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## Ashoka Fellowship Awardees



*Ashoka Innovators for the Public*

**Ashoka innovators for the Public** is a US based non-profit organisation which identifies and supports innovative public service entrepreneurs primarily from developing countries.

The organisation is named after the ancient India ruler Ashoka who was not only a visionary but a practical reformer. The ideas that inspired Ashoka are at the heart of the worldwide Fellowship that bears his name today.

Ashoka fully recognises the fact that the early stages of launching a new idea in public service pose many challenges. Few people can afford to devote all of their time and energy to an idea that does not yield them a living. Foundations and other sources of funding usually wait until an idea has proven itself before offering support. Ashoka's role is to bridge this gap. Its modest living stipend gives public entrepreneurs the freedom to launch a vision for change and the support is at a time when no one else is ready to help and when a little help makes all the difference.

The recipients of the Ashoka Fellowship award are public service entrepreneurs- individuals with original and practical ideas for bringing about social change ; whose determination of thought and action leads them to define society's new issues and to demonstrate new solutions, in many areas, such as health, environment, education, legal rights, children's issues, rural development, and many others.

Each Fellow is elected for a period of time specifically fitted to his or her particular start-up needs. However, on an average, a Fellow is financially supported by Ashoka for a three year period.

Ashoka's members share information, help one another and collaborate on both local and cross-cultural levels. Some of the venues through which Fellows share ideas, contacts and advice are via local chapter meeting, annual and regional Fellow retreats besides publications and information exchanges among Fellows involved in the same fields. Ashoka has over 400 Fellows worldwide, most of whom are from Latin America, Africa and South and South-East Asia. The first Fellows were elected in India in 1981. Since that time, Ashoka has expanded considerably, its international scope allowing ideas that work in one area to be shared with innovative entrepreneurs in other countries.

The selection process begins with the identification of potential candidates. Through rigorous search, screening and assessment, Ashoka identifies the most promising of these indigenous "changemakers". Ashoka relies on a circle of **Nominators** who are themselves public entrepreneurs of the first order. Then an independent panel comprising of people already established in their respective fields as innovative changemakers and public service entrepreneurs sits on a regional selection board to recommend election of candidates identified as suitable for Ashoka Fellowship award. Ashoka's International Board then conducts one final policy oriented overview. There is no set quota, and so hence no competition among candidates. Ashoka's selection standard is absolute, and those who demonstrably meet it are as good as assured election to the unique group of public services pioneers who make up Ashoka's World Fellowship.



**CHOITRESH KUMAR GANGULY**

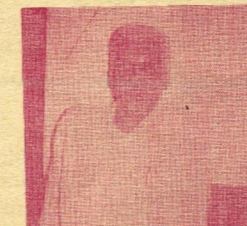
**Choitresh Kumar Ganguly or Bablu** as he is popularly known is a social activist turned environmental enthusiast and ecological farmer. He has successfully demonstrated at the micro level on a dry, degraded and undulated piece of 'Wasteland' that Natural Regeneration is possible without any major financial input. His idea is to build an agro-forest habitat which attempts to answer the problems of the marginalised people who cannot cultivate for want of suitable survival systems that have been earlier destroyed by chemical and capitalist farming.

Bablu is now on to translating this tested idea on a larger scale at the macro level by promoting District Environment Protection Committees among villages and voluntary organisations to work on the idea of forming forest management committees to take up systematic protection of the village wastelands. The plan includes protecting over 3000 acres in 22 villages in the first phase. Such an attempt will in the long run take care of food, fuel, fodder and employment needs thus ensuring a large degree of self reliance and sustainability. This model will also change the present strategy and approach to costly and ineffective wasteland treatment and command involvement of the local people in the development and protection of afforested areas, reduce pressure on the last remaining green patches and at the same time supply the needs of the community.

With 14 years of experience in the State Council for Science and Technology, **Rajagopal** is convinced that investments in Science and technology sector in this country, largely met by tax payers money have remained fruitless. The present situation indicates poor conversion of concepts and prototypes into marketable products. Rajagopal is attempting to reverse this by developing an organisation that will undertake initial product development along with market strategy to entrepreneurs for a fee. This would encourage further innovation in labs as well as more entrepreneurship/ enterprises backed by product and market development support. Establishing links with various science & technology labs in the country, mobilising funds from grants and increasingly from venture funds, Rajagopal will obtain and develop concepts and prototypes that can and will be converted into marketable products in today's Indian industry / economy.



**RAJAGOPALAN**



**RENGARAJ**

Visually impaired but with a visionary Zeal, **Rengaraj** successfully founded and launched in 1988 an organisation called "Abilities" along with other disabled to develop various rehabilitation programs for the handicapped in Bangalore in South India. His work is based on the belief that instead of highlighting disabilities and demanding privileges, the abilities of the handicapped are to be proclaimed and enabled to identify and develop their potential for intergration into the mainstream.

With confidence and experience gained from previous attempts at "Abilities" (successful community participation effectively mobilised, ) Rengaraj is now on to launching for the first time in India "Twin Vision Books" that would revolutionise learning skills of disabled as well as strengthen interface between sighted and blind in reading these books and in collectively producing these books. Through workshops, demonstrations and training programs, Rengaraj will spread the concept and practice of producing "Twin Vision Books" beyond his printing press to cover other groups in the country in English as well as regional languages.

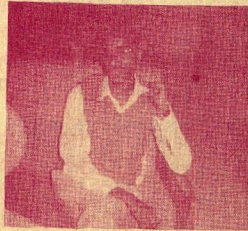


**GANANATH**

**Gananath**, a trained and practising teacher has successfully developed strategies and tools for improvement of education in mathematics, to make the subject interesting and approachable. He now has close to a hundred math aids, models, puzzles and games that are low cost and easily reproducible and applicable to the vast majority of children attending the public schools in this country and more significantly the children in outside school situations especially in the rural areas. He has also conducted national level workshops and trained hundreds of school teachers in his system. Gananath is now on to a larger idea of setting up a large number of math labs all over the country which would include "mathcraft" as a key method.

He is making available semi-finished and easy-to-assemble aids that teachers and children will complete and learn instead of making available ready made and ready-to-see models. He is also working to create an activity based "enjoy- what-you-do" teaching module for maths both inside and outside the school situation especially keeping rural children in mind. Ganath's long term goal is to set up a resource centre for rural science and maths education. For a wider impact Gananath is looking at designing reproducible low cost kits to be made available with locally available materials. These

can be used especially in rural schools and with non school going children where acute scarcity of infrastructure and funds undermine qualitative programming.

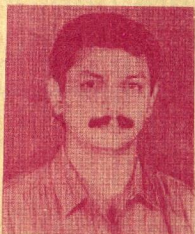


**RAJEEV KHEDKAR  
MAHARASHTRA**

In response to the threat of genetic erosion in agricultural crops and indigenous plant species and the loss of community control over genetic resources, **Rajeev Khedkar** a post graduate in pharmacology is working on promoting conservation of indigenous plant species which are being used by local communities for various purposes such as food, medicine, fruits, handicrafts, forest species, construction etc.,

Rajeev trains farmers in techniques of selection, cloning and hybridisation so that they become self-reliant in their requirement of good quality seeds by organising training and education camps for farmers and NGO's. These camps first try to create an awareness about the need to conserve indigenous cultivars. They also help understand the methodology of setting up genebanks at the community level.

Rajeev is particularly working to restore and upgrade the genetic base of rice cultivation in the Konkan Region and then move on to other rice belts in India and other parts of South Asia. Rajeev has founded an organisation - Indian Society for Rural Genebanks - to promote not merely conservation of genetic resources of that area but also promote greater accessibility and control of people over genetic resources in all community gene banks through a functional network of such genebanks. He works at one level in organising training camps for NGOs and farmers and on the other in consolidation and producing communication materials.



**Dr. B.G. GOKULAN**

With Professional training in Ayurvedic and Traditional "Netra Chikista" (eye care) and in use of modern diagnostics, **Dr. Gokulan** from Tiruvalla in the state of Kerala initiated a 30 bedded Trust hospital for clinical treatment of eye problems. Having proved at a very local that Traditional Ophthalmology will therefore make original contributions to the world of medicine, Dr. Gokulan is working on popularisation of this preventive and promotive therapy (after due validation of documented evidence) as an easily accessible, loco specific and cost effective component of primary health care in this country.

He is now on to systematic documentation on modern parameters, traditional management of eye diseases like retinal haemorrhage, retinal detachment and other degenerative diseases, so that its efficacy, strengths and limitations can be objectively presented to and adapted by the modern professional medical community.

As part of his larger strategy for reaching the vast rural and poor sections of our population, Dr. Gokulan is working through a network of health and social organisations to spread awareness about the system and organise training programs for graduates in Ayurvedic medicine, village health workers and modern medicare practitioners. Public Education programs in schools and communities, audio-visual and a mobile visual examination unit are other programs on the cards that Gokulan will take on progressively over the next few years.



**JAGDISH PRADHAN**

In a unique and widely acclaimed study of Kalahandi, a chronic drought prone area of Western Orissa in Central India, **Jagdish Pradhan** has successfully demonstrated that it is the faulty sponsored development projects and policies that have gone against the interest of the poor people in rainfed areas. Jagdish has on the basis of his analysis developed an integrated approach to respond to chronic drought prone areas without depending on external aid and also to cope with the impact of drought on the economy. Jagdish is now set to apply this model for replication in other chronic drought prone areas of this country.

Jagdish's program would emphasise traditional land and water management systems, farm forestry, and organic agricultural produce. With adequate marketing support, the local people will be helped to process their produce and sell directly to the consumers. Specifically, Jagdish's idea will also spell out new directives for drought related poverty, migration, unemployment and degradation of land and water resources and ecology.

A gay activist from Bombay, **Ashoka Row Kavi** initiated in 1990, a collective attempt by lesbians and gays to successfully start India's first news letter "Bombay Dost" for Indian homosexuals and sexual minorities. Drawing from his illustrious career as a journalist Ashok is now working on establishing India's first institute for sexual minorities and drop in centres for youth disturbed by sexual dysfunctions and identities.

**Ashoka**  **Innovators for the Public**

Nalini Gangadharan S.India Program Representative 504, Gardinia Apartments,  
Amcerpet, Hyderabad 500 016. Tel : 91-40-313178 Fax - 91-40-318848

Personal

## GREEN TOURS Pvt Ltd

Green Tours is a alternative tourist company organising tours, providing exposure to tropical paradise in the hill regions of western ghats in Karnataka, South India. This region has untouched wilderness of forests, the backwater and the white sandy beaches of Arabian sea. We take you to the places where adventure travel, trekking, boating in backwaters and relaxing on the beaches will provide pleasure and simultaneously tourists will interact with local culture.

### What do we offer ?

#### The Tropical Forest

Our concern is to conserve the greenary of tropical forests. We have ethnically built cottages for accomadation on the edge of tropical forests overlooking the beautiful watertank. You can relax or do bird watching around this tank. We also offer you an exciting walk through tropical forest to see beautiful waterfalls. On the way you will visit ecological villages, farmers practicing organic farming. While trekking you may get chance to see wild animals, a deer or bison ! But don't be afraid, we will take care of your saftey. In addition to this natural feast, we will also provide you an opportunity to taste ethnic local food and dishes, During the evenings you will enjoy the flok dance drama from the region.

#### THE PARADISE OF BACKWATERS:

We will take you to the paradise of back waters. You will stay in tiny huts built with ascthetic sense and of renewable resources.

You have an opportunity to go for boating and if you are tired, then we will take you to historical monuments, temples of 8th century A.D. The green water, green hills with enough sn will make your trip a memorable one.

THE SEA.

The beaches are quiet and not crowded by tourists. It is absolutely the waves and you. Watch the wonderful, unbelievable sunsets on this beach.

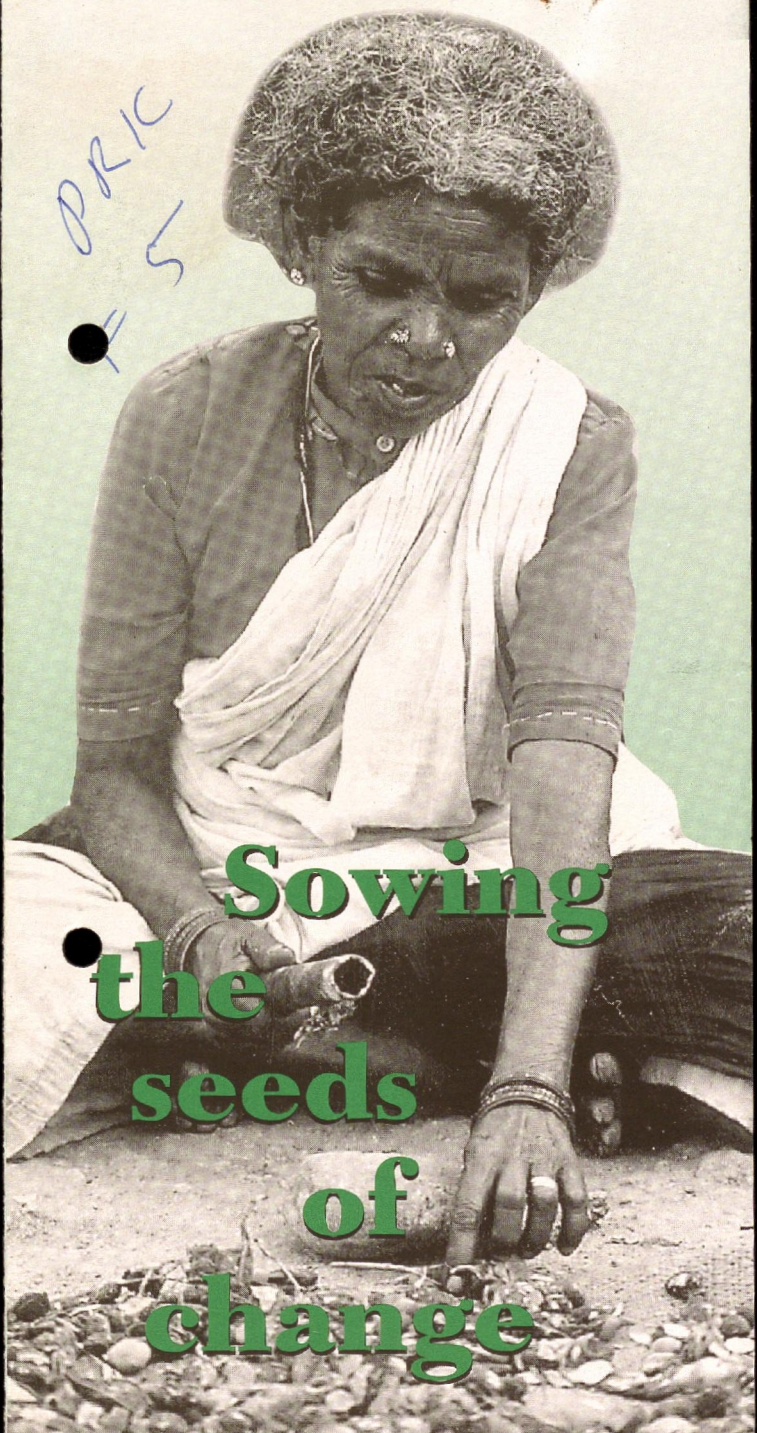
We offer you all these varieties; the sea, the backwaters, and the forest. Choose what you want. The total package tour is for 15 days. However we can also meet your requirement to see one of the above mentioned region of your interest.

The proceeds from the Green Tours will go towards ecological rehabilitation of tropical hill villages.

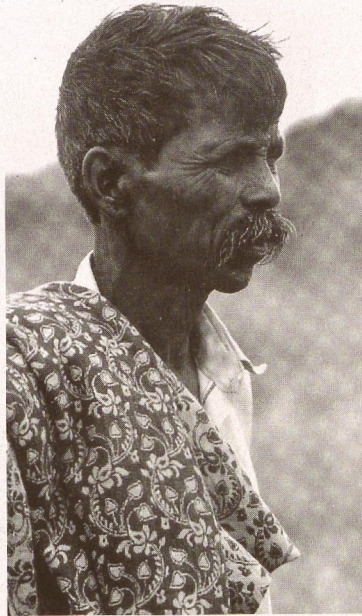
**FIND YOUR FEET**

PRIC  
# 5

**Sowing  
the  
seeds  
of  
change**



**O**VER half the world's population relies upon subsistence farming to survive. Poor and marginal farmers eke out a living from the land, rarely growing enough food to feed their families throughout the year.



Landless families have an even more precarious existence, forced to sell their labour on a daily basis to larger land-owners. As work is highly seasonal and badly paid, there is no security and rarely enough money or food to go round.

Find Your Feet is helping to break the cycle of poverty by providing investment to enable people to increase their income and achieve long term food security.

### Find Your Feet: making a difference

Find Your Feet is a British charity working in partnership with community-based organisations in southern Africa, South Asia and Latin America. Our partners are local, experienced, and able to understand and respond to people's needs.

