

Socio-Demographic Charter

Environmental Sustainability

Equity:

ICPD

Habitat:

Environment:

Biotic
Abiotic

Land categories &
Land divisions ~~Net lands~~

Land use regime.
Land access regime
Land capability regime.

Use Regimes
Access Regimes
Capacity Regimes.

Parameters to assess { Habitat
Environment.
Longitudinal Study requirement.

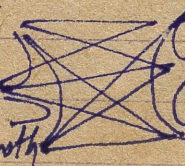
Scale of the Charter.

Habitation

- Panchayat.

A Hierarchy of levels.

Increasing poverty
Low status of women
Rapid population growth



Over Consumption of Resources
Inappropriate economic policies
Unsustainable use of natural resources

$$5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 15$$

Data not of scientists to analyse but
for the locals to plan evaluate,
plan & monitor.

CONSIDERATIONS

Aim to is to develop a training manual & training modules for the use of panchayats.

What are the parameters ?

How are they to be accessed ?

How to use these parameters ? &

- 1) Quantify & determine quality of life & measure human development
- 2) Monitor ^{& evaluate} prog the effect of programmes of human & social development.

Environment & Habitat

Habitation Details : No. of houses

No. of hoo

Endogamous group

Aspects of the Environment :

Land

Land.

Water

Types of land.

Waste Generation & Disposal

Use regimes

→ conversion to resource

Access regimes.

Biological Resources.

Biomass for fodder

fuel

structure

fertilizer.

Food sources

Health care.

→ Land Access regime chart/map : Private / Common / State /
 Use regime chart/map : Agri / Graze / Waste
 Types of land chart/map : Wet / Dry / Water /
 of population forests / land / etc
 Ownership profile / by type of land
 Modal value
 min. / max.
 Landed / Landless.

Seasonal Calendar of cropping activities.

→ ~~Water~~ : Rainfall pattern

Crops / Cropping seasons / End use

Topography & Hydrology.

Water

Rainfall patterns

Water Resources : Stream / Tank / Well.

Uses of water : Agri / Domestic.

Ground water : the static & the dynamic component.

Social map

National Population Policy

Preparation of socio-demographic charters which will help ^{to} sensitise local communities to find a balance between population and the human carrying capacity of the available land and water resources.

Unity in national population goal but diversity in implementation strategies.

Think, act & plan locally and support nationally.

Blue print for action

Human carrying capacity of the supporting eco-systems are recognised.

Each panchayat & nagarpalika will be encouraged to prepare a socio-demographic charter which will have specific goals for population stabilisation. The charter will pay particular attention to achieving a balance between human population & land and water resources.

Sustainable human development indicators

Cite the example of Karnataka study.....

and social
gender/equity,
ecological sustainability
→ human social development
on health for all, nutrition,
education and
employment.

*** These Panchayats are to be democratically elected with 30% of the seats reserved for women, 30% reserved for the ~~backward~~ weaker sections, and the rest for other ~~citizens~~ residents in the Panchayat. ~~It is~~ It is expected that such local bodies would be representative of all members and interest groups in the Panchayat and would be a grassroot level institution with ~~adequate~~ voices for the women and the poor. (F)

* This is based on the objective to improve the quality of life
which based on

* It takes a human social development ~~with~~ addressing issues of gender and social equity, ecological sustainability, health ^{including} nutrition, education and employment. reproductive health,

1. These parameters would have to be objective; easily gathered at the ~~local level~~ panchayat level by the community; and should afford a longitudinal measurement to monitor and evaluate the facility for longitudinal ~~studies~~ studies to monitor and evaluate the development process.

2. ~~Methodology~~ These methods

elected Panchayats & Nagarpalikas would be the basic building block on which the National Population Policy is to be built. ~~It is the purpose of this~~ It is the purpose of this workshop to decide relevant parameters and ~~to~~ train the elected representatives to evaluate and analyse these parameters to ~~and~~ evolve a socio-demographic charter for themselves.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

It is the purpose of this workshop to decide on relevant parameters; ~~and train~~ ~~to~~ to prepare guidelines for the elected representatives to evaluate and analyse these parameters, and evolve a socio-demographic charter for themselves. The issue is thus not to generate data for analysis by scientists and researchers, but rather, ^{information} for the local communities ^{themselves} to evaluate, plan and monitor population, human social development and ecological sustainability of livelihoods security and ecological sustainability of their community. Thus the workshop has three main objectives

