

→ Deb Roy

My comment on this ?
[Signature]

5/11/94

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR PENCH
NATIONAL PARK, SEONI (M.P.)

To,

The Chief Conservator of Forests,
Wild Life, Madhya Pradesh,
Bhopal.

Sub : Project report for training of local people on Medicinal
Herbs.

Kindly find enclosed here with a project report for training of local population on medicinal Herbs. The financial assistance can be obtained either from Eco-development fund of project Tiger or from the Global Tiger Petrole an organisation situated in England. I had the discussion with the representatives of this organisation during the meeting of Global Tiger forum, New Delhi. Mr. Peter Lawton, Madame Sue Earle, Shri Balmik Thapar and Mr. Deb Roy had asked me to submit the report so that the assistance could be considered.

As such I am submitting the copies of project report to them also in anticipation of your approval.

sd-

Director
Pench National Park,
Seoni.

NO/1916

Copy to :-

- (1) Director Project Tiger, New Delhi.
- (2) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Bhopal.
- (3) Chief Conservator of Forests Task Force, Bhopal.
- (4) Mr. Peter Lawton, Grantchester, Linden Gardens, Leather head, Surrey
K.T. 22 7H.B., England (U.K.)
- (5) Shri Valmik Thapar, Member Steering committee, Chanakyapuri, New
Delhi.
- (6) Shri S. Debroy, Member Steering Committee, 24/4 Type II, Lodhi
Complex, Near Rai School, Delhi.
- (7) Shri Pranav Pandya, Director Brahm Varchas Shodh Sansthan,
Shanti Kunj, Haridwar (U.P.)
- (8) C.F. Seoni/Chhindwara for information & necessary action please.

dt/20.7.94

Place : Seoni
Date : 15/07/94.

[Signature]
20/7/94
Director
Pench National Park,
Seoni. 450 661.

List of Enclosers

- (1) Project Report in English.
- (2) List of Medicinal Plants.
- (3) Pomplet Regarding Training Programme in Shanti Kunj Haridwar.
- (4) Project Report in Hindi.
- (5) Introduction - Dr. Pranav Pandya. M.B.B.S., M.D. Director Brahm-Varchs shodh Sansthan Shanti Kunj Haridwar.
- (6) Quarry letter of Chief Conservator of Forests S.K. Ashwati I.F.S.
- (7) Reply-By Dr. Pranav Pandya, Director Brahm Varchs Shodh Sansthan.
- (8) Copy of D.O. Letter written by J.C. Pant I.A.S. Presently Secretry Agriculture & Co-operation Govt. of India. New Delhi.
- (9) Copy of D.O. letter written by Director Education U.P. Shri G.N.Mishra I.A.S. TO Dr. Pandya.
- (10) Copy of letter to Dr. Pandya by Secretary U.P. Bharat Scout & Guides.
- (11) Copy of letter to Dr. Pandya by N.C. Bhardwaj State Training Commissioner Lucknow.
- (12) Copy of Director Commisioner Khadi & Village Development Lucknow.
- (13) Letter to Dr. Pandya by Indira Gandhi National Open University Lucknow.
- (14) Copy of letter to Dr. Pandya by Shabuddin Mohamad Dy. Cheif Manager Transport Corporation Lucknow.
- (15) Letter of Director General of Police Lucknow to Dr. Pandya for Training Police officials.
- (16) Letter of Joint Secretary Education Patana of Bihar Govt. for Training The Principals at Santi Kunj.
- (17) Letter of Director Education Patana of Bihar Govt. for Training The Principals of Higher Secondary Schools.

PROJECT - TIGER
PENCH NATIONAL PARK , SEONI (M.P.)

PROJECT REPORT

USE OF MEDICINAL HERBS

TRAINING PROGRAMME

PENCH NATIONAL PARK SEONI (M.P.)

PROJECT-REPORT

Collection of Medicinal Plants from the forests adjoining Pench National Park for alternate employment and health care of local population:- An Eco-friendly approach.

Brief Description :-

Pench Tiger reserve consists of Pench National Park 292.857 Sq Km. and Buffer Zone 464.040 Sq km. in state of Madhya Pradesh adjoining Maharashtra State(Nagpur Distt). The area falls within the Chhindwara and Seoni Distt. of Madhya Pradesh.

10 Km. periphery of the National Park includes 183 No. of villages with population approx.68000. Also these villages harbour about 60000 heads of cattle mostly depending on forests for grazing.

Conservation of forests is possible only with the participatory attitude of the adjoining villagers. Enough legal support to protect forests and wildlife along with the machinery to implement is available. Still the position is not very encouraging. The forests in area and density are reducing due to the pressure of these villagers necessity. To encounter the situation participatory management aspect which has not been tried so far appears to be the solution in present stage.

The proposal aims at the education of local villagers

regarding the usefulness of the plants and other parts like flower, fruit, root, tuber ,leaves ,bark etc. and its medicinal value in the form it can be used. The knowledge of usefulness of plants among the local inhabitants can give rise to protection of plants and also help to the administration for protection purpose. Also this can lead to the cure and additional income to the local population along with Environmental conservation by way of propagating Biodiversity conservation.

At the first phase it is proposed to impart training to 4000 persons about 10% of the population residing around 5km. periphery of the Naional Park.

The list of the forest species having medicinal value are enclosed as annexture(a)

Training :-

Training part consists of following aspects.

- (1) Identification of species.
- (2) Collection of useful parts.
- (3) Processing, Godowing & Preservation.
- (4) Pattern of end use as cure.

The Training part is being imparted by SHANTI-KUNJ Haridwar U.P. in their Brahm-Varchas Shodh Sansthan. The main work of research, identification ,collection , processing for end use and sale is being done at this institurion regularly. Sale is also effected through their units in different parts of the country. But the quantity produced is in smaller quantities and can not meet the demand of whole country. How ever the

institution is ready to train people and help through their units all over the country but the large scale production work will involve the transport of the material and that will increase the cost of the product to the extent that it will not be economical to the local people. Also the problem of expiry of the product which ranges from 6 months to 1 year will involve additional cost on the product. To overcome the difficulty if the local Herbs are collected processed and used insitu the large people will be benefited and the cost of the product will remain reasonable. These medicine processed at their institution is presently used by their Pragya Sansthan all over India. 750 Such Sansthan are located in Madhya Pradesh. These institutions do not have sufficient space for processing. As such the processing will have to be taken up at centrally located place preferably the distt. Headquartor. So that the time required for transport of raw material and the end product can be reduced drastically and this can be of use locally and nearby districts. The collection ,processing and sale can be taken over by the village forest commitee formed for Eco development works. The village forest commitee can have a small sourse of income from this venture.

Also this aspect will improve the health of the local people and can help in reducing the cost of treatment by use of locally collected medicine.

The phamplet regarding the training programme is enclosed as annexture (b)

It can be seen from the phamplet that other aspects.

Which included in training part is as under

- (1) Honey bee rearing
- (2) Preparation of insance sticks
- (3) Stitching
- (4) Manufacture of stickers
- (5) Handloom
- (6) Bakry

The persons going for the training of medicinal Hurbs can also have look at the above aspects and can take part in other training as per their choice to have alternate source of income for their family.

Cost involved in Training :-

The training is imparted free of cost at Shanti Kunj Haridwar.

The cost of lodging & boarding in the institution is free of cost if few people are interested in training. But for the quantum of training proposed other state Govt's do pay for the food which can be included in the cost which is as under.

Travelling from residence to Haridwar & Back par person including food during travel.	1000.00
Cost of food during training period about 7 Days.	500.00

Per head	1500.00

Collection , Godowing , Processing :-

At different places other facility like godowing, collection and processing is to be under taken. Ten such places are proposed to be setup. Each place will need a Hall and

a grinder for processing. The cost being 1.50 Lakh each. Total outlay is 15.00 lakhs.

The five year programme with yearly estimated cost is prroposed as under.

S.No.	Financial Year	No. of Persons (Benifiting)	Cost on training	Cost of unit
1	94-95	600	9.00	3.00
2	95-96	600	9.00	3.00
3	96-97	600	9.00	3.00
4	97-98	600	9.00	3.00
5	98-99	600	9.00	3.00
		3000	45.00	15.00

Total expenditure in five years Rs. 60.00 Lakhs.

LIST OF MEDICINAL HERBS

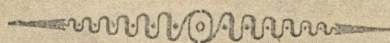
वनोपधियों की सूची

S.No.	Hindi Name	Botanical Name
1	बकुल Bakul मौलश्री Moulashri	Mimusops Elengiw
2	कायफल Kayfal कट्फल Katfal	Miriea Seulauta
3	भृंगराज Bhringraj	Aeplita Alba
4	बाकुची Bakuchi	Soralia Corilifohia
5	ब्रह्मी Brahmi	Wakopa moniara Harpestis Moniara
6	जटामांसी Jatamansi	Nardostiues Jatamansi
7	बच Wacha	Acorous Calamus
8	ज्योतिष्मती Jyotishmati मालवंगनी Malkangini	Cylestrus Peniculatus
9	निर्गुंडी Nirgundi	Vitex Ningandu
10	रसना Rasna	Pluchiale Cyoleta
11	सुण्ठी Sunthi अदरक सोठ Adarak Sonth	Jingibar Officnale
12	श्वेतपुनर्नवा Shwate Punarnawa	Boarhavia Difusa
13	शंखपुष्पी Shankh Pushpi	Canvalvulus Fluricolis
14	अर्जुन Arjun कटुआ Kahua	Terminalic Arjuna
15	अदुसा Adusa वासा Wasa	Adathoda vasica
16	भारंगी Bharangi	Cleredondran Seterau
17	कंटकारी Kantkari	Solenum Suroutose
18	सिंघस Sisas	Abezzia Lebec
19	आंवला Anwala	Emblica Officinales
20	मुलहठी Mulahatai घण्टिमधु Yashtimadhu	Glyceryza Glebra
21	शतपुष्पा Shatpushpa सौंफ Sounph	Finiculam Walger
22	सरफोका Sarfonka(Wild Indigo)	Tefrogia Parpyura
23	कालमेघ Kalmegh	Andrographis Peniculata

Continue.....

S.No.	Hindi Name	Botanical Name
24	हरद Harad हरा Harra	<i>Ternstroemia Chibula</i>
25	बिल्व Bilwa बेल Bel	<i>Aegle Marmelos</i>
26	अमलता Amaltas	<i>Casia Fistula</i>
27	नागकेसर Nagkeshar	<i>Mesua Feria</i>
28	कुटज Kutaj	<i>Hollorina Antidisentrica</i>
29	विडंग Widing बायविडंग Baybidang	<i>Albelia Ribis</i>
30	गोक्षुर Gokharu गोक्षुर Gokshur	<i>Trivalas Terestis</i>
31	वरुण Warun	<i>Crotona Nakhula</i>
32	अशोक Ashok	<i>Saraka Indica Jonesia Ashoka</i>
33	लोध Lodhra	<i>Symplocos Resimosa</i>
34	गिलोय Giloya	<i>Tenospo Rocardifolia</i>
35	सारिवा Sarinwa	<i>Hemidesmus Indicus</i>
36	खैर Khair	<i>Acasia Catechu</i>
37	चिरायता Chirayata	<i>Swarshia Chireta</i>
38	कचनार Kachnar	<i>Bahonia Verigeta</i>
39	गुडमार Gudmar	<i>Gymnema Sylvester</i>
40	अश्वगंधा Ashwagandha	<i>Widenia Samnifera</i>
41	शतावर Shatawar	<i>Asperagus Resumosas</i>
42	तुलसी Tulsi यष्टिमधु Yashtimadhu	<i>Asimum Sanchum</i>
43	नीम Neem	<i>Azadiracta Indica</i>
44	सलाई Salai	<i>Boswellia Serrata</i>
45	कुल्लू Kullu	<i>Stereulia urens</i>
46	मडर Madar	<i>Calotropis Quicantia</i>
47	सफेद मूसली Safed Musali	<i>Chlorophytum Tuberosum</i>

शान्ति कुञ्ज की प्रगतिशील प्रशिक्षण प्रक्रिया



प्राचीनकाल में साधु, ब्राह्मण और वानप्रस्थ समुदाय शिक्षा एवं विद्या प्रचार कार्यों के लिए ही पूरी तरह समर्पित रहता था। उनके आश्रमों में गुरुकुल आरण्यक चलते थे। जो व्यक्ति वहाँ नहीं पहुँच पाते थे, उन्हें ज्ञान लाभ देने के लिए वे उपाध्याय तीर्थ यात्रा, पदयात्रा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गाँव-गाँव पहुँचते, घर-घर जाते और शाश्वत एवं समय धर्म के अनुरूप मार्गदर्शन करते थे। अब सद्ज्ञान प्रसार एवं सत्प्रवृत्ति सम्बर्धन का वह तंत्र टूट गया। सर्वसाधारण को युगधर्म की शिक्षा मिलते रहने की दिग्ग धारा भी सूख गई। यही कारण है कि लोकमानस में भावदर्शवादी उत्कृष्टता का गहरा पुट बनाये रहने में भारी कमी पड़ गई। उस छूटे हुए प्रचलन को नये सिरे से आरम्भ कर पूरा करने के लिए कटिबद्ध युगनायक स्तर के व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित करने का एक नया तंत्र खड़ा करने की भारी आवश्यकता थी। समय की इसी आवश्यकता को हरिद्वार के शान्ति कुञ्ज आश्रम ने अपने स्तर पर पूरा करने का भागीरथी कार्य अपने हाथ में लिया है।

शान्ति कुञ्ज हरिद्वार में निम्नांकित प्रवृत्तियाँ चलती हैं:-

- [१] लोकसेवी कार्यकर्ताओं की आवश्यक शिक्षा और उन्हें कार्य क्षेत्र में उतारना।
- [२] शिक्षा सम्बर्धन।
- [३] स्वास्थ्य संरक्षण।
- [४] कुरीति उन्मूलन।
- [५] नारी-जागरण।
- [६] सत्प्रवृत्ति सम्बर्धन।

इन छहों प्रयोजनों की शिक्षा धुली-मिली चलती है। ऐसे सुयोग्य प्रशिक्षकों की व्यवस्था है, जो इन सभी प्रयोजनों की आवश्यकता पूर्ण कर सकें।

इन छहों की जानकारी इस प्रकार है:—

लोकसेवी कार्यकर्ता प्रशिक्षण:—

जिनमें लोकमंगल की सेवा साधना के लिए उत्साह है, जो चरित्रवान् और अनुशासित जीवन जीने के लिए उद्यत हैं, उन्हें तीन महीने के उपर्युक्त शिक्षा पर बुलाया जाता है। ऐसे नर-नारी पच्चीस वर्ष से अधिक आयु के स्वस्थ, शिक्षित एवं अनुशासन निवाहने में प्रतिज्ञाबद्ध होने चाहिए।

उनके निवास, भोजन तथा प्रशिक्षण की निःशुल्क व्यवस्था है। तीन महीने तक २५० शिक्षार्थी उपर्युक्त अनेक लाभ उठाते रह सकें --ऐसी स्थिर व्यवस्था बना दी गई है। एक वर्ष में एक हजार लोकसेवी कार्यकर्ता तैयार करने और उन्हें कार्य-क्षेत्र में भेजने की व्यवस्था है। निर्वाह वे कुटीर उद्योगों के सहारे करेंगे अथवा प्रजा केन्द्र उनकी व्यवस्था मुट्ठी फण्ड के आधार पर कर देंगे। यह कार्यकर्ता जहाँ भी रहेंगे, वहाँ वैसा ही प्रशिक्षण स्थल भी चलाने लगेंगे, जैसा कि उनसे शान्ति कुञ्ज में पाया है। इस प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत तीन महीने के चार सत्रों में एक हजार शिक्षार्थी शान्ति कुञ्ज से प्रशिक्षित होकर निकलेंगे और वे यह उत्तरदायित्व स्वीकार करके अपने क्षेत्र में वापस लौटेंगे कि अपने को प्राप्त शिक्षा से न्यूनतम दस साथियों को प्रशिक्षित करेंगे। इस प्रकार हर साल एक हजार शान्ति कुञ्ज में प्रशिक्षित हुए लोकसेवी शिक्षार्थी अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में दस-दस और साथियों को प्रशिक्षित करके दस हजार की लोकसेवी शृंखला का गठन कर सकेंगे। आशा की गई है कि आगामी दस वर्षों में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत एक लाख लोकसेवी कार्य क्षेत्र में उतरेंगे। जन जीवन में प्रगतिशीलता का सर्वतोमुखी उत्साह उभारने में सफल हो सकेंगे। सभी अपने-अपने कार्य क्षेत्र बाँटेंगे और देश के कोने-कोने में छा जाने, युग चेतना का अलख जगाने में समर्थ होंगे।

लोकसेवी शिक्षार्थियों को निज की प्रचार योग्यता में निष्णात किया

जायेगा। जिनमें तीन योग्यताएँ प्रमुख हैं— (१) भाषण कला:— बड़े आयोजनों में भाषण, छोटी गोष्ठियों में प्रवचन, व्यक्तिगत परामर्श में सद्भाव सम्बन्धन और आदर्शों के प्रति उत्साह का उभार।

(२) सुगम संगीत:— लोकगायकों की प्रचलित लोक वाद्यों के सहारे अपने कार्य-क्षेत्र में गीत-वाद्य द्वारा भाव संवेदनाओं का उभार, दुष्प्रवृत्तियों का उन्मूलन। संगीत को मूल धूरी बनाकर लोक शिक्षण का माध्यम अब उसे ही बनाया जा रहा है। उद्देश्य यह है कि लोक गीतों की शैली में कथानकों प्रगतिशील गीतों तथा प्रचलित वाद्यों के समन्वय से जन जन तक युग चेतना का आलोक पहुँचाये जाय। इसके लिए परिव्राजक स्तर के प्रचारक, जो इस विद्या में पारंगत होंगे, यहाँ शिक्षित कर क्षेत्रों में भेजे जायेंगे, विभिन्न शक्तिपीठों में ज मृति लायेगे व धर-धर थलथल जगाने का शंख फूँटेंगे। एक तरह से शान्ति कुञ्ज का वातावरण अब पूर्णतः संगीतमय बना दिया गया है।

(३) धर्म तन्त्र से लोक शिक्षण:— कथा-कीर्तन, दीप यज्ञ, पर्व, संस्कार, हर्षोत्सवों में धार्मिकता का पुट लगाते हुए युग चेतना के तत्त्वज्ञान में इस प्रकार गूँथना कि कर्म-काण्डों के माध्यम से लोक चेतना में प्रगतिशीलता का समावेश किया जा सके।

मौखिक प्रवचन के अनिश्चित कुछ ऐसे प्रचार माध्यम भी हैं, जिनके आधार पर और भी अच्छी तरह जतना को सरलतापूर्वक इकट्ठा किया जा सकता है और उन्हें युगधर्म के अनुकूल आवश्यक मार्गदर्शन किया जा सकता है। इस सम्दर्भ में [१] स्लाइड प्रोजेक्टर-प्रकाश चित्र दर्शक, [२] टेपरिकार्डर-संगीत और प्रवचन सुनाने का माध्यम, [३] चित्रप्रदर्शनी, [४] वीडियो कैसिट—यह चार माध्यम ऐसे हैं, जिनके सहारे अधिक लोगों को कम समय में उपयोगी जानकारी दी जा सकती है। विचार क्लान्ति अभियान का—जनमानस परिष्कार का—संस्कृत संवर्धन का—कार्य इन माध्यमों से सरलता और सफलतापूर्वक किया जा सकता है।

सेवा कार्यों की मुख्यतः चार धाराएँ हैं:—

(१) शिक्षा संवर्धन, (२) स्वास्थ्य संरक्षण, (३) गीत उन्मूलन,

(४) सत्प्रवृत्ति संवर्धन । ये सभी मूलतः सुसंस्कारिता स्वावलम्बन प्रधान हैं ।

(१) शिक्षा सम्बर्धनः—पौढ़ शिक्षा को प्राथमिकता दी गई है । पूरा कार्यक्रम इस विधा के अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार है —

(अ) अशिक्षित वयस्क नर-नारियों को पढ़ाने का प्रवन्ध एवं शिक्षार्थियों में उत्साह उत्पन्न करना ।

(ब) शिक्षितों से विद्या ऋण चुकाने के लिए पढ़ाने हेतु समयदान प्राप्त करने का अभियान । हर भावनाशील शिक्षितों से पाँच अशिक्षितों को पढ़ाकर प्राथमिकशाला जितनी योग्यता अर्जित करा देने का आह्वान ।

(स) स्कूली बच्चों के शेष समय में पाठ्यक्रम का गृहकार्य अभ्यास ।

(द) स्कूली बच्चों में स्काउटिंग, हरीतिमा संवर्धन, स्वच्छता आदि कार्यों में अभिरुचि का उत्पादन ।

(इ) ऐसे पुस्तकालयों की स्थापना जिनसे जीवनोपयोगी प्रगतिशीलता समर्थक साहित्य घर-घर पहुँचाने एवं वापिस लाने के निःशुल्क सेवा चलती रहे ।

उपरोक्त कार्यों के लिए प्रौढ़ शिक्षाशालाओं की स्थापना, बाल सस्कारशालाओं को प्रारम्भ करना एवं पुस्तकालय तंत्र को घुमाने का प्रशिक्षण सिद्धान्त एवं व्यवहार रूप में दिया जाएगा ।

(२) स्वास्थ्य संरक्षणः—इस विधा के अन्तर्गत निम्न पक्षों की जानकारी कराई जाती है ।

(अ) स्वच्छता संबन्धी हर पक्ष की जानकारी ।

(आ) संतुलित आहार का ज्ञान और प्रचलन ।

(इ) प्राथमिक सहायता (फर्स्ट-एड) के हर पक्ष की जानकारी व अभ्यास ।

(ई) होम नर्सिंग का प्रशिक्षण ।

(ऎ) स्काउटिंग का प्रशिक्षण ।

(ऊ) घरेलू नुस्खों द्वारा, सर्वसुलभ जड़ी बूटियों के सहारे सामान्य रोगों के उपचार का शिक्षण ।

(ए) व्यायामशालाओं की स्थापना ।

(ऐ) स्वास्थ्य रक्षा सम्बन्धी समुचित ज्ञान ।

(ओ) महिला कल्याण एवं शिशु पोषण-पालन पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान ।

(औ) परिवार कल्याण की आवश्यकता का जन-जन को ज्ञान कराना ।

(३) गरीबी उन्मूलन:—देहात में बिखरे हुए अशिक्षित कृषिकर्मियों की ही अपने देश में बहुलता है। कृषि के लिए सीमित समय ही लगता है। शेष खाली पड़ा रहता है। इसका उपयोग कुटीर उद्योगों में किया जा सके तो खाली समय का उपयोग भी होगा और अपनाये गये उद्योगों द्वारा अतिरिक्त आजीविका भी मिलेगी। श्रम का सम्मान यदि अपने देशवासियों को करना आ जाये तो कई नये 'जापान' भारत में ही खड़े हो सकते हैं। स्वावलम्बन प्रधान शिक्षण का मूलभूत उद्देश्य यह है कि हम हर परिवार को श्रम पराधन बनाकर इतनी आजीविका की व्यवस्था बना दें कि वे एक आदमी लोक सेवा के निमित्त निकाल सकें। इस प्रकार यह शिक्षण बहुमुखी उपलब्धियों वाला है।

इस योजना का संचालन सूत्र हाथ में लेने वाले उद्योग कर्मियों के सम्पर्क में भी आते रहेंगे और उन्हें प्रगतिशीलता से-संप्रवृत्ति सम्बन्धन से अवगत अभ्यस्त भी कराते रहेंगे। इसमें दुहरा लाभ है।

कुटीर उद्योग भारत की परिस्थिति में ऐसे होने चाहिए जिनका उत्पादन स्थानीय क्षेत्र में ही खप सके। उसे बेचने दूर दराज के क्षेत्र में न जाना पड़े। इस प्रकार के लघु उद्योगों में "खानी ग्रामोद्योग" विभाग द्वारा अपनाई गई अनेकों प्रक्रियाएँ शान्ति कृञ्ज के तीन प्राप्त वाले शिक्षण सत्रों में समाविष्ट की गई हैं। इनमें से कुछ प्रमुख रत्त प्रकार हैं:—

(१) नव निर्मित अधिक सूत कातने वाले चर्खों से सूत कातना ।

(२) ऊन की कताई ।

(३) कपड़े द्वारा कपड़ों, आसन, निवाड इत्यादि की बुनाई ।

(४) सिलाई मशीनों द्वारा कपड़े सीना ।

(५) कपड़ों की छागई, रँगाई ।

(६) स्वेटर व ापे मौजे इत्यादि बुनना ।

(७) मशीन से चलने वाली तेल घानी से मूँगफली, तिलहन, सरसो, आदि का तेल निकालना । अवशिष्ट से पोषक आहार बनाना ।

(८) मधुपक्षी पालन ।

(९) फोटोग्राफी ।

(१०) स्क्रीन प्रिंटिंग से स्टीकर्स इत्यादि बनाना ।

(११) छोटी मुद्रण प्रेस ।

(१२) रबर की मुहरें बनाना ।

(१३) साबुन, वाशिंग पाउडर बनाना ।

(१४) मोमवत्ती, पेन्सिलें, चाक, स्याहियाँ बनाना ।

(१५) चोकरयुक्त आटे की डबल, रोटी व बिस्कीट बेकरी में बनाना ।

(१६) फाउण्टेन पेन, बाल पेन्सिल बनाना ।

(१७) आलूचिप्स, लेमन ड्राम्स इत्यादि कन्फेक्शनरी की वस्तुओं का निर्माण ।

(१८) हैंडपम्प लगाने, सुलभ शौचालय विनिर्मित करने का शिक्षण ।

(१९) अंगरवत्तियाँ, धूपवत्तियाँ बनाना ।

(२०) निधूम चूल्हों को बनाने का शिक्षण ।

इतने उद्योग आरम्भ में चालू किए गये हैं । अगले दिनों इनमें और भी वृद्धि किए जाने की सम्भावना है । यह सभी ऐसे हैं जो कृषि कार्य के साथ-साथ आसानी से चलाये जा सकते हैं ।

(४) दुष्प्रवृत्तिउन्मूलन एवं सत्प्रवृत्ति संवर्धन:—

[१] नशानिषेध की योजनावद्ध कार्य पद्धति ।

[२] बिना दहेज और धूम-धाम की शादियों का प्रचलन ।

[३] फैशन, जेवर और ठाट बाट आदि अपव्ययों में कटौती कर के बचत योजनाओं में पूंजी लगाना ।

[४] सहकारी आन्दोलनों का विस्तार ।

[५] वृक्षारोपण, हरीतिमा संवर्धन ।

[६] परिवारनियोजन की आवश्यकता की सुविस्तृत जानकारी ।

[७] पर्दा प्रथा का समापन, नारी जागरण, बाल कल्याण ।

[८] जातिगत ऊँच नीच का समापन ।

[९] अन्धविश्वासों, अवांछनीयताओं, कुरीतियों, सूहनायताओं का समापन ।

ऊपर वर्णित शिक्षा संवर्धन, स्वास्थ्य संरक्षण, कुटीर उद्योगों का प्रचलन एवं कुरीति का उन्मूलन, इन चारों विधाओं को शान्ति कुंज के तीन माह वाले सत्रों में इस प्रकार समाविष्ट किया गया है कि शिक्षार्थी पूरे समय कार्य में संलग्न रहकर इन सभी विषयों का काम चलाऊ अभ्यास कर सकें और घर जाकर उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने हेतु जो प्रक्रिया अपनाती है, उसमें प्रवीण बन सकें ।

इस शिक्षा का अगला चरण है-नारी जागरण । इसके लिए महिलाओं को आगे किया जायेगा । नर पीठ पीछे रहेंगे । वे आवश्यक वातावरण बनाएँगे, साधन जुटाएँगे, कार्यक्षेत्र तैयार करेंगे । पर अग्रिम मार्ग पर नारी की ही रखेंगे; ताकि भारत में संवेदनशील शांति मनुःस्थिति में उगली उठाने की गुंजायश न रहे ।

प्रगतिशील नारियाँ टोली बनाकर घरों में जाएँगी, महिलाओं के जाग्रत और प्रगतिशील रीति-नीति अपनाने के लाभ बतायेंगी । उनमें से जितनी सहमत हो सकेंगी उनके लिए प्रौढ़ शिक्षा का—सिलाई, घरेलू शाकपाटिका, मधुमक्खी पालन, अजरबत्ती बनाने जैसे सभ्य उद्योगों की शृंखला चलायेंगी, स्वावलम्बन के लिए स्थानीय परिस्थिति के अनुसार जो सम्भव होगा । नारी को अपने अधिकार, कर्तव्य और प्रगति आयोजनों के लिए किस प्रकार जागरूक एवं उद्यम किया जाय । इसकी योजना स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार इस आन्दोलन द्वारा किया जाता रहेगा । साप्ताहिक गोष्ठियों--छोटे बड़े आयोजनों के अनुसार ऐसा वातावरण बनाया जाता रहेगा, जिनमें देश की आधी जनसंख्या पिछड़ेपन से ग्रसित न रह पाए । शिक्षा, स्वावलम्बन एवं उस साहस की दिशा में अग्रसर हों, जिसके आधार पर नारी भी नर के समुख पहुँच कर सर्वतोमुखी प्रगति का अंग बन सके ।

शान्ति कुंज के क्रिमाकलाप व प्रभावी वातावरण को देखकर शासन ने भी यह उचित समझा कि उसके कार्यकर्ताओं का शिक्षण यहाँ चलना चाहिए । अधिकारियों के व्यक्तित्व परिष्कार एवं कार्य कुशलता बढ़ाने वाली शिक्षण प्रक्रिया

हेतु गत तीन वर्षों से यहाँ विभिन्न विभागों के सत्र आयोजित होते रहे हैं। इनमें प्रमुख हैं:—

- [१] शिक्षा विभाग के प्राध्यापकों के नैतिक शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण शिविर।
- [२] शिक्षा विभाग के ही अधिकारियों के व्यक्तित्व परिष्कार सत्र।
- [३] प्राइम शिक्षा विभाग के जिला स्तर के अधिकारी, परियोजना अधिकारी एवं पर्यवेक्षण अधिकारियों के जीवन मूल्य सम्बन्धित प्रशिक्षण सत्र।
- [४] खादी ग्रामोद्योग विभाग के अधिकारियों, प्रबंधकों के प्रशिक्षण सत्र।
- [५] परिवहन एवं मद्यनिषेध विभाग के विभिन्न अधिकारियों के मानव संसाधन विकास से सम्बन्धित सत्र।
- [६] स्काउटिंग विभाग सुनिर्धोजित प्रशिक्षण सत्र।

इन सत्रों में सम्मिलित होने वाले अधिकारीगणों पर इस शिक्षण का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा? उनसे अपने-अपने सम्पर्क क्षेत्र में किस उत्साह से सुधार एवं प्रशिक्षण कार्य आरम्भ किया, उनकी व्यक्तिगत कार्य क्षमता कितनी बढ़ी, इसकी जानकारी लेने पर ज्ञात हुआ है कि शिविरों से लौटने के उपरान्त उनसे अपने-अपने कार्यक्षेत्र में उत्साहवर्धक कार्य किया। कार्य की प्रगति में तेजी आयी एवं प्रकारान्तर से न केवल सुशिक्षित अनुशासित अधिकारी तंत्र विनिर्मित करने, अपितु राष्ट्रीय प्रगति के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान इस प्रशिक्षण द्वारा सम्पन्न हुआ।

युग नेतृत्व अगले दिनों की महती आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए जिस प्रकार के संस्कारित वातावरण की आवश्यकता है वह शान्ति कुञ्ज में उपलब्ध कराया गया है। परिजन अपना आवेदन भेज कर इस सत्र श्रुंखला हेतु अपना स्थान आरक्षित करा सकते हैं।



—डॉ० प्रणव पंड्या (एम. डी.)

