SSC. GENERAL 8
LOG

SSC-GENERAL 8.1.1.\LOG\STATUS CHART\VER.1, AK & SP \11.7.2000

SSC. GENERAL 8.1.2\LOG\STATUS CHART\ VER.2, AK & SP\17.7-2000

SSC- GENERA 8.1.3.\LOG\ STATUS CHART\ VER.3, AK, SP & BCIL\25-7.2000

SSC- GENERAL 8.1.4.\LOG\ STATUS CHART\ VER.4\AK, & SP\ 2.8.2000

SSC – GENERAL 8.1.5 | Log | Status chart | Ver.5 | AK, SP | 24.8.2000

SSC. GENERAL 8.2.1\LOG\ STATUS ASSIGNED TO TPCG MEMBERS\VER.1, SP\

SSC- GENERAL 8.2.2.\LOG\STATUS ASSIGNED TO TPCG MEMBERS\ VER.2, SP\4.8.2000

SSC – GENERAL 8.1.6 | Log | Status chart | Ver.6 | AK, SP, BT | 4.9.2000

SSC-GENERAL 8.3.1.\LOG\ STATUS OF MOUS & DDS\ VER.1, BCIL\2-9-2000

SSC - General 8.1.8 | log | status chart | ver 8 | AK, SP, BT | 20.10.2000

SSC - General 8.1.9 | log | status chart | ver 9 | AK, SP, BT, BCIL | 30.10.2000

SSC- General 8.1.10 | log | status chart | ver 10 | BCIL | 25.11.2000

SSC General 8.1.12 | log | status chart | ver 12 | BCIL, AK | 8.12.2000

SSC General 8.1.13 | log | status chart | ver 13 | BCIL | 12.12.2000

SSC General 8.1.14 | log | status chart | ver 14, SP | 26.1.2001.

SSC General 8.1.15 | log | status chart | ver 15, KK | 24.3.01

SSC General 8.1.16 | log | status chart | ver 16, KC, KK | 11.5.01

SSC General 8.1.17 | log | status chart | ver 17, KK, KC, BCIL | 21.7.01

SSC General 8.1.18 | log | status chart | ver 18, BCIL, KC, KK, AK | 25.8.01

SSC General 8.1.19 | log | status chart | ver 19, BCIL, KC, KK, AK | 26.8.01

SSC General 8.1.20 | log |

SSC General 8.1.21 | log | status chart | ver 21, KK, KC | 26.10.01

SSC General 8.1.22 | log | " | ver 22, KK, AK | 28.12.01

SSC General 8.1.23 | log | " | ver 23, KC, KK | 25.2.02

SSC General 8.1.24 | log | " | ver 24, KC, KK | 2.5.02

SSC General 8.1.25 | log | " | ver 25, KC, KK, 5.7.02

SSC General 8.1.26 | log | " | ver 26, KS, 22.8.02

SSC-GENERAL 5.1 | THEM DOC | CAPACITY BUILDING HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION | SHEKAR SINGH

SSC-General 5.2 | Them Doc | Law & policy : points for states.

SSC General 2.1.1 | corr | Invitation letter to state nodal agencies | ver.1 | 5.4.2000

SSCS Corr

ashish kothari

From: Madhu Sarin <msarin@ch1.dot.net.in>
To: M.V.M. Wafar <wafar@darya.nio.org>; Ashish Kothari <ashish@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Subject: NFF reps on SSCs/TWGs
Date: Thursday, March 02, 2000 5:41 PM

Dear Ashish & Dr Wafar, I had requested a good friend working with the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers in Madras to suggest names of activists working with fish workers in different states who could be potential SSC and thematic WG members. I am forwarding below her response with the address of the present chairperson of the NNF. Would either of you like to follow up on that? Regards Madhu **-----Original Message----**
-
From: icsf <MDSAAB06@giasmd01.vsnl.net.in <mailto:MDSAAB06@giasmd01.vsnl.net.in>>
To: Madhu Sarin <msarin@ch1.dot.net.in <mailto:msarin@ch1.dot.net.in>>
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2000 12:15 PM
Subject: From Chandrika

Dear Madhu, Regarding the committee members, it would be best to write to Harekrishna Debnath. He is presently the Chairperson of the NFF. He will be in the best position to propose people from the state units. His address is: Mr Harekrishna DEBNATH, National Fishworkers' Forum, Punya Lakshmi Ice Factory, Diamond Harbour, 24 Paraganas South, West Bengal 743 331, INDIA. Tel: [91](3174)55243, [91](3174)55277. Fax: 91 33 440 4425. I'll write more later. Much love, Chandrika International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
27 College Road
Chennai
Tamilnadu
INDIA 600 006 tel: 91 44 8275303
fax: 91 44 8254457
email: icsf@vsnl.com <mailto:icsf@vsnl.com>
URL: http://www.icsf.net <http://www.icsf.net>

In this case, both the original and gauge transformed Hamiltonians have analytic wave-functions as LLL states.

The Chern-Simons potential was introduced in the context of FQHE as an exact transformation on the Hamiltonian for particles in an external magnetic field and interacting through a Coulomb potential. A mean field solution of the transformed Hamiltonian is then shown to yield the correct filling factors and the Laughlin wave-function as a solution of the model is only obtained after including fluctuations in the random phase approximation.

Now, let us compare our NV potential with the CS potential. Since $\mathbf{V}_i^L$ can be written as

$$\mathbf{V}_i^L = -i\eta\vec{\bigtriangledown}_i \ln\frac{f}{\bar{f}} = 2\eta\vec{\bigtriangledown}_i \sum_{j\neq i}^{N} \theta_{ij} \tag{17}$$

we see that it is precisely the Chern-Simons potential, except that it interacts with a strength 2η instead of $(\eta-1)$. So, we seem to be led to the result that the Hamiltonian for which the Laughlin wave-function is an exact ground state interacts with a Chern-Simons field with a different charge than the usual Chern-Simons theory, where the Laughlin wave-function is not an exact solution, but appears after performing the mean field approximation and then including fluctuations.

However, this puzzle can be understood in the following way. As we mentioned before, when the interaction terms are switched off in Eq.(5), a_i annihilates anti-analytic wave-functions, which, in turn implies that the sign of the magnetic field has been switched. This leads us to the following scenario. We start with the non-interacting Hamiltonian in Eq.(14) with the magnetic field adjusted so that the filling factor is $1/\eta$. The usual Chern-Simons procedure redistributes the total flux (η per particle) by decreasing the magnetic field to unit flux per particle and localising the remaining flux ($(\eta-1)$ per particle), at the position of the particles. Since $(\eta-1)$ is an even integer, (η is odd), fermions are converted to composite fermions which see the appropriate magnetic field for integer QHE. This is the mean field approximation, where the filling fractions are obtained correctly but the wave-function is wrong (it is, in fact, singular). Only when we include fluctuations about the mean field, can we correctly obtain the Laughlin wave-function as the ground state.

But the total flux η can also be redistributed in the following way. We may have a uniform magnetic field with $-\eta$ flux per particle (equivalent to chang-

SSC + Thematic addresses.

ashish kothari

From: ashish kothari <ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in>
To: C. Renuka <biotech@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Subject: missing addresses
Date: Thursday, March 02, 2000 11:34 AM

Dear Renuka,

I am enclosing below most of the addresses I was to send to you. 2-3 are still missing, I'll send them soon.
Ashish
Kalpavriksh
Apartment 5, Shree Dutta Krupa
908 Deccan Gymkhana
Pune 411 004, India

Ph. and fax: ++91-20-565 4239
Email: ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in

(Economics)
Prakash Gole, Executive Director, Ecological Society, 1B Abhimanshree Society, Pashan Road, Pune - 411008.
Tel: 020-5650408; Email: pgole@pn2.vsnl.net.in

(Domesticated biodiversity)
Rajiv Khedkar, Academy of Development Science, Village and P.O. Kashele, Karjat Taluka, Raigad District - 410201, Maharashtra
Tel: 02148-24007

(Livelihoods)
Gautam Bandopadhyay, Ekta Parishad, 03 Anupam Nagar, Shankar Nagar, Raipur - 492007, Madhya Pradesh
Tel: 0771-421926

Manju Raju, D471, Jal Vayu Vihar, Kamanahalli Main Road, Bangalore 560043, Karnataka.
Tel: 080-5441885; Email: root@frlht.ernet.in

(Education)
Sushil Joshi, Eklavya, Kothi Bazaar, Hoshangabad - 461001, Madhya Pradesh.
Tel: 07574-53765 (res.); 0755-563380 (Bhopal)

(MAHARASHTRA)
J.C. Daniel, Hon. Sec., Bombay Natural History Society, Hornbill House, Opposite Lion Gate, Shahid Bhagat Singh Marg, Mumbai - 400023
Tel: 022-2821811; Email: bnhs@bom4.vsnl.net.in

Erach Bharucha, Director, Bharati Vidyapeeth Institute of Environment Education and Research, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Katraj - Dhankawadi, Pune - 411043.
Tel: 020-575684 (off.), 603588, 632602 (res.); Fax: 4339121; Email: bvieer@vsnl.com

DEMAND - SUPPLY SITUATION OF WOOD IN RWE

(In Million cu.m.)

Year	Demand			Supply			Gap			Percentage of demand Unfulfilled.
	HW	SF	TOTAL	HW	SF	TOTAL	HW	SW	TOTAL	
2000	31	27	58	14	15	29	(-)17	(-)12	(-)29	(-)50 %
2010	48	47	95	14	36	50	(-)34	(-)9	(-)45	(-) 49%
2020	69	84	153	24	38	62	(-)45	(-)46	(-)91	(-)59 %

Note: Under option I only 50 percent of the wood requirements will be available.

Bittu Sahgal, Editor, Sanctuary Asia Magazine, 602 Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400021
Tel: 022-2830061 / 2830081 (off.), 3633471 (res.); Fax: 2874380; Email: bittusahgal@vsnl.com

Sujit Patwardhan, Hon Sec., Parisar, "Yamuna", ICS Colony, Ganeshkhind Road, Pune - 411007
Tel: 020-5537955; Email: sujit@vsnl.com

Mohan Hirabai Hiralal, Vrikshamitra, Convenor, Tandon Wada, Gandhi Chowk, Chandrapur, Maharashtra - 442402
Tel: 07172-58134

Debi Goenka/Shyam Chainani, Bombay Environmental Action Group, 4 Kurla Industral Estate, LBS Marg Ghatkopar (West), Mumbai - 400086
Tel: 022-5147574

Vidarbha Paryavaran Parishad, c/o Dilip Gode, Vidarbha Nature Conservation Society, Tidke Ashram, Ganesh Peth, Nagpur - 440018.
Tel: 0712-722748 / 727363

Maharashtra Council of Agricultural Education and Research, College of Agriculture Campus, Ganeshkhind Road, Pune - 411004.
Tel: 020-5537257; Fax: 5533764

Bharat Bhushan, Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Develoment Administration. Baner Road, Pune - 411007.
Tel: 020-5657362 / 5657360; Fax: 5659135; Email: bharatbhushan@yahoo.com

Kirit Parikh, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Gen. Vaidya Marg, Goregaon East, Mumbai - 400065.
Tel: 022-8400919; Fax: 8402026

Annexure - 4

DEMAND AND AVAILABILITY OF WOOD/TIMBER FROM ALL SOURCES UNDER OPTION 2

(In Million Cubic Meters (M.Cu.) round wood

		2000 AD.			2010 AD			2020 AD		
		HW	SW	Total	HW	SW	Total	HW	SW	Total
A.	**Demand**	31	27	58	47	48	95	69	84	153
B.	**Source of Supply**									
I.	Natural forests	14	nil	14	(7)	nil	7	-	-	-
a.	Dense (40% up)				12	"	12	24	nil	24
b.	Degraded (JFM)	nil	nil	nil	3.45	"	3.45	7	"	7
c.	Degraded (Regeneration)	"	"	"	3.6	"	3.6	7	"	7
II.	Plantations									
a.	Long rotation	"	"	"	0.7	"	0.7	1.4	"	1.4
b.	Short rotation	"	9.24	9.24	nil	(11) 9	20	nil	11 15.3	26.3
III.	Social & Agro-Forestry	"	5.80	5.80	nil 16.8	(7)	23.8	nil 28	(7)	35
Grand Total		14	15	29	26.75	43.8	70.55	49.4	61.3	110.7
Supply – Demand gap		17	12	29	20.25	4.2	24.45	19.6	22.5	42.1
% of Demand gap		**45.16**	**55.55**	**50**	**43.0**	**9**	**25.7**	**28**	**26.7**	**27.5**

SSC Gen corr

ashish kothari

From: DR.M.V.M.Wafar <wafar@csnio.ren.nic.in>
To: ashish@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in
Subject:
Date: Wednesday, February 23, 2000 11:59 AM

Dear Ashish,

The following list given the name and addresses of scientists from CMFRI in each maritime state. Orissa and West Bengal do not have CMFRI centres. We may suggest that the SSc's in each state consides including the CMFRI scientists so that the marine component is given an adequate representation.

Warm regards

(WAFAR)

Dr. H. Mohamed Kasim
Kakinade research centre of CMFRI
8-14-18/2 Red Cross street
Gandhi Nagar
Kakinada - 533 004
Ph: 0884-78039, 0884-76231, 0884-76082

Dr. K. Chennabhotla
Visakhapatnam research centre of CMFRI
Andhra University P.O
Visakhapatnam -530 003
Ph: 0891-543793
Fax: 0891-543154

Dr. A. C. C. Viktor
Regional Centre of CMFRI
Marine Fisheries P.O.
M. Camp 623 520
Tamil Nadu
Ph. 04573-41443
Fax: 04573-41502

Dr. B. Manoj Kumar
Veraval Research Centre of CMFRI
Bhidiya plot
Near B. M. G. Fisheries
Veraval -362267
Gujarat
Ph: 02876-41865
Fax: 02876-41865

Dr. V. D. Deshmukh
Bombay research centre of CMFRI
148, Army & Navy Building (2nd Floor)
M. G. Road
Bombay - 400 001
Ph: 022 - 2822653
2845260

Education: When the children reach schooling age, they will be sent to the local regular school Enquiries about scholarships will be made in the meanwhile.

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

Resource persons who have offered their time and help in the continued existence of the home are:

i) The Board of Directors of Cashitron Resins Pvt. Ltd., Gundbala, Ankola Taluk
ii) Mr. S.A. Deshpande, Proprietor, Renuka Enterprises, a consultancy firm in Ankola
iii) Mr. Narendra Deshpande, Computer Engineer, U.S.A..
iv) Ms. Sunita Rao of Kalpavriksh Environmental Action Group, New Delhi
v) Mr. S.P. Kamath, Advocate, President, Kruger Foundation, Karwar.

BUDGET

The detailed budget for the first four years of the home is given on pages 5 and 6. The financial needs of the home are summarised below:

FIRST YEAR:	Rs. 1,23,840.00 (US$ 3,760.00 approximately[1])
SECOND YEAR:	Rs. 1,03,150.00 (US$ 3,140.00)
THIRD YEAR:	Rs. 1,48,852.00 (US$ 4,530.00)
FOURTH YEAR:	Rs. 1,75,852.00 (US$ 3,760.00)

It is hoped that a few charitable organisations will be able to sponsor at least a part of the expenses of the home.

REFERENCES

1) Mrs. Prema Pikle, Nutan Shiksha Sabha Trust, Ankola 581314, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka, India
2) Mr. Upadhyay, Tehsildar, Ankola 581314, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka, India
3) Dr. Savitri Shahane, 104 VINSPA, 6 Boat Club Road, Pune 411001, Maharashtra, India

[1] 1 US$ = approximately Rs. 33.00

Fax: 022-2822653

Dr. V. S. Kakati
Karwar research centre of CMFRI
Post Box No -5
Karwar
Karnataka
Ph: 08382-25165
08382-21371

Dr. C. Muthiah
Mangalore research centre of CMFRI
Post Box 244
Bolar
Mangalore - 575001
Ph: 0824 - 424152
Fax: 0824 - 435807

Dr. Yoganan
Calicut Research Centre of CMFRI
West Hill P.O
Calicut - 673005
Ph: 0495-382011
Fax: 0495-382011
Dr. Gopakumar
Vizhingam P.O
Trivandrum - 695521
Ph: 0471-480224
Fax: 0471-480324

Dr. D. C. V. Easterson
Tuticorin research centre of CMFRI
90, North Beach Road
Tuticorin - 628 001
Tamil Nadu
Ph: 0461-322274
Fax: 0461-322274

Dr. Sarvesan
Madras research centre of CMFRI
68/1, 4th Floor
Greams Road
Madras - 600 006
Ph: 044-8253299
Fax; 044-8254252

BUDGET ESTIMATES : FIXED COSTS

PARTICULARS	FIRST YEAR 3 CHILDREN		SECOND YEAR 5 CHILDREN		THIRD YEAR 7 CHILDREN		FOURTH YEAR 10 CHILDREN	
	Nos.	Amount (Rs.)	Nos.	Amount (Rs.)	Nos.	Amount (Rs.)	Nos.	Amount (Rs.)
FURNITURE								
a) cots	3	6,000.00	3	6,000.00				
b) cradles	3	3,000.00						
c) tables and chairs	1+4	4,000.00			1+3	4,000.00	1+3	4,000.00
d) steel cupboard	1	4,500.00			1	5,000.00		
e) shelves	4	5,200.00			1	1,500.00	1	1,500.00
KITCHEN WARE								
a) plates	10	500.00			4	250.00	4	250.00
b) steel glasses	12	240.00			6	180.00	6	180.00
c) spoons	12	50.00	12	50.00	12	72.00	12	72.00
d) utensils		1,000.00		500.00		500.00		500.00
e) buckets, mugs, etc		350.00				350.00		350.00
f) refrigerator	1	10,000.00						
g) mixer, pressure cooker		3500.00						
GAS CONNECTION WITH ADDITIONAL CYLINDER		5,000.00						
MATTRESSES	5	1,500.00	2	600.00	2	600.00	3	900.00
EDUCATIONAL / RECREATIONAL MATERIALS		1,500.00		500.00		1,000.00		1,000.00
TOTAL		**46,340.00**		**7,650.00**		**17,452.00**		**8,752.00**
APPROXIMATE VALUE IN US $		1,410.00		240.00		530.00		270.00

ashish kothari

From: ashish kothari <ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in>
To: Gam Shimray <admin@del3.vsnl.net.in>; P. C. Bhattacharjee <kkhlgu@gw1.vsnl.net.in>
Cc: C. Renuka <biotech@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Subject: For Assam/Nagaland/N-E SSCs
Date: Thursday, February 17, 2000 10:53 PM

Dear Gam, Dr. Bhattacharjee,

I would like to recommend the following additional names to the N-E state steering committees:

1. (for Assam and other N-E states):
Walter Fernandes
North-Eastern Social Research Centre
Post Box 200
Uzan Bazaar, Jahaz Ghat
Guwahati Assam 781001
Phone: 91-361-544773/631378
Fax: 91-361-540376, Ac.No.79
Email: sjkohima@gw1.vsnl.net.in

2. (for Nagaland):

Thomas Rengma
People's Group
Post Box 458
Kohima 797001
Tel: 0370-222214 (Off.) 0370-228307 (Res.)

3. (for Nagaland):

Charles Chasie
Nagaland Environmental Society
c/o Catholic Public Centre
Kohima
(In case this name has not already been given by Dr. Bhattacharjee, further contact details can be obtained from Abdhesh Gangwar, Centre for Environment Education, Guwahati).

Let me have your reactions. Thanks,
Ashish

Kalpavriksh
Apartment 5, Shree Dutta Krupa
908 Deccan Gymkhana
Pune 411 004, India

Ph. and fax: ++91-20-565 4239
Email: ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in

Annex I

The Using Agricultural Diversity Research Award Program: Award Process

The Award

The Using Agricultural Diversity Research Award assists local groups and institutions in South Asia to undertake applied research on the use of agricultural diversity to meet the needs of farming communities and protect the environment. Reinforcing the ecological practices of food producing communities and using agricultural diversity to enhance food security are the main goals of the Award. The award is intended to encourage community-based research, collaboration among formal and informal sector researchers, exchanges and dissemination of information on practical means to enhance the sustainable use of agricultural diversity by farm households. It recognizes the role that cultivated and non-cultivated agricultural diversity, including crops, livestock, aquatic resources and non-cultivated plants, insects and other animals, play in livelihood strategies and food security of rural people. Research on medicinal plants, while a critical field of study, is not eligible for support through this program.

Research Awards are provided for topics related to:

- Documentation of local and scientist perspectives on the varied uses and characteristics of agricultural biodiversity;
- Identification of socio-cultural and gender related factors influencing the use of agricultural biodiversity by farming communities;
- Application of participatory and farmer-based approaches to plant breeding and seed management;
- Demonstrating to policy-makers and national institutions the relationships between biodiversity, food security and the environment.

Eligibility, Institutional Mix and Regional Focus

The Award is targeted toward food producing communities (and particularly farmers), grassroots development workers and scientists that work directly with farming communities, in all countries of South Asia. Farmer applicants are encouraged, and can be provided with assistance to translate proposals from local languages into English. The Award is also aimed at facilitating collaboration between formal sector scientists (government agencies, plant breeding institutions, national germplasm banks, universities) and informal sector researchers (NGOs, farmer experimenters, farmer organizations).

Award Value

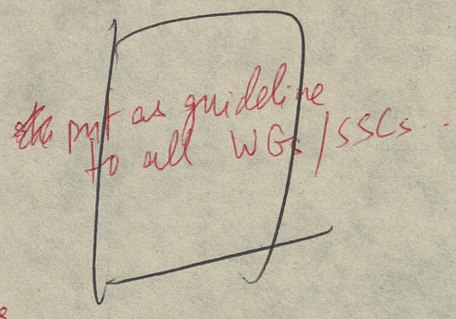
SSC Gen corr

ashish kothari

From: Madhu Sarin <msarin@ch1.dot.net.in>
To: ashish kothari <ashish@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Cc: C. Renuka <biotech@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Subject: Nodal agencis & SSC members
Date: Tuesday, February 15, 2000 6:17 PM

Dear Ashish, I got back yesterday and am off again tomorrow for 3 days (back on the 19th evening or 20th afternoon). Today I made several phone calls to try and identify a suitable nodal agency for Haryana but with little success. I'll try again tomorrow morning before leaving for Madras. I shall be able to pursue the matter further only after my return. I am attaching the file containing the names and addresses for Chd/Pb/Haryana that I had given you on the 7th. That should save the effort of re-typing the whole thing. For Orissa, I can suggest some additional names to those on the current list. They are: 1. Vasundhara (contact person Neera M. Singh) VASUNDHARA, Pvt. Plot No. E/14, Gajapatinagar, Near Press Chhak, P.O. Sainik School, BHUBANESWAR-751005. Tel:0674-440190 E-Mail: nmsingh@dte.vsnl.net.in <mailto:nmsingh@dte.vsnl.net.in> 2. PRAVA (Address etc. can be obtained from Vasundhara) 3. RCDC (Address etc. can be obtained from Vasundhara) All the above 3 NGOs are actively involved with CFM issues in Orissa and Nos. 1 & 2 are part of the JFM Ecological & Economic research network. Vasundhara was also involved with BCPP. 4. Chilka Matsyajivi Sangh (traditional fishermen's organisation fighting to protect their rights) 5. Orissa Jungle Manch (formed recently for policy advocacy at state level - Vasundhara should have contact details) 6. Sanjeev Chadha, DFO Khurda (earlier did good work as DFO in Simlipal area) 7. S.K. Patnaik, CCF, WL (said to be passionately involved) 8. The Mahila Samiti in Agragame's area which fought for the right to process broom grass could provide a valuable grassroots women's perspective in the SSC. In Gujarat, it will be useful to involve AKRSP, VIKSAT & SAKSHAM (a state level federation of village institutions). SEWA & Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangh (working on ecological rehabilitation in the Kutch area with local women's organisations) will be good for providing a women's perspective. In Rajasthan, SPWD has a regional office at Udaipur and PRAYAS & ASTHA are 2 NGOs who have attempted organising NTFP collectors and JFM groups to form federations. I can try and obtain more precise details of the above on my return if necessary. With best wishes, Madhu
48, Sector 4, Chandigarh 160001, India Tel: 0172-741429/740339/742417
Fax: 0172-741135

Economic subsidies and biodiversity
Macro-economic policies and biodiversity
Thermal power and biodiversity
Biodiversity on private lands
Tourism and biodiversity
Innovative funding for conservation
Exotics and biodiversity
Integrating biodiversity into national budgets



People's biodiv. Registers
Local health trad.
Alien species
Water management & biodiv.
Current WL management practices
Forestry practices
Biodiv. monitoring

8. Major concerns
[With indicative ways of tackling the concerns]

- How to meaningfully involve other ministries/departments at the Centre and in the states?

