File 1
Relating to

A People's Campaign Questioning the Narmada Project

Covering
The Narmada Action Plan (NAP)
&
Kalpavriksh Support
To
The Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA)
1988-1993

INTRODUCTION
to
Files 1 & 2

A People's Campaign Questioning the Narmada Project

Among the first non-local groups to examine and question the Narmada Project which involved the construction of a large number of dams in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, was Kalpavriksh (KV), an environmental action group that came together in 1979, in Delhi (https://kalpavriksh.org/) organised a trek for some of its members along the Narmada valley, in 1983. The trekkers came back very concerned about the proposed dam building activities in the valley. These concerns were shared with the public through talks and lectures, through stories and articles in the media, and through discussions with other concerned people and organisations.

KV, along with some other groups, convened a meeting of other concerned groups and organisations, in Delhi, on December 5 and 6, 1987, in Delhi. It was attended by many of those, like Medha Patkar, who went on to initiate other efforts and mobilise many other groups and individuals. A report on the initial stage of the campaign, by Claude Alvarez, in the *Illustrated Weekly of India* (February 14 1988) is reproduced on the next page.

It had been decided at the meeting that the correct approach would be to not outright condemn the project but, rather, to study and discuss it so that a proper understanding can develop on its merits and demerits. A decision can be taken then on whether we would want to oppose it fully, or conditionally, or just insist on some modifications in the design and the implantation process. However, right from the beginning this was a difficult objective. The article in the the Illustrated Weekly seemed to give a somewhat different picture and subsequently a clarificatory letter was addressed to the Editor (see letter on page 88 of File 1), however, to no avail. As one leader of a mass people's organisation later expressed, you cannot mobilise people by giving a mixed message – "if this, then that" – you have to give a clear clarion call – "No Dam"! This is a recurring dilemma.

As an outcome of this meeting, Kalpavriksh took on the responsibility of preparing a booklet on the Narmada project and distributing it widely. The booklet can be accessed at: https://shekharsinghcollections.files.wordpress.com/2022/01/1988-the-narmada-valley-project-a-critique.pdf

This booklet was widely circulated, in an age when there was no email and no internet or webpage, and details of this can be seen in file 2.

The two files given here basically put into the public domain the letters and documents relating to the Narmada Action Plan (NAP) and the support KKV provided for the subsequent Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA).

CLAUDE ALVARES



One of the villagers who will be displaced by the dam

EXODUS

We begin this issue a column devoted to campaigns on major issues in the country

The battle to save the Narmada river, from the proposed construction of two major dams, has begun

In a surprise development last week a major 'earthquake' hit the project when S C Verma, chairman of the Narmada Valley Development Authority, resigned his job Though he told a press conference that he was not opposing the dams, he did admit that he was resigning so that he could work among the people who would be displaced by the project.

If present indicators are anything to go by, the displaced people are to be left to their fate. there is no land available to rehabilitate them, particularly since the Union government has refused a World Bank request to release forest land for the purpose.

Unless the ousted people are organised to fight for their rights, they will suffer greatly, said Verma. His admission proves that neither of the two affected states, Gujarat or Madhya Pradesh, have any realistic plans for rehabilitating these people

The first major attack on the clearance of the dam came at the end of a seminar in Bombay, organised by the Forum for People Oriented Water Utilisation (POWU), in June 1987. The participants asked the central government to suspend the dam work.

On November 4, 1987, the executive council of the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad also protested the Narmada project and passed a resolution expressing their deep concern about it.

In Gujarat, the Ahmedabad Nature Lovers Association, which comprises a small group of naturalists, asked its members to write protest notes and letters to the chief minister and the prime minister against the dam project.

A large number of activists gathered in Delhi on December 5 and 6 to plan a strategy for halting the construction of these dams. The meeting, which was led by Kalpavriksh, the Delhi based environment group, included other groups such as the World Wildlife Fund India and POWU. Shekhar Singh of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), was appointed nationwide convenor and contact person for a major campaign against the dams.

Lawyers were also asked to prepare a detailed public interest writ to stay government moves on the project.

In Bhopal, a Campaign against Indira Sagar (CAISA), has been inaugurated. Its aim is to document and disseminate information relating to the social, environmental and other aspects of the Narmada project. It also aims to aid the campaign with posters and leaflets and coordinate activities in Madhya Pradesh.

Four activists of the group recently toured 18 villages which are to be submerged by the project, and interviewed more than 75 families there. They found that a number of villagers had no idea either about the proposed submergence or rehabilitation. However, a majority of the villagers were against the dam being built.

At the inaugural function of the Narmada Sagar Project on November 19, 1987, a few activists succeeded in registering their protest against the project. Verma was absent from the ceremony and the activists distributed anti-project leaflets.They were later arrested by the police and labelled anti-national by the chief minister, Motilal Vohra. Two days later, the Madhya Pradesh unit of the People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL), called a press conference to protest the arrests.

The inaugural function was also boycotted by the Narmada Sangharsh Samiti of Harsud. The entire town of Harsud held a bandh instead and organised a rally to protest the dam construction. The protest was led by Ganga Prasad Diwan. He announced that Harsud had declared war against the dam.

Sarvodaya workers led by Kashinath Trivedi of Indore began a *padayatra* of the valley for two weeks on January 31.

Later a Save Narmada Valley march is being organised to arouse the villagers against the project. This march follows the pattern of the Western Ghat march in November 1987.

The Sardar Sarovar oustees have begun their own agitation against the project. A letter of demand was sent to the authorities by the Narmada Ghati Navniram Samiti based in Dhar,in Madhya Pradesh, and the Narmada Dharngrastha Samiti based in Dhule, in Maharashtra. The letters demand detailed information about rehabilitation plans, environmental studies, details about the precise areas of submergence and the sources of funds for the project. A protest demonstration was organised on January 30 at Kevadia colony, where the staff of Sardar Sarovar have been housed.

Meanwhile, Kaland Mani, the organiser of the Save Western Ghat march has warned that if the dams are not given up, and the Narmada left alone, activists would begin a militant but peaceful agitation. They would even die if necessary, to compel the authorities to suspend the project.

To gather international support for the protest the *Ecologist* has written to the World Bank. The bank is already hesitant about backing the project, and has admitted that the rehabilitation programme is in a mess.

The Third World Network, based in Malaysia, has issued a lengthy alert against the project asking people all over the world to mail protest letters to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Other campaign groups including the World Rainforest Movement and the International Dams Group are also continuing their lobbying with World Bank officials.

Two classic films, one titled *The Price of Progress* and another by Avinash Deshpande are being shown to the oustees.

As the year unfolds, the agitation will gather in strength, as more and more people are convinced of the disasters that the dams have now come to signify. The battle has indeed begun.

For more information about the campaign, write to:
Convenor: Shekhar Singh.
IIPA
Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi 110 002.

File 1

3 jan 88

Dear Mr. Singh,

i had written to you earlier in December concerning the TRANET Directory and sent you this very same circular.

But also, i will be doing some work on the Narmada for an article in the International Dams Newsletter, and Sarosh Bana from the POWU - Bombay has written and told me that you had just arranged for a meeting in Delhi on the Narmada on Dec 5/6. [redacted] Do you have any info on that particular meeting? OUTCOME? Resolutions? plans of Action?

i hope to hear from you soon regarding your TRANET entry (i have already received a response from Ashish kothari of Kalpavriksh) and would like to hear more about your Delhi Meeting —

Yours sincerely,

Todd Nachowitz

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD





Dr. Shekhar Singh

Narmada Action Plan

C-17/A, Munirika

NEW DELHI-110 067

पिन PIN

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

Dr.S.K.Bhatt

Tribal Studies Cell

115, Kailash Park, Manoramaganj

INDORE (M.P.) पिन PIN 4 5 2 0 0 1

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD



इस ओर से खोलिए TO OPEN CUT HERE

Dr.S.K.Bhatt

NAP

4th Jan.,1988

My dear Dr. Shekhar Singh,

With heavy heart I have to write to you that our esteemed friend Shri R.L.Gupta is now no more. He died of heart attach on the 4th Jan.,1988. On the 2nd when he was preparing proposals for Narmada Action Plan,he complaint for pain in chest and was immediately admitted to Choithram Hospital at Indore where he breathed ~~his~~ last on the 4th.

We have been so much perturbed by this calamity that I will take a week more to send grant proposals.

I therefore request you kindly grant extention for a week for submission of grant proposals for Socio-Cultural Committee.

Wish you a happy and prosperous New Year.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(S.K.Bhatt)
Convenor
Socio-Cultural Committee
Narmada Action Plan.

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD

भारत
35 35

Prof. Shekhar Singh
Indian Institute of Public Administration.
I.P. Estate, Ring Road
New Delhi

पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 0 2

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

Vijay Tarapore
92/2, Durga, Erandawane
Pune पिन PIN 4 1 1 0 0 4

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

NAP

5th of Jan 1988

Dear Shekhar,

I had come to your office a couple of times, but could not meet you or your assistant.

Perhaps by now you have gone through my report on Tehri Dam. Do let me know your comments / suggestions so that they can be incorporated in the 'Book' version.

I had gone to meet Dr. Mandgal on the 4th, but he was busy with the Narmada review committee meeting. I have asked Dr. Naline Bhatt to procure a copy of the 'Narmada Sagar' DPR — if necessary even from the CWC, just two days — so that at least Vol. I and II, i.e. General Report and Financial calculations would be available. If necessary could you kindly send your assistant to Dr. Nalini Bhat, (as early as possible) so that at least Vol I, II, can be zeroxed.

I have gone through a lot of general material, but if I am to do a reasonable 'note' on 'N.S.' then the DPR is a must. In the mean time could you send me, at least, the documents you had given to Shri Choudhury?

ESTD. 1977
ACADEMY OF INDIAN NUMISMATICS & SIGILLOGRAPHY
115, KAILASH PARK, MANORMA GANJ, INDORE-452001
(INDIA)
(Member International Numismatic Commission)

NAP.

Ref. : 9.1.1988

Date :

Chairman :
Rajendra Kumar Sethi

Advisory Editors
Dr. A. M. Shastri
M. A., Ph. D
F. R. N. S.

Dr. B. N. Mukherjee
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F. S. A. (London)

Dr. H. V. Trivedi
M. A., D. Litt.
F. R. N. S.

Dr. S. V. Sohoni
M. A. (Contab)
D. Litt., ICS (Retd).

Prof. K. D. Bajpai
M. A.

Director
Dr. S. K. Bhatt
M. A., Ph. D.

My dear Dr.Shekhar Singh,

In response to your letter dated 10.12.87,conveying me my responsiblity as Convenor,Socio-Cultural Committee of Narmada Action Plan and of Dr,Thomas Mathews' dated 16.12.87 sending me Proforma for project proposal,I have to submit herewith Project Proposals for Rs.7,50,000/- for doing the needful at your end.

December being the month of All India Conferences,myself and Shri R.L.Gupta remained busy there.The begining of year made a very bad beginning,Shri R.L.Gupta became ill on the 2nd when we began to prepare the proposals.Therefore, I had to make the exercise single-handed and I am afraid,it may not be upto the mark.Mentally, I am still disturbed.He has been like an elder brother to me.This I have to write as a word for delay in submission of proposals.

I shall conveniently add a few more information,if needed and suggested either by you or by members of the committee. I could not hear so far from them.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(S.K.Bhatt)
Convenor
Socio-Cultural Committee
Narmada Sectoral Studies
NEW DELHI

Encls:Proposals in quadruplicate

Dr.Shekhar Singh
Narmada Action Plan
C-17/A Munirka,
NEW DELHI-110 067

ESTD 1977

ACADEMY OF INDIAN NUMISMATICS & SIGILLOGRAPHY

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(Member International Numismatic Commission)

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Date :

CURRICULUM VITA

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Prof. K. D. Bajpai
M. A.

Director
Dr. S. K. Bhatt
M. A., Ph. D.
F.R.N.S.
Professor of
Political Science.

Dr.S.K.Bhatt
Professor and Head
Department of Post-Graduate Studies in Political Science
Government K.P. Post Graduate College,Dewas.

ACADEMIC POSITIONS

Director,Tribal Studies Cell,Indore.
Director,Academy of Indian Numismatics & Sigillography,Indore.
Editor,The Journal of Numismatic Society of India (Medieval Section)
Editor,The Journal of Academy of Indian Numismatics & Sigillography.
Editor,The Journal of Numismatic Society of Madhya Pradesh.
Editor,The Journal of Madhya Pradesh Itihas Parishad.
Editor,The Journal of Malav Itihas Parishad.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES-ORGANISING POTENTIALS

Convenor,All India Symposium on,'Planning and Management of Tribal Administration'at Indore (NRC-ICSSR & ACADEMY)24-25 March'85.
Convenor,All India Seminar on,'Tribals of Narmada Valley'26-28 Sept'84
Convenor,All India Conference on'Tribals of Narmada Valley-Problems and Perspectives(ICSSR & UGC) 23-25 Sept.,1984.
Convenor,All India Seminar on 'Numismatics As A Source of History' 83
Convenor,All India Conference of Academy of Indian Numismatics and Sigillography(U.G.C. & ICHR),March,1983.
Convenor,The 4th All India Maratha History Seminar,1979.
Convenor,The 12th Annual Congress of Madhya Pradesh Itihas Parishad 7
Convenor,The 2nd All India Conference of'Epigraphical Society of Indi
Convenor,The 63rd Annual Conference of Numismatic Society of India'75
(Organised by the Tribal Studies Cell,Academy of Indian Numismatics Malav Itihas Parishad and University of Indore: sponsered by UGC,ICHR)

Chaired a Session on Indian Numismatics at the 10th International Numismatic Congress at University of London,10th Sept.,1986 at London

Attended International Colloquium on'Rythmes de la production monetaire' at Paris,10-12th Jan,1986 and read research paper.

Attended the XIIth World Congress of Political Science at Paris,1985

Attended the XIIth World Congress of Political Sc.at Rio ,1982

Attended the 9th International Numismatic Congress at Bern,1979.

Attended International Congress on Islam-Hijra Celibrations,1981,Delhi

Attended Islamic Colloquium on Islamic Coins,Univ.of London,London 76

HONOURS AND AWARDS

Fellow of Royal Numismatic Society,London.
Visiting Fellow of Sardar Patel University,Vallabhvidyanagar,Anand
Visiting Fellow of Vikram University,Ujjain.

PROJECT PROPOSAL - REQUESTS FOR FUNDS FROM WWF-INDIA

I. Project Proposal Summary

1. Date of Submission: 11th January,1988

2. Name and address of originator: Professor S.K.Bhatt
Director
Tribal Studies Cell
Academy of Indian Numismatics & Sigillogra
115,Kailash Park,Manoramaganj,INDORE-M.P.
452001 (India)

For Narmada Action Plan New Delhi

3. Title: NARMADA VALLEY CIVILIZATION CONSERVATION PROJECT

4. Name and address of project leader: Professor S.K.Bhatt
Director
Tribal Studies Cell
Academy of Indian Numismatics & Sigillogra
115,Kailash Park,Manoramaganj,INDORE-M.P.
452001 (India)

5. Project period: Thirtysix months

6. Funds requested:

7. Endorsements: Institutional:

Governmental:

8. Abstract: The Narmada,India's largest west-flowing river has a glorious cultural tradition.On its banks,there developed an ancient covilization which had a close cultural and commercial relations with the ancient civilizations of Dwaraka,Harrapa,Iran, Egypt and Babylon.Excavations conducted by archaeologists vouchsafe the contention.The study of numismatic data discovered at the banks of Narmada has revealed the existence of city states at,Barada,Hathnawar,Mahesmati,Nander,Kurarghar,Vidisha,Eriken and Tripuri.

The construction of big dams at Navagaon,Maheshwar,Onkareshwar and Punasa,under Narmada Valley Development Project,very soon would result in submergence of a large section of tribal population,living on the banks of Narmada(more than 1,80,000 by 1991)at 521 villages, covering an area of more than 1,26,399 hc.

Thus the development would also disturbe the life and culture of the Narmada Valley and therefore,due care should be taken for collection,conservation,preservation and publication of anthropolo gical and archaeological data,before they are disturbed by doob. The tribals are the aboriginals,therefore they represent the age-ol customs and traditions of Indian culture,which ought to be preserve for posterity.

Therefore the project,comprising of a team of Anthropologist, and Social Scientist,to survey the area,collect and collate data scattered all over the region of submergence and save the culture and civilization for posterity.

II. Project Proposal Description

1. Justification:

1.1 Importance: The proposed dams on the Narmada would submerg all important historical as well as ethnological sites. Therefore, to save the cultural, historical and ethnological data, the need for survey/exploration of the Narmada Valley.

1.2 Urgency: By 1991 A.D. the first phase of dam construction would be over. If the project is not lanched immediately, the dob would destroy the data forever. The exploratory survey should began forthwith, to complete the task.

1.3 Feasibility: A team of 4 Social Scientists, comprising of an anthropologist, historian, political scientist and a numismate, and one-photographer-cum typist and one assistant-cum-helper with a mobile unit can accomplish this in 3 years.

1.4 Other: The team would also collect information about the steps and stages covered by government agency for other programmes like rehabilitation and resettlement to be passed on to the group engaged for the task.

The originator/project leader has a ripe and rich experience of the sociology, geograpgy and history of the Narmada Valley for more than 20 years, while working as Assistant Professor at Govt. Post-graduate Colleges at Khargone and Barwani, till &

2. Background Information

2.1 Brief Description. The data are scattered more on the southern side of the Narmada beginning from Barwani/Alirajpur Tehsil to Harsude and Hoshangabad. Historically it can be dated beginning from the 15th century B.C. (at Barada, Achhoda, Hathanawar, Maheshwar and Hoshangabad) to 19th centAD. The archaeological remains comprise of iconological data mostly of Parmar and Pathan dynasties, all scattered in the lower region south to Narmada extending upto Pati block and Rajpur Tehsil. It is this region where Ashok was appointed as Governor and during the 5th century B.C. Buddhism spread at Mahismati Mandal where more than 25,000 Buddhist monks believing in Therwad lived arround Kasarawad where in 1939 excavations were conducted by shree Karandikar, the officer of Holkar State.

It is the same area where Dr. ... D. Sankalia, in 1956 A.D. carried out excavation under the joint team of archaeologists from Deccan College, Poona and M.S. University, Baroda and Department of Archaeology, Government of Madhya Pradesh. The total area surveyed/excavated on the bank would be hardly 1 percent and therefore there is enough scope for survey/exploration and thereby preservation of cultural data. What we need is also a close-up photography of both the banks of Narmada beginning from Navagaon and ending at Hoshangabad.

The tribals have their own way of living and before they leave the tract, it should be meticulously recorded, including religious practises, social customs-marriage, birth and death ceremonies, economic traditions, dress, diet and settlement pattern. Each village institution should be photographed. This would enable the posterity to have a glance over the civilisation which existed before dob.

2.2 Conservation problems

The data to be surveyed/explored and conserved are primarily are of varied nature. The sites on the bank or bed of river Narmada which appear to be of pre-historic nature. Then comes historical data- coins, stone fortifications, iconographical data, epigraphic and numismatic. The inhabitants being Bhil, Bhilala and Barela, they have their different religious practices, social customs and economic traditions, dress diet and language and ceremonies relating to birth, marriage (Bhagoria) and death. They have a faith in astrology and astronomy. Besides, Tattoos and tabboos. The dam and the dob will be a decisive factor form them. If all these data are not recorded and preserved, it would be big bluder leading to cultural disaster.

Therefore, we would like to collect the data through survey proformas collating them in registers, prepared village-wise.

About historical data, we would like to prepare, village-wise cardex for archaeological, epigraphical, iconographical and numismatical data seperately.

There would be a seperate cardex, village-wise for the tattoos and their significance.

A seperate record of each village in general giving the total no. of houses, trees and institutions.

2.3 Other factors relevant to the project

a) historic aspect: To best of our knowledge, no systematic attempt has been made seriously by any organisation-governmental as well as non-governmental one. No detailed report or register is available about above mentioned information. Village-wise survey report/register have not been planned out. About the life and culture of the Tribals, Tribal department have published booklets about their dances (Bhagoria). they are of general character. Dr. Sankalia has published, Navadatoli Excav.

b) present aspect: Report about the Archaeological finds from Maheshwar and Navadatoli village in 1956.

Official Blue-Print of Narmada Development Planning Agency, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal-'Human Rosettlement' also lay emphasis, inviting academic organisation to come forward for the task." All religious places coming under submergence are to be reconstructed. Articles of archaeological importance are to be kept in Museums.", p.143.

c) legal status:
The historical data belong to State Government of Madhya Pradesh and therefore about physical possession, they will be the owner and construction of Museum would be their jurisdiction But about collection, conservation and study, they have expressed their desire for participation of academic faculties of Universities. They have also given call to the Academy for preparatory survey. The Blue-Print say "So far no voluntary organisation has come forward to share responsiblity with government... However if any helping hand is extended to government in this area of activity, the gesture would be responded with a sense of gratitude", p.139."

2.4 Objectives

The project is meant to preserve Socio-Politico-Economic data of the Tribals being affected by Narmada dob.It would also attempt at conservation of religious practices and social customs.Lastly it would attempt at preservation and publication of Cultural wealth of Narmada Valley Civilization.If not done-a cultural gap causing permanent loss to Indian Culture and Civilization.

2.5 Success Indicators

The project will prepare village-wise registers covering all details about the life and culture which existed before the dob .After submergence,when need will arise about collection of information,the project would be the solitary source of information.It will give History of Narmada Valley Civilisation.

3. Proposed Implemcntation

3.1 Activities ;The team would undertake the following activities:-

(i)Preliminar survey;to know the contact persons;material and survey aids and nature & type of proforma to be prepared.

(ii)Survey of each village/and surronding area/and riverbed 1.History of village2.People-caste composition-religion-economy-society-language,dress,diet,habits-Plan awareness. their aspirations about ressettlement.

(iii)Preservation- Preparation of village-wise registers giving general information on above mentioned aspects.

(iv) Number and nature of trees and institutions in a village to be recorded in the register.

(v) Publication of History of Narmada Valley Civilisation

3.2 Workplan and Timetable

The work would be done in four different phases

Phase-I: A mobile unite would visit 2,3 villages in a day to formulate the nature of survey and time of survey.

Phase II: Survey of villages /riverbed and surrounding area seeking support from local bodies/organisation and team of NSS/NCC Cadets and College teacher of the adjoining college.

PhaseII-A Reading of the brief report in a village and group discussion.

PhaseII-B Typing of the report.

Phase III Preservation -Preparation of village-wise registers.

Phase IV-Publication;Preliminary Report

The detailed programme would depend upon availablity of time,resources and institutional support.

PhaseI: 3 to 6 months

PhaseII at least 18 months,possitively to be concluded before 1991 A.D.(Before the submergence begins)

PhaseIII 12 months

PhaseIV 6 months.

3.2 Workplan and Timetable (continuation)

The timetable would be 4 days of survey and 2 days for table work/collation of data.

Fortnightly meetings/discussions/camps/communications/

Full support from local administration through a permanently setup advisory body at Indore and Bhopal.

Financial temporary support from financial institutions-M.P.F.C/ And State Bank of Indore-Head Office.

3.3 Equipment Utilisation

1. One Vehcile four wheeler
2. One typwriter
3. One Camera 35mm
4. Folding table/chairs
5. Office room at Indore with telephone.
6. Office files/stationery.
7. A small tent
8. A two-wheeler trailly

3.4 Involvement of Local Resources

a) government agencies: Not yet approached

b) funds: Approximately Rs.45,000/-would be placed before the Project Leader by Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, if the project is materialised (Salary)

c) non-governmental: not approached.

d) people: Local non-governmental institutions/organisations
Local Administration/College students/teachers of Alirajpur, Kukshi, Manawaer, Barwani, Anjad, Sendhwa, Kargone, Dewas and Kannod.
Tribal Studies Cell,
Madhya Pradesh Itihas Parishad
Malwa Itihas Parishad, Indore
Academy of Indian Numismatics & Sigillography, Indore,
University of Indore
Vikram University, Ujjain.

3.5 Environmental education and training

a) education: We have decided to establish interaction in the working between the team and expert organisations engaged in social survey and archaeolocgical survey and training.And two Seminars on national level inviting non-governmental organisations engaged in similar work,in different provinces.

b) training No plan at this stage.

3.6 Reports and publications For publication,we would approach different all India councils relating to the theme of the report,e.g.ICHR,ICSSR,U.G.C. and other bodies.

3.7 References

1.Dr.Shekhar Singh
IndianInstitute of Public Administration
Indraprastha Estate,
NEW DELHI

2.Dr.Thomas Mathew
Director
Environmental Services Group
B/1,LSC(First Floor) J-Block Saket,New Delhi-110 017

3.8 Relevant literature

3.Professor Ajaymitra Shastri,
Professor & Head
Department of Ancient Indian History,Cul,&Arch.
Nagpur University,
NAGPUR

4.Dr.S.V.Sohoni,ICS
100 A/4 Manali Housing Co.
St.no.15 Prabhat Road
Erandvane
Poona-411 004

5.Dr.R.K.Sharma,
Professor & Head
Dept.of Ancient Indian Hist.,Cul & Arch.
Rani Durgavati University
Jabalpur(M.P.)

6.Dr.K.C.Jain,
Professor & Head,
Dept.of Anctient Indian Hist.,Cul.&Arch.
Vikram University,UJJAIN

III. Managerial Aspects of the Project Proposal

1. Personnel

1.1 Project Leader — Professor S.K.Bhatt
Director,
Academy of Indian Numismatics & Sigillography,
115,Kailash Park,Manoramaganj,INDORE-452001

Shri B.K.Roy-Burman
C/o Narmada Action Plan,New Delhi

1.2 Project Administrator

Shri Rajendrakumar Sethi
Chairman,
Tribal Studies Cell
Academy of Indian Numismatics & Sigillography,
115,Kailash Park,Manoramaganj,Indore-452001

2. Budget

2.1 Estimated Costs : Project personnel

1.Project leader:	Rs.3,000/pm x 12 x 3 =	Rs.1,08,000.00
2.Two Survey Associates:	1500 x 12 x 3 2 =	Rs.1,08,000.00
3.Photographer/Typist	one: 1,000 x 12 x 3 =	Rs. 36,000.00
4.Driver	one; 800 x 12 x 3	28,800.00
5.Helper	one; 600 x 12 x 3 =	Rs. 21,000.00
6.On experts visits		25,000.00
2.Travel and subsistence cost Petrol Rs.100/- per day		Rs.1,00,000.0(
3.Repair of Vehcile Rs.1,000/- per month		Rs. 36,000.0(
4.T.A. D.A. Rs.2,000 per month		Rs. 72,000.0(
6.Equipment-A secondhand Jeep good condition:		Rs. 70.000
7. Typewriter		Rs. 3,000
8.Camera with close-up and other items		Rs. 10,000
9 Tents 3		Rs. 10,000
10.Trailly two wheeler		Rs. 15,000
11.Telephone postage	Rs.5,000/- x 3	Rs. 15,000
12.Office equipments		Rs. 10,000
13.Stationery & printing	Rs.10,000 x 3	Rs. 30,000
14.Contingency 1,000 pm		Rs. 36,000
(To say Rs7,50,000/-)		Rs.7,33,800

2.2 Payment Schedule

In the first quarter we shall immediately require Rs.1,50,000 to purchase equipment and appoint staff.
Thereafter Rs.50,000 per quarter=Rs.2 lacs per year.

2.3 Payment Method

The Academy has an account with The State Bank of Indore Palsikar Branch: Account No.A-363
Payments through cross-d/drafts in favour of 'Academy of Indian Numismatics & Sigillography,Indore-1

3. Other Resources available

3.1 Financial

NIL

3.2 Other

NIL

4. Other Resources applied for:

4.1 Financial NIL

4.2 Other

NIL

NAP

Shekhar Singh
Project Director

3318554

January 13, 1988.

Dear Dr. Bhatt,

I was shocked to learn from your letter of January 4, 1988 of the sad passing away of Shri R.L. Gupta. I would be grateful if you could convey my respectful condolences to this family.

His passing away has left a large gap in our work and we must all try and work hard to fill this gap.

I look forward to receiving your proposal as soon as possible.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Shekhar Singh)

Dr. S.K. Bhatt,
Convener,
Socio-Cultural Committee,
Narmada Action Plan,
Tribal Studies Cell,
115, Kailash Park,
Manoramaganj,
INDORE - 452001(MP)

10/1/94-98

14/1/88

NIAP

Shekhar Singh
Project Director

3318554

January 13, 1988.

My dear Vijay,

Thank you very much for your letter of January 8, 1988.

We have been making efforts at trying to procure the DPR of the two projects. Though the Department of Environment had promised to lend us their copy they cannot now trace it. They have, as such, promised to get another copy from the project authorities. As soon as these are received I will have the required portions xeroxed and send to you.

Meanwhile, could you go through the bibliography that was given to you at the meeting and indicate the documents that you would like to look at. Unless, you are absolutely sure, perhaps you could have a look at these documents when you are in Delhi next instead of having them xeroxed.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Shekhar Singh)

Mr. Vijay Paranjpye,
92/2, Durga,
Erandawane,
Pune-411004.

Shekhar Singh
Project Director

3318554

January 13, 1988.

Dear Mr. Nachowitz,

Thank you for your letter of January 3, 1988 and the earlier circular of November 11, 1987.

I enclose two sets of entries to be made in your proposed directory.

I am also enclosing some of the documents emanating from our meeting on the Narmada Project.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Shekhar Singh)

Mr. Todd Nachowitz,
TRANET Directory,
Vijayanagar Bhavan,
B 20/44 Bhelupura,
Varanasi-221 010 (UP)

Encls: As above.

1. Indian Institute of Public Administration

2. Shekhar Singh

3. Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi 110002
India

4. Wildlife Management
Environmental Impact of
River Valley Projects
Forest and Environment
Management
Social Forestry

5. Undertakes Research and consultancy in these areas and provides in-service training to senior level administrators.

1. Narmada Action Plan

2. Shekhar Singh

3. C17/A Munirka
New Delhi 110067

4. Environmental Impacts of the Narmada Project

5. Undertaking studies and the mobilisation of public opinion and action concerning the Narmada Project.

NARMADA ACTION PLAN
C 17/A MUNIRKA, NEW DELHI 110067

January 19, 1988

Dear Friend,

I just got news that Shri R.L.Gupta, who played such an important role in our meeting in December and who was such a source of information and inspiration, passed away after a heart attack on January 4. His death is not only a loss to all his family and friends but also a great loss to our movement.

He had, so selflessly, undertaken to do a disproportionate amount of the work in the coming months and we all find ourselves at a loss to fill up the large vacuum that he has left behind. I am, however, sure that we must attempt to carry on as best as we can for Shri Gupta would have wanted us to do so.

The last date for the receipt ofstudy proposals was January 6, but so far I have received very few of the proposals. As I had already mentioned in my earlier letter, the proposals have to be sent in a comprehensive form to theMinistry of Forests and Environment and even if one person delays their proposal the proposals of all others get delayed. I would, therefore, urge you to kindly dispatch your proposals at the earliest, if you have not already done so.

Those of you who had volunteered to write chapters for the booklet on Narmada, please ensure that your contribution is ready and with us by February 6, 1988.

Let me take this opportunity of wishing you all a new year which meets with all your aspirations.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Shekhar Singh

Mrig—del

Mahesh

A-2, Kshyamala Flats

Gulbai Tekra

Ahmd

-380015.



Ashish Kothari

1, Court Road

New Delhi

India

पिन PIN 110054.

17/1/88

Dear Ashish,

Trust this card of mine finds you well.

Year before last on your visit to Ahmedabad you had shown me a copy of your report on the Narmada Dam Project.

Could you kindly send me a copy as soon as possible. I'll bear the expenses for xeroxing.

To
KALPAVRIKSH,
1, Comt Road,
DELHI -110054

LOVE NATURE ANALA- a progressive group

AHMEDABAD NATURE LOVERS ASSOCIATION

C-4 / 10 DOS Housing, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad – 380015

January 20, 1988

Dear Ashish,

Expected you on this 17th, actually I was out in S/A Gir National Park, that you could have met my friends. We all were totally involved in a Nature Education Camp in the Lions Sanctuary till today. At present I am undergoing one on-the-job training with Development And Communication Unit And it will be difficult for you to locate me, So please let me know your address while you are in Ahmedabad. I'll definitely call on you. As soon as you fix-up the schedule of your visit, drop a card to me. I hope we can go ahead after the slide-show And discussion. Any way, a personal meeting will help to finalise the matters.

Thanks

Yours friendly

Madhu

(MADHU MENON)

(P.S.) The above address is my residence and we don't have a permanent office.

617127

SUNIL K ROY **B-90 DEFENCE COLONY NEW DELHI-110024 TEL : 622346**

Member
National Committee for Environment Planning
Member
Board, Centre for Science and Environment
Chairman
Committee for Environmental Appraisal of Thermal Power Stations
Consultant
U.N. Environment Programme
World Tourism Organization/UNDP
Planning Commission
Department of Environment

JANUARY 22,1988

Mr. Shekhar Singh,
Project Director,
Indian Institute of Public Administration,
Indraprastha Estate,
Ring Road,
NEW DELHI.110 002.

Dear Shekhar,

I really have been meaning to get in touch with you eversince we talked on the telephone about the copy of your report on National Parks and Sanctuaries. Somehow events follow one another with such frequency that one does not seem to get anytime. I presume that the report has still not been published officially. I shall be grateful if you will let me have a ~~photostat~~ copy. We have already lost some 20 years in tackling the problem of park management and policy. Now the gadarine rush of visitors is overwhelming at some of our most publicised and valuable National Parks and Sanctuaries. Park management and hospitality arrangements continue to be extremely primitive. The Wildlife Wings remain largely inoperative except where there are a few unusual, dedicated and well informed Wildlife officers. Something has to be done both for conservation and for visitor understanding.

On an entirely different issue the Narmada, I have had a very useful talk with two World Bank Washington-based visitors Mr. Patridge and Mr.Diebole. There is such a storm over Bank projects that they are concerned about the absence of data and of a satisfactory Environmental Impact Assessment. They sounded me out about working with the MP authorities. I explained that this would not be liked and could undermine their efforts. Instead, I pointed out that the IIPA had done training programmes on the environmental aspects of the Narmada for MP and suggested that the Narmada authorities ought to be more ready to ask IIPA to undertake on behalf of the Bank possibly in collaboration with a Bank Consultant. Personally, I think any enquiry will be opposed and may even be resented. However, the Bank will find it difficult to finance the projects without a more detailed assessment. Certainly, I and other international environmental groups will oppose any outside involvement as we oppose, in consonance, the absence of proper study without a detailed overall integrated EIA.

Do get in touch soon,

Yours sincerely,

Sunil.

SUNIL K. ROY

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD

भारत
35 INDIA 35

सेवा में,

श्री. आशीष कोठारी,
'कल्प वृक्ष'
१- कोर्ट रोड, नई दिल्ली-५४

NEW DELHI-54 पिन PIN 1 0 0 0 5 4

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

दगडूलाल छोगमल सांड़
मु. पो. :-हरसूद-४५०-११६
जिला-खण्डवा (म० प्र०)
पिन PIN

पहला मोड़ FIRST FOLD

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

श्री.

दगडूलाल छोगमल सांड
मु. पो. :-हरसूद-४५०-११६
जिला-खण्डवा (म० प्र०)

हरसूद,
दि. २३-१-१९८८

सेवा में,

श्री. आशीष कोठारी,
'कल्पवृक्ष' नई दिल्ली.

सप्रेम वन्दे !

आपके द्वारा रजिस्टर्ड-पोस्ट द्वारा प्रेषित नर्मदा सागर बांध का केसेट प्राप्त हुआ धन्यवाद !

सादर
Dagdulal Sanghvi

29.1.88.

Poste Restante
Calcutta G.P.O
Calcutta 700001
West Bengal.

Dear Asis sir,

I am an english activist/researcher at present studying with Unnayan in Calcutta. I am particularly interested in social movements and resistance to the state's development programmes. I understand that you are involved in the Narmada Valley Conflict, and it is with regards this issue that I am writing. I would greatly appreciate it, if you could send me any information that you may have regarding the aforementioned struggle — I will be pleased to refund any photocopy/postage costs. Please, also, give my regards to Miloon when I next when he visited Unnayan. Thank you for your help,

Yours Sincerely,

Paul Routledge

(Paul Routledge. Msc)

OXFAM
274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ
Telephone: (0865) 56777. Telex: 83610
Facsimile No. 57612

1st February 1988

Shekhar Singh
Kalpavriksh, IIPA
C-17-A, Munirka
NEW DELHI 110067
India.

Dear Shekhar,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter and paper I have just sent to the World Bank and to the UK Executive Director.

Also, last Monday I met with Barber Conable and took the opportunity to raise the Narmada issue with him. He was of the opinion that the R & R issue has been more or less resolved now and that the authorities were even, generously, allocating land to people who previously didn't have any. I explained that the distinction between a landed farmer and an encroacher is a technical one, and that the R & R issue is far from resolved.

I gave him a note (copy enclosed) which describes what I felt were the 3 most pressing concerns on R & R being voiced by NGOs in India.

I would welcome your comments on the enclosed, if you feel I have got points wrong or left any important points out, please let me know, but could you avoid using OXFAM's name in any publicity.

Do let me know of any way that I can help the campaign.

With best wishes,

John Clark

PS I've not forgotten to try & get you 2 copies of the "Price of Progress" TV documentary on Narmada

Ashish
I'll comment.
Regards
Shekhar

Chairman: Christopher B Barber · Vice Chairman: W Mary Cherry · Hon Treasurer: Anthony J R Purssell
Chairman of Executive Committee: Joel G Joffe · Hon. Secretary: Ian Williams · Director: Frank Judd
Registered Office: 274 Banbury Road · Oxford OX2 7DZ · A company limited by guarantee · Registered in London No. 612172
Charitable No. 202918

NARMADA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT

A Summary of Outstanding Oustee and NGO Concerns

A/ Resettlement and Rehabilitation

GUJARAT

1/ **Landed Oustees** The 4th December '87 resolution (GR) of the Government of Gujarat (GOG) is an important advance, specifying as it does that oustees are entitled to a minimum of 2 hectares of land of their choice and that ex gratia payment from GOG will meet the difference between the purchase price of this land and the compensation they receive for their submerging land.

The World Bank should continue to use its influence to ensure that these commitments are adhered to in full.

2/ **Encroacher oustees** At least 20% of the Gujarat oustees have no title deeds to their land. There still remain serious ambiguities regarding their R & R. The 4th December GR refers only to landed oustees. On 23rd December the GOG Chief Minister made a public statement to the effect that encroacher and landless oustees would be entitled to 5 acres of private land of their choice in the same way but this commitment is not embodied in any GR or legal document.

The World Bank has issued assurances that encroacher oustees should be entitled to acquire land of this choice. It should remind the project authorities that this is a condition of the loan, and call for GRs to be issued clarifying the situation.

3/ **Land Acquisition** To prevent land prices soaring and to help enable oustees to move together as communities, the State should be prepared to use its powers under the Land Acquisition Act to acquire land in big blocks. **Tamil Nadu** has set a precedent for this.

The World Bank should remind the project authorities that the Loan Agreement entitles oustee communities to move together as a community.

4/ **Forest Land** Some oustees, especially in the remoter villages may prefer to settle on degraded forest land. Again, there is provision for this in the Loan Agreement, which needs bringing to the fore.

5/ **Land Records** These have not been updated in many villages. This is particularly important for encroacher oustees, many of whom don't appear at all on existing records, or are listed as farming considerably less land than they do in practice. (This point becomes more important if these oustees are awarded between 3 and 5 acres of land, depending on existing area cultivated).

The World Bank should call for an updating of these records as soon as possible.

6/ **Family Units** The definition of an "oustee family" remains obscure. Some statements indicate that all major sons (i.e. over 18) of an agricultural family are entitled to land compensation. This needs to be more categorically stated, in particular, what date is set for this measurement? If 1981 is chosen (when notifications of displacement were issued) then this is unfair to those who now have families, but who were younger than 18 at that time.

The World Bank should suggest that the date for this purpose should be the date of resettlement, or at least the date of the last GR. It should also advise that it is not just major sons of listed farmers that should be included, but all family units, whether widows, major grandsons, parents, etc.

7/ **Partial Submergence** Those whose land is partially submerged (but less than 75%) are only to receive compensation for that land which is submerged. This means they will have to farm in two locations, separated by, perhaps, 50 km - an unworkable situation.

The World Bank should argue that whenever the landholding is reduced to an untenable size (say, less than 2 ha) the family is entitled to be treated as a full oustee.

8/ **Isolated Communities** The resettlement of their neighbours will mean that some families, whose own land is not to be submerged, will be rendered very isolated, sometimes even on little islands.

The World Bank should argue that, when more than 75% of a village is to be resettled, the remaining families should have the right to be included as oustees.

9/ **Grazing Land** In resettlement schemes, the grazing of cattle is a frequent source of conflict between the resettled and the host community. The latter are likely to feel encroached upon unless special grazing provision is made.

The World Bank should argue that grazing lands equal to 10% of the resettlement land area be made available for this purpose.

10/ **Non cultivators** Insufficient attention has been given to non agricultural oustees. The World Bank should argue that permanent jobs should be provided, or subsidies to enable them to find some permanent livelihood. In the case of tradesmen (such as shopkeepers, tailors, carpenters etc) compensation should be equal to one year's average earnings.

11/ **Transportation** An allowance of 750 rupees per family is not sufficient. Free transportation of all household effects, housing materials, livestock etc should be provided by the project authorities.

12/ **Houses** As with [6] above, compensation for houses should include those built since 1981.

13/ **Monitoring and Evaluation** (M & E) Though a competent team is conducting M & E in Gujarat, in compliance with the provision that an independent body be commissioned for M & E, there are concerns that they are not entirely free in composing their reports. The reports are first submitted to GOG for approval and may be considerably modified before being sent to the World Bank.

The Bank should ask for reports directly from the M & E team.

14/ **Household Survey** Since it is the object of R & R that all oustees should regain at least their previous living standards in as short a time as possible after resettlement, a thorough assessment is needed of what that living standard is, especially the value derived from gathering minor forest produce.

This is an activity the M & E team should be asked to do.

15/ **Grievances** Many of the early oustees have serious grievances, as has been documented by the M & E team. Some have acquired land that is mortgaged (and so they cannot get full title until the mortgage is repaid). Some have acquired land through which they subsequently learned that the SSP main canal will pass. (Oustees a second time over!) Some were overcharged for their new land and some have received less than the documents state.

All these grievances should be urgently investigated and corrective action taken. Moreover, additional awards should be made so that the early oustees receive an equivalent compensation to that of the later oustees.

16/ **Timing** The tension and uncertainty that the oustees feel can not be over-stated. For this reason, the World Bank should urge for R & R to be as swift as possible from now on for those families who are anxious to move.

Oustees should be offered the opportunity to retain the use of their old land, at no charge, up till a year from submergence.

17/ **Surrounding population** The resettlement might have a considerable impact on neighbouring communities, who are not being displaced.

The World Bank should ask for an investigation of this.

18/ **Public accountability** The reports of the M & E institutions should be made publicly available.

MAHARASHTRA & MADHRA PRADESH (MP)

All of the above points apply equally to the case of the oustees in the other states, but in addition, the following should be stressed:

19/ **Legal Commitments** The Government of Maharashtra (GOM) and MP (GOMP) have not defined their obligations with regard to the oustees in as much detail as GOG. In the case of GOMP, there have been no Government Resolutions (GRs) on the R & R issue. The World Bank, in its own dialogue with the Indian authorities, has concentrated on the Gujarat oustees, though those in the other states are numerically far greater.

The World Bank should insist that a condition of the loan is the proper R & R of all oustees and so require similar GRs to be issued by GOM and GOMP.

20/ **Land Regularisation** Land holdings should have been regularised in 1978 in Maharashtra, but in many areas this was not done. Consequently, many families are officially farming wasteland or forest land (i.e. encroachers) whereas had the regularisation been done, they would officially be landed. This affects 22 of the 33 submerging villages.

The World Bank should insist that these oustees be treated as landed, not encroacher, oustees.

21/ **Forest Land** In Maharashtra, there is virtually no land for sale on the private market, nor suitable land in the possession of GOM. There are, however, 18,000 ha of seriously degraded forest land in Kalkuwa, Daloda and Shahada Talukas - adjacent to the submerging area. An irrigation scheme planned (using nine minor tanks) could be used to irrigate this area for agro-forestry. The oustees are very keen to resettle in this area. The GOM Irrigation Department propose such a scheme. But it is not clear whether the authorities are prepared to release the land for this purpose. An alternative proposal has been made to use the irrigation potential on private land in a different area and to acquire some of this for the oustees. However, not enough land would be available in this way, it would be widely scattered, far from their present home, and thus would be unacceptable to the oustees.

The World Bank should argue for resettlement on the degraded forest land.

22/ **Numbers displaced in MP** There appear to be serious discrepancies concerning the number of oustees. Project authority figures refer to 45,000 oustees but in an answer to a parliamentary question (Lok Sabha 22/8/83) a figure of 108,118 was quoted. This should be clarified.

23/ **Resettlement options** MP oustees have been told they can either receive land compensation in Gujarat or cash compensation in MP. They must be informed that they are entitled to land compensation in MP also.

24/ **Variety of oustees in MP** In MP there are a great number of oustees who are landless labourers. Family units in this category should be entitled to land compensation. Also, special education, training and investment opportunities should be introduced to allow non-agricultural opportunities.

25/ **Villages on Forest Land** There are at least 6 villages to be resettled in MP which are on Forest Department (FD) land. GOMP say that it is FD's responsibility, not theirs, to resettle these villages. The FD do not accept such responsibility. This must be resolved.

26/ **Waterlogging/backwater** There is concern that some of the land in the catchment area will deteriorate seriously through water-logging. Moreover, families living by the tributaries in the catchment area may have their land flooded periodically by the backwater effect. Families damaged by these effects should be entitled to be treated as oustees.

27/ **Monitoring & Evaluation** A proper system of M & E has not yet been instituted by GOM or GOMP.

Since this is a condition of the Loan Agreement, the World Bank should insist that this situation be rectified as soon as possible.

B - BROADER CONCERNS

In addition to R & R issues, a number of other aspects of the project have been challenged by NGOs. Most of the following also apply to the Narmada Sagar project.

28/ **Forest Loss** This appears to have been underestimated. Also, no study has been conducted to assess the impact that the reservoir will have on surrounding forests. The resulting increase in humidity in the area is likely to have a considerable impact.

29/ **Wildlife** Very little attention has been given to assessing the wildlife and plant species that will be lost. Work on preparing such lists hasn't even been started.

30/ **Catchment** No studies have been conducted of the need to treat the catchment area. Some argue that unless there is first a programme of afforestation, the reservoir will quickly silt up.

31/ **Waterlogging in command area** The Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore has estimated that a considerable proportion of the command area (especially black cotton soils) will be subject to waterlogging unless adequate drainage and pumping out of groundwater is included. This would be costly and require considerable amounts of power. These are neither included in the project budgets nor in the cost benefit analysis.

32/ **Seismicity** The studies of the seismic risks remain unconvincing. The National Geological Survey has commented that the reservoirs could create seismicity (the combined weight of both the Narmada Sagar and the Sardar Sarovar reservoirs should be considered, as they press on the same tectonic plate).

33/ **Health risks** The consideration of the health risks appears inadequate, in particular vector borne diseases. In addition, there has been inadequate study of the health and agricultural risks posed by the use of pesticides to control the vectors.

34/ **Cost benefit analysis** Although on paper the benefit to cost ratio is officially greater than 1.5, many of the costs appear to be ignored and benefits exaggerated.

For example, the CBA calculations assume that the reservoir will be full at all times (no reservoir is, in practice); that cotton yields will increase by 190% (though most cotton-growing land is already irrigated); only part of the canal costs have been included, but all of the irrigation benefits have been included; the costs of correcting the waterlogging problem have not been included; and inadequate provision has been made for R & R.

If these factors are included, the benefit:cost ratio falls below 1. An economist with the State Bank of India has commented that "if this were a commercial project, it would never get a loan".

John Clark

January 1988

Letter also sent to:
Bilsel Alisbah
Country Director (India)

Frank Cassell
UK Executive Director
The World Bank
1818 H Street
Washington 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Mr Cassell,

I am writing to you and Mr Alisbah following a recent visit to India to let you know about the relief undoubtedy helped by the Bank, but also about the outstanding concerns of our partners regarding the Sardar Sarovar project.

While in Gujarat, I visited three villages to be submerged - Vadgan, Gadher and Mankadkhada - and met oustees from three tribal groups - Tarvis, Ratvis and Bhills. I also visited the village of Suka where the early oustees from Panchmoli have settled, and saw the isolated situation of those remaining behind in the rock-filled dyke villages, those whose own land is not to be submerged.

In Delhi, I was able to meet with representatives of NGOs active on the Relief and Rehabilitation (R & R) issue in Madhra Pradesh (MP) and Maharastra and I also took part in a meeting that brought a large number of NGOs and researchers together who are concerned and active on aspects of the Narmada Valley development.

I have summarised all the main concerns in the attached paper, which I hope you will find useful. On most of the points I can supply more information if you require, or direct you to the Indian NGOs which are active on the issue.

I realise that this is a long list of points, but it seemed to me vitally important to record them. Until now, most attention has been paid to the question of whether landed oustees will genuinely be entitled to a minimum of 5 acres of land of their choice, and if so, will they be financed to do so by ex gratia payments. Though the overriding concern of the majority of oustees - especially in Gujarat - this condition is not sufficient to ensure a just resettlement for all oustees, which, I am sure you will agree, should be the object of the R & R plan.

The three most pressing concerns, of which we would urge very careful scrutiny by the World Bank, are these:

First Important advances have been made in the cause of the Gujarat oustees but the commitments regarding the oustees in Maharashtra and, especially, MP remain ill-defined. The World Bank should with urgency insist that the governments of those two States accept the same responsibilities as has the Government of Gujarat (GOG), and assure their oustees of this. I hope you will agree that the commitments made recently by GOG represent minimum conditions necessary to fulfil the Loan Agreement and that any lesser R & R conditions undertaken by the other States would amount to a breach of the Loan Agreement, which would not be tolerated. This, we believe, should be communicated to the project authorities.

Second Though the situation of landed oustees has been clarified in Gujarat, the R & R commitments regarding encroacher oustees remains vague throughout the valley. In Gujarat, it is not clear that they will be entitled, with the help of ex gratia payments, to acquire land of their choice. In Maharashtra, many oustees are classified as encroachers purely because Land Regularisation was not completed as planned in 1978. In MP, some encroachers on Forest Department land have been told by the government that the State does not accept responsibility for their resettlement. These anomalies must be corrected if the Loan Agreement is to be adhered to.

Third It is clear that many oustees - certainly in Marashtra, probably in MP and possibly even in Gujarat - would prefer to move to denuded forest land if help can be given for irrigation and agro-forestry activities. This would enable them to remain together as communities and to continue living in an environment in which they feel confident. Often - as in the case of Maharashtra - there is literally no other formula on the horizon which meets the terms of the Loan Agreement, but the authorities are reluctant to release forest land. We believe that the World Bank should remind the authorities that provision for the use of forest land is made in the Loan Agreement and urge them to implement this.

Having seen something of the situation of the earliest oustees, particularly in Suka, it is clear to me that all attention must be paid to all the details of R & R implementation. As I told you in Washington in October, many of the first oustees have acquired land which they then discovered is encumbered with mortgages attached, or which is due to be taken again by the project authorities for the building of the canal. Their grievances are detailed in the end 1987 report of the Monitoring and Evaluation cell.

The degree of anxiety and uncertainty amongst the oustees was very evident to me, particularly in the remote Bhill village of Mankadkhada.

Here, the first news of their future displacement came when workmen arrived to erect marker stones high up on the hillside. When the Bhills climbed up to ask the workment what they were doing, they were told that the stones indicated where the water level would come to. Their voice is very weak. Still no one from the government comes to discuss their resettlement with them. Which is why it is so important that your voice, and that of NGOs, be heard.

Having done much already to further the cause of the Narmada oustees, I do hope that you will take swift action on the three points above and consider the other concerns in the attached paper. I would appreciate your response to the points I have raised.

I would also be interested to know what the current status of the loan is. I understand that the loan is formally effective and that it has never actually been suspended. But in September, people participating in a meeting in UK with David Hopper understood him to say that disbursements had been held up. NGOs near the dam site say that work has come to an almost complete standstill. I wonder if you can clarify the situation.

Yours sincerely,

John Clark
Development Policy Adviser

Letter to Barber Conable, President of the World Bank.
Delivered by hand, 25/1/'88. John Clark.

NGO Concerns Regarding the Oustees of the Narmada Valley

The three most pressing concerns which we would urge very careful World Bank attention to are these:

1. Important advances have been made in the cause of the Gujarat oustees but the commitments regarding the oustees in Maharashtra and, especially M.P., remain ill-defined. The World Bank should with urgency insist that the governments of those two States accept the same responsibilities as has the Government of Gujarat (GOG) and assure their oustees of this. I hope you will agree that the commitments made recently by GOG represent minimum conditions necessary to fulfil the Loan Agreement and that any lesser resettlement conditions undertaken by the other States would amount to a breach of the Loan Agreement which would not be tolerated. This, we believe, should be communicated to the project authorities.

2. Though the situation of the landed oustees has been clarified in Gujarat, the resettlement commitments regarding encroacher oustees remains vague throughout the valley. In Gujarat it is not clear that they will be entitled, with the help of exgratia payments, to acquire land of their choice. In Maharashtra many oustees are classified as encroachers purely because Land Regularisation was not completed as planned in 1978. In M.P. some encroachers on Forest Department land have been told by the government that the State does not accept responsibility for their resettlement. These anomalies must be corrected if the Loan Agreement is to be adhered to.

3. It is clear that many oustees - certainly in Maharashtra, probably in M.P. and possibly in Gujarat - would prefer to move to denuded forest land if help can be given for irrigation and agro-forestry activities. This would enable them to remain together as communities and to continue living in an environment in which they feel confident. Often, as in the case of Maharashtra, there is literally no other formula on the horizon which meets the terms of the Loan Agreement, but the authorities are reluctant to release forest land. We believe that the World Bank should remind the authorities that provision for the use of forest land is made in the Loan Agreement, and urge them to implement this.

MARG

(Multiple Action Research Group)

Ref: MARG/27/88/27

Dated : 1st February 1988

Mr. Shekhar Singh,
Narmada Action Plan,
C 17/A Munirka,
New Delhi - 110 067.

Dear Mr. Singh,

Thank you for your letter dated 19.1.1988. Despite our reminder we have not as yet received any information from Gujarat or Maharashtra. So I don't think we shall be able to keep to the deadline.

We were also very sorry to hear above the sad demise of Mr. R.L. Gupta; as you rightly say, we must learn to pull on without him.

With kind regards ,

Yours Sincerely,

Vasudha Dhagamwar

(Vasudha Dhagamwar)

Address : B-2/104B, SAFDARJUNG ENCLAVE, NEW DELHI - 110 029 □ Tel. No. 606551
Executive Director : Dr. VASUDHA DHAGAMWAR

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND INDIA
ESG
Environmental Services Group
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND-INDIA

PHONE : 65 20 13

ESG/02-N.A.P./88-061 February 3, 1988

Dear Shekhar,

Thank you for your letter to the Narmada Group. Our telephone does not permit us to make calls but it allows receipt of calls by ESG.

I attach a copy of a letter received from Professor M K Prasad. ESG has paid for his document purchases.

No news yet from Panwar. Am contacting him soon.

No luck with the DPR from DOEn. I have retired hurt.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(THOMAS MATHEW)
DIRECTOR

Mr. Shekhar Singh,
Narmada Action Plan,
C-17/A Munirka,
New Delhi - 110 067.

B/1, LSC (FIRST FLOOR) J-BLOCK SAKET, NEW DELHI-110017

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

K. PRASAD

1 February'88

Dear Dr. Thomas Mathew,

Dr. Sekhar Singh has again sent a reminder. I have sent an order for Endangered Plants of India from BSI. But they have not sent me the book yet. The Allahabad office of the BSI has written to me saying that they have the collections from the 3 districts of M.P which we wanted. On receipt of the Book I propose to send one Research Asst. from here to Allahabad to prepare a list of endangered plants growing in the submergible areas of Narmada Project. Till then Sekhar Singh has to wait. Please inform ~~&~~ him.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(M.K. Prasad) 1/2/88

Dr. Thomas Mathew,
WWF-ESG
B/1- LSC J Block,
Saket,
New Delhi-110 017.

NATIONAL WORKING GROUP ON DISPLACEMENT

LOKAYAN

13, Alipur Road Delhi–110054
Ph. : 2523930

NAP

February 5th, 1988.

Dear

The gigantic problem of displacement accompanying 'development' projects is no more unknown to us. Thousands and millions of people, a large percentage of them belonging to the weaker sections like tribals, being uprooted from their socio-economic milieu and life-support-system, have been posing a serious challenge to our thinking and planning for development. The problem is of a scale much larger and gravity much more than anyone of us had imagined a few years back. The issue involved is no more seen as a 'trade off' but one concerning our fundamental rights on one hand and threat to harmony and progress on the other. Relatedly or independently there are questions raised on the very approach to natural resource development that, till recently, went unquestioned.

While the government too has begun voicing its concern and intention to adopt a national policy on the matter, its efforts till today are quite ad-hoc and piecemeal. A good number of social and environmental scientists, social and legal activists/organisations are, therefore, expressing an utmost need to initiate efforts towards a comprehensive policy protecting the displacee while simultaneously directing our development action.

National Working Group on Displacement, formed in March 1987, had been working on this task since its inception. The effort began in a defined way with two days meeting held at Ahmedabad in July 1987, attended by a select group of experienced advocates, activists and scientists, who discussed the need, content and process of bringing out a 'national policy on developmental resettlement'. Many contributed at other times, in other ways. The draft policy statement was finally left to be drafted by Adv. Girish Patel and Medha Patkar. The same is now ready and the process towards a public debate and acceptance of an official policy has to begin.

The first step thought of is a two days meeting of selected individuals, experienced and active on the issue, including legal experts, social activists, social scientists and environmentalists. The meeting is planned for 12th and 13th March, 1988 in Bombay. You are one of the few (about 30 in number) whose contribution to the discussion would be the most valuable.

NATIONAL WORKING GROUP ON DISPLACEMENT
LOKAYAN
13, Alipur Road Delhi–110054
Ph. : 2523930

The detailed draft (70 or more pages!) would soon reach to you, say by February 20th. Meanwhile, we would earnestly request you to book these days for this important task and also make the necessary travel arrangements so as to reach Bombay on 11th evening or 12th early morning. The Meeting is scheduled to begin at 10 a.m. on the 12th. The venue (around Churchgate, Bombay) would be made known along with the draft.

To enable planning, kindly drop a line confirming your participation, today itself. This meeting being a truly voluntary effort, not sponsored by any organization, we would like to know if yourself or your organization can take care of your travel and food expenses and you have any known place for stay in Bombay. If not, however, donot hesitate to let us know and we will do everything possible to arrange for the same as your participation is simply indispensible!

Kindly write immediately to:
Narmada Dharangrast Samiti – 'Policy Meet',
c/o P. Box – 52, Dhule, Maharashtra – 424001

Awaiting your reply and promising to write back soon,

Sincerely yours,
Medha Patkar.
Medha Patkar and Smitu Kothari
Co-convenors,
N. W. G. on Displacement

Venue: Nirmala Niketan
38, Marine Lines
near Churchgate station,
Churchgate.

NAP

Shekhar Singh
Kalpavriksh
C-17-A MUNIRKA
New Delhi 110067

Oxford
12/2

Dear Shekhar,

I said I'd arrange to send you 2 copies of the "Price of Progress" documentary by Nick Claxton. I have spoken with him and he has agreed to get 2 copies from Central TV. - telling me if necessary. They should be on their way soon. Let me know when they arrive - or if they don't arrive

I also said I'd send copies of the Loan Agreements - which are the formulation of the ~~World Bank~~ GOI + States' legally binding agreement with the World Bank. Here they are - sorry they took so long. Do let me know of other ways I can help. You should by now have received my last mailing to the Bank. I'd welcome any comments

Best wishes

John Clark

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To

Shekhar Singh, convenor,

IIPA

Indraprastha Estate

New Delhi

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Vimal M. S. 3/25 Chandanwady

Village Road, Bhandup (W), Bby

पिन PIN 4 0 0 0 7 8

SECOND FOLD

TO OPEN CUT HERE

12.02.1988

Dear Sir,

I had read the feature "EXODUS" published in Illustrated weekly. From the begining I am totally against of this project. The best example of the ~~dying~~ dying dams are in Kerala. Once Kerala is a state gifted with beautiful rivers. But now if you go to Kerala you can see drought affected rivers and long concrete walls.

"SAVE NARMADA.
PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF HER SONS"

I am also with you and the agitators.

Kindly send me the details.

Thanking you

Very truely

12/2/1988

(Manilal M.S, 3/25, Chandanwady
Village Road, Bhandup (W), Bombay - 78)





To, Mr. Shekhar Singh,
Convenor I.I.P.A,
Indraprastha Estate
NEW DELHI

पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 0 2

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पिन PIN

N. MANU CHAKRAVARTHY,

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH,
NMKRV I GRADE COLLEGE
FOR WOMEN,
JAYANAGAR III BLOCK,
BANGALORE-560011.

FEB 15

Dear Mr. Singh,

I write this letter after reading Mr. Alvares's Column in 'The Weekly' (dt. 14.2.88). I have already had a fairly extensive, and, well-documented introduction to this issue through Mr. Alvares's lead-article "DAMMED" some time ago in "The Weekly".

Would you kindly give more information about this Campaign and also tell us here what we could do to support the worthy Cause. I only wish to mention here that on issues such as these I find it necessary to equip ourselves with strong "factual", "Technical" and "academic" arguments — not just "humanitarian" ones — to counter those that belong to the "pragmatists", the

"technologists" and the "progressive people" who more often dub us as "reactionaries", "primitive", "unscientific" etc: etc:. I keep in mind those attempts by people here that have failed, not for lack of conviction or feeling, but, because, there has been a lack of intellectual and factual content in the people taking up causes, not to speak of a near-total ignorance of legal and constitutional details.

With regards, Yours sincerely,

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Shekhar Singh
11PA
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New Delhi
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R D'Souza
St. Anne's Ch.
Bandra.
पिन PIN 4 0 0 0 5 0

पहला मोड़ FIRST FOLD
दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

St. Anne's Church.
Pali Hill
Bandra, Bombay
400 050
15th Feb. 1988.

Sir,

I read with interest the article of Claude Alvares about the campaign against the dam and for the people of the Narmada Valley.

Belonging to a group that is interested in social action and questions leading to it. I would be grateful if you could kindly supply us with the information you have. One of the aims of the group is to diffuse awareness of a struggle due to certain exploitation and corresponding problems. Also to form action groups for the same.

Kindly then keep us informed for further correspondence.

Yours sincerely
Fr. R. D'Silva
for Soc. Justice Cell.

K. S. Sundaram,
M.Sc. (Chem)., M A. (Socio)., M A. (Psych)., M.A. (Pub.Admn.) D.J., D.P.M.I.R., D.T.D., (P.G.D.M., P.G.D.C.A., M.A. (Pol.Scie)..)

80, R.M.S. Colony,
Sanjaynagar,
Bangalore-560 024.

Date 15/2/88

Dear Mr Singh,

I read with interest the article by Claude Alvares published in "Illustrated Weekly" titled "EXODUS". I am in total agreement with the views expressed by Alvares in that article. I want to get more information about the Cuca you are doing particularly your opposition to the construction of the godams. Will you please let me have the material to me address given above.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,
K.S. Sundaram





New Delhi
110 002

Shekhar Singh

Convenor

Indian Institute of
Public ~~Administration~~
Indraprastha Estate

New Delhi PIN 110 002

Phone
20111

G. N. PATEL
15, Aradhana Society,
Behind Navyug College
Ander Road,
Surat 395 009

Dtd. 15/2/88.

Dear Sir,

I have read the article Campaign - Exodus by Claude Alvares in the I.W. of India p. 58, Issue Feb 14-20 1988.

Please send me more information about the campaign.

Thanking you. Patel



Convener: Shekhar Singh

IIPA

Indraprastha Estate

New Delhi

पिन PIN 110002

K. V. Ramdas
MAHARASHTRA UDAIGIRI COLLEGE
UDGIR, (Latur District)
MAHARASHTRA

15 Feb. '88

Convener: Shekhar Singh
11 PA
Indraprastha Estate
New Delhi - 110002

Sir,

Please send more information about the campaign

Thanking You

Yours faithfully

K. V. Ramdas



H. Rangachar
1-1-385/30
Gandhinagar
Hyderabad
500 380.

Shri Sekhar Singh
Governor IIPA.
Indraprastha Estate.
New Delhi
पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 0 2

15.2.88

Dear Sir,

I have been reading with interest the articles appearing in The Illustrated Weekly of India

Re: Narmada Valley Development Project.

Please furnish me with Pamphlets or other literature on the subject.

Has any one been appointed Convenor in AP at Hyderabad so that I can approach him for further information/guidance etc.

Thanking You

Yours faithfully

I Hemgarle

article contributions that you wish to pool together etc. Will you please supply me with all these details? Also you please tell me for what the abbreviation I.I.P.A. stands for.

Thanking you,

yours faithfully

Sanjay Shandilya

Q.M.S.



To, the Convenor,

M. Shekhar Singh,

I.I.P.A.

Indraprastha Estate,

New Delhi PIN 110 002

Sanjay S. Shanbhag 16/2/88
127A-4458, Jeevan Deep,
Tilak Nagar, Chembur,
Bombay - 400 089. Phone no. 523188

Dear Sirs, Reg. your column "Campain"

I came to know about your "Campain" through the issue of The Illustrated weekly of India" dtd. February 14-20 1988.

I would like to ~~know~~ have more details about your "Campain" such as the purpose, the scope and the kind of

SANCTUARY FILMS

16th Feb '88

Dear Mr. Kothari,

I enclose herein a copy of an open letter that my friend Mona Parikh and I, have written to the Prime Minister, concerning the big dams. Also accompanying is a copy of the signatures of several Indians, recognized in their fields, ~~and~~ who~~m~~, after much discussion, and explanation, were convinced of the ~~[redacted]~~ damaging effects of the recently cleared projects, and so agreed to sign the letter.

Mr. Kothari, this letter is a request to you to get on the blank pages (accompanying) the signatures of several people in Delhi (list enclosed too). Twice, in the past few weeks, I had, well so to say, almost made it to ~~reached~~ Delhi. But our TV serial - Project Tiger, dashed all hopes, and finally Bittu suggested I write to you for the same. ~~PS~~

You could even get signatures on the page on which Baba Amte has signed, the rest of that page being blank.

What this letter, I sincerely hope, would serve is to bring these many Indians from their [illegible] varied fields

Contd.

602 Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point Bombay – 400 021

on one common platform.

I understand, Mr. Kothari, getting these signatures would mean a lot of trouble for you, and I ~~many~~ ~~much~~ apologize for the same.

Once the signatures have been obtained, we intend this letter to appear in every national daily & certain magazines, hopefully on the same day. Perhaps, if you could sound off ~~some~~ ~~of~~ the Delhi (& other north Indian) newspaper / magazine editors (those in list) to agree to publish this letter, it would be a great help. I believe, Mr. S.P. Godrej has already spoken to some of the environmentalists in Delhi, but unfortunately, I was not able to make the trip.

Once again, with apologies for the impending trouble (to you), I look forward to hearing from you.

P.S: There are many others who have signed, but on seperate sheets, of which copies I did not have right away. Ms. Thomas Matthews has already signed it.

P.S: I must've missed out many others in Delhi. Pl. do try & get anyone you feel needs to.

Sincerely,

Suntoy Moncar

Encl: ① Copy of letter & signatures + blank sheets
② List of individuals in Delhi, whose signatures are need

LIST OF POSSIBLE SIGNATORIES FROM DELHI

Mr. S.F. Roy / Mr. FALI NARIMAN / MR. SOLI SORABJEE
Mr. Anil Agarwal
Mr. Ashish Kothari
Mr. Duleep Matthai
Mr. K. Sankhala (If in Delhi)
Mr. Ashok Khosla – Development Alternatives.
Mr. Aroon Purie (India Today – Editor)
Mr. Arun Shourie (Indian Express)
Editor – Hindustan Times
Editor – HINDU / BUSINESS INDIA / TIMES OF INDIA
Mr. Ranjit Singh
Mr. N.D. Jayal – INTACH
Dr. Swaminathan (If in DELHI) – IRRI –
PUPUL JAYKAR – ? –
Kamala Chaudhari –
Prem Shanker Jha
Prem Bhatia (Tribune)
Khushwant Singh –
Sunderlal Bahuguna – If in DELHI
Chandiprasad Bhatt – " " " "
Dir. INDIA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE
Chancellor – Delhi Univ.
Dir. national Museum / Nat. Hist. Museum –
– ANY OTHERS –

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35 INDIA 35

CONVENOR : SHEKHAR SINGH
IIPA
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE
NEW DELHI
पिन PIN 110002

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पिन PIN

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

V

New Delhi
16/02/88

MOHAN KUMAR
9A/11. WEA.
KAROL BAGH
NEW DELHI.
110 005.

Dear friends,

I am very willing to take part in your CAMPAIGN against the dams on the Narmada River.

Could you please send me further information.

With best regards,

Mohankumar

P.S. I read Alvares' column in the Weekly!

15 भारत INDIA

FOR

SRI SHEKHAR SINGH

IIPA

INDRAPRASTNA ESTATE

NEW DELHI

पिन PIN 110002

OUR ADDRESSES

PANKAJ SEKHSARIA
'VRINDAVAN'
87A/180, PCNTDA
NIGDI PUNE-411044

SUDIP KARNAVAT
SAI APARTMENTS
FLAT NO - 12
SREEDHARNAGAR
CHINCHWAD
PUNE-411033

Pune
17.2.88

Sir,

This is with reference to an article by Mr. Claude Alvares in the Recent issue of 'The Illustrated Weekly' about The Narmada River Valley Project.

We also learnt that further information could be got from you.

We thus request you to send all possible information in this context at the earliest possible. We would be highly obliged if you did so.

Looking forward to future correspondence

Thanking you
Yours sincerely,
Sudip Kamavat & Pankaj Sekhsaria.

केन्द्रीय शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान
INFORMATION, DOCUMENTATION & CFL DIVISION
central institute of educational technology
राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH & TRAINING

10-बी रिंग रोड
इन्द्र प्रस्थ इस्टेट
नई दिल्ली-110002
भारत

Dr. S. C. Varma
Prof & Head

फोन/Phone: 3318260
तार/Grams :

10-B, Ring Road
Indraprastha Estate
New Delhi-110002
India

1525

फा. स./No. F. 3-2/87-CIET(IDCFL) दिनांक/Date: 17th Feb., 1988

To

Dr. Sheikhar Singh,
Institute of Public Administration,
I.. Estate,
New Delhi-110002

Dear Sir,

I am to request you to please send me pertinent information/leaflet on 'Narmada Dam Devastation' as stated in your letter to Editor.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(S. C. VARMA)

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CONVENOR : SHEKHAR SINGH,
IIPA,
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE,
NEW DELHI

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Vimala Vijay Simha,
J.C. Nagar, Bangalore

पिन PIN 5 6 0 0 0 6

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

INDIRA VIJAYSIMHA
KUPPUSWAMY BLDG.,
KEMPIAH BLOCK MAINRD.,
(near Mubarak Mosque)
J.C. NAGAR
BANGALORE-560006

Feb. 17th 1988

To
The Convenor: Shekhar Singh,
11 PA
Indraprastha Estate,
N. Delhi - 110 002

Dear Sir,

I have read in "The Illustrated weekly of India" dated February 14-30, 1988 about your campaign against the Narmada Valley Project. I am very very glad to hear of it. It makes one concerned citizen, me, feel a little less helpless. I would like to know more, and also what I can do to help prevent the planned ecological disasters like NVP.

I am an M.Sc. in Biochemistry and can communicate in Hindi, English and Tamil and Please I would like to do something positive towards environmental preservation.

Yours very sincerely,

Indira

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र आई
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To,

CONVENOR : SHEKAR SINGH

IIPA

INDRA PRASTHA ESTATE

NEW DELHI

पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 0 2

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प्रेषक का नाम और पता : SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

From : Vimal Kumar

Room 2 Hirapath hostel

PO: Bialki

DT Bidar

पिन PIN

Karnataka State.

Balki
17/2/88

Sir,

I had read the article EXODUS in "The illustrated weekly of India" of Feb 14-20. 1988.

I would like to know what ways of campaigning you are opting for. & for so talk the Government- stop thinking of constructing the dams on Narmada river.

I think you are correct in this piece of work became many people will be displaced

without compensation and the ecological imbalance will be caused. So I am a lover of nature would like get more information about the campaign please write to the following address

Vivek. M. Gulkare.
B.E. III year
Room. No. 2.
Hiremath hostel.
Po: Bhalki
Dt: Bidar
Karnataka state

Thanking you
yours faithfully
Vivek.

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र काई
INLAND LETTER CARD

भारत
35 INDIA 35

MR. SHEKHAR SINGH
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION, (IIPA)
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE
NEW DELHI पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 0 2

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Shobha Shetty
17, First Gosi Street
Indiranagar, Madras
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SAKTHI FINANCE LIMITED

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SAKTHI FINANCE LIMITED, COIMBATORE

11 Feb
1988

Dear Mr. Singh,

I read with great interest the article in the Illustrated Weekly of India (Feb. 14, 1988) about the campaign to save Narmada river from the proposed construction of the two dams.

I am a 24-year old student and I would like to have more information about the campaign and about what I can do to help.

Thank you,

Yours truly,
Shobha Shetty

From:
MS. SHOBHA SHETTY
17, FIRST CROSS STREET
INDIRANAGAR, ADYAR
MADRAS 600 020
TAMIL NADU

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
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To

Convener,

Shekhar Sing,

IIPA, Indraprastha Estate,

New Delhi 110 002.

पिन PIN

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पिन PIN

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

Sheramur,

18.02.88.

To
Sekhar Sing,
Convener,
IIPA,
Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi 110002.

Dear sir,

I came to have your address from 'The Illustrated Weekly '. Since I am very much interested I request you to intimate the details of the campaign in my address given below.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

A.M.Narayanan,
Amari Mana,
P.O.Ganesh Giri,
Sheramur, 679 123..
Kerala.

15 भारत INDIA



Convenor:

Sri Sekhar Singh

IIPA (Indian Institute of Public Administration)

Indraprastha Estate

New Delhi

पिन PIN 110 002

18. 2. 88

Dear Sir,

with reference to an article Published in 'The Illustrated Weekly of India of February 14, 1988, I write this letter in order to know more about the campaign.

I shall be pleased if you kindly let me know the details.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

Abdur Rafique

From:

ABDUR RAFIQUE,
ADVOCATE
MOLKHALI,
P.O.- G.I.P. COLONY,
HOWRAH - 711 321

18/Feb/88

To

Sh Shekhar Singh
I. I. P. A.
New Delhi.

Dear Sh Shekhar Singh,

Read in the latest "Weekly" about the campaign against the dams.

Is this campaign restricted to the dams on the Narmada, or are you also including the large dams in the other parts of the country? My query relates specifically to the Tehri Dam, where inspite of the a Govt. Committee verdict against it and the matter pending in the Supreme Court, construction work at-site is at full swing.

Sir sure you're aware of the issues involved in this. To these I'd like to add — Tehri is Garhwal's major historic town which needs to be preserved rather than submerged. Many of us in Garhwal feel strongly on about this.

Hope to hear ~~something~~ from you on this. And if your campaign includes other than Narmada dams, if I could contribute towards it, I'd be willing to do that.

With regards.

Sincerely

विजय सिंह नेगी.

Vijay Singh Negi
140/3 Dharampur
Dehra Dun 248001

M. RAJARAM. M.Com
SPECIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE (BC)
7. HANUMANTHAN ST
NORTH USMAN ROAD
T. NAGAR.
MADRAS - 17.

9.

The CONVENOR,
IIPA
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE
NEW DELHI. 2.

Sub: Requisition for more information about the Campaign - regarding.

Ref: w.r.t. the Article "EXODUS" in The Illustrated weekly, dated Feb. 14-20.

— x —

Having seen the interesting & informative article in the aforesaid magazine, I am very much interested in knowing more about.

Please, send me some informations regarding Environmental & Ecological campaigns, with oblige.

Thank You.

Yours faithfully,

18/2/88.

A/E //

This letter may be sent to Shri Shekhar Singh as he is an expert on 'A'.

21/3/88

AR (Admn)

21/3

for Sh. Shekhar Singh

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMI...
1341
1-3-88

23A Sterling Apartments
38 G. Deshmukh Marg
Bombay 400 026
18 Feb. 1988

Mr Shekhar Singh
Campaign Convenor - Save the Narmada River
Indian Institute of Public Administration
Indraprastha Estate
New Delhi 110 002.

Dear Mr Shekhar Singh,

I have read with interest Mr Claude Alvares' article 'Exodus' in the Illustrated Weekly of Feb 14-20, and would like to enquire as to what individuals like myself can do to help the campaign against construction of the dams on the Narmada river, and other such ecologically disastrous projects.

Looking forward to your reply and with regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sylvia Matthai

(MRS. S. MATTHAI)

NAP

Shekhar Singh
Project Director

3318554
February 19, 1988

Dear Dr. Maudgal,

I hereby return some of the documents borrowed from you.

I also enclose a list of the documents we have retained, as desired by you.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Shekhar Singh

Dr. S. Maudgal
Director
Ministry of Forest & Environment
Government of India
C.G.O. Complex
New Delhi.

Maharashtra Education Society's

MAHARASHTRA UDAYAGIRI MAHAVIDYALAYA, UDGIR.

Dist. Latur (Maharashtra State)

* ARTS
* SCIENCE
* COMMERCE

Dr. N. Y. Dole
M. A., Ph. D.
PRINCIPAL
Office : 52
Resi. : 15
Tele. Add. : UDGOL

Ref. No. 2-245

Date :19-2-1988.

To

Shri. Shekhar Singh
Convener
I.I.P.A.
Indraprashtha Estate
New Delhi-110002

Sir,

I read an article ' Exodus' in the latest issue of the Illustrated weekly.

Kindly send me more information about your compaign.

Here some youth organisations are making arrangements to organise camps of college students and are inviting our students to Gujarath.

The camps are in favour of the project and thousands of students are expected to participate in hundreds of shramadan camps as claimed by these organisers.

After reading ' Exodus ' I am now reconsidering sending my students to these camps.

Kindly let me know more at your earliest.

Yours faithfully,
NYDole
Principal

***

D. D. SHARMA B. Sc. (Engg), M. I. E. (India)
A. T. ROAD, GUWAHATI-781001

Phone { OFFICE : 27452
HOME : 25122

Telegram : "PRESTRESS", GUWAHATI

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All Types of Well Foundations, Guinitting of Structures.

Ref.No.DDS/MISC/ Dated Guwahati the 19th Feb'1988.

To
Shri Shekhar Singh (Consultant)
I.I.P.A.
Indraprastha Estate
New Delhi-110002.

Sub :- Narmoda Sagar Project.

Dear Sir,

I have read with interest and concern, the report regarding the Narmoda Valley Project in the Illustrated Weekly of India, February 14th issue, 1988. Kindly send further information about this project.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(D. D. SHARMA.)

NIAP

C17/A Munirka
New Delhi
February 19, 1988

To:
The Editor
Illustrated Weekly of India
Bombay

Dear Sir:

While welcoming your column on **Campaigns**, and the write up on the Narmada Project in the February 14-20 issue, I would like to clarify that the meeting held in Delhi on December 5 and 6 was not " to plan a strategy for halting the construction of these dams".

It was resolved at this meeting to take whatever steps were necessary to ensure that:

1. A proper tecno-economic and environmental impact assessment was done of the project, and that the project was allowed to proceed only if such an assessment established its cost effectivity.

2. Independent studies were taken up on some of the crucial parameters.

3. Potential oustees and other affected people were made aware of the project and its implications so that they could have a say in the final outcome.

4. NGOs prepared themselves for monitoring the implementation of different aspects of the project, especially rehabilitation and environmental conservation.

I would be grateful if this letter be published in your Weekly in order to prevent any misunderstanding.

Yours faithfully,

Shekhar Singh

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Shri Shekhar Singh,
Convenor,
IIPA
Indraprastha Estate
NEW DELHI
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पिन PIN

S. Viswanathan

"Rachana"
23-1160/B, Bungalow Road,
Tiruvannur,
Calicut - 673029

20.2.88

Shri Shekhar Singh,
Convenor,
IIPA,
Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi - 110002

Dear Sir,

I am interested to know more about the campaigns on major issues which the IIPA have undertaken. I would request you to send me the details.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

S. Viswanathan

P.S. The article captioned "EXODUS" by Claude Alvares in the current issue of Illustrated Weekly is informative.

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
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CONVENOR - MR. SHEKHAR SINGH
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE
NEW DELHI

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ASHOK KUMAR AHUJA,
W241, SRI NAGAR (COLONY),
DELHI

पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 3 4

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

20.2.88

Dear Mr Shekhar Singh,

This is with reference to the article EXODUS in the Illustrated Weekly of India - February 14, 1988. I could be obliged if you could provide me with more information on the damage these proposed dams on Narmada are expected to cause. We do want rehabilitation of the persons who could be displaced - but are we fighting for rehabilitation of persons who could be displaced, or against the construction of dams? Please do provide available information on Social, Environmental and other aspects of NARMADA project - as much as possible at following address:

ASHOK KUMAR ANUJA,
IV Z 411, SRI NAGAR (COLONY),
DELHI - 110 034.

I am an engineer with lots of spare time. So if I can be of any work, I could be interested.

Yours faithfully,

A.K. Anuja

(A. K. ANUJA).

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD

To
The Convenor : Shekhar Singh
II PA
Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi 1

पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 0 2

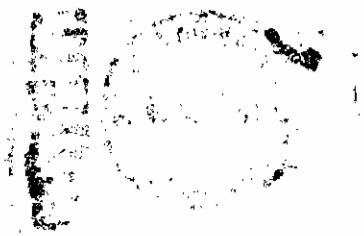
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S. Parasuraman
A/604 IRS Ganesh Bhuvan
S.B. Marg Mahim

पिन PIN 4 0 0 0 1 6

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD



Satyawati Rawool,
A/6 Ganesh Bhuvan,
S.B. Marg, Mahim
Bombay 400016.
20.2.88

To
The Convenor : Shekhar Singh.
IIPA.

As a lecturer in Education College I am interested in Environmental Education. For last 8 years I am working with WWF and BASE as a resource person in environmental education.

If it is possible ~~to send~~ please send me ~~any~~ some material that can be used to explain people about the effects of building dams and hydroelectric projects on environment.

At the same time I am also interested in knowing the alternatives that your organization is suggesting that are necessary for the progress of our country or the sources that can be used to get required energy. This is ~~very~~ necessary because while making people aware of these problems, many people are found to raise questioned pertaining to these issues in terms of industrial progress. In such cases it becomes very difficult to defend our stand for the lack 'socially' sound explanation.

Thank you

Yours faithfully
S. Rawool

Forum for People Oriented Water Utilisation

20 th February 1988

Ashish Kothari
Kalpavriksh
1 Court Road
New Delhi 110 054

Dear Ashish,

Kiran More from our Forum telephoned you recently to discuss certain matters pertaining to our combined action against the Narmada Valley Project (NVP). It is evident from the pace of work on Gujarat's Sardar Sarovar Project that the Government is determined to push the entire scheme through while attempting to either stall, ignore or circumvent any kind of opposition to this grandiose scheme.

Considering the urgency of the issue, POWU, while pleased to collaborate with your organisation and the WWF-India on the subcommittee on Media, Awareness and Lobbying, has undertaken a campaign on various levels. Following our participation at the January 30, 1988? rally of the project-affected people at the Kevadia Colony, we are sending study teams to the dam to ascertain the conditions of the contract labourers employed on site. We are also in possession of certain documents and information material which we intend to use in our efforts to thwart the scheme.

We are already presenting talks and audio-visuals to select groups of professionals in an effort to spread awareness and gain their support. We are also preparing an exhibition on this entire question and propose to publish a publicity brochure. A newsletter of the sort that had been discussed at our seminar on 'Water Utilisation and the NVP' last year has also been planned. We are cooperating with group's such as Medha Patkar's Narmada Dharangrast Samiti so that there can be consolidation of and solidarity to our common programme. Currently we are preparing a comprehensive statement on the manner of relocation of the oustees and will soon go to the press.

We find that the scope of our activities can be widened to a significant extent if we were not perennially constrained by a severe dearth of finances. Kiran mentioned this problem to you and our requirements of funds. We are pleased to send you a break-up of our yearly estimated expenditure as you had suggested. We enclose these estimates alongside this letter.

Could you also please inform us about the follow-up action to the December 5/6 meeting your group convened in Delhi with other NGO's, including POWU? If your organisation requires any kind of assistance from us here in Bombay please let us know.

Warmest regards,

Sarosh Bana
Convenor.

20th February 1988

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES OF THE FORUM FOR PEOPLE-ORIENTED WATER UTILISATION

	Rs
1) Photography (film rolls, developing, printing)	650
2, Transparencies (buying/developing/printing)	500
3) Postage	1200
4) Cyclostyling	1300
5) Printing brochures/other publicity material	1200
6) Stationery	750
7) Preparing posters/banners/charts/graphics	400
8) Telephone calls	600
9) Photocopying	550
10) Hiring venues/microphones/VCR's	1200
11) Purchasing audio/video tapes for recording	600
12) Travelling	
(i) internal	550
(ii) site tours/field trips	1400
(iii) invitees	1200
13) Legal counsel	600
14) Subscriptions to relevant publications	500
15) Miscellaneous	600
GRAND TOTAL.....	13,800

For the Forum for People-Oriented Water Utilisation (POWU)

Sarosh Bana
Convenor.

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र काई
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35 INDIA 35

To,
MR SHEKHAR SINGH
Indian Institute of Public Administration,
Indraprastha Estate,
Ring Road, New Delhi
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Vijay Paranjape
Durga, 92/2 Erandawane
Pune
पिन PIN 4 1 1 0 0 4

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

Ref NBA/1 NAP 22nd Feb, 1988

Shekhar Singh
IIPA
New Delhi

Dear Shekhar,

Please ~~Could~~ you keep ~~ready~~ all the material distributed at the 'First Training Programme on Environmental Management for Senior Officers of the Narmada Project Area, 11–15 May, 1987' except Volume I & II

which we have?

I shall collect the material when I am in Delhi at the end of this month.

Thanking you,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

(VIJAY PARANJPYE)

पते में
पिन कोड लिखें
WRITE PIN CODE
IN ADDRESS

To THE CONVENER (MR. SHEKAR SINGH)
INDIAN INST OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE
NEW DELHI
पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 0 2

a Group of Concerned Students
T.T. Nagar - Kindly Note.
Sincerely yours
Arul Murugan

L. ARUL MURUGAN
38, SRIRAMNAGAR,
THIRUVANMAYUR,
MADRAS, [redacted]
600041

22/2/87
Madras.

To
Mr. SHEKAR SINGH
IIPA
INDRAPRASTHA EST.
N. DELHI - 2.

Dear Mr Singh,

I would like more information about the Narmada Valley project and your Campaign against it. Is it possible that Someone has made a clear 'balance sheet for the project', i.e. the target beneficiaries & the nature & no. of displaced people? If yes So Could you please inform us about it. I represent a

P To

NAP

NARMADA ACTION PLAN
C-17/A Munirka, New Delhi 110067

February 22, 1988

Dear

The enclosed note attempts to give some of the information that might be required in the process of preparing a public interest case against the Narmada Project. It also outlines some of the reliefs that could be sought from the court.

I would be grateful if you could examine this document and give your comments.

As soon as the petition is finalised , it is proposed to file it jointly on behalf of Kalpavriksh, BNHS and WWF-India, provided these three groups send in their agreement in writing.

Considering the matter is very urgent, I would be grateful if you could respond as soon as possible.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Shekhar Singh

A "Case" Against the Narmada Project

. Background

The Narmada Project is one of the most ambitious river valley ·oject in the world involving the construction of 30 large dams, 135 ·dium dams and 3000 small dams on the Narmada River and its ·ributaries.

For the purpose of this paper we restrict ourselves mainly to two the large dams, Narmada (Indira) Sagar in Madhya Pradesh and Sardar ·rovar in Gujarat, as these have been recently cleared by the ·vernment of India. References to other dams will be made only when it · essential to consider the overall picture, as for example in the case · seismicity.

. General Information

The relevant salient features of the two dams are as given below:-

	Narmada Sagar(NSP)	Sardar Sarovar(SSP)
. Estimated Cost	Rs. 1400 crores (1981 price level)	Rs. 4240 crores (1982 price level)
. Submergence Area (Total)	91348 ha.	39134 ha
Forest Area	40332 ha.	13744 ha.
Agricultural Area	44363 ha.	11318 ha.
Villages (number)	254	237
. Population Displaced (1981 census)	129396	66675
. Irrigated Area	123000 ha.	1792000 ha.
. Net Culturable Area	140960 ha.	2120000 ha.
. Power Generation		
Installed capacity	1000 mw.	1450 mw.
Firm power	223.5 mw.	300 mw.
Firm power -2023 A.D.	118.3 mw.	?

. Some Environmental Requirements

Appended is a list of some of the more important aspects that need be studied for a proper environmental impact assessment. Also ·pended is a note giving the status of study for these dams at the time ·earance was given (April 1987).

Major Objections

Unsatisfactory Environmental Impact Assessment

Most of the environmental studies, as required by the nment of India (DOEn 1981) have not been completed, as admitted by Department of Environment itself (DOEn note,appended). Some ies:

4.1.1. The combined seismic impact of the various dams has not been studied.
4.1.2. Complete flora and fauna listing for the submersion zone has not been done.
4.1.3 No study of the impact on the aquatic ecosystem.
4.1.4 Inadequate studies on the impact of irrigation in the command areas (waterlogging and salinisation).
4.1.5. Inadequate studies on the health impact of irrigation in the command areas and reservoir rim.
4.1.6. Incomplete studies and plans on catchment area treatment.
4.1.7. No study on the environmental impact of displacement of people, cattle, forests, and wildlife.

Unsatisfactory socio-cultural impact study and rehabilitation
e
4.2.1. Considering that such a large population would be displaced by the dam, and given the earlier experiences of what happens to these oustees, the most important objection is the non-identification of suitable land (DOEn note) for their rehabilitation, even in accordance with the stated policy of the Government.
4.2.2. The level of information about rehabilitation with the oustees is very poor, with little knowledge on when, where, and how they are to move.
4.2.3. There is no study of the cultural impact of the projects, for instance on the ancient tradition of the 'parikrama' which is undertaken by thousands of people every year, and which will be disrupted by the reservoirs.

Unsatisfactory cost-benefit analysis
4.3.1. The problems pointed out regarding water logging in the NSP (IISc report) and other problems listed in the earlier table have not been taken into consideration in the cost benefit calculations.

4.3.2. Cost of preventing water logging in a bulk of the SSP command area has not been calculated and included in the cost-benefit analysis.

4.3.3. The benefits from agricultural production are highly inflated, thereby giving a distorted cost-benefit ratio.

4.3.4. The water availability has not been properly established, making the benefits questionable and much of the cost unnecessary.

4.3.5. The benefits have been calculated at 100% efficiency, which is neither the practice nor has any project ever run at 100% efficiency.

Unsatisfactory study of alternatives
4.4.1. Alternative methods of achieving the same social and economic objectives not considered.
4.4.2. Alternative designs of the dams not considered.

Prayers

That WHEREAS the two dams have not, for the reasons stated above, been established to be in public interests even by the yardstick described by the Government itself.

That WHEREAS when such huge expenditure is to be incurred, so many people dislocated, so much of the forests and natural resources destroyed, the people have a right to know the rationale on which it is being done.

That WHEREAS by allowing the construction to start even while admitting that many of the essential studies have not yet been done, the Government of India is forcing the people, and itself, into an impossible situation where even if the studies establish the dams to be undesirable, the expenditure already incurred would be too high to abandon them.

That WHEREAS in not identifying the land that is required for rehabilitating the oustees the Government has not only gone back on a commitment but has condemned over a hundred thousand people to uncertainty and, given the past experience, ruin.

That THEREFORE the work on the dams should be immediately stayed till the pending studies should first be completed. Based on the findings of these studies, the issues raised in this petition, along with other important issues, should be addressed.

That the question of modifying the dam height, as suggested in the note by the Department of Environment should also be taken up.

The Narmada Project: Environmental and Social Impacts

A Working Paper on What Has Happened, Who Has Done It, & What Can be Done

Ashish Kothari
Nov. 1987

Given below are some notes on the environmental and social impacts the Narmada Valley Project, specifically of Narmada Sagar Project (NSP) and Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP). What I have attempted is to give a very brief idea of the status of studies and other work done, the individuals and organisations who have been involved, and the sort of work still needed.

TOPIC/AREA: (1) Forest Submergence and Compensatory Afforestation.

STATUS OF STUDIES/WORK DONE:

- Extent and type of forest to be submerged identified. Clearing of forests started in both SSP & NSP.
- Loss of submergence estimated by SSP & NSP authorities and others, but only in terms of commercial value of forests. Rough estimate of ecological loss by Department of Environment.
- No evaluation of impact of submergence on surrounding/nearby forests due to microclimatic changes & diversion of human/cattle pressure.
- Compensatory afforestation plans & measures at preliminary stage - till recently these plans found to be inadequate by Department of Environment, now approved.
- Some non-governmental campaigning against submergence.

INDIVIDUALS/ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED:

- Forest Departments of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
- SSP & NSP authorities.
- Centre for Social Studies, Surat.
- Department of Environment, Government of India.
- Environmental Planning & Coordination Organisation, Madhya Pradesh.
- Several NGOs/NGIs.
- M.S. University, Vadodara.

FURTHER STUDIES/WORK NECESSARY:

- Evaluation of ecological loss of forest submergence.
- Assessments of impact of submergence on surrounding/adjacent forests.
- Planning & monitoring implementation of a compensatory afforestation scheme, which is ecologically and socially appropriate.
- Campaigning/lobbying for elimination or reduction of forest loss damage.

AREA: (2) Displacement/Destruction of Wildlife

S OF STUDIES/WORK DONE:
o complete inventory of flora/fauna species in submergence forests
only preliminary listings in SSP & NSP Environmental Impact Assessment reports. Studies requested by Project authorities from various organisations, but status of these unclear.

Official working plans on rehabilitation very brief & preliminary for NSP, non-existent for SSP.

No non-governmental study/work.

IDUALS/ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED:
CSIR, Bhopal.
Forest Department, Madhya Pradesh.
Zoological Survey of India?
Botanical Survey of India?
Wildlife Institute of India?
International Union for Conservation of Nature & Natural Resources?
Environmental Planning & Coordination Organisation, Madhya Pradesh.
M.S. University, Baroda.

ER STUDIES/WORK NECESSARY:
Complete flora-fauna inventories of SSP & NSP submergence zones, identifying threatened species specially.

Carrying capacity of adjoining forest area, if any, and impact of wildlife movement into them from submergence zones.

Measures necessary to rehabilitate.

Losses which are impossible to compensate for.

/AREA: (3) Catchment Treatment

S OF STUDIES/WORK DONE:
Study of & recommendations for treatment of part of the catchment by Government of India expert committee.

Remote sensing started to assess critical spots for treatment and overall status of catchment.

No non-governmental study.

IDUALS/ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED:
Expert Committee of Government of India headed by M.L.Dewan.
National Remote Sensing agencies?
Forest Departments of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

ER STUDIES/WORK NECESSARY:

Extension of Dewan Committee type study for whole catchment to assess status of forests, erosion potential, etc.

Estimation of present and future demands on catchment forests, and assessment of whether these can be met without degrading these forests.
Measures needed to conserve/treat catchment area to avoid excess silitation, and identification of organisations/communities to be involved.

TOPIC/AREA: (4) Waterlogging and Salinity

STATUS OF STUDIES/WORK DONE:

- Projections and impact analysis of entire NSP command and a part of SSP command.
- Measures suggested to prevent waterlogging/salinity in NSP command and part of SSP command areas. However, cost of these not fully included in benefit-cost analysis.

INDIVIDUALS/ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED:

- Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- Core Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- Operations Research Group, Vadodara.

FURTHER STUDIES/WORK NECESSARY:

- Complete impact analysis of SSP command.
- Evaluation of technical and economic feasibility of preventive and/or curative measures.

TOPIC/AREA: (5) Displacement

STATUS OF STUDIES/WORK DONE:

- Assessment by NSP & SSP authorities of magnitude of displacement and of acquisition of land, payment of compensation, and rehabilitation measures necessary - alleged to be incomplete by NGOs.
- Socio-economic studies of several submergence villages of NSP & SSP by consultancy agencies.
- Incomplete identification of rehabilitation sites, especially for NSP oustees.
- Independent assessments, partial, of magnitude of displacement, and of rehabilitation necessary.
- Independent assessments of view points of NSP & SSP oustees.
- Some villages of SSP displaced and rehabilitated; several complaints about facilities provided.
- Very inadequate assessment of social, psychological, and economic impacts of displacement.
- Lot of organisational and mobilisation work amongst SSP oustees, and amongst NSP oustees of Harsud Town; ongoing agitations by oustees; litigation by oustees and social action organisations.
- National and international level campaigning; pressure and lobbying to influence Governments of Gujarat, M.P., and India, and the World Bank.

GALS/ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED:

SP & SSP authorities.
entre for Social Studies, Surat.
.P. Consultancy Organisation Ltd.
hattra Yuva Sangharsh Vahini, Mangrol, Gujarat.
rmada Dharangrast Samiti, Maharashtra.
rmada Sagar Sangharsh Samiti, Harsud, M.P.
ltiple Action Research Group, New Delhi.
vironmental Services Group, New Delhi.
rvival International, Oxfam, and other Foreign NGOs.
rld Bank.
TU, Ahmedabad.

STUDIES/WORK NECESSARY:

mpletion of socio-economic studies of submergence villages.

ssessment of social, psychological, economic impact of splacement.

entification of adequate suitable rehabilitation sites, and of asures necessary to offset negative impacts of displacement.

bilisation amongst oustees of SSP in M.P., and of villages stees of NSP.

REA: (6) Seismicity

OF STUDIES/WORK DONE:

ry unclear. Full assessments claimed by NSP and SSP authorities, t documents not available and not evaluated independently.

assessment of joint impact of NSP and SSP (and the two servoirs, Omkareshwar and Maheshwer, in between).

lear statements and studies(?) by non-governmental ncies/individuals.

GALS/ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED:

S. University, Vadodara.
t l Bank?
tional Geophysical Research Institute?
ra Kumar Singh, other individuals.

STUDIES/WORK NECESSARY:

dependent evaluation of official studies on NSP & SSP.

dependent assessment of seismic potential of NSP & SSP.

ssessment of joint impact of NSP, SSP, Omkareshwar and Maheshwar.

ssessment of combined impact of 30 large, 135 medium, and 3000 all dams to come up in Valley?

TOPIC/AREA: (7) Impact on Human Health

STATUS OF STUDIES/WORK DONE:

1. Assessment of existing water-borne diseases in SSP and NSP commands, and preliminary projections of these and now diseases which may be caused by the proposed irrigation network.

2. Detailed assessment of possibility of schistosomiasis in SSP command.

3. No assessment of health impacts of use of pesticides and fertilisers in command area after commencement of projects.

4. No plans for preventive and curative measures to offset negative health impacts of NSP. No separate allocation for these in Project budget. Working plan exists for SSP, but funding unclear.

INDIVIDUALS/ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED:

1. M.P. Council of Science and Technology.
2. National Institute of Communicable Diseases.
3. World Bank?
4. World Health Organisation.

FURTHER STUDIES/WORK NECESSARY:

1. Detailed projections of diseases which could be caused/increased/decreased by the project in command area.

2. Assessment of health impacts on project oustees due to displacement.

3. Evaluation of technical and economic feasibility of preventive and curative measures.

TOPIC/AREA: (8) Cost-benefit Analysis

STATUS OF STUDIES/WORK DONE:

1. Detailed analysis by SSP & NSP authorities presented in Detailed Project Reports, and by Narmada Central Authority (?).

2. Analysis by non-governmental agencies/individuals begun.

3. Official analysis exclude several environmental and social costs considered by independent observers to be legitimate part of B-C analysis. Factors considered, e.g. forest loss, alleged to be distorted.

4. Internal Rate of return analysis by World Bank.

INDIVIDUALS/ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED:

1. NSP and SSP authorities.
2. Some consultancy agencies?
3. Ramesh Billorey and Claude Alvares.
4. Vijay Paranjpye/INTACH.
5. Narmada Control Authority.
6. World Bank.

ER STUDIES/WORK NECESSARY:

Completion of independent B-C analysis based on officially accepted parameters.

Evaluation of environmental and social impacts and incorporation of the quantifiable ones into the above analysis.

Discussion on how to consider non-quantifiable parameters as legitimate part of Project Assessment.

ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE NARMADA SAGAR PROJECT

(NSP) AND THE SARDAR SAROVAR PROJECT (SSP)

Shekhar Singh

Parameters	NSP		SSP	
	Adequately Studied	Remarks	Adequately Studied	Remarks
Upstream				
1. Climatic Changes	No		No	See III, A, 1.4 of the paper
2. Loss of flora and fauna	No		No	See III, A, 1.10 of the paper
3. Faunal and floral changes	No		No	See III, A, 1.4 to 1.6 of the paper
4. Effect on fisheries	No	EPCO report recommends study	No	See III, A, 1.14 of the paper
5. Catchment area management	No	See Postscript, April 87, Ashish Kothari, p 4-6	No	See Postscript, April 87, Ashish Kothari p 4-6
Reservoir & Dam				
1. Submersion of forests	No	See New Bottle for the Same Old Wine Ashish Kothari, op cit	No	See III, A, 1.10 of the paper
2. Loss of fauna and flora	No	EPCO report recommends study	No	" do "
3. Changes in micro/ macro climate	No	" do "	No	See III, A, 1.4 of the paper
4. Changes in fauna and flora	No		No	See III, A, 1.4 to 1.6 of the paper M.S.U. report recommends study

11. Land Slips	No		Yes	
12. Siesmicity	?		?	
13. Breeding of vectors	No	See New Bottle for the Same Old Wine Ashish Kothari, op cit	No	Assumes that vectors well be controlled by pesticides.
14. Loss of non-forested land	No	Only figures of submergence given	No	Only figures of submergence given
15. Water losses due to trans-evaporation and seepage	?		?	
16. Growth of weeds	No		No	MS Univ. report recommend study
17. Continuation of Water with minerals and other pollutants	No		No	MS Univ. report only discusses mineral pollution
18. Pesticide pollution due to Vector Control	No		No	
19. Water logging	Yes		?	
Downstream & Command				
1. Changes in water quality	No		No	
2. Water logging	Yes		No	Only for a fraction of the area
3. Salinity and	Yes		No	-do-
4. Seepage	Yes		No	-do-
5. Loss of fertility due to reduced silt deposition	No		No	
6. Changes in micro-climate	No		No	See III, A, 1.4 of the paper

25. Changes in fauna and flora	No		No	See III, A, 1.4 to 1.6 of the paper
26. Changes in aquatic life	No	EPCO report recommends study on fisheries only	No	See III, A, 1.14 of the paper
27. Reduced Water flow	No		No	Impact on down-stream ecology not studied.
28. Pollution by Pesticides and fertilisers	No	EPCO report recommends study	No	
29. Salt water ingress	Not relevant		No	See III, A, 1.11 of the paper
30. Changes in Coastal eco-system	Not relevant		No	

ANNEXURE II

1.0 The principal social purpose of the proposed SSP appears to be to provide water for irrigation and other purposes in the command area of the project. The command area covers 3.43 million hectares, of which 2.12 million hectares is agricultural land. The generation of electricity is a subsidiary activity, since such a colossal project cannot conceivably be set up to produce a maximum peak output capacity of 1800 MW.

1.1 In terms of the projected benefits and costs, as contained in the original project appraisals, enhanced agricultural productivity is naturally the principal component of the economic benefits. Thus, the discounted present value of benefits arising out of the different end-uses coming from the project, computed at 1981-82 prices, worked out to be:

i) Water-use:

(a) upto Mahi	Rs.	965.04 crores
(b) beyond Mahi	Rs.	1344.23 crores
Subtotal	Rs.	2309.27 crores

ii) Power generation	Rs.	754.00 crores
Total (i)+(ii)	Rs.	3063.27 crores

1.1.1 This figure was compared against the present value of the cost of Sardar Sarovar Project of Rs.1668.77 crores to yield an overall Benefit:Cost ratio of 1.84.

1.1.2 These figures are drawn from :'Economic Appraisal of Sardar Sarovar Project', Tata Economic Consultancy Services, Report Prepared for Narmada Planning Group, Gandhinagar, May 1983, Chapter VIII.

2.0 Since the preparation of the above report, in which the total cost of the project was estimated to be of the order of Rs.5000 crores, both estimates of the project cost as also the benefits to be derived thereon have escalated by an order of magnitude. In the process, clarity of analysis, logical consistency and methodological coherence appears to have suffered somewhat.

2.1 Nevertheless, if a serious attempt at a comprehensive evaluation of the project has to be done, it is necessary to start from the basics. These constitute the detailed disaggregation of the several components that go to form the projected benefits and the costs.

2.2 This note being in the nature of an Annexure, it is not necessary to re-enter the issue of what items of costs and benefits can legitimately find a place in project appraisal and what cannot.

2.3 The benefits, as mentioned earlier, are seen to be derived predominantly from water-use, and that too principally by way of enhanced productivity in agriculture.

3.0 Having perused the above-mentioned Report prepared by TECS for the Narmada Planning Group (NPG), several issues stand out which prima facie require investigation. The most basic one pertains to the projected crop yields following upon the materialization of the project. This Annexural note primarily addresses itself to this issue.

3.1 The Report states that "(t)he projected yields have been found to be within achievable target with adequate, timely and reliable irrigation facilities and other associated material inputs like improved seeds, fertilizers, etc." (p.65). This contention unfortunately appears to be fallacious.

4.0 The command area of the SSP covers 12 districts in Gujarat, listed in the accompanying Table I.

TABLE I

DISTRICT WISE BREAK-UP OF THE CULTURABLE COMMAND AREA (CCA) OF SARDAR SAROVAR PROJECT (SSP)

District	SSP-CCA as % of the total Net Sown Area in the district	SSP-CCA falling in the district as % of the total SSP-CCA
Surendranagar	65.31%	20.11%
Vadodara	61.90%	15.75%
Ahmedabad	72.36%	19.63%
Banaskantha	38.26%	15.05%
Mehsana	28.08%	8.96%
Bharuch	28.90%	5.92%
Kaira	23.52%	5.80%
Bhavnagar	11.80%	3.38%
Rajkot	7.03%	2.33%
Kutch	6.38%	2.02%
Gandhinagar	23.60%	0.53%
Panchmahals	2.29%	0.52%

Sources: (i) Taluka/district-wise break-up of CCA from TECS Report.

(ii) Net Sown Area, district-wise, for 1982-83, as reported in 'Agricultural Situation in India', Sept.1987, Part II-Statistical Tables, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi.

4.1 The TECS Report divided the command area into 13 agroclimatic zones. The projections in regard of enhanced agricultural productivity have been made for these several zones.

4.1.1 However, the same report used as its basis the crop yields, irrigation statistics and cropping pattern as reported in government statistics, district-wise. These were decomposed into the zonal-data, partly using Taluka-wise weights (pp 25-27 and 30) especially for arriving at the base-year for analysis, namely 1981-82. Several assumptions were made, the validity of which need not be discussed here. Suffice to say, that by these means a certain base-year data, zone-wise, was developed and a total growth of 10% taken upto 1991-92 to represent the control situation without the project. Subsequently, no growth was envisaged to be possible. Thus these yields and cropping pattern formed the control situation against which the improved agricultural situation with the project was compared.

4.1.2 Two things emerge quite sharply on a purely empirical basis:

i) The control situation is an underestimate in regard of productivity, since actual current yield (1984-85, 1985-86) are in most cases higher than that adopted for the control situation (from 1990-91 onwards).

ii) The projected yields with the project are in almost every instance unjustifiably over-optimistic.

5.0 The district-wise yields per hectare for different crops as per the current actuals, have been compared with those postulated for the different agro-climatic zones and these are presented at Table II. For each district the individual zonal figures for those zones under which some part of the CCA in the district falls, as also for a derived overall using as weights the CCA area under different zones falling within the district, are given in this table. The underestimate is systematic for Wheat, Cotton, Tobacco and Sugarcane. For Rice, there clearly appears to have been an underestimate in 4 of the 8 Rice-growing districts; in the remaining 4, if it is kept in mind that the control situation is supposed to be relevant for 1990-91 onwards to at least the first quarter of the next century and is supposed to have a built in escalation factor of 10%, the same tendency to underestimate become evident. For Jowar, Bajra and Groundnut no systematic tendency is evident, largely on account of the fact that these being almost entirely unirrigated Kharif crops in Gujarat, the drought in the state during the last few years has substantially depressed productivity.

5.1 In any event, it appears clear that for Wheat, Cotton, Tobacco and Rice - the most important in terms of acreage, output and value - there appears to be sufficient ground to believe that the control situation - "Without the Project Scenario" - agricultural performance has been underestimated thereby contributing to a corresponding overestimate of the incremental agricultural output following upon the materialization of the SSP.