मुद्रक—युगान्तर चेतना प्रेस, शान्ति कुञ्ज, हरिद्वार।

पेच राष्ट्रीय उद्यान सिवनी (म.प्र.) 480 661.

परियोजना विवरण

पेच राष्ट्रीय उद्यान की सीमा से लगे क्षेत्र में वनोपधि संबर्धन कर

पर्यावरण सुधार एवं स्वास्थ्य संरक्षण करना,

संक्षिप्त विवरण :- म.प्र. में महाराष्ट्र प्रान्त से लगी- पेच वाघ परियोजना में पेच राष्ट्रीय उद्यान का 292.857वर्ग कि.मी. तथा लगा हुआ 464.040 वर्ग कि.मी. वन क्षेत्र सम्मिलित है। पेच वाघ परियोजना में छिन्दवाडा और सिवनी दोनों जिले का क्षेत्र आता है।

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के लगे 10कि.मी. क्षेत्र में 183ग्राम में 73000ग्रामिण प्रायः 13,000 परिवारों में निवास करते है। इन ग्रामों से 60000 पशु वनों में चराई के लिए जाते है।

वनो का संरक्षण जन सहयोग से ही संभव है वर्तमान में वनो एवं वन्य प्राणीयों की सुरक्षा के पर्याप्त कानून और उसके पालन करने के लिए शासकीय मशीनरी भी है परन्तु वास्तविकता भी सामने है। वनो एवं वन्य प्राणीयों का सतत् विरलीकरण, क्षय होना इस स्थिति से उबरने के लिए जन सहयोग लिया जाना आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है।

प्रमुख उद्देश्य ग्रामीण जनता को इन पेड़ पौधों के उपयोगी हिस्से, फल फूल, छाल जड़ पत्ते की जानकारी देकर उनके संग्रहण तथा उपयोग की विधि की जानकारी देना। पौधो की उपयोगिता से परिचित होने पर सामान्य जनता इन पौधो को स्वयं नष्ट नहीं करेगी और संबर्धन में भी सहयोग प्राप्त होगा। वनोपधियों के संबर्धन से इस प्रकार जनता द्वारा स्वयं उपयोग करने से स्वास्थ्य सुधार होगा और पेड़ पौधो से पर्यावरण सुधार में निश्चित सहयोग होगा।

इन वनोपधियों को जनता द्वारा संग्रहण कर विक्रय करने से उनको आर्थिक लाभ भी होगा।

वर्तमान में राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के क्षेत्र से लगे 10 कि.मी. दूरी वाले 13,000 परिवारों में से 25% ग्रामीणों को प्रशिक्षित करना है जिनकी संख्या लगभग 3000 है।

वनोषधि की सूची जो उपयोग की जाती है सूची संलग्न है -

प्रशिक्षण :- प्रशिक्षण का कार्य चार भागों में होना है -

- (1) प्रजातियों की पहचान
- (2) उपयोगी भाग का संकलन
- (3) संस्करण, संग्रहण एवं गोदामीकरण
- (4) उपयोग की विधि

प्रशिक्षण का कार्य शांति कुंज हरिद्वार द्वारा उनके ब्रह्मवर्चस शोध संस्थान में किया जाता है इस संस्थान में प्रमुख रूप से वनोषधियों पर शोध, परीक्षण, संग्रहण, संस्करण का कार्य नियमित रूप से किया जाता है । सम्पूर्ण भारत के लगभग 2400 केन्द्रों से इन वनोषधियों के संस्करण पश्चात् विक्रय भी किया जाता है परन्तु उत्पादित मात्रा से सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र की जनता की मांग पूर्ति नहीं की जा सकती है ।

शांति कुंज संस्थान प्रशिक्षण के लिए तथा उनके संस्थानों से विक्रय के लिए भी सहमत है परन्तु इतनी मात्रा के परिवहन व संस्करण को एक स्थान पर संचालित करने से उत्पादित औषधि का मूल्य बढ़ जायगा जो स्थानीय लोगों को बहुत अधिक मूल्य पर उपलब्ध होगी । साथ ही वनोषधियों का 6 माह से 1 वर्ष के भीतर औषधिय गुणों का कम हो जाना है , जिसकी भी समस्या है । इन कठिनाईयों के निराकरण हेतु स्थानीय स्तर पर वनोषधियों का संग्रहण व संस्करण कर प्रजा संस्थानों के माध्यम से विक्रय करना उपयुक्त होगा । मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे 750 प्रजा संस्थान हैं । परन्तु इन संस्थानों में संस्करण के लिए पर्याप्त स्थान उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकेगा इसलिए यह कार्य केन्द्रीय स्थान या जिला मुख्यालयों पर किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। संग्रहण, संस्करण एवं विक्रय का कार्य वन समितियों द्वारा किया जायगा जो इस हेतु वनी है । इस प्रकार इनके विक्रय से ग्रामिणों को आय भी होगी ।

इस प्रकार वनोषधियों का उपयोग करने से ग्रामिणों के स्वास्थ्य में भी सुधार आयगा तथा दवाई के खर्च से मुक्ति मिलेगी तथा जिस प्रकार अभी वर्तमान में फलोद्यन जनता द्वारा लगाये जाते हैं, उस प्रकार वनोषधि उद्यानों का निर्माण जनता द्वारा किया जा सकेगा ।

इस प्रकार पर्यावरण सुधार एवं स्वास्थ्य संरक्षण की समस्या का हल जनता द्वारा स्वयं किया जा सकता है ।

शांति कुंज हरिद्वार में अन्य कल्याणकारी स्वयंसेवी योजनाओं का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है जो ग्रामीण वनोपधि प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजे जावेंगे वे भी इसकी जानकारी व लाभ प्राप्त कर सकते हैं ।

शांति कुंज की प्रगतिशील प्रशिक्षण प्रक्रिया का कार्यक्रम संलग्न है ।

मधुमक्खी पालन :- प्रशिक्षण यहाँ दिया जाता है । इससे जहाँ ग्रामीण जनता इसका स्वयं उपयोग कर सकते वहीं विक्रय कर आर्थिक लाभ उपार्जित कर सकते हैं। कृषि वैज्ञानिकों ने यह भी सिद्ध कर लिया है कि मधुमक्खी पालन से फसल अधिक पैदा होती है। यहाँ यह प्रशिक्षण निःशुल्क दिया जाता है।

2. अगरबत्ती बनाने का प्रशिक्षण भी यहाँ दिया जाता है । अगरबत्ती बनाने में यहाँ कोई सुगंधित द्रव्य (एरोमेटिक आइल्स) उपयोग नहीं किये जाते केवल जड़ी बूटियों वनोपधियों के सम्मिश्रण से बनाया जाता है । सेम्पल के तौर पर यह अगरबत्ती गायत्री शक्तिपीठ होशंगाबाद रोड, भोपाल से क्रय कर परीक्षण किया जा सकता है । इस अगरबत्ती उद्योग के लिए राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के आस पास के वनों में बासों रोपण जन सहयोग से करवाया जा सकता है । तथा वनों में जो छोटे-छोटे 2 फीट के नीचे के बासों के टुकड़े छूट जाते हैं जो वनों में निरूपयोगी रहते हैं का उपयोग हो सकता है तथा अगरबत्ती निर्माण के उपयोग में आने वाले वनोपधियों का संबंधन रोपणी में तथा रोपण से स्वयं जनता द्वारा किया जा सकता है। इससे सामान्य जन को अर्थ लाभ के अलावा पर्यावरण का सुधार एवं सुरक्षा जिसके कि शासन को जन सहयोग अपेक्षित है । प्राप्त हो सकेगा ।

3. सिलाई प्रशिक्षण : -

जिसमें कपड़े की कटाई, सिलाई एवं मशीन के बावत सम्पूर्ण ज्ञान उपलब्ध कराया जाता है । प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति अपने शेष समय में स्वयं व अन्य लोगों का कार्य कर लाभ अर्जित कर सकता है ।

इस संस्थान में उपरोक्त वर्णित उद्योगों के अलावा भी निम्न उद्योगों का निःशुल्क प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ।

(1) स्टीकर बनाना - स्टीकर संबंधी कच्चे माल की तथा निर्माण की सम्पूर्ण तकनीकी जानकारी जिससे प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति अपनी छोटी लागत में लघु उद्योग स्थापित कर लाभ अर्जित कर सकता है ।

(2) हेण्डलूम उद्योग - इससे कपड़े की मशीन का संचालन का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है जिसमें वह अपने दैनिक उपयोग के साधारण वस्त्र धोती, कुर्ता, गमछा का निर्माण कर स्वयं उपयोग कर सकते हैं तथा स्थानीय रूप से विक्रय कर सकते हैं संक्षिप्त में कपड़े के निर्माण से लेकर, रंगाई तथा सिलाई का संपूर्ण शिक्षण दिया जाता है।

(3) बेकरी उद्योग - विस्कुट बनाना, चाक बनाना, रिफील बनाना, सजावट का सामान बनाना, मशीन द्वारा पापड़ बनाने, दोना पत्तल, बनाने आदि का भी प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। जिसे बहुत ही कम लागत में अपने घर में प्रारंभ करके कोई भी व्यक्ति आर्थिक लाभ उठा सकता है।

प्रशिक्षण शुल्क :-

प्रशिक्षण कर्ताओं द्वारा शांतिकुंज द्वारा कोई परिश्रमिक नहीं लिया जाता -
प्रशिक्षण निःशुल्क है।

भोजन की उपलब्धता बंदनीय माताजी भगवती देवी शर्मा द्वारा निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराया जाता है परन्तु इतने बृहद स्वरूप के कार्य के लिये जिस प्रकार अन्य प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा विभिन्न विभागों पुलिस, परिवहन, शिक्षा विभाग, खादी ग्रामोद्योग विभाग तथा अन्य विभागों द्वारा मात्र भोजन के लिए भुगतान किया जाता है। उसी प्रकार इस प्रशिक्षण हेतु भी भोजन का भुगतान किया जा सकता है।

प्रति व्यक्ति आवास से हरिद्वार तक रेल-मोटर किराया तथा रास्ते का भोजन व्यय -	1000.00
भोजन व्यय प्रशिक्षण काल में -	500.00

कुल 1500.00 रूपये प्रति व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण व्यय आना संभावित है।

संग्रहण, भंडारण, संस्करण :-

वनोषधियों के संग्रहण के पश्चात, भंडारण एवं संस्करण हेतु हाल व एक वनोषधि पीसने की चक्की की आवश्यकता होगी इस प्रकार 10 हाल व 10 चक्की प्रथम स्तर पर बनाकर प्रयोगिक रूप सफलता का आंकलन किया जा सकता है एक हाल की कीमत 1 लाख व चक्की की स्थापना पर 50 हजार का खर्च संभावित है।

इस प्रकार यह एक संग्रहण इकाई व प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम पर आनेवाला व्यय।
पंच राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के आसपास के गांवों से 3000 व्यक्ति 5 वर्ष में प्रशिक्षित करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया। प्रति सप्ताह 50 व्यक्तियों का एक समूह जिसमें स्त्री व पुरुष दोनों ही सम्मिलित हो तथा जिनकी उम्र 15 वर्ष से ऊपर हो को भेजा जावे। यह सम्पूर्ण प्रशिक्षण 5 वर्ष में पूरा कर दिया जाएगा।

क्रमांक	वित्तीय वर्ष	स्त्री/पुरुष की संख्या	प्रशिक्षण राशी	निर्माण कार्य संग्रहण ईकाइ/वर्ष
1.	94-95	600	9 लाख	3 लाख
2.	95-96	600	9 लाख	3 लाख
3.	96-97	600	9 लाख	3 लाख
4.	97-98	600	9 लाख	3 लाख
5.	98-99	600	9 लाख	3 लाख
			45 लाख	15 लाख

कुल प्रस्तुतित खर्च 60 लाख ।

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INTRODUCTION

Name : Dr. Pranav Pandya

Age : 43 Year
Date of birth : 8 th Nov. 1950
(Roop Chaturdashi)

Educational Qualifications and Achievements :

1. Passed M.B.B.S. Examination in January 1972 in First Division from M.G.M Medical College Indore. Obtained M.D. degree in internal medicine from this very college in December 1975 and was awarded Gold Medal. Was selected for a handsome job in America but preferred to remain and serve in India.
2. As a student was associated with and sought guidance from eminent specialist in the faculties of Neurology and Cardiology. Research Papers presented were published Took special interest in the treatment of psychosomatic diseases.
3. Remained in charge of Intensive care unit of Bharat Heavy Electricals Hospital at Hardwar and Bhopal from June 1976 to September 1978 and was enrolled as Life Member of Association of Physicians of India.

Special :

1. Came in contact with the mission in 1963. Participated in various camps (Shivirs) in Gayatri Tapobhumi Mathura and Shantikunj Hardwar during the period from 1969 to 1977.
2. On being inspired by Param Poojya Gurudev, Pandit Shriram Sharma Acharya, resigned from service and came with family to Shantikunj Hardwar in September 1978 in connection with establishment and organization of Brahmavarchas Research Institute Shantikunj Hardwar for intercommunion of Science with Spirituality. Working as Director of the institute from September 1978. Experiments are being conducted in the laboratory of this well equipped modern Institute on Scientific aspect of "Sadhana" under the guidance of Poojya Gurudev. The Institute has a huge library of more than 25000 books on all relevant subjects. Experiments have been conducted on more than 20,000 people who attended training camps in Shantikunj.
3. Associated with editing of Akhanda Jyoti (Hindi) magazine which is along with its allied magazines in 12 other Indian languages, being subscribed by more than 15 lacs people.
4. In charge of organising personality development and moral education training camps in which more than 35,000 officers of Central Government, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana have been trained in Shantikunj during the period from 1984 to 1990.
5. Conducted extensive tours throughout the country from 1990 onwards for propounding scientific aspect of spirituality. On inspiration from Vandaniya Matajee Bhagwati Devi Sharma initiated in 1991 a world-wide campaign of Universal Conquest of Divine Culture (Dev-Sanskriti Digvijaya Abhiyan) in emigrant Indians residing abroad. Established branches of Gayatri Parivar in 74 Countries of the world. Remarkable Service of the country by presenting scientific aspect of Indian culture amongst the youths as well as the intellectual class. Held seminars and delivered lectures in Cambridge, Oxford and several other Universities. Wide extension of the great science and Philosophy of Gayatri and Yagya in England, Canada, America, Denmark, Narway, Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Fiji, Newzealand, Australia and other countries of the world.
6. Played prominent role in celebration of Ashwamedh Yagyas in Leicester (U.K.), Toronto (Canada), Los Angeles (U.S.A.) as well as at several places in India. To spread the light of divine Indian culture, visit to distant eastern countries from Indonesia to Japan is being contemplated in the next year.
7. Represented India in the world Parliament of Religion in the world Parliament of Religion 1993 at Chicago as a scientist- A pioneer in the field of revolutionary thinking in spirituality.
8. Life member of Unity School of Christianity, Bahai Community, Theosophical international Society.

Determined to extend throughout the world Param Poojya Gurudev's philosophy that divine culture has a sound scientific base. Actively engaged in conveying Gurudev's ideas of "INTER FAITH RELIGION" and establishing one religion "MANAV DHARMA"

throughout the world

विषय:- विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम की कल्याण निधि से जड़ी-बूटियों का उत्पादन एवं दवाई के रूप में उपयोग के लिये तैयार कर विभिन्न संस्थाओं को ग्रामीणों द्वारा खेती की योजना.

मध्यप्रदेश में वनों का क्षेत्र बहुत बड़ा है, जिसमें सागौन के वन (18%), साल के वन (16%) एवं मिश्रित वन (66%) है। इस सभी प्रकार के वनों में विभिन्न प्रकार के खुशबू वाले पौधे तथा जड़ी-बूटियाँ पाई जाती हैं। स्थानीय ग्रामीणों विशेष रूप से आदिवासी इन जड़ी-बूटियों का आवश्यकतानुसार संग्रहण करते हैं एवं इनके उपयोग का ज्ञान भी उन्हें होता है। वर्तमान में वनों पर जनसंख्या एवं पशु संख्या वृद्धि के कारण बहुत दबाव पड़ा है, जिसके फलस्वरूप जड़ी-बूटियाँ एकत्रित करने के लिये बहुत अधिक समय लगता है एवं बाजार में सही दाम न मिलने के कारण लोगों में इनके संग्रहण के प्रति लगाव नहीं रह गया है। इसका असर वनों में रहने वाले ग्रामीणों पर सबसे अधिक हुआ है।

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम के तहत कल्याण निधि एकत्रित की जाती है तथा इसका उपयोग कल्याणकारी योजनाओं में किया जाता है। जिसके मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत प्लान ऑफ यूटीलाइजेशन में दिया गया है। ग्रामीणों एवं आदिवासियों के लिये कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ जैसे:- मधुमक्खी पालन, जड़ी-बूटियों की खेती, अगरबत्ती बनाना, सौर ऊर्जा के नये उपयोग कर ईंधन की खपत में कमी करना आदि मुख्य हैं।

वर्तमान में विभाग के पास 11 ऐसे केन्द्र पूर्व में स्थापित किये गये हैं, जहाँ पर कीमती जड़ी-बूटियों को उगाना एवं उनके उपयोग हेतु सही रूप से बनाना आदि शामिल है। इन योजनाओं को पूर्व में रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से स्थापित किया गया था, परन्तु अब धनाभाव के कारण स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। वर्तमान योजना में इन केन्द्रों को पूर्ण रूप से विकसित कर सभी ग्रामीणों को एक संस्था बनाकर उसके क्रियान्वयन व रखरखाव उनके सुपुर्द करने का उद्देश्य है, जिससे कि यह योजना लाभप्रद होकर एक स्थाई रूप ग्रहण कर सकें तथा ग्रामीण इस योजना के माध्यम से अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के साथ-ही-साथ इन जड़ी-बूटियों का बाजार में अपने पैमाने पर रोजगार स्थापित कर सकें और पूरे मानव समुदाय को लाभ मिल सकें।

ऐसी सभी संस्थाएँ जो जड़ी-बूटियों के उत्पादन, उनके रखरखाव तथा व्यापार में प्रवीणता रखते हैं वे मध्यप्रदेश शासन की इस महत्वाकांक्षी योजना में अपना सहयोग विभिन्न स्तरों पर दे सकते हैं। जैसे :-

(1) उन जड़ी-बूटियों की खेती, जो क्षेत्र में आसानी से की जा सकती है तथा जिनका बाजार सुनिश्चित है।

- ॥2॥ इन जड़ी-बूटियों के विभिन्न अंगों के उपयोग की सही विधि एवं दवाई में उपयोग में लाने के पूर्व सही रूप-से प्रोसेसिंग.
- ॥3॥ इस प्रकार से प्रोसेस की गई जड़ी-बूटियों का बाजार में निवर्तन.

मुझे ऐसा पता चला है कि "प्रज्ञा अभियान, शांति निकुंज, हरिद्वार" इस कार्य को अपने विभिन्न शांति केन्द्रों के माध्यम-से कर रहा है । डॉ० प्रणव पंड्या का यह साहसिक कदम स्तुतितुल्य है । मध्यप्रदेश में विभिन्न जड़ी-बूटियों तथा क्षेत्रों का चुनाव कर स्थानीय लोगों को आगे कर उनकी देखरेख में योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन करने का उद्देश्य है । मैं, "प्रज्ञा अभियान, शांति निकुंज, हरिद्वार" से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे विभिन्न जड़ी-बूटियों की योजनाओं के लिये किन-किन क्षेत्रों में विभाग की मदद तकनीकी दृष्टि से कर सकते हैं, बताने की कृपा करें, जिससे कि स्थानीय लोगों की समितियाँ बनाकर पूर्ण रूपरेखा तैयार कर कार्य के क्रियान्वयन में गति लाई जा सकें ।

24/7
(24/7 31/7/15)
मुख्य जनशिक्षक

प्रति,

श्री शोभा अवस्थी
भा. व. से.
मुख्य वन संरक्षक
सतापुड़ा भवन (प्रथम तल)
भोपाल (म. प्र.)

विषय: - आपका पत्र दिनांक 24.07.91 जड़ी बूटियों बाबत ।

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महोदय,

आपके उपरोक्त पत्र के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित तथ्य अवलोकनार्थ प्रस्तुत है :-

हमारा संस्थान एक स्वयंसेवी संस्थान है जो "लोक-श्रद्धा" पर आधारित है । हमारे ब्रह्मचर्यशोध संस्थान में जड़ी-बूटियों के उपयोग का शोध कार्य आधुनिकतम मशीनों द्वारा किया जाता है । आपके म. प्र. शासन के माननीय विधान सभाध्यक्ष तथा शिक्षा मंत्री, म. प्र. शासन द्वारा इसका अवलोकन भी किया गया है ।

आपने अपने पत्र के पैरा-2 में जिन कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का उल्लेख किया है उनका प्रशिक्षण यहाँ दिया जाता है :-

1. मधुगवथी पालन - का प्रशिक्षण यहाँ दिया जाता है । इससे जहाँ ग्रामीण जनता इसका स्वयं उपयोग कर सकते हैं वही विक्रय कर आर्थिक लाभ उपार्जित कर सकते हैं । यह प्रशिक्षण यहाँ नि:शुल्क दिया जाता है ।

2. जड़ी बूटियों की पहचान, संग्रहण, भंडारण तथा उपयोग की विधि आदि का प्रशिक्षण यहाँ दिया जाता है । ऐसी 200 प्रजाती की जड़ी-बूटियों का विन विन बीमारियों में किस अनुपात में उपयोग किया जाता है, का समग्र प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ।

इन जड़ी बूटियों का हमारे प्रज्ञा संस्थान जो म. प्र. में 750 की संख्या में है उपयोग किया जाता है लेकिन इससे संग्रहण के पश्चात् प्रोसेसिंग के लिए सभी संस्थानों में स्थान उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकेगा साथ ही यदि इन्हें हमारे संस्थानों के माध्यम से इन जड़ी बूटियों के विक्रय का आपका मन है तब इसमें प्रमुख समस्या अधिकांश जड़ी बूटियों के संग्रहण के 6 माह के पश्चात् गुण सभ्यता होना है । ऐसी स्थिति में इन लोकमैदी संस्थानों को आर्थिक हानि की पूर्ण संभावना है अतः प्रशिक्षण के पश्चात् कुछ चुने हुए लगभग सभी जिला मुख्यालय में इस प्रकार का कार्य उपरोक्त तथ्यों के समाधान के साथ किया जा सकता है । इसमें संभावना इस बात की भी अधिक है कि स्थानीय रूप से प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों द्वारा संग्रहीत इन जड़ीबूटियों का उपयोग स्थानीय रूप में किया जा सकता है जिससे उन्हें न केवल आर्थिक लाभ होगा अपितु स्थानीय जन सामान्य को निरापद चिकित्सा स्थानीय रूप से उपलब्ध हो सकेगी साथ ही इस प्रकार के वनोपधि उद्यानों का निर्माण जनता द्वारा स्वयं किया जावेगा जिस प्रकार अभी वर्तमान में फलोद्यान लगाये जा सकते हैं ।

वन पर्यावरण सुधार जो विश्व की समस्या है यह जनता द्वारा स्वयं ही हल की जा सकती है ।

3. अगरबत्ती बनाने का प्रशिक्षण भी यहाँ दिया जाता है । अगरबत्ती बनाने में यहाँ कोई सुगंधित द्रव्य (एरोमेटिक ऑइल्स) उपयोग नहीं किये जाते केवल जड़ीबूटियों के सम्मिश्रण से बनाया जाता है । सेम्पल के तौर पर यह अगरबत्ती गायत्री शक्तिपीठ होशंगाबाद, भोपाल से क्रय कर परीक्षण किया जा सकता है । इस अगरबत्ती उद्योग से आपके वनों में जो छोटे-छोटे दो फीट के नीचे के बांस के टुकड़े छूट जाते हैं जो वनों में निरुपयोगी रहते हैं ^{उन्हें} ^{उपयोग} हो सकता है वही इनके निर्माण के उपयोग में आने वाली जड़ीबूटियों का संग्रहण-रोपिणी तथा रोपण स्वयं जनता द्वारा किया जा सकता है । इससे स्थानीय जन को अर्थ लाभ के अलावा पर्यावरण का सुधार एवं सुरक्षा जो शासन नहीं कर पा रहा है स्वयं जनता द्वारा कर लिया जावेगा ।

4. इस संस्थान में उपरोक्त वर्णित उद्योगों के अलावा भी निम्न उद्योगों का निःशुल्क प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है -

{1} स्टीकर बनाना, स्टीकर संबंधी कच्चे माल की तथा निर्माण की संपूर्ण तकनीकी जानकारी जिसे प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति अपनी छोटी लागत में लघु उद्योग स्थापित कर लाभ अर्जित कर सकता है - का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ।

{2} सिलाई प्रशिक्षण - जिसे कपड़ों की कटाई, सिलाई एवं मशीन के वागत संपूर्ण ज्ञान उपलब्ध कराया जाता है । प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति अपने शेष समय में स्वयं का व अन्य लोगों का कार्य कर लाभ अर्जित कर सकता है ।

{3} हेण्डलूम उद्योग - इसमें कमड़ों की बुनाई तथा मशीन का संचालन का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है जिसे वह अपने निक उपयोग के साधारण वस्त्र, धोती, कुर्ता, गमछा का निर्माण कर स्वयं उपयोग कर सकते हैं । तथा स्थानीय रूप से विक्रय कर सकते हैं । सक्षिप्त में कपड़े के निर्माण से लेकर रंगारंग तथा सिलाई का संपूर्ण शिक्षण यहाँ दिया जाता है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त ट्रेकरी उद्योग, मोगवत्ती बनाना, चाक बनाना, रिफिल बनाना, सजावट का सामान बनाना, मशीन द्वारा पापड़ बनाने, दोना पत्तल बनाने आदि का भी प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है । जिसे बहुत ही कम लागत में अपने घर में प्रारंभ करके कोई भी व्यक्ति आर्थिक लाभ उठा सकता है ।

