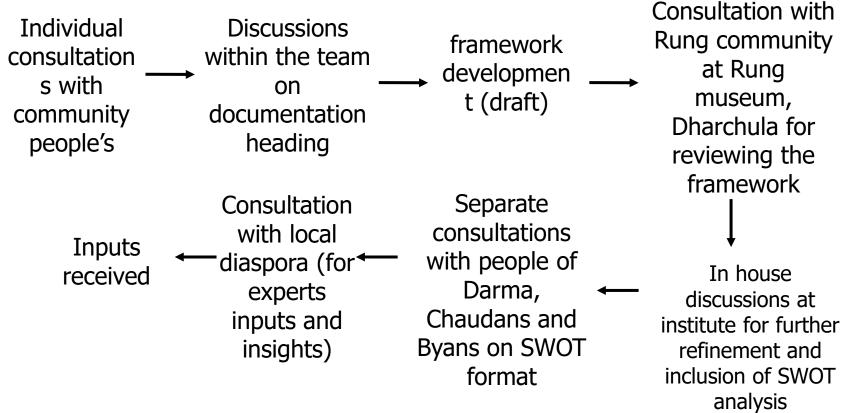
□ Among highlanders, culture of Rung stands out unique, diverse and colorful.



□ Considering the value of cultural heritage in transferring the wisdom of our ancestors and understanding the transitional changes over the years, it becomes essential to start with documentation. Here, it is the **Rung cultural heritage.** 



### **Approach**





### Geographical extent and radiation

# Byans: 9 villages including 2 villages of Nepal

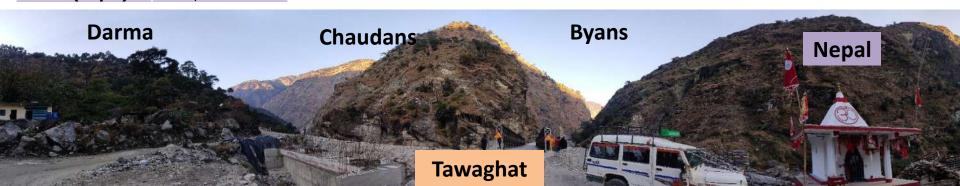
Summer	Winter
Dwellings	Dwellings
	Dharchula,
Kuti	Rauteda
Ron-Kong	Dharchula
Nabi	Dhachula,
	Dhuligada
Gunji	Dharchula ,
	Dhuligada
Napalchu	Dharchula,
	Khettabagad
Garbayang	Dharchula,
	Bangabagad,
	Harshibagad,
	Rauteda, Moti
Budi	Dharchula,
	Harshibagad,
	Rauteda, Sitola
Changru (Nepal)	Bangabagad
Tinker (Nepal)	Moti ,Dethala

# Chaudans: 14 villages

Summer	Winter
Dwellings	Dwellings
Pangu	Permanent
Rimjhim	Permanent
Raungtau	Permanent
Baekung	Permanent
Chilasaun	Permanent
Himkhola	Permanent
Sosa	Permanent
Roong	Permanent
Sirkha	Permanent
Sirdang	Bangba
Jibti	Permanent
Gala	Permanent
Tankul	Permanent
Pangla	Permanent

## Darma: 17 villages

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Summer	Winter Dwelling
Dwelling	
Seepu	Galati
Marcha	Galati
Tedang	Kalika
Gwo	Balkot
Filam	Charcham
Dhakar	Ghatibagad
Bon	Charcham, Goti
Dugtu	Nigalpani , Jauljibi
Baling	Galati
Saun	Nigalpani
Nangling	Nigalpani, Galati
Chal	Dobat
Sela	Ansigada
Dar	Permanent
Bonglin	Permanent
Daantu	Jauljibi
Tijam	Permanent



# Various dimensions of indigenous knowledge and practices (IKP) in Rung cultural Landscape

- Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
- > Traditional agriculture
- Medicinal plant use and herbal practice
- Animal husbandry and pastoral practices
- > Trade and trans-border linkages







#### **Traditional livelihood**

- Trade
- Agriculture
- Medicinal plant
- Animal husbandry and related subsidiaries (wool, hide, meat, etc.)





- >(STRENGTH) Time tested; diversified; contributes to physical well being and connectedness with the nature.
- ➤ (WEAKNESS) Not sufficient to meet contemporary needs; labour intensive; non conducive environment; small landholding due to successive divisions.
- **≻(OPPORTUNITY)** Scope of diversification and value addition.
- >(THREAT) May contribute to the loss of traditional crop varieties/practices.



#### **Culture, conservation and management**



- Indigenous crop production
- Knowledge of medicinal plants and their use values
- Beverage making

- >(STRENGTH) Rich; diverse; Unique; resilient; tested and environment friendly.
- ➤ (WEAKNESS) Look odd and minuscule in contemporary scenario; Demands time and efforts.
- ➤ **(OPPORTUNITY)** Showcase, promotion, documentation, marketing, up scaling and mainstreaming .
- >(THREAT) Dilution in traditional nature.





#### **Art, Architecture and Attire**

>(STRENGTH) Symbol of Identity, Uniqueness, pride and valour; Highly durable; climate favorable; eco friendly and natural.

➤ (WEAKNESS) Heavy; Rough; less comfortable; crumbled relation between producer and consumer; use of synthetic fabric .

**≻(OPPORTUNITY)** For integrating newer technology; product diversification; improved value chain; livelihood opportunities; revival of traditional practices, etc.

>(THREAT) May dilute the essence.



#### Trade, transhumance and pastoral practices



➤ (STRENGTH) International traders; traditional livelihood; contributes in nutrient cycling; rich ethnobiological knowledge base.

➤ (**WEAKNESS**) Disputes in ownership of grazing rights; Tussles with government; Risky; not appear attractive; demands continuous monitoring and involvement; land use and climate change change; conflict with locals; intensive soil trampling and loss of biodiversity elements.

➤(**OPPORTUNITY**) Opening of trade routes; Development of policy prescriptions for resolving issues of grazing rights; revival of sheep rearing to support cottage and handloom industry

>(THREAT) Geo-political sensitivity; increasing impact of changing climate; May hamper biodiversity conservation efforts

Trade markets: Takalakot, Gyanema, Jauljibi, Tanakpur, Chorgalia.

Trade commodities: wool, sheep, yak, salt, sugar, pulses, woolen garments, Thulmas, Dan, Borax, Lead, Jaggery, etc.

Pastoral practices: relates with trade and migration, sheep rearing, carrying loads. Other than sheep, Yak, cow, Jhuppu (cross of vak and cow) and horse are some



### **Future Recommendations**



- The developed frame work for documentation covers most of the aspects of the cultural heritage
- For better documentation long term field/village based surveys needs to be conducted in Byans, Chaudans and Darma region.
- Way forward or management plan should come out for taking appropriate measures and transferring the legacy to the upcoming generations









