## THE MELTING OF THE HIMALAYAS GLACIERS: THE REACTION OF NEIGHBOURING NATIONS

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#### Abstract

The Himalayas is sharing a lot of its diversity and the properties with all the nations within and other outreach countries through its sources. However, the wellbeing of the region of the Himalayas is currently being threatened with the retreatment of the glaciers on the mountain area and its becoming worsen each year. The dependency of the countries around to the source originated from the Himalayas glaciers specifically getting higher and endangered the down valley population. The natural reaction identifies due to climate change had brought the national security situation through unstable condition to living thus effecting the vegetation along the path. This study had analysed the cooperation among neighbouring nations towards Himalayan Glaciers melting. The method has been used is qualitative, whereby deriving information mainly through secondary sources. All data related are segregated based on the trend and relations with the factors, implications and mitigation actions. The concept that used in this study is national security. The findings of this study is the cooperation within the region from governmental and private sector overwhelming the other mitigation plan conducted. Overall, the holistic plan through coordination of all nations of the Himalayas needs to be continued and strengthened by educating and successfully cascading down to the lowest level of community.

Keywords: Cooperation, Glaciers, Mitigation, The Himalayas, Third Pole

## Introduction

Much influence contributes to the impact in multiplying the melts of the Himalayas glaciers. The horrified effect projected by the scientists made the world see this problem is severe and needs to be handled cumulatively as a whole world effort. To be specific to the problem faced in the Himalayas region, the nation in the Himalayas has been exposed to the potential of a future adverse situation when the glaciers of Himalayas lost its balance and changed its forms completely. Therefore, the nation's cooperation has its aim in reaching a consensus in identifying the situation happening to them, prioritizing the importance based on the criticality and the ability of the nation and supporting any new ideas in halting the potential of happening disaster caused by the rapid melting of the Himalayas glaciers. Consequently, four angles of the nation's cooperation to be catered in enlightening the actions are the politic, social, economy, and security.

## **The Cooperation**

The solutions immerge in the nation's perspective are only by the method of cooperation under the Himalayas region's community unity, which is very important in overcoming the situation. Even though the internal actions conducted independently by the respective nations of the Himalayas, they are still getting something that needs to be done at the national level as well. Repeatedly announce that the Himalayas glaciers do not belong to one entity, but it is under the responsibility of multiple nations under its umbrella of security. The only solution available in reducing the effect of the rapidity of melting is by mutual coordination, and it definitely would help in many ways (Cahill, 2007, p. 245).

Whatever cooperation had been conducting bilaterally or multilaterally, it needs to strengthen and refine, in making sure the solution taken is still valid through time. Some of the actions had been taken and take into operation earlier as the agreed countermeasure then. One of the most significant bodies concerning on this issue is the ICIMOD with the participation of eight countries including China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Afghanistan who act as a facilitator and broker to the Himalayas perspective (Rose, 2012, p. 35). The cooperation also has the other tasking, which plays a role in developing solutions, fostering collaboration across countries, and engaging with the global community on the Himalayas. They are collecting brilliant suggestions available in preserving the nature of the glaciers and at once able to stop the predicted disaster from out breaking and worsening in the future. Therefore, the cooperation plan has been divided into four aspects, which are political, economic, social, and security.

Some of the countermeasures are taken not only being held in the region who affected but have been taken seriously by the involvement of the international body as the issue of retreating glaciers not only happened in the Himalayas region. One thing which always neglected by the regions is air diplomacy, where the collective knows that air pollution across borders (Qin, 2016). In actuality, the receding of glaciers in the highlands and both poles happening worldwide, whereby it is in response to the global warming that is happening globally in general. The research stick to find the initiative taken by the nations of the Himalayas, which still able to contribute to the changes either physically or even mental consciousness knowing that glacier melting may result negative for food security in the regions that depend on it.

## i. Politics

The action had been taken needs to be revised more seriously into the action that needs to be taken, which needs to be studied in all aspects in making sure involving the target groups. Those three actions made the action clearer are the establishment of the relevant act, the conference involving all administrative personnel, and finally, the joint campaign, which promotes the recurring action in the broader nations theatre. The transboundary awareness had created a consensus in science among the Himalayas region like what Tien Shan, China had conducted regarding the glaciers' future state and the countermeasures available to be conducted with the other neighbours (Diebold, 2014, p. 38). Within the political encirclement, the source of solutions available is the capability in establishing a practical act, a powerful influence during a conference of the meeting involving Himalayas nations, and a joint campaign conducted in mitigating the problems from worsening.