1. A. to decide on relevant parameters on issues related to social development that are listed in the agenda.

2. B. ^{Methods} Guidelines to evaluate and analyse these parameters

3. C. Evolve a socio-demographic charter for themselves.

The basic premise of ~~such~~ initiating such an exercise is that local communities are ~~aware~~ aware and knowledgeable about their ~~own~~ environment; ~~and that their active participation~~ and that their active participation in the development process is essential. of human social development is essential. they have their own perception on developmental aspirations

Environment & Habitat

preparation of the
The / socio-demographic charter

MOTIVATION

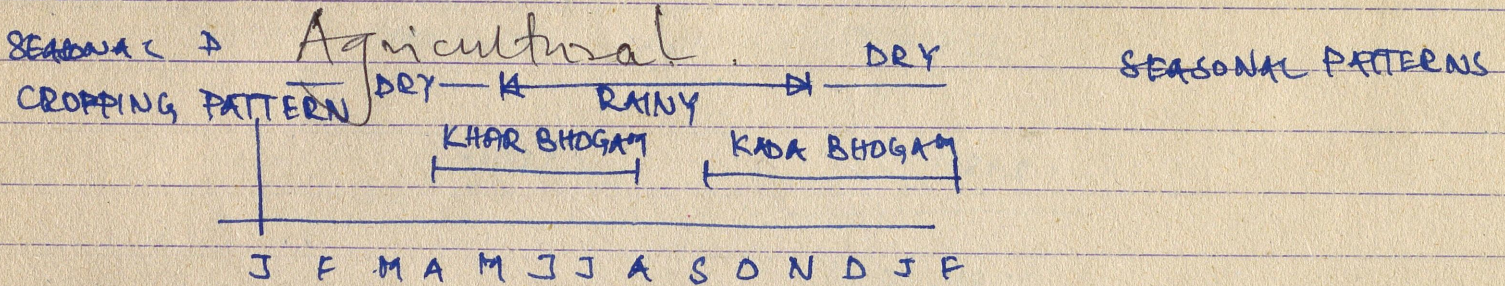
- ◆ UNCED Conference at Rio did not address the problems determining the relation between environment & development.
- ◆ ICPD Conference at Cairo concerned with ~~popula~~ ^{population} ~~kin~~ ^{kin} means of limiting population growth.

◆ While these ~~inter~~ ^{international} multi-lateral conferences have helped focus/attention on the issue of environment - population & development; ~~and have committed resources~~

- ◆ Human Development Report published by the UNDP since 1990 has focused attention on introduces the concept of human social development involving parameters like health, ~~literacy~~ ^{literacy}, education, social equity etc, that are more related to the quality of life.

MOTTAKOMBAI

40 Houses Badaga + 5 Harijans + 3 Gmba



Potato/Ragi Potato/Ragi
 Ragi Wheat (Ganji)
 Garlic Garlic in flat areas near water.

TOTAL LAND USE

200 Acres of Private Land.
 For

20	TEA	70 Acres	P	35%	
60	POTATO/RAGI	30 Acres	x2	15%	s/c
20	Wheat	20 Acres	x1	10%	s
120	Vegetables	80 Acres	x2.5	40%	
270	Beans				s/c
	Garlic				c
	Carrot				c
	Beetroot				c
	Cabbage				c

55 Acres Common lands
 20 Acres Eucalyptus + Wattle @
 35 Acres Scrubland. Rs 39000/acre!

$$\frac{2}{9} \frac{50}{220} \times 100$$

$$1) 20 \overline{) 22} \\ \underline{18}$$

$$\frac{2}{27} \frac{27}{70} \times 100$$

Live stock : Cattle Buffalo
 30 40+ at village.

SUBSISTENCE
TOTAL ~~FOOD~~ GRAIN LAND : 50 ACRES.

COMMERCIAL : 220 ACRES.

270 ACRES.

Welcome Ad. by MS.

1.

2.

3.

4.

CARTIRAL SURVIVAL, NY Indigenous therapeutic programs. Ethnopharmacological products

Trade Networks in Medicinal Plants:
 Largely ^{special} biological material that is used for ^{health} medicine

Levels of operation:

Traditional networks: Therapeutic products.

Population dynamics Natural Resource procure / trade / supply /

Collectors: Who are the collectors / Economics of collecting! Is it
 Are they specialists? un-economical.

Contractors

Traders / dealer

Whole salers / dealer.