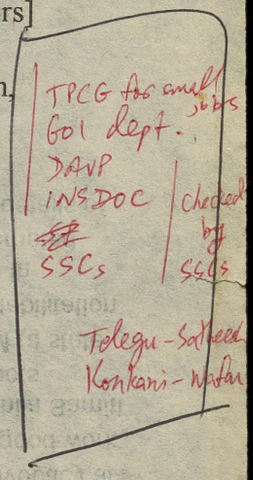
[Centrally involve the Planning Commission, and State planning bodies]

- How to ensure participatory process at state level?

[Careful choice of steering committee and nodal agencies, insistence on involving all sectors]

- How to get maximum involvement of local people, given difficulties of language, reach, logistics?

[Translate all key documents, ask grassroots groups to mediate, carry out a widespread process of identifying key local actors]



- How to judge reliability and authenticity of data/information?

[Ask all Working Groups and SCs to focus on this]

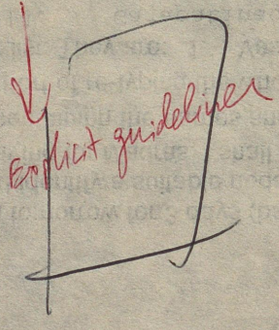
insist on referencing

- How to reconcile fundamental differences in goals, approaches and strategies?

[Maximise possibility of dialogue, clearly state genuine differences]

- How to ensure that an effective follow-up mechanism is put into place, and that the NBSAP and other SAPs do not gather dust in godowns?

[Discuss follow-up with all participants from the start, integrate some solid action proposals into the SAPs, attempt acceptance of SAPs into state and national plans and budgets, strengthen people's mobilisation processes through NBSAP process]



SC Gen Ord

ashish kothari

From: Seethapathy Chellam <guruguha@eth.net>
To: ashish@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in
Cc: biotech@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in
Subject: NBSAP
Date: Sunday, February 13, 2000 9:44 PM

REPLY TO <ravic@wii.gov.in>

Dear Ashish & Renuka, My responses to some of the messages.

State SC & Nodal Agency

For Tamil Nadu the current options seem to be restricted to Zoo Outreach Organisation, 79 Bharathi Colony, Post Box 1683, Peelamedu, Coimbatore 641 004 Contact person: Ms Sally Walker Tel# 0422 561087, 563159, 567567, 561743 FAX# 563269 email <zooreach@vsnl.com>
They were very vital players in organising the BCPP workshops and are have a good track record for organising things. I have already explained to Ashish as to why the state Environment dept. is no longer a good choice. The only other option that has emerged is the Botany dept. of Madras Christian College, Tambaram. Of the dept. and the faculty I know next to nothing. Darshan should be able to advise better.

Other institutions which should be considered for membership of the SC are Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, at least one of the veterinary colleges, ZSI southern regional station (Dr Cherian, Station in charge) and the ZSI special office dealing with Marine & coral issues (contact Dr Venkatraman (O) 044 4942680 (R) 4450853 and the Nilgiri Wildlife Association.

Some more contact details; Centre for Indigenous Knowledge Systems (CIKS), 47C Gandhi Mandapam Road, Kotturpuram, Chennai 600 085 Tel# 044 4451087 & 4415862 FAX# 4450214 Contact persons Drs Balasubramaniam & Vijayalakshmi (R) 4928534 <ciks@vsnl.com>

Dr T. Shekar, Director, Department of Environment, 1st Floor Ashok Nagar Shopping Complex, Chennai 600 083 TEL (O) 044 4893975.

Dr T.S. Suryanarayanan, 11, III Cross St, Vasanth Apartments, Ramakrishna Nagar, Chennai 600 028 TEL# 044 4936247. Reader, PG & Research Dept. Dept. of Botany, Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda College, Chennai 600 004 Tel# 044 4993057. Works on wild fungi and lichens.

Most of the people I have spoken to want more details of the objectives, goals and the processes in writing (hard copies). If one of you can send some stuff to Dr Vijayalakshmi at CIKS and Mr Preston Ahimaz of WWF it will be of great assistance. Since the WWF office is moving you can send stuff for Preston at Flat#1 Shri Ganga, 102 Royapettah High Road, Mylapore, Chennai 600 004. It will be a good idea also to request them to think of individuals and institutions which should be contacted and involved in this effort from within Tamil Nadu.

I also feel that if Sally's organisation is chosen as the Nodal Agency,

REFERENCES

[1] M. S. Green, J. H. Schwarz and E. Witten, *Superstring Theory*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K., 1987

[2] R. D'Inverno, *Introducing Einstein's Relativity*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, U.K. 1992, pg 134

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[4] J. Guven, Phys. Rev. **D 48**, 5562 (1993); A. L. Larsen and V. P. Frolov, Nucl. Phys. **B 414**, 129 (1994); R. Capovilla and J. Guven, Phys. Rev. **D 51**, 6736 (1995)

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[6] L. F. Eisenhart, *Riemannian Geometry*, Princeton University Press, (1960)

[7] R. Bach, Math. Zeitschr. **9**,110 (1921) ; M. Iriondo, C. N. Kozameh and A. Rojas, Jr. Math. Phys. **38**,4714 (1997)

[8] K. S. Viswanathan and R. Parthasarathy, Phys. Rev. **D 55**, 3800 (1997)

[9] M. Banados, C. Teitelboim and J. Zanelli, Phys. Rev. Letts. **69**, 1849 (1992)

a letter with all details should go. Prior to that some initial contacting will help. She is great at networking and I am sure that she will come up with a host of names.

I have no problems with the list for Gujarat. Seema might add a few more. Regarding Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, I suspect it will have to be the state Forest/Environment departments. I should be able to get the details from my office in Doon. For Pondicherry, Dr Priya Davidar should be the nodal person at the Salim Ali school.

TWG MEMBERS

I have no problems with Dr Tapan Chakraborthy. Sejal Worah spells her name with a W. Dr Y.V. Jhala is the correct name and he can be contacted at the same address and telephone numbers which are for me.

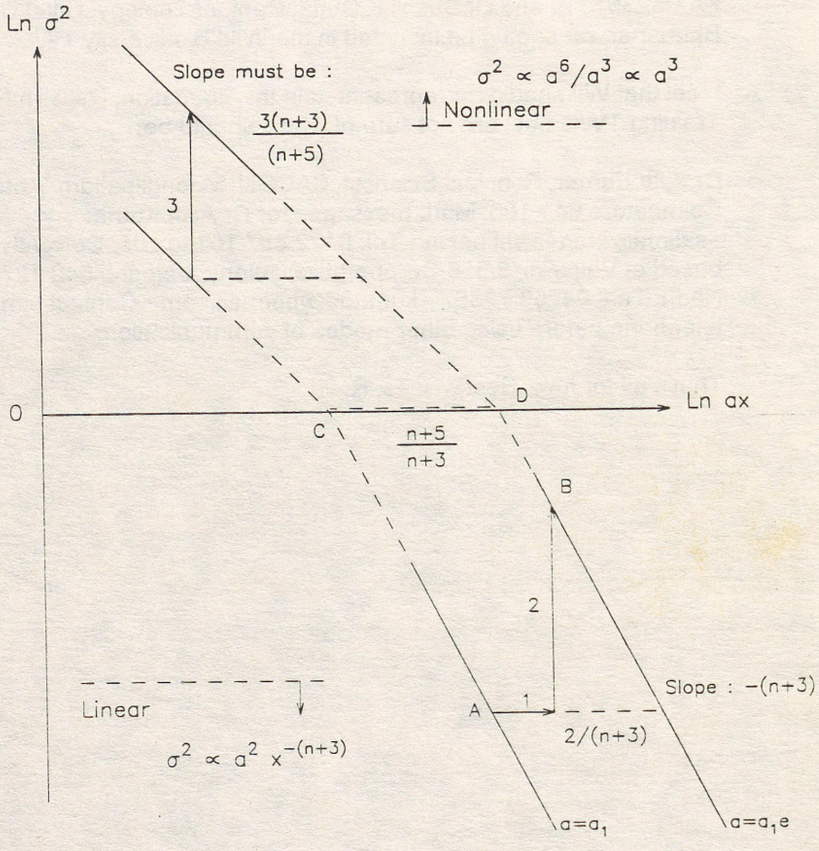
Dr Ranjit Daniels, M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, 3rd Cross St, Institutional Area, Taramani, Chennai 600 113 TEL# 044 2351229, 2351698, FAX# 2351319 and Dr Sushil K Dutta, Dept. of Zoology, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar should be included in the Wild Biodiversity TWG.

I feel that WII should be represented in the Education, Research & Training TWG but I am not sure of who it should be.

Dr Ajith Kumar, Principal Scientist, SACON, Moongilpallam, Anaikatty, Coimbatore 641 108. Mark messages for Dr Ajith Kumar <salimali@md4.vsnl.net.in> Tel: 0422 857 101 to 105. Currently he is based at Valparai; 8/356 Co-operative Colony, Valparai 642 127 Tamil Nadu. Tel# 04253 72367 <kuma66@hotmail.com> Contact him first by telephone before using other modes of communication.

That's all for now. Best wishes, Ravi

Replied


Ln σ^2
Slope must be :
$\frac{3(n+3)}{(n+5)}$
3
$\sigma^2 \propto a^6/a^3 \propto a^3$
Nonlinear
0
D
Ln ax
C
$\frac{n+5}{n+3}$
B
2
Slope : $-(n+3)$
Linear
A
1
$2/(n+3)$
$\sigma^2 \propto a^2 x^{-(n+3)}$
$a=a_1$
$a=a_1 e$

ashish kothari

From: ashish kothari <ashish@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
To: biotech <biotech@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>; B.M.S. Rathore <bms_r@yahoo.com>; Darshan Shankar <darshan@frlht.ernet.in>; M. V. M. Wafar <wafar@darya.nio.org>; M.V.M. Wafar <wafar@csnio.ren.nic.in>; Madhu Sarin <msarin@ch1.dot.net.in>; P. C. Bhattacharya <kkhlgu@gw1.vsnl.net.in>; P. V. Satheesh <ddshyd@hd1.vsnl.net.in>; P.C. Bhattacharya <primate@gw1.vsnl.net.in>; Ravi Chellam <ravic@wii.gov.in>; Ravi Chellam <ravichellam@usa.net>; Virinder Sharma <virindersharma@hotmail.com>; Seema Bhatt <seema1@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>; ashish kothari <ashish@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Cc: G.V. Sarat Babu <sarat@menf.delhi.nic.in>; Sudarshan Rodrigues <sudarshan.rodriguez@undp.org>; Pradeep Monga <pradeep.monga@undp.org>
Subject: Re: Thematic Working Group Members
Date: Friday, February 11, 2000 4:15 PM

Renuka,

thanks for this list. However, pl. note the following mistakes (I have only taken a cursory look at this list yet, and detected these):

1. I did not suggest George Varughese to be coordinator the Livelihoods WG, only a member.
2. The name is Rajiv Bhartari, not Ravi Bharti.
3. I suggested AKN Reddy to be coordinator of Technology WG.

Pl. make these changes. Other comments later. I hope you are also sending out state SC lists today...thanks,

Ashish
Kalpavriksh
Apartment 5, Shree Dutta Krupa
908 Deccan Gymkhana
Pune 411 004, India

Ph. and fax: ++91-20-565 4239
Email: ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in

From: biotech <biotech@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
To: B.M.S. Rathore <bms_r@yahoo.com>; Darshan Shankar <darshan@frlht.ernet.in>; M. V. M. Wafar <wafar@darya.nio.org>; M.V.M. Wafar <wafar@csnio.ren.nic.in>; Madhu Sarin <msarin@ch1.dot.net.in>; P. C. Bhattacharya <kkhlgu@gw1.vsnl.net.in>; P. V. Satheesh <ddshyd@hd1.vsnl.net.in>; P.C. Bhattacharya <primate@gw1.vsnl.net.in>; Ravi Chellam <ravic@wii.gov.in>; Ravi Chellam <ravichellam@usa.net>; Virinder Sharma <virindersharma@hotmail.com>; Seema Bhatt <seema1@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>; ashish kothari <ashish@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Cc: G.V. Sarat Babu <sarat@menf.delhi.nic.in>; Sudarshan Rodrigues <sudarshan.rodriguez@undp.org>; Pradeep Monga <pradeep.monga@undp.org>
Subject: Thematic Working Group Members
Date: Friday, February 11, 2000 1:22 PM

Dear TPCG Members,

As discussed during the 2nd meeting, based on the inputs given by you the TWG members list has been prepared. But many addresses are incomplete.

> Ashish
> Kalpavriksh
> Apartment 5, Shree Dutta Krupa
> 908 Deccan Gymkhana
> Pune 411 004, India
>
> Ph. and fax: ++91-20-565 4239
> Email: ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in
>

h to be lower at a given $\bar{\xi}$ [in the nonlinear regime with $\bar{\xi} > 10$ or so] as we add more small scale power. A theoretical explanation for the approximate universality (and the deviations from it) will go a long way in providing an analytic description of the nonlinear evolution of gravitating particles. It is therefore important to test this ansatz as precisely as possible in as diverse cases as possible. In particular, one must ask:(i) Do the relations $h = h\left(\bar{\xi}\right)$ and equations (10) have a weak spectrum dependence for pure power law spectra in $\Omega = 1$ universe? (ii) How are the relations modified if the spectrum is not a pure power law? and (iii) What happens when the background universe is not described by a matter dominated, $\Omega = 1$ model? We present the results of such a numerical investigation in this paper.

3. NUMERICAL MODELING

Two kinds of N-body simulations commonly are used to simulate the evolution of the particles when high mass resolution is desired. The first one uses a standard Particles-Mesh code (PM, *cf.* Hockney & Eastwood 1981; Efstathiou *et al.* 1985) with the staggered mesh scheme (e.g., Park 1990; Cen 1992). We use $240^3 = 10^{7.1}$ particles on a 720^3 mesh with a simulation box size of $128h^{-1}$Mpc giving a spatial resolution of $0.18h^{-1}$Mpc and mass resolution of $4.2 \times 10^{10}\Omega h^{-1}M_{\odot}$. Gravitational force is calculated using a FFT technique coupled with the cloud-in-cell scheme to calculate the density as well as to assign the gravitational force to the positions of particles.

The second kind of simulation we employed utilizes the P3MG3A code (Brieu, Summers, & Ostriker 1995). This code is based on the Particle-Particle-Particle-Mesh (P^3M) scheme (Efstathiou and Eastwood 1981; Efstathiou *et al.* 1985) utilizing a special gravity processor called GRAPE 3A (Okumura *et al.* 1993) to compute the PP part. Each simulation uses $128^3 = 10^{6.3}$ particles on a 256^3 mesh with a simulation box size of $128h^{-1}$Mpc. The Plummer softening length is set to be 1/20 of the mesh cell size, giving a nominal spatial resolution of $0.025h^{-1}$Mpc and a mass resolution of $2.8 \times 10^{11}\Omega h^{-1}M_{\odot}$.

Six different models are considered and are listed in Table 1. In the table, L_box refers to the one dimensional size of the computational cube, l_res lists the nominal resolution scale, and σ_8 gives the linear value of the rms fluctuations in the mass on a scale of 8 h^{-1} Mpc at redshift zero. We adopt the transfer functions of Bardeen *et al.* (1986) for the standard CDM and HDM models. The power spectrum of the CDM+Λ model is from Cen, Gnedin & Ostriker (1993). The initial density field for each simulation is generated assuming Gaussian fluctuations. The initial velocity field is obtained using the Zel'dovich approximation.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We shall now describe the results of the simulations and the conclusions which emerge from them.

Please go through the list and send me additional names and addresses which are incomplete.

I suggest the name of Dr. Tapan Chakraborthy who heads the Microbial type culture collection and gene bank at IMTECH, Chandigarh to head Microbial biodiversity working group. Any comments on this?

Please send your inputs for this list positively by 15th Feb.

Renuka

4.1 Self-similar evolution

We begin by verifying the self-similar nature of the evolution for power law spectra by testing whether $\xi(a,z)$ can be expressed as $\xi[x/x_{nl}(a)]$. This question was investigated earlier by Efstathiou et al. (1988) who obtained slightly different results from ours. We have now repeated this analysis with better resolution and range for $n=-2,-1$ and we find that *self-similarity is well borne out* in our simulations. Figures (1a,b) show the two-point correlation function as function of x/x_{nl} (where x_{nl} is the scale corresponding to $\xi=1$ at three different redshifts $z=0.0,0.5,1.0$ for $n=-2,-1$ models. Also shown (as two dashed lines in each figure) are asymptotic slopes at the extreme nonlinear and linear ends. This result is expected based on the arguments given in section 2, but serves as a good check on the accuracy of simulations. In addition, it clarifies certain doubts raised in Efstathiou et al. (1988) regarding self-similarity for the case $n=-2$.

It may be noted that in the case of $n=-1$, the linear slope extends to the quasi-linear regime as well, up to about $\bar{\xi}\approx 10$. This fact can be understood from (10). In the quasi-linear regime, this equation predicts the evolution

$$\bar{\xi} \propto a^{\frac{6}{(n+4)}} x^{-\frac{3(n+3)}{(n+4)}} \quad (\text{for } 10<\bar{\xi}<151) \tag{11}$$

so that $\bar{\xi}\propto a^2x^{-2}$ for $n=-1$ in the quasi-linear regime as well. In other words, the linear and quasi-linear evolution has the same a and x dependence for $n=-1$.

For comparison, We also show in Figures (1c,d,e,f) the corresponding results for the other four models (listed in Table 1): SCDM (1c), HDM (1d), LCDM (1e), and open $P_k=k^{-1}$ (1f) models, respectively. All these models have a characteristic scale. This should lead to deviations from self similarity in figures 1 c - e. Such a deviation is apparent in the case of HDM (which has the strongest scale dependence), somewhat less apparent but noticeable in the case of CDM + λ and CDM (in which the scale dependence is weaker) and ambiguous in the case of open $n=-1$. This is essentially due to the fact mentioned above: $n=-1$ is special in the sense that linear evolution holds even for the quasi-linear regime. Hence the deviations are somewhat offset in this case.

In a truly self-similar evolution, we also expect velocities of particles to be a function of $[x/x_{nl}(a)]$. To test this we studied the behaviour of the ratio $u(a,x)\equiv v_{3d}(a,x)/\dot{a}x$ of the 3-dimensional velocity dispersion to the Hubble velocity at the same scale. In the case of self similar evolution we expect this ratio to have the form $u(a,x)=g_n[x/x_{NL}(a)]$. Figures (2a,b,c,d,e,f) show the results for the different cases. It is seen that self-similarity [and the deviations from it] has the same pattern for velocity dispersion as for correlation functions: Figures (2a,b) show time invarianct behavior but (2c,d,e,f) do not.

BSC GEER corr

ashish kothari

From: Seema Bhatt <seema1@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
To: Ashish Kothari <ashish@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Subject: 2nd NBSAP meeting
Date: Tuesday, February 01, 2000 11:29 AM

Ashish,
Following are some of the things you asked for:
- Full contact address for State Nodal Agencies:
Centre for Environment Education
Nehru foundation for development
Thaltej tekra,
Ahmedabad 380054
Phone: 079-6442642,6442651
Fax:91-79-6420242
Email: ceeindia@vsnl.com
Contact Person: Kartikeya V. Sarabhai

Note: I don't have the address for the GEER Foundation. Ravi may know.

-Specific suggestions for sub-state regions:
For Gujarat I would suggest Kutchhh as a region. The region covers four specific ecosystems: the banni, the grasslands, the desert and the marine ecosystem. A lot of work is already ongoing for the region. The contact person here would be Sandeep Virmani. if the TCPG approves then I could get his contact address.

More later
Seema

Go to Barry Eichengreen's Home Page

Barry Eichengreen

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Department of Economics
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720-3880

Telephone: 510/642-2772
Fax: 510/643-0926
E-mail: Eichengr@econ.berkeley.edu

Education:

Ph.D. (Economics) Yale University 1979
M.A. (History) Yale University 1978
M. Phil. (Economics) Yale University 1977
M.A. (Economics) Yale University 1976
A.B. University of California, Santa Cruz 1974

Current Positions:

George C. Pardee and Helen N. Pardee Professor of Economics and Professor of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley, 1999-.
Research Associate, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1986-.
Research Fellow, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 1984-.

Previous Positions:

John L. Simpson Professor of Economics and Professor of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley, 1994-1999.
Senior Policy Advisor, International Monetary Fund, 1997-98.
Professor of Economics, University of California at Berkeley, 1986-94.
Assistant and Associate Professor of Economics, Harvard University, 1980-6.
Faculty Research Fellow, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1981-6.

Most Recent Books:

Toward a New International Financial Architecture: A Practical Post-Asia Agenda, IIE Press, 1999.

European Monetary Unification, MIT Press, 1997.

Globalizing Capital: A History of the International Monetary System, Princeton University Press, 1996.

Most Recent Articles:

"Transition Strategies and Nominal Anchors on the Road to Greater Exchange-Rate Flexibility" (with Paul Masson, Miguel Savastano and Sunil Sharma), *Princeton Studies in International Finance* No. 213, International Finance Section, Department of Economics, Princeton University (1999).

"Is Asia an Optimum Currency Area? Can it Become One?" (with Tamim Bayoumi), in Jean Pisani-Ferry, Stefan Collignon and Yung Chul Park (eds), *Exchange Rate Policies in Emerging Asian Countries* (Routledge, 1999.)

"The Global Gamble on Financial Liberalization: Reflections on International Finance, National Autonomy, and Social Justice," *Ethics and International Relations* (1999).

"Learning from the Crisis," *L'economie politique* (1999).

"The Euro as an International Currency," *Journal of the Japanese and International Economics* (1999).

SSC Gen Corr

ashish kothari

From: Librarian <kkhlgu@gw1.vsnl.net.in>
To: ashish@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in
Subject:
Date: Friday, January 04, 1980 2:10 PM

Dear Asish Kothari, I have just send the dreft concept note on wild-biodivesity through another e-mail, as the floppy are not allowed to put through this e-mail. I couldnot send the material to other members , please help in sending the mail to other members for comment. Regarding the nodel agency in mizoram, we suggested the Science teachers association, which has been included in the S.S.C. member.Please ckeck.You may please include SSC member of Assam; Dr.D.C.Goswami, dept. of Envirionment, gauhati University and Gautam Bora.The name of the Joydeep Baruah , has been worongly wtitten.For Sikkim. G>B>Pant Institute be there in SSC committee.ATREE be included for Sikkim too. The sub-sate level site in West Bengal may be Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council. Please check the draft and inform me on the original e-mail address. P.C.Bhattacharjee

budget required to implement this process [illegible]
options of presenting the same which included suggesting additional funding sources to the Steering Committee.
The group also discussed the budget reallocation.

Abstracts of Awards

1. Documentation of Forage and Fodder Species Traditionally Used by Farmers to Feed Livestock and to Develop Seed Banks Using Farmer Participation.

Awardee: Dr. Nitya S. Ghotge, ANTHRA, Shop F, Lantana Gardens, N.D.A. Road, Bhavdhan, Pune - 411021 Maharashtra, India.

The project address the issue of declining health and productivity of livestock in the wake of rapidly declining supply of fodder and grasses, in both the western and eastern Ghat regions. The deficiency of dry fodder, green fodder and concentrates for Maharashtra state are estimated at 37.25, 95.29 and 66.38 percent respectively, by the Commisioner of Animal husbandry. The chief causes are a) decrease in variety and quantity of crop residues with the change in agricultural systems and b) disappearance of fodder trees and grasses with the wide scale degradation of forests, common grazing lands and open access lands.

The project seeks to develop a comprehensive database on all different types of livestock feed available in two comparable but distinct regions, one in the western ghats (Mulshi and Velhe talukas, Pune district, Maharashtra) and another in the eastern Ghats (Addateegala mandal, East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh). Participative techniques will be used to involve farmers not only in the documentation of existing and once available species but also for the development of seed banks and seed nurseries which would help to restore and augment the biodiversity of fodder and feed species.

2. Farmers' Perception of Agricultural Biodiversity

Awardee: P. V. Satheesh, Director, Deccan Development Society, A No. 6, Mera Apartments, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad -29 Andhra Pradesh, India.

As is generally true for the Deccan region, even in Zaheerabad, (a semi-arid area of Medak district, A.P.), on-farm diversity is still practiced by a large section of the farming community, especially by the poor and marginalised. They still grow upto 46 local land races - 26 in Kharif and 20 in rabi seasons. On the other hand there has been a shift by large farmers towards borewell irrigation accompanied by cultivation of cash crops like sugarcane, potato, cotton etc., which has signalled the degradation of soils in some cases and depletion of on-farm biodiversity.

The Deccan Development Society (DDS) has been working with Dalit women in about seventy five villages of Zaheerabad for the last ten years. Initially the focus was on poverty alleviation since most of these women were agricultural labourers, owning small pieces of degraded and unproductive land. Gradually environmental issues like biodiversity have entered the programme agenda of the society.

Through this project the DDS proposes to document the people's perceptions of farm diversity and disseminate this information in the region in order to start a dialogue which could lead to community

H.P.