# Map 1.1: The Jammu and Kashmir of Disputed Territory Within The Glaciers Area in The Himalayas Region

Source: www.eurekalert.org (2016)

From the map shown, Jammu and Kashmir situated within the border of Pakistan and India. The area covered by this piece of land which marked as brown color on the map located precisely on the region of the Himalayas, the region where the source of the glaciers came from the Indus Basin through its famous Indus River. Understandably, this area is vulnerable to both countries in terms of social needs and the most important thing due to the holding of water security. Therefore, the United Nations University's Canada (UNU) had come with the idea of uniting all four nations who are sharing the same source, including Pakistan, India, China, and Afghanistan (Collins, 2016). The suggestion of cooperation drafted by the UNU could begin with the data sharing in providing a better understanding of the source available. The possible data to be shared could be in the form of how much amount of water is required to be allocated equally among the nations along the waterline. Moreover, the concerns on the glaciers' problems have to be spread among the sharing nations as well, then the support towards mitigation could be coordinated and consulted among them. Furthermore, it could be explored more in-depth, involving the impact of climate change, hydro energy sharing, and perhaps up to the water-related disaster cooperative response.

## a. Establish Act

The issue of melting glaciers in the Himalayas had open the eyes of the appointment holder in the nations and neighbors who share the same resources. The concern of the nation regarding the issue has been interpreted in forms of establishing act which able to be controlled by the government. Pakistan, for instance, had established a climate change adaptation policy concerning public awareness on sustainable source use (Smith, 2014, p. 64). The act of adaptation programming is occurring in the country, mostly focused on water resource management, agriculture, and disaster risk management,

and often being implemented in the country's high mountain areas and provinces of Punjab and Sindh. Significant engagement, capacity building, knowledge sharing, institutional strengthening, mainstreaming, and implementation remain undertaken to enable the country better in adapting to climate change. Thus, with the act come into action, able to change the scenario of bad daily routine or working norms to the better and educated way to be applied continuously in the future.

## b. Conference

The conference held at the international level happening periodically on a timely basis whereby the United Nations (UN) sponsors it as a responsible body in constructing a union of nations whose concerns and directly involved in this issue related in the future circumstances. As always being debated in the world arena, the mitigation of the rapid melting glaciers deserved a popular intention and supported by almost all nations because of the importance and the effect feels throughout the world (James, Dorothea, & Markus, 2012, p. 11). Therefore, all levels of conferencing should not be stopped as it acts as the yardstick in measuring the action taken by the nations in reducing or even stopping the complication from continuing.

## c. Joint Campaign

Another paramount action taken at the national level is the joint campaign involving two or more nations who are sharing the same issues. In the world today, this kind of collaboration seems more comfortable to be formed and effectively showing the two or more different countries have their intentions in mitigating the issue by standardizing the countermeasure to be taken across the national borders. These standard regulations can be achieved by a bilateral or multilateral agreement signed by the Himalayas region nations. Even the nongovernmental organization (NGOs) like Greenpeace have been working with the government in suggesting a glaciers protection law in preserving the status of the glaciers all around the world, including the Himalayas (Taillant, 2015, p. 236). The law originates in countries where mining has damaged glaciers and has been adopted with the aim of protecting the cryosphere from harmful activities. Therefore, the natural border which consists of glaciers able to be vigilance by both nations and the most important is the information sharing is happening in supporting the suggested solution made by one country to reach a consensus by both nations in preserving the icy ecosystem in the Himalayas.

## ii. Economy

The prosperity reached in the economic sector does not mean it complies with the nature requirement and protecting the source available for the future generation. Some of them merely concerning the revenue without regarding the effects that contribute to the rapid melting of the Himalayas glaciers. The purpose of government interference in economic matters would be because of the possibility of a downturn if the precaution measure in an economical way had never been taken seriously by the investors. Therefore, the government has to come and play his action in protecting the icy nature of the Himalayas highlands by identifying the option of glaciers-source water storage gaps and the solutions in terms of capacity building (Vaidya, 2015, p. 256).