आपने जिन 11 जड़ीबूटी केन्द्रों का अपने पैरा-3 में वर्णन किया है उनके निरीक्षण के पश्चात् ही सुधार के सुझाव दिये जा सकते हैं । इन जड़ीबूटी केन्द्रों में यहाँ से प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति के माध्यम से ही कार्य कराया जा सकता है । जहाँ तक तकनीकी जानकारी का संबंध है वह निरीक्षण पश्चात् आपको शान्तिकुंज द्वारा उपलब्ध करा दी जायेगी ।

प्रशिक्षण हेतु यहाँ निःशुल्क आवास की सुविधा-शान्तिकुंज, हरिद्वार में उपलब्ध करायी जाती है ।

प्रशिक्षण कर्त्ताओं द्वारा / शान्तिकुंज द्वारा कोई वारिश्रमिक नहीं लिया जाता - प्रशिक्षण निःशुल्क है ।

भोजन भी वंदनीया माताजी भगवती देवी शर्मा द्वारा निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराया जाता है, परन्तु इनके वृहद् स्वरूप के कार्य के लिये जिस प्रकार अन्य प्रांतीय सरकारों द्वारा विभिन्न विभागों - जैसे पुलिस, परिवहन, शिक्षा विभाग, खादी ग्रामोद्योग विभाग तथा अन्य विभागों द्वारा मात्र भोजन के लिये {20} रुपया प्रति व्यक्ति एक दिन का भुगतान किया जाता है उसी प्रकार आप भी भुगतान कर सकेंगे ऐसी आशा है ।

हमारा संस्थान एक प्रामाणिक संस्थान है । जहाँ अन्य प्रांतीय सरकारों द्वारा जो विभिन्न स्तर के प्रशिक्षण यहाँ/ शान्तिकुंज में अपने अधिकारी/कर्मचारियों को दिलवाये जाते हैं उनके संबंध में सक्षिप्त जानकारी इस प्रकार है ।

{1} शिक्षा सचिव उ.प्र. शासन का अर्डर शासकीय पत्र क्रमांक 6553 सितम्बर 86 का अवलोकन हो जिसमें शिक्षा विभाग के 52 हजार प्राथमिक शाला के शिक्षकों तथा 20 हजार उच्चतर माध्यमिक शालाओं के शिक्षकों व प्राचार्यों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है ।

{2} शिक्षा निर्देशक उ.प्र. सरकार के पत्र क्र० 7030 सितम्बर 86 का अवलोकन हो जिसमें इस प्रशिक्षण की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की है जिसमें अन्य धर्मों के लोग भी प्रशिक्षित हुए हैं ।

{3} उत्तर प्रदेश भारत स्काउट्स एवं गाईड्स द्वारा शान्तिकुंज हरिद्वार को स्काउटिंग/गाईडिंग प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की संज्ञा दी है + प्रो. के. ए. आनन्दरतन हीयन जी ने लिखा है ।

{4} आयुक्त एवं मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड लखनऊ के पत्र का अवलोकन हो जिसमें प्रशिक्षण का निवेदन है तथा प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है ।

{5} इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्व विद्यालय लखनऊ ने विश्वविद्यालय के "भोजन एवं पोषण" प्रमाण पत्र कार्यक्रम से संबंधित प्रतिभागियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किये जाते हैं ।

{6} उत्तर प्रदेश रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट कापोरेशन द्वारा परिवहन निगम में कार्यरत कर्मियों की कार्य कुशलता में वृद्धि लाने एवं अन्शासन बढ़ाने के शांतिकुंज हरिद्वार में प्रशिक्षण कराया गया जाता है ।

{7} पुलिस महानिरीक्षक लखनऊ के 4/13 गोमती नगर दिनांक 17.9.90 का अवलोकन हो जिसमें कार्य दक्षता/उपयोगिता बढ़ाने हेतु पुलिस अधिकारियों प्रशिक्षार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ।

{8} बिहार शासन का पत्र क्रमांक/ 5377 दिनांक 28.12.88 तथा पत्र क्र० 6 अगस्त 91 का अवलोकन हो जिसमें उन्हीं उच्च विद्यालयों के प्रधानाध्यापकों के व्यक्तिगत परिष्कार हेतु प्रशिक्षण दिया है । जिसमें उच्च विद्यालयों के प्राचार्य भी शामिल हैं ।

सार संक्षेप में शासकीय नीति के क्रियान्वयन के लिए व्यक्तिगत परिष्कार का प्रशिक्षण आवश्यक है जिसे वर्तमान में केवल शांतिकुंज हरिद्वार द्वारा ही प्रदान किया जा रहा है ।

हमारे व्यस्ततम कार्यक्रमों के साथ ही आपके अनुरोध पर आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े जनों को पढ़ी-बूटियों व अन्य उद्योग धंधों का प्रशिक्षण उपलब्ध कराकर हमें प्रसन्नता ही होगी । हमारे संस्थान में सभी जातियों तथा सभी धर्म के लोगों को बिना किसी भेदभाव के निःशुल्क प्रशिक्षण उपलब्ध कराया जाता है ।

आप स्वयं ही कभी भी इस केन्द्र में आकर उपरोक्त तथ्यों के प्रति सादर आमंत्रित हैं ।

संलग्न :- उपरोक्त पत्रों की छायाप्रति ।

भवदीय

{डॉ० प्रणव पण्ड्या}

निदेशक,

ब्रह्मवर्चस शोध संस्थान,

शांतिकुंज, हरिद्वार

{उ.प्र.}

J.C. Pant
Education Secretary
Presently Secretary
Agriculture & Co-operation
Govt. of India
New Delhi

D.O.No. 6553/PSE/1986

Education Department

Vidhan Bhawan

Lucknow: Dated: Sept. 17, 86

My dear

V. Prasad ji

Sadar Prasad

This is to acknowledge with gratitude the signal contribution made by your esteemed organization "Shantikunj" at Hardwar in promoting value-oriented education in Uttar Pradesh during the last one year. What began as a modest orientation programme of 7 days duration for one Principal and two resource teachers from each of the 121 Basic Training Centres located in Uttar Pradesh last year in the month of November, later developed into a similar orientation programme for one Principal and three teachers from each of the 126 L.T. & B.Ed colleges located in U.P. You would be gratified to note that in the 121 B.T.Cs of the State a total of 52,000 primary school teachers and 20,000 teachers of class 6, 7 & 8 in all the Junior High School and Secondary Schools of U.P. would be receiving instructions in value oriented education by the end of October, 1986 and a total of 20,000 teachers and principals of all secondary schools have already received instructions in value oriented education upto now in 108 trainees centres all over the State. Such a comprehensive and gigantic training effort in imparting value-oriented education would not have been implemented but for the initial steps taken in training adequate number of resource persons at Shantikunj late last year and early this year.

The response of the teacher-trainees to the orientation training given at Shantikunj last year was so impressive that we in the Education Department could not resist the

temptation of requesting you to impart a similar orientation training to the officers of the Education Department.

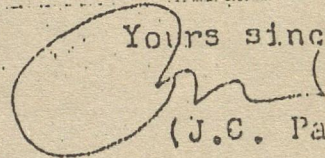
On receiving your kind consent to our proposal to this effect another massive training effort began in April this year and we expect that by the end of October, 1986 about 2,000 officers of the Education Department right from the block level to the Directorate would be receiving value-orientation at Shantikunj. I can well-imagine the tremendous strain that this effort must have cast upon you and your colleagues in conducting these orientation courses from November, 1985 to date and that too without charging anything to the Education Department by way of instructional fee or rent for the hostel accommodation which was made available at Shantikunj for the trainees during the training period.

The feed-back which we have received from the trainees indicates that the training facilities at Shantikunj, were not only excellent but the atmosphere for training was so friendly and congenial without in any way compromising on discipline, that most trainees have expressed a desire to visit Shantikunj again for this purpose. I do not have sufficient words to thank you on behalf of the State Govt. and on my own behalf for this magnificent effort made by Shantikunj in the cause of promoting value-oriented education in Uttar Pradesh. A unique feature of the training given at Shantikunj was that persons of different backgrounds, caste and creed were equally at home there and I feel that a new and wholesome concept of secularism as an attitude

conveying respect for all creeds and religions seems to have emerged.

*With warm regards to all the
elders at Shantikunj.*

Yours sincerely,


(J.C. Pant)

Dr. Pranav Pandya,
M.B.B.S., M.D.,
Director,
Brahmavarchas Shodh Sansthan,
P.O. Shantikunj,
Hardwar-249401

My dear

I am sending a copy of the above to you for your kind information. You may recall that some time ago when I discussed with you the special efforts made by U.P. Government in promoting value-oriented education, you were keen to know the details of our effort and experience. I understood that in the last review of teacher training programme conducted all over the country, U.P. was the, perhaps, only state where special efforts had been made for promoting value-oriented education. This effort made by us would not have been possible but for the signal contribution made by Shantikunj, Hardwar as stated in my letter referred to above. The medium of instruction in Shantikunj is Hindi and perhaps other States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Haryana where Hindi is the medium of instruction could benefit from our experience.

Yours sincerely,

(J.C. Pant)

Prof. A.K. Jalaluddin,
Reader,
National Council of Educational Research
& Training,
Sri Aurobindo Marg,
NEW DELHI-110016



प्रिय महोदय,

मानवीय मूल्यों के प्रतिस्थापन के संबंध में आज चारों ओर चर्चा हो रही है हम भी इसके संबंध में इधर कुछ समय से चिंतित थे और यह चाहते थे कि हमारे अध्यापकों तथा अन्य कार्यकर्ताओं को इस दिशा में प्रशिक्षण देने की कोई कार्यवाही की जाय और इसके माध्यम से भुलाये गये विन्दुओं की पुनः पुष्टि की जाय। उस समय हम यह नहीं समझ पा रहे थे कि यह प्रशिक्षण कहाँ दिया जाय और किस प्रकार दिया जाय।

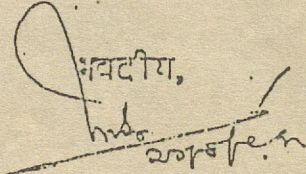
2. ऐसे समय में हमारा ध्यान आपकी ओर आकर्षित हुआ और आपके सहयोग से हम लोगों ने नैतिक शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम बनाया। पहले हमने प्रदेश के प्रत्येक दीक्षा विद्यालय के तीन अध्यापकों को आपके यहाँ प्रशिक्षण दिलाया फिर हमने अपने निरीक्षक वर्ग के लोगों को भी आपके प्रशिक्षण में भेजा। इन दीक्षा विद्यालयों में बाद में हमने प्रत्येक जिले के अध्यापकों को भी प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये भेजा और मैं यह आशा कर रहा हूँ कि सितम्बर के प्रथम सप्ताह तक एक ओर तो दीक्षा विद्यालयों में चल रहे हमारे 50 हजार अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण समाप्त हो जायेगा, दूसरी ओर आपके यहाँ आयोजित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम भी समाप्त हो जायेगा। एक तरह से प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का यह चक्र उस समय पूरा हो जायेगा।

3. हम अत्यंत अनुग्रहीत हैं शांतिकुंज के कि आपने ऐसे अच्छे कार्यक्रम आयोजित किये। इस कार्यक्रम के संबंध में मुझे स्वयं आपके शिबिर में देने से जो कुछ पता लगा है, उसके अलावा बहुत से महाशुभावों द्वारा उतकी सीधी और परीच्छ रूप से की गई प्रशंसा भी मेरे कानों में आई है। शिबिर में जाते समय जिन लोगों के मन में आपके प्रतिष्ठा के संबंध में प्रश्न विन्दु रहता है, वह भी यहाँ से सौटके हैं। आपने अपने कार्यक्रम को ऐसा बनाया है कि अन्य धर्मों के लोग भी आपके प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में रुचि ले रहे हैं। उन्हें कोई आपत्तिजनक बात बूझने पर भी नहीं मिलती है और वे भी आपके प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम की प्रशंसा कर रहे हैं।

4. और यह सब सहयोग और सहायता आपने अ/वापित रूप से बिना किसी आर्थिक लाभ के की। हम तभी ज्यों में आये हुए हैं। आपके यहाँ पाठकर भी मैं आपकी कृपा का शिकार नहीं कर रहा। कोशिश करूँगा कि किसी अन्य पत्रों और एक या

ले रात्रि आपके पहां निवास कलें ।

सरनर,

भवदीय,


॥ गोविन्द नारायण मिश्र ॥

श्री गुरुदेव गण्डया,
सांतिहृज,
हरिद्वार ।

Phone : 74328

उत्तर प्रदेश भारत स्काउट एवं गाइड

स्काउट भवन, गोल मार्केट, महानगर लखनऊ

उत्तर प्रदेश भारत स्काउट एवं गाइड
शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण आयुक्त (स्काउट)



निवास-२१, इंदिराजीव रोड, अयिफेस

Phone No. 1064

Date: 10/10/87

सेवा में,

निदेशक
शांतिनिकुंज-महाविद्यालय शोध संस्थान हरिद्वार.

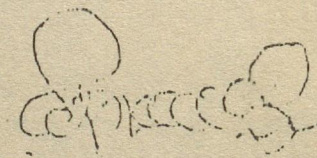
महोदय,

आपके शांतिनिकुंज हरिद्वार में स्काउटिंग के कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के लिए प्रसन्नता है। आपने अपने यहाँ स्काउटिंग का प्रशिक्षण सामग्री, चाहे आदि जो बना रखी है, उन्हें देकर उम्मीद की है कि यहाँ स्काउटिंग का प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाय, जिसका प्रीक्यामिनी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र - शांतिनिकुंज अंतर्गत में है, एक ही जगह में भी है।

उक्त संदर्भ में आपसे निवेदन है कि धरमार्थ एवं जाड़े के दो महीनों के अंदर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

आपका-
प्रतिकार-

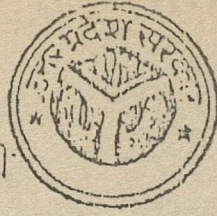
1- निदेशक, कुशाजय
2- निदेशक, शोध


10/10/87
निदेशक, भारत स्काउट एवं गाइड
उत्तर प्रदेश शांतिनिकुंज

2309

KAMAL TAORI
DIRECTOR

एवं आर्थिक एवं मध्य
कार्यालय अफिसरी, राजधानी
एवं ग्रामीणोद्योग बोर्ड, लखनऊ।



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COTTAGE & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT
SHANMUKYAN BHAWAN
6, TILAK MARG, LUCKNOW.

DATE 2/अप्रैल, 1963

प्रिय उपायुक्त,

आशा है आप सुखान्त होंगे जैसा कि आप जानते हैं,
भारतीय ग्रामीणोद्योग बोर्ड का विचार विभाग का अभिन्न संबंध
है। यह विभाग नीति में ग्रामीणोद्योगी कार्यक्रमों को समस्त
विभिन्न संस्थानों में अभिवार्य एवं सहायता भी किया जा
रहा है।

2. उपरोक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए चुने हुए उच्च स्तरों में
भारतीय ग्रामीणोद्योग बोर्ड के प्रतिष्ठान कक्षा का विचार विभाग
के अध्यक्ष के संघ में ही विभागीय बोर्ड का आयोजन आरम्भ
में किया गया प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य में राज्य विभाग के
अभि. सचिवों से आपके मार्फत कर ली है। उक्त संघ 25 से 30
अभिवार्यों की आरंभ विभाग से जाने का अवसर है।

3. इस कार्य में अधिक के लिए प्रायोजन के संघ में नीति
प्रतिष्ठान एवं विचार-विभाग भी होगा। इस संबंध में
विस्तृत सविन के धर्मा. के लिए का कृपया आपके सुवलाभ प्रस्तुत
किया जा रहा है।

भवदीय,

प्रिय उपायुक्त,

काम-कार्यो 3
अभिवार्य 1

अप्रैल



इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय
 क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र, बी-41, सेक्टर-ए, महानगर, लखनऊ
 INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY
 REGIONAL CENTRE-LUCKNOW

S. K. Sharma
 M.A., Ph.D.
 Asstt. Regional Director

B-41, Sector-A, Mahanagar,
 LUCKNOW- 226 006

Ref. No. RCL/तोन/एए-4/640

Dated 21.3.1989

प्रिय डायरेक्टर,

आप अपने पत्रांक 11.3.89 जिसके अन्तर्गत आपने सघन कार्यक्रम के आयोजन सम्बन्धी अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान की है; का अवलोकन करने की कृपा करें। इस सम्बन्ध में यह निश्चित किया गया है कि दिनांक 30.4.1989 को इस विश्वविद्यालय के "भोजन एवं पोषण प्रमाण पत्र कार्यक्रम" में सम्बन्धित प्रतिभागियों के लिए एक सघन कार्यक्रम आपके यहाँ आयोजित किया जायेगा।

जैसा कि पूर्व के पत्र में आपको बताया गया है, प्रतिभागियों की संख्या 20 से अधिक नहीं होगी और कुछ प्रतिभागियों को एक दिन पूर्व पहुँच कर कार्यक्रम के आगे दिन लौटने की सम्भावना हो सकती है। देहरादून अध्ययन केन्द्र के संयोजक डायरेक्टर माधाराग शर्मा कार्यक्रम में सम्बन्धित दो अध्यापकों के साथ दिनांक 30 अप्रैल को प्रातः दैहली से आपके यहाँ पहुँचेंगे एवं शाम को वापिस लौट जायेंगे। लखनऊ से भी एक अधिकारी का यहाँ जाना निश्चित है जो कि दिनांक 30 अप्रैल को सुबह को पहुँचेंगे।

कार्यक्रम विलम्बतम 10.30 बजे ए. ए. आर.मा. होकर बीच में 45 मिनट के विश्राम के साथ सायं 5 बजे तक चलेगा। कृपया टी.ओ.पी.ओ. एवं वी.सी.ओ.आर.ओ. व्याख्यान कक्ष में उपलब्ध करा दें। कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धित जाडियो एवं वीडियो कैसेट देहरादून के संयोजक अपने साथ लायेंगे।

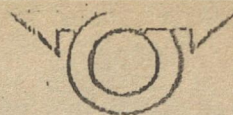
कार्यक्रम में सम्बन्धित एक परिचय कार्ड संलग्न करते हुए निवेदन है इस कार्यक्रम का उत्पादन आप ही करें। प्रतिभागियों की सूची भी संलग्न है जिससे आपको यह भी जानकारी होगी कि वे विभिन्न आयु, वर्ग तथा लिंग के हैं। अधिकांश शूद्रपिण्ड हैं। कृपया अपनी स्वीकृति भेजने का कष्ट करें।

प्रतिभागियों को भेजे गये पत्र को प्रतिलिपि भी सूचनार्थ प्रेषित है।

संलग्न:- 3

डायरेक्टर प्रमुख लखनऊ,
 प्रमाणित और रिप्लाइ और रिप्लाइ फाउण्डेशन
 प्रमाणित और रिप्लाइ फाउण्डेशन

भवदीय,
 सुप्रेम कुमार शर्मा



Parivahan Bhawan, Lucknow-220001

संख्या 8551/5070/377/35

दिनांक, लखनऊ, दिनांक 22/2/88, 1988

सेवा में,

डा० प्रनय पाण्डिया,
एम०बी०बी०एस०, एम०डी०,
हाथीघाट,
बृहन्म वृत्त हाथीघाट स्टाड रिसर्च फाउण्डेशन,
शांति कुंज, हरिद्वार ।

महोदय,

परिवहन निगम में कार्यरत कार्मिकों की कार्य कुशलता में सुदृढ़ लाने एवं अनुशासन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से निगम में कुछ कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रमुख सचिव परिवहन/अध्यक्ष परिवहन निगम श्री जे०सी०पन्त से आपकी हुयी वार्ता का संदर्भ लेने का कष्ट करें । अथवा मजदूर ने शांति कुंज में दिनांक 22-2-88 से 28-2-88 व 1-3-88 से 7-3-88 तक 100-100 के बीच में भारत स्काउटिंग एवं गाइडिंग संस्था द्वारा परिवहन निगम के कर्मचारियों की प्रशिक्षण दिये जाने के लिये धन्यवाद व्यक्त किया है ।

प्रशिक्षण के दौरान अपराह्न आधे दिन निगम सम्बन्धित कार्य कर्त्तव्यों का प्रशिक्षण निगम अधिकारियों द्वारा दिया जाना है । कृपया प्रशिक्षण शोध को पुष्टि करने का कष्ट करें जिससे सम्बन्धित आग्रहियों व अधिकारियों की समय से प्रशिक्षण में भाग लेने के लिये सूचित किया जा सके ।

भवदीय,

(शशजउद्दीन मोहम्मद)
उप प्रधान प्रबंधक(आर० आर०)

संख्या 8551/5070/377/35 समदिनांकित

प्रतिलिपि श्री हर मोहन सिंह, स्टेट सचिव भारत स्काउट्स स्टाड गाइड्स महानगर, लखनऊ को प्रेषित ।

प्रतिलिपि श्री हुकुम सिंह, प्रधानाचार्य, प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, कानपुर को इस आशय से प्रेषित कि वह कृपया श्री पाण्डिया से मिल कर उपरोक्त व्यक्तिका आवश्यकता पाने का कष्ट करें ।

(शशजउद्दीन मोहम्मद)
उप प्रधान प्रबंधक(आर० आर०)

30.2.88 (551/5070/377/35) समदिनांकित
श्री. प्र. नरेश्वर, लखनऊ

22/2/88

पत्रांक 5377

प्रेषक,

डा० एम० पी० शुभला,
निदेशक(माध्यमिक शिक्षा)-उच्च-संयुक्त तन्त्रि,
मानव संसाधन विकास विभाग, बिहार, पटना ।

सेवा में,

कमर दौरीय वपर शिक्षा निदेशक, पटना- माध प्रमंडल

दौरीय वपर शिक्षा निदेशक, तिरहुत- सारण प्रमंडल
पटना, दिनांक 28 दिसम्बर, 1955 ।

विषय:-

शान्तिकुंज हरिद्वार में नैतिक शिक्षा कार्य-क्रम में उच्च
विद्यालयों के प्रधानाध्यापकों का प्रतिनियोजन के संबंध में ।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषय पर इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक 3533, दिनांक
8-12-55 के क्रम में अंकित करना है कि 'शान्तिकुंज' हरिद्वार से प्राप्त कार्य-क्रम के
बनुसार तत्काल पटना एवं गणेश तथा तिरहुत एवं सारण प्रमंडल से प्रत्येक प्रमंडल के
100 उच्च विद्यालयों के प्रधानाध्यापकों को निम्नांकित कार्य-क्रम के अनुसार नैतिक
शिक्षा कार्य-क्रम में प्रशिक्षण हेतु प्रतिनियोजित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है ।

क्रमांक प्रमंडल का नाम

कार्य-क्रम का तत्व

1- पटना	24-1-56 से 28-1-56 तक
2- माध	28-1-56 से 30-1-56 तक
3- तिरहुत	31-1-56 से 2-2-56 तक
4- सारण	1-2-56 से 4-2-56 तक

ध्या: अनुसूची करना है कि अपने दायरे के प्रत्येक प्रमंडल से 100
उच्च विद्यालयों के प्रधानाध्यापकों का चयन कर उन्हें उपरोक्त कार्य-क्रम से अनुसार प्रशि-
क्षण में भाग लेने के लिए समय पर निर्दिष्ट कर दिया जाय जिसमें वे निर्धारित तिथि
से प्रशिक्षण में भाग लेंगे ।

2- प्रतिनियोजित प्रधानाध्यापक शान्तिकुंज-हरिद्वार में
प्रशिक्षण कार्य-क्रम प्रारम्भ होने के एक दिन पूर्व सूचना अधिसूचना के द्वारा योगदान करें
इसके अनुसार उन्हें समय पर प्रशिक्षण के निर्देशों का पालन करना होगा ।

3- प्रतिनियोजन हेतु प्रधानाध्यापकों के चयन में उस बात को
ध्यान में रखा जायेगा कि प्रमंडल के अन्तर्गत सभी विद्यालयों में प्रधानाध्यापक का चयन हो
व्यतिरिक्त विद्यालय पूरे क्षेत्र में फैले हुए हों क्योंकि प्रशिक्षण के बाद संबंधित
प्रधानाध्यापक अपने दायरे में नैतिक शिक्षा कार्य-क्रम को ठर साके तरीके से अपने दायरे
करेंगे ।

4- प्रतिनियोजित प्रधानाध्यापकों की सूची 8 प्रति में तैयार
की जायेगी । सा प्रति शान्तिकुंज-हरिद्वार को, दूसरी प्रति शिक्षा निदेशक पटना के कार्या-
लय को तथा तीसरी प्रति इस कार्यालय को भेजी जायेगी । सा प्रति आपके कार्यालय में
रहेगी ।
इसे शीघ्र प्रापकता दी जाय ।

वि धाय भाजन,

हो/-

(एम०पी० शुभला)

निदेशक(मा०शिक्षा)-उच्च-संयुक्त तन्त्रि,
मानव संसाधन विकास विभाग, बिहार।

आपका

5377

पटना, दिनांक 28 दिसम्बर, 1955 ।

प्रतिनिधि:- डा० प्रणव पण्ड्या, निदेशक, प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के प्रधान एवं प्रभार
व्यक्तित्व परिष्कार प्रशिक्षण-शान्तिकुंज, हरिद्वार, उच्च प्रवेश को सूचना एवं
आवश्यक कार्यापे प्रेषित ।

(एम०पी० शुभला)

निदेशक(माध्यमिक शिक्षा)-उच्च-संयुक्त तन्त्रि

प्रमद,

श्री ७ अविना कुमार मिश्रा,
निदेशक गुणवत्तायुक्त शिक्षा विभाग, पटना ।
राज्य के सभी जिला शिक्षा पदाधिकारी,

केवा में,

पटना, दिनांक ९ अगस्त, 1991

विषय:- शान्तिकुंज हरिद्वार में नैतिक शिक्षा कार्य क्रम में उच्च विद्यालयों के प्रधानाध्यापकों का प्रतिनियोजन के संबंध में ।

गया, 10/8/91

उपर्युक्त विषय पर इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक-3933 दिनांक 4-8-88 के क्रम में अंकित करना है कि शान्तिकुंज हरिद्वार में प्राप्त कार्य क्रम के अनुसार तत्काल जेठिया, दरभंगा, भागलपुर, धाकटा, मुंगेर, जेठिया, उज्जरी-दक्षिणी प्रमंडल से प्रत्येक प्रमंडल के 100 उच्च विद्यालयों के प्रधानाध्यापकों को निम्नांकित कार्य क्रम के अनुसार नैतिक शिक्षा कार्य क्रम में प्रशिक्षण हेतु प्रतिनियोजित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है ।

प्रमंडल	प्रमंडल का नाम	कार्य क्रम का क्रम
1-	जेठिया	26-8-91 से 30-8-91
	दरभंगा	31-8-91 से 4-9-91
	भागलपुर	5-9-91 से 9-9-91
	धाकटा	10-9-91 से 14-9-91
	मुंगेर	15-9-91 से 19-9-91
	जेठिया-दक्षिणी	20-9-91 से 24-9-91

उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक प्रमंडल से 100 उच्च विद्यालयों के प्रधानाध्यापकों का चयन कर उन्हें उपर्युक्त कार्य क्रम के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण में भाग लेने के लिए समय पर तिरगिट कर दिया जाये, जिनमें से निर्धारित तिथि में प्रशिक्षण में भाग ले सकें ।

अतः अनुरोध करना है कि उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक प्रमंडल से 100 उच्च विद्यालयों के प्रधानाध्यापकों का चयन कर उन्हें उपर्युक्त कार्य क्रम के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण में भाग लेने के लिए समय पर तिरगिट कर दिया जाये, जिनमें से निर्धारित तिथि में प्रशिक्षण में भाग ले सकें ।

प्रतिनियोजित प्रधानाध्यापक

प्रतिनियोजित प्रधानाध्यापक शान्तिकुंज हरिद्वार में प्रशिक्षण कार्य क्रम प्रारम्भ होने के एक दिन पूर्व वहाँ अनिवार्य रूप से योगदान कर इसके अनुसार उन्हें समय पर विद्यालय से तिरगिट कराने की व्यवस्था की जाय ।

3-प्रतिनियोजन हेतु प्रधानाध्यापकों के चयन में इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा कि प्रमंडल के अन्तर्गत सभी जिलों में प्रधानाध्यापक का चयन हो और हर विद्यालय पूरे जिलों में फैले हुए हो क्योंकि प्रशिक्षण के बाद अंतर्गत प्रधानाध्यापक अपने क्षेत्र में नैतिक शिक्षा कार्य क्रम के लिए प्राधान्य भेजी के रूप में कार्य करेंगे ।

4- प्रतिनियोजित प्रधानाध्यापकों की सूची 4 अगस्त 91 प्रति में तैयार की जाएगी । एक प्रति शान्तिकुंज हरिद्वार को दूसरी प्रति जिला शिक्षा पदाधिकारी को तथा तीसरी प्रति इस कार्यालय को भेजी जाएगी । एक प्रति उपरोक्त कार्यालय में रहेगी ।

5- प्रशिक्षण में भाग लेने वाले प्रधानाध्यापक अपने विद्यालय विकास कोच से यात्रा भत्ता प्राप्त करेंगे।

इसे शीघ्र प्राथमिकता दी जाय।

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 § सचिता कुमार सिन्हा

निदेशक § माध्यमिक शिक्षा § वि.
 पटना।

ज्ञापक 2289 / पटना, दिनांक 8 अगस्त,

प्रतिनिधि:- सभी अवर शिक्षा निदेशक,
 सभी क्षेत्रीय शिक्षा उप निदेशक, क्षेत्र प्रचनार्थ एवं

आचार्य सचनार्थ प्रेषित।

- 2001 शिक्षा ----- 34
- मकोप शिक्षा ----- 33
- कटिप शिक्षा ----- 33
- गुवाहाटी ----- 25
- विद्यालय शिक्षा ----- 25
- श्रीमती शिक्षा ----- 25
- वेग शिक्षा ----- 25
- गंगा शिक्षा ----- 50
- मुजफ्फर ----- 50
- देवनागरी ----- 34
- राजेश्वरी ----- 33
- श्रीमती शिक्षा ----- 33
- गिरि शिक्षा ----- 34
- हजारी शिक्षा ----- 33
- कलकत्ता ----- 33
- श्रीमती शिक्षा ----- 25
- कलकत्ता ----- 25
- श्रीमती शिक्षा ----- 25

[Handwritten Signature]
 § सचिता कुमार सिन्हा §
 निदेशक § माध्यमिक शिक्षा § वि.
 पटना।
 31-8-79

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BRIEF-NOTE ON PENCH NATIONAL PARK

MEETING DT. 08-04-1994

VENUE - PARYAVARAN BHAWAN NEW DELHI.