SSC 606

(1) State Council for Science, Tech & Environment
34 SDA Complex, Shimla - 171009

(2) Sh. Joginder Singh, CWLW
HP Forest Dept, Khalini, Shimla-171003
Sh. Vinay Tandon CCF, Tailand, Shimla
Sh. Sanjeeva Pandey CF, Director GHNP, Kullu

(3) Sh. Rajeev Atal / Ashwani Chatre
Coordinator NavRachna
(PNRM Group of NGOs)
Tika Arma, Palampur, Distt. Kangra

(4) Sh. Ajit Kumar / Parvan Purohit
Army Unit, Tol Camp, Distt kangra

(5) Dr. Mehta, I/C High Altitude Station
ZSI, Solan

(6) Dr. BD Sharma, I/C NBPGR Station
Phagli, Shimla

(7) Universities - HP University, Shimla-171005
Dr. Lakhanpal
V.C., Univ of Horticulture Forestry, Nauni, Solan
V.C., HP Krishi Vishva Vidyala, Palampur, Kangra

(8) Dr. Ahuja, Director IHBT, Palampur

J & K

① Dr. C. M. Seth
Director J & K State Office WWF-India
Dept. of Env. Sciences,
Univ. of Jammu, Jammu-180004

Prof. Malhotra (Univ) &
Sh. Mir Inyatullah (ex CWLW)-Forest Dept.

② Director
Regional Research Laboratory
Tawi Road, Jammu

③ Prof. Quadri
Centre for Research & Development CORD
Zoology Dept., Kashmir Univ.
Srinagar

④ I/C Wildlife Office
Leh, Ladakh

⑤ Ladakh Eco. Development Comp
Leh.

⑥ Dr. S. Kaul, Coordinator
WPA - South Asia Office
C/o WWF India, Lodi estate, N Delhi

(for SSC ?)

Addresses of Coordination Office & Spear Head Teams

Addresses	Contact Person	Phone	Fax	E-Mail
Coordination Office National Tree Growers' Cooperative Federation Ltd. Anand - 388 001	Shri E. Theophilus Shri Jagdeesh Rao	02692-41303(O) -41417(R) 02692-59034(O) -41788(R)	42087	theo@ntgcf.irm.ernet.in jagdeesh@ntgcf.irm.ernet.in
SHT/NTGCF, Dahod 1st Floor, Raghav Hostel, Godhi Road, Dist. Dahod-389 151	Shri Manoj Kaushik	02673-20768(O) - 21465(R)		kaushik@ntgcf.irm.ernet.in
SHT/NTGCF, Gujarat 'Yogikrupa', Block 2, Ambica Park Society, Anand - 388 001 (Gujarat)	Shri D. Mondal	02692-50435(O)	42087	mondal@ntgcf.irm.ernet.in
SHT/NTGCF, Ajmer 31, Anand Nagar, Christian Ganj Ajmer - 305 001 (Rajasthan)	Shri LS Pandey	0145-429912 (O) -622746 (R)	52635	ntgcfajm@raj.raj.nic.in
SHT/NTGCF, Angul 6th Lane, Amalapada Angul - 759 122 (Orissa)	Shri Subrata K Singh	06764-30610 (O) -32915 (R)	30037	shtan@cal.vsnl.net.in
SHT/NTGCF, Munsiari Munsiari - 262 554 Dist. Pithoragarh (Uttar Pradesh)	Shri HC Tewari	059612-2229 (O) 2309 (R)	2229	
SHT/NTGCF, Madanapalle 17-91-F, Opp. DSP Bungalow Gandhi Road, Madanapalle - 517 325 (Andhra Pradesh)	Shri D Venkat Raj	08571-62908 (O) -63475 (R)	60849 62818 60060	ntgcf@ap.ap.nic.in
SHT/NTGCF, Chintamani Rajeev Nagar,Bangalore Road Chintamani 563 125, Dist. Kolar, Karnataka	Shri Thomas Abraham	08154-53414 (O)	8152-22215	
SHT/NTGCF, Bhilwara B-371, R.K. Colony Bhilwara - 311 001 (Rajasthan)	Shri Sanjay Joshie	01482-31260(O) - 31915(R)	24637	ntgcfbhi@www.nic.in
SHT/NTGCF, Dausa Gautam Bhavan, Old RTO Office Gayatri Nagar, Agra Road Dausa - 303 303 (Rajasthan)	Shri Arvind K Malik	01427-21216(O)	30942	
SHT/ NTGCF, Agar Atal Ji Ka Nera, Near Sabji Mandi Agar (Malwa) - 465 441 Dist. Shajapur (Madhya Pradesh)	Shri DP Singh	07362-53090(O) 52052(R)	52231	shtmpagr@bom4.vsnl.net.in
Neem Biocide Plant Vill. Jahangirpura, PO : Hadgud Anand - 388 001 (Gujarat)	Shri RK Singh	02692-42540(O) -51627(O) -41215(R)	42087	rksingh@ntgcf.irm.ernet.in

SSC Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh

ashish kothari

From: biotech <biotech@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
To: Madhu Sarin <msarin@ch1.dot.net.in>
Cc: Bansuri Taneja <nbsapna@vsnl.net>; Ashish Kothari <ashish@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Subject: Re: Catching up
Date: Wednesday, August 16, 2000 4:39 PM

Dear Madhu, We are in the process of sending MoUs for release of funds to all the confirmed coordinating agencies. In this context MoEF wants a confirmation letter from the coordinating agencies. Regarding Chandigarh, we have no formal communication from Mr. Sohal. I spoke to him last week and requested for a confirmation letter from Administrator/CS, Chandigarh to MoEF or a copy of the letter sent to Mr. Sohal by the Administrator/CS. Please follow up on the above so that MoU could be sent at the earliest. Regarding Haryana, the communication sent by Department of Environment, Haryana indicates that they have no objection to association of WWF (Sangeeta Jund). Please clarify from the office of Secretary Environment regarding who would sign the MoU and receive the funds. Regarding Punjab, MoU is being mailed to Mr. Tiwana. Regards, Vibha

----- Original Message ----- **From:** Madhu Sarin <mailto:msarin@ch1.dot.net.in> **To:** Ashish Kothari <mailto:ashish@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in> **Cc:** Bansuri Taneja <mailto:nbsapna@vsnl.net> ; Dr Vibha Ahuja/Anil <mailto:biotech@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in> **Sent:** Monday, August 14, 2000 5:01 PM **Subject:** Catching up

Dear Ashish, Got back on the 12th to find a veritable mountain of waiting mail - basically NBSAP and CEESP - CMWG ! Have had a quick glance through most of it. Just tried ringing around to check on progress with Punjab, Haryana & U.T. Sohal says he has sent off the committee file for formal constitution and that should come through soon. Sangeeta Jund is out of station today but her office told me that they had received clearance from Delhi a few days back and will get going in right earnest. No reply from Neelam Jerath's office - maybe the phone is out of order. Any news from Aditi about her progress? I didn't find anything from her in my mail box. Am also writing to her directly. Did you send her some sort of a contract based on the TORs? More as I re-gain my bearings! Best Madhu

P.S. I also agree with the others that we should keep BMS as a TPCG member. The e-mail problem should get sorted out soon. 48, Sector 4, Chandigarh 160001, India Tel: 0172-741429/740339/742417 Fax: 0172-741135

Oral examination procedure

S D MASON

From *Proceedings of the IRE*, May 1956 p 696.

In these brief notes the purposes of an oral examination are set forth and practical rules for conducting one are given. Careful attention to the elementary rules is necessary in order to assure a truly successful examination. From the standpoint of each individual examiner the basic purposes of the oral examination are: to make that examiner appear smarter and trickier than either the examinee or the other examiners, thereby preserving his self esteem, and to crush the examinee, thereby avoiding the messy and time-wasting problem of post-examination judgment and decision.

Both of these aims can be realized through diligent application of the following time-tested rules:

1. Before beginning the examination, make it clear to the examinee that his whole professional career may turn on his performance. Stress the importance and formality of the occasion. Put him in his proper place at the outset.

2. Throw out your hardest question first. (This is very important. If your first question is sufficiently difficult or involved, he will be too rattled to answer subsequent questions, no matter how simple they may be.)

3. Be reserved and stern in addressing the examinee. For contrast, be very jolly with the other examiners. A very effective device is to make humorous comments to the other examiners about the examinee's performance, comments which tend to exclude him and set him apart, as though he were not present in the room.

4. Make him answer each problem your way, especially if your way is esoteric. Constrain him. Impose many limitations and qualifications in each question. The idea is to complicate an otherwise simple problem.

5. Force him into a trivial error and then let him puzzle over it for as long as possible. Just after he sees his mistake but just before he has a chance to explain it, correct him yourself, disdainfully. This takes real perception and timing, which can only be acquired with some practice.

6. When he finds himself deep in a hole, never lead him out. Instead, sigh, and shift to a new subject.

7. Ask him snide questions, such as, 'Didn't you learn that in Freshman Calculus?'

8. Do not permit him to ask you clarifying questions. Never repeat

SSC
Haryana
Punjab
Chandigarh

ashish kothari

From: ashish kothari <ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in>
To: Madhu Sarin <msarin@ch1.dot.net.in>; Dr Vibha Ahuja/Anil <biotech@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Cc: Virinder Sharma <virindersharma@hotmail.com>; Bansuri Taneja <nbsapna@vsnl.net>; G.V. Sarat Babu <sarat@menf.delhi.nic.in>
Subject: Re: Mr Khwaja's visit
Date: Wednesday, August 23, 2000 3:28 PM

Dear Madhu,

I have written to Neelima saying I cannot come, but that in any case if you and Mr. Khwaja are there, that is more than enough. And if Virinder is also coming, all the better.

That's good news about WWF...however, I have not heard anything from Ms. Vyas despite a reminder a few days back.

As NPD Mr. Khwaja would naturally make a detailed presentation, but your and Virinder's inputs in terms of social and ecological aspects would also be critical.

It may also be a good idea to get some of the key NGOs to come, provided that is ok with the organisers and if there is time to do so now.

Good luck!

Ashish

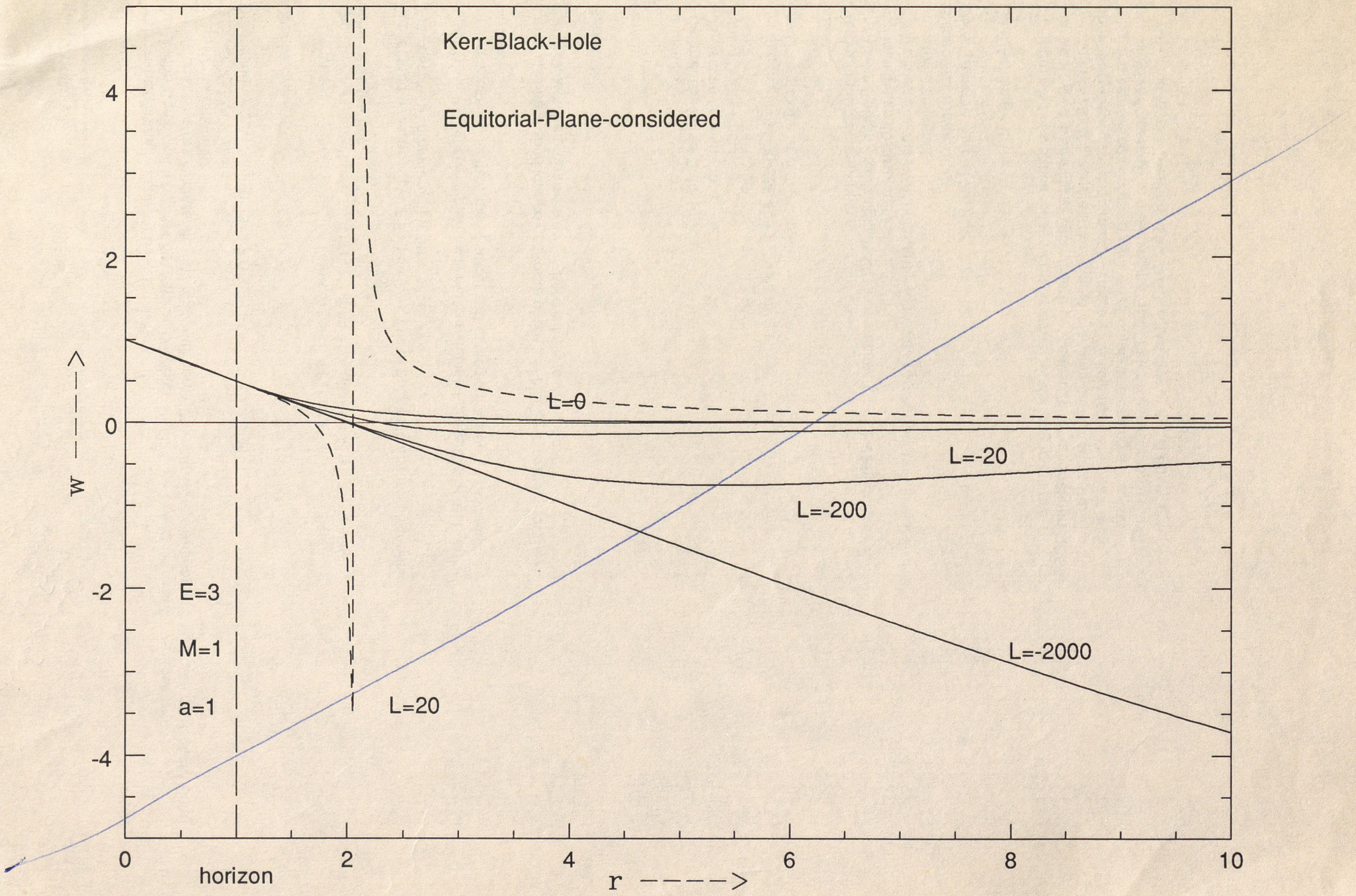
Kalpavriksh
Apartment 5, Shree Dutta Krupa
908 Deccan Gymkhana
Pune 411 004, India

Ph. and fax: ++91-20-565 4239
Email: ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in

From: Madhu Sarin <msarin@ch1.dot.net.in>
To: Ashish Kothari <ashish@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>; Dr Vibha Ahuja/Anil <biotech@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Cc: Virinder Sharma <virindersharma@hotmail.com>; Bansuri Taneja <nbsapna@vsnl.net>
Subject: Mr Khwaja's visit
Date: Tuesday, August 22, 2000 8:28 PM

Dear Ashish & Vibha,

I got a bit of a shock today when Neelima Jerath rang to tell me that Mr Khwaja is coming to Chandigarh on August 26 for a combined NBSAP meeting of selected people from Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh. The notice about the meeting reached me an hour later. A little later Sangeeta Jund rang and expressed confusion over why Punjab was calling a meeting of a truncated membership of the Haryana SSC. Later Neelima clarified that this is not going to be a meeting of the 3 SSCs but only of nodal agency


Kerr-Black-Hole
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L=0
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L=-2000
L=20
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6
8
10

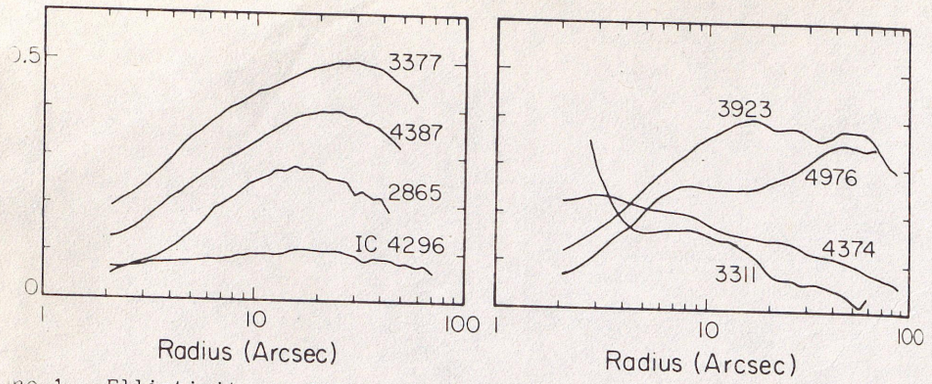
representatives and senior govt. officials as desired by Mr Khwaja.

Fortunately, I will get back to Chandigarh on the 26th morning after 2 days away and will be able to attend the meeting. Sangeeta has also confirmed that she will be attending. Neelima requested me to inform you all that in case anyone from Delhi is planning to attend (which I would personally welcome as it is going to be a pretty high powered gathering of three governments) that some of the Haryana officers have expressed unwillingness to attend a meeting on a Saturday and there is a chance that the meeting date may be changed at the last minute. So in case anyone is planning to come, please ring and re-confirm with Neelima Jerath before coming.

Sangeeta said that WWF's head office has cleared participation of the 3 or 4 regional units in NBSAP. As a consequence, in response to Vibha's question of a few days, the money for Haryana should go to WWF and not the Dept. of Environment. I do not know whether the WWF head office will want the money to be routed through them instead of direct payment to the Chandigarh office. I believe Meeta Vyas has been in touch with Ashish and may have said something on the matter.

With best wishes,
Madhu

48, Sector 4, Chandigarh 160001, India
Tel: 0172-741429/740339/742417
Fax: 0172-741135



ıre 1. Ellipticity profiles of selected NGC and IC galaxies.

intrinsic shapes of the galaxies being triaxial. This subject has nicely described in Mihalas & Binney (1981) and Kormendy (1982). Note that in the triaxial hypothesis, an isophote twist will only bserved if the axis ratios change with radius, and that no twist be observed if the galaxy is viewed along any of its principal es. Also, if the axis ratios change slowly with radius, then we ld expect to find few galaxies that are very flattened and have tantial twists (but see Williams, this conference). vationally, this is found to be the case, which lends support to combination of hypotheses, but it should be noted that this is he only model to explain this phenomenon.
Kormendy (1982) argues that some of the observed twists may be in origin, and Gerhard (1983) has produced an N-body model from ger event with isophote twists that are due to the intrinsic axes e figure pointing in different directions at different radii, is stable over many dynamical times. It seems likely that most ies are triaxial, but some of the observed twists are possibly o other effects, such as interaction with a massive neighbour - for example, the photograph of M32 in Kormendy (1982).
Note that if ellipticals are triaxial, then these 2 phenomena, ticity variations and isophote twists, are caused by the same t: variations of the intrinsic axial ratios of the triaxial nsity surfaces with radius. What causes such variations? The s of Wilson (1975) appeared to show convincingly that the ions were linked to rotation, but the discovery that most bright icals do not owe their global shapes to rotation but instead to ty anisotropies implies that the local shapes are probably ropy-driven. For fainter galaxies that are more consistent with pic oblate rotators (Davies et al. 1983), Wilson's models are to be closer to the truth.

amples

ms (1981) modelled the complex photometric and dynamical our of NGC 596 using a triaxial model, and found dimensional models that reproduce the observed behaviour and

that would appear relatively normal whichever direction they are viewed from. Since NGC 596 is one of the most twisted galaxies known, other galaxies can probably be fit by even milder triaxial models.

Another galaxy that has a strong twist is NGC 1549, shown in Figure 2. The ellipticity is approximately constant at 0.1, while the position angle twists through about 40 degrees from 5 arcseconds to 60 arcseconds. Note also that the isophotes are not perfectly elliptical, inside 30 arcseconds they are slightly boxy (0.5 to 1% or so) while outside this they have a bar-like perturbation of about the same amplitude. White (1983) describes some structural properties of galaxies formed by merging in N-body simulations; these include box-shaped isophotes (Quinn 1982) for disk-disk mergers and bar-like perturbations if the merger is between spherical progenitors in an oblique collision. Most simulated merger remnants seem to be triaxial and hence may show isophote twists. Malin and Carter (1983) have produced a picture of a shell structure common to NGC 1549 and NGC 1553, only 8 arcminutes distant, so it is clear that some interaction has occurred (or is occurring) between the 2.

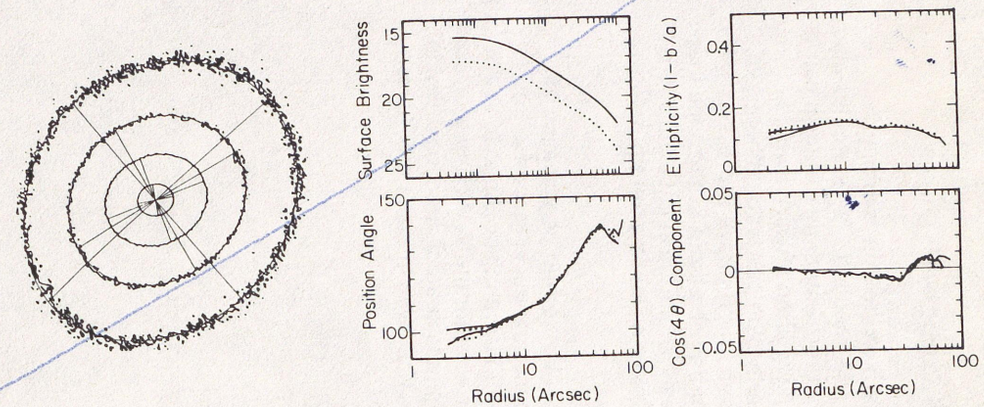


Figure 2. a) Contour map with major and minor axes overlaid and b) surface photometry diagrams for NGC 1549. The solid lines refer to the R band, dotted lines to B.

2.4. Overall Shapes

There are two limiting cases of apparent shape that are seen rarely or never: very flattened galaxies (>E7) and very round objects. My thesis data on 49 ellipticals produced only 2 galaxies that are rounder than E1 at all measured radii (5-100arcsec), and Lauer's (1985a) sample gave only 2 round galaxies out of 42. Similarly, there are no galaxies flatter than E7 that have no disk component. I have also found that very flattened galaxies (>E4.5) almost never have isophotes that are perfectly described by ellipses - either the isophotes are slightly pointed along the major axis, as in NGC 4697,

SSC Punjab Haryana Chandigarh

ashish kothari

From: ashish kothari <ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in>
To: Madhu Sarin <msarin@ch1.dot.net.in>
Subject: Re: Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh update
Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2000 6:50 PM

Dear Madhu,

1. 30 members on the Punjab SSC! Hope they don't exhaust the budget in the first meeting itself! Do you have the list, and are you satisfied by the composition? Also, we will need to monitor the composition of the 'smaller group', if that is going to be the effective workgroup.
2. I have already written to Meeta Vyas, the new Sec.general of WWF, re: all their state units that we have nominated. I had quite a scrap with her about this, more when we meet!
3. SS Sohal, wow! the way he blew up at the final session! And he was pointing to everyone on our lists and badmouthing them. He wanted to know what women's issues there are in Chandigarh, why have a women's issues person on the SSC?!?! Oh well...
4. I have responded to Sejal in detail, but no response from her for over a week now. I will wait a bit, and then perhaps have to select a new coordinator, as it is getting rather late...

Ashish
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From: Madhu Sarin <msarin@ch1.dot.net.in>
To: Dr Vibha Ahuja/Anil <biotech@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>; Bansuri Taneja <swansong@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>; Ashish Kothari <ashish@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Subject: Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh update
Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2000 5:17 PM

Dear all,

1. Dr Neelam Jerath of Punjab State Council of S&T called me a couple of days ago. PSCST has got the ball rolling and selected about 30 SSC members. They are planning to get the SSC notified by the state govt. and will then call the first meeting. They expect the bulk of the work to be done by a smaller group using the large SSC as a resource group.

2. Sangeeta Jund and the Haryana Dept. of Environment have similarly started contacting various people to finalise the SSC composition. Sangeeta still hasn't received clearance from WWF's head office. As a number of WWF regional offices are going to be involved, could the matter of WWF HO clearance be pursued by BCIL/Kalpvriksh at the Delhi end?

3. S.S. Sohal is full of complaints about the NBSAP process and the poor

Annexure 1

SUMMARY OF DATA COLLECTION IN DBT NETWORK

CONTRIBUTION OF EACH TEAM

Eleven of the fifteen teams provided an estimate of the extent and the kind of data they collected over the past two years as a part of the college network (please see Table 1). In case of few teams, whether their numbers refer to quadrats or transects was unclear and we have used our judgement. The fault is entirely ours as data format did not distinguish enough between these entities. To rank the performance of each team in relation to others we have used the following algorithm. The performance on each parameter such a plants, birds, ants etc. was pooled from all the teams to generate the total (see the bottom row). Then contribution of each team to the total was computed as proportion (team's sampling effort divided by the total sampling effort) of the total. So on each parameter columns of the second table provides relative ranking (or contribution) of each team. Contributions of each team on all the parameters have been pooled together to generate an index of that team's total contribution (see column totals i.e. right-most column). It must however be emphasised that this ranking is only based on numbers provided to us, it neither reflects the data quality nor our perceptions. Table 2 shows that Sringer team is leading overall performance closely followed by Bhadrawathi and Trivandrum teams. Subramanya and Madurai teams are trailing the rest.