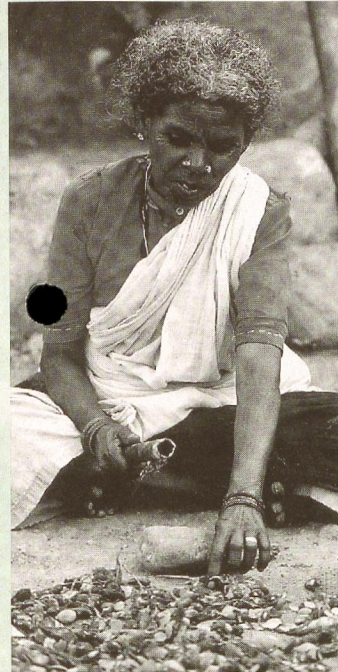
Over the last 30 years we have reached tens of thousands of people through programmes which tackle the causes of poverty. Ongoing projects range from community food gardens in South Africa to potato storage and processing in north India, from seed multiplication and storage in Zimbabwe to herb and apricot cultivation and marketing in the Himalayas.

## HOW WE ARE MAKING A DIFFERENCE

### Making a living from the forest

IN THE foothills of the Nilgiris in southern India, tribal communities have lived for generations in harmony with the forest, gathering and selling forest produce for a living. Over the last 50 years, in its desire to include tribal communities in mainstream society, the Indian government has encouraged them to settle in villages.

The forest is now legally protected and the rights to collect the produce are auctioned. Only large commercial contractors are able to afford the bidding fee. As a result, tribal communities have lost their traditional livelihoods. They are forced to undertake daily wage work, collecting produce which is sold for profit by their employers. The work is seasonal, badly paid and piecemeal.



Find Your Feet is supporting a programme which provides these tribal groups with investment, enabling them to bid for the right to collect forest produce. The collection and marketing will be completely managed by a tribal cooperative, and all profits will be distributed to the collectors.

This programme is enabling people who have been exploited for many years to increase their income substantially and permanently.

### Conserving traditional seeds

WITH the introduction of high yielding seed varieties in the Third World, biodiversity is being threatened as farmers rely upon an increasingly limited genetic pool. Small and marginal farmers who have switched to these seeds often cannot afford the fertilisers required to sustain high yields and to replace the nutrients lost from the soil. Eventually yields suffer, farmers' income is reduced and food security is threatened.



Many farmers are now realising that the traditional varieties – to which they have now lost access – may have been better suited to local conditions. They are often drought and pest resistant, require little or no fertiliser, and are able to withstand harsh climatic conditions.

Find Your Feet is investing in programmes to purchase seeds from farmers who are still growing the traditional varieties and propagate them for storage in community seed banks. Here they are readily accessible to other small farmers who wish to return to cultivating traditional varieties.

Find Your Feet's seed conservation programmes are reaching hundreds of poor and marginal farmers in southern Africa and India, enabling them to return to sustainable farming systems and maintain food security.

## How can I help?

PLEASE help us to invest in the future of rural communities in the Third World. Your donation, however small, will make a difference.

If your donation is £15 or more you can become a member of Find Your Feet. As a member, you will receive our newsletter *Seeds of Change* which brings regular news from the projects, as well as our annual report and invitations to meetings.

If you wish, you can give to a specific project. We can provide information about each project upon request. *For every £1 you give, we can potentially attract up to £3 from the European Community.*



## MEMBERSHIP FORM

NAME: (MR/MRS/MISS/MS)

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ADDRESS:

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POST CODE:

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### Annual subscription rates:

Single:  £15; Family:  £25; Unwaged:  £5

I would like to make an additional donation of £.....

- Please send me information about donating to FYF by banker's order.
- Please send me information about giving by covenant (minimum donation £30) and/or making a Gift Aid donation (minimum donation of £250). If you pay UK tax, this will add 31.5% to the value of your donation, at no extra cost to you.

Please return the form to:

**FIND YOUR FEET, Fenner Brockway House,  
37-39 Great Guildford Street, London SE1 0ES**

Please make cheques payable to Find Your Feet

**"Find Your Feet helps us to ensure a  
sustainable living for people whose  
food security is under threat.**

**We are truly holding hands  
for the same cause."**

**Vanaja Ramprasad  
Green Foundation, Bangalore**



**FIND YOUR FEET, Fenner Brockway House,  
37-39 Great Guildford Street, London SE1 0ES  
Registered Charity No: 250456**

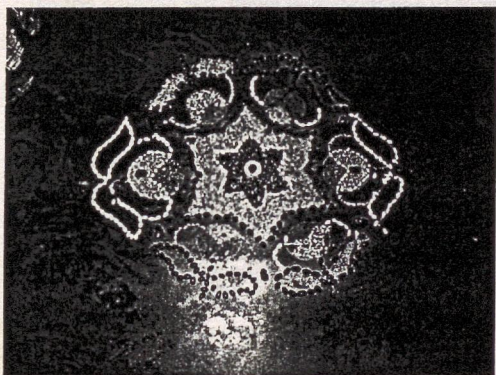
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## Malnad Home Garden and Seed Exchange Collective

UTTARA KANNADA,  
KARNATAKA, INDIA

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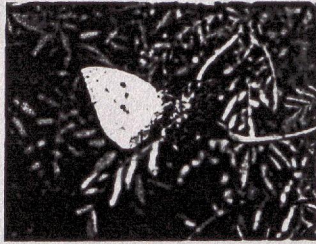


The home garden could be a tiny patch of land outside one's house or a one-acre field, or even a mixed forest garden.

The Malnad Kai Thota (home garden) collective began in the summer of 2001. It continues to be a modest effort to document and increase the diversity of species grown in the home gardens of Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka.

Although the term *Malenadu* refers to the hilly regions of the Western Ghats, the network includes the narrow coastal belt, and the eastern fringes of the Ghats in its scope.

## PHILOSOPHY



The desire to make available the wide variety of semi-wild and cultivated plant species of the region motivates this

effort. The area has seen the rise and sharp fall in the prices of areca, the region's predominant cash crop. In this context, addressing issues of food security and individual health has become critical.

Home gardens provide access to food (and thus food security), nutrition, and an additional source of income. Even the very poor are part of this small scale production system. Home gardens are immense repositories of genetic resources and diversity. Children have also contributed; their early involvement and increased awareness helps to ensure a prosperous and sustainable future for us all.

The underlying themes of the home garden program are: diversity, health, nutrition, and awareness of the dangers posed by hybrid seeds, toxic pesticides, and synthetic fertilizers.

## BEGINNINGS

The collective began its activities in May 2001 with a seed display at the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) *Biodiversity Mela* in Sirsi town. Subsequently, documentation of garden species began with the participation of women from Neemalli, Mathighatta, Yellapur, and school children from Nilkunda.

About 120 vegetable and 60 flower varieties have been recorded so far. The vegetables are varieties of amaranth, spinach, cucumber, squashes, lady's finger (okra), brinjal, starchy tubers, beans and chilies. Trees, which are an intrinsic part of the home garden, are also being recorded. We are maintaining a small seed collection for the exchange network. Several agencies and individuals have donated seeds and other material to the network. Over 1500 packets have already been distributed. Good quality, healthy, organic, open-pollinated seeds are the essence of this effort.



## MELAS AND SEED FESTIVALS

Women from Yellapur participated in a seed festival (*Beeja Mela*) in April 2002. The seed collective had a display at the biodiversity festival in Kumta in May 2002. Work with two groups of home and market gardeners (mostly *Hallaki Vokkal* women) began on the coast in June 2002. In June 2004, another seed festival attracted 100 women from villages around Sirsi.

## EXTENSIONS

Socially, the home garden collective includes women from various communities, religions and economic classes coming together for a common cause. This is especially significant in the context of today's troubled times.

The women who tend home gardens possess invaluable stores of knowledge about local seeds, cuisine, nutrition, folklore, and much more. Any biodiversity conservation plan aimed at arresting genetic erosion must endorse the role of women and their home gardens. The collective also has an active male membership.

Home gardens can and should also be used as a tool for educating the next generation. Through the home gardens, children learn important environmental concepts, including resource management, self-sufficiency, and holistic thinking. This "learning for life" equips children with practical knowledge of their local ecosystem that can be used on a daily basis throughout their lives.



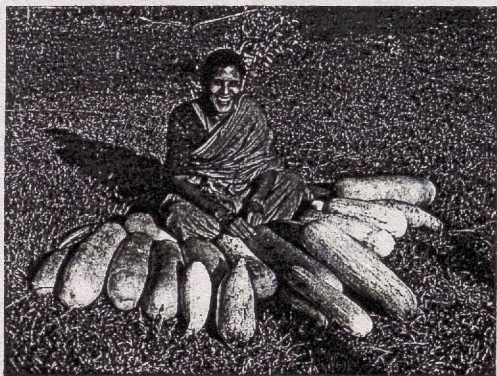
Family based enterprises like value-added food (semi-dried banana (*sukkeli*), cocum juice, and cocum candy), herbal hair oil, organic colours for the festival of Holi, and ecological tourism, have successfully developed on a small scale. Conservation-oriented sources of livelihood will endorse the worth of the seed collective's activities.

## FUTURE PLANS

Once preliminary information is compiled, we will contact NGOs and the extension officers of the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Forests. Information will be shared between these agencies and the seed collectives. Future plans include the creation of a model garden, a seed wealth center for common and rare seeds, and a nursery of indigenous forest species. The viability of seeds from outside the region will be tested here for home cultivation. Additionally, the seed wealth center will provide a space for meetings and skill sharing workshops.

Apart from cultivated species, we will also identify locally endangered, semi-wild vegetables such as the popular *maad hagalkai*- a variety of bitter gourd. The methods of cultivating these increasingly scarce varieties and the importance of forest conservation for sustained food supply must also be recognized by the community.

Initial interest is encouraging, but many skills need honing. Even a small scale program should sustain the philosophy behind our efforts.



## THE SEED COLLECTIVE NEEDS THE FOLLOWING INPUTS:

- Skills to set up and run a model home garden and seed wealth center
- Organic and open-pollinated seeds
- Volunteers for initial collection and documentation work
- Future support to run the garden and collective
- Good networking with other groups for seed and information exchange

*Remember- A few small seeds have the power within them to feed a family, a fistful of seeds, the whole community. Our future depends on saving the diversity of seeds around us.*



For more information, please contact:

**Sunita Rao**  
Karkolli Village  
Hulekal P.O.  
Sirsi 581336  
Uttara Kannada  
Karnataka, India  
email: [crestline@rediffmail.com](mailto:crestline@rediffmail.com)

Associated Agencies: Kalpavriksh, TEED, Prakriti, Sneha Kunja, Sameeksha Ayurvedalaya, BAIF, The Concerned for Working Children, IDEA, Shabara

With best  
wishes,  
Sunita

Pandu, we  
should do a  
good  
translation  
into  
Kannada



**Equations**

23/25, 8th Cross  
Vignannagar  
New Thippasandra Post  
Bangalore - 560 075

To  
**Mr. Panduranga Hegde**  
P H, Hulemalaci Building,  
Chowki Matt,  
Sirsi - 581 401,  
Uttara Kannada.

June 23, 2004

Dear Mr. Panduranga Hegde,

**Invitation to the annual  
Consultation on the *State of Indian Tourism: developing a model  
of stewardship*  
July 8 & 9, 2004 at Bangalore**

Greetings from EQUATIONS! It is our privilege to invite you to a Consultation on the *State of Indian Tourism: developing a model of stewardship* on the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2004 at Bangalore.

EQUATIONS, has been involved in campaigning and advocacy on tourism and development issues in India since 1985. Our work has focused on tourism and its impacts on women, the child, ecosystems, indigenous people, communities dependent on natural resources. Issues of the role of panchayats and bodies for local self governance in the context of influencing tourism policy and implementation, community participation in decision making and community benefits, and the struggles for sustainable equitable and people centred tourism development in the shadow of trade liberalization and corporate globalization.

Tourism frameworks across the globe are undergoing substantial change. Though there are various stakeholders, given social realities, some stakeholders dominate while others barely participate. While there is recognition of the need to involve various actors, there are not many frameworks that bring these actors into mutual dialogue, from which a gradual consensus on sustainable stewardship can emerge. This consultation is meant to facilitate such a dialogue.

At this annual event we wish to share initiatives and experiences from states where we have been intensively engaged, such as Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and West Bengal. The last year, was witness to important milestones:

- a) Active networking in the form of numerous site-specific, district and inter-district meetings on tourism impacts and evolving concerted action to influence or counter these.
- b) Mass opposition - protest against neo-liberalism and globalisation with diverse forces coming together to chalk out strategies and address the nuances of anti-

Post Box 7512  
New Thippasandra PO  
Bangalore 560 075  
India

Phone & Fax:  
+91-80-5244988 /  
5344149

Website: [www.equitabletourism.org](http://www.equitabletourism.org)  
e-mail: [equations1@vsnl.com](mailto:equations1@vsnl.com) info@equitabletourism.org

people's policies at the World Social Forum - intensive debate on tourism issues and the emergence of the Global Forum of Tourism Activists;

- c) An initiative to draft out Responsible tourism guidelines by Govt of India
- d) Intensive campaign against GATS and Negotiations related to the WTO Cancun Ministerial;

One of our guiding principles has been to build and work with networks of people concerned with tourism. Much of our work was possible due to the dynamic involvement, support and solidarity of groups and individuals like you, without which very little could have been achieved. What we have valued in this partnership is not just the collaborative effort, but also the perspective, the critique and the leadership that you have brought to the process, thus shaping our strategies and actions.

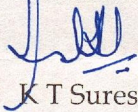
We feel it is only appropriate when we introspect on the last year and strategies for the future, that this be a collective exercise as well. We hope that this annual **Consultation on the State of Indian Tourism** will evolve into an important space to connect with and know each other, share common concerns, bring in different perspectives and realities engage in dialogue on social, economic and environmental sustainability in tourism development and build solidarity. We look forward to your accepting our invitation and contributing to shaping this event.

Please confirm your participation, preferably by **30<sup>th</sup> June** to help us organise logistics.  
Venue: United Theological College (UTC), Millers Road Benson Town, Bangalore (5 mins walking distance from Cantonment Railway Station)

You will need to arrive by 0900 hrs on 8<sup>th</sup> July and departures can be organised for 1800 hrs on 9<sup>th</sup> July. We have reserved rooms for you at the UTC.

We look forward to your confirmation to Mohammed Khalid by writing to him at [info@equitabletourism.org](mailto:info@equitabletourism.org).

Thanking You,  
In Solidarity



K T Suresh  
Coordinator

30332

स्नेहकुंज



**SNEHAKUNJA**

Tel : (08387) 20332 Honavar

Tel : (022) 6145199 Mumbai

[Regd. No, E-237 (KWR)]

RURAL HEALTH & DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECT

KASARKOD, HONAVAR TALUKA, UTTAR KANNADA  
KARNATAKA 581 342 (INDIA)

सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः

Sub. Off : 1/5, Vishnuprasad HSG. Society. M. Gandhi Road, Vileparle (East)  
MUMBAI 400 057 (INDIA)

Ref. No.

Date 27-2-2002

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಾಂಡುರಂಗ ಹೆಗಡೆ  
ಕೋವಡೆ, ಶಿರಸಿ

ವಿಷಯ: ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಅಂದೋಲನ :

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಯಿಂದ ರವಿ ರವರು ತಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ದೂರವಾಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ  
ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಕುರಿತು ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂತೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಿಶ್ಚಯ  
ಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ತಾ: 17-3-2002 ರವಿವಾರ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 12 ರಿಂದ 1 ತಮ್ಮ  
ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವು ಆಗಮಿಸಿ ಶಿಬಿರಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ  
ಮರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ವಿನಂತಿ.

ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ

ಕಾಸರಕೋಡ

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ

ರಾಜೇಶ್ವರಿ ಜೋಶಿ

ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿ

ನೋಡುಕುಂಜ ಕಾಸರಕೋಡ

**SNEHA KUNJA**

KASARKOD, 581342

Honavar, U. Kannada

PSK F1

# ಸ್ನೇಹಕುಂಜ

ಕಾಸರಕೋಡ, ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ (ಉ.ಕ.)

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು  
ಇವರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ

## ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಆಂದೋಲನ

ದಿನಾಂಕ 17-3-2002 ರವಿವಾರ

ಸಮಯ : ಮುಂಜಾನೆ 10-00 ರಿಂದ

ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ 4-00ರ ವರೆಗೆ

ಸ್ಥಳ : ಸ್ನೇಹಕುಂಜ ಆವಾರ, ಕಾಸರಕೋಡ.

ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ : ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ತುಳಸಿ ಗೌಡ, ಅಂಕೋಲಾ  
(ವನಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತೆ)

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ : ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಹೆಗಡೆ  
(ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಸ್ನೇಹಕುಂಜ)

ಸಮಯ	ವಿಷಯ	ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ
11-00 ರಿಂದ 12-00	ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು, ಮಣಿಪಾಲ
12-00 ರಿಂದ 1-00	ಕಿರು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ	ಶ್ರೀ ಪಾಂಡುರಂಗ ಹೆಗಡೆ ಪರಿಸರ ತಜ್ಞರು, ಶಿರಸಿ
1-00 ರಿಂದ 2-00	ಊಟ - ವಿರಾಮ	
2-00 ರಿಂದ 3-00	ವನಾಪಧಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಿಸರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ	ಡಾ   ಜಯಕರ ಭಂಡಾರಿ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಸರಕಾರಿ ಕಲಾ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಕಾರವಾರ
3-00 ರಿಂದ 3-30	ಗುಂಪು ಚರ್ಚೆ	
3-30 ರಿಂದ 4-00	ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ	"ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಪಾತ್ರ,"

ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಸ್ವಾಗತ

# ಸ್ನೇಹಕುಂಜ

ಕಾಸರಕೋಡ, ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ (ಉ.ಕ.)

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು  
ಇವರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ

## ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಆಂದೋಲನ

ದಿನಾಂಕ 17-3-2002 ರವಿವಾರ

ಸಮಯ : ಮುಂಜಾನೆ 10-00 ರಿಂದ  
ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ 4-00ರ ವರೆಗೆ

ಸ್ಥಳ : ಸ್ನೇಹಕುಂಜ ಆವಾರ, ಕಾಸರಕೋಡ.

ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ : ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ತುಳಸಿ ಗೌಡ, ಅಂಕೋಲಾ  
(ವನಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತೆ)

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ : ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಹೆಗಡೆ  
(ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಸ್ನೇಹಕುಂಜ)

ಸಮಯ	ವಿಷಯ	ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ
11-00 ರಿಂದ 12-00	ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಬಾಯಿ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು, ಮಣಿಪಾಲ
12-00 ರಿಂದ 1-00	ಕಿರು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ	ಶ್ರೀ ಪಾಂಡುರಂಗ ಹೆಗಡೆ ಪರಿಸರ ತಜ್ಞರು, ಶಿರಸಿ
1-00 ರಿಂದ 2-00	ಊಟ - ವಿರಾಮ	
2-00 ರಿಂದ 3-00	ವನೋಷಧಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಿಸರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ	ಡಾ   ಜಯಕರ ಭಂಡಾರಿ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಸರಕಾರಿ ಕಲಾ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಕಾರವಾರ
3-00 ರಿಂದ 3-30	ಗುಂಪು ಚರ್ಚೆ	“ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಪಾತ್ರ”
3-30 ರಿಂದ 4-00	ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ	

ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಸ್ವಾಗತ

PARISARA SANMRAKSHANA KENDRA

Contact Person

Mr Pandurang Hegde, Organizer

PSIC FI

Fax

6634591, 3316836

**Commencement of Activities**

Started in July 1985



WWF  
INDIA

ENVIRONMENTAL NGOs IN INDIA

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**Address**

Hulemalgi Building  
Chowkimath, Sirsi  
Uttara Kannada District  
PIN - 581 401

**Telephone**

08384-25139

**Fax**

08384-25131

**Status**

Unregistered Group

**Nature of Organization**

Citizens' Action Group; Non-profit; Rural Oriented

**Commencement of Activities**

Was established with the launching of the APPIKO (CHIPKO) Movement in Karnataka in September 1983 in Sirsi, Uttara Kannada District.

**Mission**

To strive for a harmonious relationship with nature; to reach towards alternative development, genetic conservation and organic agriculture.

**Number of Permanent Staff**

2

**Part-time Staff**

15

**Members**

2568

**Volunteers**

45

**Geographical Coverage of Activities**

Sirsi Taluk in Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka; Andhra Pradesh; Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

**Activities Related to the Environment**

Educating people on environmental issues through slide shows and lectures; conducting environmental camps in rural areas; launching the APPIKO-CHIPKO Movement in numerous parts of Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu; peoples afforestation programme; propagating the use of fuel efficient chulhas and gobar gas as well as solar energy; promoting organic agriculture and plantation of seeds of local species of plants.

**Publications/Educational Aids**

Booklets in Kannada.



English); slides on ecodevelopment activities

## **SAMAJ PARIVARTANA SAMUDAYA**

### **Contact Person**

Mr S.R. Hiremath, Coordinator

### **Address**

'Ashadeep' Jayanagar Cross,  
Saptapur, Dharwad  
PIN - 580 001

### **Telephone**

0836-41470

### **Status**

Registered Society: 1985

### **Nature of Organization**

Non-profit; Rural Oriented

### **Commencement of Activities**

Started work in 1984 with the issue of pollution in the Tungabhadra river

### **Mission**

To foster environmental education in rural areas; to organize the rural poor for environmental conservation activities such as wasteland development, to help the environmentally affected people with the legal and scientific aspects of the issues involved.

### **Number of Permanent Staff**

2

### **Members**

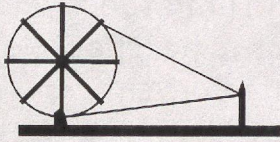
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### **Geographical Coverage of Activities**

Dharwad, Belgaum, Shimoga, and Chikmagalur Districts of Karnataka state.

### **Activities Related to the Environment**

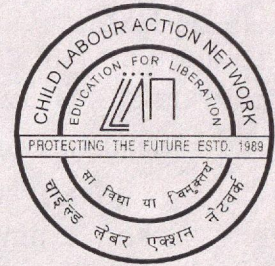
Identifying the causes and the extent of environmental degradation by deforestation and subsequent erosion of soil and silting of small tanks in the vicinity; conducting ecodevelopment training camps; monitoring pollution in Tungabhadra river; public interest litigations against polluting rivers; wasteland development; reclamation and regeneration of common lands; promoting employment guarantee programmes; received the Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar for the year 1989 from the Government of India for significant service to the cause of environment protection.



गांधी स्मृति एवं दर्शन समिति  
GANDHI SMRITI AND DARSHAN SAMITI  
गांधी दर्शन, राजघाट, नई दिल्ली-110002  
Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat, New Delhi-110002

अध्यक्ष : भारत के प्रधान मंत्री  
CHAIRMAN : PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA  
उपाध्यक्ष : प्रो. के. डी गंगराडे  
Vice Chairman : Prof. K.D. Gangrade  
निदेशक : प्रो. एन. राधकृष्णन  
Director : Prof N. Radhakrishnan

PSLC FI



चाइल्ड लेबर एक्शन नेटवर्क  
CHILD LABOUR ACTION NETWORK  
201, Pankaj Tower Mayur Vihar Delhi-110092  
Phone : 2252298 Fax : 2494613

National Coordinator J. Gathia  
राष्ट्रीय संयोजक : जे. गाथिया

## INVITATION

# NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON FUTURE OF CHILDREN IN INDIA

SEPTEMBER 29-30, 2000 : NEW DELHI

\_\_\_\_\_

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We cordially invite you to participate in a national consultation on FUTURE OF CHILDREN IN INDIA to be held in New Delhi from 29 - 30 September 2000. This is jointly organised by Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti and Child Labour Action Network.

Many of us are well aware that two out of every five persons are children in India. The total child population in India is almost 300 million. Of this, 112 million are reported to have been enrolled in the formal school system, about 7 million are in NFE, and about 100 million are out of school or 'nowhere children'. On the top of this every year some 13 to 14 million infants are added to our population which is equivalent to the population of country like Australia. How as a nation we are going to provide nutrition, health-hygiene, sanitation, immunization, and education to our children?

An estimated 72 per cent of India's children live in rural areas. According to one projection, about 99 million children of nearly two - fifth of the total Indian child population, live in conditions that are hazardous to life. Challenges are innumerable.

Policies that succeed in helping children to achieve their potential are critical to our nation's future. They need to be given "TODAY" and not "TOMORROW".

(P.T.O.)

**Objective:-** To take stock of the situation of children in India today and to analyse the current child development policies from rights perspective, particularly provisions in the constitution and the Child Rights Convention.

- However, we will concentrate on citizen's role in monitoring rights of children in the country and to make suggestions for making the programmes and schemes effective at the grass roots levels.
- To develop and strengthen contacts among various sections of the society - academics, voluntary organizations, grassroots groups, human rights groups, professional groups like doctors, teachers, lawyers, bureaucrats, politicians, trade unions, children rights groups and national institutions protecting human rights and the communities.

Over the past several decades societal problems have become increasingly complex and the public policy responses to these problems have reflected this complexity. The consultation seeks to search for the methods of educating and enlightening the citizens about the children's rights and contribute in building a understanding of social values to promote the dignity of human being for social justice and democratic culture in India. So that our children can have better future.

**Travel and Boarding- Lodging:** Traveling and staying arrangements will be responsibility of the participants or sponsoring organization. We are confident that the desirous participants would be able to make it.

**Hospitality :** It would be our pleasure to serve tea and lunch to the participants during the workshop from 29th September morning till 30 th Sept. afternoon.

**Registration :** To Register, simple write a letter giving full name, address, designatoin, name of the organisation, and special area of interest such as : child labour, disabled children, girl child, children and AIDS & Drugs, plicies and programmes concerning children, monitoring system on children's rigbhts etc.

**Venue :** Gandhi Smriti premises, Rajghat, New Delhi.

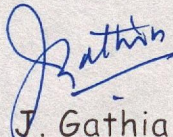
**Papers :** Those who wish to submit paper are requested to send us a synopsis in about 250-300 words by August end. We intend to publish a book after the consultation for wider dissemination of ideas.

We seek your co-operation and support.

We look forward to receiving your registration and welcoming you to this important event.

Y O U R S F A I T H F U L L Y

Dr. Radha Krishnan  
Gandhi Samariti and Darshan  
27-7-2000

  
J. Gathia  
Child Labour Action Network

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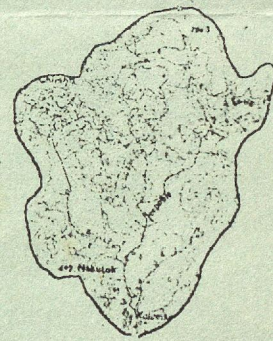
# WATERSHED ORGANISATION TRUST (WOTR)

*announces*

## National Level Training in Watershed Management for NGOs 18-22 December 2001

Background:

Participatory watershed development has since long been accepted as an effective tool to combat drought and alleviate poverty in rural drought prone areas. This being the case, there are a large number of aspirants wishing to undertake watershed development activities. However, they are often not sufficiently equipped with the necessary social, technical and managerial skills needed for the same. Keeping this in mind, this training program has been specially designed to extensively cover the various practical and theoretical aspects of participatory watershed development and equips persons to implement the same in their own areas.



For whom:

The course is meant for NGO field staff actively involved in the implementation of watershed development projects.

The total number of participants will be restricted to 20.

Course contents:

- Philosophy of the Indo-German Watershed Development Programme
- The process of Capacity Building
- Formation of Local Institutions for watershed development, their responsibilities and functions
- Technical aspects of Watershed Development including field practical work
- Gender in Watershed Development
- Record keeping, monitoring and evaluation
- Exposure visits to developed watershed projects



Language:

The course will be conducted in English and Hindi

Venue:

Watershed Training Centre  
Village Darewadi  
Taluka Sangamner  
District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra

The Watershed Training Centre is located in a developed watershed, Darewadi, which is 70 km. from Ahmednagar. Arrangements will be made to transport participants from WOTR's office at Ahmednagar to the Training Centre.

Course Fee:

The course is fully sponsored by the GTZ (German Agency for Technical Cooperation), which covers the costs of lodging, boarding, course material and field visit travel expenses. **Travel costs to and fro will have to be borne by the participants. A registration fee of Rs. 500/- per participant will be charged.**

Last date for submission of nomination forms:

Please fill in the attached nomination form and send them to the address given below to reach us **latest by the 5<sup>th</sup> of December 2001.**

Selection and confirmation:

Confirmation letters regarding the acceptance of their nomination will be sent to participants. **Payment of Registration Fee is to be made only after receiving confirmation of selection.**

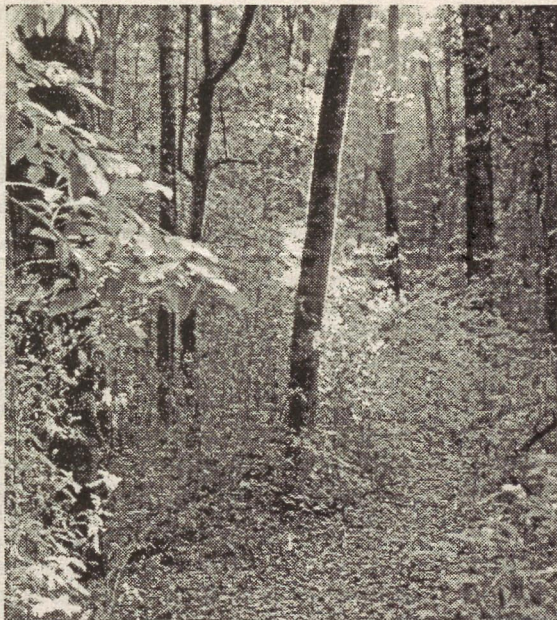
For further information please contact:

The Manager  
Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR)  
"Paryavaran", Behind Market Yard  
Ahmednagar - 414 001, Maharashtra  
Phone: (0241) 356188, Fax: (0241) 341134  
Email: [wotr@vsnl.com](mailto:wotr@vsnl.com), Website: [www.wotr.org](http://www.wotr.org)



# SAHYADRI ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREA (SESA)

PSK  
FI



EVERGREEN FOREST

NIRANJAN SANT

## THE SAHYADRIS

The Sahyadris, due to their unique location, play a vital role in the peninsula. The ecological abundance supported by them, their rich biodiversity and sensitive geomorphology add further to their uniqueness. These attributes lend themselves to high commercial exploitation of the forests, with alarmingly diminishing concern for the incalculable natural functions they perform and the very life-sustaining part they play in providing clean air, water and fertile earth and in maintaining a suitable climate, optimum rainfall and underground water recharging cycles.

They support thousands of plant species, hundreds of animal species, fish and aquatic life forms, and have qualified to be identified as one of the eighteen biodiversity hotspots in the world. Their destruction, exploitation and exposure to pollution has reached a stage where they, as a system of nature, need to be protected for their very life-sustaining services; and thoroughly investigated scientifically for the effects of their loss against the gains accruing from any activity in their midst.

Large-scale destruction of forests and establishment of developmental projects and industries in the Sahyadris have been dangerously affecting the ecology and Environment along the western coast in particular and peninsular India in general. These adverse effects and threats embrace such vital life sustaining factors as depletion of underground water resources; rain fall cycle and its natural distribution; dangerous spread of soil, water and aerial pollutants due to industrial activities; depletion of green cover due to large scale construction activities like ports, railways, power systems, mining and human concentrations.

#### OUR ORGANIZATIONS :

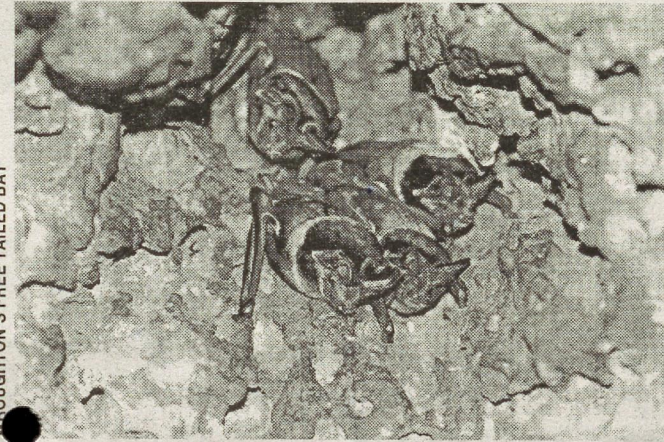
We are a group of volunteer organizations from the districts of Uttar Kannada, Belgaum, Goa, Sindhudurga and Kolhapur, with supporters in other parts of the country, are working under the umbrella of, National Committee for Protection of Natural Resources (NCPNR), Dharwad, Karnataka for the purpose of SESA.

#### OUR PROPOSAL

Our proposal is to ensure necessary protection, preservation and ecologically sustainable development of the Sahyadris by moving suitable legal provisions to contain their destruction, wrongful exploitation and exposure to pollution. For this we propose the notification of the chosen segment as Sahyadri Ecologically Sensitive Area (SESA) under section 3 (2)(V) of the Environment Protection Act 1986 and Rule 5 (V) of the Environment Protection Rules 1986. The purpose here is to keep out activities harmful to ecology and livelihood of the local people in this region. The area that indeed qualifies to be chosen for SESA is the whole of the Western Ghats with adjoining coastal stretches from Maharashtra to Kerala. The Sahyadris and the coastal belt are in close proximity, affect each other and also depend on each other for access, expansion and sustenance.