## Figure 1.1: Nation's Water Withdrawal and Allocations to Economic Sectors Available

Source: The Hindu Kush Himalaya Assessment (2019)

The figure above is showing the usage of water imposed by the nations in the Himalayas region according to years of data taken. Legends divided the total water withdrawal either obtained from surface water or groundwater, then detailed allocation used by agricultural, municipal, or industrial estimated in percentile. The nations involved in the survey are encompassing an area of mountains in the eight countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan. Based on the graph, it shows that India had the most water withdrawal, which is mostly dedicated to the use of agriculture. Then followed by China but the consumption of the water was divided quarter for the industrial. The rest of the countries utilized the Himalayas glaciers water were mostly in the same quantity and similar purpose more towards agricultural irrigation. From the results, the amount of water allocated by China and India because of the rich source of fresh water contributed by the glaciers based water from the Himalayas. The scale of water reduced as the water runs through distance and crosses the border into other countries for their usage (Wester, Mishra, Mukherji, & Shrestha, 2019, p. 242). Currently, the activity done by the countries near to the water source seems controlling the flow of the river water, thus could be the reasons for the economic expansion in the nations involved.

#### a. Support Bio-based Industry

The essential factor to be concerned and continuously enhanced is the support given by the government towards the bio-based industry. Even the government have been embarked on providing incentives for the manufacturer those comply with the government's requirement in saving the earth. The nations within the Himalayas regions hailed if they started to look for improvement in changing the nation's direction from typical industry involving hydrocarbon energy-based systems into a biological friendly based industry (Singh & Singh, 2013, p. 63). On one perspective, it seems to consume more money for the changes apply; however, on the other perspectives, the requirement may promote gain by reducing damages on trees and to the soil, by minimizing breakage and waste and by reducing capital and operating cost of machinery.

## b. Cooperation with Green Technology

Another possible government contribution is the support given by them in conducting good cooperation with the green technology developer. The kind of support includes the money incentives to the university in researching the better manufacturing process or devices. Another is tax incentives, which have the virtue of being more neutral in the type of firms and projects funded than measures of direct R&D support in the form of grants and subsidies, letting private businesses determine the projects and the amount of R&D. The pilot project of the university currently being supported by the government, and they encourage any industries to apply the research products by giving advantages such as tax exemption and many more governmental benefits. One of the significant reflective roofing material initiatives around the locality of the river basin area in Siwalik, Pakistan could be an active glacier melting mitigation strategy and dealing with climate change in overall (Bhutiyani, 2017, p. 137).

The scheme of prioritizing the local company that comes with innovation in greening the environment is much appreciated in encouraging the citizens to be creative in protecting the environment way, especially in preserving the state of the glaciers. Another benevolent action is by accepting the good foreign company to be operated in the country, whereby conduct research into vendors of interest to learn more about their sustainability efforts and see if they align with the nation's vision and values regarding environmental impact, which has been outlined by the local authority. Often issue concerned is the solid waste management being conducted by the industry needs to be updated and improvised just like what has been implemented by the State of Himachal Pradesh, India (Department of Science and Technology India, 2010, p. 27). The earlier existed industry before the implementation is encouraged to change for the better with many incentives given by the government as a token for the willingness.

## c. Varies the Economic Sector

The multiple approaches taken by the government in mitigating the issue are in varying the potential of the economic sectors. These can be done by considering the other available sectors which are new or not yet being produced locally to be started in the community. The government possibly could foresee the future possibility and plan for multiplying the prosperity of the land by not depending on a few industrial sectors. The industrial revolution destroyed some jobs but created many more. It also increased the aggregate wealth of society and began to create a middle class who could enjoy health, education, and other benefits that previously had been available only to the wealthiest. The adaptation in various techniques also minimize the risk of disaster caused by glaciers melts origin flood in case of happening in the future (Eriksson, et al., 2009, p. 18). If successful, these methods would be capable of reducing the dependency of the nations towards outside products and increase the capability of self-reliance.

## iii. Social

The social aspect can reach down to the most end of the target group, which is the local community of the Himalayas nations. People, especially those in the villages, are urged to change their mindset and to think outside the box if they want to have a sustainable livelihood. The solution is by making full use of their land for economic gain while those with tertiary education could contribute their ideasin protecting the landmass. Those ideas in supporting the capability of change towards the anticipated and knowledge community are by educating them, research headed by the government, and spreading awareness of the importance of glaciers as one of the vital sources of living to the Himalayas region's community. However, the acceptance of changes shown that the higher income level is quickly absorbing it compared to the low-income population based on the cost required in some cases of changing the routine of life habits and works (Adriana, Rafael, Gonzalo, & Jorge, 2013, p. 34).