EFFORT AND RESOURCES

Having ranked the performance of each team, it was thought worthwhile to relate it to expenditure it had made. Parameters like manpower invested would have been better as expenditure depends not just on efforts but also distance of the study area and expertise. But expenditure was the only reliable measure available to fathom the inputs. This has been plotted on the x-axis (see fig. 1) and the output has been plotted along the y-axis. There are teams of all kind-low expenses - high productivity and the other way round. You can thus choose where you would like to place yourself the next time.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

This compilation is an effort to quantify the human resource development index. This would come in handy in such networks in general and the Eastern and Western Ghats programme launched recently by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in particular. All the teams in the DBT network must be acknowledged for not only spending money and gathering data but also providing a quantitative estimate of the same. This should ideally be the tool for planning future allocation of the efforts as well as financial investment. True, the numbers do not tell us anything about reliability of the data or its quantum. However, experts will soon check the actual data when it reaches for final compilation and analysis.

(dbt\data\datacoll)

representation of FDs in other states but has done nothing himself so far! I suggested he might be disproving his own argument unless he gets the process going in right earnest as Punjab and Haryana have done!

Now that many of the state coordinators are changing the proposed membership of the SSCs, I was wondering whether they are aware of the guideline we ourselves used to ensure some gender balance and at least some members being sensitive to socio-cultural-livelihood issues.

I am sorry for my silence of late and for not having been able to make it for the INW on the 24th.

I felt that the concerns Sejal raised were very legitimate and need to be addressed.

I hope the proposed TWG coordinators meeting will help iron out such concerns and that Sejal will decide to stick on.

With best wishes,
Madhu

48, Sector 4, Chandigarh 160001, India
Tel: 0172-741429/740339/742417
Fax: 0172-741135

Table 1

Sl. No.	Teams	Plants								Animals						MAP		Students	Staff	Grant	Spent
		HERBS		SHRUBS		BIRDS		BFLIES		FISHES		AQUA MI		ANTS							
		C	Q	C	Q	C	T	C	T	C	S	C	S	C	Q	I	G				
1	Nasik																				
2	Pune	+	-	+	-	+	1/10	+	1/10	+	10	+	10	+	10	+	+	20 ± 5	3	60,000 83,000	
3	Kholapur																			45,000	
4	Kumta	+	22	+	53	-	-	-	-	+	6	-	6	-	4	+	+	7	3	1,46,000	73,000
5	Bhadravati	+	220	+	220	+	12/2	+	12/2	-	-	+	8	-	-	+	+	5	2	53,000	35,000
6	Sringeri	-	-	+	100	+	75/12	+	25	-	-	+	2	-	-	+	+	12	1	63,000	38,000
7	Karkala	+	24	+	21	+	12/2	+	10/2	+	1	+	1	-	-	+	+	10	4	73,000	68,000
8	Udupi	+		+		+	25/2	+	75/2	-	-	-	-	+	25	+	+	8	4	63,000	38,000
9	Subramanya	+	-	+	-	+	10/1	+	10/1	+	1	+	2	-	-	+	+	8	2	53,000	33,000
10	Calicut																			63,000	
11	Palakkad	+	160	+	80	+	15/1	+	15/1	+	-		1	+	40	+	+	14	2	63,000	55,000
12	M. Puzha	+	120	+	120	+	10/2	+	9/2	+	-	+	+	-	20	+	+	7	3	63,000	24,707
13	Trivandrum	+	240	+	-	+	12	+	12	-	16	+	23	+	48	+	+	10	1	18,000	27,000
14	Madurai I	+	94	+	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	7	3	53,000	20,000
15	Madurai II																			36,000	

Note:

C - Checklist | Q - Number of Quadrats | T - Number of Transects | + - Present | I - Classified image | G - Ground Map

SSC General 8.1.25/Log/Status Chart/ Ver 25 KS 22.8.02

LIST OF BSAP DRAFTS RECEIVED FROM STATES (As on 22.8.02)

State/U.T.	Name of nodal agency/coordinator	Received 1st draft, date	Commented on, by whom	Comments sent, date	Received 2nd draft, date	Commented on, by whom	Comments sent, date	Received 3rd draft	Sent/ endorsed by MoEF	Remarks (including Comments to be sent, and urgent follow up)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	Harry Andrews, Andaman and Nicobar Environmental Team, Port Blair.	Yes, Nov 01	PS, AK, MVMW	Jan 02	Yes, 27.1.02	Wafar	15.02.02			MVMW to follow up
ANDHRA PRADESH	S. H. Baquer EPTRI, Hyderabad.	Yes, Dec '01	PVS	Yes, 12.3.02	Yes ?					PVS to comment on the revised draft
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	S.N. Hegde, Director, State Forest Research Institute, Itanagar	Yes, Jan 02 (Interim report) Yes, 1st draft May, 02	PCB, KS	Yes 15.5.02						No Electronic copy of the first draft Received the activity based strategy and action plan chart, PCB to check on the latest status
ASSAM	M.C. Kalita, Assam Science Society, Guwahati	Yes, 2 chapters, 20.12.01 Full draft minus SAP 2.4.02 Yes first full draft, May	AK NEN	Yes, 28.2.02 25.7.02	Yes June 02	PCB	??			PCB to Follow up

		2002								
BIHAR	Ravnir Singh, Director, Patna Zoo,									AK spoke to Secretary Forests and Env, Bihar & suggested that the work for preparing a draft of the Bihar BSAP be entrusted to the Mr Arvind Mishra of Mandar Nature Club (MNC), Bhagalpur. Requested for revalidation of the NBSAP funds sent to nodal agency. Needs to check on the latest status
CHANDIGARH	Ishwar Singh, Director, Environment – cum-DCF Contact Person: P.J.S. Dhadhwal, Scientist SE	Yes, October 01.	MS KK	Yes Yes, May '02	Yes.					MS to Follow up
CHHATTISGARH	Anoop Bhalla Member Secretary State Steering	Yes, May 02	Madhu Ramnath AK has sent	9.8.02						BMS to send comments

		Committee		preliminary comments							
Meeting held. Asked to send out for peer review and hold a public hearing (early Oct) After that it will be revised	DELHI	B.C.Sabata, Sr. Scientific Officer, Dept of Envt.	Yes 1st draft, Late June 02	SB	Early july?						SB to check on the latest status
Meeting held. Recommendations looked at. This chap will be revised	GOA	Claude Alvares, The Goa Foundation, Mapusa	Yes, late march	MVMW	Yes	Yes, 2.4.02	N. Kamat, K. Mani, M. Janarthanan MVMW	Yes??	Yes, Ak commented on the SAP chap, 2.7.02		A stakeholder's meeting was conducted on 25.6.02 MVWM to check on the latest status
Final draft received. SB commented. Need to do public hearing + peer rev. RC to look at it in a day.	GUJARAT	Dr.J.P.Aggarwal, CCF training, research & Orientation	Yes	SB, RC, AK	21.1.02						SB to follow up
Revised version sent.	HARYANA	Sarban Singh, Director Directorate of Environment, Chandigarh	Yes	MS (some chapters)	Nov, '01	Yes?					MS spoke to Dhesi and informed that revised BSAP had been sent to the govt. but wasn't clear about how many copies?
PCCF's comments discussed by nodal agency.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Manoj Kumar, Member Secretary, State Council for Science, Technology and Environment, Shimla.	Yes	VS	?						VS to follow up
No news. Virender has been trying to call	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	Vinod Ranjan, Director, Directorate of Environment and Remote Sensing, Srinagar									MoEF has received communication (in first week of June) from BS

	Srinagar Contact Person: R. D. Sharma									Jaswal Commissioner/ Secy. to Government, Forest Dept about the nomination of Director, SFRI as Nodal Officer on behalf of the State for preparation of BSAP within a period of two months VS to follow up
JHARKHAND	J. L. Srivastava, PCCF, Ranchi									Needs Urgent Follow up.
KARNATAKA	Madhav Gadgil, CES, Bangalore	Yes, strategies	AK, DS	Nov,' 01	Yes, March 02				**Sent, endorsed**	
KERALA	J.K. Sharma, Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Peechi	Yes, Initial chapters Dec 01 Yes, full draft, 6.3.02	AK (general comments) MVMW	27.12.01 17.4.02						MVMW to follow up
LAKSHADWEEP	George Jacob. DCF and CWW Department of Environment and Forests									MVMW to follow up
MADHYA PRADESH	R. Parasuram Secretary, Department of Biodiversity and Biotechnology	Zero draft Yes full draft draft, 23.4.02		BMS, 6.3.02	Yes					Draft BSAP released by Chief Minister. Kothari wrote to Lokendra

MoU with NGO not signed. Suggest to drop

Meeting on 24th Sept

No further views Amita still not paid. Spoke to DCF HOFF to send letter

Scheme meeting (12 member team visited Pune)

										(4.7.02) raising concern about process of finalizing the draft BSAP. BMS to follow up
MAHARASHTRA	Bharat Bhushan, YASHADA, Pune	Thematic plans received	Yes Mid- July 2002							AK to check on the latest status
MANIPUR	Homeshwar Singh, Sr. Scientific Officer, Environment and Ecology Wing, Imphal	Yes, Jan 2002	KC PCB GS NPMHR & NWUM	2.4.02 12.7.02 9.7.02						Draft sent to Roy Laifungbam & Ramananda for comments. Reminder mails sent by Khel, no response. Khel to follow up.
MEGHALAYA	B. Kharbuli, NEHU, Shillong	Yes, 1.1.02	Tiplut Ritwik Srikanta Panigrahi	29.1.02 25.3.02 31.5.02	Yes May 02	NEN	25.7.02			PCB to check whether the draft can be sent for endorsement.
MIZORAM	A.C. Zonunmawia, (CEP), Aizawl	Yes, August 01	AK KS Chawii S. Pawar PCB NEN	26.12.2001 5.2.02 Jan 02 7.3.02 27.1.02 25.7.02	Yes, 22.7.02					PCB to sent comments
NAGALAND	N.Lolenmeren.Ao, Principal Chief	Yes, Jan 02	AK	19.1.02	Yes, 5.2.02	KS PCB AK	12.2.02 17.02.02 27.02.02	Yes, AK, 18.9.02 KS, 20.8.02		

	Conservator of Forests, Contact Person: B.K Tiwari, NEHU, Shillong					NEN	27.7.02			
ORISSA	U.N. Dev, Nature and Wildlife Conservation Society Bhubhaneshwar Contact Person: Mr. Sinha, Director, Nandan Kanan Zoological Park	Yes, 15.2.02,	VSD Bivash Pandya	Comments has been communicated to nodal agency during VSD visit in April 02	Yes					Sent to Vasundhara & RCDC for peer review VSD to follow up
PONDICHERRY	P.P. Mathur, Department of Biological Sciences	Yes, Jan 02	AK MVMW	19.02.02 6.03.02						Needs Follow up
PUNJAB	Neelima Jerath, PSCST	Yes	AK, MS	Early Oct 01	Yes					
RAJASTHAN	A.K.Pande, Director, Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur	Yes, strategies Yes, full draft, 5.2.02	KK, AK KK VD Sharma Shekar Singh	Dec 2001 12.302 7.4.02 Apr 02	Yes, June 02	KK	14.7.02			KK to check on the latest status
SIKKIM	S.T. Lachungpa, CCF, Wildlife, Forest Secretariat,	Yes	DS, SB	6.12 01						PCB to follow up

BCH to send Bivash's comments to nodal agency

AK to follow up

HS to look at revised version for endorsement

Expected one in week

	Deorali Contact Person: Usha Lachungpa									
TAMIL NADU	R.Annamalai, Field Director and Conservator of Forests, KMTR	Yes	AK	16.12, 01						Needs Urgent follow up by DS/RC??
TRIPURA	Ashok Kumar CF (Social Forestry)	Yes, 24.12.01	KS, PCB	16.5.02						Sent to Vincent Darlong for comments PCB to check on the latest status
UTTARANCHAL 0135-744225(O)	A.S. Negi, CWW Dehradun	Yes 5.4.02	MS	10.7.02					RC to follow up	
UTTAR PRADESH	Uppeandra Dhar GBPIHED, Almora	Yes, strategies Full draft 2.4.02	AK	9.2.02						Need Follow up
WEST BENGAL	S.Das, Coordinator, JFM, R.K. Mission, Narendrapur.	Yes 1 st Draft outline of the SAP chapter Draft of SAP chap, March 02 Yes Full draft May 02	AK AK	20.6.02						Need Follow up

Bansuri 4694354

SSC General 8.1.25/Log/Status Chart/ Ver 25 KS 22.8.02

LIST OF BSAP DRAFTS RECEIVED FROM STATES (As on 22.8.02)

State/U.T.	Name of nodal agency/coordinator	Received 1st draft, date	Commented on, by whom	Comments sent, date	Received 2nd draft, date	Commented on, by whom	Comments sent, date	Received 3rd draft	Sent/ endorsed by MoEF	Remarks (including Comments to be sent, and urgent follow up)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	Harry Andrews, Andaman and Nicobar Environmental Team, Port Blair.	Yes, Nov 01	PS, AK, MVMW	Jan 02	Yes, 27.1.02	Wafar	15.02.02			MVMW to follow up
ANDHRA PRADESH	S. H. Baquer EPTRI, Hyderabad.	Yes, Dec '01	PVS	Yes, 12.3.02	Yes ?					PVS to comment on the revised draft
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	S.N. Hegde, Director, State Forest Research Institute, Itanagar	Yes, Jan 02 (Interim report) Yes, 1st draft May, 02	PCB, KS	Yes 15.5.02						No Electronic copy of the first draft Received the activity based strategy and action plan chart, PCB to check on the latest status
ASSAM	M.C. Kalita, Assam Science Society, Guwahati	Yes, 2 chapters, 20.12.01 Full draft minus SAP 2.4.02 Yes first full draft, May	AK NEN	Yes, 28.2.02 25.7.02	Yes June 02	PCB	??			PCB to Follow up

		2002								
BIHAR	Ravnir Singh, Director, Patna Zoo,									AK spoke to Secretary Forests and Env, Bihar & suggested that the work for preparing a draft of the Bihar BSAP be entrusted to the Mr Arvind Mishra of Mandar Nature Club (MNC), Bhagalpur. Requested for revalidation of the NBSAP funds sent to nodal agency. Needs to check on the latest status
CHANDIGARH	Ishwar Singh, Director, Environment – cum-DCF Contact Person: P.J.S. Dhadhwal, Scientist SE	Yes, October 01.	MS KK	Yes Yes, May '02	Yes.					MS to Follow up
CHHATTISGARH	Anoop Bhalla Member Secretary State Steering	Yes, May 02	Madhu Ramnath AK has sent	9.8.02						BMS to send comments

AK to recommend it being dropped if no further news

	Committee		preliminary comments							
DELHI	B.C.Sabata, Sr. Scientific Officer, Dept of Envt.	Yes 1st draft, Late June 02	SB	Early july?						SB to check on the latest status
GOA	Claude Alvares, The Goa Foundation, Mapusa	Yes, late march	MVMW	Yes	Yes, 2.4.02	N. Kamat, K. Mani, M. Janarthanan MVMW	Yes??	Yes, Ak commented on the SAP chap, 2.7.02		A stakeholder's meeting was conducted on 25.6.02 MVWM to check on the latest status
GUJARAT	Dr.J.P.Aggarwal, CCF training, research & Orientation	Yes	SB, RC, AK	21.1.02						SB to follow up
HARYANA	Sarban Singh, Director Directorate of Environment, Chandigarh	Yes	MS (some chapters)	Nov, '01	Yes?					MS spoke to Dhesi and informed that revised BSAP had been sent to the govt. but wasn't clear about how many copies?
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Manoj Kumar, Member Secretary, State Council for Science, Technology and Environment, Shimla.	Yes	VS	?						VS to follow up
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	Vinod Ranjan, Director, Directorate of Environment and Remote Sensing, Srinagar									MoEF has received communication (in first week of June) from BS

	Srinagar Contact Person: R. D. Sharma									Jaswal Commissioner/ Secy. to Government, Forest Dept about the nomination of Director, SFRI as Nodal Officer on behalf of the State for preparation of BSAP within a period of two months VS to follow up
JHARKHAND	J. L. Srivastava, PCCF, Ranchi									Needs Urgent Follow up.
KARNATAKA	Madhav Gadgil, CES, Bangalore	Yes, strategies	AK, DS	Nov,' 01	Yes, March 02				**Sent, endorsed**	
KERALA	J.K. Sharma, Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Peechi	Yes, Initial chapters Dec 01 Yes, full draft, 6.3.02	AK (general comments) MVMW	27.12.01 17.4.02						MVMW to follow up
LAKSHADWEEP	George Jacob, DCF and CWW Department of Environment and Forests									MVMW to follow up
MADHYA PRADESH	R. Parasuram Secretary, Department of Biodiversity and Biotechnology	Zero draft Yes full draft draft, 23.4.02		BMS, 6.3.02	Yes					Draft BSAP released by Chief Minister. Kothari wrote to Lokendra

										(4.7.02) raising concern about process of finalizing the draft BSAP. BMS to follow up
MAHARASHTRA	Bharat Bhushan, YASHADA, Pune	Thematic plans received	Yes Mid- July 2002							AK to check on the latest status
MANIPUR	Homeshwar Singh, Sr. Scientific Officer, Environment and Ecology Wing, Imphal	Yes, Jan 2002	KC PCB GS NPMHR & NWUM	2.4.02 12.7.02 9.7.02						Draft sent to Roy Laifungbam & Ramananda for comments. Reminder mails sent by Khel, no response. Khel to follow up.
MEGHALAYA	B. Kharbuli, NEHU, Shillong	Yes, 1.1.02	Tiplut Ritwik Srikanta Panigrahi	29.1.02 25.3.02 31.5.02	Yes May 02	NEN	25.7.02			PCB to check whether the draft can be sent for endorsement.
MIZORAM	A.C. Zonunmawia, (CEP), Aizawl	Yes, August 01	AK KS Chawii S. Pawar PCB NEN	26.12.2001 5.2.02 Jan 02 7.3.02 27.1.02 25.7.02	Yes, 22.7.02					PCB to sent comments MS to see SAP
NAGALAND	N.Lolenmeren.Ao, Principal Chief	Yes, Jan 02	AK	19.1.02	Yes, 5.2.02	KS PCB AK	12.2.02 17.02.02 27.02.02	Yes, AK, 18.9.02 KS, 20.8.02		

AK to ask MoEF to send letter

PCB

	Conservator of Forests, Contact Person: B.K Tiwari, NEHU, Shillong					NEN	27.7.02			
ORISSA	U.N. Dev, Nature and Wildlife Conservation Society Bhubhaneshwar Contact Person: Mr. Sinha, Director, Nandan Kanan Zoological Park	Yes, 15.2.02	VSD Bivash Pandya???	Comments has been communicated to nodal agency during VSD visit in April 02	Yes					Sent to Vasundhara & RCDC for peer review VSD to follow up to follow
PONDICHERRY	P.P. Mathur, Department of Biological Sciences	Yes, Jan 02	AK MVMW	19.02.02 6.03.02						Needs Follow up
PUNJAB	Neelima Jerath, PSCST	Yes	AK, MS	Early Oct 01	Yes					MS to check
RAJASTHAN	A.K.Pande, Director, Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur	Yes, strategies Yes, full draft, 5.2.02	KK, AK KK VD Sharma Shekar Singh	Dec 2001 12.302 7.4.02 Apr 02	Yes, June 02	KK	14.7.02			KK to check on the latest status
SIKKIM	S.T. Lachungpa, CCF, Wildlife, Forest Secretariat,	Yes	DS, SB	6.12 01						PCB to follow up

	Deorali Contact Person: Usha Lachungpa									
TAMIL NADU	R.Annamalai, Field Director and Conservator of Forests, KMTR	Yes	AK	16.12, 01						Needs Urgent follow up by DS RC??
TRIPURA	Ashok Kumar CF (Social Forestry)	Yes, 24.12.01	KS, PCB	16.5.02						Sent to Vincent Darlong for comments PCB to check on the latest status
UTTARANCHAL	A.S. Negi, CWW Dehradun	Yes 5.4.02	MS	10.7.02						RC to follow up ~~Meeting~~ SSC on 23rd Sept.
UTTAR PRADESH	Uppeandra Dhar GBPIHED, Almora	Yes, strategies Full draft 2.4.02	AK	9.2.02						Need Follow up
WEST BENGAL	S.Das, Coordinator, JFM, R.K. Mission, Narendrapur.	Yes 1 st Draft outline of the SAP chapter Draft of SAP chap, March 02 Yes Full draft May 02	AK AK	20.6.02						Need Follow up

AK MoEF Letter

AK MoEF Letter

PCB

B.D. Khandpal CWLW 0135-744275(O)

AK Reminder

AK Reminder

SSC General 8.1.25/Log/Status Chart/ Ver 25 KS 22.8.02

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ANDHRA PRADESH	S. H. Baquer EPTRI, Hyderabad.	Yes, Dec '01	PVS	Yes, 12.3.02	Yes ?					PVS to comment on the revised draft
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	S.N. Hegde, Director, State Forest Research Institute, Itanagar	Yes, Jan 02 (Interim report) Yes, 1st draft May, 02	PCB, KS	Yes 15.5.02	Yes Sept 02					No Electronic copy of the first draft Received the activity based strategy and action plan chart, PCB to check on the latest status
ASSAM	M.C. Kalita, Assam Science Society, Guwahati	Yes, 2 chapters, 20.12.01	AK	Yes, 28.2.02	Yes June 02	PCB	??			PCB to Follow up

Proposed Activities

- Building up a global database of: PAs where local community participation is being attempted; Individuals and organisations working on this; laws and policies that are progressive in this respect.

- Examining the issue of local community participation in relation to the IUCN PA categories.

- Evolving and publishing a set of guidelines on local communities and PAs, for use by IUCN members and others.

- Highlighting a set of "best practice" cases from various countries, that may already be available or can be studied in future; also failures from which lessons can be learnt.

- Fostering a relationship of the TFLCPA with other IUCN bodies: the Co-Management Working Group of CEESP, the Law Commission, the Species Survival Groups, and others.

Other Possible Tasks

- Documentation of progressive laws and policies in different countries that are in the direction of involving/recognising local communities and their role in PAs.

- Compilation of country wise listings of community protected areas.

- An issue of *Parks* dedicated to Local Communities and Protected Areas

		Full draft minus SAP 2.4.02 Yes first full draft, May 2002	NEN	25.7.02						
BIHAR	Raynir Singh, Director, Patna Zoo,									AK spoke to Secretary Forests and Env, Bihar & suggested that the work for preparing a draft of the Bihar BSAP be entrusted to the Mr Arvind Mishra of Mandar Nature Club (MNC), Bhagalpur. Requested for revalidation of the NBSAP funds sent to nodal agency. Needs to check on the

of folk and tribal arts have enriched his sculptures in many ways. Having studied in Shantiniketan, he absorbed an oriental approach towards art. A kind of lyricism, a pulsative rhythm and a tribal quality mark his works. An experimentalist, he adds to the



Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Bronze

artefacts in different museums.

Chaudhuri's infectious nature and liberal attitude inspired his students and brought good results. He is fondly remembered by students and staff members even today. His lead in holding fairs

PROFILE/SANKHO CHAUDHURI

strength and richness of a form, by adding patterns and a variety of textures.

Portraits of the artist's own father and that of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan are his finest works. These works depict a great deal of competence. Chaudhuri's keen observation is reflected in the sculpture 'Bather' in plaster. His sculptures depict the ruggedness of the rural people. The artist has a fascination for curves. Some of his noteworthy sculptures emphasise different curves of the body. Sculptures 'Alhadi', 'Sisters' and 'Shrinagar' fall in this category. The 'curve' in the Western as well as the Indian

to create awareness of art in Baroda by exhibiting and selling art objects and such are affectionately remembered.

His restless nature, love for fauna and flora, made him go beyond formal teaching. Once he asked his students to stop working and plant saplings. His injected a love for environment in his students. Later, his students Raghav Kaneria and Krishna Chhatpar, continued the tradition. Today, the faculty is shaded with lush green trees.

At present, Chaudhuri lives and works at Delhi, maintaining his enthusiasm for art and teaching.

— Suresh Sheth

EPHs set to violate court orders

Environmental public hearings (EPHs) have raked up major controversies since inception. Neither environmentalists nor exploiters are happy with it. It has turned out to be a mere formality rather than an effective mechanism to empower people and prevent damage.

However, as if making a mockery of whatever little success the EPHs have, the state government and the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) have scheduled 19 EPHs in a duration of merely two hours! There will be 19 public hearings for different industrial units on March 27, between noon and 2 pm, at the Ahmedabad District Collectorate! These will be followed by four more hearings between 2 and 4 pm!



The fate of lakhs of people living near the 23 locations where projects have already been started will be decided in a couple of hours!

The Centre for Social Justice, which has an experience of attending over 50 such hearings, claims that on an average it takes about three hours to complete the hearings satisfactorily. But here, 19 hearings will be held, in two hours. And all hearings, with 10 to 20 participants each, would need space to accommodate over 200 persons at one time.