Pench Tiger Reserve falls in Chhindwara and Seoni Districts of Madhya Pradesh. The total area of the reserve is as under :-

National Park	292.857 sq.km
Buffer Zone	465.000 sq.km

757.857 sq.km

The year wise allotment and expenditure is as follows :-

Year	Non Plan		Plan		Central Assistance		Tiger Project	
	Allot-ment	Exp.	Allot-ment	Exp.	Allot-ment	Exp.	Allot-ment	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1988-89	6.73	6.33	11.85	7.79	--	--	--	--
1989-90	10.93	10.29	6.10	11.94	6.48	1.65	--	--
1990-91	10.43	11.84	13.35	14.57	8.17	1.25	--	--
1991-92	13.00	12.96	15.90	18.16	19.10	14.41	--	--
1992-93	12.82	13.40	18.68	20.37	55.30	38.00	11.94	5.27
1993-94	16.71	15.69	15.30	14.30	--	--	51.30	45.56

[A] Eco-Development

Year	Allotment	Expenditure	Results
1992-93	12.92	1.724	3 Stopdams
1993-94	18.98	14.75	1 Lift irrigation scheme 1 Repair to well 1 Construction of well pipeline tank and pumping facility for drinking water 6 Tubewell for drinking water

Sites :-

Stopdam - Guntara , Jamtara , Thuapani - Completed.

Drinking water facility -

Pulpuldoh , Karmajhiri , Tikadi , Awarghani , Satosa -

Lift irrigation - Tikadi - Completed.

Completed.

[B] Beneficiary Oriented Scheme

Year	Allotment	Expenditure	Results
1992-93	5.45	4.98	Village Alikatta in Seoni District relocated outside the Park in June 93. Village Chhedia under process for relocation. Work likely to be Completed by june 1994.
1993-94	14.09	6.75	

Proposals for the year 1994-95

Under Project Tiger scheme A.P.O. for Rs. 142.25 Lacs is being submitted.

Non Recurring Expenditure	87.45
Recurring Expenditure	54.80

Total :- 142.25 Annexure (A)

Under Beneficiary Oriented scheme Rs. ~~11.39~~^{7.28} Lacs is to be revalidated for the year 1993-94 being unspend balance. By June 1994 the village Chhedia in Chhindwara Dist. is likely to be resettled at new site - Khairlanj near village Dolapanjra. The number of families affected are 27.

After this work the Pench National Park area will be devoid of any habitation.

Under Eco-Development scheme proposals for 49 villages is being submitted for Rs. 228.65 Lacs. The number of villages to be benifited in Chhindwara Dist. is 35 and Seoni Dist. in 14.

Annexure [B]

Shortcoming and urgent requirement :-

- (1) Staff proposed under Project Tiger to be sanctioned. Annexure [C]
- (2) Vehicles and machinery needed for proper utilisation of fund and protection of the Park area.
 - (i) Two Maruti jypsy vehicles.
Existing vehicles - Two Diesel Jeeps 1983 and 1986 model under central assistance.
 - (ii) Tractor , Tanker , Trolley - for transport of water during pinch period , and transport of material in interior areas.

Existing - Nil.
 - (iii) Two D.C.M. Toyota mini Trucks for fire protection of the area.
Existing - Nil.
 - (iv) One out - board Motorboat for petroling in the submergence area of Pench Hydroelectric Project.
Existing - Nil.

For Eco-Development works to be undertaken outside the Park area, in the bufferzone it is proposed to create a new bufferzone division under the Project Tiger Management, so that the problem of transfer of area and other formalities could be sorted out immediately. The proposals are under preparation and will be submitted by the end of this month. However it will not be possible with the present staff structure to achieve the enormous targets proposed under Eco-development works. It will be in the interest of the reserve area if two Assistant - Conservator of Forests be posted as Assistant Director for implementation of works to be handled by the existing staff of adjoining territorial division under supervision of Park Director and Assistant Director till a separate bufferzone division starts functioning properly.

Director,
Pench National Park,
Seoni. [M. P.]

ABSTRACT OF A.P.O. FOR THE YEAR 1994-95, PENCH NATIONAL PARK, SEONI M.P.

S.No.	Description	Estimated Cost in lakh	Amount Spent in 93-94 in lakh	Amount required for 94-95 in lakh	Amount required for 95-96 in lakh	State sector in lakh	Central sector in lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>B- NON RECURRING ITEMS</u>							
6.1.1	(A) Building <i>Old</i>	7.00	3,52,914	3.50	-	-	-
6.1.2	(B) ---"--- <i>New</i>	34.57	-	22.57	12.00	-	-
6.1.3	Equipments	19.10	-	19.10	-	-	-
6.1.4	wireless	4.00	-	4.00	-	-	-
6.1.5	Communication	18.03	-	18.03	-	-	-
6.1.6	Water development	20.25	-	20.25	-	-	-
<u>Total:- B-Non Recurring</u>		102.95	3,52,914	87.45	12.00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.2.14	Fund	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.05	0.05
6.2.15	Rewards to Staff	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.05	0.05
6.2.16	Legal support	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.10	0.10
6.2.17	Cost of Annual census	0.40	-	0.40	-	0.20	0.20
6.2.18	protection of Crops	0.50	-	0.50	-	0.25	0.25
7.2	Educated labour	0.50	-	0.50	-	0.25	0.25
7.3	Semi Skilled labour	2.50	-	2.50	-	1.25	1.25
7.4	Unskilled labour	16.80	-	16.80	-	8.40	8.40
	Game watchers & Drivers						
	Total A-Recurring items	54.80	-	54.80	-	27.40	27.40
Grand Total		157.75	3,52,914	142.25	12.80	27.40	27.40
Recurring and Non recurring							

Director,
Pench National Park,
Seoni.

		<u>Lakhs</u>
A.	Ecodevelopment Planning and motivation.	10.00
B.	Start up of plot activities	10.00
C.	Revalidation of amount sanctioned for 93-94 to 94-95.	11.39
D.	New proposals for 94-95	188.15
E.	Establishment ^{and} as ^{ing} they monitoring	20.50
		<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> 240.04 <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>

RS. Two Crore Forty lakhs and Four thousand only

Note Details of C and D, and E are enclosed.

Director,
Pench National Park,
SEONI M.P.

C. Amount to be revalidated for 1994-95

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Items</u>	<u>Sanction No.</u>	<u>Amt.</u>	<u>Inspect for revalidation</u>
1.	Ecodevelopment	3-47/93-PT Dt. 4.2.94	5.70	5.34
2.	Ecodevelopment	3-49/93-PT- Dt. 18.1.94	3.65	2.68
3.	Ecodevelopment (Karmajhiri)		3.37	3.37
				<u>11.39</u>

(Rs. Eleven Lakhs and thirty nine thousand) only.

Director,
Pench National Park
Seoni, M.P.

D. Details of works proposed under Ecodevelopmet plan during 1994-95

S.NO.	Name of Village	Particulars of work	Amount(lakhs)
1.	2	3	4

SEONI Distt.

1.	Durgapur	1. Tube well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Nayagoan - Durgapur road upgradation.	3.00
		4. Primary Health Centre (Mohgaon)	5.00
2.	Telia	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Canal 3Kms.	6.00
3.	Kohka	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Canal	2.00
4.	Jamuntola	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Culvert	1.00
5.	Awarghani	1. Well	0.50
		2. Lift-irrigation	4.00
		3. Land development	0.60
		4. Construction of canal 2 Km	4.00
6.	Turia	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Ecodevelopment information centre	7.00
		4. Primary Health Centre	5.00

1	2	3	4
7.	SATOSA	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Satosa-Turia road repairs	1.50
		4. Culverts - 4	2.00
		5. Completion of Pasture development works	1.00
8.	KHAMBA	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Causeway in Khambanala	3.00
9.	KHAMREETH	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Lift irrigation	4.00
10.	AMBADI	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Ambadi-Khamreeth road upgradation.	3.00
		4. Construction of Canal 1Km.	2.00
11.	KARMAJHIRI	1. Well	0.50
		2. Lift irrigation	4.00
		3. Land development	0.60
		4. Repairs to Tank	3.00

1	2	3	4
12.	BARELIPAR	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. 4 Culverts	3.00
13.	TEKADI	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Culverts 4	3.00
14.	PARASPANI	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Stop-dam	4.00
<u>CHHINDWADA Distt.</u>			
15.	KUMBAPANI	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
16.	JAMPARA	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
17.	DAVAJHIR	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
18.	NAHARJHIR	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
19.	THOTHAMAL	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Lift-irrigation	4.00

-/4/-

1	2	3	4
20.	KHERANJ	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
21.	BANDHAN MAL	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
22.	PATHARI	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
23.	GUMTARA	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Irrigation (Lift)	6.00
24.	PATHARA KHURD	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
25.	SINGARDEEP	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
26.	BORDIH	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Completion of pasture development works	1.00
27.	KOKIWADA	1. Well	0.50
		2. Stop-dam	4.00
		3. Land development	0.60
28.	PATHARA KALAN	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60

-/5/-

-/5/-

1	2	3	4
29.	SUREWANI	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Surewani - Bordih road repairs	1.00
30.	CHARGAON	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
31.	SILOTA KHURD	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3	
32.	SILOTA KALAN	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
33.	SILOTA RAYATBARI	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
34.	DONGERGAON	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Upgradation of Dongergaon-Karaiya road.	2.50
35.	KARAIYA	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Upgradation of Karaiya-Khamarpani road.	2.25
36.	MARJADPUR	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Stop-dam	4.00

-/6/-

-/6/-

1	2	3	4
37.	PULPULDOH	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Ecocodevelopment information Centre	7.00
		4. Lift-irregation	5.00
		5. Pulpuldoh-Khamarpani road upgradation	3.00
38.	KANHARGAON	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Upgradation of Kanhargaon-Dudhgaon road.	1.50
39.	CHHEDIA KHEDA	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Stop-dam	4.00
40.	TEKAPAR	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
41.	BORIYA	1. Well	0.50
		2. land development	0.60
42.	KHURSIPAR	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
43.	DUDHGAON	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Culverts-6	4.50
		4. Lift-irrigation	6.00

-/6/-

1	2	3	4
44.	MOHGAON KHURD	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
45.	SAORI	1. well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Culvert	2.00
46.	THUEPANI	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
47.	CHHIRREWANI	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Stop-dam	4.00
48.	BISHANPUR	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
		3. Culvert	2.00
49.	DEORI	1. Well	0.50
		2. Land development	0.60
Total-			<u>138.15</u>

(Rs One crore, Eighty-eight lakhs, and fifteen thousand) only

Director,
Pench National Park,
Seoni, M.P.

E- Monitoring and establishment

	<u>Lakhs</u>
1. Pay and Allowances of establishment	14.00
2. purchase of Maruti Gypsy	3.00
3. Maintenance of Vehicle	0.50
4. Office expenditure	3.00
	<u>-----</u>
	<u>20.50</u>

(Rs Twenty Lakhs and fifty thousand) only.

Director,
Pench National park,
Seoni, M.P.

PROPOSALS OF STAFF REQUIREMENT UNDER PROJECT TIGER PENCH TIGER

		PROJECT SEONI M.P.	Scale of Pay
1. Dy Field Director	1	4500-150-5700	3700-125-4700-150-500 and 4100-125-4850-150-5300.
2. Asstt. Director	2 Nos.	2200-75-2800-1000-4000-	One for Chhindwara area, One for Seoni Area.
3. Head Clerk	1 Nos.	1320-40-1440-50-2040.	
4. Drafts Man	1 Nos.	1200-40-1440-50-2040.	
5. Steno Typist(English)	1 Nos.	950-25-1000-30-1210-40-1530+75 -	Special Pay.
6. Lower Division Clerk	4Nos.	950-25-1000-30-1210-40-1530.	
7. Acctt.	2 Nos.	Trained 1320-40-1440-50-2040. UnTrained 1200-40-1440-50-2040.	
8. Orderlies.	5 Nos.	775-12-871-15-1036.	
9. Choukidars.	4 Nos.	770-12-870-15-945.	
10. Drivers	4 Nos.	950-25-1000-30-1210-40-1530.	
11. Khansama	2 Nos.	750-12-870-15-945.	
12. Forest Rangers	3 Nos.	1600-50-2300-60-2720.	
13. Foresters/Dy Ranger	6 Nos.	1150-30-1210-40-1450-50-1800.	
14. Forest Guards	20 Nos.	825-15-900-20-1220.	
15. Wireless Operators	20 Nos.	950-25-1000-30-1210-40-1530+10 -	Pay. Sl.
16. Head Mahawat	1 Nos.	1150-30-1210-40-1450-50-1800.	
17. Mahawat	4 Nos.	950-25-1000-30-1210-40-1530.	
18. Chara Cutters	4 Nos.	825-15-900-20-1220.	
19. <u>Research Staff.</u>			
(a) Reaserch Officer	1 Nos.	2200-75-2800-100-4000.	
(b) Laboratory Asstt.	2 Nos.	1150-30-1210-40-1450-50-1800.	
(c) Laboratory Attendent	4 Nos.	825-15-900-20-1220.	
(d) Office Orderlies	2 Nos.	775-12-871-15-1036.	

Director,

Pench National Park

Seoni M.P.

Director,
Pench National Park
SEONI (M. P.)

The World Bank
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

July 22, 1994

Mr. Arin Ghosh
Director, Project Tiger
Annex No. 5 Dargah House
Shajahan Rd. New Delhi 110011
India

Dear Mr. Ghosh:

We are pleased that the Government of India has now formally submitted the Ecodevelopment Indicative Plan as a project proposed for GEF financing. In response to your request for review and comments, seven Bank staff have now closely reviewed the Indicative Plan. We wish to take this opportunity to share our views.

Overall, the Indicative Plan provides a good basis for proceeding to preappraisal. We are pleased with the continued conceptual emphasis on participatory design and implementation, and the clarity of analysis and presentation. The Indicative Plan is very responsive to our earlier requests for more background information on each PAs, for an indication of investment options, and for cost estimates. Rather than dwelling on the many positive features of this proposal, our detailed comments focus on remaining gaps and suggested improvements.

Attached is a synthesis of our comments. We hope that you will not be overwhelmed by the number of our suggestions, but instead regard it as the result of our desire to support your efforts in making an excellent document even better. The order of our comments roughly follows the organization of the Indicative Plan and does not reflect order of importance. It would be especially helpful, however, if at a minimum you were able to address certain of our concerns prior to our anticipated October preappraisal mission: para. 4 (biodiversity conservation strategy overview); para. 6 (site selection); para. 7 (biodiversity conservation objective); para. 9 (ecosystem selection criteria); paras. 11-15 (financial arrangements); paras. 16-20 (people in the parks), para. 22 (management structure); para. 38 (maps); and para. 44 (entering cost estimates into COSTAB program).

In view of his interest, we are sending copies of this letter to Mr. Shekhar Singh of the Indian Institute of Public Administration. Please contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

Jessica Mott
Project Task Manager
Agriculture Operations Division
Country Department 2

- Attachment

P. 3/11

Comments on Ecodevelopment Project Indicative Plan

Introduction

1. Overall, the Indicative Plan is a good project proposal. The project concept has always had a commendable emphasis on participatory design and implementation. The Indicative Plan builds on that concept and is a substantial improvement over earlier draft reports. It includes substantial background information on each PA, including biological, demographic, and management issues, investment options and cost estimates for addressing these issues. The clarity of analysis and presentation not only provides a foundation for the project in question, but also provides a useful model for other countries on how to address the challenging issues associated with people and parks.

2. Among the strengths of the report are: (a) a clear analytic framework for defining and prioritizing ecodevelopment investments, (b) a strong recognition of the need for a flexible, participatory approach through on-going micro-planning, (c) good summaries of each of the selected sites and critical issues in each, and (d) a reasonable 'menu' of strategic investments for ecodevelopment. The workshops of key national and state stakeholders appear to have been a good way of achieving these outcomes as well as building consensus among implementing agencies.

3. Rather than dwelling on the many positive features of this proposal, we are confining our detailed comments to identifying gaps and suggesting possible improvements to the Indicative Plan.

Background and Preparation Process

4. Need for Overview of Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Context of Ecodevelopment Strategy. We suggest that GOI revise the Indicative Plan to expand the summary of the overall national biodiversity conservation strategy, giving a context for the specific strategy of ecodevelopment. Specifically, we suggest moving references in paragraph 9.10 on page 12 to page 5, and including a brief description of other elements of the biodiversity conservation strategy. To the best of our knowledge, GOI does not yet have one comprehensive document summarizing the "national biodiversity conservation strategy". However, the Indicative Plan could cite the National Wildlife Action Plan, annual reports of MOEF, and other documents that comprise GOI's carefully considered strategy, and also refer to the documents currently being drafted that will guide India's implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. GEF participants have requested that biodiversity project proposals be set in the context of a national strategy, and these revisions would help to address their concerns.

What is deemed by GOI as biodiversity conservation - vital point?

5. Issues and Constraints. We have several suggestions to strengthen the presentation of paragraph 9.5. In subpara. 1, what references are there for the destruction of the self-regulating and sustainable system of forest land use? In subpara 4, it would be helpful to mention that the adjacent area definition stems from the fact that people usually do not herd cattle more than 10 kms. In all the tabulations of population density, population pressure, and cattle density, it would be helpful to state the main conclusion from the data. For example, most protected areas combined with their respective adjacent areas, have relatively low population densities (less than 5 persons per ha). The tables on encroachment and on offenses appear to be missing — ✓

6. Site Selection. We also suggest that GOI move the text on site selection from pages 20-21 to the beginning of the description of the preparation process on page 12, and that it expand this text to include a more complete and explicit description of the criteria and process of selecting the eight sites. Our understanding is that the criteria included biodiversity, biogeographic representation, and likelihood of success (taking into account

extent of human pressures on the Protected Areas (PAs), existing PA management structure, existing infrastructure, accessibility, high priority of state and national governments, state government responsiveness to community and NGO involvement in forest management, etc.). We suggest that the Indicative Plan also mention how the classification outlined in paragraph 29 applies to each of the project sites. It would also be helpful if the proposal could describe the decision-making process on site selection. The above additions would help GEF to share site selection methodology and experiences with other countries who are considering similar projects. *Yes - why strike*

Project Objectives, Strategy, and Content

7. Biodiversity Conservation. As currently written, paragraph 11.1 does not mention that the primary objective of the project would be to conserve critical biodiversity in the eight selected PAs. A clear statement of this primary objective would help to ensure that the project does not lose sight of the interests of biodiversity conservation and the need to explicitly maintain linkages between proposed socio-economic development activities and protection of PA resources. The strategy to meet this primary objective is the development and implementation of participatory ecodevelopment programs in villages, in and around the PAs.
8. Reorganizing the Text on Objectives. Because it is difficult to remember the list of eight subsets of the objectives outlined in paragraph 11.1, we suggest that these could be reorganized into two or three basic themes. One possibility would be to organize the objectives into the three basic categories defined below in paragraph 11.2. Items (a) through (e) (ecodevelopment outside core area) could be listed under 2.1, item (f) (management of core protected area) could be listed under 2.2, and items (g) and (h) (wider awareness) could be combined under item 2.3. Alternatively one could divide them between (i) elicit community support and reduce or eliminate destructive behaviors, and (ii) improve PA management. Whatever organizational structure is used should lend itself to parallel organization of the project description (i.e. project activities) and corresponding budget planning and funding flow channels. Such a reorganization, combined with a clear statement of the primary objective of biodiversity conservation, would also make it easier to envisage potential monitoring parameters to assess the success of the project. ✓
9. Ecodevelopment Selection Criteria. It would be helpful if the text on detailed project objectives would explicitly include the development and testing a set of criteria to guide selection of ecodesvelopment interventions (i.e. determine alternative income or resource substitution activities to deflect existing dependencies on the PAs, and identify associated conditions that hold local people accountable for a reduction in destructive behavior). Selection criteria would help ensure the project achieves its intention that ecodesvelopment not be just rural development. *Main point*
10. PA Management Planning. Good PA management plans should reflect consultation with stakeholders, comprehensive biodiversity considerations, and strategies to address land management of areas impacting the PA. In order to establish the linkage between PA management and ecodesvelopment and to try to address the many management issues identified in the report for each of the PAs, we suggest that the project include a management planning process to review and update existing PA management plans. Such a process should include consultation and consensus building between the PA administrators and other stakeholders (other state agencies, NGOs, local interest groups and communities, etc.) and incorporate plans to employ local people for investments and operations in core area). Because PA management has historically focused on mammals and birds, such a planning process should also include a raven comprehensive biodiversity considerations, such as analyzing the status of baseline botanical entomological, ichthyological, and

overall ecosystem integrity information, and proposing activities related to the conservation of endangered flora, small fauna, and fragile ecosystems. The PA management update could also include the development of strategies to ensure that land management outside the PAs are compatible with the needs of conservation within the PAs, e.g. improving forest operations in forest land outside the PAs, and enforcing provisions of the Environmental Protection Act to control activities immediately outside the PAs. These strategies would help to ensure the long term viability of the PAs and the biodiversity contained within.

Financial Arrangements

11. Fund Flow. The Indicative Plan lists important financial issues, but in its current version, it does not outline specific procedures that will address these issues. The success of the project will depend upon the ability to move funds quickly for implementation of field activities. We recommend that the Indicative Plan be expanded to outline specific, detailed steps, mechanisms, and agreements needed for fund flows to the local level, keeping in mind the need to avoid unnecessary delays and to maintain accountability. If necessary, these mechanisms can be site-specific.
12. Funding of NGOs and Villages. We suggest that the Indicative Plan propose specific mechanisms to channel project funds to NGOs and villages. It would also be helpful to know the extent to which the respective state Forest Departments have experience in using these mechanisms.
13. Ecodevelopment Support Fund. The Indicative Plan provides broad estimates based on a sampling of a small number of villages in each PA. This provides the basis for determining the level of funding required to implement the proposed program of ecodevelopment in the eight PAs (referred to as the Ecodevelopment Support Fund or ESF). The actual investments and associated costs would vary from village to village and would be finalized only after completion of micro-plans for individual villages early in the project. Government agencies, NGOs, and villages would then draw funds from the ESF for implementation of activities in the microplans. It will be important to define criteria and administrative procedures for using the ESF.
14. Counterpart Budget. Like the Bank, GEF requires that governments provide counterpart budget for a portion of the total project costs. We suggest that the Indicative Plan outline the specific steps needed to authorize and ensure actual provision of adequate counterpart budget, and analyze the scheduling implications. It would also be helpful if the Indicative Plan could include data from the last three fiscal years on each state Forest Department's authorized and actual non-plan and plan expenditures for the specific protected area, for overall protected area activities, and for total department expenditures. Such data would enable an assessment of projected budgetary impact, risks of funding shortfalls, and scheduling constraints associated with the project's counterpart financing requirements.
15. Multi-state Coordination. As a multi-state operation, the project would require specific budgeting, disbursement, accounting, and other financial arrangements for the national government to channel funds to the eight states. It would be helpful if the Indicative Plan could specify these arrangements.

People in the Protected Areas

16. Build on Established Strategy. We recommend that the project design build upon the strategy established in various Bank-financed state-level forestry projects on how to address the issue of people residing in protected areas. This strategy is helping state and national governments ensure that project investments and related activities do not inadvertently cause long-

term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage from poorly planned and implemented resettlement.

17. Issue. All of the project PAs have people living within their boundaries. Some of these people are in the peripheries of the PAs and could possibly be excluded by redefinition of boundaries. Some, however, live within the core areas. Excluding these areas from the PAs would in some cases result in a number of enclaves of uncontrolled land within the PA, which would not be compatible with management of the area for conservation of biodiversity.

18. Government Approach. Our understanding is that during the past decade, most state governments have addressed the problem of resident communities in a pragmatic way. The legal notification of PAs (prescribed by the Wildlife Protection Act) depends upon a resolution of rights which is not time-bound. In practice, the resolution of rights would be so time-consuming, and enforcement of the full rigor of the law would be so socially and politically difficult, that the state governments have not tried to enforce the full rigor of the law. Instead, they have provided incentives for people to move voluntarily to the buffer or peripheral areas of the PAs. The incentives include support for housing, village infrastructure, land, and irrigation. We suggest that the Preparation Report verify whether or not the eight states involved in this project have applied this pragmatic approach.

19. Recommended Strategy. State governments' adoption of a strategy building upon the precedents developed in Bank-financed forestry projects would facilitate GEF financing. This strategy comprises:

- (a) assurance that, in keeping with the provisions of the Wildlife Act, there would be no involuntary resettlement of people during the project period;
- (b) agreement to adopt of an explicit strategy and plan for sustainable encroachment control prior to proposals for relocation;
- (c) agreement to assess the impact of communities on the conservation of biodiversity prior to proposals for relocation;
- (d) assurance that the proposals for relocation would be consistent with GOI provisions for relocation and that they would be reviewed by the Bank, in light of the recommendations of the Bank's Operational Directives 4.20 (Indigenous People and 4.30 (Involuntary Resettlement); and
- (e) agreement to include in the project an independent program to monitor the relocation.

20. Implications for Preparation Report. As currently written, some of the Indicative Plan text on relocation (e.g. the first paragraphs of pages 25, 27, and the fourth paragraph on page 48: "to the level prescribed by law"), would make GEF approval difficult. We suggest that such references could be modified to describe the issue in the context of the pragmatic approach most state governments have taken during the past decade, and a proposed strategy for addressing relocation issues during the project period. We also suggest that the Protected Area Abstracts incorporate data on annual population growth rates mentioned in the September 1993 report, and briefly analyze the extent of encroachment and encroachment control strategies during the past decade.

21. Government and Private Colonies. We suggest that the project design incorporate specific activities to develop site-specific strategies for dealing with government and private colonies (e.g., hydropower, irrigation and

electricity boards, tourism complexes, railway complexes, mines, industries, and places of religious importance) within PAs. Such activities include studies to determine impact on biodiversity and formulation of policies and agreements to mitigate serious disturbances. In the case of government enclosures, with their large groups of staff and laborers, it would be useful to assess if the numbers resident within the PA boundaries are necessary, and whether there is scope to negotiate with the relevant entities their reduction or relocation.

Institutional Arrangements

22. Management Structure. We suggest that the Indicative Plan specify the management structure and responsibilities of project staff. The project will need a management structure that provides autonomy, flexibility and accountability. In our experience, committees are very useful for coordination and for stakeholder participation, but permanent government staff in regular line positions will ultimately need to be responsible and be held accountable for project implementation. The design of the project management structure will of course need to support the project objective of supporting community-based incentives for sustainable management of natural resources in PAs. Therefore, project management responsibility would entail considerable delegation, for example through the contracting of NGOs or through the negotiation of agreements with local communities. However, even this delegation would require that government staff initiate the NGO contracts and facilitate ecodevelopment agreements. We urge that analysis of this issue include careful consideration of how to reconcile responsibilities and the need for flexibility with levels of authority, given that most PA Directors do not have a high government rank.
23. Staffing. We suggest that the Indicative Plan summarize the staffing requirements. The cost estimates identify some staff positions for each PA. We need to clarify whether these are already existing, filled positions, or whether they are proposed. To increase project sustainability after the project period, the Bank has decided to avoid loan or grant financing of permanent staff salaries in forestry and biodiversity projects in India. We therefore suggest that the project design include arrangements wherever necessary to transfer positions (and individuals to fill those positions) within the state forest departments. The project design may also include the use of temporary contracted expertise, which would be eligible for external financing.
24. Training. We suggest that the project design include the development of a training plan to identify specific training requirements, staff to be trained, training methodology (e.g. formal courses, on-the-job mentoring, workshops, work-study assignments, etc.), types of training courses and curriculum, training institutions, etc. We can envisage that PA staff will require training in ecodevelopment planning, micro-planning, PRA techniques, conflict resolution, among other topics.
25. Role of NGOs. We suggest that the Indicative Plan provide a more explicit vision on the role of NGOs and the structure of Government and NGO interaction. It may be useful to consider using NGO channels to administer major portions of the ecodevelopment investments, at least in some PAs. Such an approach would avoid the coordination problems of piecemeal implementation of investments by many NGOs and government agencies, and also the problems of bureaucratic rigidities associated extensive government involvement.
26. Local Empowerment. We suggest that the Indicative Plan explore plans and mechanisms that would enable local communities to acquire authority and skills for making plans and dispersing budget, to conduct their own monitoring, and to participate in the policy dialogue.