As phase 1, we propose for SESA an area which comprises the Sahyadri forest belt in North Karnataka (Uttar Kannada and Belgaum districts from Kali River in the South to Tillari River in the North), East Goa ( the entire protected area segment from Madei to Cotigao sanctuaries, all adjoining Karnataka) and South Maharashtra (Kolhapur and Sindhudurg districts from Tillari River in the south up to Radhanagari sanctuary in the north) REFER SKETCH.

This area contains the origin and catchment areas of Kali River system, Netravali - Khandepar Rivers in Goa, Mahadei-Malaprabha-Ghataprabha systems, Terekhol-Hiranyakeshi-Vedganga-Dudhganga systems. It supports some of the richest evergreen, semi-evergreen, moist and dry deciduous forests containing Teak, Bamboo, Sisam (rose wood), Matti, Honne, Kendal, Wild mango, Jackfruit, etc. vast grass lands and hundreds of medicinal plants with many more species yet to be identified. Nature Lovers Club of Belgaum, in a cursory survey listed in the Mahadei Valley alone, 26 types of mammals (including tiger, black panther, bison and elephant ), 15 of reptiles, 128 of birds, 31 of moths ad butterflies, 100 of common plants and 174 medicinal plants all in a preliminary investigation. It is also the only known home in the world to Wroughton's fretailed bat at Barapedi cave near Talewadi in Belgaum district and one of the three habitats in the country for Theobald's Tomb bat at Krishnapur caves in the same district.



WROUGHTON'S FREE TAILED BAT

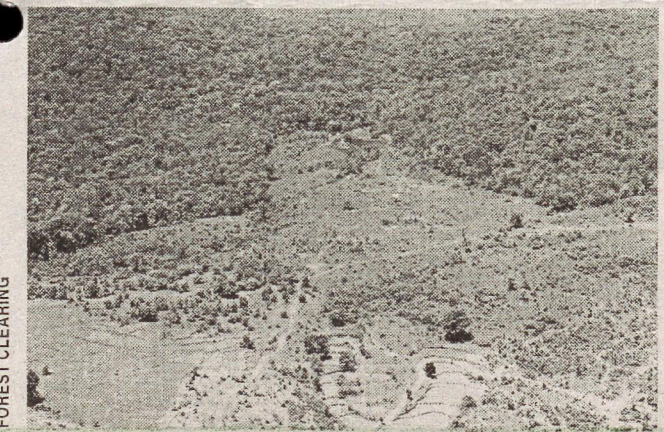
NIRANJAN SANT

#### WHY ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREA (ESA) ?

The Forest Conservation Act and Wildlife Protection Act have been the most important tools for the conservation of natural resources in forest and wildlife areas in the country. But they seem to be limited in their scope to enable ecological development of large eco-regions. Such eco-regions may comprise of different types of forests as well as varied land use patterns in terms of agriculture, tourism, industry etc. The concept of an ecologically sensitive area helps to address diverse issues of such eco-regions by allowing for participatory land use planning and management.

The Centre and The Government of Karnataka propose to declare this region as a 'Biosphere Reserve' under the Man and Biosphere (MAB) Program initialized by UNESCO. However the Concept of a Biosphere Reserve aims purely at development of research and documentation within the eco-region. A Biosphere Reserve does not afford any enforceable legal protection to the areas it covers. Declaring the Above regions as Ecologically Sensitive Areas under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, however fulfills the objective of legal protection.

#### THREATS:



FOREST CLEARING

RAVENDRA KUMAR

Some of the activities and practices that are presently being carried out in various parts of the Sahyadris, which are harmful to forests, ecology, biodiversity and environment are:

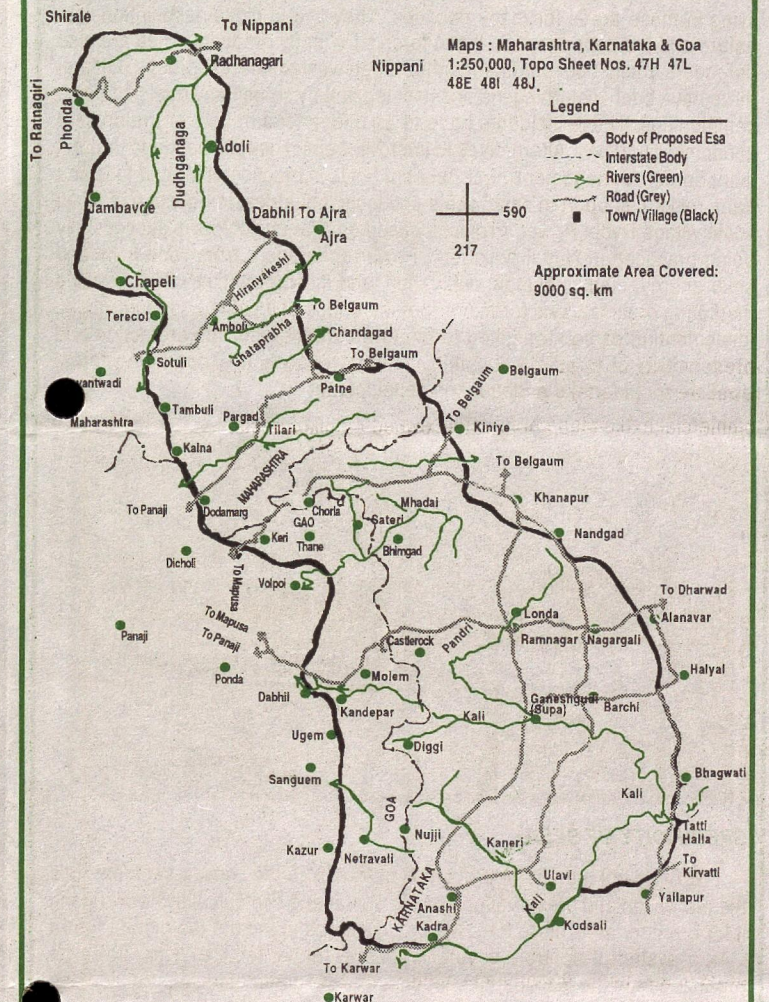
- Industrial activities, which use/acquire large areas, invite exogenous participation at the cost of endogenous development, and cause tremendous soil and water pollution and also use a large amount of forest resource.
- Large irrigation and power dams, reservoirs, canals tunnels Which submerge and destroy forests and displace local people.
- Mining and quarrying.
- Expansion of areas under agriculture and encroachment for the Same into forest areas.
- Intensive agriculture with growing use of Chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- Commercial exploitation of privately owned / Malki forests.
- Large scale commercial plantations of exotic species as part of Government afforestation programmes as a result of which large pockets of forests have lost their original diversity and ability to support wildlife.
- Porosity, heavy precipitation and varying wind speeds in the coastal and crest line belts present conducive conditions for higher and quicker ranges of pollution - air, water and soil, which will in due course spread not only to the coast but also to the eastern slopes and Water bodies of the WG.
- The above activities lead to a rapid dimming / neglect of ecological concerns in the long run for quick commercial gains.

#### SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR ACTIVITIES WITHIN SESA

To overcome these dangerous trends it will be necessary to ensure certain restrictions on activities as given below :

- No more mining, quarrying and blasting; no renewal of existing leases and before commencement of mining for which lease has already been granted, a public hearing needs to be conducted where by the conditions under which the activity is to take place is made known to the people present and their agreement sought.
- No more construction of dams, reservoirs, canals and tunnels, no submergence of forests, On the other hand innovative and small scale projects for irrigation and electricity generation need to be encouraged and supported. A shift from dependence on hydropower and fuel based power generation needs to be made .
- No existing industries (like West Cost Paper Mill in Dandeli) be allowed to expand or diversify. Their present levels of pollution, and control mechanisms need to be inspected by the relevant authorities along with representatives of local government bodies and peoples groups. If the measures are found to be ineffective or outdated, then the company be Given 60 days to take necessary action. If the company does not comply within this period then severe punitive action be taken against the company . No illegal cutting of trees in the forests.
- No decrease in crown cover and change in species.

#### PROPOSED SAHYADRI ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREA.

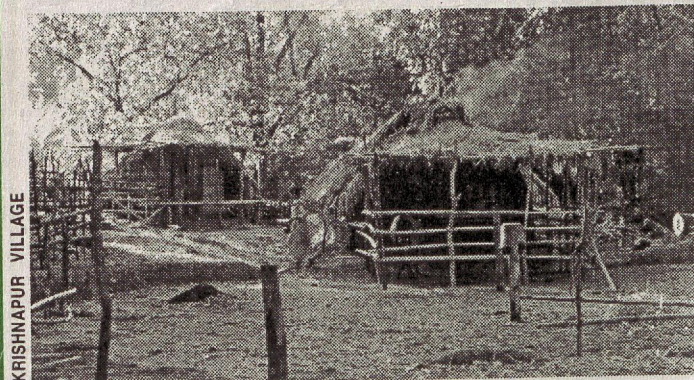


- Land use and transfer (of residential and agricultural areas) to take place only as per land use management guidelines that are to be formulated through a participatory process involving government officials, local communities , NGOs and academics.
- A restricted land use pattern, that does not adversely affect the small farming and forest communities.

#### DISPLACEMENT OF PEOPLE AND IMPROVING THEIR EARNING :

There should be no forced displacement of people from SESA except when people voluntarily move out. Attractive compensatory schemes for their rehabilitation may be made. The guidelines of " The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2000 (Draft by Voluntary Organisations ) are to be strictly followed.

The best protectors of forests are the local communities that have been living in these areas for many decades. They live in close association with nature and are dependent on these forests for many products. They are also defenders against poachers and other urban vested interest groups. Of late, there have been disturbing instances of logging by some individuals, of these communities. These incidents have to be understood in light of the present economic situations. Alternatives to improve their lot need to be made through Joint Forest Management; Eco-tourism (as is in practice at Magod falls and Yana rocks); support to small scale and local industries, installation of small scale village Hydel Power Projects based on "Panchakki" as is successfully being practiced in Nepali Villages, Power generation from wind mills and solar energy; medicinal plant cultivation and mushroom cultivation; raising marketing organizations for minor forest produce and value added products; implementing carbon tax going to the forest dwellers for the protection and preservation of forests; educating, empowering and encouraging forest dwellers to undertake endogenous development.



KRISHNAPUR VILLAGE

AMRUT CHARANTIMATH

#### SPECIFICITY OF SESA:

SESA is not merely for protection of forests in the chosen segment. It is the protection and preservation of a life-sustaining ecological system. Taking it for granted, as hitherto fore, will be disastrous in the not too distant future. As a system it controls several cycles essential for life. It needs to be protected from the main dangers of disturbance, denudation, destruction and pollution.

Various sections of the Western Ghats have been granted protection e.g. Mahabaleshwar-Panchagani, which has been recently notified as ecologically sensitive area, the PA network of Goa. But SESA needs to be seen as a system and notified, as it comprises of a large eco-region. This is in keeping with the approaches of large and well known conservation agencies like IUCN and WWF, who are now focusing on eco-regional approach for protection of biodiversity rich areas. Although the entire Western Ghats needs such protection, SESA has been chosen as Phase-I. In due course these efforts will need to be extended to the whole of the Western Ghats.

#### OUR EFFORTS SO FAR .....

Our efforts began in the year 1998. We came together in September 2000 for the first time and have been meeting periodically since. Our initial proposal for SESA was sent to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi in

August 1999. We have also sent memoranda on the subject to the Prime Minister, Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra and Central Minister for Environment and Forests requesting them to set up SESA soon. We have further requested several erudite and influential persons and organizations to lend support to the proposal. Meanwhile efforts to approach educate and persuade the forest dwelling villagers continues. The Central Government has agreed to examine the proposal soon.

#### NEED FOR A PLATFORM:

Foresters, local communities, Scientists, administrators, experts in concerned fields, volunteer organizers, bureaucrats, need to contribute to realize the proposal.

#### OUR APPEAL TO YOU

WE REQUEST ALL POLITICAL LEADERS, ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES AT VARIOUS ECHELONS, VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS, SCIENTISTS BUREAUCRATS, PROFESSIONALS, EXPERTS AND THOSE WHO HAVE INTEREST IN AND CONCERN FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION TO LEND SUPPORT TO OUR PROPOSAL OF SAHYADRI ECOLOGICAL SENSITIVE AREA (SESA) AND WRITE TO THE HON'BLE PRIME MINISTER, CHIEF MINISTERS OF CONCERNED STATES AND MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS, NEW DELHI WITH A COPY TO US AT PARYAVARANI, BELGAUM / NCPNR, DHARWAD.

#### OUR ADDRESSES :

##### Karnataka

- a) Shri. S.R. Hiremath, President, NCPNR  
C/O. Samaj Parivartana Samudaya (SPS)  
"Ashadeep", Jayanagar Cross, Saptapur,  
Dharwad - 580 001. Karnataka, India.  
Ph : (0836) 774472 (O):77430 (R) Telefax : (0836) 773038  
E-mail : jvs\_srhiremath@vsnl.com
- b) Shri S.C. Sardeshpande Lt.Gen. (Retd.)  
"Paryavarani", 'Pitruchaya' Mansur Compound, Manjunathpur,  
Saraswathpur, Dharwad - 580 002. Ph : (0836) 743898
- c) Prof. S.Y. Prabhu  
"Paryavarani"  
Mohd. Ali Road, Tilakwadi, Belgaum - 590 006. Karnataka. India.  
Ph : (0831) 422524.
- d) Ms. Nyla Coehlo  
"Paryavarani", 5, High Street,  
Camp, Belgaum - 590 006. Karnataka, India.  
Ph : (0831) 437312. E-mail : cmannto@satyam.net.in
- e) Ms. Aarthi Sridhar  
Plot No. 10, "Shanti Nivas" Near TSS Rice Mill, APMC,  
Sirsi - 581 402. Uttara Kannada District.  
Phone : (08384) 37076  
E-mail : aarthi@vsnl.com
- f) Shri. Ammembal Anand  
Kumbarkeri Road, Ankola - 581 314. Uttar Kannada District.  
Phone : (08388) 20530 (R)

#### MAHARASHTRA

- a) Dr. Jay Samant,  
School of Environmental Science  
Shivaji University, Kolhapur - 416 013.  
Phone : (0231) 638080 (R) (0231) 690571, Extn - 5304 (O)  
E-mail : Jaysamant@hotmail.com
- b) Ms. Manju Menon  
"Kalpavriksh", Apartment No.5  
Shri DattaKrupa, 908 Deccan Gymkhana,  
Pune - 411 004. Phone : (020) 5654239 (O), (020) 7653605 (R)  
E-mail : Manjumenon@vsnl.net
- c) Prof. Subhash Govekar  
Nisarga Premi Mandal, Gokul, 4, Navjeevan Society,  
Garad, Sawantwadi - 416 510. Maharashtra.  
Phone : (02363) 72522(R)
- d) Karanasingh Ghorpade  
C/o. WWF India, Kolhapur Division  
1653 E, Rajarampuri, 7th Lane Kolhapur -416001. Maharashtra  
Phone (0231) 521 212. E-mail : ghorpade@bom4.vsnl.net.in

#### GOA

- a) Mahadayi Bachao Andolan  
Smt. Nirmala Savant,  
Tivre, Marcel, GOA, Phone : (0832) 287861
- b) Dr. Claude Alvares  
Goa Foundation,  
Above Mapusa Clinic, Mapusa, Goa - 403507.  
Phone (0832) 263305 / 256479  
E-mail : oib@goatelecom.com
- c) Shri. Rajendra Kerkar  
P.O. Keri-Satterri, Goa, Phone : (0832) 369224  
E-mail : rpkerkar@yahoo.com

#### OTHERS

- a) Shri. Sagar Dhara  
Cerena Foundation,  
E-303, Highrise Apartments, Hyderabad - 560 080.  
Phone : (040) 7536593 (R) (040) 7801320 (O)  
E-mail : sagdhara@hd1.vsnl.net.in
- b) Ms. Kanchi Kohli  
E-180, Greater Kailash - II, New Delhi - 110 048.  
Phone : (011) 629 1379  
E-mail : nupur@del3.vsnl.net.in

**ENVIRONMENT SUPPORT GROUP ®  
CONSUMERS FORUM, M'LORE & BASRUR  
&  
JANAJAGRITI SAMITHI, NANDIKUR**

*Cordially invite you to a talk on*

PSK FI

**THE TRUTH BEHIND POWER DEALS  
IN INDIA**

By **ABHAY MEHTA**

*Author of the critically acclaimed and controversial  
"Power Play" – A Study of the Enron Project  
published by Orient Longman, 1999*

Venue : Dr. Shivarama Karanth Hall, University  
College, Hampanakatta, Mangalore  
Date : Saturday, 26<sup>th</sup> February 2000  
Time : 4.00 p.m.