However, the district collectorate in Ahmedabad where the hearing will take place, has a capacity to accommodate less than 50 people. All this is in violation of the Gujarat High Court directive which specifies that such hearings should take place near the project site or taluka headquarters. As if the court order means nothing, the GPCB has scheduled all hearings at the district collectorate office in Ahmedabad, which is out of bounds at present not only for most villagers but also for locals due to the ongoing disturbances.

Gaga Sanctuary

Spread over merely 332.87 hectare, Gaga is one of the smallest sanctuaries carved out for protecting the rarest of the rare bird, the Great Indian Bustard.

Located near Gaga village in Kalyanpur taluka of Jamnagar district, this saline grassland was declared protected to save the remaining of the birds, expected to be three to four in number but not seen since a decade or more. However, environmentalists and ornithologists believe that no more birds survive in this area, and they are a matter of the past.

The best time to see these majestic birds is in the rainy season. But birds like larks, partridges and sand grouse can be seen all round the year in this area. It also supports some smaller mammals like wolf, mongoose, jungle cat and the blue bull.

Those keen on studying what damage *prosopis juliflora* can cause to indigenous vegetation should visit this sanctuary. While, no more bustards may be left in this sanctuary, it still might prove to be an interesting proposition to visit it.

GREEN ALERT

So...you thought communal carnage, soaring crime level and epidemics were the giant killers? Over five million people die each year from...guess what...not from earthquakes, cyclones, floods or droughts, but from a much simpler and avoidable problem. Water-related diseases. This kills 10 times the numbers that die in wars! Pure water can alleviate this problem to a great extent. But obtaining pure water is not so easy. On March 22 the World Water Day, United Nations secretary-general Kofi Annan warned, "Fierce national competition over water resources has prompted fears that water issues contain the seeds of violent conflict".

— Shyam Parekh
(shyam_parekh@indiatimes.com)

TELEVISION tvguide.indiatimes.com

DD I

0830 Kashmirnama
0900 Mukhya Samachar
0902 Current Affairs
0930 Business Day LIVE from Mumbai
1000 News Headlines
1002 Business Day Contd.
1100 Mukhya Samachar
1102 Aashray
1130 Ek Pyaar Ka Nagma Hai
1200 News Headlines
1202 Sanjog
1230 Dalheez Ek Maryada
1300 Mukhya Samachar
1302 Kahani Saat Pheron Ki
1100 Dil Hai Ki Manta Nahin
1130 Challenge
1200 The Rasoi Show
1230 Kusum
1300 Ek Mahal Ho Sapnon Ka
1330 Kuturnb
1400 Chamatkar
1430 Dhadkan
1500 Thoda Hai Thode Ki Zarurat Hai
1530 Chhoti-Si Asha
1600 Sparsh
1630 Jaane Kahan Mera Jigar Gaya Ji
1700 CATS
1730 Dil Vil Pyar Vyar



1610 e-samvaad
1635 Breakthrough
1710 IT Hour presents- Techfair On Air 2001
1810 City Diary
1835 Breakthrough
1910 Zindagi Online- spin off day
1935 Take IT Easy
2010 e-samvaad
2035 Breakthrough
2110 IT Hour presents- Techfair On Air 2001
2210 City Diary

MUSIC

MTV

Girls Gymnastics- H/Ls
1800 States Sports Diary: Kolkata
1830 World Fencing C'ship H/Ls
1900 Davis Cup-2001 World Group: 2nd S-Fnls.- Australia vs. Sweden 1st Doubles Wayne/Todd vs. Johnas/Magnu- R'dgs.
2400 63rd Ntnl and Inter-State Table Tennis C'ship-2002: Fnl.- R'dgs.

STAR SPORTS

0800 Spanish Football
2030 Metro News
2100 News at 9
2130 Prime Time

STAR NEWS

0700-0900 Breakfast News
1730 News- Hindi
1800 Bollywood News
1830 Bazaar
1900 Saat Baje
1930 Khel
2000 Tonight at 8
2030 Samachar
2100 News- Eng.
2130 Business News
2200 Newshour

BBC

0830-2230 BBC

CINEMA

AHMEDABAD CINEMA

ENGLISH FILMS

BEHIND THE LINES(U/A): Fun Republic No.5 (6750014 - 11.15 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.), R.World No.3 (39-71601 to 71605 - 6.00 p.m.), Rajshree(G) (32-26060 - 10.30 a.m.)
OCEAN'S ELEVEN(U/A): Fun Republic No.6 (6750014 - 2.15, 4.30, 6.45, 9.35 p.m.), City Pulse No.3 (32-76256 & 76556 - 12.30 p.m.), R.World No.2 (39-71601 to 71605 - 6.15 & 8.15 p.m.)

HINDI FILMS

CHARLIES ANGELS(U) (Dubbed in Hindi): Galaxy (2840440)
DIL JALE(U): (Ajay Devgan & Sonali Bendre): Rupam (5357705)
DIL CHAHTA HAI(U): Fun Republic

VADODARA CINEMA

ENGLISH FILMS

BEHIND ENEMY LINES(U): Chandan No.1 - 12.00, 8.15 p.m.
FOREIGN BODIES(A): Rupam - 11.00, 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.15, 9.45 p.m.
JULIA LOVER(A): Prince - 12.15, 2.15, 4.45, 7.15, 9.45 p.m.
LITTLE BIT OF HANKY TANKY(A): Alpana - 12.30, 2.30, 4.0, 6.30, 9.30 p.m.

HINDI FILMS

DIWANAPAN (U): Priya - 12.15, 3.15, 6.15,9.15 p.m.
HAAN MAINE BHI PYAAR KIYA (U): Vihar - 12.30, 3.30, 6.30, 9.30., Chandan No.3 - 12.00, 3.00, 6.00, 9.00 p.m., Natraj - 12.00, 3.00, 6.00, 9.00 p.m.

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										latest status
CHANDIGARH	Ishwar Singh, Director, Environment – cum-DCF Contact Person: P.J.S. Dhadhwal, Scientist SE	Yes, October 01.	MS KK	Yes Yes, May '02	Yes.					MS to Follow up
CHHATTISGARH	Anoop Bhalla Member Secretary State Steering Committee	Yes, May 02	Madhu Ramnath AK has sent preliminary comments	9.8.02	Yes Sept 02					BMS to send comments (hard copy asked for)
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GUJARAT	Dr.J.P.Aggarwal, CCF training, research & Orientation	Yes	SB, RC, AK	21.1.02	Yes	SB	Yes			SB to follow up
HARYANA	Sarban Singh, Director Directorate of Environment, Chandigarh	Yes	MS (some chapters)	Nov, '01	Yes?					MS spoke to Dhesi and informed that revised BSAP had been sent to

will be held thereafter by officials from the ministry of commerce and textile, a press note said.

Liqour haul: The Surat city police nabbed four persons, including a woman and recovered hard liquor worth Rs 10,500 from their possession near Pandesara on Thursday.According to police, the accused Roshanbibi, RajKumar Thakur, Dashrathsingh alias Pintulal Bahadur and Raju Ram Ratan Gosai were found to be involved in bootlegging and on a tip-off they were picked up by the police. A case has been registered and the investigations are going on, police said. Meanwhile, The prevention of crime branch of Vadodara police on Friday seized 3,600 bottles of Indian Made Foreign Liquor. PCB police inspector M S Patel and other officials made the seizure after a tip-off that a major consignment of liquor was to arrive in a truck at the Kapurai Chowkdi. The police arrested driver of the truck Bijendrasinh Kushwah and cleaner Dharmendrasinh Parmar.

Power woes affect banks: Irregular power supply by the Gujarat Electricity Board has made it difficult for the fully computerised bank branches in rural areas of the state to carry out banking transactions.

Architects' meet: The first annual general meeting for 2002-03 of the Indian Institute of Architects scheduled to commence from Saturday at Dr Manibhai Patel Rotary Service Center has been postponed to June 14.

Career counselling workshop: A two-day career counselling workshop organised by the District Information Centre and the city-based Saurashtra Patel Kelvani Mandal started on Friday.

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Ahmedabad: The Society of Higher Educational Institutions of Ahmedabad, a federation of college managements and teaching and non-teaching associations, on Saturday warned that the admission process for first-year graduate courses would not start till the state government filled the vacancies of teaching and non-teaching staff in various colleges.

In a joint statement, the senior functionaries D M Sikh, Vadibhai Patel, K S Shastri, Prabodh Bhatt and Janardan Rawal have regretted that the government, despite several representations from higher educational institutions, has not bothered to fill up the posts lying vacant for the past four years and the inordinate delay has caused immense hardship to the management and the staff of these colleges.

They said that the government had promised the colleges last year that the backlog would be cleared, but not a single vacancy has been filled so not be p agemen year stu

Th Univers tion als state go ments i crete ha

In th leges w sion pr sues wr cancies

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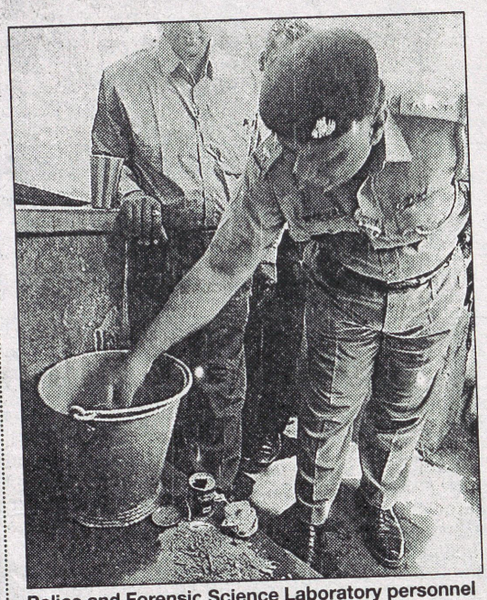


Police and Forensic Science Laboratory personnel defuse a bomb found in the Sabarmati Post office compound in Ahmedabad on Friday.

Udit Raj c Dalit-Mus

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Ahmedabad: All-India Confederation of SC/ST Organisations Udit Raj has stressed upon the need to forge unity between Dalits and Muslims to keep communal forces at bay.

"Both sections of society are sailing in the same boat and can understand each other's sufferings due to their marginalisation in the society," Raj told reporters here.

He refused to accept recent riots in the state as manifestation of Dalit-Muslim conflict and said that certain elements in both the sections were used by the divisive forces.

"BJP and RSS camouflaged reality from Dalits and pitted them against Muslims during the recent communal carnage," ob-

Water metering can help bring tangible results in state

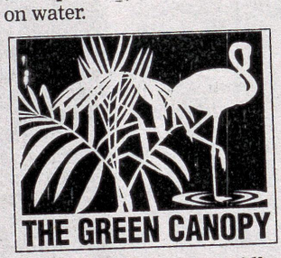
While Ahmedabad and the rest of Gujarat may experience water scarcity in varying degrees, the plight of regions like Saurashtra and Kutch, is worse. Obtaining water from taps and pipelines still remains a dream for people of this region. After the inauguration of a water project which should have flooded the area, cities like Rajkot, still remain thirsty.

Plagued by perpetual thirst and knowing fully well that even the best of projects will never bring in sufficient water, residents of Rajkot have initiated certain practices on the use on water.

One such practice is the metering of water. People of the chief minister's constituency have voluntarily switched to metering of water.

Water metres have been fitted even by people living in posh localities of Rajkot. These are the people who can easily afford to spend between Rs 700 and Rs 1200 on water.

But they too have made an attempt to reduce expenses on water.



Today, metres are rapidly cutting down the income of the water supplies department and consumption, by over 50 per cent.

Wherever meters have been installed, results are there for all to see. The practice of metering water is being followed for over two years now.

The practice has also cut down on the heart-burn among apartment dwellers regarding the quantity being used by various residents. Why can't metering of water be enforced all over the state? At least the water consumption will go down even if nothing else happens.

GREEN ALERT

The Green Canopy received scores of queries seeking information on installation of rain water harvesting systems. It is not possible to reply to each query.

However, non-governmental organisations pioneering in the field of awareness on water, can be contacted for guidance. Viksat, Nehru Foundation for Development premises, Thaltej Tekra, Ahmedabad. Phone : (079) 6856220.

— Shyam Parekh

(Shyam_parekh@indiatimes.com)

Police step up security in Surat

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Surat: Even after more than a year, the mysterious transaction of two consignments of RDX in April-end last year, between accomplices of Chhota Shakeel gang and the local Mehboob Ali Pathan alias Montu gang still remains a puzzle for the city police.

Moreover, with the low-intensity blasts on buses in Ahmedabad on Wednesday, apprehensions are more pronounced now about such occurrences across the state, in the wake of seizure of RDX in Kutch and Banaskantha a few months ago and the 'missing' RDX from Surat, a year back. Montu had received the consignments in April-end last year and handed over to someone, after a fortnight on May 10, unknown to him on the instructions of the underworld from Mumbai and Dubai.

										the govt. but wasn't clear about how many copies?
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Manoj Kumar, Member Secretary, State Council for Science, Technology and Environment, Shimla.	Yes	VS	?						VS to follow up
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	Vinod Ranjan, Director, Directorate of Environment and Remote Sensing, Srinagar Contact Person: R. D. Sharma									MoEF has received communication (in first week of June) from BS Jaswal Commissioner/ Secy. to Government, Forest Dept about the nomination of Director, SFRI as Nodal Officer on behalf of the State for preparation of BSAP within a period of two months

ɔlems, diamond business records rise

activity in the market. Communal tension notwithstanding, diamond units, are busy again. No longer are 'mahants' and 'bapus' to be seen. There are no stories about diamond workers committing suicide.

The gem and jewellery market is gradually coming out of recession. Diamond exports, which touched the nadir post-September 11, are on the rise. According to the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, rise in export is to the tune of 25 to 30 per cent. A new phenomenon observed is preference for branded jewellery. Demand for Nakshatra, Tanishq and other branded jewellery is high. Till recently, preferance for branded jewellery was restricted to the upper classes, but now the upper middle and neo-rich people have started buying branded jewellery too.



The market for such jewellery is developing at the rate of 15 to 20 per cent.

But, this may not be a permanent take-off, for the industry. The market for diamonds is seasonal and it is a luxury market. Diamond business does well whenever the rich have surplus to spend. It is slowdown for the diamond market whenever it is otherwise. But as the rich seldom have a permanent cash crunch, the question of the diamond industry dying, does not arise. However, this ought not to lead to a sense of complacency. Diamond, as an industry, may be forever but it may not be so in Surat.

Diamond business, remains mainly within the family, being a high security risk. Surat, till recently, was considered a safe place for business but now organised gangs seem to have taken over. Recent murders in Surat indicate the vulnerability of the business community. In earlier days, diamond business shifted from Mumbai to Surat as Surat was considered safer. But now with the insecurity prevailing in Surat, diamond business is likely to shift to a safer place.

Surat is also the costliest city in Gujarat. Running a diamond cutting and polishing factory in a small taluka town of Saurashtra is much cheaper. In fact, many units have already shifted to the Saurashtra region.

But the greatest threat the diamond industry faces is from new research and development. Semi-automatic diamond cutting and polishing machines introduced successfully in other countries are likely to snatch away business from India. Machine-made jewellery may put our goldsmiths out of business. The college for goldsmiths in Rajkot should look into this R&D aspect

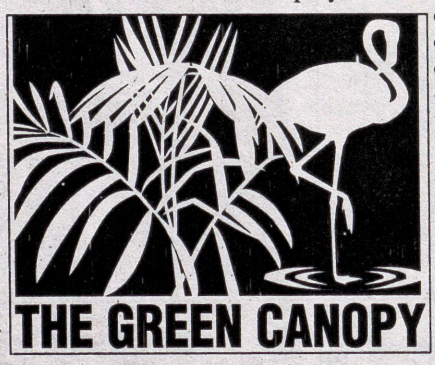
.So, diamonds are forever, but the Surat diamond industry may soon have to compete with a superior competitor if our industrialists remain only fair-weather friends.

— Vidyut Joshi

Rising sea level may pose problems for Gujarat

As a wisecrack put it, the most difficult question to ask takers of SSC and HSC exams, would be to ask them to list calamities — natural or man-made — that Gujarat hasn't faced in recent times!

Droughts, cyclones, floods, earthquake, plague, other epidemics and communal riots — Gujarat has seen it all in recent years. Are any more calamities likely to strike Gujarat? While man-made calamities may remain unpredictable, the list of probable natural disasters, is long. Though we may have nothing to fear in the immediate future.



Phenomenon like accelerated melting of polar ice and glaciers which lead to rise in the sea level can have disastrous consequences on a maritime state like Gujarat. Since there are no concerted efforts at the state-level either by experts or the government to regularly study the increasing sea levels, we remain unaware of our own future. But several new studies report that the earth's ice cover is melting faster than the projections made by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in early 2001.

The projected rise in sea level for the current century is estimated to range from 0.09 meters to 0.88 meters (from 4 to 35 inches). A study by two scientists from the University of Colorado's Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research shows that melting of the large glaciers on the west coast of Alaska and in northern Canada is accelerating.

Earlier data indicated that the melting of glaciers in these areas was raising sea level by 0.14 millimetres per year, but the new data for 1990s indicates that the more rapid melting is now raising sea level by 0.32 millimetres a year — more than twice as fast.

The same holds true for mountain ranges in the South American Andes, the Swiss Alps, and the French and Spanish Pyrenees. The vast snow and ice mass in the Himalayas, which ranks third in fresh water storage, after Antarctica and Greenland, is also retreating.

Hingolgadh Sanctuary

There are no dearth of sanctuaries for protecting different animals and birds. However, except for one, none others are dedicated to nature education.

One of the most unique sanctuaries of Gujarat, created solely for the purpose of nature and environment education, Hingolgadh Nature Education Sanctuary was carved out as late as in 1980.

Spread over 654 hectares of scrub forests, this area was ruled and protected by the Khacher rulers, who provided excellent protection to flora and fauna of the area as well as promoted nature education.

While there are 16 mammalian species, the chief ones are chinkara, bluebull, wolf and others, the bird species number over 300.

GREEN ALERT

Research now shows that air pollution is indeed capable of harming blood vessels of healthy humans. And it is everyone — not just people with heart disease or other problems — who may be at risk from breathing polluted air. The study found that blood vessels in healthy lungs became constricted after exposure to polluted air.

Twenty-five healthy people were made to inhale concentrations of fine particles plus ozone for two hours. The blood vessels of theolunteers' constricted between two and four per cent on an average. Their vessels did not constrict when they were exposed to ozone-free and particle-free air.

— Shyam Parekh
(shyam_parekh@indiatimes.com)

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1135 Take IT Easy | 1230 North-East Sports | 1900 Saat Baje
CINEMA
AHMEDABAD CINEMA
ENGLISH FILMS
MORNING SHOW
CRIMINAL: (Nagarjun): Rupam
FI.

										VS to follow up
JHARKHAND	J. L. Srivastava, PCCF, Ranchi									Needs Urgent Follow up.
KARNATAKA	Madhav Gadgil, CES, Bangalore	Yes, strategies	AK, DS	Nov,' 01	Yes, March 02				**Sent, endorsed**	
KERALA	J.K. Sharma, Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Peechi	Yes, Initial chapters Dec 01 Yes, full draft, 6.3.02	AK (general comments) MVMW	27.12.01 17.4.02						MVMW to follow up
LAKSHADWEEP	George Jacob, DCF and CWW Department of Environment and Forests									MVMW to follow up
MADHYA PRADESH	R. Parasuram Secretary, Department of Biodiversity and Biotechnology	Zero draft Yes full draft draft, 23.4.02		BMS, 6.3.02	Yes					Draft BSAP released by Chief Minister. Kothari wrote to Lokendra (4.7.02) raising concern about process of finalizing the draft BSAP. BMS to follow up

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Ranipur 580 km

Indian satellites to weigh less, offer more

By Shyam Parekh
TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Ahmedabad: The payload of Indian communication satellites is in for miniaturisation with the Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad, trying to shrink its size by up to 50 per cent.

SAC is known in the space industry for its edge in conceiving, designing and producing payload, dubbed as the heart and mind of a satellite.

Technicians and scientists at the SAC are expected to achieve a major breakthrough soon by reducing the weight and volume of components that go into making a payload. This would cut the size and weight of a payload by 30 to 50 per cent!

If the components are smaller in size, more of them can be fit into the same space. This means that the same payload would make available more channels for communication and broadcasting.

As manufacturing and launching costs would be reduced due to downsizing, satellite applications would become more affordable, believe scientists here.

"The payload of a satellite can weigh anywhere between 200 kilogram and 400 kilogram. It costs about $20,000 to send one kilogram of payload to space. So, shrinking the size of payloads would mean savings worth crores of rupees for the nation," says V K Garg, deputy director, Satcom Payload Technology Area (SPTA).

But to cut the size of a payload, it is necessary to reduce the size of different components that go into its making.

Some key components, dubbed as 'building blocks', that are expected to shed weight are microwave monolithic integrated circuits (MMIC) and multiplex and de-multiplex filters.

MMICs are the first ones to have shrunk several times, courtesy attempts during a two-year-old project, saving crores of rupees. The savings run into several crores of rupees as a single circuit may cost over Rs 1 crore. The indigenised circuits have lines within, which are several times smaller than a human hair!

The result is a high-performance and highly reliable circuit that occupy less space and is lightweight.

The development of the 'dual-grade' antenna, which is of the same size as the earlier antenna but can serve the purpose of two antennas, has helped the SAC scientists do away with one of the two antennas needed in a satellite.

The volume and weight of the di-electric loaded resonator filter, which carry out the task of combining and separating channels from the bandwidth, are being reduced to one-third.

There are about 12 to 18 such cylindrical filters with sizes nearly double the length of a soft drink can that constitutes a channel. There are two types of filter multiplexers and de-multiplexers that are integrated into the payload. The size of this crucial component is expected to be reduced by one-third or even more.

"This means that more satellite communication channels can be accommodated in a payload," says A D Dave, group director for advanced payload technology.

But this achievement has not come overnight. "The miniaturisation process is carried out step-by-step. Since the last 20 years, attempts are being made to meet the requirements of the INSAT programme. If needed, we also involve private firms for miniaturisation or to make components for us," says A K S Gopalan, SAC director.

The results of this exercise may not be directly visible to the common man now, but are expected to manifest in the near future by way of reduction in telephone and internet bills, and the cost of broadcasting and other means of communication.

Doc picked up for duping cancer society

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Ahmedabad: In what is bound to send ripples through the medical fraternity, a leading doctor attached to Mumbai's Breach Candy Hospital was picked up for questioning on charges of defrauding and cheating the Gujarat Cancer Society (GCS). What adds grist to the mill is the fact that it was policemen from Ahmedabad who performed the task.

The fraud purportedly committed on the GCS has saddled it with a loan default to the tune of Rs 20 crore. Police officials search Institute (GCRI), an autonomous grant-in-aid institute that is attached to the government-run Civil Hospital. Health minister Ashok Bhatt is said to have personally evinced interest in getting the case registered and following up the matter with the police.

Dr Viral Shah was picked up for questioning by a team of policemen from the Shahibaug police station on charges of violating an agreement between the GCS and CD Shah and Co, owned by the doctor's father, through which the society acquired a lithotripsy and mag-

pany, with loan assistance from Canbank Financial Services and ICICI. As per the arrangement, Dr Shah was to operate the machine for a period of 10 years and whatever was earned from the use of the

Health minister Ashok Bhatt is said to have evinced interest in getting the case registered and following up the matter with the police

machines would have to be

chase cost, amounting to nearly Rs 5 crore.

"For the initial 18 months, Shah paid the amount directly to the financial institutions and later stopped payment of the loan installments, the burden of which fell on the GCS," it is alleged. The institute then lodged a complaint with the city civil court in 1993, but it never came up for hearing.

In 1998, by which time the agreement with Shah had lapsed and the machines were in a state of disrepair, Shah allegedly left the city with the

complained of frequent breakdowns of the machine, high maintenance costs and said the technology had found few takers," said a senior office-bearer of the institute. In the meantime, ICICI filed a suit against Viral Shah and CD Shah, who were the principal guarantors of the loan, as well as the GCS. During this time, the GCS's dues had swollen to Rs 29 crore.

A fresh case was lodged in September 2001 against Shah, reportedly after the bank sent

Trouble brews in Rajkot Congress

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

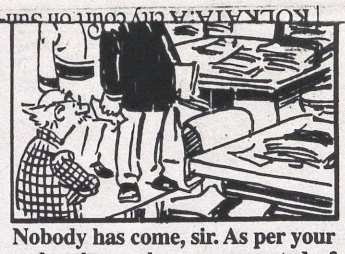
Ahmedabad: Days after Rajkot mayor Ashok Dangar was appointed president of the district Congress, at least 16 party corporators and supporters of former chief Manoharsinh Jadeja have threatened to resign if Jadeja is not reinstated as president.