27. Project Schedule and Work Plan. It would be helpful if the Indicative Plan could outline an overall project implementation schedule, and a detailed work plan for the initial year of the project. We hope that this schedule and work plan could clarify the steps involved in identifying and carrying out specific investments through microplanning, and how the proposed flexible approach would work in practice.

Monitoring and Evaluation

28. Operational Monitoring. We suggest that monitoring be an integral part of project management, and not be envisaged as a separate exercise that is the responsibility of one or more separate institutions. The main objective of monitoring is to assist prompt problem-solving, and to provide feedback and accountability for adjustment in project work plans, including the ecodevelopment microplans. A secondary objective is to provide a regular communication channel to the GOI and to the external financing agencies by (a) providing information on project implementation status and impacts; (b) demonstrating the effectiveness of project management and decision-making procedures, and (c) identifying issues which require GOI or Bank intervention. We suggest that project management be responsible for ensuring that monitoring meets these objectives, that it is timely, and that it does not become a burdensome bureaucratic exercise.

29. Monitoring Assistance. We believe that project management would require extensive professional external assistance in many aspects of project monitoring. In addition to the five aspects of monitoring listed on page 46, assistance in monitoring may include advice on the format of project progress reports, compilation and dissemination of progress reports and other monitoring results, and assessment of the technical, financial, economic, and environmental feasibility of various proposed ecodevelopment activities. All of these tasks should be designed to directly affect project management decision-making and to contribute to the improvement of the processes and content of project work plans. Institutions providing this assistance would not need to be unconnected with project planning and implementation.

30. Independent Evaluation. While we also support the concept of periodic independent evaluations by institutions unconnected with project planning and implementation, the purpose of these evaluation exercises would be to assess the long-term impact of project activities, and they should not be confused with project monitoring.

Research

31. Relationship to Monitoring and Evaluation. Many of the priority research topics identified for PAs will need to be integrated into monitoring and evaluation activities.

32. Ecosystem Integrity. Baseline information developed during the initial years of the project should include analysis on the extent of ecosystem degradation. Monitoring will need to include measurements human impacts on biodiversity, including those that are low level but spatially extensive.

33. Feasibility of Ecodevelopment Activities. As mentioned above under monitoring assistance, it will be important to test the technical, financial, economic, and environmental feasibility of various ecodevelopment options for each PA and even for each village. An investment activity that may be viable in one village may not be viable in another, e.g. existence of markets and marketing channels. Since it would not be practical to evaluate each individual proposal in detail, given the large number of options and their tentative nature, it will be important to develop practical measures of feasibility. It would be helpful if the Indicative Plan could include some initial illustrations of possible methodology. For example, the Indicative

Plan could incorporate simple generic crop and treatment models with financial rates of return and cost-effectiveness of some of the proposed agricultural, forestry, and non-timber forest product investments, to give an indication of whether the ecodevelopment investment would provide sufficient incentive for sustained participation. The "without project" scenario and the social distribution of costs (including benefits foregone in the without project scenario) and of benefits would represent important parts of this analysis. The Indicative Plan might also suggest a methodology to identify and address market issues.

34. Measuring Population Pressure. It would be helpful if the Indicative Plan could include steps to provide more specific measurements of population pressure. The simple density measurements currently used do not accurately qualify population pressure in terms of ecological impacts. For example, population density may be low in one site, but if land is steep, or contains valuable species, the population pressure may be high. Indicators of population pressure include the ratio of population density to species density, the differential population densities for various land uses (e.g. agricultural versus core area) within a protected area, and the population densities for various categories of fragile lands (e.g. with high gradients or subject to special microclimates). We suggest that the Protected Area Abstracts incorporate such indicators where data already exists. The work plans for research during the initial years of the project could then include the collection of additional population pressure baseline data during the initial period of the project and periodic updating.

35. Social Impact Assessment. It would be helpful if the Indicative Plan could include a work plan to obtain more information on tribal populations, women and other poor people during the initial years of the project. Such information would include: an ethnographic history of the area, legal rights and status, traditional economy, cultural use of natural resources, subsistence strategies and ability to adapt to new sites and economies, and attitudes and willingness to join in the ecodevelopment effort. To the extent that this information is already available, we suggest that the Indicative Plan briefly summarize potential project issues and impacts involving tribal people, women, and other poor people. This summary could also highlight specific measures included in the project design to address these issues and ensure positive impacts.

36. Contracting Arrangements. It would be helpful if the Indicative Plan could propose procurement arrangements for research. Which research would be done by government agencies and which by contract? What are the plans and procedures for short listing research institutions? What is the criteria for prioritizing research topics? We suggest that project design include standard contract agreements and procedures for review and selection of research grant proposals, and consideration of a possible research grant fund.

37. Dissemination. Given the untested nature of ecodevelopment and the interest both within India and throughout the world, we suggest the project design include measures to disseminate the findings of monitoring, evaluation, and other research activities. The design of the project's information technology should support the long-term use and accessibility of monitoring and other research findings. ERNet (the Education and Research Network of India) provides a possible mode for some of this access and dissemination.

Project Area

38. Maps. To facilitate Bank mapping for GEF documentation, we will need a set of more accurate source maps of each protected area (with scales and coordinates on the maps and in GIS format if available), giving the proposed or final boundaries of the core and buffer areas, the legal status of these areas, and the geographical limits in which ecodevelopment programs would be

implemented. It would also be helpful to have these maps provide information on the location and extent of buffer areas eligible for some form of Joint Forest Management (e.g. areas of protected forests, areas within PAs but outside the core areas where people have rights to NTFP, etc.) and eligible for other resource rights (e.g. agricultural land within non-core PA and in adjacent area outside the PA).

39. Ecodevelopment Area Priorities. In most cases the Indicative Plan defines the ecodevelopment area as the 10 kms. from the PA boundaries. However, since funds may be limited and full coverage of all villages within the ecodevelopment area may not be possible, we suggest that the Indicative Plan propose criteria for the prioritization of villages for ecodevelopment.

Cross-Sectoral Aspects

40. Lessons of Rural Development Projects. Although ecodevelopment is not rural development, many of the lessons from India's long history of rural development projects are relevant and should have implications for project design. It would be useful if the Indicative Plan could include a brief summary of some of the key institutional, technical, and financial lessons that affect project design.

41. Integration of Other Regional Programs. Although initial project preparation included a study to identify other national, state, and NGO programs around PAs that could supplement or link up with the proposed ecodevelopment programs, the summary descriptions and the protected area abstracts do not reflect the findings of this study. We suggest that the summary descriptions and the abstracts be expanded to reflect these findings and to propose specific coordination measures. This addition would help to avoid duplication, improve effectiveness of limited development investments, and ensure that programs do not work at cross purposes.

42. Lessons of Social Forestry Projects. The project design should also reflect the lessons of social forestry projects. One of the experiences was that participation in fuelwood plantation schemes failed to meet initial projections. Most people preferred to grow timber rather than fuelwood, because the initial investment is roughly comparable and the financial returns of timber are much greater than fuelwood. Based on the experience of social forestry projects, we question the viability of the fuelwood plantation proposals.

43. Joint Forest Management Agreements. We suggest that the Indicative Plan include an overview of the different types and forms of joint forest management agreements between forest departments and local communities. This overview would provide a basis for considering possible frameworks for ecodevelopment agreements.

Project Costs

44. Costab. We believe that the entry of the project cost estimate data into the Bank's Costab for Window program would greatly facilitate preappraisal discussions. We are grateful that GOI has agreed to undertake this data entry. Under separate cover via the Resident Mission, we are sending copies of the Costab software and manual, together with a data file that establishes the basic organizational and parameter framework of the project costs.

45. Parameters. The Bank has standard parameters for IDA and GEF projects that address factors such as price contingency and foreign exchange projections, and estimated tax rates. These parameters will affect total project costs and financing. You may wish to incorporate the re-estimated costs into a revised version of the Indicative Plan.

Project Benefits and Risks

46. Project Benefits. We suggest that the Indicative Plan describe the anticipated benefits and projected accomplishments of the project. This description should be as concrete as possible and provide of vision of the impact of the project. While we believe that a meaningful calculation of an economic rate of return for the overall project would not be possible, other forms of quantification would be helpful. For example, would the project halt all further degradation of the PAs by year five? Would the project provide the foundation for degraded ecosystems to regenerate? On a rough order of magnitude, how do the costs of ecodevelopment compare with the costs of alternative ways of conserving the same amount of biodiversity? What is the distribution of costs and benefits of proposed investments between individuals, communities, and the government? Would the project create replicable, sustainable models for ecodevelopment ready for dissemination in other non-project areas?

47. Risks. We suggest that the Indicative Plan summarize the key project risks, and the measures included in the project design to address these risks.



ARIN GHOSH

DIRECTOR, PROJECT TIGER

भारत सरकार

पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
ANNEXE NO. 5, BIKANER HOUSE,
SHAH JAHAN ROAD, NEW DELHI-110011

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D.O.NO.3-60/93-PT

Dated 26th July, 1994

Dear Shri Deb Roy,

Please find enclosed herewith a copy of the letter No.11/42 dated the 13th July, 1994 received from the Field Director, Project Tiger, Palamau Tiger Reserve in response, to this office letter of even number dated the 29th June, 1994 and copy endorsed to you, for necessary action. The other Field Director/ Directors of the Tiger Reserve and Chief Wildlife Wardens of the concerned States ^{have} also been reminded.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Encl: As above

(ARIN GHOSH)
DIRECTOR, PROJECT TIGER

Shri S. Deb Roy,
Consultant,
Type V, 4/24, Lodi Road Complex,
New Delhi - 1100 03

S. No. 15

(69)

OFFICE OF THE FIELD DIRECTOR, PROJECT TIGER, PALAMAU TIGER RESERVE

No. 1142
Daltonganj, dated 13.7.94

From:

Field Director, Project Tiger,
Palamau Tiger Reserve.

To:

The Director,
Project Tiger,
Government of India,
Ministry of Environment & Forests,
Annexe No.- 5, Bikaner House,
Shahjahan Road,
NEW DELHI -110 011.

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Sub.: Project preparation for Eco-development under G.E.F. - updating of the Management Plan.

Ref.: Your letter no. 3-60/93-PT dtd. (09.7.94)

Sir,

36/10
22-6-94

With reference to the above subject, our comments are as follows :

It is true that a dam has come up on the North Koel which is going to submerge a natural habitat of forest. However, this dam was proposed in 1967 and the construction started as early as 1971. This is a multi-purpose hydro-electric project and over Rs. 400 crores have been spent and another 40-50 crores are being spent to complete the entire project. However, the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Project Tiger Directorate in Government of India have given conditional clearance to this project. Copy of the clearance laid down by the Government of India is enclosed. We at the field level, have been resisting the closure of the dam gates at various levels within the state. A proposal for clearance under Forest Conservation Act has been submitted by the Water Resource Department, Bihar to the Environment & Forest Department, Government of India through the state government. In the recommendation letter at this level, it has been clearly mentioned that none of the major conditions laid down by the Government of India for environmental clearance have been fulfilled. The basic requirement of shifting of 27 villages which will be affected due to submergence, have not been shifted and the villagers of such villages have already started putting pressure on the Palamau Tiger Reserve area and the adjoining forests of Daltonganj South Division and trying to encroach upon forest land. In view of that if the conditions laid down by the Government of India are not fulfilled and prior to that the dam gates are closed then Palamau Tiger Reserve will lose its best habitat.

1703/87/94
19/7

The Eco-development project which has been submitted to Government of India for G.E.F. funding, envisages eco-development schemes with maximum emphasis on bio-mass production, soil and moisture conservation, education and sustainable development of agricultural lands. Therefore, it is expected that if the Eco-development project is implemented in and around Palamau Tiger Reserve not only the pressure from the park will be reduced but the villagers will look upon the project authorities as friends which will be the biggest achievement.

There is problem of organised poaching of wild animals in Palamau Tiger Reserve except for wood poaching in the northern fringe area of the reserve and this problem will definitely be taken care off once eco-development schemes are implemented.

The research work and training of field staff requires better planning. However, regular training facilities at the lower levels have been proposed in the World Bank aided project which is likely to come up from October, 1994. For the senior members of the staff and officers, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun conducted training course will be attended by them. Research work needs extra care for which a separate proposal is being prepared for Government of India's approval.

The tourism is confined to one corner of 53 Sq Kms. The rush of tourists traffic is confined to only two months in a year and have not proved any problem to the Protected Area authorities. There is no proposal to extend the tourism zone nor there is any proposal to extend added facilities even in the Eco-development scheme.

Full cooperation of the local Non-government Organisations are available to the Protected Area authorities and their experience, research and social works are being encouraged at all levels. Already the local non-government organisations have been taken into confidence and their participation in the Eco-development schemes have been ascertained.

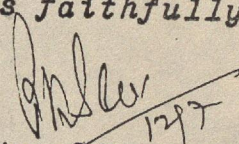
Therefore, Mr. S. Deb Roy's comments particularly points out at three important things :

1. Kutku or North Koel Dam
2. Eco-development Schemes
3. Research Programmes.

The first two items need Government of India's special attention because it is felt that unless the Government of India takes the matter with Central Water Commission, the conditions and safeguards will not be fulfilled as laid down by the Government of India themselves. For the Eco-development scheme, free flow of fund must be ensured by Government of India particularly the expectation of the people have gone very high and if they are not fulfilled, they will have negative impact on the Palamau Tiger Reserve. The research scheme will be submitted within a month for approval of Government of India.

Yours faithfully,

Encl.: As stated.


Field Director, Project Tiger,
Palamau Tiger Reserve.

R.

21/1/84-2(1)
Bikaner House,
Shanjahan Road,
New Delhi-110011

Dated the 2nd Jan. 1984.

To,

The Chairman,
Central Water Commission,
Sewa Bhawan, R.K. Puram,
New Delhi-110005.

Subject:- North Koel Reservoir Project, Bihar-Environmental
Clearance.

.....

Dear Sirs,

I am pleased to inform you that the above project has been considered by the Environmental Appraisal Committee and approved from the environmental angle provided the following safeguards are implemented during the execution of the project.

- (i) Adequate fuel arrangements to the construction workers should be made, at project cost, so that indiscriminate felling of trees can be prevented. The Forest Department should open a Depot at the site on the Project Authorities should make arrangements for alternative measures.
 - (ii) Restoration of construction area should be undertaken to the extent possible by levelling and filling borrow pits, landscaping etc.
 - (iii) A detailed report for treatment of catchment area should be prepared and adequate budget provided to the scheme to treat at least 30% of the catchment at the rate of Rs. 5000/- per hectare.
 - (iv) A master Plan should be prepared for the rehabilitation of the rustees with rehabilitation sites selected outside the forest area. Rehabilitation plan should also provide for the 13 villages affected due to extension of the National Park.
 - (v) Equivalent forest area submerged should be acquired or transferred from revenue land by project authorities for afforestation in the command area. For this adequate allocation should be made in the estimate.
 - (vi) A 300 m green belt in forest and 50 M green belt in non-forest area should be treated around reservoir periphery.
 - (vii) A special monitoring committee should be constituted to oversee the effective implementation of suggested safeguards in consultation with the Department of Environment.
 - (viii) The buffer zone of the Palamu National Park should be extended up to the river Koel and the 13 villages thus affected should be rehabilitated outside.
2. Any maintenance required for the implementation of the safeguards shall gladly be extended by the Department.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- (S. Baudgal)
Director & Member Secretary
Environmental Appraisal Committee.

URGENT
REMINDER

No.3-60/93-PT
Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests
PROJECT TIGER

Annexe No.5, Bikaner House,
Shahjahan Road, New Delhi-110001

To

26-7-84

The Field Director,
Simlipal, Ranthambhore, Periyar,
Buxa and Pench Tiger Reserves.
The Director,
Gir and Nagarhole National Parks.

Subject:- Project preparation for Eco-development under
GEF - UNDP - updating of the Management Plan.

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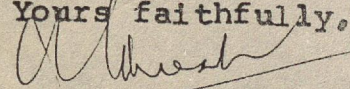
Sir,

Kindly refer to this office letter of even number dated the 29th June, 1994 forwarding therewith the relevant extracts relating to your area from the consultancy inputs received from Mr. S. Deb Roy in respect of updating of the Management Plan.

You were also requested to kindly get in touch with Mr. S. Deb Roy and discuss with him regarding updating of the Management Plans of your area so that they are completed by middle of September, 1994 positively as per terms and conditions of the agreement with the UNDP who have funded the project preparation.

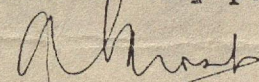
It is therefore again requested that action taken or proposed to be taken may please be intimated to this Office by treating this as extremely urgent.

Yours faithfully,



(ARIN THOSH)
Director, Project Tiger.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Wildlife Warden, Orissa, Karnataka, Kerala, M.P., Rajasthan, West Bengal and Gujarat for necessary action. This may please be treated as extremely urgent.



(ARIN GHOSH)
DIRECTOR, PROJECT TIGER

✓ Copy also forwarded for information to
Shri S. Deb Roy, Consultant, Type V, 4/24, Lodhi Complex,
New Delhi -3.

Director, Project Tiger



सत्यमेव जयते

ARIN GHOSH

DIRECTOR, PROJECT TIGER

By hand

भारत सरकार
पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
ANNEXE NO. 5, BIKANER HOUSE,
SHAH JAHAN ROAD, NEW DELHI-110011

तार:

Telegram: PARYAVARAN, NEW DELHI

दूरभाष:

Telephone: 384428

टेलेक्स:

Telex: W-66185 DOE IN FAX: 4360678

D.O. No. 3-48/93-PT

Dated: 28th July, 1994

Sub: Consultancy in Eco-development.

Dear Shri Deb Roy,

Kindly refer to your letter dated 14.6.94. We are realising 50% of the consultancy fees shortly.

I am enclosing herewith the comments of Shri Valmik Thapar and Shri Bittoo Sehgal along with the Project document that has been submitted to the World Bank for possible funding under the GEF. I would request you to kindly deal with the issues raised by Mr. Thapar & Mr. Sehgal and finalise the Eco-development Project document in consultation with the National level Institutional Consultant, IIPA (Dr. Shekar Singh).

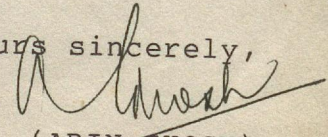
The agreed modifications can then be considered at the time of pre-appraisal which is likely to take place from the middle of October and the consensus opinion can be incorporated subsequently.

This refers to the Item No. D of the Terms of reference of your consultancy.

With kind regards,

Shri S. Deb Roy
24/4, Type V
Lodhi Complex, New Delhi

Yours sincerely,


(ARIN GHOSH)

Copy forwarded to Dr. Shekar Singh, IIPA for information *AM*



(ARIN GHOSH)



DIRECTOR, PROJECT TIGER

भारत सरकार
पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
ANNEXE NO. 5, BIKANER HOUSE,
SHAH JAHAN ROAD, NEW DELHI-110011

तार:
Telegram: PARYAVARAN, NEW DELHI
दूरभाष:
Telephone:
टेलिक्स:
Telex: W-66195 DOE IN FAX: 4360678

D.O. No.3-48/93-PT

Dated the 2nd August, 1994

Dear Shri Deb Roy,

Kindly refer to my d.o. of even number dated 28th July, 1994. The last sentence of the 2nd paragraph of my above referred d.o. unfortunately is ambiguous. What I intend to communicate is that you kindly deal with the issues raised by Mr. Valmik Thapar and Mr. Bittu Sehgal in consultation with Dr. Shekhar Singh of IIPA, finalise your inputs and pass them on to the IIPA (Dr. Shekhar Singh) for incorporation in the project document at an appropriate stage.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(ARIN GHOSH)

✓
Shri S. Deb Roy,
L.R. Complex,
Lodhi Road,
New Delhi.

Copy forwarded to Dr. Shekhar Singh of IIPA for information and necessary action.

(ARIN GHOSH)
DIRECTOR, PROJECT TIGER

ab
w/s

(37) (52)

AD

August 3, 1994

Shri Arin Ghosh
Director, Project Tiger
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Annexe No. 5, Bikaner House
Shah Jahan Road
New Delhi - 110 011

Dear Shri Ghosh,

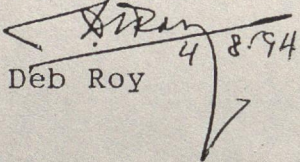
Thank you for your letter of 28-7-94 which I have received two days back followed by your 2nd letter in the same context (2nd August) which reached me yesterday evening.

It is not my job as part of my work to discuss any issues of these plans with Shri Bittu Saigal and Shri Valmik Thapar. It is up to you as coordinator of these projects to have long ranging discussions with them on the issues raised.

However I support their views, and agree with their thrust. Very valid points regarding reallocating priorities and budgets away from administration and income generation to soil and moisture conservation works and natural regeneration and protection have been raised. This vital suggestions require incorporation into the indicative plans.

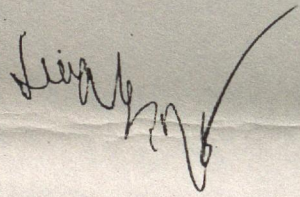
However as coordinator of this prestigious project it is you that must take the decisions and necessary steps, that you might deem fit.

Yours sincerely


S. Deb Roy

24/4, Type V
Lodi Complex
New Delhi - 110 003

1831/P5/94
4/8



August 4, 1994

The Secretary
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex
New Delhi - 110 003

Dear Sir,

RE-ECODEVELOPMENT INDICATIVE PLANS

In connection with the above subject, we the undersigned have reworked the budget for Ranthambhore which is presented below will give you a clear idea of our line of thinking and advice, and the possible procedures to be followed for other plans.

We wish to place on record that ecodevelopment is crucial to the long-term success of the PA system and we would not like this prime strategy to suffer on account of conceptual errors. This unfortunately appears to have taken place because the regular inputs which have been provided were not incorporated by the IIPA. We would urge therefore, that without any waste of time the entire plan be re-crafted, retaining the many positive aspects and deleting or re-allocating inappropriate heads. We believe that the content of the plans is more vital than anything else.

The thrust of our advice is to use soil and moisture conservation works as the prime strategy to restore degraded habitats and to secure the biodiversity of the PAs in the long term. Such watershed developments are extremely labour intensive and the bulk of the ecodevelopment budget requires to be used to provide employment to locals. In the process we believe that the communities living around the reserves will be considerably more easy to convince against the practice of head-loading which threaten the PA.

We would request you to kindly read these comments in conjunction with the IIPA document from page 95-100. On getting the computer file we will be in a position to present the budgets to you in the same format as the original for this, as well as all the other eight destinations within a reasonable period of time.

In conclusion we would like to state that as Members of the Steering Committee of Project Tiger we would not like to see the ecodevelopment process isolated from the overall budgets and thrust of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. While the GEF funding might well provide the initial kick-start, we urge that the MOEF makes a presentation to the Planning Commission and Finance Ministry to show that the reworked ecodevelopment plan is in direct keeping with the government policy of employment generation through EGS and JRY and that to the extent possible all rural development strategies and activities within a radius of six kilometres around all protected areas be realigned to the framework provided by the ecodevelopment plan.

Sincerely,

Members of the Steering Committee -

18/8/8

Spoken to Sri Debbono He will attend meeting on 18/8

20/8/8
4633689

18/8/8

New Delhi
4th August, 1994

8/8/94

Dear Mr. Rajamani,

Dir (P)

extremely sorry for not being able to attend the meeting regarding 'Eco development' at 2-30 P.M. to-day in your office chamber, for some unavoidable reasons.

However, I intend to place in record certain reservations, which I am having about the Eco development planning, which will be placed for discussion.

You are certainly aware about all the points, raised by me from time to time and I reiterate all these points again. I also feel that almost nothing has been done to either accommodate these views or discuss those openly, prove me wrong and discard those as untenable.

As a consultant, I was asked to look into the Management Plan (wildlife) of the target P.A.s. I wonder whether this had been done to draw me away from the main course of Eco development Planning, even though I had been the initiator of this plan, which was finally accepted as a new scheme in the Planning Commission. Besides, I had the impression in various meetings and discussions that you wanted your officers to consult me at all stages.

However I was hardly consulted and I don't feel, I will be wrong to presume that by simply avoiding and delaying a possible solution through open discussions about the points, raised by me and some other N.G.O.s, a stage has now been set, when such discussion will be termed as obstructive, ego problem etc. and attempts may be made to make me and few others responsible if the funding agencies finally decide to withdraw.

But as a hard core professional, I wish to make a submission and in the process place in record my apprehensions that if this Eco development Plan does not follow its proper course because of lack of foresight, the serious socio economic back lash that appears to me to be inevitable, will probably wipe out the last vestiges of wild biodiversity mainly through cultural invasion of the Tribals (the already ongoing process activated by further by wrong eco development measures), who are still trying to pursue the old life style of their wise ancestors, - the "Ecosystems People", against the heavy odds of fast enveloping global consumerism.

I would love to be proved wrong and I sincerely wish that

54

that the Ecodvelopment Plan becomes successfull in the able hands of its planners, because this may well be the last instrument to contain the seemingly unstopable erosion of the remnant biological resources. I am extremely sorry to leave this discordant note, which may have a bitter taste. But you are leaving the full option of holding it as a personal note to you.

With all the best regards

yours sincerely
Aidan
4.8.54

11
1

BY SPEED POST

No.3-49/93-PT
Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Project Tiger
.....

New Delhi, dated the 8th August, 1994

To

The Chief Wildlife Warden,
Bihar/West Bengal/orissa/Gujarat/M.P./
Kerala/Rajasthan/Karnataka.

Subject : Project preparation of Eco-development for possible GEF funding.

Sir,

We have already sent to you the project document that has been submitted to the World Bank for their appraisal.

In the meanwhile some experts have raised certain objections in the budgetry provision made in the project document. It has, therefore, been decided to discuss the activities proposed and the budgetry provision made in each of the area as per the following schedule :-

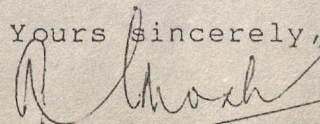
18th August	Nagarhole and Periyar
20th August	Buxa and Simlipal
24th August	Palamau and Pench
27th August	Gir and Ranthambhore

I would, therefore, request you to kindly attend a meeting to discuss the project in totality as per schedule mentioned above. Kindly also advise the concerned Field Director alongwith your State level consultant to attend the said meeting. The TA/DA for the consultants as per previous norms may be paid from the UNDP fund for which additional grants are being provided to you.

The Meeting will be held in the Conference Room No.402 of Paryavaran Bhavan starting each day at 10.00 A.M. I am requesting the concerned experts alongwith the national level consultants and the Members of the IIPA (national level institutional coordinating agency) to participate in the said meeting.

The matter may kindly be treated as extremely urgent and a confirmation of participation may kindly be sent to me by fax (No.011-384428).

Yours sincerely,

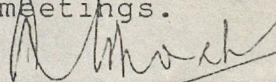


ARIN GHOSH)
DIRECTOR, PROJECT TIGER

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to :

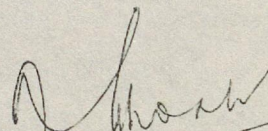
1. Field Director/Director
2. Forest Secretary
3. Pr. Chief Conservator of Forests

Sl. No.2 and 3 are requested to kindly accord necessary permission to the concerned officers to attend the meetings.


(ARIN GHOSH)

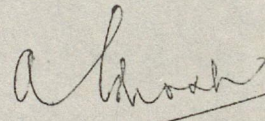
Copy with a request to attend the meeting forwarded to :

1. Mr. Valmik Thapar, Member, S.C.P.T.
2. Mr. Brijendra Singh, Member, S.C.P.T.
3. Mr. Bittu Sahgel, Member, S.C.P.T.
4. Mr. Arvind Khare, National Consultant
5. Mr. S. Deb Roy, National Consultant
6. Mr. Raman Mehta, National Consultant


(ARIN GHOSH)

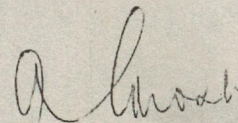
Copy also forwarded to :-

Dr. Shekhar Singh, IIPA with a request to kindly participate in the meeting alongwith his team. He is further requested to kindly consider making alteration modification in the project document on the basis of the consensus reached in the said meeting.