TABLE II

COMPARISON OF BASE YIELDS FOR WITHOUT PROJECT AGAINST ACTUALS

DISTRICTS	RICE (Kharif)	WHEAT	JOWAR	BAJRI	GROUND NUT	SUGAR CANE	TOBACCO	COTTON (Lint)
	(.....< Kg/ha >.....)					Qntl/ha	(..< Kg/ha >..	
Ahmedabad: Actual	1673	1082	179	932	583	683	1833	173
Control Situation								
Zone # 5	1524	1935	474	1067	706	419	1330	222
Zone # 6	1307	1447	504	925	708		1351	206
Zone # 7	1167	662	258	505	704	548		153
Zone # 9		2285	298	511	790	759		174
Zone #10	960	611	202	604	711			143
Derived Overall	1194	1052	323	689	711	548	1342	171
Surendranagar: Actual	1944	1533	147	644	146	800		171
Control Situation								
Zone # 7	1167	662	258	505	704	548		153
Zone # 8	1355	2061	248	906	934	657		166
Zone # 9		2285	298	511	790	759		174
Zone #10	960	611	202	604	711			143
Derived Overall	1165	1483	252	642	793	548		160
Baroda: Actual	871	2358	1070	1370	496	700	1512	313
Control Situation								
Zone # 1	684	1872	710	975	710	602	1344	144
Zone # 2	780	2056	762	1011	703	603	1799	19.
Derived Overall	738	1975	739	995	706	603	1599	17
Banaskantha: Actual		2563	520	1044	429			12
Control Situation								
Zone #12 & Overall		1499	918	613	693			25
Bharuch: Actual	944	1174	861	1133	432	450	1750	3
Control Situation								
Zone # 1	684	1872	710	975	710	602	1344	14
Zone # 3	1017	984	797	660	710	572	1527	1
Zone # 4	957	1367	796	658	722		1571	1
Derived Overall	989	1125	794	669	713	602	1345	1
Mehsana: Actual	1080	1688	491	1361	517		1862	20
Control Situation								
Zone # 6	1307	1447	504	925	708		1350	2
Zone #10	960	611	202	604	711			1
Zone #11		1094	685	850	708			2
Derived Overall	1169	1102	566	829	708		1350	1
Gandhinagar: Actual	1280	2292		1181		NA	1000	76
Control Situation								
Zone # 5 & Overall	1524	1935	474	1067	706	419	1330	22.
Kaira: Actual	1481	2366	850	1422	736	700	1572	22.
Control Situation								
Zone # 5 & Overall	1524	1935	474	1067	706	419	1330	22

TABLE II Contd.

COMPARISON OF BASE YIELDS FOR WITHOUT PROJECT AGAINST ACTUALS

DISTRICTS	RICE (Kharif)	WHEAT	JOWAR	BAJRI	GROUND NUT	SUGAR CANE	TOBACCO	COTTON (Lint)
	(.....< Kg/ha >.....)					Qntl/ha	(..< Kg/ha >..	
Bhavnagar: Actual	2083	2172	492	1399	244	706		171
Control Situation								
Zone # 7	1167	662	258	505	704	548		153
Zone # 8	1355	2061	248	906	934	657		166
Derived Overall	1288	1563	252	763	852	548		162
Rajkot: Actual		2714	546	796	66	736		290
Control Situation								
Zone # 9 & Overall		2285	298	511	790	759		174
Kutch: Actual		2756	519	961	843			132
Control Situation								
Zone #13 & Overall		2256	529	957	1296			200
Panchmahals: Actual	NA	2564	1082	1317	794	600	1846	269
Control Situation								
Zone # 1 & Overall	684	1872	710	975	710	603	1344	144

5.2 The projections in regard of the enhancement in agricultural productivity appear to be clearly erroneous. The zone-wise productivity figures are at Table III.

TABLE III

PROJECTED YIELDS IN AGRICULTURE WITH THE PROJECT

Zones	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Ground nut	Sugar cane	Tobacco	Cotton (lint)
	(---------- Kg/ha ----------)					Qntl/ha	(--- Kg/ha ---)	
Zone # 1	3290	4000	2800	3000	2500	1028	3000	888
Zone # 2	3570	4400	3100	3000	2500	1028	3000	925
Zone # 3	3080	4400	3100	3000	2500	1028	NA	925
Zone # 4	2730	2500	2600	2700	NA	1028	NA	666
Zone # 5	3710	4400	2600	3000	2500	NA	2800	925
Zone # 6	3430	3500	2600	2700	2300	NA	2800	666
Zone # 7	3080	2200	2600	2700	1800	NA	NA	666
Zone # 8	2730	4400	3300	3000	2300	NA	NA	777
Zone # 9	2730	3600	2800	3000	2100	NA	2200	888
Zone #10	3080	3800	3100	3000	2500	NA	NA	777
Zone #11	NA	3000	2800	3200	NA	NA	NA	666
Zone #12	NA	4200	3100	3300	2300	NA	NA	888
Zone #13	NA	4000	2800	3000	2300	NA	NA	925

Source: TECS Report, Table 5.2, p.57.

5.3 The district-wise current acreage, output and yields for the highest productivity districts for Rice (Kharif), Wheat, Bajra, Jowar (Kharif), Groundnut, Sugarcane, Tobacco and Cotton (lint) are at Tables IV.1, IV.2, IV.3, IV.4, IV.5, IV.6, IV.7 and IV.8 respectively. In most cases the irrigated component of the acreage district-wise is also indicated as percentage.

TABLE IV.1

RICE 1984-85 (KHARIF ONLY)

DISTRICT	STATE	ACREAGE hectares	PRODUCTION tonnes	PRODU-CTIVITY Kg/ha	% AREA irrigated
Ludhiana	Punjab	171000	610000	3567	(100%)
Jalandhar	Punjab	110000	392000	3564	(99.98%)
Bhatinda	Punjab	55000	185000	3364	(99.70%)
Roper	Punjab	26000	86000	3308	(93.62%)
Kapurthala	Punjab	77000	249000	3234	(99.97%)
Mandya	Karnataka	55157	123000	3154	(98.95%)
Ferozepur	Punjab	204000	628000	3078	(99.98%)
Patiala	Punjab	240000	737000	3071	(98.53%)
Sangrur	Punjab	204000	619000	3034	(99.94%)
Faridkot	Punjab	145000	427000	2945	(100%)
Ganganagar	Rajasthan	26801	76454	2853	(100%)
Periyar	Tamilnadu	75000	211000	2813	(99.98%)
Sirsa	Haryana	25000	70000	2800	(99.96%)
Gurdaspur *	Punjab	148000	411000	2777	(90.74%)
Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	311300	863300	2773	(98.37%)
Hoshiarpur	Punjab	48000	131000	2729	(93.14%)
Hissar	Haryana	33000	90000	2727	(99.96%)
Amritsar	Punjab	217000	528000	2682	(99.97%)
Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	136000	362000	2662	(78.00%)
Faridabad	Haryana	169000	444000	2627	(90.62%)
Mysore	Karnataka	57319	149706	2612	
Salem	Tamilnadu	54000	141000	2611	(97.40%)
Nainital	Uttar Pradesh	111952	284747	2543	
Tirunelveli	Tamilnadu	138000	331000	2399	(99.75%)
Karnal	Haryana	182000	434000	2385	(99.78%)
Sonepat	Haryana	22000	52000	2364	(98.03%)
South Arcot	Tamilnadu	322000	747000	2320	(96.41%)
Thanjavur	Tamilnadu	636000	1472000	2314	(97.09%)
	SUB-TOTAL	3999529	10908207	2727.4	
	ALL-INDIA	3905868	453732287	1375.68	

* Figures for 1983-84

NB: The above 28 districts accounts for 10.24% of the country's total acreage under rice (kharif) and for 20.30% of the all-India kharif rice harvest.

TABLE IV.2

WHEAT 1984-85

DISTRICT	STATE	ACREAGE hectares	PRODUCTION tonnes	PRODU-CTIVITY Kg/ha	% AREA irrigated
Ludhiana	Punjab	268000	1054000	3933	(99.87%)
Sangrur	Punjab	366000	1328000	3628	(99.52%)
Patiala	Punjab	309000	1094000	3540	(94.12%)
Amritsar	Punjab	323000	1121000	3471	(97.21%)
Jalandhar	Punjab	223000	756000	3390	(98.93%)
Ferozepur	Punjab	383000	1287000	3360	(97.26%)
Faridkot	Punjab	383000	1208000	3154	(95.69%)
Gurdaspur	Punjab	198000	621000	3136	(64.24%)
Kurukshetra	Haryana	252000	779000	3091	(98.12%)
Karnal	Haryana	232000	717000	3091	(98.30%)
Kapurthala	Punjab	108000	329000	3046	(92.36%)
Bhatinda	Punjab	296000	830000	2804	(99.64%)
Ropar	Punjab	73000	204000	2795	(68.22%)
Sirsa	Haryana	130000	358000	2754	(98.48%)
Hisar	Haryana	209000	547000	2617	(99.98%)
SUB TOTAL		3753000	12233000	3260	
ALL INDIA		23668983	44164732	1866	

The above mentioned top 15 districts in terms of productivity accounted for 15.86% of the country's acreage and 27.70% of total production.

TABLE IV.3

BAJRA - 1985 86

DISTRICT	STATE	ACREAGE hectares	PRODUCTION tonnes	PRODUC-TIVITY Kg/ha	% AREA irrigated
Chengalputtu	Tamilnadu	4119	7422	1802	(59.00%)
South Arcot	Tamilnadu	90840	124669	1372	(11.88%)
Ferozepur	Punjab	3000	4000	1333	(79.84%)
Tirunelveli	Tamilnadu	47881	59191	1236	(5.14%)
Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	7400	7800	1054	(87.69%)
Vadodara	Gujarat	17000	17900	1053	(20.88%)
Dharmapuri	Tamilnadu	9597	9718	1013	(30.32%)
Faridkot	Punjab	7000	7000	1000	(85.21%)
Kaira	Gujarat	133500	131600	986	(22.64%)
Vizianagram	Andhra Pradesh	11500	11000	957	(NIL)
Bhatinda	Punjab	9000	8000	889	(64.87%)
East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	10600	9100	859	(NIL)
Vishakapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	54100	46300	856	(NIL)
Hisar	Haryana	84000	71000	845	(38.90%)
Jind	Haryana	58000	49000	845	(47.66%)
SUB TOTAL		547537	563700	1030	
ALL INDIA		10688660	3683595	345	

The above-mentioned top 15 districts, in terms of productivity, accounted for 5.12% of the All-India production in 1985-86.

TABLE IV.4

JOWAR (KHARIF) 1985-86

STATE/ District	% AREA irrigated	ACREAGE hectares	PRODUCTION tonnes	PRODUCTIVITY Kg/ha
TAMILNADU				
Periyar	19.60%	98304	61348	624.10
Coimbatore	11.08%	58748	66378	1130.00
Madurai	11.74%	36326	58633	1614.10
Ramanathapuram	54.55%	5921	5538	935.30
Trichy	02.03%	98304	120251	1223.30
HARYANA				
Rohtak	29.20%	43000	7000	162.80
Sonepat	33.55%	18000	3000	166.70
Jind	14.96%	11000	8000	727.30
RAJASTHAN				
Ganganagar	53.65%	8858	3377	381.20
Kota	04.45%	150932	135235	896.00
ANDHRA PRADESH				
Prakasam	03.42%	54800	25700	469.00
Chittoor	23.60%	11400	11000	964.90
Adilabad	00.89%	90100	56800	630.40
KARNATAKA				
Bellary		100324	157315	568.10
Dharwad		117131	113370	967.90
Bidar		93689	107241	1144.65
MADHYA PRADESH				
Khandwa		121100	135700	1120.60
Chindwara		84700	118300	1396.70
MAHARASHTRA				
Yeotmal		227000	296700	1307.00
Wardha		112600	132100	1173.20
Nanded		261700	211100	806.60
Buldhana		215600	248500	1152.60
ALL INDIA		9613999	7392513	768.93

TABLE IV.5

GROUNDNUT : 1985-86

DISTRICT	STATE	ACREAGE hectares	PRODUCTION tonnes	PRODUC- TIVITY Kg/ha	% AREA irrigated
Kohlapur	Maharashtra	64300	119600	1860	
Chitradurga	Karnataka	46755	84876	1815	(28.67%)
Dharwad	Karnataka	99758	169662	1701	(8.28%)
Cuttack	Orissa	110937	187040	1686	(20.04%)
Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	30600	51300	1676	(94.01%)
Balasore	Orissa	13378	21841	1633	(33.08%)
Puri	Orissa	24044	38820	1615	(59.46%)
Mandya	Karnataka	5844	9302	1592	
Shimoga	Karnataka	11276	15850	1406	(17.00%)
Satara	Maharashtra	68800	96400	1401	
Dharmapuri	Tamilnadu	66763	88708	1329	(8.39%)
Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	2449	3234	1321	
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	1009	1328	1316	
Bellary	Karnataka	59576	77757	1301	(58.76%)
Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	39400	47400	1203	(8.73%)
SUB TOTAL		644889	1013118	1571	
ALL INDIA		7219509	5422275	751	

These 15 top districts, in terms of productivity, thus accounted for 8.93% of the total acreage under groundnut and 18.68% of the country's output, in 1985-86.

TABLE IV.6

SUGARCANE : 1984-85

STATE/District	% AREA irrigated	ACREAGE hectares	PRODUCTION tonnes	PRODUCTIVITY Kg/ha
PUNJAB				
Jalandhar	99.84%	13000	870000	669.2
Gurdaspur	86.03%	17000	1050000	617.6
TAMILNADU				
South Arcot	100%	37630	4139300	1100.0
North Arcot	100%	30160	2681600	889.1
Salem	100%	12680	1508920	1190.0
Coimbatore	100%	17890	1771110	990.0
Periyar	100%	19890	2545920	1280.0
Trichy	99.92%	16500	2062500	1250.0
HARYANA				
Ambala	73.86%	34000	1430000	420.6
Rohtak	99.79%	20000	770000	385.0
Sonepat	97.67%	16000	650000	406.3
Karnal	97.45%	20000	880000	440.0
Kurukshetra	98.84%	14000	700000	500.0
RAJASTHAN				
Ganganagar	100%	5772	321431	556.9
ANDHRA PRADESH				
Vishakapatnam	96.10%	23900	958300	401.0
Nizamabad	100%	16800	1384800	824.3
Medak	100%	12500	854300	683.4
West Godavari	100%	17100	1433400	838.2
Krishna	100%	10700	806500	753.7
Chittoor	100%	21500	1636300	761.1
KARNATAKA				
Belgaum		64481	422700	655.6
Mandya		24753	2328000	940.5
MAHARASHTRA				
Ahmednagar		47600	5024000	1055.5
Kolhapur		53200	4315700	811.2
Pune		25100	2510100	1000.0
Nasik		23200	2519600	1086.0
Sangli		21800	1723800	790.7
Salaru		20900	1831800	876.5

TABLE IV.6 Contd.

SUGARCANE : 1984-85

STATE/District	% AREA irrigated	ACREAGE hectares	PRODUCTION tonnes	PRODUCTIVITY Kg/ha
GUJARAT				
Ahmedabad	100%	600	41000	683.3
Banaskantha	100%	1300	96000	738.5
Vadodara	100%	200	14000	700.0
Bharuch	100%	800	36000	450.0
Valsad	100%	12300	904000	735.0
Kaira	100%	700	49000	700.0
Mehsana	100%	200	15000	750.0
Panchmahals	100%	200	12000	600.0
Sabarkantha	70%	700	52000	743.0
Surat	100%	45900	3624000	789.5
Bhavnagar	100%	1800	127000	705.6
Junagadh	100%	13600	797000	586.0
Rajkot	100%	12900	950000	736.4
Surendranagar	100%	500	40000	800.0
UTTAR PRADESH				
Nainital		33323	1559250	467.9
Muzaffarnagar		187415	10764368	574.4
Bijnaur		141097	6713960	475.8
Moradabad		121811	5938530	487.5
Kheri '		98814	4147421	419.7

TABLE IV.7

TOBACCO : 1985-86

LIST OF DISTRICTS PRODUCING OVER 4000 TONNES OF TOBACCO - IN 1985-86 ARRANGED IN DECENDING ORDER OF PRODUCTIVITY

DISTRICT	STATE	ACREAGE hectares	PRODUCTION tonnes	PRODUC-TIVITY Kg/ha	% AREA irrigated
Vishakapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	2000	4200	2100	(100%)
Mehsana	Gujarat	2900	5400	1862	(94.74%)
Panchmahals	Gujarat	2600	4800	1846	(78.26%)
West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	21200	36400	1717	(79.51%)
Etah	Uttar Pradesh	5503	9082	1650	
Kaira	Gujarat	72500	114000	1572	(76.41%)
Vadodara	Gujarat	25400	38400	1512	(49.00%)
Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh	5520	8286	1501	
Periyar	Tamil Nadu	5188	7782	1500	(100%)
Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	9300	13500	1452	(20.61%)
Samastipur	Bihar	3938	5446	1383	
East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	10200	13600	1333	(20.49%)
Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	3504	4380	1250	(100%)
Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	9300	11600	1247	(46.37%)
Vaishali	Bihar	5794	6982	1205	
Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	4600	4600	1000	(1.88%)
Belgaum	Karnataka	25665	19993	779	
Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	18600	14100	758	(NIL)
Mehboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh	6800	4300	632	(NIL)
Kaoraput	Orissa	12271	6847	558	(NIL)
Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	47100	24400	518	(5.65%)
Mysore	Karnataka	12904	6179	479	
Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	12200	5100	418	(1.35%)
SUB TOTAL		324987	369377	1137	
ALL INDIA		399391	437808	1096	

TABLE IV.8

COTTON (lint) : 1985-86

DISTRICT	STATE	ACREAGE hectares	PRODUCTION tonnes	YIELD Kg/ha	% AREA IRRIGATED
South Arcot	Tamilnadu	16897	51126	514	79.26%
Ferozepur	Punjab	79000	228000	491	99.87%
Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	25825	72387	477	89.33%
Faridkot	Punjab	165000	459000	473	99.84%
Bhatinda	Punjab	241000	604000	426	96.90%
Madurai	Tamilnadu	52700	137580	414	49.04%
Salem	Tamilnadu	17010	42260	402	77.86%
Hisar	Haryana	166000	394000	404	98.78%
Bellary	Karnataka	96427	229690	405	
Jamnagar	Gujarat	25900	57600	378	25.53%
Sirsa	Haryana	112000	245000	372	98.01%
Sabarkantha	Gujarat	115500	246000	362	69.76%
Junagadh	Gujarat	29400	62600	362	40.51%
Surat	Gujarat	24500	51300	356	46.03%
Vadodara	Gujarat	197200	370100	319	42.55%
Bharuch	Gujarat	67100	125000	317	23.61%
Bhiwani	Haryana	21000	39000	316	99.88%
Rajkot	Gujarat	142400	242800	290	42.19%
Ganganagar	Rajasthan	232660	376818	275	99.77%
Jind	Haryana	25000	41000	279	99.68%
	SUBTOTAL	1852519	4075261	374	
	ALLINDIA	7580565	8710678	195	

5.3.1 It must be mentioned that while the percentages of the crop acreage irrigated district-wise/crop-wise indicated in these tables are for 1981-82 or 1982-83 (depending upon the latest available) the total acreage, output and yields are for 1984-85 or 1985-86 (depending upon latest available). However, insofaras the percentage area irrigated is being used purely for illustrative purposes, this limitation is not a serious one.

5.3.2 While an item-to-item comparison may be made between the yield-figures in these Tables and those projected for the SSP-CCA as shown in Table III, a crop-wise summary is given below:

i) RICE:

The projected yields for the SSP-CCA are between 2730 and 3710 Kg/ha. The upper limit of the range exceeds the highest yields achieved in any district of the country. This implies that in the CCA of the SSP, improvement in agricultural productivity has necessarily to be of such a magnitude, that irrespective of all other factors - climatic, soil quality etc. - on the strength of irrigation and fertilizers alone, an almost instantaneous transition to the highest productivity levels in the country should become possible.

There are many reasons to doubt this. The most obvious one is the fact that the present productivity levels in areas of the CCA which are substantially irrigated is rather low. Thus, in Kaira district where 75.4% of the paddy acreage was irrigated (1982-83), the rice yield in 1983-84 was 1481 kg/ha, a little above the national average. The CCA falling in this district comes entirely under Zone #5 which, as may be seen from Table III, is projected to attain a productivity in rice of 3710 kg/ha. Similarly, in Ahmedabad district, where 91.34% of the paddy acreage was reported to be irrigated (1982-83), the rice yield in 1983-84 was 1673 kg/ha. Given that the CCA falling in this district comes under Zones 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10, the projected rice yields for the district should lie somewhere between 2730 and 3710 kg/ha.

Thus, given the situation on the ground, the present levels of productivity in rice cultivation on irrigated land in the districts falling under the SSP-CCA - no matter if the water availability is not as adequate as it might be if SSP water becomes available - does make the projections made by NPG seem rather unrealistic.

ii) WHEAT:

Here the overestimate appears to be even more evident than in the case of rice. In 7 of the 13 zones, the projected yields are higher than achieved by any of the top wheat producing districts of the country. In 5 of the remaining 6, the figures top every district barring Ludhiana and Jalandhar.

Again using Kaira district for ease of comparison, since the CCA in this district falls entirely in one agro-climatic zone with 71.7% of the wheat acreage under irrigation (1982-83), the yield was 2366 kg/ha in 1984-85. The projected yield for the entire CCA falling in this district in 4400 kg/ha.

The conclusion that the projected yields for the SSP-CCA as depicted at Table III are unrealistic is inescapable.

iii) COTTON:

Here too there appears to be an overestimate in the projections made of the yield attendant to the Project. The yield figures (in terms of kgs lint per hectare) are, for each of the 13 zones, well above that achieved in any of the cotton producing districts of the country. The lowest of the projected yields is 666 kg/ha which is higher than that achieved in any district ever.

It is pertinent to note that amongst the highest productivity districts, several districts of Gujarat figure. Sabarkantha, Junagadh, Surat, Vadodara, Bharuch and Rajkot with 40-70% of the acreage under irrigation have all registered yield figures below 400 kg/ha.

Here too it appears the yield projections are far too optimistic.

Rice, Wheat and Cotton account for the bulk of the value of incremental agricultural output, as used in the TECS/NPG Report.

iv) BAJRA & JOWAR:

Bajra, as also Jowar, are largely grown in areas where irrigation for the Kharif crop is not available. It would be surprising to find that in the event of Kharif irrigation being available, any substantial acreage would remain under these crops.

In any event, the yield projections for Bajra at 2700-3000 kg/ha for the different zones in the CCA are 100-200% higher than currently achieved across the country. It may be mentioned that with 21% of acreage under irrigation, Vadodara registered an yield of 1053 kg/ha, a far cry from the projected yields (Table III) of 3000 kg/ha (for zones 1 & 2 comprising CCA in Vadodara).

The yield projections for Jowar of 2600-3100 kg/ha appear rather high when the highest yield registered was only 1614 kg/ha in Madurai district.

In the case of Bajra & Jowar, the order of enhancement in yield per hectare seems also to be rather high.

v) GROUNDNUT:

The projected yields of 2300/2500 kg/ha again appears to be on the high side. The highest yields of 1860 kg/ha in Kohlapur district fall well below the levels projected to be achieved in the CCA of the SSP.

Again, using Kaira district for ease, the Groundnut acreage under irrigation was reported to be 72.4% (1982-83), while the yield per hectare in 1985-86 was 736 kg/ha. This may be compared to the projected yield of 2500 kg/ha for the CCA under that district. In Vadodara, with 14.2% of the acreage under irrigation (1982-83), the reported yield for 1985-86 was 496 kg/ha. Projected yield for the CCA coming under the district is 2500 kg/ha.

In the case of Groundnut, it must be mentioned that given that the bulk of the crop is on unirrigated land in Gujarat, the yields have fluctuated quite wildly. Thus, while the average yield for the State was 976 kg/ha in 1981-82, it had declined to 250 kg/ha in 1985-86. This drop, while secular across all districts, was most marked in districts such as Jamnagar (1985-86: 75 kg/ha) and Rajkot (1985-86: 66 kg/ha).

In any event an increase in yield of the order envisaged by the TECS/NPG Report does appear unrealistic.

vi) TOBACCO:

Tobacco yield projections also appear overly optimistic. Yield levels of 2200-3000 kg/ha are far higher than achieved anywhere in the country. Gujarat itself is a major tobacco growing state.

Kaira district with 76.41% of the Tobacco crop under irrigation (1982-83) reported an yield in 1985-86 of 1572 kg/ha. The projected yields for the CCA falling in this district is 2800 kg/ha. In Vadodara district where 49% of the Tobacco crop was under irrigation (1982-83), the yield in 1985-86 was 1512 kg/ha. This may be compared to projected yields of 3000 kg/ha (Table III).

vii) SUGARCANE:

This is a relatively minor crop as far as the TECS/NPG Report goes. Nevertheless, the projected yields of 1028 kg/ha are well above yields in any Gujarat district where it ranges between 680-800 quintals/ha. This is a crop generally 100% under irrigation and this is so for the Sugarcane acreage in Gujarat as well. The only areas where yields are in the region of that projected for the SSP-CCA are Tiruchirapalli, Periyar, S.Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore districts in Tamilnadu and Ahmednagar in Maharashtra. Sugarcane is a crop where high yields may be expected in tropical climates such as Tamilnadu. It would be unwise to expect similar yield levels in a relatively less tropical region such as Gujarat, unless strong assumptions are made with regard to sowing practices, etc., which do not appear to have been made in the TECS/NPG Report.

5.4 Following from the above discussion, some additional points need to be made as well. First, in recent times the only similar semi-arid areas to have received canal irrigation are Ganganagar and Kota districts of Rajasthan. It would be educative to compare the yields achieved for different crops in these two districts with those projected by the TECS/NPG REport. The comparison is made at Table V.

TABLE V

A COMPARISON OF YIELDS OF DIFFERENT CROPS IN GANGANAGAR AND KOTA DISTRICTS WITH THOSE PROJECTED FOR SSP-CCA

CROPS	UNIT	GANGANAGAR	KOTA	SSP-CCA
RICE	Kg/ha.	2853 (100.00%)	1373 (91.98%)	2730-3710
WHEAT	Kg/ha.	1504 (93.88%)	1633 (60.47%)	3000-4400
JOWAR	Kg/ha.	381 (53.65%)	896 (4.45%)	2600-3100
BAJRA	Kg/ha.	568 (0.94%)	364 (NIL)	2700-3300
GROUNDNUT	Kg/ha.	855 (98.99%)	1156 (28.42%)	1800-2500
SUGARCANE	Qntl/ha	557 (100.00%)	434 (99.01%)	1028-
COTTON	Kg/ha.	275 (99.77%)		666- 925

Note: Figures in parentheses refer to proportion of the crop under irrigation in 1982-83.

Yields for the different crops are for 1984-85 or 1985-86, depending on which is latest available.

The break-up of net sown area, irrigated land, source of irrigation (1982-83) is:

	Net Sown Area (1000 ha.)	Net Irrigated Area (1000 ha.)	Proportion of Net Irrigated Area Supplied by Canal
GANGANAGAR	1525.8	688.5	99.9%
KOTA	569.6	181.9	75.9%

5.4.1 The Rajasthan experience hardly goes to support the scenario predicted by the TECS/NPG Report.

5.5 An additional point is how rapidly can productivity increases be realized. Appearance of canal irrigation cannot overnight transform the situation. It should be borne in mind that the present very high productivities in those crops where high yielding varieties are highly irrigation-responsive have taken a long time to materialize. Thus, in Punjab, the present yield levels have taken over two decades to materialize since the introduction of HYV-seeds and extensive canal irrigation. Twenty years ago wheat yields were barely 60% of the current levels, and rice yields under 50%.

5.5.1 This aspect of gradual increase in agricultural productivity as distinct from the phased availability of irrigation water, in something that seems to have been missed by the TECS/NPG Report.

5.6 Finally, if the contention is that new advances in crop science will be the prime agent in overcoming the lacunae pointed out above, it must be submitted that such scientific advance cannot be attributed to the NSP/SSP project. Moreover, if such scientific progress materializes, the scenario used for the Control Situation - "Without the Project" - will also need to be re-worked. In any event, pure speculation cannot have a legitimate place in responsible project evaluation.

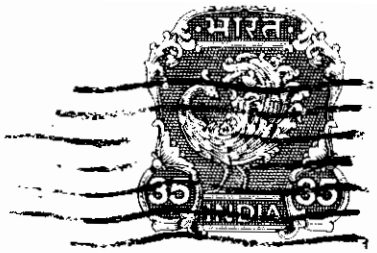
Sources used:

1. Economic Appraisal of Sardar Sarovar Project, Report prepared for Narmada Planning Group, Gandhinagar, May 1983, by Tata Economic Consultancy Services.

2. Agricultural Situation in India, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, MOnthly publication. Various issues.

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD





To, Shekhar Singh
IIPA.
Indraprasta Estate
New Delhi

पिन PIN 110002

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इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

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S.D. DINNI
A.C.C. 6th Floor
Express Towers
Nariman point
Bombay - 400021

22.2.88

Sir,

will you please help me in printing the declaring I/II which you deem fit. about 1000 in post card. ~~which~~ I would like to send P.M. C.M. and other public men I will bear the cost

I The Narmada is one of the India's most sacred rivers, almost as holy as Ganges.

The union Govt has passed the death sentence in clearing the project.

The dam will destroy nearly 55,000 hectres of forest.
The ecological loss, a collossal 40,000 crores
Benefit cost Ratio varies from 1.7 from authorities to 0.11 from leading economists, environmentalists.
It will ~~effect~~ destroy the livlihood of a million people, mainly effecting Lower strata of Society.

I would request you to kindly exhibit my name for the campaign against Narmada Project.

II The mother earth's call

Oh man, how much food you consumed of me, what quantity air you inhale from me. I poured on you regularly to keep you alive, what did I get in return? you cut my limbs (trees) pollutered my face (air) and adulterred my blood veins (water)

Awaiting you

Bombay S. D. DINNI

WARM HERE FIRST FOLD

To
Convenor: Shekhar Singh.
IIPA
Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi -110 002.

Pradeep Bharadwaj
C/O R. Bardaloi
Thakur Nagar(opp water tank)
SILSAKAR -785640
ASSAM

Dear Sir,

I read about the disaster "Narmada Dam project" in Illustrated Weekly of India and I am convinced that it shall bring no good to us ultimately. The ecological balance it shall disturb and the question of uprooting of a large population, are of grave concern and seriousness.

I am an Engineer (Electrical) doing business in North East Region of India, I desire to volunteer myself to this cause.

Please guide me how I can start with.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

Dt 22.2.88

Pradeep Bharadwaj

पोस्ट
पिन कोड लिखें
WRITE PIN CODE
IN ADDRESS

INDIA



To

Shekhar Singh
(Convenor)
11 PA, Indraprastha
Estate,
New Delhi

पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 0 2

Patnagarh
23.2.88.

Sir,

please send more information about the campaign on major issues in the country to the following Address.

T. D. PUROHIT
B. Road, Patnagarh
Dist - Balangir
ORISSA - 767025

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD

Mr. Shekhar Singh,
IIPA,
Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi
पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 0 2

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पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN-CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

B4/4. II Main Rd,
Besant Nagar, Madras

पिन PIN 6 0 0 0 9 0.

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

23-2-88.
Madras.

Shakuntala Sastry,
B4/4. II Main Rd,
Besant Nagar,
Madras-600090.

To,
Shekhar Singh,
Convenor, Save Narmada Valley Campaign,
IIPA, Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi-110002.

Dear Shekhar Singh,

I would like to participate/help in the Campaign. Please keep me informed and let me know in what way I can help. I hope the campaign will be conducted in a non-violent way, keeping in mind Gandhian principles, otherwise nothing can be achieved.

With Best wishes

Shakuntala.

RISHIKESHA T. KRISHNAN

234 AVVAI SHANMUGAM ROAD
GOPALAPURAM
MADRAS - 600 086
INDIA

Telephone : 472680

24. 02. 1988

Dear Mr. Singh,

This is with reference to Claude Alvares' article in the Illustrated Weekly. Please send me some information about the campaign against the Narmada Project. I enclose a stamp for Rupee One towards postage.

Yours sincerely,
Rishikesha Krishnan

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र काई
INLAND LETTER CARD

भारत
35 INDIA 35

To
Shri Shekhar Singh
IIPA
Indraprastha Estate
New Delhi
पिन PIN 110002

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

R. D. JAGDALE
SANCORDEM- GOA
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दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

R. D. JAGDALE
At&Post SANCORDEM
via TISK-GOA
Pin 403406
25) 2188

To

Shri shekhar singh
Delhi

This has reference to the article by Claude Alvares in Illustrated weekly feb 14-20. I am interested to know more about the campaign

I hope that you will send me more information

Thanking you

Yours faithfully
RDJ

S. KUMAR
AND
ASSOCIATES

Consultancy Division
Information Group

32, SAROJINI DEBI LANE, GURU GOVIND SINGH MARG, GPO BOX NO. 251,
LUCKNOW-226 001 TEL. 31910

Ref. No. SKA:MSD:TR:XI:1:88: Dated 26.2.1988

SHRI SHEKHAR SINGH
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE
NEW DELHI-110 002.

Dear Sir,

We are pleased to introduce ourselves as a multi dimensional services group.

We offer ourselves to participate in the compaign to save environment.

We would be thankful if you could send to us the details about your programme and keep us informed regularly.

Truly yours,

Dy.Manager.

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD



सेवा में,

श्री. आशीष कोठारी,

'कल्प वृक्ष'

१- कोर्ट रोड, नई दिल्ली-५४

NEW DELHI-54 पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 0 5 4

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दगडूलाल छोगमल सांड

मु. पो. :-हरदूद-४५०-११६

जिला-खण्डवा (म० प्र०)

पिन PIN

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श्री.

दगडूलाल छोगमल सांड़
मु. पो. :-हरसूद-४५०-११६
जिला-खण्डवा (म० प्र०)

हरसूद,
दि. २३-१-१९८८

सेवा में,

श्री. आशीष कोठारी,
'कल्पवृक्ष' नई दिल्ली.

सप्रेम वन्दे !

आपके द्वारा रजिस्टर्ड-पोस्ट द्वारा प्रेषित नर्मदा सागर बांध का केसेट प्राप्त हुआ धन्यवाद !

सादर
दगडूलाल

2nd. 1988.

Poste Restante
Calcutta G.P.O.
Calcutta 700 001
West Bengal.

Dear Ashis,

I am an English activist/researcher at present studying with Unnayan in Calcutta. I am particularly interested in social movements and resistance to the state's development programmes. I understand that you are involved in the Narmada Valley conflict, and it is this which leads me to write. I would greatly appreciate it, if you could send me any information that you may have regarding the aforementioned struggle — I will be pleased to refund any photocopy/postage costs. Please, also, give me details of Medha whom I met when he visited Unnayan.

Thank you for your help,

Yours Sincerely,

Paul Routledge

(Paul Routledge. M/Sc)

OXFAM

274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ
Telephone: (0865) 56777. Telex: 83610
Facsimile No. 57612

1st February 1988

Shekhar Singh
Kalpavriksh, IIPA
C-17-A, Munirka
NEW DELHI 110067
India.

Dear Shekhar,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter and paper I have just sent to the World Bank and to the UK Executive Director.

Also, last Monday I met with Barber Conable and took the opportunity to raise the Narmada issue with him. He was of the opinion that the R & R issue has been more or less resolved now and that the authorities were even, generously, allocating land to people who previously didn't have any. I explained that the distinction between a landed farmer and an encroacher is a technical one, and that the R & R issue is far from resolved.

I gave him a note (copy enclosed) which describes what I felt were the 3 most pressing concerns on R & R being voiced by NGOs in India.

I would welcome your comments on the enclosed, if you feel I have got points wrong or left any important points out, please let me know, but could you avoid using OXFAM's name in any publicity.

Do let me know of any way that I can help the campaign.

With best wishes,

John Clark

PS. I've not forgotten to try & get you 2 copies of the "Price of Progress" TV documentary on Narmada

Ashish
& comment.
Thanks
Shekhar

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NARMADA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT

A Summary of Outstanding Oustee and NGO Concerns

A/ Resettlement and Rehabilitation

GUJARAT

1/ **Landed Oustees** The 4th December '87 resolution (GR) of the Government of Gujarat (GOG) is an important advance, specifying as it does that oustees are entitled to a minimum of 2 hectares of land of their choice and that ex gratia payment from GOG will meet the difference between the purchase price of this land and the compensation they receive for their submerging land.

The World Bank should continue to use its influence to ensure that these commitments are adhered to in full.

2/ **Encroacher oustees** At least 20% of the Gujarat oustees have no title deeds to their land. There still remain serious ambiguities regarding their R & R. The 4th December GR refers only to landed oustees. On 23rd December the GOG Chief Minister made a public statement to the effect that encroacher and landless oustees would be entitled to 5 acres of private land of their choice in the same way but this commitment is not embodied in any GR or legal document.

The World Bank has issued assurances that encroacher oustees should be entitled to acquire land of this choice. It should remind the project authorities that this is a condition of the loan, and call for GRs to be issued clarifying the situation.

3/ **Land Acquisition** To prevent land prices soaring and to help enable oustees to move together as communities, the State should be prepared to use its powers under the Land Acquisition Act to acquire land in big blocks. **Tamil Nadu** has set a precedent for this.

The World Bank should remind the project authorities that the Loan Agreement entitles oustee communities to move together as a community.

4/ **Forest Land** Some oustees, especially in the remoter villages may prefer to settle on degraded forest land. Again, there is provision for this in the Loan Agreement, which needs bringing to the fore.

5/ **Land Records** These have not been updated in many villages. This is particularly important for encroacher oustees, many of whom don't appear at all on existing records, or are listed as farming considerably less land than they do in practice. (This point becomes more important if these oustees are awarded between 3 and 5 acres of land, depending on existing area cultivated).

The World Bank should call for an updating of these records as soon as possible.

6/ **Family Units** The definition of an "oustee family" remains obscure. Some statements indicate that all major sons (i.e. over 18) of an agricultural family are entitled to land compensation. This needs to be more categorically stated, in particular, what date is set for this measurement? If 1981 is chosen (when notifications of displacement were issued) then this is unfair to those who now have families, but who were younger than 18 at that time.

The World Bank should suggest that the date for this purpose should be the date of resettlement, or at least the date of the last GR. It should also advise that it is not just major sons of listed farmers that should be included, but all family units, whether widows, major grandsons, parents, etc.

7/ **Partial Submergence** Those whose land is partially submerged (but less than 75%) are only to receive compensation for that land which is submerged. This means they will have to farm in two locations, separated by, perhaps, 50 km - an unworkable situation.

The World Bank should argue that whenever the landholding is reduced to an untenable size (say, less than 2 ha) the family is entitled to be treated as a full oustee.

8/ **Isolated Communities** The resettlement of their neighbours will mean that some families, whose own land is not to be submerged, will be rendered very isolated, sometimes even on little islands.

The World Bank should argue that, when more than 75% of a village is to be resettled, the remaining families should have the right to be included as oustees.

9/ **Grazing Land** In resettlement schemes, the grazing of cattle is a frequent source of conflict between the resettled and the host community. The latter are likely to feel encroached upon unless special grazing provision is made.

The World Bank should argue that grazing lands equal to 10% of the resettlement land area be made available for this purpose.

10/ **Non cultivators** Insufficient attention has been given to non agricultural oustees. The World Bank should argue that permanent jobs should be provided, or subsidies to enable them to find some permanent livelihood. In the case of tradesmen (such as shopkeepers, tailors, carpenters etc) compensation should be equal to one year's average earnings.

11/ **Transportation** An allowance of 750 rupees per family is not sufficient. Free transportation of all household effects, housing materials, livestock etc should be provided by the project authorities.

12/ **Houses** As with [6] above, compensation for houses should include those built since 1981.

13/ **Monitoring and Evaluation** (M & E) Though a competent team is conducting M & E in Gujarat, in compliance with the provision that an independent body be commissioned for M & E, there are concerns that they are not entirely free in composing their reports. The reports are first submitted to GOG for approval and may be considerably modified before being sent to the World Bank.

The Bank should ask for reports directly from the M & E team.

14/ **Household Survey** Since it is the object of R & R that all oustees should regain at least their previous living standards in as short a time as possible after resettlement, a thorough assessment is needed of what that living standard is, especially the value derived from gathering minor forest produce.

This is an activity the M & E team should be asked to do.

15/ **Grievances** Many of the early oustees have serious grievances, as has been documented by the M & E team. Some have acquired land that is mortgaged (and so they cannot get full title until the mortgage is repaid). Some have acquired land through which they subsequently learned that the SSP main canal will pass. (Oustees a second time over!) Some were overcharged for their new land and some have received less than the documents state.

All these grievances should be urgently investigated and corrective action taken. Moreover, additional awards should be made so that the early oustees receive an equivalent compensation to that of the later oustees.

16/ **Timing** The tension and uncertainty that the oustees feel can not be over-stated. For this reason, the World Bank should urge for R & R to be as swift as possible from now on for those families who are anxious to move.

Oustees should be offered the opportunity to retain the use of their old land, at no charge, up till a year from submergence.

17/ **Surrounding population** The resettlement might have a considerable impact on neighbouring communities, who are not being displaced.

The World Bank should ask for an investigation of this.

18/ **Public accountability** The reports of the M & E institutions should be made publicly available.

MAHARASHTRA & MADHRA PRADESH (MP)

All of the above points apply equally to the case of the oustees in the other states, but in addition, the following should be stressed:

19/ **Legal Commitments** The Government of Maharashtra (GOM) and MP (GOMP) have not defined their obligations with regard to the oustees in as much detail as GOG. In the case of GOMP, there have been no Government Resolutions (GRs) on the R & R issue. The World Bank, in its own dialogue with the Indian authorities, has concentrated on the Gujarat oustees, though those in the other states are numerically far greater.

The World Bank should insist that a condition of the loan is the proper R & R of all oustees and so require similar GRs to be issued by GOM and GOMP.

20/ **Land Regularisation** Land holdings should have been regularised in 1978 in Maharashtra, but in many areas this was not done. Consequently, many families are officially farming wasteland or forest land (i.e. encroachers) whereas had the regularisation been done, they would officially be landed. This affects 22 of the 33 submerging villages.

The World Bank should insist that these oustees be treated as landed, not encroacher, oustees.

21/ **Forest Land** In Maharashtra, there is virtually no land for sale on the private market, nor suitable land in the possession of GOM. There are, however, 18,000 ha of seriously degraded forest land in Kalkuwa, Daloda and Shahada Talukas - adjacent to the submerging area. An irrigation scheme planned (using nine minor tanks) could be used to irrigate this area for agro-forestry. The oustees are very keen to resettle in this area. The GOM Irrigation Department propose such a scheme. But it is not clear whether the authorities are prepared to release the land for this purpose. An alternative proposal has been made to use the irrigation potential on private land in a different area and to acquire some of this for the oustees. However, not enough land would be available in this way, it would be widely scattered, far from their present home, and thus would be unacceptable to the oustees.

The World Bank should argue for resettlement on the degraded forest land.

22/ **Numbers displaced in MP** There appear to be serious discrepancies concerning the number of oustees. Project authority figures refer to 45,000 oustees but in an answer to a parliamentary question (Lok Sabha 22/8/83) a figure of 108,118 was quoted. This should be clarified.

23/ **Resettlement options** MP oustees have been told they can either receive land compensation in Gujarat or cash compensation in MP. They must be informed that they are entitled to land compensation in MP also.

24/ **Variety of oustees in MP** In MP there are a great number of oustees who are landless labourers. Family units in this category should be entitled to land compensation. Also, special education, training and investment opportunities should be introduced to allow non-agricultural opportunities.

25/ **Villages on Forest Land** There are at least 6 villages to be resettled in MP which are on Forest Department (FD) land. GOMP say that it is FD's responsibility, not theirs, to resettle these villages. The FD do not accept such responsibility. This must be resolved.

26/ **Waterlogging/backwater** There is concern that some of the land in the catchment area will deteriorate seriously through water-logging. Moreover, families living by the tributaries in the catchment area may have their land flooded periodically by the backwater effect. Families damaged by these effects should be entitled to be treated as oustees.

27/ **Monitoring & Evaluation** A proper system of M & E has not yet been instituted by GOM or GOMP.

Since this is a condition of the Loan Agreement, the World Bank should insist that this situation be rectified as soon as possible.

B - BROADER CONCERNS

In addition to R & R issues, a number of other aspects of the project have been challenged by NGOs. Most of the following also apply to the Narmada Sagar project.

28/ **Forest Loss** This appears to have been underestimated. Also, no study has been conducted to assess the impact that the reservoir will have on surrounding forests. The resulting increase in humidity in the area is likely to have a considerable impact.

29/ **Wildlife** Very little attention has been given to assessing the wildlife and plant species that will be lost. Work on preparing such lists hasn't even been started.

30/ **Catchment** No studies have been conducted of the need to treat the catchment area. Some argue that unless there is first a programme of afforestation, the reservoir will quickly silt up.

31/ **Waterlogging in command area** The Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore has estimated that a considerable proportion of the command area (especially black cotton soils) will be subject to waterlogging unless adequate drainage and pumping out of groundwater is included. This would be costly and require considerable amounts of power. These are neither included in the project budgets nor in the cost benefit analysis.

32/ **Seismicity** The studies of the seismic risks remain unconvincing. The National Geological Survey has commented that the reservoirs could create seismicity (the combined weight of both the Narmada Sagar and the Sardar Sarovar reservoirs should be considered, as they press on the same tectonic plate).

33/ **Health risks** The consideration of the health risks appears inadequate, in particular vector borne diseases. In addition, there has been inadequate study of the health and agricultural risks posed by the use of pesticides to control the vectors.

34/ **Cost benefit analysis** Although on paper the benefit to cost ratio is officially greater than 1.5, many of the costs appear to be ignored and benefits exaggerated.

For example, the CBA calculations assume that the reservoir will be full at all times (no reservoir is, in practice); that cotton yields will increase by 190% (though most cotton-growing land is already irrigated); only part of the canal costs have been included, but all of the irrigation benefits have been included; the costs of correcting the waterlogging problem have not been included; and inadequate provision has been made for R & R.

If these factors are included, the benefit:cost ratio falls below 1. An economist with the State Bank of India has commented that "if this were a commercial project, it would never get a loan".

John Clark

January 1988

Letter also sent to:
Bilsel Alisbah
Country Director (India)

Frank Cassell
UK Executive Director
The World Bank
1818 H Street
Washington 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Mr Cassell,

I am writing to you and Mr Alisbah following a recent visit to India to let you know about the relief undoubtedy helped by the Bank, but also about the outstanding concerns of our partners regarding the Sardar Sarovar project.

While in Gujarat, I visited three villages to be submerged - Vadgan, Gadher and Mankadkhada - and met oustees from three tribal groups - Tarvis, Ratvis and Bhills. I also visited the village of Suka where the early oustees from Panchmoli have settled, and saw the isolated situation of those remaining behind in the rock-filled dyke villages, those whose own land is not to be submerged.

In Delhi, I was able to meet with representatives of NGOs active on the Relief and Rehabilitation (R & R) issue in Madhra Pradesh (MP) and Maharastra and I also took part in a meeting that brought a large number of NGOs and researchers together who are concerned and active on aspects of the Narmada Valley development.

I have summarised all the main concerns in the attached paper, which I hope you will find useful. On most of the points I can supply more information if you require, or direct you to the Indian NGOs which are active on the issue.

I realise that this is a long list of points, but it seemed to me vitally important to record them. Until now, most attention has been paid to the question of whether landed oustees will genuinely be entitled to a minimum of 5 acres of land of their choice, and if so, will they be financed to do so by ex gratia payments. Though the overriding concern of the majority of oustees - especially in Gujarat - this condition is not sufficient to ensure a just resettlement for all oustees, which, I am sure you will agree, should be the object of the R & R plan.

The three most pressing concerns, of which we would urge very careful scrutiny by the World Bank, are these:

First Important advances have been made in the cause of the Gujarat oustees but the commitments regarding the oustees in Maharashtra and, especially, MP remain ill-defined. The World Bank should with urgency insist that the governments of those two States accept the same responsibilities as has the Government of Gujarat (GOG), and assure their oustees of this. I hope you will agree that the commitments made recently by GOG represent minimum conditions necessary to fulfil the Loan Agreement and that any lesser R & R conditions undertaken by the other States would amount to a breach of the Loan Agreement, which would not be tolerated. This, we believe, should be communicated to the project authorities.

Second Though the situation of landed oustees has been clarified in Gujarat, the R & R commitments regarding encroacher oustees remains vague throughout the valley. In Gujarat, it is not clear that they will be entitled, with the help of ex gratia payments, to acquire land of their choice. In Maharashtra, many oustees are classified as encroachers purely because Land Regularisation was not completed as planned in 1978. In MP, some encroachers on Forest Department land have been told by the government that the State does not accept responsibility for their resettlement. These anomalies must be corrected if the Loan Agreement is to be adhered to.

Third It is clear that many oustees - certainly in Marashtra, probably in MP and possibly even in Gujarat - would prefer to move to denuded forest land if help can be given for irrigation and agro-forestry activities. This would enable them to remain together as communities and to continue living in an environment in which they feel confident. Often - as in the case of Maharashtra - there is literally no other formula on the horizon which meets the terms of the Loan Agreement, but the authorities are reluctant to release forest land. We believe that the World Bank should remind the authorities that provision for the use of forest land is made in the Loan Agreement and urge them to implement this.

Having seen something of the situation of the earliest oustees, particularly in Suka, it is clear to me that all attention must be paid to all the details of R & R implementation. As I told you in Washington in October, many of the first oustees have acquired land which they then discovered is encumbered with mortgages attached, or which is due to be taken again by the project authorities for the building of the canal. Their grievances are detailed in the end 1987 report of the Monitoring and Evaluation cell.

The degree of anxiety and uncertainty amongst the oustees was very evident to me, particularly in the remote Bhill village of Mankadkhada.

Here, the first news of their future displacement came when workmen arrived to erect marker stones high up on the hillside. When the Bhills climbed up to ask the workment what they were doing, they were told that the stones indicated where the water level would come to. Their voice is very weak. Still no one from the government comes to discuss their resettlement with them. Which is why it is so important that your voice, and that of NGOs, be heard.

Having done much already to further the cause of the Narmada oustees, I do hope that you will take swift action on the three points above and consider the other concerns in the attached paper. I would appreciate your response to the points I have raised.

I would also be interested to know what the current status of the loan is. I understand that the loan is formally effective and that it has never actually been suspended. But in September, people participating in a meeting in UK with David Hopper understood him to say that disbursements had been held up. NGOs near the dam site say that work has come to an almost complete standstill. I wonder if you can clarify the situation.

Yours sincerely,

John Clark
Development Policy Adviser

Letter to Barber Conable, President of the World Bank.
Delivered by hand, 25/1/'88. John Clark.

NGO Concerns Regarding the Oustees of the Narmada Valley

The three most pressing concerns which we would urge very careful World Bank attention to are these:

1. Important advances have been made in the cause of the Gujarat oustees but the commitments regarding the oustees in Maharashtra and, especially M.P., remain ill-defined. The World Bank should with urgency insist that the governments of those two States accept the same responsibilities as has the Government of Gujarat (GOG) and assure their oustees of this. I hope you will agree that the commitments made recently by GOG represent minimum conditions necessary to fulfil the Loan Agreement and that any lesser resettlement conditions undertaken by the other States would amount to a breach of the Loan Agreement which would not be tolerated. This, we believe, should be communicated to the project authorities.

2. Though the situation of the landed oustees has been clarified in Gujarat, the resettlement commitments regarding encroacher oustees remains vague throughout the valley. In Gujarat it is not clear that they will be entitled, with the help of exgratia payments, to acquire land of their choice. In Maharashtra many oustees are classified as encroachers purely because Land Regularisation was not completed as planned in 1978. In M.P. some encroachers on Forest Department land have been told by the government that the State does not accept responsibility for their resettlement. These anomalies must be corrected if the Loan Agreement is to be adhered to.

3. It is clear that many oustees - certainly in Maharashtra, probably in M.P. and possibly in Gujarat - would prefer to move to denuded forest land if help can be given for irrigation and agro-forestry activities. This would enable them to remain together as communities and to continue living in an environment in which they feel confident. Often, as in the case of Maharashtra, there is literally no other formula on the horizon which meets the terms of the Loan Agreement, but the authorities are reluctant to release forest land. We believe that the World Bank should remind the authorities that provision for the use of forest land is made in the Loan Agreement, and urge them to implement this.

MARG

(Multiple Action Research Group)

Ref: MARG/27/88/27

Dated : 1st February 1988

Mr. Shekhar Singh,
Narmada Action Plan,
C 17/A Munirka,
New Delhi - 110 067.

Dear Mr. Singh,

Thank you for your letter dated 19.1.1988. Despite our reminder we have not as yet received any information from Gujarat or Maharashtra. So I don't think we shall be able to keep to the deadline.

We were also very sorry to hear above the sad demise of Mr. R.L. Gupta; as you rightly say, we must learn to pull on without him.

With kind regards ,

Yours Sincerely,

Vasudha Dhagamwar

(Vasudha Dhagamwar)

Address : B-2/104B, SAFDARJUNG ENCLAVE, NEW DELHI - 110 029 □ Tel. No. 606551
Executive Director : Dr. VASUDHA DHAGAMWAR

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND INDIA
ESG
Environmental Services Group
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND-INDIA

PHONE : 65 20 13

ESG/02-N.A.P./88-061 February 3, 1988

Dear Shekhar,

Thank you for your letter to the Narmada Group. Our telephone does not permit us to make calls but it allows receipt of calls by ESG.

I attach a copy of a letter received from Professor M K Prasad. ESG has paid for his document purchases.

No news yet from Panwar. Am contacting him soon.

No luck with the DPR from DOEn. I have retired hurt.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(THOMAS MATHEW)
DIRECTOR

Mr. Shekhar Singh,
Narmada Action Plan,
C-17/A Munirka,
New Delhi - 110 067.

B/1, LSC (FIRST FLOOR) J-BLOCK SAKET, NEW DELHI-110017

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

K. PRASAD

CALICUT UNIVERSITY P.O.
673...

Date 1 February'88

Dear Dr. Thomas Mathew,

Dr. Sekhar Singh has again sent a reminder. I have sent an order for Endangered Plants of India from BSI. But they have not sent me the book yet. The Allahabad office of the BSI has written to me saying that they have the collections from the 3 districts of M.P which we wanted. On receipt of the Book I propose to send one Research Asst. from here to Allahabad to prepare a list of endangered plants growing in the submergible areas of Narmada Project. Till then Sekhar Singh has to wait. Please inform ~~s~~ him.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(M.K. Prasad) 1/2/88

Dr. Thomas Mathew,
WWF-ESG
B/1- LSC J Block,
Saket,
New Delhi-110 017.

ತರಂಗ

ILLUSTRATED FAMILY KANNADA WEEKLY
Phone. (Udupi Exchange) 21241 Editorial; 20841 Advt. Office
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ತಂತಿ : ತರಂಗ

397-88

February 27, 19..

Mr.Shekhar Singh,
Convener, IIPA,
Indraprastha Estate,
[illegible] - 110 002.

Sir,

I read with interest about the campaign against bans in the Illustrated Weekly of India issue dated February 19-20, 19..

I am interested to publish some write-up in our weekly 'Taranga'. Kindly send us more information on the subject.

Thanking you,
Sincerely yours,
Santosh Kumar Gulvady
(SANTOSHKUMAR GULVADY)
EDITOR

KKK*

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TO

CONVENOR: SHEKHARSINGH
THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
(IIPA)
INDRAPRASTHAESTATE
P.O NEW DELHI-2
110 002
पिन PIN

From

P. SAMBASIVARAO
ASST. MANAGER
RAWANWARA KHAS COLLIERY
P. O. DESGHAWANI-450443 (480443)
(VIA) PARASIA
DIST. CHHINDWARA (M. P.)

Rawanwara Khas colliery
Dated 27.2.88

Dear Sir,

I have read with great interest the article entitled 'EXODUS' by Claude Alvares in the Illustrated Weekly of India dated Feb. 17, 1988 (Page 58) please send me exhaustive literature on the Save Narmada Valley campaign as early as possible. Hope you will oblige me and do the needful. A prompt reply to this letter will be deeply appreciated.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully
P.S. Sambasivarao
27.2.88



To,

Mr. Shekhar Singh,

IIPA,

Indraprastha Estate,

New Delhi

पिन PIN 110002

Chand Narayan,
G/7, Krishinagar,
Adhartal P.O.,
Jabalpur, M.P.,
482004

27th Feb. '88

Dear Sir,

Ref. article in the Illustrated Weekly of India.

I'm interested. Kindly oblige with further details.

Yours sincerely,

Chand

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD



Shekhar Singh
IIPA
Indraprastha Estate
New Delhi

पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 0 2

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पिन PIN

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27.2.88

To,

Shri Shekhar Singh
IIPA
Indraprastha Estate
New Delhi-110002

From: ASIM KUMAR SINGH
37A/53/1A, MADHU NAGAR
AGRA-282001

Dear Sir,

Please send me further information about the campaign.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Asim K. Singh

(ASIM K. SINGH)

SAVE THE WESTERN GHATS - MARCH

Date :
Place :
Name of the Person :

FEB 88

Pandharinath, A. Kulkarni
Koyna Society,
Dasak, दसक
Nashik Road, Maharashtra
P.C. No 422101

Dear Sir,

I am retired Revenue officer and at present doing little-bit social work. I have participated in "Save the Western Ghats - March and was core-marchers. In the course of march there was much discussion about proposed Narmada Dame and Sardar Sorowar. I have also gone through various articles about the above-said project. In order have full idea of the project it will be better to have a complete work-shop. ~~If~~ you can

I am, therefor, request you to send the same on the above said address and oblige me,

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

(P.A. Kulkarni)

Shri. Shekhar Singh
Indian Institute of Public Administration,
Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND INDIA
ESG
Environmental Services Group
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND-INDIA

PHONE : 65 20 13

NAP

ESG/02-N.A.P/88-142 March 1, 1988

Dear Shekhar,

This is to acknowledge receipt of your excellent info package dated February 22, 1988 on our Narmada Action Plan. I shall have this seen by the Trustees at their March 11 meeting in New Delhi and then get back to you.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(THOMAS MATHEW)
DIRECTOR

Shri Shekhar Singh,
C-17/A, Munirka,
New Delhi - 110 067.

RAVI D ILANGOVAN 5 KAMBAR STREET RAMAKRISHNA NAGAR MADRAS – 600 087 TAMILNADU INDIA

Dear Mr. Sekar,

I am a Freelance Journalist & am very much interested in Ecology. I am a member of a local environmental group also.

I came to know about your campaign against the dams thro' Illustrated weekly. I will be very thankful to you if you send me the details of your campaign. If possible, I will also try to publish ~~~~ articles about your campaign in our local dailies & magazines.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,
Ravi. D. Ilangovan.
1.3.88.

Following / Attached

It would help if all future correspondence is sent to me at my residential address —

13 Neel Tarang
2/c V. S. Marg
Mahim Bombay 400016

Regards & best wishes

Yours

Delhi



Shri Shekhar Singh
Indian Institute of Public Administration
Indraprastha Marg
N Delhi 110002

पिन PIN

My dear Shekhar, 2/3/88 Bombay

Your letter of 22/2 just arrived this morning. I have gone through it very quickly & it seems adequate. I am leaving for Kodaikanal within a couple of hours & will be back on the 10th. Will let you have more detailed comments later, if any. You must have heard the news about the Butts — I am no longer on the EC, & I still don't know if the old arrangement re the Narmada Sub-committee continues or will change. Incidentally, you seem to have dropped BEPE & INTACH from your list of petitioners — I presume it is through oversight. Do give my regards &

From —

Prof. M. B. Gaisel.

A/3, Jantarmantar flats,

Amraoti Road,

NAGPUR

440 010.



KALPAVRUKSHA.

C/o. Shri. Ashish Kothari.

1, Court Road,

DELHI - 110 054

पिन PIN

Nagpur.
3-3-1988

Dear Sir,

As I am interested in Narmada-development plan, may I request you kindly supply me literature pertaining to it available with you on the address given on back.

Kindly, let me know if it is priced.

Thanking you

Yours Sincerely

MB.

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD



To,

Shri Shekhar Singh,
Indian Institute of Public Administration,
Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi

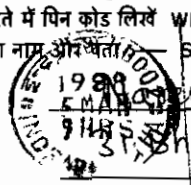
पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 0 2

पहला मोड़ FIRST FOLD

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता / SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—



Jitendra Gupta,
S.P. Bharawa Kui,
Ratlam (M.P.)

पिन PIN 4 5 7 0 0 1

Ratlam.
2.3.88.

Dear Sir,

We should fight to save the Narmada river, from the proposed construction of two major dams.

We should save our environment, culture and most importantly our people. I met Mr. Khushal singh Purohit, Editor of only ~~one~~ ~~Environment~~ Environmatal magazine in Hindi i.e. 'Paryavern Digest' in this regard.

My district i.e. Ratlam will be one of the mostly effectly area, but the peoples are just begun to aware.

So Please send us details about the campaign, so we can plan our next steps.

I am a electric engineer from S.G.S.I.T.S., by profession.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully
Narendra Gupta

P.S.— It will be highly appriciated if the information provided will be in HINDI.

Er. Narendra Gupta,
31, Bharawa Kui,
RATLAM (M.P)
457001.

Convenor : Shekhar Singh,
IIPA
Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi.
पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 0 2

इस पत्र के सिवा कुछ न लिखें NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Sr. Christopher, S.J.T.,
St. Joseph's Convent,
Fraser Town, Bangalore
पिन PIN 5 6 0 0 0 5

St. Joseph's Convent,
Fraser Town,
Bangalore - 560005
5/3/'88.

Dear Mr. Singh,

I have read the article "Exodus" by Claude Alvares in the Illustrated Weekly of Feb. 14th and I am interested to know more about Narmada Sagar Project, and the stand you and the people are taking. I did fail to read the details of the same in a previous article in 1987, I think.

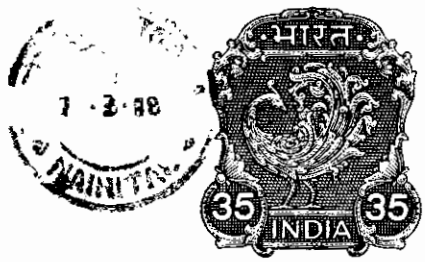
I will be grateful if you can give us more information regarding this project and the destruction, damage it is going to cause to the environment, ecology as well as to men, especially the poor in the areas.

If there is anything we can do to help by way of a signature campaign, do let me know. The Sisters of our Convent will join me in this and together we shall fight for a just Cause.

Awaiting your reply and wishing you success in this noble endeavour, the cause of the poor and voiceless.

Yours Sincerely,
Sr. Christopher, S.J.I.

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD



To, Mr. Shekhar Singh.
I. I. P. A.
Indraprastha estate
New Delhi

पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 0 2

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

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पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

पिन PIN

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

5/3/88

Dear Sir,

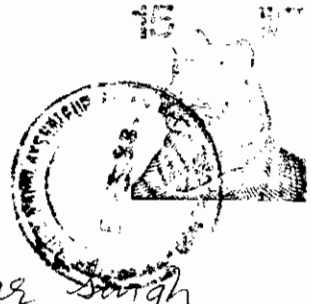
I read your article regarding the Narmada, dam. I would like to get more information on this issue so that I can become actively involved.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely
Pawan Kumar

Room No 2
Silver Jubilee Hostel
Kanpur 208145

My adders is
VINAY BAINDUR,
67, Venkateshwara
Krupa Layout
Bangalore-560079
Thanking you for your
cooperation.
Yours for a successful
Campaign Vinay Bainder



Shekhar Singh

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Indraprastha Estate

New Delhi PIN 110002

Dear Sri Singhl, 5.3.88.

I am very interested in your campaign to save Narmada valley and its inhabitants.

It is a very worthy cause and my congratulations to you.

I'll be grateful to you if you could send me some information about your campaign. I learnt of it from IW Feb 14 '88 but I read it only today.

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD QMS

To,

Convenor : Sh. Shekhar Singh

IIPA

Indraprastha Estate

New Delhi -110002

पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 0 2

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पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

Engineering Hostel

Jodhpur Jodhpur (Raj.)

पिन PIN 3 4 2 0 0 1

Rajesh Rathore
5/42, Engineer's Hostel
Jodhpur - 342001.
Rajasthan.
11.3.88

Dear Sir,

I have read an article about the devastation which would be caused by the materialication of Narmada Valley project. I think, the opposition campaign does have enough solid reasons to pursue this case.

I understand that you can provide us with some details about this whole affair. I'm sure, you'd oblige me by letting me know what can I do to support this campaign

Being in Engineering myself you'd agree, I get to see both the faces of the coin, before coming to a conclusion. whatever. I'd expect a reply from you.

Thanks in anticipation.

Yours faithfully.

(Rajesh Rathore).

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD



Convener: Shekhar Singh,
IIPA,
Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi

पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 0 2

~~दोनों ओर से~~ FOLD THIRD

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पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—
Jayasree V.S.

पिन PIN

Hyderabad.
19th March '8

To,
The Convener, Shekhar Singh,
I I PA,
New Delhi.

Sir,

I, V.S. JAYASURYA, am a student of M.B.A in Osmania University. I came to know about the campaign against dams while I was reading the article 'EXODUS' by Claude Alvares in the Illustrated weekly 14-20 Feb. I wish to learn more about the campaign and I ~~need~~ shall be thankful to you if you can send me more information in this regard to the below mentioned address.

Thanking You,

Yours truly,
Jayasurya.

V.S. JAYASURYA
C/o T. VIJAYA MOHAN,
19-72/1, KOTHAPET X ROADS,
SAROOR NAGAR,
HYDERABAD - 500035
ANDHRA PRADESH.

INLAND LETTER CARD

5 भारत INDIA

भारत INDIA 30

URGENT

TO

MR SHEKHAR SINGH
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION,
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE
NEW DELHI - 110002

FROM

Name ... ASHOK SINGH ...

SUBHASH ... Hostel, Room No. 211 ...

M. M. M. ENGG. COLLEGE
GORAKHPUR-273010

TAJ MAHAL 60₹

M. M. M. ENGG. COLLEGE
GORAKHPUR - 273010

Date March-15, 1988
M.M.M. Engg. College
GORAKHPUR - 273010

Dear Sir,

I am a student of M.E. Hill Area Development Engineering. In reference of my project work "A STUDY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF NARMADA VALLEY PROJECT" as a part of our course, I got your address.

No doubt multipurpose river valley projects are essential for the development of the country and as the sites of such projects are rarely available, the construction of such projects can't be denied. But in the same time environmental factors, all the positive as well as negative impacts should be also taken into account and negative impacts which can be remedied should be given a proper treatment. With this view I want to collect following details for my project work.

1. Development of irrigation facilities, crop production water and land resources due to construction of project.
2. Power Generation programme & it's probable benefits.
3. Infrastructure of related development programmes such as
   (a) Social impact on tribal, socio-economic changes in area.
   (b) Impact on agricultural fields.
   (c) Impact on forests, Afforestation programme
   (d) Pisciculture & fishery development.
   (e) Animal husbandary and dairy development.
   (f) Impact on human health.
   (g) Causes of RIS & it's remedial measures.
   (h) Related water supply scheme and drought control programme.
   (i) Impact on tourism.
4. Negative impacts & problems which may arise due to construction of project, remedial measures and plans for their treatments.

I request you to help me by sending details related to above. You are also requested to suggest the places at which we should visit in this reference and the addresses of authorities who may be contacted for help during visit if there is no importance of visit at site advise so.

Thanking you

Yours truly
Ashok
(ASHOK SINGH)

As in the end of the Column one small set is given and in it written "For more information about the campaign" write to ---

So if you think it fit to send me some informations then you are most welcome. My Adress is.

K. SUNIL NAIR,
Q.No 13/18 'H' TYPE,
KHAMARIA, JABALPUR
MADHYA PRADESH,
PIN CODE-> 482005.

If I had written some thing wrong. Please forgive me. I hope you will forgive me.

FOLD AND TAPE — NOT TO BE STAPLED — FOLD FIRST

As in the end of the column one small set is given and in it written "For more information about the campaign" write to ---

So if you think it fit to send me some informations then you are most welcome. My Adress is.

K. SUNIL NAIR,
Q.NO 13/18 'H' TYPE,
KHAMARIA, JABALPUR
MADHYA PRADESH,
PIN CODE-> 482005.

If I had written some thing wrong. Please forgive me. I hope you will forgive me.

पोस्टल यहाँ FIRST FOLD

Khamaria
12/3/88.

Dear Mr Shekhar Singh,

I read with great intrest the "Campaign Columns" of illustrated weekly of India. And from this column I came to know of your organisation which is helping the poor and illiterate villagers who are displaced by the construction of these so called dams. you ought to be congratulated for this great noble work which you had undertaken.

Though Dams are very useful in the dry periods. yet considering its huge cost we Indians should avoid making it. And we should think some other way to soughtout the matter.

In Madhya pradesh the villagers are so innocent that they did not even protest when their rights are taken away or snatched. I think the main reason is their illiteracy which the successive governments have denied them. This exploitation must stop immediately.

The villagers who are displaced must be rehabilitated first and then only the construction of the dam should be allowed to undertake or proceed.

I appeal to your organisation to undertake research work in all the dams of India (existing as well as those which is going to be constructed in the near future) so that we can find out how many persons effected had been really rehabilitated.

First of all you will have to take the innocent villagers into confidence. Because the villagers of M.P does not like to mingle with the outsiders or the town people. And what more to write you may be knowing better than me the pulse of villagers. And lastly I wish you Best of luck and success. in thwarting the goresnment plan.

with Best wishes
FROM
K.L.
12/3/88.

Dr B K Roy Burman
Centre for study of Developing Societies
~~29~~, Rajpur Rd.
Delhi 110054

19/3/88

Dear Dr Roy Burman,

You may recall that at the meeting on Narmada that we had organised in Dec, 1987 you had borrowed 5 documents which you promised to return within a few days. As I have not yet received them, I presume they are still with you. Pl. ensure that they are delivered to us as quickly as possible - perhaps you can hand them over to Smita or my father in a packet marked for me. I give below a list of these documents.

Thanking you.

Sincerely
Ashish Kothari
(ACHISH KOTHARI)

PTO

Documents borrowed by Dr. Roy Burman.

1. Sanjeev Chotage/S Banerji - 'Narmada Sagar Dam: A Case Study'
2. R S Khanna - 'Development & Environment Narmada Sagar Project'
3. R. Goldland - 'Environmental Aspects of HE Power & Water storage Projects'
4. Dharal Dogra - 'The Indian Experience With Large Dams'
5. Anupam Mishra - 'The Tawa Dam: An Irrigation

XII. MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

The Function of the Project Organisation

It is recognized that the Project Organisation does not have executive responsibility for running the health services in the project area. However, in order to strengthen health services, it is recommended that the PO become involved with implementation of health systems at district level. To achieve effective involvement, the following changes are needed:

The Project Organisation should monitor progress of all components required for establishing a functioning SHC, and should be able to report on the status of all SHCs in the project area.

The Project Organisation should actively and regularly monitor the process of implementing health services including the coverage and quality of services, the distribution of drugs and other consumables and financial allowances, and the administration's response to management issues. Implementation should be monitored from the block level upwards.

The Project Organisation must receive the data which it needs in order to perform this monitoring function, and should continue to visit the project area in order to gather complementary information from the field.

The Project Organisation must be enabled to influence the districts to respond to matters identified through its monitoring activities. Feedback from these activities should be shared with the Health Department at state and district level.

The districts must take remedial action in response to the findings of the monitoring system, and inform the Project Organisation what action they have taken.

It is recommended that a Management Cell be established within the Project Organisation, with sub-cells at district level, to carry out this monitoring function, and to provide management support. Before a Management Cell is established, a review of the function and activities of the District Project Officer should be undertaken, and the role of the cell defined.

The exact nature of such a cell will be dependent upon a detailed study of the ways in which the existing PO is functioning and might develop. Such a study was requested as a part of this evaluation. However, for reasons that are not entirely clear it was not carried out. It is considered that such a detailed study is necessary, that the time available to this evaluation team was not sufficient to examine the detailed functioning of the PO, and that the way in which a future PO should be organizeed may be significantly different from the present organization if it is to have closer links with the executive as recommended above.

Registered A.D.

बीमा नहीं NOT INSURED

क्रमांक NO. 913

लगाये गये डाक टिकटों का मूल्य रू० पै०
Amount of Stamps affixed Rs. P.

एक रजिस्ट्री* (A/D) प्राप्त किया
Received a Registered*

पाने वाले का नाम
Addressed to

N.V.D. पाने वाले अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Receiving Officer

बारीख मोहर
Date Stamp

22/3/88

AGCR Post office

To,

Mr. R. S Khanna
Vice-chairman
NUDA
Bhopal

FROM,

Akash Kothari
KU
1-C Court Road
Delhi-110054

9. Conclusion

Using coverage data from households and service statistics supplied by MPWs, the evaluation team found a substantial amount of activity in the areas visited. However, the quality of services left much to be desired; lack of competency in health workers and shortages of essential drugs and equipment contribute to a lack of confidence in government health services, making the private practitioner the villagers' first choice as a source of care. The evaluation data show a remarkable degree of fragmentation in service delivery; although 84% of mothers interviewed reported contact with the health service for one or more components of MCH, only 4% had received antenatal and post-natal care and family planning advice, and immunization for the index child. This suggests a great waste of potential; after all the efforts that have been made to provide accommodation for SHCs and to get MPW(F) in position, these staff should be encouraged and assisted to work efficiently, providing integrated services at fixed locations rather than walking for hours with skeletal supplies, to visit a few families on a house to house basis.

It is well appreciated that responsibility for implementing the health service delivery system lies with the State. However, the evaluation team found that the Project has not yet succeeded in strengthening the health system through integrated services, that utilization of existing facilities is virtually nil, and that the referral system is rudimentary. These findings led to Recommendations 1 and 2; without such a change in focus, the Project will be unable to fulfill its major objective.

Of course, There are way
you must have some Gandhian
Alternative.
Will you please Send
us details of your movement?
Thanking you
Advocate

15 भारत INDIA

To

Convenor.

SHEKHAR SINGH
I.I.P.A.
Indraprastha Estate

Marg पिन PIN 110 002

From

V. R. Vaidya
BE Electrical
B-3-9 Vidyutnagar
Old Padra Rd.
Baroda-390015.

12.3.88

To

Convenor
Shri Shekhar Singh
TTPA

Dear Sir,

I have come across news of climate info in Illustrated Weekly regarding movement against Narmada Valley project. Since last 15 years we are hearing about Narmada Project - and when project has taken up at last, new controversy of environment has cropped up. This seems to be Rather Calculated

भारतीय वन्यप्राणी संस्थान
न्यू फॉरेस्ट, देहरादून-248 006
WILDLIFE INSTITUTE OF INDIA
NEW FOREST, DEHRA DUN-248 006

R.N. Acharya,
Scientist-A.

D.O.No.RNA/WE/WII/88.
Dated, the March 22, 1988.

Dear Dr Singh,

I came to know through "EXODUS" - write-up on Narmada Valley Project in the Illustrated Weekly of India, February 14, 1988 that you are spearheading a campaign on the problems/consequences of the proposed Narmada Valley Project. Since I am also interested in this, I would like to know more about it. It would be nice if you could send me some information material/action taken or planned on this.

I also came to know that a research under your leadership was undertaken on the database on wildlife sanctuary/national parks in India. I am quite keen to know more about this and it will be highly appreciated if you could send a copy of the project report to me.

Thanking you; with regards,

Sincerely yours,

22/3/88
(R.N.Acharya)

Dr Shekhar Singh
Indian Institute of Public Admn.
Indraprashtha Estate,
New Delhi-110002.

Phone : 27021 to 27028 (Ext. 334); 28760 Gram : WILDLIFE Telex : 595/258 FRI IN

V. Dilip Raj,
K-28/D,
Maroda Sector,
Bhilai-490006,
Durg dist;
M.P. State

To,
Mr. Shekhar Singh,
Convenor: Sardar Sarovar,

Dear Sir,

I have gone through the article based upon the campaign that your organization is going to undertake against the "Sardar Sarovar Project".

Sir, The article given in the "Illustrated Weekly" had been excellent and the author in my opinion has left no stone unturned to expose all about the loathsome significance of the project which the Govt. has blind foldly given green signal with out knowing the future consequences. The country's forest cover is decreasing day by day and the water resources are exploited in a meaning-less manner. On one hand the Govt. has been conducting seminars of all types to stop deforestation and encourage afforestation in the waste lands, on the other hands they, with their short term policies are bent upon inviting disaster in the long run. It is high time that all of us need to come together in-order to contribute our little efforts to amass it into a strong movement to check the abhoring and meaningless polici

that are bound to toy with nature and invite wrath and destruction.

Dear Sir, I being a journalist of a daily newspaper, circulated in central India and with my strong love for nature as well as being a member of W.W.F (World Wild life Fund) express my profound enthusiasm to join your movement and conservation programme to make it a Grand success. I promise to give my whole hearted support and help to bring the mentioned campaign to an acceptable and acknowledge -able level not only by the common public but also by the government.

My request in this respect from your side will be kindly looked upon. Hope you will reciprocate in a positive manner.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Vilig. Raj
28/3/88

R. L. Patnaik

JOURNALIST

Post Box No. 145
Bhubaneswar-751 001

M-22, Barmunda Housing Colony,
Bhubaneswar-751 003

March 29, 1988

Mr Shekar Singh
IIPA
Indra Prastha Estate
New Delhi-110 002

Dear Mr Singh,

What is that you say 'Campaign'?
I would like to know more.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

R. L. PATNAIK

Contributor to :
Business India. Indian Industrial World. Onlooker. The Week. Sun Weekly.
Kisan World. Indian Hotel Keeper & Traveller. Femina.

INDIA TODAY
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Member of the Indian & Eastern News Paper Society

April 6, '85

Dear Ashish:

Many thanks for sparing these documents.

I will get back to you pretty soon about what our plans are. Meanwhile, could you send me a copy of the booklet you are preparing once it comes out?

See you soon.

Regards,

NAP

Camp - New Delhi

R.S.Khanna
Vice chairman

PS/VC/Q/87
April.6, 1987

Dr. Shekhar Singh,
Indian Institute of Public Administration
New Delhi.

Sir,

Please finde four volumes (five copies) as volumes two ~~within~~ in two parts of drainage study of Narmadasagar and Omkareshwar projects made by C.S.Ltd. New Delhi.

~~Please~~ are being sent to you for the Environmental course reorganised by the institute in May 87. Kindly these may by returned as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,

(R.S.Khanna)
Vice Chairman

Pl. give these books to Shri Sethi & speak to you on phone. Thanks
24/3/88

Dr. Shekhar Singh

The Ecologist

Editorial Department: 1st Floor, Corner House, Station Road, Sturminster Newton, Dorset DT10 1BB
Telephone: (0258) 73476

As from - 21 Onslow Road
Richmond, Surrey
TW10 6QH

Our Ref. EG

24 August 1988

Ashish Kothari
Environmental Action Group
1 Court Road
Civil Lines
Delhi - 110054
India

Dear Ashish

Thank you for the excellent reviews, could you please let me know haw many of the documents we sent you, you still have to review and how many others that we don't know about you judge worth reviewing. Please also let me know if you can do these in time - by 20 September - this must be the last possible date as the entries must be edited and cross referenced and go to the printers by the end of October.

The ones you have done are superb, but often a little long. If you could keep them shorter and give more space to the really important ones.

Yours ever

Edward Goldsmith

p.s. I'm sending under seperate cover some more reviews on Narmada. Don't worry about the Alvarez and Billerey article - its already been done.

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Ambish Mehta
VIKRANT ARCH
Mangrol, via Rajpipla
Dist Bharuch, Gujarat - 393150

Sept. 16, 1988

Dear Ambrish,

Thanks for your letter and the booklets and note. Since the matter seems urgent, I am trying to respond as fast as possible!

First your queries. Two new publications have come out recently — one by CAISA called 'In Sorrow and Anger' (CAISA, E-1/208 Arera Colony, Bhopal, India - 462 016), and the second by Mavalles & Bellorey, a book published by AIFEN/Third World Network & available from third world bookstore (**Address: Above Mapusa Clinic, Mapusa 403507, Goa**).

About the case, the rumour you heard was only partially correct. Actually it is WWF-I (and also BNHS) who have backed out of the case, not us. In fact we have more or less finalised the petition and are likely to file it in by mid-October.

Yes for the more delicate matters. Those of us who are following the developments there are of course somewhat apprehensive about the way things are going. I personally share your dilemma, but would not go along fully with

the stand that you have taken. Let me try to elaborate this by first commenting on your note 'Sardar Sarovar Oustees Which way To Go: ~~An~~ Activists' Dilemma'.

(a) Pg. 3-4 : Your point about land availibility seems to be valid, in so far as you are saying that there has been little attempt on part of non-govt. groups to find the land needed. However, several points are worth mentioning here:

- Firstly, I am not sure of the validity of this, but I have been told that the lands identified by oustees in Gujarat are widely scattered. Hence relocation in villages or communities will not be possible. Can you ~~comment on this~~ clarify this?
- Secondly, the fact that land was possible to identify in Gujarat does not obviously mean that the same will be possible in Mah. & M.P. — especially in the latter, where the land needed would be much greater. Until, therefore, ~~a~~ adequate land is identified, either by Govt. or by oustees/activists, benefit of the doubt must be given to the oustees & the dam construction opposed (I'll come back to this last point again).
- Thirdly, while I agree that oustees/activists could benefit by being a bit more 'positive' in the identification of lands, I think the argument of 'Govt's responsibility' is still very valid. It is the Govt. which wants to displace the people, and it must be its responsibility to rehabilitate them properly. This is especially important now — otherwise we could build up the dangerous situation where the govts. of various states can point to SSP & say to their oustees of their dams: 'look, SSP's oustees found land on their

own — why don't you also do that?' Imagine the impact of such an attitude in an area where oustees may not be so well-organised as they are in the case of SSP ?! There are also larger issues of State responsibility & accountability here, but I need not go into those here — I'm sure you recognize them anyway.

(b) Pg. 10-11 : You have stated that "very few facts" have been added to the environmental issues that were raised about SSP from the very beginning. I would disagree with that. I think in the last 3-4 years, and especially in the last year or so, we have become much clearer about the various environmental & social problems that SSP poses, so much so that the arguments we can now give against it are qualitatively different. To give a couple of examples: it is now clear that impact assessments on water-logging potential of SSP are thoroughly inadequate, and that this potential is great (reference Indira Sagar Canal in similar arid zone in Rajasthan). The distortions in the cost-benefit analysis are also much more evident — work both by some of us here & by Vijay in Pune ~~show~~ has shown this in the last few months. We have quoted some startling things in our booklet, for instance about projected crop yields in the SSP command, which are really miraculous. If you take NSP also into consideration, the issues become even sharper.

(c) Pg. 11 - You have stated that in a preliminary meeting in connection with the Dec. 1987 meeting, you were told that SSP could not be stopped. I'm extremely surprised at this. I don't know who said this. What we did feel then was that it would be very difficult (but not impossible) to stop SSP & NSP, & therefore that simultaneous work on environmental & social mitigation was necessary. In this connection I do agree with your point, made later on in your note, that a policy of singular opposition to the dam could lead to a situation of unpreparedness to face dislocation & other consequences in case the dam is built. However, I do not see a contradiction here — one can continue to work towards better rehabilitation, etc. while opposing the dam on another plane. I agree, though, that it is difficult for a group which has been focussing only on rehabilitation to suddenly start opposing the dam on larger issues, especially where the rehab. demands have been met. That is where I share your dilemma. But only to an extent. The point below will explain why -

(d) Pg. 14 - You believe that rehab. should be delinked from the wider issues. I'm afraid I find it difficult to go along with this view. This is not only because displacement is a direct cost/loss of the project, & hence an integral part of the 'wider' whole, but also because the 'sacrifice' of the oustees is justified in terms of a 'national good,' which has never been defined or established. This wider issue of the 'national good' therefore has to become part of the whole debate/activism on displacement — and vice versa.

Briefly, those are my comments on your note. You can see that I myself am in somewhat of a dilemma over this whole issue, but that the resolution I have attempted is somewhat different from yours. The specific action outcomes of this ~~resol~~ resolution are clear ~~from~~ in our booklet — and I will try to suggest some such outcomes for you also, later in this letter.

Before that, however, there are a couple of points which have worried me considerably which I'd like you to clarify. I have heard that Anilbhai has recently joined or become consultant ~~to~~ or advisor to Sanat Mehta's centre (Corporation?) on Narmada. Is this true? If so, how does Anilbhai justify this? ~~Second~~ Secondly, I read in Sandesh an interview with Anilbhai, where he is quoted as saying that Sanat Mehta's assertion of SSP's being a blessing to Gujarat is correct — [illegible] "[illegible]". Did Anilbhai actually say this? If so, surely this is drastically different from saying that 'whether the dam is good or not is unclear, but we are satisfied with the rehabilitation plans.' I thought that was your position now, but from this interview it appears that Anilbhai has accepted that the dam is a boon! Can you please clarify this? (I think the article was in Sandesh dated 9/9/88, titled "[illegible]")

Finally, my suggestions on what I think you should do. The most important point that I think you have made in the note is that work/activism towards better rehabilitation cannot be sacrificed at the altar of a purely agitational approach. This point needs to be made with greater emphasis — but for it to be

the "newsletter of the sort that had been discussed at our seminar on "Water Utilisation & the NVP". (remember that DoE — any other agency will not know about the meeting or what has been discussed earlier; you could elaborate on your study teams to the dam"; and so on. The point is to make the proposal as solid as possible.

Meanwhile, we are publishing a small booklet on NVP which will be ready in the next 2-3 days. I'll send you a copy; perhaps you could distribute further copies there. In addition, we are working on an A-V on the same issue. I'm not sure of the status of your request for our slides since I've received no confirmation about whether you can ~~fa~~ bear the costs (of duplication, etc) we can send the slides if you let us know about this.

Best wishes,

Sincerely
Ashish

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

(6)

Though there is a provision of Rs. 2000 per annum for local purchase of drugs by the PHCs, very few of the PHCs actually use this provision. Of the 31 PHCs surveyed for the purpose, only 5 (16%) claimed to have used even a part of this provision. The main reasons for not taking advantage of this provision seemed to be the very tedious administrative procedures involved in making such local purchases.

Natural Resources
Defense Council

1350 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
202 783-7800

September 19, 1988

Dear Colleague:

We have enclosed copies of three sets of voting standards that the U.S. Department of the Treasury has adopted in order to determine how it will vote on multilateral development bank (MDB) projects that affect wetlands, tropical forests, and sub-Sahara savannas. These special voting instructions contain strict criteria that development projects must meet before they will receive the support of the United States Government.

The instructions will put the burden on the institutions themselves to justify their projects as measured against strict requirements. For instance, a proposed quarrying or mining project that could affect tropical wetlands will not receive approval by the United States "unless it can be demonstrated that appropriate measures have been taken to prevent significant air, water, and soil pollution including soil erosion, water table contamination, and physical, thermal, chemical, and biological harm to plants and wildlife, and that the project is the least destructive approach when compared to alternative development actions." Moreover, if there is evidence of inadequate implementation after approval, project funding must be terminated "if loan conditions relating to the environment, natural resources, and indigenous peoples are violated."

Similar restrictions are placed on activities that affect tropical forests and include development categories such as logging, dam construction, livestock production, roads, resettlement, agriculture, and industrial development.

We recommend that similar voting standards be promulgated in other nations in order that MDB projects affecting critical ecosystems receive the greatest scrutiny. If we can be of any assistance, please contact us at Natural Resources Defense Council. Our telex is 2614423 MCI UW. Our telefax is 783-5917.

Sincerely,

David Wirth
Senior Attorney

Steven Parcells
Resource Specialist

New York Office:
122 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10168
212 949-0049

Western Office:
90 New Montgomery
San Francisco, CA 94105
415 777-0220

New England Office:
850 Boston Post Road
Sudbury, MA 01776
617 443-6300

Toxic Substances
Information Line:
USA: 1-800 648-NRDC
NYS: 212 687-6862

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

April 29, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE HONORABLE ROBERT B. KEATING
U.S. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION
AND DEVELOPMENT

FROM: JAMES A. BAKER, III

SUBJECT: TROPICAL MOIST FOREST DEVELOPMENT

The enclosed standards have been adopted for review of projects that may have adverse impacts on tropical moist forests. You should advise Bank management that these standards will be followed strictly in the U.S. evaluation of the environmental aspects of such projects.

Should it be determined that a project may adversely affect a tropical moist forest, alternatives should be considered and addressed explicitly in the appraisal report. In particular cases, well before such a project reaches the board, it is expected that you will seek to assure that the standards are met.

Enclosure

STANDARDS FOR EVALUATING TROPICAL MOIST FOREST PROJECTS

Background

In the past, some development projects in tropical moist forests ("TMF's") have proved difficult to implement and cost-ineffective. Large-scale colonization projects and certain agricultural and cattle projects in TMF areas have failed to achieve sustained productivity or to provide a better life for the small farmers they were designed to help. Soils under tropical forests usually are weak and usable for agricultural purposes only through slash and burn farming with long rotations between plantings. Under the best of circumstances, TMF development projects are expensive and complex, and require unusually careful planning and monitoring. Specific and realistic conditions should be spelled out in future development bank project agreements, and project funding must be terminated quickly if loan conditions relating to the environment, natural resources, and indigenous peoples are violated.

Another longer-range impact on mankind from poorly planned TMF development projects would be losses of genetic material as species become extinct. TMF's provide the world's most important bank of genetic material because of the high number of species found in TMF ecosystems. Such material is proving to be a critical resource for genetic engineering. Also, there is increasing evidence that massive TMF destruction contributes to increased global carbon dioxide levels and could result in dangerous modification of our climate through the so-called "greenhouse" effect. To these global negative impacts of tropical forest destruction must be added local and regional losses -- the often tragic displacement of forest peoples, the destruction of the forests' ability to check erosion and regulate the flow of rivers and streams, and adverse changes in climate on a local or regional scale.

Standards

The following standards have been adopted for review of projects affecting TMF's. These standards are to be followed strictly in the U.S. Government evaluation of the environmental aspects of such projects.

Consistency with the established socio-economic system. The project should be rooted in a knowledge of its social, economic, and biophysical setting. The project should be consistent with the existing systems for natural resource management at both national and local levels, as long as these systems are judged to be viable. In cases in which the management systems are shown by the socio-economic analysis to be in transition, a substantial monitoring and evaluation capability should be built into the project to mitigate negative effects that may accrue to either the population or the resource base. For large scale projects, a

long-term research activity should have been carried out related to the type of large-scale project being initiated. The follow-on design of the large-scale project should reflect the research results, or lessons learned from a pilot effort, as appropriate.

Sustainability of project. The project should have a solid economic, human, technical, and scientific base so that, once completed, it will continue to prosper without (1) a higher level of outside support or subvention than is justified by the returns from the project, and without (2) unduly degrading directly or through associated infrastructure the physical resource base that sustains it.

Protection of indigenous peoples. The project must identify and protect the welfare and cultural integrity of affected indigenous peoples.

Natural resource inventories. The project should be preceded by an inventory and analysis of plant and animal species in any area to be cleared or flooded, plus a description of an equal or larger area of near equal biological composition which is being proposed for protection by the borrowing government. If species inventories and analyses are not available, the Bank should be willing to finance them without committing itself to the project. For agricultural projects, data on soils, rainfall, and terrain and the relation of these data to project sustainability should be provided in a relevant and adequate manner.

Watershed protection. The project should be preceded by an evaluation of its impact on the watersheds within the region, both nationally and transnationally, and the environmental benefits provided by those watersheds.

Protected areas. The project should not adversely affect TMF's found within domestically or internationally protected areas, such as reserves or parks.

Endangered species and other wildlife. The project should not adversely affect those TMF's that, while they are not protected by legislation, or recognized by national/international scientific communities either by themselves or in collaboration with the United Nations as exceptionally endangered TMF's, are nevertheless identified as known sites of rare or endangered species, or are important and unique wildlife breeding, feeding, or staging areas or are areas of unique environmental value.

Agricultural colonization and resettlement projects. The project should not, directly or indirectly, support the conversions of TMF's to agricultural colonization and resettlement projects unless it can be demonstrated prior to the clearing of any forested areas that (1) the soils within the colonization area can support annual cropping without significant subvention, (2) the people being recruited for resettlement have the capacity to

adapt to the agricultural and frontier demands of the project, (3) vital economic support and human health facilities will be in place at the time of the resettlement, and (4) the government has made a long-term commitment to sustain the necessary infrastructure and human services until colonies can through that generation become self-sustaining.

Livestock projects. The project should not result in the conversion of TMF's to the rearing of livestock, unless it can be demonstrated, prior to the clearing of any forested areas, that the project will make a significant direct contribution to improving the livelihood of the rural poor and that the project is the least destructive approach when compared to alternative development actions.

Roads. The project should not support the construction, upgrading, or maintenance of roads, including temporary haul roads for logging, mining or other extractive industries, when those roads pass through TMF's, unless it can be demonstrated that adequate safeguards exist to prevent uncontrolled destruction of the forests by virtue of this new or improved access.

Dams. The project should not support the construction of dams or other water control structures which flood TMF's, unless it can be demonstrated that such an action will make a significant contribution to improving the livelihood of the poor, as well as that the action is the least destructive approach when compared to alternative development actions.

Logging. The project should not support the harvesting of trees until it is shown that the operation will produce a sustained yield and will employ the use of sound silviculture systems and low-impact harvesting methods, the use of least ecologically damaging light impact means of evacuating timber to the point of transshipment, and the use of techniques that alter species composition and forest structure as little as possible. Plantations should not be created by clearing primary forest.

Industrial development and mining in tropical forest areas. The project should not support industrial development or mining in a TMF unless it can be demonstrated that appropriate measures have been taken to prevent significant air, water and soil pollution including soil erosion, water table contamination, and physical, thermal, chemical, and biological harm to plants and wildlife, and that the project is the least destructive approach when compared to alternative development actions.

Other ecological constraints. The project should be based on sustainable use of animal, plant, land, and water resources. Constraints stemming from the quantity of usable biomass, soil quality, and the hydrological cycle should be discussed with the borrowing government, with the objective of reform during or prior to project implementation. The project should not so

alter the ecological and hydrological balance of a TMF that it precludes future alternative uses of the resources.

Mitigation. If a project justifies the conversion of a TMF of any size, the Bank should recommend to the borrowing government that an area of equal dimensions and ecological value be set aside for permanent protection and offer Bank financing, if necessary.

Policy dialogue. Within the Project Brief and in the Appraisal Report, there should be a description of the dialogue between the Bank and the borrowing government to determine whether the Bank is taking appropriate steps to influence that government's total tropical forest policy, including the promotion of national conservation plans and national TMF plans.

Evaluation and monitoring. The project goals should be succinctly stated and have measurable indicators. The project documentation should provide for close monitoring. Reviews should be conducted with borrowing government authorities, based on outside evaluations, at least twice during project implementation. The design of the project and the project agreement should allow modification of implementation based on the findings of the monitoring process or on the results of the regular reviews with borrowing authorities.

Training. If training for governmental units and private producers is needed to continue the economic activities after project implementation, the project should include such training.

Distribution of costs and benefits. The project design should be based upon a careful analysis of the functions served by the affected TMF and of the geographical distribution of environmental and economic costs and benefits of development, regionally and transnationally. The long- and short-term economic impacts of the project on the environment and natural resources should be an explicit component of this calculation.

Conditionality. The project agreement must explicitly reserve to the Bank the right to terminate project funding if loan conditions applying to the environment, natural resources, and indigenous peoples are violated.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

August 29, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE ROBERT B. KEATING
U.S. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION
AND DEVELOPMENT

FROM: M. PETER MCPHERSON
ACTING SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Wetlands Development

The attached standards have been adopted for review of projects that may have adverse impacts on wetlands. You should advise Bank management that these standards will be followed strictly in the U.S. evaluation of the environmental aspects of such projects.

Should it be determined that a project may adversely affect a wetlands area, alternatives should be considered and addressed explicitly in the appraisal report. In particular cases, well before such a project reaches the board, it is expected that you will seek to assure that the standards are met.

Attachment

STANDARDS FOR EVALUATING PROJECTS AFFECTING WETLANDS

Background

There is an urgent need to conserve and manage the quality and quantity of wetlands resources in economic assistance programs to developing nations. This effort can be accomplished through comprehensive land use planning and the strategic management of wetland resources. The multilateral development banks (the MDBs) can use their influence with borrowing nations through open and positive dialogue to work towards both the wise use of wetlands and the sustainable development of borrowing nations.

As a party to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (the Ramsar Convention*), the U.S. Government has undertaken to promote the wise use of wetlands. This policy should be reflected in the U.S. participation in the MDBs. A definition adopted by the Ramsar Convention was: "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres." However, for scientific and administrative reasons a wide range of definitions is used from region to region which reflects the variation of wetland types according to regional geographies.

Wetlands should be viewed/evaluated in the hydrological context of their location.

The United States' policy position regarding wetlands should be to avoid their conversion and degradation, and to assist in their conservation and improved management. Conversion is the fundamental alteration of the natural system and its functions and values. The pressures of increasing population and economic development will continue to result in the conversion of some natural wetlands to other uses. However, the U.S. support for this conversion must follow from a careful analysis of the best sustainable use of the wetlands and the impact of the proposed changes on biological diversity, and physical, chemical and ecological processes. MDB projects should contribute to both the sustainable development of the borrowing nation and the wise use of wetlands.

Standards

The following standards have been adopted for review of projects affecting wetlands. These standards are to be followed strictly in the U.S. Government evaluation of the environmental aspects of such projects.

Two general guidelines should dominate the review of any development agency project that would affect wetlands:

(1) projects should preserve the hydrological regime of the ecosystems (wetlands), and

(2) projects should ensure the preservation of the ecological, species, and genetic resources within the region.

Alternative sites. In the event that a project may significantly affect a wetland or wetland system, alternative sites for the project should be investigated. This analysis should be addressed explicitly in the project brief and in the appraisal report, and in lending institutions' other policies, including, in the case of the World Bank, the Wildland Policy. If they are not addressed, the Treasury Department should consider withholding support for those projects, especially for sensitive wetlands projects identified by the U.S. Government. For certain identified problem projects, the U.S. Government should review the project design at the earliest date possible, well before the project comes before the Board for final approval.

Watershed protection. Wetlands are a dynamic type of ecosystem. Their function in hydrological systems, be it a watershed or coastal zone, needs to be evaluated prior to project design.

Distribution of costs and benefits. The project design should be based upon a careful analysis of the functions served by the wetlands and of the geographical distribution of environmental and economic costs and benefits of development, regionally and trans-nationally. The long and short-term economic impacts of the project on the environment

and natural resources should be an explicit component of this calculation.

Consistency with the established socio-economic system. The project should be rooted in a knowledge of its social, economic, and biophysical setting. The project should be consistent with the existing systems for natural resource management at both national and local levels, as long as these systems are judged to be viable. In cases in which the management systems are shown by the socio-economic analysis to be in transition, a substantial monitoring and evaluation capability should be built into the project to mitigate negative effects that may accrue to either the population or the resource base.

Where appropriate, for large-scale projects, research activity should have been carried out related to the type of project being initiated. In a multi-phase project/program, the follow-on design of the project should reflect the research results, or lessons learned from a pilot effort, as appropriate.

Sustainability. The project should have a solid economic, human, technical, and scientific base so that, once completed, it will continue to prosper without (1) a higher level of outside support or subvention than is justified by the returns from the project, and without (2) unduly degrading directly or through associated infrastructure the physical resource base that sustains it.

Protection of indigenous people. The project must identify and protect the welfare, cultural integrity, and property rights in land of affected indigenous peoples.

Protected areas. The project should not adversely affect wetlands found within national or internationally protected areas, such as reserves or parks, or Ramsar Convention sites.

Endangered species and other wildlife. The project should not adversely affect those wetlands that, while they are not protected by legislation, or recognized by national/international scientific communities either by themselves or in collaboration the United Nations as exceptionally endangered wetlands, are nevertheless known sites of rare or endangered species, important wildlife breeding, feeding, or staging areas or are areas of unique environmental value.

Natural resource inventories. The project should be based on an inventory and analysis of plant and animal species in any area to be drained, dredged, dammed, filled, or flooded, or otherwise affected or changed, plus a description of an equal biological composition which is being proposed for protection by the borrowing government. If species inventories and analyses are not available, they should be prepared prior to a decision to finance a proposed project. Because of the major impact of agricultural projects on wetlands, data on soils, rainfall, and terrain,

and the relationship of these data to project sustainability should be provided in a relevant and adequate manner.

Aquaculture. Projects should promote improved approaches and techniques for aquacultural development based on a thorough analysis of the natural wetland functions and values.

Agriculture colonization and resettlement projects. The project should not, directly or indirectly, support the conversions of wetlands by draining, dredging, damming, filling, or flooding to agricultural colonization and resettlement projects unless it can be demonstrated prior to the conversion of any wetlands that (1) the soils within the colonization area can support annual cropping without significant economically and politically sustaining subvention, (2) the people being recruited for resettlement have the capacity to adapt to the agricultural and frontier demands of the project, (3) vital economic and human infrastructure such as roads, extension services, schools, and health facilities, will be in place at the time of the resettlement, and (4) the government has made a long-term commitment to sustain the necessary infrastructure and human services until colonies can through that generation become self-sustaining.

Livestock projects. The project should not result in the conversion of wetlands to the rearing of livestock, unless it can be demonstrated, prior to the draining,

dredging, damming, filling, or flooding of any wetlands that the project will make a significant direct contribution to improving the livelihood of the rural poor and that the project is the least destructive approach when compared to alternative development actions.

Roads. The project should not support the construction, upgrading, or maintenance of roads, including temporary haul roads for logging, mining or other extractive industries, which drain, dredge, dam, fill or flood wetlands unless it can be demonstrated that adequate safeguards exist to prevent uncontrolled destruction of the wetlands by virtue of such new or improved access routes.

Dams. The project should not support the construction of dams or other water control structures which flood wetlands unless it can be demonstrated that such an action will make a significant contribution to improving the livelihood of the rural poor and that such activity is the least destructive approach when compared to alternative development actions.

Logging. The project should not support the harvesting of trees in wetlands, such as mangroves, until it is shown that the operation will produce a sustained yield and will employ the use of sound silviculture systems and low-impact harvesting methods, the use of least ecologically damaging light impact means of evacuating timber to the point of

transshipment, and the use of techniques that alter species composition and forest structure as little as possible.

Industrial development and mining. The project should not support industrial development or mining in wetlands unless it can be demonstrated that appropriate measures have been taken to prevent significant air, water, and soil pollution including soil erosion, water table contamination, and physical, thermal, chemical, and biological harm to plants and wildlife, and that the project is the least destructive approach when compared to alternative development actions.

Other ecological constraints. The project should be based on sustainable use of animal, plant, land, and water resources. Constraints stemming from the quantity of usable biomass, soil quality, and the hydrological cycle should be discussed with the borrowing government, with the objective of reform during or prior to project implementation.

Mitigation. If a project justifies the conversion of wetlands of any size, an area of approximately equal dimensions and/or functions and values should be protected, including, but not limited to, measures to improve protection of existing wetlands, measures to improve training of wetland managers, and allocation of greater resources for protection of wetland ecosystems. The MDBs should offer financing, if necessary.

Evaluation and monitoring. The project goals should be succinctly stated and have measurable indicators. The project documentation should provide for close monitoring. Reviews should be conducted with borrowing government authorities, based on outside evaluations, at least twice during project implementation. The design of the project and the project agreement should allow modification of implementation based on the findings of the monitoring process or on the results of the regular reviews with borrowing authorities.

Institutional Development and training. If training for governmental units and private producers is needed to continue the economic activities after project implementation, the project should include such training.

Conditionality. The project agreement must explicitly reserve to the Bank the right to terminate project funding if loan conditions applying to the environment, natural resources, and indigenous peoples are violated.

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* The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat is popularly known as the "Ramsar Convention" after Ramsar, Iran where it was negotiated in 1971. The Convention sets wetlands conservation as an international goal and encourages member countries to designate significant wetlands within their borders for a worldwide list of areas valued for their biological and other scientific features. For the United States, President Ronald Reagan signed the instruments of ratification for the wetlands convention on November 10, 1986, following approval by the U.S.

NAP-

Shekhar Singh
Coordinator
Environmental Studies Division

September 20, 1988.

Dear Professor Prasad,

Thank you very much for your letter No. PVCS/20/87 dated 13-9-1988 concerning your project proposal for the Narmada Sagar Project.

I had requested Shri Maharshi of NVDA to contact you for the purpose. You could, as such, send your proposal to him.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Shekhar Singh)

Professor M.K. Prasad,
Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
University of Calicut,
Calicut University,
Kerala-673635.

C/3871
2/9

20, September 1988
The Chief Minister of Gujarat,
Gandhinagar,
Gujarat.

Dear Sir,

I am not writing to you to protest the building of the Narmada Project. Merely to say that a short term solution to the water availability problems of the people of Gujarat is being ignored by your planners.

I can understand the frustration and the anger you must feel when people oppose the Narmada Project. You think that those opposed to the project are 'anti-Gujarat'. How can I convince you at least of the fact that people like me have too much admiration for the people of your state to even dream of being 'anti-Gujarat'? The very idea seems so impossible. Besides, we belong to no party and have no political biases at all.

Having said this, I accept that there has been a lot of misunderstanding and a major lack of communication on all sides. Sanat Bhai is a capable and well intentioned man, who probably knows more about building dams than any of the environmentalists who are oposing the project. But, Mr. Chief Minister, he knows less about forests, or adivasis, or wildlife, or geology, or hydrology than some of the people who have advised caution.

Please do not distrust everyone's motives. There are many of us who would give an arm and a leg to see Gujarat a happier, healthier state. In your anger, please do not be blind to the fact that India is composed of patriots of all colours and communities.

Until the Narmada water reaches people in 5, 10, or 15 years, how are they to quench their thirst? You can immediately announce your intention to build over 1,00,000 small tanks, bunds, wells and check dams all over the state so that people can catch the water where it falls. This will give employment and business opportunities to over one million Gujarati people and will partially solve the water problem IMMEDIATELY.

Yours truly,

Bittu Sahgal

BITTU SAHGAL
EDITOR, SANCTUARY MAGAZINE
602, Maker Chambers V,
Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021.

20-9-88

Dear Sneha & Ratna,

I am in receipt of your letter undated request ~~for~~ regarding 'Bandh Samachar'. Please find enclosed a cheque for Rs.24/- being the annual subscription mentioned in your letter.

With regards.

Yours sincerely,

Sneha & Ratna,
K/39, Green Park,
New Delhi-16.

Dear friends,

Please find enclosed the first copy of the 'Bandh Samachar' published by Narmada Sagar Sangarsh Samiti, Harsud. Bandh Samachar is being brought out with the help of CAISA, an organisation composed of activists who are involved in the Dam issue.

'Bandh Samachar' is meant primarily for the local population and the thrust of the paper is to share with the affected population the struggles against Dams elsewhere in the country as well as information related Narmada Sagar Dam. Initially this will be a monthly and when a distribution network is evolved the plans are to make this paper a fortnightly.

To make 'Bandh Samachar' become self sufficient, it is priced at a contributory price of 50 paise per copy for local people and Rs 2/- per copy as a contributory and support price for others.

We would appreciate very much if you can send your annual contributing subscription of Rs 24/- to:

CAISA,
C/o Eklavia,
E1/208 Arera Colony,
BHOPAL 462 016

Cheques/drafts to be made in the name of either Ramesh Bilory or Satinath Sarangi, with the additional bank charges for cheques. Other Donations and contributions are also welcome.

We do look forward to your support and Co-operation towards this initiating.

Sneha & Ratna
for Delhi Support Group
The Campaign Against Narmada Sagar.

Residence:
"Prem Kamal"
62, Gokhale R'd (N)
Dadar (W) Bombay
400 028

Dated: 21 Sept 88

Dear ...

I'm sorry to write so abruptly and in so peremptory a fashion but I trust that the attached letter to Dr Y.K. Alagh will make the matter self-evident.

i. The relevant background to the letter is as follows: the pending decision on Sardar Sarovar is to be cleared by Alagh in his capacity as Member (Agr.), Plg. Comm., and the decision is to be taken quite soon, hence the need for quick action on our part.

ii. Alagh's perceptions in the matter are somewhat as follows:

a. that canal lining and continuous monitoring of ground water level will ensure that waterlogging will not occur.

b. that there will be computerised releases of water to control excessive water use

c. that the Gujarat govt., on the basis of a rehabilitation plan drawn up by Dr Ghanshyam Shah of CSS, Delhi, will successfully implement tribal rehabilitation

d. that as of today, the drought in Gujarat has had such a severe impact on human and animal life that anybody opposing Sardar Sarovar in Gujarat will be lynched.

iii. Each of your names has been included in the list without resorting to the elementary courtesy of seeking your prior permission; I hope you will not mind the unintentional discourtesy; if possible, please keep the period between 19 Oct to 24 Oct free of other clashing programmes &c as to be able to pursue this vital matter.

iv. Please communicate your acceptance to be present and to articulate your viewpoint, to either/both Dr Brambe and me (Dr Subabha Brambe's address is: Gokhale Inst. of Politics & Economics, Off Fergusson Road, Pune 411004)

v. Please contact all the other persons on the list and mutually co-ordinate an approach to be taken in [illegible] of Alagh. The three of us who are Pune/Bombay based will try to reach Delhi a day in advance to consult with all of you on this matter.

vi. Each one of you based in Delhi, please take the initiative in contacting Alagh and obtaining a date and time for the discussion: the venue could be his home, if that suits him, else please fix some other suitable venue. We're relying on all of you to do your bit at this eleventh hour.

In solidarity,

Yours,

Sanjeev Ghotge

Residential a[illegible]
"Prem Kan[illegible]"
62, Gokhale Road (S)
Dadar (W), Bom[illegible]
400028

Dated: 21 Sept 1988

Dear Prof. Alagh,

I am writing this personal letter in the context of the brief discussion on Sardar Sarovar (across the lunch table at the New Zealand Hostel) on 2nd Sept, in which you had expressed your willingness to have a discussion on Sardar Sarovar with any set of environmentalists or concerned citizens. I mentioned your offer to Dr Sulabha Brambe at the Gokhale Institute, Pune and she promptly accepted the offer and prevailed upon me to write immediately.

i. Since we consider the issues arising from Sardar Sarovar to be of great consequence in the public interest, as also to be ultimately of long term national importance, we are trying to assemble a small group of diverse, informed and experienced individuals to present their views in front of you.

ii. Due to the complex nature of issues involved, we feel we would need 6-8 hours of thorough discussion to get to the bottom of it. Since such a continuous time span is unlikely to be available, given your obviously busy official schedule, we feel that it would be helpful to prevail upon you to allot us such time on a public holiday or over a weekend. Since a series of holidays is available in the period 14 Oct – 24 Oct, could you please [illegible] a suitable day and communicate the same to us at your earliest, since time is of the essence?

iii. The tentative set of people who would be meeting you would be as follows:

Dr Sulabha Brahme	GPF, Pune
Dr Vijay Paranjape	Pune
Shri Ashish Kothari	ex-IIPA, New Delhi
Dr Kashyap Mankodi	ex-CSS, Surat
Shri Anupam Mishra	GPF, New Delhi
Shri Sanjeev Ghatge	CASAD, Bombay/Pune
Dr Vasudha Dhagamwar	Legal Luminary, New Delhi

iv. We are trying to get word to all these people to make it convenient to attend on this matter of urgent public importance; it would help our endeavour enormously if you could please indicate a date according to your convenience, in the above specified period, so that those of us who are not resident in Delhi can make suitable arrangements to be present. Please inform Dr Brahme and me directly about your decision.

v. We would like to thank you for your generous offer and would like a frank and substantive discussion on the matter.