Incidentally, Rajkot is the only municipal corporation

MAHARASHTRA	Bharat Bhushan, YASHADA, Pune	Thematic plans received	Yes Mid- July 2002							AK to check on the latest status
MANIPUR	Homeshwar Singh, Sr. Scientific Officer, Environment and Ecology Wing, Imphal	Yes, Jan 2002	KC PCB GS NPMHR & NWUM	2.4.02 12.7.02 9.7.02						Draft sent to Roy Laifungbam & Ramananda for comments. Reminder mails sent by Khel, no response. Khel to follow up.
MEGHALAYA	B. Kharbuli, NEHU, Shillong	Yes, 1.1.02	Tiplut Ritwik Srikanta Panigrahi	29.1.02 25.3.02 31.5.02	Yes May 02	NEN	25.7.02			PCB to check whether the draft can be sent for endorsement.
MIZORAM	A.C. Zonunmawia, (CEP), Aizawl	Yes, August 01	AK KS Chawii S. Pawar PCB NEN	26.12.2001 5.2.02 Jan 02 7.3.02 27.1.02 25.7.02	Yes, 22.7.02			Yes 29.8.02 Yes (with version) October 02		PCB to sent comments
NAGALAND	N.Lolenmeren.Ao, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Contact Person:	Yes, Jan 02	AK	19.1.02	Yes, 5.2.02	KS PCB AK NEN	12.2.02 17.02.02 27.02.02 27.7.02	Yes, AK, 18.9.02 KS, 20.8.02 Cam Sept 2002		



RISING LIKE THE PHOENIX: A girl watches shopkeepers reconstructing their gutted premises near Dilli Darwaja in Ahmedabad on Sunday. (Pic: Kalpit Bhachech)



Nobody has come, sir. As per your order those who are suspected of corruption have been suspended.

Probe panel faces credibility crisis

Shyam Parekh
Times News Network

AHMEDABAD: The allegations regarding possible police inaction and administrative failure during Godhra and its aftermath were expected to be allayed, albeit to an extent, by the appointment of a commission of inquiry headed by retired High Court judge KG Shah.

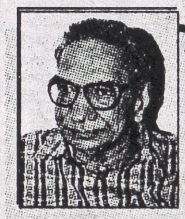
Instead, a fresh controversy, a volley of allegations and strong apprehensions have greeted the notification. Though most of the criticism revolves around the fact that this inquiry should have been headed by a sitting judge or a panel of sitting judges, a past judgment delivered by Justice Shah is also being called into question by his critics along with the fact that he has had an association with the BJP government, having been on the panel of lawyers of the state government in the Supreme Court.

Justice Shah had sentenced five to death, convicting them of burning alive eight persons in Dabgarwad on June 9, 1985, during communal riots that followed the anti-reservation protests. However, his judgment was reversed by the Supreme Court on the ground that "the finding of the judge...is not based on appreciation of evidence but on imagination".

Talking to TNN at his apartment in the Judges' Bungalows area of Ahmedabad, Justice Shah seemed unfazed by the opposition to his appointment. "Don't expect this retired judge, who is in his late sixties, to assure that justice will be done. A judge doesn't have to assure justice, that's his duty and that's why a judicial inquiry is preferred to others."

He is also not in the least bit hassled about the possibility of his report being shelved or commission wound up, as has been the norm in the past. "Looking at the scale of the incidents and the way the government acted...almost promptly issuing the notification...it seems unlikely," he opines.

Commenting on the opposition to his appointment, he observed that "no appointment can please all". He admits that the inquiry will take longer than the three months stipulated. "I am very clear that it is physically impossible to complete the task in three months. It will be done as expeditiously as possible. But nothing should be expected overnight."



A past judgment by Justice Shah is being called into question by his critics along with the fact that he has had an association with the BJP government, having been on the panel of lawyers of the state government in the Supreme Court

As for the allegations about his political leanings, he refused to even discuss them. The very mention of the Dabgarwad case upsets him. "Don't even mention that. A judge's duty is quite difficult...if questions are to be raised like this, how can a judge perform his duty?"

But many continue to have apprehensions about his appointment. "A retired judge should not be appointed to inquire into such a sensitive issue. As was done in 1969, a sitting Supreme Court judge assisted by at least three other High Court judges should be asked to conduct an inquiry within 60 days," says former chief minister and Congress leader Shankersinh Vaghela.

"Retired judges tend to become dependent on the government and ultimately their reports are shelved," he adds for good measure.

Noted human rights activist and senior lawyer Girish Patel observes, "In this atmosphere of terror and fear that prevails in the state, any commission headed by a local man, however high or independent he may be, will not improve confidence of the people." He suggests an inquiry by a Supreme Court judge, after dissolving the state commission.

"It's better if someone from outside is appointed. The state government is involved and is a party to what happened. How can a party appoint a judge? We cannot expect him to give justice," says Dr Shakeel Ahmed of the Cell for Legal Help and Guidance of the Islamic Relief Committee.

An eminent lawyer and activist belonging to the minority community had this to say: "Our community has no faith in this commission because the person heading it is known to be a staunch supporter of the ruling party. We want a non-Gujarati former chief justice of the Supreme Court of India."

Mass marriage holds hope high amid strife

Times News Network

MANGROL (Junagadh): When couples from various communities tied the knot at a mass marriage ceremony here last week, it may have been the most memorable moment in their lives, but for [illegible]ate coming to grips with life after the riots it signified a new beginning.

Boys and girls from various communities and castes, including 20 Hindu and five Muslim couples, entered wedlock at a mass marriage organised by NGO Sarvodyay Seva Samaj in this sleepy town, 65 km from Junagadh town.

And, when Muslim leaders Dawoodbhai Varam and Haji Musa Bera performed 'kanyadaan' of the Hindu brides and Hindu elders presented ornaments as 'mameru gifts' (gifts presented by the maternal uncle during the marriage) to the Muslim brides, everyone was touched.

As Rekha Nathani, one of the brides, put it: "I've waited so long for this day. But, when Dawoodbhai did the 'kanyadaan' for me, I was touched. This will be the most memorable day in my life." Her groom, Deepak Kelaiya, was overcome with emotion too.

UNITED IN MATRIMONY

Sharing the dais was Meer Mohammad Hanif Alibhai. For him getting married at the function came as a "double boon". He explained: "Now, I can set up a home with my wife Hameedabanu and can also set an example for the generations to come that I took the marriage vows along with my Hindu brothers at a time when communal hatred was at its peak."

Marriages of couples belonging to other castes like Brahmins, Bawajee, Bhoi, Koli, Brahmbhatt, Harijan, Vankar, Vaghri Devipujak, Bhand-Raja, Barser, Chunara, Meer Muslim, Sepoy Muslim, Sandhi-Gameti and Tai-Muslims were also solemnised.

"Though this event is an annual affair, it assumed significance this year as the marriages were solemnised in the backdrop of the strife and violence. Though Mangrol is sensitive, it was perhaps one of the few places that remained untouched by the recent disturbance," said Junagadh collector Sunayna Tomar.

"The fact that people from all communities tied the knot under the same roof, would certainly send a positive signal. It was a sensible decision to hold such a programme now," Tomar felt.

Sarvodyay Sewa Committee's local unit president Sharad Mehta proudly announced: "There has been no instance of communal violence or oppression during the seven-generation rule of the Sheikh dynasty in Mangrol. And, for seven generations, a temple of Goddess Bhawani has existed in front of their palace. Puja is performed regularly at the temple. We have secularism ingrained in our psyche and perhaps it runs in our blood."

The Hindu marriage rituals were performed by Gayatri Parivar members, while Kazi Haji Modh and Musa Karud read out the Nikahnama.

	B.K Tiwari, NEHU, Shillong									
ORISSA	U.N. Dev, Nature and Wildlife Conservation Society Bhubhaneshwar Contact Person: Mr. Sinha, Director, Nandan Kanan Zoological Park	Yes, 15.2.02	VSD Bivash Pandya???	Comments has been communicated to nodal agency during VSD visit in April 02	Yes					Sent to Vasundhara & RCDC for peer review VSD to follow up
PONDICHERRY	P.P. Mathur, Department of Biological Sciences	Yes, Jan 02	AK MVMW	19.02.02 6.03.02	yes oct 02					Needs Follow up
PUNJAB	Neelima Jerath, PSCST	Yes	AK, MS	Early Oct 01	Yes					
RAJASTHAN	A.K.Pande, Director, Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur	Yes, strategies Yes, full draft, 5.2.02	KK, AK KK VD Sharma Shekar Singh	Dec 2001 12.302 7.4.02 Apr 02	Yes, June 02	KK	14.7.02	yes 2.10.2002		KK to check on the latest status
SIKKIM	S.T. Lachungpa, CCF, Wildlife, Forest Secretariat, Deorali Contact Person:	Yes	DS, SB	6.12 01						PCB to follow up

Kalpit Bhachech



Governor S S Bhandari launching in Ahmedabad on Sunday mobile medicare units of Helpage India to be used in quake-hit areas.

Trees withstood the quake, not the saw

IT took an earthquake to dawn upon all and sundry that while hundreds of thousands of concrete structures crumbled like a house of cards in a few minutes, there was not a single tree that fell because of the temblor!

The roots of trees helps it procure nourishment as well as is the supporting system of the trees. The trees shook during the quake but did not sustain any significant damage.

Though the botanists and foresters have been sharing this observation with all and tree lovers have been promoting intensive tree planting after Black Friday, the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has worked tirelessly to remove roadside trees.

However, instead of studying the roots of trees for learning a lesson or two about building quake-resistant structures, AMC is chopping off a large number of roadside trees in the city.

Last year, AMC authorities had chopped off a dozen-odd old trees near the old premises of the Gujarat High Court to make way for the new road under the bridge.

With increasing pollution, hot and long summers and frequently occurring drought instead of cutting down trees, one feels that attempts should be made to grow more trees inside urban areas to green cities.

Some scientists who visited forests after the earthquake believe that these cities and places close to forests suffered little damage as compared to other areas.

The argument holds true in case of Vadodara which is full of large banyan trees and sustained little damage. So is the case of Junagadh. Though seismologists might have different reasons for less damage at such places the sight of tall trees standing near the rubble of fallen *pucca* buildings does remind one of this extraordinary characteristic of the trees.



THE GREEN CANOPY

It's the drought revisited

Drought is one dreaded word that is becoming a regular phenomenon, intensifying the water shortage experienced in the drier regions and also in urban areas where population pressure has pushed down the ground water levels.

However, summers are also the time to ensure effects of such situations in future can be minimised if not prevented altogether.

While building check-dams and other exercises might not be possible for everyone, to initiate at least some steps which might not be difficult for most.

Harvesting rainwater is one such method which can help prevent flowing away of precious freshwater. Storing rainwater in tanks or diverting it into the aquifers to recharge them are two simple methods which can help reduce water shortage.

If requisite structures to serve this purpose are prepared in advance it would be possible to harvest water from first rains onward. Besides such structures are cost-effective.

Particularly in urban areas having concrete jungles, harvesting can prove to be a major boon.

GREEN ALERT

Though it is possible to accommodate trees while constructing or 'beautifying' the city roads or to uproot and relocate them, the haphazard and careless attempt to widen and pave new roads is taking its toll on beautiful shady trees in the city which were once its identity. Your attempts to convince the authorities can help save them.

—Shyam Parekh
(shyam_parekh@indiatimes.com)

N tvguide.indiatimes.com

0800 MTV Classics
0900 MTV Lili
0915 MTV Non-Stop Hits
1100 MTV Lili

1200 Sportsline Today
1230 Cricket Talk Show: Harsha Online
1330 PSA Swiss Series

1400 Earth Report
1500 HARDtalk
1600 Click Online Spl.

CINEMA

AHMEDABAD CINEMA
ENGLISH FILMS
GLADIATOR: R.World (912-71601 to 71610) 11.00 a.m.

Relief (5507748) 9.45
THE PHANTOM: Mira (5393450) 10.00
USTAADON KE USTAAD: (Mithun, Jackie Shroff): Kamal (7506888)

	Usha Lachungpa									
TAMIL NADU	R.Annamalai, Field Director and Conservator of Forests, KMTR	Yes	AK	16.12, 01						Needs Urgent follow up by DS/RC??
TRIPURA	Ashok Kumar CF (Social Forestry)	Yes, 24.12.01	KS, PCB	16.5.02						Sent to Vincent Darlong for comments PCB to check on the latest status
UTTARANCHAL	A.S. Negi, CWW Dehradun	Yes 5.4.02	Nitya G. MS	14.10.02 10.7.02	Yes Yes					RC to follow up
UTTAR PRADESH	Uppeandra Dhar GBPIHED, Almora	Yes, strategies Full draft 2.4.02	AK	9.2.02	Yes	AK ~~(Dec)~~	Yes			Need Follow up
WEST BENGAL	S.Das, Coordinator, JFM, R.K. Mission, Narendrapur.	Yes 1 st Draft outline of the SAP chapter Draft of SAP chap, March 02 Yes Full draft May 02	AK AK	20.6.02						Need Follow up

Life in relief camps: Present tense, future bleak

Shyam Parekh
Times News Network

AHMEDABAD: *How many persons would fit into a four-feet by six-feet blanket? Two, three, four....? The answer could be six if you stay in a relief camp set-up at Shah-e-Alam dargah to accommodate victims of post-Godhra riots.*

How many persons can share a toilet? Again the answer is not four or forty, but 400 as there are only 20 toilets for 8,000 *persons!*

The same holds true for tents designed to accommodate six to ten persons, which now provide shelter to anywhere between 20 to 30 *persons each.*

With the disturbances continuing, the number of people taking shelter in camps is also swelling up.

However, the organisers are clueless as to how long they will be able to continue the camps and what will be the fate of these people, afterwards.

Most of the people are still afraid of the conditions outside the camp and would prefer to stay within the security of the Dargah, despite unhygienic conditions and inconvenience.

"We don't have any faith in the police...they are the real murderers. We saw how the police inspector cued the mob to kill my mother, three kids and a neighbours' daughter who went to police station for taking shelter. We don't have anywhere to go," says fifty-something Nawabmiya Malik.

In all, eight-thousand people with nowhere to go has turned the camp into a nightmare for the organisers and the non-governmental organisations.

"We don't know where to rehabilitate them. We are getting rice, pulse and such food-stuff from the state government, while no cash-doles have been disbursed so far," says Majid Shaikh, who is rendering services at the camp.

He says that while 100-odd people from out-stations have left for their destinations, the rest continue to stay. "They are not willing to even go out for work due to fear. Some of them who work at State Transport Bus Depot, AMTS or in government offices too prefer to stay back," he says.

Jenul Labuddin whose wife, daughter and a niece were burnt alive says when asked about going back, answered with a resounding "never...", but he has no answer as to where he will go.

He shows a fractured right leg, which he broke while escaping. "They seized us from 9.30 am to 7 pm. They started dispersing only after 6 or 7 pm. The police came after midnight and now there is nothing there...", he says.

Most queries about the facilities at the camp drew a blank as people are still under the grip of fear and too pre-occupied to bother about issues other than safety and the next meal.

Rafi Mallik of Behavioural Science Centre, which is providing assistance to the camps says, "None of the residents of Naroda and Saijpur want to go back. They don't mind even if their houses and properties are taken away and instead want to go at a new place which is safe. Probably government can give them a new piece of land which is safe."

Six-year-old Khwaja Hussain, who saw his mother being burnt alive and his feet too were burnt, looks suspiciously at every visitor. He is staying in one of the tents on a torn quilt, which is home for the time being. His maternal grandmother is feeding him with rice, which he reluctantly eats and prefers to keep quiet.

His maternal grandmother, who hails from Gulbarga in Karnataka, says, "We don't want to go back."

4 hurt in firing in Vadodara

Times News Network

VADODARA: Four persons were injured when the city police fired several rounds to control rioters in the Tulsiwadi area of the city on Monday night. Trouble broke out in the area when mobs belonging to different communities started pelting stones. Police chief D D Tuteja said the police had to fire several rounds to control the situation.

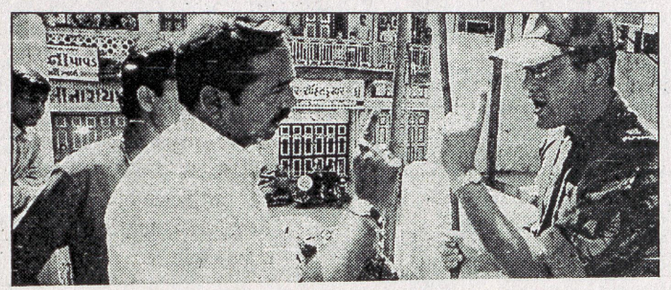
Sources said that a few shops were charred in Raopura Road area, while a few cabins were set on fire in other parts of the city. Miscreants also reportedly set a warehouse in Dabhoi Road area on fire.

In an incident of stabbing, a mentally-challenged person suffered minor injuries. Doctors panying the injured.

Meanwhile, the curfew relaxation hours for women in the city between 9 am and 1 pm also passed away without any untoward incident. Showrooms, shops and restaurants in areas not under curfew also opened up and heavy traffic was witnessed in places like

who was critically injured in Sunday's firing is said to be out of danger.

Dahod tense: Tension prevailed in Dahod town on Monday after the murder of an advocate. Police sources said that the murder was apparently committed to settle personal scores.



Rupala flays Congress stand on quake rehab

Times News Network

GANDHINAGAR: Agriculture minister Purshottam Rupala on Monday lambasted the Congress party for its 'negative' and 'irresponsible' attitude in criticising the state's rehabilitation work in earthquake-affected areas of Kutch and Saurashtra, particularly when several international agencies including the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have showered praises on the government for its massive reconstruction activities.

Rupala, who also holds the general administration department, while replying to budgetary demands made a scathing has continued its blistering attack on the government and more so after Narendra Modi took over the reins in the state. "In the initial stage, they charged that Modi would not contest Assembly election and instead opt for dissolution, but were proved otherwise." Also, on several counts their charges had proved no point.

State housing minister Narottam Patel said the Gujarat Housing Board has constructed more than 40,000 houses for poor and lower income group in the last two years and plans to construct 15,000 houses for these sections

Students i

Times News Network

AHMEDABAD: A large chunk of students in Godhra preferred to remain absent as board exams started across the state on Monday. About 45 per cent of the minority community families in the trouble-torn town did not send their children to take the exams fearing they may be harassed or stranded if riots suddenly break out.

"Of the 32,000 students who registered for the exam from the district, 30,000-plus gave their exams on Monday," said Panchmahals district collector Jayanthi Ravi. "Our estimate is that about 1,200 students did not appear in the exams, constituting about 45 per cent of the minority

LIST OF BSAP DRAFTS RECEIVED FROM STATES (As on 05.07.02)

State/U.T.	Name of nodal agency/coordinator	Received 1st draft, date	Commented on, by whom	Comments sent, date	Received 2nd draft, date	Commented on, by whom	Comments sent, date	Received 3rd draft	Sent/ endorsed by MoEF	Remarks (including Comments to be sent, and urgent follow up)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	Harry Andrews, Andaman and Nicobar Environmental Team, Port Blair.	Yes, Nov 01	PS, AK, MVMW	Jan 02	Yes, 27.1.02	Wafar	15.02.02			MVMW to follow up
ANDHRA PRADESH	S. H. Baquer EPTRI, Hyderabad.	Yes, Dec '01	PVS	Yes, 12.3.02						PVS to follow up
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	S.N. Hegde, Director, State Forest Research Institute, Itanagar	Yes, Jan 02 (Interim report) Yes, 1st draft May, 02	PCB, Khel	Yes 15.5.02						No Electronic copy
ASSAM	M.C. Kalita, Assam Science Society, Guwahati	Yes, 2 chapters, 20.12.01 Full draft minus SAP 2.4.02 Yes first full draft, May 2002	AK AK (brief) PCB	Yes, 28.2.02	Yes June 02					PCB to sent comments on revised draft
BIHAR	Ravnir Singh, Director, Patna Zoo,									Needs Urgent follow up

CHANDIGARH	Ishwar Singh, Director, Environment – cum-DCF Contact Person: P.J.S. Dhadhwal, Scientist SE	Yes, October 01.	MS KK	Yes Yes, May '02	Yes.					
CHHATTISGARH	Anoop Bhalla Member Secretary State Steering Committee	Yes, May 02								BMS to send comments
DELHI	B.C.Sabata, Sr. Scientific Officer, Dept of Envt.	Yes 1st draft, Late June 02	SB							SB to send comments
GOA	Claude Alvares, The Goa Foundation, Mapusa	Yes, late march	MVMW	Yes	Yes, 2.4.02	N. Kamat, K. Mani, M. Janarthanan	Yes	Yes		A stakeholder's meeting was conducted on 25.6.02
GUJARAT	Dr.J.P.Aggarwal, CCF training, research & Orientation	Yes	SB, RC, AK	21.1.02						SB to follow up
HARYANA	Sarban Singh, Director Directorate of Environment, Chandigarh	Yes	MS (some chapters)	Nov, '01						
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Manoj Kumar, Member Secretary, State Council for Science, Technology and Environment, Shimla.	Yes (zero)	VS	Yes						VS to send comments

JAMMU AND KASHMIR	Vinod Ranjan, Director, Directorate of Environment and Remote Sensing, Srinagar Contact Person: R. D. Sharma New nodal agency?									MoEF has received communication (in first week of June) from BS Jaswal Commissioner/ Secy. to Government, Forest Dept about the nomination of Director, SFRI as Nodal Officer on behalf of the State for preparation of BSAP within a period of two months VS to follow up
JHARKHAND	J. L. Srivastava, PCCF, Ranchi									Needs Urgent Follow up.
KARNATAKA	Madhav Gadgil, CES, Bangalore	Yes, strategies	AK, DS	Nov,' 01	Yes, March 02				**Sent, endorsed**	
KERALA	J.K. Sharma, Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Peechi	Yes, Initial chapters Dec 01 Yes, full draft, 6.3.02	AK (general comments) MVMW	27.12.01 17.4.02						MVMW to follow up
LAKSHADWEEP	George Jacob, DCF and CWW Department of	Yes, Zero	MVMW	Yes						MVMW to follow up

	Environment and Forests									
MADHYA PRADESH	R. Parasuram Secretary, Department of Biodiversity and Biotechnology	Zero draft Yes full draft draft, 23.4.02		BMS, 6.3.02	Yes					Draft BSAP released by Chief Minister. Kothari wrote to Lokendra (4.7.02) raising concern about process of finalizing the draft BSAP.
MAHARASHTRA	Bharat Bhushan, YASHADA, Pune									Needs Urgent Follow up
MANIPUR	Homeshwar Singh, Sr. Scientific Officer, Environment and Ecology Wing, Imphal	Yes, Jan 2002	KC PCB	2.4.02						Draft sent to Roy Laifungbam & Ramananda fro comments. Reminder mails sent by Khel, no response. Khel to follow up. GS to send comments
MEGHALAYA	B. Kharbuli, NEHU, Shillong	Yes, 1.1.02	Tiplut Ritwik Srikanta Panigrahi	29.1.02 25.3.02 31.5.02	Yes May 02					PCB to send comments on revised draft

MIZORAM	A.C. Zonunmawia, (CEP), Aizawl	Yes, August 01	AK KS Chawii S. Pawar PCB	26.12.2001 5.2.02 Jan 02 7.3.02 27.1.02						PCB to follow up
NAGALAND	N.Lolenmeren.Ao, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Contact Person: B.K Tiwari, NEHU, Shillong	Yes, Jan 02	AK	19.1.02	Yes, 5.2.02	KS PCB AK	12.2.02 17.02.02 27.02.02			GS/PCB to follow up
ORISSA	U.N. Dev, Nature and Wildlife Conservation Society Bhubhaneshwar Contact Person: Mr. Sinha, Director, Nandan Kanan Zoological Park	Yes, 15.2.02	VSD Bivash Pandya	Comments has been communicated to nodal agency during VSD visit in April 02	Yes					VSD t
PONDICHERRY	P.P. Mathur, Department of Biological Sciences	Yes, Jan 02	AK MVMW	19.02.02 6.03.02						Needs Follow up
PUNJAB	Neelima Jerath, PSCST	Yes	AK, MS	Early Oct 01	Yes					

RAJASTHAN	A.K.Pande, Director, Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur	Yes, strategies Yes, full draft, 5.2.02	KK, AK KK VD Sharma Shekar Singh	Dec 2001 12.302 7.4.02 Apr 02	Yes, June 02					KK to send comments on the revised draft
SIKKIM	S.T. Lachungpa, CCF, Wildlife, Forest Secretariat, Deorali Contact Person: Usha Lachungpa .	Yes	DS, SB	6.12 01						Needs Follow up
TAMIL NADU	R.Annamalai, Field Director and Conservator of Forests, KMTR	Yes	AK	16.12, 01						Needs Urgent follow up by DS/RC??
TRIPURA	Ashok Kumar CF (Social Forestry)	Yes, 24.12.01	KS, PCB	16.5.02						Sent to Vincent Darlong for comments
UTTARANCHAL	A.S. Negi, CWW Dehradun	Yes 5.4.02	MS	Yes						
UTTAR PRADESH	Uppeandra Dhar GBPIHED, Almora	Yes, strategies Full draft 2.4.02	AK	9.2.02						
WEST BENGAL	S.Das, Coordinator, JFM, R.K. Mission, Narendrapur.	Yes 1 st Draft outline of the SAP chapter Draft of SAP chap, March 02	AK							Draft BSAP release by Chief Minister on 5 June, 2002

		Yes Full draft May 02	AK	20.6.02						

SSC General 8.1.26/Log/Status Chart/ Ver 26 KS 08.11.02

Received 4th draft Feb '03

LIST OF BSAP DRAFTS RECEIVED FROM STATES (As on 08.11.02)

State/U.T.	Name of nodal agency/coordinator	Received 1st draft, date	Commented on, by whom	Comments sent, date	Received 2nd draft, date	Commented on, by whom	Comments sent, date	Received 3rd draft	Summary received	Sent/ endorsed by MoEF	Remarks (including Comments to sent, and urge follow up)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	Harry Andrews, Andaman and Nicobar Environmental Team, Port Blair.	Yes, Nov 01	PS, AK, MVMW	Jan 02	Yes, 27.1.02	Wafar	15.02.02	Yes, September, 02	Yes		MVMW to Chec whether it can b recommended fo endorsement
ANDHRA PRADESH	S. H. Baquer EPTRI, Hyderabad.	Yes, Dec '01	PVS	Yes, 12.3.02	Yes						PVS to commen the revised draft check whether it be recommende endorsement
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	S.N. Hegde, Director, State Forest Research Institute, Itanagar	Yes, Jan 02 (Interim report) Yes, 1st draft May, 02	 PCB, KS CORE	 Yes 15.5.02 01.11.02	Yes, Sep, 02	Khel Dec '02			Yes	Endorsed	Received the activity based strategy and acti plan chart, Khel and PCB to check whether it be send for endorsement. Khel has sent reminder letter f sending the miss chapter.
ASSAM	M.C. Kalita, Assam Science Society, Guwahati	Yes, 2 chapters, 20.12.01 Full draft minus SAP 2.4.02	AK NEN CORE	Yes, 28.2.02 25.7.02 01.11.02	Yes June 02	PCB	??		Yes	Endorsed	PCB has suggest for some change Revised draft expected soon. Had a meeting w

PVS to urgently comment

Khel working for ~~revised~~ ~~version~~ one missing chapter.