Figure 1.2: The Trigger of Artificial Glaciers for Himalayas Region's Irrigation Throughout The Year

Source: www.glacierhub.org (2019)

The graph above is showing the agricultural activity conducted by the farmers in the Himalayas region throughout the year. The graph given is the conceptual type where it shows the progression of the glacier's activity in the Himalayas without figures or the exact amount of glaciers or water forms during the period concerns in the particular phase of agricultural activity conducted. From the information on the graph, it depicts that three conditions are happening to irrigation every year due to the seasons' changes, which are the no irrigation condition, water deficit and water surplus. Through learning, the local community knows the process of glaciers meltwater discharge reaches the highest during July, which it has come to the harvest period (Roth, 2019). However, the most critical phase to be irrigated is when the water deficit occurs even though the irrigation flow is very much needed during that time. Therefore, the knowledge spread by the community with the support of technology has mitigated the situation by constructing artificial glaciers. These human-made glaciers can replace the role of the pure glaciers for that short period whereby reduce loss to the farmers.

## a. Educate the Community

The local authority understands that educative measures are a long time investment that could not be put aside in projection to the better nation in the future. Moreover, the government had plans to catalyze the importance of preserving nature's lessons as part of the national education policy. It helps students understand how their decisions and actions affect the environment, builds knowledge and skills necessary to address complex environmental issues, as well as ways we can take action to keep our environment healthy and sustainable for the future. Specifically, the lesson given should include the short term and the long term impact of rapid melting Himalayas glaciers (Posma, 2013, p. 23). Therefore, the knowledge of environmental concerns created since school age would develop a strong positive value in every citizen when they grow up, and well preserved to future generations.

On the other way, educating the community through commercials done by effective government action through commercials indicates the seriousness of the authority in educating the community. Television can teach important values and life lessons where Educational programming can develop socialization awareness and learning skills. For example, the catastrophic in Dig Tsho Lake, Nepal, during 1985, which had destroyed crops land, houses, bridges, and half-completed hydroelectric plant, could be a lesson learned to the reader's mind and influencing their decision-making process (Morgan, 2003, p. 5). Utilizing the social media at the maximum capability is one of the abilities of the government of the day, were they capable of conducting a specific public talk on the importance of preserving the Himalayas glaciers as a more prominent and bolder action than the commercials does. The impactful deliveries through the public talks inevitably change the citizen's way of thinking into more concerns, awareness and caring society

#### b. Research

By looking into the educative perspective, the act of finding solutions to the problems happening is much appreciated by the authority. These complicated solutions involving profound studies by the researchers challenging in finding the right solutions to the problems. The involvement of the locals of Himalayas highlanders along with the researchers is much appreciated where there can respond on behalf of the population when any emergency or state of alert received, and they can react faster to the community around them (Singh, Udo, &Suraj, 2016, p. 243). Furthermore, they also capable of providing alternatives to the concerning impacts which able to activate promptly and mitigate the worsening glaciers melting situations differently. It could include those successful quality improvement strategies and programs that have received special government or industry recognition.





The figure above shows the power of research in finding immediate solutions to the problems happening to the natural glaciers in the Himalayas. This human-made ice stupa gained its source from the glaciers water itself, created using only a pipe and water pressure, and can help farmers fight the effects of climate change in the region. The construction is done in the area where the glaciers have been retreating by making the water sprinkled out from the piping constructed (Tomlingson, 2019). The pressure obtains from the flow of the water from the higher place make it able to be pumped out naturally and sprinkled out from the pipe and forming smaller water particle when it exposed to the cold air make it easier to be changed into ice. The mesh dome constructed to trap the water to freeze, and the process continues to create a higher ice stupa and able to store more water in the ice form up to 100 feet tall. With the ice formed in the area, it able to restore more water into a solid form and able to be used in stabilizing the receding situation of the Himalayas glaciers in some of the apparent problematic areas. Therefore, the breakthrough in innovation and sometimes a simple idea can buy a solution, whether it is temporary or could support until the better solution comes to take over.

The idea in conducting research not limited to the research group but open to those who had access to good comments or any developing voice which logically correct to have prevailed. These kinds of supporting community towards the environmental preserving research have to be in priority and awarded if the search mission succeed. As an example, a research project has been implemented in the region of Kathmandu, Nepal where an Early Warning System established in order to provide early detection and warning to the locals when the potential of GLOF probably to happen (Samjwal, Pradeep, &Basanta, 2007, p. 98). This early warning system helps to reduce substantially the losses and damages caused by floods and to motivate people to take further action aimed at achieving sustainable disaster risk reduction for the region. Those are the positive encouragement available by the government, and some of the nations are still taking into consideration as it involves expenditure even though the community's creativity is much appreciated in having the corrective measure to the glaciers.