Yours truly,
Sanjeev Ghatge

Telegrams : HORNBILL, Bombay

Telephones : 244085
243869



Bombay Natural History Society

HORNBILL HOUSE, (MUSEUM COMPOUND),
SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH ROAD,
BOMBAY 400 023.

Ref: 3734/87/ 26th Sept. 1987

Dear Dr Kothari

I enclose two notes on the Bodh Ghat Project prepared by a member of the Society and trust that you will find them of interest. This matter requires to be constantly under review and I shall be grateful for any comments and suggestions that you may have on how best we can take this matter of the conservation of this area further.

Yours sincerely,

J.C.Daniel
~~Curator~~

Encl: a/a

J/b

AK.

FORUM FOR PEOPLE-ORIENTED WATER UTILISATION (POWU), c/o Ms Kiran More, 92 Mistry Park, opp. American Consulate, J.Desai Road, Bombay 400 036. Tel.: 822 50 89/828 17 65

Dear Friend,

As might be known to you, the contentious issue of the Rs 25,000 crore Narmada Valley Project (NVP) -- particularly the Rs 13,500 crore Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) in Gujarat's Bharuch district -- has become highly politicised of late. The gamut of political parties in Gujarat, from the BJP to the leftist ideologues as also the ruling Congress (I), have pledged their unshaking support for the scheme, touting it as the lifeline of that State's prosperity and development.

They have threatened a concerted agitation if the Government heeds the outcry of the conservationists on grounds of exaggerated benefits, immense ecological havoc, ruthless displacement of large numbers of people, mostly the indigent and vulnerable tribals, and devastation of vast tracts of forests and arable lands. They have gone so far as to berate the environmentalists as anti-nationals out to thwart the progress of Gujarat and called for their social boycott.

On their part, the conservationists believe that the NVP epitomises the Government's methodology of development and its self-aggrandizing policy based on short-term political gains. They have decided to rally together and intensify their campaign through a series of representations, public meetings, agitations in towns and at the damsites, mass turnouts of the project-affected, and submission of memoranda. The ultimate objective is to have the grandiose scheme scrapped.

As an individual/group involved in social, political and environmental issues, we feel your participation in the deliberations will be tremendously important for the shape the campaign assumes. We are meeting essentially to synthesise just such a co-ordinated action programme with your support. Speakers proposed have been Ms Medha Patkar, Prof. Vijay Paranjpye, Ramesh Billorey, Bharat Patankar, Thomas Mathew and Smitu Kothari.

The meeting will be from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on October 16, 1988, Sunday, at the YWCA hall opp. the Institute of Science at Museum near Regal cinema in South Bombay. A fee of Rs 10 per participant will be charged to cover expenses on lunch and tea. To help us organise, please inform us about your participation immediately by contacting Kiran More at the above address and nos. or Sarosh Bana on (r) 36 37 99 ((o) 202 27 40/202 26 27.

Apart from the discussions on proposed programme of action and future plans, the topics which will be explored will be the economic appraisal of the NVP, its overview, its ecological ramifications, socio-cultural impact, technological aspects, and alternatives.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

Sincerely,

Sarosh Bana

co-convenor,

POWU

27/9/88/Tuesday

Printed Matter
Book Post



Narmada Action Plan,
C-17/A Munirka,
New Delhi 110 067

REPORT OF THE FORUM FOR PEOPLE-ORIENTED WATER UTILISATION (POWU) ON THE TWENTY-HOUR SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE NARMADA VALLEY PROJECT (NVP) HELD AT CHURCHGATE, SOUTH BOMBAY, STARTING 12 NOON ON SEPT 2 1988 FRIDAY

HORDES of office-goers milled round a makeshift shamiana erected bang in the centre of a busy sidewalk in downtown 'Bombay's Central Business District of Churchgate.

Their attention was drawn to the bamboo and tarpaulin structure festooned with posters, placards and banners denouncing the grandiose Rs.25,000 crore (about US dollars 20 billion) Narmada Valley Project (NVP), the most expansive riverine scheme ever envisaged anywhere. The demonstration was part of a nationwide compaign against superdams which have ruthlessly uprooted vast sections of the population, mostly the vulnerable tribals, submerged acreages of forest tracts and arable lands, and caused a stupendous drain on the national exchequer.

Some 200 activists, both citybased and from grassroots organisations, participated in the 24-hour 'dharna' (sit-in) which began at 12 noon on September 2, 1988, Friday. The timing had been chosen to coincide with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's one-day visit to the city on Saturday and thereby draw his attention to this human and environmental tragedy he was perpetuating. The two largest dams of the NVP -- the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) in Gujarat's Bharuch district and the Narmada Sagar Project (NSP) in Madhya Pradesh's Khandwa district -- had been accorded clearance on April 13, 1987, by a special committee chaired by Gandhi, over-riding

the vehement reservations expressed by the Union Government's own Department of Environment.

The protestors included representatives of the Narmada Asargrast Sangharsh Samiti of Kevadia, Gujarat, Maharashtra's Narmada Dharangrast Samiti, Madhya Pradesh's Campaign Against Indira Sagar (as the NSP is alternatively known) or CAISA, Bombay's Forum for People-Oriented Water Utilisation (POWU), Indian Society for Environment, Art and Cultural Heritage (INSEARCF), Forum of Environmental Journalists, Save the Western Ghats Movement, Bombay Environmental Action Group (BEAG), Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) - India, Sanctuary Magazine and Publications, Lawyers' Collective, Committee for the Protection of Democratic Rights, Navara Hakka Surakṣha Samiti, YUVA, Awaaz-e-Nizvah, Akhil Bharatiya Goraksha Samiti, Navnirman Samiti, Stree Kriti, Navjavan Bharat Sabha, Centre for Education and Documentation, BUILD, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Transport and Dockworkers' Union, Chemical Mazdoor Sabha and the Indian Federation of Trade Unions, Kashtakari Sanghatana from Dahanu, Mukti Sangharsh Chalwal from Sangli, Parisar from Pune and Nasik, WWF (Pune and several other trade unions, women's rights organisations and community service groups.

Talks, narration of personal experiences, slogans, chantings, songs and extensive literature on display and on sale helped generate much awareness among the passerby. Several of them had heard about the NVP and its implications for the first time. The participants received unequ-

the vehement reservations expressed by the Union Government's own Department of Environment.

The protestors included representatives of the Narmada Asargrast Sangharsh Samiti of Kevadia, Gujarat, Maharashtra's Narmada Dharangrast Samiti, Madhya Pradesh's Campaign Against Indira Sagar (as the NSP is alternatively known) or CAISA, Bombay's Forum for People-Oriented Water Utilisation (POWU), Indian Society for Environment, Art and Cultural Heritage (INSEARCF), Forum of Environmental Journalists, Save the Western Ghats Movement, Bombay Environmental Action Group (BEAG), Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) - India, Sanctuary Magazine and Publications, Lawyers' Collective, Committee for the Protection of Democratic Rights, Navara Hakka Suraksha Samiti, YUVA, Awaaz-e-Nizvah, Akhil Bharatiya Goraksha Samiti, Navnirman Samiti, Stree Kriti, Navjavan Bharat Sabha, Centre for Education and Documentation, BUILD, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Transport and Dockworkers' Union, Chemical Mazdoor Sabha and the Indian Federation of Trade Unions, Kashtakari Sanghatana from Dahanu, Mukti Sangharsh Chalwal from Sangli, Parisar from Pune and Nasik, WWF (Pune and several other trade unions, women's rights organisations and community service groups.

Talks, narration of personal experiences, slogans, chantings, songs and extensive literature on display and on sale helped generate much awareness among the passerby. Several of them had heard about the NVP and its implications for the first time. The participants received unequ-

ivocal support from a number of political leaders including the veteran Parliamentarian Madhu Dandavate, the chairman of the Parliamentary Board of the Janata Party, the country's major opposition group which had ousted Indira Gandhi's Congress party from power during the dreaded days of the Emergency in 1977. Backed by his party colleagues like legislator Minal Gore and former MP Parmila Dandavate, the senior politician categorically announced his party's move to oppose the NVP if the Government failed to safeguard the interests of the evacuees. Such anunambiguous stand by a political party against any major irrigation project in the country was unprecedented since these schemes, touted as the lifeline of prosperity for the nation, help garner a lot of votes.

Apprehending total annihilation of their livelihood and a brutal erosion of their ethos once they were translocated, the representatives of the tribals, in their impassioned address on behalf of their brethren habiting the river basin, vowed to steadfastly resist eviction from the catchment area. "We will drown but will never be severed from our traditional moorings," they intoned, asserting that they no longer believed that the authorities either had the will or the ability to resettle them. Said Ramesh Billorey of CAISA: "The Government terms our campaign as anti-national. But this Government has all along pursued anti-people programmes and if our campaign comes through as pro-people, it is naturally liable to be labelled anti-Government and hence anti-national by the

administration."

The SSP and the NSP, funded by the World Bank to the tune of US dollars 450 million and 350 million, were projected to displace 270,000 people and submerge more than 130,000 hectares of farmlands and forests in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

The action plan against the NVP and other superdams proposed in different parts of the country was synthesised at a three-day meeting of about 80 social activists and conservationists from July 1 to 3 at the Anandawan ashram in Warora, Maharashtra, of eminent Magsaysay award-winner Baba Amte. It was decided to form a network of all environmental and community service organisations concerned with various aspects of major irrigation schemes to mobilise public opinion, provoke a national debate, organise and extend support to the project affected, and highten the countrywide compaign. Baba Amte was prevailed upon by the participants to disseminate information on this issue and mobilise popular support during his 'knit India' march in November from Arunachal Pradesh in the north-east to Gujarat on the West coast.

Bombay's dharna was preceded by a public meeting on the NVP held on August 27. The exhaustive action programme includes a day's token fast at the SSP damsite with participation from the project-affected and supporting groups, wearing protest badges against the project from October 2, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, meeting of delegations with the Prime Minister and the chief ministers of the concerned States and presenting them with memoranda, a protest meeting on October 25/26 at the renowned Singhaji fair in Khandwa district, and rallies at various cities in the three States and at the damsites.

For further information, please contact POWU, c/o Ms Kiran More 92 Sea Park, D. Desai Road, Bombay 400 036. Tel. 822 50 89 & 828 17 65.

30, September 1988

Mr. Geethakrishnan,
Secretary, DoEn,
Paryavaran Bhavan,
Lodi Road,
New Delhi.

Dear Mr. Geethakrishnan,

I learned you were in Bombay when Mr. Manmohan Singh came over to our house, but it was too late to plunder time off you. This is a request for information. Many of us working on environmental issues often deal with second hand information, or second hand views and I hope you can remedy this situation.

We have started a 'Forum of Environmental Journalists' in Bombay. Could you please send us copies of documents pertaining to the terms and conditions for environmental and forest clearance for projects. We would also like to be aware of projects which come for clearance well before they become 'issues'. This is to avoid strident opposition when reasoned discussion should suffice.

I understand that 'quick clearance' of projects on a 'single window' principle has been agreed upon by the DoEn. Whereas I realise the wisdom of such a step, it does becomes all the more necessary for NGO's to have access to information IN ADVANCE so that their viewpoint can be considered when making a decision. In the meanwhile there must be an aura of trust between us and the government. We can and must work together. Unfortunately, this has not been the case all these years, but you can remedy that.

We genuinely worry about the consequences of the actions of short-sighted planners. The cry to build the Silent Valley Dam has, for instance, been once more started. The Bodhghat Project is far from dropped we understand. The Tehri Dam is being built, as though the reasons against its construction were not even expressed. The denotification of forest land in Vidharbha was an unprecedented act which renders the Forest Conservation Act impotent. The Baliapal Defence Project will oust 1,10,000 people who will eventually place pressure on adjoining land, thus degrading it. The Poyamkutty dam in Kerala will throw 4 lakhs reed workers out of employment. Who will look after them? The less said about the Narmada Project the better. Now both the Congress I. and the opposition parties are crying hoarse in Gujarat because they want voters to give them credit for the creation of the project. A few short years from now these same people will have to hide from the fury of people whose lives they are going to devastate. What is going to happen to our country?

I wonder whether people like me are alarmists as some suggest, or whether we are merely raising inconvenient realities when powerful people would prefer we shut our eyes and our mouths. Mr. Geethakrishnan, I trust you and I respect your mind. You are vital to the country at this juncture. Please come out in the open to institute debate and breathe some freshness into the environmental arena. You will find us very responsive to your views.

All the best. I look forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,



BITTU SAHGAL
EDITOR,
SANCTUARY MAGAZINE

Third World Network

87, Cantonment Road, 10250 Penang, MALAYSIA.

Cable: CAPEN PENANG
Telex: MA 40989
Tel: 373511, 373612, 373713
Telefax: 04-368106

Date : 4th October 1988

Mr. Shekhar Singh
Narmada Action Plan
C 17/A Munirka
New Delhi 110 067
India.

Dear Mr. Shekhar Singh,

The Third World Network is a grouping of organizations and individuals involved in Third World and development issues. We seek to spread awareness of Third World affairs within the Third World as well as in developed countries.

We enclose herewith a flyer of one of our publications : Damming the Narmada by Claude Alvares and Ramesh Billorey. We hope the book may be of interest to you in your work.

Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or comments regarding the book.

We would like to take this opportunity to wish you every success in your endeavours.

With best regards,

S.M. MOHD. IDRIS,
Coordinator.

TWN/CYH-jp.

Bernard DUCREST
Léon MERCADET
5 rue de Paris
94100 StMaur
France

Paris, october the 5th 1988

Mr Ashish Khotari
13, Alipur Road
Exchange store Bdg
Old Dehli India

Dear Sir,

We are two french journalists and we shall come in India around the second half of November.

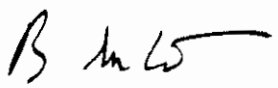
Mr Nicholas Hildyard of the Ecologist kindly gave us your adress and we would be very glad to meet you in order to inquire about the Narmada Project and your action about it.

Looking very much forward to meeting you soon, yours sincerly,

Léon Mercadet



Bernard Ducrest



No.2(194)/88-I&CAD.
Government of India.
Planning Commission.

Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-110001.

October 5, 1988.

To

The Secretary
Planning Department
Government of Gujarat,
Gandhinagar.

Subject :- Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat - Acceptance of.

Sir,

I am directed to convey that the Sardar Sarovar Project, estimated to cost Rs.6406.04 crores (Rupees six thousand four hundred six crores and four lakhs) as per the salient features vide Annexure-I enclosed herewith, has been considered acceptable for investment subject to the conditions as laid down below :-

(i) The State shall comply with the conditions as laid down in the O.M.No.3-87/80-IA. dated 24.6.1987 and 8-372/83-FC. dated 8.9.1987 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest while according the environmental clearance and the approval for diversion of forest lands for this project respectively (copies enclosed).

(ii) Looking to the size and importance of this project, the State Government will give sufficient priority to this project in the Eighth Plan by ensuring adequate funding to match with the construction schedule as indicated in the concurrence of State Planning and Finance Department vide Government of Gujarat in Narmada Development Department's letter No.NPP/1084/GOI-4/Pat.V/J. dated 3.10.1988. The State will also complete other on going projects at advance stage in time to ensure that there is no difficulty in funding the peak requirements of Sardar Sarovar Project.

(iii) A programme of drainage and ground water balance studies has been completed for Mahi Narmada-Doab. Such a programme must be completed for the areas beyond the Mahi. The Bhal, Saurashtra, Kutch, Sami-Harij and other areas require this as a pre-condition. The State should submit to Planning Commission a detailed programme of studies, with milestones of achievements, duly vetted through Central Water Commission for monitoring the same by Planning Commission.

..2/..

(v) The State should set up a special group of experts to study the siltation aspect in the main canals under all operating conditions since such siltation, if occurs is likely to pose a serious problem during the actual operation of this project and may require a huge expenditure for desilting as well as result into serious operational difficulties.

(vi) State should draw up a detailed time schedule for completion within five years the investigation, detailed survey, planning and working out the detailed cost estimates for micro level network system for the balance area of the total command of this project.

(vii) Past experience of irrigation projects have revealed that main and branch canals are completed upto the end but, in absence of micro-level networks to take irrigation water upto outlet, corresponding irrigation benefits do not start accruing in spite of huge financial investment made. To avoid this, the State should draw up an implementation schedule, segmentwise, for completion of canal network, in such a way that a segment of the canal network, taken up from head reaches, is completed in all respects so as to make the irrigation waters available, for the designed potential of that segment; upto the outlet in that particular segment.

2. The project may be executed as per the approved outlay from year to year.

Yours faithfully,

(B.N. Navalawala)
Deputy Adviser (I&CAD)
for Secretary, Planning Commission.

Copy to :-

(1) Secretary to Chief Minister,
Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.

(2) Chairman, Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.,
Gandhinagar.

(3) Secretary, Narmada Development Department/Finance Department, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.

Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.

SANAT MEHTA
Chairman

D.O. No. CHM/SSNN/88/1206
Dated : 10th October 1988

Dear Shri Shekhar Singh,

I write this with reference to the observations made in Chapter IV captioned 'Costs Vs. Benefits: Which are greater?' in your booklet containing critical views on the Narmada Valley Development Projects, particularly the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project. These observations regarding the class benefit analysis and the reliability of the projected yields of agricultural productions do not seem to have been based on sound and dependable data.

The major beneficiaries would be the workers engaged in agriculture, who account for about 78% of the workers. The average size of holding in this command area is 5.3 ha. and a large part of the cultivators are marginal and small farmers. Data available from Trial-cum-Demonstration farms in the State as also figures of mean, highest and lowest yields published in 'Indian Agriculture in brief' brought out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, clearly establish that the project yields are already realised in Indian conditions.

A note bringing out this correct position in some detail is appended hereto, which, I hope, will convince you as to how erroneous are the observations made in Chapter IV of your booklet.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(SANAT MEHTA)

Shri Shekhar Singh,
Kalpavriksh,
1 Court Road,
Delhi 110 054

SANAT MEHTA
Chairman

Dated : 10.10.1988

N O T E

1. In chapter IV captioned 'Costs Vs. Benefits: Which are greater?', in the booklet containing critical opinions on the Narmada Valley Development Projects, it has been observed that there is no Class benefit analysis, no evaluation of who will be benefitted by the project and who will bear the cost and that questions have been raised about how realistic even the purely economic analyses are i.e. whether they truly reflect the costs and benefits of the project. Another observation made therein states that the projected yields for wheat, cotton, tobacco rice and other crops are higher than achieved anywhere else in the country even in the most heavy input Green Revolution areas. Citing an example of Ahmedabad District, it has been stated that this District has 91% of its paddy land under irrigation and produces an average of 1673 kg/ha. and that its production of paddy has been projected to shoot upto 2730 to 3710 kg/ha. after SSP's completion without giving any basis for these quantum jumps in production.

2. Both these observations suffer from a serious flow in as much as they do not seem to have been based on sound and correct data. Elucidation presented in the subsequent paragraphs would make it amply clear as to how erroneous and misleading are the above observations, which do not seem to have taken into account even the factual data.

3.1 The methodology for social cost benefit analysis followed for SSP is the method which is followed by World Bank and it is the methodology, which is internationally accepted for project evaluation. The Planning Commission has also accepted the methodology for SSP. Class benefit analysis has not been necessary as even a cursory look on the composition of beneficiary would indicate that 78% of the workers are engaged in agriculture and they would be the major beneficiaries. Average size of holding in this command is 5.3 ha. A large part of the cultivators are marginal and small. For the purpose of benefit for water supply a class benefit analysis would not be necessary as water is the basic requirement irrespective of a class of the beneficiaries.

3.2 The projected yields have been estimated on the basis of analysis of crop for the five year period 1969-70 to 1973-74. The projected yields have been checked with those actually realised by farmers. This has also been explicitly mentioned in the Development Plan placed before the Bank for appraisal. The paragraph is reproduced below "An examination of the data available from the Trial-cum-demonstration farms of the States, shows that the highest level Command during the period (1973-82) were paddy-5761 Kg., wheat 4000 Kg., pearl millet (Bajara) 4970 Kg., and cotton 2500 Kg.

3.3 Appended hereto is a copy of the table showing mean, highest and lowest yields published in the 21st Edition of 'Indian Agriculture in Brief' by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Irrigation, which would make it clear that the project yields are already realised in Indian conditions.

3.4 As regards the reference to Ahmedabad district of Gujarat, it appears that the average yield per ha. in Kg. which is stated as 1673 is in terms of rice for conversion of rice to paddy a ration of 70:100 is generally utilised, therefore the figure would be 1673x100/70=2390. However, this is not an important issue, what is important is whether the projected yield of 3710 Kg. per ha. is realisable after SSP completion. The progressive farmers have already realised this level.

Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.

Block No. 12, 1st Floor, New Sachivalaya Complex,
Gandhinagar - 382 010 Gujarat. Phone : 21112

SANAT MEHTA
Chairman

Phone . O. 20669 GNR R. 20187 GNR 553855 BRD

D.O. NO. CHM/SSNN/88/1205
Dated : 10th October 1988

Dear Shri Kothari,

I write this with reference to the observations made in Chapter IV captioned 'Costs Vs. Benefits: Which are greater?' in your booklet containing critical views on the Narmada Valley Development Projects, particularly the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project. These observations regarding the class benefit analysis and the reliability of the projected yields of agri-cultural productions do not seem to have been based on sound and dependable data.

The major beneficiaries would be the workers engaged in agriculture, who account for about 78% of the workers. The average size of holding in this command area is 5.3 ha. and a large part of the cultivators are marginal and small farmers. Data available from Trial-cum-Demonstration farms in the State as also figures of mean, highest and lowest yields published in 'Indian Agriculture in brief' brought out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, clearly establish that the project yields are already realised in Indian conditions.

A note bringing out this correct position in some detail is appended hereto, which, I hope, will convince you as to how erroneous are the observations made in Chapter IV of your booklet.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sanat Mehta

(SANAT MEHTA)

Shri Ashish Kothari,
Kalpavriksh,
1 Court Road,
Delhi 110 054.

Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.

Block No. 12, 1st Floor, New Sachivalaya Complex,
Gandhinagar - 382 010 Gujarat. Phone : 21112

SANAT MEHTA
Chairman

Phone : O. 20669 GNR R. 20187 GNR 553855 BRD

Dated : 10.10.1988

N O T E

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2. Both these observations suffer from a serious flow in as much as they do not seem to have been based on sound and correct data. Elucidation presented in the subsequent paragraphs would make it amply clear as to how erroneous and misleading are the above observations, which do not seem to have taken into account even the factual data.

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INDIAN AGRICULTURE IN BRIEF

21st Edition

1520
19-12-87

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & CO-OPERATION
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI

2.23. MEAN, HIGHEST, LOWEST YIELDS, RETURN OVER OPERATING COST, NUTRIENTS APPLIED, AND PERCENTAGE CASES EXCEEDING TARGET, 1983-84

State/Union Territory	No. of Demonstrations	Yield in q./ha.			Return in Rs./ha.			Nutrients in kg./ha.			Percentage cases exceeding target
		Mean	Highest	Lowest	Gross return	Cost of prodn.	Return over operating cost	N	P_2O_5	K_2O	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
					(a) *PADDY*						
Andhra Pradesh	31	61·48	84·00	46·87	10,450	2,885	7,565	97	49	10	100
Assam	50	37·44	44·00	32.00	6,277	1,599	4,678	60	30	30	—
Bihar	32	40·21	52·00	25·70	8,191	2,888	5,303	69	42	28	34
Haryana	8	58·30	62·00	50·00	7,621	3,993	3,628	118	52	25	100
Himachal Pradesh	9	47·71	75·00	30·00	6,121	2,466	3,655	62	45	32	66
Jammu & Kashmir	22	57·80	80·75	27·80	8,548	3,678	4,870	45	39	11	73
Karnataka	3	50·83	62·50	45·00	7,358	3,249	4,109	105	48	48	100
Kerala	16	45·60	60·00	32·00	12,750	7,747	5,002	61	20	32	75
Madhya Pradesh	10	48·42	70·00	30·00	7,576	2,467	5,109	57	28	16	90
Maharashtra	76	43·78	90·00	12·50	6,964	3,338	3,626	88	41	28	29
Orissa	42	42·65	57.75	30·00	6,740	3,071	3,669	68	34	34	42
Punjab	21	62·86	76·50	57·50	8,755	2,990	5,765	114	15	—	100
Rajasthan	3	48·33	50·00	45·00	8,766	1,989	6,777	80	20	10	100
Tamil Nadu	16	39·08	74·80	24·88	8,864	3,231	5,632	100	45	45	37
Uttar Pradesh	66	43.41	68·00	30·00	7,329	3,497	3,832	121	40	20	83
West Bengal	22	38·51	51·10	29·12	8,567	3,073	5,494	50	25	25	9
Goa	19	55·37	78·00	34·00	7,794	3,979	3,815	79	37	27	74
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17	35·17	42·66	22·50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100	50	50	—
Tripura	9	51·93	70·00	43·58	8,049	2,434	5,615	78	35	37	89
Pondicherry	52	56·62	72·98	30·55	10,428	5,546	4,862	125	75	50	55
National Average	524	48·27	90·00	12·50	8,269	3,374	4,895	84	38	28	52
					(b) *WHEAT*						
Andhra Pradesh	2	33·75	37·50	30.00	6,950	2,300	4,650	76	56	—	—
Assam	16	19·38	26·25	14·75	5,233	1,512	3,720	40	23	15	—
Bihar	9	30·40	40·00	20·00	6,527	2,867	3,660	68	30	12	—
Gujarat	6	38·00	52·50	31·50	8,207	4,453	3,753	39	62	—	33
Haryana	29	36·37	64·00	20·00	6,362	3,251	3,111	103	40	9	21
Himachal Pradesh	27	32·55	45·00	27·00	5,530	2,289	3,241	23	40	25	3
Jammu & Kashmir	5	30·80	45·75	21·25	5,415	1,778	3,637	50	33	2	20
Karnataka	5	24·60	30·00	20·00	6,944	3,033	3,911	96	72	24	—
Madhya Pradesh	29	34·01	48·50	18·75	6,587	2,227	4,360	74	48	2	27
Maharashtra	52	26·36	47·50	6·00	6,648	2,499	4,149	86	40	30	4
Orissa	9	28·64	32·75	16·88	5,973	3,358	2,615	100	50	40	—
Punjab	25	40·67	53·50	32·12	7,077	3,169	3,908	138	58	—	28
Rajasthan	30	30·06	50·00	20·00	5,851	2,764	3,087	93	37	—	10
Uttar Pradesh	96	45·56	60·00	28·75	8,505	3,644	4,861	119	42	29	73
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National Average	356	31·82	64·00	6·00	6,500	2,802	3,698	78	44	18	28

Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.

Block No. 12, 1st Floor, New Sachivalaya Complex.
Gandhinagar - 382 010 Gujarat. Phone : 21112

SANAT MEHTA
Chairman

Phone . O. 20669 GNR R. 20187 GNR 553855 BRD

NAP

D.O. NO. CHM/SSNN/88/1206
Dated : 10th October 1988

Dear Shri Shekhar Singh

I write this with reference to the observations made in Chapter IV captioned 'Costs Vs. Benefits: Which are greater?' in your booklet containing critical views on the Narmada Valley Development Projects, particularly the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project. These observations regarding the class benefit analysis and the reliability of the projected yields of agricultural productions do not seem to have been based on sound and dependable data.

The major beneficiaries would be the workers engaged in agriculture, who account for about 78% of the workers. The average size of holding in this command area is 5.3 ha. and a large part of the cultivators are marginal and small farmers. Data available from TrialcumDemonstration farms in the State as also figures of mean, highest and lowest yields published in 'Indian Agriculture in brief' brought out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, clearly establish that the project yields are already realised in Indian conditions.

A note bringing out this correct position in some detail is appended hereto, which, I hope, will convince you as to how erroneous are the observations made in Chapter IV of your booklet.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sanat Mehta

(SANAT MEHTA)

Shri Shekhar Singh,
Kalpavriksh,
1 Court Road,
Delhi 110 054.

Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.
Block No. 12, 1st Floor, New Sachivalaya Complex,
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INDIAN AGRICULTURE IN BRIEF

21st Edition

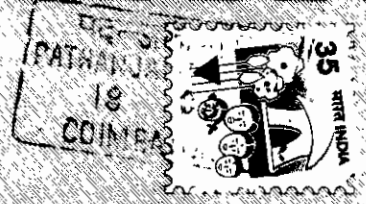
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DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & CO-OPERATION
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अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD



To

Narmada Action Plan,
C/o. Shekhar Singh,
C/17A Munirka,
NEW DELHI- 110 067.

PIN CODE

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भेजनेवाले का नाम और पता Sender's name and address

From,

RURAL HEALTH CENTRE
PATHANJALIPURI PO
THADAGAM COIMBATORE
PIN CODE TAMIL NADU 641 108

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रखिये NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

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RURAL HEALTH CENTRE

(UNDER A.V.R. EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION OF AYURVEDA)

PATHANJALIPURI P. O.
THADAGAM,
COIMBATORE.
TAMIL NADU 641 108
PHONE: 85857.

18th October, 1988.

Narmada Action Plan,
C/o. Shekhar Singh,
C/17A Munirka,
NEW DELHI- 110 067.

Dear friends,

Read the report in "Housing Struggle" No. 5.

I could help by the following -

a) Distributing Campaign materials to over 300 activists, activist groups etc., throughout India with the potential to respond and react provided the materials are for distribution at no cost.

B) Alternatively, reproduce any action alerts, if any, as part of your action plan for free distribution.

Any other way I could be of help, please let me know.

Thanking you,

In solidarity,

(C.R. BIJOY).

ps. This is an initiative of some concerned individuals here at Coimbatore. Also Dr. Vikas Amte of Anandwan would be sending his materials for distribution.

The Ecologist

Worthyvale Manor Farm, Camelford, Cornwall PL32 9TT

Tel: **(0840) 212711**

October 20th 1988

Mr Ashish Kothari

Dear Ashish

I hope you will continue doing more of the dams reviews. Do as many as you can until the end of November, by then we hope to have finished the book. By the way you will appear on the cover as one of the authors along with Nicholas, Thomas Outerbridge and myself.

Do you know of a book by V J Pranjpie in Poona? I don't know what it is called but it is an economic study of the Narmada. That sounds worth reviewing.

I understand that somebody called Reddy has done a study of traditional tank irrigation in Karnataka. Vandana may have given me this information. How do I get hold of this study? it is obviously of great interest to me.

Best regards to your family.

Yours

p/ Edward Goldsmith

Published by Ecosystems Ltd.
Director Edward Goldsmith

Reg. No. 970404 England

WWF World Wide Fund For Nature - India
विश्व प्रकृती निधि-भारत

WWF - India
Secretariat
Post Box No. 6042
C/o. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Pvt Ltd.
Lalbaug, Parel
Bombay 400 012
Tel: 413 13 61
Grams: PANDAFUND BOMBAY

October 29, 1988

Dear Shekhar,

This is with reference to your letter of September 7, 1988 requesting support from WWF INDIA for Kalpavriksh's proposed legal intervention on the Narmada project.

This proposal was considered at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, WWF INDIA held on October 15, 1988. It was decided that WWF INDIA would at present provide Rs.10,000/- as grant to Kalpavriksh to be used specifically for the Narmada legal case expenses.

Meanwhile WWF INDIA will evaluate its support to the initiatives being taken by the National Campaign (being coordinated from Anandwan (Baba Amte)) of which WWF INDIA is a part. A coordinated approach will then be formulated so as to make the best use of available funds.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Thomas Mathew

(THOMAS MATHEW)
SECRETARY GENERAL

Mr. Shekhar Singh
C-17 A, Munirka
New Delhi-110 067

c.c. Chief Accountant, WWF INDIA with original proposal — Please release Rs. 10,000/- by draft to Kalpavriksh at Delhi.

Trustees
Lt Col Dr. Fatesinghrao Gaekwad of Baroda, President
Mr. S P Godrej, Vice President
Mr M Y Ghorpade
Mr Lovraj Kumar
Air Chief Marshal I H Latif, PVSM AVSM (Retd)
Mr Duleep Matthai
Mr Fali S Nariman
Mr V G Rajadhyaksha
Mr S A Sabavala
Mrs Anne Wright—MBE

नवंबर १, १९८८.

" नर्मदा आन्दोलन" के साथी,

सप्रेम नमस्ते ।

२ अक्तूबर १९८८ के दिन केवडिया में किये भूखा हड़तालके बाद काफी कुछ घटनाएँ हो चुकी हैं । गुजरातके राजनीतिक दलोंके नेता तथा " नर्मदा " से जुड़े सरकारी अधिकारियोंकी प्रतिक्रियाएं अधिकाधिक तीव्र होती जा रही हैं । मेधा विशेषकर , सरदार सरोवरको कई क्षेत्रोंसे और प्रभावितोंसे बढ़ता हुआ विरोध जानकर । गुजरातके जिन पत्रकारोंने २ तारीखको खुलकर हमसे बात की, उनकी वार्ताओंमें पहली बार कुछ ठोस मुद्दोंकी चर्चा और थोडीसी सही, विचारकी तैयारी कईयोंको दिखायी दी । फिर भी, आजतक सिवाय अंग्रेजी, गुजरातके स्थानीय अखबारोंमें अपने विचारोंके लिए जगह असंभवही है ।

५ अक्तूबर को योजना आयोग की मंजूरी आयी । अनपेक्षित थीही नहीं , कारणोंके जैसा कि, माधवसिंह सोलंकी , अहमद पटेल आदिके निवेदनसे स्पष्ट है , प्रधानमंत्रीके याने गैरतकनीकी, राजनैतिक हस्तक्षेपके आधारपरही वह दिलवायी गयी हैं । "६४०० करोड की [सरदार सरोवर को मंजूरी पत्र में] परियोजना" कहते रोंधा गया है । जब कि गुजरातके मुख्यमंत्रीजीने खुद जानेवरी १९८८ मेंही योजनाकी लागत १३,५०० करोड़तक बढ़नेकी घोषणा की थी। यह साफ है कि, आयोगके पास पूरी, अद्यावत जानकारी तक नहीं है । आयोगकी मंजूरी भी सशर्त है । बातोंसे जाहिर है कि, लाभक्षेत्रापर होनेवाले असरका [जैसे दलदल] अनुमान उस संबंधी अध्ययन ४/५ क्षेत्रामें बाकी है । इस विस्थापितोंके संगठनोंने आयोगकी मंजूरी पर भी हमारी नामंजूरी स्पष्ट रूपसे घोषित की है ।

विश्व बैंकके उपाध्यक्ष श्री. मोईन कुरेशीने अन्य ३/४ कार्यकर्ता / पर्यावरण-वादियोंके साथ २५ अक्तूबरको अनौपचारिक बैठकका आमंत्रण श्रीमती मेधा पाटकर को दिया था । सिर्फ कार्यकर्ताओंके साथ चर्चाको तथा " अनौपचारिक " स्वरूपकी बैठकको उन्होंने नकार देनेपर तीनो संगठनोंके १५ गाँव प्रतिनिधि तथा दो कार्यकर्ताओंके साथ ३० अक्तूबरको श्री. कुरेशी अधिकृत रूपसे २ ।। घंटोंसे अधिक समयतक मिले । गुजरातमें आये प्रेस – रिपोर्टके बावजूद उन्होंने यह बात मंजूर की की बैंकके पास आजतक सरकारसे पुनर्वासकी पूरी योजना नहीं आयी है । लेकिन उनका कहना यह भी था कि, अधिकृत चर्चासे उन्हें लगा है कि, सरकार कार्यरत है । प्रतिनिधियोंने अपनी जानकारी , अनुभव रखते हुए बताया कि, उनका यह अंदाज गलत है और पुनर्वास असंभव लगनेके कारण वे परियोजनाको विरोध कर रहे हैं । उठनेके लिए अब वे बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं है ।

पर्यावरणीय असर, अधूरे अध्ययन, विकल्पोंका विचार नहीं आदि बिन्दुओंपर गौरसे देखनेकी जरूरत कुरेशीने मंजूर की और साथ साथ श्री. अलिसवा [भारत के लिए विश्व बैंकके संयोजक] केवदारा कहलवाया कि लाभ-हानिके नये आँकडोंपर कुछ अर्थशास्त्रीयोंसे बैंक मूल्यांकन करवा ले रही है, जिसका नतीजा आना बाकी है । पुनर्वासपर भी संगठनोंसे उठाये गये बिन्दुओंपर सरकारसे तुरंत निर्णय लेकर, अगर " पुनर्वासकी असंभावना " पर बैंक भी सहमत हो जाए तो परियोजना को सहायता जरूर रोकी जाएगी ।

श्री. कुरेशीने दिल्लीके पत्रकारोंसे संवाद में यह कहा गया कि सरदार सरोवरसे न सिर्फ गुजरातका पर महाराष्ट्र, म. प्रदेश तथा राजस्थानका सूखेका खातरा दूर हो, जाएगा ! इस सरासर गलत बातपर पत्रकारोंने सवाल करनेपर वह लड़खड़ाए और उन्होंने बात टाल दी । इसीसे स्पष्ट है कि, विश्व बैंक तक सरकारसे किस प्रकारकी जानकारी / विचार पहुँचता है ।

गुजरात सरकार का संगठनोंसे बर्ताव बदलता जा रहा है । केवडिया, नवागाम, आदि हमारे छः संगठित, प्रभावित गाँवोंको सरकारी कायदेके तहत प्रतिबंधक विस्तार घोषित किया गया है । यह सरासर अन्याय है । उनकी पुलिस तथा अधिकारी/कर्मचारी (वर्ग) संगठनोंके प्रमुख कार्यकर्ताओंके पीछे पड़े हुए हैं ।

२७ अक्तूबरसे श्री सनत मेहता (अध्यक्ष, आंतर भारती तथा अध्यक्ष, नर्मदा निगम] ने केवडिया कॉलोनीमें १५,००० से अधिक युवकोंका पर्यावरण शिबिर लिया गया । श्री. कुरेशीको भी दिखाया गया । कई शिबिरार्थीयोंका माहौल तो पिकनिकका था, कुछ सौ युवक पहलेही दिन गैरव्यवस्थासे तंग आकर वापस लौटे । फिर भी यह सरदार सरोवर परियोजनाका हिस्सा था, सरकारसे पूरी सहायता उसे मिली थी । इसी कारण महाराष्ट्रके कुछ युवक - संगठन तथा हमारी संगठनोंने आयोजकोंसे निवेदन किया की हमें युवकोंसे बातचीतका मौका दिया जाय । इस लोकशाही पूर्ण सुझावको नकारकर पूरे क्षेत्रमें १४४ कलम ३ ता. तक जारी किया । २८ ता. के दिन हमारे कुछ ३०० प्रतिनिधी गीत, संवादके मध्यमसे युवकोंतक अपनी विचार पहुँचा रहे थे कि, कुछ १०० लोगोंको गाडीमें घाँटेंभरके लिए बंद करके उन्हें १० कि.मी. दूरीपर पुलिसने छोड़ दिया । ये सभी घटनाएँ तथा अन्य छोटी - मोटी हकीकते साफ बताती है कि, गुजरात सरकारका आगे चलकर क्या रुख होनेवाला है ।

कृ. पिछे. ३/-

दूसरी ओर प्रभावित गाँवों में भी सरकारसे असहयोग की कृती चल रही है । महाराष्ट्र के धानखोडीमें जवाब देनेसे इन्कार, इनेलव , झुडीमें मुआवजा लेनेसे इन्कार, ब्राह्मणगाव, आवली जैसे म. प्रदेशके गाँवोंमें सर्वेअर आदि कर्मचारीयोंको पीछे भोजना आदि कृतीयाँ लोगोंका निर्धार बताती हैं ।

पर कई शक्तियोंके खिलाफ काफी जोरसे आंदोलन चलानेकी बहुतही जरूर है । कुछ कार्यक्रम तो तय हैं ही – जैसे १४ नवंबरसे २१ नवंबर तक समर्थकोंकी घाटीमें संवाद-यात्रा । १४ को शाम ५ बजेके बादसे केवडिया गाँव, कॉलोनीके पास [राजपीपला, अंकलेश्वरसे २० किमि. की चलती फिरती दूरी] पहुँचना है और २१ ता. को अंतिम दिन जडवानीयें तहसील कार्यालयके सामने बडी तादातमें धारना तय हुआ है । दिल्लीजी तैय्यारियाँ निपटकर ८ या ९ दिसंबरको "धारना" तय कर रही है ।

हम सब जानते हैं, आज आन्दोलन कैसे मोड़पर है । आप सबकी साथ जरूर है । संवाद – यात्रामें आपके शामिल होनेकी खबर क्या आपने बम्बई फोन – २३००६१ पर दी दी है । पूरी यात्रामें नहीं हो तो २० की रात ब्राह्मणगाँव [तह. डिंडोरी, जि. शहडोल] में रखी समर्थकोंकी विशेष सभा तथा २१ का धारना आप जरूर याद रखो और शामिल हो जाये । आन्दोलनके लिए आपके सुझाव, सहाय्य दोनों देते रहिये । इसदिशापर अन्यों कांधापर होने जा रहे विशाल संमेलनको अन्तमें समाप्त करनेकी तैयारी भी आजसे ही क्यों न चालू करें ?

स्नेहाधीन,

नर्मदा घाटी नवनिर्माण समिति,
उमराई, सनावद, धार,
म. प्रदेश.

नर्मदा धरणग्रस्त समिति,
के./ऑफ. पो. बॉक्स ५२.
धुले. [illegible]

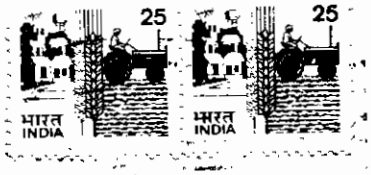
नर्मदा असरग्रस्त संघर्ष समिति,
केवडिया, राजपीपला, भरूच,
गुजरात.



Bhopal-

To





Kalpavriksh.
C/o Shekhar Singh. - Ashish Kothari
Indian Institute of Public Admst.
Indraprastha - New Delhi.

THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 9, 1988

TO: Files

FROM: Daniel Ritchie, Chief, AS4CO

EXTENSION: 76953

SUBJECT: India - Sardar Sarovar Project

1. Mr. Qureshi and I met with John Clark, Development Policy Advisor of OXFAM, on November 8 to discuss the Sardar Sarovar Project.

2. Mr. Qureshi described his recent meetings with non-governmental organizations, "oustees" from the project (with Mrs. Medha Patkar) and with the officials of the Narmada Development Authority. He said he was impressed by the seriousness and the commitment of all the parties involved in trying to deal with the problems of resettlement. He felt that the new chairman of the authority, Mr. Sanat Mehta, was dedicated to finding solutions to the problems of land acquisition, resettlement and environmental protection.

3. Mr. Qureshi said we needed to give Mr. Mehta and his staff an opportunity to come to grips with the most important problems, which in his judgment included the following:

(1) agreement among the three states on a comparable approach to resettlement;

(2) improvement in implementation planning and management and the prompt identification of suitable land for resettlement;

(3) improvement in communications with the oustees;

(4) completion of the resettlement plan (although evacuation should only take place when alternative accommodations had been found);

(5) decision on the use of forest land for resettlement, especially forest dwelling peoples; and

(6) decisions on outstanding policy issues, such as payment for non-submerged areas of partially submerged farms.

4. Mr. Qureshi indicated that he had personally received assurances from the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Maharashtra that the resettlement problems were being taken seriously and that solutions would be found. He felt that this question was being given more serious attention than in the past. He said he was writing specifically to the Chief Ministers of the three states involved and to the Government of India to indicate what we felt needed to be done as a matter of priority.

5. Mr. Qureshi also indicated that he had stated publicly that the World Bank remained committed to the Sardar Sarovar project, because of the significant benefits to be derived. However, the commitment was not open ended, and significant progress would need to be shown over the next 4-6 months in the areas of special concern. In the meantime--to be absolutely assured that the economic benefits of the project remained acceptable in the light of changed circumstances--he was asking the Bank staff to review the costs and benefits of the Sardar Sarovar project to determine its continued viability.

6. He also said that we would need to see substantial, sustained progress on Sardar Sarovar before considering any further involvement in the Narmada development programs, including the Narmada Sagar project.

7. In response to specific questions from Mr. Clark, Mr. Qureshi indicated that the Bank would not consider financing directly the costs of land acquisition for resettlement but, as money was fungible, project elements might conceivably be adjusted to free up local funds. The Bank would also not consider supplemental financing for this purpose.

8. Mr. Qureshi asked Mr. Clark to keep us informed of developments on the resettlement and environmental front.

9. Mr. Clark indicated he hoped that the Bank would continue to be associated with the Sardar Sarovar project, because of our positive impact and influence on the resettlement program.

cc: Messrs. Qureshi, Karaosmanoglu, Wiehen, Alisbah, Kraske, Humphrey, Merghoub, Baxter, Cernea, Diewald, Blinkhorn, Shakow/Carter

DRitchie:ns

B.D. Dhawan
fessor

Letter to Editor (T.I, 21 Nov '88) November 14, 1988

Dear Sir,

In an otherwise balanced article ('Sardar Sarovar : Damming a Debate', November 14, 1988), Professor Himmat Patel has been rather harsh on the environmentalists for making excessive use of the popular media to express their reservations about the proposed dams on the Narmada. May be, they were not only educating the public but also trying to draw out the official agencies like the Planning Commission and the Central Water Commission into a public debate. Here, these agencies are at fault for not using the media for countering the criticism both from the environmentalists and others. Had timely responses been made by them, the Narmada controversy would not have gathered so much momentum - and ugliness to which Prof. Patel has drawn attention.

To compound the matters, these agencies, like other government bodies, do not like to share the relevant information with individuals, especially research scholars. Many of them can prove helpful in preventing non-issues becoming central issues in a given controversy. Lack of response to their requests for relevant reports/data peeves them, so much so that they begin suspecting the veracity of the official claims in a controversy.

B D Dhawan

B. D. Dhawan

The Editor,
Times of India,
Bahadur Shah Zaffar Road,
New Delhi

Mr. Kothari -
Recd. copies of the Narmada critique today. Thanks.
This letter may interest you.
B D Dhawan
24 Nov, 88

Society for
Participatory Research in Asia

45, Sainik Farm, Khanpur
New Delhi-110062
Cable : 'PARTICIPAT'
Tel. : 651126 (Off.)
651174

202/88/

November 14, 1988

1988

Dear Friend,

During July 1-3, 1988, a meeting of environmentalists, scientists and social activists was organised by Baba Amte at Anandwan to express collective will and launch a nation-wide campaign against the big dams in the country.

Amongst other things, the need for educational materials highlighting the ill-effects of big dams for wider distribution was considered essential for the campaign by the participants. We have published a brochure in both languages, Hindi and English, as our contribution to the campaign.

Please find enclosed a copy of the brochure. If you require more copies of it, please let us know.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Anil K. Chaudhary

Kavaljit Singh

Encl: As above

Society for
Participatory Research in Asia

45, Sainik Farm, Khanpur
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202/88/ 366

November 14, 1988

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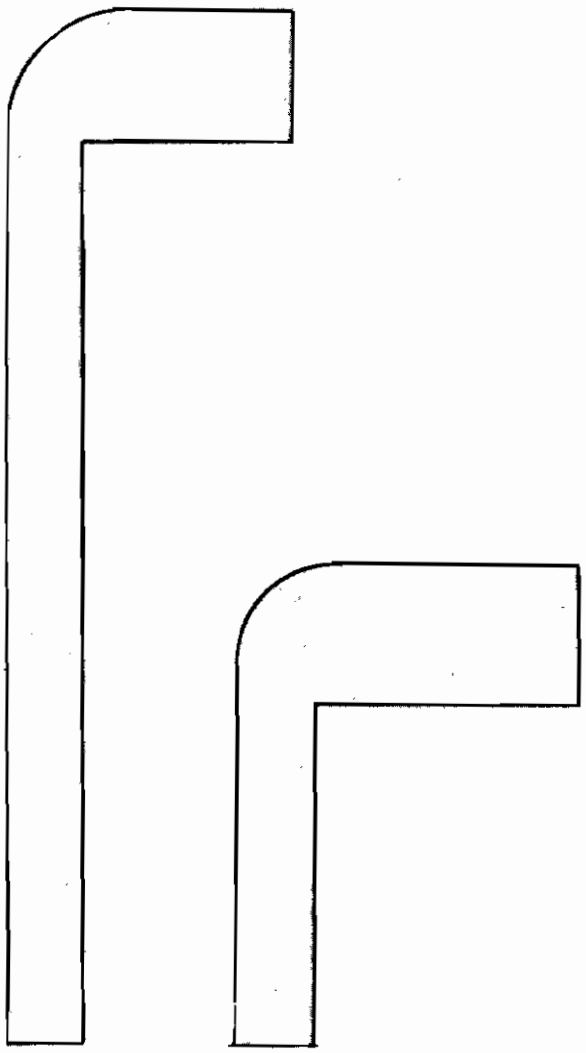
With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Anil K. Chaudhary

Kavaljit Singh

Encl: As above



सोसाइटी फॉर पार्टीसिपेटरी रिसर्च इन एशिया
45, सैनिक फार्म, खानपुर, नई दिल्ली- 110062
द्वारा जनहित में प्रचारित

Sent DDE note & KV circular to Zelu NGOs

action research in community health & development

Po. Mangrol,
Via. Rajpipla-393 150
Dist. Bharuch (Gujarat) India

16/11/88

Dear Vishwa and ~~Lalpath~~ Pallav,

I am sorry that I have not written to you
... Vinoda joined us in
... meeting [illegible] ...

I had a lengthy discussion with Om ... who
has returned to your place. The group [illegible]
... attended a [illegible] Research Seminar in Ham...
... of [illegible] short material to share [illegible]
a workshop on adolescence [illegible] ... hidden
... [illegible] issues. This includes [illegible] getting ready, so that
... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...
to [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...
lighten an experience [illegible] ...
I spend [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...
assisting Mrs Sumati Mehta [illegible] ... [illegible] ...
a photograph of an ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...
drawings in plasticine (I ... [illegible] ...
discussion on [illegible] ... [illegible] ...
[illegible] ...
I am still collecting information on ... some of the

9 MONTAGUE ROAD
RICHMOND
SURREY
TW10 6QW
TELEPHONE: 01-948 1418

November 29th 1988

Mr Ashish Kothari
Kalpavriksh
1 Court Road
Civil Lines
Delhi 110054
India

Dear Ashish

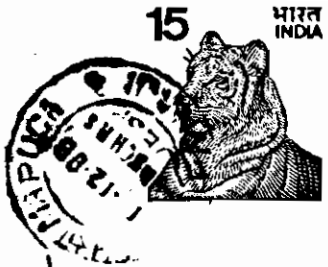
It was lovely to see you here. I was very interested in the propaganda campaign carried out by the government of Gujarat pretending that the Narmada dam would create a veritable paradise on earth and sole everybody's problems. This would make a very interesting article for the Ecologist. Any chance of it?

Best regards.

Yours ever

Ted





ASHISH KOTHARI
Kalpavriksh
1, Court Road,
New Delhi
110054

पिन PIN

30th November

Dear Ashish,

Kindly confirm that 10 copies of Dammning the Narmada have reached your address. Also please check with Sunita that a similar package has reached him at Lokayan.

Regards

Nanna Alvar

Omar Sattaur
236 Victoria Road
London N22 4XQ
UK
Tel:01-888-4665

Ashish Kothari
1 Court Road
Delhi 110054
India

5 December 1988

Dear Ashish,

It was a pleasure to meet you in London. I trust you had a good journey back. This is just a short note to tell you that I shall be in Delhi from 20th December for at least a week and shall try to contact you then. I'm afraid I don't have an address in Delhi at the moment but I have the names you gave me of other contacts in case you are out of town when I telephone. Please send me any information/press releases about the demonstration as soon as you can as I'd like to do something before I leave. That's all for now. I look forward to hearing from you and meeting you some time in the week of the 20th.

Regards.

Sattaur

दिसम्बर 6,1988

प्रिय [illegible],

नर्मदा घाटी में सरदार सरोवर के विस्थापितों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे आंदोलन से आप सुपरिचित हैं ही। घाटी के बाहर समर्थन तथा स्वतंत्र रूप से सरदार सरोवर के विरोध में किए जा रहे प्रयासों में आपका यथाशक्ति योगदान रहा है। आप उन गिनेचुने व्यक्तियों में से हैं जा कि व्यापक वैचारिक भूमिका के आधार पर इस आंदोलन की व्यापकता तथा व्यूहरचना,क्रियाशीलता के संबंध में भी जानते,सोचते आए हैं।

आज आंदोलन जोर पकड़ता हुआ,बढ़ते रूप में समर्थन पाता हुआ है,फिर भी प्रतिगामी शक्तियों को ध्यान में लेते हुए एक गंभीर मोड़ पर पहुंचा है। इससे उठे सवालों की राष्ट्रीय महत्ता और अपनी कटिबद्धता एक ही दिशा दिखाती है,अधिकाधिक सहयोग से मैदानी तथा वैचारिक संघर्ष।

वर्तमान में चल रहे तथा आने वाले संघर्ष के बारे में सोचविचार {आज तक के आंदोलन के विश्लेषण के साथ} के लिए आपसे विनती है कि आप अहमदाबाद में 18 दिसम्बर की दोपहर तक आ पहुंचे। उसी दिन लोक अधिकार संघ,अहमदाबाद द्वारा रखी गई **गुजरात स्तर की बैठक के बाद 19 दिसम्बर दोपहर तक** तीनों राज्यों के अन्य 20-25 साथियों के साथ अनौपचारिक चर्चा-विचार में सम्मिलित हो जाएं।

आपकी कटिबद्धता को जानते हुए इस तत्काल बुलाई गई बैठक में आप किसी भी कीमत पर शामिल होंगे,इसी विश्वास के साथ,

सविनय,

मेधा पाटकर
नर्मदा धरपग्रस्त समिति
महाराष्ट्र

गिरीश पटेल
लोक अधिकार संघ
अहमदाबाद

प्रभाकर मांडलिक
नर्मदाघाटी नवनिर्माण समिति
मध्य प्रदेश

[illegible]

Meeting on Narmada

~~18~~ 18-19th Dec. 1988

1. State-level coordinating groups
2. National " "
3. Update of campaign - from Dhule
4. " at national level - from Delhi (KV/Lokayan)
5. Breaking NSA at Kevadia on 30th Jan.

Jabgaon → bus → Sakkarpur → walk → Kasaud - 3 (Baldi buses)

Kasaud, 15 km. from Harsud

2 - 11 th

... 9th main days

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To

The Members, Delhi Support Group,
National Fishermen's Forum.

Dear friend,

We are aware of the contributions of National Fishermen's Forum (NFF) as an apex body of the numerous movements of traditional fishworkers all over the country. NFF has been engaged in a process of consolidating the organised strength of fishworkers in their struggle against the onslaughts of destructive capitalist market forces and technology as well as raising and linking the issues of survival of the traditional fishworkers to the wider social, economic and political issues of the nation.

The "KANYAKUMARI MARCH" under auspices of NFF is going to be another milestone in the history of the struggles of fishworkers in India. The "March" gets started off on 2nd April, 1989, simultaneously from Bombay and Calcutta and converges at Kanyakumari on 1st May, 1989. The significant dimension of this "March" is that NFF raises the resource crisis manifested as depletion of fish resources, as an ecological threat to life in earth. NFF points out that the depletion of fish resources can be directly linked to the indescriminate adoption of super-efficient technology beyond sustainable limits coupled with increasing water pollution caused by the dumping of sewages, industrial effluents, toxic materials, oil spills etc., into the rivers and coastal sea.

National Fishermen's Forum, which operates as a Trade Union, now join forces with other movements like Chipko movement, Save the Western Ghats movement, Tribal movements to protect forests, People's struggles in Baliapal against Missile-Testing range etc., to protect the delicate balance of environment in our country. The "Kanyakumari March" befittingly raises the slogan "PROTECT WATERS - PROTECT LIFE".

The Delhi Support Group of National Fishermen's Forum has a strategic role to play in making the "Kanyakumari March" a success by implementing imaginative supportive activities from Delhi. As requested by Thomas Kocherry, Chairman, National Fishermen's Forum, we are calling a meeting of the members of National Fishermen's Forum, Delhi Support Group at Constitution Club, Rafi Marg, New Delhi - 110 001, on 19th December, 1988 at 4.00 pm. Shri. Thomas Kocherry will be present at the meeting to explain to us the compulsions and nature of the "Kanyakumari March" and the future programmes of National Fishermen's Forum.

We solicit your valuable participation at the meeting.

Looking forward to meeting you,

Yours sincerely,

Date: 7th December, 1988.

[E.Doenadayalan & J. John]
Convenors, NFF Delhi Support Group

National Fishermen's Forum
C/o Delhi Forum
H-24, First Floor
Green Park Extn.,
NEW DELHI - 110 016.

Telephone No. 650113.

NATIONAL FISHERMEN'S FORUM, DELHI SUPPORT GROUP

meeting on "KANYAKUMARI MARCH"

The Delhi Support Group of National Fishermen's Forum met at Constitution Club on 19th December, 1988. The meeting had been called to chalk out programmes in support of the "Kanyakumari March", to be launched by National Fishermen's Forum simultaneously from Maharashtra and West Bengal on April 2nd, 1989. Shri Thomas Kocherry the Chairman of the National Fishermen's Forum who was present at the meeting explained that the march enroute will highlight the incidents of destruction of aqua system and will mobilise people's power to protect and preserve our natural habitat. When the streams of marches converge at Kanyakumari on Ist May, 1989 about 10,000 people are expected to assemble there from different parts of the country, he said. Thomas Kocherry appealed activists, journalists, intellectuals, organisations and movements in Delhi to extend their valuable support to the "Kanyakumari March".

The following decisions were taken with respect to the support activities from Delhi:

1. Seminar

A one day seminar on the theme "PROTECT WATERS/PROTECT LIFE" should be organised in Delhi around 20th March, 1989, so that the issues of the "Kanyakumari March" can effectively be projected, on a sound scientific basis.

2. Press Conference

The Press Conference on "Kanyakumari March" should be organised at an appropriate time, preferably, before the one-day seminar.

3. Publicity during the "March"

Efforts should be made to ensure adequate national coverage of the day to day events of "Kanyakumari March", by identifying journalists and supplying them with current informations from the action sites.

4. Since in April the budget session of the Parliament will be in progress, the support group should lobby MPs to raise the issues of the "March" in Parliament.

5. The Delhi Support Group can also make arrangements to show films on the plight of the traditional fishworkers (e.g. "The Angry Arabian Sea") in Doordarshan.

6. Working Group

A Working Group comprising of M/s Baljit Malik, Joseph Maliakal, George Mathew, P.Pappaya, Kavaljit Singh, E.Deenadayalan and J. John was constituted to plan and execute the above programmes.

Place: New Delhi.
Date: 21/12/1988

[E.Deenadayalan, J.John]

C/o Delhi Forum
H-24, Green Park Extn.,
NEW DELHI - 110 016.

जी. की. दीवान

लखनूद
१६/१२/८७

श्री -- आशीष [redacted] भाई नमस्कार /

— मैंने आपको एक कैसिट दिया था, आपको याद होगा / कृपया उसे खोज भरवाकर भेजने का कष्ट करेंगे तथा नर्मदा घनवन बाँध के बारे में आपने संगठन की ओर से क्या कार्यवाही चल रही है, हो सके तो उस बारे में भी हमें अवगत कराये/

शेष - शुभ -

आपका
गंगाप्रसाद दीवान
लखनूद (मध्य
Pin- 460116.

NARMADA BACHAO ANDOLAN.

TEL : 422 1208.

c/o A\51, OCEAN GOLD APT.
TWIN TOWERS LANE.
PRABHADEVI,
BOMBAY - 400 025.
DATE :

AN APPEAL.

Dear Friend,

Over the last three years you must have often come across in the media, the debate & the struggle in the Narmada Valley, particularly concerning the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) and the adjoining Narmada Sagar Project (NSP).

Over 100,000 persons will be ousted from the submergence area under SSP and another 150,000 from the NSP submergence area, more than 65% of whom are tribals. Environmental degradation & displacment of lakhs of people are the main issues to which the government has no satisfactory response. The relocation plans as formulated by the government fails to recognize that there is no land to rehabilitate the oustees though the government itself has admitted this limitation.

For the last three years, activist's groups in the region and support groups have been organising the people there, particularly the tribals, the dalits, minorities and other rural poor whom the government sought to ignore and misinform in order to hasten the completion of the project without reciprocal responsibility.

It is an uphill task for the people to struggle against this colossus which is going to take away their land, displace them from their environment and destroy the forests on which they have been existing for generations. As a support group to this stuggle, we require funds to enable tribals and other rurals in their fight against big projects, to financially assist volunteers who are going to work among the people in the affected areas and also to ensure that the affected people have the right to information in various languages.

Lately, the Official Secrets Acts has been clamped in Kevadia Colony (headquarters of the SSP), preventing any from of democratic protest in the area, making the situation more serious and an urgent response is required to this.

We appeal to you donate generously for a cause that needs all kinds of assistance as early as possible.

S. MAHAJAN
3, Mahajan Apartment,
Veer Savarkar Path,
Ghantali, THANE 400 602.

This will be the last CHRISTMAS...

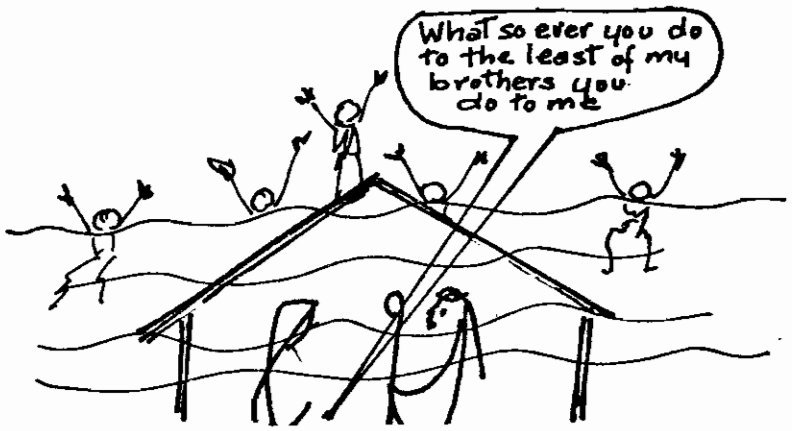


... if we don't do something about it!

The Sardar Sarover Dam of the Narmada Valley Project will submerge

230 villages
40,000 hectacres of land including
14.000 hectacres of forests
and
1,00,000 PEOPLE
will be displaced

and with them
JESUS too will be DROWNED



Let's do
SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

Save them
Save HIM
and save CHRISTMAS!

Donate to
THE
NARMADA BACHAO
ANDOLAN

A-51, OCEAN GOLD, TWIN TOWERS LANE,
PRABHA DEVI, B'BAY 400025. Ph: 4221208.

3rd NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NARMADA VALLEY

MARCH 15–18 ' 1989
BARWANI

Theme

IMPACT OF NARMADA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT ON ENVIRONMENT PROBLEMS & SUGGESTIONS

GOVERNMENT POST GRADUATE COLLEGE
BARWANI (M. P.) 451 551

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE ASSOCIATION :

Nimar Geography Association was established in 1981 with an urge to promote advance study of the region by unveiling untouched resources and factors that may help in accelerating alround development of the Valley. In the persuit of our goal we have already organised two conferences in 1983 and 1985 respectively. The present conference is third of its kind. Publication of these conference papers are under consideration with the financial assistance from EPCO. The membership of the Association is open to Geographers & specialists from allied disciplines.

INTRODUCTION :

The Narmada Valley is our cultural hearth and the Narmada— the Ganges of western India, The Saptganga, Reva, Mekalsuta, Shivtanya or Narmada, as it is known, is our life-force. For long unfathomable sources of energy were wasted away in the bay of Khamb t which was an inconceivable loss for a developing nation like ours Therefore 30 major, 135 medium and 3000 minor projects costing more than twenty thousand crores of rupees were mooted for implementation. But the major projects such as Sardar Sarovar and Indira Sagar are likely to breed social and economical imbalances in the region keeping in view the consideration of tribal population with different life patterns. On the one hand, there are apprehensions about the impact of these projects on the people, and on the other a big question 'Ouo Vadis' in ecological arena lurks before us. It urges us emphatically to evaluate the utility of these dev -elopmental activities in social and environmental context as wall as providing suggestions to maximize the crop of benefits without incurring the curse of Nature,

THE OBJECT :

In recent years, there has been a grow-

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TECHNICAL SESSIONS

1 THE NARMADA VALLEY—

-Historical background of the valley development
-Natural resources.
-Rural & Tribal problems
-Analysis of planning
- Biological resources

2 PEOPLE, HISTORY & CULTURE—

- Anthropology
- History
- Archeology
-The People
-Cultural Heritage

3 ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT-

-Environment and Development
-Soil, Topology & Geology
-Land, Landuse & Crop pattern
-Forest & Wild life

4 BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT-

-Climate & Rainfall
-Irrigation
-Agriculture
-Power production
-Food control
-Watar supply
-Lift Irrigation

-Fishries
-Navigation, Aquatic sports and other prosperity.
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-Employment apportunities
-Industrial development
-Thermal Power
-Communication

5 ADVERSE EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT -

-Rehabilitation
-Change in Environment
-Lose of forests
-Soil erosion
-Siltation and Sedimentation
-Imbalance in Ecosystem
-Water logging
-Salinity
-Diseases
-Pollution
-Back water, ground water
-Socio-economic impacts

6 EVALUATION

-Attributes of development
-Evaluation of the relationship between sociological with Ecological aspects
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SUBMISSION OF PAPERS :

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VENUE :

Barwani 20°-02'N, 74°-56'E is situated 6 kms from the south bank of the Narmada river, Barwani is about 500 yrs old. It is refered to in a Jain book 'the Nirvankhand', written in 1694. The passage runs - 'Bow to the crest of the Chulgiri (Bavangaja) in the south of Barwani a good town whence Indrajit and Kumbhayana obtained nirvana It was also known as Barnagar and Sidhnagar. The world famous Bagh caves, Mandu and Onkareshvar are only in 50 km sphare. It is 150 km from Indore. In March the temperature here ranges from 37° C Max to 17° C Min.

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UGC., DoE,, DST., ISTE., EPCO., MPCOST ,

&

NIMAR GEOGRAPHY ASSOCIATION

□ SAIF PRESS, BARWANI

3rd NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NARMADA VALLEY

"IMPACT OF THE NARMADA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT ON ENVIRONMENT : PROBLEMS & SUGGESTIONS"

MARCH 15-18 ' 1989

OIGS

PRINTED MATTER / BOOK POST

To,

Dr / Mr Ashish Kothari / Shekhar Singh

Kalpavriksh 1 Court Road

DELHI 110054

RSVP

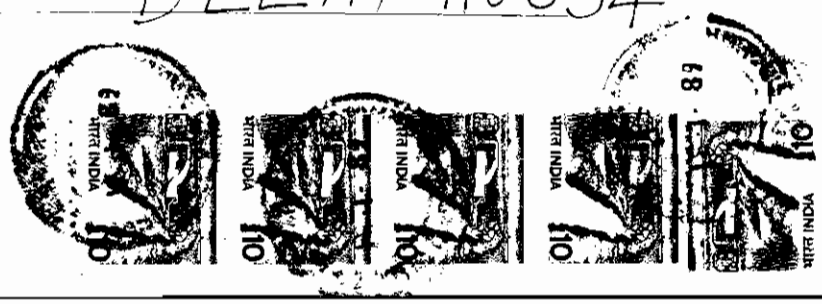
R. S. DORIA

Org. Sec. 3rd NGA

Deptt. of Geography

Govt. P. G. College, Barwani (M. P.)

451 551



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To,

Dr / Mr_____

_____

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RSVP

R. S. DORIA
Org. Sec. 3rd NGA
Deptt. of Geography
Govt. P. G. College, Barwani (M. P.)
451 551

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRIBAL ECO-SYSTEM OF NARMDA VALLEY

BARWANI
Nov. 25–28, 1985

REPORT



Sponsored:–
UGC; DoE; DST, ISTE, MPCOST; EPCO
AND NIMAR GEOGRAPHY ASSOCIATION

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE
BARWANI (M. P.) 451–551

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRIBAL ECOSYSTEM OF NARMADA VALLEY NOVEMBER : 26–28th 1985 held at Barwani (M P.)

This three day conference was organised by the Government College, Barwani, under the financial assistance from University Grants Commission, Department of Science and Technology, Madhya Pradesh Council of Science and Technology and Publication assistance of Environmental Planning and Coordinaion Organisation Madhya Pradesh Technical Colobaration of International Society for Tropical Ecology and Nimar Geography Assiciation. The conference was held at ROTC Hall.

INAUGURAL SESSION.

The Chairman of Madhya Pradesh Pradushan Niwaran Mandal Mr, U. K. Tiwari; Indira Gandhi Social award winner Kanta Tyagi & Renowned Geographer Professor Dr. R L. Singh and other dignitories were welcomed by the Chairman Reception Committee and Principal, Govt. Girls College, Barwani; Dr Gajanan Sharma.

Dr. Sharma said that the three day deliberations would focus attention on the Impact of Narmada Valley Development on Tribal ecosystem of the area.

The conference was inaugurated by Mr. U K. Tiwari in his inaugural speeach he drew the attention of the delegates to the fact that we should preserve our national resources and under the grab of development and Progress the culture, our National heritage should not be over looked. He imphasised and warned that while exploring Narmada for energy, irrigation and industries we must bear in mind the fauna and flora as well as the age old culture inhabitants–the Adiwasis.

Kanta Tyagi otherwise known as 'DIDI' Who was just awarded with the Indira Gandhi award for her meticulas services in 1985, addreesed the conference with her reaniscence of the experience of

the past 32 years service among the Adiwasis said that' the service to human is the service to God.'

The Presidential address was presented by Professor R. L. Singh. expressed his deep concern over the soulless materialism, the lack of human attitudes among the planners and drew the attention of the delegates to do something for the upliftment of the tribals sincerely citing the example of condition of Ganges, the symbol of India's culture, the holiest river of India, now Pollued due to the mis use of its water resources because of the mis planned ways of the planning commission the industrial axis of the North and East is established on its bank pouring its Poisonous debries on the river which could not now any longer tolerate or sustain that great in flush. Narmada he said is now pollued Except nominal in a few places but the ecologicai implication should be considered while constructing the big dams The nation should have consolidated harmonious development have in all the fields utilising the local resources to the optimum he said with regards to green, white and blue revolution.

He urged the participants to execute the out comming of the conference in to actual practice forming different cells and said that thus only the conferences or any such events will hold its vary purpose.

Mention must he made of the Key note address of Dr. J, K. Maheshwari, NBRI who warned that as 40,332 he of forestry, which is the largest submergence due to the construction of any man made dam, the ecological system will adversely affect the whole area of Narmada Valley.

In all 138 participants took part in this conference and 35 papers were presented. Presidential address, Keynote address, Concluding address (Prof B. G. Tamaskar) and abstract or Papers has been Published seperately.

Session I Environment and development was chaired by Dr. S. Chakravarti CSIR.

Session II Environment and Development of Resources was chaired by Mr R. L. Gupta (Consultant of M P. Govt. for water resources)

Session III Patterns and levels of Development was chaired by Dr. S. K. Sharma, Sagar.

The conference was concluded on 28th noon with the address by the Vice-chairman, Narmada Development Authoriy Mr. R. S. Khanna and by the discussion with Mr. M. S Billore Chief Engineer Lower Narmada Valley development. It was an accassion of great importance as the two top representatives of the Development authorities of Narmada Basin were also present Mr. R. S. Khanna in his speach said that before evaluating the negative side of the Sardar Sarover & Indira Sagar we should have positive, constructive approach he high lighted the advantages of Project. He said that hydal energy is cheaper and wiih the construction of the dams it will benifit us in the development of our industries and growth of National output. As it is a project of great importanee. The rehabilatiton and settlement board have been setup for the purpose of rehabiliating the displaced people during the submergance resterisation has also started to minimise the quantum of forestry due to submerngance He has asked the historical and Archeological department to chalkout ways and means to preserve the important monuments of our cultural heritage.

Enphasising on Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi he said no water resources will be left unexplored for the progress of the nation by the end of 20th Century and Narmada Valley development is part of it.

Every one would agree with Dr. R, L Singh, General President that we must make sincere afforts for the execution of the facts come out of the conferenee to put up in to practice.

Thc conference was an approach making one as it recommended unanimously the following points after heated discussion by the eminent stalwarts for 3 days.

1 Tribal problems can not eb understood in isolation It should be perceived under local condi tions, resources, needs and receptibility No effort of upliftment of the tribals is successful unless its rationality and perception is given proper weightage.

2. Tribal development must be initiated through the utilisation of manpower which is plen y in the from of the unskilled labour and they must be encouraged with the responsibility of management also in course of time.

3. Small study groups and voluntary organisations must be encouraged to live with the tribals, to know their problems and act as a linkage between the planning and implimentation agancies and the tribals. Plans schemes should be modified utilising the feed back received through these agencies.

4. Establishment of labour intensive small and medium scale industries and service centres must be enccuraged in this resourc esearebase tribal meas These centrer alongwith utilising both local resources and manpower will be capable of absorbing the displaced population living in the Proposed submergence areas, and also will save the congestion of the metropolitan.

5. It is felt that a rethinking must be made in the direction of wha ther a large scale displacement,submergance of forests and degradation of ecosystem, may substatially be reduced by a marginal lowering the hights of the dams.

6. The delegates of the conference also expressed their deep concern over the submergence of the rich cultural heritage of Narmada Valley The Archeological remains must be preserved in the museums and the cultural history with photographed and platcs must be prepaired before the submergence of the area.

7. It is pity that in an area like Narmada Valley where millions of Rupees arc to bo spent on its development no standard exhaustive

reference work is available in India, If the Govenment can extend its financial support, the Nimar Geography Association is prepared to undertake the challange under the able guidance of Dr. R. L. Singh to bring out the volume

8. The conference has expressed the need to conduct similar in terlisciplinary conferences and seminars at National and International level too in future for offering constructive suggestions for the all sided development of the area.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRIBAL ECO-SYSTEM
BARWANI (M. P.) 451–551

PRINTED-MATTER

Book-Post

To.

Prof R S. Doria
Organising Secretary
NCTES' 85 Deptt. of Geography
GOVERNMENT COLLEGE,
BARWANI 451–551

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF NARMADA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT
BARWANI (M. P.) MARCH. 15–18 ' 1989

R. S. DORIA
Secretary
NIMAR GEOGRAPHY ASSOCIATION
& ORGANISING SECRETARY
3rd NCEPNVD - NGA
Govt. P. G. College, BARWANI (M. P.)
PIN 451 551

Date 15/12/88

Kalp Vriksh Environmental club
Room No. 21
Indian Institute of Public administration
Near I. T. O. Bridge
New Delhi

Dear Sir,

We are going to organise third National conference on the Environmental problems posed by the construction of the Narmada dam. We would be pleased if you kindly send us the addresses of the scholars and institutions involved in the project problem's stud and can provide us some financial assistance.

We would highly appreciate if you organi a demonstration or exhibition of any type regarding our themes. We also invite your papers and you ideas. We assure you of all possible help.

Thanking you

Ratan Bhambhra
Govt. P.G. College
Barwani

NIMAR GEOGRAPHY ASSOCIATION
(Registration No.11519)

BARWANI -451-551(M.P.)

No.101to 500 Dated 28-11-88

Dear Sir,

I am extremely happy to inform you that the proposal of the conference have been approved by the U.G.C. It is my privilage and pleasure to inform you about the decision taken so far. It is proposed to hold a National conference on Environmental Problems of Narmada Valley Development inviting all the scholars. The conference would be held at Barwani on 15th to 18th March'89.

I may add here that it would be the third meeting of its kind in the tribal belt. In the present context of extensive developmental activities in the Narmada Valley the need for the analysis of environmental problems caused by it can hardly be overstressed. On beh lf of the organisers I have a great pleasure in inviting you to kindly consent to participate in this conference as President/Chairman of the technical sessions-Key Note address/ Paper readers.

Teachers, Students, Research scholars, Social workers are requested to contribute paper on (1)Environment and Development (2) Land, People and Economy of Narmada Valley(3)Environmental Problems caused by the construction of Narmada Sagar(Indira Sagar) and Sardar Sarovar Dams(4) Narmada Valley Development For Prosperity of posterity in posterity-2000AD. The full length paper alongwith abstract (200 words) in duplicate should reach on or before 15th Jan'89 positively. The Fee for delegates is Rs100/- however ,Fellows,Members and invites i.e. special invities need not to pay any registration. For more details please contect without any hesitation and oblige.

With best regards

Ratan Bhambhra

331022
para
3320903

Mr. M. S. Jain

SS/ Madhu

Banglore 1st Jan.

Vijay Paranjpye
'Durga' 92/2
Erandawane
Pune 411 004
Phone 52448

Dear Shekhar/Ashish

Bimbo met me during the Narmada Ghati-March, and gave me a copy of the 'Appeal to Gujaratis' for comments.

I am sending some suggestions/additions which you may include.

I am also sending a copy of my letter to Dr. Alagh, which asks for some critical information on the costs/benefits figures submitted by Govt. of Gujarat to the Planning Commission. Please try to procure this information for me if possible. If it critical.

With regards,

Yours sincerely

Paranjpye

13 Dec 88

With reference to your letter, and your draft of "The Narmada Project - An Appeal to the People of Gujrat", we are writing our comments —

Page 1. Para 4. Drought Eradication.

a) Indirect evidence is available in TECS annual irrigation benefit tables which show that the irrigation benefits first increase, reach a peak, and then taper off to stabilise at a lower plateau

b) Only 1/8th of Saurashtra (some talukas of Surendranagar, Bhavnagar and Rajkot) will get water, while the remaining 7/8th of Saurashtra will not get a single drop of Narmada water from S.S.P. (Health Minister, Vallabhbhai Patel of Gujrat Government's Statement - Gujrat Samachar of 9th Sept. 1988)

Page 2. Para 1.

a) The figure is 17 lakhs, not 20 lakhs

b) In agriculture, emphasis is being given to paddy, i.e., to Kharif crop, which is not the normal cropping pattern of the region, and which could activate the rate of water logging, as in the case of Tawa

Page 3. What about our great-grandchildren?

The following table of figures may be used to give weightage to the problem of siltation-(Deewan Committee Report)

Name of reservoir	Catchment area in Sqkms	Rate of siltation Ha m/100 km²	
		Assumed	Observed
Rana Pratap Sagar	22,700	3.61	5.29
Hirakud	82,650	2.54	3.60
Tawa	5,980	3.61	8.10
Tunga Bhadra	25,830	4.32	6.57
Nizam Sagar	18,470	0.28	6.58
Mahi	25,400	1.29	3.99

Page 4.

a) Para 2 – The argument glosses over a crucial point, viz., average size of land-holding masks the inequality in size distribution of holdings. The average land holding is like per capita income, does not tell us about unequal distribution. In fact, being a mean, it is influenced by the large sizes of few holdings at the right hand end of the distribution. One should either talk of median holding size or % of farmers in each group (small and marginal, medium, large).

Page 4.

b) Shri M.S. Bedi, Chief Engineer (Environment) NVDA - quote from his presentation at the second meeting of the Environment Sub-Group of NCA held on 5.1.1988.

"Malaria appeared to be the single most important hazard and needed to be tackled. It was also indicated that water-borne diseases such as Guinea worm infestation, Gastro-enteritis, Goitre (water-related) were prevalent in the 10 districts of the Valley.

Page 5. Para 4.

a) It is not correct to say that no comprehensive measures exist for M.P. and Maharashtra ~~ousters~~.

(1) NWDT award has the force of a law.

(2) Bank ~~(B)~~ GOG, GOMP, GOM Loan Agreement is specific and comprehensive

(3) MP has issued GRs in 1985.

b) To the list of ousteees should be added (i) ousteees due to Kevadia colony (dispossessed in 1961)

(ii) two villages in Alirajpur tehsil (source - Marg Report .1.) which would become islands due to the reservoir (they are above FRL 455).

(i) ex - Murji bhai Sarpanch of Kevadia Gam, ousted in 1961, has received no benefits other ~~(that)~~ than a compensation of Rs 80 per acre

c) NWDT Award Vol I page 110 or so — the award quite specifically says that unless ousteees from M.P. and Maharashtra are satisfactorily provided for, land should not be acquired

in these ~~states~~ for S.S.P.

Page 6. Para 2. last line –

Argument could be supplemented by late Mr. Venishankar Vasu's paper which talks about dredging of river beds in Gujrat.

~~(Page 6. Para 3).~~

To

Mr. Shekhar Singh

Convenor

IIPA

Indraprastha Estate

New Delhi

Sir,

I am an avid reader of the illustrated weekly. It was heartening to see the inception of the column 'campaign'. It looked to me that readers's contributions will be published in this column. I will be grateful if you kindly dispatch the details of the requirements, subject matter etc. regarding the column to the address written below

Thanking you

Yours sincerely

D Suraj Prakash

(D. Suraj Prakash)

Address for correspondence

D. Suraj Prakash

S/o Sri D.V.S.R. Sarma

A-1/3, Rajghat Colony

Nandanpura

JHANSI (U.P.)

284003

nland Letter



TO,

MR. SHEKHAR SINGH
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION
INDIRAPRASTH ESTATE
NEW DELHI - 110 002

SENDER'S NAME :

Name ASHOK SINGH

S. BHAWAN Hostel, Room No. 211,

M. M. M. ENGG. COLLEGE
GORAKHPUR-273010

M. M. M. ENGG. COLLEGE

GORAKHPUR - 273010

NAP

Date .....

.....

GORAKHPUR - 273010

To,

Mr. Shekhar Singh
Indian Institute of public Administration
Indiraprasth Estate
New Delhi - 110003.

Dear Sir,

Previously I have written you a letter in the first week of March to getting same details about Environmental impacts of Narmada Valley Project .

I am anxiously waiting for you reply. Our visit to site, fully depends on your reply,. Please help me by sending the details as soon as possible .

Thanking you,

Yours truly

Ashok 23/4/88

(ASHOK SINGH)
211 SUBHASH BHAWAN
M.M.M. ENGGINEERING COLLEGE
GORAKHPUR (U.P.)

1. Flora & fauna: Sardar Sarovar: ~~The~~ NVDA document on 'Environmental Work Plan for the Impact Area of Sardar Sarovar submergence within M.P.' (March 1986) states that surveys of flora and fauna & micro-fauna will be completed by BSI & ZSI, respectively, by 1985. If these have been completed, could we know the results, especially regarding the status of rare, threatened, or endangered species in the submergence zone?

2. Flora & fauna: Narmada Sagar: The NVDA document titled 'Narmada Sagar Complex Projects in M.P. — Environmental Aspects — Position Paper on flora & fauna' (Jan 1986) states that preliminary assessments of flora & fauna to be submerged by NSP are nearly complete. Since this statement was made over 2 years back, we assume that these assessments have been made. ~~Or~~ Perhaps ~~the final assessmen~~ Could a copy of the ~~results~~ BSI & ZSI reports on ~~these~~ studies be made available to us? If these reports are not yet ready, could you please send details of any preliminary assessment of rare, threatened, or endangered species found in the submergence zone?

3. Flora & fauna Relocation plans: Based on the above-mentioned studies, NVDA will have produced workplans of compensating the potential loss of wildlife. Could you please send details of these plans, if any?

4. Seismicity: One issue about ~~to~~ which we have been expressing concern for several years now, without receiving an adequate response from anyone, is the ~~~~ potential ~~so~~ seismic impact not of each individual dam in the Narmada Valley but of all of them combined. With SSP, NSP, Omkareshwar & Maheshwar coming up close to each other, the combined geological impact of their reservoirs may be greater than can be assessed by looking at each dam separately. (*) Have any studies ~~on this been done, & if so, what are the results?~~ along these lines been done regarding seismicity, and if so, what are the results?

action plans for relocation & [illegible]

5. Narmada 'Parikrama' : Another of our long-standing concerns has been the potential impact of the projects on the 'Parikrama'. We are glad to know that the NVDA shares this concern & has commissioned an "indepth" study on this. The 'Environmental Work Plan for SSP submergence within M.P.' (NVDA, March 1986) states that this study, & ~~suggests~~ a workplan on ~~re~~ modifying the 'Parikrama' route, will be ready by 1988. If this is so, could you please send the relevant details?

(*) This fact in general has been accepted by NVDA itself in the 'Environmental Work Plan for SSP submergence within M.P.' (March 1986), where it is stated that "it is desirable to study the environmental effects in the impact area, in their totality, instead of studying these separately these separately in relation to each of these i rele[illegible]

6. ~~Bac~~ Impact of Backwaters : ~~It has been~~ One oft-repeated ~~complaint~~ criticism of the Narmada projects has been that there is no study of the ~~the~~ impact of backwaters of the reservoirs. We find however that the ~~NCA~~ NVDA has planned to study this, as mentioned in the 'Environmental Work Plan' for SSP submergence within M.P.' (Mar. 1986). It is stated here that the study was to start in 1986 — a preliminary assessment must thus be available by now. Could you please send us details on this, and also on a similar study of NSP, if available?

We would request a reply from you on the above points as soon as possible. If any costs are incurred on ~~the~~ sending us the ~~necessary~~ necessary reports/ information, please do bill us.

Thanking you, with best wishes,

Sincerely,

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

Shri R.S. Khanna
Vice Chairman
Narmada Valley Development Authority
Narmada Bhavan Tulsi Nagar,
Bhopal

started a constructive dialogue between VHGs/VHCs and higher level staff.

The production-cum-mailing units's post of script-writer is still vacant; however, the Project newsletter and materials produced by other sources are being distributed to a mailing list of 2,000, which includes all departmental district officers in the project area and functionaries at PHCs, DTCs, 100 Health Education Cells in rural libraries and Higher Secondary Schools, 700 VHGs supplied with soft-board display panels, and selected SHCs for strengthening service delivery.

The IEC Component Report (1985) states that production activities need to be increased, and the mailing list needs to be expanded.

The PO has also been involved in the provision, maintenance and use of audio-visual equipment, and with assistance from DHCU has identified suitable AV materials. However, regular supply of materials to the field is not yet established; this will require coordination between the PO, district media staff and other state level officers who provide educational materials.

Other activities include orientation training camps for VHC members; health education cells in rural libraries and schools; developing guidelines for community-based educational efforts with VHGs, schools, women's groups and VHCs; developing PHCs as service-cum-information centres; use of indigenous and folk media; clearing house functions by the IEC wing of PO at state level; study tours for communication staff; documentation of field initiatives and development of a manual for field staff; and systematic planning for block level IEC activities, involving BEEs, BMOs, MEIOs and Deputy MEIOs.

4. Budget

About half of the original (Project Document) budget for the IEC component was allocated for various IEC training activities and was merged with the training budget in POPI. The remaining Rs 21.0 lakhs (1% of total budget) has been available for programme related activities and production of materials.

Expenditure of funds started slowly: nothing in FY 81/82; and during the next two financial years, 99% and 95% of expenditure occurred in March 1983 and March 1984 respectively. For FY 84/85, 69% of expenditure was made in the last month of the financial year. Reasons for the late start of activities and lumpiness in use of funds are discussed in the next section.

5. Implementation of the IEC Component

Implementation of the IEC component began slowly because the procedures for planning and implementing these activities had to be developed in detail following the overall approach and emphasis defined in the Project Document.

Annual floods at Mostaleka
& Garudeshwar
from 79-80 onwards.

R L Gupta
Flow gues-

NAP.

आर०पी०-54
RP-54

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भेजने वाले का पता/Sender's address

Mr. Shekhar Singh
C17/A Mewara Lane
N-[illegible]

PIN 1 1 0 0 6 7

SSP Dli. 6/88, 25,00,000

NAP

प्राप्ति स्वीकृति (रसीद) ACKNOWLEDGMENT

*एक रजिस्ट्री / बीमा पत्र/पोस्टकार्ड/पैकेट/पार्सल प्राप्त हुआ { क्रमांक No.

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Director, Samvaad Nirmaan,
Nigam Ltd.
Block 12, 1st Floor

†बीमे का मूल्य (रुपयों में)
†Insured for Rupees

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Date of Delivery] .....19 पाने वाले के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of addressee

*अनावश्यक को काट दिया जाए
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*Score out the matter not read.
†For Insured articles only.

project is weakening.
We try and find
some voluntary for
Dharwad.

Best wishes,
Satya.



ASHISH KOTHARI,
1, COURT ROAD
CIVIL LINES
DELHI
PIN 110054

40 L.N.O KHANDELWAL / P.O. HARSUD / DIST. KHANDWA
450 116 9/1

Dear Ashish,

Many thanks for sending the pamphlet - Not bad. Bingo wouldn't stay - strange things are happening here - the state minister for irrigation Devi Saraswan Singh was on a visit to the dam site - he explored the possibility of lift irrigation schemes instead - now 7 lift irrigation schemes on Narmada are on the anvil and the local M.P (Congress-I) is making noise about squandering of funds on schemes which might make the dam unnecessary. It's anybody's guess but maybe the govt's resolve to go ahead with the

Frank Brassel
Informationszentrum 3.Welt
Overwegstr.31
4690 Herne 1

West-Germany

FIAN-FoodFirst Information & Action Network
P.O. Box 102243 D-6900 Heidelberg West Germany

FIAN

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION
FOR THE RIGHT TO FEED ONESELF

January 3, 1989

To:

Mr. Ashish Kothari
1 Court Road
Delhi 110054

India

Dear Ashish Kothari,

Thomas Methfessel gave me your name and adress as one activist on the issue of the Narmada Dam. I'am working togehter with the international human rights organization FIAN. From the enclosed materials you can learn a little about our approach and you can see as well that our last Urgent Action is focusing on a similiar dam project in Brasil. Formerly, FIAN has been active also on Narmada but then our contacts to concerned groups in India did not continue. Now, we learnt from Thomas Methfessel that the activities against Narmada are continued (as I could also see in one of the last issues of Hot-Line Asia Pacific) and that groups in the area and in Delhi like yours would be interested in international contacts and support.

FIAN would be willing to work on this issue. For example, there was just founded a new local chapter of our young human rights-network which would like to work on India. And we feel that Narmada would be important, specially as through the World Bank also German money and politics are directly involved. So, I would like to ask for your general view on such form of cooperation.

And it will be like this that I will have the possibility to come to India, already this coming February/March. At first I only wanted to go to West-Bengal and Tamil Nadu, but now I'am also thinking about going to New Delhi, what is sure already, and may be also to one area of the dam projects. Thomas gave me some contacts. And Thomas told me also that you and your brother Smitu would be very much involved in this case, and other interesting ecological problems and land disputes. So, I would like to ask you whether you would be interested to meet me as a FIAN-representative and help me also to come into contact to other persons (like Dr. Vasudha Dhagamwar) and groups working on this and related issues.

I would be very happy if we could meet already during the next weeks and would like to ask you to send me a short reply (and may be some up-to-date materials) soon.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Brassel

Account:
Postgiro Frankfurt
(BLZ 50010060)
CCP-No 201080-601

FIAN International Secretariat
P.O. Box 102243
D-6900 Heidelberg, W-Germany
Telephone + 49-6222-50108

FIAN International Secretariat
P O Box 102243
D 6900 Heidelberg, W-Germany
Telephone + 49 6222-50108

+++ URGENT ACTION +++

FIAN Urgent Action 1/89 January 7, 1989

Concerning: **Altamira / Machadinho; Brazil**



Background:
"Plano 2010" is the name which the Brazilian government has given to its programme for the expansion of its energy sector. Within the next 20 years 136 dams are to be constructed, which will flood 260.000 squarekilometers of tropical rain forest - an area larger than Great Britain.
The construction of two dams near Altamira on the Rio Xingú is about to start which would drive almost 10000 indians from their lands and would flood more than 700.000 has of rain forest. Altogether more than half a million people are affected by "Plano 2010".

More than 25 dams within the next ten years are in planning just for the river basin of the Rio Uruguai in Souther Brazil, which would expell approx. 200.000 people, mostly smallholders. The violation of the indians' and peasants'right to feed themselves resulting from expulsions without adequate rehabilitation, means hunger and misery for the peasants and genocide for the indians.
The World Bank through its loans is involved in these human rights violations related to hydroelectric projects. In a few weeks the second loan of the World Bank to the electric power sector of Brazil is to be decided upon. A decision in favour of these 500 Mio US$ is generally seen as paving the way for the hydroelectric projects mentioned above and for the subsequent massive investments of private transnational banks in these projects.

Past experience with a number of hydroelectric projects and other huge World Bank projects in Brazil show that the fundamental human rights of the affected peasants and indigenous peoples are often severely violated in these projects, and the respective social and ecological conditions on the World Bank's loans are not implemented by the Brazilian authorities. Indigenous peoples are uprooted and destroyed. Peasants, who lost their lands, wait in vain to be rehabilitated. Hunger and misery are the results. We point e.g. to the projects of Tucurui, Balbina and Polonoroeste in the north and Passo Real and Machadinho in the South.

Here are a few details about ongoing disrespect for human rights:
The Brazilian government has up to now failed to provide a "master plan" on the ecological and social effects of the upcoming hydroelectric projects, as required by the World Bank for future loans. The parts of this "master plan", which have become known meanwhile, have severe defects: The people affected have not been heard, important negative aspects have not been dealt with, many specific measures for protection, an adequate institutional arrangements and a time schedule for implementation are missing.

The Machadinho dam on the Uruguai River will displace approximately ten thousand peasants. In negotiations concerning the social rehabilitation measures of the power company Eletrosul, the management declared in June that it would not be able to consider those measures for the time being without giving any new time schedule. Since then the peasants demand the cancellation of the Machadinho project.

Two representatives of the Kayapó Indians affected by the Altamira Project were in Washington in February for discussions with World Bank representatives. Upon their return to Brazil they were brought to trial by the Ministry of Justice for "interfering into internal Brazilian policy", on the grounds of legislation under the foreigners'(!) statute. There have already been two court hearings (in August and October). On the same grounds has been started a criminal persecution against an ethnobotanist from the USA, who works in the Amazon region and accompanied the Indians as a translator. Meanwhile the Brazilian authorities also expelled other anthropologists and ethnobiologists from the region.

Reasons for FIAN Urgent Action:
The fundamental human right of the affected indians and peasants to feed themselves requires a revision of Brazil's energy policy under human rights aspects. Even if the World Bank's loan would be supplied with social and ecological conditions, a decision in favour of the loan under the present circumstances would lead to severe violations of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Proposed Action:
The loan will be decided upon some time after January 15. The representatives of the different governments in the Executive Board of the World Bank have to decide the issue within a period of three weeks. You should therefore immediately turn to your government and point out the imminent severe violations of human rights involved in this loan, and demand the cancellation of this loan. It could be helpful to also point out the ecological damages involved in these projects. A proposed letter is included.

End of urgent action: February 28, 1989

Adresses:

1. Your governments ministry of development cooperation

2. The head of your government

Copies to:

3. Your government's representative at the World Bank's Board.

4. Mr. Barber Conable
   World Bank
   1818 H Street
   Washington, D.C. 20433, USA (Director World Bank)

Dear Sir,

your government's clearance for the World Bank's second power sector loan to the Brazilian government would usher in the construction of a large number of hydroelectric dams in Brazil, especially in the Amazon region. These projects would displace within the next years more than half a million people, most of them indians and peasants, who lose their lands. Irreplaceable tropical rain forests would be flooded on an area larger than Great Britain. This would among other things further destabilize the global climate.

As a person working for the implementation of the economic, social and cultural rights in all parts of the world and especially for land rights, I am deeply concerned about this situation. A human rights based reorientation of the Brazilian government's energy policy is indispensable as well as the Brazilian governments's provision of the institutional prerequesites necessary to carry out such policies.

In the light of the experience with previous comparable World Bank projects in Brazil the lack of the Brazilian government's institutional prerequisites and implementation of the World Bank's social and ecological loan conditions render it irresponsible to believe that yet another set of mere conditionalities could avoid the massive human rights violations and environmental destruction resulting from this loan.

In this situation your government should not clear the loan under any circumstances. Only a negative vote from your side can avoid the desastrous consequences of these projects, and eventually the genocide of the Indians involved and the misery of hundred thousands of peasants, and could save hundreds of thousands of hectars of irreplaceable rain forests for the climatic and ecological stability of our world and of future generations.

Yours respectfully

LETTER

No.NPA.3188/1602/CR-162/R-5,
Revenue and Forests Department,
Mantralaya, Bombay- 400 032.

Dated: 9.1.89

The Secretary(Rehabilitation),
Government of Gujarat,
Narmada Development Department,
Sachivalaya,
GANDHINAGAR : 382 010

Subject:- SARDAR SAROVAR PROJECT
Evaluation report on the rehabilitation of oustees of-relocated at Parvata...

Sir,

I am directed to enclose two copies of report on the topic of " Socio-economic Profile of Resettled House-holds at Parvata" published by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, which is a Monitoring and Evaluation Agency of this Government.

2. I am further directed to state that the present report is the outcome of four survey rounds conducted by Tata Institute of Social Sciences. In the first round, old schedules were canvassed while in the subsequent rounds the revised schedules were canvassed. There are two major objectives of this report. They are (i) to outline the methodology to study the socio economic and demographic situation of the house-holds and ii)to derive the qualitative and quantitative parameters on social, economic and demographic aspects of the life-style of the oustees. Thus, basically this report can be termed as an evaluation report of the rehabilitation programme of the oustees of this State who have been resettled at Parvata. It can also serve as a guide in future, to determine as to

what additionally needs to be done so as to achieve the objective set forth by the World Bank, in its agreement, in the matter of improving and/or at least regaining the present standard of living of the oustees, on relocation. The chapters on living arrangements, water availability and live-stock, mortality and fertility, production and wage-labour, consumption and intra-village and inter-village relationships are factual ones and need no comments.

3. I am, however, directed to invite your attention to the conclusions and recommendations chapter of the report. The following important points arising out the recommendations need sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government of Gujarat :-

1) Providing financial assistance in constructing pucca houses in place of the present shambled huts with the help of schemes like Indira Awas Yojana.

2) Due to the absence of grazing land near about Parvetu, the concept of stall-feeding of the cattle may be adopted.

3) Due to the dearth of fuel, depots selling charcoal and firewood be opened at Parvetu.

4) Opportunities for securing jobs to the eligible oustees/their dependents at dam site may be explored. Eligible oustees be provided technical training at I.T.I. Kevadia.

5) A clinical survey be carried out at Parvetu to assess the causes of increase in the infant mortality percentage as compared to the percentage before relocation and to take remedial measures.

..3/-

6)Financial assistance be provided to such of the oustees whose agricultural plots at Parveta, need to be cleared and brought fit for cultivation.

7)To consider feasibility of providing supplementary avocations to agriculture like poultry etc.to oustees to augment their earnings so that their consumption needs can be satisfied even after their lands at the submerging villages are submerged and the payment of subsistence allowance ceases after the period of one year.

4. I am,therefore,directed to request you to examine the report critically and take suitable measures to improve the living conditions of the oustees at Parveta. Action taken in the matter may please be intimated to this Government.

Yours faithfully,

sd/-

(M.D.DESHPANDE)
Section Officer,
Revenue and Forests Department.

Enclosure : 2 copies of report.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information to :-

The Registrar,
Tata Institute of Social Sciences,
Sion-Trombay Road, Deonar,
Bombay- 400 088.

The Collector of Dhule, Dhule.

Section Officer
Revenue and Forests Department.

Kumar S. Nochur, Ph.D. 161 Erie Street, Cambridge, MA 02139
Phone: 617-491-9277

Mr. ASHISH KOTHARI
KALPAVRIKSH.

3/55, SAVITHA
CHEDDANAGAR
CHEMBUR
BOMBAY 400 089
PH: 527767

9 Jan '89
Bombay
Ph: 527767.

Dear Ashish,

Thanks for your quick response to my letter.

As per your suggestion, I have written to Suresh Babu of PCWD to schedule a meeting with him. As of now, it is unlikely that I will be able to come to New Delhi. So our discussions will have to be over the mail & phone lines. To expedite our convergence to specific areas in which a U.S. based effort can add to your ongoing work, I suggest the following approach:

1. I will meet with the Bombay-based people u.s.a.p. and get updated on what needs to be done.

2. In your letter, you had mentioned the need for developing an alternative information base, critiquing govt reports & doing independent studies. These are areas in which U.S. based professionals can get involved. To focus on specific topics along these lines, it would be helpful if you send me a short list of items with highest priority. The lists on p18 and 19 of your Critique are very comprehensive, but we need to zoom in on some specific issues to take up. For this a short-list is necessary.

3. If you are in touch with PCWD, please discuss my interest with them so that our talks at this end can build on your input about likely projects. It is likely that I will meet with them only after Feb. 1.

4. After I meet with PCWD and go over your response to item 2 above, I will call you to discuss specific possibilities for collaboration.

To increase my understanding of the issues, I request you to send me copies of any news materials, articles, etc. (In particular, the Illustrated Weekly and Statesman articles seem very useful.) on this topic.

I look forward to your response and then to talking with you early in February.

Sincerely, Kumar Nochur

1. concepts and practices the world over for cost-benefit analysis, especially for traditionally ignored areas like -

- environmental destruction
- human and social disruption
- class benefits/costs (who loses / who benefits)

2. methods of minimising environmental costs. (preventive / ameliorative)

3. alternative methods (less destructive) of meeting the social needs fulfilled by major dams.

for all, concepts, methods, and case studies.

नर्मदा धरणग्रस्त समिती
कार्यालय : हिरे-स्मृती, जिल्हा न्यायालयाजवळ
धुळे ४२४००१
पत्रव्यहारासाठी C/o. पो. बॉक्स ५२, धुळे ४२४००१

Show it to Nalini also please!

Jan. 11, 1988
Dhule

Dear Farhad/Nalini (Kalayan)

Hope you reached safe. You must be tired by the time you reached. We wished you had slept comfortably with us at Indore. We could really rest well.

This is to give my comments on 'आपली - नर्मदा आणि धरण'. There was/is a need for Hindi booklet/leaflet on Narmada. It is partly fulfilled by this pamphlet. But there are a few points, which you may consider when you print it again. Hope you don't mind me giving these.

1) a few ~~minor~~ corrections — see the copy enclosed

2) it appears to be based more on religious, emotional arguments than other. Balance may have to be attained.

3) 'सहयोग' - of financial, help kind:

NARMADA DHARANGRAST SAMITI C/o. Post. Box No. 52, DHULE 424001 (Maharashtra)
Also AT DHADGAON, Dist DHULE & BADWANI (M.P.)

to stationery) at least to the field-based not foreign-funded org's (may be a special mark to denote it, if need be)

Amongst the list of active persons — Setu is not doing anything on Narmada as I know it. Gyanashyam Shah is only in the consultants role.

Rajpipla Social Service Society & Lok Adhikar Sangh are the most active today! CSS too is doing govt. assignment, if CSS is there why not MPR & Sagar Shah, MP — will be a question mark. Suresh Bansal (PONR) included, there are others too — etc etc. Not to suggest anything about individuals but that you may please review the list & update it / see what others in Kalpavriksh think — OK,

Comments on Appeal to follow later but soon

Thanks for participating in the Mela & the meeting. I am sure you, Ashish & others will be more & more active on the wider issues

— Medha

नर्मदा :

एक और नदी का अन्त ?

लोकायन व कल्पवृक्ष
द्वारा
प्रकाशित
जनवरी 1989

नर्मदा : एक परिचय

नर्मदा मात्र एक ऐसी नदी का नाम नहीं है, जो 3454 घनफीट पानी अरब सागर में यूं ही बहा देती है, अपितु नर्मदा इसके तटीय क्षेत्रों में बसने वाले लोगों के लिए जीवन है, प्रेरणा स्रोत है। नर्मदा के जलबहाव की गति के साथ-साथ ही तटीय क्षेत्रों की सभ्यता अंकुरित एवं पुष्पित हुई है। नर्मदा एक ऐसी मेखल कन्या है, जिसे हमारे पूर्वजों ने अपने भक्तों को मनोवांछित यश प्रदान करने हेतु यशो-दा, पौष्टिक घास उगाकर गोओं की संख्या वृद्धि करने के कारण गो-दा, एवं अपनी सभ्यता से लोगों का मन अह्लादित करने हेतु नर्मदा का सम्बोधन दिया है। मेखल पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं से उद्गमित होने वाली चमकती, नाचती, रह-रहकर छलांग लगाती 1312 किलोमीटर लम्बी नर्मदा उत्तर एवं दक्षिण भारत के बीच एक सजीव रेखा खींचती है। इन दोनों भूखंडों को यह विभजित तो करती है अवश्य, पर दोनों के बीच एक स्वस्थ संवाद कायम रहे यह चिन्ता भी इसी को है। इसके इसी बोध के कारण इसे 'अभयान्वयी नर्मदा कहा गया है।

भारतवासियों ने भले ही अपनी सारी भक्ति गंगा पर उड़ेल दी हो पर नर्मदा के किनारे कदम-कदम पर जितने मन्दिर खड़े किए गये हैं, उतने किसी नदी के किनारे नहीं किए होंगे। इसको देखते ही अनायास ही मुंह से निकल जाता है –"त्वदीय पाद-पंकजं नमामि देवि नर्मदे।" 'अर्थात् हे नर्मदे, तुम्हारे कमल के तरह चरणों को मेरा प्रणाम। लोगों के धार्मिक एवं सामाजिक जीवन से यह नदी इतनी गहराई से जुड़ी है कि इस घाटी में बसने वाले प्रत्येक लोगों की यह इच्छा होती है कि वह अपने जीवन काल में कम से कम एक दफा नर्मदा घाटी की परिक्रमा करे। मात्र हिन्दुओं को ही नहीं अपितु अन्य धर्मावलम्बियों को भी नर्मदा की अनुपम घाटी आकर्षित करती रही है।

एक ओर माण्डु की जग प्रसिद्ध मस्जिद यही है, तो दूसरी ओर जैन धर्मावलम्बियों के कई पूजा स्थान यहाँ मौजूद हैं।

नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना

जिसके चरणों की अब तक पूजा की जाती थी, आज उसी नदी को जगह-जगह पर छेंक कर 30 बड़े, 135 मंझौले और 3000 छोटे बांधों की मोटी जंजीरों से अब जकड़ा जाएगा। दावा यह है कि नर्मदा के बंध जाने के बाद सदियों से इस अविकसित क्षेत्र में 'हरित क्रांति' आएगी और यहां के 'पिछड़े लोग' विकास की मुख्यधारा से जुड़ेंगे। पर शायद इन्हें पता नहीं है कि आज जिन्हें वे अविकसित' या 'गंवार' कह पुकार रहे हैं, उनका भी पाषाणकाल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक का क्रमबद्ध इतिहास है, जिसमें गति थी, आगे बढ़ने एवं स्वस्थ समाज के निर्माण का संकल्प था। एवं साथ ही साथ भविष्य की चिन्ता भी थी। जिस 'खंबात' की खाड़ी में आज नर्मदा अपना सारा जल 'बर्बाद' कर रही है, वही खंबात' प्राचीन काल का एक विकसित बंदरगाह था, जहां से इजराइल और अफ्रीका के साथ हमारा व्यापार होता था।

यों तो नर्मदा को बांधने पर बहस फिरंगीराज में ही प्रारंभ हो गयी थी। आजादी मिलते ही इस दिशा में हम एक कदम और आगे बढ़े अब नर्मदा को बाँधने की निश्चित योजना की तैयारी होने लगी। नर्मदा के तीन दावेदार ये हैं मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र एवं गुजरात। बांध बनने के लाभों को हड़पने के लिए तीनों में आपाधापी मची हुई थी। तीनों में किसी का मन साफ नहीं था। अतः तीनों नए-नए दांव-पेंच लगा रहे थे। विवाद उलझता ही गया। अतः 1973 में सारा मामला तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के जिम्में सौंपा गया। जो हाथ, देश की समस्या को चुटकी बजाकर 'हल' कर देते थे, नर्मदा के परिपेक्ष्य बेहद कमजोर साबित हुए।

1974 में एक पंचाट बना। पंचाट ने फैसला दिया 1979 में। पंचाट का फैसला सुनते ही मध्यप्रदेश में विपक्ष के बेंच पर बैठी इन्दिरा कांग्रेस बौखला गयी। पंचाट का निर्णय उसे अपने राज्य के लिए अभिशाप लग रहा था। पर सरकार में वापिस लौटते ही अभिशाप वरदान में तब्दील हो गया।

इसी बीच नया वन विधेयक आया और ये बांध उसके घेरे में अटक गए। राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा हो हल्ला मचाने पर विश्व बैंक भी पेशोपेश में फंस गया। पैसा पाने के लिए आतुर सरकारों को पर्यावरण सुरक्षा की जांच करानी पड़ी। नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना का विरोध कर रहे सामाजिककर्मियों को केन्द्र के निष्पक्ष निर्णय की उम्मीद थी। पर अन्ततः वही हुआ, जो अब तक होता आया है। अप्रैल 1987 को प्रधानमंत्री ने मध्यप्रदेश, गुजरात एवं राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्रियों, मुख्य सचिवों एवं पर्यावरण मंत्री भजनलाल की उपस्थिति में नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना के दो मुख्य बांध - सरदार सरोवर एवं नर्मदा सागर परियोजना को स्वीकृति दे दी।

परियोजना को मंजूरी तो दे दी गयी पर अभी तक यह तय नहीं हो पाया कि इसमें कितनी लागत लगेगी। एक गैर सरकारी सूत्र के अनुसार 25000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे। पर शायद यह अनुमान भी गलत हो क्योंकि दो सरदार सरोवर एवं नर्मदा सागर निर्माणधीन बांधों पर अभी तक 14000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है। परियोजना से होने वाले लाभों के सन्दर्भ में कहा जाता है कि इससे पचास लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई होगी, जिसमें गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं। 2700 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करने का भी दावा पेश किया जा रहा है। इन दोनों लाभों के अतिरिक्त बाढ़ की रोकथाम होगी, बड़े जलाशयों में मछली पाली जाएंगी, बेरोजगार को रोजगार मिलेगा, औद्योगिक एवं घरेलू उद्योगों के लिए पानी मुहैय्या किया जाएगा एवं पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। कुल मिलाकर, चारों तरफ खुशहाली का आलम होगा।

विकास या विनाश ?