Trying to get endorsement from Chief Minister. Pushing for implementation

Comments

		Yes first full draft, May 2002									Assam Forest minister on 07.1 to discussed abo Assam BSAP. Requested for a copy of NAP to send to Chief Minister of Assa PCB to Follow u
BIHAR Recommended to MoEF that Bihar & Jharkhand to be dropped. Some money to NGOs to get something from Sarin to list good officers for Jharkhand	Ranvir Singh, Director, Patna Zoo,										AK spoke to Secretary Forest and Env, Bihar suggested that th work for prepari draft of the Biha BSAP be entrust to the Mr Arvin Mishra of Mand Nature Club (M Bhagalpur. Mr Arvind wrot Ashish indicatin about the respon of the meeting w PCCF on 30th Se 02. MoEF to send a Letter on this eff Need to check o the latest status
CHANDIGARH	Ishwar Singh, Director, Environment – cum-DCF	Yes, October 01.	MS KK	Yes Yes, May '02	Yes.						MS to whether i be send for endorsement

Meeting held, Sarin not informed. Meeting not well attended. Draft needs a lot of work. Kothari suggested that as in Karnataka to ensure that at least key strategies be then which could later be flashed out.

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	Contact Person: P.J.S. Dhadhwal, Scientist SE										
CHHATTISGARH SSC meeting held. Draft finalised.	Anoop Bhalla Member Secretary State Steering Committee	Yes, May 02	Madhu Ramnath AK has sent preliminary comments	9.8.02	Yes Sept '02				Yes		Revised draft uploaded on two sites i. e http://cg.nic.in/cg and www.nodalofficer om BMS to send comments
DELHI	B.C.Sabata, Sr. Scientific Officer, Dept of Envt.	Yes 1st draft, Late June 02	SB, KK.	Early july? 25.7.02							SB to check on t latest status
GOA	Claude Alvares, The Goa Foundation, Mapusa	Yes, late march	MVMW	Yes	Yes, 2.4.02	N. Kamat, K. Mani, M. Janarthanan MVMW	Yes??	Yes, Ak commented on the SAP chap, 2.7.02		Endorsed ???	MVWM to chec the latest status
GUJARAT * BCIL to follow up as recorded in minutes (changes)	Dr.J.P.Aggarwal, PCCF	Yes	SB, RC, AK	21.1.02	Yes	SB	Yes				SB has sent the comments Can be recommended fo endorsement but BCIL to check v Agarwal
HARYANA	Sarban Singh, Director Directorate of Environment, Chandigarh	Yes	MS (some chapters)	Nov, '01	Yes			Yes (hard copy)		Endorsed ???	MS to check whet it can be recommended fo endorsement
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Manoj Kumar, Member Secretary, State Council for Science,	Yes	VS	?							Meeting for finalization of B held on 02.11.02 VS to check to t

Sharma to get back for status.

Communicated by MS 1/1.03

HYATT SITES DETAILS				
Site Names	Files	Upload	Acknowledgement	Mail
Shanghai				
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Hamburg				
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Paris Madeleine				
Madrid				
Casablanca				
Birmingham				
Date :	25 / 03 / 02			
SS Name :				

	Technology and Environment, Shimla.										latest status
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	P. C. Kapoor, Director, Directorate of Environment and Remote Sensing, Srinagar Contact Person: R. D. Sharma										MoEF has recei communication first week of Jur from BS Jaswal Commissioner/ Secy. to Government, Fo Dept about the nomination of Director, SFRI a Nodal Officer o behalf of the Sta for preparation c BSAP within a period of two months Letter from MoI sent? VS to follow up
JHARKHAND	J. L. Srivastava, PCCF, Ranchi										Letter from MoE F sent? Needs Urgent Follow up.
KARNATAKA	Madhav Gadgil, CES, Bangalore	Yes, strategies	AK, DS	Nov,' 01	Yes, March 02					**Sent, endorsed**	
KERALA	J.K. Sharma, Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Peechi	Yes, Initial chapters Dec 01 Yes, full draft, 6.3.02	AK (general comments) MVMW	27.12.01 17.4.02					Yes		MVMW to follc up
LAKSHADWEEP	George Jacob, DCF and CWW Department of										No News. MVM to follow up

HYATT SITES DETAILS				
Site Names	Files	Upload	Acknowledgement	Mail
Shanghai				
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Mainz				
Hamburg				
Cologne				
Paris Madeleine				
Madrid				
Casablanca				
Birmingham				
Date :	25 / 03 / 02			
SS Name :				

	Environment and Forests										Letter from MoE
MADHYA PRADESH	R. Parasuram Secretary, Department of Biodiversity and Biotechnology	Zero draft Yes full draft draft, 23.4.02		BMS, 6.3.02 Dr. Ram Prasad	Yes					Endorsed ???	BMS to check whether it can b recommended f endorsement
MAHARASHTRA	Bharat Bhushan, YASHADA, Pune	Thematic plans received → Post Draft	Yes Mid- July 2002	MoEF letter for Maharashtra.							Introduction cha received AK to Follow u
MANIPUR	Homeshwar Singh, Sr. Scientific Officer, Environment and Ecology Wing, Imphal	Yes, Jan 2002	KS PCB GS NPMHR & NWUM CORE	2.4.02 12.7.02 9.7.02 01.11.02	Public hearing at various Hill people required the draft accepted				Yes		Had organized a public hearing o Nov, 02 to discu the draft. SSC meeting to held in Mid-Nov to finalized draft Final Draft expe end- November
MEGHALAYA	B. Kharbuli, NEHU, Shillong	Yes, 1.1.02	Tiplut Ritwik Srikanta Panigrahi	29.1.02 25.3.02 31.5.02	Yes May 02	NEN CORE	25.7.02 01.11.02			Endorsed	Can be recommended f endorsement
MIZORAM Khelo check revised version	A.C. Zonunmawia, (CEP), Aizawl	Yes, August 01	AK KS Chawii S. Pawar PCB NEN CORE	26.12.2001 5.2.02 Jan 02 7.3.02 27.1.02 25.7.02 01.11.02	Yes, 22.7.02			Yes, 17.10.02 Comments on by MS 1.17.03 sent 18.1.03	Yes		PCB, Khel to se comments on th revised draft anc also check if it c be sent for endorsement.
NAGALAND	N.Lolenmeren.Ao Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Contact Person: B.K Tiwari,	Yes, Jan 02 Revised draft awaited	AK	19.1.02	Yes, 5.2.02	KS PCB AK NEN CORE	12.2.02 17.02.02 27.02.02 27.7.02 01.11.02	Yes, AK, 18.9.02 KS, 20.8.02 GS,			PCB to follow u

	NEHU, Shillong							25.9.02			
ORISSA Sent to Bivash for her comments to be discussed with Satish along with comments of ote on what post event process has happened	U.N. Dev, Nature and Wildlife Conservation Society Bhubhaneshwar Contact Person: Mr. Sinha, Director, Nandan Kanan Zoological Park	Yes, 15.2.02	VSD MoEF revised order Remand Vasundhara & RCDC for peer review Bivash Pandya	Comments has been communicated to nodal agency during VSD visit in April 02	Yes						Sent to Vasundh & RCDC for pe review No News. VSD follow up urgent
PONDICHERRY Probably close to endorsement	P.P. Mathur, Department of Biological Sciences	Yes, Jan 02	AK MVMW	19.02.02 6.03.02	Yes Oct 02				Yes	Endorsed	Mail from Dr. Mathur (dated 16.10.02) inforn that they would sending the revi draft soon. Needs Follow u
PUNJAB	Neelima Jerath, PSCST	Yes	AK, MS	Early Oct 01	Yes	MS	Yes		Yes		Madhu to check whether it can b send for endorsement
RAJASTHAN Send for endorsement	A.K.Pande, Director, Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur	Yes, strategies Yes, full draft, 5.2.02	KK, AK KK VD Sharma Shekar Singh	Dec 2001 12.302 7.4.02 Apr 02	Yes, June 02	KK	14.7.02	Yes, KK, 25.10.02	Yes	Endorsed	The BSAP and th Executive Summa have been translat into Hindi. Review to be added from Priyag's email Kanchi to check whether it can b recommended fc MoEF endorsem
SIKKIM	S.T. Lachungpa, CCF, Wildlife, Forest Secretariat, Deorali Contact Person:	Yes	DS, SB	6.12 01	Yes	SB			Yes		SB to check whe it can be send fo endorsement

	Usha Lachungpa										
Being Revised TAMIL NADU	R.Annamalai, Field Director and Conservator of Forests, KMTR	Yes	AK	16.12, 01					Yes		Needs Urgent fo up by DS
TRIPURA Final revised hard copy already despatched	Ashok Kumar CF (Social Forestry)	Yes, 24.12.01	KS, PCB	16.5.02							Sent to Vincent Darlong for comments PCB to call up a check on the late update.
UTTARANCHAL AK has commented on summary. Final ~~volumes~~ in 3 volumes. Hindi summary.	B.D. Kandpal, CWW Dehradun	Yes 5.4.02	MS Nitya Ghotge	10.7.02 14.10.02	Yes	MS	Yes 8.2.03		Yes		AK has commen on the prelimina chapter that was to us (dated 26.10.02.) RC to follow up
UTTAR PRADESH Deepa to look at revised version	Uppeandra Dhar GBPIHED, Almora	Yes, strategies Full draft 2.4.02	AK	9.2.02	Yes, 26.9.02	AK, 16.10.02			Yes		Need Follow up
WEST BENGAL close to endorsement	S.Das, Coordinator, JFM, R.K. Mission, Narendrapur.	Yes 1 st Draft outline of the SAP chapter Draft of SAP chap, March 02 Yes Full draft May 02	AK AK	20.6.02					Yes	Endorsed	AK has requeste Mr Das to send t soft copy of the draft which was attached along w the mail they ha sent on 4.11.02. Need Follow up

SSC General 17.2\Them Doc\Law & policy : points for states.
SSC General Them Doc

LAW AND POLICY: POINTS FOR STATES

- SHRUTI.

1. Analysis of the state Panchayat Raj act and of the implementation of Panchayati Raj in the state.

2. Enlist and analyze the different types of land ownership/ control/ regulation systems, which prevail in the state, and state land use policy if any.

3. Analyze state industrial and financial policy from the point of view of impact on biodiversity.

4. Analyze state-level legislations related to forests, agriculture, horticulture, livestock and patents [focus: definitions, schedules, sections for amendment, sections challenged by industrial policy].

5. Enlist, with brief (one para) description, significant PILs which were taken to the high court and indicate what happened in the supreme court, if it went on appeal.

6. Analysis of how EIA procedures are implemented in the state.

7. Analyze the working/ management plan of all the protected areas in the state.

√SSC General 5.1 [Them Doc.]
TWG General 5.27 [Them Doc.]

CAPACITY BUILDING
HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Shekhar Singh
Indian Institute of Public Administration
Indraprastha Estate
New Delhi 110 002
INDIA

Presented at
The Second Consultative Meeting on Biodiversity
Conservation in Asia/Pacific Region

Bangkok, Thailand

February 2-5, 1993

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper is an attempt to outline some of the actions required, nationally and regionally, to develop human resources and institutions for conserving biological diversity. Considering the social, cultural and institutional diversity within and among the countries of the region, general recommendations of the type made in this paper must be modified for local conditions.

1. The Obligations

Humanity has the obligation, towards nature and towards itself, to conserve biological diversity, and to justly share, among communities and nations, the benefits of biological resources and the costs of conserving them. These obligations can be translated into specific tasks, which can be accomplished through one or more of various strategies.

2. The Tasks

2.1 To develop our understanding of biological resources, especially in terms of

- 2.1.1 their genetic characteristics
- 2.1.2 their taxa
- 2.1.3 their populations
- 2.1.4 their distribution
- 2.1.5 their ecology
- 2.1.6 their biological value
- 2.1.7 their socio-economic uses and value
- 2.1.8 their status
- 2.1.9 threats they face
- 2.1.10 methods of conservation and regeneration

2.2 To protect

- 2.2.1 wild fauna
- 2.2.2 wild flora
- 2.2.3 natural ecosystems
- 2.2.4 domesticated (or modified) fauna
- 2.2.5 cultivated (or modified) flora
- 2.2.6 modified ecosystems
- 2.2.7 micro-organisms

2.3 To use biological resources sustainably

2.4 To use biological resources equitably and justly

3. The Strategies

3.1 To Understand, especially through

- 3.1.1 biological research
- 3.1.2 biogeographic research
- 3.1.3 agroclimatic research
- 3.1.4 socioeconomic research
- 3.1.5 surveys and inventories
- 3.1.6 census
- 3.1.7 satellite mapping
- 3.1.8 traditional practices and knowledge

3.2 To Protect, especially by

- 3.2.1 integration of concerns into all sectors of activity
- 3.2.2 formulation of plans and policies for protecting biodiversity
- 3.2.3 enactment and application of laws
- 3.2.4 setting up and managing a network of protected areas
- 3.2.5 ex situ conservation
- 3.2.6 captive breeding
- 3.2.7 environmental impact assessment
- 3.2.8 formulation and enforcement of standards
- 3.2.9 fiscal and economic measures
- 3.2.10 ecodevelopment
- 3.2.11 people's participation and joint forest management
- 3.2.12 research and development
- 3.2.13 monitoring
- 3.2.14 education and awareness
- 3.2.16 international cooperation

3.3 Sustainably Use, especially by

- 3.3.1 formulation of plans and policies for sustainable development
- 3.3.2 enactment and application of laws forbidding unsustainable use
- 3.3.3 environmental impact assessment
- 3.3.4 formulation and enforcement of standards
- 3.3.5 fiscal and economic measures
- 3.3.6 efficient use of resources
- 3.3.7 enhanced productivity of biomass
- 3.3.8 recycling of resources
- 3.3.9 use of alternatives
- 3.3.10 research and development
- 3.3.11 people's participation
- 3.3.12 education and awareness

3.4 Equitably and Justly Use, especially by

- 3.4.1 formulation of appropriate, integrated, plans and policies
- 3.4.2 enactment and application of laws ensuring equity and justice
- 3.4.3 socioeconomic impact assessment
- 3.4.4 fiscal and economic measures
- 3.4.5 ecodevelopment
- 3.4.6 people's participation
- 3.4.7 education and awareness
- 3.4.8 international cooperation

II. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

Institutional structures are understood to include agencies, both within and outside the government, policies, laws, and programmes and schemes.

Given below is a description of some of the institutional structures required for biodiversity conservation.

1 To Understand, especially through

1.1 biological research 1.2 biogeographic research 1.3 agroclimatic research 1.4 socioeconomic research	1. A network of research institutions, both within and outside the government, with strong links to individual experts within and outside the country, and ability to collaborate internationally. 2. A network of voluntary organisations and community groups willing and able to support research activities in the relevant areas, especially socioeconomic research. 3. An institutional ability to set up and maintain interdisciplinary research. 4. A coordinating institutional structure with the ability to review research activities and to encourage and support research in priority areas. 5. Institutional mechanisms for the dissemination of research findings.
1.5 surveys and inventories	1. A statutory authority to systematically survey and make inventories of the biological resources of a country. 2. A network of scientific institutions and voluntary organisations for detailed surveys and inventories, and for the verification of data, especially in ecologically rich areas.
1.6 census	1. Local level governmental and voluntary organisations with the mandate and ability

		2. A statutory institutional ability to scrutinise all plans, laws, policies or programmes (governmental and others) and to ensure that they are not destructive of biological resources.
		3. Institutional ability, especially through research institutions independent of the government and the corporate sector, to scientifically assess the impact on biological resources of various plans, policies, laws or programmes; to recommend remedial measures; and to advise the statutory bodies especially through the formulation and upgradation of guidelines.
2.2	setting up and managing a network of protected areas	1. An institutional structure to identify areas of representative or unique ecological value, for protection, and to periodically review the protected area network.
		2. Statutory institutional ability to create the required protected areas.
		3. Local level institutional structures, both within and outside the government, to manage individual protected areas and to interact with the communities living in and around such protected areas, or having an impact on them.
		4. Local and national level institutions, independent of park-management, to periodically monitor the management and state of individual protected areas and the protected areas network.

2.3 ex situ conservation	
2.4 captive breeding	1. Local, regional and national level botanical gardens, managed by government and non-government institutions. 2. Local and regional level zoological parks. 3. Local and regional level captive breeding facilities, preferably independent of zoos. 4. National and regional zoo authorities and breeding co-ordinators. 5. Gene banks for fauna, flora and micro-organisms.
2.5 environmental impact assessment	1. Statutory institutional ability to insist on an environmental impact assessments prior to the initiation of projects and activities potentially damaging to biological resources. 2. A statutory institutional ability to block projects and activities which, based on a EIA, have not been found viable from the considerations of biodiversity conservation. 3. A network of scientific institutions and local level voluntary groups, independent of assessing authorities and project proponents, to prepare environmental impact statements. 4. A network of institutions, independent of project proponents, for regular collection and compilation of biogeographic, agroclimatic and socioeconomic and other relevant baseline data for the whole country.

		5. An institutional ability to have public hearings and community participation in the process of assessing projects and activities.
		6. An institutional ability to monitor compliance of prescribed environmental safeguards.
		7. An institutional ability to restrospectively assess completed projects and activities for reviewing the EIA process and methodology.
2.6	formulation and enforcement of standards	1. A statutory institutional ability for developing, setting and reviewing standards, in terms of impact on biological resources, of, among others. - air pollution - water pollution - thermal pollution - noise pollution - chemical contamination - nuclear contamination - biotic pressures - genetic modification
		2. An institutional ability, both within and outside the government, to enforce standards.
2.7	fiscal and economic measures	1. An institutional ability to ensure that market prices of biological resources and their derivatives reflect correctly their ecological and socioeconomic value.
		2. An institutional ability to determine ecological and socioeconomic value, in fiscal or some other appropriate terms, of biological resources.
		3. An institutional ability to use taxation as a method for conserving biological diversity, both by the government and by local communities.

		4. An institutional ability to use fiscal and economic incentives (like rebates, ecomarks, soft credit, etc.) for the conservation of biological resources.
2.8	ecodevelopment	1. An institutional ability to ensure that the local communities dependent on biological resources which need to be protected, are provided adequate, appropriate and sustainable alternatives.
		2. Local level voluntary and community institutions which can plan for the most appropriate form of ecodevelopment, and help implement and monitor the activities involved.
	———	3. Regional and national level institutional ability to help plan, implement, and monitor ecodevelopment, in partnership with the people.
2.9	people's participation and joint forest management	1. An institutional ability within the government, to allow the citizens and communities to plan for, make decisions about, and control, their own natural resources.
		2. Local, community, institutions with the ability to manage their own resources democratically, and in partnership with the government.
		3. An institutional ability to support community management by the required, appropriate, scientific and managerial inputs.
		4. An institutional ability to make available, to the people, information and data relevant to their efforts at conserving and managing their own biological resources.
2.10	research and development	As in 1.1 to 1.6 above.

2.11 monitoring	1. Local and regional level institutional ability to monitor, over time, the status of biological resources. 2. Regional and national level institutions to compile and analyse the monitoring data, and to send out alarm calls. 3. Special scientific institutions for the monitoring of selected ecosystems (like mangroves, coral reefs, etc.) and species.
2.12 education and awareness	1. An institutional ability to introduce messages concerning biodiversity conservation in formal education curricula, at all levels. 2. An institutional ability to promote appropriate conservation messages through the printed and electronic mass media. 3. Local level institutions, governmental and community, for dissemination of information relevant to the specific region. 4. An institutional ability to educate and raise awareness through specialised institutions like museums, zoos, visitor's centres and wilderness parks.
2.13 international cooperation	1. The institutional ability to interact and cooperate with other governments, and with institutions in other countries. 2. The institutional ability to be a party to international agreements and conventions. 3. The institutional ability to take-up multi-national conservation efforts.

3	Sustainable Use, especially by	
3.1	environmental impact assessment	Same as 2.5
3.2	formulation and enforcement of standards	Same as 2.6
3.3	fiscal and economic measures	Same as 2.7
3.4	efficient use of resources	
3.5	recycling of resources	1. The institutional ability to develop technological methods for recycling and/or using biological resources more efficiently. 2. The institutional ability to develop managerial methods for recycling and/or using biological resources more efficiently. 3. The institutional ability to make the recycling and/or efficient use of biological resources, through fiscal and economic incentives and disincentives, socially preferred. 4. The institutional ability to penalise and prevent uses of biological resources which are inefficient and in excess of stipulated standards.
3.6	use of alternatives	1. An institutional ability to identify or develop alternatives for biological resources threatened by human use. 2. An institutional ability to propogate and ensure the use of these alternatives through fiscal and economic incentives and disincentives. 3. An institutional ability to ensure, by law, that alternatives threatened biological resources, where available, are used.
3.7	research and development	Same as 1.1 to 1.6
3.8	people's participation	Same as 2.9
3.9	education and awareness	Same as 2.12

4 Equitable and Just Use, especially by

4.1	socioeconomic impact assessment	1. Statutory institutional ability to insist on an socioeconomic impact assessments prior to the initiation of projects and activities using biological resources. 2. A statutory institutional ability to block projects and activities which, based on such an assessment, are found to be promoting inequity. 3. A network of institutions and local level voluntary groups, independent of assessing authorities and project proponents, to prepare socioeconomic impact statements. 4. A network of institutions, independent of project proponents, for regular collection and compilation of socioeconomic data for the whole country. 5. An institutional ability to have public hearings and community participation in the process of assessing projects and activities. 6. An institutional ability to monitor compliance of prescribed socioeconomic safeguards. 7. An institutional ability to restrospectively assess completed projects and activities for reviewing the process and methodology of assessing the socioeconomic impact.
4.2	fiscal and economic measures	Same as 2.7
4.3	ecodevelopment	Same as 2.8
4.4	people's participation	Same as 2.9
4.5	education and awareness	Same as 2.12
4.6	international cooperation	Same as 2.13

Annexure I has a format which can be filled in for each country, to assess the status of institutional structures. As an example, it has been filled in for India.

Annexure II contains an analysis of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in terms of action points, and their status in relation to the Indian situation.

Annexure III gives a possible structure for the analysis of laws relating to biodiversity conservation, and Annexure IV contains the filled in matrix for India, as an example.

Annexure V has the proposed structure of the Biodiversity Status Report, being prepared for India.

III. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Given below is a short list of the diverse expertise required for biodiversity conservation. This is in a format that can be filled up for each country, to assess the status of activities relating to human resources development.