**About "Power Play"**

The book is a well-researched and shocking expose' of the controversial Enron private power project in Maharashtra. The book documents the sequence of events that led to the initial signing of the contract in 1993 between Enron and the Government of Maharashtra for the supply of electricity; the subsequent cancellation of the contract in the face of ideological, political, economic and environmental opposition; the surprise decision of the Maharashtra Government to re-examine and re-negotiate the contract and the finalisation in August 1996 of what is now the single largest contract in Indian history.

"....a bombshell of a book. Every page and chapter of the book is dynamite, exploding one myth after another." - Business Standard

*The implications for the wide public interest with Enron attempting to make entry into Karnataka after Cogentrix abandoned its project will be addressed in this talk.*

For further details, contact: Environment Support Group ®, 36, Reservoir Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore 560 004  
Telefax: 91-80-6614855 Email: [esg@bgl.vsnl.net.in](mailto:esg@bgl.vsnl.net.in)  
Mr. Adoor Krishna Rao, Consumer's Forum (Tel: 0824-214592), Mr. Joselyn Lobo (Tel. 0824-427167), Mr. Prashant Shetty, Janajagriti Samithi (08252-55407), Mr. Arthur Pereira, ESG (Tel: 0824-752081)

BOOK POST



To: Mr. PANDURANG HEUDE,  
HILEMALGI BROTHER,  
CHOWKI MUTT,  
SIRSI, 581 401,  
KARNATAKA -

From:

Environment Support Group ®  
36, Reservoir Road  
Basavanagudi  
Bangalore 560 004



## World Commission on Dams Forced to Quit India

by Patrick McCully

**T**he World Commission on Dams was forced to cancel a series of events in India in September following a political firestorm sparked off by the Commission's plans to visit the Narmada Valley and in particular the site of the controversial Sardar Sarovar dam in Gujarat State. Politicians in Gujarat reacted furiously to news of the visit. The state's Chief Minister, Keshubhai Patel, accused the Commission of being one of the "well-thought out plots against the Narmada dam and Gujarat's progress" and even threatened to arrest members of the commission if they came to Gujarat.

Gujarat's Narmada Development Minister Jaynarayan Vyas, citing the experience of previous independent reviews of the dam, predicted that the World Commission on Dams (WCD) visit would "certainly show the Sardar Sarovar Project in poor light," which he said "would not be tolerated by the state government." Vyas described the WCD as "a bunch of activists representing some so-called nongovernmental organizations and other vested interests."

The commission intended to hold its second official meeting in New Delhi from Sep-

tember 19-20, followed by a two-day public hearing in Bhopal on "Water and Energy in South Asia: Large Dams and Alternatives." The WCD is an independent body, established under the auspices of the World Bank and IUCN-The World Conservation Union, which is mandated to review the record of dams around the world, look at alternatives and make policy recommendations. The 12 Commissioners include senior representatives from the dam industry, governments, academia and social and environmental pressure groups. The WCD is funded by aid agencies, foundations and the private sector.

The Indian central government had initially welcomed the WCD's proposed visit, but just days before commissioners were due to arrive in India the office of Prime Minister A.B. Vajpayee informed the WCD Chair, South African water resources minister Kader Asmal, that it would not be an "opportune time" for the group's visit. Vajpayee had come under strong pressure from politicians in Gujarat which is also ruled by his right-wing nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party.

The official reason for the Indian government's position was that the WCD's visit

*continued on page 14*



Photo: Patrick McCully

WCD Commissioner Medha Patkar is also India's leading activist against large dams, and a major "obstacle" in the way of the Narmada River dams.

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**Southeast Asia:** An update on the Theun Hinboun Dam's social impacts, and a new dam in Vietnam threatens ethnic minorities. **Page 3**

**Brazil:** A destructive "aluminum dam" moves forward despite unaddressed social problems, and another proposed dam would take a bite out of the nation's

dwindling rainforest. **Page 4**

**Latin America:** Activists boycott an official Yacyretá Dam meeting, and hold their own instead. **Page 5**

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**Alternatives:** Solar thermal power can light up a rural village or an entire city

and has a small "land footprint" besides. **Page 8**

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PSK F 1

**Address**

6/1 Vivekanand Road  
Yadavagiri  
Mysore  
Pin-570020

**Telephone**

0821-515550

**Status**

Registered Society; Citizens' Action Group; non-profit

**Commencement of Activities**

1989

**Scope and Function**

To undertake and pursue activities to protect the interests of the consumers of Mysore; to promote consumer education and research; to publish information on consumer issues; to conduct seminars.

**Members/Volunteers**

20

**Geographical Coverage of Activities**

Mysore city and the surrounding villages

**Educational Material/Aids**

Grahak Patrika (monthly, Kannada); Has Environmental Bomb Exploded? (Booklet)

**Activities Related to the Environment**

Environmental education and training through lectures and seminars; participated in many agitations; involved in two litigations; promoting the use of biogas; conducted study on the ill effects of parthenium and on the garbage problem; tree planting.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (NSUD)**

**Contact Person**

H. Sarveshwar, Coordinator

**Address**

'Janani'  
Dam Road Circle  
Hospet  
Pin-583203

**Status**

Unregistered Group

**Commencement of Activities**

Started work in 1975 in Hospet

**Scope and Function**

To promote the study of social and economic problems of urban areas in the context of rural areas and ecology; to further technical competence in the teaching of and research in socioeconomic and allied subjects relating to urban and rural areas and the environment.

**Number of Permanent Staff**

2

**Part-Time Staff**

3

**Members/Volunteers**

300

**Geographical Coverage of Activities**

Bellary District and Tungabhadra command area; branch offices in Bangalore and Dharwad

**Educational Material/Aids**

Reports on urbanisation and environment

**Activities Related to the Environment**

Future programmes include National Assembly on Municipal Affairs; Tungabhadra River Eco-Development Conference; Karnataka Urban Policy Seminar and Meeting on Development of Hospet.

**NEHRU YUVA KENDRA**

**Contact Person**

G.E. Narayana Gowda, District Youth Coordinator

**Address**

No 2, G.E.F Block, II Floor  
Industrial Town  
West Of Chord Road  
Bangalore District  
Pin-560044



**Telephone**  
080-3353577

**Status**  
Registered Society; rural-oriented

**Commencement of Activities**  
1992

**Scope and Function**  
To involve rural youth in nation-building activities; to develop their values and skills so that they become productive, responsible Citizens's of a modern technological nation; to undertake literacy programmes; to work towards eradication of social evils.

**Number of Permanent Staff**  
3

**Part-Time Staff**  
1

**Members/Volunteers**  
5

**Geographical Coverage of Activities**  
Bangalore District

**Activities Related to the Environment**  
Environmental education; rural development; tree planting; awareness of the hazards of pollution and of the need for population control.

### PARISARA SANMRAKSHANA KENDRA

**Contact Person**  
Pandurang Hegde, Organiser

**Address**  
Hulemalgi Building  
Chowkimath, Sirsi  
Uttara Kannada District  
Pin-581401

**Telephone**  
08384-5139

**Fax**  
08384-5139

**Status**  
Unregistered Group; Citizens' Action Group; non-profit; rural-oriented

**Commencement of Activities**  
Was established with the launching of the APPIKO (CHIPKO) Movement in Karnataka in September 1983 in Sirisi, Uttara Kannada District

**Scope and Function**  
To strive for a harmonious relationship with nature; to reach towards alternative development, genetic conservation and organic agriculture.

**Number of Permanent Staff**  
3

**Part-Time Staff**  
25

**Members/Volunteers**  
30

**Geographical Coverage of Activities**  
Sirsi Taluk in Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka; Andhra Pradesh; Tamil Nadu; and Kerala

**Activities Related to the Environment**  
Educating people on environmental issues through slide shows and lectures; conducting environmental camps in rural areas; launching the APPIKO-CHIPKO Movement in numerous parts of Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu; peoples afforestation programme; propagating the use of fuel-efficient chulhas and gohar gas as well as solar energy; promoting organic agriculture and plantation of seeds of local species of plants and trees.

### REORGANISATION OF RURAL ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

**Contact Person**  
P.S. Reddy, Project Coordinator

**Address**  
Ramakrishna Extension  
Srinivasapura  
Kolar District  
Pin-563135

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# earth day 2000 ASIA

Earth Day News Asia • SUMMER 1999

Earth Day is a global voluntary movement, beyond race, nationality, ideology, beliefs, politics and religion, where you can express commitments to protect the global environment. Earth Day 2000 will be the largest environmental event in human history. It will transform the way we live together on the Earth.

## To those who are going to start an action towards the Earth Day 2000

Ten years have passed since Earth Day 1990, in which more than two hundred million people joined from 141 countries and areas all over the world. Now, the 1990's is coming to an end, which was a period we participating in the Earth Day have called "A decade of earth environment".

Were we able to stop the deterioration of the earth environment during these ten years? For the Asian region we live in, the 1990's was a period of violent change, starting with the rapid economic growth and being an economic center of the world, and ending up with the great confusion due to the financial crisis. And yet, the consideration for the global environment remains still insufficient.

Now, people all over the world are starting to prepare for Earth Day 2000, in a greater scale than in 1990. We desire to make Earth Day 2000 an action which gives hope for the new century, and make it an opportunity to realize the "Environment-oriented, sustainable Asia".

To help to realize such Earth Day 2000 in the Asian region, we are going to start publishing the "Earth Day News Asia". We hope that the readers can feel connected with global citizens all over the world, through exchanging information on the Earth Day and local environmental problems with groups or individuals joining the Earth Day in each place of Asia, and are inspired to join the simultaneous action.



The first bicycle parade in Japan, Earth Day 1997 in Tokyo

### Request for the readers

- Inform us of your Earth Day 2000 plan.
- Join us in making a plan for the Asian people to feel connected with each other on the Earth Day (e.g. some simultaneous action, etc.).
- Join us in making this newsletter, and exchange information and opinions with each other.
- Inform us of the groups which are going to join Earth Day 2000.

## About Earth Day 2000 Japan

We are working on Earth Day 2000 Campaign problems for two years starting from the 1999 Earth Day through 2001 Earth Day, appealing people taking action to solve various environmental issues. We would like to make it happen, that 20 millions of people participate in any environmental action in Japan on April 22 of 2000.

Earth Day 2000 Japan is vigorously working on various projects as follows;

### 1 Re-evaluation of a decade of environmental action

Re-evaluate our societies and see how our lives have been changed in 90s in terms of environmental point of view. Will publish a book for this project this fall.

### 2 Critical and urgent goals

Come up with must-to-be-solved problems and try to resolve them within this century.

### 3 Eco-education based on schools

Appeal children for "School Watching Action" that they look for problems on current school situation through their own views, and we will provide textbooks to solve those issues.

### 4 Info provider

Provide the homepage that is easy to access for anyone needing NGO/NPO information, and connect citizens with NGO/NPO.

## OUR NEW GENERATION IS ENDANGERED!

by Noriko Sakamoto, Earth Day 2000 Japan

The problem caused by hormone-like artificial compounds is one of the hottest and most controversial environmental issues in Japan. The chemicals are called endocrine disruptors. They affect our bodies as mimic hormones that are why normal body function is disturbed: drastic decrease of sperm in men worldwide, drastic increase of cancer, deformity is found in shellfish in Japan. Most serious kind of deformity is feminizing. Among endocrine disruptors, most toxic chemicals are called dioxin. How are we exposed to them? Many of plastics and pesticides are considered to contain endocrine disruptors.

Though not a few organizations had pointed out these potential hazards related to endocrine disruptors and that Japanese daily intake of dioxin is relatively higher than European, the reaction of Japanese government is slow. In February this year, one news program reported that vegetables from Tokorozawa City (Saitama Prefecture) contained high density of dioxin. This report was not correct overall but this impact caused panic of local people and seriously damaged local economy. This incident took Japanese people's attention toward endocrine disruptors, especially dioxin. And Japanese government finally settled criteria for daily acceptable intake of dioxin this June. Authorities try to cope with this problem by building new incinerators that burn trash in higher heat than ever before. But these facilities still provide resolve dioxin. Even if they do not emit them in the smoke, they remain in the ash. Consumers groups oppose to this movement. They hold campaigns for reducing trash, promoting recycling and for claiming companies to produce new material which do not emit dioxin even on imperfect combustion.

Endocrine disruptors affect our reproductive system. It means this is the problem if we can have children in good health or not. With the rapid industrialization, this can be the problem throughout Asia. Get in touch with us if you are interested. We will be helpful with pleasure to respond you inquiry.

### Q&A

#### Q How environmental policies emerged?

A By the famous 4 big environmental lawsuits: Minamata Mercury Pollution, Niigata Mercury Pollution, Yokkaichi Asthma, Cadmium Pollution. They lasted until recently. But at the well-known Pollution Diet in 1970, many stricter environmental standards were introduced.

#### Q Plans of EDJ for this year?

A Our goal is to bring 20 million people to Earth Day 2000. We are calling many to participate in ED through events, leaflets, etc., while undertaking various projects and exchanging information and opinions.

#### Q Who are EDJ supporters?

A All sorts of people support this organization along with increasing environmental awareness. There are many experts in respective fields, but we all interact as global citizens and try to make the best use of our networks.



Earth Day 2000 Campaign "Kick Off Party"

## About Earth Day in Korea

Korean Federation for Environmental Movement



Federation for Environmental Movement's 35 branches across South Korea all organized events for Earth Day 1999. The Seoul branch amassed 15,000 people for "Carless Day, Breathing the Earth". One district banned cars from its roads as a result.

Tel +82-2-735-7000 Fax +82-2-730-1240  
E-mail kimchy@kfem.or.kr  
URL <http://www.kfem.or.kr/>

### Green Korea United

Green Korea United was established in 1991, focused on investigation of the damage to people and animals near nuclear power plants and holding several domestic and international workshops and seminars on this topic with local residents, experts, government and politicians. We also handle nuclear waste issues which is already a major problem on the Korean Peninsula and Green Korea. From 1995, most environmental NGOs, including Green Korea United, agreed to hold a bicycle riding campaign for Earth Day. For three years, almost 10,000 citizens attended and were educated on the importance of change in lifestyles.

Tel +82-2-747-8500 Fax +82-2-766-4180  
E-mail environ@chollian.dacom.co.kr  
URL <http://www.greenkorea.org/>

## Korea's Nature Threatened by Electron Wave

by Youk Kyung Suk, Green Korea United



The construction of new nuclear power plants is at current issue in Korea. While there are already 14 nuclear power plants that are at operation, an additional plant is planned to be built by 2015 by the Korea Electric Power Co. (KEPCO). Despite the serious concern about the plan and the strong objection by environmentalists, specialists, civic organizations and local people, the KEPCO is pressing the disputed plan.

The present plan of KEPCO is to build plants in the old complex of nuclear plants. As a result, each of the four existing nuclear plants sites came to accommodate additional four nuclear plants (4,000,000KW). To transmit such an enormous amount of electricity, it will be inevitable to build huge high-pressure transmission towers for 765KV over more than 100 meters. According to a survey done by Green Korea United since this April, 317 high-pressure (345KV, 154KV, 765KV) transmission towers are under construction in Kyonggi and Kyonwon provinces over more than 150 kilometers from Ulsan to Seoul. The ecology and forests are being damaged seriously by the construction. When high-pressure electricity is transmitted, there is expected to be a serious infliction by the electronic waves.

The areas these transmission towers are being built happen to be one of the best-preserved natural environment. The KEPCO holds that the infliction by the construction will be limited. The harm, however, will be extended to human beings as well as the ecological environment. According to European surveys, there may be high cases of cancer and blood cancer in the local women and children residing in the proximity of these transmission towers.

Green Korea has consolidated with the local people and the Anti-nuclear Committee to file law suits and conducts strong campaigns to fight against the expansion policy of the KEPCO. We also are conducting the first National Trust campaign over the site for the construction in Taebaek, Kangwon Province. The campaign recruits a trust of sponsors to buy one pyong per person out of the 1,000 pyong. So far 200 people have joined, and it is expected to present a new model of environmental campaigns.

### Q&A

**Q** When were environmental issues put on political agenda in Korea?

**A** Environmental issues raised during the 70s & 80s due to accelerated. But it was not until the Rio-Conference in 1992 before they became political agendas.

**Q** How much office papers are recycled?

**A** The rate of paper recycles in Korea is approximately 55% at the present.

**Q** How many environmental NGOs are in Korea?

**A** Many, but especially about 200 NGOs work very well.

**Q** What do you think is the most beautiful mountain, beach and river in Korea?

**A** Many beautiful places in Korea. Hard to point out. But Sulack and Ziri mountains are very famous. Also Kung Po Dae beach in East sea is popular.

## Earth Day 2000 Update

---

### Bangladesh

*Bangladesh Rural Reconstruction Association (BARRA)*

House-19, Road-30, Sector-7, Uttara, Dhaka

barra@citechco.net

TEL +88-02-896966 +88-02-896043

They will publish a special issue of their Bengali newsletter on the Earth Day.

*Working for Better Life (WBL)*

House 19, Road 30 Sector 7, Uttara, Dhaka

badhon@bdonline.com

TEL +88-02-896966 +88-02-896043

They will plant 1,000 trees before the Earth Day, with the help of students.