तीस बड़े बांधों में तवा और बारना तैयार हो गए हैं, तीसरा बरगी करीब-करीब पूरा हो चुका है।

तीस करोड़ गटकने वाली तवा परियोजना बारह वर्षों के बाद 610000, एकड़ जमीन में सिंचाई करने का वादा कर मात्र 95,000 एकड़ को सिंचित कर रही है।

सिंचित क्षेत्र में जल अभाव की भयंकर समस्या से लोग त्रस्त हैं। लगातार गीलेपन के कारण कई मकान गिरने भी

लगे हैं निर्विकल्प होकर होशंगाबाद जिले के किसानों को "मिट्टी बचाओ" आन्दोलन चलाना पड़ रहा है।

बाकी बचे बांधों में सर्वाधिक विवादास्पद बनी हुई हैं सरदार सरोवर एवं नर्मदा सागर परियोजनाएँ इन दो परियोजनाओं पर काम भी शुरू हो गया है। अन्य स्वीकृति पाने वाले नर्मदा सागर परियोजना एवं सरदार सरोवर से होने वाले नुकसान में भी इतने ही भयावह हैं।

पर्यावरण का नाश

इन परियोजनाओं से होने वाली सर्वाधिक चिन्ता जंगल की हानि के संदर्भ में व्यक्त की गयी है। पर अभी तक सरकार भी जंगलों के नुकसान का निश्चित आँकड़ा पेश नहो कर पायी है। हाँ, यह अक्सर कहा जाता रहा है कि जितन जंगल डूबेंगे, उतने पेड़ उगा लिए जाएंगे। ऐसा फतवा पढ़ने वाले परियोजना अधिकारी यह भूल जाते हैं कि ऐसी मशीन का इजाद अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है जिससे प्रकृति द्वारा सैकड़ों वर्षों से संजोया वन मानव द्वारा लगाया जा सके। मात्र कुछेक पेड़ों की भीड़ खड़ी कर देने से जंगल नहीं बन जाते हैं।

जंगलों के कटने के बाद जंगलों में बसने वाले प्राणियों पर कहर बरसेगा। इस दिशा में अभी तक सरकार ने गंभीरता से नहीं सोचा है।

किसी भी बांध की आयु के निर्धारण में नदी के पनढाल क्षेत्र के पर्यावरणीय हालातों की अहम भूमिका होती है। यानो, अगर पनढाल क्षेत्र का पर्यावरणीय हालात खस्ता हुआ तो बांध की आयु क्षीण होने लगती है। प्रारंभ में सरकार ने इस मुद्दे को भी गंभीरता से नहीं लिया। काफी दबाव पड़ने पर दीवान आयोग का गठन किया गया। आयोग के लम्बे-चौडे सुझावों के बाद सरकार इस दिशा में बहस करने की सोच रही है।

अब तक के अनुभव इस तथ्य के पर्याप्त सबूत देते हैं कि जलाशयों के निर्माण एवं सतही जल प्रबंधों के विस्तार से जल-जनित बीमारियों का फैलाव होता है। इस मुद्दे पर भी सरकार के पास कोई पूर्व निश्चित तैयारी नहीं है। हाँ, डी० डी० टी० के छिड़काव का वायदा अवश्य किया जाता रहा है। पर अब तो कीटनाशक दवाइयाँ भी प्रभावहीन हो रही हैं। हाँ, इसके छिड़काव से लोगों का स्वास्थ्य अवश्य बिगड़ जाता है।

नर्मदा घाटी क्षेत्र में काली मिट्टी होने के कारण कृत्रिम सिंचाई प्रबन्धों की उपादेयता की चुनौती प्रारम्भ से ही दी जा रही है। ज्ञातव्य है कि इस शताब्दी के प्रारम्भ में ही हमें इस क्षेत्र में बड़े पैमाने पर कृत्रिम सिंचाई प्रबन्ध लगाने की हिदायत दी गई थी। तबा का अनुभव इन हिदायतों को सच कर देता है। नर्मदा सागर के सन्दर्भ में इण्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ साईंस बंगलूर भी संभावित आफतों की पुष्टि कर चुका है। रोना तो यह है कि बाँध बनाने की योजना को त्याग कर वैकल्पिक स्वाभाविक सिंचाई उपायों को ढूंढने के बजाय पम्प लगाकर जलस्तर नीचा रखने की तैयारी की जा रही है।

जलाशयों के निर्माण से भूकम्पीय झटकों में वृद्धि होने के तथ्य लगभग प्रमाणित हो चुके हैं। कोयना, कडाना, उकई शरावती, मंगसम झड़की बाँध के कारण धरती डोलने के भी अनुभव हमारे पास हैं। कई भूगर्भशास्त्रियों ने नर्मदा घाटी के भूगर्भीय संरचना एवं जलाशयों की विशालता के आधार पर भूकम्पीय झटकों की आशंका व्यक्त की है।

एक अन्य भयानक समस्या होगी उनाव की। बड़े बाँधों के कारण नर्मदा का जलस्तर काफी ऊपर उठ जाएगा। तब नर्मदा में बाढ़ आने पर पानी का रेला उसकी सहायक नदियों की ओर बढ़ेगा और सभी सहायक नदियों के समीपस्थ क्षेत्रों में बसे गाँव लीले जाएंगे।

लोग उजड़ेंगे

विस्थापन का मामला और भी भयंकर है। कोई ठीक अन्दाज नहीं है कि पूरी परियोजना से कितने लोग उजड़ेंगे। हर दफा नए आँकड़े दिए जाते हैं। मात्र नर्मदा सागर परियोजना एवं सरदार परियोजना से दो लाख लोगों के विस्थापित होने की संभावना है। इतनी बड़ी तादात में उजड़ने वाले लोगों को बसाने का थोड़ा भी अनुभव किसी को नहीं है। नर्मदा प्राधिकरण के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष सुशील चन्द्र वर्मा ने स्वीकार किया है कि अभी तक पुर्नवास के मामले में भयंकर उपेक्षा बरती जाती रही है। कई वायदे किए जा चुके हैं। मसलन जमीन के बदले जमीन दी जाएगी, पूरे गाँव को एक साथ बसाया जाएगा, एवं विस्थापित परिवार के लिए स्कूल,

अस्पताल पेयजल की सुविधा होगी इत्यादि। जो रुख अब तक 1600 बड़ी परियोजनाओं में नहीं बदला, वह एकाएक नर्मदा में भला कैसे सुधर जाएगा ?

विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के बाद तैयार की गई रपट सरकारी वायदों के खोखलेपन को सहज ही बेनकाब करती है। सेंटर फार सोशल स्टडीज, सूरत के अनुसार उजाड़े गए ६ गाँवों के विस्थापित अत्यधिक दयनीय स्थिति में जी रहे हैं।

केवड़िया कालोनी के विस्थापित सौजी भाई के अनुसार हमारे गाँव के विस्थापित इंजीनियरों के घर बर्तन साफ करके पेट भर रहे हैं। आज केवड़िया कालोनी के लोगों को संगठित होने पर भी पाबन्दी लगी हुई है। बाहरी लोगों के जाने पर रोक है। शहीद होने को जिन्हें हम देश की प्रगति के लिए प्रेरित करते रहते हैं, क्या उन्हें पूरी स्वतन्त्रता के साथ जीने का हक भी इस मुल्क में नहीं है ?

यहाँ यह स्पष्ट है कि सरकार की बस एक ही चिन्ता है—किसी भी तरह इस परियोजना को पूरा करना। इसके लिए वह कुछ भी बर्बाद करने को तैयार है।

जन आन्दोलन

परियोजना का प्रारूप तैयार होने के ही दिनों से ही विरोध के स्वर सुनाई देने लगे थे। प्रारम्भ में हम सब की गतिविधि अखबारों में लेख लिखने या पर्चा लिखकर लोगों को सम्भावित आफत के प्रति आगाह करने तक ही सीमित रही।

कुछ ही समय के बाद लोगों को संगठित करने की आवश्यकता महसूस होने लगी। छात्र युवा संघर्ष वाहिनी, नर्मदा धरण ग्रस्त समिति, नर्मदा घाटी नव निर्माण समिति, कयसा नर्मदा सागर संघर्ष समिति जैसे संगठन इस दिशा में विगत वर्षों से प्रयत्नशील हैं। पिछले दिनों देश के प्रबुद्ध नागरिकों ने भी प्रधान मन्त्री को पत्र लिख कर परियोजना पर उनसे फिर से सोचने का आग्रह किया है। हाल ही में आनन्द वन की गोष्ठी में भी इस परियोजना से होने वाले विनाशों पर चर्चा की गई।

नर्मदा के खिलाफ की लड़ाई आज भी एक हारी हुई लड़ाई नहीं है। कई अन्तर्विरोधों के बावजूद नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करने की तैयारी की जा रही है।

अस्पताल पेयजल की सुविधा होगी इत्यादि। जो रुख अब तक 1600 बड़ो परियोजनाओं में नहीं बदला, वह एकाएक नर्मदा में भला कैसे सुधर जाएगा ?

विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के बाद तैयार की गई रपट सरकारी वायदों के खोखलेपन को सहज ही बेनकाब करती है। सेंटर फार सोशल स्टडीज, सूरत के अनुसार उजाड़े गए ६ गाँवों के विस्थापित अत्यधिक दयनीय स्थिति में जी रहे हैं।

केवड़िया कालोनी के विस्थापित सौजी भाई के अनुसार हमारे गाँव के विस्थापित इंजीनियरों के घर बर्तन साफ करके पेट भर रहे हैं। आज केवड़िया कालोनी के लोगों को संगठित होने पर भी पाबन्दी लगी हुई है। बाहरी लोगों के जाने पर रोक है। शहीद होने को जिन्हें हम 'देश की प्रगति के लिए प्रेरित करते रहते हैं, क्या उन्हें पूरी स्वतन्त्रता के साथ जीने का हक भी इस मुल्क में नहीं है ?

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जन आन्दोलन

परियोजना का प्रारूप तैयार होने के ही दिनों से ही विरोध के स्वर सुनाई देने लगे थे। प्रारम्भ में हम सब की गतिविधि अखबारों में लेख लिखने या पर्चा लिखकर लोगों को सम्भावित आफत के प्रति आगाह करने तक ही सीमित रही।

कुछ ही समय के बाद लोगों को संगठित करने की आवश्यकता महसूस होने लगी। छात्र युवा सघर्ष वाहिनी, नर्मदा धरण ग्रस्त समिति, नर्मदा घाटी नव निर्माण समिति, कयसा नर्मदा सागर संघर्ष समिति जैसे संगठन इस दिशा में विगत वर्षों से प्रयत्नशील हैं। पिछले दिनों देश के प्रबुद्ध नागरिकों ने भी प्रधान मन्त्री को पत्र लिख कर परियोजना पर उनसे फिर से सोचने का आग्रह किया है। हाल ही में आनन्द वन की गोष्ठी में भी इस परियोजना से होने वाले विनाशों पर चर्चा की गई।

नर्मदा के खिलाफ की लड़ाई आज भी एक हारी हुई लड़ाई नहीं है। कई अन्तर्विरोधों के बावजूद नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करने की तैयारी की जा रही है। आइए, इन अन्तर्विरोधों को चुनौती मानकर हम सब इस लड़ाई में शामिल हों।

आपका सहयोग चाहिए :

नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना के खिलाफ लड़ी जा रही लड़ाई के विभिन्न मोर्चों पर हम सब आपके सहयोग की अपेक्षा रखते है। यहाँ सुविधा के लिए विभिन्न पहलुओं को अलग से चर्चा की जा रही है।

शोधात्मक

आज भी काफी मुद्दों पर हम सब की जानकारी अधूरी है। निम्न मुद्दों पर तत्काल विस्तृत जानकारी उपलब्ध करना नितांत आवश्यक लग रहा है। मसलन नर्मदा सागर एवं सरदार सरोवर परियोजना से कटने वाले जंगल एवं जंगल में बसने वाले प्राणी पर क्या असर पड़ेगा ? पनढाल क्षेत्र यथार्थतः किस स्थिति में है और इन दोनों बाँधों की आयु पर इसका क्या असर होगा ? विस्थापन से विस्थापितों के सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक जीवन पर क्या असर होंगे ? सभी सरोवरों के सम्मिलित असर से धरती डोलने का खतरा किस हद तक बढ़ेगा ? जल जनित बीमारियाँ कौन-कौन सी होंगी ? नदी के मुहाने पर कैसा कहर बरपेगा ? आने वाले वर्षों में अन्ततः कितना सशक्त जल प्रवाह बच जाएगा, नर्मदा में एवं कई बाँधों के बन जाने से परंपरागत 'परिकम्मा' के असम्भव हो जाने की भी संभावना है ?

क्या ये दोनों बाँध मुनाफे का सौदा है ? कौन-कौनसे सम्भावित विकल्प आज उपलब्ध हैं ? इत्यादि-इत्यादि।

संगठनात्मक

निःसन्देह, विगत वर्षों में विस्थापितों को संगठित करने की दिशा में काफी प्रगति हुई है। पर आज एक विस्तृत सशक्त संगठनात्मक ढाँचा खड़ा किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

कानूनी पहल

ज्ञातव्य है कि गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय एवं सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में महाराष्ट्र एवं गुजरात के विस्थापन के खिलाफ मुकदमा दायर किया जा चुका है। पर्यावरणीय नुकसान

एवं नफा-नुकसान के मूल्यांकन के संग सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में दूसरा मुकदमा दायर किए जाने की योजना चल रही है।

प्रचार-प्रसार

नर्मदा सागर परियोजना मात्र नर्मदा घाटी के प्रभावित लोगों की लड़ाई बन कर न रह जाए, इस हेतु देश के अन्य हिस्सों में बसने वाले लोगों को भी अखबार, पर्चा आदि प्रचार माध्यमों से जानकारी देना आवश्यक है।

उपरोक्त मुद्दों पर सहयोग देने की इच्छा रखने वाले निम्न पतों पर पत्राचार कर सकते हैं :

नर्मदा एक्शन प्लान
सी/१७ ए० मुर्गन मुनीरिका
नई दिल्ली-११००६७

नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना पर जुड़े साथियों के नाम गतिविधि एवं सगठन

- ☐ अनुपम मिश्र, गाँधी शाँति प्रतिष्ठान, २२१, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग गतिविधि, साहित्य संग्रह, सम्पर्क नई दिल्ली-११०००२
- ☐ दगदुलाल संत/गया प्रसाद दीवान, नर्मदा सागर संघर्ष समिति, गतिविधि—सगठनात्मक हरसूद-४५०११६, मध्यप्रदेश,
- ☐ मेधापाटकर, नर्मदा धरण ग्रस्त समिति, द्वारा पी०डी० दलाल, पोस्ट बाक्स-५२, धूले-४२४००१, महाराष्ट्र गतिविधि, संगठनात्मक, कानूनी कार्यवाही
- ☐ अनिल पटेल, छात्र युवा संघर्ष वाहिनी, पो०— मागरोस, ताल्लुका—राजपिपला, गुजरात-३९३१५० गतिविधि, संगठनात्मक
- ☐ घनश्याम शाह, सेन्टर फोर सोशल स्ट्रीज, साउथ गुजरात विश्व विद्यालय सूरत गुजरात, गतिविधि – शोध
- ☐ अच्युत याज्ञनिक, सेतु ४ निहारिका, हिम्मतलाल पार्क के पास, अहमदाबाद-३८००१५, गतिविधि—शोध
- ☐ स्मितु कोठारी/नलिनी कांत, लोकायन, १३, अलीपुर रोड दिल्ली-११००५४, गतिविधि—शोध, सम्पर्क
- ☐ अरुण कुमार सिंह, क्वार्टर नं०—१६९, A-सेक्टर इन्द्रपुरी भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश, गतिविधि – शोध
- ☐ नीतिन/दीपा ~~ग्रोवर~~ दोई, २० एस०एफ०एस०, हौज खास नई दिल्ली-११००१५, गतिविधि—चेतना जागृति
- ☐ एन०डी० जयाल—इनटैक, ७१ लोधी स्टेट, नई दिल्ली ११००३ गतिविधि
- ☐ थॉमस मेथ्यू—पर्यावरण सेवा दल (डब्ल्यू० डब्ल्यू० एफ०-१), बी०/१ एल०एस०सी०, जे-ब्लाक साकेत, नई दिल्ली-११००१६ गतिविधि—साहित्य संग्रह, शोध
- ☐ वसुधा धर्मसंवर-मार्ग, ११३ ए शाहपुर जाह, एशियाड खेलगाँव के पास, न दिल्ली-११००१६ गतिविधि—शोध
- ☐ पी० वी० माण्डलिक, नर्मदा घाटी नव निर्माण समिति, ग्राम भारती आश्रम, तलबी (मनवार), जिला—धार ४५४४४६, मध्य प्रदेश, गतिविधि—संगठनात्मक
- ☐ आशीष कोठारी/शेखर सिंह—कल्पवृक्ष, १ कोर्ट रोड, दिल्ली-११००५४ गतिविधि—शोध, साहित्य संग्रह, कानूनी कार्यवाही
- ☐ विजय पराँजपे, ९२/२ दुर्गा, एराँडने, पूणे-४११००४ गतिविधि—शोध
- ☐ रमेश बिल्लौरे/~~शांति नाथ सत्याग्रही~~, द्वारा—कैम्पेन अगेन्स्ट इन्दिरा सरोवर, ई १/२०८ अरेरा कालोनी भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश गतिविधि—संगठनात्मक
- ☐ बनवारी लाल चतुर्वेदी सुरेश धवन—'मिट्टी बचाओ अभियान' पो० रयसलपुर, जिला—होशंगाबाद-४६१०० मध्य प्रदेश, गतिविधि—संगठनात्मक
- ☐ सरोश बाना—पोऊ—द्वारा—के० मोरे, ९२ मिस्त्री पार्क, बी० देसाई रोड, बम्बई-४०००३६

एम्बो एन्टरप्राइजिज 1903
नई सड़क दिल्ली-6 फोन-264968

SANCTUARY
MAGAZINE

602 Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point Bombay—400 021

dkjbm08.doc
14 January 1989

Mr. K.N. Joshi,
Sec. to the Chairman,
Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.,
Block No. 12, 1st Floor,
New Sachivalaya Complex,
Gandhinagar 382010 Gujarat.

Dear Shri Joshi,

This is to thank you most sincerely for sending us the 6 booklets on Sardar Sarovar, published by the Nigam. We shall go through the booklets and shall ask for clarifications if required. In the meanwhile, we would be willing to publish a rejoinder to the articles published in Sanctuary if Mr. Sanat Mehta would agree to pen them. We feel that both sides should be given an opportunity to express their views.

As you can imagine, when the lives and futures of so many people are at stake, emotions sometimes get in the way of reason, both with those who want the dams and those who are against them. A case in point is the fact that opposition to the Narmada Project has been labled as 'anti-Gujarat' by some. Your organisation must take a lead in *preventing* such feelings from being created as they could damage the cause of national integration. In fact, we would welcome the Nigam's commitment to foster rational discussion in an atmosphere of mutual respect. Also, would the Nigam be interested in taking part in a public debate on the issue of the Narmada Project in Bombay? If so we can arrange the same some time in March.

Please convey my personal good wishes to Mr. Mehta. I respect him as an administrator and a human being, even if I may disagree with him on specific issues. I would welcome the opportunity to meet Mr. Mehta when he is next in Bombay.

Sincerely,

Bittu Sahgal

BITTU SAHGAL
EDITOR, SANCTUARY MAGAZINE

c.c. → Ashish Kothari, Medha Patkar, Vijay Paranjpye, N.D. Jayal, Vikas Amte, Anil Agarwal, Shekhar Singh, Bharat Bhushan, Suroor Bana

18, JANUARY 1989

Dear Abhay,

Enclosed is a letter written to the Sardar Saroval Narmada Nigam. I feel a public debate is long overdue. This is the time for us to marshall our intellectual and tactical resources. Public opinion in Bombay is beginning to sway towards the notion that the dams are a foregone conclusion and only *activists* are against them. This must be countered by the infusion of new blood into the battle. We have succeeded in involving the organisers of Child Relief and You -- CRY -- (to look into the condition of women and children in the areas to be submerged) and now wish to bring human rights activists into the fray.

It should be of no concern which *organisation* is represented at the debate; what is important is that the *individuals* presenting the case against should be coherent, convincing and charismatic. Perhaps four speakers from our side should be chosen (suggestions?) each to speak on a specific aspect of the Project. I expect we should draw an audience of around 500 people at a venue like the Patkar Hall, comprising businessmen, professionals, activists, journalists and students. There would be no 'organisers' banners in the auditorium and *no one* would be given 'credit' for the debate. Each of us can contribute a small amount towards expenses and towards recording the proceedings on Umatic for archival record. The content of the debate could also be published *jointly* by those organisations who are involved with the Narmada issue.

I look forward to your response before January 31, 1989, with suggestions. I feel that as the financial hub of India this debate must be held in Bombay. Later, if necessary and if possible, other centres can organise similar debates. It is vital that we come together on this issue without delay so that necessary homework could be done by the end of February. If the Nigam does not respond, we would hold the meeting anyway, presenting our view point, thus stating to the audience that the dam builders are insecure about public scutiny.

Bittu Sahgal

BITTU SAHGAL
BOMBAY.

Please address replies to:

The Narmada Bachao Andolan
602, Maker Chambers V,

dkjbm08.doc
14 January 1989

Mr. K.N. Joshi,
Sec. to the Chairman,
Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.,
Block No. 12, 1st Floor,
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Sincerely,

Bittu Sahgal

BITTU SAHGAL
EDITOR, SANCTUARY MAGAZINE

c.c. Medha Patkar, Ashish Kothari, Vijay Paranjpye, N.D. Jayal, Vikas Amte, Anil Aggarwal, Shekhar Singh, Bharat Bhushan (BNHS), Sarosh Bana, Ramesh Billorey, Tom Mathew, Romulus Whitaker, Madhav Gadgil, M.N.Buch.

Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.

Block No. 12, 1st Floor, New Sachivalaya Complex,
Gandhinagar - 382 010 Gujarat. Phone : 21112

SANAT MEHTA
Chairman

D.O. No. CHM/SSNN/89/50
Dated : 25 January 1989

Dear Bittu, Sahgal,

Thank you for your letter of 14th January 1989 and the feelings. I hope, I will be able to meet you when I come next to Bombay. In the meanwhile I appreciate your offer to publish a rejoinder to the articles published in SANCTUARY. Before I drop a rejoinder, I would request you to send me copies of the articles, which you have published in SANCTUARY.

Let me make it very clear that I have never taken opposition to the Narmada Project as 'anti-Gujarat'. Contrary to it, I take every care that such feelings are not aggrevated. You can understand from the fact that in my own family, my wife is a Maharashtrian and my daughter-in-law is from Madhya Pradesh. Accidentally, most of the people opposing the project are non-Gujaratis. Gujarat has always welcome non-Gujaratis in the most patriotic manner. Their feelings are injured when something untoward happens in regard to the most dear and most important to the development of Gujarat, because of the attitude of the non-Gujaratis. I can assure you, such thing can never happen on my behalf. I hope, you will not frame any opinion out of the columns in the newspapers.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sanat Mehta

(SANAT MEHTA)

Bittu Sahgal,
Editor,
SANCTUARY Magazine,
602, Maker Chambers,
V. Nariman Point,
Bombay 400 021.

NARMADA BACHAO ANDOLAN

January 28, 1989

"Very soon, at one dam site we will demonstrate the collective strength of our campaign and lay the foundation of a nation wide movement against big dams. Come let us commit not only our voices, but our lives to this struggle"

Dear friend,

We took a pledge at Anandwan in July 1988 which ended in the words printed above. Since then, as each of us is acutely aware, the struggle against the juggernaut has intensified. Meanwhile, within Gujarat, a concerted campaign to label those against the Narmada Project as `anti-Gujarat' has met with considerable success, spurred on by politicians. Our simple response is reverberating through the villages affected by the submergence:

"HINDI, MARATHI, YA GUJARATI,
DOOBNE VAALON KI EK HI JATI."

Now even the Official Secrets Act has been brought into play as a weapon against dissent in the vicinity of the Sardar Sarovar Dam. Additionally, the *Sardar Sarovar Nigam* has budgeted a huge sum of money to `advertise' their dam, in much the way others advertise toothpastes, or soaps! In short, our voice of conscience has hurt the dam builders to the extent that they are now frantic and are ready to do `anything' to build their ill-fated project.

Now is the time for us to put our pledge into action. On February 22, 1989 we shall gather at the Kevadia dam site, to continue the process of strengthening *`the foundation of a nation-wide movement against big dams'*. We must consolidate our considerable gains and convey to the nation that we will not stay silent and that we will not allow ourselves to be swamped by financial and political power.

Your presence at Kevadia is imperative. The villagers from the submergence zone will be there in strength and they *must* know that we stand by them. The eyes of the country and the world will also be upon us as we draw focus on the illegitimacy of the dams on 22, February 1989. Truth and justice are on our side and there is no better way to express our opposition to the violence of the State than with determination and dignity.

Narmada Bachao Andolan:
602, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Bombay.

Booklet sent 15/2/89

SANCTUARY MAGAZINE
602, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021.

Ref: SAUBM157.doc
30th January 1989

Sh Ashutosh Upadhyaya
Environment Preservation Society
"Krishna Niketan"
Ambica Society
Anand (Gujarat)

Dear Ashutosh,

Thanks for your letter dated 18th January 1989. We have a lot of work to do. We do not want to get involved with personal or political issues. We want only that some tanks should be dug, lined and prepared in Gujarat before the next monsoon so that the rain which falls can be harvested for a few months longer.

I too have been very dissappointed with the conservationists who talk so much, yet are afraid to oppose the Narmada Project. This includes people from the BNHS also. Tom Mathew from the WWF in Delhi is a real good man. I would like you to write to him giving him your view on the WWF Gujarat chapter.

I am writing to Intach also, to get that tank digging programmes be supported, particularly the centuries old tanks which have served our people so well for generations.

I would like to publish your letter in Sanctuary, but would like your permission before hand. If you want to draft another letter to me then please do so urgently.

BITTU SAHGAL

c.c. Tom Mathew - WWF, N. Delhi/ Nalini Jayal - Intach, N.Delhi/ Ashish Kothari - Kalpavriksh, N. Delhi.

Dear Ashish,

This letter is in response to one from activists from the Gondal Nature Club who say that in Gujarat the WWF is not prepared to publish anything against the Narmada. May I suggest that the WWF - Gujarat be prevailed upon to make the damaging aspects of the Narmada Project public, even if they do not want to actively canvass against the dam. There is a ground swell of opinion against the dam among young people in Gujarat, but this has not been written about or highlighted in any way. More than 25 Nature Clubs in Maharashtra alone are willing to support the move for rational water utilisation, including tank digging, bunding etc. Can you think of a way to use this considerable force effectively? Can Intach arrange to ceremoniously restore 3/4 famous, old tanks in Gujarat to draw focus on the solution to water problem?

Bittu

BITTU SAHGAL

I got the latest note. I enclose some info on the Official secrets act.
We intend to hold a press conf. in Bombay on the 18th - would advise you to do the same in Delhi - to form on the 22nd Agitation. 81 more people are being asked to meet at Dhulia & Badwani - not at Kevadia.
Will keep in touch

Bittu

GONDAL NATURE CLUB
VIDHYANIKETAN
4-1 STATION-PLOT
GONDAL 360311

16.1.89

Dear Billo

Thak you very much for your letter dated 7.1.89 (Ref. AOIBSMI08-SAN)
It is First time in 10 years of Conservation activities we have been encouraged (By Indian and Indian organisation)

When we thought past, vast number of pictures through in my mind Some stay longer then other! It was way back in 1979-80 when I was 19 year school boy, we were fighting for Silent valley with INSONN COR. GIMORN) one of the politician Mr. Ramgarkal that 'Luxury like ecology we cannot afford' It which stuck in my mind After Silent valley we took issues like to stop Lionshows, Bajaria Neo Dive in Sasan Gir, Tiger Top in Bandipur and many other. Then we succeed in most of them. But we could not stop Narmada project.

Only reason for that is all Conservationist oppinion of local people and politician. Right Now our own Organisation Vidyi Gujarat has no daring to publish single article to encourage people to stop Narmada project in its Nav's letter! I am sure people will release that mistake in later future.

Soon I will send article about karanja plantation and photograph. I am very happy to know that you want a major campaign to start on digging tank, Saved bonds. In fact in past (During Drought) we had requested INTACH and Amar Bharti to support us for this project. But there was no response.

We will happy to help in any means to improve our Environment. We can make Constructive plane to dig tank and bonds

Personaly I feel that river should flow. There should be standard height for Bonds (i.e. not too big)

please send us all details for that

Thank you again for your Cooperation

sincerely yours

(Enclosed copy of letter for our Current Campaign)

(ASHUTOSH UPADHYAYA)

SANCTUARY MAGAZINE
602, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021.

Ref: dakbm11.doc
2, February 1989

Mr. Ashish Kothari
1, Court Road ,
Delhi-110054.

Dear Ashish,

You must have heard of the arrest of the activists at Kevadia on January 30, 1989. We can expect increasing force to be used to quell opposition to large dams. Every such act strengthens our hand, but this is no solace to those who have been ill-treated by the police. It would be good if letters of support could reach the people individually from different quarters so that they do not feel isolated and 'left in the lurch'.

I look forward to meeting with you and your father as I am personally going through a period of intense questioning of my very purpose and effectiveness. If I get involved in individual battles, or lives, I tend to take emotional decisions and this reduces my effectiveness. On the other hand, my increasing feeling that I am the beast I am fighting just won't go away.

I am trying to collect 2000 slide from the submergence zone of the Narmada Valley, covering people, habitats, jungles etc. These are intended for archival purposes and can also be used for AVs which some individuals in Bombay are prepared to work on. I also want to keep cine footage on 16mm so that when the trials for environmental crimes are held in India tomorrow we can present documentary evidence to future generations as was done in the case of the Nazis. Please let me know your views on this aspect and your suggestions. Can you help in any way? I intend to make all this available free of cost to any activists through the Narmada Bachao Andolan.

As you might have noticed, Sanctuary is getting more and more people oriented. This, to a large extent, is thanks to people like yourself, Smithu, Anil Aggarwal and Medha. However, I am glad to have been introduced to the natural resource battle through wildlife and nature as this has made me respect natural systems in a manner I find missing in many of the social activists I have met.

BITTU SAHGAL

NAP

औरंगा बाँध विरोधी संघर्ष समिति
कतियाडीह, पो0 बकोरिया
जिला- पलामू, बिहार

भारत जोड़ो अभियान के क्रम में बाबा आम्टे के तुम्बागाड्डा आगमन के अवसर पर दिनांक 6-7 फरवरी को औरंगा बांध के विरोध में राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन

प्रिय बन्धुवर,

जैसा कि आपको विदित है कि बिहार राज्य के पलामू जिले में औरंगा नदी पर ऐतिहासिक पलामू किले के पास सरकार द्वारा कुल लगभग 500 करोड़ रूपये की लागत से औरंगा जलाशय पन बिजली एंव सिंचाई परियोजना का निर्माण करना तय किया है गया है। प्रस्तावित जलाशय से 72 % आदिवासी हरिजनों के साथ कुल लगभग 30 गाँवों के 30,000 लोगों का विस्थापन निश्चित है। आपको याद होगा कि बाँध विरोध के प्रश्न पर गत 26-27 नवम्बर को हमने एक राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया था।

उक्त सम्मेलन को सफल बनाकर एक राष्ट्रीय मुहिम छेड़ने की योजना को क्रियान्वित करने हेतु आप सादर आमंत्रित थे, आपकी अनुपस्थिति के कारण हमारी सफलता निश्चित ही त्रुटिपूर्ण रही।

अब जब कि " भारत जोड़ो अभियान " के क्रम में पद्म भूषण " बाबा आम्टे " दिनांक 6 फरवरी 1989 को औरंगा के समीप से होकर गुजर रहे हैं ऐसे शुभ अवसर पर उन्हीं के कर कमलों द्वारा सम्पूर्ण भारत के विस्थापितों को जोड़कर राष्ट्रहित में बड़े बाँधों का विरोध एंव विस्थापन के प्रश्न पर राष्ट्रीय चेतना को जागृत करने के प्रयास में दिनांक 6-7 फरवरी को हमने पुनः एक राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के आयोजन का पुनर्प्रारम्भ करना तय किया है।

आपकी उपस्थिति हमारे बीच, पूर्व की त्रुटि को पूर्ण करते हुए नयी चेतना का संचार करेगी अतः आप दिनांक 6-7 फरवरी को उक्त सम्मेलन में सादर आमंत्रित हैं। अनुरोध होगा कि आने की पूर्व सूचना 15 दिनों के पूर्व निम्न पते पर दे दें जिससे यथा समय उचित प्रबंध किया जा सके। खेद है कि हम आपके कतियाडीह आने जाने का यात्रा व्यय वहन नहीं कर सकेंगे।

भवदीय

भोला प्रसाद, अध्यक्ष
औरंगा बाँध विरोधी संघर्ष समिति
कार्यालय- कतियाडीह
निवास- कमारू
पो0-बकोरिया
जिला- पलामू (बिहार)

Feb 6/Dhule

Dear Ferhad,

(Ashish's) I have just received your letter to Delhi NGOs. What you have written is understandable.

About 22nd prog— we have not called people to Kevadia Colony as we are not likely to reach the site (which mostly will not meet). Instead two rallies will be there one beginning from Badwani and another from Dhule villages— all tribals from the 3 states will join the one on Maharashtra bank of Narmada. In this leaflet, therefore, we have called

P.S. Those who want to join MP rally has to reach Badwani - no change.

people (outsiders) to Dhulia or Badwani.

But there is a change again — Try to reach Dhanora which may be easier for Delhi / Bombay people. This too will be confirmed to you on 10th / 11th on phone by me or Denis.

Meanwhile use these leaflets. You may pl. be prepared to inform all the NGOs / indis from Delhi likely to come

You all are specially invited, you know.

Writing in a hurry — So more later

Medha.

7 February, 1989

Dear Shri Mehta,

I recently came across 4 booklets published by the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd. and would be grateful if you could send me copies of the same. They are as follows:

1. Sardar Sarovar Project. The Lifeline of Gujarat : Views and Articles.

2. Sardar Sarovar Project : A planned ecological harmony amongst Man, Water, Land and Vegetation - Samat Mehta.

3. Sardar Sarovar : A Ray of Hope.
- V.B. Patel

4. Sardar Sarovar Project and Environment
- B.K. Jhala

With regards,

Sincerely,

Shekhar Singh

Dr. Ghanshyam Shah
Senior Fellow

Centre for social studies
South Gujarat University Campus,
Udhna Magdalla Road, Surat 395 007.

Gram : Research
Tele : 87173/87174

GEN: 1993

9 February 1989

Dear Kothari,

Thanks for your letter. I have posted letters to some of the signatories whose address you did not have.

Perhaps by now you might be knowing that the Government has imposed Official Secret Act 1923 and declared the dam site and 12 villages prohibitory area. On 30th January around 2000 persons protested against the Act and 18 persons violated the Act by entering the area. At the same time, the construction workers of the Jayaprakash Associates have gone on strike since 30th Jaunary. Thakorbhai Shah and his union Vadodara Kamdar Union lead the strike.

Some of the teachers and others from Surat and Baroda decided to send a fact finding team. Four Professors visited Kevadia on 4th February. Their statement explaining their experiences, attached herewith is self-explanatory. This is for your information.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ghanshyam Shah

Prof. Rajni Kothari,
1, Court Road,
Civil Lines,
Kashmiri Gate,
DELHI - 110 054

On behalf of citizens concerned about the strike of workers employed by the Jaya Prakash Associates at the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project site, we undertook a trip to Kevadia Colony on the 4th of this month. Our purpose was to see things for ourselves and to explore the possibility of a reasonable solution to an unfortunate tangle that seems to be serving nobody's interests. We had planned to meet local officials, the management of JP Associates and a cross-section of their workers. Since the entire area has been declared prohibited under the Official Secrets Act, we had to ask for permission to enter the Project site. When we contacted the Public Relations Officer of the Irrigation Department office in Kevadia Colony, and told him about the purpose of our visit, he said that he could not issue us the required entry pass unless the Police Sub-Inspector of the area had cleared our case. The PSI talked to us at great length, arguing in the main that the strike had been engineered by those who were opposed to the Narmada Project and that he could not be certain that we, too, would not incite the workers. When we suggested that he could accompany us, his suspicion seemed to thin. Still he contacted the SDM of Rajpipla on the phone and asked us to explain the purpose of our visit to the latter. The SDM immediately saw the point of our visit and asked the PSI to let us visit the Project site and talk to whomsoever we liked. Accompanied by an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, we left for the site in our taxi. Meanwhile the PSI, it seems, was able to contact the JP Associates and he informed them about our visit. For, almost mid-way we were met by two persons who came from the opposite direction in a white Suzuki Maruti. One of them introduced himself as Mohan Mishra, apparently the General Manager of the company. He told us in terms that were as clear as they were coarse that let alone discussing the prevailing situation with us he would not even permit us to talk to anybody. The Project site, said Shri Mishra, was the property of JP Associates. 'How can we', he shouted at us, 'let you forcibly enter our home?'

The Police ASI who was escorting us could do nothing. The PSI, who had sent us in JP Associates' home, was no longer available. In his office we were asked to wait for him as he had gone home for lunch - it was 3.30 in the afternoon - and when after an hour-long wait we went to his

house we were told that he was in his office. This happened , it may be noted, in an area which is under section 144 of the IPC, where threat to public peace is apprehended, and where the PSI is actually available all the time on wireless.

Having ~~being~~ been obstructed by the JP Associates, we are forced to ask two questions. First, what is it that the JP Associates management is trying to hide? Secondly, whose writ runs in the Sardar Sarovar Project area? How is it that the command of the SDM and the PSI, representing the Government of Gujarat, is flouted with impunity by a private company of contractors? Without having really seen things with our own eyes, we cannot help shuddering at the thought of how those enjoying this impunity must be treating the workers inside the 'prohibited area' that they have converted into a private citadel.

There is reason for us to ponder over these questions and to ensure that the impunity enjoyed by JP Associates is curbed at least in terms of its repercussions on the workers who have no option but to work under such employers.

6 February 1989

Sudhir Chandra
(Centre for Social Studies, Surat)

Ravindra Kumar
(M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda)

Raj Kumar Hans
(M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda)

B.D. Desai
(K.P. College of Commerce, Surat)

LOndon
17 feb 1989

Dear Ashish

I am originally from Calcutta, and have spent the last two years at the London International Film School. For the last few months, a friend of mine named Ashish Kotak, now a film producer, and myself having been examining the possibilities of making a 60 miniute documentary film on the Narmada Valley Project.
Presently we have some very basic material in the form of articles by Dr. Marcus Colchester of Survival International. However to help us raise money for a film from the various television companies, we need all the material you consider important and you can provide us with to assist us in drafting a project proposal.
We are aware of the many issues involved, including tribal displacement and rehabilitation, environmental damage, and the political pressures, but would prefer to rely on your expertise and your proximity to the project to make this film worthwhile. In short we would appreciate your participation in the film as researcher and advisor.

If we can raise the money in time then we will shoot in the beginning of 1990. We therefore need to have a proposal ready by June this year, to give ua sufficient time to approach the TV companies, and organise the production. The material we need immediately, for the proposal, should project a scenario at the time we actually make the film.

In addition we would require a letter of consent from you, agreeing to participate in the film. We would also require letters of consent from people who you consider important for the film and need to be interviewed.
As soon as we acquire research money, I shall come to India to discuss the project in greater detail. It also means that we will provide you with all expenses for research purposes.
By the way I do believe we have a mutual friend in Sanjib Dattachaudhury alias Tucker, who was at Delhi School of Economics with you. We are very good friends and he can tell you a lot more about me if you are interested.
meanwhile i shall be looking forward to hearing from you very shortly.

Yours sincerely

Ranjan

Ranjan Kamath

P.T.O.

P.S. The tribal resistance movements, and party political pressures are of vital importance.

London Address:

London House
Mecklenburgh Sq.
London WC1N 2AB
Ph: 01 837 8888 ext 2221
or,
London International Film School
24 Shelton St.
london WC2H 9HP
PH: 01 240 0168

If it is not possible to send me the material directly, then send it in my name to the following address in Calcutta

Ranjan Kamath
C/O Mr E B D'souza
8B Geetanjali
8B Middleton St.
Calcutta 700071.

Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.

Block No. 12, 1st Floor, New Sachivalaya Complex,
Gandhinagar - 382 010 Gujarat. Phone : 21112

SANAT MEHTA
Chairman

K N Joshi
Secretary to Chairman

No. PS/CHM/SSNN/89/202-784
Dated : 14th February 1989

Shri Shekhar Singh,
Environmental Action Group,
C/17-A, Munirka,
Delhi 110 067.

Dear Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter of 7th February 1989 requesting to send copies of the 4 booklets published by SSNN Ltd. on Sardar Sarovar Project.

As desired by you, I send herewith one set of the 4 booklets as mentioned in your letter under reference.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(K N Joshi)
Secretary to Chairman

Encl. Set of 4 booklets on SSP.

DRAFT

February 18, 1989.

Dear ,

It is quite some time now since we sent a memorandum to the Prime Minister, raising some fundamental questions about the Narmada Valley Development Project in general and Sardar Sarovar (SSP) and Narmada Sagar (NSP) projects in particular. We are sorry to say that after acknowledging the receipt of the memorandum to some of us, the Prime Minister has not taken the trouble of replying to the same.

In the meanwhile, many new facts and fresh data have come to light which greatly reinforce the issues that had been raised by us. To exemplify, the chairman of the Rehabilitation Sub-group of the Narmada Control Authority (NCA) has stated in a meeting of the NCA that land is not available to resettle all the oustees of SSP, leave aside NSP!

The latest reports by the Monitoring and Evaluation agencies for Gujarat and Maharashtra have brought out the numerous problems at the resettlement sites including the multiplied mortality rate for the tribals of Maharashtra displaced 4 years back and resettled [illegible] great

fanfare in the style of Gujarat.

An independent analysis of the cost-benefit of SSP, sponsored by INTACH, New Delhi has revealed in its interim report (by Vijay Paranjpye, Pune) that the ~~a~~ real B/C ratio (with the government's own figures) is around 1.17 as against 1.84 and hence lower than the acceptable minimum for the Planning Commission. The World Bank has itself decided to reappraise the economic viability of the Project (SSP) to be completed by March/April 1989.

Although the Planning Commission has accorded clearance to the SSP on Oct. 5th, 1988, it envisages an investment of Rs. 6404 crores only while the estimate by the Government of Gujarat has already risen to 11,700 crores! This latest and supposedly final clearance itself is 'conditional'. It not only reiterates all the conditions stipulated ~~in the~~ at the time of earlier sanctions (which are still unfulfilled!) but also adds new-ones like 'planning the micro-network of canal system' and completing the study & planning for drainage and ground water balance that is incomplete for not less than 30% of the command area.

The progress on various environmental studies & plans to protect the probable destruction is also very poor and plagued with numerous uncertainties as is confirmed in a recent statement by the Secretary, Environment & Forest, Government of India.

The above are only a few of the major points that have come up in the recent past. There are many others concerning details which need not be elaborated here.

One of the major developments is that the people in the Valley (SSP-affected) are now fully convinced that the government has neither the will nor the resources (esp. land) and the plan to resettle all of them (about one lakh, even if those affected but not declared as oustees are excluded). They have organised themselves and have intensified their agitation calling a halt to the Project. They are in no mood to allow themselves to be steam-rolled without even having the furnished the information establishing the economic viability and social justifiability of the 'public purpose' project. They are asserting their 'right to know' and challenging the government decision which amounts to forcible sacrifice of their property, disarray of their socio-economic system and demise of their culture and community. In effect, they assert, this is denial of their 'right to life'.

The people have been organising a number of mass-actions like the rallies in and around the affected area, Chulha Bandh (fast) observed on Jan. 30th and other. A phase of total non-cooperation in every action related to the Project has begun and now covers

not less than 50% of the SSP-affected area. These 4 are indicators of their strength and unity. The movement is spreading to and supported by the groups of environmentalists, social activists and others in the cities and other rural areas as well.

It is unfortunate, but not so surprising to many of us, that the government, especially the state of Gujarat is responding to the civil dispute, not by removing the flaws in its planning and decision-making or by taking the people into confidence as much as by using repressive, anti-democratic measures, like invocation of Official Secrets Act (1923), to ban the meetings, communication and entry of the activists in the twelve, so called sensitive villages of Gujarat. This has, however, not prevented the people and the activists from taking up mass-actions like the biggest-ever procession towards the dam-site planned for Feb. 22nd. They continue to pursue the cause at every level — masses to the World Bank.

The question, in this context, is how do we respond to all these happenings and particularly to the controversial projects of SSP & NSP! Whatever we may be thinking individually, none can deny that if we so desire this is the time to act! If it is now or never!

The first step towards this, we feel, is that all of us who are signatories to the memorandum and also other few like-minded should come together to ponder over this grave situation and plan the future course, at the earliest. Most of the signatories have made significant contributions in their respective fields and have a standing which counts in the national life. Having committed ourselves to this cause which not only concerns the life of a few lakh project-affected people but has become a symbol of what we as a nation stand for on such vital issues concerning the humanity like the meaning of development & the quality of life, it is imperative that the next vital step is taken now! The posterity will not forgive any omissions and indecisiveness in this regard.

We have, therefore, planned a meeting on March on the bank of Narmada at Koteshwar (Tahsil Kukshi, Dhar, M.P.) which is also a place of pilgrimage to be submerged due to SSP. ~~This invitation is~~ In view of the crucial and complex nature of the issues involved, invitation to this meeting is being extended to a few selected activists deeply involved in the movement. The programme and details about how to reach the

We trust that we will have the benefit of your continued contribution and you will spare the time to be with us throughout the meeting.

We shall be grateful if you confirm your participation and communicate travel plans at the earliest.

With regards,

Sincerely yours,

Convenors ? Get their acceptance, designation, address etc.

Satish Dhawan ?
Tarkunde ?
V R Krishna Iyer ?
J. K. Gujral
S K Sinha ?
Kamla Chowdhary ?
Romila Thapar ?
Krishna Bhardwaj ?
Anil Aggarwal ?
Rajni Kothari ?
N. D. Jayal ?
Upendra Baxi ?
Soli Sorabjee ?

SANCTUARY MAGAZINE

602, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021

[illegible] 20L
20th February 1990

Mervyn Antony, Esq
[illegible]
[illegible], Mumbai,
[illegible]

Dear [illegible]

Thanks for your recent letter. We might have come to Ladakh, we had a very successful press conference in Bombay at the time which highlighted the Wildlife Act and the Yak Safari demonstration on the 22nd.

The Yak safari will, unfortunately, still also be on Saturday 24th instead of Sunday 25th because [illegible] we couldn't get a permit for Sunday - because we had not given [illegible] Please do tell us how we can help you. More and more people now are writing to us on issues of large dams. I have been away for some time from mail again or from Delhi. However I get back to Delhi and Bombay arrangements to collaborate in greater detail. Perhaps a little more detail would be useful soon. Which days do you plan to be in Bombay? On March 5, we intend to get together at Pune where Medha will [illegible] appeal and we will work out a strategy for the next 3 months.

Yak project

I agree with you, India has displeased and [illegible] for Dalai Lama would be a good chance. We could [illegible] Tibetan refugees and [illegible] Bombay are leaving [illegible] We will have interviews and have already spoken to several filmmakers all of whom are interested in the Yak safari. Unfortunately [illegible] Yak safari.

In order to [illegible] like to be sure [illegible] possibility, but I do not want anything [illegible] Tibetan refugees [illegible] Also important, we must have both [illegible] Tibetan [illegible] [illegible] Yak safari, [illegible] Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and [illegible] Ladakh. We may [illegible] Dalai Lama [illegible] whatever [illegible] We will organise [illegible] Yak safari [illegible] before [illegible] If you know someone from Ramalaya who is [illegible] Tibetan [illegible] I would really

[illegible]

Yours sincerely

VITTU SANGAL

Frank Brassel
Information Center Third World
Overwegstr.31
4690 Herne 1
West-Germany

FIAN-FoodFirst Information & Action Network
P.O. Box 102243 D-6900 Heidelberg West Germany

FIAN

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION
FOR THE RIGHT TO FEED ONESELF

Feb. 21, 1989

To:

KALPAVRIKSH
Ashish Kothari
1, Court Road, Civil Lines
Delhi-110054
India

Dear Ashish Kothari,

thanks for the letter you sent me regarding a discussion and possible cooperation on Narmada.

Enclosed you find FIAN's Documentation 1988 in English. On pp. 21 and 28-30 our case in India is mentionned.

Up to now I was not able to really fix my schedule for my visit to India, since some datas are still missing. It's only clear now that I will have a one day stop-over in Delhi (coming from Frankfurt going to Calcutta) this coming March 6. As I will arrive in the morning at about 9.30 and will leave again in the evening at about 8 p.m., I will try to phone you up on March 6. Perhaps we would even find already at this day a possibility to meet. One will see. But at the travel agency where I booked the flight the people told me that with Air India the schedules are changed sometimes without announcing it before. Anyway, I will try to phone you up on March 6. Later on I will come again to Delhi for some days. About these dates I will inform you directly from India at once I'am able to fix my schedule properly. Hopefully, it's not too confusing.

Hoping to see you soon.

Best wishes

(Frank Brassel)

Account:
Postgiro Frankfurt
(BLZ 50010060)
CCP-No. 201080-601

FIAN International Secretariat
P.O. Box 102243
D-6900 Heidelberg, W-Germany
Telephone + 49-6221-50108

What Can You Do ?

- find out and tell others about the real causes of hunger.
- write letters for FIAN urgent actions.
- participate in the FIAN campaigns.
- become a member of FIAN.
- help to build the national FIAN network in your country.
- join a FIAN group.
- get your friends to help you found a FIAN group.
- support FIAN's work by regular financial contributions.

FIAN - International Secretariat
P.O.Box 102243
D-6900 Heidelberg, West Germany
Tel. +49-6222-50108
Account: Postgiro Frankfurt 201080-601

Cut off and send back to FIAN.

Name.....
Address.....

() I would like to join FIAN International
Annual Membership: 3 US $
() I would like to become a regular giver.
Annual contribution: 12 US-$
() I would like to join a FIAN group.
() I would like further information.

.....
Signature

The Human Right to Food



International Human Rights Organisation
FOR THE RIGHT TO FEED ONESELF

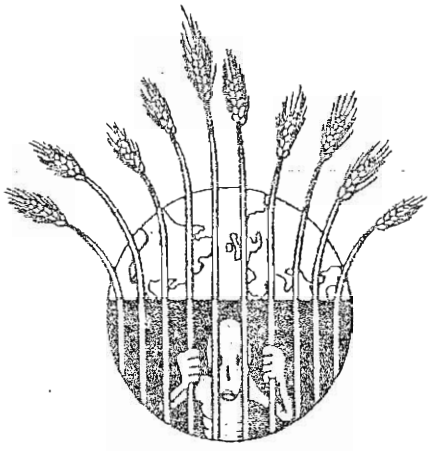
FIAN
International Secretariat
P.O.Box 102243, D-6900 Heidelberg
West Germany

Hunger Today ...

... is not a problem of scarcity of food.

... is largely a consequence of oppression.

... usually hits the rural population hardest.



What are the Causes of Hunger ?

The majority of malnourished people live in rural areas - small-holders, tenant farmers, landless workers, rural workers and their families. These people are marginalised by economic and political developments, and frequently exploited. Their importance for the ecological, social and cultural development of their countries is increasingly recognized in the last few years. And yet, in many regions, they face mounting harassment.

Almost all Peoples could be Self-Sufficient in Food Production ...

... if they were allowed to.

But ...

... many governments continue to persue a policy which ignores the needs of the hungry.

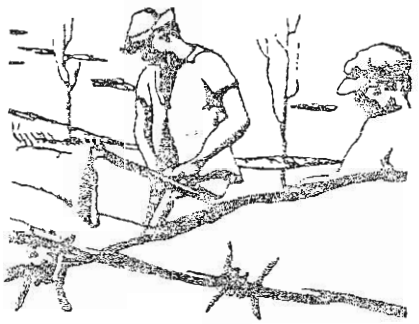
... the efforts of the small farmers to achieve self-sufficiency in food production are not supported and sometimes even crushed.

... small farmers, who want to grow food have not access to land.

... land is still unjustly distributed.

... the prevailing international economic order still violates the rights of the hungry.

... too many people remain silent, instead of promoting the rights of the hungry.



The Human Right to Feed Oneself

"Every man, woman and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition in order to develop fully and maintain their physical and mental faculties."

This excerpt is taken from the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, made at the UN World Food Conference in 1974. The inalienable right of everyone to adequate food is laid down in Art.11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and took effect under international law in 1976.

The right to food is inseparable from the right to work (Art.6,7,8 of the Covenant) and the right of all peoples to self-determination (Art.1 of the Covenant).

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood." (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Art.1)

It is from these rights and the concern for human dignity, that the human right to feed oneself derives.

What is FIAN ?

'FIAN' is short for "FoodFirst Information & Action Network", with "FoodFirst" emphasizing the fundamental importance of the human right to food.

FIAN is an international human rights organisation, founded in 1986 to promote the right to food, especially land rights and the rights of rural workers. It operates on the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Human Rights Covenants. It is independent of governments, political parties, ideologies and religious affiliations.

In some countries in Europe there are national sections, in others there are groups working and there is also the possibility to become an individual member or a financial supporter.

FIAN works through

- letter campaigns called urgent actions, when the right to food is threatened or violated;
- long term case work by local groups;
- international campaigns.

FOODFIRST
INFORMATION &
ACTION
NETWORK

CASE FILE
(for FIAN's Urgent Actions)

FIAN intervenes mainly in cases of violations of land rights or of rights of sharecroppers and agricultural workers.
A typical situation would be a land conflicts, or problems of the landless. (FIAN also intervenes in situations of threats, harassement and persecution of activists.)

As information to come out with an Urgent Action FIAN needs:

a) latest developments, reason for the Urgent Action

b) exact place (if possible, with little map)

c) affected area

d) name of the "owner" of the land

e) number of the people who are involved

f) Background of the affected people in socioeconomic, racial, Caste and other important terms

g) formers' experiences of the people (evicted, resettled, without work, Hunger of malnutrition, health problems,...)

h) legal situation

i) On what rights are the demands of the peasants/farmers based?

j) What activities have the people done already in defending their rights to feed themselves?

k) type of repression(s)

For the content of the Urgent Action letter the following points would be important:

1) What should be the main demands of FIAN's action?

2) Some legal arguments to support FIAN's demands.

3) To whom should the demands/the letter be addressed? (Two or three names of the Authorities, the Company, the landowner)

4) exact postal addresses for 3)

5) When should FIAN start its Urgent Action? (At once, or, for example, to accompagny any activities of the peasants/workers?)

Of course, the more and the more detailed the information are, you can send to FIAN, the easier and faster FIAN's International Executive Committee can decide on the approval as an Urgent Action.

Please, send the information to

F I A N
International Secretariat
P.O.Box 102243
6900 Heidelberg
West-Germany
Tel. 49-6222-50109

FIAN International Secretariat
P.O. Box 102243
D-6900 Heidelberg, W-Germany
Telephone + 49-6222-50108

+++ URGENT ACTION +++

FIAN Urgent Action 2/89 **March 6, 1989**

Concerning: **Guanajuato, Mexico**



Background:
Even though the average Mexican food supply seems to be sufficient, the daily food consumption of roughly 20% of the population is below 2000 calories and contains neither meat, fish, eggs, nor milk. Especially in the rural areas malnutrition is widespread. Approximately 50% of the rural population in Mexico lives in absolute poverty. The landless rural workers and peasants and their families are most severely affected. Since 1980 food production per capita is decreasing. Real agricultural wages dropped 6% between 1980 and 1984.

For decades the Mexican agriculture had been characterized by growth of production and redistribution of land to the landless peasants. The land reform measures reached their peak around 1940, and resulted in the proportion of landless families decreasing to 10% of all rural families. One of the measures of agrarian reform in those days was the founding of "ejidos" on the newly distributed lands. These were meant to be collective peasant cooperatives. After 1940 a merely production oriented capitalistic agrarian policy was introduced, promoting the private sector and neglecting the ejido-sector, which lead to the revival of minifundism on the ejido lands. The involvement of US agribusiness contributed to a growing export orientation of the private agricultural sector. After the decay of agrarian reform Mexico today has an extremely unjust distribution of land. Approximately 37% of rural households do not own any land at all.

Occasion of the Urgent Action:
On January 25 around noon 250 peasants of the ejidos "La Colorada", "Granja y Cabaña del Rey" and "El Carabino" began a demonstration in front of the regional office of the Agrarian Reform Secretariat SRA in Guanajuato, the capital of the state of Guanajuato. The three peasant communities from the neighboring districts of Dolores Hidalgo and San Diego de la Unión had joined in order to voice their protest against the SRA's protracting and manipulating the legal demands of the ejidos in their conflicts with large land owners:
The ejido "La Colorada" e.g. had received in 1974 by governmental decree 1814 ha of land, which are now to be reduced to 700 ha upon intervention of the land owner. "El Carabino" had initiated an application in 1981 concerning its land rights without receiving any response to date. "Granja y Cabaña del Rey" struggles against manipulations concerning its new agrarian comitee.
The representative of the SRA in Guanajuato, Saúl Nuñez, told the demonstrators that he would have to ask for the files from Mexico City. The peasants, who had experienced for years how their cases had been pushed without result from Guanajuato to Mexico City and back, decided to continue their demonstration until arrival of the files from Mexico City.
On the following day, however, at 5 p.m. the peasant group was attacked by police forces starting to beat them up with clubs and sticks without regard to children, women and old people. Several persons had to be hospitalized. 10 peasants were detained. The peasants were thrown on lorries and pick-ups and driven out of town. They were dropped rudely somewhere on different highways in groups of 5 or 6. Further repressive measures against the peasant leaders cannot be ruled out.

Reasons for the FIAN Urgent Action:
Considering the illegal measures taken by the police FIAN is alarmed about the enforcement of land rights and the right of those three ejidos to feed themselves. The current urgent action aims at promoting the peasants' right to a speedy procedure concerning their land rights and grievances.

Proposed action:
Please write letters in good Spanish or in English to the following addresses, protesting against the maltreatment of the peasants and demanding the speedy enforcement of the land rights mentioned above. A proposed letter is included.

End of Urgent Action: April 25, 1989

Address:
Gobernación de Guanajuato
Sr. Lic. Rafael Corrales Ayala
Ciudad GUANAJUATO, Gto, Mexico

Copies to:
Secretaría de Reforma Agrária
Sr. Delegado Agrário Saúl Nuñez R.
Ciudad GUANAJUATO, Gto., Mexico

Exco. Sr. Presidente Carlos Salinas de Gortari
Palacio Presidential
MEXICO, D.F., Mexico

****

Translation of the proposed letter:
Excellency,
recently I heard that in the city of Guanajuato on January 26 police forces brutally dispersed a demonstration of 250 peasants , men and women, children and old persons, of the communities of LA COLORADA, EL CARABINO, GRANJA Y CABAÑA DEL REY. Several peasants had to get hospitalized. The peasants' group had gathered at the local agrarian authorities to draw attention to their demands, which center around land tenancy, respect for their property, inscription of new agrarian comitees, and the release of loans.
As a person working for the defence of human rights and in particular for land rights independently of nationalities, ideological differences, political parties or faith, I am deeply concerned about these incidents in the city of Guanajuato.
I voice my protest against the a.m. incident, the detention of 10 peasants, and against accusations of peasant leaders and peasants in general. Mr. Governor, I would like to ask you to take measures against the inappropriate behaviour of the police forces in this case. I would like to ask you to make sure that such incidents of repression don't repeat.
I would like to ask you, Mr. Governor, to give the demands of the communities of LA COLORADA, EL CARABINO, GRANJA Y CABAÑA DEL REY due attention. These demands are well within the Mexican law.
As far as the international level is concerned, I would like to remind you that Mexico is a state party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Mexico became a member to this covenant on June 23, 1981, which implies the government's obligation to defend the peasants' right to feed themselves.
Yours respectfully

****

Please inform the FIAN secretariat about any reactions to your letters.

Gobernación de Guanajuato
Sr. Lic. Rafael Corrales Ayala
Ciudad GUANAJUATO, Gto., Mexico

Su excelencia

Recientemente tuve información que el 26 de enero, en la ciudad de Guanajuato, las fuerzas públicas del estado desalojaron brutalmente a unos 250 campesinos, hombres y mujeres, niños y ancianos, de las comunidades LA COLORADA, EL CARABINO, GRANJA Y CABAÑA DEL REY. Consecuencia de estos hechos algunos campesinos fueron hospitalizados. El grupo de campesinos se había presentado ante la Delegación Agraria pidiendo atención a sus demandas que se centran sobre todo en tenencia de la tierra, respeto a su posesión, reconocimiento de nuevos comités agrarios y otorgamiento de créditos.

Yo soy una persona comprometida en la defensa de los derechos humanos particularmente en la defensa del derecho a la tierra sin considerar nacionalidad, diferencias ideológicas, partidos políticos y confesiones. Por esta razón me siento profundamente consternado por los hechos sucedidos en la ciudad de Guanajuato.

Protesto el nombrado incidente, la detención de los 10 campesinos y las acusaciones contra líderes y campesinos en general. Sr. Gobernador, le ruego rectificar las medidas inapropriadas tomadas por las fuerzas públicas del estado en este assunto y al mismo tiempo deseo que este tipo de represión no se reproduscan más.

Le ruego, Sr. Gobernador, dar curso a las reivindicaciones exigidas por las comunidades campesinas LA COLORADA, EL CARABINO, GRANJA Y CABAÑA DEL REY. Estas reivindicaciones son fundadas dentro del marco de la legalidad Méxicana.

Al nivel internacional le recordo también que Mexico es miembro signatario del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales. En effecto Mexico firmó este pacto el 23 de junio 1981, el cual implica el deber del gobierno de defender el derecho a alimentarse de los campesinos.

Muy atentamente

cc. Sr. Presidente Carlos Salinas
Sr. Delegado Agrário Sául Nuñez

FROM THE RAJGHAT MELA

NARMADA UPDATE :

TO THE MASS RALLY, 22nd FEBRUARY

The February 22nd Rally, planned as a show of strength by the Oustee Organisations, proved a grand success. More than 10,000 people from three states, together with representatives of activist organisations from all over the country, courted arrest at the Kevadia Dam Site of the Sardar Sarovar Project. The police were quite obviously caught by surprise, both by the numbers involved, as well as by the tactics employed to reach the dam site.

In fact, there were two entirely separate operations or Rallies. In an almost classic military type 'pincer manoeuvre', one column of about 3000 persons approached the dam on foot along the river bed from Manibeli, the last village in Maharashtra before the dam. While the attention of the police was on this group, a 'motorised column' of about 7000 persons approached the dam from the direction of Garudeshwar, by road.

THE NARMADA LONG MARCH

Operations actually began on the 19th, when a group of Alirajpur villagers crossed the Narmada at Bharad, the northwesternmost tip of Maharashtra. With the Maharashtra villagers, they marched down the Narmada, gathering the villagers on their route. On the 21st they were at Dhankhedi, where they were joined by others coming from Dhule, Pune, Bombay and other parts of the State. The next morning they set off for Manibeli where they were met by small group that had travelled via Dediapada.

NORTH BANK MARCH

However, even while this large group of about 3000 persons were marching to the dam, news came that another group of Alirajpur villagers had the distinction of being the first to be arrested. They had marched along the North Bank of the river, arriving at the site itself. The next morning there was consternation among the police when they realised such a large group had infiltrated their defences. Two tear-gas shells were fired and the group was arrested and taken to Kevadia Colony.

SOUTH BANK DEMONSTRATION

In the meantime, the South Bank Demonstrations courted arrest in waves, beginning with the ladies who numbered more than 250. However, the transport provided proved inadequate and it was decided to move them in batches. Staff buses of the Project were used. After the protestors refused to use the dumpers belonging to the Contractor Jayprakash Associates.

The nexus between the police and Jayprakash was quite obvious at the dam site. And an official complaint was lodged with the police about them consulting the Jayprakash officials before any decision was taken. Jayprakash had been active even before this. One of their wireless jeeps had shadowed people on their way to Gadher for a meeting on 19th itself.

By evening most of the Maharashtra marchers had been brought to an 'Open Jail', the grounds of the Forest Rangers Training College, some 3 kms. away from Rajpipla.

.....2/-

BADWANI MOTOR RALLY

While all this was happening, the Badwani Brigade, consisting of more than 60 vehicles, mostly trucks managed to penetrate the prohibited area right upto the village Vaghadia, very close to the dam site. Here too the police were caught by surprise and no preparations had been made. There was neither transport nor women police in sufficient numbers. When the women tried to broach the police barricade some of them were severely prodded with the lathis, with the result that one woman fell unconscious. In the ensuing confusion, four tear gas shells were fired. Later the Collector and Prant specifically stated that all were being arrested under Section 144 and 37-C. They were then asked to get into the Jayprakash Dumper trucks but this was not agreed to. And so they drove down to the 'Open Jail' in their own vehicles, in a triumphant procession.

POLICE BRUTALITY

Till now there had not been a single case of violence or unruly behaviour on the part of the demonstrators, despite provocation by instigators at the dam site. And apart from the isolated incidents of tear gas firing, the whole day had passed peacefully. This was however marred by an act of unnecessary and stupid brutality on the part of the police.

All evening the Rally Action Committee had been pressing the police to provide the facilities due to those arrested, drinking water, food and proper lighting. But the police refused to concede this, claiming that they had been arrested under Section 68 and released under Section 69. And they ordered the people to disperse. Instead the committee gave the police an ultimatum, to provide the facilities in half an hour. Else they would take out a procession through Rajpipla in protest and then return.

However it soon became obvious that the police were anxious to provoke an incident as a pretext to use force. At one point in a heated discussion, the SPM, Mr. Patel grabbed one of the representatives and this became the signal for the police officials around to attack the group and all around. Vellubhai, Ashim Roy and Tetabhai were singled out for a merciless beating. The Dy. SP himself grabbed a lathi from one of his headconstables and began the attack. Girishbhai and Medhabahen were subjected to the foulest abuse besides having to bear physical blows. An attempt was made to separate Medhabahen from the rest but the others managed to foil this.

Seven persons were now taken off by jeep while the police took up formation facing the crowd. Others began threatening and beating those who were in the buses, forcing them to alight. An announcement was made that the people were ordered to disperse.

All this led to a sudden increase of tension and for a while anything could have happened. But timely intervention by some of the activists kept the situation under control. A silent and totally nonviolent satyagraha was implemented. The entire crowd sat quietly but determinedly, and it was announced that no one would move till those carried off were returned. Deprived of a pretext to use their force the police were forced to change t cr cs. tactics. The collector now denied point blank that any lathi charge had occured and those in custody were returned to the camp, after certain agreements had been reached, one of them being that a complaint would be registered against the police

.....3/-

action the following day. Medhabahen then spoke to the crowd following which the people began to return back, while others waited for transport provided by the police to take them back to the river. And though food packets had been promised, they fell short of the actual number.

POLICE DUPLICITY

The next morning when an attempt was made to lodge a complaint, it was discovered that the police themselves had filed an FIR against the very same seven accusing them under six sections of the IPC, 135, 143, 147, 149, 188 and 353. These include charges of Rioting and assualt of a public servant. The latest position is that Girishbhai has obtained a Stay Order from the Ahmedabad High Court and a hearing had been fixed for the 28th February.

OFFICIAL PROVOCATEURS ?

There were however some tragic overtones to the days happenings. In an isolated instance of stone throwing by unknow miscreants (near the J.P. Contractor's premises), one person received serious injuries on the head. In another case, a young man was injured in both eyes when stones smashed the glass of the bus he was in. Given the heavy police bandobust in the place and the fact that even otherwise access to the area is strictly controlled by the contractor, J.P. Associates, it would seem obvious that some measure of official connivance or at least foreknowledge can be taken for granted.

PRELUDE TO THE 22nd

While the 22nd February is obviously the BIG NEWS, many other important things have happened since the last UPDATE. And the success of the 22nd is due to many of these very events.

I. REPUBLIC DAY PROGRAMMES

January 26th was taken as an occasion to mobilise people on a local level as a test of the state of readiness of the people and of the organisation structure.

BADWANI RALLY: More than 5000 persons attented the rally which ended in a mass meeting, during which they took the oath of opposition to the dam and resolved to block all dam related activity.

Kasraved village, 5 kms. from Badwani, continues to be a focal point of opposition. Here work on one of the more important bridges has been brought to a complete halt and every day vehicles and officials connected with this work are sent back by the villagers. In many of the other villages too, no dam-related government activity is being allowed.

DHADGAON MELA: On the same day, about 1000 villagers from Akrani taluka gathered at Busha. Besides the oath of opposition, they also took part in various cultural and other activities over two days.

And in Akkalkua some 350 persons met at Gaman village for a similar meeting and Rally.

.....4/-

II. 30th JANUARY; Protest against Official Decrets Act

In retrospect, this action proved to be a perfect rehearsal for the 22nd February Rally. This too was a 'Double Feature'. In one meeting, some 1000 persons protested against the imposition of Section 144 in an attempt to block the original demonstration against the improper use of the Official Secrets Act against opponents of the dam. Of these 500 later courted arrest under that Section. And while the attention of the police was focussed on this meeting, some 18 persons, including Adv. Girish Patel and Dr. Velu Shripad Dharmadhikari secretly entered the declared Prohibited Area, under the very noses of thousands of police and there held a demonstration. They were arrested under the Official Secrets Act and charged under Section 3 of that act, a charge of spying! Released under provisional bail, they were summoned the following morning, when proceedings were soon reduced to something of a legal farce.

All kinds of complications arose, beginning with questions about the proper procedure to be followed in making an arrest under the Act, to the fact that only a specially constituted court could try accused in such cases. The case is now in the High Court and their bail has been extended repeatedly. Indications are that the Government is now inclined to withdraw the case.

NEWS ABOUT THE DISPLACED

The struggle against the dam goes on, but at the same time the struggle of those already caught in its trap continues as well. The Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) officially appointed to monitor and evaluate the rehabilitation of the Maharashtra villages, have come out with a report of the situation in Parveta, a village in Gujarat, where 76 families from Manibeli have been resettled.

It paints a very dismal picture of lowered living standards, insufficient nutrition and an appalling death rate especially of infants, lack of fuel and fodder, and employment opportunities. In a note to the Government of Gujarat's Rehabilitation Secretary, the Maharashtra Government has asked that these matters be looked into. The report only confirms what organisations like NDS have been saying about the non-performance of the so-called Rehabilitation programme of the Gujarat Government.

WORLD BANK BUSINESS

Reliable sources report that the World Bank is taking the 'Wait & See' period very seriously and has written stiff letters to the State and Central Governments. The 'Review of the appraisal' too seems to have entered its first phase.

One hopes that the World Bank will even now recognise the unbelievable ad-hocism and manipulation that is at the very core of the Rehabilitation Planning and realise that their expectations are impossible in the circumstances. They should also know the Madhya Pradesh Government has followed in the footsteps of the Gujarat Government by announcing that 'oustees would be encouraged to locate land for purchase by themselves'.

.....5/-

SUPPORT GROUPS: Parallel demonstrations were planned in different parts of the State to coincide with the Mass Rally. In Bombay the Narmada Bachao Andolan organised a Dharna and a Silent Demonstration through the streets of Bombay. They marched with black bands on their mouths as a protest against the imposition of the Official Secrets Act. A delegation then presented a memorandum to the Chief Minister on the Narmada Valley Project.

A Word of Thanks

And finally this Update cannot be concluded without a note of appreciation for all those who so loyally and with such dedication have helped the cause, especially in the last two months. This includes those in the field as well as behind the scenes. Special thanks to the volunteers including Jayashree Bhalerao, Unmesh Amrute, Vijay Paikrao, Samir Maniyar and many others. And how can we forget our invaluable support groups of the Narmada Bachao Andolan. Without their moral support and other more tangible forms of help, all this would not have been possible.

Immediate preparations for the Rally were greatly helped by two Street-Play Groups. The Kirti College group was on the M.P. villages from the 16th to the 20th. A team of animators of the Jan Seva Mandal, Nandurbar, trained by Sambhaji Bhagat of Avhaan, were in the Maharashtra and Gujarat villages from the 18th till the Rally.

And the Bhoomi Sena, in a gesture of solidarity sent 38 of its activists with Kaluram Dodhde to help in the mobilisation of the different areas.

The Andolan goes on ! We know we can count on your continued participation in the upcoming programmes.

Narmada Dharangrast Samiti
C/o. Post Box 52, Dhule,
Maharashtra

Narmada Ghati Navnirman Samiti
58 M.Gandhi Road, Badwani. M.P.

Narmada Asargrast Sangarsh Samiti
Kevadia Village, Tal: Rajpipla
Bharuch Dt., Gujarat.

ASSERTION OF COLLECTIVE WILL AGAINST BIG DAMS

STEERING COMMITTEE
at & post : ANANDWAN,
via warora , 442914
dist. chandrapur maharashtra
phone : 24

25 February 1989.

To,
mr. Ashish,

Dear colleague,

This is to confirm that the next major programme in the Post-Anandwan process will be a massive protest meeting at Hemalkasa, Gadchiroli district, Maharashtra on April 22 - 23, 1989.

Since the dates were first announced at the Anandwan meeting, ('Assertion of Collective will Against Big Dams') we hope you have made arrangements to be at Hemalkasa. Approximately 10,000 Adivasis are expected to attend the programme. Baba Amte will also be present with us.

Tentatively, on the 22nd, there will be a follow-up meeting of the July Anandwan Meeting. On the evening of the 22nd, there will be a public meeting followed by local cultural activities. On the 23rd, early morning, every one will collectively march to the Indravati river where a human-chain will be formed on the river bank/bed and a collective pledge will be taken.

A detailed plan including arrangements will be mailed to you within two weeks. This letter is to permit you to make plans to definitely attend this very crucial meeting. Those coming from long distances could reach Hemalkasa latest by 21st night. Alternatively you can reach Anandwan, by 21st morning from where a bus has been organised. The programme will end at noon on the 23rd. Each one of you has been involved in various activities related to this campaign and we would strongly urge you to prepare reports/notes/memorandums etc. so that the follow up meeting on the 22nd helps us in moving forward more effectively.

This comes with our solidarity and best regards.

Sd/-

Vikas Amte

V. M. Kalpande

Mohan Hirabai Hiralal

Bharat Bhushan

Smitu Kothari

(Steering Committee Members)

Steering Committee Members ; Vikas Amte [*Convener*] , Anil Agrawal, Darryl D'Monte, Smitu Kothari, Mohankumar A., Bharat Bhushan, Mohan Hirabai Hiralal, Meghnath, Satinath Sarangi, V. M. Kalpande.

Replied 3/5/89

Institute of Development St
Univ. of Sussex
Brighton BN1 9RE
1.3.89

Dear Ashish,

Its pointless writing to Shekhar, this one line replies that too after two months, are a tremendous help. Anyway, you could say thanks to him on my behalf for his letter.

It took me quite sometime to adjust to the place and establish networks with fellow environmentalists. Now that I have done that I intend to do something here.

What's happening about the Bhopal settlement? David Bergman and I managed to organize a demonstration outside the Indian High Commission on the 29th Feb. We managed to get a few signitures of eminent, eminent types who expressed shock and disbelief at the court judgement, friends have not been witty about day to day issues in India and this leaves us helpless. The demo. consisted of about 30 people but we could have got more from Oxbridge had we more information. After this we do not know which way to proceed. How has the issue taken a turn? Do send me leaflets, handouts, newspaper clippings etc.

Secondly what's happening about Narmada. The FoE has conducted a massive campaign on the Brazil dams here — TV coverage etc. As the issues are similar I intend to seriously lobby for them tying it up with Narmada. I have already talked with a few activists of the FoE, however I did not carry my Narmada file with me. Could you provide me an update plus send two copies of all relevant material, reports — action plan — court position etc. etc. which would help me lobby for Narmada — plus a list of all audio-visual material available and address where available. A formal appeal from NAP would be a help.

I have been working towards forming a South Asian Radical Students forum here and have visited most university students in England. I am positive that we can get them moving — haven't I always been positive ☺!

Anyway I have been invited to lecture at LSE and SOAS on Indian env. — from there I plan to get people out for atleast Bhopal — with my charm it would be easy!

Do keep me informed about all that is happening! Bloody hell I am not the usual Indian env. who goes abroad and forgets ~~any~~ everything — damn it this is my life.

Cutting short, Hope you understand

In solidarity,

Satyajit.

P.S: We made sure that the UNI and PTI got news about the demo — was it covered in India? It was blacked out here.

71

Frank BRASSEL
FiAN, West-Germany

Calcutta, March 13th

To:

Ashish Kothari
Kalpavilsh
Delhi

Dear Ashish Kothari,

I arrived safely in India and spent now already one week in West-Bengal. In the meantime I was able to arrange my schedule properly, though miserably my return-flight is not to postpone, so that it will all in all a little bit hectic. Nevertheless, I will arrive in Delhi on March 26th (Sunday) and will stay up to the evening of 29th with the flight to Vadodara for going to the Narmada area.

For me it would fit quite well to meet each other on Monday (27th) during

the morning to discuss the latest developments concerning the Narmada projects and possible ward our human rights network could do on it. If you think that also other people who work on this issue should join, I wouldn't mind it.

I would only like to ask you to send a short note to my Delhi address whether this date (27th) would be okay for you, or with any other suggestion, and time and place where we should me.

I will stay in Delhi with:

[redacted] Dr. Heinz-Rudolf Othmerding
44, Amrita Shergil Marg
Flat No. B 1, N.D. 110003
Tel. 61 77 92

So far for today. Hoping to meet you soon.

Best wishes,

Frank Bruckel

P.S. May be I should ~~[redacted]~~ tell you that beside of my FIAN-interest I would be generally interested in being informed about the ecological movement in India.

ASSERTION OF COLLECTIVE WILL AGAINST BIG DAMS

STEERING COMMITTEE
at & post : ANANDWAN,
via warora , 442914
dist. chandrapur maharashtra
phone : 54 warora

15 March 1989.

Dear Mr. Ashish Kothari

I hope you are in receipt of an invitation for ADIVASI MELA AT HEMALKASA scheduled to be held on 22nd & 23rd April. I am sure that you will definitely come to Hemalkasa to express your solidarity with the tribal people.

In order to plan your journey we are sending herewith some necessary information including bus route and railway timings.

1. Simple lodging and boarding will be shared by Anandwan.
2. You have to bear your travelling expenses.
3. No facility for return reservation is available at Warora. For this, you may please contact at the addresses given in the enclosure.
4. Location details of ANANDWAN PROJECT:-
   It is 3 kms away from Warora railway station, 60kms from Ballarpur and 105kms each from Nagpur and Wardha. State transport buses are available from Nagpur, Wardha and Ballarpur.
5. Location details of HEMALKASA PROJECT:-
   Lok Biradari Project Hemalkasa is situated near village BHAMRAGARH which is about 80kms from NAGEPALLI Project and 180kms from Ballarpur.
6. Invitees coming from long distances and intending to reach Hemalkasa directly, should reach Nagepalli project by 21st night.
7. For reaching Nagepalli project, please get down at ALAPALLI bus stand and contact the enquiry counter. On 21st April at 5 p.m. transport will be arranged from Alapalli bus stand to Nagepalli Project.
8. In case this transport is missed, contact Nagepalli Project on phone No. 47.
9. Buses going to Aheri and Sironcha go via Alapalli and are available from Nagpur, Chandrapur and Ballarpur.
10. Invitees reaching Nagepalli by 21st night will halt there for the night.
11. Transport from Nagepalli to Hemalkasa will be arranged on 22nd at 5 am.
12. Bus route to Anandwan, Nagepalli and Hemalkasa is enclosed.
13. Please remember that the transport facility from Anandwan on 21st and from Nagepalli on 22nd is only for the invitees coming from long distances.

In case you need any additional information please don't hesitate to write to us. Your early confirmation will be highly appreciated.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Prof. V.M.Kalpande
[For and on behalf of
the Steering Committee]

Encl; 1) Bus route
2) Addresses of Travel Agents.
3) Railway timings.

Steering Committee Members : Vikas Amte [*Convener*] , Anil Agrawal, Darryl D'Monte, Smitu Kothari
Mohankumar A. Bharat Bhushan, Mohan Hirabai Hiralal, Meghnath, Satinath Sarangi, V. M. Kalpande

KUMAR MOCHUR 30 March 1989

Dear Ashish,

Though we could not meet while I was in India, I did meet with the people at POWER and discussed with them how I could help on the Narmada issue from here.

Enclosed is a copy of my follow-up letter to them. This is for your information. Please keep me on your mailing list for new materials and updates so I can coordinate the lobbying here based on the latest information. If I can help in some specific ways do let me know.

Regards, Kumar

Kumar S. Nochur, Ph.D. 161 Erie Street, Cambridge, MA 02139
Phone: 617-491-9277

KIRAN MORE
ASHWIN TOMBAT
POWU
92 MISTRY PARK
WARDEN ROAD, BOMBAY 400 036

29 March 1989

Dear Kiran, Ashwin (and all the others at POWU also!),

After returning to the U.S. last month, I got caught up in some projects with tight deadlines. Hence the delay in writing to you.

I want to thank you all for accepting me in your group and for sharing your views on the Narmada issue. As a follow up to our discussions, I would like to update you on what I have done/will be doing from this end.

(1) I spoke with Lori Udall of the EDF. She mentioned that the World Bank is seriously reconsidering their funding for the project. She is presently in India. I will talk to her as soon as she returns (2nd week of April) to get the latest news. I told her about POWU and also sent her a copy of your Land and Water Review. She may get in touch with you if she has time. She knows Medha Patkar and works with that organization.

(2) I have identified ~4 people here (all Indians) who are very interested in helping out. After Lori returns I am planning to call a meeting here to coordinate the [illegible] effort. If the video tape "Price of Progress" is locally available we will play that to increase peoples' awareness about what is going on.

(3) News about the Narmada project is not presented at all in the American media. I am keen on writing a short article that presents the key issues. This could be published in American papers and in Indian newspapers put out here. For this I would like to

have the latest information on the status of the project. Any materials - news clippings, etc - that you can send me will be most helpful. I will also talk to Lori, but on a continuous basis I would rely on your help to keep me current on what is happening.

(4) An American lady with contacts at the World Bank was interested in using her influence there to see what could be done. I have sent her the Kalpavriksh critique as background information.

(5) Lori said that EDF was interested in supporting Medha, but that led to allegations that foreign money was provoking the local agitation. So Medha decided not to accept foreign funds. Would similar charges be raised against POWI if $ from here were sent? If that is a concern we should keep that in mind. Let me know your views.

(6) It may be possible to get TV people here interested in the issue since the destruction of rain forests is a hot issue in the context of the greenhouse effect. If somebody here takes up the project to do a story, will they be allowed in the Narmada region? What is the government's response to media from abroad? Let me know if such a course is feasible given the tense situation.

Some other thoughts: It seems to me that the agitation and lobbying that you are involved with are still not in the public mind. It will be helpful to multiply awareness and publicity by involving big names such as Sunil Dutt, Shabana Azmi, etc. who I am told take up such causes. Since the Narmada is a holy rivers, perhaps even religious group can be brought in to resist changing its natural course. All of you are doing great work; your impact can be enhanced if the 'volume' can be turned up.

Let's keep in touch frequently. Please respond to the questions I have raised. With regards to all of you,

- Sincerely, Kumar

NAC

Shekhar Singh
Project Director

30 March, 1989

Dear Dr. (Ms.) Desai,

I believe TISS has recently published the first of its reports on the status of rehabilitation of villages in Maharashtra, to be displaced by the Sardar Sarovar Project.

I would be grateful if you could send us a copy of the report on Parveta village as compiled by Dr. S. Parsuraman of your Institute. We at IIPA are involved in research on large dams, and I also happen to be a member of the Environmental Advisory Committee of the Sardar Sarovar Project, constituted by the Government of Gujarat.

In case the report is priced, kindly let us have a bill and we would be happy to reimburse the cost.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Shekhar Singh

Dr. (Ms.) A.R. Desai,
Director,
Tata Institute of Social Sciences,
P.O. Box 8313,
Deonar,
Bombay - 400 088.

C/1334/10/6 29/3

NARMADA DHARANGRAST SAMITI, DHULE-424001.
NARMADA GHATI NAVNIRMAN SAMITI, BADWANI,
नर्मदा धरणग्रस्त समिती M.P.-451551.
कार्यालय : हिरे-स्मृती, जिल्हा न्यायालयाजवळ
धुळे ४२४००१
पत्रव्यवहारासाठी C/o. पो. बॉक्स ५२, धुळे ४२४००१

31 March 1989
Badwani, Madhya Pradesh

Mr. Moeen Qureshi
Senior Vice-President
for Operations
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Qureshi,

I hope you remember our meeting on October 30, 1988 at the Bank's office in New Delhi with about fifteen representatives from villages in the three states to be affected by the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP). I must say, we were impressed by your openness to our views, your willingness to give us a patient hearing and your serious concern about the issues we presented. To be frank, we were disappointed to hear your dialogue with the national press on the very next day, not only with an almost unconditional commitment to the project, but even some wrong statements (like the project would also solve the drought problem in Maharashtra!). But then we also understand the constraints you might be functioning within during your official tour!

It was also assuring to know from some officials here that as per your assurance to us during our meeting, you did write to the concerned Chief Ministers raising the crucial issues related to resettlement and rehabilitation (R & R) and simultaneously announcing the Bank's decision to review the situation at the end of the first credit period, March 31, 1989, (i.e. today).

We were also happy to note (from what Mr. Alisbah informed us during our meeting and from your further confirmation to some of the international NGOs on return), that the Bank has thought it essential considering changed circumstances and parameters, to "revisit" the economic appraisal for this gigantic project which is still engulfed in controversy.

This letter, which is written to you on the last day of the "wait and see" period for R & R and the first day of the new credit-period, is to give you a first hand account of what has and what has not happened since your visit. A brief narration of the events, I thought, would help you to get a complete and true picture of the situation which the Bank's mission teams do not always get during their short, official visits.

On Resettlement

There is no progress whatsoever either on policy-making or planning for R & R by the three concerned states. A list of provisions, such as those just put out by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, is neither a policy nor a plan! But even an exhaustive list of provisions and decisions that could actually be implemented is far from being achieved.

We, the peoples' organizations, have concluded that neither a just policy nor a resettlement plan is possible or meaningful when the governments do not even have the basic resource available -- land for resettlement for those oustees whose property is to be inundated by the Sardar Sarovar waters; not to speak of other categories of affected people to be displaced by Narmada Sagar (NSP), the storage for SSP itself. The situation with respect to land for resettlement is the same: there is none. The repeated statements of the officials not only in private to us, but the official meetings make this self-evident. (Please refer to Annexure-1 and Annexure-2-a,b,c,d: Narmada Control Authority (NCA) proceedings).

(i) No land has been identified in Madyha Pradesh (MP) and the officials continue to press that all of MP's oustees, including the tribals, will be shifted to Gujarat ("whether or not they choose it, it's our policy", declared a responsible official at a recent seminar on the Environmental Impacts of the Narmada Valley Projects held in Badwani in March 1989). Our own surveys have revealed that 90% of the oustees in MP would prefer to stay in their own state.

(ii) Thus, the Government of Madyha Pradesh (GOMP) judgement on 13,000 hectares of land which will be required to settle their oustees in Gujarat as also the total requirement of 15,000 hectares is simply "false" and not based on any recent survey. Reading in between the lines, GOMP seems to be accepting this but the situation on their records is much more formidable than one can assess from the "proceedings." Let me tell you, even the survey of 89 out of 193 villages which they refer to was not in reality conducted on the ground! (Refer to Annexure-2-c; Status-report).

(iii) The quality of resettlement land that may be available to a small percentage of oustees is questionable, especially since it is in small pieces, scattered and uncultivable. This can hardly be acceptable to the oustees especially since the land which they now live on in "Nimad" (SSP-affected region in MP [60 to 70% of the total land to be submerged]) is prime agricultural land, and is said to be the richest agricultural land in Asia.

(iv) GOMP has not brought out anything worth calling a policy or even a "prologue to policy." A list of provisions most of those which are in their earlier statement for NSP are conveyed to people through printed publicity statements distributed (to the villages in the last phase of submergence!) in the name of a local, political organization. With no provision for the landless and other such inadequacies apart, the document clearly says "the oustees will be encouraged to purchase private land on their own!"

(v) GOMP has now, after pressure through NCA meetings, taken a drastic measure! It has issued land acquisition notices to 16 of the first stage tribal villages, applying the clause of urgency, which will have the effect of denying the oustees a right to raise any objection. The matter is now being challenged in the courts by the oustees.

(vi) The situation in Maharashtra is also crystal clear. The Government of Maharashtra (GOM) cannot locate any land in the state to meet the criteria in the Bank's loan agreements or even in the Tribunal Award; except denuded forest land. They claim they have identified 1,173 hectares (that too was suddenly raised recently to 2,500+ hectares, with no basis) of denuded forest land when both the local officials and the oustees know that a large part of it is encroached by other tribals - some of them already fighting for their rights in the courts to keep the land. This land is clearly not available. Even today, the Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra, the agency that controls this land, continues a long-term afforestation programme and plantation work.

Most important is the fact you will learn from the enclosed document (Annexure-2-d): The Central Government of India (GOI) has rejected the proposal to release the land! A fresh proposal is now said to be sent to GOI by GOM. It this not playing a joke with such a serious human issue as resettlement!

(vii) The situation in Gujarat is more or less the same, except for the price-deals settled for about 3,000-4,000 acres of private land for its own oustees. The purchases have not yet been made. New title deeds remain to be prepared for the land, with deals similarly finalised before a year or more and the oustees' own search for land continues to be the guiding principle for government's plan and "efforts." Claimed by the GOG as a principle of participation, the oustees search for their own land only causes continued anxiety with slowly developing rivalry among groups of families having their eye on the same piece of land. Much more shattering experiences for oustees from Gujarat, however, are yet to come when the farther villages with the majority of Bhils, get into this purchase-fray.

(viii) You will find in the NCA documents that GOG is promising compulsory acquisition of part of the beneficiaries' land through a special enactment. No one acquainted with the socio-political reality in India and especially in Gujarat, believes they would be able to execute such a radical measure even if (and whenever) planned.

The GOG may therefore continue on one hand to accept that the earlier proposed lands (38,000 hectares, at the time of the Tribunal or 65,000 hectares since then, as found by a joint inspection by inter-state teams) are either not available or not cultivable while on the other hand, stating that it has 49,000 and more hectares of command area land even without the necessary legislation being brought in (refer to annexure: 3 - pages from the GOG's latest publicity document, one in a series of the most glittering costly booklets published on Resettlement and Rehabilitation). We see it as nothing

short of cheating everyone - the masses, the NGOs, the financers and as treating the affected population as guinea pigs.

The chaotic situation on R & R can be easily concluded from all the above. But if the Bank still depends on formal structures and channels like the Monitoring & Evaluation units (M & E), let me give you some startling facts related to that as well. While for the first time, the reports based on extensive field work have been brought out by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences for Maharashta; these have revealed shocking statistics -- the mortality rate in the only resettlement village of Maharahtra oustees (Parvetha in Gujarat, existing for the last 4 years), has risen to four times that in the previous community or the national average. (Refer to Annexure-4). With this, my authentic information is that the researchers that have put out this report are not being taken to kindly. There is an informal network formed within the NCA and related agencies to ensure that those reports which are "inconvenient" are left out and kept out of the process so that only favourable reports flow in and out to the Bank! The newly appointed inter-state monitoring agency, NICMAR, we all associated with voluntary action in and around Bombay (in Maharashtra) is known to be commercially oriented and charged with dishonesty on many fronts! This is just to warn you on what should and should not be expected from the expensive M & E exercises in the days to come!

We have, Mr. Qureshi, concluded for ourselves that resettlement of the oustees from 193 villages in MP is a task impossible to conceive, and far more so, to execute!

That is why thousands of SSP-affected people are on the roads today, expressing their strong opposition to the project, and to the devastation planned in the name of "development." A major demonstration, involving about 10,000 oustees, took place close to the dam site on Feb. 22nd! The tribals with women (and even infants) had walked down distances as long as 150 km (3-4 days walk) while the non-tribal area came in a caravan of 60-70 trucks. Even though the demonstration was most peaceful, the demonstrators were arrested and the police, during our discussions with them on the right of the arrested to get food and water, unexpectedly resorted to physically beating me and six other activist supporters from three states. We were also arrested. It was only when the thousands of demonstrators refused to budge that we were released. The Gujarat police also used the threat of force and teargas to try and disperse the crowd. Once myself and the six other activist supporters were released, they filed cases against us the very next day with the unbelievable charges of "assault on police" (Indian Penal Code, section 353) and "rioting" (Indian Penal Code, section 147)! Our court date has not yet been set.

There are other experiences we are going through as well, such as the contractor's (Jaiprakash Associates) wireless van following me (to intimidate me, no doubt!); his agents reaching out to the villages in Maharashtra trying (although unsuccessfully) to offer bribes to people worth 10,000 -- 25,000 rupees to move out, as well as to prevent people from joining the rally described above. Additionally, GOG imposed the Official Secrets Act to

declare 12 villages (including those joining us in opposition) as "a prohibited area". This action is unacceptable to the project affected people and an infringement on our freedom of assembly. Recently, the Chief Minister of Gujarat has even gone on record to say: "We would bring in military force if needed to repress the agitation."

These events are no doubt keeping us alert and awake, and increasingly committed to the cause of preventing this human (as well as ecological and economic) tragedy! But my point is that the Bank which is expecting NGO-government dialogue, participatory structures and processes, and the "right to know" to be respected, should keep in mind the stark reality and visualise the tribals out in the mountain ranges of "Satpudas" (most of whom had never visited any office or city before) fighting this mighty system and its agents, the greedy contractors with their imperial power, specially employed "goondas" (privately hired police) and "hotlines" to the centers of power who are all out to crush those already on the periphery of Indian society. Whether we, the oustees, succeed in our opposition or are crushed to silence, I would earnestly like you to realise how utopian are the principles and provisions in documents like the Bank loan agreements, in Michael Cernea's recent paper Involuntary Resettlement in Development Projects or the Bank's Operation Manual Statements!

The Bank has, therefore, taken a right step in specifying a time limit for the governments to meet the R & R conditions. The Bank has already postponed the 'deadlines' many times before. It is obvious that the recent deadline has not been kept by the concerned authorities, whatever might have been their submission to you (after the latest meeting on March 30, 1989 when no plan was ready!) No further concessions by the Bank or worse still, financial commitment for R & R (with or without environmental plans) on the part of the Bank would ever be justified! It, therefore, remains to be seen whether the Bank takes a bold step this time or not! The only justifiable step could be to put an immediate halt to disbursements not as a highly secret move but an official announcement of the decision to do so! Merely allowing the demands to be 'carried forward' (just as the provisional clearances issued by the agencies within our country, Central Ministry for Environment and Planning Commission, continue to do) will be as meaningless as it is to ask for paper-provisions and plans with no guarantee of available land and other resources or an effective and efficient mechanism for implementation! We have started and will continue with a movement of total non-cooperation in the valley with approximately 150 of SSP affected villages--tribal and non-tribal, big farmers and landless people, belonging to all castes and creeds. We are organized and opposing the project!

On Other Issues

Environmental Assessment and Planning

The other issues raised by us are not less important! The still pending environmental studies, the half-baked protection plans, the conditions accompanying the official sanctions still not fulfilled; the official confessions by state governments on lack of funds and staff to execute the

environmental plans, the 'official' statements on the changed data including the water runoff in Narmada strongly suggest the environmental destruction that this project is certainly to cause. With all the views yourself and many other economists or 'developmentalists' may be hold on 'environmentalism', no one could deny that these are the very factors that have a bearing on the costs and benefits of the project. With everything including the bare minimum data-base, and the basic environmental studies lying in doldrums, we strongly hold that Sardar Sarovar even today is far from being established as a beneficial project for the public good.

Cost-Benefit Analysis/Economic Appraisal

You are already aware of the issues we have been raising related to the already concluded exercises (by the Bank as well as by Tata Consultancy Services, Bombay) in the economic appraisal of the SSP. The issues can be categorized into: a) the incomplete assessments of costs of SSP with some even totally left out (b) the underestimation of many costs and the overestimation of many benefits (c) the aspect of "distributive justice" ignored with the better-off region in Gujarat being mostly benefitted and the hidden facts like those on allocation of water -- 80 to 90% going to 131 cities/town and only the rest to 4,720 villages (d) the false claims on certain benefits -- like "SSP to be a solution to the drought in Saurashtra and Kachchh" which is untrue as evident even from the enclosed map of the command area (Annexure - 7) (e) the bearing that delay of NSP and such other late developments are to have on the costs and benefits of SSP. I hereby commit to write a detailed letter to Mr. Alisbah on the specifics of each of these issues.

The decision by the India Division of the Bank to "revisit" the appraisal, therefore, is most rational and needs to be urgently and officially announced! If it is a decision which was taken by serious consideration of the present situation, and if it is to to be executed with due sincerity and objectivity, why delay either its announcement or its execution? To be frank, Mr. Qureshi, I fail to understand how any one of us (or any agency) with faith in democratic processes of decision making could not realise the demand of the hour! It is important that we all stick to our conscience rather than cater to the prestige of any national or multinational agency or its contracts especially since the fate of thousands of people (including the 'beneficiaries') affected in one way or other is at stake and that such unprecedented intrusions into the environment are irreversible!

The project is also facing great difficulty on the financial side. The World Bank alone with its sharing of 18% to 30% of the original costs of dam and power projects, cannot guarantee GOG's ability to invest the rest. As the enclosures will tell you (Annexure - 5, press-note on discussions in Gujarat-Legislative Assembly) hardly 2.23 crores have been collected to date while there are hurdles (Annexure - 6, press-news in Gujarat) in getting GOG's approval for issuing of public debentures for fundraising. The political situation in Gujarat is most unstable today. The investors are found reluctant to cooperate even with high rates of interest being announced! To conclude, therefore, neither is the impact of the project on the Gujarat economy (already under strain and facing a spillover of thousands of crores on

irrigation in five year plans) assessed nor is its capacity to match the Bank's investment established.

In these fresh circumstances, therefore, the Bank cannot deny a need for an urgent decisive reappraisal carefully assessing all the above and other aspects which the Bank itself has been considering as crucial for its decision to continue on any project!

I am sorry for sending you such a long letter, knowing how busy you must be. But I have taken this liberty since this may be my first and last letter to you. Also, these issue are not only crucial; they have reached a crisis-point. We hope that Bank staff as modern civilized decision-makers will not decide to wait till there is a sacrifice of lives to come to the right decision on this project. The fight over issues related to SSP no doubt has and will crystalise the intensified struggle not only of the tribals and other poor for survival, against the deprivation of their livelihood and resources which they have been facing for the last few decades. This fight will make all citizens increasingly aware of the distorted concepts and processes leading to such 'development actions', not only in India but in the valleys and hills in almost every corner of the world.

I must stop here, leaving to your rational assessment and conscience and to the Bank's India staff the crucial decision to halt the disbursements on SSP at the very least and hopefully to withdraw from the project altogether when (but not too late to be effective) the Bank's independent assessments and reappraisal conclude what we already have: that SSP is a social, environmental and economic disaster. The Bank's decision will certainly influence the fate of the project regardless of the words spread by GOG or GOI on their determination or ability to go ahead with the project irrespective of the Bank's commitment. It hardly needs to be mentioned that Narmada Sagar is potentially much more disastrous and hence should be dropped from the Bank's list of proposed projects altogether!

Thanking you in anticipation of your response to these urgent issues.

Sincerely yours,

Ms. Medha Patkar

cc: Bilsel Alisbah, Daniel Ritchie

Enclosures: Annexures 1-12

3rd NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE NARMADA VALLEY

BARWANI
MARCH 15-18, 1989

Theme

'IMPACT OF NARMADA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT ON ENVIRONMENT:
PROBLEMS & SUGGESTIONS

GOVERNMENT P.G.COLLEGE,
BARWANI (M.P.) 451551

Sponsors

UGC; DoE; DST; ISTE; EPCO; MPCOST & NIMAR GEOGRAPHY ASSOCIATION

- - - -

INTRODUCTION

NIMAR GEOGRAPHY ASSOCIATION was established in 1981 with an urge to promote advance study of the region by unveiling untouched resources and factors that may help in accelerating alround development of the Valley. In the persuit of our goals we have already organised two conference in 1983 and 1985 respectively. The present conference is third of its kind in association with Govt. P.G. College, Sarwani.

OBJECTIVES

The Narmada Valley is our cultural hearth and the Narmada .... the Ganges of western India. The Saptganga, Reva, Mekalsuta, Shivtanya or Narmada, as it is known, is our life-force. It travels the distance of 1314kms from Amarkantak to Bharoch. For long unfathomable sources of energy were wasted away in the bay of Khambat which was an inconceivable loss for a developing nation like ours. Therefore, 29major, 137medium, 1000 minor projects costing more than 20,000/-thousand crors were mooted for implementation in 10years.

But the major projects such as the Sardar Sarovar and the Narmada Sagar are likely to breed social and economical imbalances in the region keeping in view the concentrationof scheduled caste and scheduled tribes population with equally different life patterns. On the one hand, there are apprehensions about the impact of these projects on the people, and on the other a big question 'Due Vedis' in ecological arena lurks before us. It urges us emphatically to evaluate the utility of these developmental activities in social and environmental context as well as providing suggestion to maximize the crop of benifits without incurring the curse on Nature.

We facilitate scholars from various disciplines particularly engages in environmental studies to contribute by participating in the conference.

VENUE

SARWANI 20°-02'N, 74°-03' E is situated 6kms from the south bank of the Narmada river, Sarwani is about 500 years old. It is refered to in a Jain Book 'Nirwankhand; written in 1694. The passage runs.....'Now to the crest of the Chulgiri(Mavangaja) in the south of Sarwani a good town whence Indrajit and Kumbhayana obtained nirvana'. It was also known as Sarnagar and Sidhanagar. The world famous Bagh caves, Mandu and Onkareshwar are only in 50kms sphere. It is 150 km away from Indore and 170Kms from Khandwa. In March the temperature here ranges from 37 to 17 min.

REGISTRATION

All participants joining the conference are required to pay registration charges Rs.100/- per participant. This includes cost for providing boarding and lodging during conference.

Submission of P-REPS

Two copies of each paper typed double spaced on 4A paper alongwith the abstract not exceeding 200 words should reach us before 25th Feb.89. The abstract should be on following pattern: (i)Title(incapital) (ii)Name of the author(iii)Address(iv)Text. The manoscripts of the paper not exceeding 5000words should be typed in duplicate double spaced on one side ~~xxx~~ leaving wide margin on both the sides. The author should highlight his work strictly to the theme of the conference.

Three best papers in the conference will be awarded ;~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Dr. V.S. Wakankar Memorial award.'

TECHNICAL SESSIONS

1. The Narmada Valley
   (i) Historical background of the valley development (ii) Natural resources (iii) Rural & Tribal problems (iv) Analysis of planning (v) Biological resources

2. PEOPLE HISTORY & CULTURE
   (i) Anthropology (ii) History (iii) Archaeology (iv) The People & (v) Cultural Heritage

3. ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS Of the PROJECT
   (i) Environment and Development (ii) Soil, Topology & Geology (iii) Land, Landuse & Crop pattern (iv) People, forest & Wild-life.

4. BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT
   (i) Climate & Rainfall (ii) Irrigation (iii) Agriculture (iv) Power production (v) Food control (vi) Water supply (vii) Lift Irrigation (viii) Fishries (ix) Navigation, Aquatic sports and other prosperity (x) Agriculture and Agrobased industries (xi) Employment opportunities (xii) Industrial development (xiii) Thermal Power (xiv) Communication

5. ADVERSE EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT
   (i) Rehabilitation (ii) Change in Environment (iii) Loss of forests (iv) Soil erosion (v) Siltation and Sedimentation (vi) Imbalance in Ecosystem (vii) Water logging (viii) Salinity (ix) Diseases (x) Pollution (xi) Back water, ground water (xii) Socio-economic impacts

6. EVALUATION
   (i) Attributes of development (ii) Evaluation of the relationship between sociological and economical with Ecological aspects (iii) Suggestions at planning and implementation levels (iv) Alternatives (v) Recommendations, Role of Scholars, Associations and Agencies. (vi) Environmental Education.

For Details please contact:-

Prof. L.L. Doria
Organising Secretary
3rd NCN D '89 Sec. NBA
Deptt. of Geography,
Govt. P.G. College, BARWANI (M.P.)-541551

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VENUE :

Barwani 20°-02'N, 74°-56'E is situated 6 kms from the south bank of the Narmada river, Barwani is about 500 yrs old. It is refered to in a Jain book 'the Nirvankhand', written in 1694. The passage runs - 'Bow to the crest of the Chulgiri (Bavangaja) in the south of Barwani a good town whence Indrajit and Kumbhayana obtained nirvana It was also known as Barnagar and Sidhnagar. The world famous Bagh caves, Mandu and Onkareshvar are only in 50 km sphare. It is 150 km from Indore. In March the temperature here ranges from 37° C Max to 17° C Min.

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Sponsors

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Deptt. of Geography
Govt. P. G. College, Barwani (M. P.)
451 551

3rd NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NARMADA VALLEY
"IMPACT OF THE NARMADA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT ON ENVIRONMENT : PROBLEMS & SUGGESTIONS"
MARCH 15-18 ' 1989

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3rd NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NARMADA VALLEY

MARCH 15–18 ' 1989
BARWANI

Theme

IMPACT OF NARMADA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT
ON ENVIRONMENT
PROBLEMS & SUGGESTIONS

GOVERNMENT POST GRADUATE COLLEGE
BARWANI (M. P.) 451 551

THE ASSOCIATION :

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INTRODUCTION :

The Narmada Valley is our cultural hearth and the Narmada— the Ganges of western India. The Saptganga, Reva, Mekalsuta, Shivtanya or Narmada, as it is known, is our life-force. For long unfathomable sources of energy were wasted away in the bay of Khamb t which was an inconceivable loss for a developing nation like ours Therefore 30 major, 135 medium and 3000 minor projects costing more than twenty thousand crores of rupees were mooted for implementation. But the major projects such as Sardar Sarovar and Indira Sagar are likely to breed social and economical imbalances in the region keeping in view the consideration of tribal population with different life patterns. On the one hand. there are apprehensions about the impact of these projects on the people, and on the other a big question 'Quo Vadis' in ecological arena lurks before us. It urges us emphatically to evaluate the utility of these dev -elopmental activities in social and environmental context as wall as providing suggestions to maximize the crop of benefits without incurring the curse of Nature.

THE OBJECT :

In recent years, there has been a growing debate on the usefulness of large and multi-purpose dams specially being constructed on Narmada. In order to discus and debate on IMPACT OF NARMADA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT ON ENVIRONMENT : PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS We facilitate all environmentalists to contribute by participating in this conference.

TECHNICAL SESSIONS

1 THE NARMADA VALLEY—

- -Historical background of the valley development
- -Natural resources.
- -Rural & Tribal problems
- -Analysis of planning
- -Biological resources

2 PEOPLE, HISTORY & CULTURE—

- -Anthropology
- -History
- -Archeology
- -The People
- -Cultural Heritage

3 ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT-

- -Environment and Development
- -Soil, Topology & Geology
- -Land, Landuse & Crop pattern
- -Forest & Wild life

4 BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT-

- -Climate & Rainfall
- -Irrigation
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- -Power production
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- -Industrial development
- -Thermal Power
- -Communication

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- -Rehabilitation
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- -Siltation and Sedimentation
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- -Water logging
- -Salinity
- -Diseases
- -Pollution
- -Back water, ground water
- -Socio-economic impacts

6 EVALUATION

- -Attributes of development
- -Evaluation of the relationship between sociological with Ecological aspects
- -Suggestions at planning and implementation levels
- -Alternatives
- -Recommandations, Role of Scholars, Associations and Agancies,
- -Environmental Education

SUBMISSION OF PAPERS :

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नर्मदा घाटी नव निर्माण समिति

मार्च 18, 1989

सप्रेम नमस्ते,

नर्मदा घाटी के लाखों लोगों पर गुजरी "विकास" की संस्था के बारे में आप अंजान नहीं हैं। विकास के नाम पर बनने वाले बाँध तथा बिजली-परियोजनाओं से हजारों लोग उजड़ चुके हैं, और लाखों उजड़ने वाले कतार में खड़े किये गये हैं। तवा, सुक्ता, बरगी, बारना के बाद वहाँ के विनाश को देखते हुए परियोजना की लाभ लागत से लेकर पुनर्वास की असंभावनात्मक हर बात को गहराई से समझते हुए घाटी में संघर्ष जारी है, सरदार सरोवर (नवा गाँव बाँध) के प्रभावितों को आज मध्य-प्रदेश तथा महाराष्ट्र के सरदार सरोवर डूब क्षेत्र में बाँध संबंधी हर कार्य को लोगों ने रोक रखा है। 22 फरवरी के दिन हजारों की तादाद में 8000 से अधिक लोगों ने बाँध स्थल पर गिरफ्तारी दी थी।

इसी संघर्ष के मुद्दे को विधान सभा में उठाये, इस आग्रह के साथ घाटी से सैकड़ों प्रतिनिधि 4 अप्रेल के दिन भोपाल में विधायक विश्राम भवन के सामने धारना देवेंगे। इस अवसर पर मध्य प्रदेश के विकास और विनाश, विस्थापना (विशेषत: आदिवासी तथा अन्य गरीब समाज का) आदि समस्याओं से परिचित, सभी नागरिक एवं राजनीतिक तथा गैर राजनैतिक संगठनों को आव्हान है कि वे नर्मदा घाटी के लोगों पर ही नहीं, सम्पूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश के लिये अन्याय, अनुचित परियोजनाओं का सवाल उठाने में हमारा साथ दें। नर्मदा घाटी के विविध क्षेत्रों से प्रतिनिधि, अपने अपने सवाल (परियोजनाओं से जुड़े) लेकर पधारे तो घाटी का सवाल अधिक विस्तार से, वास्तविकता के आधार पर उठाने में जरूर सहायता मिलेगी।

आप आमंत्रित हैं, आपके क्षेत्र के साथीगण तथा अन्य लोगों के साथ अधिकाधिक संख्या में आप पधारे - 9 - - बजे तक।

स्नेहांकित,

मेधा पाटकर

२-थल - गांधी भवन
२-मालवा हिल्स

Letters are being sent for
B'Bay suggesting a meeting
in B'Bay on 7th-8th of
to which they ~~would~~ have
~~to~~ to reach.