	Basic Education and/or Training	Orientation for biodiversity conservation
1. Biologists		
2. Geographers		
3. Agricultural Scientists		
4. Climatologists		
5. Sociologists		
6. Economists		
7. Anthropologists		
8. Other Social Scientists		
9. Remote Sensing Experts		
10. GIS Experts		
11. Hydrologists		
12. Geologists		

13. Planners

14. Lawyers

15. Judges

16. Forest and Wildlife Managers

17. Natural Resource Managers

18. Administrators

19. Geneticists

20. Chemists

21. Financial Managers and Bankers

22. Community Organisers

23. Trainers

24. Teachers

25. Media Experts

26. Journalists

27. Diplomats

28. Engineers

Annexure II: Analysis of Action Points Emanating from the Biodiversity Convention: The Indian Situation

ACTION REQUIRED	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	LEGAL INSTRUMENTS
To conserve biological diversity (1)	MOEF, MOAGRI	Some
To ensure sustainable use of components of biological diversity (1)	MOEF, MOAGRI	Some
To ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of genetic resources (1)	MOEF, MOAGRI, DOBIO	None
Ensuring appropriate access to genetic resources (1)	MOEF, MOAGRI	None
Ensuring appropriate transfer of relevant technologies (1)	MOEF, MOAGRI, MOS&T	None
Ensuring appropriate funding (1)	MOEF, MOAGRI, MOFIN	NA
To exploit one's own resources according to environmental policies without damage to other States or international commons. (3)	MOEF	None
To cooperate with other Parties for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in international commons, and in other matters of mutual interest (5)	MOEF, MOEA	NA
To develop national strategies for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or adapt already existing strategies, plans and programmes reflecting the relevant measures of the convention (6a)	MOEF	NA
To integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into sectoral/cross sectoral plans, programmes and policies (6b)	MOEF, PC, MOAGRI, OTHR	None
To identify components of biodiversity important for their conservation and sustainable use with reference to annexure I (7a)	MOEF, DOBIO, MOAGRI	None
To monitor identified biodiversity components, especially those requiring urgent conservation measures and with potential for sustainable use (7b)	MOEF, DOBIO, MOAGRI	None
To identify activities that have adverse impacts on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and to monitor their effects (7c)	MOEF, MOAGRI	Some

ACTION REQUIRED	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	LEGAL INSTRUMENTS
To maintain and organize information derived from the above listed monitoring activities (7d)	MOEF, MOAGRI, DOBIO	NA
To establish a system of protected areas or special areas to conserve biological diversity (8a)	MOEF, MOAGRI	Some
To develop guidelines for selection, establishment and management of protected areas/special areas (8b)	MOEF, MOAGRI	NA
To regulate or manage biological resources important for conservation of biological diversity, within or outside protected areas (8c)	MOEF, MOAGRI	Some
To promote protection of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)	MOEF	Some
To promote sustainable development in areas surrounding protected areas (8e)	MOEF, MORD	None
To promote rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species (8f)	MOEF, MORD	Some
To regulate risks associated with use and release of living modified organisms that may have adverse environmental or human impacts (8g)	MOEF, DOBIO, MOAGRI	None
To prevent introduction of (and control or eradicate) alien species threatening ecosystems (8h)	MOEF, DOBIO, MOAGRI	Some
To strike a balance between present uses of biological diversity and sustainable use and conservation of its components (8i)	MOEF	Some
To respect and preserve knowledge, innovation and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (8j)	MOEF, MOHRD	None
To promote their wider application (8j)	MOEF, MOHRD	NA
To encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from this (8j)	MOEF, MOHRD	NA
To develop and maintain legislations/regulations for protection of threatened species and populations (8k)	MOEF	NA
To regulate activities and processes having significant adverse effects on biodiversity (as identified in article7) (8l)	MOEF, DOBIO, MOAGRI	None
To get (from the Global Community) financial and other support for in-situ conservation (8m)	MOEF, MOFIN, MOEA	NA

ACTION REQUIRED	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	LEGAL INSTRUMENTS
To adopt measures for ex-situ conservation of components of diversity, particularly in country of origin (9a)	MOEF, MOAGRI, DOBIO	Some
To establish and maintain facilities for ex-situ conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms (9b)	MOEF, DOBIO, MOAGRI	NA
To adopt measures for recovery and rehabilitation of threatened species and for reintroduction into natural habitats (9c)	MOEF	Some
To regulate and manage collection of biological resources from natural habitats for ex-situ conservation without damage to in situ populations and ecosystems (9d)	MOEF, MOAGRI, DOBIO	Some
To get (from the Global Community) financial and other support for ex-situ conservation (9e)	MOEF, MOFIN, MOEA	NA
To integrate conservation and sustainable use of biological resources in national decision making (10a) (See 6b)	MOEF, PC	None
To use biological resources so as to avoid impacts on diversity (10b)	MOEF, MOAGRI, OTHR	Some
To protect and encourage traditional and customary uses of biological resources which are sustainable (10c) (See 8j)	MOEF, MORD, MOAGRI	None
To support local populations in taking remedial action in degraded areas with reduced biodiversity (10d)	MOEF, MORD	None
To encourage cooperation between government and private sector for developing methods for sustainable use of biological resources (10e)	MOEF, MOIND, MOAGRI, DOBIO	NA
To adopt socio-economic incentives for conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity (11)	MOEF, MOAGRI, MORD	NA
To establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components (12a)	MOEF, MOHRD, MOS&T, MOAGRI	NA
To get funds (from the Global Community) for such education and training (12a)	MOEF, MOHRD, MOEA, MOS&T, MOAGRI	NA
To encourage research into conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (12b)	MOEF, MOS&T, MOAGRI	NA

ACTION REQUIRED	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	LEGAL INSTRUMENTS
To promote, and cooperate in the use of, scientific advances for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (12c)	MOEF, MOS&T	NA
To promote an understanding of the importance of, and conservation measures for, biodiversity conservation through media and educational programmes. (13a)	MOEF, MOI&B, MOHRD	NA
To develop educational and awareness programmes in biodiversity conservation, along with other States and international organisations (13b)	MOEF, MOHRD, MOEA	NA
To introduce procedures for environmental impact assessments of proposed projects that have an impact on biological diversity, and to allow public participation (14,1a)	MOEF	None
To ensure that impact on biodiversity of programmes and policies are taken into account (14,1b) (See 6b)	MOEF	None
To promote exchange of information and consultation on activities likely to affect biodiversity of international commons or of other states, through international arrangements (14,1c)	MOEF, MOEA	None
To notify concerned States in the event of imminent danger/damage to their biological diversity or to the diversity of international commons. (14,1d)	MOEF, MOEA	None
To initiate action to minimise such damage (14,1d)	MOEF, MOEA	NA
To promote national arrangements for emergency/disaster management (14,1e)	MOEF, MOS&T, MOAGRI	Some
To encourage international cooperation in disaster management (14,1e)	MOEF, MOEA	NA
To set up joint contingency plans with other states for disaster management (14,1e)	MOEF, MOEA	NA
To retain sovereign rights over, and access to, genetic resources (15,1)	MOEF, MOEA, MOFIN	Some
To facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, as per the convention (15,2)	MOEF, MOEA	None
Regulate access to genetic resources (15,5)	MOEF	Some
To ensure that research, on genetic resources provided by other Parties, is with their participation (15,6)	MOEA, MOS&T, MOAGRI	None

ACTION REQUIRED	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	LEGAL INSTRUMENTS
To ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of such research (15,7)	MOEF, MOS&T, MOAGRI	None
To facilitate access to and transfer of biotechnologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the environment (16,1)	MOEF, MOEA, MOS&T, MOAGRI	None
To get (access to) technology on fair and most favourable terms (16,2)	MOEF, MOS&T, MOIND, MOEA, MOCOM	NA
Safeguarding of intellectual property rights (16,2)	MOEF, MOEA, MOCOM	None
To ensure access to technology to suppliers of biological resources (16,3)	MOEF, MOS&T, MOEA, MOAGRI	None
To see that the private sector facilitates access to, joint development and transfer of technology, especially to governmental institutions (16,4)	MOIND, MOS&T, MOCOM	None
To ensure that intellectual property rights are supportive of and do not run counter to objectives of Convention (16,5)	MOEA, MOCOM	NA
To facilitate exchange of information, from public sources, relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (17,1)	MOEF, MOEA, MOHRD	NA
To facilitate exchange especially of results of technical, scientific and socio-economic research, indigenous and traditional knowledge, and repatriation of information (17,2)	MOEF, MOS&T	None
To promote international technical and scientific cooperation in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (18,1)	MOEF, MOS&T, MOAGRI	NA
To promote technical and scientific cooperation through the development and implementation of national policies (18,2)	MOEF, MOHRD, MOS&T, MOAGRI	NA
To develop and strengthen national capabilities by means of human resource development and institution building. (18,2)	MOEF, MOHRD, MOAGRI, MOS&T	NA
To cooperate in the development and use of technologies including indigenous and traditional technologies, especially through training and exchange of experts (18,4)	MOEF, MOS&T, MOAGRI, MOHRD	NA

ACTION REQUIRED	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	LEGAL INSTRUMENTS
To establish joint research programmes and ventures for technology development (18,5) [Rep]	MOEF, MOS&T, MOAGRI	NA
To take legislative and administrative measures to ensure participation in biotechnological research of suppliers of biological resources (19,1) (See 16,3)	MOEF, DOBIO, MOAGRI	NA
To provide priority access, to the concerned parties, to results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties (19,2)	MOEF, DOBIO, MOAGRI	None
To ensure safe transfer, handling and use of any living modified organism resulting from biotechnology that may have adverse effects on diversity (19,3)	MOEF, DOBIO, MOAGRI	Some
To provide information on use and safety regulations in handling modified organisms, and on potential adverse impacts of organisms, to countries where they will be introduced (19,4)	MOEF, DOBIO, MOAGRI	None
To provide, according to capability, financial support and incentives to achieve objectives of the convention. (20,1)	MOEF, PC, MOFIN, MOAGRI	NA
To get funds (from the Global community) for implementing measures (20,2)	MOEF, MOFIN, MOAGRI, MOEA	NA
To avail of financial resources through bilateral, regional and multilateral channels (20,3)	MOEF, MOFIN, MOAGRI, MOEA, MOS&T	NA
Report on implementation of convention (26)	MOEF, MOEA, MOAGRI, DOBIO	NA

Key : NA = Not Applicable

List of Abbreviations

DOBIO	DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986
MOAGRI	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
MOCOM	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
MOEA	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MOEF	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
MOFIN	MINISTRY OF FINANCE
MOHRD	MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
MOI&B	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
MOIND	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES
MORD	MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
MOS&T	MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
OTHR	OTHER MINISTRIES
PC	PLANNING COMMISSION

Annexure III

3.0. BIODIVERSITY COMPONENTS: A CONCEPTUAL APPROACH

3.1. For the purposes of this paper, we have categorised biodiversity components into five heads:

1. Wild fauna
2. Wild flora
3. Domesticated fauna (livestock)
4. Domesticated flora (crops and other cultivated plants)
5. Genetic materials (seeds, eggs, germplasm, semen, etc.)

3.2. The legal framework relating to each of these categories of biodiversity components has been assessed in terms of 11 aspects of biodiversity. These aspects are discussed below.

3.3.1. Identification: The process of locating, and thereafter establishing the identity, distribution, occurrence, status, and value of biodiversity components. Relevant to both wild and domesticated fauna and flora.

3.3.2. Protection in-situ: Efforts at protecting and conserving biodiversity, including the habitats within which biodiversity components survive and evolve. Applies especially to wild fauna and flora, but also to domesticated fauna and flora at the sites of their use, in so far as these may need to be protected from disease/infestation, displacement by new varieties, and destruction due to human activities.

3.3.3. Protection ex-situ: Attempts at preserving living species or genetic material in gene banks, zoological parks, botanical gardens, and sites other than their natural habitat. Relevant to all biodiversity components.

3.3.4. Access/extraction: Controls on the kind and amount of access to fauna and flora in the wild, to ex-situ collections, and to genetic material; also the modes of extraction of these components, relevant especially to in-situ stock. Overlaps with Intellectual Property Rights, Section 3.3.11. below.

3.3.5. Use: Attempts at utilising biodiversity for subsistence, commercial, scientific, or other purposes. Relevant to all

biological components.

3.3.6. Breeding/Cultivation/Multiplication: Artificial or induced measures for regenerating flora-fauna populations in captive or closed conditions. Relevant to both wild and domestic fauna and flora.

3.3.7. Trade: Activities relating to the barter, sale, import, export, and other forms of exchange of biodiversity components.

3.3.8. Introduction/Augmentation/Re-introduction: Measures to deliberately stock an ecosystem or area with species which did not previously exist there (introduction), or where they have declined or need to be increased in number (augmentation), or where they have died out (re-introduction). Relevant to both wild and domesticated fauna and flora, as also to genetic material (e.g. seeds) used for the purpose.

3.3.9. Release: Disposal of biodiversity components, without the specific purpose of introducing, augmenting, or re-introducing them, into the environment. Relevant to all biodiversity components.

3.3.10. Movement: Measures to transport, by human means, biodiversity components from one location to another; especially relevant in cases of transportation across ecosystems or bioregions, involving the possibility of accidental release of components. Does not include natural or voluntary movement of animals, or movement of seeds or other floral parts by natural means. Relevant to all biodiversity components.

3.3.11. Intellectual property rights: Measures pertaining to the rights of the state, organisations, or individuals, over biological and biotechnological knowledge, including patents, royalties, intellectual property rights, farmers' rights, and breeders' rights.

Annexure IV

LEGAL COVERAGE OF VARIOUS ASPECTS OF BIODIVERSITY IN INDIA

		Wild		Domestic		Genetic
		Fauna	Flora	Fauna	Flora	Materials
1.	Identification	N	N	N	N	N
2.	Protection in-situ	W	W	N	N	N
3.	Protection ex-situ	W	P	N	N	N
4.	Access/Extraction	P	P	N	N	N
5.	Use	W	P	W	N	N
6.	Trade	W	W	P	W	P
7.	Breeding/Cultivation/ Multiplication	W	P	P	P	P
8.	Introduction/Augmentation/ Re-introduction	P	P	P	P	P
9.	Release	N	N	N	N	P
10.	Movement	W	P	P	P	P
11.	Intellectual property rights	N	N	N	N	N

N = Not covered P = Partially covered W = Well covered

Annexure V

INTRODUCTION

This status report on the conservation of biological diversity in India is being prepared at the request of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India. The need for such a report has been felt for quite some time, a need which got sharply focused in the last couple of years during the international negotiations and discussions over the Convention on Biological Diversity as also the WRI/IUCN/UNEP Global Biodiversity Strategy.

The process of preparing this report was initiated within the MoEF, when it requested relevant scientific institutions and individuals to prepare a series of status reports on specific biological taxa and ecosystems. When the task of compiling these into a single report was given to IIPA, it was felt by us that the effort would be more meaningful if it was accompanied by an analysis of the status of biological diversity in India. Hence, it was decided to bring out the report in two volumes.

The first volume will be an all-India overview of biological diversity: its range and importance, the threats to its existence, efforts at conserving it, and future directions. The proposed detailed outline of this volume is given as Part I below.

The second volume will carry all the contributed status reports, as requested by the MoEF and IIPA, arranged according to flora and fauna taxa, ecosystems, and regions of concentration of biological diversity. These reports will be published under their author's names, and will be subjected to only minor editorial modifications, where necessary. A list of the papers contributed so far, along with the names and affiliations of the contributers, is provided in Part II. In addition, several other experts have been requested to provide status reports: a complete list of experts identified for each topic is given in Part III.

Part I

STATUS REPORT ON BIODIVERSITY IN INDIA

Vol. I: DETAILED OUTLINE

Introduction: Brief discussion on biodiversity status and the need to conserve it, and on the need for this report.

1. **Conceptual framework for assessing the status of biodiversity**

   1.1 Definitions and concepts which are needed to understand various aspects of biodiversity, and which will be used in the report

   a. Definition and elements of biodiversity: ecosystems, populations, species, varieties/races. Are individuals to be included?

   b. Distinction between wild and domesticated biodiversity

   1.2 Ethical and scientific framework within which this assessment is placed

   Fundamental ethical and scientific imperatives of conserving biodiversity: the right to life, and the logic/science of maximum/optimum diversity

2. **India's biological diversity in a global context**

   2.1 The range and occurrence of biological diversity in India as a proportion of the world's biodiversity

   a. Representation of major ecosystems of the world in India (check some global classification of ecosystems/biomes/biogeographic regions). Highlights: ecosystems unique to India, or specially concentrated in India.

   b. Representation and proportion of global taxa diversity in India, separately for wild plants and animals, and domesticated plants and animals. Highlights: taxa (including species) unique or special to India, or specially concentrated in India.

   (Tables for above two could be combined with tables for Chapter 3, but may be separate too; to be decided)

   2.2 The global importance of India's biodiversity

   a. India as a centre of evolution, or centre of biodiversity concentration, ar as relatively undisturbed representative ecosystems.

3. **Range, distribution, and occurrence of biodiversity components in India**

3.1 Biogeographic regions/ecosystems/biomes and biotic communities

a. Attempts at zoogeographic, phytogeographic, and biogeographic classifications of Indian ecosystems

b. Major ecosystems: description, distribution, and current status (including past and present extent and quality of each)

3.2 Description, distribution, and status of plant and animal taxa:

a. Wild plants and animals: Number of Phyla / Classes / Orders / Families / Genera / Species / Subspecies / Varieties; percentage of indigenous, endemic, and exotic taxa; details of significant, rare, and threatened taxa

b. Domesticated plants and animals: Number of species and varieties of crops and livestock/poultry; Area under Traditional and New Crop Varieties; Percentage of indigenous, endemic, and exotic species/varieties; details of significant, rare, and threatened species/varieties

c. ~~Inter~~face between wild and domesticated biodiversity: Wild crop and livestock relatives

3.3 Description, distribution, and status of micro-organisms and other genetic material

a. Micro-organisms: Number of taxa; details of significant taxa

b. Other genetic material: Kinds of genetic material (seeds, germplasm, others); Germplasm inventories in India; Percentage of endigenous and exotic material

4. **Value of biodiversity in India**

Brief introduction on contribution of India's biodiversity in world affairs: agriculture, medicine, industry, science, etc. Some prominent examples (e.g spices, rice).

4.1 Ecological values (Non-consumptive, non-commercialised values, mainly of ecosystems & habitats); role of diversity in these values:

a. Climatic regulation

b. Watershed protection (soil & water)

c. Fresh air, oxygen

d. Habitat for flora & fauna

e. Regeneration - Cross-fertilisation, pollination, seed dispersal (general and host-specific)

f. Balances - Pest control, population balances

4.2 Subsistence value (Non-commercial, traditional uses by communities; NWFP)

a. Food - Fruits, vegetables, grains, nuts, beverages, spices, meat, eggs, poultry, fish, insects..... (for humans, livestock, and pets)

b. Clothing - Fibre

c. Housing - Thatch, fencing, wall material, timber, poles

d. Medicinal - Herbs, trees, shrubs, animal extracts, fungi/Mosses ..... (for humans, livestock, and pets)

e. Household items - rope, furniture, baskets, implements, etc.

f. Energy - Biomass, drought and animals

g. Fertiliser - leaves, dung

4.3 Social and Cultural Value

a. Ritual - use of particular varieties and species only, e.g. red rice, or aromatic herbs in religious rites and practices, or in festivals/ceremonies

b. Spiritual - Sacred qualities of various plant and animal species; ecosystems considered sacred (e.g. groves) due to ancestral residence; totemism (?), belief in animal/plant origins.

c. Cosmetic - Dyes/colours, perfumes, etc. (non-commercial)

d. Aesthetic - Enjoyment, relaxation, adventure

e. Educational - Growing up in biodiverse vs. biol. degraded env., impact on children, outdoor classes, traditional gurukul

f. Psychological - Companionship, inner peace, "a great loneliness" in absence of biodiversity

4.4 Scientific value

a. Knowledge - expanding base dependent on biodiv., learning about ourselves and the earth by observing other animals; including briomics

b. Discoveries and ideas - flight, disease resistance processes, bodily functions and potentialities

4.6 Evolutionary value

Full evolutionary scope only possible in conditions of intact biodiversity.

Link between the already extinct varieties of plants/animals and existing varieties e.g. Lung fishes, cycads, podocarps, wild ancestors of the now cultivated crops.

Living Fossils: Nautilus, Coelocanth, Psilopsids, Horseshoe crabs, Onychophorans

4.5 Economic/Commercial value

a. Agricultural - Crops & livestock, potential of wild relatives, pollination/cross-fertilisation

b. Industrial - Timber, agr. wastes, agro-products, bamboo

c. Pharmaceutical

d. Energy - Agr. wastes, fuelwood

e. Tourism

f. Misc. - Non-agri. food, cosmetics, household items

5. **Threats to biodiversity in India**

The various human-induced factors which have caused or are causing depletion in India's biodiversity.

5.1 Wild plants and animals

a. Habitat destruction and fragmentation: all ecosystems, especially forests, wetlands, grasslands

b. Hunting/collection/overexploitation: Large mammals and birds, lepidopteral and botanical rarities, fish, corals, reptiles, amphibians

c. Pollution and poisoning: Aquatic life, pesticides vs. birds, insects, and amphibians

d. Displacement and predation by exotics: weeds in forests and grasslands, birds and deer in A&N, Crown-of-thorn starfish vs. corals

e. Overpopulation and introduction of exotics/predators/parasites

f. Food, water, etc. scarcity: destruction of prey base (e.g. of raptors)

g. Others: Removal of link species

5.2 Domesticated plants and animals

a. Habitat destruction and changes: loss of agricultural and pasture lands, changes in traditional human-modified ecosystems

b. Displacement by exotics or alternatives: Entry of Green Revolution seeds and technology, cropping pattern changes, tree plantations, introduction of cross-bred livestock, changes in work attitudes and methods

c. Cultural and habitual/consumption loss/changes: changes in traditional practices and rituals related to biodiversity (e.g. conversion from nomadism and shifting cultivation to sedentary existence, or replacement of traditional medicinal system by allopathic system), changes in consumption patterns

5.3 Micro-organisms and other genetic material

a. Habitat destruction

b. Pollution

c. Displacement by exotic and alternative genetic material

(see remark for 3.3 above)

6. **Conservation and Regeneration of India's biodiversity: existing and proposed efforts** (legal, institutional, voluntary)

The various ways in which people and the State have tried, in the past or at present, to conserve biodiversity; the deficiencies, inadequacies, and major gaps in these.

6.1 Wild plants and animals

a. Historical and traditional measures: royal protection, tribal and other local community protection (including sacred groves)

b. Current State policies and obligations: forest and other policies, constitutional obligations

c. Legal measures (broad picture; detailed IIPA paper can be appended)

d. Other official institutional measures: various institutes doing research and conservation work, in-situ (including specific biogeographic units) and ex-situ measures, regeneration and revival measures

e. Current voluntary/people's efforts, ranging from research and identification work to activist interventions against destruction

6.2 Domesticated plants and animals

a. Historical and traditional measures: Conservation and enhancement of crop and livestock diversity by local communities in the past

b. Current State policies and obligations, if any

c. Legal measures (as in 6.1 c above)

d. Other official institutional measures: various institutes doing research and conservation work, in-situ (if any) and ex-situ measures

e. Current voluntary/people's efforts, including research work, protection of remaining diversity, and revival/recreation of neglected/lost diversity

6.3 Micro-organisms and other genetic material

Germplasm conservation in governmental, university, and other institutional premises

6.4 Discussion of optimum biodiversity conservation, especially in mixed human-natural situations; interface between cultural and biological diversity; interface between political and biogeographical boundaries; interface between economy and biodiversity

7. Biodiversity, Biotechnolgy, and Access

7.1 Rights and Access to Biodiversity

a) Conventional approach to and laws of biodiversity conservation causing alienation of local communities - Forests and Wildlife Acts, National Parks and Sanctuaries, etc.

b. Intellectual Property Rights (incl. patents) - not allowed on life forms in India.

7.2 Rewarding traditional knowledge, skills, and materials - conventional approach of taking without giving back.

7.3 Biotechnological development and biodiversity

a. Threat or promoter? So far, mainly a threat and destroyer of biodiversity and of traditional knowledge, e.g. in agriculture, forestry, fisheries?—

b. Risks/hazards of genetically modified organisms - MOEF notification, and others, if any

c. Access to biotechnologies based on biodiv. components - who has? Increasing corporate control adding to government control.

Ch. 8. India and the World

8.1 Historical account of global/international biodiversity conservation and India's position in these

a. Ramsar, CITES, Whaling, Bonn, and other treaties for wild flora-fauna; IUCN Red Data books

b. FAO undertaking for domesticated species, and any other relevant treaties

c. Biodiversity convention

d. Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

8.2 Biodiversity and biotechnology

a. Biodiversity as a global heritage; misuse of this by the North by plundering without compensation

b. Intellectual Property Rights (incl. Patents) - why is India is opposed to their extension to life forms and biotechnologies; Farmer's Rights

c. International movement and trade of genetically modified organisms; hazards involved