(ARIN GHOSH)

Copy for information and necessary action to :-

1. PPS to Secretary (E&F).
2. PPS to IGF.
3. PS to Addl. IGF(WL).


(ARIN GHOSH)

August 8, 1994

Shri R. Rajamani
Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests
Paryavaran Bhavan
C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road
New Delhi - 110 003.

Dear Shri Rajamani,

Further to our meeting on 5-8-94 -

I bring to your attention some pertinent facts of the indicative eco-development plans for G.E.F referring to the heads of budgets for 32 MILLION DOLLARS or nearly 100 CRORES

(1) Upgradation of cattle has a total budget of = 3.7 MILLION DOLLARS or nearly 12 CRORES. 12% of total budget Periyar leads the way with an allocation of nearly 1.7 million dollar or nearly 5 crores. I don't think that since independence in the history of India has such a vast project ever been launched for upgrading cattle. Upgrading cattle makes up 48% of Periyar's entire budget. This can never be deemed as bio-diversity conservation. 19% of Pench's entire budget is also upgrading cattle.

In the entire head of Human Resources Development there is no mention of training etc for A.I services, veterinary supervisors, village veterinary health workers or any other human resources development for this specified head of expenditure. Having spent 5 years of my life working on this area I can state that one of the vital components of success in this area is training of people for such a vast project, and after upgradation of cattle the most vital objective is bio-gas. This relieves pressure on the Park. But this is absent in Periyars Plan.

(2) Water and Soil Conservation has a total budget of 2.7 million dollars or nearly 9 CRORES 9% of total budget.

Periyar has the lowest allocation of 12,000 dollars in this area.

(3) Biomass regeneration which includes categories of fuelwood and fodder plantations, land improvement and regeneration of Forest land amounts to 5.7 million dollars or about 18 crores only 18% of the total budget. In this vital area Periyar has a share of only 13,000 dollars.

(4) In Crop Protection the total expenditure is 1.5 million dollars or 4.7 crores. Here again the capital expenditure on Electric Fence and walls is 700,000 dollars or 2.1 crores and compensation for loss of crops in 380,000 dollars or 1.2 crores.

The strangest factor here is -

(a) Nagarhole has not desired walls or Electric Fences and there must be a good reason for this, since this site specific situa-

tion needs such measures more than any other.

(b) Ranthambhore has a whopping share of 1.4 crores in Electric Fences and Walls.

All the above is very strange.

(5) In Energy Conservation the total expenditure is 1.53 million dollars or 4.7 crores.

Again Periyar has the least expenditure of 35,000 dollars even when it is clearly stated in the text that there is a huge pressure for fuelwood in the area. Even stranger is the fact that there is no budget of bio-gas especially where 1.7 million dollars are spent on upgrading cattle so what should follow is a compatible expenditure on bio-gas as this is the natural sequence, to save energy and pressure on the National Park.

(6) The plans allocate under a specified head the sum of 1.3 million dollars towards the creation of nurseries in 6 areas, or the sum of 4.2 crores. Firstly this is too high in terms of targets for a five year period. Secondly GIR has no specified head for nursery even though 39% of the budget is on Environmental Conservation and Regeneration. Why does Gir not need a nursery? Why is there no nursery? Why is there no nursery for Periyar?

I have very briefly tried to analyse 50 crores of expenditure or 50% of the budget. The balance 50% is divided into.

<u>Income Generation</u>	-	17 Crores
<u>Human Resource Development</u>	-	7.3 Crores
<u>Planning and Management</u>	-	18.5 Crores

(Mainly capital expenditure and new staff)

Research and development	-	1 Crore
Education and Awareness	-	1.6 Crores
Village support	-	5.2 Crores
Miscellaneous, Monitoring	-	5.2 Crores

CONCLUSION

It is clear that there is -

(1) Incompatibility between the text of the document and the budget.

(2) Incompatibility between different heads of budget i.e. Periyar's cattle upgradation without any link with bio-gas or Nagarholes lack of electric fences (elephant area) to Ranthambhore huge demand for electric fences, no training facilities for upgradation of cattle head at all, hardly any expenditure on water and soil conservation, Biomass regeneration or Energy

No. 3-48/93-PT (INPUTS)



ARIN GHOSH

DIRECTOR, PROJECT TIGER

भारत सरकार

पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
ANNEXE NO 5, BIKANER HOUSE,
SHAH JAHAN ROAD, NEW DELHI-110011

तार:
Telegram: PARYAVARAN, NEW DELHI

दूरभाष:
Telephone: 384428

टेलिक्स:
Telex W-66185 DOE IN FAX 4360678

Dated the 10th August, 1994.

Dear Shri Deb Roy,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the comments received from the World Bank for your kind perusal and necessary inputs.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(ARIN GHOSH)

✓ Shri S. Deb Roy,
National Consultant
Type 5-4/24 Lodhi Road Complex,
New Delhi-110 003

Encl:- As above.

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

July 22, 1994

Mr. Arin Ghosh
Director, Project Tiger
Annex No. 5 P. J. J. House
Shajahan Rd. New Delhi 110011
India

Dear Mr. Ghosh:

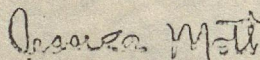
We are pleased that the Government of India has now formally submitted the Ecodevelopment Indicative Plan as a project proposed for GEF financing. In response to your request for review and comments, seven Bank staff have now closely reviewed the Indicative Plan. We wish to take this opportunity to share our views.

Overall, the Indicative Plan provides a good basis for proceeding to preappraisal. We are pleased with the continued conceptual emphasis on participatory design and implementation, and the clarity of analysis and presentation. The Indicative Plan is very responsive to our earlier requests for more background information on each PAS, for an indication of investment options, and for cost estimates. Rather than dwelling on the many positive features of this proposal, our detailed comments focus on remaining gaps and suggested improvements.

Attached is a synthesis of our comments. We hope that you will not be overwhelmed by the number of our suggestions, but instead regard it as the result of our desire to support your efforts in making an excellent document even better. The order of our comments roughly follows the organization of the Indicative Plan and does not reflect order of importance. It would be especially helpful, however, if at a minimum you were able to address certain of our concerns prior to our anticipated October preappraisal mission: para. 4 (biodiversity conservation strategy overview); para. 6 (site selection); para. 7 (biodiversity conservation objective); para. 9 (ecosystem selection criteria); paras. 11-15 (financial arrangements); paras. 16-20 (people in the parks); para. 22 (management structure); para. 38 (maps); and para. 44 (entering cost estimates into COSTAB program).

In view of his interest, we are sending copies of this letter to Mr. Shekhar Singh of the Indian Institute of Public Administration. Please contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,



Jessica Mott
Project Task Manager
Agriculture Operations Division
Country Department 2

Attachment

Draft Comments on Ecodevelopment Project Indicative Plan

Introduction

1. Overall, the Indicative Plan is a sound project proposal. The project concept has always had a commendable emphasis on participatory design and implementation. The Indicative Plan builds on that concept and is a substantial improvement over earlier draft reports. It includes substantial background information on each PA, including biological, demographic, and management issues, investment options and cost estimates for addressing these issues. The clarity of analysis and presentation not only provides a foundation for the project in question, but also provides a useful model for other countries on how to address the challenging issues associated with people and parks.
2. Among the strengths of the report are: (a) a clear analytic framework for defining and prioritizing eco-development investments, (b) a strong recognition of the need for a flexible, participatory approach through on-going micro-planning, (c) good summaries of each of the selected sites and critical issues in each, and (d) a reasonable 'menu' of strategic investments for eco-development. The workshops of key national and state stakeholders appear to have been a good way of achieving these outcomes as well as building consensus among implementing agencies.
3. Rather than dwelling on the many positive features of this proposal, we are confining our detailed comments to identifying gaps and suggesting improvements that would help the Indicative Plan to more fully meet preappraisal requirements.

Government Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation and Ecodevelopment

4. Need for Overview and Context. We suggest that GOI revise the Indicative Plan to expand the summary of the overall national biodiversity conservation strategy, giving a context for the specific strategy of eco-development. Specifically, we suggest moving references in paragraph 9.10 on page 12 to page 5, and including a brief description of other elements of the biodiversity conservation strategy. GEF participants have requested that biodiversity project proposals be set in the context of a national strategy, and these revisions would help to address their concerns.
5. Issues and Constraints. We have several suggestions to strengthen the presentation of paragraph 9.5. In subpara. 1, what references are there for the destruction of the self-regulating and sustainable system of forest land use? In subpara 4, it would be helpful to mention that the adjacent area definition stems from the fact that people usually do not herd cattle more than 10 kms. In all the tabulations of population density, population pressure, and cattle density, it would be helpful to state the main conclusion from the data. For example, most protected areas combined with their respective adjacent areas, have relatively low population densities (less than 5 persons per ha). The tables on encroachment and on offenses appear to be missing.
6. Site Selection. We also suggest that GOI move the text on site selection from pages 20-21 to precede the project objectives section on page 15, and that it expand this text to include a more complete and explicit description of the criteria and process of selecting the eight sites. Our understanding is that the criteria included biodiversity, biogeographic representation, and likelihood of success (taking into account extent of human pressures on the Protected Areas (PAs), existing PA management structure, existing infrastructure, accessibility, high priority of state and national governments, state government responsiveness to community and NGO involvement in forest management, etc.). We suggest that the Indicative Plan also mention how the classification outlined in paragraph 29 applies to each of the project sites. It would also be helpful if the proposal could describe the decision-

making process on site selection. The above additions would help GEF to share site selection methodology and experiences with other countries who are considering similar projects.

Project Objectives, Strategy, and Content

7. Biodiversity Conservation. As currently written, paragraph 11.1 does not mention that the primary objective of the project would be to conserve critical biodiversity in the eight selected PAs. It is fundamental that we do not lose sight of the interests of biodiversity conservation and the need to explicitly maintain linkages between proposed socio-economic development activities and protection of PA resources. The strategy to meet this primary objective is the development and implementation of participatory ecodevelopment programs in villages, in and around the PAs.

8. Reorganizing the Text on Objectives. Because it is difficult to remember the list of eight subsets of the objectives outlined in paragraph 11.1, it would be helpful if these could be reorganized into the three basic categories defined below in paragraph 11.2. Items (a) through (e) (ecodevelopment outside core area) could be listed under 2.1, item (f) (management of core protected area) could be listed under 2.2, and items (g) and (h) (awareness) could be combined under item 2.3. Such a reorganization, combined with a clear statement of the primary objective of biodiversity conservation, would also make it easier to envisage potential monitoring parameters to assess the success of the project.

9. Ecodevelopment Selection Criteria. It would be helpful if the text on detailed project objectives would explicitly include the development and testing a set of criteria to guide selection of ecodevelopment interventions (i.e. determine alternative income or resource substitution activities to deflect existing dependencies on the PAs). Selection criteria would help ensure the project achieves its intention that ecodevelopment not be just rural development.

10. PA Management Planning. Good PA management plans should reflect consultation with stakeholders, comprehensive biodiversity considerations, and strategies to address land management of areas impacting the PA. In order to establish the linkage between PA management and ecodevelopment and to try to address the many management issues identified in the report for each of the PAs, we suggest that the project include a management planning process to review and update existing PA management plans. Such a process should include consultation and consensus building between the PA administrators and other stakeholders (other state agencies, NGOs, local interest groups and communities, etc.) and incorporate plans to employ local people for investments and operations in core area. Because PA management has historically focussed on mammals and birds, such a planning process should also include a review of comprehensive biodiversity considerations, such as analyzing the status of baseline botanical entomological, ichthyological, and overall ecosystem integrity information, and proposing activities related to the conservation of endangered flora and small fauna, and of ecosystem integrity. The PA management update could also include the development of strategies to ensure that land management outside the PAs are compatible with the needs of conservation within the PAs, e.g. improving forest operations in forest land outside the PAs, and enforcing provisions of the Environmental Protection Act to control activities immediately outside the PAs. These strategies would help to ensure the long term viability of the PAs and the biodiversity contained within.

Financial Arrangements

11. Fund Flow. The Indicative Plan lists important financial issues, but in its current version, it does not outline specific procedures that will address

these issues. The success of the project will depend upon the ability to move funds quickly for implementation of field activities. We recommend that the Indicative Plan be expanded to outline specific, detailed steps, mechanisms, and agreements needed for fund flows to the local level, keeping in mind the need to avoid unnecessary delays and to maintain accountability.

12. Funding of NGOs and Villages. We suggest that the Indicative Plan propose specific mechanisms to channel project funds to NGOs and villages. It would also be helpful to know the extent to which the respective state Forest Departments have experience in using these mechanisms.

13. Ecodevelopment Support Fund. The Indicative Plan provides broad estimates based on a sampling of a small number of villages in each PA. This provides the basis for determining the level of funding required to implement the proposed program of ecodevelopment in the eight PAs (referred to as the Ecodevelopment Support Fund or ESF). The actual investments and associated costs would vary from village to village and would be finalized only after completion of micro-plans for individual villages early in the project. Government agencies, NGOs, and villages would then draw funds from the ESF for implementation of activities in the microplans. It will be important to define criteria and administrative procedures for using the ESF.

14. Counterpart Budget. Like the Bank, GEF requires that governments provide counterpart budget for a portion of the total project costs. We suggest that the Indicative Plan outline the specific steps needed to authorize and ensure actual provision of adequate counterpart budget, and analyze the scheduling implications. It would also be helpful if the Indicative Plan could include data from the last three fiscal years on each state Forest Department's authorized and actual non-plan and plan expenditures for the specific protected area, for overall protected area activities, and for total department expenditures. Such data would enable an assessment of projected budgetary impact, risks of funding shortfalls, and scheduling constraints associated with the project's counterpart financing requirements.

15. Multi-state Coordination. As a multi-state operation, the project would require specific budgeting, disbursement, accounting, and other financial arrangements for the national government to channel funds to the eight states. It would be helpful if the Indicative Plan could specify these arrangements.

People in the Protected Areas

16. Build on Established Strategy. We recommend that the project design build upon the strategy established in various Bank-financed state-level forestry projects on how to address the issue of people residing in protected areas. This strategy is helping state and national governments ensure that project investments and related activities do not inadvertently cause long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage from poorly planned and implemented resettlement.

17. Issue. All of the project PAs have people living within their boundaries. Some of these people are in the peripheries of the PAs and could possibly be excluded by redefinition of boundaries. Some, however, live within the core areas. Excluding these areas from the PAs would in some cases result in a number of enclaves of uncontrolled land within the PA, which would not be compatible with management of the area for conservation of biodiversity.

18. Government Approach. Our understanding is that during the past decade, most state governments have addressed the problem of resident communities in a pragmatic way. The legal notification of PAs (prescribed by the Wildlife Protection Act) depends upon a resolution of rights which is not time-bound. In practice, the resolution of rights would be so time-consuming, and

enforcement of the full rigor of the law would be so socially and politically difficult, that the state governments have not tried to enforce the full rigor of the law. Instead, they have provided incentives for people to move voluntarily to the buffer or peripheral areas of the PAs. The incentives include support for housing, village infrastructure, land, and irrigation. We suggest that the Preparation Report verify whether or not this pragmatic approach has applied to the eight states in the project.

19. Recommended Strategy. State governments' adoption of a strategy building upon the precedents developed in Bank-financed forestry projects would facilitate GEF financing. This strategy comprises:

- (a) assurance that, in keeping with the provisions of the Wildlife Act, there would be no involuntary resettlement of people during the project period;
- (b) agreement to adopt of an explicit strategy and plan for sustainable encroachment control prior to proposals for relocation;
- (c) agreement to assess the impact of communities on the conservation of biodiversity prior to proposals for relocation;
- (d) assurance that the proposals for relocation would be consistent with GOI provisions for relocation and that they would be reviewed by the Bank, in light of the recommendations of the Bank's Operational Directives 4.20 (Indigenous People and 4.30 (Involuntary Resettlement); and
- (e) agreement to include in the project an independent program to monitor the relocation.

20. Implications for Preparation Report. As currently written, some of the Indicative Plan text on relocation (e.g. the first paragraphs of pages 25, 27, and the fourth paragraph on page 48: "to the level prescribed by law"), would make GEF approval difficult. We suggest that such references could be modified to describe the issue in the context of the pragmatic approach most state government's have taken during the past decade, and a proposed strategy for addressing relocation issues during the project period. We also suggest that the Protected Area Abstracts incorporate data on annual population growth rates mentioned in the September 1993 report, and briefly analyze the extent of encroachment and encroachment control strategies during the past decade.

21. Government and Private Colonies. We suggest that the project design incorporate specific activities to develop site-specific strategies for dealing with government and private colonies (e.g., hydropower, irrigation and electricity boards, tourism complexes, railway complexes, mines, industries, and places of religious importance) within PAs. Such activities include studies to determine impact on biodiversity and formulation of policies and agreements to mitigate serious disturbances. In the case of government enclosures, with their large groups of staff and laborers, it would be useful to assess if the numbers resident within the PA boundaries are necessary, and whether there is scope to negotiate with the relevant entities their reduction or relocation.

Institutional Arrangements

22. Management Structure. We suggest that the Indicative Plan specify the management structure and responsibilities of project staff. The project will need a management structure that provides autonomy, flexibility and accountability. In our experience, committees are very useful for coordination and for stakeholder participation, but permanent government staff

in regular line positions will ultimately need to be responsible and be held accountable for project implementation. The design of the project management structure will of course need to support the project objective of supporting community-based incentives for sustainable management of natural resources in PAs. Therefore, project management responsibility would entail considerable delegation, for example through the contracting of NGOs or through the negotiation of agreements with local communities. However, even this delegation would require that government staff initiate the NGO contracts and facilitate ecodevelopment agreements. We urge that analysis of this issue include careful consideration of how to reconcile responsibilities and the need for flexibility with levels of authority, given that most PA Directors do not have a high government rank.

23. Staffing. We suggest that the Indicative Plan summarize the staffing requirements. The cost estimates identify some staff positions for each PA. We need to clarify whether these are already existing, filled positions, or whether they are proposed. To increase project sustainability after the project period, the Bank has decided to avoid loan or grant financing of permanent staff salaries. We therefore suggest that the project design include arrangements wherever necessary to transfer positions (and individuals to fill those positions) within the state forest departments. The project design may also include the use of temporary contracted staff, which would be eligible for external financing.

24. Training. We suggest that the project design include the development of a training plan to identify specific training requirements, staff to be trained, training methodology (e.g. formal courses, on-the-job mentoring, workshops, work-study assignments, etc.), types of training courses and curriculum, training institutions, etc. We can envisage that PA staff will require training in ecodevelopment planning, micro-planning, PRA techniques, conflict resolution, among other topics.

25. Role of NGOs. We suggest that the Indicative Plan provide a more explicit vision on the role of NGOs and the structure of Government and NGO interaction. It may be useful to consider using NGO channels to administer major portions of the ecodevelopment investments, at least in some PAs. Such an approach would avoid the coordination problems of piecemeal implementation of investments by many NGOs and government agencies, and also the problems of bureaucratic rigidities associated extensive government involvement.

26. Local Empowerment. We suggest that the Indicative Plan explore plans and mechanisms that would enable local communities to acquire authority and skills for making plans and dispersing budget, to conduct their own monitoring, and to participate in the policy dialogue.

27. Project Schedule and Work Plan. It would be helpful if the Indicative Plan could outline an overall project implementation schedule, and a detailed work plan for the initial year of the project. We hope that this schedule and work plan could clarify the steps involved in identifying and carrying out specific investments through microplanning, and how the proposed flexible approach would work in practice.

Monitoring and Evaluation

28. Operational Monitoring. We suggest that monitoring be an integral part of project management, and not be envisaged as a separate exercise that is the responsibility of one or more separate institutions. The main objective of monitoring is to assist prompt problem-solving, and to provide feedback and accountability for adjustment in project work plans, including the ecodevelopment microplans. A secondary objective is to provide a regular communication channel to the GOI and to the external financing agencies by (a) providing information on project implementation status and impacts; (b)

demonstrating the effectiveness of project management and decision-making procedures, and (c) identifying issues which require GOI or Bank intervention. We suggest that project management be responsible for ensuring that monitoring meets these objectives, that it is timely, and that it does not become a burdensome bureaucratic exercise.

29. Monitoring Assistance. We believe that project management would require extensive professional external assistance in many aspects of project monitoring. In addition to the five aspects of monitoring listed on page 15, assistance in monitoring may include advice on the format of project progress reports, compilation of progress reports, assessment of biomass balances, and assessment of the technical, financial, economic, and environmental feasibility of various proposed ecodevelopment activities. All of these tasks should be designed to directly affect project management decision-making and to contribute to the improvement of the processes and content of project work plans. Institutions providing this assistance would not need to be unconnected with project planning and implementation.

30. Independent Evaluation. While we also support the concept of periodic independent evaluations by institutions unconnected with project planning and implementation, the purpose of these evaluation exercises would be to assess the long-term impact of project activities, and they should not be confused with project monitoring.

31. Dissemination. Given the untested nature of ecodevelopment and the interest both within India and throughout the world, we suggest the project design include efforts to disseminate the findings of both monitoring and evaluation activities.

Research

32. Relationship to Monitoring and Evaluation. Many of the priority research topics identified for PAs will need to be integrated into monitoring and evaluation activities.

33. Ecosystem Integrity. Baseline information should include analysis on the extent to which PA have or do not have climax ecosystems, and the status of ecosystem integrity. Monitoring will need to include measurements of low level human impacts on a spatial scale.

34. Feasibility of Ecodevelopment Activities. As mentioned above under monitoring assistance, it will be important to test the technical, financial, economic, and environmental feasibility of various ecodevelopment options for each PA and even for each village. An investment activity that may be viable in one village may not be viable in another, e.g. existence of markets and marketing channels. Since it would not be practical to evaluate each individual proposal in detail, given the large number of options and their tentative nature, it will be important to develop practical measures of feasibility. We suggest that the Indicative Plan include some initial illustrations of possible methodology. For example, we suggest that the Indicative Plan incorporate simple generic crop and treatment models with financial rates of return and cost-effectiveness of some of the proposed agricultural, forestry, and non-timber forest product investments, to give an indication of whether the ecodevelopment investment would provide sufficient incentive for sustained participation. The "without project" scenario and the social distribution of costs (including benefits foregone in the without project scenario) and of benefits would represent important parts of this analysis. The Indicative Plan might also suggest a methodology to identify and address market issues. Similarly, estimating the current biomass balances in PAs, and projecting the impact of various ecodevelopment activities on this biomass balance might provide a crude indicator of environmental feasibility.

35. Measuring Population Pressure. We suggest that the Indicative Plan include steps to provide more specific measurements of population pressure. The simple density measurements currently used do not accurately qualify population pressure in terms of ecological impacts. For example, population density may be low in one site, but if land is steep, or contains valuable species, the population pressure may be high. Indicators of population pressure include the ratio of population density to species density, the differential population densities for various land uses (e.g. agricultural versus core area) within a protected area, and the population densities for various categories of fragile lands (e.g. with high gradients or subject to special microclimates). We suggest that the Protected Area Abstracts incorporate such indicators where data already exists. The work plans for research could then include the collection of additional population pressure baseline data during the initial period of the project and periodic updating.

36. Social Impact Assessment. We suggest that the Indicative Plan include steps to obtain more information on tribal populations, women and other poor people. Such information would include: an ethnographic history of the area, legal rights and status, traditional economy, cultural use of natural resources, subsistence strategies and ability to adapt to new sites and economies, and attitudes and willingness to join in the ecodevelopment effort. To the extent that this information is already available, we suggest that the Indicative Plan briefly summarize potential project issues and impacts involving tribal people, women, and other poor people. This summary could also highlight specific measures included in the project design to address these issues and ensure positive impacts.

37. Contracting Arrangements. It would be helpful if the Indicative Plan could propose procurement arrangements for research. Which research would be done by government agencies and which by contract? What are the plans and procedures for short listing research institutions? What is the criteria for prioritizing research topics? We suggest that project design include standard contract agreements and procedures for review and selection of research grant proposals, and consideration of a possible research grant fund.

Project Area

38. Maps. To enable Bank cartographers to prepare maps for the GEF documents, we will need a set of more accurate source maps of each protected area (with scales and coordinates on the map), giving the proposed or final boundaries of the core and buffer areas, and the geographical limits in which ecodevelopment programs would be implemented.

39. Ecodevelopment Area Priorities. In most cases the Indicative Plan defines the ecodevelopment area as the 10 kms. from the PA boundaries. However, since funds may be limited and full coverage of all villages within the ecodevelopment area may not be possible, we suggest that the Indicative Plan propose criteria for the prioritization of villages for ecodevelopment.

Cross-Sectoral Aspects

40. Lessons of Rural Development Projects. Although ecodevelopment is not rural development, many of the lessons from India's long history of rural development projects are relevant and should have implications for project design. It would be useful if the Indicative Plan could include a brief summary of some of the key institutional, technical, and financial lessons that affect project design.

41. Integration of Other Regional Programs. Although initial project preparation included a study to identify other national, state, and NGO programs around PAs that could supplement or link up with the proposed ecodevelopment programs, the summary descriptions and the protected area

abstracts do not reflect the findings of this study. We suggest that the summary descriptions and the abstracts be expanded to reflect these findings and to propose specific coordination measures. This addition would help to avoid duplication, improve effectiveness of limited development investments, and ensure that programs do not work at cross purposes.

42. Lessons of Social Forestry Projects. The project design should also reflect the lessons of social forestry projects. One of the experiences was that participation in fuelwood plantation schemes failed to meet initial projections. Most people preferred to grow timber rather than fuelwood, because the initial investment is roughly comparable and the financial returns of timber are much greater than fuelwood. Based on the experience of social forestry projects, we question the viability of the fuelwood plantation proposals.

43. Joint Forest Management Agreements. We suggest that the Indicative Plan include an overview of the different types and forms of joint forest management agreements between forest departments and local communities. This overview would provide a basis for considering possible frameworks for ecodevelopment agreements.

Project Costs

44. Costab. We believe that the entry of the project cost estimate data into the Bank's Costab for Window program would greatly facilitate preappraisal discussions. We are grateful that GOI has agreed to undertake this data entry. Via the Resident Mission, we are sending you copies of the Costab software and manual, together with a data file that establishes the basic organizational and parameter framework of the project costs.

45. Parameters. The Bank has standard parameters for IDA and GEF projects that address factors such as price contingency and foreign exchange projections, and estimated tax rates. These parameters will affect total project costs and financing. You may wish to incorporate the re-estimated costs into a revised version of the Indicative Plan.

Project Benefits and Risks

46. Project Benefits. We suggest that the Indicative Plan describe the anticipated benefits and projected accomplishments of the project. This description should be as concrete as possible and provide of vision of the impact of the project. While we believe that a meaningful calculation of an economic rate of return for the overall project would not be possible, other forms of quantification would be helpful. For example, would the project halt all further degradation of the PAs by year five? Would the project provide the foundation for ecosystems to progress to full climax? On a rough order of magnitude, how do the costs of ecodevelopment compare with the costs of alternative ways of conserving the same amount of biodiversity? Would the project create replicable, sustainable models for ecodevelopment ready for dissemination in other non-project areas?

47. Risks. We suggest that the Indicative Plan summarize the key project risks, and the measures included in the project design to address these risks.

VALMIK THAPAR, 19 KAUTILYA MARG, NEW DELHI-110 021

Telephone: 3016261
Fax: 3019457

September 14, 1994

Mr. Arin Ghosh,
Director, Project Tiger
Bikaner House, Annexe - 5,
Shah Jahan Road,
New Delhi - 110 011.

Dear Arin,

I have received from you a copy of a letter addressed to Shekhar Singh by you in reference to a letter addressed by Shekhar Singh to the Secretary MOEF. The contents of what you have sent me are not adequate either about the plans in general or in specific, and related to our discussions. "Typing mistakes" as you put it about Periyar and ammounting to 2 Million dollars travelled through the budget and to both UNDP and World Bank. I had discussed this one factor with you in your office many days before our meeting. The truth of the matter is that nobody has bothered to analyse details of this plan and because of this there has been an excessive complacency. If you examine the original document you will see how carefully the Periyar 'typing mistake' is budgeted. Therefore it is not a typing mistake. If it had not been for efforts of the Steering Committee serious flaws would have passed through these plans resulting in not just a wastage of resources but a severe negative impact on our P.A's. Even if it was a "typing mistake" it would have been an extraordinarily expensive one.

A detailed note of these discussions will be sent to you shortly but let me mention that 1 million dollars in total were also reduced in cattle upgradation in Pench and Palamau, Electric fences of over .75 million dollars were reallocated and Simlipal budget for environmental regeneration was increased to 60% as a matter of policy. Secretary MOEF himself deleted items like

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diamond cutting, polishing from GIR. The list is endless in terms of corrections. What we must inculcate is a sense of humility to admit that mistakes have been made in the formulation of these plans. This is basically a simple statement of fact.

Yours sincerely,

Valmik Thapar

Valmik Thapar
(On behalf of the non-official members of the Steering Committee)

C.C to :-

Chairman, Steering Committee of Project Tiger
All non official members of the Steering Committee.
S.C Dey, Additional I.G.