If you can, begin
Delhi try & contact the
~~Gr~~ trustees in Delhi (or ~~Gr~~ Gr)
individually & prepare
them for this ~~meeting~~
first 2nd day - deliberations
will result in concrete plans
we hope.

Can you do this?

Regards
to
Ashish S. Sinha

Reply.
Medhekar

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD
लेखन-सामग्री मूल्य 15
STATIONERY CHARGE

भारत
35 INDIA 35

Ferhad
C/o Shekhar Sinha
Indian Institute of
Public Admn
(IIPA Near ITO)
Indraprath-
New Delhi

पिन PIN

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

पिन PIN

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

Badwani
March 20, 1989

Dear Farhad,

Hope you all didn't face much inconvenience due to our cancelling the trip to Delhi (on the 14th) at so happened that the Ahmedabad trip's — both the one planned by us & the another one by us — got cancelled there was therefore, no point in holding a get-meet in Delhi, without all that. You will agree.

Things are happening — man-mobilisation meetings & the related interaction —

We have planned a Dharna in Bhopal on April 4th. The

while travelling — morch (about 600 to 1000) will reach Gandhi Bhawan early morning & start in a procession from there to the MLA's rest house (a Dharana place) the law you know? Do come. Meeting the CM etc. is also planned. Secondly, you know the we had been thinking of the signatories (to the memo to the PM) once atleast so that a smaller, so that the people in the Sukhan Bilgis can be had and their advice, suggestion on the lines to the strategies can be obtained

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD

लेखन-सामग्री मूल्य 15
STATIONERY CHARGE

35 INDIA 35

To,
Farhad,
C/o Shekhar Singh,
Indian Institute of Public Administration,
Indraprastha Estate,
N. DELHI
पिन PIN

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

Shripad, Badwani

पिन PIN 451551

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

Dear Farhad,

Just in case I am unable to contact you on phone today - - -

We came to know that an exhibition is being organised by Guj. Agro Industries Foundation at Pragati Maidan from Mar 25 to 6 Apr. The Narmada people are also going to put up a stall with glossy phamplets & huge colour blow-ups.

May be you people could organise some demonstrations there?

Or may be a parallel exhibition?

Or may be a small leaflet Countering their propoganda - giving our data/details etc to be distributed to all those who come to the stall?

I am sure you will be able to manage something.

Now we are busy preparing for 4th Apr - Bhopal Elexn. May be somebody could come for it? This will be near the MLA Hostel, Near Assembly. in Bhopal from 10 am on 4/4. - -

See you sometime soon.

All the best for Delhi group

MP is getting stronger & stronger.

Shripad.

SANCTUARY MAGAZINE
602, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021.

sfvbm220.doc
31st March 1989

Farhad Vania
Kalpavriksh
C/17-A, Munirka
New Delhi 11oo67

Dear Farhad,

Just a short note to say that I have asked Ms. Vijaya Venkat * from the Narmada Bachao Andolan to send you cuttings of the various press releases which appeared after the Kevadia meeting. I have also asked her to coordinate information sharing with Kalpavriksh in future. Essentially this means copying correspondence to each other and dropping short notes to keep news and views upto date.

I have just received a note from Kalpavriksh about a bird sanctuary in Haryana. I shall publish it in the Nature Watch section of Sanctuary.

I hope to see Ashish in Hemalkasa on the 22nd of April.

All the best

Bittu

BITTU SAHGAL

* A/51 Ocean Pearl Apts.
Twin Towers Lane
Prabhadevi,
Bombay 400 025

(Narmada) (Copy)

Ranjan Kamath
London House
Mecklenburgh Sq.
London WC1N 2AB

2nd April, 1989

Dear Ranjan,

Thank you for your letter, sorry for the delayed response. I've been in & out of town & haven't been able to update my correspondence.

I have discussed your proposal for a film with some colleagues. At the outset I must inform you that apart from 2 short documentaries, a third, full length one is currently being made by a group based in Delhi. It should be ready in 2-3 months. In this context I wonder if another film on Narmada would be worthwhile? Unless one can think of new dimensions to the whole controversy that have not so far been dealt with?

I can think of 2-3 possibilities. One would be to focus on some existing dams in the Narmada Valley & go into depth on their pros & cons - eg. Tawa & Barna dams. Another option is to widen the focus to dams in general, i.e. the various issues raised by

the construction of large dams in India; strangely, a film on this has not yet been made. You could pick up some representative cases & then generalise the lessons to be learnt from them. A third possibility is to pick up one aspect of dams, eg. displacement, or loss of forests, and go into detail, with specific case studies from the past. Each of these three approaches would, of course, have their implications for dam construction in future in India, implications that could be clearly spelt out.

It is, of course, quite possible that the film being made right now is not up to the mark in which case another may be worthwhile. But we can only wait & judge when it is produced. Meanwhile, I urge you to consider the above-mentioned or other alternatives.

I am of course quite willing to help out in whatever way I can.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ashish

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

3.4.89

Bingo

Dear Shekhar / Ashish / Jaikad

I was supposed to give this to Sudeep to bring to Bhopal but it got left behind.

I suppose she will meet Jaikad & will have told him about the TISS Report. Will do it soonest!

Haven't met Medha - send a message re the S.C. Petition. Did she get in touch with you?

All the best - & thanks for the time in Delhi

Yours

Denis

P.S. Did you send the receipts to MSM?

20 April 1989

Dear Ashish

Thank you for replying to my letter, I was looking forward to hearing from you.

We have taken note of the other projects being made at the moment, and have given the matter some consideration. It would be worthwhile to find out more about the longer film especially the approach being taken.

While we are still developing our approach to the film, what we would like to concentrate on the manner in which political considerations undermine the local way of life and the environment.

The Narmada Sagar and the Sardar Sarovar projects have received publicity, but I would like to present the plight of the tribals, local people and their environment, and their inability to resist such catastrophic projects. An Indian case study is needed to contrast the now familiar South American dam projects which have received more than adequate publicity.

I shall rely on your expertise completely since you have studied the project intensively, and am entirely open to suggestions as far as the approach is concerned, because it has to be original. Please feel absolutely free to criticise and make further suggestions.

I would be grateful if you would outline an approach, with the necessary reference material, as well as suggesting a family or group, representaive of the local community whose case we will highlight through the film.

I shall be looking forward to hearing from you at the earliest.

Yours sincerely

Ranjan

SANCTUARY MAGAZINE
602, MAKER CHAMBERS V, NARIMAN POINT, BOMBAY 400 021 TEL:230061/91

Our Ref: sakbm291.doc
Date: April 20, 1989.

Ashish Kothari
Kalpavriksh,
1, Court Road,
Civil Lines,
Delhi - 110054.

Dear Ashish

This is just to request you to make it a point to be in Bombay on May 4 & 5. [illegible] I [illegible] may give you an idea of what is going on, but it is time we consolidated some of our views and our action plan.

The World Bank is [illegible] with its farming of the Sardar Sarovar Project and their 'Re-apu Wissit'. The whole thing is a farce. We have been able to raise the issue of the matter, but there needs to be a movement into action such as non-cooperation in the valley, mass letter petitions, public meetings, etc. You have stayed away from Bombay too long now and your presence is very vital at this juncture.

I have not put down your name on Saturday in the Agenda because I could be sure you will be here, but if you do come then you will have to play a lead role at the Conference.

Warm regards,

Yours sincerely,
[illegible]

P.S. Ashish, pl. call us soon as you get back from Anandwan.

AGENDA FOR THE CONFERENCE ON THE NARMADA PROJECT

MAY 6, 1989 (MORNING SESSION)

REGISTRATION:	8.45AM
A STREET PLAY BY KIRTI COLLEGE	9.15AM
PREAMBLE AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS: DARRYL D'MONTE	9.30AM
AN ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE: BHARAT BHUSHAN	10.00AM
THE HUMAN PERSPECTIVE: MEDHA PATKAR	10.30AM
AN ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE: VIJAY PARANJPYE	11.00AM
TEA BREAK	11.30AM
INTERACTIVE-DISCUSSION	11.45AM
LUNCH BREAK	1.00PM
ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT MODELS	2.00PM
VIJAY PARANJPYE MR. A.N.GATE	
INTERACTIVE DISCUSSION	3.00PM
TEA BREAK	4.00PM
FUTURE STRATEGY: MEDHA PATKAR	4.15PM
INTERACTIVE-DISCUSSION	4.45PM
MEET THE PRESS	5.00PM

MAY 7, 1989

SUMMARY OF DELIBERATIONS:	9.30AM
ACTION PLAN: INTERACTIVE-DISCUSSION:	10.00AM
LUNCH	1.00PM
ACTION PLAN: WRITING OF FINAL DRAFT	2.00PM
CONCLUSION: MEDHA PATKAR	4.00PM
PUBLIC MEETING	5.00PM.

Narmada (in Bihar) 8/2/87

Ashish Kothari
Kalpavriksh Environmental Action Group
1 Court Road
Delhi 110054
INDIA.

Friends of the Earth Limited
26-28 Underwood Street
London N1 7JQ
Telephone 01-490 1555

April 22nd, 1989.

Dear Ashish,

Thank you for your letter informing us of Shekhar's planned visit to London from June 20 to July 1st.

Friends of the Earth would be very interested to arrange engagements to talk to interested groups in the UK. Who else have you contacted in the UK so that I might co-ordinate with them? It may be that it would be appropriate to arrange a meeting between Shekhar and officials at our ODA.

On the whole Narmada issue itself, FoE are keen to get involved in giving you any assistance we can - whoever the funders might be. I understand that the World Bank are not satisfied with progress on resettlement and rehabilitation, and are on the point of withdrawing. If the Japanese government look set to fill the shortfall in funding, perhaps we can help with pressure on the Japanese ODA. I look forward to receiving your advice and comments on FoE involvement.

I wish you well in your work, and hope to be hearing from both yourself and Shekhar in the near future.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Koy Thomson
Senior Rainforest Campaigner
Friends of the Earth.

Registered in London No. 1012357
Registered office 26-28 Underwood Street
London N1 7JQ
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HELP THE EARTH FIGHT BACK

Third World Network

ABOVE MAPUSA CLINIC, MAPUSA, GOA - 403 507.
GRAMS: NETWORK MAPUCA.

ALERT FOR ACTION

25th April, 1989.

Dear Friends

INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT FLOODS HOMES OF VILLAGERS RESISTING EVICTION FROM KEDUNG OMBO DAM

We enclose herewith a report on the forced eviction of Indonesian peasants as a result of the Kedung Ombo dam.

The villagers have so far resisted any efforts to move them and have remained in their villages even though the flood gates of the dam have been shut and water is rising very fast. Some homes have been flooded and their owners are now living on rafts.

The efforts of the Kemusu peasants to enter in consultation with the Indonesian authorities and to seek fair compensation for their lost lands have failed.

We urgently request you to:

1. Write to the World Bank to intervene. (Please see page 2 of report for details).

2. Please highlight this problem by writing about it or bring it to the attention of your local newspapers, radio station or magazines in your country.

We wish you every success in your endeavours.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,
THIRD WORLD NETWORK

Sd/-

S M MOHD IDRIS
(Coordinator)

INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT FLOODS HOMES OF VILLAGERS RESISTING EVICTION FROM KEDUNG OMBO DAM

Some 8,000 peasants from three villages in Central Java, Indonesia, are facing inundation of their homes and land from the waters of the World Bank financed Kedung Ombo dam. (See Tapol Report attached).

The floodgates of the dam were closed on 14 January and latest reports say that the water level which was 60 metres in the first week of February will hit the 90 metres mark in the ensuing few weeks.

Already some homes have been flooded and their owners have been forced to live on rafts. Their properties have been destroyed and these people are now dependant on food from villagers living on higher ground. As the water level is fast rising, many more villagers are expected to face similar fate in the weeks to come if nothing is done to stop the flooding.

The dam was officially opened on 16 January, amidst protests from the villagers who remained in their villages eventhough the floodgates had been shut. The dam opening ceremony was conducted under tight security and no one including journalists were allowed to enter the villages at the centre of the protests.

Unfair Compensation for affected victims

The struggle of the Kemusu peasants is unparalleled in contemporary Indonesia.

For several years, Kemusu peasants have tried to negotiate with the Indonesian authorities about the compensation on offer, but without success, They had been offered compensation ranging from Rp 280 (US$19.60) for a square metre of dry riceland up to Rp 780 (US$54.60) for premises.

The authorities tried to persuade the peasants to transmigrate but they have insisted on their right to remain in the region and asked for alternative land of similar size and quality.

The authorities then announced an alternative site but the peasants rejected it. Reports from observers who visited the place have confirmed that it is a piece of arid land without any basic facilities such as drinking water. The soil is such that makes farming activities impossible for the peasants.

Faced with continued resistance over compensation, the authorities announced in December that the money allocated for the land had been deposited with the court for collection by the peasants meaning that the landowners could no longer claim any rights over their lands that was now considered to be state-owned.

World Bank Indifference

The Kedung Ombo Dam is part of a huge 74% World Bank funded irrigation and hydro-power development project for Indonesia. The dam is also financed by the Asian Development Bank and Japan's Exim Bank.

The World Bank has established guidelines on social issues associated with involuntary resettlement which would, if properly applied, protect the Kemusu peasants from the treatment they are currently subjected to. However, there has been no clear evidence that it had taken any action on behalf of the peasants.

It is therefore imperative that international pressure on the World Bank be intensified. (Enclosed is a letter addressed to the World Bank from the Third World Network). We, therefore urge you to write to:

Mr. Barber B Conable
President, The World Bank
1818, H Street
Washington DC 20433
United States of America

urging him to intervene by:

1. asking the Indonesian government to halt the flooding until a just and fair settlement is reached and accepted by the Kemusu peasants.
2. insisting to the Indonesian government to abide by the World Bank guidelines on involuntary resettlement of those affected by the Bank's projects.

We appeal to you to immediately respond to this urgent Alert by asking the World Bank to take immediate actions to help solve the conflict over the Kedung Ombo land and to end the current social tensions and human sufferings.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Ref: O/wb/3-89/CYH/et 8 March 1989.

Mr. Barber B. Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street
Washington DC 20433
U.S.A.

Dear President Conable,

It has been brought to our attention that thousands of villagers in Central Java, Indonesia have been seriously affected by the flooding of their lands from the Kedung Ombo dams project, which we understand is part of a huge 74% World Bank funded irrigation and hydro-power development scheme for Indonesia.

Many homes have been inundated when the dam gates were closed since 14 January and their owners were forced to living aboard rafts and their food source destroyed.

The peasants, from three villages are said to have refused to leave their lands for an alternative, government-assigned land which is reported to be unsuitable to support human settlements or any agricultural activities.

We, therefore, appeal to you to use your authority to forthwith:

1. urge the Indonesian government to immediately stop the flooding of the Kedong Ombo (and until a comprehensive resettlement and compensation plan is developed and accepted by those affected).

2. require the Indonesian government to act in accord with the World Bank established guidelines associated with involuntary resettlement of those affected by the Bank's project. The World Bank should ensure that these guidelines are abided accordingly.

We hope you will give our urgent request serious consideration. It is imperative that appropriate actions be taken to help solve the situation to avoid further social disorder and human suffereings.

Thank you for your attention and we look forward to hear of the actions you will take on the matter.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,
THIRD WORLD NETWORK

Sd/-

S M MOHD IDRIS
(Coordinator)

T A P O L

The Indonesia Human Rights Campaign
111 Northwood Road, Thornton Heath,
Surrey CR4 8HW. U.K.

6 February 1989

Third World Network
87 Cantonment Road
10250 Penang
Malaysia.

Dear Friends,

Here is the latest information on the Kendung Ombo Dam evictions:

Kedung Ombo Villagers Now Living on Rafts

The Kedung Ombo land dispute between the government and 1,800 peasant families in Central Java continues. The land is needed for a reservoir as part of a huge 74% World Bank funded irrigation and hydro-power development. The peasants, from three villages, are still refusing to leave their land, even though flooding started when the dam gates were closed on January 14. The latest news is that the water level, now at 60 metres and rising to 90m in the next few weeks, has already inundated some homes whose owners are now living aboard rafts, their goods floating in the water. They are receiving food from villagers living on higher ground (Gema Warta, Dutch World Service, 3/2/89). The heads of family, mostly over 50 years old are continuing to refuse cash compensation and are demanding land of equivalent value. The Gema Warta report quotes Sujono, a senior official in Solo: "This is the first time the government has flooded out its own people", and a Magunnagaran Yayasan Bhakti Satria spokesman: "The Kedung Ombo people are being intimidated and mistreated (disiksa) by officials in uniform".

There has been some interest in the story from the Australian press and it looks likely that the BBC World Service will include an item on the issue in the next Development '89 programme.

Once again, we urge you to help us in our efforts to put pressure on the World Bank to intervene.

With all best wishes,

Sd/-
Carmel Budiardjo

T A P O L

The Indonesia Human Rights Campaign

111 Northwood Road, Thornton Heath
Surrey CR4 8HW, U.K.

3 February, 1989.

Third World Network
87 Cantonment Road
10250 Penang, Malaysia

Dear Friends,

We urge you to join the campaign to help the victims of the World Bank funded Kedung Ombo Dam project in Central Java, Indonesia.

Thousands of peasants who rejected the terms of compensation for land required for a reservoir refused to shift away from their homes right up to the moment when the flood-gates were closed on 16 January and their land began to be inundated with water. All attempts by the local authorities to persuade them to leave failed. The Kemusu peasants have waged a resistance that is unparalleled in contemporary Indonesia.

A total of 1,828 heads-of-family or about 8,000 people continued to refuse the compensation and rejected the offer of alternative land in several nearby villages. Their lives and homes were placed in jeopardy when the local authorities announced in late December that a special team, headed by the sub-district military commander, had been set up to organise the removal of the families. The team had instructions to move people out by force and to place them in custody in specially constructed barracks if necessary. It also announced that it had a supply of boats at hand to rescue people who became submerged as the waters rose.

When the dam was ceremonially opened on 16 January, in the presence of the governor of Central Java and the Minister for Public Works, the whole area was placed under tight security, making it impossible for anyone, including journalists, to enter the villages at the centre of the protest. Journalists were told that they would only be permitted to make 'coordinated and orderly visits' under official supervision. (Kompas, 15 January).

In the face of such a cover-up about what happened to the people of Kemusu, TAPOL has written to the World Bank for a report of the circumstances in which the land was cleared.

For several years, Kemusu peasants have tried to negotiate with the authorities about the compensation on offer but without success. The compensation offered ranged from Rp.280 a square metre for dry riceland upto Rp.780 for premises. Efforts to persuade the peasants to transmigrate failed to sway those living in Kemusu sub-district who insisted on the right to remain in the region and wanted to receive alternative land of similar size and quality.

In their dispute with the authorities, they sought the assistance of the Legal Aid Institute and other agencies to try to convince the authorities to enter in consultations but to no avail.

The role of the World Bank

Nearly 75 per cent of the cost of the Kedung Ombo is provided by the World Bank. The project is also financed by the Asian Development Bank and Japan's Exim Bank. Although the World Bank has established guidelines on social issues associated with involuntary resettlement which would, if properly applied, protect the Kemusu peasants from the treatment to which they have been subjected, there is no evidence that the Bank has taken any action on their behalf, apart from a visit to the area last May by a World Bank official. The results of that visit were never made public.

In reply to a telex from TAPOL to the Bank on 11 January 1989, asking what steps it had taken to prevent the evictions and to require the Indonesian government to act in accord with the Bank's guidelines, the Bank cable a reply the following day saying that "several months ago we understood that about 700 families had not agreed to the government's offer for land compensation and resettlement but that negotiations were continuing".

This is erroneous on two counts. First, the number of families is far in excess of 700. Admittedly, press reports which we have carefully followed have given conflicting figures throughout the dispute, but it is surely expected of the Bank which maintains a large staff in Jakarta that it would have informed itself of the number of people under threat of eviction. In addition, it is simply not true to say that negotiations have been held with the peasants. The local officials under the district chief, Colonel Moh. Hasbi, have been uncompromising in their 'take-it-or-leave-it' attitude over compensation. The evidence is that so much pressure and intimidation has been used against the Kemusu peasants to persuade them to accept the compensation offered that, for the past few months, they have simply refused to attend any meetings with officials.

Faced with continued resistance over compensation, the authorities anncunced in December that the money allocated for the land had been deposited with the court for collection by the peasants, meaning that the landowners could no longer claim any rights over land that was now considered to be state-owned.

Once the Kemusu inhabitants had refused to transmigrate, the authorities announced that alternative land had been made available for them in a cluster of villages nearby, centred around the village of Kayen, Juwangi sub-district, in the district of Boyolali. It sounded like a real bargain as it would cost them only Rp.160 a square metre to purchase land in their new home. So why did the Kemusu inhabitants refuse the offer? The reasons were shrouded in mystery for months, as readers were treated to a constant barrage of press reports describing Kayen as "quite a fertile region" and claiming that various facilities including a school, a clinic, a village hall and a mosque, had been built there. The peasants were said to be unreasonable, stubborn and headstrong, holding out against reasonable, patient and humane officials.

It was not until mid-January that a report appeared in Kompas describing Kayen as a worthless area, an arid plain without any supply even of drinking-water, let along water for cultivation. It was, the paper said, a new village, whose construction was 'half-forced' (setengah dipaksa), to provide a home for the people of Kemusu. Settlers in Kayen would have to

abandon any idea of continuing to live as farmers and shift to other occupations. Water-well probes as deep down as 137 metres had failed to reach the water table. Moreover transportation to he nearest town is very expensive while the nearest road is 5 kms. away by foot. (Kampas, 14 January)

Action

Today, (3/2/89) TAPOL phoned the Overseas Development Administration in London to ask what the World Bank were doing to remedy the situation. We were told that a Jakarta World Bank team were at Kedung Ombo making a report which would reach the Washington HQ in about a week.

It is imperative that we continue to keep the pressure on the Bank and, obviously, the more organisations write to show their concern, the more the Bank will feel obliged to act. Please write to the World Bank asking them to intervene. They should protest in the strongest terms to the Indonesian government and insist that the Kemusu peasants are fully compensated for the land they have lost. Please inform us of any action you take.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU,

WITH BEST WISHES,

Sd/-

CARMEL BUDIARDJO

THIRD WORLD NETWORK
Above Mapusa Clinic,
Mapusa 403 507 Goa.

Dear Ashish / Smitu

28. APRIL. 89
B'bay

It is encouraging to have you both attending the conference on the 6th & 7th.

On this regard, please note that we would like to have Smitu chairing two of the interactive discussions — whilst Ashish would be giving a talk on 'Environmental Perspectives' on the 6th. There would be a meeting in Bombay on the 5th along with the other speakers, to discuss this - with respect to the various other sessions.

Also, for the purpose of circulation and general information, we would like to have around 100 booklets of Kalpavriksh. Kindly bring them with you.

We also would like Farhad Varia, to come for this 6th & 7th meeting — please inform him.

We thank you for the support extended — and especially for being with us on the 6th & 7th.

Sincerely.
for NARMADA BACHAO ANDOLAN.

BITTU SAHGAL.

SANCTUARY MAGAZINE
60C, MAKER CHAMBERS V, NARIMAN POINT BOMBAY 400 021 TEL:230061/81

Our Ref: dfvbm24.doc
Date: April 29, 1989

F. Vania
Kalpavriksh
C/17 A, Munirka
New Delhi 67

Dear Farhad,

I spoke to Ashish on the phone yesterday. I shall send as much material as possible through him when he comes to attend the Conference in Bombay on the 5th and 7th. So many developments are taking place in India, it is almost impossible to keep track of them and I'd like very much for Kalpavriksh to link up with us in Bombay to improve communications.

Essentially, I think, our views merge. We are for instance, opposed to the very concept of the Narmada Project, not merely to the fact that people and fields and forests will be affected. The very thinking of these people is flawed because they operate from the arrogant stance that suggests they can recraft natural systems.

We are in touch with a number of NGOs from Gujarat and I can assure you we have an uphill climb ahead of us. Here is a copy of some correspondence which might give you some idea of what I mean. Keep in touch and, if possible, send us as many documents pertaining to the Narmada Project through Ashish. We shall xerox and return them. You could acquire some from us in similar fashion.

All the best,

Bittu.

BITTU SAHGAL

Encl: As above

Phone: Bhavnagar (0278) - 5689 5689

Jivrajbhai Patel Agroforestry Centre
Surendrabag.-KARJEJ 364061 (INDIA)

1989.04.24

My dear Mr Sathagid,

Sorry, I could not write you early. I myself am deeply involved in water management in Saurashtra and hence fond little time to have academic discussion which does not bring us water.

I have many reservations on points raised in your letter to Gujarat Chief Minister and in a letter addressed to all of us. Perhaps you will never understand what water means to us! Perhaps, you will never consider the price of a man in Amreli who drinks water full of flouride and lives upto age of 40 years is mixed with blood. Perhaps, to you and many like you life of Kutchchh taking his cattle to South Gujarat after Diwali and returning home in July is not worth considering. Perhaps, many like you would like to keep tribals in so called forests in the name of tribal culture unknowing that there is hardly forest left where they live to-day. They are half starved, they ~~do not get medicine~~ and and their children remain uneducated because there is no school and even if there is school in the name, teacher will not attend the school, he would like to be in urban area.

If you talk to Shri Sanatbhai, you will know the depth of his knowledge about regenerating forests, about adivasi, about human angle in rehabilitation, about water management and about his selection of proper people for all issues relating to Sardar Sarovar especially rehabilitation and afforestation. You went to Saurashtra to campaign against Sardar Sarovar but you did not go to Kutchchh to see what is done about compensatory afforestation.

I donot know if you have come across my work. I am proud to tell that I am Sanatbhai's [illegible] in carrying out strike for rehabilitation and afforestation. We have undertaken [illegible] in Saurashtra in the severest drought year of the

century using drip irrigation, Is it not a big gain to environment? is it not a big gain to the nation, but none of the so called environmentalists will come to say "well done" to our young boys. We have created one of the best "man made forest" in the place and also in Kuchchha. Within two years time, we will show you that Shri Sanatbhai and his team know of their business which is "growing trees" rather than talking of "vanishing forest wealth" by using papers which too comes from cutting trees and that too without raising trees. I wish you work as a 'Watch-dog' on our work and speak against us if we donot fulfill our promises.

I would humbly like to point out that what you have assumed as truths may not be truth. You write "In truth, the solutions to Gujarat's massive drought problem lies in the urgent implementation of small schemes which will catch water where it falls. This will enable water table to rise and will directly benifit millions of people who live nearby" I would like to point out that this is not really "Truth." Please look to the irrigation map of Gujarat. You will find hundreds of small and medium dams in Saurashtra but water was supplied to villagers through tankers, Rajkot got water by Train from Gandhinagar Thus, small might be beautiful but to people who are away from it For us, small dams donot offer alternative to big dams in Semi-arid zone, especially in drought years when we need water very badly and there is no water in small dams because of the failure of monsoon. So please, donot be in hurry to conclude that Sardar Sarovar Narmada dam is ill-conceived a few more months to hear other side of the story, before starting the open debate where we would also like participate. I once again insist it "building small dams, numbering over 1,00,000" is no solution to Saurashtra, Kutchchha and Barmer-Kutchha during drought-years as there will not be any water in them. The only solution to in tropical country with one

monsoon season lies in building big dams to store water instead of allowing it to go to the sea. Thus, I will opt for big dam first and small dams only if additional finances are available, which we donot have and hence our wise Chief Minister has ignored your advice. He is an irrigation engineer and knows more about storing water.

I stand by the construction of Sardar Sarovar irrespective of the fact that it is not going to give irrigation water to large areas of Saurashtra and Kutchchha but with water coming to part of Kutchchha and Saurashtra, my people need not go to far away place like south Gujarat they will be saved from nomads life.

I donot want to talk about geologists and hydrologists who advise you about recharging the aquifer by building small dams. Please tell them to take pen and paper and start calculating about recharging the water table which is now at more than 50 meters at my place and 250 meters in Mahesana. I am sure, they will run away from you. I tell you because I have done mathematical modelling for the same, as my research field is semi-saturated soil, permeability and earth dams. After doing enough home work, I came to the conclusion that check dams cannot recharge the groundwater when it is at a long depth.

I have tried my hand to put some of my views on paper. Let me see how you react to this. We are ready to join in the open debate provide you keep it open instead of writing words "In truth," "Resource illeterate", "social Anarchy", "Ill-conceived", "that your planns have ignored problems of Gujarat," that we people know more than you people attitude so that we have discussion with cool mind.

If you stand by open discussion, I can suggest some of the topics from your letter

and some additional one. You can also add more topics. Then I can suggest a few names who can be invited to write articles. You can add names to this list. Print these articles in your journal uncensored. Using these papers as background papers, we can arrange a seminar, even I can undertake this work.

Let me have your views on the same. You can publish this letter in your journal if you think it proper. I will be ready to write first article for this debate.

Do I expect to hear from you?

Sincerely Yours

VJ Patel

(V J Patel)

Some of the issues raised by you are as follows which can be taken for discussion:

1. What is the long term solution to Gujarat's massive drought?
2. Can we achieve through building many small dams?
3. Do people supporting Sardar Sarovar come under "Resource illeterate?"
4. Are people shifted from so called forest under Narmada Basin dispossed and put in disadvantage?
5. Are we planning to uplift tribals from poverty?
6. Is the opposition to the dam misdirected?
7. Critical evaluation of Rehabilitation Program of Govt. of Gujarat.
8. Are we really loosing forest due to submergence in Sardar Sarovar?
9. Can we really make man-made forest to compansate this loss of forest?
10. Other issues related to environment, earthquake, waterlogging and soil salinity, cost: Benifit Ratio, Future of Gujarat 10-25 years after the completion of Sardar Sarovar.

SANCTUARY MAGAZINE
602, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021

Ref:dvjbm.doc
April 28, 1989

Mr. V.J. Patel,
Jivrajbhai Patel Agroforestry Centre,
Surendrabag,
Kardej 364061

Dear V. J. Patel,

I received your letter today. Yes, we shall publish your views and the spirit of what you say will be retained faithfully, though the length may have to be cut down on account of space constraints. Your love for this country and your concern for its people is obvious from the words you write and the work you have undertaken. There is much we can achieve together and I sincerely hope that an atmosphere of mutual respect evolves in the days ahead.

I enclose a letter written by me to Sanatbhai, who, I am convinced, is as desirous of a strong, healthy India as I, or any other environmentalist. As a person involved in wasteland regeneration you more than anyone else will know the value of a natural forest. Man made plantations must be undertaken now, *because* we have denuded the cover provided by nature. But surely you will not advocate the destruction of natural forests by saying "We can plant trees elsewhere and make good the loss". This, unfortunately, is *exactly* what our Planning Commission believes is possible. And, in addition to what will be drowned by the Sardar Sarovar dam, they are willing to allow the Indira Sagar Reservoir to submerge 91,348 hectares including 44,363 hectares of fertile agricultural land and 40,332 hectares of natural forests! Can you possibly support this? What is your view on the whole Narmada Sagar Project?

Mr. Patel, just think, why has the ground water level fallen? Is it because of over-population, or increased consumption? Or, is it the result of the removal of vegetative cover, leading to poor recharge, combined with faulty irrigation and industrial practices, leading to depletion? And why, inspite of being one of the world's biggest large-dam builders are we more flood and drought prone than ever before?

You have mentioned the problems of falling ground water tables in Mehsana. Are you aware that with the water from the Dharoi irrigation project, parts of Mehsana began experiencing *water logging* in 1980/81? And that at a cost of Rs. 1,12,500 for an experimental recharge bond it was possible to irrigate 242 *additional* hectares in Mehsana

thanks to recharge of water at an operational cost of only Rs.0.03 per 1000 litres. Check dams, percolation tanks and well designed ponding, coupled with the re-greening of the surrounding areas with hardy LOCAL species of grasses, shrubs and trees is the ONLY long term solution to Gujarat's crippling man-made drought. Even if we all work together instead of fighting like misguided children it would be a Herculean task to restore our land to health. Yet, ignoring the lessons of Aswan in Egypt, and Ukai in Gujarat, we are faced with the prospect of still more large-scale projects, still more water logging and salinity .... still more destruction.

Please do not allow your reason to be clouded by the fact that I live in Bombay. I spend half my life travelling to places which sometimes even district officials seldom reach. I have seen the drought-caused misery of my people in Gujarat, Rajasthan and even Kerala and I believe I have pin-pointed the reason - the centralisation and destruction of their resources, namely land, water and air. I welcome your offer of an open talk, a *truly* open talk. You fix the time and venue, say 4/6 weeks from now, and ensure the cordiality of atmosphere and we will be there. As your friends, as citizens interested in finding permanent solutions, not temporary sops.

Sincerely,

Bittu Sahgal

BITTU SAHGAL
EDITOR

Confidential until [illegible]

April 29,1989

To: Michael Banton
From: Thayer Scudder

The R&R Component
of The SSP

Introductory Note

In assessing the current status of the R&R component of the SSP, it is important not only to examine what has been accomplished but also the "spirit" in which that accomplishment has occurred. And it is important to assess what has not been accomplished and the implications of non-accomplishment for the future.

In comparing the August, 1984/September 1985 situation with the situation today I believe that there has been a very serious deterioration. The purpose of this memo is to illustrate what I mean by that formulation by referring briefly to Government Policy, Planning and Implementation relating to oustees in the three states, and to oustee and nongovernment organization (NGO) reactions to the R&R Program. While most R&R to date has occurred in Gujarat, it is important to remember that less than 20 percent of the oustee population comes from that state, and that within Gugarat less than one third of the oustees have been able to purchase land, and apparently more (or very few) have acquired title to that land. It is also important to remember that the estimate of 66,675 reservoir oustees is based on 1981 census data. While that number may include an overestimate from Madhya Pradesh, extrapolating from Gujarat figures, the total population has now increased to 90,000 or more.

Madhya Pradesh

I start with MP because that state contains the largest number of Project Affected People (PAP). Before looking briefly at Policy, Planning, Implementation and PAP/NGO reactions, one illustration should show how the situation has deteriorated at the PAP village level. In August, 1984 the World Bank mission visited the village of Nisarpur near Barwani in MP's Dhar District. We were with Mr. R.S. Khanna, currently vice chairman of what is now the NVDA. At a meeting with the people we were told that several families from the village had agreed to move to Guttal — the Gujarat site set aside by GOG for the initial PAP's

from MP. We were further told that another twenty-four families from nearby villages had also agreed to move to Guttal provided the site (in terms of minimal infrastructure) had been prepared for them by January, 1986. That condition was not met by GOG and today no families from MP have moved to Guttal or are prepared to go to Guttal.

As for the majority of Nisarpur's residents, in 1984 they wished to relocate to a site which had been already marked out a short distance away from their current village. We visited this site where the people were told by MP officials in our presence that a town planner would be coming to do town and country planning including layout for the local hospital, other community facilities and religious areas. Subsequently, S.C. Varma, the former chairman of what is now the NVDA came to Nisarpur and told those wealthier people who wished to use relocation as a chance to move to Indore — where land prices were still relatively low — that they would be receiving compensation shortly. That was in 1985. To date no town and country planning has occurred and no compensation has been received. GOMP has completely lost its credibility and the village position today is not just anti-relocation but anti-dam. Hence they are one of the 193 (out of approximately 193) MP villages that have come out in opposition to the dam (see below).

Policy:

GOMP has yet to announce to PAP what their R and R Policy for SSP is. In Bhopal we were told that the policy would be announced shortly and that it would be roughly the same as that for Narmada Sagar oustees. That policy is significantly less favorable to MP PAP than is Gujarat's Policy. Major sons, for example, would not receive 2 hectares of land within MP.

Planning:

MP has done no planning for R&R. Throughout the 1980s they have resisted stating a Policy and perfecting Plans for fear that would increase the proportion of oustees who would wish to stay in MP. As the World Bank has pointed out since 1983, that approach is non-acceptable since the international experience with resettlement is that the majority of PAP who have a choice (as they do under the Award of the Tribunal) prefer, generally speaking, to stay in their home territory. From the start MP has tried to encourage its PAP to go to Gujarat while GOG -- by not moving forward expeditiously with the Guttal Pilot Project has, in my opinion, consciously attempted to discourage MP PAP from coming to Gujarat. In that regard GOG has been successful.

Implementation: None

Oustee/NGO reactions:

In 1984 at least some NP villages had R&R committees. As noted above at least some families were prepared to go to Gujarat. Though we enquired about NGO activity in 1984 we are told that there was very little in the area. There has been a complete turnabout since that time. On April 20, 1988, Abdel Salam and I visited the Barwani headquarters of the NGO Narmada Ghati Navnirman Samiti (NGNS). We arrived unannounced; yet within 20 minutes thirty adults were packed into the room where we were sitting. This NGO was established some twenty-four months ago to assist PAPs, primarily by disseminating to PAPs what information they could obtain — since the people had been receiving virtually no information from GOMP. As NGNS correctly realizes lack of information about a project like SS significantly increases uncertainty and hence stress on oustees (a point that OTA's John Clark emphasized in his 23 August, 1988 letter to Mr. Alusola).

As time went on, without any action on the part of GOMP, NGNS began mobilization of villagers to apply pressure to the government. Mobilization was greatly assisted by Narmada Dharangrast Samiti's (NDS) Medha Patkar who has been in frequent correspondence with the World Bank. She was instrumental in bringing a busload of people to Bhopal to meet with us on April 16, 1988, and in organizing the SSP opposition rally that is said to have brought 10,000 protesters to the dam site earlier this year. According to those to whom we talked in Barwani on April 18th, to date they have organized some 150 of 193 villages in opposition to the dam. This opposition is genuine and stretches down to the village level where increasingly it is getting its strength. Those involved at the village level include well informed influential landlords. For example, the family we visited in Nisarpur has four educated sons, one of whom is a doctor with two years training in Boston, U. S. A. According to this family during the past four years several hundred (they said 400) 10-30 hp pumps have been purchased to pump water from the Narmada as far as 15 km inland. We saw some of the papaya and banana gardens so irrigated. They are impressive with land values now said to reach 50,000/- per acre for the better land. These local landlords are not absentee landlords as may be the case in Gujarat. Furthermore, their patron-client system with lower castes (and landless) still confers major benefits to the rural poor. In sum, local opposition is strong and growing.

We also visited in Dewas between Indore and Bhopal a young cluster of intellectuals who were responsible for obtaining some 330 signatures from prominent Indian intellectuals which was submitted to the Prime Minister stating their concern about SSP. Initially interested in problems relating to Dewas town, these highly educated young people have become involved in anti-Narmada activities over the past two years. Their interest relates to the Project as a whole and their major activity relates to information gathering and dissemination including publishing booklets in Hindi for oustees. Though unannounced, we found six of the cluster (so called since they have no

official name or organization) in a Dewas house including two economists, an engineer, an accountant, a journalist and an artist. These people as with NGNS and NDS are very well informed.

Another anti-SSP NGO about which we were told is based in Alirajpur. Initially they were helping some tribal villages involved in disputes with the forest department after passage of the 1980 Forest Conservation Act. However some 26 of the 40 villages are said to be SSP Project affected; hence this group is also anti-SSP.

Maharashtra

Whereas some 45,000 PAPs were estimated for MP in 1981, the number at that time from Maharashtra was estimated at 11,082 living in 33 villages, of which families from ten were initially willing to move to Parveta in Gujarat. That is no longer the case (see below).

Policy:

Maharashtra has a statewide policy for oustees which is the best of the three states. Apparently, however, it has not been applied to SSP which is an inter-state project. With SSP there have been implementation problems.

Planning:

Initially the government intended to settle 23 villages on nine minor irrigation projects. PAPs in 1984 were said to be willing to go there. However at least some of the land is denuded forest land and GOI's Department of Environment and Forests have not agreed to release the land. Release of forest land is the key to Maharashtra R&R since the number of PAP willing to go to Gujarat has become greatly reduced during the past few years. The rest of the PAPs, if they accept relocation at all, are said to be only willing to go to nearby forest land.

Implementation:

Though families come and go, the only implementation relates to PAP from Manibeli (which is the closest Maharashtra village to Gujarat) who have gone to Parveta in Gujarat. According to April 1989 figures, 83 families currently reside in Parveta. Land has been allotted to at least 30 others who have refused to move to Parveta from Manibeli (see below). Implementation of R&R at Parveta cannot be considered satisfactory. I was critical of inadequate site preparation in 1985 when water supplies and some household site preparation was inadequate after people had already arrived. The Taha Institute of Social Science (TISS) reported exceptionally high death rates among children under the age of four during a two year period during 1986-1988. Among a total population of 355 in late

1988 it is estimated that a total of 36 deaths occurred during the previous two years of which the majority were children. While the exact number of deaths is open to question, as is the impact of the recent drought, in visits to Parveta, Manibeli and Suka we were told that exceptional death rates have occurred only in Parveta. That is TISS's assessment also. Though GOG officials have attempted to rebut these figures, their explanations are not convincing as I will explain in my final report.

Approximately half of the Manibeli population has yet to transfer to Parveta. They refuse to move because GOM has not agreed to pay compensation to some twenty-five families whose houses will be marooned on islands after the dam is closed. The same applies to some 80 families with land on those islands. Should additional families move to take up their land at Parveta now, they fear that the marooned families will be left behind without benefits. Since the issue of island "marooned families" is an inter-state one, it has been referred to the Narmada Control Authority (NCA) for discussion, and hopefully, resolution in favor of the oustees.

Oustee/NGO reactions:

NDS has been active among oustees in the 33 villages. In Manibeli we found that oustees since January, 1989 have stopped widening of a jeep road from Jalgaon that could be used to remove PAP from nine villages. Eleven days previously the police arrived. The villagers are adamant that they will not allow construction on the road to proceed until their demands for benefits -- all of which are entirely reasonable — have been met. They claimed (approximately ten people were at our meeting) that all nine villages were united in their opposition to the road. Before agreeing to move they want proper compensation in land and proper land title. As for relationships between Medha Patkar's NDS and GOM, W. Baxter found government officials in Bombay unreceptive to working with NDS.

Gujarat.

Policy:

Gujarat has by far the best policies for oustees, policies which go beyond the Award of the Tribunal, and those of either MP or Maharashtra. As I will describe in my final report, they have a complex history (which the NGO Vahini-ARCH has summarized in their April 1988 paper on SSP displacement in Gujarat), being announced only in response to strong NGO (especially Vahini-ARCH) and oustee agitation as well as support from the World Bank and the international environmental/tribal rights movement. Until December, 1987 GOG policies were totally inadequate with the government telling the World Bank in 1985, for example, that no land was available for oustees — even though the Bank knew, as did the government and the oustees, that local landlords were willing to sell thousands of hectares at relatively reasonable prices.

The Tribunal's Award applied to oustees from MP and Maharashtra coming to Gujarat. It did not apply to Gujarat's oustees. The long "battle" was to get GOG to at least apply the terms of the Tribunal's Award to its own people. A major weakness of the Tribunal's Award, however, was that it did not apply to the Landless (who may well be in the majority in MP), or to encroachers. Finally in December, 1987, GOG gave in to pressure by passing three major government resolutions (GR). The first GR stated that each landed oustee was to get a minimum of two hectares of land of his choice with a GOG ex gratia payment to cover the difference between the compensation price and the purchase price. The second GR stated that encroachers on government waste and forest land would receive two hectares of their choice plus ex gratia payments while the third GR provided similar benefits to landless oustees.

Planning:

Actual planning is weak. As with many other R&R projects the emphasis is on the initial resettlement phase as opposed to the subsequent rural development (rehabilitation) phase. More specifically, the scheduling of resettlement is not tied to the construction schedule in terms of specifically dated targets, the realization of which can then be monitored and evaluated by the state and NCA monitoring agencies. According to one Gujarat monitoring agency (CSS), R&R is behind schedule. However, whenever they point out what they consider to be planning or implementation weaknesses, GOG replies that their conclusions are invalid since "everything" is on schedule. In fact everything is not on schedule in part because of the total absence of late specific targets relating to all aspects of the land identification (by oustees), acquisition, purchase, titling and development process.

Implementation:

There are innumerable and unacceptable implementation inadequacies only some of which will be outlined here (others will be outlined in my final report). In sum, they are not acceptable in terms of the Bank's guidelines or agreements with SSP.

1. The system of land purchase through committees puts the onus on the oustees when it should be the government's responsibility to acquire land from willing landlords through the consent award provision of the Land Acquisition Act. April 28, 1989, for example, we were told of a case where a group of oustees from Surpan Village had arranged to purchase land from a landlord at 12,000/- per acre. When the Land Purchase Committee got into the act the price was raised to 20,000/- which the committee rejected. The oustees were then required to begin the search all over again.

2. According to the Tribunal Award which GOG has agreed to apply to its own

people, oustees should be allowed to move in sociological units of their choice. The requirement that they search out land on their own makes this impossible with the result that some villages are being split into up to nine fragments against their own wishes.

3. The present land purchase arrangement through committee will not work in regard to oustees from MP.

4. On this mission I have looked for cases of good will on the part of GOG toward oustees in regard to a number of long standing trouble points which the government, at small financial cost, and at significant benefit to oustees, could easily have achieved. I found no such cases. For example:

(1) No attempt has been made by GOG to survey, let alone to help, oustees evicted with inadequate cash compensation, from the Navagam Colony area in the 1960s.

(2) Requests for benefits by "marooned" oustees in several rock fill dyke villages so that they can leave the area have not been met on the technicality that their land and homes are not actually needed for project purposes. Hence in Panchmuli, of 296 families, fourteen are left "marooned" in the midst of rock filled dyke and canal construction. As for Zer with 36 families, six remain marooned. In both cases no land has been promised them.

(3) Another rock filled dyke village is Navagam where we were told by the headman and other household heads that a majority of the families are still present although they want to leave the site which is on both sides of the main access road to the dam. While this village has several factions, the land purchase committee procedure has already split the village into nine different sections involving some 82 families. No doubt further splitting will occur among the remaining families since additional land is no longer available at sites to which friends and relatives have been moved.

5. Piece meal land acquisition moves household in bits and pieces making it very difficult for people who wish to resettle together to do so.

6. Though the relevant government resolutions were passed in December, 1987, since then it would appear that land has been allocated to less than five major sons among the entire population of GOG oustees.

7. Those oustees who moved earlier to Parveta (from MP) and to Tentalav moved to government lands. They were not told at the time what the price for those lands would be. Recently GOG has priced such land at 10,000/- per acre. In the case of Parveta oustees, their compensation for land from GOM was 1500/- to 2200/- per acre. They do not get ex gratia payments for the difference since ex gratia payments do not apply to government land. Furthermore these oustees had to pay from 500/- to 1500/- per acre to prepare land, taking the money from their house compensation. One result of this is that quality of housing is below that in their village of origin. In this case people who were willing to move early, and hence should be "congratulated," will end up the most

indebted. Obviously if they had known the price of government land at the time they would have opted for purchasing private land.

8. No titles to land have been received by any oustees who have moved. Some who have yet to move are not willing to move until titles are made available for fear of former landowners suing them in the future.

9. GOG delays in preparing Guttal for MP oustees meant that seven years later no MP oustees have arrived hence losing the opportunity for planning and implementing a worthwhile pilot project that could have played a major role in attracting a significant number of MP oustees to SSP command areas in Gujarat. Though there is some argument as to when the site was ready, the earliest date mentioned is 1987 — well after the January, 1986 date requested by those MP oustees willing to move there in 1985.

10. Failure by many cases of GOG to apply the provisions of the December, 1987 GR to those who moved before 1987 — especially in regard to providing land to encroachers, major sons, etc. As a result of the land purchase system, which only recently has emphasized land acquisition in larger blocks, few of these families will be able to relocate close to relatives, former neighbours, and parents (piece meal moving of villages, of course, reduces the opportunity of those who wish to relocate together to do so).

Such instances, as well as others, suggest a lack of good will toward R&R on the part of GOG.

In summary, the R&R component of the SSP is unsatisfactory. Furthermore because of the impasse between GOMP and GOG, and the unwillingness of GOI to release forest land and of NCA of play a strong oversight role I personally doubt that a satisfactory R&R program can be implemented. For that reason, at the very least, I recommend that disbursements by stopped until:

(1) The R&R schedule is carefully synchronized with the construction timetable.

(2) GOG prepares quarterly plans for phase 1 oustees with time dated targets which can be monitored for all stages of the R&R exercise.

(3) GOG takes over responsibility through SSNNT for purchasing land for oustees according to the cluster approach recommended by the World Bank in 1985 and now accepted by GOG as a feasible.

(4) GOI release forest land for GOM and GOMP tribal oustees who wish to remain in the reservoir basin.

(5) GOMP announce a World Bank acceptable policy for SSP oustees and

resettlement planning for those who wish to remain in MP (which, under present circumstances, can be expected to be the majority).

(6) NCA begin carrying out its responsibilities for the R&R components as required in the Award of the Tribunal. (Note: I need check the Award here to make sure my recollection is correct -- NCA R&R responsibilities may be too fuzzy for the Bank to state requirements.)

(7) GOG begin some "good faith" correction of previous implementation deficiencies, with special emphasis on providing benefits as required to those oustees who were moved or who moved themselves prior to December 1987 (e.g. land for major sons, encroachers, the landless etc)

(8) All state governments beef up their rehabilitation as opposed to resettlement (e.g. land acquisition; physical removal etc) staff (GOG has started along these lines but more careful analysis of staff needs in regard to future inter-schedule targets is needed).

(9) NVDA create a real planning unit (capable of doing regional as opposed to physical planning).

I see these as minimal requirements. Even if met, I doubt that the three governments can carry out a R&R Program that will meet minimum World Bank requirements. Because of the buildup in opposition (opposition that was unnecessary if GOG had -- from the start -- been willing to make Gottal work as a Pilot Project for MP and Parners for Maharashtra), I doubt reversal of this unsatisfactory record for the majority of PAP is possible. For that reason I recommend with a sense of an opportunity tragically (since unnecessarily) lost, either permanent or temporary termination of World Bank disbursements.

Summary Postscript (April 29, 1989)

The problem for the World Bank is the unlikelihood of the R&R component enabling the majority of the oustees — and especially those from MP and Maharashtra — to regain their current living standards. Because the R&R component would not meet minimal World Bank requirements as stated in Bank guidelines on oustees and tribal peoples, and in various Bank agreements with the Indian authorities.

While it is possible — though very, very difficult — to carry out R&R in a satisfactory manner for the majority of the oustees, provided some very basic changes are implemented, I am not optimistic. This is why I believe the least unsatisfactory options for the Bank are either to withdraw from SSP or stop disbursements until government agencies are in compliance (please note the wording here, the implication being that there is no really satisfactory option for the Bank one way of the other).

On a state by state and GOI basis minimal requirements — regardless of whether or not the Bank stays involved — for raising the chances for some success are the following:

I. GOI: GOI MUST release forest land for those GOG (Dungri Bhils), MP and especially Maharashtra oustees who wish to remain within the reservoir catchment basin adjacent to forest lands. These tribals, a relatively small minority, are those clustered near the border of the three states. In regard to the goals of the Brundtland Commission Report and the successes of a number of small eco-development projects with strong NGO/Local participation, these tribal people could play an invaluable role in the regeneration of forest lands under the guidance of state department of forestry tribal wings. In other words, for GOI to argue that release of such lands would lead to further degradation has little validity should a proper development program be implemented. The need for this program is greatest in Maharashtra.

II MP: Gujarat wants the Dam. To resolve the current Gujarat-MP impasse Gujarat must take the lead quickly in regard to MP oustees who might be willing to move to SSP command areas within Gujarat. That means 4 things:

1. SSNNL must buy with GOG funds (without waiting for compensation from MP) several thousand hectares of the better land that is available within the SSP command area.

2. GOG must provide titles for that land.

3. GOG must show that land to MP oustees and be willing to "immediately" provide it with titles to MP oustees willing to move.

4. GOG must then provide the required facilities before the MP oustees actually transfer.

There really is not much risk to Gujarat in doing the above. First, Gujarat ultimately has to pay R&R costs by compensating MP. Second, the value of irrigable land in Gujarat can be expected to increase so that should no MP oustees be willing to move, Gujarat certainly will not be left holding the bag (among other uses, such land can be used for compensatory forestry).

Should Gujarat carry out the above actions, with strong NCA involvement at the compliance end, it should be possible for MP to determine how many oustees are <u>really</u> willing to transfer to Gujarat. NGOs must be involved to ensure that numbers actually reflect oustee wishes. MP must then carry out all necessary planning and implementation requirements relating to oustees who wish to remain in MP. Because of land scarcity in MP in comparison to Gujarat very

पीपल
Post Bag No. 4, New Delhi-110066, India

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April 29, 1989

My dear Ashish,

For the third issue of Peepal, we need your contribution on Narmada campaign. We would request you to do an update on Narmada project vis-a-vis the environmental protest. We would appreciate if you could supplement the same with two-three good photographs.

As conveyed to you on phone, we would appreciate if you could get us your write-up by May 15 or so.

Looking forward to your early communication.

Sincerely.

Sudhirendar Sharma

dr.sudhirendar sharma

Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.
Block No. 12, 1st Floor New Sachivalaya Complex, Gandhinagar-382 010 Gujarat.
Phone : 20663 (O) 23502 (O) 20187 (R) Telex : 1203-209 SSNN IN

SANAT MEHTA
Chairman

D.O. No. CHM/SSNN/89/853
Dated : May 6, 1989

Dear Shri Sahgal,

Thank you for your letter dated 26th April, which I received on 28th April 1989. As the World Bank Mission was here, we were busy with the Mission and the wrap-up discussions. I could not, therefore, reply to you earlier.

As far as your fear for the siltation is concerned, I would like to clarify that siltation usually takes place because of the soil carried out into the river alongwith the rain waters from both the sides. It is for the first time that Sardar Sarovar Project has already taken care of the catchment area treatment. The siltation will be controlled. The catchment area treatment includes afforestation on both sides so as to bring it to the optimum density of 0.6. For this purpose, the catchment area within the borders of Gujarat has been carefully surveyed and a plan has been drawn as to howmany trees will have to be planted in different areas so as to increase the density of forest.

In addition to afforestation, the works regarding Nala plugging and contour bunding will be taken on both sides of the catchment. By contour bunding, the soil of the fields having slopes towards the catchment will be controlled and by Nala plugging, the soil will be conserved and only water will be allowed to flow in the catchment.

You have expressed your deep concern about the availability of land for the resettlement, indicating that if the oustees are going to be settled on the lands, others will be displa . I think, your impression is not correct. Initially I was also little hesitant about the matter, but even then in last 6 months, we have been able to negotiate lands on a very large scale and a reasonable price. I think, now we have negotiated the lands to settle number of oustees, which we were required to do by 1983-89. Hardly 800 Hectares are now required to be negotiated for resettlement & rehabilitation work. We have found about 3300 canvas of Gujarat and each has to be provided

2 Hectares of land in the Command Area. Our system is as follows :

As soon as the offer comes from the land owner, we pass over this information to Rehabilitation Officer and NGOs and the land is shown to the Project Affected Person (PAP).

Once a PAP selects the land, the case is brought before the Land purchase committee and in the presence of the PAP and the land owner, the price is finalised. The Land purchase committee consists of Members of Parliament, Members of Assembly, Presidents of Jilla Parishads and representatives of 3 NGOs and we have found this process very useful.

Once the land is negotiated, it is given for surveying so that the land owner will not give a wrong information and after getting the title cleared, the land is being given to the PAP. The clearance of the title because of various types of burden on the land takes little time, but we are hope that we will be able to do the work in time.

Most of the lands which are being offered from land owners, who are staying far away from these lands, must have been transferred from tribal to non-tribal in last two decades. So, I do not think that the fear of creating another set of oustees is well-founded.

Regarding your impression for the Saurashtra region, I think, you should understand one fact about our water resources. If you look at the map of Gujarat, you will find that out of the total water resources i.e. 38.69 MAF, 32.4 MAF are in Gujarat areas, that too mostly below Ahmedabad. Only 3.69 MAF is in Saurashtra, while 1.97 MAF in Kutch. This means that water resources of Gujarat are concentrated only in the areas of South of Ahmedabad to Vapi, which forms only a small triangle of the total area. All other areas are without any water resources. By now, we have completed 79 major and medium irrigation schemes in Saurashtra. Even then every third year is a drought in Saurashtra. By Narmada we will be able to increase the irrigation potential of Bhavnagar district of Saurashtra by 50%. Surendranagar district, which has a rain-fed irrigation and which is on the border of Little Rann of Kutch, will get the irrigation benefit of 3 lakh

Contd...

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SANAT MEHTA
Chairman

Hectares. In short, Narmada will have the irrigation potential of 6,86,120 Hectares against its present irrigation potential of 3,54,910 from existing irrigation schemes. It means that it will be more than doubled.

I would also like to mention that out of Sardar Sarovar Project, 1.60 MAF water has been reserved for drinking purpose. There is no where any method available by which 1.60 MAF of water can be transferred from Narmada to Saurashtra by any other method. This will be provided for drinking water. As far as the drinking water is concerned, Sardar Sarovar Project will provide drinking water to 131 urban areas and 4720 villages. These villages have been divided into 3 categories - - CATEGORY 1 are the villages, which are located on the canals; CATEGORY 2 are the villages, which are not on the canals but in the Command Area; CATEGORY 3 are the villages, which are chronically affected by drinking water scarcity and are outside the command area. So in Saurashtra, there will be many villages and towns, which will get drinking water even though they are not in the Command area. In addition to this, it has also been planned that surplus water of the rivers in the South of Narmada will also be tapped so as to increase water availability for Saurashtra. That is why, the feelings in Gujarat and Saurashtra are so strong.

I think, I should not prolong my letter, because it will be too long.

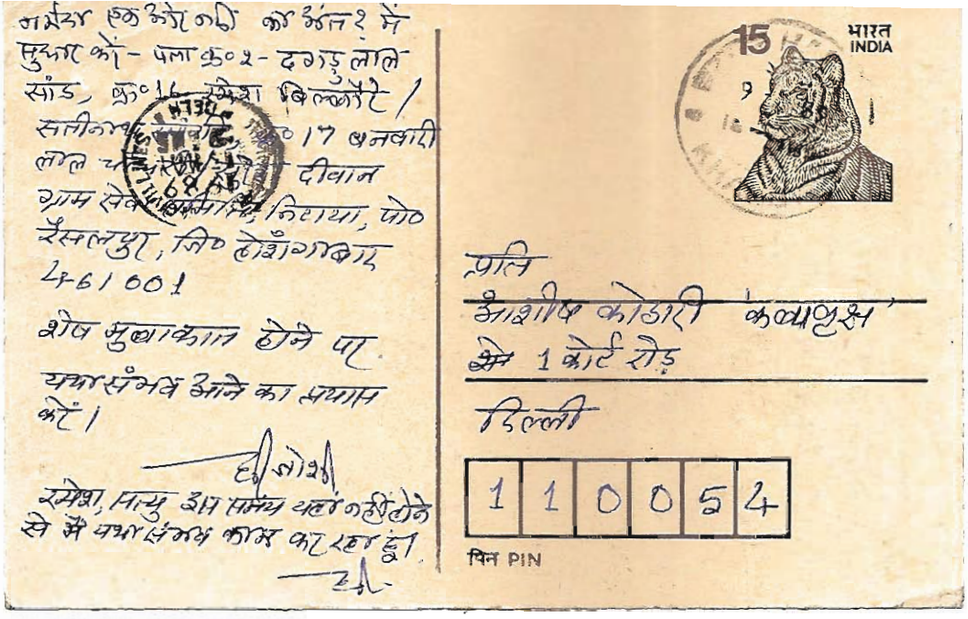
As regards your offer regarding writing a short article, I shall try my best as early as possible

Thank you for the letter.

Yours sincerely,

(SANAT MEHTA)

Shri Bittu Sahgal,
Editor, Sanctuary Magazine,
601 Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021.



गर्मजोशी भरा एक ओ.जी. का अंतर्देशी मेरे सुझाव को - पला क्र० २ - दगड़ु लाल सांड, क्र० 16 [illegible] बिल्लौरे / सलीम [illegible] क्र० 17 चनखोदी लाल [illegible] दीवान ग्राम सेवा [illegible] निवाया, पो० रैसलपुरा, जि० होशंगाबाद 4-61001

शेष सुखाकाल होने पर यथासंभव आने का प्रयास करें।

ह/ जोशी

रमेश, मित्रु इस समय चल नहीं होने से मैं यथासंभव काम कर रहा हूं।

15 भारत INDIA

प्रति

आशीष कोठारी कल्पना

1 कोर्ट रोड़

दिल्ली

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PIN पिन

प्रिय मित्रो,

हरसूद 9/5/89

22-23 मई, 89 को हरसूद के पास इस क्षेत्र के लोगों का एक सम्मेलन आयोजित हो रहा है। इसमें 23/5 को एक विशेष बैठक यह रखी गई है कि नर्मदा घाटी व अन्य जगहों से जो लोग इस योजना के विरोध में काम कर रहे हैं या अन्य इलाकों के साथ पर्यावरण, विस्थापन व लोक संस्कृति को बचाए रखने की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं ऐसे सभी लोग मिल कर नर्मदा घाटी विकास योजना के संयोजित रूप से विरोध में नारा लगाएं। ऐसे कौन-कौन से कदम उठाने आवश्यक हैं जिनसे यहां चल रहे आंदोलनों को प्रखर करने के साथ अन्य क्षेत्रों से समर्थन जुटाया जा सके। इससे इलाकों पर काम की रूपरेखा बनाने के लिए इकट्ठा हों।

उम्मीद है इस कम अवधि की सूचना के बावजूद अपने में से कुछ लोग, आपके पास उपलब्ध सामग्री सहित हरसूद पहुंचेंगे। इस सम्मेलन में सरदार सरोवर क्षेत्र के लोगों के साथ उनके नेतागण जैसे मेधा पाटकर आदि भी आएंगे। 2-3 मई को मेधा जी हरसूद में थीं।

-:: आमंत्रण पत्र-::-

प्रियवर, 10 मई 1989

आपने नर्मदा घाटी विकास के नाम पर सरदार सरोवर व नर्मदा (इंदिरा) सागर बाँध से होने वाले विनास के बारे में पढ़ा होगा। इन बांधों से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लोगों ने इनके विरोध में जोरदार लड़ाई शुरू की हैं। जिसमें समाजसेवियों, बुध्दिजीविओं, पत्रकारों व तकनीकि विशेषज्ञों का समर्थन बढ़ते जा रहा हैं। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप एक और विश्व बैंक वित्तीय मदद देने में पीछे हट रहा हैं। दुसरी और ऐसा लग रहा हैंकि मुठ्ठी भर लोगों को लाभ पहुँचाने वाले इन बांधों को सरकार बनाना चाहती हैं। हमारे सामने इन दो बांधों का तो सवाल है ही पर नर्मदा घाटी विकास परियोजना के नाम पर पूरी घाटी के सम्भावित विनास का सवाल भी हैं ।

इस स्थिति में यह आवश्यक हैं कि नर्मदा घाटी के लोग इन बांधों के लाभ-हानी व दूरगामी परिणामों को जाने समझे ताकि विकास के नाम पर इस पूरी घाटी की बर्बादी को रोक सकें और जो बर्बादी हो चुकी हैं उसकी पूर्ति के लिये आवाज उठा सकें तथा बड़े बांधों के खिलाफ जो लड़ाई चल रही हैं उसे कैसे मजबूत और व्यापक बना सकें ? इस सवाल पर सलाह करने के लिये एक सम्मे.23 मई, 1989 को हरसूद के पास ग्राम सक्तापुर में आयोजित किया गया हैं।

यह सम्मेलन सरदार सरोवर क्षेत्र में बांधों के खिलाफ कार्यरत सुश्री मेधा पाटकर व अन्य साथियों की सहमति से आयोजित किया जा रहा हैं। नर्मदा घाटी में बांधों व अन्य सामाजिक-आर्थीक सवालों पर जनता के हित में काम करने वाले लोगों को आमंत्रित किया हैं, जिनकी जानकारी हमें नाम पते के रूप में हैं। आप हरसूद पहुंचकर संघर्ष समिति कार्यालय पहुंचें यहाँ से सम्मेलन स्थल तक पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था होगी ।

यह बात सुनिश्चित है कि घाटी के लोग एक साथ मिलकर कथित विकास के नाम पर होते जा रहे विनास को रोक सकते हैं। मुठ्ठी भर लोगों के लिये हमारे सामाजिक-आर्थीक साधनों के दोहन के खिलाफ एकजुट होकर व्यापक आन्दोलन खड़ा करने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ेंगे, इस उम्मीद के साथ आपकी भागीदारी होगी, ऐसी आशा हैं ।

अध्यक्ष
नर्मदा सागर संघर्ष समिति
(सम्पूर्ण डूब क्षेत्र)
हरसूद जिला-खडंवा 450-116

नोट:- हरसूद , इटारसी-भुसावल रेलवे लाईन पर व होशंगावाद-खडंवा रोड़ पर हैं ।
इन दोनों साधनों से आप यहाँ पहुंच सकते हैं ।

अनुपम हरसूद.

सक्तापुर चलो ! सक्तापुर चलो !!

एक दिवसीय विशाल सम्मेलन

नर्मदा सागर बांध पर सोच ?

दिनांक- २२ मई सोमवार प्रातः १० से

प्रिय डूब क्षेत्र के भाईयों एवं बहनों,

नर्मदा सागर बांध क्या करेगा ।

लोगों को बरबाद करेगा ।।

यह सिर्फ नारा ही नहीं हकीकत है अभी तक जितने बांध बने हैं उनके विस्थापितों को आज तक उचित पुनर्वास, मुआवजा नही मिला है, फिर इंदिरा सागर परियोजना से प्रभावित हरसूद शहर सहित २५४ गांवों के निवासियों को क्या मिलेगा ?

इसलिए इस विनाशकारी योजना पर विचार करने के लिए ग्राम सक्तापुर में २२ मई को आयोजित सम्मेलन में अधिक से अधिक संख्या में उपस्थित होकर बांध के विरोध में अपनी आवाज बुलन्द करें ।

कोई नहीं हटेगा, बांध नहीं बनेगा

भवदीय

मो. हैदर पटेल
स्वागताध्यक्ष
सक्तापुर

लक्ष्मीनारायण खण्डेलवाल
अध्यक्ष
नर्मदा सागर संघर्ष समिति
संपूर्ण डूब क्षेत्र, हरसूद

दगडूलाल सांड, सूरजमल अग्रवाल, हुकमचन्द सांड, मांगीलाल सांड ठा. शम्भूसिंह जबगांव, हरीसिंह पंवार जामुन्या, इकबालसिंह सिसौदिया भवरली, भागीरथसिंह बोरखेड़ा, हमीद पटेल गुल्लास, तुलसीराम बीड़ गजराजसिंह धनवानी, कमलसिंह कासीपुरा, कमलसिंह छुछरेल, ईश्वरसिंह सेंगवा रामाधार ऊंडवा, महेश गौर बलवाड़ा (पुरनी), बृजलाल नागर घीसोर गंगाराम शामनाणी, डॉ. सुशांत विश्वास एवं समस्त सदस्यगण संघर्ष समिति

(अग्रवाल प्रेस, हरसूद)

FORUM FOR PEOPLE ORIENTED WATER UTILIZATION

Date: 11/5/1989

Dear Friend,

In this, our second issue, we have tried to carry on the effort and work undertaken with the first publication of Land and Water Review.

Through this and oncoming issues we endeavour to provide a perspective on the various issues that point to a need for rethinking, viz. - mainly - an equitable use of our water resources and increasing agricultural productivity without displacing huge rural populations or endangering our natural resources.

We hope you will find our newsletter informative - it is a constructive/small step towards providing a link /if in the network of mushrooming grass-root activities and organised protests that have sprung up to press for proper priorities in planning.

Please fill in the attached subscription form and mail it to us if you would like to receive forthcoming issues of our quarterly magazine.

Yours sincerely,
Medha Sayan
for P O W U

- -

The Editor,
P O W U
C/o. K.More
92, Mistry Park,
B.Desai Road,
Bombay-400 036.

Date:

I am enclosing a cheque for Rs. 25/- as annual subscription in favour of 'Forum for People Oriented Water Utilization'.

Please send me the next three issues of Land and Water Review.

NAME :

ADDRESS :

- -

May 12, 1989

The Editor
CAPART

Dear Editor

BIG DAMS : A SURVEY OF PROMISE vs PERFORMANCE

Our group is studying the human dimension and environmental cost of big dams, particularly the eventual fate of the resident displaced by these projects. The good intentions of the authorities are more often than not poorly implemented, if at all, and many human dimensions of the resettlement exercise are overlooked or unforeseen.

Through your magazine, we appeal to all your readers, especially voluntary agencies working with project-displaced persons, to send us information on the successes or failures of resettlement or rehabilitation projects in their areas.

Specifically, we would like to know:

Whether oustees were compensated adequately and promptly

The prosperity, health and happiness of the oustees compared to their earlier standards of living

The time and cost over-runs on the project

Whether the promised benefits of power, irrigation, distribution networks etc have been realised, and to what extent

The extent, success and type of compensatory afforestation

The status of the catchment (erosion, siltation etc)

The effects in the command areas (waterlogging, salinity the economic benefits, and to whom)

Categories of oustees who received no compensation (e.g. those displaced by public amenities or housing rather than submergence

Major successes that deserve duplication

Major failures that need redress

Even if full quantitative information is not available qualitative feedback is welcomed.

We urge all your readers to respond and help make our survey as authentic as possible. We thank them and you in advance, and will present our major findings in a later issue of your magazine.

Sahayak Trust, 32 B S Marg Bombay 400023

The number of residents displaced:
- Land-holders
- Landless

The number compensated:
- In cash
- On alternate land
- In income-generating occupations

Within how many years after displacement?

On economically productive land and occupations or not?

How many subsequently migrated away?

The prosperity, health and happiness of those who remain

Time and cost over-runs on: the projects themselves
the canals and distribution network

The actual benefits vs estimates projected initially

Extent of siltation

Grams : GROWTH
Phones : 2522201
2522365
2522524
2522088

INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

UNIVERSITY ENCLAVE DELHI-110007, INDIA

Reference :

Dr. Kanchan Chopra
Professor

May 15, 1989.

Dear Shri Bagla/Vania,

Shri Sandip Sarkar, who is bringing this letter to you, works with me. As it is not possible for me to come to I.I.P.A. personally due to indisposition, I request that he be given access to the documents on the Narmada Sagar project.

Thanking you and with regards,

Yours sincerely,

K. Chopra

(Kanchan Chopra)

Shri Farhad Vania/Shri Pallav Bagla,
Indian Institute of Public Administration,
Ring Road,
New Delhi-110001

replied 4/6/89

18 May 1989

Mr. Ashish Kothari
Director
Kalpavriksha
Enviromental Action Group
1, Court Road
Delhi 110 054

Dear Mr Kothari

I have tried to ring you many times but can never get through. I work for a television programme 'Beyond 2000' in Sydney Australia and we are visiting India in September 1989 to film some stories on science and technology. I think the Narmada Development project would make a fascinating story on our programme.

First some information about our programme. It is a weekly magazine style programme that deals with the latest developments in science and technology. Issues that affect the enviroiment are also dealt with as they will affect the way we live well beyond the year 2000. Our reporters travel the world to film stories which are about 7 minutes in duration. Our programme is shown in 63 countries throughout the world.

For the purpose of this story a major angle will be what the dam is going to do to the enviroment and the people living in the area. From your organistation we need two things. First we need some background information on the dam project so we can access the extent of the problem and how we want to film it. Here we need to know of locations that are going to be worst affected so we can visit them and speak to the people there. A location where forest is going to be underwater would also be good. It would be good to speak to some prominent people who are not in favour of the dam project going ahead. Can you reccommend another person as well as yourself to speak to? Would they be availible in September? We would also like to see sites were the construction is faulty. Any other suggestions you have would be most welcome. Secondly would it be possible for someone from your organisation to show us around to these sites when we visit in September? I have also contacted the Narmada Development Project and the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam so it will be easier for us to be able to get permission to film.

Could you please give us some indication of these possibilties as we have to submit an application to the Government for their approval. This process takes about 2 months so we need to have some indication of the above if our trip to India is going to be a success.

A WINDOW ON THE FUTURE

BEYOND 2000
34 Hotham Parade
ARTARMON NSW 2064 Australia

Tel 61 - 2 - 438 5155
Tx AA176611 BEYOND Fax 61 - 2 - 439 6549
Beyond Productions Pty Ltd (inc in NSW)

You can communicate with me by telephone 61-2-4385155, fax 61-2-4396549, telex AA176611 collect if you like. My address is 34 Hotham parade Artarmon N.S.W. Australia. Sorry about all this haste but I am sure you would be happy with the way we treat this controversial subject as we will be concentrating on the enviromental and human aspects of the story.

Yours Sincerely

M. Carney.

Matthew Carney (Researcher)

BEYOND 2000
34 Hotham Parade
ARTARMON NSW 2064 Australia

Tel 61 - 2 - 438 5155
Tx AA176611 BEYOND Fax 61 - 2 - 439 6549
Beyond Productions Pty Ltd (inc in NSW)

To: Ashish Kothari

Dear Ashish,
The following letters are self-explanatory. I think you and Smitha too should try and cement bonds by means of personal letters. Pl. send me a copy of your 'final' thoughts on the conference so that the Bombay group is in time with your thinking. All the best!

Bittu

May 20, 1989
Dear Vasant,

The following letter was written to Medha and I am sending it to you so that you too can understand the mood of our work here in Bombay. I think that the Bombay group has been very disorganised in terms of keeping all parties informed in advance of our plans, but you must know that the spirit of togetherness and our motivation is as one with you as can be imagined. Please nurture the bonds which will strengthen our Andolan against the Narmada Project. Your vision in particular can be the cement to bond disparate minds which are today joined by a common purpose. You, in fact, together with Girishbhai and Medha, are one of the moving forces and we look towards you for guidance. Today the dam builders are in a state of panic as the World Bank has publicly reprimanded their inefficiency on so many fronts. Already the mood among the Gujarati community in Bombay is starting to shift away from the blind acceptance of the Narmada Project as the answer to all Gujarat's problems. This is all the more reason for us to put our shoulders to the wheel together.

The enclosed set of documents which were distributed on May 6 & 7 need to be translated into Marathi and Hindi. do you think Sujit and yourself can work on this? A lowcost booklet can then be printed, with additional information as you may deem fit. Please write back, and please convey to all others working in Pune that we sincerely wish to be instructed as to how we can help to strengthen your efforts from Bombay.

Warm Regards,

BITTU SAHGAL

May 19, 1989

Dear Medha,

I thought you might like to see the enclosed xerox of an article printed in the *Free Press Journal*. In a sense, such views will probably serve to strenghthen our resolve if our hearts are concerned with the issues and not with personality crises! Do not worry in the least bit about Bombay. We may not be able to spend 100% of our time on the Narmada, but our committment to fight for the issues at stake is no less determined than yours. You can count on us, as we already count on you.

As I spoke to you over the phone at Dhule, all of us look to you for guidance to familiarise ourselves with the confusing information about the Narmada Project and the relevance of such information. We are all trying to see that we educate ourselves on details, something we had not so far done adequately. This will help to ensure that enthusiasm does not make a victim of knowledge when volunteers talk to others. Increasingly the authorities have begun to get more strident. The fact however that the Chief Minister of Gujarat is speaking of 'Foreign Hands' only underscores our impact. We must be doing something right! It would be very useful for us if you came here on the 27th/28th so that we can consolidate on the new contacts we have been able to make during the conference.

For instance, K.R. Datye has agreed to work on a workshop on water alternatives for Saurashtra and Kutchh. Raju Kane is trying to coordinate this and we need you to suggest names of people whose knowledge and credibility will be respected in Gujarat. Also, this being a Gujarat thrust, it is vital that the Ahmedabad group associates with it from the very beginning.

Satish Pradhan is trying to set up a meeting between yourself and V.P. Singh in Bombay on June 8, 1989. He is in Bombay to attend a meeting with NGOs. You must guide us on the value of searching for such political support. My personal view is that they are at the moment like the pot and the kettle. No one is whiter, no one is blacker. Still, I feel there is immense value in making displacement and inequitable distribution of natural resources into an election issue.

Swaminathan Iyer of Financial Express has agreed to sponsor a seminar in Delhi on the Economic aspects of the Narmada Project. He says he will ask for papers from Alagh, Sanandbhai, Vijay Paranjpye, etc. He wants us to help design the structure of such a seminar to which economists in the capital will be invited to participate. You need to suggest names of persons who we should rely on to represent our view.

At another level, Shabana Azmi, who said she was deeply moved by what you said at Bombay, is willing to work together with Naseeruddin Shah, Govind Nihalini, Om Puri etc. to produce Mukta Dhara, Tagore's play which seems to have been written for us.

Rusi Engineer, Nandan Malushte and Dilip Thakore have agreed to keep the Project in the news through their corporate writings and also to work with us in evolving strategies to fight the Project from the urban centres. Rusi has further agreed to write out the copy for a booklet which will condense our reasoning in a manner as to make it digestible by different groups i.e. businessmen, students, lawyers, women's groups etc.

Mohan Iyer is prepared to work towards arranging 8/10 meetings with groups of 6/8 people at a time so as to familiarise them with the issues involved. Aspi Chinoy, the Councel for Gammon India is one such person who I met and who seems quite keen on knowing more. With Mohan I have also met M.V. Kamath. These persons are excellent barometers and by reading their minds we can fine tune our communications to persons who we have presumed are apathetic, but are in fact merely less informed.

Even as all these efforts go on, Vijaya, Raju and others are going to try an keep up with the vital task of coordination with you via Dhule and Badvani. Please heap request upon request for support material, information, chores to be done, etc. Such tasks make all of us feel involved and useful. One request, however, please try to keep 'desperate urgency' to the barest minimum. For instance, the despatch of materials to Dhule could be done only 72 hours after your call as it takes time to organise material like posters, but Vijaya was dissappointed that the parcel could not be carried by you as you left for Badvani within 48 hours.

Medha, if you do decide to come to Bombay after Badvani, it would be useful for us to know your plans well in advance so that the various meetings can be set up. Last minute news will dilute the effectiveness of managing your precious time and energy. Keep up your great work, but look after yourself. A lot of people are depending on you for their strength and you will be of little use if you yourself fall sick.

Lots of love from all of us here in Bombay.

FIAN-FoodFirst Information & Action Network
P.O. Box 10 22 43 · D-6900 Heidelberg · West Germany

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION
FOR THE RIGHT TO FEED ONESELF

Dear FIAN-friends,

May 24, 1989

during March the FIAN-Secretary Frank Brassel made a travel through India on which he met most of you. He discussed future possibilities for FIAN-work in India. Enclosed you will find the report of the travel, which concludes the most important results of the travel.

We are very pleased to hear that some of you are thinking of a possible FIAN-network in India. To facilitate first contacts and future cooperation in India you will also get, as promised inside the report and during the travel, the actual list of addresses of FIAN-interested-persons in India. Like Frank has mentioned in the report not all of the interested persons have the time to become an active member of a FIAN-network in India.

Moreover we enclose some material, the FIAN-Statute and the list of publications available in the International Secretariat. With seperate mail you will get our last urgent action and the last FIAN-Newsletter. We have put all of you on our mailing list. So you will be provided in future times on a regulary base with all FIAN-materials.

For any question concerning FIAN don't hesitate to ask the International Secretariat by writing or calling up.

We also enclosed a FIAN case sheet. This gives you an exact schedule which information we normally need to know to become active in situations of violation of the right to feed oneself. Please use this possibility, if you have information about recent violations of the right to feed oneself.

We are very delighted to work together with you for the implementation of the fundamental human right to feed oneself and we are looking forward to our cooperation.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely

Michael Windfuhr
(Programme Officer)

Account:
Postgiro Frankfurt
(BLZ 50010060)
CCP-No. 201080-601

FIAN International Secretariat
P.O. Box 102243
D-6900 Heidelberg, W-Germany
Telephone + 49-6222-50108

Case File
(for FIAN's Urgent Actions)

FIAN intervenes mainly in cases of violations of land rights or of rights of sharecroppers and agricultural workers.
A typical situation would be a land conflict, or problems of the landless. (FIAN also intervenes in situations of threats, harassement and persecution of activists.)

As information to come out with an Urgent Action FIAN needs:

a) latest developments, reason for the Urgent Action
b) exact place (if possible, with little map) affected area
d) name of the "owner" of the land
e) number of the people who are involved
f) Background of the affected people in socioeconomic, racial, Caste and other important terms
g) former experiences of the people (evicted, resettled, without work, hunger or malnutrition, health problems,...)
h) legal situation
i) On what rights are the demands of the peasants/farmers based?
j) What activites have the people done already in defending their rights to feed temselves?
k) type of repression(s)

For the content of the Urgent Action letter the following points would be important:

1) What should be the main demands of FIAN's action?
2) Some legal arguments to support FIAN's demands.
3) To whom should the demands / the letter be addressed? (Two or three names of the authorities, the company, the landowner)
4) exact postal addresses for 3)
5) When should FIAN start its Urgent Action? (At once, or for example, to accompagny any activites of the peasants/workers?)

Of course, the more and the more detailed the information are, you can send to FIAN, the easier and faster FIAN's International Executive Committee can decide on the approval as an Urgant Action.
Please send the information to

FIAN
International Secretariat
P.O.Box 102243
D-6900 Heidelberg
West Germany
Tel.: 49-6222-50108

REPORT OF A FIAN-VISIT TO INDIA FROM MARCH 6TH TILL APRIL 5TH 1989

by Frank Brassel

The visit of an FIAN-representative to India in spring 1989 had three main purposes/aims:

1. to discuss FIAN's concept of the human right to feed oneself with a broad spectrum of groups and individuals in India.

This has to be seen as an important step in building up FIAN as an international network. FIAN is still very young. there are a few groups in Europe and a growing network of contacts mainly in Asia and Latin America. In May 1989 there will be FIAN related meetings with FIAN representatives participating in Brasil and Ecuador, others will take place in Hongkong and the Philippines at the end of the year. This project of "global" FIAN-building could include that FIAN might change its outlook and style of work. FIAN has always emphasized grass-roots organizing in all parts of the world.

Generally, the reception of FIAN's concept among the different groups and individuals (voluntary agencies, agricultural workers' unions, human rights acitivists, journalists, documentation centers, environmental groups,...) I met was a very warm one. The right to feed oneself, focussing on land rights and rights of landless labourers, was seen as a fundamental human right that still has to be reached in India and in most of the countries of the World.

It is a common practice in India to use national and international law for safeguarding the rights of oppressed sections of the society, more common than in a lot of other Third World countries.

Participating in an international Human Rights Network was nothing unusual for most of the persons I met and quite some of them agreed at once to receive FIAN's mail and Urgent Action as well as providing the FIAN Secretariat with important information. Some from the list enclosed, of cource, also said that they were already overworked and wouldn't be able to participate in active networking. Some, on the other hand, even thought about setting up a FIAN-network in India (see No.2)

Some individuals expressed a certain reservation against interference from outside, since specially the Indian Government take it as a point of denouncing such interferences, and those persons recommended FIAN to become active only in cases were international capital, for example through the World Bank, is involved. But this was seen only by a few like this, and I made it clear that, anyway, FIAN never becomes active against the declared will of a local group which is sceptical about impacts of foreign solidarity. And of course, FIAN sees Human Rights as indivisible and knows that the government of India has signed the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (in 1979) which is the main platform of FIAN's activities and contains the human right to feed oneself.

A lot of the groups I met saw FIAN's Newsletter and Urgent Actions also as a sort of alternative news agency since it reports the struggle of landless workers and small peasants in different parts of the world, news which usually don't appear in the Indian media. Some of the groups announced that they would like to distribute these information on the grassroot level and would give it into regional or sectoral networks in India.

FIAN earlier had already an interest to work on the issue of the Narmada dam, e.g. mainly the issue of rehabilitation. There is now also a local FIAN chapter in West-Germany interested in working on it, and contacts to relevant Indian groups have been installed.

After a direct appeal during the visit Urgent Action 4/89 was formulated to intervene in behalf of small fishworkers suffering from a very unsatisfying form of rehabilitation by the Government of India at Pulicat Lake, Tamil Nadu.

It was possible to get at least a little insight in the manifold and big problem of the rural poor in India. Different problems are in different regions of the country, so that also FIAN's activities could be quite manifold. More questions are in my mind now than before but definitely FIAN would learn a lot from an active participation of Indian human rights activists in our network.

Specially on some issues an Indian participation in FIAN could be very fruitful: The relation between the ecological crisis and hunger, women's and caste oppression, the situation of the coastal poor. Hopefully, some of these topics will help to develop further FIAN's concept of the human right to feed oneself.

All persons I met were also asked to comment on the different activities and materials by FIAN, and to look in how far our approach is appropriate for the Indian situation, and where some other points should be stressed. The whole process of building up FIAN as a worldwide network will be a process of mutual learning.

FIAN-FoodFirst Information & Action Network
P.O. Box 10 22 43 D-6900 Heidelberg · West Germany

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION
FOR THE RIGHT TO FEED ONESELF

FIAN FEED BACK FORM

please return to the
International Secretariat, Tel.+49-6222-50108
P.O.Box 102243, D-6900 Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany

I want to support FIAN's work "For the Right to Feed Oneself" and participate in its activities by becoming ...

( ) a member of FIAN international
(annual contribution: 3 US$)

( ) a supporting member of FIAN international
(annual contribution: 12 US$)

( ) a participant in FIAN urgent actions (fee: 3 US$)
(Members and supporting members will receive
the urgent actions and newsletters automatically.
Every participant will also receive the FIAN newsletter.)

( ) a subscriber to the FIAN Newsletter (fee: 2 US$)

( ) Please take me off your mailing list.
Comments:.....
.....

Suggestions for future cooperation.....
.....
.....

Name.....
Address.....

Signature.....

Account:
Postgiro Frankfurt
(BLZ 500 100 60)
CCP-No. 201 080-601

FIAN International Secretariat
P.O. Box 102243
D-6900 Heidelberg, W-Germany
Telephone + 49-6222-50108

FIAN-FoodFirst Information & Action Network
P O. Box 10 22 43 D-6900 Heidelberg · West Germany

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION
FOR THE RIGHT TO FEED ONESELF

FIAN PUBLICATIONS
available from the FIAN International Secretariat
(as of January 1989)

The FIAN Statute.....DM 1 ___
(Describing the aims and the organizational structure of FIAN, the "constitution of FIAN")

10 Folders: FIAN-International Human Rights Organization For the Right to Feed Oneself DM 1 ___

The Rights of the Poor in International Law.....DM 1 ___
(Summarizes the emergence of FIAN, its aims and forms of action)

Documentation FIAN 1988.....DM 5 ___
(A compilation of the FIAN newsletters and urgent actions between October 1987 and October 1988, for more detailed information)

On the Conceptual Framework of FIAN.....DM 5 ___
(This booklet is suited for fundamental discussion on the human rights background of the organization)

Case Work and Group Work.....DM 2 ___
(A booklet for all those who want to build up a FIAN group)

Dossier 1: Land Rights and Agribusiness Interests in Napo Province, Ecuador, 1984-1986.....DM 5 ___

Dossier 2: Land Rights and Agrarian Reform in Brazil 1985/86: Fazenda Annoni.....DM 5 ___

Dossier 3: The Rights of Peasants and Fishermen threatened in Baliapal, Orissa, India.....DM 5 ___

(These updated dossiers document cases of human rights violations related to FIAN's mandate and describe some of FIAN's work on these cases.)

"Rice or Rockets" - a slide show
on the rights of peasants and fishermen
in Baliapal, Orissa, India (cf. Dossier 3)
lease for 1 week.....DM 5 ___

Postage is not included with these prices.
Please use this list for ordering your material.

Name.....

Address.....

Account:
Postgiro Frankfurt
(BLZ 500 100 60)
CCP-No. 201 080-601

FIAN International Secretariat
P.O. Box 102243
D-6900 Heidelberg, W-Germany
Telephone + 49-6222-50108

Interested Person / FIAN - India

R. Venkataramani
14 A713 Karoubagh
110005 New Dehli

Prof. M. Singh
B-B/18a Janakpuri
110058 Dehli

Alida Siddhartha
Inst. Cultural Research
902, Ist stage, Indiranager
560038 Bangalore

Pradip Prabhu
READ, 12 A, Devidas Mansion
400039 Bombay

Dr. Vasudha Dhagamwar
MARG
113-A Shahpur Jat
110016 New Dehli

Shri Bhakta Bhusan Mandal
82, Park Street
Calcutta 700017

Biplab Halim
IMSE
25 Amherst St., 1st floor
Calcutta 700009 Tel.: 366370

Pheluram Banerjee
119/1, Acharya Prafulla-Chandra Road
Calcutta 700054

Prof. Anathbandhu De
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Calcutta 700054 Tel.: 376758

Felix Sugirtharaj
Association for the Rural Poor (ARP)
59, East Mada Church Road
Royapuram, Madras 600013 Tel.: 554183

Prof. P.J. Sanjeeva Raj
Plot No. 1724, 21st Main Road
Anna Nagar West,
Madras 600040
Tel.: 471676 (= Centre for Research on new Internationl Economic Order)

Fr. Joseph
Rajpipla Social Service Society,
Dist. Bharuch, P.o: Rajpipla
Gujarat 393145 Tel.: 176

Anil Patel
VAHINI
Po. Mangrol, Via Rajpipla
Dist. Bharuch
Gujarat 393150

Sharad Kulkarni
Centre for Tribal Conscien.
2071 Vashodhan, Vijayanager
Pune 411030

##



FOODFIRST
INFORMATION &
ACTION
NETWORK

THE FIAN STATUTE

FIAN-SECRETARIAT
Postfach 10 22 43
D-6900 HEIDELBERG
Tel. 06222 - 5 01 08

##

THE FIAN - STATUTE

(as approved by the Founding Conference, Heidelberg, June 7, 1986)

§1 Name, location, fincancial year

1.1 The society carries the name "FIAN-FoodFirst Information & Action Network" and shall be registered; after registration it carries the addition "e.V.".

1.2 The location of the society is Heidelberg.

1.3 The financial year is the calendar year.

§2 Aims of FIAN

CONSIDERING that every person has the fundamental human right to be free from hunger and the duty to extend the same freedom to others;

RECOGNIZING that:

a) all continents have the potential to produce more than enough food for their future populations even at low and intermediate levels of input;

b) in many countries, even where per capita food production has increased, there exist large pockets of malnutrition and risk of famine;

c) the situation of the people afflicted by hunger and malnutrition arises from social inequality, oppression, neocolonialism in all its forms and discrimination in particular against women;

BELIEVING that hunger can be eradicated only by attacking its causes and helping to remove those political, social, and economic obstacles which prevent the hungry from obtaining their internationally recognized human right to food and, especially, their right to feed themselves;

AFFIRMING that:

a) the causes of people's inability to feed themselves lie in the neglect and destruction of participatory rural social and food production structures and entail environmental degradation;

b) hunger when it is a violation of human rights cannot be separated from cases of structural and individual oppression;

c) all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent; equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion, and protection of economic, social and cultural, civil and political rights;

THE AIM OF FIAN shall be to contribute throughout the world to the implementation of the provisions of the International Bill of Human Rights by working for the protection of the human right to food and, above all, the right to feed oneself of persons or groups threatened by or suffering from hunger and malnutrition, especially peasants, agricultural workers, landless labourers, squatters, sharecroppers, and others whose land rights or agricultural labour rights have been or are being violated. FIAN should strictly keep independent of all political and confessional groupings.

§3 Objectives of FIAN

3.1 The objective of FIAN is the support of activities aiming at
- the realisation of the human right to food in all parts of the world (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) and the human right to feed oneself in particular;

- respect for human rights and particular attention to groups and individuals persistently discriminated against (women, indigenous peoples);
- tolerance in all fields of culture and the mutual understanding of all peoples.

3.2 FIAN shall pursue this objective by the cooperation of national sections, groups and individuals in the field of development education and by advocating the human right to food nationally and internationally.
This will include in particular material and non-material support for
a) the documentation of violations of the human right to food,
b) public information activities,
c) activities aiming at the prevention of violations of the human right to food.

3.3 FIAN shall finance this work by donations, by the society's assets (if available) and by membership fees.

§4 Non-Profit Status

4.1 FIAN shall pursue exclusively and directly charitable objectives in the sense of the article on "charitable purposes" of the West German tax law.

4.2 FIAN works as a non-profit organisation; it shall not primarily pursue objectives for its own economic interests.

4.3 The funds of FIAN shall only be used for the objectives under this statute. No part of the receipts or assets of FIAN is to be transferred to any of its members, except as a remuneration for activities laid down in an employment or other work or service contract.

4.4 Upon resignation, revocation or membership or disbandment no members shall have their paid contributions refunded nor shall they have any claim on the financial assets of FIAN.

4.5 No person shall be financially reimbursed by expenditures not pertaining to the objectives of FIAN.

4.6 Upon disbandment or cessation of its previous objectives, the financial assets must be used for non-profit purposes in the field of the realisation of human rights in accordance with the tax laws. Decisions about the future use of those assets can only be implemented with the consent of the revenue-office.

§5 Methods

5.1 In order to achieve the aforesaid objectives FIAN shall work as an international organisation on the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Human Rights Covenants, independent of governments, political parties, ideologies and religions.

5.2 FIAN shall always seek the cooperation of the groups and individuals affected by violations of human rights within its mandate.

5.3 FIAN shall serve the work of participating groups and individuals. These groups and individuals act independently within the framework of this statute and in accordance with the agreed programme.

5.4 The members of FIAN shall
- observe the mandate of FIAN.
- respect the necessity of restricting themselves to factual and well-founded statements.
- strictly keep independent of all political and confessional groupings.
- be factual and correct in form and expression.

§6 Members of FIAN

6.1 The members of FIAN are
- national sections,
- affiliated groups,
- individual members,
- supporting members.
The members of national sections and affiliated groups are also members of FIAN.

6.2 The national sections shall consist of at least two FIAN-groups or ten individual members. They shall observe the aims and objectives of FIAN by applying the methods outlined by FIAN. The founding of a national section needs the consent of the International Executive Committee, to whom it should also submit its statutes for approval.

6.3 Affiliated groups have at least three members. The society sets up working rules according to which members are taken on to a group. FIAN groups have to become members of the respective national section. If there is no national section, such groups can be affiliated directly to FIAN. The groups have to pursue the aims and objectives of FIAN by applying the methods outlined by FIAN.

6.4 Individual members are members of a group or members who are not yet able to found a group or section, whatever the reasons might be.

6.5 FIAN may admit individuals or juridical persons as supporting members. Supporting members regularly pay a supporting fee.

§7 Criteria for Membership

7.1 National sections are admitted as members by the International Executive Committee.

7.2 Groups, individual and supporting members are admitted as members by the Executive Committee of the national section, whom the group, individual or supporting member shall be affiliated to and - if such a section does not exist - by the International Executive Committee. The International Executive Committee also decides in the case of problems as to which section the group, the individual or supporting member is to be affiliated or whether (in exceptional cases) the group, the individual or supporting member shall be directly affiliated to FIAN.

7.3 Applications for admission have to be made in writing.

7.4 If an application has been turned down the reasons must be given in writing.

§8 Termination of Membership

8.1 The membership is terminated
a) for national sections and groups in case of disbandment, for individual and supporting members in case of death,
b) by voluntary resignation which has to be declared to the International Executive Committee no later than six months before the end of the year. If the respective group, individual or supporting member is a member of a national section, resignation has to be declared to the national section no later than six months before the end of the year.
c) by revocation of membership.

8.2 Revocation of membership can occur, if
a) a national section, affiliated group, an individual or supporting member fails to pay its annual fee (fixed in accordance with this statute) within six months after the end of the financial year.
b) a national section, affiliated group, an individual or supporting member does not act according to the aims and objectives of FIAN or does not apply the methods outlined by FIAN or violates this statute in some other way.

In case a) membership will be revoked by the International Executive Committee, who shall give the member the opportunity to present his case before this step is taken. If the respective group, individual or supporting member is member of a national section, it will be deprived of its membership status by the respective national section after having been given the opportunity of presenting his case.

In case b) membership shall be revoked by the International Council (if the member is a national section or does not belong to any national section) if there is a majority of three quarters of the votes cast upon proposal by the International Executive Committee or a national section. If the member is a member of a national section, the membership shall be revoked by the general meeting of the respective section upon proposal of the Executive Committee of this section.

If a revocation of a membership is planned for a meeting, it has to be put onto the agenda and the member concerned has to be informed well before the meeting. The member must be given the opportunity of presenting his case.

§9 The Organs of FIAN

The organs of FIAN are
a) the International Council - IC
b) the International Executive Committee - IEC
c) the International Secretariat - IS
d) the Advisory Board
e) the Executive Committees of the national sections
f) the auditors
g) the special representative/s appointed by FIAN for special functions.

§10 The International Council

10.1 The IC shall meet at intervals of approximately one year, but in any event of not more than two years. The meeting shall be called by the chairperson of the IEC under the direction of the IEC no later than 42 days before the date hereof. The agenda and the location shall be sent with the invitation. The a.m. period shall start the day after the invitations have been sent out.

If the agenda includes a proposal for an amendment of statute, the invitation shall specify which articles of the statute are to be amended and how.

Every member eligible to participate can submit to the IEC additions to the agenda in writing not less than 14 days before the respective meeting of the IC.

10.2 Eligible to participate and vote are
a) the members of the IEC,
b) the representatives of the national sections.

All national sections shall have the right to appoint one representative to the IC meeting. In addition they may appoint further representatives, whose number shall depend on the number of groups and individual members belonging to the respective sections:

a national section may appoint in addition
either
for 10 - 49 groups: one representative,
for 50 - 99 groups: two representatives,
for 100 or more groups: three more representatives
or, if it consists primarilly of individual members,
for 500 - 2499 individual members: one additional representative,
for 2500 or more: two more representatives.

10.3 The representative/s of a national section are elected in a general meeting of the respective section. The meeting is called by the chairman of the Executive Committee on behalf of the latter at least 21 days before the scheduled meeting; the information on agenda and location is to be sent with the invitation.
The representatives are elected for a period of two years. They stay in office until the results of the next elections are announced.

10.4 Representatives unable to participate in a meeting may appoint a proxy to vote on their behalf. The proxy must be a member of FIAN. If a national section is not able to send as many representatives as it is entitled to according to 10.2, it may authorize its representative/s to cast votes up to its maximum entitlement under 10.2 thereof.

10.5 A national section not having paid its fee for the previous financial year is not eligible to vote. The IEC may decide upon application of the representative/s of the respective section that the delegates may vote in spite of their section's default.

§11 Procedures of the Meeting

11.1 The chairperson of the IEC or the Vice-Chairperson shall preside the meeting.

11.2 The IC shall have no quorum.

11.3 The IC is responsible for the following:
a) Directions to the IEC concerning the measures for the implementation of FIAN's aims and objectives, and the methods outlined by FIAN.
b) Elections of members of the IEC.
c) Appointment of special representatives.
d) Election of auditors.
e) Clearing of the annual reports and the IEC.
f) Fixing of the annual fee and date of payment for the national sections and the affiliated groups, the individual and supporting members not belonging to national sections.
g) revocation of membership according to §8.2b.
h) Amendment of statute and disbandment.
In the IC each representative and member of the IEC shall have one vote. In votes on amendments of statute the members of the IEC shall not vote if there are representatives in the IC.

11.4 The IC decides by a simple majority of valid votes cast. In case of a tie the motion is rejected. A majority of at least two thirds of the valid votes cast is necessary for an amendment of statute. At least three quarters of the valid votes cast are necessary for a revocation of membership, a change of the objectives of FIAN or for disbandment.

11.5 In special cases (including the election of the IEC) decisions may also be taken by voting in writing, requiring the majorities under §11.4. The invitation to vote in writing and the motion in question have to be sent to all members of the IC by the Chairperson of the IEC at least 21 days before the deadline.

The members of the IC shall send their votes to the chairperson of the IEC. Votes not meeting the deadline shall be invalid. The chairperson and a further member of the IEC shall count the votes. The chairperson of the IEC shall inform the members of the IC of the result no later than 14 days after the deadline.

§12 Elections

12.1 Secret ballot and/or individual votes must be carried out if so requested by any member of the organs.

12.2 If in an individual election there is only one candidate, this candidate will be elected if he/she obtains the majority of votes. If there are several candidates a person will be elected on the first ballot, if he/she obtains the majority of valid votes cast. If further ballots become necessary, the candidate obtaining the largest number of valid votes will be elected.

12.3 The details shall be regulated by the rules of procedure.

§13 Extraordinary meetings of the International Council

The IEC may if necessary call extraordinary meetings of the IC. The IEC must call such a meeting if so requested by at least one third of the national sections. Extraordinary meetings shall be called by the IEC in writing not less than 28 days before the meeting. The invitation must include the agenda and the location. The time period starts on the day after the invitation has been sent.

§14 The International Executive Committee

14.1 The IEC shall consist of the treasurer and two to eight regular members. The members of the IEC shall be members of FIAN. Not more than one member of a national section or affiliated group may be elected as a regular member to the Committee.
The IC shall elect the members of the IEC individually, among them the chairperson, vice chairperson and treasurer.

14.2 The members of the IEC shall be appointed for two years. They will stay in office until the next elections. Re-election is possible.

14.3 If a member of the IEC has to leave office during his/her term for whatever reason, the remaining members may appoint a substitute for the rest of the term of the one who left. The IEC is entitled if necessary to charge a person with two offices. The substitute and/or the redistribution of offices needs the election by the next IC.

§15 Responsibilities and procedures of the International Executive Committee

15.1 Each of the members of the IEC can assume the functions (including legal functions) of a full representative for FIAN.

15.2 The IEC is responsible for all affairs of FIAN, except for those, the responsiblities of which are assigned differently by this statute. The IEC has to follow the directions of the IC and has to implement its decisions.

15.3 The IEC shall meet at least once a year. Further meetings have to be called if so requested by the majority of members of the IEC. The meetings shall be called by the chairperson of the IEC. The agenda need not be included with the invitation.

15.4 The IEC shall have no quorum. If a member is unable to participate, it can appoint another member of FIAN in writing as his/her proxy.

15.5 In general the chairperson will preside the meeting. Decisions shall be passed with the majority of valid votes cast. In case of a tie the motion shall be rejected.

15.6 Decisions of the IEC may also be arranged by telephone with subsequent written confirmation.

15.7 The decisions of the IEC shall be included in the minutes according to §20. Every member of the IEC shall receive a copy of the minutes.

15.8 The function of a member of the IEC is an honorary function. They can be remunerated appropriately for the expenses they incurred in their activities for FIAN.

§16 International Secretariat

16.1 The IEC establishes the IS and appoints a network-secretary for the conduct of current affairs. He/she shall work under the direction of the IEC.

16.2 The IEC decides on the location of the office of the IS. This decision needs the consent of the IC.

16.3 Upon decision by the IEC the network-secretary shall appoint such professional staff as are necessary for the proper conduct of the affairs of FIAN. The details of the terms of employment shall be determined by the IEC.

16.4 The network-secretary shall participate in the meetings of the IEC, but shall not be eligible to vote. If he/she is unable to participate, another member of the IS may be authorized by him/her as a substitute.

§17 Advisory Board

17.1 The members of the Advisory Board shall be appointed by the IEC for three years. They need not be members of FIAN.

17.2 The members of the Advisory Board shall give FIAN their advice.

17.3 Every member of the Advisory Board can participate in the IEC meetings.

§18 Membership fees

18.1 The members of FIAN are obliged to pay fees, whose amounts shall be fixed separately for the national sections, groups, individual and supporting members and may depend on the size of the respective national section or group.

18.2 Members of a national section shall not pay fees to FIAN but only to their national section. The amount shall be fixed by the general assembly of the respective national section.

§19 The auditors

The auditors shall be elected by the IC for a period of two years. They shall neither be a member of the IEC nor of the IS nor of the Advisory Board. They shall audit once a year the annual balance of FIAN before the IS presents it to the IEC. They have to explain every annual balance to the IC.

§20 The records of the FIAN organs

20.1 The decisions reached by the IC have to be laid down in writing by the secretary of the meeting, and have to be signed by the respective chairperson and the secretary of the meeting. The meeting shall appoint a secretary at the beginning of the meeting.

20.2 If decisions have been taken in writing in the cases provided for by this statute, they shall also be put into the minutes, which shall be signed by the chairperson of the IEC and another IEC member.

§21 Disbandment of FIAN

21.1 The disbandment of FIAN can be decided only by an IC meeting especially called for this purpose and with a majority according to §11.4. This IC meeting also appoints the liquidators.

21.2 The financial assets remaining after liquidation shall only be transferred to non-profit purposes in the field of the implementation of human rights.

THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(2)

DATE: May 24, 1989

TO: Mr. Jan Wijnand, Chief AS4AG

FROM: William Partridge, Acting Chief ASTEN

EXTENSION: 78169

SUBJECT: INDIA - Supervision Report on Sardar Sarovar Projects
- Resettlement Expert Recommendations

1. ASTEN fully supports the strategy of extending the loan while simultaneously threatening suspension of disbursements to stimulate policy decisions and preparing an additional, separate credit to cover costs of resettlement and environmental management not recognized at appraisal.

2. The discussion at the meeting you convened on May 24, 1989, however, was confusing and seemingly restricted to the contents of the draft supervision report and letter to GOI. The very critical consultant resettlement expert report, by Mr. Thayer Scudder, dated May 22, 1989 was not fully discussed. Nor are the expert findings incorporated fully in the draft communications to GOI.

3. I believe the following points made by Mr. Scudder are accurate and helpful, and should be reflected in the supervision report and letter. If the objective is to keep the letter short, then perhaps they can be listed in an addendum.

(i) For several years the Bank supervision reports have noted that Gujarat oustees getting land have not received minimum 2 ha of irrigable land, but only 0.9 average per family. This is contrary to the NWDT Award and the legal agreements with the Bank. No action has been taken by Gujarat to date.

(ii) For several years the Bank has noted that Parveta resettlement area in Gujarat for Maharashtra oustees is inadequate. There is not the slightest doubt that the people of Parveta are much worse off today than before the project. And several sources outside of government have documented increased infant mortality, disease, declining income and productivity, inadequate grazing, inadequate housing, inadequate sanitation, lack of irrigation, lack of electricity, etc. This unnecessary disaster continues despite repeated Bank missions recommending attention to the problem.

(iii) Equally disastrous is the needless suffering of oustees already displaced or "marooned" by construction works and the project site, but not provided resettlement benefits beyond (remarkably inadequate) cash compensation. These are the very oustees holding the project hostage through court cases and protest demonstrations. Despite repeated Bank requests, no action has been taken by Gujarat.

(iv) GOMP and GOM continue to lack resettlement policies satisfactory to the Bank. The legal agreement with the Bank goes beyond the NWDT Award which fails to cover so-called "encroachers" and the landless. These are the majority of so-called tribals in Madhya Pradesh and Maharastra. Therefore, the Bank objective, to restore and, if possible, improve the standards of living of these people will not be achieved unless GOMP and GOM policies reflect the legal agreement with the Bank.

(v) The staff of the resettlement program are predominantly Revenue and Land Acquisition officials normally used to a regulatory and law-enforcement orientation in the discharge of their duties". The staff is largely devoid of women, tribal language speakers, and development professionals in social work, agriculture, irrigation, or other aspects of the resettlement program. This too has been pointed up by Bank missions for several years.

(vi) Resettlement of Dungri Bhil villages in Gujarat, and tribals in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra will require GOI release of forest land which GOI has thusfar refused to do.

4. Mr. Scudder's other major points regarding G... purchasing replacement land for allocation to the ouste... a fuller hearing than it got at the meeting yesterday. I am not certain this is a viable strategy, but it might be. I would interested to know what Mr. Abdul Salam thinks.

5. The draft letter and supervision report require policy actions regarding only points (iv) and (vi). I recommend that we strongly reiterate all of the above points in the letter, and require policy action on all. These points are not new and I believe we need to be consistent if we are to be constructive. For too long "the Bank has accepted partial completion of a series of piecemeal arrangements as to disconnected actions".

cc: Messrs./Mmes.: Alisbah (AS4DR), Humphrey (AS4DR), Ritchie (AS4CO), Blinkhorn (AS4CO), Rees (ASTEN), Price (ASTAG), Diewald o/r (AS4AG), Cernea (AGPS), Gopal (LEGAS), G. Davis o/r (ASTEN)

25th May, 1989

Dear Ramesh,

Hello. I'm writing on behalf of Kalpavriksh - I might be joining them from 1st June. This is to remind you about the visit to Harsud, by a group of 7-8 students which Kalpavriksh is planning between 21st of June and 2nd July. Ashish had discussed it with you at the May 6th meeting in Bombay and Kalpavriksh is waiting to hear from you - so that they can start planning for it. Will you be in Harsud during that period, so that you can accompany the team in their tour of the phase - I villages? I might also come along, but I want one other person to be there. I am also writing to Suresh and Hari, and will speak to Avinash as well. But do let us know at the earliest possible if you can travel with the team, during that period.