#### c. Awareness

The responsibility of awareness belongs to those involved in contributing to the changes. One of the dominant media of establishing unity is by sports, especially the sports uphold by the nation. These impacts have spawned an environmental movement with two broad goals: to reduce the ecological footprint of sports activities and to exploit the popularity of sports to raise environmental awareness in general. It can be done by making a commercial which beneficial to everyone through exposing everyone to the life cycle of the glaciers in the Himalayas and how everybody can contribute to stopping the global warming (Bharat &Davesh, 2013, p. 13). To the supporters, whatever the message delivered by the sports, especially from their favorite players, accepted directly without hesitation. Knowing the citizen's acceptance and trend in sports, made the government capable of injecting the value of careless into society by soft ways.

The sport can be as a cultivation field when it is successfully teaching the community is the awareness mentality and make it permanent in their mind as loyal supporters. Then together, the increasing awareness immerged as a directive of the nations and shows that the act of civilizing the community has reached its target audience. One of the ways done by a Chinese hiker to catch the world's attention on climate change

awareness was through exploring glaciers in Bomi, China, and sends a message from his pictures there (Qiao, 2020). Ironically, not to forget that the way sports gained its supporters is similar to the politicians in influencing the political agenda to be praised by the voters. Therefore, even the community leaders able to contributes to spreading the importance of the glaciers to the region's security besides the main leadership goals as part of the essential reason to be concerned.

#### iv. Security

The influence of security is one of the biggest and easiest to be projected by the government. Additionally, the impact of the security through military means is by providing its forces with greater mobility and operational awareness along the Himalayan frontier, thus enacting the policy concerning the preservation of the glaciers in the Himalayas. The approach taken considered as the security measures are by gazette area as protected, the continuity HADR operations, and taking the outlaw into harsh punishment if convicted. It is a responsibility of the states in the Himalayas to care of the highlander's wellness life as it is part of the security concerns contributed by a country to the people (Hewitt, 2014, p. 348). Those solutions, some of them have been utilized for years and continued to be relevant as it is refined and tuned to the latest scenario happening to the glaciers in the Himalayas and the latest impact caused by it.

#### a. Gazette as Protected Area

It is not easy for the nation's administration to enforce something which probably new to the community plus different from the local tradition. The Himalayas region is placed for the locals to collect natural resources or a place for them to earn their living. However, the establishment of the Himalayas region as a protected place might be creating the uneasy conditions to the community in continuing their daily living. Even the scarcity of water sources as an effect on the glaciers reduction should have been the reason for cooperation and negotiation but not a disputant (Henry, et al., 2012, p. 113). The area gazette to Himalayas protected areas also provide space for evolution and future ecological adaptation and restoration, both increasingly important under conditions of rapid climate change. The area put under military control and guarded under the gazette area act, where the trespassers or the wrongdoers receive a harsh punishment if found convicted.

## b. HADR

The decisive action which needs to be praised and continue to be practice is the HADR plan. The action taken might not be the solution but is capable of being a lesson learned to the community in understanding nature if the unfortunate situation of rapid malting of Himalayas glaciers does not stop. On the government side, there is an effort to save lives by channeling the potential outburst of the overflow glaciers lake like what has been conducted in Raphstreng, Bhutan, in 1996 (Pradeep, et al., 2001, p. 117). Instead of using flood damage mitigation by relocation or reinforcement of infrastructure, riverbank stabilization, relocation of small hydel plants, and even evacuation and resettlement of villages are much more costly than the application of methods to prevent outburst floods by controlled lake drainage. Moreover, bilateral or multilateral training has been compulsory in these years, involving the equipment handling lesson, introducing new and practical solutions, and technology sharing within the nations.

Solely, the continuity of sharing knowledge and support the gap encountered by the neighboring countries because the region needs to thrust that the problem of the retreatment of the glaciers needs to be handled together. Even though it is under military concerns, it is believed to be capable of upholding the border cooperation if the measure has been taken seriously. The proof of the friendly nation cooperation happened when it has been unlocking to easy negotiations when a natural disaster occurs towards a victim's country. Security of the HADR program not necessarily need to be protected with firearms because it brings a wrong interpretation by the community that safety only derived from a weapon (Osa, 2013, p. 72). Therefore, the progression of the national ties in the HADR program should not be stopped at all means, thus need to be strengthened as it demonstrates to the world that is capable of reducing the burden of the suffering countries.