Catalogue or Range of products!
 At each level

~~Traders~~ Retailers

Manufacturers / Pharmaceuticals.

End Prescribers (Health Practitioners)

End users.

MFP
 LAMP SOCIETY

^{Agunecore}
 How does the doctor get his medicine? X Medical reps!

Study assumes urgent significance

~~where~~ Kalpasam is a ^{lichen/moss} that grows on stones and tree bark in parts of Sigur plateau where I did my doctoral research. I ^{observed} local inhabitants go on kalpasam hitting trips and return with bags^{so} full of green mossy substance. ~~and~~ The local LAMP Society in Masinapudi would buy ~~the~~ ^{hundreds of} gunny bags of kalpasam at five-six rupees a kilo. What is this kalpasam used for? where is it being sent? No one in

the area ~~knows~~ knew. I later found out that Tuticorin was the national southern market for kalpasam. Apparently the trade in kalpasam is controlled by a cartel, which is a

kalpasam is but of many products extracted from our forests and put to use in a global commodities market. Many such products are of ~~great~~ significant medical value? No one knows where it goes ultimately.

it is used for paint?
pickle?

heading.

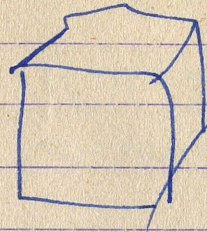
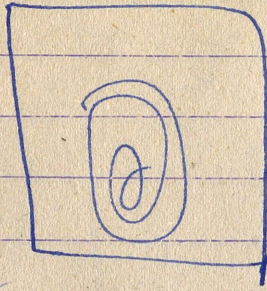
~~When~~

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it is used for paint?
pickle?
beading.

embelca: kadukkai | Atam kannaki | or Atam



Market space / geography.

SUBSTITUTES

MIXED ingredients

Supply side / demand-side

pervasive supply

centralized supply consumption

INVISIBLE HAND OF MARKET

Kalpataam

Atam
Atam-Puram.

???

designing healthcare | nature of Aggr

① ~~no~~ perhaps not more than half-a-dozen
medical ingredients have more than 200
miles. ↓↓

② long-standing - trade network stretching Aggr
to Cambridge.

Ayurvedo

Basis of Indian med

① short distance.

स्थिति :- Pervasive supply - pervasive consumption
major ingredients - widely distributed
: medical wisdom

long distance

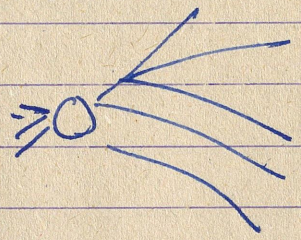
②

specialized ingredients

not available locally but available only. ^{consumed} "naham"

Specialized ecological niches but ~~may~~ critical for health care. Nothing else will work.

Ex: shilajit / kasturi
Kumkum ;



lea

local collection - global distribution

③

grey products / 1) substitutes

2) minor ingredients, specialized but not

critical

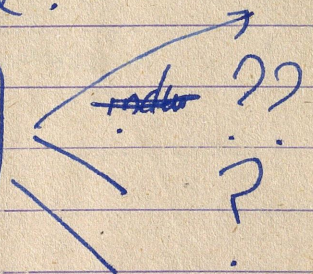
short distance
mkt -

example: local market - local her supply side - demand side.

④

Kalp aram : global collection

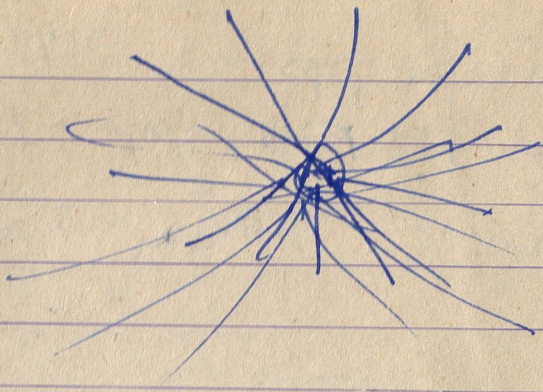
one centralized market



Architecture of trade network - Topology

parallel processing - distributed networks.
production -> consumption model network.

e



How is the ^{no} architecture ~~redistribution~~?
changed?

now is the architecture / globalization
+ ecological degradation

Model — architecture of trade network 11

Spectrum of minor forest / natural produce,

Roots, Herbs, Grasses,

Leeches; Deer horn; Animal meats;

Trade networks in the utilization of Bio-diversity for
Traditional Medicine

Resource flow networks in the utilization of BD for
Traditional Medicine

~~Discussion~~

Supply side analysis of trade network in BD.