Thanks

Niti

Kalpavriksh
1 Court Road,
Delhi - 110 054

25th MAY '89

प्रिय हरि,

शर्मा। मैं मनोचिकित्सा की ओर से जुड़ी रही हूँ। मनोचिकित्सा, हैदराबाद में एक ग्रुप है जो पर्यावरण के मुद्दों को लेकर काम करती है। - पहली जून से शायद मैं इनके साथ कोई शुरू करूँगी।

इधर के दो सप्ताह से उन्हें मनोचिकित्सा 7-8 हाउस (कॉलेज) का एक ग्रुप हरियाली बोलना चाहती है। उन्हें वे अपने घरों के आस-पास पेड़ लगाने के 11 गोल में बाँटकर गिनना चाहते हैं कि इन तीन महीनों में कितने पेड़ लगाए। फिर इनाम देंगे। मैं भी इस ग्रुप के साथ जा रही हूँ। देखें कैसा रहता है। मैं नहीं आजकल जब से मैं यहाँ हूँ की एक ओर लगा नहीं पड़ा रहे - इसलिए मैं रोगी और प्रेरणा की भी व्यवस्था रही है। इन से मुलाकात हो तो इनको भी बताना। ईसे को बताना मैं आवश्यकता से भी बात करूँगी। तुम जल्दी जल्दी से विस्तार से बताना कि क्या तुम 21st जून

25th May, 1989

Dear Suresh,

Hi, I'm writing on behalf of Kalpavriksh - I might be joining them from 1st June.

Kalpavriksh would like to send a team of 7-8 college students to Harsud to tour the phase - I villages between 21st June and 2nd July, to assess what the situation is there presently. Ramesh had promised Ashish at the Bombay May 6th meeting that he would write to Kalpavriksh as to whether he can be in Harsud during that period. But there has been no news from him. I'm planning to write to Hari Joshi and will also ask Avinash if he can take out time for 10-12 days and travel with these students. I might also come along - but I definitely want either Hari or you or Avinash to be also there. Of course if Sathyu is back in Harsud by then, if would be ideal. But its difficult to say right now - I've heard that he and the victims are expected to be back in Delhi by 12th June. Kalpavriksh would like to plan well in advance, so could you please write at the earliest possible (I'm writing to Hari, but try and pass on the message to him as well) and let us know if you can travel with the team in the phase - I villages between 21st June and 2nd July.

Thanks

Niti

Kalpavriksh
1 Court Road,
Delhi - 110 054

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION GROUP

25 May, 1989

Dear

Enclosed is a proposal for a documentary film on the controversial river valley development scheme coming up in the Narmada River Valley in central India. The film is being made by a group of young people, who have experience in film - making but few financial resources of their own. They therefore need some form of support - not outright financial grants, but rather advance commitments to buy copies of the film, etc.

The film is likely to be completed by September 1989, and will certainly fill a major gap in the armoury of those fighting the dams. Your support at this stage would be very critical.

Please also let us know of other people, in any country, who may be able to support this venture.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

1, Court Road, Delhi - 110006. Phone : 2518377
* 100% Recycled Paper.

PROPOSAL FOR A VIDEO FILM ON NARMADA

INTRODUCTION

A national debate on the problems of large dams is on the move. Among the big dams, Narmada Valley project has become the point of focus. The politicians, planners, bureaucrats, activists and the press have joined the debate. The reactions expressed are often analytical, information oriented, emotional and sometimes even hysterical. The differences of opinions are on the costs and benefits, displacement of people and and on environment. Some of us who have been observing the debate, intuitively feel that this is a debate which is going to determine the fate of many other big dams in future, which are still at the planning stage. No project of such huge expenditure has ever taken place in the country and no project has ever been subject to such complex debates. Hence the fate of Narmada will be an important influencing factor ot the fate of our development model. Therefore, we have decided to divert our energies and skills for the production and campaign of a video film on this issue.

NARMADA VALLEY PROJECT

'Who says wild life will be affected?' asked Shri Amar Singh Chowdhari, the Chief Minister of Gujarat "We will send all wild life to the nearby forests.'

The above statement more or less gives the picture of the challenge before the environmental activists in India. The honourable Chief Minister seriously believes that environment is like a glass of water which can be poured from one glass to another. Even if the activits succeed in convincing media, tribals, oustees, legal system, the intelligentia and the general public, can they convince our political elite?

Narmada is the fifth biggest river in the country. It flows through the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujrat and finally merges into the Arabian Sea.

Narmada valley Project which is characterised as the biggest planned disaster, envisages the construction of 30 major dams, 135 medium dams and 3,000 minor dams. The project which costs over 25,000 crores is expected to irrigate 50 lakh hectares of land and create an installed power capacity of 2,700 MW with an output of 800 MW at 100 per cent load factor Like all big project, costs of this project too are grossly underestimated and benefits highly overestimated.

Almost 50 lakh hectares of land are expected to be irrigated , a part of this in the drought prone areas of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh (and a little in Rajasthan). The Project will also create an installed power capacity of 2,700 Meghwatts (MW) with an output of 800 MW at 100 per cent load factor.

The concern of the environmentalists is over the massive deforestation , soil erosion, siltation destruction of wild life and the displacement of lakhs of people including thousands of tribals.

The National Institute of Urban affairs has estimated that 1 million people may be displaced by the project. Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar alone will displace over 2 lakhs people. Over 6 lakh hectares of land will be submerged , out of which 3.5 lakh hectares are forests.

The project will submerge over 300 monuments, of which many are culturally important ones. Among the critisms against the project, scientists have also expressed the fear that the project is on a seismic zone.

Is it desirable that we build such a huge project which will bring permanent damage to our forests, wild life, tribals culture and to the lives of the rural people? Why is it that we are so keen to destroy our own civilization in the name of development and progress? The films will illustrate these questions taking Narmada as a case study. It will provide a forum for all those who are connected with the issue (activists, farmers, tribals bureaucrats, scientists, etc.) to express their opnions. It is also expected to function as a forum to bridge the differences of many activists, so that the movement against the project can be strengthend.

PURPOSE OF THE FILM

1. To strengthen the mass debates on Narmada.
2. To generate and dissminate information which is often denied to the people.
3. To popularise the issue through a video campaign at all available forums throughout the country.

CAMPAIGN :

The idea behind the project is not just to produce the film , but also to initiate a process of campaigning on the issue. Several meetings will be organised with the help of the film supplemented by talks by the activities, in the main cities in India and in the main towns around the Narmada belt. The budget of the campaign is not included here at the moment. But if an intensive video campaign takes place with the film it will be more expensive than the actual film production.

DETAILS OF THE EARLIER FILM PRODUCTIONS OF THE GROUP:

1. Science to the people: (U-matic/English/colour/25mts)
This film isan introduction to the general activities and

the perspective of the people's science movement in Kerala. The Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishad or the KSSP which orignated as a forum for science writers has emerged as a social movement with a slogan ' Science for social RevOlution'. The film introduces the activities of Parishad in areas like environment, health, education and its publishing activities.

2. We who make History : (U-matic/English/Hindi/Malayalam/ Colour/25 mts.

The unscrupulous intervention of the mechanised fishing has brought pain and agony to lives of the traditional fisher people in the coastal areas of Kerala. When trawlers and purseseiners raped the Sea, nature retaliated by causing a heavy decline in the fish resources. Voices of the traditional fishermen emerged under the banner of the 'Kerala Swantantra Matsya Thozhilali Federation. The film discusses the fishermen's struggle to protect the mother sea and the subsequent emergence of the radical clergy who joined hands in the fight of the downtrodden,.

3. Living in Fear: (VHS/Colour/English,Hindi, Malayalam/33 mts.

Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Alwaye, an undertaking by the Department of atomic Energy has generated grave concern among the people because of the Occupational and environmental hazards caused by the plant. Radiation, a monster which is still alien to the realms of scientific knowledge today has started chewing the bodies of the workers and their children. The method of the waste management of the plant and the manner in which Thorium is storeed still remains as a threat to the district. Through interventions of trades unions activists,

scientists and the concerned sections, the film questions the way in which nuclear energy is used in India.

4. Science thru Art : (U-matic /Colour/English/32 mts)

The use of theatre, folk dance and songs for communication has been most widely exhibited through the Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishad. The Kala Jatha or the science cultural March, is an important mass contact programme of the KSSP, which is held every year. The parishad activits perform programmes on social issues throughout the state in the villages, schools and colleges and distribute pamphelets in order to generate social and scientific awareness.

5. In the Name of Medicine: (U -matic/Colour/English/ Hindi, Malayalam /24mt)

The modern medical parctice in India has been a subject of debate in the recent past because of its emphasis on drugs and the way companies produce drugs, while essential drugs are not produced according to peoples needs , usless irrational, hazardous and banned drugs mushroom in the Indian market. The film briefs out the problems created by the pharmaceutical industry in India through interviews of the health activits.

DETAILS OF THE EARLIER CAMPAIGNS:

1. Living in Fear - A campaign with this film was conducted in the central part of Kerala. Around 200 public meetings were organised with a total audience of around 30,000 people. About 15,000 signatures from the people were collected on this issue and they were sent to the authorities.

2. We who Make History - Around 67 screenings in the fisherfolk belt in Kerala have taken place which have helped the struggle.

3. In the Name of Medicine - Screenings supplemented with talks, pamphlets, signature campaigns etc. have taken place in about 177 centres in Kerala. About 20,000 people in the state have seen this film. Around 20,000 signatures from people were collected through this campaign. Provoked by the campaign 25 artists from an arts college made canvas paintings on this issue which were exhibited during the campaign.

Screenings outside Kerala with English and Hindi versions of these films are not included in this.

FORMAT :

The film will be shot and edited in 3/4 inch U-matic tapes and copies will be distributed in VHS tapes.

DURATION:

The duration of the film will be around 25 to 30 minutes.

LANGUAGES :

One English version and another Hindi version are being planned. English film can be used for campaigning in the major cities as a part of a national campaign on Narmada and the Hindi version can be used for local campaigning.

Serveral individuals and organisations have already expressed their interest in supporting this venture. Group like CENDIT (New Delhi), MESCA (Bangalore), Kalpvriksh (New Delhi), ICRA (Bangalore) and many others have promised to help the venture by providing contributions, informations and equipments.

WHAT YOU CAN DO :

There is a need to raise funds immediately for the production of this film and the subsequent campaign. Therefore we request you to:

a) Make contributions for the film production and campaign .

b) buy our earlier films at a minimum contributory price of 100 pounds each.

c) buy copies of the films in local languages which can be distributed to activists who can not afford to Buy them. A need exists for such a distribution of copies of films on the radiation pollution and irrational drugs.

d) buy copies of the film on Narmada in advance at a contribu- price of 100 pounds per copy.

e) express concern and solidarity.

PERSONNEL

The names of the production personnel are Mr. K.P.Sasi, Mr. Satish K, Mr. P. Baburaj, Mrs. Ratna Mathur, Mr. Santosh and Mr. C. Sharat.

ADDRESS

All correspondence or contributions can be addressed to :

Mr. K.P. Sasi

K-39 Green Park,

New Delhi -110016.

BUDGET

Hirecharges of camera, lights and accessories	..	Rs. 5,000
Hire charges of editing equipments	..	Rs 5,000
Cassettes	..	Rs 3,000
Travel before shooting	..	Rs 1,500
Travel dueing shooting (4 people travelling in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujrat, Delhi, etc.	..	Rs. 7,000
Accommodation	..	Rs. 6,000
Travel during editing	..	Rs. 1,500
Salary (4 people for a period of four months Rs. 1,500/- p.m. for each.)	..	Rs 24,000
Editor	..	Rs. 5,000
Miscellaneous (Audio Cassettes, Photostat, expenses,music, titles etc.)	..	Rs. 2,000
Total :		Rs. 60,000

(Rupees Sixty thousand only)

176-183

NARMADA BACHAO ANDOLAN, BOMBAY

A/51 Ocean Gold Apartments,
Twin Tower Lane, Prabhadevi,
Bombay 400 025

26 May, 1989

Dear Colleague,

A meeting of a larger number of activists and group leaders of various groups in Maharashtra associated with the Narmada Bachao Andolan, was called at the above office on May 25, 1989 to prepare for the October 7 & 8 rally in the Narmada Valley and other programmes decided upon at the Narmada Bachao Conference held in the city recently.

You may not have recieved the invitation or recieved late or were not able to come or did participate in the meeting. Any way here is a brief resume of the decisions taken at the meeting :

1. At the Conference a number of persons volunteered to work in the Valley. Among them was Navina Venkat, who has already been there and returned. Jawahar Nagori and Vijay Tambe will be going to the valley from June one. Others have not given dates.

There was a suggestion that those who wanted to give their time in the valley, they should at least a give fortnight and that such volunteers should have some experience in organising people.

The consensus was that those volunteers who want to devote their time in the valley should consider this aspect and before leaving for the valley should give their names, addresses and the time they would be spending there to the Narmada Ghat Navnirman Samiti, near Rajesh General Stores, 56, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Badwani, Dist: Khargone, Madhya Pradesh and also to the above address by June 10. There will be efforts to conduct workshops for volunteers wishing to give their time at various places in the state.

2. Those persons who made commitments at the Conference that they would donate ~~by~~ cycles, VCRs, Slide Projectors and jeep should complete their commitments immediately. If the funds are to be given only to a registered body, cheques should be sent in the name of the Bombay Environmental Action Group with a covering letter as to for what purpose the funds are to be used.

The same rule will apply if the commitment is for sponsoring a monthly honorarium for a volunteers at the rate of Rs. 500/- per month.

But all correspondance regarding any matter concerning all these should be made to the Narmada Bachao Andolan in Bombay.

नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन

मे/५१ ओशन गोल्ड अपार्टमेन्टस
थिन टॉवर रोड, प्रभादेवी,
बम्बई ४०० ०२५
२६-५-१९८९

प्रिय साथी,

नर्मदा बचाओ परिषद के आदेशानुसार अगस्त अक्तुबर की रैली की तय्यारी के लिये और अन्य कार्यक्रमो के लिये, २४ मई को यहाँ एक सभा जुटाई गयी थी.

शायद आप को इस सभा की सुचना का पत्र मिला नहीं होगा या देरी मिला होगा या आप आ नहीं पाये या आप आकर सभा मे उपस्थित हुये थे. फिर भी सभा मे जो निर्णय लिये गये उसकी सूची इस पत्र-द्वारा भेज रहा हूँ.

१) परिषद मे नर्मदा घाटी मे कई स्वयंसेवक शामिल हो तय्यार हुये. उनमे से नाविना व्यंकर, जावर और ठाट भी गयी है. जवाहर, नागोरी और विजय ताम्बे १ जुनसे जायेंगे. और जानेवालो की निश्चित तारीखे तय नहीं हुई.

सभा मे सर्वसम्मत सुझाव यह था की जो भी स्वयंसेवक घाटी मे जाना चाहता है वह कम से दो सप्ताह घाटी मे रहे और वह कार्यकर्ता संघटन करने मे अनुभवी हो.

इसको पूर्ण विचार करके जो स्वयंसेवक घाटी मे जाना चाहता वह अपना नाम, पता और कितने समय जाना चाहता है इस सब मालुमात के साथ एक पत्र नर्मदा घाटी नवनिर्माण समिती, राजेश जनरल स्टोअर्स के पास,

3. Raju Kane has taken the responsibility of making a study of alternatives to big projects and organise workshops/ seminars in this regard. He will also plan awareness campaigns in this regards on the basis of the workshops/ seminars. He stated that the work study on alternatives will be completed by the end of June and workshops/seminars and awareness campaigns could be conducted thereafter.
4. the Forum for People Oriented Water Utilisation has taken the responsibility to conduct studies on the social impact of big projects. They said that the work in this regard will be completed by June end and flow of information will start as soon as each study is completed.
5. Bittu Sehgal has taken the responsibility of making audio-visual programmes and audio cassettes for use of the Andolan. Working with Ashish Kothari and Rajan Singh, Bittu expects to complete the work by June end.
6. Activists decided that working with the Bombay Union of ~~Journal~~ Journalists, the matter of the Gujarati Press in Bombay not giving the anti-dam struggle news or distorting it while publishing will be taken up with the Press Council of India.
7. Dinawaz Variava, Arvindbhai Parikh and Sanjay Vohra took up the responsibility of contacting the Gujarati community in Bombay and elsewhere for getting their support for the struggle.
8. The meeting was informed that the AITUC in collaboration with NCHR is organising a meeting on displacement issues in Nagpur. It was felt that the Andolan should seek representation at the meeting.
9. The meeting was informed that the PUCL had decided to give full support to the ~~x~~ struggle. It was suggested that the PUCL and other civil rights organisations should jointly organise a press conference in this regard.
10. Vijaya Venkat informed the meeting that Sheela Barse has agreed to give time on women's and children's issues in the Narmada struggle from June 5.

पद महात्मा गांधी मार्ग, बड़वानी, जिला खरगोन, मध्य प्रदेश और हमारे पत्र पर ~~मई १९९६~~ जून १० तक भेज, धन्यवाद। यह होगी की जो स्वयंसेवक जुगनू चौहान है उनका अहमद जगह पर शिक्षक होगा।

२) पारधड़ में जिन्होंने स्लाइड, VCR, Slide Projector और जीप के लिये अनुदान देने की घोषणा की उन्होंने अपने अनुदान तुरन्त भुगतान चाहिये। अनुदान यदि राजस्ट्र संस्था के करना हो, तो एक Bombay Environmental Action Group के नाम पर भुगतान दिजिये। साथ में covering Letter पर अनुदान किस चीज के लिये है यह स्पष्ट किजिये।

स्वयंसेवक के लिये भी अनुदान है (प्रति महिना ५०० रु) तो भी यह नियम प्रयोग होगा। डेवलपमेंट इन अर्थ के लिये पत्रव्यवहार नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन के कचेरी में ही बेहतर।

३) राजू कार्णे ने जिम्मेदारी ली है कि वह पश्चिम बांधावर्ती पर्यायी योजना का अभ्यास करे, इस अभ्यास संगोष्ठी / परिचर्चा का आयोजन करे और इन आधार पर जागीव जागृती की योजना बनाये। उनका कहना है की जुलै के अंत तक अभ्यास पूरा हो जायेगा और इसके बाद संगोष्ठी / परिचर्चा और जागीव जागृती का कार्यक्रम तय हो सकता है।

४) Forum for People Oriented Water Utilisation ने बड़े बांधों का सामाजिक परिणाम

The next meeting of activists and group leaders of various groups in Maharashtra associated with the Narmada Bachao Andolan has been called here on June 10, 1989 at 6 p.m.

In this meeting those activists and groups working at various strata of society and are working on pamphlets to be produced for the purpose will report on the progress of their work.

The meeting will also evaluate the work on improving organisational support for the Andolan.

Please attend the meeting and participate in it.

Yours sincerely,

AVinayak

(Arun Vinayak)
co-ordinator

पर अध्ययन करने की जिम्मेदारी दी है.
उन्होंने कहा कि मुंबई अधिवेशन तक सभी अध्ययन पूरे हो जाने चाहिए. सूचना यह थी की जैसे जैसे हर बंदरगाह के सामाजिक परीणाम की मॉनिटरिंग मिलती जाय वैसे ही अखबारों में उसका विश्लेषण दिया जाय.

ब) Audio Visual क्षेत्र की जिम्मेदारी दो व्यक्ति को दी. विजय आशिया को हीरो और रंजन सिंह के साथ संयोजन करके Audio-Visuals और Audio Cassettes मुंबई अधिवेशन तक तैयार होगे ऐसा आश्वासन दिया है.

क) बम्बई पुस्तकालय संघ से मिलकर, मुंबई वाली अखबारों में प्रसिद्धि करने आदोलन संबंधी खबरें छपवाने का तय था उसको उन्होंने न छपने की नई रणनीति अपनाई है, उसके लिए प्रेस कोन्फरन्स में जाने का इरादा तय किया गया.

ड) मुंबई और बाहर के गुजराती समाज की जिम्मेदारी दिलीप वरीआवा, हसु अरविंदभाई परीख और संजय ठक्कर को है.

ए) सभा में मार्गदर्शन किया की NCHR और AIUDC मिलकर कुटुंब विस्थापितों के परिषद में नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन शरीक होना चाहिए.

e) सभा में मार्गदर्शन किया की PUCL ने आंदोलन का पूरा समर्थन किया है और सूचना मिली की और नागरी हक्क संघठनों के साथ पत्रकार परिषद करनी चाहिये.

The next meeting of activists and group leaders of various groups in Maharashtra associated with the Narmada Bachao Andolan has been called here on June 10, 1989 at 6 p.m.

In this meeting those activists and groups working at various strata of society and are working on pamphlets to be produced for the purpose will report on the progress of their work.

The meeting will also evaluate the work on improving organisational support for the Andolan.

Please attend the meeting and participate in it.

Yours sincerely,

AV Vinayak

(Arun Vinayak)
co-ordinator

10) विजया बैंक ने सभी को संभावित करते हुये कहा की शिक्षा बारे मुख्य 4 से अपना समय देने को तयार और तुरन्त ही मोबिलाइज करने के लिये आह्वान का साथ देगी.

अगली सभा 10 जुन 2018 को शाम 6 बजे यहां बुलाई गयी है. इस सभा में अलग अलग स्थरों पर काम करने कार्यकर्ताओं के लिये और आम जनता के लिये जो पुस्तिकाएं तयार करनी है उनके मसौदे पर चर्चा होगी. साथ ही संघटन मुद्दों में जो काम चल रहा है उसकी भी इस सभा में पेश की जायेगी.

सब आप अवश्य आइये.

आपका साथी

Abhayak

अभय विनायक

संयोजक

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

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

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

May 26, 1989

Mr. J.L. Bajaj
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Finance
Government of India
Room No. 73
Department of Economic Affairs
North Block
New Delhi, India

Dear Mr. Bajaj:

Sardar Sarovar Dam and Power Project (Cr. 1552-IN/Ln. 2497-IN)
Sardar Sarovar Water Delivery and Drainage Project (Cr. 1553-IN)

1. As you know, a Bank team recently reviewed the implementation of these two projects. We will be sending you shortly under separate cover the team's report. It will show that progress is being made in a number of fields, including the resolution of technical problems, and improvements in MIS, organization and management, and environmental studies. Some progress has also been made in R&R in Gujarat, but the situation of R&R in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh still causes us much concern.

2. The Closing Date of the Water Delivery and Drainage Project (Cr. 1553-IN) was recently extended by three months to June 30, 1989. The purpose of this letter is to advise you of the steps that need to be taken to enable us to consider favorably a request to extend further this Closing Date. These steps were discussed with the Government of Gujarat and Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam authorities in Gujarat, as well as in the general wrap-up meeting with GOI and the participating States in New Delhi on May 3, and are reiterated here.

3. The four steps upon which our consideration of the extension request is contingent are:

(i) GOG should take necessary steps (i.e., by ordinance(s), regulations(s) or other appropriate means) to allow irrigation for SSP by Rotational Water Supply deliveries in accordance with design, construction and operation and maintenance criteria as set out under the Project Agreements (see in particular Attachment II to the Agreed Minutes of Negotiation);

(ii) In accordance with Section 3.03 of the Development Credit Agreement for the Dam and Power Project, full and final clearance should be given to the respective State governments to use forest land as follows: (a) for the completion of the SSP dam left bank access road, and (b) in general for implementation of Project-related R&R in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, and specifically for GOM's pending request to use about 2,500 ha for R&R; in the absence of such clearance, realistic alternative plans should be approved by the respective authorities that would in the case of (a) enable left bank site access without further implementation slippage, and in the case of (b), enable the implementation of acceptable R&R plans without recourse to forest land;

(iii) GOMP and GOM should issue in an appropriate instrument their policies regarding the R&R entitlements of SSP oustees in their respective States, these policies meeting the requirements of the NWDT Award and the legal agreements for the Projects; and

(iv) GOG/SSNNL should provide the Bank a time-bound Action Plan that is fully responsive to the findings of the Team of Experts (TOE), including action to be taken with regard to:

(a) recommendations for which an appropriate action was not covered in GOG/SSNNL's initial response to the TOE Report (Attachment 1);

(b) recommendations contained in the TOE Report, that were not mentioned in GOG/SSNNL's summarized list of recommendations (Attachment 2); and

(c) tasks assigned to the TOE in its TOR but not covered in its Report (Attachment 3).

4. You have raised with our staff the possibility of a separate project to cover aspects of R&R of the Sardar Sarovar Projects. We are interested in this proposal, and will take it up with you further once the current Closing Date extension issue is resolved.

5. The above four steps, in particular the two R&R-related points ((ii) and (iii)), are critical to further satisfactory implementation of the Projects. Consequently, if the Bank is unable to extend further the Closing Date of the Water Delivery and Drainage Project (Cr. 1553-IN), I should also draw your attention to the fact that we will then need to recommend to Bank management suspension of disbursements under the Dam and Power Project (Cr. 1554-IN/Cr. 2407-IN) in view of the integral linkages between the two Projects, a course of action which we would very much like to avoid. Clearly, all you can do to ensure timely compliance with the above would be welcome.

Yours sincerely,

Bilsel Alisbah
Country Director, India
Asia Region

ccs: Mrs. Radha Singh, Jt. Secy., MOWR
Mr. G. P. Joshi, Deputy Secy., DEA
Mr. R. B. Shah, Member (P&P), CWC
Mr. M. L. Baweja, Director (FA), CWC
Mr. K.P. Geethakrishan, Secy., MOEF
Mr. Sanat Mehta, Chairman, SSNNL
Mr. T. V. Krishnamurthy, Secy., (Rehabilitation), GOG
Mr. Bhrama Swarup, Chairman, NVDA, GOMP
Mr. S. G. Devitankar, Secy. (Relief & Rehabilitation), GOM

Telegrams : HORNBILL, Bombay

Telephones : 244085
243869



Bombay Natural History Society

HORNBILL HOUSE, (MUSEUM COMPOUND)
SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH ROAD,
BOMBAY 400 023.

Ref:2000/89

27th May 1989

Mr T N Maharishi,
Member (Environment)
Narmada Valley Development Dept.
Narmada Bhavan
Tulsinagar
Bhopal

Dear Mr Maharishi,

I enclose a copy of the Assessment made by our Scientists, on the basis of available reports, and of their own brief visit, in company with your staff.

From the information available from the Zoological Survey of India, the Govt. of India's Scientific authority on fauna, and, on the basis of the preliminary rapid survey made by senior members of the Society's scientific staff, it appears that this flora and fauna will be completely destroyed after submergence, and therefore no useful purpose would be served by a study of the area, unless the NVDD contemplates a study of alternative proposals before proceeding with construction of the 3 major dams.

Thanking you once again for your assistance and cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

A N D Nanavati, M.D.
Honorary Secretary

N/gs.

encl: a/a.

Telegrams : HORNBILL, Bombay

Telephones : 244085
243869

Bombay Natural History Society

HORNBILL HOUSE, (MUSEUM COMPOUND)
SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH ROAD,
BOMBAY 400 023

STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT OF THE NARMADA SAGAR PROJECT AREA

The area to be submerged includes tracts of natural forests, including ecosystems developed over millennia whose destruction would be irreversible if the proposed projects on the Narmada are implemented.

The Narmada Valley contains areas of ecological richness and diversity, whose implications in terms of flora, fauna and their interrelations with each other, have not been thoroughly studied.

Compensatory, afforestation/plantations, whether in degraded or non-forest lands, cannot reproduce or replace a natural ecosystem, which has developed over millennia. The impounding of a mass of water which will cover 900 sq.km. of land, will cause massive destruction of this natural ecosystem, which cannot be replaced except over further millennia.

We understand that the project in its entirety involves 3 major, 135 medium and 3000 minor works. While the ecological effects of minor water management projects, scattered over the entire catchment area may not have damaging ecological implications, they can show immediate and tangible benefits, as has been seen in other parts of the country. Unless these are first implemented and their effectiveness assessed it would be illogical to consider only the major dams, which under the NVD project proposal, will function effectively only if supported by the requisite treatment of the catchment area.

As such the project needs serious reconsideration, together with surveys, costing etc of the various alternatives which have been proposed by independent experts who have studied the question.

Meanwhile the minor water management projects to revive the catchment area may be taken up, so that the benefits of their measures are not delayed.

Robert B Grubh
S A Hussain
Bharat Bhushan
A N D Nanavati

By air mail
Par avion

SUSSEX COL
2 30PM
30 MAY
1989



Great Britain Postage Paid

To,
ASHISH KOTHARI
1, COURT ROAD
DELHI 110054
INDIA

Royal Mail
Aerogramme

Name and address of sender

Postcode

An aerogramme should not contain any enclosure

To open slit here

28.5.89

Dear Ashish,

Your packet came at a moment when I had given up all hope. What you sent me is something that I can manage to get here. I was interested in studies like that of Tarapur or the studies that NAP wanted to carry out (what happened about these?). I needed these material so that we could tie the Narmada with the Brazilian dams in the FOE campaigns. Anyhow, that was months ago. The pursuit with FOE failed as (1) I did not get any response from NAP (2) They took up the Brazilian issue as they have a FOE branch in Brazil, however they could have tied up with the NAP / Kalpavriksh, considering their past association with KV. However, with no news from you all, and basically getting sick of going to London every days without any material, I gave up.

Anyhow, Robert Chambers was going to Washington sometime back, just before the WB team left for India. I asked him if he could talk with some of the team members. He had met briefly him and came back happy with the meeting - he did meet one of the members, and he rang us up after the Indian visit to say that he is working in the "right direction". He has also sent me some papers.

Read the write up on India Today 31st May, where Pallav, Shekhar and you have been interviewed! Infact some of my friends who from here had gone to India in the 1st week of May - but as I did not expect you all to do anything about my request I did not ask them to meet you.

I would be in India from 28th June till the end of Sept. As I have just one more month here and have a lot of pressure concerning my work I will not be able to pursue with the FOE - the WB. In any case, it is very difficult to coordinate between Delhi, Sussex and Washington. Honestly I spent a lot of energy and money lobbying with the FOE and your enthusiasm disappointed me!

Anyway, what else is happening with KV? and how are your projects going along at IIPA! Tara mentioned that Shekhar would be coming here in the June - I wonder if I'd be able to meet him. If there is anything that you want me to carry for you, then let me know as soon as possible.

Love,
Jayanta.

Ask Shekhar to call me from London or anywhere at (0273) 606261 - this is the IDS no. and he can leave a message here. I'd call him back. Ask him to mention my second name also.

Replied 21/5/89

Dear Ashish,

How are you?
I just wanted to find out whether you have sent the proposal. If so, please let me know the addresses.

In between, I was dragged into a film onthe fisherpeople's march, 'Protect Waters, Protect Life'. The exp rince with the march was quite inspiring. But it ended up with police firing. Anyhow, for the first time, those who are fighting for the protection of the sea and the forests have come together under one banner (especially in Kerala). In that sense, I would see this march as a historical stage in the development of ecological movements in the country. The most inspiring aspect of the march was our meeting with the prople who are fighting against Koodamkulam atomic power plant. Koodamkulam is going to become the next Bhopal, if it keeps going in the same pace.

The film on the Kanyakumari March will be over by July. We should be able to finish the film on Narmada by September end, if the funds are ready by July. Please let me know what is the position.

Hope your activities are going on fine.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

K.P. Sasi

5/1/89

should be 5 (May)

K-39, GREEN PARK, NEW DELHI 110016

29 May, 1989

Dear Ghanshyambhai,

I trust you are in good health. You may recall that when you were last in Delhi, we had had a small chat on Narmada. Subsequently some of us involved with this issue had a meeting in Bombay (6-7th May) where a detailed future plan of action was evolved.

One of the major problems we face is trying to identify prominent Gujaratis, or other individuals/groups in Gujarat, who would be willing to raise questions about the Narmada Project. There is, as you know, an almost total black-out of our point of view in the Gujarati press, apart of course from a continued campaign of misinformation about the Project and about those questioning it. Recently the Forest Youth Clubs of Gujarat were instructed not to attend a meeting on Narmada being organised at Rajkot, or else their funding would be cut off! All of us have been branded 'anti-Gujarat'. In such a situation it would be a great help if some prominent Gujaratis themselves started raising a voice - people whose opinions cannot be ignored by the Gujarati press.

But who? That is the question bothering us. Some of us are involved in making a tentative list of such people, but we have not got very far. I would request your help in this - both in suggesting names, as well as in a course of action on this front.

It would, also, be a great boost to our campaign if you yourself could lend a voice to it - that is of course if you are convinced about our case. If not, we must continue a discussion on it.

I would greatly appreciate an urgent response.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

Shri Ghanshyam Shah,
Centre for Social Studies,
South Gujarat University Campus,
Surat,
Gujarat.

29 May, 1989

Dear Dr. Dhawan,

You may recall we had corresponded earlier on the Narmada Project. Recently some of us involved in the campaign against the Project had a meeting in Bombay, where a future plan of action was evolved.

While there I learnt that you would be interested in organising a meeting of scientists, in Bangalore, where some of us could come and present our case. A more concrete plan on how the scientific community there could help in the campaign could then be evolved.

Could such a meeting be fixed for sometime in the middle or end of June? If not, what would be a convenient date for you?

I would appreciate a quick response on this.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

Dr. S. Dhawan,
7/11 Palace Cross Road,
Bangalore - 560 020.

30 May, 1989

Dear Dr. Das,

I trust you are keeping good health.

Some students from Delhi are thinking of trekking in a part of the Narmada Valley, similar to our 1983 trek. The group will consist mainly of Delhi University students and other Kalpavriksh members.

One of the areas this group wants to cover is the submergence zone of Omkareshwar Dam, particularly since this area has not been travelled in by any independent agency. For this, it would be useful to meet the concerned officials at the dam site, possibly the Chief Engineer (or whoever is in charge) at Omkareshwar. The purpose would be to get a basic idea about the Project, and get an idea of what is happening on the ground at the moment.

I would be grateful if you could help in setting up an appointment with the concerned official(s). The team is likely to be at Omkareshwar on June 21st/22nd, so perhaps a meeting could be fixed for the 22nd of June.

Could you please let me know if this has been possible? Your assistance was invaluable in our last trek, and will be in this one too.

With many thanks,

Yours sincerely,

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

Dr. Ishwar Das,
Director,
Academy of Administration,
Post Bag No. 6
Bhopal 462 016.

31 May, 1989

Dear Arun,

I hope all is well with you. Any further news about your book?

I am waiting for your reply to the Nigam booklets, which you and Sanjoy were to finalise and send me within a fortnight. Is it finished? If not, could you do it urgently and send it?

Thanks, with best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

Mr. Arun K. Singh,
Eklavya
E 1/208 Arera Colony,
Bhopal.

SANCTUARY MAGAZINE
602, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021

Our Ref. srmbm307.doc

Date. May 30, 1999.

Dr. Rashmi Mayur
Urban Development Institute,
73-A, Mittal Tower,
Nariman Point,
Bombay-400 021.

Dear

I confirm having spoken to you over the phone and also having requested Sharat Hegde to contact you in connection with the translations of news reports from Gujarat which were uncomplimentary to you. As an experienced fighter for environmental commonsense you have two paths ahead of you.

1. Play into the hands of those who wish to create confusion and division amongst those who oppose them.

2. Tackle environmentally unsound development by working in concert with others who feel like you.

Let me set the record straight. We do have some differences, but these are so minor that they can be settled within one short meeting. Such differences emerged at the conference itself when you were unable to take a clear cut stand on the issue of whether to oppose the Narmada Project or not. Nowhere was the matter of your being awarded a contract by the Nigam discussed at the conference. The same reports also indicated that only 19 persons attended the conference and not 180 as recorded in our register.

As you must also be aware, it is common knowledge that Project authorities look for 'amenable' people to provide favourable reports by awarding lucrative contracts. Has this not happenned in the case of the Esselworld Project which you are so sincerly fighting? If someone from the Gujarat press has suggested that you fall into this category too, then the best thing for you to do is to refute the report publicly. Establish that you have not been offered, and would not accept, such a contract from the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam.

I look forward to your response,

Sincerely,

Bittu

c.c. Admin/Smitha - N' Delhi

Copy Shourie/Gandhi to Shourie - Delete to follow up.

SANCTUARY MAGAZINE
602, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021

Our Ref. sasbm.doc
Date. May 30, 1989.

Arun Shourie
Indian Express
Newspapers (Bombay) Pvt.Ltd.,
Express Towers,
Nariman Point,
Bombay-400 021.

Dear Arun

We do not have the infrastructure to investigate the many scandals taking place under the umbrella of the Narmada Project. There is no doubt that very many sincere people are working for the Project with the hope that it may be the answer to India's drought and food problems. Nevertheless, several rogues who are at the forefront of India's political scene are also lurking in the shadows and it is these worthies who need your attention.

The elections are around the corner. How many relatives of key politicians in Gujarat have cornered lucrative contracts from the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam? How many have bought land at a pittance in the command area and are now 'prepared' to offer it to the government at astronomical prices, to ferilitate the rehabilitation of oustees? Who runs the cement depots outside Kevadia where stocks intended for the dam are being sold to the highest bidder? Who has bagged contracts for canal building; will the tender documents stand close scrutiny?

We are fighting the Narmada Project as a test case through which all major projects will stand exposed. The enclosed papers do not pertain to the above mentioned aspects, they were intended for human rights groups, social workers, environmentalists etc. But if you can depute a really good investigative journalist to go into the Narmada closet you will find skeletons of all shapes sizes and ages'

If you need some more information you could write directly to: the *Narmada Bachao Andolan, P/51, Ocean Gold Apartments, Twin Towers Lane, Prabhadevi, Bombay 400025.* Arun, I was speaking to a very senior army official recently, who clearly recognised that the threat to the environmental integrity of India, and the consequent social turmoil, presented more danger to our land than any immediate external threat'. We are at our wits end as to how to convince others of this reality. We need at least to slow, if not absolutely stop these carpetbaggers.

Sincerely,

Bittu

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION GROUP

KALPAVRIKSH
कल्पवृक्ष

31 May, 1989

Dear

Greetings from Delhi. At the 6-7th May Bombay meeting of the Narmada Bachao Andolan, one of the commitments we had made was to prepare a comprehensive bibliography of material on Narmada. This bibliography would incorporate listings of all material available with us at Delhi, with Parisar/Vijay at Pune, with the Bombay group, and with NDS at Dhule. The final listing would then be sent to all the groups/individuals in the Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Sanjoy Sanghvi had taken responsibility for sending a bibliography of material available at Pune and Dhule, and Raajen Singh was to do this for Bombay. Sanjoy and Raajen, can I request you to do this urgently? Once these lists are in we will incorporate them with our list.

It may be useful to have some standard format for the lis ting. This includes a classification of the material into different categories, to make referencing easier. Our material here has been classified under the following heads:

1. Features of the Narmada Valley - Geographical, Cultural, biological, social, demographic or other such features (not necessarily related to the Project).

2. Features of the Project - Technical aspects, Cost - benefit issues, DPRs.

3. Environmental Impacts of the Project - Loss of forests, waterlogging, seismicity, health etc.

4. Social Impacts of the Project - Displacement, Cultural loss, etc.

5. General/Misc. - Documents dealing with many of above aspects, or of a general nature.

6. Other dams - documents relating to other dam projects in and outside India, which have some relevance to Narmada.

.....2/

C/17A, Munirka, New Delhi-110 067

The above classification is of course not perfect, but it should do for a start. It would be useful if your listings could also be done under these heads - but if this may lead to prolonged delays, then just send in an unclassified list and we'll do our best to make some order out of it.

I would suggest, however, that the references be written in a standardised format, since otherwise if will be very difficult to merge the various lists. The format we have used is:

Author (Surname first) or producing Group (where there is no author); Title; Publication (magazine, etc.) in which published, if any; Publishing agency/company, if any; Date; No. of pages.

(Where the title is not self-explanatory, a one or two line explanation would also be useful).

I am aware that making such a listing is time-consuming, but having made one here, I can assure you that it is extremely useful!

I hope to get your lists very quickly,

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

copy to : 1. Sanjoy Sanghvi, Narmada Dharangrast Samiti, Dhule.
2. Raajen Singh, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Bombay.
3. Vijay Paranjpye, Pune (Has already sent a list - any updates, Vijay?)
4. Vasantbhai, Parisar, Pune.

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ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION GROUP

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May '89

ACTION PLAN FOR THE OCTOBER 7 & 8 RALLY

The Narmada Bachao Conference held in Bombay on [illegible] decided that a massive rally be organised at Harsud in Khandwa District of Madhya Pradesh, the town with a population of about 15,000, which will be submerged if the Narmada Sagar project goes ahead.

The rally is being organised to protest not only against the Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar projects but also against all big projects in the country whether they be dams or otherwise.

The Conference entrusted the Narmada Bachao Andolan, Bombay with the coordination work for this rally, which it gladly accepted. Arun Vinayak who decided to devote full time for the Andolan in the next six months will take on the work of the coordination and allocation of work.

Six volunteers agreed to devote their full time for one to six months in the valley to mobilise the people there for the rally. They include Mukund, Navina Venkat, Raju Shinde, Jawahar Nagori, Shanti Kurien and Vijay Tambe. Of these Navina Venkat has already left for the valley, Besides students groups are going to utilise their vacation for work in the valley. They are, Vidyarthi Pragati Sangh - 15 student, Nirmala Niketan - 15 students, Delhi students - 15 students, Seoni students - 15 students.

Six cycles have been donated for volunteers working in the valley by Bittu Sehgal, Vijaya Venkat, Kiran More, Mohan and Udit Sheh. Kiran More has agreed to follow up on this and get the cycles in the valley within a week (by May 15). Dr. Meena Shiva has also agreed to give a cycle.

Mr. Ramesh Kacholia has agreed to give a video casette player for use in the valley. Mr. Sharat Hegde is to follow up and get it.

A slide projector is being donated by Mr. C.V. Nayak. Anirudha Gokhale and Vijaya Venkat are to follow it up.

A number of people felt that a jeep be donated to the organisations working in the valley for use, particularly by Medha Patkar and others, as there was a lot of travelling to be undertaken in areas where public transport was not available or was not punctual. Dasherath Tatya Patil from Dhule agreed to donate Rs. 5,000/- and Parisar, Pune agreed to give Rs. 5,000/-. For other donations and of getting the jeep to the valley as quickly as possible, Debbie Menke and Raju Venkat were given the responsibility.

A number of people agreed to get a sponsorship for [illegible] workers in the valley and for the Andolan as a whole. Among them were, Baba Amte (one person for one year),

दि. और साल में 16 को बंबई में नर्मदा बचाव परिषद का आयोजन किया गया था। इस परिषद में पूरक भव्य रैली लेने का निर्णय लेकर लिया गया है। यह रैली 75000 लोक संख्या वाले हरदा शहर में लेने का निश्चित किया है। मध्यप्रदेश के खंडवा जिले का यह शहर नर्मदा सागर प्रकल्प के डूब क्षेत्र में आता है।

यह रैली का आयोजन ना की सिर्फ नर्मदा सागर और सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्पों के विरोध में है बल्की इस देश में होने वाले सभी बड़े प्रकल्प के विरोध में है चाहे वह बाँध हो या और कुछ।

परिषद ने इस रैली के आयोजन का काम नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलन बड़वानी पर सौंप दिया है। आगामी विधानसभा निवडणूक आने वाले एक माह का पूर्ण समय आंदोलन के लिये देने का निर्णय लिया है वह इस आयोजन और तैयारी का काम मुख्य रूपसे देखेंगे।

मेधाताई, जावित्रा बेंकट, शशिभाई, प्रभावरनायकी, शांती कुरियन और विजय दिवे जैसे वरिष्ठ एवं वयं कार्यकर्ताओं को पूरक के छः माह तक का अपना समय पार्टी के लोक संघटन के काम को देने का निर्णय लिया है। अनिता बेंकट पार्टी में सहभागी हुयी है। इसके अलावा कई विद्यार्थी अपने छुट्टी के समय में पार्टी में काम करने के लिये आ रहे हैं। इसमें विद्यार्थी प्रतिनिधी संघ, निर्मला निकेतन, दिल्ली, और सेवाग्राम के 14-15 विद्यार्थी है।

दि. आयोजनों का योगदान पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता ओंने लीये कीट्टू मेघाताई, डा. विजया बेंकट, किशोर मोरे, डा. मीना शर्मा, मोघा और उदीन शाह। किशोर मोरे ने इन कार्यक्रमों को 9 से 11 तक पार्टी के पोहचाने की जिम्मेवारी ली है।

Bittu Sehgal (one person one year), Delhi grou[illegible] six months), Raju Kane (one person six months) and Arun Vinayak (one person one year). The channelising of the funds for the sponsorship will be done by the Bombay Environmental Action Group.

Sanjay Sanghvai of Pune offered to write a pamphlet in Marathi. It was hoped that it was something new and different from what has already been published. Heta Pandit would be approached for a pamphlet in Gujarati. Both the pamphlets would be published by Parisar, Pune.

The Delhi group, which looks after the Andolan's interest in Northern India and has been hitherto functioning as Narmada Action Plan will hereafter work as Narmada Bachao Andolan, Delhi. It will be responsible for publication of a newsletter. There will at least be three of these newsletters published by October 6 & &. All information regarding the newsletters will be sent to Delhi.

The research studies to be conducted :

Raju Kane has taken the responsibility for conducting a study on alternatives in Gujarat and also undertaking an awareness campaign in this regard;

There will be a workshop on Water Harnessing to be initiated by Mr. Vidyadhar Borkar. Arun Vinayak will look int into it.

The Forum for People Oriented Water Utilisation (FOWU) has agreed to undertake Social Studies on the Impact of Big Dams. The report is to be completed within two months.

Reply to the Nigam's contention about the Sardar Sarovar Project will be drafted by A.K. Singh and Sanjay Sangvai.

Ashish Kothari has prepared an audio-visual or has the facilities for an audio visual on the issue. All concerned may please write to him through the Andolan in Bombay. Ashish Kothari and Bittu Sehgal are working on a Slide Show. As regards the audio cassette, Rajan Singh and Bittu Sehgal will work on it.

Regarding the case to be filled with the Press Council regarding the Gujarati pepers in Bombay in not publishing the other side (the side of the protesters) in these papers Sanjay Vibhra and Meena Menon were to work on it in collaboration with the Bombay Union of Journalists.

Regarding contacting eminent Gujarati speaking persons for placing the point of view of the Andolan, Binaywas Nilnawez Variava and Arvindbhai Parikh have taken the responsibility.

श्री रमेश अग्रवाल, जिला कॉलेज मेयर व्यारा में उपमेयर के तौर पे रहे हैं। शारदा हेमडे इस वार्ड में पार्षद का अच्छा काम है।

स्लाइड प्रोजेक्टर का सेमधान श्री सी. वी. नायक कर रहे हैं। अनुराधा गोखले और विजया वैकट इसके लिये रहेंगे।

वार्ड में काम करने वाले विशेषज्ञ, मेधा पाटकर और अन्य कार्यकर्ताओं के सामने ग्रुप होना आवश्यक है पूरे को कई अलग लोगों को लगा। सार्वजनिक वाहनों के अभाव के कारण काफी पुराने जैसलपोर होगा है। इस काम के लिये ब्युलीया के श्री दशरथ लाभा पाटील को रु पुरुष/- तथा परीक्षर पुजा को रु पुरुष/- देने का आश्वासन दिया। अन्य राशी जमा करने के लिये देवी गोपुकार और अंजु वैकट को जिम्मेवारी दिलाई है। साथी जीप जाने के लिये वार्ड में पोस्टर लगे।

कहीं लोगों ने आंदोलन तथा पुल काल के लिये पुल कार्यकर्ता के खर्च की जिम्मेवारी उठाई है। इनमें बाबा आमटे (एक लाख पुल काल के लिये) विक्रू कोलगार (एक लाख एकलाखी) दिल्ली ग्रुप (एक लाखी एवं मार) राजू काजे (एक लाखी एवं मार) और अनेक विद्यार्थी (एक लाखी एक हजार) इस राशी के नियोजन/~~संस्थी~~ खर्चकी कारण का काम बॉम्बे ~~[illegible]~~ एक्शनरिसर्च ग्रुप करेगा।

पुल के संबंध संघर्षों के मराठी में एक पत्रिका लिखने का काम होगा है। मेधा पाटकर जो ~~[illegible]~~ प्रसिद्ध हुआ है उनसे लेख होने की आशा है। हेता पंडित को जलगांव में पत्रिका लिखने के लिये संपर्क किया जायेगा। दोनों पत्रिकाओं को परिसर पुल ~~[illegible]~~ करेगा।

दिल्ली ग्रुप को नर्मदा बैचलाग प्लॉन के नाम से गठीत होकर

Other persons who will contact and try to get the support of gujarati-speaking people within and outside Gujarat are, Nitin Pandya, Dr. R. M. Nayak, Head of Biology Dept; Saurashtra University, Rajkot.

Regarding getting support from trade unions, Arundhati Dhuru, Arun Vinayak and Sanjay Sangvai, would try to hold a meeting of leaders in the first week of June. Attempts will also be made by Arun Vinayak to get a meeting with K.A. Khan of the Building and Woodworkers' Federation regarding the stand to be taken during the Geneva meeting of the ILO on convention 107, while Sanjay Sangvai will try to meet Sharad Kulkarni in Pune on the same issue.

On the students' front in Bombay Sharat Hegde and Shanti Kurien will try to mobilise various groups and bodies. The Delhi Environmental Group will do the same in Delhi.

As far as the Artists' Group was concerned Vijaya Venkat took the responsibility.

On the Civil Rights Group, Debbie Goenka, Kiran More and Rajan Singh took the responsibility in Bombay and Smitu Kothari in Delhi. A workshop would be sought to be organised on this issue and the Ukai NGOs will be invited.

On the scientists' group a workshop would be organised in Bangalore and support should be given to a meeting of scientists to be held in Indore on May 20 and 21.

On mobilising Parliamentarians and legislators, the responsibility was taken by Rakesh Dewan in Madhya Pradesh and Arun Vinayak in Maharashtra.

On children's rights the responsibility was given to Sheela Barse and Vijaya Venkat and on Fisherfolk response Raju Kane was to work it out with Bhai Bandarkar.

A need for briefing papers was felt. On slum-dwellers those working with the National Committee for Housing Rights - Minar Pimple and Ashish Kothari would take the responsibility For farmers Mohan Hirabai Hiralal would be given the responsibility. For the advertising council, Bittu Sehgal would take the responsibility. On the legal side Mahesh Jethmalani should be approached with as much material as possible. For the trade unions the briefing papers are to be prepared by Arundhati Dhuru and Arun Vinayak. The first draft of this would be before the Coordinating Committee by the end of May. For teachers Rusi Engineer should be approached. On human rights Smitu Kothari was to take the responsibility. Regarding briefing paper for scientists, Prof. A.K. Singh took the responsibility. The Bombay Environmental Action Group took the responsibility for preparing a briefing paper

अन्ना आंदोलन चला रहा था वह इसके बाद आंदोलन का केंद्र दिल्ली के बाहर होगा। वह 5 और 6 अक्टूबर को देश भर की यात्रा समाप्त करने को लेकर बैठक करेंगे। यात्रा के दौरान मिली जानकारी दिल्ली भेजी जाएगी।

अनुसंधान/सर्वेक्षण :

लोक कानून राजस्थान में उपलब्ध विकल्पों के बारे में आंकड़ा और तथ्य जुटाएगा।

श्री विश्वम्बर बोरकर के नेतृत्व में एक कार्यशाला आयोजित करके इस विषय पर आयोजित किया जाएगी। अलग विशेषज्ञ इस पर ध्यान देंगे।

लोक ने "बड़े बांध का सामाजिक प्रभाव" इस विषय में अध्ययन करके दो माह में अपना रुख देने को कहा है।

लिंगने के सरदार सरोवर के प्रभावित लोगों का बयान एकत्र किया और संग्रह पुस्तिका तैयार करेंगे।

अखिला कोठारी ने आँकड़ों को बिल्कुल तैयार किया है या इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था उनसे पाई है। आंदोलन द्वारा इनको संपर्क किया जा सकता है। विट्ठल सेहगल और अखिला कोठारी एक लेख पर काम कर रहे हैं। रामजन सिंह और विक्रम सेहगल आँकड़ों को कैसेट का काम करेंगे।

श्री कर्ण को नील के साथ बंबई के अखबारों के विरोध में आंदोलनकारियों की भूमिका न छापने को लेकर केस दर्ज करने के संबंध का काम सौंपे। अनिल अंकित जानकारी के साथ संग्रह तोरा और मीना सेहगल करेंगी।

विमलभाई करेंगे और अरविंद मोहि पारिख से अखबारों के

on legal matters. Sheela Barse and Vijaya Venkat will prepare a briefing paper concerning children's rights and Vijaya Venkat will prepare a briefing paper on Health matters.

A suggestion was made by Bittu Sehgal that as part of the international campaign exchange visits of affected people of various countries - he mentioned Brazil in particular. It was suggested that we should first try nearer home and that APPEN could be approached for Asia.

Raju Kane agreed to take the responsibility of coordinating with fisherfolk groups while Arundhati Dhuru agreed to coordinate with women's groups.

On the suggestion that some programme should be undertaken on World Environment Day with environmental groups, it was decided that Debbie Goenka and Raju Kane would contact environmental groups and chalk out a programme.

Bittu Sehgal agreed to contact Forest Department officials for eliciting their support.

On the question of taking assistance from religious leadership, it was decided that Ashish Kothari and A.K. Singh will supply material to Vijaya Venkat, in her effort to get their support.

जाने माने वैज्ञानिकों को आंदोलन के मुद्दों पर बात करने के लिए संपर्क करने का भार दी गया है। वीरेन जोशी, डा. आर. पी. नायक हेड ऑफ बायलॉजी डिपार्टमेंट सौराष्ट्र यूनिवर्सिटी राजकोट, इन्हें गुजराती बोलने वाले, गुजरात के तथा गुजरात के बाहर के लोगों को संपर्क करके सहयोग मिलने की कोशिश करने का भार दी गया है।

जून के पहले सप्ताह में अमन विनायक, अरुंधती मुरुक और संजय संघवी हेड मुख्यिया प्रमुखों की सभा लेंगे। अरुण विनायक विनोबा सेवा आश्रम के अध्यक्ष जो केरल के कु. स्वाति को जिम्मेवारी के आधार पर मिलेंगे के संदर्भ में मिलेंगे। संजय संघवी इस विषय में भी शारदा मुलगावकर से मिलने की कोशिश करेंगे।

शारदा हेगड़े और शांती मुरी आगे बढ़ाने तथा दिल्ली मुख्यमंत्री तथा मुख्य दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों को संबोधित करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

कलाकारों के मुद्दे के संबंध में विजया वेंकट ने जिम्मेवारी ली है। दिल्ली राईट मुद्दे के संबंध में वेनी गोपे का सिरदर्द और तथा राजन किंगो वर्ड और दिनेश कोठारी ने दिल्ली के जिम्मेवारी ली है।

इस विषय पर एक कार्यशाला का आयोजन की जाएगा और डाक्टर के स्थानीय संपर्कों को जिम्मेदारी दी जाएगी।

वैज्ञानिकों की कार्यशाला का आयोजन बेंगलोर में की जाएगा और 20-21 मे को होने वाले इंदौर के बैठक को सफल की जाएगी।

राकेश दिवाण मध्यप्रदेश और अरुण विनायक महाराष्ट्र के विद्यालयों के तथा कार्यकर्ताओं के संपर्क रखेंगे।

शिला वर्मा और विजया वेंकट ने बालकों के अधिकार संबंधी के सवालों की जिम्मेवारी ली है। तथा मध्यवर्ती के संबंध में राजकोट

connection with the program at Nisarpur on 7 Jun. He is released on personal bonds orders are issued to arrest eight other leaders of the samity.

6. 23 Jun : About 1500 people, including 600 women, stage a day long dharna in front of the police chouky at Nisarpur in protest against the arrest orders, and demand that the orders be cancelled or all the 1000 people who were took part in the 7 Jun program be arrested. The SP promises to look into the matter - police have not arrested anyone since then.

7. 9 July : Meeting of representatives from various support groups from the cities and the valley to discuss the structure of the Narmada Bachao Andolan.

8. 17 July : Over 100 representatives of the affected people from the valley from MP, Maharashtra, Gujarat Harsud and supporte from Ahmedabad, Dhule Delhi etc. storm into the WB Delhi office and charge the representative of the Banke and other officials and demand that the bank stop the force of conditions and extensions and immidiately withdraw from the SSP. If not the people would conclude that the bank was never serious about its commitments, and would stand to lose all credibility. And now the people As the officials had no answer except to try and justify the decision of the bank to extend the credit by one more year, the people told the bank officials that now they too would not be permitted to enter the valley.

9. 24 Jul : Over 500 people stage a march to a rest house being constructed near Badwani as part of the SSP related activities and bring the work to halt as a part of their program not to allow any construction work related to the SSP on the valley.

10. 25 Jul : Over 700 people march to a function and stage a powerful demonstration, asking to be allowed to meet their सरकार आपके द्वार' Police try to prevent, a lathi charge is eminent, but is prevented as the minister Jamanadevi is forced to leave her work and come out & talk to th people. She tries to say that the project is in public interest, but ther changes her stand on seeing the peoples strength. Promises to put the peoples problem to the CM. Says that the Govt is committed to proper R

25 Jul cont. The crowd strongly protests - says that no need to bother about R&R people are determined to not to move. People also ask her about CMs' allegation asic her to point out the outsiders amongst the demonstrators, and ask the Gov to take back his allegation.

CM issues an appeal asking people not to stop construction work & R&R work, and says that the agitation is mainly being carried out by outsiders.

1 June - 25 July 1989

UPDATE FROM THE VALLEY : BADWANI JUN - JULY

1. 1st Jun : Vijay Tambe and Jawahar Nagori from Bombay come to Badwani to help in the rally preparations. They get the basic mailing list ready, produce the first leaflet and complete the first round mailing. Sheena and Taruna, two young college students from Delhi come to work in the area for a month. They help with the work at the office as well as mobilisation of women.

2. 7 Jun : Over 1000 people, about 400-500 of them women, gherao the SS NVDA office at Nisarpur and force it to be closed for a day. This is a symbolic program. On the same day, the crowd also brings to halt the work on a NVDA rest house at Nisarpur. This is a part of the continuing program of not allowing any work related to SSP to take place inthe valley.

3. 9 Jun : Hundreds of adivasis gather in Dhadgaon, Dist. Dhule to symbolically close down the SSP office for a day. The administration, in an attempt to intimidate the people, brings hundreds of police. The agitationists (?) are arrested under Sec. 68 and released under Sec.69.

4. 11 Jun : A meeting of the members of the Andolan from mainly from Maharashtere is held at Bombay. Many important commitments w.r.t. the rally are made - in particular posters, signature campaign sheets, regional meetings.

5. 19-22 Jun : GoMP Bandobast Officer visits a number of villages, Bhevarie, Chikhalde, Kesawad etc. asking the villagers to sign on a sheet of paper as a NOC for the valuation of their property. The officers are gheraed by hundreds of people in all the villages, sometimes in presence of the police and driven away. This program continues as the officials visist more villages.

17 Jun : CM issues a statement saying that action will be taken against the agitators.

6. 20 Jun : One person is arrested in Nisarpur on charges of trespass obstructing govt. work, damage to govt. property in

Shekhar Singh' Ashish Kothari
kalpavriksh.

प्रिय साथियो ,

4 जून, 1989

आप सभी अपने अपने क्षेत्र में विकास के नाम पर चल रही विनाशकारी परियोजनाओं के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ ही रहे हैं । साथ ही इन लड़ाइयों के आधार पर उठे विकास की सही अवधारण के सवाल के बारे में व्यक्तिगत तथा संगठन/संस्था के स्तर पर गंभीरता सोच विचार भी कर रहे होंगे । हमारा विश्वास है कि आप सत्ता और स्वार्थ के, अन्याय और दमन के खिलाफ चल रहे संघर्ष में, पूरे देश के आंदोलनकारियों का एकसाथ आवाज़ उठाना, निश्चय लेना जरूरी मानते हैं । इसीलिये आप और आप के साथ जुड़े संगठन, हरसूद के कार्यक्रम में § जिसका पर्चा साथ भेज रहे हैं § अतिथि के रूप में नहीं, बल्कि बड़ी संख्या के साथ सहभागी के रूप में आमंत्रित हैं ।

समय कम है । क्या हम अपेक्षा कर सकते हैं कि,

- आप जल्दी ही इस कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्य को समझ कर इसमें सम्मिलित होने का निर्णय लेंगें ?
- नर्मदा घाटी में चल रही लड़ाई के बारे में यदि अबतक आपने भूमिका नहीं बनाई हो तो तुरन्त सोच-विचार कर संगठन की ओर से भूमिका लेंगे । इसके लिये कोई भी जानकारी, सामग्री आपको उपलब्ध करवाने में मदद करेंगे ।
- आपकी भूमिका, निर्णय की जानकारी व कार्यक्रम में आप कितनी तादाद में सम्मिलित होंगे, हमें जल्दी से जल्दी बतायेंगें, जिससे कार्यक्रम के नियोजन में सुविधा होगी ।
- यद्यपी इस विशाल कार्यक्रम का विचार 6-7 मई को " नर्मदा बचाओ परिषद § में उठा; पर इसका संपूर्ण आयोजन तथा अमल आपको साथ ही करना है । इसके लिये जरूरी होगा कि प्रत्येक प्रमुख संगठनों / व्यक्तियों की कार्यकारी समिति बनाई जाए ।
- क्या आप 20 जून से पहले आपके संगठन की ओर से अपना समर्थन तथा कार्यकारी समिति में सम्मिलित होने का निर्णय हमें बता पायेंगे, जिससे अगले पर्चे में हम इसे ज़ाहिर कर सकें ।

कार्यक्रम के रूप रेखा व आयोजन पर विस्तार से चर्चा-विचार के लिये आपके क्षेत्र में कुछ साथियों के साथ एक बैठक आयोजित करने का निर्णय लिया है । आशा है आप जरूर सम्मिलित होंगे ।

§इसकी जानकारी आपको शीघ्र ही भेजेंगे §

* कार्यकारी समिति की बैठक ।। अगस्त को होशंगाबाद में होगी । क्षेत्रीय बैठकें इसके पहले ही जून-जुलाई में सम्पन्न हो जायेंगी । कार्यक्रम संबंधी आपके सुझावों का स्वागत है । बैठक का इन्तज़ार न करते हुए अभी ही लिख भेजें ।

कु. पू. उ.

तुरन्त जवाब की अपेक्षा में,

विकास के नाम पर विस्थापन और विनाश के विरोध में आपके सहभागी,

"" नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन ""

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बड़वानी, म.प्र.

नर्मदा धरण ग्रस्त समिति
धुले, महाराष्ट्र

नर्मदा असरग्रस्त संघर्ष समिति
केवड़िया, गुजरात

नर्मदा सागर संघर्ष समिति,
हरसूद, म. प्र.

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विनाशकारी परियोजनाओं के विरोध में राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष का ऐलान···

देश को इक्कीसवीं सदी में ढकेलने के नाम पर चल रहा बड़ी बड़ी परियोजनाओं का षडयंत्र, आदिवासियों–मजदूरों–किसानों के लिये बरबादी का रथ बन गया है। बड़े पैमाने पर जमीन, जंगल, पानी को सदा के लिये नष्ट करके उन पर आश्रित लोगों को लाखों की संख्या में उजाड़ना, पूरी पूरी संस्कृतियों का विनाश करना ही इन विकास योजनाओं की मुख्य उपलब्धि है । झूठे व भ्रामक लाभ हानि के हिसाब बताकर, केवल राजनैतिक आर्थिक स्वार्थों के कारण बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं को लगातार दी जा रही मन्जूरियों ने आज उत्पादन के प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का बँटवारा बहुत अन्यायपूर्ण कर दिया है। जिसके फलस्वरुप अमीर–गरीब, शहर गाँव की विषमता बढ़ती जा रही है और देश भी विदेशी पूंजीपतियों के पास गिरवी रख दिया गया है।

लेकिन गांव के लोग अब सच्चाई जान रहे हैं । झुग्गी–झोपड़ियों में, कारखानों और गन्ने के खेतों में पिसते मजदूर इस "विकास" को पहचान रहे हैं। बड़े बांधों, अणु-ऊर्जा प्रकल्पों, अभयारण्यों के खिलाफ-खदानों में, पहाड़ों में, जंगलों में आदिवासियों, मजदूरों, किसानों, स्त्रियों, मछुआरों के हकों के लिये देश के कोने कोने में लड़ाई चल रही हैं।

इसी तरह की एक महत्वपूर्ण लड़ाई २०,००० करोड़ की लागत से नर्मदा पर बनने वाले सरदार सरोवर व नर्मदा सागर बांधों के खिलाफ ढ़ाई लाख सम्भावित विस्थापितों द्वारा लड़ी जा रही है। अनेक विस्थापितों व लोक संगठनों से चर्चा विचार के बाद हमें लगता है कि आज बहुत जरुरी हैं कि देश में चल रही स्थानिक लड़ाइयों से उभरे विकास नीति के व्यापक सवाल पर हम सबको एक–जुट होकर, अपनी बिखरी हुई ताकत को राष्ट्रीय रुप देकर सामूहिक संघर्ष का शंख नाद करना चाहिये।

इसी उद्देश्य से हरसूद (जिला खण्डवा म. प्र.), 'नर्मदा सागर' के डूब क्षेत्र में दिनांक २८ सितम्बर' ८९ को हम सब हजारों की संख्या में अपने संघर्षरत साथियों के साथ इकट्ठा होकर इस लड़ाई को अन्त तक लड़ने की सामूहिक कटिबद्धता का संकल्प लेकर आगे के संघर्ष को दिशा और राष्ट्रव्यापी कार्यक्रम का रूप देंगे।

इस "संकल्प मेले" में देश के अनेक युवा, छात्र, स्त्री, शोषित संगठन अपनी पूरी लोक शक्ति के साथ भाग लेंगे श्री सुन्दरलाल बहुगुणा, चण्डी प्रसाद भट्ट, बाबा आमटे, रजनी कोठारी, लाडली मोहन निगम, अच्युत पटवर्धन व अन्य प्रमुख पत्रकार, जन प्रतिनिधी पर्यावरण विद, तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ आदि प्रमुख अतिथिगण मेले को सम्बोधित करेंगे।

हमें विश्वास है कि आप भी बड़ी संख्या में शामिल होकर आन्दोलन को सशक्त बनायेंगे। विस्तृत जानकारी आपको शीघ्र भेजेंगे। आपके क्षेत्र के अन्य साथियों, समूहों को भी खबर करें व हमें भी उनके पते भेजें।

नर्मदा बचाओ आन्दोलन

नर्मदा घाटी नव निर्माण समिति
५८, महात्मा गांधी मार्ग,
बड़वानी [म. प्र.] ४५१ ५५१

नर्मदा धरण ग्रस्त समिति
धुले, महाराष्ट्र

नर्मदा असरग्रस्त संघर्ष समिति
केवड़िया, गुजरात

नर्मदा सागर संघर्ष समिति
हरसूद

हरसूद शहर–इटारसी-भुसावल रेल मार्ग पर / होशंगाबाद–खण्डवा–रोड पर स्थित है।
सम्पर्क बड़वानी के पते पर करें।

○ सैफ प्रेस, बड़वानी

सरकार के साहूकारों के साथ, हमारा विकास हमारे हाथ !

विकास की यह कैसी मानसिकता, विकास की कैसी दृष्टि ?

Mathew Carney
BEYOND 2000
34 Hotham Parade
Artarmon NSW 2064
Australia.

6 June, 1989

Dear Mr. Carney,

Thank you for your letter regarding the film you wish to make on the Narmada Project. I am sorry for the somewhat delayed response as I was out of town.

I am enclosing a brief report we produced on the Project, which will give you a basic idea of the issues involved. I hope this will suffice for the time being.

A lot of forest area is going under submergence, so it should not be difficult to find locations to film this aspect. One possibility is to start at the Narmada Sagar Dam site at Punasa (see map in booklet and walk upstream into the submergence area. This part has some spectacular scenery, as well as forest cover. There are other areas where filming would be worthwhile, but it is difficult to indicate these offhand.

For filming of areas where human dislocation will take place, you could go to Harsud (District Khandwa), a town in Madhya Pradesh which will be submerged by Narmada Sagar Dam. Alternatively, you could go to the submergence zone of Sardar Sarovar either in Maharashtra or at Badwani. At all these places there are groups actively involved in organising the potential ousteees to fight against the dams. A list of these people, with addresses, is given below.

I am not in a position to say right now if it will be possible for one of us to accompany you to the sites for filmings; it depends a lot on our own programme at that time. However, even if this is not possible, I can certainly put you in touch with people/groups in the valley who can help you out.

If you need any other help, let me know.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ashish Kothari

.....2/-

Individuals/Groups Working at Various Places

at Harsud:

Narmada Sagar Sangharsh Samiti
(contact: Lakshmi Narayan Khandelwal)
Khandelwal Bus Service
Harsud, District Khandwa - 450 116
Madhya Pradesh.

in Maharashtra:

Narmada Dharangrast Samiti
(contact: Medha Patkar)
c/o P.D. Dalal, Post Box 52
Dhule - 424 001,
Maharashtra.

at Badwani:

Narmada Ghati Navnirman Samiti
(contact: Sripad Dharmadhikari)
Near Rajesh General Stores
56 Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Badwani, Dist. Khargone,
Madhya Pradesh.

Encl: as above

6 June, 1989

Dear Bittu,

Thanks for your note with the enclosed letters. I was just about to send you a similar pile when yours arrived - you beat me to the draw! Enclosed is my recent correspondence on Narmada. I'll keep sending you such stuff.

After getting back I've had to plunge straight back into our project at IIPA. The first book is finally out - I'll soon send a copy with a request to you to put in a notice into Sanctuary, and also do a review. I'm now neck-deep in work related to a directory of national parks and sanctuaries in Gujarat.

Simultaneously, of course, Narmada work goes on. Were in the process of finalising the 1st issue of the newsletter - the English draft is ready, we have to get a Hindi one now. A detailed bibliography of material is also almost ready, but that will be finalised only after I get in lists from Pune/Dhule/Bombay (see enclosed letter). At IIPA we're putting together a detailed data base on the performance of about 150 dams built in India - that should be ready for publication in about a month. I will be in touch with POWV regarding that.

In your letter to Medha you've written that Swaminathan Iyer is going to 'sponsor' (what does that mean?) a seminar on the economic aspects, in Delhi. If he needs help in this, we could certainly offer it. In fact we are in touch with 2-3 economists here (Dr. Kanchan Chopra of Institute of Economic Growth, for one) who have begun looking into this issue also - they could be called to participate at such a seminar. Let us know if we could help out in some way.

Have Nandan and Rusi done the note they'd promised, on communication? If so, could you send me a copy?

What's the latest on the audio-visual? Bittu, I do need those slides back quickly - could you duplicate and send them? I do hope the final production of the A-V will not take long now.

Most important at the moment, it seems to me, is the basic portfolio on Narmada that Sanjoy and you agreed to put together by mid-June. Bittu this is CRITICAL if we wish to get in more support from academics, scientists, etc. Let me know if there is some hitch in this and if we can help out from here.

.....2/-

Also important would be a short statement on what the Narmada Bachao Andolan is, and who its constituents are. I'd mentioned this at one of our follow-up meetings when I was there, but we forgot to assign responsibility for it. Could someone in Bombay do this - I think a 2-page note would suffice. Also urgently needed is a full address list - could that be sent to us immediately please?

We're making plans to trek in the Narmada area June 20th onwards for 10-15 days. Unfortunately Ramesh (Billorey) has not sent in the detailed route and map he'd promised to, nor has there been any response from others in the NSP area. So we're a little uncertain about where we'll go. One group is definitely going to the Omkareshwar submergence zone; if we don't hear from someone in NSP area soon, the other group will probably go to the Maheshwar submergence zone. As I mentioned in Bombay, these 2 dams are part of the NSP Complex, but have received no attention from all of us so far - despite having significant forest submergence and human displacement.

From now on, I do hope to make this communication channel a little busier than in the past.

Best wishes,

Warmly,

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

Mr. Bittu Sahgal
Sanctuary Magazine
602, Maker Chambers V,
Nariman Point,
Bombay - 400 021.

P.S.: Smitu is out of town for a month, so don't panic if you don't hear from him!

Encl: As above

Prof. S Dhawan

Phone: 36 14 85
7/11, Palace Cross Road
Bangalore-560 020

June 7, 1989

Dear Shri Kothari:

Thank you for your letter of May 29th. The Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore is planning to hold a session (approximately 2-3 hours) on the Narmada Project during its next annual meeting in November 10-13, 1989 in Bhopal. As preparatory work the Academy and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore plan to jointly organise a one day discussion with all issues covered in order to converge on the final presentations during the Academy sessions in November. Prof. CNR Rao, the President of the Academy has requested Prof. N Mukunda of the Center for Theoretical Studies and Prof. H Shara Chandra of the Molecular and Cell Biology Laboratory of the IISc to plan and coordinate the holding of the preparatory meeting in Bangalore as also the later arrangements in Bhopal. The Bangalore meeting will be held in the 1st week of August - probably on 7th or the 12th. We would like all active people to attend this along with scientists in Bangalore from several institutions. It is the objective of the Academy to acquaint Fellows with the authentic issues related to the Narmada Project - these would include:-

(a) The concept and rationale of the Project - its scope, cost-benefits and manner of its execution.

(b) The ecological and environmental impacts - how assessed and what scientific basis established to make decisions.

(c) The sociological impacts

  (a) On the displaced and dislocated people

  (b) Long term development of the region - especially in relation to the poorer sections of the areas in the States affected who would get the benefits.

(d) The role of the World Bank and foreign involvement.

You will see that the Academy is anxious to cover in as systematic and authentic a manner all the technical, economic and ecological and social aspects. We need knowledgeable persons who can present all these aspects so that a sober and realistic assessment can be made by the Scientific Community.

Help from the Environmental Action Group would be most valuable and welcome. May I request you to send immediately the names of possible speakers at the Bangalore meeting to Prof. Mukunda along with the area/aspect they might present. These need not all be from Kalpvriksh.

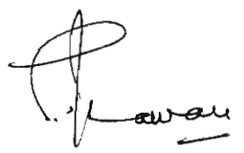
I would urge using slides/overhead projection to make the presentations crisp and sharply focussed. Kindly recall that I had some concern about hydrology aspects and had requested you (also one or two other people) about names to cover this aspect in some depth.

Since time is short I would appreciate an early response - you can write to Prof. Mukunda directly with a copy to me.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for any clarification or any suggestions you may have.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



S DHAWAN

Shri Ashish Kothari
Kalpavriksh
1, Court Road
NEW DELHI-110 006

Pune / 9/6/89

Dear Ashish

I have your letter of the 31st.

Parisar at one stage had thought of collecting important documents on SSP & NSP. But then Vijay Paranjape has now most of such documents and so we dropped the idea. Hence, you can take it that we do not have any document worth listing. What we have is cuttings of newspaper articles and such material, pamphlets published by activists, etc. Yours Kalpavriksh are sure to have all of them.

In addition, our papers are not in a very organised state. We have till now functioned on hand-to-mouth terms due to the shortage of time. We do hope to get someone to do the 'filing' one of these days.

In case you do want me to send you a list of such articles, notes, etc. that we have let me know.

During the last 3 weeks I have written an article and a couple of notes

on the Narmada SSP which we will be sending on to you / Smita one of these days.

I met Sanjay Sangavai and gave you his message.

Remember me to Smita and Vijay Pratap. With good wishes

Vasant

Oudegracht 36
3511 AP Utrecht

India Committee of the Netherlands

tel 030-321340
bank ABN Utrecht 555383539

Mr. Shekhar Singh
Indian Institute of Public Administration
Indraprastha Estate
Mahatma Gandhi Marg
New Delhi 110 002

8 June 1989

Dear Mr. Shekhar Singh,

We, the "India Committee of the Netherlands" (ICN) are writing you in relation with the Narmada-dam project. Your name and address were obtained from Mr. Anil Agarwal from the Centre for Science and Environment in Delhi.

The ICN is an independant NGO, supporting and promoting solidarity with progressive movements and developments in India. In the enclosed leaflet you will find more detailed information. For the past year, the Amsterdam-section of ICN has concentrated its work on the Narmada project. Hopefully both our organisations can collaborate in the future.

The reason for this letter is to ask you for some information about your organisation's activities relating to the Narmada-project. We would be grateful if you could give us an answer to the following questions:
- Could you provide us with general information on your organisation, and possibly on any publications?
- What specific activities have you carried out regarding the Narmada project?
- Do you dispose of names of Dutch-based companies involved in the Narmada project? (We could possibly set up a lobby to try and influence their policies).
- Could you provide us with names of persons/organisations in Europe involved in the project, who would be interested in a joint campaign?

And finally:
- Would you have suggestions for any specific actions/ campaigns from Europe, that might effectively influence the course of events regarding the Narmada project?

We would be extremely grateful if you could provide us with the above information.

Awaiting your reply, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Richard Hopman

Please address your reply to:

Ms. Esther Seymonsbergen
Secretary of the Amsterdam section of ICN
Olympiaplein 166
1076 AM Amsterdam,
The Netherlands

INDIA COMMITTEE OF THE NETHERLANDS (ICN)



IN SOLIDARITY WITH THE OPPRESSED IN INDIA

INTRODUCTION

The India Committee of the Netherlands (ICN) is an independent, non-governmental organization. The Committee tries to support and promote solidarity with progressive movements and developments in India, in particular those that could lead in the long run to structural changes in the present pattern of wide-spread poverty and oppression.

The **other objectives** of ICN are:
- to critically inform the public in the Netherlands (and in some cases in other European countries) on social, economic and political developments and progressive movements in India;
- to make the public aware of and if possible to influence western policies e.g. on development aid and multinationals which often have a negative impact on the oppressed and India's drive for economic and political self-reliance;
- to promote India's culture, such as music, dance, alternative cinema and literature, to stimulate the interest of the Dutch public in India and its people.

ICN is a registered non-profit association with many active voluntary members and a staff of three paid part-time employees.
ICN has no affiliation to any political party in the Netherlands or in India but has a broadly based and pluriform progressive outlook and membership. Its activities are financed by membership contributions, donations from sympathisers, subsidies from several sources and income from activities such as publishing brochures.
ICN is not a funding agency; it does not raise money for development projects and organizations in India.

To reach its objectives ICN undertakes research, keeps a public library, publishes and distributes books, brochures and a bi-monthly magazine and lends out video-tapes, slide shows and exhibitions.
ICN further initiates and implements actions or campaigns on issues affecting India's relations with western countries, particularly the Netherlands and the EEC. Where possible it is doing this in collaboration with other organizations and groups, both in India and in Europe. Campaigns have the dual purpose of raising awareness among the public and, where possible and useful, influencing policy makers in government, industry and other institutions.
ICN's work is being done on the basis of the many contacts it has with organizations and individuals in India and documentation (books, magazines, reports and clippings), mainly from India. Most ICN members have personal acquaintance with and knowledge of India.

Although its work focuses on India and its relations with the west, ICN's activities are mostly targeted towards organizations and individuals in the Netherlands and sometimes in other European countries. These are

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Although its work focuses on India and its relations with the west, ICN's activities are mostly targeted towards organizations and individuals in the Netherlands and sometimes in other European countries. These are organizations of, e.g., farmers, women, students and environmentalists. There are also regular contacts with unions, project-funding organizations, politicians, human rights organizations, scientists, government officials, the media and Third World organizations.

ORIGIN AND MOTIVATIONS

ICN was founded in 1977 - after Indira Gandhi declared the Emergency - by a small group of people who had studied or worked in India. They had a quite different perception of what was actually happening in India from what was written in the Dutch newspapers. Emergency was seen by them as an anti-democratic move by a government threatened by growing popular discontent and opposition.
The first activity of ICN was to write a general booklet in Dutch on India. At present it is in its fourth revised edition. It is still the most widely read publication on India in the Netherlands, of which tens of thousands of copies have been sold so far.

ICN members have different motivations and backgrounds, but they share a strong concern for the situation of poverty and oppression under which hundreds of millions of Indians are living. ICN feels the social, economic and political problems of India must be seen in an international context. Even a small country like the Netherlands has many economic relations with India. For example Dutch multinational companies like Shell, Philips (PEICO), Akzo and Unilever (Hindustan Lever) are active in India; others are following because India is opening its market for more foreign investments and technology. These companies usually have little or nothing to offer to the poor: they cater to the needs of the middle class and the rich and often destroy more employment than they create.

Another important area of concern for ICN is Dutch development aid to India. Most of this (around Rs. 1,500 million a year) is bilateral aid, but considerable amounts are channeled through the World Bank, the European Community and other international and non-governmental organizations. Although the Dutch government claims that aid should be directed at the poor, most aid fails to reach the downtrodden but is used instead as an instrument to give Dutch companies greater possibilities to penetrate the Indian market.
ICN critically analyses, publishes and speaks out against this type of development aid and tries to exert political pressure to change or cancel programmes and policies which are detrimental to the poor and to India's self-reliance.
Last but not least, engaging the richness and resilience of India's people and culture prompts us to try to lift a corner of India's veil for a western public.

HOW IS ICN ORGANIZED

From 1977 onwards the India Committee of the Netherlands has developed into an organization of around 150 members, of whom many participate in one of its groups. Examples of subjects on which ICN works, are: the situation of the poor in rural areas and urban slums; women and women's organizations; human rights; child labour; health care; the impact of Dutch multinationals on India; the influence of EEC-aid and World Bank policies on the poor in India; the Ganga anti-pollution project and other environmental issues.

The three staff members of ICN - in collaboration with a secretariat of volunteers - support local ICN groups in their work and carry out a number of activities at the national level. Once a year for example ICN organizes a national meeting for representatives of India-concerned groups and organizations and for individuals who are in one way or another involved in activities related to India.
The ICN staff implements and stimulates additional research, education and action on issues chosen by its members. The ICN-secretariat executes many other tasks. It keeps a library, takes care of publication and distribution of books and other educational material, organizes meetings etc.

ICN publishes a bimonthly in Dutch, the **India Newsletter**, which not only covers important news items and publishes background articles but also includes book reviews, interviews, literature, reports of meetings and other activities in the Netherlands.
The ICN secretariat and some ICN groups also organize cultural manifestations that are an expression of the social reality in India. In this way ICN hopes to give a fuller picture of India besides reaching with its information the people who are in the first place culturally and maybe only later also socially and politically interested.

A FEW TOPICS OF ICN

For years ICN had an active group on **'fishery in India'**, in particular on the situation of six million artisanal fishermen and their families whose livelihood was threatened by indiscriminate trawling and overfishing in coastal waters. This not only resulted in several publications and educational activities, but also in action against the Dutch Ministry of Development Cooperation who wanted to finance the export to India of a number of fishing trawlers. Together with India's National Fishermen's Forum ICN succeeded in stopping this type of 'development aid', which would have been very harmful for artisanal fishing families.

ICN also actively participated through its **Bhopalgroup** in the 'No More Bhopal' campaign of the International Coalition for Justice in Bhopal. The ICN group (helped to) organize several manifestations and presented a world-wide supported petition to the Indian Ambassador in the Netherlands. All this was accompanied by media publicity, the publication of a booklet, articles and reports, audio-visual programmes and cultural activities.

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Since the end of 1985 ICN has intensively campaigned to stop the vicious circle of large EEC dairy aid to and animal feed imports from India, under the slogan: 'EEC Milk Out of India'. In that year India asked the EEC for new multi-annual milkpowder and butteroil gifts for its national dairy development programme **Operation Flood**. This programme has generally failed to benefit the small milk producers and the poor consumers for which it was supposedly primarily designed. Since 1970 EEC dairy aid has been depressing milk prices and production in India while animal feed imports by the EEC deprives Indian farmers of scarce concentrate feed and pushes up the price. ICN published a book and campaign manifesto and urged EEC institutions to phase out dairy aid to India within two years, not to use dairy aid for bottle feeding, to stop aid for crossbreeding of western and Indian dairy animals and to stop EEC animal feed imports from India.The campaign, in which we collaborated with other European and Indian NGO's, resulted in postponing the EEC decision, a new (critical) evaluation and some important concessions. The EEC now wants to avoid that its dairy aid will continue to depress milk prices and be used for bottle feeding in India. Cattle breeding policies will be reoriented to the improvement of local buffaloes and cattle breeds. EEC animal feed imports are continuing, but the debate on it in Europe and India has certainly been stimulated.The campaign was accompanied by many educational activities. (More information in English about the campaign and its results can be obtained from ICN.)

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At the moment ICN has several active thematic groups. The **Women's group** has just published a book in Dutch ('Faces of Sita') and participates in educational activities. They try to create an awareness of the importance of women's issues as integral part of many questions of development and struggle, both within the ICN and among a wider public. The focus of its own activities is at present on women's organizations in India.

In 1987 the thematic group on **urban problems** published a book (in Dutch) on urban slum problems ('India, working on housing'). They also drafted a petition in support of Indian National Campaign on Housing Rights, which was signed by many representatives of organizations in the Netherlands who have some connection with India. The petition was presented to the Dutch Minister of Development Cooperation and he was urged, among other things, to plead with the World Bank for a change of policy on housing in India in favour of the poor.

Water has now become the common dominator in most Dutch development aid to India: from water management studies in Kerala, rural drinking water supply in five states, irrigation projects, the promotion of water transport on the Ganga and the cleaning of this river's polluted water to the dredging of India's harbours. This would not be surprising if one knew that the Netherlands has been grappling with water in many forms throughout its history and now wants to export some of the expertise gained. We do have strong doubts however whether all this knowledge is as relevant and suitable to India as the indigenous expertise.

On the **Ganga projects** we have already done research, published a booklet and organized a seminar. A recently started ICN group is continuing the work on this subject and on the very large dredging programmes (including the delivery of dredging ships) in India, for which the Netherlands wants to spend more than Rs. 5 billion (Rs. 500 crores) during the next ten years.

A few **other topics** we will continue to work on in the future are: telecommunications, multinationals, the agricultural and rural situation, health issues in India and their respective relations with Europe.

JOIN HANDS WITH ICN

We hope this leaflet has given you an impression of the intentions and work of the India Committee of the Netherlands. ICN is open for contacts with organizations and individuals on various levels and with various progressive opinions and ideologies: grassroots level organizations, political parties, unions, action groups, professional organizations, journalists, cineasts and so on. We would like to cooperate with you in solidarity with the poor in India. We are looking forward to your reactions, suggestions, criticism, requests for cooperation and exchange of information and ideas.

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India Committee of the Netherlands (ICN).
Oudegracht 36, 3511 AP Utrecht, The Netherlands.
☎ . . . 31 - (0)30 - 321.340

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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जय युवक क्रांति दल म०प्र०

कार्यालय दुर्गा चौक, सिवनी (म०प्र०)

पिन-४८०६६१

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200 copies of Hindi pamphlet sent 8/8/89

श्री आशीष कोठारी जी
श्री फरहाद धालिया जी साथ जयहिन्द

इस यहाँ 7 दि. 2 की लिफाफा पहुँचे के व आपके द्वारा दिये गये पोस्टर हमने नगर, ग्रामों, में वितरण किये। आपके द्वारा दी गयी नर्मदा पत्रिका हमने पढ़ी, वह महत्व पूर्ण लगी उसमें नीतियों प्रकाशित है। हमारे मित्र यहाँ नर्मदा घाटी योजना पर्यावरण के विषय पर लिखते है आपको प्रकाशार्थ पहुँचा रहे है। आपकी पत्रिका अंग्रेजी का अंक प्रकाशित कब हो रहा है सूचित करें। ताकि अन्य सामग्री भी प्रकाशित होने हेतु पहुँचा सकें।

नर्मदा की मृत्यु नर्मदा की अंतिम प्रतिमा आपको लगी है। अगली अंक का कवर करेंगे।

आपकी पदयात्रा का कार्यक्रम भी हमें शीघ्र पहुँचायें।

हमारे योग्य सेवा कार्य सूचित करें

(नर्मदा घाटी का साहित्य भेजा है)

नर्मदा पर स्लाईड व अन्य जो भी सामग्री उपलब्ध होगी भेजने का प्रयास है

आपका
RK
8.6.89

SANCTUARY MAGAZINE
602, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021

Ref: WBK3.DOC
June 9, 1989

Moeen Qureshi Esq.,
Senior Vice President,
World Bank,
1818 H Street,
Washington D.C. 20036.

Dear Mr. Qureshi,

I was one of the signatories to the letter addressed to you by various environmental groups protesting the diversion of forest land for resettlement of the SSP oustees. Our advice that there is just not enough land in India to resettle so many people appears to have come true with a vengeance; why else would precious forest land become the target of the authorities? This was also more or less acknowledged as a possibility by Mr. Blinkhorn when he visited our office some months ago. From discussions with senior forest officers I understand that they have strongly opposed such handover of land and that it is only on account of pressure from the World Bank that the Narmada authorities are making this desperate bid to disforest vast areas.

Since writing the last letter to you I visited the 2583.42 hectare area in the Taloda forests which have been identified by the Maharashtra government for release to the oustees. I would urge you to consider the following before making a decision regarding financing the SSP Water Delivery and Drainage, and the Dam and Power Project.

1. Outside of our national parks and sanctuaries, I have seldom seen richer moist, mixed deciduous forests. Evidence of wildlife, including birds of prey such as black winged kites, crested serpent eagles, and shikras was abundant. Leopard kills have been reported from nearby villages. Sloth bears have been reported raiding crops. Nesting sites of woodpeckers and forest owls were easily identified and both red and grey jungle fowl are reported present. These are the gardeners of the Eden you will be helping to destroy. Ironically, India has spent vast resources to save just such wildlife over the past few decades.

2. The existing human population, living in and out of the forest, depend on the productivity of the area for their biomass needs. If the people from the 33 oustee villages are forced to move here the explosion of forest consumption will denude not just these 2583.42 hectares but the surrounding hills as well and this will set into motion a

severe social conflict for the right to grazing land and fuel wood.

3. These forests have been carefully nurtured for years at considerable expense, since they fall in the catchment of the Tapi river across which the Ukai dam has been built. Over 500,000 standing trees exist on the land, some with girths exeeding five metres. *Deforestation related siltation, thanks to which the life of the Ukai dam is going to be much lower than anticipated, will be exceedingly aggravated if the proposal to destroy these forests is executed. Ironically, in trying to solve the unsolvable Narmada oustee problem you will thus effectively deliver a coup de grace to the dying Ukai Dam.*

If you so desire, a very detailed natural history survey of the Taloda forest blocks can be conducted, however, you must surely see the point in our objecting to this unthinkable idea. Unless the Bank suggests that India can do without natural forests it must immediately suspend its loan to the Narmada Project which, in any event, is fated for failure because the Narmada river's catchment forests are in such a tattered state that siltation rates have already shot up from 1.55 hectometres to 5.62 hectometres. You should also know that trying to 'treat' the catchment area of a vital river such as the Narmada by mere nalla plugging, contour bunding and planting trees is downright childish, *unless these steps are married to a biomass productivity which can cater to the genuine fuel and fodder needs of the over 15 million people living therein.*

In closing I would like to suggest that you and your colleagues at the Bank take serious note of the backlash of world and Indian public opinion which is sure to overwhelm you if you choose to ignore sane environmental advice regarding the fate of the Narmada River and its inhabitants.

Sincerely,

Bittu Sahgal

BITTU SAHGAL
EDITOR

→ thanks for information.
This was posted before Geethakrishnan called me to say that Forest Land was not given. The telegraph report refers to forestry land! Perhaps this is 6200 hectare in North Slimla Block meant for compensatory afforestat

NO 351

AVARD

ASSOCIATION OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

5 (FF), Institutional Area,
Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg,
New Delhi - 110002.

Telephone No. 3314690 &
3316782

Fax No. 011 - 3314678

June 12, 1989

Dear friend,

You must have received a copy of my letter No. 329 dated 25 May, 1989 addressed to Mr. J. Kraske, Resident Representative, The World Bank, New Delhi alongwith a copy of the news item captioned "CAMPAIGN AGAINST NARMADA PLAN FLAYED" appearing in Indian Express, New Delhi, May 24, 1989.

Today I have received a letter from Mr. Michael Baxter, Chief, Agriculture Unit, World Bank, New Delhi denying the statement attributed to World Bank team as reported in the press. A photo copy of Mr. Baxter's letter is enclosed for your perusal. This letter makes World Bank's position clear.

Obviously the insinuation casting doubt about the bonafides of Indian voluntary agencies, appearing in the news item, is unfounded.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(A.C. Sen)
President

Encl: As m.a.

Ms. Medha Patkar,
Narmada Dharangrast Samiti,
C/o P.O. Box 52, Dhulia,
Maharashtra - 424 007.

The World Bank
International Bank for Reconstruction & Development
International Development Association

Resident Mission in India
World Bank
55 Lodi Estate
New Delhi 3, India

Telephone 617241
Cable address INTBAFRAD
Mailing Address:PO Box 41
Telex:31-61493 IBRD-IN
Facsimile 619393

June 8, 1989

Mr. A.C. Sen
President
Association of Voluntary Agencies
for Rural Development (AVARD)
5, (FF), Institutional Area
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg
New Delhi 110 002

Dear Mr. Sen:

Thank you for your letter of May 25, 1989 to Mr. Kraske. He is now out of Delhi and requested that I reply to you, not the least because I was a member of the Bank team that recently reviewed progress of the Sardar Sarovar Projects, including resettlement and rehabilitation.

The Bank team did not make the statement reported in the press to which you refer. We did note, however, that there is widespread interest in the environmental aspects of the project, including R&R, both in India and elsewhere, and that project authorities and others involved need to react constructively to this interest.

I hope that this clarifies the situation. If you would like to discuss the matter further, please let me know. In the meanwhile, let me assure you that the World Bank looks forward to working constructively with NGOs involved in development activities in India, including through the World Bank-NGO Consultative Committee (India).

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Michael Baxter
Chief, Agriculture Unit

cc: Mr. Sanat Mehta, Chairman, SSNNL (with incoming)

AVARD
DY NO 801
Dt. 10 6.89.

1976

Foreign hand behind anti-dam drive: Sanat

GANDHINAGAR, May 22 (UNI):

THE Sardar Sarovar Narmada Corporation Chairman, Mr. Sanat Mehta, and his Janata Dal state unit chief and leader of the opposition in the State Assembly, Mr. Chimanbhai Patel, today while launching a frontal attack on "environmentalists" opposing the ambitious Narmada projects alleged that their campaign was being financed by some foreign agency.

Speaking at a function organised by the Mahavir Jain Aradhana Centre at Koba village near here, Mr. Mehta said he had come to know about this during his recent meeting with World Bank experts.

"The anti-Narmada campaign was being financed by some foreign agency envious of the multi-purpose project", he said.

Mr. Mehta said the project was the third largest in the world and the Gujarat government had already incurred [illegible] crores [illegible] year.

He said all the oustees would be resettled by this year. The settlement of the oustees of other states was also on the state government had purchased land worth over Rs. 11.5 crores for their settlement.

Mr. Chimanbhai Patel said, either Baba Amte, who had opposed the construction of the dam, was "ignorant" about the arrangement made by the state government or was deliberately speaking in favour of environmentalists.

Mr. Patel said the claim of the environmentalists was baseless. The state government had taken note of the environment aspect of the dam.

Mr. Patel said the environmentalists were silent over the large-scale illegal felling of trees in other parts of the country and pollution by chemical units which were posing grave problems.

He wondered why the environmentalists were concerned about the flora and fauna in and around the Narmada project only.

Mr. Patel said the environmentalists should note that the three consecutive droughts affected the flora and fauna in the state very much. He urged the people of the state to remain vigilant against the "malicious propaganda" being launched by the people with vested interests from outside the state against the ambitious Narmada project considered to be the lifeline of Gujarat.

Mr. Patel handed over Rs. 1 lakh cheque to Mr. Mehta, on behalf of the Mahavir Jain Aradhana Centre under the deposit scheme of the corporation.

23 May 1989

Times of India,

(Ahmedabad Edition)

Ashram Road,

Ahmedabad,

Gujarat

Telephone : 65438
: 64515
: 67016

प्रशासन अकादेमी
मध्यप्रदेश

Telegram : ADMIN
ARERA COLONY (1100 Qrts.)
POST-BAG No. 6
BHOPAL—462 016

ACADEMY OF ADMINISTRATION
MADHYA PRADESH

No. /ACA/Engg/Gen/89-90 Bhopal, Dated

To,

Shri P.K. Handa,
Chief Engineer,
Lower Narmada Zone,
M.P. Housing Board,
Shopping Complex,
Agra Bombay Road, Indore.

Sub:- Trekking in Narmada Valley.

A group consisting of students of Delhi University and members of "Kalpavriksh", an environmental action group, have a plan for trekking in submergence area of Omkareshwar dam. You are requested to extend necessary lodging and other facilities to enable them to carry out their study. You are also requested to apprise them of the project plan & present status of works and arrange meetings with the concerned officials. The team may reach the damsite on 22nd June '89'.

A copy of letter received from Mr. Ashish Kothari is also enclosed for ready reference.

Sd/-
(Ishwar Dass)

Endt No. 3076/ACA/Engg/Gen/8990 Dated 13.06.89

Copy is forwarded to Shri Ashish Kothari, C/17 A Munirka, New Delhi 110-067 for information. He is requested to contact Shri P.K. Handa, Chief Engineer Indore at* the address given, preferably on or before 20th June.

* Tel No 36422 (off)
36671 (Res)

(Ishwar Dass)

Dated : 13th June 1989.

S.B. OTA.
Convenor.
Vidarbha Chapter, INTACH.
C/o Archaeological Survey of India,
Prehistory Branch,
Old High Court Building.
NAGPUR- 440 001.

Dear Shri Ashish Kothari,

Recently I have gone through your published booklet titled 'The Narmada Valley Project : A Critique'. It's a good attempt to make the public aware of the fact what is going on in Narmada Valley Project : it's prospects and problems behind the screen.

More so, what I feel is required at present is the public awareness drive about the problem and mobilize them to raise their voice together. But this should come much before the next general election is held.

While introducing me as the convenor of INTACH Vidarbha Chapter, Nagpur and an employee in Archaeological Survey of India, I may inform you that I am presently evaluating the archaeological potential of 167 villages in district East Nimar, Madhya Pradesh which are going to be submerged under Narmada Sagar Project. This work I am carrying out for last two years. Archaeologically the area is extremely rich, which has not been highlighted so far. To my surprise recently I learnt that neither the Report prepared by Narmada Development Authority nor the World Bank Report mentions about the archaeological heritage of the area except the religious place at village Singaji in tahsil Harsud, Disstt. East Nimar, M.P. As I am planning to write some articles on these aspects, I would request you to send me the xerox copies of the pages mentioned in these reports as regards the loss of archaeological heritage.

An early reply would be highly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

(S.B. OTA)

Shri Ashish Kothari.
Kalpavriksh,
1, Court Road.
Delhi - 110 054.

(Narmada Corresp. file)

Sent to Prof. Mukunda (ref. my letter June 14, 1989)

on 20/6/89

1. 'Case Against Narmada' Swaminathan Aiyar, I.E.
2. 'Story of Sardar Sarovar' M.N. Buch
3. SSP Factsheet, Narmada Bachao Andolan
4. NCA ~~min~~ meeting minutes, June '88

(Copy)

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION GROUP

KALPAVRIKSH
कल्पवृक्ष

June 14, 1989

Dear Prof. Mukunda,

I have just received Prof. S. Dhawan's letter dated June 7, 1989, in which he has asked me to write to you. The interest that Prof. Dhawan, you, and others of the scientific community are taking, in issues relating to the Narmada Project, is greatly encouraging to us, and it was good to hear that the Indian Academy of Sciences is holding a special session on this in November.

As requested in Prof. Dhawan's letter and discussed with him on the phone, I am enclosing a tentative list of people who can address the various issues related to the Project, at the preparatory meeting in August. This list is incomplete; it leaves out certain technical aspects like hydrology. I will try to fill in these gaps very soon in consultation with colleagues, and send you the additional names, if any. My suggestion is that each of these speakers be allowed about 45 minutes to address the specific issue he/she is dealing with. We could in this way run through the whole range of issues in the morning session, following which there can be discussion. But I will leave the structure of the meeting to you.

I will soon send you some recent documents relating to the Narmada Project which may be of interest to you and other scientists there. We will also be putting together a portfolio of basic documents on the Project, for distribution at the meeting. Please let me know if there is any other way in which we can help to make this meeting, and the one in November, more meaningful and constructive.

One request. Most of us are involved in this issue on a voluntary basis, and it becomes difficult for us to bear our transport expenses. If the Academy or IISc could bear this expense for the 5-6 invited speakers, it would be a great help.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

(Ashish Kothari)

Encl.: 1. List of possible speakers at the August meeting.
2. List of names and addresses of some individuals/NGOs involved in the Narmada Project issue

1, Court Road, Civil Lines, Delhi-110054

Copy to: Prof. S. Dhawan, Bangalore
Vijay Paranjpe, Pune.
Arun Kumar Singh, Bhopal
Medha Patkar, Dhule
[illegible]

List of Possible Speakers at the August Meeting *

1. On economic aspects:

   Vijay Paranjape, economist from Pune who has just completed an INTACH-sponsored cost-benefit analysis of the Narmada dams

2. On environmental/ecological aspects:

   Ashish Kothari, Kalpavriksh, who can give a slide-illustrated talk on the various ecological aspects involved

   Shekhar Singh, Indian Institute of Public Administration, who can discuss the major gaps/faults in the Environmental Impact Assessments of the Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar dams

   Arun Kumar Singh, geologist from Bhopal, who can give an indication of the possible seismological impact of these dams

3. On social aspects:

   Medha Patkar, Narmada Dharangrast Samiti, activist involved in mobilising oustees of the dams, who can give an account of the various problems related to displacement of people

4. On legal aspects:

   Girishbhai Patel, Lok Adhikar Sangh, lawyer from Ahmedabad involved in litigation relating to the Sardar Sarovar dam

* Participation of all the listed individuals except Ashish Kothari and Shekhar Singh needs to be confirmed. Their addresses are given in the list attached.

Some Groups and Individuals Active on the Narmada Issue

Lok Adhikar Sangh,
Contact: Girish Patel
Activities: Legal Action

Narmada Dharangrast Samiti, c/o P.D. Dalal, Post Box 52, Dhule - 424 001 Maharashtra
Contact: Medha Patkar
Activities: Mobilisation

Narmada Ghati Navnirman Samiti, Gram Bharti Ashram, Tawlai (Manawar), Dist. Dhar - 454 446, Madhya Pradesh
Contact: P.V. Mandlik
Activities: Mobilisation

Narmada Ghati Navnirman Samiti, near Rajesh General Store, 56 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Badwani, Dist. Khargone, Madhya Pradesh.
Contact: Shripat Dharmadhikar
Activities: Mobilisation

Narmada Asargrast Sangharsh Samiti, Kevadia, Rajpipla, Dist. Bharuch, Gujarat
Activities: Mobilisation

Rajpipla Social Service Society, Rajpipla, Bharuch, Gujarat
Activities: Mobilisation

Chhatra Yuva Sangharsh Vahini, P.O. Mangrol, Rajpipla, Gujarat - 393 150
Contact: Anil Patel
Activities: Mobilisation

Narmada Sagar Sangharsh Samiti, Harsud, Khandwa Dist. Madhya Pradesh - 450 116
Contact: Laxmi Narain Khandelwal/Gaya Prasad Diwan
Activities: Mobilisation

Mitti Bachao Abhiyan, P.O. Raisalpur, Dist. Hoshangabad Madhya Pradesh - 461 001
Contact: Banwarilal Choudhari/Suresh Diwan
Activities: Mobilisation

Campaign Against Indira Sagar (CAISA), c/o Eklavya, E-1/208 Arera Colony, Bhopal,
Contact: Satinath Sarangi/Ramesh Billorey
Activities: Mobilisation

Amit/Pushpendra Solanki, 3 Jama Masjid Marg, Alirajpur, Dist. Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh
Activities: Mobilisation

Gandhi Peace Foundation, 221 Deen Dayal Marg, New Delhi - 110 002.
Contact : Anupam Mishra
Activities: Documentation, Networking

Lokayan, 13 Alipur Road, Delhi - 110 054.
Contact: Smitu Kothari
Activities: Research, Networking

Kalpavriksh, C-17/A Munirka, New Delhi - 110 067.
Contact: Ashish Kothari/Shekhar Singh.
Activities: Documentation, Research, Lobbying

Environmental Service Group (WWF-I), 38-C DDA Flats, H-Block, Saket, New Delhi - 110 017.
Contact: Thomas Mathew
Activities: Documentation, Research

Multiple Action Research Group(MARG) 113-A, Shahpur Jat (g.f.) Near Asiad Village, New Delhi - 110 016.
Contact: Vasudha Dhagamwar
Activities: Research

Nitin/Dipa Donde, 20 SFS, Hauz Khas, New Delhi - 110 016.
Activities: Awareness

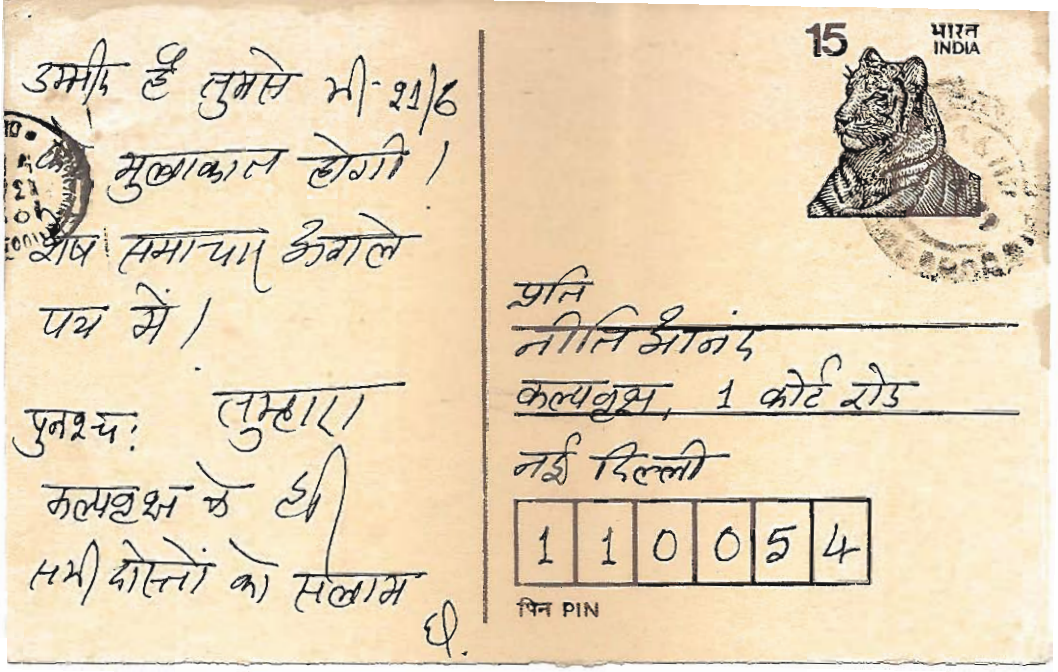
Vijay Paranjape, 92/2 Durga, Erandwane, Pune - 411 004
Activities: Research (Cost-Benefit)

Parisar, Yamuna, ICS Colony, Ganeshkhind Road, Pune - 411 007
Contact: Sanjoy Sanghvi/Vasantbhai
Activities: Documentation, Research

Narmada Bachao Andolan, A/51 Ocean Gold Apartment, Twin Tower Lane, Prabhadevi, Bombay - 400 025
Contact: Vijaya Venkat
Activities: Networking, Lobbying

Forum for People Oriented Water Utilization(POWU), c/o Kiran More, 92 Mistry Park, B. Desai Road, Bombay - 400 036
Contact: Sarosh Bana
Activities: Documentation, Research, Lobbying

Arun Kumar Singh, c/o Eklavya, E-1/208 Arera Colony, Bhopal
Activities: Research



उम्मीद है तुमसे भी 21/6 को मुलाकात होगी। शेष समाचार अगले पत्र में।

पुनश्च: तुम्हारा कल्पवृक्ष के ही सभी दोस्तों को सलाम

प्रति
नीति आनंद
कल्पवृक्ष, 1 कोर्ट रोड
नई दिल्ली

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पिन PIN

इटारसी 8/6/89

प्रिय नीति,

जय राम जी की। तुम्हारा 25/5 का पत्र मिला। पिछले 15 दिनों से हरदा क्षेत्र में ही था। रमेश को भी तुम्हारा पत्र मिल गया है।

हम दोनों में एक 21/6 को हरदा में उपलब्ध रहेंगे। यहां बरसात शुरू हो चुकी है। अतः कल्प-वृक्ष टीम बरसात के सिलसिले से तैयारी करके आए।

of submergence village in Saktapur [illegible] 22nd may at 8 am we ~~have~~ have planned rally + dharna on 6th June in Harsud, when Satya is likely to return. In any case you must come with Kalpa Vriksh team.
best wishes — Ramesh



To

NITI ANAND

Kalpa Vriksh, 1, Court Road

Delhi

1	1	0	0	5	4

पिन PIN

Dear Niti Received your letter. The Kalpavriksh team is most welcome. The map and list of villages will be available here. You must come along with them as you are familiar with the villages. Hari Joshi will also be here. I am not sure about my stay during that period as I am thinking to take some time off and to attend to my health problems which as you know is long over due. This is the only time when I can take leave.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
BANGALORE-560 012

Dr. N. MUKUNDA
Professor. Centre for Theoretical Studies and
Department of Physics
CHAIRMAN
DIVISION OF PHYSICS & MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

DCO/NM/89-333

June 19, 1989

Dear Dr. Kothari,

Thank you very much for your prompt response to the letter written to you by Prof. Dhawan. You have mentioned several people who could contribute on various aspects of this complex issue. Allow me to mention the general format that we have thought of for our meeting. The date has now been fixed for Saturday the 12th August, 1989. We anticipate that we can accommodate a total of about six to eight people allowing approximately half an hour each. After providing sometime for discussion, we plan that the meeting should run from around 9 AM. up to not morethan 4 PM. Prof. Dhawan and Prof. C N R Rao will, as soon as all responses arrive, decide on the final list of invited speakers. I certainly hope this could be completed within about 2 weeks.

As this meeting is being organised jointly by this Institute and the Indian Academy of Sciences, they will between them take care of round trip air travel for all invited speakers and also provide local transport and hospitality. Apart from the speakers from out of town, we expect that many Institute faculty and students, Fellows of the Academy and other interested people in Bangalore will attend the August meeting. Let me also mention that we have received a positive response from Prof. Harsh K Gupta, Vice Chancellor, Cochin University. He has stated he could contribute on geophysical aspects, specifically Seismicity.

I hope to write to you fairly soon describing final arrangements.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(N MUKUNDA)

Dr. Ashish Kothari
Kalpavriksh
Environmental Action Group
1, Court Road, Civil Lines
DELHI 110 054

Telephone : OFFICE ~~360416~~; 364411 — Ex - 478 ; Res. : 368657, *Telegrams* : "SCIENCE" BANGALORE MALLESWARAM

- PRO
Mr. Nagaraj
344411 ~~(off.)~~
ext. 2390 (Res.)
ext. 22228 (off.)