#### c. Harsh Punishment/Law Enforcement

The law made to oblige, and these are the reasons law enforcement is executed in implementing the law, ensuring the law has been taken into action by all. In some cases, the Glacial Protection Law (GPL) implemented by Argentina should be considered by the Himalayas region, whereby it able to be overridden when it is involved with threatening glaciers water condition which might danger the lowland communities (Anacona, Kinney, Schaefer, & Harrison, 2017, p. 835). Some of the nations have a problem in expanding the number of personnel in the security agencies because of it involving the country's budgetary. However, the more critical aspect is the power given in exercising the act into action and the power to regulate it beautifully and be seen effectively happening.

This status is significant to the law enforcer in applying the firm regulations, and then the harsh fine could able to intimidate and control locals from action against the law. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the agency that regulates the disposal of waste materials, restrictions on greenhouse emissions, pollutants, and other substances harmful to land, water, and atmosphere. Maybe the act of military not necessarily to be the effective law enforcer by the community, but the capabilities such as the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) are critically important to the community in providing the damage assessment if any disaster to the Himalayas glaciers water's outburst occurred (Petitjean, 2013, p. 59).

Besides the law, the essential factor in regulating it is by making is most important and has a significant impact on the country. With these levels of importance, the harsh punishment capable of ensuring those wrongdoers regret committing the crime involving government security concerns. The long-term effect changed the scenario of the highlands from careless to protected and preserved, thus beneficial to all in the region of the Himalayas, particularly the glaciers. An example of India's dam construction, The Tipaimukh dam may affect the life and livelihood of some 20 million Bangladeshis living in the northeastern region, with farming, fishing, carrying merchandise on boats their main occupation (Vidal, 2013). Logically, this is proportional to the disaster impact, which may cause much loss of lives and property whenever it happened.

#### Analysis

There are actions taken each nation in preserving their national security by establishing groups in encountering the amount of glaciers problem in the Himalayas.

However, this kind of awareness would be expecting strong coordination among the united countries in the region to stay in consensus among the other neighbouring nation as the rapid melting of the Himalayas glaciers is happening to everyone. Therefore, the need for cooperation between nations is a must in safeguarding their national security interests. The effectiveness of work reacts from the level of high command until it reaches the target, which is the local population within the Himalayan region. Furthermore, the support given under HADR shown by the country within the Himalayas like China and India is more towards promoting their nation's culture and identity, thus increasing their soft power. Today's situation, the ruling government has the total jurisdiction and role in implementing a new policy regarding preserving the glaciers state in the Himalayas whenever it is implemented within the country or multilaterally amongst the nations that sharing the importance of glaciers water in the Himalayas. For sure, the proper jurisdiction reaches agreement by the community as long as they have been exposed continuously regarding the intention of preserving of correcting the illegal practice in daily executions. The active educative community is as crucial as regulating the law, which understandable, thus contribute more in supporting the nations towards the mitigation of the issue. The best example of the installation of an early warning system in the high stream of Himalayas glaciers is one of the approaches in educating the people on the danger of GLOF. International cooperation plays a more prominent role in contributing to the changes and the correction plan towards the better Himalayas. However, the nation agrees that the rectification plan needs to be executed globally as the impact of global warming everywhere throughout the world. The most important thing, most nations are in a dilemma in upholding the corrective measure to the ecosystem with the requirement to express the national interests and sovereignty through power. Moreover, leaders of the world had responded positively as the impact happening based on the reclining of Himalayas glaciers showed similar and related impacts to the respective nations in the world and worrying.

#### Conclusion

The precise agenda stated by the nations of Himalayas in mitigating the issues need to be adhered by all level of authorities within the countries. The support expressed by the act of caring interpreted by the way the citizens react from the action taken by the government as the igniter. Although the community of the Himalayas has taken the positive steps, they are still waiting for the support taken by the rest of the world because of the situation happening in the global problem as well. By looking at the available solutions and choices open by the government in reversing the consequence of these rapid melting of the Himalayas glaciers, the easiest and most effective way and should be continued to be taken seriously is the corrective measure through education. It is a good start up in educating people since it capable of changing the Himalayas back to the preserved state and wider the changes to the local community to be prone and happier.

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