Demand side analysis of trade network in BD

Supply

Demand

Distribution of resource &
population dynamics

① knowledge of the medicinal plant.
|
SPR & Botched

② It may be the means to organize society & resource flows.

Architecture:

→ Economic - Social - Cultural Architecture

- 1) The candidate's thesis is in the broad ~~area~~ area of human-nature interactions. With the current concerns of ecological degradation, this work assumes great importance in the ~~area~~ ^{giving insights into} understanding the dynamics of natural resource use. The thesis is ~~to~~
- 2) very broad and ~~integrate~~ integrative drawing upon the scientific and social disciplines. It contributes to the methods of inter disciplinary research.
- 3) The thesis develops a theoretical model of sequential exploitation that operates along three axes. ~~It can~~ This model ~~can~~ explains the process of natural resource use and is applicable in many contexts.
- 4) The thesis makes significant contribution to understanding the role of ~~human actors~~ in social systems and human actors in bringing about environmental change. The conceptual categories of human groups as ecosystems, people; biosphere people

MEDICAN!

(Meeting with Dr. Vydianathan, on 27th Oct 1974)

Raw materials for Ayurvedic drugs.

1. 85% of the raw material for Ayurvedic medicines is from commonly available provisions like Ghee, Oil, honey, sugar, Jaggery, dhalle, spices like pepper, cinnamon, etc.
2. Only 15% of the raw material is actual roots and herbs collected from various parts of the country and abroad.
3. Many of the raw materials are imported from a wide area; middle east, S-E Asia, etc.
4. The JAGGERS is now 50 years old. The drugs that were available then is still available.
5. The problem in Ayurveda is not the non-availability of raw material, but rather, the awareness among the people in the use of the system of medicine. Even if the availability of raw material is streamlined and conserved, the industry organised to manufacture the medicines, would there be a demand?
6. The medicinal plants that are used in Ayurveda are used in such small quantities, but many species and thus not profitable to ~~the~~ production and trade in the present industrial context.

7. Ayurvedic medicines use the medicinal plants in full and unextracted, unadulterated form. This is the system of Ayurveda. Extracting the active ingredient and using them of medicines is not right. Now-a-days many manufacturers are using the technique of fractioning the herb and making medicines that are then patented. There are many such drugs in the market that are now used interchangeably by allopathic practitioners as well as ayurvedic physicians.

8. Then you have the Ayurvedic extractive preparations that ~~do~~ use the medicinal plant in its totalality. This is really ~~the~~ ^{the} Ayurvedic method.

(This is now being realised by studies that say that the whole combination of biochemicals in a plant / animal product is the one that brings about desired effects and separating one biochemical and using ~~it~~ for medicines is not effective) ~~for~~

9. ~~There is~~ The problem of the availability of raw materials for Ayurvedic preparations is the last of the problems of Ayurveda. ~~It~~ Firstly these specialised items form only 15% by volume. Secondly, if one drug is not available, a substitute could be conveniently used and it seems to be as effective; and thirdly, there are a variety of preparations suggested in Ayurveda. So if ~~the~~ the raw material for one preparation is unavailable and so we cannot use it, we would make another preparation and carry on.

Jan a holder.

Hindaya Products / Dabur.

Having about 100 docs.

Unrecorded.

Commercial.

Amegandhadi heheyan.