### India

*Bombay Natural History Society*

Hornbill House, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Rd., Mumbai 400023,

Bombay

bnhs@bom4.vsnl.net.in

TEL +91-22-2821811 +91-22-2823421

FAX +91-22-2837615

They will inform citizens about the danger of polyethylene.

*People's Association for Rural Development*

P.B. No. 87, Madurai 625 020, Tamil Nadu

pard@md3.vsnl.net.in

TEL +91-452-533463

FAX +91-452-533463

They will hold a large gathering of farmers, women, and chil-

dren to bring about a change at a political level to the members of LEISA (self-sufficing, sustainable agriculture).

### Indonesia

*Wetlands International Indonesia Programme*

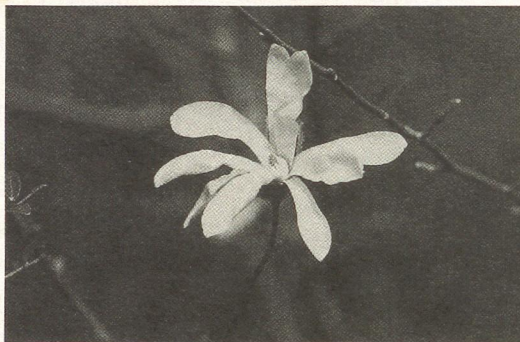
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They will plant trees in campuses, hold seminars on environments by a traditional method, and hold a school cleaning contest, if they can get enough funds.



*Shidekobushi, found only in a limited area, is facing extinction. The forest when wild Shidekobushi still grows selected as a candidate for the Aichi International Expo to be held in 2005.*



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E-mail:office@earthday-j.org

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PRK #16

# Golden Corridor Digging Our Own Grave



March 1999

Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti

Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti has been studying and raising awareness of the impact of industrial pollution for the last few years. By networking with various groups we have been able to reach people in Sarigam, Vapi-Kolak area (affected by Vapi Industrial Estate), Ankleshwar (Ankleshwar Industrial Estate), Mangrol (lignite mines - District Surat), Nandesari (affected by Nandesari Industrial Estate), and villages affected by large corporations, such as Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation, Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd., Indian Petrochemicals Ltd. and Gujarat Refinery (IOC). We have employed the following tools: regular personal contact with affected people, public meetings to share information and decide on programmes, necessary laboratory tests and analyses, involving scientists and experts for technical guidance and site inspections, initiate dialogues with concerned industries or Government regulatory authorities, and occasionally supporting public interest litigations.

*We have experienced the following:*

- Industries either refuse to own responsibility or try to hide their violations. They are sometimes too brazen to feel any qualms or remorse and/or take refuge in the fact that they have fulfilled all legal requirements. With the massive exploitation of natural resources and the process of environmental degradation getting out of hand, this is, obviously, not enough.
- The law enforcing agencies do not have the will to act, are not equipped to fulfil their obligations, are too corrupt to act, and existing laws, regulations and procedures are simply inadequate.
- The affected people are usually poor, migrant and are caught in the daily struggle for survival. Their tendency is to act only when it becomes impossible to escape and to slip into apathy as soon as the storm blows over.
- Existing policies and programmes do not have the common human being and their basic needs as a priority, have very short-term goals and are threatening to the natural and common property resources.

When state policy works against the common citizens, where courts can adjudicate only within the existing set-up and given the affected people's plight there are very few avenues left for the victims. Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti, therefore, invited the Indian People's Tribunal to inves-

tigate the severe pollution of air, land, surface and ground water and also the gross violation of human rights.

The Indian People's Tribunal seeks to propagate the need for a balanced development that would promote justice, equality and human dignity by bringing to the notice of the judiciary human rights and other violations by the State or any other organised power. It has investigated communal riots, natural disasters such as the Jabalpure earthquake, impact of shrimp farming on agriculture etc. and published detailed reports. The Indian People's Tribunal report on shrimp farming was accepted by the Supreme Court and a petition based on it led to a court ruling in favour of the traditional farmers whose lands were being taken over for shrimp cultivation.

The Indian People's Tribunal to investigate environmental pollution in southern Gujarat consisted of various experts in the field of law, chemical engineering, public health, occupational health and geology.

*The panel included:*

- Justice H. Suresh retired judge, Mumbai High Court.
- Girish Patel, advocate, Gujarat High Court.
- Prof. K. C. Sahu, formerly of Dept. Earth Sciences, I. I. T. Mumbai.
- Vijay Kanhere, expert in industrial and occupational health.
- Dr. Ashwin Patel, paediatrician and public health expert.
- Nimita Bhatt, public health activist.
- Maharukh Adenwalla, lawyer.
- Kerban Anklesaria, lawyer.
- Vinay Mahajan, agricultural engineer.
- Suhas Paranjpye, Chemical engineer and researcher in alternatives.

**The Six Presentations:**

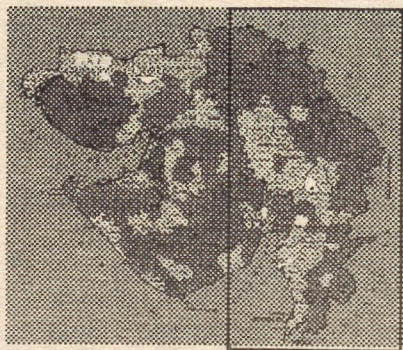
The presentations tried to highlight the most serious environmental problems along the 200 km corridor from Vapi (District Valsad) to Nandesari (Dist. Vadodara) that forms the worst affected segment of the 400 km long 'golden corridor' (See map page 4). This is where Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti has focussed attention over the last couple of years.

## 1. Valsad-Vapi

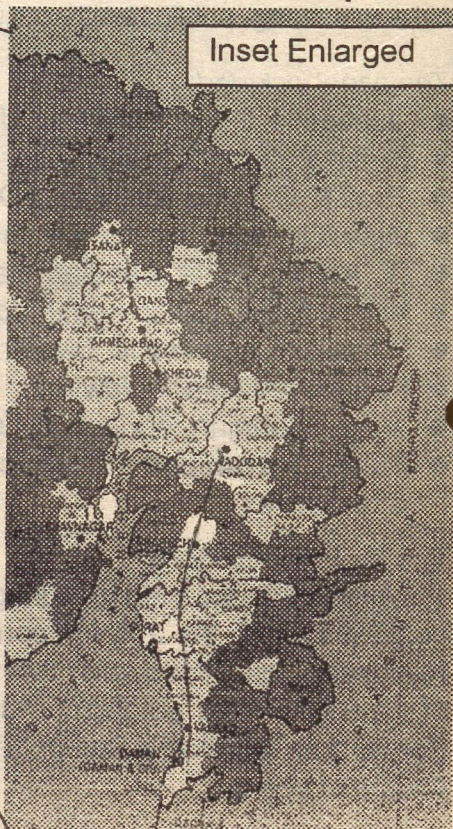
Valsad, the southernmost district in Gujarat has been known as the fruit basket of Gujarat because of its Mango, Guava, Chikoo and Coconut orchards and for its highly productive rice fields. This image has changed now.

The district has attracted considerable investment in chemical industries with the establishment of Vapi industrial estate in 1967 and other chemical and pulp-paper mills. The area is now known for its industrial development, heavy pollution and diminishing agricultural produce. The air pollution wakes up people from their sleep in the night and trains are routinely delayed during the evenings/nights due to low visibility. A local journalist alleges that the divisional railway officials have complained in writing to the collector of the district.

### The Golden Corridor and Places mentioned in this Report



The Dark Line represents  
The 'Golden Corridor'



The experts' team from the People's Tribunal visited the region on 22nd January, 1999 and assessed the situation first hand.

Due to the pollution in Kolak and Daman Ganga rivers the riverine and estuarine fish have vanished severely depleting the income of the poorest of the fishing community. Kolak and Daman villages are populated mainly by these fishing communities.

Even those fishermen who can afford motorised fishing boats have to go more than ten km into the sea as Daman Ganga and Kolak rivers are big enough to push the pollutants that far into the sea. The Damanganga river is polluted by treated as well as untreated effluents from the Vapi estate while the Kolak river is polluted by untreated effluents of the same estate carried to the river by Bil Khadi.

The Gujarat Pollution Control Board started monitoring Bil Khadi after 1995 and even its annual average readings are high above its own norms. Still nothing is done. And parts of the effluents received by Damanganga originate from the common effluent treatment plant and still the river is red/foaming/stinking all the way to the estuary! The experts' panel also visited the effluent outfall at Damanganga and Bil Khadi.

Representatives of Vapi as well as Valsad chapters of Indian Medical Association also had a meeting with the panel. They said that over half of all patients coming to the doctors in Vapi were there for respiratory ailments; and incidence of other illnesses like skin diseases, etc. were very high. Though no systematic data was available they expressed the need as well as their support for such a study.

The situation of hazardous solid waste was abysmal though there is a marginal change after the court orders, but there is no real solution to the problem. Originally hazardous solid waste would be strewn all along the roadsides etc. while now they want to dump it into what the industry calls 'secured landfills'. Experience world over has proved that no landfills are secure and all of them leak and the leachate pollutes ground water and soil.

Recent knowledge about air pollution shows that there are no real safe limits to the pollutants in the air. The air in Vapi estate and around many industries in Valsad is so bad that productivity of fruits has gone down by over 50%.

The presentation on Vapi also highlighted a 1996 World Bank study that has calculated, with conservative estimates, that the economic loss due to environmental degradation is around 4.5% of Gross Domestic Product(GDP). This means that the annual growth of the economy is nullified by the losses due to environmental degradation! The actual losses are much higher, meaning a negative rate of growth.

Some of the measures suggested to mitigate the situation include:

- involving affected populations (farmers, fishing community) in monitoring and regulation,
- moratorium on expansion of these estates/industries
- changes in technologies to achieve zero effluent and solid waste
- assessing regional environmental impact instead of individual industrial impact
- pollution cess and banning of certain products/chemicals.

## 2. Ankleshwar

The presentation on Ankleshwar highlighted the gravity of the situation there. Over sixty percent out of an investment of around RS. 1,25,000/- crores (\$31 billion) is in pipeline in Gujarat. There are 169 existing large and small industrial estates and another 105 planned in the State. Bharuch district has attracted a disproportionately large chunk of investment in hazardous chemicals and concentration of industrial estates: viz.

Ankleshwar	4000 acres	Jhagadia	7000 acres
Dahej	15,000 acres	Panoli	3000 acres
Vagra	3500 acres	Valia	2000 acres
Bharuch	2000 acres		

Ankleshwar town has a population of 78,000 whereas the slum-like colonies that have sprouted on the periphery of the industrial estate house around 25,000 people living without basic amenities such as water, sanitation, health set-up etc. Around 60,000-70,000 people work in the estate. The whole area shows a very skewed male-female ratio.

## Skewed Male-Female ratio around Ankleshwar

Name of Town/Village	M-F Ratio	M-F Ratio
	1981	1991
Ankleshwar	-	891
Ankleshwar-Urban Agglomeration	-	765
Industrial Notified Area	-	773
Dadhah	1042	1017
Sarangpur	954	606
Jitali	1047	967
Kosamdi	1005	918
Gadkhol	909	913

*(Male-Female ratio shows number of females to every one thousand males.)*

The industrial estate consumes over 45 million litres of water every day from the Ukai canal and 100 MW of electricity. A cursory glance at Ankleshwar would leave one in doubt whether any environmental regulations exist in this state. Industries here generate 40,000 tonnes of hazardous waste and discharge over 32 million litres of toxic effluent through open channels into the Narmada river. Scientific analyses of this effluent showed the presence of hundreds of toxic components. Not only is the surface water highly polluted, the contamination of ground water is even more serious. A preliminary survey of a part of the slum colony showed 55 out of 65 handpumps and borewells had yellow to red coloured water, some of which were either acidic or smelt of unknown chemicals. Tests have also shown high levels of nitrate and fluoride in the ground water.

Hazardous solid waste has been indiscriminately dumped on open spaces around water bodies without any concern about their impact on the local water, soil or living organisms. There has been no known investigation for traces of toxic residues in agricultural produce or in the milk of cattle grazing in the area.

The solutions presented by the industries, such as, common effluent treatment plant (CETP) or hazardous waste landfill either hide or transfer the problem. In any case they are not durable solutions, e.g. CETPs deal with only the basic parameters at best whereas the composition of effluent is highly complex, the landfills' stated life is at the most a couple of decades whereas the toxicity of chemicals can persist much longer. Moreover, there are doubts about their quality too. For example, the landfill in Ankleshwar (with German technology) is said to conform only to German urban waste standards, not to hazardous waste standards.

The effluent in Amlakhadi is known to damage crops and soil in Piramal, Amboli, Boridra, Diva, Haripura, Sajod, Dhanturia, Taria, Matied, Methia, Shera, Ganpatpura and other villages.

There is no way accurate data on accidents and deaths due to in-plant accidents can be obtained. Detailed health studies of people in the area both in-plant and outside need to be carried out.

*We hold that*

- there should be a moratorium on setting up new hazardous industries or expansion of existing facilities.
- The regulatory board should be better equipped to deal with the myriad problems created by such industries.
- There should be greater transparency in the working of the regulatory bodies, information be made public and formation of citizens' watchdog committees.
- Immediate steps to stop contamination of ground water including punitive action should be taken.
- Detailed studies on the impacts of environmental pollution on land, water, air, flora and fauna need to be initiated immediately.
- The regulatory agencies and the district administration did not respond to our invitation to present their point of view.

### **3. Impacts of Mining**

With reference to Surat Lignite Power Project of Gujarat Industries Power Corporation Ltd.(GIPCL)

Most people consider electricity a basic need and would justify any scale of expansion. The real environmental and human health cost involved right from the stage fuel is mined to the time electricity becomes available to us at the flick of a switch is never realised. The value of minerals extracted has grown from Rs. 64 crores in 1947 to Rs. 32,300 crores in 1995. Power generation in Gujarat is sought to be doubled from the present 6,200 MW to 12,000 MW in six years. This will be fuelled by extensive lignite mining from Surat in South Gujarat to Bharuch to Bhavnagar and Kutchh in the north west.

GIPCL is setting up a huge power plant near Mangrol (Surat District) and has therefore acquired 3,840 acres of land for lignite mining. It is in

the process of acquiring another 5,200 acres, (that is two separate mines, adding up to 36 sq. Km.).

Any kind of mining wreaks untold havoc on the area and its geography, disturbing rivers, canals and other water bodies. Mining also has a detrimental effect on local vegetation. The excavated material dumped covers huge productive tracts. These overburden dumps then erode into fertile lands making them unproductive and silt-up live water bodies. The sulphur contained in lignite is responsible for sulphur dioxide emissions that cause acid rain.

At least 100,000 people are likely to be affected by the Mangrol lignite mines out of which 25,000 people will be directly affected. River Kim will have to be diverted due to these mines.

The power plant will generate large quantities of fly ash which is likely to leach contaminants into the ground water from the ash ponds. Some of the fly ash containing arsenic, chromium and lead is likely to escape into the atmosphere, not to mention carbon dioxide and that is supposed to cause rise in temperatures.

We believe

- that these impacts need to be sensitively and scientifically studied,
- those dispossessed of lands must be given alternative land,
- alternative sources of energy are explored and promoted as fossil fuels are irreplaceable capital assets.

#### **4. Nandesari Industrial Estate**

This estate was developed in 1968-69 as a chemical estate. It is spread over 220 hectares of fertile land. The estate is situated along the river Meeni which meets river Mahi at a distance of 30 km. There are about 250 units in the estate comprising chemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyes, dye-intermediates, pesticides, plastics etc. The estimated quantity of effluent generated from the estate is around 9 million litres per day out of the 11.5 million litres drawn from private and GIDC borewells.

Apart from the small and medium units giants such as Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Gujarat Alkalis and Chemicals Ltd., Indian Oil Corporation aggravate an already acute problem. On the one hand the industries mine large volumes of water from Mahi river and through tube wells and French wells upstream and on other hand discharge haz-

ardous effluent downstream. This has adversely affected the quality and quantity of water. Initially open wells become unfit for drinking water due to increase in nitrates, chlorides and TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) and gradually underground sources also deteriorate because of:

- Constant discharge of effluent to river Meeni and ultimately to river Mahi up to the year 1983 and on the other hand depletion of underground water sources from river Mahi due to huge drawal by industries resulted in increase in nitrate content and other parameters first in the upper aquifer of open wells and later on in deep aquifers of bore wells.
- The emission of particulate matters from stacks of industries settling in the surrounding area and leaching to underground aquifers along with rainwater.
- Unauthorised use of effluent from the effluent channel by farmers to irrigate fields located in the vicinity of the effluent channel.
- Increased and excessive use of fertilizers in the area surrounding the industrial complex. Nitrate thus produced in excess of the needs of plant life is carried away in water percolating through the soil because the soil does not have the ability to hold it. This frequently results in relatively high concentration of nitrates in the underground water.