No.3-60/93-PT



ARIN GHOSH

DIRECTOR, PROJECT TIGER

भारत सरकार
पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
ANNEXE NO. 5, BIKANER HOUSE,
SHAH JAHAN ROAD, NEW DELHI-110011

तार:

Telegram: PARYAVARAN, NEW DELHI

दूरभाष:

Telephone: 384428

टेलिक्स:

Telex: W-66185 DOE IN FAX: 4360678

Dated the 21st September, 1994.

Dear Shri Deb Roy,

Please find enclosed a copy of letter No.1834/4F-21/94 dated the 23rd August, 1994 alongwith enclosure addressed to you and copy to me by the Field Director, Simlipal Tiger Reserve, Baripada in respect of their comments on your observation regarding updating of the Management Plan of that Tiger Reserve for further necessary from your end.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(ARIN GHOSH)

✓
Shri S. Deb Roy,
Consultant,
B-4/V-24 Lodhi Road Complex,
New Delhi-110 003.

S.No. 25

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OFFICE OF THE FIELD DIRECTOR: SIMILIPAL TIGER RESERVE: BARIPADA.

NO. _____/4F-21/94

Dated, Baripada the 23rd August, 1994.

To

S. Deb Roy,
24/4, Type-V,
Lodhi Complex, New Delhi- 110 003.

Sub:- Project preparation for Eco-development under GEF-
updating of the Management Plan

Ref:- Letter No. 3-60/93 PT. dt. 29.6.94 of the Director,
Project Tiger, New Delhi.

Sir,

With reference to above cited letter, I am sending herewith my comments on your observation regarding updating of the Management Plan of this Tiger Reserve. I would further request you to kindly highlight the specific changes required in various chapters of the present Management Plan which is valid upto 1996-97. After hearing from you necessary steps will be taken to updating the Management Plan.

Encl.: As above.

Yours faithfully,

Sa

Field Director,

Similipal Tiger Reserve, Baripada.

Memo No. _____/Dt. _____

Copy alongwith comments forwarded to the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Orissa, Bhubaneswar for favour of information and necessary action.

Sa

Field Director,

Similipal Tiger Reserve, Baripada.

Memo No. 1834 /Dt. 23/8/94

Copy alongwith comments forwarded to the Director, Project Tiger, Govt. of India, Deptt. of Environment, Forests & Wildlife, New Delhi for favour of information and necessary action.

M 23.8.94
Field Director,

Similipal Tiger Reserve, Baripada.

GHOSE23/8/94.

2958/PT/94
19/8

COMMENT ON THE OBSERVATION OF SHRI S. DEB ROY, CONSULTANT FOR
UPDATING MANAGEMENT PLAN OF SIMILIPAL TIGER RESERVE.

The buffer area of Similipal Tiger Reserve alongwith Karanjia and Baripada Division has already been transferred by Government to the control of the Field Director since 25th January, 1994. So the question of duplication does not arise now.

To stop poaching and illegal smuggling, a mobile unit with arms and ammunitions are patrolling inside the forests day and night. There are 26 nos. temporary antipoaching camps set up to collect intelligency and control ground fire in dry season. A special scheme for fighting forest fire has been submitted to Government for consideration with an estimated cost of Rs. 21.40 lakh. Further a tribal NGO has been engaged to motivate the tribal people to conserve wildlife, prevent forest fire and also 'Akhand Shikar'.

In the first phase 4 villages situated in the core area will be shifted. The rehabilitation colony is being set up at Ambadiha near Udala. Three villages are likely to be shifted by 30.9.94.

The un-manned gates and checkgates with staff have been installed at the different strategic places on the roads passing through the forests. So also on the N.H., State Highway and M.D.R. there have been constructed checkgates to guard smuggling of wildlife and their products. Surprise mobile checking is also being done.

Provision of rewards to the staff has been done in this Tiger Reserve. During the last year Rs. 10,000/- has given as reward to the staff and Rs. 10,000/- has been spent under secret fund to collect secret information. So provision of rewards and Secret fund are being made in the Annual Plan of operation in each year.

To reduce the biotic pressure on the sanctuary a well planned Eco-development scheme is being implemented in the peripheral villages of this sanctuary.

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A separate set of staff will be engaged to regulate the tourism soon after the posts are sanctioned for this purpose by the Government.

A full time Research Officer has been posted to this Tiger Reserve to conduct management oriented research and monitoring of flora and fauna of Similipal Tiger Reserve.

Census of Tiger by pug mark is being followed in this Tiger Reserve.

Crop damage and cattle lifting is not a serious problem in Similipal. Only a few cases have occurred in Karanjia and Baripada Division for which an amount of Rs.10,000/- has been paid for cattle lifting.

M
23.8.94

Field Director,
Similipal Tiger Reserve, Baripada.

GHOSE23/8/94.

M



ARIN GHOSH

DIRECTOR, PROJECT TIGER

By hand

भारत सरकार
पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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टेलिक्स:

Telex: W-66185 DOE IN FAX: 4360678

Dated the 2nd Dec., 1994

D.O. No.3-48/93-PT

Dear Shri Deb Roy,

Kindly refer to this office Memo of even number dated 9th Aug., 1994 (copy enclosed for ready reference). We have not yet received total inputs from you in respect of Item Nos. (c) & (d) of your terms of reference, which are updating of management plan and finalisation of eco-development plans.

The agreement with the UNDP is coming to an end on 30th Dec., 1994 and we would like to finalise payments etc. before that. As such you are requested to kindly send your balance of consultancy inputs immediately.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(ARIN GHOSH)

Shri S. Deb Roy,
Consultant,
B-4/V-24, Lodhi Road Complex,
New Delhi-110 003.



ARIN GHOSH

DIRECTOR, PROJECT TIGER

No. 3-48/93-PT (INPUTS)

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SHAH JAHAN ROAD, NEW DELHI-110011

Telegram PARYAVARAN, NEW DELHI

Telephone 384428

Telex W-66185 DOE IN FAX 4360678

Dear Shri Deb Roy,

Dated the 9th August, 1994.

I am enclosing herewith a Cheque No.688598 dated 2-8-1994 for Rs.70,000/- as part payment of your consultancy for the Eco-development works under GEF.

The balance payment will be made after full compliance of the Terms of Reference of your consultancy.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt and issue a stamped receipt for the amount for our record.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(ARIN GHOSH)

Shri S. Deb Roy,
National Consultant
Type V/4/24,
Lodhi Road Complex,
New Delhi-110 003.

Encl:- As above.

Dear Arin,
with ref to your letter No 3-48/93-PT
of 2.12.94, I have to state again that I have
already put in my inputs about the concerning
matters relating to updating the management plans
of the various Tiger Reserves in the form of a
general guideline and also about particular
T. R.s. I had also suggested that I will be
available for necessary ^{further} consultation if any F.D.
does require my help or suggestion.

The actual updating of the management
plans should be done by the Field Director or some
sufficiently senior officer specially deputed for the
job. Naturally @ writing to me for the updating
of the plans seems to be out of place. In fact
you had written to the Field Directors about this.

I have also stated earlier that I have already
given my suggestions and regarding the Ecodevelopment
plan following up the meetings and workshops etc.
In fact I am not involved in the formulation of
the Ecodevelopment plan itself, ~~and~~ the same has
been taken care of by other consultants. However,
I must again express my inability to accept
the basic philosophy of the plan which, I feel,
is ^{throwing} an open invitation to "Consumerism" and focus
of "Market economy". Besides, there are other points
also to which I have my objections. But all these
ideas have been discussed and I have put these in
writing also.

B-4/V#24 Lodhi Road Complex
New Delhi 110 003

19th December 1994

Shri N.R. Krishnan, Secretary
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Government of India
Paryavaran Bhavan
C.G.O. Complex
New Delhi

Dear Mr Krishnan,

Recently I received a communication from World Bank which relates to 'Ecodevelopment'. It is not quite clear whether I am supposed to react to the records of the World Bank. However, being a national consultant in the process of developing the Ecodevelopment Plan for eight protected areas for the purpose of obtaining financial support from World Bank/Global Environmental Facility, it may only be appropriate to offer my comments. Besides I had been the person who had conceptualised and written the "Ecodevelopment Plan in and around Protected Areas", which had been taken up with the Planning Commission when I was in service with the Ministry. It was only after the Honourable Prime Minister accepted that this became a "scheme".

The "Ecodevelopment Plan for Conservation of Biodiversity" and the related World Bank document (Pre-appraisal), in my opinion, has diverted widely from the concept of the ecodevelopment plan, which had been accepted as a Government of India scheme. It is true that 'ecodevelopment' is a new concept and will be evolving to maturity and perfection through the passage of time, through trial and error. But the basic understanding of the underlying philosophy and the causative factors of conservation problems sought to be removed through Ecodevelopment seems to have been grossly misunderstood and the treatment in the appraisal of the 'Indicative Plan' has taken the course of the usual rural development plans, of which we have probably seen enough in this country. I do not even accept the definition of "Ecodevelopment" as spelt out in the I.I.P.A. document accepted by the World Bank.

For one example, the impact of the Protected Area on the people has got, as I can feel, much more importance than the impact of the people on the Protected Area. The obvious argument will be that both impacts are interlinked and have to be dealt with simultaneously. I agree, but at the same time want also to point out that ecodevelopment is the last weapon in our armoury to fight for conservation. Any other consideration, even that of human related ones should be secondary, as otherwise this is sure to put the ecological interest into the background.

The ecodevelopment planning should have been started from the villagers which would have provided the ideal background of indigenous knowledge for integrated human sustenance, symbiotic with nature conservation prevalent for thousands of years in this country. But this has not happened. Quality of life should have been aimed for upgradation, but in reality more emphasis has seemingly been attached to "standard of life", which results ultimately in relatively increased consumption of natural resources, exactly the opposite of the objective of the ecodevelopment plan.

In the original scheme a lot of importance and emphasis has been given to deal with the problem of indirect withdrawal of the natural resources from the PAs by the urban communities. In reality nearly 70% of the renewable natural resources from the PAs reach the urban areas, though the entire blame of the degradation of any Forest/Protected Area invariably falls on the "local communities". This entire, very important aspect of the problem has not even been touched by the proposed plan.

It will easily be understood that the 'eye' of the problem is the rising human population and the soaring pressure that is being exerted on the PAs by the same. Naturally, if the rise in human population is not kept in view and adequately dealt with, the same will certainly neutralise the good effects of the ecodevelopment planning before long. I am afraid, the "family planning" of our country has so far produced quite dismal results and special attention is essential in the neighbourhood of our protected areas, where the presence of Government administration is undeniably abysmally inadequate. But in the indicative plan only casual reference has been made to this aspect.

The Indian culture and tradition is under a process of drastic change for the past several decades, mainly through large scale urbanisation and endless pursuit of 'development' and 'modernisation'. Many of the traditional tribal cultures near our remotely located Protected Areas have been already severely transformed by the surging consumerism orientated, cultural invasion. In fact one of the reasons for the degradation of the natural ecosystems all over the country during the recent past is a direct fall out of this consumerism orientated new outlook, which is generally regarded as a measure of "development". I am afraid, the plan makers have failed to see through this extremely important aspect of Indian philosophy, tradition and culture, in this bid to devise a plan to save the natural heritage. And no wonder that World Bank people cannot see this, which may not be really expected of them to understand, given their separate cultural background.

These points and many more had been made by me in various workshops and meetings and also subsequently reiterated or confirmed in writing; but I regret to say that except for verbal acceptance of the arguments, no action to incorporate the ideas has come to my notice. It is not in my nature to impose my ideas on anybody and I have time and again reiterated that I stand to be corrected. But so far no one has corrected my 'faults', if any. Instead I have noticed a tendency to brand my objections as an 'ego problem' by those who are in charge of the Ecodevelopment planning. I am constrained to raise these points afresh before you as if anything goes wrong in the process of this planning, the severe backlash shall wipe out the last vestiges of the remnant ecological ingredients of the life support system in our country and I will not be able to shrug off the moral responsibility as the initiator of the plan.

I am afraid the wildlife interest and ecology is on the threshold of the most serious crisis, ever caused by a single species, and deserves much deeper understanding than apparent in the ecodevelopment plan making. I am enclosing some of my earlier correspondences relating to 'Ecodevelopment' for your perusal. My suggestion is that, if we are not absolutely sure about the outcome of this plan, we had better not start "another experiment" to rue in the future.

External funding for any project has its own bindings in favour of the donor agencies. This is the reason why it had been made emphatically clear to the World Bank representatives during initial discussions that Ecodevelopment must not be influenced by any alien cultural or social influences and the funds must be available as grant, which is actually an environmental investment for future "global ecological security". But it now appears that even our own Indian planners are overwhelmingly

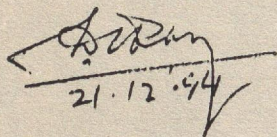
influenced by the urban materialistic culture which has made them ignore the basic concept of the plan.

It is now being argued that all the problems will be solved during the microplanning. But when the base is laid down in the indicative plan, I do not understand how the microplanning may take care of the conceptual defects.

The term 'ecodevelopment' has become a trendy word. But for me who is a hard core professional who has seen large scale devastation of wildlife interest in the country for the last four decades, this is the ultimate or last means to save whatever we are left with. This cannot be taken lightly or simply as something trendy, when the stakes are so high. I hate to say that I am unable to see any light at the end of the tunnel, still. Please forgive my saying this.

Hoping for better days in 1995. With regards and very best wishes for a Happy New Year.

Yours sincerely,



21.12.94

S. Deb Roy.

c.c. Honourable Minister E.& F., Shri Kamal Nath



ARIN GHOSH

DIRECTOR, PROJECT TIGER

भारत सरकार
पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
ANNEXE NO. 5, BIKANER HOUSE,
SHAH JAHAN ROAD, NEW DELHI-110011

तार:

Telegram PARYAVARAN, NEW DELHI

दूरभाष:

Telephone: & Fax: 384428

टेलिक्स:

Telex: W-66185 DOE IN FAX: 4360678

No.3-48/93-PT

Dated the 21st Dec., 1994

Subject: ACTION PLAN OF ECO-DEVELOPMENT FOR CONSERVATION OF BIO-DIVERSITY.

A Workshop to discuss the broad outlines of the Action Plan of Eco-development for Conservation of Biodiversity, as has been prepared by the Wildlife Institute of India, will be held on 26th Dec., 1994 in the Conference Room of UNDP, 55 Lodhi Estate, New Delhi-110 003. The Workshop is scheduled to begin at 10.00 A.M. and is likely to continue till 1.00 P.M. The concept paper will be presented by Shri H.S. Pabla, Joint Director, Wildlife Institute of India, which will then be thrown open for discussion.

You are requested to kindly make it convenient to attend the said Workshop.

(ARIN GHOSH)
DIRECTOR, PROJECT TIGER

Distribution :

1. Addl. IGF(WL).
2. Resident Representative, UNDP, 55, Lodhi Estate New Delhi.
(For kind attention - Shri Amitabh Bhattacharya)
3. Chief of Mission, World Bank Office, New Delhi.
(For kind attention - Mr. P. Guhathakurta)
4. Shri Samar Singh, Secretary General, WWF-India, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi-110 003 - with a request to kindly depute the concerned person to the said Workshop.
5. Dr. Shekhar Singh, IIPA - He is requested to kindly attend the Workshop alongwith the Members of the Project Preparation team.
6. Shri S.K. Mukherji, Director, WII - He is requested to kindly attend the Workshop alongwith his colleagues.
7. Ms. A.K. Ahuja, Joint Secretary, NAEB.
8. Shri S.S. Rizvi, SPWD.
9. Dr. Arvind Khare, Executive Director, SPWD.
10. Director(IC)
11. Shri Vinod Rish, Addl. Director (WL) / Shri Kishore Rao, AD/M.
12. Shri Valmik Thapar, Member, Project Implementation Committee.
13. Shri Brijendra Singh, Member, Project Implementation Committee.
14. Shri S. Deb Roy, Consultant,
15. Shri Ashok Kumar, Member, Steering Committee of Project Tiger

Block 4, #24 Type V
Lodhi Road Complex
Lodhi Road
New Delhi 110 003

2 March, 1995

Dr Partha Das Gupta
Dept. of Economics
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305

Dear Dr Das Gupta,

I hope you will recall our last meeting at FICCI auditorium at New Delhi, during the Borlaug award ceremony where you had delivered the keynote address.

Much water has since flowed down Ganga. I had to leave my home and hearth in Assam and come to Delhi in 1990, strangely - in pursuit of my professional interests. I retired from Government service in June, 1992 and am now working as a wildlife consultant, based in Delhi. But with time, the field of ecology is becoming increasingly complicated to understand and work with, especially when it appears that the economics of ecology is hard pressed to cope with the demands of "sustainable" use by homo sapiens.

However this letter to you is in connection with a World Bank aided project in India which is titled "ecodevelopment". This is a Government of India scheme, initiated by me and accepted by the Planning Commission in 1991. This scheme essentially aimed at compensating (at least partially) people who live in an around Protected Areas, for all the problems faced by them due to the locking up of these areas against human use in favour of wildlife and ecological interests. In India we have a little over one percent of the land area in this category of intensive wildlife management and we cannot afford to abuse this 1% on the excuse of human use. This minuscule percentage of land has to be set aside for the evolutionary process to continue for the sake of saving gene pool resources.. The human community can hardly afford to neglect this any further and the future survival of homo sapiens may be seriously dependant on this.

In developing this plan, a certain philosophy had been kept as a guiding factor. This was that ecodevelopment would aim at improving 'quality of life' rather than 'standard of life'. It would also try to ameliorate poverty and spread nature education amongst people. The process would be bounded within indigenous peoples' traditions and culture and in no case be influenced by alien thinking of the "progress" and "development" which is conceived mostly around consumerism and market economy. Obviously, at a point of time when we are faced with a global resource crunch, we cannot think of further increases, in per capita consumption of natural renewable resources which is an index of "progress" or "development" today.

Alongside, steps will also have to be taken to produce/provide natural renewable resources or suitable alternatives to reduce people's dependency on the natural ecosystems. Care must also be taken in avoiding monocultures and planting exotic species of plants (trees or grasses) in the areas for the sake of faster production of natural resources like animal fodder, fuelwood etc. The overuse of these resources has already degraded most natural ecosystems in the country and brought down biomass productivity in its wake.

The ecodevelopment planning was also to have an integral component of human population control in the areas as a strategy for the future. It would also make an attempt to break or regulate the siphoning of resources by the urban communities which account for over 60% of the total use of the resources. These plans would be site specific and self evolving, as required.

When the World Bank showed some interest in funding some of the projects in and around some of the Protected Areas, I was still in office and had negotiated with them. I had made all these points emphatically clear and had made a condition with the World Bank that in this particular plan no outside experts should be employed, as experts from outside may not be able to fully appreciate the indigenous traditional and cultural aspects of the planning. World Bank people, who had met me seemed to have appreciated this and had agreed to these conditions.

But since I retired from the service, the plan has been taken along an undesired line by the planners employed by the World Bank. Most of these planners are Indians but they are probably dancing to the tune of invisible World Bank strings. There must be some lures and promises dangling before these people who are unable to look beyond and naturally are completely incapable of undertaking such planning. There are capable people here to take up such works efficiently. But the people are chosen by the World Bank authorities with the obvious intention of keeping everything, not only under their thumbs, but even to alter everything in favour of consumerism and market economy in sharp contrast to the very concept of the planning itself. That this alteration is perilous may not even be understood by those who are at the helm of the World Bank and who are guided by hard economics alone. But as the initiator of this plan, I can visualise how the last vestiges of ecological interests in these PAs shall be wiped clean by the backlash of a wrong ecodevelopment plan. Being involved as a national consultant in this ecodevelopment planning, I have pointed out from time to time, the defects and problems that I can find, but my views have been completely ignored. In meetings and workshops, my views are admitted to be "important" but are never acted upon later - a typical bureaucratic style of bottling up uncomfortable or unwanted views (even when they may be right).

I do not subscribe to the now familiar view that the World Bank is all set to spread neo-colonialism in the modern economic world order to gobble up the under-developed nations of the world in favour of the rich donor nations, particularly relating to use of renewable natural resources. But I will be hard pressed to defend the World Bank in this

regard if they ultimately smother the Indian concept of ecodevelopment planning and set it on a self destructive course in the guise of a soul saving benefactor.

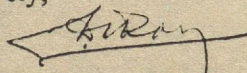
I have made my points clear to our Minister, Shri Kamal Nath, and to the Secretary, Environment and Forests and have even suggested that unless this plan is taken up in the right direction, it would be better not to start it at all. It is not possible to express all the pros and cons in a single letter. By now I have already badly intruded into your valuable time, for which I apologise. But there is no way that I can communicate with someone who may be able to dispassionately evaluate my views. All the time I have been clearly stating that I may be corrected if I am found wrong in my line of thinking. But no one seems to even care enough to correct. Through my professional past, spanning almost forty years, I have witnessed a spectre of devastation of natural renewable resources in the name of "sustainable yield"; almost everywhere on this planet. The reasons are many and I do not intend a lengthy discussion about this. The Forester (and Wildlife Manager) is actually now trying to manage the "gap" between the soaring demand and the diminishing natural renewable resources (whether sustainable or not!) He no longer manages the resources and as a n economist you will surely appreciate the problems of what I call "gap management". We are either already in the red in "ecological economics" or on the threshold of the same, seemingly devouring the "capital". Obviously, we are on the verge of a collapse of the life support systems, and this should not be difficult to understand for anyone with any semblance of ecological sense.

The ecodevelopment plan, in effect, had been designed by me to divert human pressure on the natural ecosystems so that the natural biomass productivity is restored and/or retained. But I am afraid that the way things are now going, disaster is being invited. I had nursed one small place called Manas, which was a dreamland for me. But this megadiversity hotspot has been vandalised beyond belief and if you can imagine it, for the last three years, I am unable to visit this area. At the end of one's journey, this type of situation just wrecks anyone and his long cherished dreams. I do not wish to see the future of my children's world shattered.

I wish I could talk with you and explain in more details. I may sound incoherent, somewhat mad, in this letter, but believe me this is the most serious matter I am talking about. Since you are in the advisory capacity in the World Bank, it is my sincere request to you to kindly give some attention to this gravely serious matter and apply your judgement to save the country from a possible catastrophe, which shall be an ultimate disaster for the entire human community.

I trust that this finds you well.

With warm regards; Yours sincerely,


S. Deb Roy

S. Deb Roy I.F.S.
Additional Inspector-General Forests (Wildlife) retd.
B-4/V#24 Lodhi Road Complex, New Delhi 110 003

29 March 1995

Peter Jackson, Chairman
Cat Specialist Group
Camp New Delhi

Dear Peter,

I am unable to contain myself from bothering you about some new developments that are gradually building up on the conservation horizon of the country in the shape of "Eco-development". I am not only apprehensive, but even pretty sure that the planning process of this 'eco-development plan', proposed to be funded by the World Bank/G.E.F., has markedly deviated from the original Government of India scheme and is sure to harm the future of conservation efforts like nothing so far has done during the past.

You are probably aware that I had initiated this plan and had written the plan document. Some of us (like H.S.Panwar et al) had felt the necessity of compensating (at least partially) for the problem of renewable natural resource availability of the indigenous local communities caused by the locking up of the core areas (National Parks) in favour of intensive wildlife management, really beginning with the inception of Project Tiger in 1973. I picked up the threads from my field experience of over two decades, consulted various people at different levels, both in management as also villagers who had been really affected in formulating this plan.

The idea that had been followed basically aimed at evolving the plan from the grass root level of recipients by involving them in the initial discussions and socio-economic survey etc. and by arranging alternate resources for the villagers to effectively reduce their dependency on the natural ecosystems for their sustenance. Utmost care was proposed to make sure that such planning in no way disturbs the traditional and cultural lifestyle of the indigenous people in the name of 'development', as any cultural change in the life style of the target people shall invariably enhance use of comparatively more resources, as such change in life style shall invariably expose such people to "consumerism" and forces of the "market economy".

It had also been envisaged in the proposed plan that stabilisation of population (family planning in India) should get high priority in this plan, as increasing population level is certainly going to neutralise all efforts in the short future, otherwise. Besides, it has already been clearly established by various studies that above 60% of the natural renewable resources are siphoned off, quite unnoticed, to the urban metropolises, cities and towns, though the blame of degrading the natural ecosystems and decimating the wildlife is squarely, though unjustly, placed on the local indigenous communities. Naturally it had been strongly suggested in the proposed eco-development plan that strong measures

should be taken so that the urban consumption of natural renewable resources from around the protected areas are contained or strictly regulated. The plan should have also made some serious attempts to revive traditional life styles which are more conducive to conservation as suggested in the plan document.

But unfortunately in formulating the plan, many of the cardinal principles have been completely glossed over or totally neglected. Emphasis has largely been given to usual prototype 'rural development' planning, which has already caused sweeping cultural invasion in wide rural areas, invoking consumerism and market economy forces. Larger than necessary funds are being sought to be pumped into these areas, which may indirectly invoke subsidised living, making the indigenous people helplessly dependent on a changed life style with false glitter, but at great cost of irrevocable ecological damage. The amount of sensitivity and foresight that is required to understand the extremely complicated issue of human sustenance and use/overuse of natural renewable resources especially in the context of the human population boom and to regulate the same appears to have escaped appreciation of those who are now in charge of the planning.

It may not be quite expected that a financial institute like the World Bank or even the G.E.F. may be able to appreciate or realise the extremely complicated ecology related social problems of the indigenous local communities, which is effecting the management of renewable natural resources, or biodiversity adversely. At the same time involvement of some external agency in financing such a project is almost inevitable because of the very high finance involved. But financial investment in this project is quite unlike other financial investments wherein the investment capital is repaid with rather high interest within a fixed and short period which has to justify economic viability of such investment. But in the case of this eco-development plan, the investment cannot be repaid in financial terms. Such investment is actually an investment for ensuring global ecological security for homo sapiens as the same is under increasing and definite threat with the dormant but certain probability of destabilising the life line on this planet. Rapid loss of biodiversity, loss/modification of natural ecosystems, unusually high rate of extinction of species, the distinct probability of global warming and the gaping ozone hole, all these and maybe more, point to only one ominous probable future, which is really dreadful. This threat to the "life line" is the result of a changing human life style which is called "development" and the ever rising human population exerting almost limitless pressure on nature, under which the intricate balance in nature appears to be crumbling down.

The eco-development plan has been under consideration of G.E.F. funding in 8 PAs out of which 6 come under Project Tiger; 40 more areas are being contemplated for similar eco-development projects. People's conflict with the management in most of the Project Tiger areas is continually rising. The widening gap between resource demand and resource availability is rendering the wildlife managers' job increasingly difficult. He has been reduced to become a "gap manager"! Naturally, he has a very nearly impossible task at hand. The situation clearly demands properly controlled and reduced resource intake by human communities. Naturally, usual 'rural development', that is prevalent in rural India, which has modified traditional life styles, will be a disaster if worked up in and around protected areas. But in the name of 'eco-development planning', this is exactly what is being planned. Probably economy has replaced ecology in the upliftment plan of the target people.

You will certainly appreciate my apprehensions that this eco-development plan, if taken on a wrong course, will spell disaster in a decade's time. Besides everything else, it will change the inherent conservation oriented fibre of traditional Indian life style, will encourage improvement of life style

rather than improving the quality of life. The conservation of the tiger, which is the end user of the natural ecosystems, is surely going to be under a new and uncontrollable pressure. As a consultant in eco-development planning, I have raised various points of objection from time to time, which may be clearly evident in my letters addressed to the Honourable Minister of Environment & Forests and other relevant officials, which I am enclosing. I have raised various points in every meeting/workshop relating to eco-development. But although the planning group have always promised to incorporate the points raised, they have in fact not only disregarded my suggestions but have moved further away in their own direction.

The subject is rather sensitive as it involves so-called 'development' of the "down-trodden" and "tribals". A lot of sentiments, misgivings and nasty politics revolve around these touchy and sensitive terms. The planners who are dealing with the eco-development plan often argue, "so you want these poor tribals to remain poor and not be brought into the development movement"! They often remark, "you are unrealistic, talking from an ivory tower, wanting these people to suffer more for conservation, while you enjoy". These planners are themselves talking from the same platform. The only difference seems to be that they do not appear to understand the ground reality about ecological economics and about the difference between improving the quality of life and changing the living standard of the indigenous people. They also appear to be unable to appreciate how indigenous culture in India is rivetted to conservation and so is invaluable.

We are already uncertain about the future of the tiger and with this new all pervading threat, I am positive that the end of the tiger in India may not be delayed by more than a decade except for the more inaccessible pockets. I therefore request you to kindly take up this issue of vital importance with the Director General, I.U.C.N. and with the World Bank/G.E.F. authorities immediately. It is crucial that they should understand this gravest of all dangers, paradoxically lurking behind a proposed plan which aimed at eliminating the conflict between human interest and wild animal communities. My considered opinion is that if this plan cannot be taken along the desired line of philosophy and right socio-economics, then it would be much better not to start it at all. As an initiator of the plan, I feel it is my duty to warn everyone related to conservation about the possible backlash which will be a nightmare. I am even contemplating to seek legal intervention in this matter, which is nothing short of holding conservation at ransom for some mysterious foolhardy misconceptions. World Bank should have selected some more sensitive people to head the team in charge of this project in India.