Person specific

Calcutta Chemicals: RIMP Certificate.
16 items >

Protest Vs Adjust

171,153

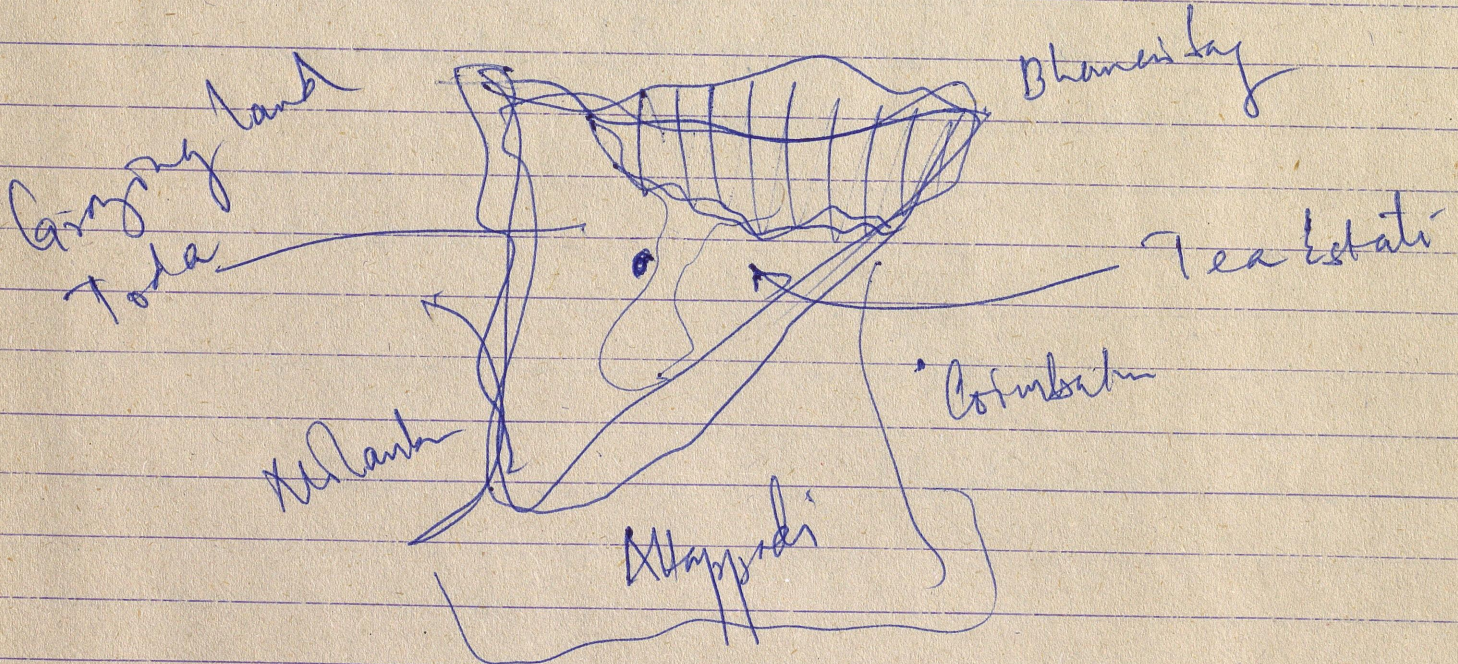
459,527

118,400

3,9803

Arzandi - rum naray

Mysore



Abayinola Akerele, Vernon Heywood & Hugh
Lyngé, Conservation of Medicinal Plants; Camb.
Univ Press, 1991.

Norman R. Facounts & Djaja D. Soejarto, Global
Importance of Medicinal Plants. pp. 25-31.

Ⓐ [E] *Acorus calamus*. (India). (Vasthambu) ; Swamps
throughout India

~~*Ammi majus*~~

[E] *Atropa acuminata* (India) Indian Belladonna.
Kashmir, 6,000 - 12,000 ft. . . .

Atropa belladonna "

Carica papaya Papaya.

Cassia acutifolia. (Aakudha)

Catharanthus roseus

Cinchona calisaya. cinchona .

Datura metel. Datura : throughout India

D. stramonium. Datura : Himalayas ; hills
of Central & S. India.

Dryas talis purpurea.

Common foxglove; Cultivated in Kashmir, Darjeeling, Nilgiris.

Dioscorea deltoidea:

Kings, N.W. Himalayas.
3,000 - 10,000 ft.

D. floribunda. ?

Papaver somniferum

Postaka. Cultivated in UP etc.
(Opium)

Plantago indica. ?

P. ovata.

(Isabgol). Punjab plains & low hills.

P. psyllium.

Fleasant. Punjab, Dehli etc.

Ranunculus serpentina.

Sarpagandha; Major place in India.

(A) (E) *R. acris emodi*

Nattirevalchi. Subalpine & Alpine Himalayas.

(A) (E) *R. acris webbiana*.

Archi. Himalayas.

Smilax speciosa. (substitu for Indian Sarsaparilla)

Throughout India.

(A) (E) *Smertia chirata*

Kairata. Temperate Himalayas.

(A) (E) *Urginea indica*.

Vana-palendam Himalayas, Bihar, CN Plateau, Konkan, Coromandel coast.

Ⓐ Ⓔ Valeriana waltkei - Tagara Hundaya.