*Soil:* A Vadodara Urban Development Authority (VUDA) study in 1984-85 concluded that the main crops paddy, wheat, potato, tobacco, tuver (pigeon peas) and fruit, recorded 30% to 80% lower yields. The situation has only worsened since 1984-85 and very little meaningful action taken until 1999.

### Proportion of Heavy Metals

(Number of Times higher than crops from less polluted area)

Crop	Copper	Chromium	Zinc	Nickel	Lead	Cadmium	Iron
Maize	7.57	2.45	1.95	29.14	1.53	3.23	1.64
Wheat	-	2.00	2.69	1.08	-	-	-
Bajri	-	30.60	-	-	-	-	-
Tuver	-	5.56	-	48.20	-	-	-
Tomato	7.39	-	-	-	16.65	-	-
Cabbage	11.47	-	-	-	40.45	-	-
Drumstick	15.73	-	64.22	-	-	-	-
Brinjal	-	-	12.36	-	-	-	-

*Effluent Channel Project:* The 55 km long effluent channel with 24 villages along its course is in an unspeakably bad shape. Many industries divert their effluents into it without permission. This highly toxic effluent issued to irrigate farms whose produce is then sold in the Vadodara markets. Numerous accidents take place involving cattle and children because the channel is in a state of total disrepair at a number of places.

### *Air Pollution*

Air pollution is the most serious problem. Winter is the worst time of the year and noxious gases are released at night, in the wee hours of the morning or on government holidays. The Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) forewarns polluters whenever they are to carry out inspections.

All chemicals are/can be harmful; even the most innocuous of substances, when taken into the body in sufficient quantities may lead to undesirable, if not distinctly harmful effects. It follows, therefore, that the degree/intensity of the injurious effects produced by a toxicant is determined by two factors:

- Concentration of the toxicant at the site of action
- Length of exposure of susceptible site to the toxicant.

The former has given rise to the concept of 'dose' in experimental toxicology and the latter to the classification of exposures to toxicants as acute, sub acute/sub chronic and chronic types.

Several pollutants on single or repeated exposures severely affect various organs. These are known as target organs. The organs affected primarily due to chemical pollutants are:

<b>Target Organs</b>	<b>Pollutants</b>
Bones/Teeth	Cadmium, Fluorides, Selenium
Brain	Arsenic, Lead, Mercury
Lungs	Arsenic, Cadmium, Mercury
Kidneys	Arsenic, Mercury, Lead, Chloroform, Cadmium
Blood	Arsenic, Benzene, Cadmium, Fluorides, Lead and Mercury
Liver	Arsenic, Carbon Tetrachloride, Mercury, Molybdenum, Selenium, Copper

In the case of chronic toxicity exposure to chemical pollutants is that which results from 90 or more days of or long-term continuous doses. In chronic exposure, the toxic signs/effects are rarely overt but the charac-

teristic changes and symptoms are observed in the target organs/systems after some time. The most hazardous effects resulting from chronic exposures that concern human beings are the carcinogenic, mutagenic, and teratogenic effects.

Villages around Vadodara industrial area have high incidence of allergic skin, nasal and respiratory problems, abnormality of lungs in the form of emphysema, blood circulatory disorders, high blood pressure observed in young people in their 20's, high incidence of heart diseases, common and frequent gastrointestinal diseases due to hard water and high incidence of kidney and renal stones.

It has also been observed that newly wed couples suffer from infertility and impotency. A high proportion of the women who do conceive report miscarriages.

#### **5. Occupational Health Hazards, the case of Hema Chemicals**

The case of Hema Chemicals is a stark example of a hazardous manufacturing process where workplace exposure causes permanent and sometimes fatal damage to workers and the management refuses to recognise the problem or compensate its own workers.

The company, situated in Gorwa industrial estate since 1965, manufactures potassium and sodium bichromate, basic chromium sulphate and other chromium based chemicals. Chromium is used widely in metal plating, coloured glass, textile dyes, pigments for lithography etc. Hazards of chromium processing are well known. It can cause chronic rhinitis, chronic chemical pharyngitis, nasal septum perforation and some of its compounds are known carcinogens or cause lung cancer, deep slow healing ulcers on the skin, nasal ulcers and perforation of ear drums. Hexavalent chromium can attack the upper respiratory tract, can cause pulmonary edema or damage to the kidney etc. This is not a theoretical catalogue; workers at Hema chemicals are suffering even today. Forty three workers have been found suffering from nasal septum perforation, 23 suffer from contact and sensitising dermatitis, 2 workers have had to amputate their toes following secondary infection gangrene. And the catalogue does not end here. The certifying surgeon of Baroda region has diagnosed some of these induced ailments in clinical examinations.

The processes and chemicals handled are known occupational hazards. Doctors know the conditions and there have been reports in leading national dailies, including an editorial but the concerned authorities

choose not to do anything about it. The minimum that can be done is compensation and treatment of those suffering, detailed medical studies and an improvement in working conditions.

## **6. Right to Information**

While we have myriad useful and useless laws in our country politicians of all hues have effectively conspired to deprive people of the most basic right to information. This is especially important as rulers have ceased to act in the interest of the common people. What laws do exist are not implemented. The Bhopal tragedy in 1984 led to amendment in the Factories Act, 1948. Sections 41 A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H require

- that public hearings be held where hazardous manufacturing processes are involved,
- occupants of industries should disclose full information on the products, raw materials, process and hazards involved in the company's manufacturing process in the local language,
- special committees be formed to investigate accidents in factories,
- new norms be established where processes involved are hazardous,
- TLV - threshold lethal values for hazardous chemicals are established

The Government has not only been extremely lax in implementing the provisions of law it has actively worked to defeat the purpose of law. Industries have completely ignored Section 41 B of the Factories Act. All this when there are 22,000 registered factories and 800,000 employees working in Gujarat.

Notices under Section 41B served on 450 factories in Ankleshwar were accepted by around 300 of them, only two acknowledged receipt and only one complied with the law. The Factory Inspector on being informed pleaded helplessness.

While there is violation the law itself has many lacunae. For instance, though there is provision for a public hearing before a company starts production it is a mere formality as the company goes in for a hearing only after completing construction meaning thereby that permission will be granted in any case.

The presentation on Right To Information sought to highlight violation of human rights and the threat to life and livelihood of the poor and those engaged in traditional occupations.

While we believe that the Government's industrial policy needs complete overhauling; that people should abjure the use of products that involve hazardous manufacturing processes; and that there is a need for radical changes in the law; all the demands and suggestions in the six petitions were within the framework of the existing law.

The tribunal split into two groups to visit all the affected areas on the 22nd and 23rd January '99 to meet the affected people as well as the authorities responsible to act on these problems. The full Tribunal of 11 members then heard the six petitions and then called upon the concerned authorities to respond to the contentions of the petitions. Out of the twenty agencies and authorities cited in the six petitions only two remained present and responded orally before the Tribunal.

### **Observations of the Tribunal**

- The most serious and irreversible impact is that of contamination of ground water in all the areas visited from Vapi to Vadodara.
- The most visible and grossest violations of law are not acted upon.
- Authorities remain blissfully ignorant of the serious threats to public health arising from the existing state of affairs.
- People's livelihood is affected in large areas but the issue does not cause concern to the powers that be.
- Affected people have neither access to information nor any avenue to convey their grievances.
- Not even the most basic parameters such as acidity, BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) and COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) levels of effluents can be controlled in a number of places.
- The existing state of affairs points not only to violations of law but also to the threat to life and livelihood of people.

The final hearing in Baroda on 24th January 99 was attended by about 350 people and was well received by the Press. The presence of two respondents (high Government officials) at the public hearing is a sign that people's awareness can force them to act responsibly. We are also

aware that other authorities - though they will not acknowledge - have taken note of the issues raised by Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti.

We will be happy to provide any further information on this and we hope to share with you the detailed report that will be published by the Indian People's Tribunal if you intimate us.

Rajmilbhai

Virji

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Trupti

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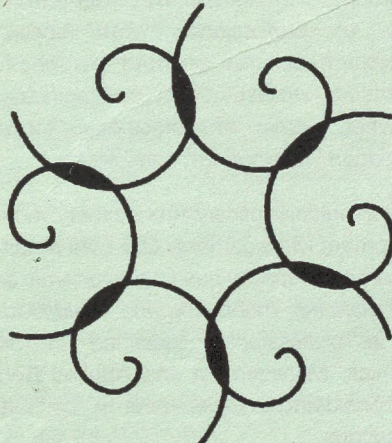


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Gujarat, INDIA

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Karnataka 581 401  
Karnataka

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K16



**Group for Institution Development**  
Development Management Consultants

**Regd. Office :** 55B, Nanjappa Road, Shanthinagar  
Bangalore-560 027, INDIA  
Ph: 91-080-223 7144, Fax: 91-080-558 0357

I-3, Manek Apartments, 11, Jeevarathnam Nagar, Adyar, Chennai-600 020  
Ph: 91-044-491 3033, 491 7149, Fax: 91-044-491 8747, 491 0910

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## Who we are

The Group for Institution Development (GRID) is a registered society of professionals with social, psychological and management science oriented perspectives to understanding organizations and institutions. The beginning of GRID dates back to 1983 when a group of professionals formed a network to offer Organisation Development consultancy.

GRID is a multidisciplinary agency that offers consultancy related to Development Management. *Our core areas of work are institution development, capacity building, economic and social research, and project planning, monitoring and evaluation.* The GRID consultancy team is professionally qualified in Sociology, Psychology, Economics, Management and Applied Behavioral Science. They have considerable experience in consulting for development organisations.

GRID's perspectives on Development Management stem from the following concerns: relevance of processes and recognition of larger social goals while focusing on internal ones. GRID believes in networking and using resources to intervene and influence social processes to meet certain goals.

## Who we work with

GRID currently consults with educational institutions, bilateral and multilateral funding agencies, non-governmental development organisations, central and state government departments and rural and industrial trade unions.

## How do we work

GRID collaborates with organisations to address institution development and capacity building issues such as those related to: leadership, change management, personal development, strategy development, gender, etc. We help organizations to recognize unconscious processes at work; and how their social and psychological dimensions shape organizational structure, goals and strategies. We are sensitive to operating cultures and acknowledge diversity and differences in organisations.

### **Institution Development and Capacity Building**

GRID's consulting and training activities address issues of leadership, capacity building, effective group interaction, change

facilitation, organisation restructuring, gender issues, trade union education, conscientisation, etc.

### **Research and evaluation**

GRID undertakes research projects that have policy relevance. We help in formulating research projects, data collection through organising large social surveys, data preparation and analyses to meet research objectives.

GRID also conducts project planning workshops, monitoring and evaluation studies related to a wide range of development projects.

Some of the specific areas that are of special interest to us for research and evaluation are the following:

Poverty Alleviation	Socio Economics
Labour Market Analyses	Community Development
Gender and Development	Vocational Education and Training
Primary and Higher Education	Institution Development
Watershed Development	Social Security Systems
	Small and Micro Enterprise Development

## Our Strengths

Over the years we have developed competence in the following areas:

- Analysis of development programs and policy
- Skills and capacity in institution development, training and project planning
- Communicating concepts and perspectives to wide spectrum - NGOs, trade unions, policy makers, project personnel etc

## Our Services

- Gender (analysis, sensitisation, sector specific training manuals, developing field based training tools, etc.)
- Institution Development
- Organisation Development
- Organisation Analysis and Diagnosis
- Social Research
- Action Research
- Vision Building
- Evaluations linked to Institution Development
- Need Based Training
- Goal Oriented Project Planning (ZOPP)
- Social Security
- Women's Development

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## *Our Principal Consultants*

### **Dr. K.V. Eswara Prasad**

*Eswar is an Organizational Consultant, Researcher and Trainer. He holds a MA (Sociology) and PhD(Economics) and is currently related with the Advanced Organizational Consultation program of the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, London. For over 20 years he has been involved with research related to labour and development, labour market analysis, vocational education and training, gender issues in labour, social security, primary and higher education, unorganized labour particularly home-based workers, etc. He has been a faculty member at the National Labour Institute where he was associated with continuing education programs for trade union leaders, NGOs, managers from Industry and policy makers. Eswar has been a consultant for organizations such as the ILO, FES, Agakhan Foundation, SDC, etc. He also moderates project planning workshops through the application of ZOPP (Goal Oriented Project Planning). He is the author of three books and a number of articles. His fourth book on vocational training in to urban informal sector is nearing completion. Eswar is particularly interested in working with institution building among community development organization, gender issues in organization and process consulting.*

### **Bhanumathy Vasudevan**

*Bhanu is an Organization Consultant, Trainer and Researcher with qualification in Sociology and Personnel Management. She is a professional member of Indian Society for Applied Behavioural Science. She was formerly a research fellow at the Institute of Social Studies Trust, Bangalore. Bhanu has undertaken projects and facilitates programs for a variety of NGOs, Government Departments, Educational Institutions and Church Organizations. Her consulting assignments have been in the area of Gender, women's development, personal development, livestock and dairying, watershed development, preparation of training manuals etc. She has been a consultant to SDC, NOVIB, IDPMS etc. Bhanu is a principal faculty of a 3 year capacity building and action research program for women leaders working with women in development. As a core member, she is currently involved in a 15 month Gender Internship Program for SDC. Also actively engaged in institutional strengthening and capacity building in schools.*

### **A.S.Vasudevan**

*Organization Consultant and Trainer with qualification in statistics and Management. He is a professional member of OD Institute, U.S.A and Indian Society for Applied Behavioral Science. He is recently certified by the AC & E Scotland as an Associate Environmental Auditor. Vasu was earlier an advisor to the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Madras and Karnataka. Vasu has completed consulting assignment for Plan International, NOVIB, SDC, NGOs, Jesuit Institutions, State and Central Government Departments, Educational Institutions, Banking Institutions, etc. Presently, Vasu is a core group member and regional coordinator for the EZE sponsored Organizational Renewal for NGOs on Development Action (ORENGODA) organized at the Academy of Human Resource Development, Hyderabad. He has presented papers in OD World Congress in Lithuania, Katmandu and Alabama. Vasu has deep interest in gender issues and facilitated several gender interventions.*

### **Raja Chidambaram**

*Organizational Consultant and Trainer with qualifications in Psychology. Raja has been consulting for the last three years for educational institutions, youth groups, training centers of the industry, etc.*

PR  
F 16

ANNOUNCING  
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BY THE INTERNATIONAL  
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POVERTY

The rural poor constitute over 80% of the world's absolute poor. Despite the efforts of dozens of International, government, and privately-funded organizations, rural poverty remains a pressing global problem. Studies of rural poverty abound, yet the broad field of economic and social development continues to lack an authoritative source of micro-analysis.

Founded in 1977, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is a United Nations agency with a mandate to alleviate poverty, increase food production,

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RURAL

INDONESIA:

Socio-Economic  
Development in a  
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---

by  
Erik Thorbecke and  
Theodore van der Pluijm

The formulation of a rural development strategy for any country is an extremely difficult and multi-faceted task, especially so for a country as large and diversified as Indonesia. With its almost two hundred million inhabitants and its island geography, Indonesia presents a particular challenge to efforts aimed at improving the lot of the rural poor.

Illustrating again how economic growth in urban areas rarely translates into a decrease in rural poverty, this volume identifies the impact of recent changes in the national economy on the rural poor, the interaction between the agricultural sector and the rural population, and patterns of food consumption, nutrition, and health.

Drawing on the data and conclusions of thirteen years of IFAD experience in Indonesia, *Rural Indonesia: Socio-Economic Development in a Changing Environment* also examines the successes and failures of past development efforts and makes tangible, practical recommendations for future programmes. Emphasising that different strategies are required for Java, the other Inner Islands, and for the Outer Islands, the authors highlight the need for greater employment opportunities, greater commodity and regional diversification (in the form of the cultivation of secondary food crops, maintenance and improvement of irrigation, the construction of roads, among other programmes), and a special emphasis on poor rural women.

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Feb. 14/92

Dear Sir,

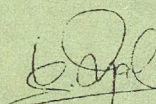
Ours is a newly formed NGO.. It is mostly made up of Canadians with origin in India. Our membership consists of volunteers with a diverse background: law, environment, social work, education and other professions. In addition, students, house wives and other community members have interest in the organization.

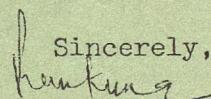
We want to assist directly or through groups here, a NGO such as yours. As a first step, we want to open communication with you, and if need be, arrange a visit with your organization to personally meet your organizers.

Typically, help could be made available to your NGO for:

- . promoting public awareness about the environment that leads to activities at the individual/community levels,
- . assisting recycling of paper, wood, glass, plastic and other articles that pollute and harm the environment,
- . setting up/strengthening NGOs for conducting workshops in schools/communities about the above topics,
- . providing small scale funding for office space, equipment, printing of suitable materials,
- . enabling established NGOs to assist other groups to expand; help womens' groups to undertake development/environmental projects,
- . expand awareness among people about the global interdependence
- . receiving suitable environmental materials from us and their distribution to groups/schools to achieve the objectives.