With regards,

S. Deb Roy

University of Cambridge
Faculty of Economics and Politics

Switchboard: (0223) 335200
Direct line: (0223) 335207
Fax Number: (0223) 335475

Austin Robinson Building
Sidgwick Avenue
Cambridge CB3 9DD

*From: Partha Dasgupta, F.B.A.
Frank Ramsey Professor of Economics*

5 April 1995

Mr. S. Deb Roy
Block 4, #24 Type V
Lodhi Road Complex
Lodhi Road
New Delhi 110 003
INDIA

Dear Mr. Deb Roy,

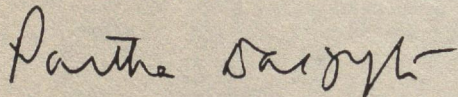
I was about to write how very nice it was to hear from you, when I realized it would be inappropriate, because yours is a distressing letter. But I am honoured that you felt you could write to me.

I don't quite know what I can do, your letter cannot obviously provide me with details, nor am I in any position of authority. What I am doing, in consequence, is to send a copy of your letter to Dr. Ismail Serageldin, Vice President of Environmentally Sustainable Development at the World Bank. Dr. Serageldin is a friend of mine and is at once extremely sensitive to such matters as you raise. As you well know, there is no monolithic object called the World Bank, there are a diverse group of talents and interests. I am sure Dr. Serageldin will look into the matter in due course and will do whatever he thinks most fit. When I hear from him I shall write back to you.

It was a great pleasure to have met you in Delhi in January 1990. (Time does have tendency of moving on.) Are your current preoccupations as exciting as they were when you looked after the forests of Assam?

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,



Partha Dasgupta

<<<<< File : Desktop Message number : 8 >>>>>
Return-Path: ecologist@lwbom%bbs.sas.ntu.ac.sg@miqas2
Received: from bbs.sas.ntu.ac.sg by Delhi aXcess node (931110.SGI/aXcess-1.01-R)
id AA19377; Fri, 14 Apr 95 00:22:44 +0530
Received-Date: Fri, 14 Apr 95 00:22:44 +0530
Posted-Date: 13 Apr 95 00:44:56 +0800
Received: from bbs.sas.ntu.ac.sg by tigger.jvnc.net with SMTP id AA19961
(5.65c/IDA-1.4.4 for Tiger.linking@axcess.net.in); Thu, 13 Apr 1995 01:51:49 -0400
Received: by miqas2.fidonet.org (0.99.950303)
id AA03519; 13 Apr 95 13:05:56 +0800
From: Ecologist@lwbom.miqas2.fidonet.org (Ecologist)
Date: 13 Apr 95 00:44:56 +0800
Subject: Global Warning: The E 1/2
Message-Id: <b6a_9504131305@miqas2.fidonet.org>
Organization: z6r60 UUCP gateway
To: Tiger.linking@axcess.net.in
Cc: tiger.linking@axcess.net.in

Valu: This message might be of interest to you. The GEF project is now running back to back with the World Bank's Forestry projects which are designed to usurp our forest lands for commerce. Bittu

World Information Service on Energy (WISE)
P.O.Box 18185
1001 ZB Amsterdam
Netherlands
Tel: +31 20 639 2681
Fax: +31 20 639 1379
Email: wiseamster@gn.apc.org

written by Ian Tellam on 6 April 1995

Global WarNing: The Eden Device

A Canadian Corporation is in discussion with the World Bank to quickly implement forestry projects in large banks of land in the third world using a top down management structure, and expressly without the participation of local people.

The Corporation is marketing a technology called the 'Eden Device' which condenses atmospheric water vapor in a self-contained solar-powered unit, and then produces water in a liquid form. The technology is to be used in "very large banks of land in Third World countries for the initiation of reforestation (carbon sink) projects", and is being promoted as the solution to the problem of climate change.

The Corporation's 'project strategy' is taken from the Bible, Isiah 41, verses 17 to 20:

"...I will set pines in the wasteland, the fir and the cypress together so that people may see and know, may consider and understand, that the hand of the Lord has done this. That the Holy One has created it."

Science fiction? 4 million US dollars has already been raised on the international financial markets by the sale of 800,000 A Common voting shares by the Canada-based 'Global Warming Research and Development Corporation' - which has located its Head Office in the tax-haven of Nassau in the Bahama Islands. The Corporation is currently selling an additional 100,000 shares at US\$5.00 each, and has a total capitalization of one million shares.

The Corporation plans to create massive carbon sinks by reforesting over one million hectares of what it calls "non-productive...unhabited (sic)...government-owned land" in the third world, by 2025. The Corporation projects a pre-tax profit of 1.6 billion US dollars within 5 years.

In its promotional literature, the Corporation declares its support for social or community forestry schemes (which encourage the empowerment of local people). But it claims that such schemes are not appropriate in the case of the Eden project, which will use "unhabited (sic)" land.

The Corporation has not disclosed which areas of 'uninhabited' land are being considered for reforestation.

The Corporation is currently in discussion with the World Bank and Government development agencies to use a "top-down management structure and government uninhabited (sic) land to quickly implement forestry projects without extensive negotiation".

The Corporation promotes its own lack of public accountability as one major advantage of the Eden project: "The Corporation is privately financed by the sale of shares. Because of this our response is not limited by political agendas and therefore can achieve results in short time frames".

The Corporation is currently assembling an advisory committee which will contain specialists in climatology, international trade, international finance, communications, marketing, and environmental law.

There are no plans to include non-government organization (NGOs) in the Corporation's advisory committee. Instead, the Corporation is in the process of hiring an international public relations and marketing firm, which will carry out a mail-out campaign "describing the...offerings of the project targeted to five thousand environmental groups worldwide".

The information source for this article is the Eden Project promotion document which was circulated at the Conference of the Parties to the Climate Convention, in Berlin, April 1995. Information requests concerning The Eden Project should be directed to:

Keith F. Wold
Chief Executive Officer
Global Warming Research and Development Corporation

Head Office:

(Continued to next message)

<<<< File : Desktop Message number : 9 >>>>
Return-Path: Ecologist@inbb.gn.apc.org
Received: by gn.apc.org (4.1/Revision: 1.28)
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Received: by f501.n2.z2.gnfido.fidonet.org (rfmail 1.85.1.5/gn)
id AA20287; Sat, 15 Apr 95 21:49:29 +0000 (BST)
Date: Sat, 15 Apr 95 09:00:00 +0000
From: Ecologist@inbb.gn.apc.org
Reply-To: Ecologist@inbb.gn.apc.org
Subject: GEF Monitoring and Ev 2/3
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Apr 15 1995 at 12:25
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To: uucp@inbb.gn.apc.org
Status: RO

(Continued from previous message)

The GEF Instrument provides a strong mandate for M & E activities (GEF Instrument, III, 20, b). According to the Instrument, one of the central tasks of the GEF Council is to ensure that GEF policies, programs and operational strategies are monitored and evaluated on a regular basis.

Reporting to the COP of the Conventions

The GEF reports to the Conference of the Parties of the Biodiversity and Climate Change Conventions will be strengthened by reflecting M & E activities. This will enhance the principles of accountability and transparency that are emphasized in the GEF Instrument's paragraph on Reporting (GEF Instrument, VIII, 31).

Recommendation of Independent Evaluation Report of the Pilot-Phase

The lack of a structured approach to M & E was one of the central deficiencies in the GEF identified by the Independent Evaluation Report (GEF, Independent Evaluation of the Pilot Phase, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, 1994). As a result, according to the Report, the GEF was unable to fulfill one its primary purposes: Generate and disseminate lessons learned as a means of facilitating an international learning process about how to address global environmental problems. The key recommendation made by the Report is that the GEF must establish a mechanism for systematically learning from experience as a GEF-wide operation.

M & E Experience at the World Bank

A recent paper by the Bank's Operations Evaluations Department (OED) on Monitoring and Evaluation of regular Bank operations concludes that there has been inadequate attention to monitoring and evaluation of Bank projects both at appraisal and during project implementation (Monitoring and Evaluation: Making Headway, OED Precipis, February 1995). Although Bank policy requires that key performance indicators are established at project appraisal to help measure implementation progress and development impact, the OED paper found that compliance with the policy was not satisfactory. The OED paper offers concrete recommendations to help the Bank overcome its poor M & E record. These recommendations are sufficiently broad to be valuable in the GEF's considerations about its own M & E work and could help avoid replicating the shortcomings of the World Bank, which continues to be the Implementing Agency in charge of all GEF investment projects.

The recommendations center around the need to provide professional and institutional support for M & E (good policies alone won't do the job): Promoting M & E at the highest organizational levels, train and hire staff with the needed skills and knowledge; promote ownership of M & E by governments and beneficiaries; make performance indicators user-friendly and focus on building self-sustaining monitoring and evaluation habits.

NGO Recommendations:

(1) Participatory Approach to M & E Participatory monitoring and evaluation provides a corrective mechanism both within projects and at the GEF management level. It strengthens the work of the project implementing agencies and of those in charge of deciding about GEF-funding as it provides the information needed for effective follow-up action.

The World Bank's OED strongly recommends participatory efforts in M & E and the GEF Independent Evaluation Report emphasizes the importance of improving the involvement in the GEF at the country and community level and calls for consultations and involvement of national and international NGOs in monitoring and evaluation.

As the GEF is just about to establish its M & E framework, it has the opportunity of being truly innovative and effective in the M & E area and to potentially become a model for other programs.

(2) Two-Track M & E Framework In view of the complexities and many untested aspects of both GEF management, policies and projects, M & E activities must be structured at two levels and supported by a focal M & E office in the GEF Secretariat, which is adequately staffed with experienced individuals. The M & E office should be able to report directly to the GEF Council and not necessarily through the C.E.O of the GEF.

(a) Management and Policy Level. M & E activities at this level would deal with GEF Management, effectiveness of guidelines and implementation of policies.

(b) Project Level. Project success criteria or indicators must be part of the project description at the time of work program approval by the GEF Council. Incorporation of a participatory M & E component should be part of eligibility criteria for GEF funding.

(Continued to next message)

<<<<< File : Desktop Message number : 10 >>>>>
Return-Path: ecologist%lwbo%bbs.sas.ntu.ac.sg@miqas2
Received: from bbs.sas.ntu.ac.sg by Delhi aXcess node (931110.SGI/aXcess-1.01-R)
id AA19391; Fri, 14 Apr 95 00:22:47 +0530
Received-Date: Fri, 14 Apr 95 00:22:47 +0530
Posted-Date: 13 Apr 95 00:45:06 +0800
Received: from bbs.sas.ntu.ac.sg by tigger.jvnc.net with SMTP id AA19977
(5.65c/IDA-1.4.4 for tiger.linking@axcess.net.in); Thu, 13 Apr 1995 01:52:01 -0400
Received: by miqas2.fidonet.org (0.99.950303)
id AA03521; 13 Apr 95 13:05:56 +0800
From: Ecologist@lwbo.miqas2.fidonet.org (Ecologist)
Date: 13 Apr 95 00:45:06 +0800
Subject: Global Warning: The E 2/2
Message-Id: <b6c_9504131305@miqas2.fidonet.org>
Organization: z6r60 UUCP gateway
To: tiger.linking@axcess.net.in

(Continued from previous message)

P.O.Box 8680
43 Elizabeth Avenue, Nassau, Bahamas

Canada Office:
219 East 12th Avenue
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V5T 2H1
Fax/Modem : (604) 872 1432
Phone : (604) 872 1441
Internet : Global_Warming@mindlink.bc.ca

BST
cdp.igc.apc.org (8.6.12/Revision: 1.195) with SMTP id TAA00554;
Thu, 6 Apr
1995 19:12:52 -0700
SAA10806; Thu, 6 Apr 1995 18:29:16 -0700

<<<< File : Desktop Message number : 12 >>>>
 Return-Path: Ecologist@inbb.gn.apc.org
 Received: by gn.apc.org (4.1/Revision: 1.28)
 id AA20332; Sat, 15 Apr 95 21:49:33 BST
 Received: by f501.n2.z2.gn.fido.fidonet.org (rfmail 1.85.1.5/gn)
 id AA20287; Sat, 15 Apr 95 21:49:32 +0000 (BST)
 Date: Sat, 15 Apr 95 09:00:00 +0000
 From: Ecologist@inbb.gn.apc.org
 Reply-To: Ecologist@inbb.gn.apc.org
 Subject: GEF Monitoring and Ev 3/3
 Received: by ; @19950415.215532 GEcho/386 1.11+
 Received: by with 2:254/70@fidonet; O/T-Track+ v2.51.b
 Received: by fl.n606.z6.gn.fido.fidonet.org 6:606/1 with GEcho; Apr 15 1995 at 12:05
 Message-Id: <9504152149.AA324436@f501.n2.z2.gn.fido.fidonet.org>
 X-Flags: private
 X-Fidonet-Comment-To: Ecologist@fl.n606.z6.gn.fido.fidonet.org
 X-Fsc-Readdressed: at 2:254/70
 To: uucp@inbb.gn.apc.org
 Status: RO

(Continued from previous message)

(3) GEF-Wide M & E Guidelines It is unclear what the relationship between the GEF Secretariat's future M & E policy paper and the existing M & E guidelines in each of the GEF Implementing Agencies will be, such as the World Bank-GEF Guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluation of GEF Biodiversity Projects (December 1992).

The planned expansion of the GEF to include the regional development banks and a variety of other project implementing agencies will in all likelihood further complicate an already complex interplay of the various GEF actors.

A unified M & E system, which provides guidance, sets of standards and criteria and ensures that all projects have M & E components is needed in order for M & E to be practical, to allow for comparative analyses and to facilitate enforceability.

(4) Inclusion of GEF Pilot-Phase Projects M & E priorities at present should focus on systematic and structured learning from the ca. 90 GEF projects which were approved during the GEF pilot phase. Implementation of many of these projects has not yet begun or is in its early stages. This would help to ensure that projects funded under the restructured GEF can benefit from pilot phase experience. According to a recent GEF document, an amount of \$ 22.7 million of GEF pilot phase funds is earmarked to pay for pilot phase project supervision costs for the current fiscal year and through the year 2000 (Semi-Annual Report on the Pilot Phase, GEF, February 1995). The funding for M & E activities therefore seems to be guaranteed and would not interfere with current budgets.

(5) Adequate Funding

It is the responsibility of the GEF Council to ensure that sufficient funding in the GEF budgets is earmarked for M & E activities both at the GEF Secretariat level and as part of GEF project costs.

Despite a substantial increase in the GEF Secretariat's and in the Implementing Agencies' administrative budgets for FY 1995, none of the funds were earmarked for M & E activities (Proposed Administrative Budget of the GEF for FY 1995, February 1995). The question of how M & E in the current critical stage of the GEF will take place must be addressed by the GEF Council.

(6) New GEF Independent Evaluation Report

Plans for a new GEF Independent Evaluation Report after three years of operations of the restructured GEF and before the next GEF replenishment should be considered soon to prepare the necessary groundwork.

Thu, 13 Apr 95 14:11:48 BST

Apr 1995 09:11:52 -0400

1995 09:11:53 -0400

<<<<< File : Desktop Message number : 14 >>>>>
 Return-Path: Ecologist@inbb.gn.apc.org
 Received: from inbb.gn.apc.org by Delhi aXcess node (931110.SGI/aXcess-1.01-R)
 id AA12005; Tue, 25 Apr 95 06:25:37 +0530
 Received-Date: Tue, 25 Apr 95 06:25:37 +0530
 Posted-Date: Mon, 24 Apr 95 06:59:00 +0000
 Received: from gn.apc.org by tigger.jvnc.net with SMTP id AA02247
 (5.65c/IDA-1.4.4 for tiger.linking@axcess.net.in); Mon, 24 Apr 1995 16:36:34 -0400
 Received: by gn.apc.org (4.1/Revision: 1.28)
 id AA29484; Mon, 24 Apr 95 21:34:17 BST
 Received: by f501.n2.z2.gn.fido.fidonet.org (rfmail 1.85.1.5/gn)
 id AA29461; Mon, 24 Apr 95 21:34:16 +0000 (BST)
 Date: Mon, 24 Apr 95 06:59:00 +0000
 From: Ecologist@inbb.gn.apc.org
 Reply-To: Ecologist@inbb.gn.apc.org
 Subject: World Bank Forestry Proje
 Received: by ; @19950424.214454 GEcho/386 1.11+
 Received: by with 2:254/70@fidonet; O/T-Track+ v2.51.b
 Message-Id: <9504242134.AA331733@f501.n2.z2.gn.fido.fidonet.org>
 X-Flags: private
 X-Fidonet-Comment-To: Ecologist@f1.n606.z6.gn.fido.fidonet.org
 X-Fsc-Readdressed: at 2:254/70
 To: tiger.linking@axcess.net.in

Valu: I had sent you the following. Did it ever reach? Can you help me obtain documents from Bim at the Bank if I give you details? Bittu.

=====

Valu: I have just received the Staff Appraisal Report of the World Bank for the Andhra Pradesh Forestry Project (No.12193/US\$ 77.4 million) and Madhya Pradesh (13480 US\$ 39.4 million).

If you want a photocopy please write to me. Can you ask Mr. Deb Roy if he will concentrate his energy on critiquing these forestry loans? There is just no better way he can fight to save the tiger.

Both projects are naked blue prints to destroy the biodiversity of India following ancient forest policies which are the cause of much of the deforestation and degradation we see around us today. Tribals and the rural poor are blamed for the forest woes of today and industry is looked upon as the saviour and is, in fact, openly stated to be the real beneficiaries of the projects, though all the right words -- tribals, sustainable development, scientific yields -- are sprinkled through the documents.

Bittu

<<<<< File : Desktop Message number : 17 >>>>>
Return-Path: Ecologist@inbb.gn.apc.org
Received: from inbb.gn.apc.org by Delhi aXcess node (931110.SGI/aXcess-1.01-R)
id AA13014; Tue, 18 Apr 95 06:09:05 +0530
Received-Date: Tue, 18 Apr 95 06:09:05 +0530
Posted-Date: Mon, 17 Apr 95 23:38:03 +0000
Received: from gn.apc.org by tigger.jvnc.net with SMTP id AA10009
(5.65c/IDA-1.4.4 for tiger.linking@axcess.net.in); Mon, 17 Apr 1995 16:34:26 -0400
Received: by gn.apc.org (4.1/Revision: 1.28)
id AA22794; Mon, 17 Apr 95 21:34:12 BST
Received: by f501.n2.z2.gnfido.fidonet.org (rfmail 1.85.1.5/gn)
id AA22785; Mon, 17 Apr 95 21:34:10 +0000 (BST)
Date: Mon, 17 Apr 95 23:38:03 +0000
From: Ecologist@inbb.gn.apc.org
Reply-To: Ecologist@inbb.gn.apc.org
Subject: Information sharing
Received: by ; @19950417.213637 GEcho/386 1.11+
Received: by with 2:254/70@fidonet; O/T-Track+ v2.51.b
Received: by fl.n606.z6.gnfido.fidonet.org 6:606/1 with GEcho; Apr 18 1995 at 1:2
Message-Id: <9504172134.AA325157@f501.n2.z2.gnfido.fidonet.org>
X-Flags: private
X-Fidonet-Comment-To: Ecologist@fl.n606.z6.gnfido.fidonet.org
X-Fsc-Readdressed: at 2:254/70
To: tiger.linking@axcess.net.in

Valu: I am giving Aditi Kapoor a copy of all my papers the moment our EAC meeting is over. She shares this information with Damandeep and Usha Rai. This is the best way to ensure that the public comes to hear. Otherwise, we in our wisdom, try as best we can but the projects are passed anyway. At least this way it becomes public, which is what the EPA intended.

I am afraid we have no alternative but to turn the heat on the MOEF. Let them throw us out. By the way, I hope you sent the letter to the Ministry about the tourism draft as I had requested. If not, I shall do so now, but I must know.

Bittu

<<<<< File : Desktop Message number : 18 >>>>>
 Return-Path: Ecologist@inbb.gn.apc.org
 Received: from inbb.gn.apc.org by Delhi aXcess node (931110.SGI/aXcess-1.01-R)
 id AA07670; Sun, 16 Apr 95 10:34:05 +0530
 Received-Date: Sun, 16 Apr 95 10:34:05 +0530
 Posted-Date: Sat, 15 Apr 95 09:00:00 +0000
 Received: from gn.apc.org by tigger.jvnc.net with SMTP id AA21695
 (5.65c/IDA-1.4.4 for tiger.linking@axcess.net.in); Sat, 15 Apr 1995 16:49:41 -0400
 Received: by gn.apc.org (4.1/Revision: 1.28)
 id AA20321; Sat, 15 Apr 95 21:49:28 BST
 Received: by f501.n2.z2.gnfnido.fidonet.org (rfmail 1.85.1.5/gn)
 id AA20287; Sat, 15 Apr 95 21:49:27 +0000 (BST)
 Date: Sat, 15 Apr 95 09:00:00 +0000
 From: Ecologist@inbb.gn.apc.org
 Reply-To: Ecologist@inbb.gn.apc.org
 Subject: GEF Monitoring and Ev 1/3
 Received: by ; @19950415.215532 GEcho/386 1.11+
 Received: by with 2:254/70@fidonet; O/T-Track+ v2.51.b
 Received: by fl.n606.z6.gnfnido.fidonet.org 6:606/1 with GEcho; Apr 15 1995 at 12:05
 Message-Id: <9504152149.AA324432@f501.n2.z2.gnfnido.fidonet.org>
 X-Flags: private
 X-Fidonet-Comment-To: Ecologist@fl.n606.z6.gnfnido.fidonet.org
 X-Fsc-Readdressed: at 2:254/70
 To: tiger.linking@axcess.net.in

Valu: This message came in and I think you should respond. Bittu

Kindly redistribute to staff or to other NGOs via e-mail who may interested in the Global Environmental Facility. We seek comments and endorsements from as many international NGOs as possible for the following draft NGO paper on GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy. Thank you for your attention to this matter. Ken Walsh, EDF.

+++++

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND
 1875 Connecticut Ave., NW, 10th Fl.
 Washington, D.C. 20009

Telephone:(202) 387-3500
 Facsimile:(202) 234-6049

From: Korinna Horta, EDF
 Date: April 12, 1995

Subject: GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy

Dear friends and colleagues,

Attached is a draft NGO paper on Monitoring and Evaluation. As you may know the GEF Secretariat is currently preparing its own policy paper which is to be presented to the GEF Council at its next meeting on May 3-5, 1995.

NGOs did not have a chance to review the paper and by the time we receive a copy it may be too late to start a joint-NGO initiative. We had a meeting with the authors of the paper (Mr. Haven North and Mrs. Eleanor Chelimsky) on March 24, 1995 (announced in

my GEF Up-Date of March 8, 1995 - and thanks very much for the input some of you have provided). In this meeting the authors of the paper said they would emphasize the need for very thorough M & E procedures in the GEF - somewhat analogous to the thoroughness of the 1993 GEF Independent Evaluation Report of which Mr. North was one of the principal authors.

The problems a thorough M & E policy will encounter are likely to come from several sides: Implementing Agencies which think that their own M & E efforts are sufficient, the GEF-Secretariat that may not want to support an M & E office which could report directly to the GEF Council, and the GEF Council members who think that too much money is already being spent on administrative budgets for the GEF and that M & E is a good place to begin some savings. Not surprisingly, many governments, both donors and recipients, seem to think that M & E can be overdone and lack the political will to understand what a valuable tool M & E can be towards ensuring that projects reach their goals and mobilizing long-term support for the GEF.

We would like to receive your comments on the draft NGO paper. Please get in touch via fax, e-mail or phone to myself or Ken Walsh here at EDF asap and the latest by April 28, 1995 to let us know if you want to be listed as one of the endorsing NGOs. The plan is to distribute this paper as a joint NGO document at the next GEF Council meeting. Thank you.

Draft

Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) -
A Fundamental Component of GEF Activities

NGO Call for a participatory approach to M & E and adequate funding to make it work.

Current Policy Context

An experienced team of evaluators is currently preparing a draft GEF policy paper on M & E, which will be presented to the GEF Council at its upcoming meeting on May 3-5, 1995. NGOs strongly support the idea that participatory M & E activities must be given a substantive role in the GEF program if the GEF is to achieve its purposes and request that the GEF Council make adequate budgetary provisions to reflect the importance of M & E in the GEF. Investments in M & E are an effective use of GEF funds as M & E are not only a tool to ensure that projects achieve their goals, but also help improve project cost effectiveness. In addition M & E activities serve to promote accountability and assist capacity building efforts at the local and national level, both of which have been recognized to be central to the success of GEF. In the future M & E activities are likely to become indispensable to generate long-term support for the GEF.

Mandate from GEF Instrument

(Continued to next message)

<<<<< File : Desktop Message number : 19 >>>>>
 Return-Path: ecologist%lwbo%bbs.sas.ntu.ac.sg@miqas2
 Received: from bbs.sas.ntu.ac.sg by Delhi aXcess node (931110.SGI/aXcess-1.01-R)
 id AA19396; Fri, 14 Apr 95 00:22:49 +0530
 Received-Date: Fri, 14 Apr 95 00:22:49 +0530
 Posted-Date: 13 Apr 95 00:44:56 +0800
 Received: from bbs.sas.ntu.ac.sg by tigger.jvnc.net with SMTP id AA19989
 (5.65c/IDA-1.4.4 for tiger.linking@axcess.net.in); Thu, 13 Apr 1995 01:52:09 -0400
 Received: by miqas2.fidonet.org (0.99.950303)
 id AA03520; 13 Apr 95 13:05:56 +0800
 From: Ecologist@lwbo.miqas2.fidonet.org (Ecologist)
 Date: 13 Apr 95 00:44:56 +0800
 Subject: Global Warning: The E 1/2
 Message-Id: <b6b_9504131305@miqas2.fidonet.org>
 Organization: z6r60 UUCP gateway
 To: Tiger.linking@axcess.net.in
 Cc: tiger.linking@axcess.net.in

Valu: This message might be of interest to you. The GEF project
 is
 now running back to back with the World Bank's Forestry projects
 which are designed to usurp our forest lands for commerce. Bittu

World Information Service on Energy (WISE)
 P.O.Box 18185
 1001 ZB Amsterdam
 Netherlands
 Tel: +31 20 639 2681
 Fax: +31 20 639 1379
 Email: wiseamster@gn.apc.org

written by Ian Tellam on 6 April 1995

Global WarNing: The Eden Device

A Canadian Corporation is in discussion with the World Bank to quickly implement forestry projects in large banks of land in the third world using a top down management structure, and expressly without the participation of local people.

The Corporation is marketing a technology called the 'Eden Device' which condenses atmospheric water vapor in a self-contained solar-powered unit, and then produces water in a liquid form. The technology is to be used in "very large banks of land in Third World countries for the initiation of reforestation (carbon sink) projects", and is being promoted as the solution to the problem of climate change.

The Corporation's 'project strategy' is taken from the Bible, Isiah 41, verses 17 to 20:

"...I will set pines in the wasteland,
 the fir and the cypress together
 so that people may see and know,
 may consider and understand,
 that the hand of the Lord has done this.
 That the Holy One has created it."

Science fiction? 4 million US dollars has already been raised on the international financial markets by the sale of 800,000 A Common voting shares by the Canada-based 'Global Warming Research and Development Corporation' - which has located its Head Office in the tax-haven of Nassau in the Bahama Islands. The Corporation is currently selling an additional 100,000 shares at US\$5.00 each, and has a total capitalization of one million shares.

The Corporation plans to create massive carbon sinks by reforesting over one million hectares of what it calls "non-productive...unhabited (sic)...government-owned land" in the third world, by 2025. The Corporation projects a pre-tax profit of 1.6 billion US dollars within 5 years.

In its promotional literature, the Corporation declares its support for social or community forestry schemes (which encourage the empowerment of local people). But it claims that such schemes are not appropriate in the case of the Eden project, which will use "unhabited (sic)" land.

The Corporation has not disclosed which areas of 'uninhabited' land are being considered for reforestation.

The Corporation is currently in discussion with the World Bank and Government development agencies to use a "top-down management structure and government uninhabited (sic) land to quickly implement forestry projects without extensive negotiation".

The Corporation promotes its own lack of public accountability as one major advantage of the Eden project: "The Corporation is privately financed by the sale of shares. Because of this our response is not limited by political agendas and therefore can achieve results in short time frames".

The Corporation is currently assembling an advisory committee which will contain specialists in climatology, international trade, international finance, communications, marketing, and environmental law.

There are no plans to include non-government organization (NGOs) in the Corporation's advisory committee. Instead, the Corporation is in the process of hiring an international public relations and marketing firm, which will carry out a mail-out campaign "describing the...offerings of the project targeted to five thousand environmental groups worldwide".

The information source for this article is the Eden Project promotion document which was circulated at the Conference of the Parties to the Climate Convention, in Berlin, April 1995. Information requests concerning The Eden Project should be directed to:

Keith F. Wold
Chief Executive Officer
Global Warming Research and Development Corporation

Head Office:

(Continued to next message)