9 hrs
Centre for Theoretical studies
office Supervisor

Prof. Sumat Chandra
ext- 2410 (lab)
2413 (off.)

Baskar
601537 (Res)
75293 (off.)

Prof. V. Krishnan
IPC Dept.

Satish Dhawan
361485 (Res.)

Madhav Gadgil
340985 (off)
346376 (Res)

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION GROUP

KALPAVRIKSH
कल्पवृक्ष

Ashish Kothari
Member

June 19, 1989

Dear Shri Ota,

Many thanks for your letter dated June 13, 1989. I was glad to hear that at least someone is documenting the tremendous archaeological loss that Narmada Sagar will cause if built!

I am enclosing some of the relevant pages you asked for. I am not quite sure which World Bank report you are talking about - could you be more specific? Meanwhile, I hope what I am sending is of some use.

Would it be possible for you to send me the results of your investigations so far? You have mentioned that you will be doing some articles on this -- when will these be ready? It would be good if at least some preliminary results could be brought out. I mention this especially in the context of a forthcoming meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, where the Narmada Project is going to be critically discussed. Studies such as yours could form an important input into this meeting, scheduled in August.

Do respond soon,

Yours sincerely,

Ashish Kothari

(Ashish Kothari)

S.B. Ota
Convenor, Vidarbha Chapter, INTACH
c/o Archaeological Survey of India
Prehistory Building
Old High Court Building
Nagpur - 440 001

एकलव्य
ई 1/208, अरेरा कालोनी
भोपाल – 462 016
फोन : 67150 तार : एकलव्य

EKLAVYA
E 1/208, ARERA COLONY
BHOPAL 462 016
Phone : 67150 Gram : EKLAVYA

Centres for Research and Action in Science, Environment & Education

From:

20 June, 1989

Dr.Arun Kumar Singh

Dear Ashish Kothari,

I am in receipt of your both the letters but could not reply early as I was stuck in some unavoidable circumustances. I had finished the first draft of the rejoinder and will be sending the same to you by post or might bring with me when I come to Delhi in the last week of June. I am really sorry for the delay. I am also writing to Prof.Satish Dhawan and the copy of the letter is enclosed.

Regarding the rejoinder I had also recieved a three page reply of the Sanjay Sanghvi, which I do not find of much use and hence I had solely written the same. I will also be enclosing his write-up to you.

Thank you very much for informing me about the Banglore meeting. Yes, I agree that there should not be any communication break between us and assure you that from now on there would not be any delay on my part.

Keep me informed about the exact date and veue of Banglore meeting . See you in Delhi in near future.

Yours truly

(Arun Kumar Singh)

Dr.Arun Kumar Singh August 20, 1989

To,
Prof.Satish Dhawan
7/11, Palace Cross Road
Banglore 560 020

Dear Prof.Dhawan,

Thank you very much for your letter of June 7th which I recieved through Ashish Kothari. I am really glad to learn that one day discussion on Narmada is to be held in the first week of August at Banglore. Ashish has written me to give a talk on the seismic imacts due to impounding of Narmadasagar and Sardarsarovar dams.
Kindly find enclosed a write-up on these dams, which in fact is a prelude to my forthcoming book on the same subject.
Please keep me informed of the exact date and venue of the Banglore meeting.
With regards and thanks.

Yours sincerely

(Arun Kumar Singh)

20 June, 1989

Dear Ms. Seymonsbergen,

Mr. Shekhar Singh of the Indian Institute of Public Adm. has passed on your letter to me. He and I are involved in the Narmada campaign as members of KALPAVRIKSH, an environmental action group. I am enclosing a leaflet on our group, and a booklet and pamphlet we have produced on the Narmada Project. We have been involved in this issue since 1983.

I am also enclosing, as per your request, a list of some organisations in Europe involved in this issue.

As in the case of these other organisations, the most productive action that you could take is the pressure the World Bank (through your country representative) to withdraw its funding of the Narmada dams. Any direct involvement in what is happening within India may not be wise at this stage, since the whole issue of 'foreign involvement' of activists is rather sensitive.

Also useful would be information exchange, specifically on the issue of dams. Documents pertaining to effects of large dams there, movements against them, environmental impact assessments, etc. would be very useful.

I look forward to future collaboration.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

Ms. Esther Seymonsbergen
Secretary, Amsterdam Section,
India Committee of the Netherlands
Olympiaplein 186
1076 AM Amsterdam,
The Netherlands

Encl: As above

Some Individuals/Organisations in Europe Involved in Narmada

Marcus Colchester
Survival International
310 Edgware Rd.
London W2ID4,
United Kingdom

Kristen Eskeland
Future In Our Hands
Boks 73, Ankertorget
0133 Oslo 1,
Norway

Elisabeth Kreus
Indianburo
Luit poldstr - 20
8036 Herrsching,
West Germany

Koy Thompson
Senior Rainforest Campaigner
Friends of the Earth
26-28 ~~Phideroood~~ Underwood Street
London N1 7JQ
U.K.

Edward goldsmith
The Ecologist
Worthyvale Manor Farm
Camelford
Cornwall PL32 9TT
U.K.

Oxfam
274 Banbury Road
Oxford OX27DZ
U.K.

22nd June, 1989

To,

Moin Qureshi
Vice-President
The World Bank
55 Max Muller Marg
Lodi Estate
New Delhi-110003

Dear Sir,

It has been brought to our notice that the World Bank has given an ultimatum to the Narmada Control Authority that by 30th June the governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra should hand over forest land for the resettlement of Sardar Sarover oustees, or else the Bank will cancel the loan agreement. We strongly protest the pressure being put on the NCA by the World Bank to divert forest land for resettlement purposes as this will set a dangerous precedent for future projects.

Yours sincerely,

on behalf of Kalpavriksh

Ashwin: This is a copy of the letter sent by us to the WB on 22/June/89

Mr. Moeen Qureshi,
World Bank,
Washington.

Dear Mr. Qureshi,

DIVERSION OF FOREST LAND FOR SARDAR SAROVAR RESETTLEMENT

The recent World Bank action, brought to our notice by Ms. Medha Patkar of the Narmada Dharangrast Samiti, placing pressure on the Government of India to release forest land for the resettlement of Sardar Sarovar Project affected people, has stunned environmental groups in India. The Bank is compounding this reversal of its avowed new 'environmental awareness' by hustling the Indian government into giving its decision before the end of June 1989, leaving no time at all for concerned groups to debate, discuss or realistically assess the adverse implications of this new threat to an estimated 40,000 hectares of forest land. Do you seriously think we will allow the Bank to get away with this calumny?

All this time the Sardar Sarovar authorities have gone on about how 'only' 10,744 hectares of forest land were to be lost. Now like a bolt from the blue the figure has shot up to over 50,000 hectares! Are we to understand that building the project 'at any cost' includes tactics of deception? Why did you not make public this requirement for forest land earlier? Or would you have us believe that all this time you were 'unaware' that an additional 40,000 hectares of forest land would be required for resettlement? Mr. Qureshi, India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan are reeling under the impact of deforestation-related floods and droughts. Do you think it makes any difference to us whether you finance the destruction of our forests by drowning them, or by forcing environmental refugees to consume them?

To add insult to injury, none of the studies relating to flora and fauna, seismicity, catchment area treatment, command area development, sea-ingress etc. have been adequately completed. Even a tiny, small scale industry would be refused a loan if the fulfilment of its project terms was as tattered as that of the Sardar Sarovar Project. How can an organisation like the World Bank, which is supposed to be a paragon of professionalism, justify its actions today?

Let us speak plainly. It is common knowledge that the World Bank, after suffering a spate of bad debts, is very eager to lend money to clients who can be relied on to pay back the investment with interest. Could this be why it is willing to throw all norms of responsibility to the winds, in the face of overwhelming evidence that its money will be badly used and will aggravate the environmental problems of India? You, better than most others know that there exists no realistic, executable plan for rehabilitation of the over 100,000 oustees from the SSP and that the situation for the NSP is even worse. The latest desperate attempt to deforest land for resettlement is a feeble 'solution' at best, because the quality of such land (though vital for the regeneration of natural forest plant communities) is, in any event, extremely unsuitable for human habitation and agriculture.

Are you going to sit idly by while environmental safe-guards, established internally by the World Bank for the projects it funds, are flouted in letter and spirit?

Please know that we are opposed to this sinister move by the World Bank and the Narmada Control Authority to canvass the transfer of forest land for resettlement of persons who are themselves the victims of warped development. We resolve to fight this and any such future move, with all the resources at our command, at both the national and international level. We would request you to let us know a time and date when we could meet with World Bank officials in Bombay to make a personal representation regarding the issue.

Signed

Anuradha Gokhale	Parisar Chalwal
Arun Vinayak	Save the Western Ghats Movement (SWGM)
Arundati Dhu[illegible]	Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA)
Atul Jadia	The Greens
Bittu Sahgal	Sanctuary Magazine
Debi Goenka	Bombay Environmental Action group
Dr. Vijaya Venkat	Bombay College of Health and Nutrition
Fr. Francis D'Britto	Harit Vasai Saurakshan Samiti
G.S. Gadre	Jaygadh Parisar Samiti
Heta Pandit	Indian Heritage Trust
Katy Rustom	Dahanu Taluka Environmental Protection Group
Kisan Mehta	Save Bombay Committee
Krishna Raj	Economic & Political Weekly
Mohan Iyer	Citizen's Action Committee
Raajen Singh	Programme for Adivasi Solidarity
Raju Kane	Forum of Environmental Journalists of India (FEJI)
Rusi Engineer	Business India Magazine
Sarosh Bana	Forum for People Oriented Water Utilisation (POWU)
Sharat Hegde	Indian Society For Environment, Art & Cultural Heritage (Insearch)
Sunjoy Monga	Cub Films

23.6.89

Mittu Sahgal
Sanctuary Magazine
602, Maker Chambers V
Nariman Point
Bombay 400 021.

Dear Mittu,

Enclosed are copies of Ashish's correspondence with various people/ organizations involved in the Narmada issue. Ashish is not in town - will be back on the 2nd of July.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

(NITI ANAND)

Vijaya Venkat
Narmada Bachao Andolan
A/5i Ocean Gold Apartments
Twin Tower Lane
Prabha Devi
Bombay 400 025

23/6/89

Dear Vijaya,

The first issue of the Narmada Campaign Newsletter, which is being brought out jointly by Kalpavriksh and Lokayan on behalf of the Narmada Bachao Andolan, is ready. Could you please send us the Narmada Bachao Andolan mailing list so that we can send copies to the concerned individuals and organisations.

Thanks, with best wishes,

Sincerely,

(NITI ANAND)

SANJAY SANGVAI
Padma, Patrakarnagar,
Pune - 411016
24/6/89

Dear Sahiah,

yes, I am let in sending all the two lists and the draft & an 'appeal' to you. What should I say, but 'sorry'. I offer no alibi, but would surely send the bibliography from Thule and the appeal. Both these would reach to you till 15th July.

- What's happening at that end? As you know, organizing the Narmada Bagao area has gained momentum after 22/23 May, when we had a meeting and blockwise, village-level samitis were formed. Has the team from Delhi left for the area?
- The preparations for Sept. 28th rally at Kasrud are ongoing. I want a complete list of the organizations etc (mailing list) from you in order to send the 'updates' that we have been issuing and further correspondence. Would you please see that

it is sent to me? You must be aware of the 'Le grand seminaire' about the economics of Land & Water to be held in Pune in the last week of July. I surmise that you are coming on that occasion, along with other experts. Hope to see you soon.

Awaiting for a reply soon.

Bigeerly.

24th June 1989

Special regards to BINGO. Hope, he remembers me.

Love



June 29, 1989

Mr. Bilsel Alisbah
Country Director, India
Asia Region
World Bank

Dear Mr. Alisbah,

THE NARMADA PROJECT

You must have already received a copy of my letter to Mr. Moeen Qureshi, written on the last day of the credit for Sardar Sarovar Water Delivery and Drainage Project (GR. 1553-IN), i.e. March 31st. That was, as you know, in the context of what Mr. Qureshi - the Bank- had demanded as the pre-conditional measures from the concerned three states and the Government of India, following our meeting with him in your presence, on October 30th, 1988. I need not repeat all that was discussed (which was a continuation of our dialogue with the Bank missions from time to time, including the meeting with Mr. Conable in Nov. 1987), but it is certain that Mr. Qureshi had taken note of the serious issues related to Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R & R) in his letters to various chief Ministers of the involved states. In one letter, for example, he had stressed among other issues, a need to have-among the three states- (1) a comparable and comprehensive R & R policy for all the affected, including those not covered by the Tribunal's (NWDTA) definitions and scope. (2) a plan with the details of resettlement sites with release of forest land for the tribal population to be affected and (3) communication, through participatory structures, with the people's organizations. Mr. Qureshi was no doubt forthright in stating that the extension of the credit after March 31st would be dependent on a review of progress. The plan of review/revisiting the appraisal was also referred by you in your meeting with the international NGOs around the same time, November 1988.

These aspects were not merely related to R & R but also environmental, technical and economic. Apart from ourselves and other NGOs here, the environmental issues were raised by our own government agencies like the Central Ministry of Environment and Forests, while the technical ones had emerged from your own January 1988 mission. You had then agreed that the economics of the Project needed a fresh look because of the changes in the context of the data, especially on the costs of Project (SSP).

It was in this context that a few things happened:

First, the mission with three review teams (for R & R, technical and environmental aspects) did visit India in April-May 1989. While the R & R team met us, the environmental mission didn't think it necessary. I doubt if they spent even a day (in SSP region) without the pressure of ever present officials. But in any case, even the R & R group had to go through some unique experiences before they reached the valley - gherao of the team by the people in Bhopal followed by a two hour long discussion with them. Subsequently the team members came to the Narmada Valley (Badwani in Madhya Pradesh) without government transport and other support, as the state government had opposed the visit on grounds of "insecurity".

Second, the R & R team clearly realised that there was no progress on the basic issues. Neither a common nor a comparable policy was ready and more important, no indication of any new thrust that would assure availability of land for all the oustees.

Following this came the World Bank's decision to extend the closing date till June 30th, 1989. We were not informed officially about this, but that was typical of the Bank's (as of the government's) way of working with NGOs.

Last but not the least, we understand that the Bank has once again put forward conditions to be fulfilled by June 30, 1989 threatening to suspend the two related credits and a loan for Water Delivery and Drainage and also Dam and Power Project. All this is not shocking but certainly worth noting in light of the World Bank's much celebrated phase of environmental reforms, partnership with the NGO's and ideal resettlement policies. The questions that I pose here, would soon be raised be all national and international NGOs:

(a) What is the Bank's final assessment of the situation on various R & R issues, especially of availability of land for resettlement in accordance with the Bank's own criteria and principles (especially "the standard of living" and "community resettlement")?

(b) The Bank seems to be satisfied with release of forest land for R & R as the solution! Isn't the Bank aware of the fact that the "solution" of releasing forest land has been rejected by the oustees-especially in Maharashtra-when it was evident that much of it was on paper; and where available, scattered, and in any event not even adequate to resettle them? Is the Bank carrying a false, but convenient impression that even the farmers in Nimad (Madhya Pradesh) cultivating prime agricultural land for years would be willing to settle on degraded forest land?

(c) Has the Bank ever inspected the state of forest lands in India? Have your expert missions used their expertise to find out the oral and written reports sent from the district of even lower officials in Maharashtra to the state officials? (My latest information from a Tehsildar is that district officals

were stunned to find that over 50% of the forest land in their area had already been used for plantation by the Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra.) Without making the necessary efforts to collect accurate information, how can the Bank understand the ground reality? Besides how often has the Bank observed "facts" change from time to time, like sudden escalation (by GOM) on the magnitude of forest land available for rehabilitation in Maharashtra from 1173 hectares to 2500 hectares?

(d) The latest mission has seen for itself the land-situation in the affected plains in Madhya Pradesh. Do they still believe that progressive farmers will accept degraded forest land in compensation? Will it be in line with the principle, in your agreement, as regarding land-allocation?

(e) Have any of the missions cared to find out whether or not the tribals and the non-tribals in Madhya Pradesh are willing to move out of their state or desire to use the choice offered by NWDTA and prefer to settle in their own State? If so, they probably know that over 90% of the oustees will never agree to move. And the GOMP has, by its own admission, not even surveyed the villages yet.

In this circumstance, where has the World Bank mission located the forest land in Madhya Pradesh which is to be made available for R & R? Do they know that the Central Ministry of Environment and Forest has not yet even approved the compensatory afforestation plans of GOMP on the ground that they are yet to establish through field surveys that the land shown on paper is in reality available for forestation? Does the World Bank realise that the same or similar land may well be presented to it in the plan that may formally put forward by Government of Madhya Pradesh?

(f) What would release of thousands of hectares of forest land mean? You can safely assess the magnitude yourself! Releasing 2500 hectares in Maharashtra would be followed by at least 16 to 20 thousand hectares (who has the data?)- for the Madhya Pradesh oustees and may be a few thousand hectares for the Gujarat oustees. This is in addition to what has already been released for the project, (13,385 hectares) and what is to be released for the left bank access road and such other works! And SSP is to be followed by Narmada Sagar, with 40,000 hectares of forest to be submerged and another 150 to 200 thousand hectares for R & R and project-works!

Are you shocked at the magnitude of land required for R & R? This is still an underestimation! We are ready to explain the basis and the calculations. Just look again at the R & R paper policy for NSP (now extended by Government of Madhya Pradesh to SSP). It promises (if not irrigable) a minimum of 4 hectares to every family! NSP authorities will never be able to acquire this from the command areas, you will surely agree.

On top of this, much of the forest land will not be physically available. It is already encroached, highly eroded, or hilly and rocky. And that puts both

of you-our respected authorities and the Bank-into further difficulty! Will you be able to shoulder the responsibility of resettling a few thousand more, mostly tribals, who would be oustees, thanks to this acquisition of forest land? One wonders whether or not you respect the ratifications of the ILO convention- 107? Will you be able to face the wrath of the tribals and their growing number of supporters?

We know (though you probably don't) the condition of the forest land available (if released by the protectors of our forests). It is in pieces of a few hectares, or even acres, not even adequate to settle a clan, leave alone a hamlet or a village. However, it will provide the government with yet another excuse for not rendering the basic amenities, approved by NWDTA in proportion to the number of families! Why for instance, provide a well, as promised by the Tribunal for 50 households, when there will not even be 50 households resettled at one site?

Also, does the government have the funds to clear the land, make it cultivable and irrigable as per the terms of the NWDTA? We doubt it, particularly when the Government of Gujarat is itself not sure of the size of their present R & R plans (350 crores or 600 crores? There are two different written public statements!) And the issue as to who would (all the three sharing states or Gujarat alone) bear the extra expenses on the liberal provisions made through GOG resolutions till June 1988, is under heated discussion in each of the last few NCA meetings! Can you be a lender and a party to such ad-hoc, unreliable planning?

(g) On a more fundamental level, how does the Bank justify asking for release of not just 2,500 hectares of forest land from Maharashtra, but also 250,000 hectares from M.P.? Is this an 'environmental protection' measure? Our authorities have already come down to accept 'forest with 0.6 density as 'ideal' forest and their rhetoric on June 5, 1989, Environment Day, is still fresh in our memory. Are you not also committed through your Environmental policies and procedures? After all you say you wish to ensure that "projects with unavoidable (?) adverse effects on the environment should contain a compensatory component adequate to mitigate these effects."....and "supervision missions should routinely review environmental aspects with the borrower and must ensure that the measures agreed upon are adequate and responsibly administered" (Environmental Policies and Procedures of the World Bank, May 1, 1984). On the impending environmental studies, we were amused, let me tell you, to hear that conditions for completing environmental studies which Mr. Qureshi agreed to enforce have now seemed to disappear. But, I will come to that later! But what about the impact of releasing such massive tracts of forest which is, even if one accepts the latest confession by the Government of Gujarat, in SSP submergence zone of 0.4 density and NSP submergence zone of 0.48?

With no studies of flora and fauna completed and no methodology yet designed to assess such an impact, or even quantify the non quantifiable, can the Bank

claim that their appraisal or planning has even commenced, let alone been completed?

But the Bank is an experienced lending agency and it has probably provided a way out for the GOI and state governments involved. In that case we would ask the following questions:

(i) What method would the Bank use to assess the feasibility of any new plans to "create" alternate agricultural land-whether of compulsory acquisition of the land from the command areas of other projects or SSP itself? Unless the Bank has, or can manufacture a politico-economic tester, will the Bank never agree to learn from past experience? You probably know that the former was tried, through manipulated, half-tested reports for the Maharashtra oustees and was finally rejected by the authorities: while the latter solution exists since 1976 in Maharashtra and since 1985 in Madhya Pradesh without resolving but only aggravating the problem of displacement!

(ii) Government of Gujarat will project the availability of land from the command area which is obvious from the fact that they publicised it (49,000 hectares as available) even before the bill had been passed in the state assembly or an ordinance issues. Suppose they do this by June 30th and later, along with the canal-affected who have already begun agitating, the "beneficiaries" too start protesting the compulsory acqusition of their land, or simply resort to illegal means to oust the resettled as has happened in the case of many projects, including Ukai? Will the Bank then be around to be held responsible? Which of your officers or those of our government will stand up and own responsibility when justice is denied to the oustees years from now?

(iii) If there was any hope of a plan, as a substitute for the provision of agricultural land to so many thousands, then you would have had it on your table by now! Please refer to your files to get the 1984 plan with four modules proposed by our esteemed authorities, in consultation with your professionals. Two of those--social forestry and landless labourers-were certainly non-agricultural. What progress have you, if not the affected, seen on those? Have any of the plans remained applicable today, five years since they were initially made? I wish at least one of your mission-members had spent a few days with our Social forestry wage-earners or ITI-Trained carpenters and tailors, wandering in search of jobs. I would not have had to lift my pen to convince you that a traditional agricultural-based tribal, cannot be treated like a nut and a bolt to be fitted elsewhere in an ill-fated experiment.

While this elaborate questioning dwells on the issue of land and the modules, what of the comprehensive and just, principle-based R & R policy that may be in the offing? First of all, have you identified the numerous gaps and inadequacies in the policy framework of Government of Gujarat itself? We have! It leaves out many categories of the affected and many an impact to be compensated. Secondly, the policy of the Government of Madhya Pradesh

initially designed for "NSP complex projects" but now said to be made applicable to SSP too, is not without loopholes. The foremost is that while promising a minimum of 4 hectares of non-irrigable land to every affected family, they don't commit themselves to be responsible to locate land! They would "encourage the oustees to hunt for and purchase the land themselves!" No land is assured to every major son, or even to the landless and no ex-gratia payment either. Thirdly, what have you experienced to date and what do you expect, on the fronts of (a) people's participation or actual involvement of the oustees, whose future is at stake, in the planning process and (b) of competent officials and staff to handle R & R? Have the missions heard the people and their representatives who have gone through a long agonising experience in each of the three States? Have your experts analysed the pages on the 'monitoring and evaluation reports' describing the 'perfection' and 'efficiency' in procedures and processes and 'effectiveness' of structures for R & R? If, in your opinion, they have, then there is little for us to talk about!

Let us be clear once and for all as to:

(a) whether the Bank has dropped certain conditions on R & R and environment which Mr. Qureshi agreed needed to be enforced such as physical identification of resettlement land, completion of environmental studies, completion of a comprehensive resettlement and rehabilitation plan for all three states, full involvement of the oustees, including access to information, and a common policy on R & R for all three states;

(b) if the Bank is satisfied with the progress on the above issues, then we would be highly obliged to know the Bank's methodical framework for measuring progress and the data at the base of their conclusion, and

(c) having given ultimatums in July/August 1987, December 1988, March 1989 and now June 1989, how many more "threats" and "postponements" of action are to come from the World Bank, said to be among the West's best equipped planners and monitors?

(d) Accepting on the one hand, that the project authorities and the borrower country are not ready with measures to prevent a massive human and environmental tragedy, and recommending on the other hand a speedy implementation of construction activities (like accelerating the rate of pavers in canal lining and maintaining the date for massive concrete placement planned to be October 1990), we might justifiably ask what exactly is the Bank up to? Does it want to ensure that the construction itself makes the project irreversible and the 'petty issues' and 'preconditions' redundant? Is this what your manuals and official statements on the principles of scientific planning and execution suggest and justify?

Let's talk for a while about environmental issues. We would be certainly delighted to know what change your latest mission with Mr. Wijnand as the

leader have found over and above Mr. Qureshi's assessment on environment after his trip to India, where he found that there had been very little progress in completing the crucial studies and action plans.

I may also remind you that you were the one who had agreed when we met on October 30th 1988, in response to our question to Mr. Qureshi, that in the context of the changed situation on certain fronts, especially the cost-estimates (with the old ones modified and new added), the Bank had decided to revisit its economic appraisal of SSP and was in the process of commissioning the economists for the same. Can I humbly enquire about the progress in that direction? Why has it not been publicly stated anywhere or in communication with the GOI. Is it because the Bank is looking at it as just another pretence to justify its already drawn conclusions? Or, worse, has it been thought of as a post-facto exercise?

"Nature" and the "oustees", Mr. Alisbah, are parties which were never allowed to represent themselves before the Tribunal. And now with the only change being in the form of multiplying networks and reports, we continue to side-track them in the interest of the 'many', forgetting our nation-state and mankind in general. More than the debt-crisis that India is moving towards, slowly and steadily, I am concerned about the moral debt we all have towards future generations. Our 'faulty records and methodologies' certainly cannot be held out as excuses years later when we join sorrowfully to repent the mistakes of the past.

And hence, we the people and our supporters in the Narmada Valley cannot remain mere spectators as our lives are devastated. We give this final call to the World Bank - one of the key influential parties - to act, or else we will follow our destiny and compel it to act!

Do not for one moment imagine we are absolving our own government of responsibility. The affected villages in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, to be affected by both SSP and NSP, have become the most vigilant in this regard. The officials today cannot claim that they govern the Narmada Valley. Any action of theirs, like charge-sheeting nine of us for obstructing the construction work of Narmada Colony in Tehsil Kukshi on June 7th, gets a prompt response. The nine were immediately protected by more than 900 through more forceful demonstrations on June 23rd. The legal action has, therefore, been shelved, hopefully for ever! With women and children out on the streets, the government will be forced to resolve the dispute beyond its presently suffocated structures and distorted interpretations of constitutional rights. We will certainly win this fight for the truth, not just for the people of the Narmada Valley but also the millions destroyed, or placed on the alter of 'sacrifice', in Singrauli, Subarnarekha, Jharia Coal, Karzan, Ukai and countless other sites. All of us are soon to be united, to fight SSP and NSP as the symbols of destructive development.

In closing we would request you not to continue to be a party to this fraud. Disassociating yourself can alone save the international image of the Bank for

Reconstruction and Development and its ultimate relationship with India, the first borrower country. We hope the wisdom shown in Tehri, Three Gorges and a handful of other projects would follow. We are already thankful to you for shelving your appraisal of Narmada Sugar.

With not even an iota of disrespect for you and your colleagues as individuals Mr. Alisbah, I have tried on behalf of the thousands in the valley to verbalise our feelings and doubts and also our expectations. May I expect an equally frank and forthright answer to each of the questions? If yes, may I request you to please do it, unlike Mr. Qureshi, before extending the closing of credit (Gr-1553-IN) again, to yet another date?

With personal regards,

Sincerely,

Medha Patkar

For: Narmada Ghati Navnirman Samiti,
58, Gandhi Marg, Badwani,
Madhuya Pradesh - 451551.

For: Narmada Dharangrast Samiti
c/o P. Box - 52,
Dhule - 424001, Maharashtra,

And for: Narmada Sugar Sangharsh Samiti
Harsud, Khandwa,
Madhya Pradesh.

बडवानी, म·प्र·

जून 30, 1989·

साथियों,

28 सितंबर, 1989 हरसूद (म·प्र·) में होनेवाले संकल्प-मेलेका निमंत्रण अब आप तक पहुँचाही होगा । निमंत्रण-पत्रककी कापी इस पत्र के साथ जुडी है ।। इस पत्रक से यह जाहीर है की हम इस भव्य राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के आयोजन तथा अमलमे आपके संपूर्ण साथ-सहकार की अपेक्षा रखे हुअे है । आपमेंसे कइ संगठनोंसे, संपूर्ण समर्थन, सक्रीय सहभागिता पाने पर कार्यक्रम की यशस्विता नजरमें आने लगी हैं ।

आपने अगर अभी तक मेलेके प्रमुख्य मुद्देपर, विकास के नाम पर चल रही विनाशकारी परियोजनाओंके खिलाप भूमिका न बनायी हो तो हमें विश्वास है कि वह आप जल्दही बना लेंगे । और देशभर हा:हाकार मचाये हुअे इस सवालपर राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष के लिए आप अपना पूरा सहयोग भी देंगे ।

तो क्या आपने इस प्रदर्शनमें आपकी सहभागिताका ब्योरा । जैसे आप कितनी तादादमें सम्मिलित होंगे । हमें भेज दिया है ?

क्या आपने संकल्प-मेले के अगले पत्रक मे आपके संगठनका समर्थन घोषित करने के लिए सहमति हमे लिखकर भेजी है ?

क्या आपने संगठन के प्रतिनिधी के नाते, ।। और 12 अगस्तकी * कार्यकारी-समितीकी बैठक में सहभागी होने की तैयारी की है ?

अगर आजतक इस बारेमें नहीं लिखा हो तो आप हमें तुरंत लिखिए । समय काफी कम है ।

और एक बात, कृपया आपके संगठनका - आंदोलनका हर प्रतीक, बॅनर, पोस्टरस्, साहित्य, बिल्ला - हमें तुरंत भेजिये ।

इस पत्र के साथ नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन के पोस्टर्स भेज रहे हैं ।

शीघ्र जवाब की अपेक्षा में,

विकास के नामपर विस्थापन और विनाशके विरोधमें आपके सहभागी,

- नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन -

नर्मदा घाटी नवनिर्माण समिती
58, महात्मा गांधी मार्ग,
बडवानी (म· प्र·) 451551

नर्मदा धरणग्रस्त समिती
धुले, महाराष्ट्र

नर्मदा असरग्रस्त संघर्ष समिती
केवडिया, गुजरात·

नर्मदा सागर संघर्ष समिती
हरसूद (म· प्र·)

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* कार्यकारी समिती की बैठक सिर्फ ।। अगस्त को नही बल्की ।। और 12 अगस्त 1989 को होशंगाबाद में होगी ।

बडवानी, म·प्र·

जून 30, 1989·

साथियों,

28 सितंबर, 1989 हरसूद (म·प्र·) में होनेवाले संकल्प-मेलेका निमंत्रण अब आप तक पहुँचाही होगा § निमंत्रण-पत्रककी कापी इस पत्र के साथ जुडी है §। इस पत्रक से यह जाहीर है की हम इस भव्य राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के आयोजन तथा अमलमे आपके संपूर्ण साथ-सहकार की अपेक्षा रखे हुअे है । आपमेंसे कइ संगठनोंसे, संपूर्ण समर्थन, सक्रीय सहभागिता पाने पर कार्यक्रम की यशस्विता नजरमें आने लगी हैं ।

आपने अगर अभी तक मेलेके प्रमुख्य मुद्देपर, विकास के नाम पर चल रही विनाशकारी परियोजनाओंके खिलाप भूमिका न बनायी हो तो हमें विश्वास है कि वह आप जल्दही बना लेंगे । और देशभर हा:हाकार मचाये हुअे इस सवालपर राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष के लिए आप अपना पूरा सहयोग भी देंगे ।

तो क्या आपने इस प्रदर्शनमें आपकी सहभागिताका ब्योरा § जैसे आप कितनी तादादमें सम्मिलित होंगे § हमें भेज दिया है ?

क्या आपने संकल्प-मेले के अगले पत्रक मे आपके संगठनका समर्थन घोषित करने के लिए सहमति हमे लिखकर भेजी है ?

क्या आपने संगठन के प्रतिनिधी के नाते, 11 और 12 अगस्तकी * कार्यकारी-समितीकी बैठक में सहभागी होने की तैयारी की है ?

अगर आजतक इस बारेमें नहीं लिखा हो तो आप हमें तुरंत लिखिए । समय काफी कम है ।

और एक बात, कृपया आपके संगठनका - आंदोलनका हर प्रतीक, बॅनर, पोस्टरस्, साहित्य, बिल्ला - हमें तुरंत भेजिये ।

इस पत्र के साथ नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन के पोस्टर्स भेज रहे हैं ।

शीघ्र जवाब की अपेक्षा में,

विकास के नामपर विस्थापन और विनाशके विरोधमें आपके सहभागी,

- नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन -

नर्मदा घाटी नवनिर्माण समिती
58, महात्मा गांधी मार्ग,
बडवानी §म· प्र·§ 451551

नर्मदा धरणग्रस्त समिती
धुले, महाराष्ट्र

नर्मदा असरग्रस्त संघर्ष समिती
केवडिया, गुजरात·

नर्मदा सागर संघर्ष समिती
हरसूद § म· प्र·§

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* कार्यकारी समिती की बैठक सिर्फ 11 अगस्त को नही बल्की 11 और 12 अगस्त 1989 को होशंगाबाद में होगी ।

S.B.Ota.
Convenor, Vidarbha Chapter, I.N.A.Ch.
C/o Archaeological Survey of India.
Prehistory Branch.
Old High Court Building.
NAGPUR - 440 001.

June 30, 1989.

Dear Shri Kothari,

Thanks for your letter dated 19th June'89 alongwith the xeroxed materials.

Regarding furnishing the informations on archaeological potencial of the area, personally I do not have any objections. However, being a Govt.servant and involved in a controversial issue, I have got certain reservations. Hope you understand what I mean to say. Since you are interested, I am enclosing a copy of the article published by Usha Rai last year. It seems she could manage to get our report somehow from our Director General at New Delhi and published the article. This article contains some facts and figures based on our report. Hope it would be of some use to you for the time being. Recently, I came to know that the report is not disclosed further. However, probably our D.G. has got full support with us. It seems he has not handed over our report to Narmada Development Authority. But exactly I am not sure the position between our D.G. and N.D.A. Repeatedly N.D.A. is asking for the report from us and I used to direct them to our D.G.

As and when my article is published, I would certainly make it a point to send a copy to you.

But onething that maximum budget alloted by N.D.A. has been diverted to the State Department of Archaeology for investigation and the area has also been divided for investigation separately between A.S.I. and State Deptt. Out of 256 villages to be submerged, only 167 villages have been assigned to us for investigation. From my side I would take every care to document the evidence. But I am afraid whether State Deptt. is really in a position to work sincerely as they lack both in expertise and manpower. Since the area where I am working is extremely rich, the adjoining area where state deptt. is investigating is bound to yield such excellent evidences. I do not know whether you have got any informations from State Deptt. regarding their result. Moreover, they should not wind-up their investigation by clearance certificate. Reconstruction of history based on archaeological evidence is not that easy, unless we unearth and understand every

minute details of archaeological relics, which I hope won't take less than a decade involving a large number of archaeologists from different fields. Anyway what I feel, it is not possible to complete the archaeological investigation in the area by 1991, i.e. before the reservoir filling as stated in preamble (p.4) of Narmada Sagar Report on Archaeological Monuments (the xeroxed copy of which you have sent to me).

However we should be optimistic till the end.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(S.B.OTA)

Ashish Kothari.
'Kalpavriksh'
1 Court Road, Civil Lines.
New Delhi - 110 054.

Forum for People Oriented Water Utilisation

1st July, 1989.

Mr. Ashish Kothari / Shekhar Singh
Kalpavriksh
Environmental Action Group,
1, Court Road,
Delhi-110 054.

Dear Ashish,

As was decided during the May 6-7 convention at Y.W.C.A., Bombay, we have agreed tentatively to undertake a study of the following irrigation projects and dams :-

(1) Iddukki

(2) Ukai

(3) Tawa

(4) Bhakra-Pong

(5) Nagarjuna

We will focus mainly on Social Movements related to the impact of the project, and promised benefits vis-a-vis actual performance after completion of the dam.

We will be doing a case study of each project , - and its findings - in support of our basic proposition - that such dams are not viable nor economically feasible, will form the main body of the proposed booklet. There will also be a short introduction giving a general outline and overall results.

Could you send us whatever relevant information you have in

....2

POWU c/o K.More, 92 Mistry Park, B.Desai road Bombay 400 036

your data-bank on the above mentioned projects ?

We in POWU are concentrating on mobilising students from different colleges to work with us, and support our campaign. As always, we are in-close touch with the Andolan and other Bombay-based groups in planning ahead for the rally scheduled for 28th September and giving it wider publicity among different professional bodies in Bombay.

Looking forward to hearing from you—

Yours sincerely,

Mala Sujan

(MALA SUJAN)
for P O W U

POWU c/o K.More, 92 Mistry Park, B. Desai road Bombay 400 036

BABA AMTE
ANANDWAN - 442914
Via Warora (C. R.)
Dist. Chandrapur
Maharashtra
Phone : 34 (Warora)
3 July 1989.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi
Chairman
Planning Commission
N E W D E L H I.

Dear Shri Rajiv Gandhi,

I write to you to share my grief at the demise of what I once knew as India's hallowed Planning Commission. I remember the fifties and sixties when all vital issues of policy were openly debated by a dedicated community of concerned people's representatives, economists and scientists. The Planning Commission enthusiastically shepherded such debates; the nation benefitted from this free flow of ideas. Today I see the same Commission cloistered in an aseptic atmosphere, protecting itself from the faintest trace of a critical glance; the resultant loss of direction in our national development is painfully obvious. The Narmada Valley Project is an excellent case in point.

Within days of a powerful plea to review the project from a notable cross-section of India's most outstanding sons and daughters through a memorandum, the Planning Commission sanctioned the Sardar Sarovar Project(SSP) without even a murmur of an answer to the questions raised in the memorandum. In fact, by advocating fresh investment in a new river valley project and that too on a scale as gigantic as the SSP, it flagrantly violated its own considered 1983 recommendation that emphasis on irrigation planning must move away from setting up any more major projects to better management of existing ones.

Aghast at this development, I wrote to you that ".....for ensuring proper public accountability, the entire Planning Commission report, its data base and the supportive documents on which it has relied must be made easily accessible to the public.....". Similar pleas followed mine from other concerned individuals and organisations. The Planning Commission continued to protect its insularity with a wall of silence.

What has this once revered institution come to? I seek an urgent initiative from you for the sake of our nation's future to restore to the Planning Commission the spirit of its halcon days. Let us begin with the Narmada Project and rebuild the great tradition of a true democracy; free flow of information and open discussion. It is still not too late for the Planning Commission to present its case before those people whose mandate it enjoys.

Yours sincerely,

Baba Amte

BABA AMTE

CC: ALL Members of the Planning Commission.

SANCTUARY MAGAZINE
602, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021

July 5, 1989.

Our ref: dakbm38.doc

Ashish Kothari
Kalpavriksh
c/17-a, Munirka,
New Delhi-110 067.

Dear Ashish

I hope to hear from you soon about your trip to the valley. I am off tonight to Dhule and Badvani to check out the ground position vis-a-vis the release of forest land and the tribal reaction to the idea.

I understand that Usha has been badly compromised by the report written out by Usha in the Times of India, Delhi. She felt that direct quotes have exposed her contact and that further help from such quarters may be difficult. Maybe Smitu needs to talk to her. I think our sources must always be protected or our ability to glean information will die out in the coming days.

I trust you have news about the DOEn's response to the release of forest land. You being in Delhi we really look to you for information and you must be as vigilant as possible. It would also be a good idea to keep up a dialogue with the World Bank in Delhi.

I have sent Medha a copy of your AV script and am taking some slides to show at Dhule so that I can guage the response of the Valley to our idea. I shall incorporate new ideas into the script and send it to you by the end of this month for comments and approval. Sorry for the delay in duplication, the cost is so damn high, we simply must wait for a cheaper alternative. Ulhas Rane is expected back from the States and he will probably do it for the cost of film.

Why don't you write to Swami at the Financial Express and ask what he has in mind about the seminar on the Economic aspects? He plans to hold it on August 12, 1989 in Delhi so you must be prepared.

More later,

Bittu

BITTU SAHGAL

SANCTUARY MAGAZINE
602, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021

July 5, 1989.

Our ref: dnabm42.doc

Ashish Kothari,
Kalpavriksh
1, Court Road,
Delhi - 110054.

Dear Ashish,

I trust you will have met with Raajen Singh by now. I am sorry for the hasty call for a press conference, essentially this was necessitated by our belief that the World Bank would go ahead with its credit ignoring the adverse reports of Scudder and Co. I hear from Gujarat that Amarsinh Choudhury has gone on record to state that if the World Bank stops credit then the USSRhas confirmed its interest in financing the Project! Yesterday's Telegraph confirmed our fears; a Washington report states that the World Bank considers the EDF to be naive and Medha to be well intentioned, but 'not representative of the majority.'

I have received your correspondence with several people and have passed it on to the NBA office at Twin Towers. I do hope you and Bharat Dogra will be able to provide the necessary thrust to the impetus required in Delhi. Medha is under tremendous pressure and you have a special responsibility to ensure that she receives the emotional security of support from the Delhi groups. If her strength flags the fight in the valley will suffer to the detriment of us all. Please keep in touch with me as you have done in the recent past. Regards from Raju, Vijaya, Sharat and the gang

Sincerely,

BITTU SAHGAL

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO RAJIV GANDHI ESQ FROM BAND AID, LONDON
DATED 6 July, 1989, AND FAXED ON 7 JULY 1989

Rajiv Gandhi Esq
Prime Minister of India
South Block
New Delhi
India

Dear Mr Gandhi,

Thank you for your several invites to visit and talk. One of these days when things quiet down here I would dearly love to return to India and meet you. I am a great admirer of your work vis-a-vis the appalling apartheid situation in Africa and completely support your position within the commonwealth.

This letter unfortunately concerns another matter which I became indirectly involved with two years ago. It has a direct bearing on yourself as Prime Minsiter but on us all in humanitarian and environmental grounds.

It is one of your countries major development projects - The Narmada River Valley Development Scheme. I understand that it will forcibly displace hundreds of thousands of tribal people whose ancestral homes will be flooded out. The issue therefore moves deep into the realm of human rights. It has now been brought to my urgent attention by environmental groups in India that the situation on this Project has become extremely serious. It is in this regard that I am writing to get your response to their very real concerns.

I also understand that the authorities have been unable to locate suitable land to resettle the oustees and the World Bank has now asked your Government to approve the immediate release of forest lands to resettle them. The Narmada authorities are suggesting that 'degraded' forest land be made available for this purpose. I would urge you to consider the advice of experts in India who state that these forest soils are unsuitable for permanenet agriculture and such 'solutions' to rehabilitation problems would therefore at best, be short-lived. Moreover, experts have also repeatedly pointed out that the only hope for the regeneration of healthy natural forests is from precisely the kind of lands which are to be destroyed.

This is an almost exact copy of situations I have seen in Africa which have led to complete disaster.

As you are well aware the destruction of tropical ecosystems is unquestionably a matter of global concern. The problems of forest loss and tribal lifestyles as a consequence of 'development' therefore, involves us all. It is my understanding for instance that the majority of oustees from the 245 villages affected by the Sardar Sarover Dam (Madhya Pradesh - 193, Maharashtra - 33 and Gujarat - 19) are unwilling to move - yet they are being asked to, against their will. For me this raises a central question - Will they in effect be better off after their removal, or worse off?

Dear Mr Gandhi your commitment to both environmental concerns and human rights is well known internationally and not only I, but indeed the World community looks forward to your considered response to the serious issues being thrown up by the Narmada project.

The environmental situation is internationally desperate, yet we know in India there is a leader who understands the arguments and consequences of the environment Vs. development debate. Please let me know your thoughts on this matter as soon as you can. The hour is getting late.

One day soon I hope we'll be able to talk about it in person.

Kind regards,

Bob Geldof K.B.E.

NARMADA BACHAO ANDOLAN
A/51, OCEAN GOLD APTS., TWIN TOWERS LANE, PRABHADEVI, BOMBAY 400025

FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE: JULY 7, 1989

WORLD BANK REJECTS STATEMENT
MADE BY CHAIRMAN, SARDAR SAROVAR NARMADA NIGAM (SSNN)

The Sardar Sarovar authorities have been unable to come up with adequate responses to the several indictments of their performance on fronts such as rehabilitation, cost-benefit ratios, compensatory afforestation, health implications and safety. Finally, stung by a series of investigative exposes by social and environmental activists which have resulted in The World Bank threatening to suspend their multi-million dollar loan, the SSNN Chairman has resorted to a campaign of dis-information calculated to discredit the ~~the~~ groups opposing him.

On May 23, 1989, for instance, the following statement appeared in several newspapers including the Indian Express Delhi edition:

"Mr. Mehta said a team of World Bank officials who visited the state recently had told him that environmentalists were receiving funds from abroad to run their anti-Narmada campaign."

On the reverse of this page is a xerox of The World Bank's written rebuttal. Very blandly Mr. Michael Baxter, who was a part of the team the Chairman of the SSNN, Mr. Sanat Mehta referred to, states *"The Bank team did not make the statement reported in the press."* The organisations working to save the Narmada Valley and its inhabitants have already sent a legal notice to the authorities threatening them with a defamation suit.

The issue at stake in the Narmada Valley obviously involves more than the stoppage of a series of dams, an entire value system is being challenged. And the authorities attempts to divert attention from the issues by bringing in the proverbial 'Foreign Hand', is just one more example of the ugly side of the brute financial power-play. Earlier the authorities tried to invoke the provisions of the Official Secrets Act to stem the sea of resistance to their ill-fated project. Today, they use 'dirty tricks', as though all is fair in love and war.

The Narmada Bachao Andolan has made an appeal to our government for access to vital documents on the basis of 'Freedom of Information'. The response of the authorities has been to freely distribute 'disinformation'. When Mr. Mehta was asked at a Press Conference held in Bombay to identify the source of foreign funds, he non-chalantly dismissed the question, saying "I was misquoted". Can this be the India for which our forefathers sacrificed their lives?

ENCLOSURES:
1. XEROX OF PRESS CUTTING DATED MAY 24, 1989
2. XEROX OF REBUTTAL BY WORLD BANK
3. BACKGROUNDER ON WORLD BANK POSITION ON NARMADA

→ NBA Rajiv Kaur'. Medha mentioned that you thought it was too late for Him. If so we can drop the idea

NATIONAL RALLY AGAINST DESTRUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT

July 7th 1989.

Dear friends, ASHISH KOTHARI -

We are happy to note that yo wish to be actively involved in rally at Harsud on September 28th.

Since the rally is planned as an expression of the nation's resolve against destruction in the name of development, we wish that many millions, besides the estimated one lakh people attending the rally, should somehow be involved and made aware of the event, and more importantly, the reasons that have led to such a rally.

As one way of creating increased participation and interest we think a signature campaign would be ideal. In this way those who cannot come to Harsud in person could express their solidarity with the cause. Attached is a memorandum, towards this end, on which we request you to collect signatures. We also think that each signatory be asked to donate Rs.2/- as a tangible expression of his or her solidarity with the cause.

To facilitate a smooth and organised functioning of the signature campaign we suggest:

1. Fill in the attached form and send it to us IMMEDIATELY.
2. Each sheet is designed for 50 signatures. Hence Rs.100/- will have to be remitted for every sheet.
3. As time is short, we ask you to take 25 sheets.
4. Kindly return the sheets with signatures latest by ..... including incomplete/partially complete sheets alongwith the money in form of M.O. or D.D to Narmada Dharangrast Samiti, c/o P.D.Dalal, "Prakalp", Ashok Nagar, Dhule, Maharashtra.

Kindly note that our address for all other correspondence related to the rally remains, Narmada Ghati Navnirman Samiti, 58, M.G.Marg, Badwani, Khargoan district, Madhya Pradesh 451551.

This rally would also be an excellent opportunity to inform all other groups in the country about the struggles in your area. This would also present a complete picture of all battles being fought in the country.

This could be done through small poster exhibitions, display of literature, street plays or puppet shows, similar such programmes.

Please alo let us know wether you would be interested in organising any such shows.

NARMADA BACHAO ANDOLAN

Narmada Dharangrast Samiti
Dhule, Maharashtra.
Narmada Asargrast Sangarsh
Samiti, Kevadia, Gujarat.

Narmada Ghati
Nav Nirman Samiti
Narmada Sagar
Sangarsh Samiti, M.P

NAME OF THE ORGANISATION:

ADDRESS:

CONTACT PERSON/
PERSON RESPONSIBLE.

WHEN WE PARTICIPATE IN THE HARSUD RALLY, WE WOULD PRESENT THE FOLLOWING:

1) POSTER EXHIBITION.

2) STREET PLAY.

3) PUPPET SHOW.

4)

4) ANY OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY).

PLEASE ALSO SEND US..... COPIES OF THE SIGNATURE SHEETS AND THE MEMORANDUM.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
BANGALORE 560012, INDIA

PROF. N. MUKUNDA
Chairman
Mathematical &
Physical Sciences Division
Indian Institute of Science
BANGALORE-560 012, INDIA

PROF. V. KRISHNAN
Chairman
Chemical Sciences Division
Indian Institute of Science
BANGALORE-560 012, INDIA

July 11, 1989

Dear Dr. Kotari,

We are writing to invite you to speak at a One-Day meeting devoted to the Narmada project, jointly organised by the Indian Academy of Sciences and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. This meeting, will be held on Saturday the August 12th 1989. It is intended to be a preparation for a Session devoted to the same topic to be held during the annual meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences on November 11th, 1989 at Bhopal.

We are inviting several speakers to cover various aspects of the Narmada Project: Physical and Geological, Environmental and Ecological, Financial, and Social and other Aspects.

We request you to prepare a talk for 30 minutes. There will be a total of eight to nine speakers to be divided between a pre-lunch and a post-lunch Session. There will in addition, be adequate time for detailed discussions. For this reason we are limiting the time assigned to each speaker as mentioned above.

May we request you along with your acceptance of this invitation to send us the title of your presentation? We would also greatly appreciate a brief (approximately four typed pages) abstract of your talk.

We will take care of your round trip air fare to Bangalore and back and arrange local hospitality and transport. Accommodation is being reserved in the main guest house of the Indian Institute of Science. As soon as your travel arrangements are made kindly write to us so that we may arrange to have you meet at the airport.

With our best regards,

Yours sincerely,

(V KRISHNAN) (N MUKUNDA)

Dr. Ashish Kothari
Environmental Action Group
Kalpavriksh
1, Court Road, Civil Lines
DELHI 110 054

Haphazardly ordered
Overstress on rehab.
Logically weak
Which Acts/Const.
principles to
invoke?
Right to know not
justified
adequately

AK

AK - Send them copy of our petition & let them comment.

With Compliments From
BOMBAY ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION GROUP

SS
Pl. see
& return

11-7-89

N A R M A D A

BACKGROUND NOTE (FOR LEGAL ACTION)

RIGHT TO KNOW

1) for people by the project (mainly tribals)

2) NGOs concerned with environment/rehabilitation.

This is required because no one (whether it is Central Government or the State Governments or the Narmada Control Authority or the Sardar Sarovar Nigam or the NGOs) have a comperhensive/complete picture of -

1) Number of villages/villagers that will need to be rehabilitated.

2) Areas identified for rehabilitating them.

Environmental problems caused by this project have also not been evaluated - in fact, the Ministry of Environment & Forests, which had prepared a comprehensive note rejecting the Narmada projects was forced to give conditional clearance (in June 1987). Most of these conditions have not been implemented to date (including conditions such as evaluation of loss of forests, wildlife habitats, wildlife, etc.)

To substantiate the above -

- Maharashtra Government does not have correct picture of number of familits ~~xkkx~~ that will be affected - the number of families was initially stated as 1358 and has now gone up to 2035 families.

- Similarly, in M.P., the number of villages that are to be rehabilitated has been fluctuating between 178 and 238. The current figure is 193 villages, but the surveys have yet to be completed.

- In Gujarat, the number of families that has to be rehabilitated has gone up from 1100 to 3300.

Again, in Maharashtra, the area of forest land that is likely to be submerged by SSP has increased from 4000 to 6500 hactares.

The term "oustee" was defined in the Final Order of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal Award in 1979.

Each oustee, as per this award should get

- minimum of 5 acres of land (irrigated)
- major sons (over 18 years) also to get 5 acres land.
- choice of States (i.e. either home State or Gujarat)
- land to be acquired by the concerned State Government.
- resettlement schedule to be drawn up by State Governments with specific timebound tasks.
- Community amenities to be provided (in proportion to the number of families)
- only legal title holders considered; not encroachers
- hamlets that will be cut-off by the dam waters (i.e. which will become islands) have not been included
- villagers that will be partially submerged (and which will therefore become non-viable units) have been partially considered.

- in cases of partial submergence of plots, they have been considered oustees if more than 75% of the land us submerged.
- other villagers (besides cultivators) such as entrepreneurs, landless labourers etc. have not been included.
- if less than 25% of the land us submerged, land for land will not be given but only cash compensation.
- Revenue and census records are incomplete - therefore major sons not likely to get compensation (5 acres of land)
- Cash compensation figures have not been assessed by State Govts.
- Bamni, one of the affected villages, is a very "backward" village with no facilities whatsoever. Also incomplete records.
- Maharashtra Government has done sample check of village Dhankedi (small village of 70-80 houses). They found that Rs.6 lakhs and 180 ha. of land would be required additionally to what had been contemplated earlier.

  District Authorities have written to State Government, but there has been no reply. Corrections of revenue records have yet to take place.

  Similarly, in Mukhedi village, which consists of 29 households with 70 major sons, they found that 14 houses and 8 land holdings had been left out.
- In Akrani Taluka, where 24 villages are likely to be submerged except part of Surung and Chichkhedi villages, others don't have settlement records finalised.
- There is constant friction between the Forest & Revenue Departments, re: encroachments.
- "encroachers" have no legal status. A survey was done in 1986, but no subsequent action taken.
- Maharashtra Government has issued a specifial Gazette Notification in August 1987, stating that compensation will be given as per the 1985 survey, but 9 villages of Akalkua tahsil have not been surveyed for last 30 years.

  All oustees from Akrani/Akalkua who are not listed in the incomplete Govt. records will therefore be treated as encroachers. Encroachers have no right to compensation, therefore no legal remedies, but they will receive "ex-gratia" payments.

Availability of land (for rehabilitation).

- survey of land (for rehabilitation) has been done haphazardly and in an incomplete manner.
- 250 families from Maharashtra opted to be resettled in Gujarat. 65-70 families from Manibeli were shifted to Parvetha in Gujarat in 1983; 70-80 families who have been allotted land have not been shifted.
- cash compensation has been paid for Manibeli and Dhankedi; it has been declared for remaining 7 villages of Akalkue Talukue but people have refused to accept this.
- Manarashtra Government has proposed using degraded forest lands for rehabilitation in Akalkua/Taloda/Shahda Talukas.

  9 minor irrigation projects have been planned here (to ensure that the requirement of irrigated land is met).
  1173 ha. (subsequently increased to 2500 ha) of land identified for rehabilitation, but much of it is already encroached upon.

- Thumb impressions of oustees obtained on blank papers by State Government.
- Maharashtra Government proposes to acquire land from Command Area under Maharashtra Rehabilitation Act 1976; also ceiling surplus lands. Ceiling surplus land will be in scattered patches and each oustee would get 2-3 pieces of land rather than one contiguous piece.
- Maharashtra Government rehabilitation plans based on using forest lands.
- Agreement with World Bank States that irrespective of Forest (Conservation) Act, if non-forest land not available for rehabilitation, Government to initiate procedures to release forest lands for this purpose.
- However, second (clearance) letter issued by Ministry of Environment in September 1987 specifically stipulates no forest land to be used for rehabilitation.
- There are also discrepancies between the policies of Gujarat Government and other State Governments. Gujarat Government policy very liberal as per GRs of May 85/Nov. 85/Dec. 87.

World Bank had given a deadline of June 30, 1989 for compliance with earlier conditions (prop. of comprehensive rehabilitation policy and plan etc), which has been extended by 1 year now though conditions have not been complied with.

4 basic principles in World Bank agreement -

1) Community resettlement.
2) Standard of living should be enhanced or maintained; not decreased.
3) Compensation paid (in cash) should be equal to market value of similar quality and type of land in area to be resettled in.
4) Resettled community to be integrated with host community/which implies no compulsary acquisition of land !)

All these 4 principles have been violated.

I. <u>Experience of those resettled</u>:

- No. of problems - land provided in Parvetha is full of tree trunks.
- Community facilities/amenities not provided as per the schedule.
- Some of the land identified (in Gujarat) will be submerged by the canals; also encumbered land identified.
- Resettled village of Panchmohati of Gujarat has been disintegrated-resettled in 8 different places.
- Conflicts with host community.
- Cash compensation has been inadequate.
- Health problems - TISS report on Parvetha - high mortality rates.

II. <u>Opposition/Agitation by oustees</u>:

1) Rehabilitation is not possible because big chunks of land are not available.
2) There are no clear cut indication of standards of living, particularly for tribals who are dependent on a forest base.

   (See NCA note - March 89 minutes).

3) Compensation principles not followed - Court case in Dhule District Court.
4) Lots of problems with rehabilitation - police cases filed - Report available.

India is signatory to ILO Convention 107 of 1958 - Special provisions re: Tribals - constitutional rights to Life + Livelihood? Articles 48/49 - Maneka Gandhi Case Law ?

World Bank principle of community participations in rehabilitation - Committees functional in Maharashtra, but with no powers - not functioning in Gujarat - not formed in M.P.

For Monitoring and Evaluation of rehabilitation measures, no bench mark surveys completed in M.P. and Maharashtra.

Standards not uptodate/appropriate for tribals - official objection filed by Commissioner (Tribals). No indicators for standard of living of tribals. No. of drawbacks in the Monitoring & Evaluation reports - submergence schedules not finalised (as per NCA minutes).

Non-implementation of Department of Environment conditions

June 24, 1987 clearance is conditional.
8 studies (with related plans) required.

- Can you have provisional clearance for irrevocable project/ or irrevocable environmental damage such as loss of natural forests)?

- NCA minutes of June 3, 1988 state no progress at ground level - no compensatory afforestation done - land details not submitted etc. - no progress pari passu with project.

- Many new studies and plans now being assigned to new agencies.

- Studies already "completed" are incomplete (not comprehensive) or not scientific - MSU (Baroda University) EIA study of 1982 is now being criticised (by NCA?) in 1988.

- Riparian Rights of tribals affected - (Arvind Parikh's note)

Public Purpose of Project not established.

July 20, 1989

Dear Prof. Mukunda,

Thank you for the invitation to speak at the seminar on Narmada Project being organised by Indian Academy of Sciences and IISc. Shri Shekhar Singh of the Indian Institute of Public Administration has informed me that he has also received an invitation.

Shekhar and I have been working together on the various ecological aspects related to the project, hence we felt it would be best if we deal@ with this together, and jointly take 1 hr. We would also deal with the overall context within which the project needs to be evaluated. We will be giving a visual introduction to this topic with the help of slides, and then going in-depth into some of the major ecological issues involved.

I would also suggest that the whole day's meeting could be introduced with a visual presentation. We have prepared a slide set with visuals of the river, the valley, and the Project — this may especially be useful for those in the audience who are not acquainted with the Narmada Valley. This could be a 15-20 minute presentation. If you consider this appropriate, do let me know, and I can bring the slide set along.

I hope you will by now have received a copy of the first issue of 'Narmada: A Campaign Newsletter'. Do let me know if you need any other material.

With best wishes,

Yours Sincerely,

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

Prof. N. Mukunda
Chairman
Mathematical & Physical Science Division
Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore - 560 012

July 19, 1989

Dear Arun/Vijaya/Mitta,

We had a successful demonstration at the World Bank office, and a well-attended Press Conference later in the evening on July 17th. I am enclosing a xerox set of the press clippings.

You must by now have received the 1st issue of 'Narmada : A Campaign Newsletter'. Do send your comments immediately, as the next issue is now being finalised.

For this next issue, I urgently want from you an update on progress with the Action Plan as decided in Bombay. Please send this, point by point (as given in the newsletter) - who has done what, who is doing what, who has yet to do what. This is urgent, as I do not know exactly what is happening at your end. Could you do this within a week please?

Also urgently required is the mailing list that you were preparing. Sanjay Sangvai from Pune has asked me for this - I'm sending him what I have, but it is not comprehensive.

Thanks, best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ashish Kothari

Arun Vinayak/Vijaya Venkat/Mitta Sahgal
Narmada Bachao Andolan
A/51 Ocean Gold Apartments,
Twin Tower Lane
Bombay - 400 025

Encl: As above

Shekhar Singh
Project Director

13 July, 1989

Dear Sir,

My colleague Miti Anand is collecting information on irrigation projects. Kindly allow her to consult your library.

Thanking you,

Sincerely,

Shekhar Singh

13 July, 1989

Dear Ms. Mala Sujan,

Thanks for your letter regarding your work on dams. I'm enclosing the data we have on these dams in our database. I hope this is of some use. Also enclosed is a report on Bhakra, & a reference to a report on Ukai

Let me know if there is something more you need.

Best wishes,

Yours Sincerely,

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

Ms. Mala Sujan
Forum for People Oriented
Water Utilisation,
c/o K. More,
92 Mistry Park,
B. Desai Road,
Bombay - 400 036

BABA AMTE
ANANDWAN P.O. 442 914
Via Warora (C.P.R.)
Dist. Chandrapur
Maharashtra
Phone: 34 (Warora)

13 July, 1989.

Dear Friend,

I am writing this note as a rejoinder to a letter from Dr Y K Alagh, member of the Planning Commission of India, in reply to my letter of 3rd July, to the Chairman, Planning Commission.

Dr Alagh in his letter dated 5th July has not spared any efforts to malign the honest intentions of the outstanding citizens of India who submitted a memorandum pleading for review of the Sardar Sarovar Project. He alleges that we are being advised incorrectly about the facts of the Project and has given some irrelevent data to substantiate his claims about the viability of the SSP. While writing a long reply, he has coveniently overlooked the precise demand I have made - the release of the Planning commissions clearance report to the SSP. It still remains a mystery as to why the Government is not releasing this report.

Dr Alagh's letter is yet another example of the Government's policy of misleading the people by diverting their attention from the burning issues to impertinent and trivial details. None of the points covered by him in his letter was contained in the memorandum on SSP or my letter to Planning commission Chairman. He refutes arguements I have never raised. I wonder whether my letter warrants a hurried reply when the Planning commission sat on my earlier letter for almost a year. I only wish that the honourable member had read my letter before replying it.

I am enclosing copies of my letter to Planning Commission Chairman and Dr Alaghs reply. Please read this note in conjunction to my earlier letter of 7th July and my article on SSP which is now being published as a booklet.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Baba Amte

13.7-89

20 JUL 1989

जुलै , 1989

साथियों,

आशा है आप सबकी 28 सितंबर के हरसूद मेले में आने की तैयारी ज़ारी होगी. कईयों ने हमें न सिर्फ समर्थन किया बल्कि पूरी तादाद में शामिल होने की खबर भेजी है. मेले की पूर्वतयारी के लिए आयोजित बैठक में भी क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र से प्रतिनिधियों के आने की खबर है.

पूर्वतयारी को तथा मेले की कृति-समिती बनाने की बैठक न सिर्फ ।। अगस्त लेकिन ।। और 12 अगस्त को " इटारसी" [मध्य प्रदेश] में आयोजित की गई है. [कई साथियों की सूचना थी].

स्थान : गोठी धर्मशाला, रेल्वे स्टेशन के सामने,
इटारसी, मध्य प्रदेश.

पूर्वघोषित स्थान में बदल जरूर हुआ है लेकिन चिंता की जरूरत नहीं. होशंगाबाद से इटारसी सिर्फ 30 कि.मी. दूरीपर रेल्वे, बस तथा रवानगी जीपों से अच्छी तरह जुड़ा हुआ है. इटारसी शहर दिल्ली-बम्बई रेल लाइन पर [भोपाल, खंडवा, भुसावल तरफ से]है. तो आपके संगठन के प्रतिनिधी या क्षेत्र-स्तर पर मेले के लिए कृति-समिती बनी हो तो उसके प्रतिनिधी इस बैठक के लिए जरूर भेजे. यह जरूरी होगा कि प्रतिनिधी संगठन के लिए निर्णय ले पायें तथा अपने संगठन/क्षेत्र से मेले संबंधी सभी जानकारी साथ ले आयें. जैसे कि, मेले में अंदाज से कितनी तादाद में लोग आएंगे, उस क्षेत्र की कौनसी समस्याओं के विरोध में सकल्प लेना चाहेंगे आदि. उस क्षेत्र से मेले में लगाए जानेवाले प्रदर्शन, विशेष सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम आदि संबंधी खबर भी ले आयें.

तो इटारसी जरूर पहुँचना है. 10 अगस्त को रात या ।। अगस्त की सुबह 9 बजे तक. ठीक 10 बजे सभा आरंभ होगी. आपकी उपस्थिति दोनों दिनों के लिए बहुतही महत्वपूर्ण है.

स्नेहांकित,

नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन
द्वारा 58, गांधी मार्ग, बडवानी,
मध्य प्रदेश 451551.

फोनपर संपर्क - बम्बई
50 विजया वेंकट 4221208

मेले के आयोजन से अंमलतक
सम्मिलित होने जा रहे
सभी संगठन
[कृपया पृष्ठ के पीछे देखें]

Sample - do not use

325

विनाशकारी प्रकल्पों के खिलाफ विकास की नयी नीति का निर्माण

गत कुछ दशकों से विकास के नामपर धूमचौकडी मचानेवाली विनाशकारी ताकतों के खिलाफ हमारे देश की शोषित गरीब जनता जान हथेलीपर लेकर लड रही है। इन तथाकथित विकास प्रकल्पों के कारण लाखों विस्थापितों का जीवन लगभग बरबाद हो गया और हमारे करोडों देशवासीयों की रोजी-रोटी के साधन या तो नष्ट हो गये या उनके पूरी तरह नष्ट हो जाने का खतरा पैदा हो गया। विशाल बाँध, फैलती हुई खदानें, प्रचंड उद्योग, वनसंरक्षण प्रकल्प, अणूशक्ती प्रकल्प आदि के माध्यमसे निसर्ग संपत्तिकी अपरिमित हानी हो रही है। मानवी जीवनपर यह मानो एक कुठाराघात ही है। एक ओर जमीन, जंगल, पानी इत्यादि का विनाश हो रहा है, तो दूसरी ओर लाखों लोगो को जीविका के साधन चौपट होते जा रहे हैं।

अब यह भी स्पष्ट होता जा रहा है कि इन योजनाओं के कारण होनेवाले प्रचंड लाभ की बातें सफेद झूठ थी। गरीब और अमीरों के बीच की आर्थिक विषमता की खाई कम नही हुई और भी बढ गयी हाँ, चंद लोगों के भोगवाद को पनपने के लिये पानी जरूर मिला।

न्याय और कानून अब भी हमें इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं दे पा रहे कि त्याग कर कौन रहा है और उस त्याग का लाभ हो किसे रहा है? लगभग तीसएक सालों से भाकरा, कोयना, पोंग, श्री शैलम इन या इन जैसे अन्य प्रकल्पों के कारण विस्थापित हुए लोगों की समस्याएं हल नहीं हो पायी। टेहरी, इचमपल्ली, भोपालपट्टनम्, सुवर्णरेखा, पोयमकुट्टी, नर्मदा प्रकल्प इन बडे बाँधों की आगोश में रहनेवाले लाखों-करोडों लोग इस अस्मानी - सुलतानी विनाश के खिलाफ जंग खेल रहे हैं। कैगा, गंधमार्दन, सिंगरौली जैसे खनिज क्षेत्रों का दोहन वहां की जमीन, वनप्रदेश, जल संपत्ति का विनाश कर रहे हैं। करोडों लोगों के जीवन के लिए उपयोगी प्राकृतिक धन की भीषण लूट चल रही है। वहां का जनजीवन भी उजडने की राहपर है।

लेकिन अब विकास के इस अन्याय्य और अनुचित नीतिके खिलाफ असंतोष और संघर्ष की मात्रा भी बढती जा रही है। कोयलकारो, वालियापाल, गंधमार्दन, बोधघाट इत्यादि विशाल बाँध रोके गये। नर्मदा, कैगा, पोयमकुट्टी में ही नहीं तो गांव गांव में, दरें-घाटियों में लोग अब अपना जीने का हक शाबूत रखने के लिए संघर्ष करने पर उतारू हो गये हैं। उनकी आवाज बुलंद हो रही है, आदिवासीयों की जमीन छीन जाने के खिलाफ! कृषि के विनाश के खिलाफ! बिजली के नामपर हजारों हेक्टर जंगलों को साफ करने के खिलाफ!! विकास का यह विध्वंसक खेल अब नही चलेगा। उसे चुनौती दी जा चुकी है। सरकार हमेशा से ही ऐसे आंदोलनों को दबाती आयी है। क्या हम उसे दबने देंगे? नही, हमें उन्हे सहारा देना होगा, अपने आप को सक्रिय करना होगा। अहिंसात्मक ढंग से लडकर हम सरकार को मजबूर करेंगे कि वह हमारी इस लडाई की ओर ध्यान दे, हमारे विरोधपर गौर करे।

हम सारे प्रतिज्ञा करेंगे कि सभी को विकास का समान मौका मिले. जीवनपर दूरतक परिणाम करने-वाली विकास योजनाओं की निर्णयप्रक्रिया में सभी सहभागी बन सके इसलिये आखरी दमतक लडेंगे! शोषित पीडित जनता के जीवन के आधार जंगल, जमीन, पानी और हवा के विनाश को रोकने के लिये एक महाप्रचंड मानवी दीवार खडी करेंगे, विकास की एक नयी नीति बनायेंगे, उसे प्रत्यक्ष में उतारेंगे।

क्रमांक	नाम	व्यवसाय	पता	हस्ताक्षर

sample - do not use

नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलन,
अे/५१, ओशन गोल्ड अपार्टमेंट,
प्रभादेवी, मुंबई ४०० ०२५.

२८ सप्टेंबर, १९८९ रोजी हरसुद, जिल्हा खांडवा, मध्यप्रदेश येथे "विनाशकारी योजना विरोधी राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष संकल्प मेळावा" होणार आहे.

मोठी धरणे, अणु-ऊर्जा प्रकल्प, अभयारण्य आदींच्या विरोधात आदिवासी, कामगार, शेतकरी, स्त्रिया, मच्छिमार, दलित आणि इतर प्रायोग समाजातील विविध घटकांच्या हक्कांसाठी, देशभर विविध ठीकाणी लढे सुरू आहेत. अशाच एक महत्वपूर्ण संघर्ष, २० हजार करोड रुपये गुंतवून नर्मदा नदीवर बांधल्या जाणाऱ्या "सरदार सरोवर" व "नर्मदा सागर" धरणांविरुद्ध, अडीच लाख विस्थापितांकडून सुरू आहे. या निमित्ताने, पर्यायी विकासनीतीच्या प्रश्नावर सर्वांची एकजूट होवून, या लढ्याला राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप देवून, सामुहिक संघर्षाचा निर्धार व्यक्त करण्यासाठी, हा मेळावा होत आहे.

या मेळाव्याला भारत भरातून तमारे २ लाख लोक येणार असून सर्वश्री सुन्दरलाल बहुगुणा, चंडी प्रसाद भट्ट, बाबा आमटे, रजनी कोठारी, लाडली मोहन निगम, अच्युत पटवर्धन, अन्य प्रमुख पत्रकार, लोक प्रतिनिधी, पर्यावरण तज्ञ, तांत्रिक विशेषज्ञ आदी मंडळी मार्गदर्शन करणार आहेत.

आम्ही या मेळाव्यास संपूर्ण पाठींबा जाहीर करीत असून आमच्या संघटनांचे जास्तित जास्त प्रतिनिधी सदर मेळाव्यास जाणार आहेत. या भूमिकेला पाठींबा अतगा-या मुंबईकरांनी, या मेळाव्यास व मेळाव्याच्या पुर्व तयारीसाठी मोठया संख्येने सामिल व्हावे, असे आवाहन आम्ही करीत आहोत.

संघटनेचे नाव _____ सही _____

Replied 10/8/89
- newsletter
- booklet
- pamphlet
- KV pamphlet

Fred Pearce
47 Prawfield Rd
London SW18 1AP
England

Ashish Kothari
Kalpavriksh Environmental Action Group
J Court 24
Delhi 110054

21 July 1989

Dear Mr Kothari,

I am a journalist at New Scientist magazine and starting research on a book on the international environment movement. Your name has been given to me by Kay Thompson at Friends of the Earth UK as somebody that I should certainly talk during a trip I plan to make to India later this year. (We also maintained your brother when I was writing my pamphlet).

I am especially anxious to talk to you about your work campaigning on the Narmada project at Kalpavriksh that put me in mind of Medha Patkar when he was in Delhi recently researching an article for New Scientist on this and on pesticides. As well as these specific things I would like to talk about your style of campaigning, your relations with the many other environmental groups in India and international.

I shall be in Delhi either in mid-September (around the 12th) or in mid-October (around the 30th). Would you be free on either of these occasions to talk to me about your campaigns? Also, I wonder if you could send me any recent newsletters or reports on that I can learn more about your work before coming to India. Please include me for the cost of these.

I look forward very much to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
BANGALORE 560012, INDIA

DLC/NM-VK/89-367
July 21, 1989

Dear Dr. Kothari,

We hope you have received our letter of July 11, 1989, inviting you to speak at our discussion meeting on the Narmada Project on August 1989. As we had mentioned, your air travel expenses and local arrangements including transport and hospitality are being taken care of by us.

With this letter we are sending you a copy of the tentative programme that has been drawn up for the meeting. You will notice that we have devided the entire subject into four themes with two talks under each. We have also given a total of 1½ hours for discussions. Some of those participents who could not be accommodated in the list of 8 speakers, may make very brief presentations during the discussion session.

We are awaiting receipt of your acceptance of our invitation and details of your travel arrangements. This will enable us to have you meet at airport on arrival. We are also hoping to receive a brief 4 page abstract on your talk.

Looking forward to receiving you,

Yours sincerely,

(N MUKUNDA) (V KRISHNAN)

Dr. Ashish Kothari
Environmental Action Group
Kalpavriksh
1, Court Road
Civil Lines
DELHI 110 054

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

FOR AUGUST 12TH *DISCUSSION* MEETING ON THE NARMADA PROJECT (Jointly organised by the Indian Institute of Science & the Indian Academy of Sciences)

VENUE : FACULTY HALL, IISc.

Welcome by Prof. H Sharat Chandra

9.00 AM to 9.30 AM	Introductory comments by Professors C N R Rao and S Dhawan
Session 1	Chairman: Prof. S K Joshi

Physical and Geological Aspects

9.30 AM to 10.00 AM	Prof. H K Gupta Cochin University
10.00 AM to 10.30 AM	Shri. Arun Kumar Singh Eklavya, Bhopal
10.30 AM to 10.45 AM	Tea Break

Environmental and Ecological Aspects

10.45 AM to 11.15 AM	Shri Ashish Kothari (Kalpavriksh, Delhi)
11.15 AM to 11.45 AM	Shri. Shekhar Singh Indian Institute of Public Admn. Delhi.
11.45 Am to 12.30 PM	Discussion Session

BREAK

Session 2	Chairman: Prof. Satish Dhawan

Financial and Economic Aspects

2.00 PM to 2.30 PM	Shri. B J Desayi (Gujarat Electricity Board)
2.30 PM to 3.00 PM	Shri V Paranjpye Poona
3.00 PM to 3.15 PM	Tea Break

Social and Other Aspects

3.15 PM to 3.45 PM	Ms. Medha Patkar Narmada Dharangrast Samiti
3.45 PM to 4.15 PM	Dr. P J Naik, Secretary, Rural Development, Karnataka Govt.
4.15 PM to 5.00 PM	Concluding discussion session
Vote of Thanks	Prof. H Sharat Chandra

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
BANGALORE 560012, INDIA

DLC/NM-VK/367
July 21, 1989

Dear Shri Singh,

We hope you have received our letter of July 11, 1989, inviting you to speak at our discussion meeting on the Narmada Project on August 1989. As we had mentioned, your air travel expenses and local arrangements including transport and hospitality are being taken care of by us.

With this letter we are sending you a copy of the tentative programme that has been drawn up for the meeting. You will notice that we have devided the entire subject into four themes with two talks under each. We have also given a total of 1½ hours for discussions. Some of those participants who could not be accommodated in the list of 8 speakers, may make very brief presentations during the discussion session.

We are awaiting receipt of your acceptance of our invitation and details of your travel arrangements. This will enable us to have you meet at airport on arrival. We are also hoping to receive a brief 4 page abstract on your talk.

Looking forward to receiving you,

Yours sincerely,

(N MUKUNDA) (.V KRISHNAN)

Shri Shekhar Singh
Indian Institute of Public
Administration
Indraprastha Estate
Ring Road
NEW DELHI 110 002

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

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Vote of Thanks	Prof. H Sharat Chandra

Environmental Aspects of the Narmada Valley Project

Ashish Kothari and Shekhar Singh
August 1989

Ecological Impacts of Large Dams

Experience from all over the world has shown that large dams have major environmental and ecological impacts. Some of these impacts can be listed as follows:

Upstream (including reservoir):

- soil erosion
- micro-climatic changes
- loss of forests, flora, and fauna
- changes in floral and faunal density and diversity
- changes in fisheries, especially on spawning grounds
- chain effects on catchment area due to construction, displacement, etc.
- landslips, siltation and sedimentation
- breeding of vectors in reservoir and increase in related diseases
- seismicity
- loss of non-forest land
- waterlogging around reservoir
- growth of weeds

Downstream (including command area):

- waterlogging and salinity
- reduced water flow and deposition in river, with related impacts on aquatic ecosystem, flora and fauna
- micro-climatic changes
- flash-floods
- salt-water ingress at river mouth
- changes in coastal ecosystem (e.g. mangroves)
- loss of land fertility along river
- vector breeding and increase in related diseases

Since many of these impacts can have a long-term and irreversible effect on the quality of human and non-human life in the region, and since the consequent loss and the cost of mitigatory measures must be included in any assessment of the viability of a dam, it is considered necessary to conduct a thorough <u>environmental impact assessment</u> (EIA) <u>prior</u> to the clearance of the dam. The Department of Environment and Forests, Government of India, has prepared detailed guidelines for this, which every project authority and state government is supposed to adhere to. It is partly on the basis of the thoroughness of such an EIA that a decision can be made on the desirability and viability of a dam.

EIAs of the Narmada Dams

The Narmada Valley Development Project as a whole involves the proposed construction of 30 large, 135 medium, and 3000 minor dams on the Narmada River and its tributaries. An EIA for this entire project has not been attempted so far. At present, the two large dams which are under considerable controversy are the Narmada Sagar Project (NSP) and Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP), the former in Madhya Pradesh and the latter in Gujarat. These two dams were given clearance in early 1987, and construction work on them is in full swing at present.

Comments about the environmental aspects of the Narmada Project will be restricted to these two dams in this paper, except where otherwise mentioned. A brief summary of the major impacts expected is given in the Appendix.

The project authorities of NSP and SSP did commission EIAs for the dams, in the early 1980s. Both these studies, however, fell far short of the requirement of a thorough assessment. This was admitted in the study reports themselves. In the case of SSP, the EIA was conducted by the M.S. University, Baroda. The stated objective of this study was "to suggest ways and means of achieving optimum utilization of the Narmada waters without any appreciable damage to the river ecosystem" (M.S. University, 1985). However, this objective was never met, since a study was done for only Sardar Sarovar Project, as if this dam was the only way of "achieving optimum utilisation of the Narmada waters"; in any case the SSP was a strange choice if the aim was to utilize the waters "without any appreciable damage to river ecosystem".

But, over and above the fact that no alternatives were considered as part of the EIA, the study was deficient even in the assessment of the impacts of SSP. The study period was 6 months, which appears to be inadequate for various reasons. The report itself admits this in various places. For instance, it states that "viewed in the context of the large area going under submergence, the samples appeared to be inadequate." In its own words, the University had only conducted a "short term benchmark study". A number of crucial impacts were pointed out but left unstudied, including micro-climatic changes, loss of flora and fauna, increase in vector breeding, ecological effect of the forest submergence, etc. And yet the report gave the SSP a green signal, going so far as to say that the benefits outweighed the costs! It was as if an assumption had already been made that the SSP was viable and beneficial, and the EIA was an exercise in giving this preconceived notion an element of credibility. This suspicion is based not only on the kind of EIA done, but also on more recent documents put forward by the M.S. University. The University has now been asked to conduct some in-depth studies on various ecological aspects of the SSP (M.S. University, undated). In a revealing passage, it states in its proposal for such studies: "Now that the project is a reality (i.e. the clearance has been obtained), a dream-come-true for the State of Gujarat, it is necessary that all the negative imparts pointed out by the

~~the issues in their short-term report be taken up for ...~~

study group in their short-term report be taken up for more detailed investigations." (emphasis and bracketed explanation mine)

The situation with regard to the EIA of the NSP is even worse. The report of the EIA, conducted by the Environmental Planning and Coordination Organisation (EPCO), a Government of Madhya Pradesh body, was submitted in 1984. Amazingly, this report is based solely on secondary data; as EPCO itself admits, it "has been taken primarily as a desk exercise....the report has relied on secondary information", and its methodology is stated to be "intuitive judgement", whatever that might mean! Yet, like the SSP EIA, it pretends to be complete EIA and comes to definitive conclusions about the viability of the dam. The serious faults in such an approach can be illustrated by just one example. For waterlogging, it states that "since most of the command area consists of hard rock strata, it is not expected that normal surface irrigation will lead to a great rise in the water table. Waterlogging should not raise a major problem in most of the command." This conclusion was directly contradicted in a more detailed study done by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, which predicted large-scale waterlogging given the then-existing water-use plan for the NSP command (Sridharan and Vedula, 1985).

The above comments are necessarily abbreviated for the purpose of this paper. More detailed analysis of the EIAs conducted for the SSP and NSP are contained in a number of papers published or written earlier (see, for instance, Kothari 1985; Kothari 1987; and Singh 1987).

Other Environmental Studies Conducted for SSP and NSP

Apart from the two EIAs mentioned above, a number of subsequent studies have been commissioned by the project authorities of SSP and NSP. This includes studies on catchment area treatment, waterlogging and salinisation potential, health impacts, seismicity, fisheries, and others. Space does not permit detailed analysis of each of these studies, but it can safely be said that most of the necessary assessments remain, to date, grossly inadequate. Significantly, this was the situation when the two dams were given clearance in 1987. This was made clear by the Department of Environment and Forests, Government of India, in a report to the Prime Minister in early 1987, when it stated categorically that the two dams were not ready for clearance (Department of Environment and Forests 1987). Some of the specific comments it made were:

>>> "....it is not possible to assess the impact of the loss of habitat on the wildlife, and the overall loss of biological diversity and genetic reserves";

>>> for catchment area treatment "today we have an intention plan which can be converted into an Action Plan only on the basis of

field survey data which is not available. Considering the accelerated deforestation during the last few years, the total area in the catchment needing treatment is sure to be much larger than that proposed by the Dewan Committee" (the Dewan Committee was set up by the Government of India to assess the catchment treatment requirement for the Narmada Valley; its own report, submitted in 1985, was based on "limited surveys and local knowledge" and was preliminary).

>>> "In the overall interest of natural resources optimisation, reducing to the minimum impact on human being, and for minimising the ecological damage, an objective review of the design parameters seems desirable".

The report of the Department of Environment and Forests did, however, end on the suggestion that if the dams were considered to be vital and unavoidable, then a central authority should be set up which could make sure that all the necessary mitigatory and compensatory measures to minimise ecological damage were undertaken simultaneously to the construction work. It was this considerably diluted suggestion which was taken up while clearing the dams in 1987, and a Narmada Control Authority (NCA) was set up at the Centre. In over two years of its working, however, the NCA has shown that it is incapable or unwilling, or both, to take this role seriously. This is indicated by the following fact.

In its 'conditional clearance' letters to the Governments of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, the Ministry of Environment and Forests stipulated a number of prerequisites which were to be met (Ministry of Environment and Forests, 1987a and 1987b). These included the preparation of detailed plans for catchment area treatment, compensatory afforestation, and rehabilitation of oustees, before the end of 1987. Not only were such plans not completed by the stipulated date, but they are still incomplete. This has been made amply clear in the minutes of a series of meetings held by the Narmada Control Authority Sub-Group on Environment, where it has been repeatedly stated that progress on the environmental front is lagging far behind the construction work. Yet the NCA has not stayed construction, though it has the power to do so. The 'conditional clearance' thus accorded to SSP and NSP has been reduced to a farce; as predicted by many critics at the time it was given, it was more or less a permanent green signal to the project authorities.

Among the major deficiencies that still remain in terms of environmental studies with regard to SSP and NSP are the following:

>>> Land for compensatory afforestation has not been fully identified in either case; that which has been identified is scattered in small blocks or in ecosystems which are completely different from those of the submerging forests (e.g. Kutch for SSP). In private, many forest officers who are to be involved in this programme, in both states, have admitted that the plans are thoroughly inadequate and in many cases non-implementable).

>>> Inventories of the flora and fauna to be lost in the submergence zone have still to be prepared. Only preliminary reports have been prepared by the Zoological Survey and Botanical Survey of India, and by some non-governmental groups, and these give ample evidence of the wealth that exists in these areas.

>>> Plans for catchment area treatment have been made for only a fraction of the total catchment of the two dams, there is no agreement between the states and the centre on the apportioning of costs, and the availability of adequate funds is seriously doubted.

>>> Studies of the potential waterlogging and salinisation in the SSP command have been done for only 1/5th of the command, and it is not yet known what impact irrigation would have on the rest.

>>> The possibility of salt-water ingress at the mouth of the Narmada River, at Bharuch in Gujarat, continues to be given little attention.

(The above does not take into consideration the state of plans regarding human rehabilitation, which is likely to have not only a massive social impact, but also an environmental one. A recent report of a World Bank expert who studied the ongoing rehabilitation programme of the state governments is highly critical, and recommends that the Bank stay or permanently stop financial disbursements for the dams).

Conclusion: Can We Allow the Dams to Go Ahead?

Much more could be said about the possible environmental impacts of NSP and SSP, but I will round off the discussion now by pointing two essential considerations behind the whole argument:

(a) In the absence of adequate environmental impact assessments, it is not possible to say what kind and quantity of irreparable ecological damage the dams might do. With dam construction going on full swing, even if continuing studies show that there is such damage and that the region, or the country, cannot afford such loss, it would be politically impossible to stop the dams.

(b) In the absence of such assessments, it is also impossible to estimate the economic viability of the dams. How can the true cost of the dams be assessed if the full cost of catchment area treatment, compensatory afforestation, and other such measures is not even computed yet? How can the cost of the dams be realistically assessed if we do not even know the loss of flora and fauna, of the increase in diseases, and so on?

If these two considerations are given their due importance, it will be shown that the only honest option left at present is to stay the construction of SSP and NSP, and to demand a fresh and thorough re-assessment of the viability and desirability of the

dams. We can no longer afford to play around with the future of our children and grandchildren, as we have so callously been doing in the past.

References

Department of Environment and Forests (1987): 'Environmental Aspects of Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar Multi-Purpose Projects'

Kalpavriksh (1987): 'The Narmada Valley Project: A Critique', April 1987

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M.S. University (1987): 'The Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project Studies on Ecology and Environment', Narmada Planning Group

M.S. University (unpub.): 'Ecological and Environmental Studies on Narmada - In Depth Studies: 1 Biological Resources Inventory and Eco-enhancement Studies on Sardar Sarovar submergence in Gujarat'

Singh, S. (1987): 'Dams and Development: An Environmentalist's View' (ms.)

Appendix: Environmental Impacts of SSP and NSP

The various expected environmental impacts of SSP and NSP have been analysed in detail in several publications previously (see, for instance, Kalpavriksh et al. 1987). I give below only a brief summary.

Loss of forests: The two dams together will submerge over 54,000 ha. (540 sq.km.) of forests. Some of this, in the case especially of NSP, is extremely rich tiger forest (Department of Environment and Forests, 1987). No amount of compensatory afforestation can replace this loss.

Loss of wildlife: Preliminary reports of the Zoological Survey and Botanical Survey of India suggest the presence of several threatened and endangered wild animals and plants in these forests. As yet no workplan for relocating these has been prepared; in many cases such relocation will be impossible. No inventory of smaller wildlife, of non-conspicuous plants, and of genetic resources has yet been done.

Health impacts: Both the dams are likely to increase the incidence of malaria, filaria, and other water-related diseases around the reservoir and in the command areas. Workplans on combating this are incomplete, and so far rely on the use of chemical pesticides, themselves a potential source of health problems and environmental contamination.

Effects on downstream ecosystems and of backwaters: The reduced flow downstream, and the possibility of flow of the river levels due to backwaters upstream of the dam, are serious ecological impacts that are predicted but not yet studied in any detail. The downstream effects include the possibility of salt-water ingress at the river's mouth, due to reduced outflow of fresh water, and the consequent disastrous effect on drinking water, agricultural lands, and fisheries near the mouth (Bharuch in Gujarat).

letter [illegible]

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION GROUP

KALPAVRIKSH
कल्पवृक्ष

Lloyd Timberlake
Editorial Director
Earthscan
10 Percy Street
London W1P 0DR
U.K.

July 21, 1989

Dear Mr. Timberlake,

URGENT ACTION NEEDED AGAINST WORLD BANK'S CONTINUING SUPPORT TO NARMADA PROJECT

The World Bank has just granted a year's extension to the Government of India and the state governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, to formulate a comprehensive rehabilitation programme for the nearly 100,000 potential oustees of the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project (SSP). In doing so, the Bank has virtually ignored not only all the past evidence of the incapability of the central and state governments in India to rehabilitate such a large number of people, but also its own reappraisal mission's recent scathing indictment of the rehabilitation efforts currently underway for SSP.

This extension of time came subsequent to expiry of the June 30, 1989 deadline earlier given by the Bank for the preparation of the rehabilitation programme. This is the third such extension, the previous ones being granted on 31st December 1988 and 31st March 1989. On both the previous occasions the central and state governments failed to come up with a programme confirming to Bank specifications. It was in this context that the Bank sent a reappraisal mission in March 1989. The resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) team of this mission recently gave in its report, which contains severely critical comments on the progress (or rather lack of it) of rehabilitation of the oustees of the SSP. The fact that the Bank nevertheless decided to continue financing the dam only strengthens the view of those who see it not as a neutral party, but as a partner in furthering the colossal human and ecological disruption that the Narmada Project entails.

So outraged were the potential oustees of SSP at this decision of the Bank's, that on the 17th of this month about 30 of their representatives travelled to Delhi and demonstrated at the World Bank's office here. They were joined in this by 30-35 members of support groups from Delhi, Bombay, and Ahmedabad. For two hours we surrounded senior Bank officials, including Resident Representative Mr. Kraske, and demanded that the Bank withdraw altogether from the Project.

C/17A, Munirka, New Delhi-110 067

At this point we urgently need your support in exposing the Bank's latest act of callousness, and in stepping up the pressure to force it to cease immediately all further disbursements for SSP. We urge you to:

--- Write letters of protest to the World Bank offices in Washington and New Delhi (Chief of Mission, World Bank, 55 Max Mueller Marg, Lodi Estate, N. Delhi - 110003), asking it to withdraw from the Narmada Project;

--- Organise demonstrations and/or other actions in front of your country's World Bank office, if any;

--- Highlight the issue in your media, and in any other way possible.

For your information we are enclosing a press release issued by the Narmada Bachao Andolan (Save the Narmada Campaign) on July 17, 1989. Please do contact us if you need further information on any specific issues.

We would greatly appreciate receiving copies of any protest letters, signature campaigns, press clippings, or reports of local actions taken by you. We trust you will treat this matter with the urgency it requires.

In anticipation of early action, thanking you,

Sincerely,



(Ashish Kothari)
on behalf of Narmada Bachao Andolan

Narmada Bachao Andolan

--- 58 Gandhi Marg, Barwani, Madhya Pradesh
--- C17 A Munirka, N. Delhi - 110067
--- A51 Ocean Gold Apt., Twin Towers Lane, Prabha Dévi, Bombay - 400025

PRESS RELEASE
17th July 1989

INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND WORLD BANK CONTINUE TO SUPPORT DESTRUCTIVE NARMADA DAMS

About 60 representatives of villages in the Narmada Valley which would be submerged by the Sardar Sarovar Project and Narmada Sagar Project, and of support groups in Delhi, Bombay and Ahmedabad, demonstrated today in front of the World Bank office. They were protesting against the Bank's continued support of the ecologically and socially destructive Narmada Valley Project. They met with senior officials of the Bank (including its Resident Representative Mr. Kraske) and demanded, in no uncertain terms, that the Bank withdraw altogether from the Project.

It will be recalled that the World Bank had agreed to loan $ 450 million for the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) even before ascertaining whether the state governments had complied with principles laid down in the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal and in its own agreements with each government. The Bank is also considering a loan for Narmada Sagar Project (NSP).

Hypocrisy of the World Bank

The moral bankruptcy of the World Bank (WB) has been revealed in its recent decision to continue funding Sardar Sarovar project (SSP) extending its own deadline of June 30th '89 by another year, in spite of the scathing indictment of (especially) the R & R aspect of the Project by its own reappraisal mission of April-May 1989.

The decision not to withdraw or suspend the credit but extend it with conditions stipulated is similar to ones taken twice before (on December 31st and March 31st). But due to the special context of reappraisal it exposes the continuing hypocrisy of the World Bank.

A brief review of the past happening will explain how. The agreements for loans and credits to SSP signed in May 1985 contain apparently progressive principles and conditions for R & R for one lakh SSP oustees from the three states (Maharashtra, M.P. & Gujarat). Subsequent to the agreement, the Bank has been monitoring progress on R & R, through a complicated network of Monitoring & Evaluation (M & E) agencies and Bank's own missions. Unsatisfactory progress and pressurization by the people's (oustees') organizations compelled the WB to open up fresh discussions on issues of contention and from time to time, express their strong dissatisfaction regarding the inability of the governments to abide by its own agreements.

The Bank's Senior Vice President Moeen Quereshi visited India in October 1988 and was appraised of the situation. He followed this up with strigently worded letters to the Chief Ministers (Please refer to the one to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, annexed) in which he stated that he took seriously those voices that warned that all is not well with the planning and implementation of R & R as well as environmental mitigation and safeguards. He insisted on the imperative need " to formulate and announce a comprehensive policy on R & R for all the three states."

The Bank would expect to see detailed, meticulously prepared plans worked out village by village, family by family" as also prompt identification of suitable land for relocation, involving the oustees and concerned NGOs. The plans were to have been completed by December 31st, 1988, in view of 31st March, 1999 as the closing date for its

credit for Water Delivery & Drainage (canal work) part of SSP.

In the same letters Quereshi expressed grave concern at the scant progress in commissioning studies and formulating plans for environmental protection i.e. for catchment area treatment, to prevent siltation, compensatory afforestation schemes etc.

In addition to this, the recorded proceedings of the Narmada Control Authority clearly indicate that, till March 31st, 1989 there was little progress on either the social or the environmental front (Please refer to the selected pages of NCA minutes and letter to Qureishi by the oustee's organization, annexed).

Subsequently, the Bank extended the closing date for the credits to June 30th and sent a Reappraisal Mission in April with three sub-groups: R & R, Environment, and Technical. The R & R Mission concluded that M.P. had done no planning for R & R; for Gujarat, actual planning was weak including absence of time-bound targets and innumerable implementation inadequacies. The system of land purchase through committees puts the onus on the oustees when it should be the governments' responsibility to acquire land from local landlords. The present land purchase arrangement will not work in regard to oustees from MP.

Stipulating nine minimum requirements the mission report proceeds to conclude that even if these are met, there are doubts that the three governments can carry out R & R programme that will meet minimal WB requirements. This is why we believe that the only option for the Bank is either to withdraw from SSP or stop disbursements until government agencies are in compliance.

Undoubtedly, the reappraisal mission's report led to the WB's communication to the Government of India asserting suspension of all credit after June 30th if the condition on R&R and some technical aspects were not fulfilled. Hurriedly on June 29th, the GOM and GOMP passed resolutions which are neither comprehensive policies nor plans. The resolutions are so inadequate that they only amount to another game on paper which will ensure the pauperisation of most of the oustees.

Diversion of Forest Land

The denotification of forest land, said to be the solution, is not so as much of it is either encroached or degraded to the point of being noncultivable. 50-60,000 hectares for the SSP and 150,000 hectares for both the projects would be required. Obviously no people's organisation would agree to such a huge environmental disaster. The GOI has of course, rejected the proposal, irrespective of the fact that it was a condition in the WB agreements. It is in this overall background, that the World Bank, so irresponsibly agreed to extend its deadline by one year!

Ecological aspects

The various ecological issues relating to the dams also continue to receive short shrift, both from the Project authorities as well as the World Bank. Assessments of the ecological loss of forest submergence, of the impact on downstream ecosystems, of the loss of wildlife, and of several other environmental aspects are admitted even by the project authorities to be at only a preliminary stage.

The promise to compensate for the 55,000 ha. of forests to be lost under submergence, by plantations, seems quite impossible to fulfill. The deadline for submitting compensatory afforestation plans, given in

the letter of clearance issued by the Central Government to SSP and NSP was Nov. 1987. Till today no comprehensive plan has been submitted. Most forest officials admit in private that whatever plans exist are unimplementable. This also holds true for the wildlife relocation plans.

Similar inadequacies and impossibilities exist in relation to catchment area treaatment and command area development, both of which are vital for a project to succeed. The Govt. of Gujarat continues to evade responsibility for treating the entire SSP catchment using the excuse that it is spread over 3 states. Again the conditional clearance of the Central Government required a comprehensive catchment plan by Nov. 1987, but this has to date not been done. Pertaining to command area studies this is what the government itself admits: "There are several problem areas such as saline soils, coastal areas having waterlogging and drainage problems, areas liable to flooding etc. "

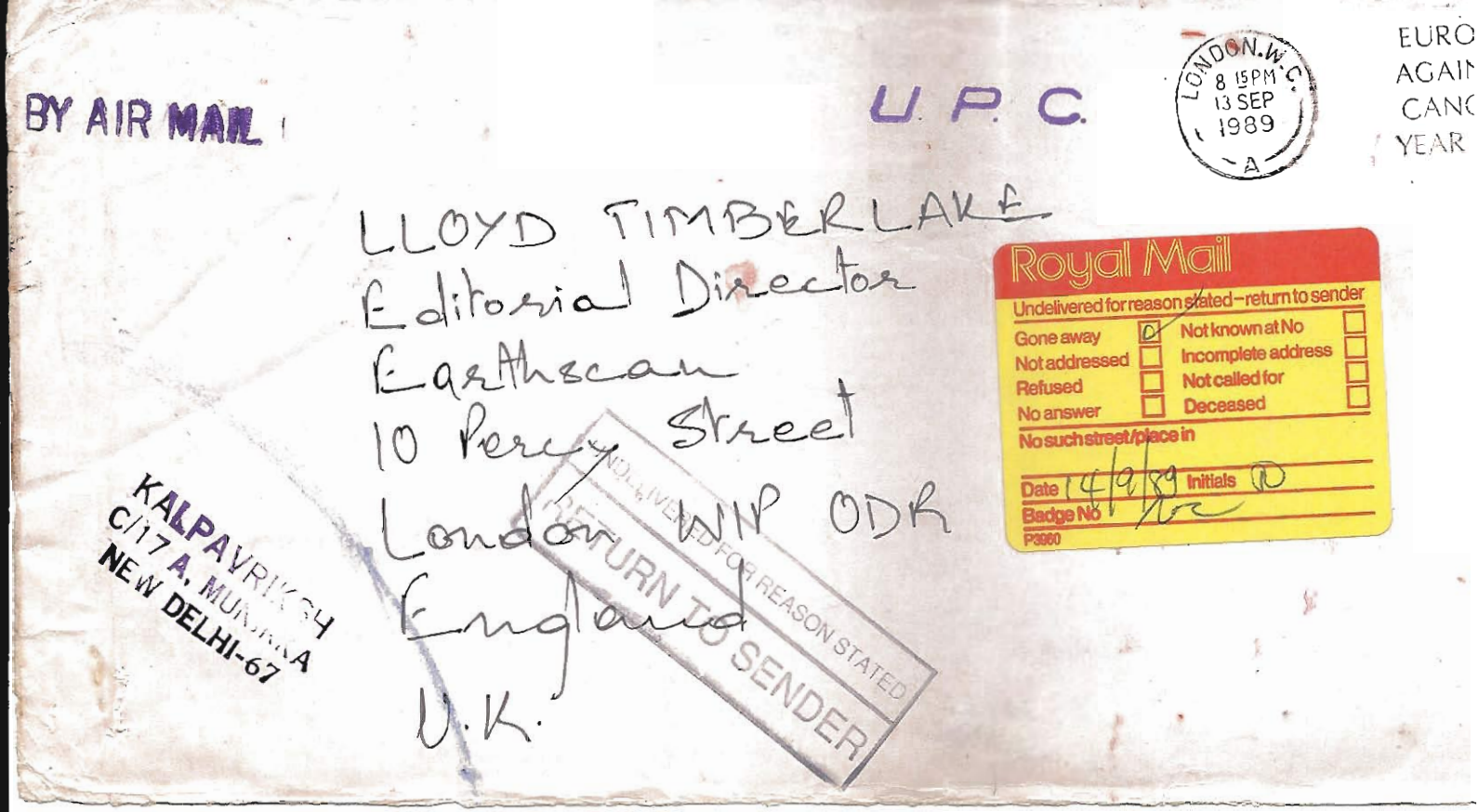
It is clear that the Narmada dams are being pushed ahead with little regard for the ecological destruction they will cause.

Conclusion

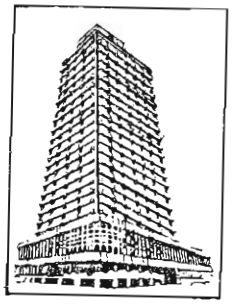
In view of the above representatives of the communities to be displaced by the Project have today asserted that they will not allow any WB or Govt. official to enter their villages for any work related to the dams. The struggle opposing the dams is going to expanded and intensified at all levels.

In addition to wider mobilisation in the Valley, a national rally which will assert its collective opposition not only to the SSP and NSP but to destructive development projects everywhere, is to be organised at Harsud, Khandwa in M.P. on Sept. 28, 1989.

NARMADA BACHAO ANDOLAN
--58 Gandhi Marg,. Barwani, M.P.
--C17 A Munirka, N. Delhi 67
--A51 Ocean Gold Aptmts., Twin Tower Lane, Prabha Devi, Bombay 25


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Financial Express

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Date 22-7-89

Dear MY. Kothari,

Financial Express is holding a one-day seminar in New Delhi on August 12th on the following topic-

"The Narmada Project---good, bad or ugly "

Those who have agreed to contribute papers include Mr Y.K.Alagh of the Planning Commission; Mr B.B.Vohra, the well-known expert on the environment; and Mr R.B.Shah, Member, Central Water Commission. We would be delighted if you could contribute a paper too. Or simply attend the meeting. We are afraid we cannot meet the expenses of those wishing to attend.

Please let us know if you are coming, and if so we will inform you in due course of the venue and detailed programme.

Yours sincerely,

Swaminathan S.A.Aiyar.

MY. Ashish Kothari
Lokayan

24 July, 1989

Dear Vikas,

I hope you are keeping well. You must by now have received the 1st issue of 'Narmada : A Capaign Newsletter'. Do send your frank comments.

I was a little surprised not to receive an intimation about the Nagpur meeting on the Green Front, even though I had expressed an interest in it at the Hewalkasa meeting. Nor have I or Kalpavriksh received a copy of the statement prepared at the Nagpur meeting, which I beleive you have recently sent out for comments.

Could you please send a copy of this document and in future keep Kalpavriksh on your mailing list?

Thanks,

Sincerely,

Ashish Kothari

P.S. I think Smitu has written to you asking for copies of some documents that Baba has referred to in his Ind. Express articles - in particular the report of the Zoological Survey of India, and the NCA meeting minutes. Could you send these immediately?

27/7/89

पर्यावरण की रक्षा — देश की रक्षा

जय युवक क्रांति दल म०प्र०
कार्यालय दुर्गा चौक, सिवनी (म०प्र०)
पिन-४८०६६१

"विनाश चक्र को रोकिये"

युवा संकल्प

दिनांक 21 व 22 जुलाई को सिवनी में जय युवक क्रांति दल के तत्वाधान में आयोजित बैठक में नागपुर, जबलपुर, बालाघाट, छिन्दवाड़ा, नरसिंहपुर बैहर, मंडला के युवकों की उपस्थिती में नर्मदा बचाओ आन्दोलन की नेत्री सुश्री मेधा पाटकर ने युवाओं को स्थायी विकास के लिए संगठित होने व विकास के नाम पर चल रहे विनाश चक्र को रोकने के लिए संकल्पित होने हेतु राष्ट्रीय संकल्प मेले में बड़ी संख्या में 28 सितम्बर को हरसूद पहुंचने का आवाहन किया ।

बैठक में निम्न निर्णय लिये गये -

§1§- नर्मदा बचाओ आन्दोलन, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चल रही विनासकारी परियोजनाओं को रोकने के लिए समर्थन जुटाने हेतु एक लाख हस्ताक्षर एकत्रित करने की मुहिम शीघ्र शुरू की जावेगी ।

§2§- सभी प्रतिनिधि अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में इस विषय पर बैठक आयोजित कर 11 अगस्त के पहले सूचना एकत्रित करेंगे ।

§3§- अपने अपने क्षेत्र में चल रही योजनाओं की जानकारी एकत्रित की जावेगी जिससे लोगों के जन-जीवन, संस्कृति पर विपरीत प्रभाव न पड़े ।

§4§- पर्यावरण व विकास नीति के व्यापक सवाल पर राष्ट्रीय संकल्प मेला में किये गये शंखनाद के साथ ही आगे के कार्यों को करने हेतु गांव-गांव में पदयात्रा, संगठन निर्माण व कार्यकर्ता प्रशिक्षण शिविर आयोजित किये जावेंगे ।

इस बैठक में प्रमुख संबोधन में मेधा पाटकर ने आरोपित किया कि सारे राष्ट्र में विकास योजनाओं के नाम पर लाखों करोड़ों की संख्या में लोगों को उजाड़ने का कार्य चल रहा है । बड़ी योजनाओं से विस्थापित हुए लोगों की उजड़ती हुई संस्कृतियों का उन्होंने आखों देखा हाल बताया कई क्षेत्रों में आज भी मीलों पैदल चल कर जाने पर आदिवासी बस्तियों में आजादी के पहले जैसी ही स्थिति उन्हें देखने को मिली विकास की कोई किरण भी वहां नहीं पहुंची है ।

नर्मदा सागर, सरदार सरोवर में 500 गांवों के संगठित लोगों का नेत्रत्व करते हुए शासन के द्वारा झूठे आंकड़ों के जाल से जनता को लुभावने सपने दिखाने की योजनओं पर पानी फेरने हेतु मेधा पाटकर विश्व बैंक के ट्रिब्युनल के साथ ही विस्तृत चर्चा हाल में ही कर चुकी हैं । आपने नर्मदा घाटी विकास योजनाओं को लाखों जीवन में बरबादी लाने वाली व देश को विदेशों में गिरवी रखने वाली अंधी योजना बताया । एवं युवकों, युवतियों, महिलाओं से छात्र-छात्राओं से संगठित होकर आज जो विकास

क्रमशः - 2

के नाम पर उपभोगता वाद, व पांच सितारा संस्कृति का जाल फैला हुआ है उसे तोड़ने का संगठित आवाहन किया ।

जय युवक क्रांतिदल की नागपुर केन्द्रीय कार्यकारिणी के सदस्य श्री सुनील कुलकर्णी ने विकास के नाम पर चल रहे स्वप्न को तोड़ने का आवाहन दुहराते हुए सम्पूर्ण केन्द्रीय कार्यकारिणी के द्वारा म॰प्र॰ जय युवक क्रांतिदल के कार्यों हेतु पूर्ण शक्ति के साथ समर्थन व कार्य करने का आवाहन किया श्री विजय ढोले द्वारा भी समर्थन व्यक्तव्य दिया गया अन्य सभी केन्द्रीय कार्यकारिणी सदस्यों द्वारा भी वर्तमान में दिये जा रहे महत्व के कार्यों को पूर्ण समर्थित व्यक्त किया गया ।

जय युवक क्रांति दल के म॰प्र॰ के संयोजक ब्रजकिशोर चौरसिया ने अपने व्यक्तव्य में 1985 से दल द्वारा किये जा रहे पर्यावरण रक्षा के कार्यों की जानकारी के साथ आगे के कार्यों की जानकारी दी । श्री चौरसिया ने नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना की विकास मंत्री कुमारी विमला वर्मा के विगत कार्यों की चर्चा करते हुए आरोपित किया कि जो नेत्री बैनगंगा नदी को विनाश के कगार पर पहुंचा रही हो उनसे नर्मदाविकास का कार्य कराना प्रदेश की राजनैतिक चेतना की सबसे बड़ी मूर्खता का सबूत है ।

उन्होंने आशा व्यक्त की कि मंत्री महोदया शीघ्र ही सही समझ से कार्य लेंगी व नर्मदा सागर बांध के साथ ही सारी नर्मदा घाटी के विनाश चक्र को रोकने में मदद देंगी । उन्होंने बताया कि वर्तमान में म॰प्र॰ में सर्वाधिक पर्यावरणीय क्षति होने की कार्यवाहियां चल रही हैं इसे रोकना सभी मानवों का पहला धर्म है । इस बैठक में भोमगढ़ बांध, संजय सरोवर के विस्थापितों के साथ हुए अन्याय व बरगी बांध में किये गये पुनर्वास के भारी भ्रष्टाचार की जानकारी उपस्थित प्रतिनिधियों ने दी । आज भी बरगी डूब क्षेत्र के लोग इधर उधर भटक रहे हैं । व झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में जंगलों, पहाड़ों पर अतिक्रमण कर जिन्दा रहने के लिए झोपड़ी बनाकर पड़े हुए हैं । उनका आर्थिक पतन हो चुका है सरकार की पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम की सच्चाई बरगी, भोमगढ़ योजनाओं ने उजागर कर दी है (इंदिरा सागर, गोरेंघुर्द व बावनथड़ी प्रोजेक्ट (म॰प्र॰ महाराष्ट्र राज्य संयुक्त परियोजना) के विस्थापितों के भी ये ही हाल होना निश्चित है । नर्मदा सागर सरदार सरोवर के लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए कोई जमीन है ही नहीं । तब पुनर्वास का झूठा वादा ही सरकार करेगी । दो दिवसीय इस बैठक में लगभग 800 लोगों ने चर्चा में भाग लिया बैठक में उपस्थित न हो सके बम्बई के पर्यावरण विद् बिट्टू शहगल ने अपनी शुभकामनाऐं भेजी, झुग्गी बरगीडूब क्षेत्र के श्रीमान रामजी पटेल ने नर्मदा में बरगी के क्षेत्र के लोगों के ऊपर हुई त्रासदी अन्य नर्मदा अंचलवासियों के साथ न हो ऐसी कामना के साथ युवकों को सतत कार्य कर समूचे देश को बिखराव से बचाने का निवेदन करते हुए पत्र में शुभकामनाऐं व्यक्त की जबलपुर के नेक दाई हाईकोर्ट के वकीलों ने भी समर्थन एवं शुभकामनाऐं बैठक में पत्र द्वारा भेजीं । सारंडेवाड़ के सभी ग्रामवासियों की ओर से सुरेन्द्र जी ने पत्र लिखकर बैठक की शुभकामना व समस्याओं की जानकारी प्रेषित की । जय युवक क्रांति दल के संयोजक ब्रज किशोर चौरसिया ने सभी उपस्थितों सहयोगियों की सभा की समाप्ति पर धन्यवाद ज्ञापित किया । 21.7.89

जानकारी/प्रकाशन हेतु प्रेषित

बुक पोस्ट

सेवा में,

श्रीमान फरहाद काविया, आशीष कोठारी, नीता मांगे

27/7/89
Badwani.