Please note that it is an experimental project and has been initiated because your NGO's interest and address were given to us by the local environmental network. This network establishes linkages with NGOs for environmental conservation.

  
Kris Syal

Sincerely,  
  
Prem Kumar

# Survival

for tribal peoples



PR  
F-16

## Survival International

310 Edgware Road  
London W2 1DY  
United Kingdom

Telephone: 071-723 5535  
Fax: 071-723 4059  
Email: GN:Survival

Survival International is a worldwide movement to support tribal peoples. It stands for their right to decide their own future and helps them protect their lands, environment and way of life.

Dear Friends,

Enclosed is your first copy of 'SANGHARSH' - Survival's Urgent Action Bulletin in Hindi.

Survival International is a human rights organisation that campaigns for the rights of tribal peoples in Asia, Africa and the Americas. Our main campaigning tool is the Urgent Action Bulletin that we send to all our members worldwide. Their protest letters written in response to these bulletins have succeeded in halting many destructive projects on tribal lands.

We plan to print all our future Urgent Action Bulletins in Hindi and would like you to help us distribute them. Our aim is to reach as wide an audience as possible, and particularly the tribal communities in the Hindi speaking belt of India. I would like to thank those of you who have already helped with this project and sent me names and addresses of people who would like to receive our bulletins.

As Survival will now be distributing both Hindi and English bulletins in India, I would like to know the number of copies of bulletins you require and the language/s you prefer. Please tick the relevant boxes and return the completed form (on the back) to us as soon as possible.

Best Wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Aditi Sharma  
Campaigns Officer

P.S. Do keep sending us names and addresses of other people/NGOs who you think would like to receive Survival's bulletins in English or Hindi.

P.T.O.

Founded 1969  
Right Livelihood Award 1989

Robin Hanbury-Tenison *President*  
Richard Bourne *Chair*  
Stephen Corry *Director General*

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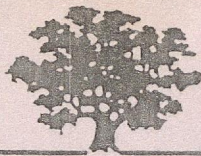
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No. of copies

Other individuals and organisations who would like to receive Survival's bulletins are:

Name / Organisation

Address



Dear Ashoka Fellow,

From January 22-26, 1992, Ashoka proposes to bring together 35 Fellows from India, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Thailand to a workshop focused on alternative forms of funding (direct citizen contributions, membership fees, earned income, corporate partnerships, etc.) for social change organizations. We would like you to consider attending and participating in this first-of-a-kind meeting to share your ideas and learn skills which will help you approach new financial, volunteers, and in-kind resources.

#### ASHOKA AND THE CITIZEN BASE

Ashoka is approaching the critical task of examining strategies for the development of broad-based citizen financial, voluntary, and in-kind support for Ashoka Fellow organizations. When we talk about citizen based support, we are describing support that is not received from foundations or government, but is sought through direct citizen solicitation, membership fees, quasi-commercial activity, or from other non-foundation or government bases. Citizen support is crucial to both the continuance of your and other Ashoka Fellow projects and for the active engagement of citizen in social change.

Many Ashoka Fellows are now ready to attack this problem and have been undertaking ground breaking work in this area. For instance:

\* Brazilian Fellow Marilena Lazzarini has developed Sao Paulo's first government consumer agency, IDEC. She has united lawyers, scientists, and former government workers to form this institution. Their work insures that new national consumer protection legislation will facilitate consumer legal abilities as well as encourage other private groups to become involved in this issue. Marilena has expanded her resource base by charging membership fees to be a part of her organization and receive consumer services, by providing information to the public via computer networking, and by consulting with government agencies. Through these avenues, Marilena has generated enough revenue to sustain IDEC and to pay for IDEC's services to those who can not afford to pay for them. As IDEC takes on more and more cases, Marilena hopes to gain added community interest in her project and would like to see her ideas spread to other national groups.

•Bangkok

•Dhaka

•Hyderabad

•Johannesburg

•Lagos

•Mexico D.F.

•Calcutta

•Harare

•Jakarta

•Kathmandu

•London

•Rio de Janeiro

\* A.R. Palanisamy is developing a rehabilitation program for children who come from families of convicted murderers and of murder victims. He has mobilized community support to make his school a reality by gaining the financial support and voluntary participation of both public and private institutions and by recruiting volunteers from his community to help with his efforts and to financially sponsor individual students. He has been able to attract this support by integrating his school into the surrounding community by producing travelling street plays put on by the students, finding work for the students in the surrounding area, and engaging legal societies and police stations to inform families of victims and convicts about the school. In these ways, he has increased awareness and acceptance of his project throughout the country, as well as creating a stable financial base for his program.

\* Luiz Baggio is using the power of radio to help disabled people, their families, and Brazilians generally learn new ways of integrating and helping to increase the contributions of the disabled. He has tapped his community resources by selling advertising space on his radio show to local corporate sponsors, by expanding distribution of his show to smaller, independent radio stations, many managed by the Catholic Church, and by encouraging disabled people's groups to add their input to local segments of the show. In this way, Luiz's project will continue to grow and the public awareness of his goal will continue to increase. By involving several sectors of the community, Luiz is a successful model of sustaining his organization as well as his cause through the creation of a broad citizen base.

\* Khru Yui is working to educate and support battered, abused, orphaned, and other at risk children in Thailand. Khru Yui actively engages Thai citizens in his project -- as volunteers, by taking them on site visits to children in the street -- as a first step to encouraging their financial and material support of his project. The feeling of "being a part" of the solution reinforces and sustains the peoples' financial involvement. This is evidenced by the fact that citizen donations to Khru Yui's organization have been steadily increasing: from one million baht (US\$250,000) in 1990 to four million baht (US\$1,000,000) in 1992.

Unfortunately, these examples are atypical. Most private voluntary organizational development is undertaken in a manner only weakly connected to the citizenry in terms of inputs. These change-making groups are highly vulnerable both financially and politically. They remain dependent upon governments and foundations. It is for this reason that the work of building a broad citizen base is now an urgent concern.

The successes and failure of Ashoka Fellows can help to distill strategies that have potential to be pattern-setting and those that do not. You and others in the Ashoka Fellowship are uniquely well positioned to begin sharing some of these strategies and to systematically formulate an action plan for developing the citizen-base over the next several years. Doing so will undoubtedly both help Ashoka's development as a fellowship/professional association, as well as aid you and many Fellows in strategizing for the financial sustainability of their work.

## MANAGING CHANGE: AN ASIAN COLLABORATION

As a starting point, we are bringing together you and other Asian Fellows to discuss these issues, diagnose your and their own organizational needs and possibilities, and formulate an action plan for the future. The workshop will be structured so that you and other Fellows are able to share successful strategies with one another while learning the organizational skills necessary for identifying and reaching out to these sources.

The workshop is designed to achieve a number of goals.:

- To document and share successful strategies for obtaining earned income, direct citizen contributions, corporate partnerships, and other alternative forms of support.
- To aide you and other groups in identifying your organizational assets and abilities for approaching other support bases.
- To identify potential bases of support for your organization.
- To target specific collaborations between Ashoka Fellows with regard to tapping the citizen base.
- To form a continuing communication network in which Fellows can collectively learn about and address these issues.
- To identify potential collaborations between Ashoka Fellows nationally and regionally.

Our agenda is ambitious: in groups, we will examine successful models of reaching programs to tap various segments of support such as churches, corporations, local groups, etc.; we will then gather in workshop groups to examine the process of choosing segments to approach for support and implementing the plans for approaching these groups. Finally, as a group we will look at the bigger picture: what legal and societal changes will need to occur to support the growth of citizen based support?; how can you, as Ashoka Fellows, work together to further the development of the citizen base?

We invite you to participate in the event. We will arrange and finance your travels to and form the conference and your room and board at the Ramakrishna Mission in Gol Park, Calcutta.

In order to reserve your place at this workshop, please return the enclosed survey and a 4-6 page profile of your or another organizations citizen base strategy by Dec. 10, 1992 to your Ashoka country director.

The profiles will serve as potential focus points for the meeting, as well as case studies for an Ashoka publication on the citizen base. Your case study can focus upon your own organization efforts or those of another organization in your area. The profiled organization should receive at least 20% of its volunteer financial, or in-kind support from earned income, direct individual citizen support, private group support or other non-

government or non-foundation source. In order that others can learn from these case studies, it is important that each study answer the following questions:

- What is the general mission of the organization? Whom does it serve?
- How was the strategy originally conceived? How did the group target the source from which to seek support?
- What resources did the organization need to implement their strategy?
- How was the strategy undertaken?
- What were the successful outcomes of the approach?

Please also take the time to answer the questions on the enclosed survey. Please be clear and precise in answering our questions.

We also invite your ideas and suggestions on the substance and format of this meeting. If you know of written resources on this topic or other groups who are researching or actively working in this area, please let us know.

You should receive introductory materials and a complete schedule in early December.

We look forward to seeing you in January!

Warm regards,

Sushmita Ghosh  
Workshop Director

Carolyn Kreuger  
Acting Regional Coordinator

Balli के लगे 7 km Right Turn काठगडोम

a project at the National level...



D. CORDO



## AGONDA ECO-CENTER

GOA - INDIA

in the vicinity of  
the Western Ghats & the Arabian Sea

- Objectives
- To commune with Nature
- To pool in information
- To share experiences & broaden horizons
- Primary activities:
- Study of biodiversity afforestation other environment - related issues.
- Supporting activities:
- Traditional farming & fishing
- Applied astronomy
- Music & other cultural manifestations
- Outdoor games in harmony with the natural surroundings

How to reach:  
by road or rail

Distances in kms. from:

Panaji (capital) - 66 kms  
Vasco (airport) - 59 kms  
Margao - 31 Kms

for more information, please contact:



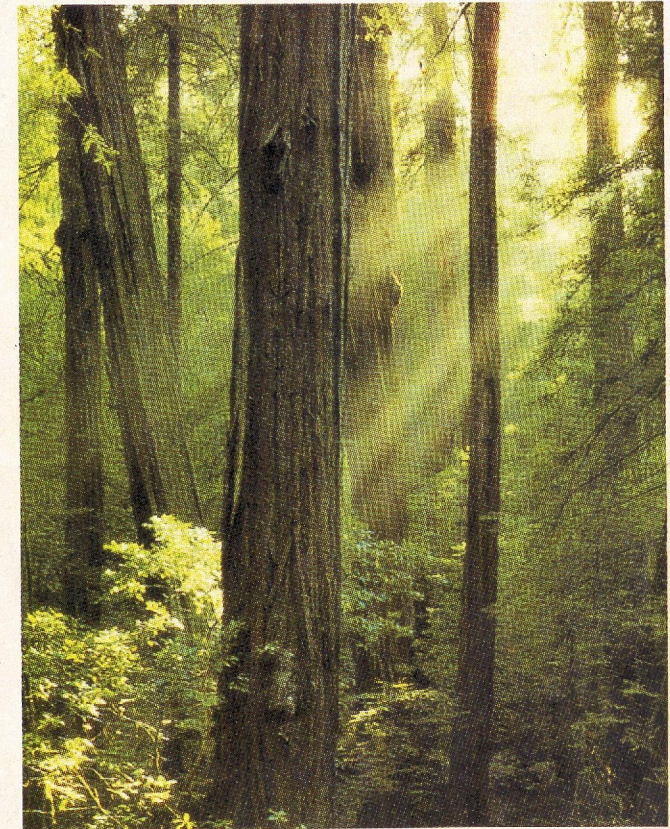
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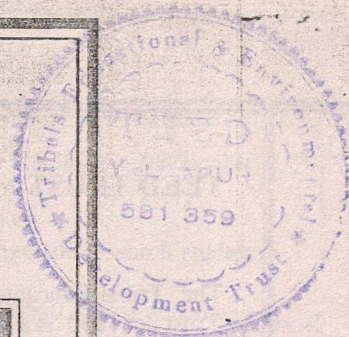


# TEED TRUST

(Tribals Educational and Environmental Development Trust)

Khalief Chala Islam Galli, YELLAPUR, N.K. - 581 352.

Karnataka, India.



PRK  
F16

**"OUR DEVELOPMENT IS FOR US  
FOR OUR NATION"**

## TEED TRUST

The Tribal Educational and Environmental Development Trust, Registered under the Bombay Trust act 1950 is a non-Governmental , Non-profit making organisation promoted by a group of experienced professional development workers committed and dedicated to the cause of facilitating development of Tribal/Forest dependent Tribal and very backward communities in Tribal and rural areas of Karnatka particularly in North Kanara district.

### OUR BELIEFS

" The only service to be done for our Tribal/Rural people is to give them education , to develop their capacities .They are to be given ideas their eyes are to be opened to what is going on in the world around them and advocating favourable policies through them , so that they will work -out their own salvation".

To provide socio-educational and economic support to grass roots Tribal/rural community organisation and individuals ( Tribal leaders) committed to build the capacity of their own poor and very backward masses that development is qualitative transformation of them and not quantitative abundance of life'.

'Different rights and freedoms given to the people in Indian constitution must reach to the poor ; they should be equally and practically respected'.

North Kanara district is situated in the Northwestern sector of Karnatka State and forest cover 81% of the total geographical area of this district. It is in this forests that are about 3 lakh Tribal/Forest dependent Tribal people have been living here for hundreds of years. The Gondas, Hasalaru, Bedaru , Kunubi's Gowlis, Siddis Halakki Vokkal , Kare Vokkal , Kumari marati, Kulwadi Marati and Gunagi's are the main.They are isolated and spread in throughout the district .The survival issues and problems of these communities in this area needs to go as per our beliefs to help them enrich their culture and values , improving socio , educational and organisational conditions.

### OUR AIM:

Building a Socio -educational and Socio- Economical self dependent and self directing tribal communities for self sustenance communities .Who are fully aware of situation in this competitive world.

### OUR OBJECTIVES:

- \* Educational and environment all round development of the Tribal/Forest dependent tribal community and backward classes effective and efficient leadership and their

organisations so that they could take the responsibility in their own hands for a sustainable development.

- \* Developing their cultural potentialities for a positive social change and research studies for their constitutional identity.
- \* To bring mutual cooperation and understanding with different Tribal/ Forest dependent Tribal Communities of North Kanara district for the collective involvement to solve the problems of their survival.
- \* Implementation of development programmes with special reference to Education ,Health , Environment protection women & child welfare, Skills development , cooperative , human resource development and cottage industries.
- \* To strive for the legal solutions in order to protect human rights and to advocate for the positive policies and programmes to Tribal/rural people.
- \* Taking up effective counseling and crises intervention for the destitute and families.

### THE TRUSTEES.

The TEED trust presently consists of six trustees who are having multidisciplinary professional qualifications and have been intensively experienced by over a period of 15 years grass root level works with tribal and rural communities. The multi disciplinary professional qualification includes; Master degree in social work , rural/Tribal development law, science, personnel management , community development , correctional , psychology , PhD. Etc.

The managing trustee and the founder member Mr. Shivappa Poojary has been Awarded " THE MAN OF ACHIEVEMENT AWARD-1999" by international publishing house.

### NAME OF THE TRUSTEES.

1.	SHIVAPPA POOJARI	Managing Trustee
2.	Dr. CHIDANAND D. SARIKAR	Trustee
3.	VICTOR TAURO	"
4.	U. KIRAN	"
5.	SHIVANAND S. SIDDI	"
6.	UMA MAHESHWARI	"

## OUR NEEDS:

To make our beliefs true and to achieve the objectives for the development of Tribal/ Forest dependent tribal communities ; equipped resource centre with training building information materials , books resource to serve in the grass roots level to build the awareness , provide education , medical service with medical assistance , legal camps , Technical skill development and to support financially for the indigenous economic ventures are needs.

## OUR PLANS:

- \* Reaching the unreached through awareness building , Training , information dissemination, organising them from grass roots and building democratic leadership within them in North Kanar district.
- \* Opening and running educational institutions, health care , family counselling and providing technical skill education.
- \* Bringing tribal / forest dependent Tribal communities under one umbrella for mutual co-operation to better survival in North Kanara district.
- \* Organising training to them for environmental protection and participation in the forest management by safe guarding their right over natural resources.
- \* Conscientization programme to bring people to the close relationship with the govt. So that govt. Welfare schemes reaches them .
- \* Starting self help supportive financial arrangements along with different indigenous economic ventures for direct economic empowerment.

## OUR EARNEST APPEAL

All these development plans are intended to accomplish our objectives and we here by earnestly appeal to you to involve with us by generously contributing financially or as human resource support .

The enlightened public would appreciate that the endeavor in these plans can bear fruit only through its human loving and invaluable help.

**KINDLY SEND YOUR GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO:**

**MANAGING TRUSTEE**

✓ **TEED TRUST , Khalief Chala, Islam Galli, Yellapur  
N.K. 581 359 Karnataka.**

*Shivappa Poojary*