Dear Ashish,

Here is the Update from Badwani – Jun, July. These two months have been marked by ~~th~~ continuous mass action programs, the Andolan has also changed qualitatively from being peaceful (Dharna, ~~Hun~~ ~~Estim~~) to being aggressive – though of course, non-violent & non destructive. Continous mass action programs have ground to halt all construction work ~~ka~~ related to SSP, and has totally frustrated the Govt's attempts to start these again and again – inspite of the heavy work load on farmers & labourers due to the season. In fact Govt. tried to take advantage of the season & ~~dkal~~ ~~shoo~~ start work at all the places, but was totally stopped by mass action. It is now evident that the Andolan is shaking up the Govt – witness two statements by the CM appealing people ~~ade~~ ~~do~~ d to allow the work to continue / and threating action against Andolan – in a span of a month! Also, almost full page (!) ads in local newspapers giving the provisions of ~~8~~ Gujarat R & R policy! The Andolan is definately shaking up the Govt. in MP!

I'll keep you informed from time to time about the events.

Meanwhile, do mail the Forest Policy ~~t~~ ~~...~~ to me ~~imm~~ ~~th~~ ~~pleas~~. (P.T.O)

आप क्या ? Are you coming to Itarsi ?

If so, will meet then. Else, I'll probably come to Delhi in last week of Aug. See you then. Regards to all our friends

Yours,

Shripad

* Also, please correct the spelling of my name in the Newsletter

Shripad Dharmadhikary

* Correct the address of Navnirman Samiti to

58 Mahatma Gandhi Road

instead of 56

* Date of Rally, of course, now is fixed - so you can put that.

(Please excuse the shoddy typing !)

(sent to Amita Baviskar, Cornell - 27/7/89)

PROPOSAL FOR FUND - RAISING FOR A CAMPAIGN AGAINST NARMADA PROJECT

The Narmada Valley Development Project, one of the World's largest, envisages the construction of 30 large, 135 medium, and 3000 minor dams in the central Indian basin formed by the Narmada River. Two of the large dams, Sardar Sarovar (SSP) and Narmada Sagar (NSP), have been attracting considerable attention in the last few years.

These two dams promise enormous benefits but also colossal losses. Increasingly it is becoming evident that the benefits expected may be greatly exaggerated, and those that do accrue, in the form of irrigation and power, may well be monopolised by large farmers, industrialists, and urban consumers. On the other hand a large part of the 200,000 people who will be displaced by the dam's reservoirs are poor, many tribal. A series of recent reports, including those of the World Bank which has already disbursed a loan for SSP, have clearly shown that the rehabilitation promised for these oustees is impossible to achieve. Apart from this human tragedy, the dams also threaten the loss of over 55,000 hectares (550 sq.km.) of forests under submergence.

India can ill-afford such colossal social and ecological disruption. It also cannot afford the massive financial costs, currently estimated at almost Rs. 20,000 crores (over $ 10,000 million) for SSP and NSP. This has been increasingly recognised by a whole cross-section of people; the last few years have consequently seen a growing movement against these two dams. Most significant is the movement amongst the potential oustees of the dams - thousands of them have pledged not to move out of their areas and to stop the dams with whatever collective power they have.

A number of city-based groups have taken up the role of being support groups to this grassroots movement. This role includes lobbying, media exposure, campaign coordination, documentation, research, fund-raising, and so on.

Unfortunately resources for all this work are greatly limited - the World Bank does not fund us ! It is therefore imperative that funds be raised. Foreign funding in the form of formal grants from groups is out of the question, both because many groups in India do not accept this in principle, and because strategically it would be suicidal for the movement (already we are being accused of being in league with 'foreign elements'!). What is possible however is individual donations, proceeds from sales of material produced by us, or small-scale material support (photographic films, video cassettes, etc.).

... 2/-

Specifically, funds are at present required for the following activities:

(1) Publication of a campaign newsletter, in English and Hindi (one issue has already been produced and is enclosed).

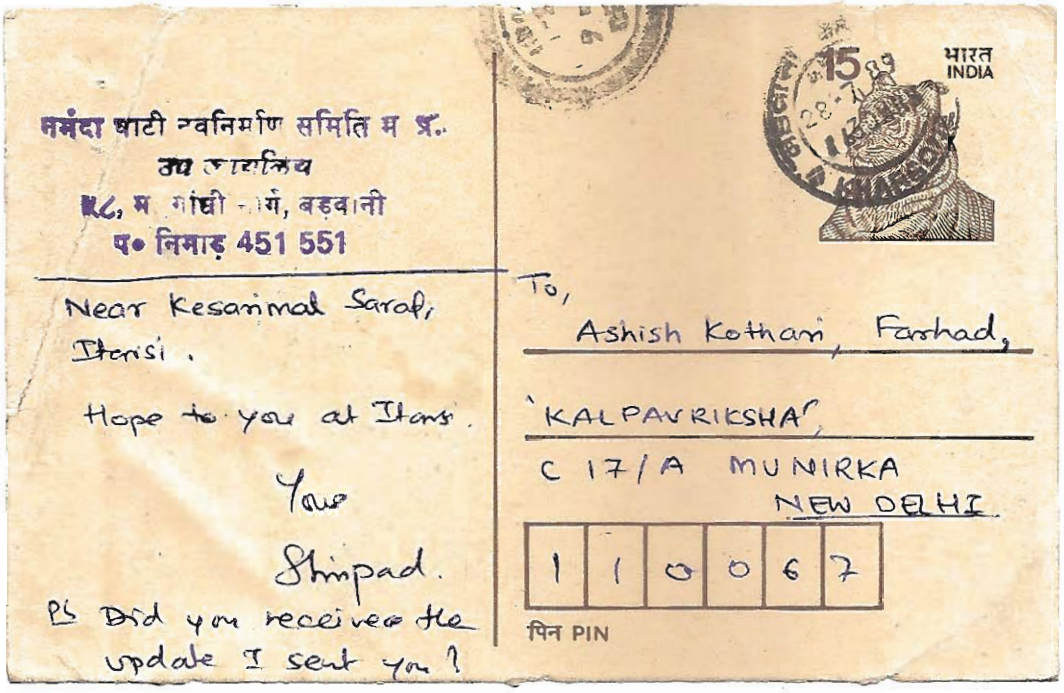
cost : 6 English issues an year - Rs. 2000/- issue = 12,000.00
6 Hindi issues an year - Rs. 1500/- issue = 9,000.00
Rs. 21,000.00

(2) Office expenses and honorarium for a full-time campaign coordinator, to be based in Delhi, to handle publication of the newsletter, lobbying work, and media contact.

cost : Honorarium of Rs 1500/- month for an year = Rs. 18,000.00
Office expenses (xeroxing, correspondence, etc.) at Rs. 500/- month, for an year = Rs. 6,000.00
Rs. 24,000.00

Total funds required for (1) and (2) above .... Rs. 45,000.00

KALPAVRIKSH
c/o Ashish Kothari
C-17/A Munirka,
New Delhi - 110 067.



नर्मदा घाटी नवनिर्माण समिति म प्र.
उप कार्यालय
RC, म गांधी मार्ग, बड़वानी
प० निमाड़ 451 551

Near Kesarimal Saraf,
Itarsi.

Hope to you at Itarsi.

Your

Shripad.

PS Did you received the update I sent you?

भारत INDIA

15

To,
Ashish Kothari, Farhad,
'KALPAVRIKSHA',
C 17/A MUNIRKA
NEW DELHI

1 1 0 0 6 7

पिन PIN

Dear Farhad, Ahish, 27/7/89
Badwani

Received your packet today. Thanks for the same. I am sending you the English leaflet separately. will mail it tommorow writing this letter in hurry because I noted that you reffered ~~to ...~~ in your letter to the 11/12 Aug meeting as the Hoshangabad meeting.

As you may be aware, the venue has been shifted to Itarsi for the convinience of all concerned. The place is

Gothi Dharamshala,
Near Rly Stn,
Itarsi

Contact me or Hari Joshi

Also, one more contact point at Itarsi

Hari Joshi
C/o R S Tiwari, 7th Line,

नर्मदा घाटी नवनिर्माण समिति,
५८, गांधी मार्ग,
बड़वानी (म.प्र.)-४५१५५१

नर्मदा धरणग्रस्त समिति,
C/o, पो. बॉक्स-५२, धुळे,
महाराष्ट्र-४२४००१

Chiki
Have I sir
We Ahead?
Dr. ...

27/7/89
Badwani

Dear Shri Rajnibhai,

I write to you on behalf of Medha Patkar and all the people of the ~~xxxx~~ Narmada Valley fighting against the Sardar Sarovar Project. (I am Medha's collegue, working full time, mainly with the oustees in M.P.).

Medha received your letter a few days ago, and wanted to reply to it personally. However, she was caught up in a series of mass action programs and is, for the next week or so, going to be extensively travelling. So she was a little doubtful of being able to write - and has asked me to reply to you on her behalf - She will also be writing to you soon.

We are all extremely happy to have your support for the Andolan and the Harsud program. We are hoping that you will be able to make it not only at the Harsud Rally on 28th Sept, but also to the meeting at Itarsi on 11/12 Aug.

Meanwhile, I am sure that Smitu or Ashish must have given you a copy of the English Appeal (calling for participation in the Rally), and you must have signed it by now. If you have, for some reason, not received the Appeal, could you please ask Smitu or Ashish about the same?

(PTO)

Once you have signed it, Smitu or Ashish will forward it to us.

We all hope that your health will permit you to actively participate in the Rally on 28th Sept.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Adharmadhikary

Shripad Dharmadhikary

Badwani.

DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATION दूरसंचार विभाग

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000449

O 1635 A 74 BOMBAY PDI 26 54



ASHISH KOTHARI

AND BROS 1 COURT ROAD

DELHI

PLANNING MEET FOR HARSUD MELA OF SEPTEMBER 28TH 11TH AND 12TH AUGUST AT GOTHI DHARMSHALA NR RAILWAY STATION ITARSI WHICH IS 30 KM AWAY AND WELL CONNECTED WITH HOSHANGABAD INFORM ALL IN YOUR REGION AND SEND REPRESNTATIVE BY 11TH 9.00AM

MEDHA PATKAR

CTS 28TH 11 12 30 11 9.00

CTS PTO 1===

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[illegible]0481 BBB DDIDIA

DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATION दूरसंचार विभाग

Dr. Arun Kumar Singh

31-7-89.

Dear Ashish,

I hope you had received my rejoinder by this time. I have not heard from you since long. There is a request. Please add one line in the acknowledgement.

"This work is part of Eklavya's Science popularization programme".

It is very essential. As you might be aware, that Eklavya has recently taken a decision to oppose these dams. And various field centres of Eklavya in the submergence zone are actively working in their respective areas.

Please inform. Hope to see you at Banglore.

Yours sincerly.

Arun

Bingo
(to attach to
Arun's rejoinder) ✓

PROBE ALERT

August 1989

Probe International's Call to Action on Multilateral Development Banks' Activities Around the Globe

Ashish.
Thought for sure
you'd want to see
this Pat

"India's Greatest Planned Environmental Disaster"

Sardar Sarovar Largest of 30 Mega-Dams on Narmada River

The largest river valley development project ever proposed threatens the beautiful and sacred Narmada River. During the next forty to fifty years, India plans to construct over 3,000 dams on the Narmada and its tributaries, turning one of its last unspoiled rivers into a series of stagnant lakes. Large tracts of fertile agricultural lands, forests that harbor rare flora and fauna, and the homes of over a million people will be submerged in the process.

With a US$450 million loan from the World Bank, the central Indian government and three state governments are now building one of the most ominous components of the Narmada Valley Development Project -- the Sardar Sarovar Dam. The World Bank and other funders expect the dam to generate 1,450 megawatts of electricity annually and irrigate 19,000 square kilometres of land in Western India. But others, such as the Indian environmental organization Kalpavriksh, view the Sardar Sarovar and the other components of the Narmada Valley scheme as "India's greatest planned environmental disaster."

Environmental Assessment Never Completed

Stretching over 200 kilometres up the Narmada River, the Sardar Sarovar Dam's huge reservoir will drown the villages, farmlands, and forest lands of 90,000 people. But despite the dam's potential for environmental devastation, neither the World Bank nor India has conducted a complete environmental assessment.

Environmentalists fear that the dam's reservoir and associated irrigation canals may waterlog and salinate soils for thousands of square kilometres, ruining them for agriculture. They expect waterborne diseases to afflict neighbouring communities. And because the Narmada basin is classified as a zone of moderate seismicity, and is faulted and fractured, the Sardar Sarovar may increase the risk of earthquakes, which could in turn damage the dam structure and threaten the local population with inundation. Lastly, as has happened to numerous other dams in the Third World, erosion may silt up the reservoir, choking irrigation and reducing electricity production -- the very purposes justifying the dam.

Economic Viability Questioned

Many Indian citizens' groups, scientists, and engineers contend that Sardar Sarovar is not only environmentally destructive but also economically unsound. The project's original cost-benefit analysis excluded many significant costs and exaggerated potential benefits; conducted without thorough environmental and resettlement studies, the analysis ignored the costs of correcting or preventing environmental degradation and the accompanying public health expenses and agricultural losses. The project's costs have already vastly exceeded earlier estimates, and would be still higher if the environmental and social costs were counted. Even though the World Bank has admitted to citizens' groups that the original cost-benefit analysis is inadequate, it has yet to re-examine the economics of the project. Meanwhile, it continues to fund the dam.

Acceptable Resettlement Lands Not Available

Despite the fact that the World Bank loan agreements for the Sardar Sarovar Project -- and the Bank's own policies -- require comprehensive resettlement and rehabilitation plans for the 90,000 people being thrown off their land, such plans have been neither formulated nor implemented. Although the World Bank, the government of India, and the three states through which the Narmada River flows -- Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra -- have different resettlement policies and practices, serious problems plague them all.

The states have so far given no indication that they will be able to provide comparable land to those displaced by the project. Much of the land thus far proposed for resettlement is either unfit for cultivation or already occupied by tribal people. Some tracts are small and widely separated, requiring the break-up of communities. In other cases, the land has been encumbered with debts or is slated for submergence by a major irrigation canal. Even the World Bank admits that "the odds are high that the majority of oustees will be worse off following removal."

The parties responsible for the Sardar Sarovar Project have excluded those most affected by it from the decision-making process, failing to consult them and even denying them information about villages to be submerged, relocation timetables, and officials responsible. Passive resistance to the project has escalated in the past nine months; repression of that opposition has grown to match it. Police have reacted forcefully against recent massive peaceful demonstrations at the dam site, and the Gujarat government imposed the Official Secrets Act in order to close the area near the dam to all but local residents.

PROBE ALERT is published six times a year by Probe International, a charitable organization which monitors the environmental and social impacts of Canadian-financed development projects in the Third World. Thanks to a generous grant from The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, PROBE ALERT is distributed free of charge. If you have questions or comments regarding the material in this or other issues, or if you don't wish to receive PROBE ALERT, please contact:
Elizabeth Brubaker, Editor, PROBE ALERT
225 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2M6
or call (416) 978-7014.

Call To Action

The World Bank has repeatedly and unsuccessfully tried to persuade India to properly address the environmental and resettlement problems plaguing the Sardar Sarovar Dam. Twice it threatened to suspend loans if certain conditions -- including the completion of environmental impact studies, the formulation of a comprehensive resettlement plan, identification of suitable lands for resettlement, and effective consultation with those to be affected by the project -- were not met. India has twice failed to respond adequately. *It is time for the World Bank to cancel the loan.*

Write to The Hon. Michael Wilson, Canada's Governor to the World Bank. Send your letter c/o The House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0A6. Also write to World Bank President Barber Conable at 1818 H Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A. Let them know that you don't want your tax dollars supporting projects, such as the Sardar Sarovar Dam, that wreak havoc on the environment and force people off their lands. Insist that the World Bank finance sustainable development -- development *by* and *for* the people.

If convenient, send us copies of your letters and the responses you receive. Should you wish to continue your exchanges with Mr. Wilson or Mr. Conable, we will be happy to provide you with more information.

World Bank Needs Prodding at Annual Meeting

The World Bank's annual meeting will be held in Washington D.C. September 26-28. *This is the time for the Canadian government to press the World Bank to adopt environmental and human rights reforms.* At last September's meeting, Michael Wilson, Canada's Governor to the World Bank, proposed several important reforms. At the G-7 meeting in Paris in July, the Western leaders urged the World Bank to take environmental factors into account when it considers loans. And the U.S. Congress is pressing the Bank to release environmental assessments for public scrutiny. But the Bank continues to drag its heels; we must increase pressure for change.

Citizens groups from around the world -- including Probe International -- will attend the meeting in Washington to convey the views of the victims of development. We will insist that the World Bank:

1. release information about Bank projects to the public in all member countries;
2. open the decision-making process to include those affected by a project and those financing it with their tax dollars;
3. complete a thorough and open environmental impact analysis prior to making a decision on any project;
4. refuse to fund projects requiring forced resettlement;
5. include environmental and social costs in the economic analysis of a project.

We need your help to get the message across. The World Bank's political masters *will* respond to citizen pressure. Write Michael Wilson and Barber Conable today. *Let them know you care.*

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11182 Aurora

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KALPAVRIKSH,
18, COURT ROAD,
CIVIL LINES,
NEW DELHI. 110054

नर्मदा समाचार

बड़वानी (मध्य प्रदेश)

१-७ जून : विजय तांबे और जवाहर नागोरी रैली की पूर्व तैयारी में मदत करने के लिए बंबई से बड़वानी आए. उनको मूल डाक-लिस्ट मिली। उन्होने पहला पत्र (लीफलेट) बनाया और डाक की पहली बारी पूरी की।

इरीना और तरुणी, यह दोनो महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी देहली से एक महिने के लिए यहाँ काम करने आये थे। उन्होंने कार्यालयीन कार्य में और महिलाओंको इकट्ठा करने के काम में मदद की।

७ जून : १००० से जादा लोगोंने निसरपूर के एस्.डब्ही.डी.ए. कार्यालयको घेराव डाला। उनमें करीब ४००-५०० महिलाएँ थी। उन्होंने एक दिन कार्यालय बंद करने के लिए दबाव डाला। यह प्रतिकात्मक कार्यक्रम है। उसी दिन इन लोगोने निसरापूर के एस्.डब्ही.डी.ए. के विश्रामकृह का काम रोकनेका प्रयत्न किया। एस्.एस्.पी. से संबंधित एक भी काम नर्मदा व्हॅली मे करने न देने के कार्यक्रम का ही यह भाग है।

९ जून : धुलिया जिले के बहुगाव में सैंकडो आदिवासी एक दिन के लिए एस्.एस्.पी. का कार्यालय बंद करवाने के लिए इकट्ठा हुए यह भी प्रतिकात्मक कार्यक्रम है। अपने लोगोंसे मुकाबला करने के लिए अधिकारीयोने सैंकडो पुलिस के लोग बुलाए। प्रदर्शनकारियोंको कलम ६८ अंतर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया और कलम ६९ व्दारा छोड दिया गया।

११ जून : आंदोलन के महाराष्ट्र के समासदोंकी एक बैठक बंबई में हुअी। उनमें डब्लू.आर.व्ही.यात्रा के संदर्भ में अनेक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय हुए, जैसे भित्तीपत्रकाए बनाना, स्वाक्षरी आंदोलन चलाना, और प्रादेशिक मिटिंगोंका आयोजन करना।

१९-२२ जून : जी.ओ.एम्.पी. के अधिकारीओंने मदरिया, चिखलदा, कसरावद आदि गावोंको भेंट दी। उन्होने ग्रामवासियोंको उनके संपत्तिके मूल्य-निर्धारण के लिए बिना आपत्ति प्रमाणपत्र के तौर पर स्वाक्षरी करने को कहा। उस वक्त सब गावोंमें सैंकडो लोगो ने अधिकारिओंको घेराव डाला। कभी-कभी पुलिस की उपस्थितीमें भी उन्होने उनको घेराव डाला और उनको भगा दिया। जहाँ-जहाँ अधिकारी गये वहाँ-वहाँ सभी गावोंमे यही कार्यक्रम किया गया।

१७ जून : आंदोलकोंके बारे में कडी कारवाई की जायेगी - सी.एम्.का वक्तव्य।

२० जून : निसरपूर में हुअे ७ जून के कार्यक्रम के बारे में एक आदमी को गिरफ्तार किया गया। उसके उपर सरकारी संपत्तिका नाश, अनधिकार प्रवेश, सरकार के काम में दखल देना आदि आरोप लगाए गये थे। व्यक्तिगत जॉड पर उनको रिहायी हुअी। समिती के अन्य आठ कार्यकर्ताओंको गिरफ्तार करने का आदेश निकाला गया।

...२.

23 जून : करीबन १५०० लोगोंने, उनमें ६०० महिलाएँ भी थी । निसारपूर की पुलिस चौकी के सामने दिनभर धरना दिया । लोगोंकी माँग थी की, कार्यकर्ताओंकी गिरफ्तारी का आदेश रद्द कर दिया जाये नहीं तो ७ जून के कार्यक्रम में जिन्होंने भाग लिया था उन सब १००० लोगोंको भी गिरफ्तार किया जाए । एस्.पी. ने इस मामले में ध्यान देने का आश्वासन दिया। उसके बाद पुलिसने किसीको भी गिरफ्तार नहीं किया है ।

९ जुलाई : सहयोग देनेवाली संघटना के प्रतिनिधीयोंकी बैठक हुई । नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलन के स्वरूप के बारेमें चर्चा हुई ।

१० जुलाई : महाराष्ट्र, मध्यप्रदेश तथा गुजरात सरकार के १०० से जादा आपदग्रस्त लोगोंके प्रतिनिधीयोंने और अहमदाबाद, देहली के सहयोगीओंने वर्ल्ड बैंक के देहली के ऑफिस में घुसकर बैंक के प्रतिनिधी श्रीयुत क्रुस्क और अन्य अधिकारी-ओंको घेराव डाला । बैंक कंडिशनल्स और एक्सटेंशन के फार्स त्वरित रोक दे और एस्.एस्.पी. से मुक्त हो इस प्रकारकी माँग की । बैंक अगर इसे कबूल नहीं करती तो वह अपनी विश्वासार्हता खो बैठेगी । और ऐसा माना जाएगा कि वह दिये हुए आश्वासनोंके बारेमें प्रामाणिक नहीं हैं । "प्रयत्न करेंगे " इस उत्तर के अलावा अधिकारीओंने कुछ भी नहीं कहा । सिर्फ उन्होने क्रेडिट एक साल के लिए बढाने के लिए बैंक के निर्णय को उचित बताया । उनके इस उत्तर पर उनको भी देहली में प्रवेश करने नहीं दिया जायेगा ऐसा लोगोंने घोषित किया ।

२४ जुलाई : बडवानी के नजिक [redacted] बाँये जा रहे विश्रामगृह के सामने ५०० से अधिक लोगोंने धरणा दिया । यह एस्.एस्.पी. से संबंधित कार्य का ही भाग है । और उनका काम रोकना और देहली में एस्.एस्.पी. से संबंधित कंस्ट्रक्शन को रोकना भी उनके कार्यक्रम का एक भाग है । सी.एस्. मे अपिल कि, और लोगोंको कंस्ट्रक्शन और आर.अॅन्ड आर. वर्क को रोकने को कहाँ है । उन्होंने कहाँ हैं, बाहरवाले लोग आंदोलन कर रहे में । स्थानिक लोग उनमें शामिल नहीं है ।

२५ जुलाई : ७०० से जादा लोगोंने मोर्चा निकाला । "आपकी सरकार आपके द्वार" का प्रत्ययकारी प्रदर्शन किया । सरकार से मिलने की माँग की । पुलिसने प्रतिकार किया । लाठीचार्ज करने की धमकी दी, परंतु मंत्री महोदया जमनादेवी को उनका काम छोडकर बाहर आकर लोगोंसे बोलना पडा । पहले वह कहने लगी कि, यह प्रकल्प जनकल्याण के लिए है । लेकिन जनशक्ती देखकर उन्होने उनका रुख बदल दिया और लोगोंके प्रश्न सी.एम. तक पहुँचाने का आश्वासन दिया । उन्होने कहाँ कि, सरकार की "आर.अॅन्ड आर." के लिए कमिटमेंट है । लोगोंने जोरदार विरोध किया । लोगोने बताया कि, आर.अॅन्ड आर. की चिंता करने की कोई जरुरत नहीं है । लोग वहाँ से हटने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे । सी.एम् ने बाहरवाले लोगोंके संदर्भ में किये वक्तव्य के बारेमें लोगोने उनसे पूछा और हममें कौन बाहरवाला है । वह दिखाओ ऐसा सवाल किया । लोगोने प्रश्न निषेध किया । और मंत्रिमहोदय को अपना वक्तव्य पीछे लेने के लिए कहा । लोगोंने ऐलान किया कि, हम सब भारतीय है ।

Arun Vinayak

tel: 6821192

Bldg. No. 4, Flat 7/8,
Shalimar, Janakalyan Nagar,
Kharodi, Bombay 400 095

August 1, 1989

To,

Ashish Kothari,
Kalpavriksh,
1 Court Road,
Delhi 110 054

Dear Ashish,

As per our telephonic conversation this morning, I am sending you a write-up I have written on the Trade Union angle of the Narmada Struggle. I have sent a copy to George Fernandes for the Other Side but with the political situation being what it is, I doubt if he is able to take us seriously. He has often said yes to many suggestions I have made but as soon as he leaves other priorities take over.

As I told you this morning, I have ceased to be working full time. The Bombay Group found it unnecessary to have a coordinator or a convenor and it was persuaded that there was no need for sustenance be paid tome throughk the Salim Ali Nature Conservation Fund of the BNHS for working full time.

And so I am now working only as a support group through the Save the Western Ghats Movement, Maharashtra. I am also devoting a little more time for the Forum of Environmental Journalists of India, whose basic work of registration and correspodance or administration failed last year because the person to whom it was entrusted out of faith let us down.

As a measure of my sincerity, I have been writing to NGOs in the SWGM and about a dozen have responded so far. I attended a meeting of the Soshit Jana Andolan at Manor in Palghar Taluka of Thane District a few days ago. NGOs in Thane and Raigad District have decided to send more than 3,000 tribals and other rural poor for the September 28 rally.

In a few days time I will move out again into the Western Ghats Region right upto Goa.

I will send you details of follow up action after the meeting of activists of the Samata Andolan tomorrow. Medha is likely to be in town for the meeting.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Arun

Arun Vinayak

Bldg. No. 4, Flat 7/8,
Shalimar, Janakalyan Nagar,
Kharddi, Bombay 400 095

August 3, 1989

To, Ashish Kothari,
Kalpavriksh,
1 Court Road,
Delhi ₹ 110 054

Dear Ashish,

You must have recieved my earlier letter.

As per my telephonic conversation with you I am enclosing a one-page write up on the preparations for the September 28 rally.

Rajan Singh and I intend to go to Balapal this Sunday, We will both come to Itarsi for the August 11 and 12 meetin From Itarsi I will go to Ahmedabad, where journalists fed up with tue current IFWJ functioning are meeting. Professional issues are likely to come and I will trv to get this journalists' body to do something about the unprofessional attitude of the press in Gujarat.

Hope you have sent me the Narmada Newsletter.

Will meet at Itarsi.

Yours sincerely,

Arunayak

P.S. I am also enclosing a Xerox copy of the prforma for the signature campaign. It is not for use. Each page recieved from Dhule is to contain ₹ 50 signatures and two rupees per signature is to be collected to help funding the rally.
Also enclosed is an appeal in Marathi signed by NGOs at a meeting called by the Samata Andolan yesterday. They include, Samata Andolan, Stree Uwach, Chatra Bharati, Sneha Niketan, Parisar-Dadar, Samyakul, Vidyarthi Pragati Sanghatana and Save the Western Ghats Movement-Maharashtra

PREPARATIONS FOR SEPT. 28 RALLY IN FULL SWING

- Arun Vinayak

On August 11 and 12, representatives of various NGOs/voluntary organisations, working against big projects, will meet at Itarsi in Madhya Pradesh, finalise details for organsing the Rally Against Destructive Development Project, to be held at Harsud in Khandwa District of the same Central Indian state.

Giving an outline of the programme for September 28 at Harsud, Medha Patkar, leading the voluntary organisations in the Narmada Valley, said that people who will turn up in thousands will draw a ring around Harsud Town, beginning 11 a.m. that day.

Harsud is a town with about 15,000 population and will be totally submerged, if the Narmada Sagar Project, a feeder project for the Sardar Sarovar Project, is constructed.

Each person coming to Harsud will bring a fistful of earth from the place where he/she had started to join the rally.

Tribal dances will be held on that day and there will be stalls set up, where handicrafts, handloom-made clothing and other material and literature will be on sale. A troupe will enact an adaptation of "muktadhara" of Rabindranath Tagore, at the site. The programme is expected to go well into the night on September 28.

Back up progammes for the September 28 rally were expected to be undertaken in various places all over the country. The month of September will be considered to be "the campaign month" and semiar, rallies, dharnas (sit-ins) are expected to be organised everywhere. "yatras" (long marches) are expected to be organised from Delhi, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Indore, reaching Harsud on September 28, by walk, road transports and the like.

Meetings for preparation for the rally have already been held in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, & Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and other places, where number of NGOs have come forward in support and formed statewide coordination committees. Similar attempts would be made in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal in the month of August.

Signature campaigns against the megaprojects in the Narmada Valley, a symbol of protest against all big projects, which destroy the environment, displace rural poor, trample on civil rights and erect obstacles against the right to know, have been started both on individual and organisational basis.

Leon Mercadet
5 rue de paris
94 I00 Saint-Maur
France
Tel (I) 48 89 65 99

replied 9/9/89
sent: - WB RKR reapp. report
- WB Envt.
- TISS report on Parveta
- Report of Guj. Univ. profs.
to Kelvaplia

Saint-Maur, August 2 I989

Hey Niti , Hey Smitu !

Thanks a lot for sending me the first issue of NARMADA Newsletter .IT is very useful for me , since I am now writing the book I came for in India . Since I came back in France , two months ago , I felt rather cut from India and it is very nice to receive some news about the struggle and all of you . Actually I am not completely without news , because in Bombay I got a subscription of this high-quality magazine you very well know , Economical and Political Weekly . And let me congratulate you about Narmada newsletter , for both the inforamtions , and the print .

Could you please send me the following ones ? And let me know how I can cooperate with you financially . Could you tell me any bank account to which I could send s ome subscription money ? Of course I would like to get a VHS copy of Narmada Puran , but I dont know if it is possible to send such material from India to France , and at which post-rate .

Well, Smitu , I could not get in touch with you when I came back in Delhi. I showed up in Lokayan office but you were not there , and my plane was in the evening , too bad .

Let me tell you briefly about our trip in Narmada valley . Niti probably told you already that we met her in Harshud , and then in Barwani , and in this conference in Indore on January 2Ist .

But first , I have to inform you about a painful event, which occured in April , when our investigation trip was almost completed . You may remember Bernard , my closest friend , who was travelling with me . Bernard got sick in Bhopal , he got both malaria and hepatitis , and, after going to Benares to recover , he died there . He was forty years of age . The only good thing is that he was not caught by surprise , he knew he would die and was not afraid of it . He loved so much India , and was so full of indian spirituality , that he almost felt happy to leave this life in a place like Benares . " That was my karma " , as he would say . And now I am writing this book alone , but I still feel his presence . For me , his death is his last message , his way of telling me that I am able to achieve this task by myself .

Before this happened , we had a fantastic experience all along beautiful Narmada . We went from Omkareshwar to Maheshwar (what an unforgettable place!) , Mandu ruins and Bagh caves , and then to Bharuch , Baroda and Gandhinagar . We went to Indore, Bhopal , Hoshangabad , Tawa dam , Jabalpur , Mar-

ble Rocks , Mandla and Amarkantak . We visited Sardar Sarovar and Punasa sites , and Bargi dam . And most of all, we met great people . Ramesh , Niti, Saptinath and old Kandelwal in Harshud , these nice Prof. Poorwal and Sri Kashinath Trivedi in Indore . We had long and friendly talks with Arun Kumar Singh in Bhopal , Rakesh Diwan and Lorrie Benjamin in Hoshangabad . And we were very much impressed by Mehda Patkar, like everyone who meets this indomitable woman . In an ordered world , people like her should be Prime Minister of India .

We also met Anil Patel in Mangrol , Gujrat . In spite of his different orientation , I think Anil Patel is a very warm and clever fellow . As he told us : " Our weak point is that we have to trust Sanat Mehta " ...

We met of course Sanat Mehta , and visited Sardar Sarovar site . We had a long interview with RS Khanna and Billorey's brother in NVDA , Bhopal . Thus , as you can imagine , we gathered enough material to write a well-documented book . And my friend Gisela Wunderwald took 4 000 pictures , from dams to temples , from waterlogged wheat fields to Holi-painted villagers . Again, all this was a great experience , specially because I did not imagine such a dynamic and alternative movement was existing and fighting in India . This was the big surprise , a most valuable gift from India .

We also met saddhus , parekrama people and common men and matajis who made us feel the depth and the warmth of Indian hearts .

I cannot tell about everybody we talk to... Vijay Pranjpye , Sunderlal Bahaguna , Vinod Raina , Om Prakash Rawal , Girish Patel, Meghnath Gendit , and so many others ... pepple from MARG , Kalpavriksh , etc .

And let me tell you , Smitu , how much I am impressed by the theoretical level of articles in LOKAYAN Bulletin . I wish such a publication would exist in France .

Of course, I shall write a descriptive and reporting book , but I remember our discoussion in Delhi and I agree that a deeper critical analysis is needed , about the so called western model of development , the mythology of techno-science and the meaning (or lack of meaning) of the western civilisation. Let me wish that this trip in India willhelp me to see , as clearly as possible, through the "maya" of my own western world .

For everything , thank you .

Faithfully yours ,

Léon

Niti , give my warmest shake-hand to Saptinath and Ramesh !

PS Narmada Newsletter pointed out the existence of some information material which could be of interest for me :

On page 8 : the report of this team of professors from Baroda after their visit in Kevadia

Same page : the awaited reports of World Bank teams which visited India from March to May 1989

On page II : the report of TISS about Sardar Sarovar oustees resettlement

How could I get theses reports ? from you ? and at which financial conditions ?

And could you remember me the name of this environmental activist who was killed some years ago in Subarnarekha ? was not it Gangaram Kalundia ? but what was the precise date on which this murder occurred ? who killed him ? the police , or a private armed gang ? what happened to the murdered ? were they judged , sentenced ?

Again thanks .

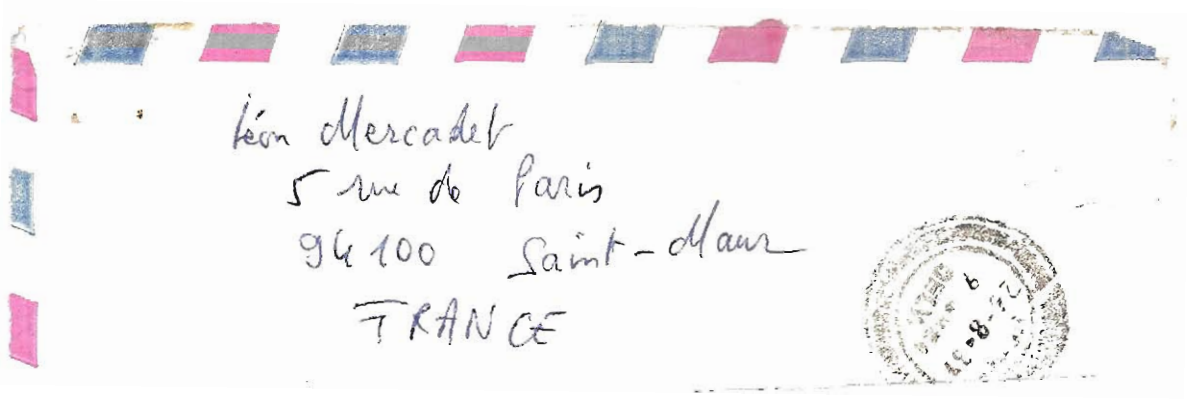
Could you tell Ashish Khotari that I received the Press release dated 17the July 89 and his letter of July 21st about World Bank continuing support to Narmada Project '.

I hope my book will be finished in November (it is a long job !) and published by February or March next year '.

Before this, I shall get in touch with these people in Germany and Norway you mention in Narmada Newsletter '.

I hope that you already received this issue of New Scientist (27 May 89, No 1666) containing Omar Sattaur article about Narmada Project , which actually was the cover story of the issue.

Sincerely yours


Léon Mercadet
5 rue de Paris
94100 Saint-Maur
FRANCE

ASSERTION OF COLLECTIVE WILL AGAINST BIG DAMS

Steering Committee
Anandwan
Dt. Chandrapur
Maharashtra 442 914

3 August 1989.

TO,

Mr. Ashish Kothari
Kalpavriksh
NEW DELHI

Dear Colleague,

STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING AT HARSUD ON 29.9.1989.

A national meeting of activists/intellectuals/professionals, is being held at Harsud(Dist. Khandwa, M.P.), on 28th Sept. as decided in Hemalkasa meeting of April 22/23 - to assert the massive protest against Big Dams.

In continuation of the above meeting, it is proposed to hold the steering committee meeting at Harsud on 29th Sept. to chalk out the future course of struggle against big dams in general and Narmada Valley Project in particular.

The representatives of the organisations leading the people's struggle in N.V.P. area are also being invited for steering committee meeting.

The Harsud rally is being held at a very crucial time & its success may largely decide the fate of N.V.P. Hence I need not emphasise that your presence is very essential. Harsud town is located on Itarsi Bhusaval railway route and Hoshangabad-Khandwa bus route.

For any other information regarding Harsud programme, please contact Narmada Ghati Navnirman Samiti, 58 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bhadwani(M.P) PIN: 451 551.

An appeal regarding Harsud rally is being enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

Vikas Amte

DR VIKAS AMTE
CONVENOR, STEERING COMMITTEE.

Steering Committee Members : Vikas Amte [Convener] , Anil Agrawal, Darryl D'Monte, Smitu Kothari, Mohankumar A., Bharat Bhushan, Mohan Hirabai Hiralal, Meghnath, Satinath Sarangi, V. M. Kalpande.

विनाशकारी परियोजनाओं के विरोध में राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष का ऐलान···

देश को इक्कीसवीं सदी में ढकेलने के नाम पर चल रहा बड़ी बड़ी परियोजनाओं का षडयंत्र, आदिवासियों-मजदूरों-किसानों के लिये बरबादी का रथ बन गया है। बड़े पैमाने पर जमीन, जंगल, पानी को सदा के लिये नष्ट करके उन पर आश्रित लोगों को लाखों की संख्या में उजाड़ना, पूरी पूरी संस्कृतियों का विनाश करना ही इन विकास योजनाओं की मुख्य उपलब्धि है। झूठे व भ्रामक लाभ हानि के हिसाब बताकर, केवल राजनैतिक आर्थिक स्वार्थों के कारण बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं को लगातार दी जा रही मन्जूरियों ने आज उत्पादन के प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का बँटवारा बहुत अन्यायपूर्ण कर दिया है। जिसके फलस्वरुप अमीर-गरीब, शहर-गाँव की विषमता बढ़ती जा रही है और देश भी विदेशी पूंजीपतियों के पास गिरवी रख दिया गया है।

लेकिन गांव के लोग अब सच्चाई जान रहे हैं। झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में, कारखानों और गन्ने के खेतों में पिसते मजदूर इस "विकास" को पहचान रहे हैं। बड़े बांधों, अणु-ऊर्जा प्रकल्पों, अभयारण्यों के खिलाफ-खदानों में, पहाड़ों में, जंगलों में आदिवासियों, मजदूरों, किसानों, स्त्रियों, मछुआरों के हकों के लिये देश के कोने कोने में लड़ाई चल रही है।

इसी तरह की एक महत्वपूर्ण लड़ाई २०,००० करोड़ की लागत से नर्मदा पर बनने वाले सरदार सरोवर व नर्मदा सागर बांधों के खिलाफ ढ़ाई लाख सम्भावित विस्थापितों द्वारा लड़ी जा रही है। अनेक विस्थापितों व लोक संगठनों से चर्चा विचार के बाद हमें लगता है कि आज बहुत जरुरी है कि देश में चल रही स्थानिक लड़ाइयों से उभरे विकास नीति के व्यापक सवाल पर हम सबको एक-जुट होकर, अपनी बिखरी हुई ताकत को राष्ट्रीय रुप देकर सामूहिक संघर्ष का शंख नाद करना चाहिये।

इसी उद्देश्य से हरसूद (जिला खण्डवा म. प्र.), 'नर्मदा सागर' के डूब क्षेत्र में दिनांक २८ सितम्बर' ८९ को हम सब हजारों की संख्या में अपने संघर्षरत साथियों के साथ इकट्ठा होकर इस लड़ाई को अन्त तक लड़ने की सामूहिक कटिबद्धता का संकल्प लेकर आगे के संघर्ष को दिशा और राष्ट्रव्यापी कार्यक्रम का रूप देंगे।

इस "संकल्प मेले" में देश के अनेक युवा, छात्र, स्त्री, शोषित संगठन अपनी पूरी लोक शक्ति के साथ भाग लेंगे श्री सुन्दरलाल बहुगुणा, चण्डी प्रसाद भट्ट, बाबा आमटे, रजनी कोठारी, लाडली मोहन निगम, अच्युत पटवर्धन व अन्य प्रमुख पत्रकार, जन प्रतिनिधी पर्यावरण विद, तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ आदि प्रमुख अतिथिगण मेले को सम्बोधित करेंगे।

हमें विश्वास है कि आप भी बड़ी संख्या में शामिल होकर आन्दोलन को सशक्त बनायेंगे। विस्तृत जानकारी आपको शीघ्र भेजेंगे। आपके क्षेत्र के अन्य साथियों, समूहों को भी खबर करें व हमें भी उनके पते भेजें।

नर्मदा बचाओ आन्दोलन

नर्मदा घाटी नव निर्माण समिति
५८, महात्मा गांधी मार्ग,
बड़वानी [म. प्र.] ४५१ ५५१

नर्मदा धरण ग्रस्त समिति
धुले, महाराष्ट्र

नर्मदा असरग्रस्त संघर्ष समिति
केवड़िया, गुजरात

नर्मदा सागर संघर्ष समिति
हरसूद

हरसूद शहर-इटारसी-भुसावल रेल मार्ग पर / होशंगाबाद-खण्डवा-रोड पर स्थित है।
सम्पर्क बड़वानी के पते पर करें।

○ सैफ प्रेस, बड़वानी

सरकार के साहूकारों के साथ, हमारा विकास हमारे हाथ।

विकास की यह कैसी मनमानी, विनाश की है पूरी तैयारी।

INDIAN EXPRESS 13·7·89

River valley projects and environment

The farce of conditional clearance

By Baba Amte

IN 1987 the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) and the Narmada Sagar Project (NSP) were being considered for sanction from the environmental angle and under the Forest Conservation Act of 1980. The Union Department of Environment and Forests (DEF) had then in a note to the PM stated: "In an objective sense the NSP is not ready for clearance from environmental angle... it is neither desirable nor recommended that the SSP should be given approval in isolation."

However, it went on to state that in case these projects were cleared despite this gross lack of preparedness it must only be on the stringent condition that environmental safeguards are implemented *pari passu* with their construction. The DEF wanted a Narmada Management Authority to be set up which "should not be just a Monitoring Committee to be treated as a doormat but should possess the authority to stop the engineering and other works by all means including withholding of sanctions, approvals, tenders, contracts and funds to ensure that the Environmental Management Plan gets implemented as per the approved plans and time schedules".

Path of retreat

Despite the DEF's strong stand I suspected even then that the conditional clearance would be the first step on the path of retreat which would eventually lead to a complete forsaking of the environment. Sadly, events since have proved me right. No sooner had the ink run dry on the DEF note than the teeth were removed from its proposals. This followed a specious plea by the Union Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) that "it seems more appropriate to rely on the persuasive powers of a high level monitoring committee."

The Narmada Control Authority (NCA) is entirely in line with this suggestion. An Environment Sub-Group (ESG) has been formed within the NCA to monitor the fulfilment of conditions pertaining to Catchment Area Treatment (CAT), Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Command Area Development (CAD) etc., under which clearance was given to these projects. However, a careful examination of the minutes of five meetings of the ESG held so far shows that it has played no effective role in ensuring the implementation of any of these conditions.

Catchment area treatment: The M. L. Dewan Committee, which was set up by the Government to study the status of soil erosion in the Narmada catchment area, had already stated in 1985 that siltation had reached a dangerous level of five hectare-metres per 100 sq kms in the Narmada river. It had warned that without urgent intensive CAT there was every danger of a drastic reduction in the lives of the proposed reservoirs. Thus, while issuing clearance to these projects in 1987 the DEF demanded that action plans for CAT must be submitted by the State Governments by 30.11.1987.

Today, more than eighteen months later, it emerges that more time and energy has been spent in passing the buck and bickering about finances than in formulating action plans. The Government of Gujarat has persistently evaded responsibility for treating the entire SSP catchment by taking advantage of the fact that it is distributed over three States. It has sought to pass the burden onto the other States or even to the Centre. The Centre on its part has taken no initiative to ensure speedy resolution of the dispute and the matter lies pending with its MWR for over a year.

It is not just that the sources of finance of CAT are unclear, even the surveys necessary for action plan formulation are still incomplete. The minutes of the Fifth ESG meeting (7.3.1989) record that "the pace of work is too slow compared to the engineering works."

Compensatory afforestation: The loss of forests has been even more callously ignored. The NSP is expected to submerge around 40,000 ha of forest land and the SSP around 13,000 ha (although the SSP-N, considering only the Gujarat forest submergence, constantly quotes the SSP figure as about 4,500 ha). In fact, in a recent article M. N. Buch argues: "The projects on the Narmada will cost MP 50,000 ha by direct submergence, another 50,000 ha which will degrade because of additional grazing, fuel and timber pressure from the displaced villages and about a lakh of hectares which will be encroached upon for cultivation."

Official estimate

The official estimate of the environmental cost of loss of forests due to these two projects is around Rs. 39,000 crore. Even this may actually turn out to be an underestimate because the studies necessary for a complete evaluation have not yet been conducted. The only completed study is that by the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) on fauna in the NSP area. This study provides sufficient indication of the incredible variety of wildlife that is to be lost because of the NSP and the problems involved in the CA.

The ZSI survey questions the estimate of forest land to be submerged due to the NSP. It points out that the forest area which will be left on the south bank as well as the area left on islands to be formed by hilltops whose lower portions will be submerged, have not been taken into account. No wildlife will be able to thrive on these patches in the absence of contiguous foraging area. It adds: "The idea of green belt or planting equal number of trees in the adjacent area of submergence is not practicable because of topography, soil conditions and other factors. Most of the forests covering these areas are thriving because of natural regeneration and not plantation."

Basic problem

Thus, just as in rehabilitation, there is the basic problem of unavailability of equivalent non-forest land for the CA. For the NSP, the idea of afforesting around 10,000 ha of non-forest land plus 70,000 ha of degraded forest land has been put forward. This is a clear violation of the condition laid down in the DEF's clearance letter (7.10.1987) which clearly states that in addition to using twice the area of degraded forest land, equivalent non-forest land must also be found for afforestation.

In any case, more than eighteen months have passed since the deadline for submitting CA action plans expired (30.11.1987). Till today neither MP nor Maharashtra has submitted detailed plans for the SSP. As far as the NSP is concerned it would perhaps be too embarrassing to even ask such a question.

We must, of course, remember that the whole concept of compensatory afforestation is of dubious value. The forests which are to be lost represent a uniquely symbiotic universe of countless living species which have evolved through millions of years of adaptation. The possibility of regenerating such a system can only be regarded as a pipe-dream.

Command area development: Action plans have once again not been submitted by either Gujarat or Madhya Pradesh. A study for the NSP conducted on behalf of the Narmada Planning Agency by the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, has brought to light the startling fact that nearly 40 per cent of the NSP Command Area faces potential waterlogging if the original design of the project is followed. According to R.L. Gupta, former Irrigation Secretary, Madhya Pradesh, even this figure is an underestimate because the IISc study ignores the effect of the SSP reservoir which would stand between the NSP Command Area and the natural drainage of the Narmada River and its tributaries.

The official drainage study for the SSP covers only a quarter of its command area. As the CCPAL study (July 1988) points out: "The detailed project for the canal system beyond Mahi has not yet been formulated... There are several problem areas in the SSP Command, such as saline soils, coastal areas having waterlogging and drainage problems, areas liable to flooding etc... Bhal areas and flat areas are likely to present problems of drainage congestion which is further complicated by the presence of salinity of soils."

Indeed, it was a condition of the Planning Commission in its clearance to the SSP that Command Area studies for Saurashtra, Kutch, Bhal and Sami-Harij be completed. Once again there is little evidence to show that these studies are being conducted *pari passu* with the engineering works. The possibility that the irrigation benefits of these projects may thus be soured because of problems of waterlogging and salinity cannot be ruled out.

When the NWDT gave its Award in 1979 it failed to say even a word about the potential environmental consequences of the NVP. However, in the decade following the award, environmental consciousness developed throughout the country and the creation of a Ministry of Environment and Forests generated the hope that henceforth environmental aspects would be given their due.

One option

The experience of the NVP has, however, revealed that this supposed awareness and concern of the Government for the environment is little more than a sham – a classic instance of Orwellian "doublethink" – of saying one thing to project a certain image but quietly acquiescing in the occurrence of its opposite.

The Government of India, though, is still left with one option of actually proving the genuineness of its concern for the environment. When it clearly sees that its own *pari passu* conditions of environmental clearance are not being fulfilled it should take the natural and unavoidable subsequent step of revoking its clearance to these projects. Will the Government show the necessary courage and political will to act in this manner? That is the Rs 39,000-crore question.

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Narmada crisis: the way out

By Baba Amte

FOR over three decades now the Narmada Valley Project (NVP) has been the centre of fierce controversy and dispute. When I think back over these years my heart goes out to the people of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat who have been left thirsting for water while the conflict remains unresolved.

In persistently trying to make an impossible defence of the project at any cost, the Government has completely lost track of what must be regarded as its basic objective: finding the best possible way of providing water to the people – a path, moreover, not laden with blood and tears, sorrow and suffering. The dispute must not be allowed to go on any longer. We must ponder seriously what we have learnt from the NVP experience and put it to practice without delay.

The principal lesson of the NVP experience is that river valley projects beyond a certain size imply a cost which we as a nation cannot afford and must not be made to bear. Such projects, apart from being economically unsound and financially unviable, give rise to an impossible rehabilitation problem and have the potential of causing irreparable damage to the environment. The most important task therefore becomes the formulation of principles on the basis of which the size of these projects can be determined.

Fertile land

It is not very well known that the submergence caused by dams increases exponentially after a certain height. What height this is depends on the nature of the site at which the dam is built and the topography of the surrounding area. This means that it is possible to build dams up to an optimal height, which does not involve excessive submergence. One has also to consider whether the surrounding area is inhabited, and if so, how densely, whether it includes fertile land, whether it is forested, etc. – and then ask the question: Can the nation afford to bear such a cost?

In defence of the SSP, the SSNN has argued that the area it submerges is very small in comparison to the area it commands. However, it would not be right to merely consider this ratio. We have to also look at the absolute levels and nature of submergence and decide whether we regard the loss as bearable in itself. If we have to consider a ratio then we must take the cost per hectare of irrigation which for the SSP is at least Rs 80,000 per hectare (irrigation component of total project cost Rs 9,148 crore, given by CCPAL Rs 8,196 crore, DEF's estimate of environmental cost of loss of forests – Rs 17,338 crore divided by 21.19 lakh hectares, the CCA of the SSP). This makes the SSP the most expensive irrigation project ever undertaken in our development history.

In such a situation there seems to be no alternative to building dams only if they lead to what may be regarded as an acceptable level of submergence. Indeed, the way forward in river valley planning seems to lie in first formulating guidelines for deciding the level of maximum permissible submergence – in terms of people, forests and agricultural land – and then working out a strategy for maximising water use. In arriving at such a decision, we must give central consideration to the interests of those living in the area of potential submergence.

Lift irrigation

A way of reducing submergence without sacrificing irrigation capacity lies in a greater reliance on lift irrigation rather than irrigation by gravity flow. It is true that the NWDT favoured irrigation by flow but given the much greater concern that has arisen in the last decade regarding the need to minimise submergence, one must argue the case in favour of lift irrigation.

A review of the NVP must in any case be undertaken because the value of run-off availability from the Narmada assumed in the NWDT Award has recently been officially (DEF, 1987) stated to be an overestimate. The NWDT while allocating the share of different States in the Narmada water used a total figure of 28 million acre feet (MAF). The revised estimate is of only 23 MAF. This invalidates the key assumption on which the project was designed. Thus, even on purely technical grounds a reappraisal of the NVP becomes an absolute necessity.

We must also remember that apart from the NVP itself there are several other ways available for alleviating the water crisis. First and foremost, immediate efforts must be made towards fuller utilisation of our already existing irrigation potential. Our record in this is so poor that the Planning Commission in a review in 1982 recommended strongly that the emphasis in irrigation planning must move away from setting up any more major projects to better management of existing ones.

Till 1984-85, Gujarat had about 58 per cent of its irrigation potential in major and medium projects unutilised. For Madhya Pradesh this figure is 70 per cent (Seventh Five Year Plan Vol. II, GOI). It is amazing that these States can even remotely think of making fresh investments in this sector – and that too on the gigantic scale of the NVP – when so much of their existing potential lies unutilised.

Steps must also be taken for preventing excessive and wasteful use of water. A major culprit in Gujarat, for example, are the excessively water-consuming industries. We must have a policy guideline restricting the setting up of such units in drought prone areas. Even in our irrigation projects water is badly misused. The original aim of these projects was protective – insulation against drought years. However, rich farmers, especially those at the head-reaches, have pushed for water-intensive commercial crops.

The pricing policy for water, which is based on surface area served rather than volume or quantity of water used, and the flat rate charged for power which has reference only to the horse-power of the engine rather than the amount of power used for pumping have also led to overdrawal of groundwater.

A recent authoritative study on Indian agriculture has, moreover, revealed: "The disparity in land productivity, income and employment between drylands and irrigated lands has widened in the post-Green Revolution period. Even if the entire irrigation potential is realised, nearly 40 per cent of cultivated area will still remain unirrigated. Therefore, development of dryland farming technology is essential for considerations of growth, equity and stability" (C.H. Hanumantha Rao et al, **Unstable Agriculture and Droughts**, 1988, p.77).

Dry farming

In order to make dry farming a success we have carefully to conserve and replenish our water resources. It has been estimated that only between one and 20 per cent of rainfall over a year in India gets absorbed into the ground while surface run-off is as much as 20 to 60 per cent (p.72). This constitutes a vast reservoir of untapped water potential. Every attempt therefore must be made to increase groundwater retention and reduce run-off.

The Memorandum on the NVP submitted to the Prime Minister outlined precisely such a package of measures which includes afforestation and agro-forestry, improved dry farming technology, erosion control measures both mechanical and vegetative and water harvesting methods. Wherever they have been tried these measures have yielded excellent results. However, for them to be able to make decisive difference they must not remain isolated experiments. A massive shift in policy is needed to give this **alternate strategy of dryland watershed development** its requisite emphasis.

As far as the question of power is concerned, the main beneficiary from the projects is Madhya Pradesh which is also the State that is bearing the main cost of submergence. A redesign of the NVP would lead to such enormous savings in submergence cost that the comparative loss of power must be regarded as minimal. It must also be noted that for power generation as well there do exist alternatives.

In the first place there is the miserably low level of utilisation of installed capacity in our power projects. Fuller utilisation of this capacity is therefore the first option. The potential of small hydro-power stations in meeting local power needs must also not be underestimated. It is not generally known that early in the next century the USA is going to meet 25 to 50 per cent of its demand for electric power by means of small and mini power dams. We must also utilise non-conventional sources such as bio-gas, wind, solar and tidal, for local power purposes.

New locations

As far as power for industry goes, in our country the greatest potential seems to lie in the area of natural gas. Natural gas is a freely and abundantly available source of energy which also happens to be the least polluting of all fuels. The reserves of natural gas in 1988 were estimated to be 580 billion cubic metres. These are expected to last for at least another 40 to 50 years. The discovery of new locations where gas is available cannot, of course, be ruled out.

So many alternatives to the present Sardar Sarovar do exist to alleviate the problems of Gujarat. Alternatives that are socially, technically, financially and environmentally sound. When the frontiers of science are pushing relentlessly towards technologies as dispersed as the golden rays of the sun, I will not let my beloved State of Gujarat fulfill a death wish by adopting an antediluvian technology.

The science of large dams now seems to belong to the age of superstition; the coming century belongs to the technology of mini and micro dams and watershed development ensembles. I want Gujarat to join this bright future.

"I ask not to know
I ask not to see
I ask to be used in the service of the nation
Till I lie down in the silent company of Mother Earth."

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Unquiet flows the Narmada

BABA AMTE makes an urgent plea for a complete reconsideration of the Narmada Valley Project because its costs—in terms of human suffering, ecological damage and financial burden—are just too high.

A NATIONAL obligation compels me to speak to the people of India. In September last year over 300 citizens, comprising many of the most distinguished Indians of this era, submitted to the Prime Minister a Memorandum on the Narmada Valley Project (NVP). The Memorandum outlines a carefully documented case for undertaking a thorough reappraisal of the NVP. When I look back over the last nine months, however, I can only feel deep pain and disappointment at the manner in which the Government has responded. Far from taking the lead in promoting an open and well-informed debate on the issue the Government has taken every conceivable step to crush the very possibility of meaningful dialogue.

Immediately after the Memorandum was submitted, a virtual tirade was launched against the signatories. The witch-hunt reached its nadir with the Gujarat Government's petulant act in asking Mrinalini Sarabhai to resign as Chairman of the State Handicrafts Corporation. In the frenetic hysteria that was whipped up by the politicians the substantial issues raised in the Memorandum were totally obscured and lost from view.

What is worse, within a month the Government clamped the Official Secrets Act, 1923 upon the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) on October 18, 1988, twelve villages in the vicinity of the dam site, inhabited by thousands who are to be submerged by it, were declared "prohibited places" under the Act. A day of shame not only for the Government but also for all those who believe in the protection of our fundamental rights under the Constitution. The sense of indignation was, I am sure, even deeper for those of my generation who fought for the country's freedom from colonial rule – that we had to live to see the day when a democratically elected government promulgates the same draconian law which the British used to crush the people's struggle for freedom – and that too upon a multi-crore "development project" which could have a profound, incompletely understood and possibly disastrous impact on the lives of millions of our people.

The intentions of the Government became absolutely clear in the months that followed. Concerted efforts were made to undermine the fast developing base of organisations which have been working for years to defend the rights of those being displaced by the dam. As wave upon wave of popular protest followed at the dam site, the Official Secrets Act was invoked to arrest, harass and abuse the activists. Particularly worthy of mention is the totally non-violent protest demonstration of February 22, 1989 in which nearly 10,000 people from the submergence areas of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat marched to the dam site. Completely unprepared for and unnerved by this massive show of people's power, the police resorted to brutal methods and even manhandled female activists, including their tireless leader Medha Patkar.

These actions must be seen in the context of the reported readiness of the Chief Minister of Gujarat to bring out troops if necessary to crush the rising crescendo of protests against the dam. A reign of terror has been unleashed among the people inhabiting the neighbouring villages as well as the workers employed at the dam site. The workers, principally migrants from Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, are said to be living in sub-human conditions. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the Gujarat Assembly, after visiting the colony, told the House that it had virtually been turned into a "Nazi concentration camp".

Finally, of course, the Official Secrets Act was used to make even more restrictive the already very tight control of government over official documents pertaining to the project. Here I would remind readers that in October last year the Planning Commission cleared the SSP without a word being said in response to the Memorandum submitted to the PM only three weeks earlier. Greatly concerned at this development I wrote to the PM demanding immediate release of the Planning Commission clearance report. Till today this report has not been made public. The proceedings of the Narmada Control Authority (NCA) have been placed under a shroud of secrecy. While muzzling the voice of dissent in this manner, the Government has at the same time carried on a massive campaign of disinformation and misrepresentation regarding the essential facts of the project as well as the motivation and standpoint of those raising questions about it. The main justification for SSP repeatedly provided by the Government is that it will close Gujarat's "Chapter of water shortage once and for all". It is also stated that "75 per cent of the command is drought-prone areas... the problem of domestic water supply to arid areas of Saurashtra and Kutch would be solved permanently". But can these statements be regarded as representing the truth about the project? Or is it a case of repeating lies often enough so that they begin to be mistaken for the truth?

The Saurashtra region of Gujarat comprises six districts divided into 69 talukas. Of these, the district of Jamnagar, Amreli and Junagadh comprising 35 talukas will get no water from the SSP. Of the 13 talukas in Rajkot district only two will get water. In Bhavnagar district only five out of the 12 talukas will get water. What is more, only one-third of the area of these seven talukas will be covered by the SSP command. It is only in Surendranagar that six out of the nine talukas are to get water and a significant proportion of these lies in the SSP command.

To sum up: **Of the 69 talukas in Saurashtra as many as 56 i.e. 81 per cent, will not get any water from the SSP. Only one of the six districts and 10 per cent of the talukas are to get substantial water from the SSP. In Kutch district five out of the nine talukas will not get any water. Of the total culturable command area (CCA) of the SSP a mere two per cent falls in Kutch.**

If we consider how much of the SSP water goes to the drought prone and arid areas of Gujarat, we find that of the 62 talukas getting water only 14 have been classified by the government as "drought-prone" and eight as "arid". Thus only 22, i.e., one-third of the talukas which are to get water from the SSP, are drought-prone or arid. Now let us look at the figures the other way around and ask: how many of the total drought-prone/arid areas in Gujarat will get water from the SSP? There are 43 drought-prone and nine arid talukas in Gujarat. Of these 52 talukas as many as 30 will not get a drop of water from the SSP. Among the 22 talukas which are to get water, 5 talukas will have only one-third or less of their area covered by the SSP command. To sum up: **About two-third of the 62 talukas getting water from the SSP are neither drought-prone nor arid; two-thirds of the 52 drought-prone or arid talukas of Gujarat get little or no water from the project.**

Sardar Sarovar: A Financial Disaster

These figures, provided by the Gujarat Government, effectively destroy its own claims about permanently solving the water problem of Gujarat or Saurashtra or Kutch or making them "drought-proof". What makes the situation even more alarming is that the SSP is going to be such an enormous financial burden on Gujarat that shortage of resources could lead to several disastrous consequences. We must first take note of the fact that last year the construction period of the SSP was reduced from the original 17-22 years to 10 years by the Government of Gujarat, following a report prepared for it by C C Patel & Associates Ltd (CCPAL, July 1988). The total final cost of the SSP (including physical contingency and cost escalation) to be completed by July 1998 has now been estimated as Rs. 11,154 crores (CCPAL, 7.4). The enormity of this amount, widely regarded as an underestimate, can be gauged from the fact that it is as much as the total outlay on all major and medium irrigation projects of the Centre and all the states in the entire Seventh Plan period.

In accordance with the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal' (NWDT) award, MP, Maharashtra and Rajasthan are required to contribute Rs. 2,063 crores towards the SSP cost. Rs. 600 crores has already been spent on the project. Thus in the next nine years, i.e. between 1989-90 and 1997-98, Gujarat has to muster about Rs 8,500 crores (CCPAL, Annex 7.3). So far, the Government only has promises from the World Bank of a loan of $ 450 million (about Rs 720 crores) and Japan $ 150 million (about Rs 240 crores). The Central Government is itself strapped for resources. The Ninth Finance Commission has already turned down Gujarat's request for a special allocation for 1989-90. We must also note that the total Central contribution in the entire Seventh Plan period for all major and minor irrigation projects throughout the country was only a paltry Rs. 50 crores.

The Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam (SSNN) has a grandiose plan of raising Rs 2,500 crores in the Eighth and Ninth Plan periods (1990-2000) through mobilisation of public deposits and more so through issue of bonds. The Centre has yet to grant permission for the bond scheme. However, even if the SSNN were successful in raising so much money, rather than easing the situation this would paradoxically end up placing an even greater strain on government finances.

The chairman of the SSNN claims that the SSP will earn a "good income". But let us not forget that no multipurpose river-valley project in India has ever raised enough revenue to cover even annual working expenses, let alone earn a return on capital invested. Suppose the SSNN issues 10-year bonds worth Rs 250 crores every year for the ten year, 1990-2000, at a minimal 12 per cent simple interest per annum. The total interest payments for this bonds issue of Rs 2,500 crores will come to Rs 1,650 crores in this period. Thus what the SSNN will really get during 1990-2000 is only Rs 850 crores. The total repayment (interest-principal) during 2000-2010 will come to Rs 3,850 crores.

In this situation the SSNN will have to turn to the Government of Gujarat for funds to service its staggering debt. But this is a government whose financial situation is worsening by the year. Since 1986-87 it has been coming up with larger and larger budgetary deficits every year (1988-89 deficit — Rs 340 crores). Its present annual debt service liability is of the order of Rs 350 crores. The mobilization of fresh tax revenue is close to impossible as Gujarat is already one of the highest taxed states in the country.

THE SSNN may yet decide to pursue this reckless course of issuing Rs 2,500 crores of bonds and let us for the sake of the SSNN assume that a divine miracle saves it from the debt trap spoken of above. This would still leave a total of Rs 5,000 crores or Rs 600 crores per year to be raised by the Gujarat Government in the next nine years. The annual plan allocation for all major and medium irrigation projects during the Seventh Plan was on an average only Rs 294 crores. The absurdity of the situation becomes obvious when we realise that Gujarat would have to first find twice this amount of money every year for the next nine years and then channel it exclusively to meet the requirements of the SSP. And what will then happen to Gujarat's other irrigation projects, some of which could be of vital significance to Gujarat's drought prone area, the vast majority of which hardly get any water from the SSP? If such projects are to be protected and the SSP finished in nine years the axe would then have to fall on vital sectors like Health, Housing, Education, etc. Are the people of Gujarat going to allow the Government to jeopardize their lives in this manner?

Surely not, and so notwithstanding all the rhetoric it is clear that the SSP can never be completed according to the revised schedule. Indeed it is likely that the SSP will go beyond even its original time schedule. This has in fact, been the fate of each and every large scale irrigation and power project in the country so far. Even according to the original time schedule the Gujarat Government needed to raise about Rs 9,100 crores over the next thirteen years which would be equally beyond its capacity. The consequences of such a time overrun would be utterly disastrous. The World Bank in its Economic Appraisal of the SSP (SAR Report 5108 IN) has calculated that a delay of 22 per cent (four years) over the original 17 year schedule will lead to costs exceeding benefits, making the project worthless in economic terms. The CCPAL report confirms this calculation.

Alternatively, it may happen that the SSP is left incomplete — full development of the main and branch canals to Saurashtra and Kutch may never be undertaken. Considering the longstanding experience of irrigation projects in Gujarat as well as India as a whole, this possibility must be regarded as the rule rather than the exception. Thus even the few scarcity-hit areas of Gujarat which were supposed to get water from the SSP would also get left out.

A recent evaluation of the Government of India's own Department of Environment and Forests (DEF) has in any case completely destroyed the economic credibility of the Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar Projects (NSP). The DEF's estimate of the "environmental cost of loss of forests" which it placed at a staggering Rs 30,923 crores for the NSP and Rs 8,190 crores for the SSP makes it quite impossible for either project to satify the Planning Commission's benefit-cost ratio stipulation of 1.50:1. Considering how defenceless these estimates leave the Government, it is perhaps no wonder that the Planning Commission report granting clearance to the SSP has been kept a top secret so far. If, even at this late hour, the Planning Commission is to retain its credibility as the watchdog of the nation's economic interests, it must take courage to come clean and face the consequences of a public debate on the issue.

The Impossibility of Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation policy formulated for the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) makes a number of promises to the oustees. Every family from whom more than a quarter of its land holding is acquired will be provided irrigable land to the extent acquired from it. A minimum of two hectares will be given to every family. A number of civic amenities have also been assured.

The question really is how far this policy can and will be implemented. Doubts arise as soon as we consider the fact that hardly any other development project has ever displaced so many people in our country. The figure the Government mentions for the number of oustees is 66,675 but this is based on the 1981 Census, while rehabilitation is planned to be undertaken in the 1990s.

If we assume a growth rate of 2.26 per cent per annum this figure would be 83,372 by 1991. We must also remember that this figure excludes 6,222 families in 52 villages of Madhya Pradesh who will suffer from the 'backwater effect of submergence'. No allowance has been made either for these people who will be left behind in the so-called "partially submerged" villages. The entire economic and social existence of these people will be torn asunder because much of the village they live in now will cease to exist following submergence. The most tragic instance perhaps is of those 700 families who were evicted in the 1960s to clear the area for the dam site at Kevadia. These people have till today not even been recognised as 'oustees' on the grounds that their lands are not to be submerged by the reservoir!

Finally, we must also include those affected by the Narmada Sagar Project (NSP) which pro-

rides vital water storage for the SSP. The number of oustees of the NSP is given as 1,29,396 which by 1991 will become 1,61,800. Taking all these people together the number adversely effected and in need of rehabilitation would come to at least 2.5 to 3 lakh people.

Where is the land required for the rehabilitation of these people going to come from? An examination of the minutes of the meetings of the Narmada Control Authority (NCA) clearly shows that land required is simply not available. At a meeting of the NCA on June 3, 1988 the Union Welfare Secretary categorically stated that this was so "not only in Gujarat but that would be the situation in other states also". The Gujarat Government representative at this meeting also admitted that the 65,000 ha. of Government wasteland identified by it were "saline, rocky and mostly unfit for agriculture". Even the Gujarat oustees had rejected these lands. This situation was reiterated in a note (15.11.88) from the Vice-Chairman, Narmada Valley Development Authority, Bhopal (NVDA) to the Union Department of Environment which has also ruled out the possibility of releasing forest land for rehabilitation.

Increasingly, therefore, the idea of purchasing **private land** for rehabilitation has been mooted by the Government of Gujarat. The NVDA has however pointed to the unworkability of the system in practice: "This system cannot function in the case of MP oustees who are mostly tribals and do not have the requisite skills of negotiating with landholders of a different state. The World Bank has also objected to this procedure". Many oustees have already run into deep trouble as a result of this system.

A report by the Centre for Social Studies, Surat (CSS September 1987) shows that in 5 resettlement sites, oustees ended up purchasing land from sellers who had outstanding bank debts of Rs 2.6 lakhs. Now banks are not only refusing the oustees any loans, they are pressing them for recovery of loans which they never took! 254 families have not occupied house plots allotted to them because of lack of any adequate source of income or because the plots were located in waste-lands which needed extensive clearing or on lands under cultivation by others. The most shocking account comes from the study by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay of 80 families from Maharashtra resettled in Parveta village of Gujarat. The death rate among the oustees has increased. Food reserves have fallen, so also has the per capita income. Cattle, earlier a major source of income, is slowly dying.

The rehabilitation experience of SSP oustees shows that the fulfilment of the main objectives of the rehabilitation policy is impossible. These are: "i) Improve or at least regain the standard of living they were enjoying prior to their displacement; ii) be relocated as village units, village sections or families in accordance with the oustees' preference; iii) be fully integrated in the community to which they are settled; iv) be provided with appropriate compensation and adequate social and physical rehabilitation infrastructure, including community services and facilities." (R & R of PAP of SSP, Status Report, 31.1.89, NCA.)

We have already shown the violation of condition (i). The relocation of oustees on scattered bits and pieces of land means that condition (ii) is also violated. Again, for the fulfilment of condition (iv), it is essential that the oustees be relocated in large clusters. This is because the NWDT specified that infrastructural facilities would be given to clusters of 50, 100 or 500 families. Now that the oustees are being made mere adjuncts of already existing settlements, they no longer remain entitled to these facilities.

WHAT facilities have been given so far also reveal a shocking picture – drinking water is not available because wells constructed have collapsed and / or handpumps broken down, roofs of classrooms in schools have blown off, and approach roads to the settlement areas are in poor condition (CSS Report).

Such resettlement has given rise to acute social and economic tensions between the "host" villages and the oustees, thus violating condition (iii) also. Intermixing of tribal and non-tribal population, increased pressure on grazing lands, drinking water facilities, etc., and heightened competition in the labour market (especially when share-croppers dependant on land purchased for resettlement are displaced), have all added up to a very difficult situation. The oustees are, to say the least, highly unwelcome guests in their new environment.

What we have before us, therefore, is a rehabilitation policy which is not only unimplemented in practice but is also **unimplementable in principle.** A close look at the policy raises the serious doubt in our minds whether it was ever meant to be implemented at all – or was its formulation merely a device to buy time by silencing critics of the project and making it ultimately a *fait accompli?*

What the Government is doing in the name of rehabilitation is nothing short of brazen genocide of a segment of our people whose sense of alienation from the mainstream development process is already very deep – and certainly well justified. This time around, however, they are determined to resist this onslaught on their lives and have resolved not to let the dam be built. Morally of course, but even legally, the Government is utterly defenceless – the manner in which it is evicting people from the submergence areas is a flagrant violation of the NWDT Award as well as ILO conventions.

In writing this article I believe I have responded to the sacred calling of true friendship to the people of Gujarat. Recently, I have been very fortunate to enjoy their immense affluence of affection during the Knit India march. This ocean of affection inspires me not to fail in my difficult duty as a friend to tell a bitter truth. I fear with pounding heart that the SSP is arranging the funeral of an unaware Gujarat's future. I humbly appeal to the people of Gujarat to listen. It is a dear friend's caution.

Dr. Vikas Amte
ANANDWAN *Pin*-442 914
Via Warora (C. R.)
Dist. Chandrapur
Maharashtra
Phone: 34 (Warora)

10 August 1989.

MR ASHISH KOTHARI
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION GROUP
KALPAVRIKSH
C/17A, MUNIRKA
N E W D E L H I - 110 067.

Dear Ashish,

Received your letter of 24th July and first issue of 'NARMADA: A Campaign Newsletter'. It was very informative. Congratulations to you and your team.

The list of invitees for the Nagpur meeting was finalised in my absence. However, I am extremely sorry for the omission. Regarding the Green Front Document(Draft), it was decided in the meeting to send it to a selected group and wait for their response. I am sending a copy of the same with this letter. Kalpavriksh is already there on our mailing list.

I am yet to receive the letter from Smitu, that you have referred in your letter. You may be aware that Mr Kannan and Mrs Preetha, a young couple from Dewas, who are actively involved in the Narmada Campaign, had helped Baba for preparing those articles published in Indian Express. Could you please request Smitu to directly obtain the said details from them. I am giving below their address and the address of their Delhi associate.

MR KANNAN/MS PREETHA
60, MIG COLONY
JAWAHAR NAGAR, DEWAS
MADHYA PRADESH - 455 001.

MR MIHIR SHAH
I - 24, MAHARANI BAGH
NEW DELHI - 110 065.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Vikas Amte

DR VIKAS AMTE

Dr. Vikas Amte
ANANDWAN *Pin*-442 9
Via Warora (C.R.)
Dist. Chandrapur
Maharashtra
Phone: 34 (Warora)

13 July 1989.

Dear Friend,

Many of us are becoming increasingly concerned with the ever increasing pace of liquidation of the country's heritage of natural resources, a process that is going hand in hand with the widening social and economic gulf between different segments of our society. Big dams are only one symptom of this process, which needs to be viewed in the wider perspective of the model of development being pursued by us. Shri Baba Amte had mooted the idea in this context of holding a meeting of environmental activists, theorists and others to work out such a perspective as a follow-up of the Adivasi Mela held at Hemalkasa(Maharashtra) on April 22-23, 1989. Such a meeting was held at Nagpur on July 8-9 and was attended among others by Shri Omprakash Rawal, Shri Mohan Hirabai Hiralal, Shri Madhav Gadgil, Shri Vijay Lapalikar & myself. At this meeting an attempt was made to pinpoint the main issues of relevance in the whole environment- development debate, and to indicate the direction which an environmentally sound, sustainable and socially just development policy should take.

We believe that such a statement needs to be widely debated among environmental activists, scientists and other concerned citizens so that a consensus on a broader perspective may be arrived at. Such a shared perspective could enable us to come and work together in a network of all groups concerned with issues of environment and social justice.

I enclose a copy of the preliminary statement drafted at Nagpur on July 8-9. There is ofcourse no pretence to this being in any sense final. Hopefully, it would serve to initiate a wider debate among us that could eventually lead to a consensus on an overall perspective. I would therefore, be grateful if you could go over the statement critically and discuss it with your friends and colleagues. I would then urge you to please write back to me within a month giving your detailed comments on this draft and suggesting any additions, deletions, modifications or perhaps reorientation. We shall compile these reactions and then perhaps plan to meet together to come up with a more refined statement. In the meanwhile, I would like to request you not to pass on this statement to the Press.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(DR VIKAS AMTE)

ENCL: Environment and Development: The Indian Perspective.

Amte to float 'Green Front'

HEMALKASA, GADCHIROLI, Apr. 25 (UNI):—As a first step towards formation of a 'Green Front', over 80 environmentalists, social activists and journalists have formed a committee to draw up a 'Green Document' which would serve as a platform for politicising the environmental issue.

The decision to form such a committee, which would contact environmental and social action groups all over the country, and convene a meeting later this year was taken at a meeting held here on Saturday.

The meeting, convened by Magasaysay Award winner and social worker Baba Amte, was a follow-up of a similar meeting held at Anandvan, in Chandrapur district, which had come out with a declaration asserting the collective will of these activists against big dams.

Pressure

Setting the tone of the meeting, Baba Amte said, the time was ripe for such a 'Green Front' which would act as a massive pressure group and force political parties to take notice of the millions who suffer from the degradation of environment and the 'Destruction which so-called developmental projects wreck.'

Stating that 'Tribals in this country are more alienated than the Sikh population,' Baba said it was time that the massive numbers that they constitute be brought home to political parties.

Mr. Amte who had recently concluded a 'Knit India' march from Arunachal Pradesh to Gujarat, said the need for such a pressure group was growing in the country, especially in view of the increasing pace of launching massive projects all over the country.

The meeting, which was attended by activists from all over the country, was unanimous that the present developmental model, based on massive projects and centralisation of political and economic power, was harmful to the environment and opposed to social justice.

They were also of the view that all political parties irrespective of their ideologies were only concerned with short term benefits and were not really bothered about the harm that the present policies caused.

Participants

Prominent among the activists attending were Smitu Kothari, Rajesh Tandon, Meghnah Bhattacharya, Sharad Kulkarni former



Madhya Pradesh Minister Omprakash Rawal, and senior bureaucrats like Kamla Chowdhary.

Sounding a warning to all political parties, speakers at the meeting said that the number of people affected by the 'Environmental and social disasters caused by developmental projects,' were about 200 million and would as such decide the fate of any party vying for power.

In view, of the fact that general elections were scheduled to be held by the year-end, the meeting also agreed in principle to hold a meeting at New Delhi to demonstrate the force that these groups represent. The date of the meeting would be decided later.

The 'Green Document' to be prepared will form the basis of action for all environmental groups fighting against the degradation of environment.

The document which would give a detailed reasoning for the opposition to the present deveopmental model and also suggest alternatives would be the crystallisation of a long process of environmental awareness in the country, speakers at the meeting said.

Environment and Development: The Indian Perspective

The major problems facing our country include: (a) Environmental degradation in its many forms such as overuse of renewable resources like groundwater and forests, destruction of biological diversity and pollution to depletion of ozone layer in the earths atmosphere (b) Growing social and economic disparities, (c) Largescale unemployment and underemployment, specially in the rural areas and consequent large-scale migration of the poor to the cities.

(2) These problems are inter-connected in many ways and relate to: (a) The culture of highly inefficient, wasteful resource use, both by the poor and rich each in their different ways(b) Cornering of the benefits of development by a narrow segment of the society, and (c) Progressive alienation of masses of people from access to natural resources on which they have been intimately dependent for many generations.

(3) All these are ultimately linked to one all pervasive process; the organisation of highly subsidised flows of resources under sponsorship of the state apparatus to the few islands of prosperity in the cities, industry and intensive agriculture. This is complemented by a counterflow of waste and pollutants into the oceans of poverty from these islands of prosperity.

(4) Beneficiaries of susbsidies, be they paper mills receiving bamboo at one thousandth market price, city dwellers receiving water at one fiftieth of the actual cost, or farmers receiving electricity for their pumpsets at one twentieth of the production cost end up using these resources in a highly inefficient fashion. With the users thus indifferent, the resource use is also administered in a highly wasteful fashion, e.g. with large transmission losses of electric power and poor maintenance of irrigation systems. The high margins of profit that the subsidies make possible promote corruption, with the beneficiaries of subsidies, the bureaucracy and politicians constituting an iron triangle of vested interest that push for resource mismanagement.

(5) The pockets of prosperity that this system of subsidies has generated are increasingly indulging in an ostentatious lifestyle. Such a consumerist culture simply cannot bring our large population within its orbit; but its attraction is forcing further resource flows out of the rural hinterland by people looking desperately for cash. The resultant impoverishment of large tracts of our countryside is hardly compensated for by the money being pumped in through the rural employment programmes, since these are never effectively used to generate long-term productive assets for the poor.

(6)It is evident that we must take a firm stand against all state sponsored subsidies, except for the purpose of generation of productive, environmentally sound employment for the masses.When all consumers begin to pay the proper price for all resources used, be they water, electric power, or pulpwood etc., far more efficient systems of resource use would naturally tend to develop. This costing should not only include straightforward economic considerations, but also long-term consequences of depletion of nonrenewable resources like oil or topsoil.

(7) In particular, we must take a firm stand that all State interventions should leave everybody atleast as well off, if not a little better off, than before the intervention. This implies that nobody should be displaced by a development project without his or her consent, and the project should include a full-fledged component of total rehabilitation of displaced persons in the manner that Tibetan refugess have been looked after.

(8) Such a reorientation of the manner in which development projects are assessed and implemented would force a welcome change in their composition. Today gigantic projects tend to be favoured because they provide gigantic scope for wasteful resource use and large-scale corruption. With premium on very careful resource use, a different mix of environmentally sound, socially just development programmes is bound to emerge. These would for instance go in for energy .... conservation, rather than Nuclear power generation, careful execution of irrigation water delivery, rather than building up large dams.

(9) Today the beneficiaries of wasteful resource use live far away from where resource degradation is having its immediate impact and are well shielded from the negative consequences. They have therefore no motivation for prudent resource use. It is the rural poor dependent on the health of the local resource base for their well being, who suffer the consequences. It is this segment of the population that is likely to be most highly motivated for sustainable resource use. But they are totally deprived of all powers to control their resource base, and in fact are daily being further and further alienated from access to it. In their attempts to eke out a living, they are instead further destroying the environment.

(10) It is this situation that needs to be turned around. This calls for empowering local communities to take good care of the resource base of their environment. Here the local community has to mean a group of people who can all come together, interact and decide on resource use, and not for instance the elected Panchayat members from a hetrogenous cluster of villages. This system of involving them in good resource management, therefore, needs to be worked out with great care, ensuring that it would not be subverted to serve the interests of a small village elite.

(11) A major challenge before us is the development of a decentralised system of integrated planning, execution and monitoring of natural resource use. Such a system implies complete access to information to all citizens, this right to know is an important ingradient of genuine democracy. The system would put to full use indigenous knowledge and on the spot monitoring of actual performance of development programmes by the local people. This would go a long way in restoring a measure of dignity and self-confidence among the people.

(12) A system of community land and water sources would have to be set up to provide for the basic needs such as food,fuel, fodder and housing material of local people. While constituting the system, the emphasis should be on matching land use to capability and needs rather than administrative categories such as reserved forest or minor irrigation department tanks. The local people should have proper authority with adequate checks from higher levels in managing well all these resources

The system would promote the health of gross natural product shared equitably by all, rather than the gross national product cornered by a few.

(13) Educational institutions should come to serve as repositories of information about the natural resources of their locality and work with local people in planning, implementation and monitoring of resource use. Such an alternative should enable us to prune down the presently bloated bureaucracy, which along with the militaryis swallowing all the resources of the country.

(14) Gainful employment must be recognised as a constitutional right of all citizens. State investment should, therefore,focus on rural employment generation for the purpose of eco-restoration Special efforts would have to go into weaning people away from environmentally destructive occupations such as steep hills for cultivation into which they are now being forced. Instead the bulk of our forest land should be enriched with a variety of non-timber yielding species such a mahua,myrobolan, soapnut and nux vomica etc and these produce be used for effectively supporting the rural economy. All wood needed for industry and urban construction should come to be produced on marginal agricultural lands. Only with such a programme could we hope to break the vicious cycle of poor becoming poorer while degrading the environment further in their efforts to eke out a subsistence.

(15) It is undoubtedly true that the ever increasing numbers of poor in our country are imposing demands that play a significant role in degradation of the environment. But while they are engaged in a scramble for resources, and see no hope for improvement in the qualityof life, they would never be motivated to invest more in each child and limit their number. Only when we could transform the current system to confer on them dignity and assured supply of basic needs would they be motivated to do so.

(16) We must realise that we are witnessing the development of a hierarchy of resource flows--out of the Indian countryside into cities--out of India to Japan, USA, each impoverishing an already poor region. By indulging in dependence on foreign loans to execute gigantic development projects managed most wastefully to provide resources at highly subsidised rates to those already well off, we are sinking deeper and deeper into a morass of financial and environmental bankruptcy.

(17) We must now recognise that we share this world with millions of other species of living organisms who too have a right to exist onthis earth, and hold its resources in trust for generations to come.We must, therefore, cease treating it with contempt as a warehouse of commodities to satisfy the consumerism of a narrow elite, and treat it with respect so that it can be preserved as a habitat for humanity and all other life forms for generations to come.

GANDHI PEACE FOUNDATION
गांधी शांति प्रतिष्ठान

221-23 DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA MARG, NEW DELHI - 110002 २२१-२३ दीनदयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-११०००२
Cable : SATYAGRAHA NEW DELHI ☐ Telephones : 3317491, 3317493, 3311734 ☐ तार : सत्याग्रह, नई दिल्ली

14.8.89

प्रिय आशीष,

उस दिन विश्व बैंक के सामने पहुंचा तब तक आप लोग सब भीतर जा चुके थे. शाम को फिर से गोपालपुरा-अलवर जाना था इसलिए मैं वहां नहीं रुक पाया. उसी कारण शाम की सभा में भी शामिल नहीं हुआ. लेकिन राजीव वोरा से कहा था कि वह आप सबसे मिल लेंगे.

नर्मदा पर जो अभियान पत्र निकला है वह अच्छा है. इसे सब नदियों से जोड़कर और भी अच्छा काम किया है. अगस्त के पहले हफ्ते में लौटकर संपर्क करूंगा. तभी विस्तार से बैठ सकेंगे.

विनीत,
:अनुपम मिश्र:

श्री आशीष कोठारी,
सी-17-ए, मुनीरका,
नयी दिल्ली-110067

पि.सं. : किसी अन्य सह पत्र जोड़ने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि सारी बात मैंने इसी पत्र में लिख दी है।

16 Kalpavriksh
Delhi.

Mr.Nitin Pandya,
c/o. Vidyut Electronics,
Opp. Taluka Chala,
Sadar, Rajkot - 1.

Dear Ashish,

As per our verbal talk you were going to send photos of Narmada project, could you please send it as soon as possible as I want to use it in the posters.

If you can then please send me the booklets and anyother thing that you have on the Narmada Dam as I badly need it to give it to the people in Saurashtra and Kutch. We are making a fact sheet in Gujarati. The material that your send should preferably in Hindi.

Thats all for now.

Yours truely,
Nitin Pandya.
Nitin Pandya.

IT IS TIME FOREST OFFICERS SPOKE OUT

Our forests are dying because of the five year itch of politicians and the ignorance of planners. Foresters, however, have become the convenient scapegoats. The Narmada Project will, for instance, submerge over TEN MILLION MATURE TREES. This has been worked out on the basis of tree growth of only 200 per hectare on the 50,000 hectares of forest land which will be drowned by only TWO of the 30 large, 135 small and 3000 minor dams being planned. These people have declared war on India and her people, but what can forest officers do if they are forced to sign papers, or be transferred in retaliation? I have spoken personally to over 60 CFs and ACFs and ALL agree that the projects such as Narmada are killers but they say that service rules prevent them from opposing government policy. My point is, that forest officers are employed by the people of Indian and not by politicians. If the life support of the people of India is under threat, then NOT speaking amounts to an unpardonable crime.

The time has come for us to speak with forest officers nationally, without worrying about which state they come from, or which discipline. The issue to be addressed is the devastation of natural forests and the subsequent pressure on adjoining blocks thanks to 'development' projects such as Narmada, Indravati, Tehri, Pooyamkutty, Gandhamardan, Singrauli and others. To counter the possibility of action against one or two principled officers at least 500 officers should be urged to sign a statement saying that *"natural forests are vital to the survival of life support systems such as soil, water and air and that man-made plantations cannot possibly replace them."* The idea is to promote the scientific management of wastelands, while leaving natural forests strictly protected. The sham of 'compensatory afforestation', behind which so many destructive projects hide, must be shattered. We owe this to posterity, or else when the trials for environmental crimes are conducted in a few years people, including forest officers, will say, *"We were only following orders."*

A list of names and addresses of all forest officers should be drawn up so that a letter explaining the situation and asking for their advice and response can be sent to them.

Bittu Sahgal

National Policy for People & Protected Places.

Our forests are ringed by a hostile people. They justifiably feel they are being prevented from utilising surplus forest grass and wood, while state sponsored agencies are killing the resource base itself, on one pretext or the other. Schemes like the Narmada Project for instance, will drown TEN MILLION TREES with just two of the many dams being planned. This will force lakhs of people to turn to other forests for their biomass needs. Here they will be called encroachers and the man/forest relationship will deteriorate further.

Within the next five years, somehow, we will need to bring about a change in the deteriorating relationship between people and the forests of which they were once a part. If we fail in this endeavour our wilderness areas will be consumed by the antipathy which now encircles them. Two urgent steps need to be taken.

1. Every resource of the nation must immediately be pressed into service to meet the biomass needs of the people who fringe protected habitats. Much of this requirement can be met by managing the buffers of the habitats we wish to protect and by granting tree and grass produce rights (*pattas*) to forest dwelling *communities* and the rural poor around the fringes of existing forests. In essense what is required is that the socio-economic conditions of the periphery of forests be drastically improved. It may be argued that people cannot be trusted, but we must ask ourselves whether existing methods of policing have in fact slowed the pace of deforestation. If not, we would be remiss if we did not work urgently to implement another formula.

2. This, of course, must be coupled with *a complete and total ban* on commercial felling, mining and other 'developmental' activity within the boundaries of protected places. No new large industries must be allowed in multiple use areas, where ecological-development must take precedence over all else. *If we do not have the political will to enforce this, then we must accept that our forests will dwindle to the point of no return before our very eyes in the next decade.*

I propose that we work towards a *National Policy for People and Protected Places on the premise that even if we can effectively stop logging and commercial activity in forests, the genuine biomass needs of people will strip them bare.* Thanks to the work of persons like Mr. Kailash Sankhala, H.S. Panwar and others, we know what needs to be done from the view point of the forest, what remains is to find out what needs to be done from the view point of the people.

We can produce a realistic policy in consultation with peoples' representatives. Most social workers, of course, are not yet fully acquainted with the ecological factors that determine the health of natural habitats. That is why they fall prey to unrealistic, populist suggestions from local MLAs and other vested interests who virtually advocate an invasion of the forest by people as an exercise of 'right'. Nevertheless, some activists such as Vasant Palshikar from Aurangabad, Medha Patkar from Dhule, Baba Amte in Anandwan, etc. can be very effectively woven together with selected conservationists and Forest Officials to produce a new voice 'for the forest'. Unless this step is taken, we will not win the confidence of the people, irrespective of how well intentioned our motives may be.

In drawing up the new policy we will need to defend the *rationale* behind core, buffer and multiple use areas, using success stories such as the Sunderbans Tiger Reserve to show how, despite creating *sanctum sanctorums*, the quantum of forest produce can actually be tripled by harvesting buffers. Our terminology, of course, would need to be changed from *'Buffer Zones'* to *'Supply Forests'* and *'Core Zones'* to *'Safety Forests'*. This segregation, incidentally, is a tribal concept, where no one is allowed to hunt, or collect forest produce from 'Safety Forests'.

I close by emphasising that involving people in the decisions which affect them will allow us to make great headway in shifting villages out of core areas, into the fringes of buffers zones. By granting 'produce rights' to communities (not individuals) we would also simultaneously create a 'vested interest' (the people themselves) around the forest, to protect the inside from the outside. Thus a state of hostility towards forests may well be converted into protective possessiveness.

The above suggestions have evolved after over two years of discussions with persons concerned with conservation and social reform. It is by no means suggested that the formula is a 'magic wand' as several problems would need to be ironed out, not the least of which is the big issue "who has the final say in protection, the communities, or the Forest Department?" Detailed plans would need to be drawn up, but according the necessary priority to the task of recrafting the people/forest relationship is the first step, for our forests are dying and our time has run out.

Bittu Sahgal,
Member IBWL,
602, Maker Chambers V,
Nariman Point,
Bombay 400 021

16/8/81
Rajkot

Dear Manish,

Thanks for the photos they have reached us safely. Paresh gave me signature papers which I will send to Mathew.

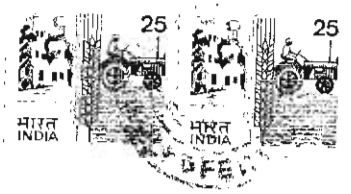
Do send 500 leaflets on Nalanda in Hindi as soon as possible. I am going to Bangalore & will talk about the Community meeting & on the issue.

Will keep you informed

yours truly

Kiranjeet

BOOK-POST



Shri P J Pandya
C/o Vidyut Electronics, Nr.Old Firebrigade Stn
Civil Station / Rajkot 360 001

Farhad Vania
Member

10th August, 1989

Dear Mr. Pearce,

Ashish is presently away at Bangalore to address a group of scientists on the Narmada issue, and asked me to reply to you.

We would be pleased to have you over to talk about the campaign and issues involved. Both the dates you mention i.e. mid-September (around 18th) and mid-October (around 20th) are fine with us, but we suggest you write in to confirm as soon as you receive this letter. The reason why we can't commit ourselves at this point is because a major rally against the Narmada Valley Project is going to be held on 28th September at Harsud in Madhya Pradesh. In fact if you happen to be in the country at the time, do try and come for the event. It would be an excellent opportunity to watch the movement at work.

We have already dispatched some of the recent material on Narmada to you by book post.

Looking forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

F. Vania

(FARHAD VANIA)

Mr. Fred Pearce
42 Bramford Road,
London SW18 1AP
U.K.

Via Acireale 1A,
I-95126 Catania,
Sicily.

10.8.89

Dear Ashish,

Thank you for your letter received today. I am indeed distressed to learn that, despite apparent good resolutions on the part of the World Bank, this senseless and callous project is still going forward.

I am preparing letters for the addresses you gave and will contact useful journals and groups here - more details when action has been taken, but I am writing now to suggest two other possible sources of help in Italy which it would be more effective if you were to contact them directly.

There is now an official group of Survival International at Milan, which is much bigger andmore effective than my little group of 'friends' here. If you have not written to them, their address is: Survival International - Italy, Via Melegari 4, I-20121 Milano.

Among other things, I am president of a local branch of the Archeoclub d'Italia, which is a very excellent organisation. We now have a new presidente, a young and very energetic man, who believes very much in the importance of a monument in its natural and traditional environment. Would you like to send some photos of temples and religious monuments which will be uprooted by this scheme (the impertinence in presuming that a religious shrine, rebuilt in another place could ever have the spiritual significance it originally possesses! and the same goes for the pilgrimage route. It is like saying to Catholics that as the site on which St. Peters stands is required for some, let's say, industrial purpose, so we'll pull it down and rebuild it, perhaps, in New York!!!)

If you could convince our President, he could send us all a petition to sign. His name is:

Dr. Walter Mazzitti,
Presidente,
Archeoclub d'Italia,
Arco de' Banchi, 8,
I-00186 ROMA.

He speaks both French and German, but I don't know about English.

I realise that your present appeal has nothing to do with the re-siting of temples, but this is, in my view, a very important point, socially. You may freely say that you have been given his name by me of the 'Sede di Militello V.C.'

with my sincerest good wishes for the success of your campaign,

Copy to Satyagrahi
Narmada Bachao
Andolan

Via Acireale 1A,
I-95126 Catania,
Sicily.
15.8.89

367

The Chief of Mission,
World Bank,
55,Max Mueller Marg,
Lodi Estate,
N.Delhi,110003,
India.

DearMr.Kraske,

Since 1986 I have been very alarmed to read and hear of the disastrous project to construct 30 Megadams and 135 smaller dams along the course of the Narmada River,noted,as you know better than me,for its natural beauty and profound religious significance. I understand that,if this project goes forward,around 1,000,000 people will be displaced,with very small prospect of their being resettled in areas which will permit them to take up again a way of life similar to that to which they and their ancestors have been accustomed.

The ecological damage will undoubtedly be catastrophic and religious and historical monuments callously submerged under the dam waters.

As a result of a world-wide protest against the policy of the World Bank in financing ecologically and ethnically harmful projects, I was pleased to read that the Bank,which you represent in India,had decided to revise drastically its funding policy, including the possible discontiunation of the Narmada Dam Project.

I now learn from friends in India,that on thecontrary you have,for a second time,extended your loan to the Indian Government for this senseless project,which does not even offer any security of proving economically efficient.

It is difficult to understand how a project which involves unrooting 1,000,000 people can be considered legal when those concerned have never been consulted,and from what I understand,the basis on which recompense for property lost is calculated does not conform with international law on the matter.

I urge you,therefore,to recommend to World Bank Headquarters in the U.S.A. that the funding for this project be stopped immediately,before a major ecological and human crisis occurs.

yours sincerely,

Joan Costanzo

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD

लेखन-सामग्री मूल्य
STATIONERY CHARGE 15

R.M.S.

भारत
35 35

To,
FARHAD VANIA,
KALPAVRUKSH, e-
E-17A MUNIRIKA,
NEW DELHI पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 6 7

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

FLORENCE FERNANDES SJ
JANSEVA MANDAL
KORIT ROAD
NANDURBAR
पिन PIN 4 2 5 4 1 2

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

-sent 50 copies of Narmada pamphlet in English. 10/9/89

15-8-89

Dear Farhad,

It was a pleasure meeting you, and knowing about Kalpavriksh, its work and your band of socially committed persons. I am sure ~~perpresence~~ of people like you is a hope and encouragement for us at the grassroots - in empowering us with relevant informations etc.

Thank you very much for the NARMADA VALLEY PROJECT folders. I have despatched them to various newsletters I know of. Please send me another 20-30 folders of the same type as soon as possible.

Jan Sewa Mandal will be mobilizing small pockets of friends circles in Dhule, Nashik, Thane Dists and Bombay. It is already involved in signature campaign and is sending a street play group to mobilize the villagers in the project affected areas (of SSP) from 12th sept. onwards.

At Navnirman level there is a group which believes in anti-destructive development policy/ ideology which also plans to generate mass activities to oppose ~~anti-development~~ anti-destructive development projects.

The above is for your information. In case you are going to use it in the Narmada Newsletter please edit it. I mean word it better.

That's all for the time being.
Awaiting the arrival of the folders so that I can despatch them quickly and generate more people into action.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,

FLORENCE FERNANDES.
JAM SEVA NAGAR
KORIT ROAD,
MAHADUR BAR - 422 002

WORK AS FIRST FOLD

विकास चाहिये, विनाश नहीं । चलो हरसूद, चलो नर्मदा ।।

विनाशकारी परियोजनाओं के खिलाफ
जनहितकारी विकास निती के लिए
28 सितंबर 1989 संकल्प मेला,
हरसूद, जि॰ खण्डवा, (म॰ प्रदेश)

16 अगस्त 1989॰

प्रिय साथी,

"हरसूद" मेले के संबध मे आपको कुछ जानकारी तो मिलीही होगी । हाल ही में 11-12 अगस्त 1989 को देशभरके 36 संगठनो के प्रतिनिधीयोंकी बैठक ईटारसी में हुई । ईसमे हरसूद रॅली के कार्यक्रम, व्यवस्थापन आदी के निर्णय किये गए । आप अपने साथियों के साथ हरसूद आने का निर्णय तो अबतक लियाही होगा ।

28 सितंबर 1989 "हरसूद मेला" कार्यक्रम का स्वरूप

लोग हरसूद आतेही संकल्पपर अपने हस्ताक्षर करेंगे । मुख्य कार्यक्रम की शुरूवात ठीक सुबह 11 बजे होगी, कार्यक्रम की शुरूवात सफल हुअे आंदोलन क्षेत्र से आए कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा मशाल जलाकर होगी । उसके बाद गीत, कार्यक्रम की संकल्पना, कहाँ कहाँ से लोग आए हैं ईसकी जानकारी, 10-12 अलग अलग क्षेत्र के प्रतिनिधीयों द्वारा अपने क्षेत्र के मुद्दे तथा संघर्षात्मक कार्यक्रम की जानकारी, प्रमुख अतिथीयों द्वारा संबोधन, अगले संघर्ष का एलान, जोशिला गीत, संकल्प लेनेका कार्यक्रम (हात उठाकर लोग संकल्प लेंगे) हरसूद शहर में भव्य जुलुस, स्मृतिचिन की स्थापना, उसे न डुबाने का निश्चय तथा आदिवासी नृत्य, विनाशकारी परियोजनाओं के प्रतिक का दहन, "हम होंगे कामयाब" ईस गीत से समाप्ती । मुख्य कार्यक्रमके पुर्व तथा मुख्य कार्यक्रम के बाद छोटे-छोटे कार्यक्रम : जैसे नुक्कड नाटक, कठपुतली, प्रदर्शनी, साहित्य बिक्री-किये जाएंगे । मुख्य कार्यक्रम के दौरान ये सभी कार्यक्रम बंद रहेंगे । सभी लोग हरसूद मे 28 सितंबर सुबह 8 बजे तक पहुचें । खण्डवा-इटरसी रेल्वे लाईन पर हरसूद रेल्वे स्टेशन है । यह लाईन बम्बई- अलाहाबाद रेल्वे लाईन का हिस्सा है । ईटारसी तथा खण्डावा ये दोनो जंक्शनस है । दक्षिण, पुर्व, पश्चिम तथा उत्तर कि सभी दिशाओं से यहाँ रेल गाडीयाँ आती है । खण्डावा, तथा ईटारसी से बस, ट्रक आदी साधनसे हरसूद आना भी काफी आसान है । (हरसूद खण्डावा से करीबन 60 कि॰मी॰ तथा ईटारसी से 125 कि॰मी॰ की दुरी पर है । (खण्डावा तथा ईटरसी से आयोजकों द्वारा बस/ट्रक का इंतजाम करनें का प्रयास किया जाएगा । जैसेही आपके आने का निश्चित होता है, ईसकी जानकारी कृपया बडवनी पत्ते पर तुरंत भेज दे । रेल से आ रहे हो तो कृपया वापसी टिकट अपनी जगह से ही खरीद ले ।

हरसूद की अन्य व्यवस्था

हरसुद में भोजन की कोई व्यवस्था समिती की तरफ से नही की जाएगी । सभी लोग अपना अपना खाना साथ में ही लायें । पुरी-शाक तथा चाय-नाश्ते के स्टॉल्स लगाने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी, जहाँ अल्प कीमत पर खाने की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी । सभास्थल के मैदान मेंही रात के रूकने का इंतजाम किया जाएगा ।

28 सितंबर से पहले

1 सितंबर से 28 सिंतबर तक जागरण अभियान पुरे देश भर में मनाया जाएगा । 18 सितंबर को "चलो हरसूद दिन" मनाया जाएगा । आप अपने क्षेत्र में चल रहे इस प्रचार-प्रसार कार्यक्रमो में शामिल हो ।

पोस्टकार्ड अभियान के लिए

आज देश में विकास के नाम पर, विदेशी कर्जे की मदद से नर्मदा, केगा, टिहरी आदि जैसी विनाशकारी परियोजनाएँ बनाई जा रही है ।

इनसे होन वाले मानवीय, प्राकृतिक व आर्थिक नुकसान की और लाभों के अन्यायपूर्ण बँटवारे को ध्यानमें रखते हुएँ कई संगठनों ने मिलकर निर्णय लिया है कि मौजूदा विकासनीति का विरोध करते हूए एक जनवादी व मानवीय विकासनीति का संकल्प लिया जाए । इस हेतु देश भर के लोगों की एक विशाल रैली 28 सितंबर 1989 को हरसूद (जिला-खण्डावा म॰ प्रदेश) में आयोजित की गई हैं ।

इस रैली में आप जरूर शामिल हो ।

इस पत्र को आप अपने दस मित्रों को 48 घंट के अन्दर भेजें और इस पत्र श्रृंखला को जारी रखें ।

निधी की आवश्यकता

सभी सोग किये जा सकते है, सिवाय के पैसो के । 2 लाख रूपयोंका बजट बनाया गया है । आपसे नम्र आवाहन है की आप जादा से जादा निधी इकठ्ठा करके " **नर्मदा घरग्रस्त समिती**" के नाम से, पो॰ बॉ॰ 52, धुलिया 424 001 ईस पत्ते पर भेज दे ।

राष्ट्रीय संकल्प मेला आयोजन समिति

पत्र व्यवहार

श्रीपाद धर्माधिकारी
नर्मदा घाटी नवनिर्माण समिति
58 महात्मा गांधी मार्ग
बड़वानी,
मध्य प्रदेश पिन 451 551

प्रत्यक्ष संपर्क

लक्ष्मीनारायण खंडेलवाल
नर्मदा सागर संघर्ष समिति, हरसूद
जिला-खण्डावा,
मध्य प्रदेश



Bombay,
18th Aug, 89.

To,
Mr. Smihgu Kothari
Mr. Claude Alvares
Mr. Arun Vinayak
Mr. Miloon Kothari
Ms. Sreelatha Swaminathan
Mr. Farhad Vaniya

Dear Friend,

Please find enclosed the details of responsibilities undertaken by each of us for the Rally.

I am sending a copy of the same to the Badwani Office and suggest that it would be better if you keep them informed of the progress in contacting other organisations.

See you at the Rally.

In Solidarity,

Raajen Singh.

Sub-Group to Contact Organisations not present at the Itarsi Meeting.

The sub-group consisting of Claude Alvares, Smithu Kothari, Sreelata Swaminathan, Arun Vinayak, Miloon Kothari, Farhad and Raajen Singh decided on undertaking responsibilities as follows:

Project/ Organisation	Person(s) Responsible
Bodhghat	Bharat Bhushan (BNHS) Smithu and Rakesh Diwan
Tehri	Sreelatha will contact Venkat-ramani and Saklani in Delhi
Koel-Karo and Subernerekha	Smithu will discuss with the persons concerned at the Aug, 19-20 meeting in Patna
Gandhamardhan	Raajen will write
Incham-Bhopalipatnam	Raajen will contact Shekhar, Mohan and Bhang
Poyankutty	Claude will write to Mohan and Raajen will meet them in Kerala
Polavaram	Smihtu will write to contacts in AP
Singrauli	Smithu will talk to Avadesh
Mitti Bachao Abhiyan	Rakesh Diwan
Kodankulam	Claude and Raajen will write
Narora	Farhad to contact Rajeev Singh
Kakarpara	Claude and Smithu will write to Surendra Gadekar
Damodar and Mirakud	Claude will write to Ajay Chaudari
Tungabadra	Raajen will try to contact local groups
Kovve	Arun Vinayak
Mahi	Sreelatha to contact
PPST	Claude will write
Construction workers	Miloon will contact Subash
BKU, IKSS, BKS, Haryana and Punjab Peasant Unions	Sreelatha

Fishermens Unions	(Madras)	Sreelatha
	(Maharashtra)	Arun Vinayak
	(Goa)	Claude
	(Kerala)	Raajen

Agri. Coop's (AP)	Wilson
Bhopal	Raajen to write to Jabbar Khan
Bargi, Tawa, Gandhisagar, Chambal, Sukta, Parna, Mahi	Rakesh Diwan
Dahanu Taluka	Raajen

In addition, Claude will issue a Action Alert through the Third World Network calling for solidaroty will the Rally.

Gruthu will contact all Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights Organisations all over India for participation and solidarity for the Rally.

The following will help in obtaining signatures on the Appeal

Tarkunde	- Gruthu
PN Bhagavathi	- Sreelatha
Achut Patwardhan	- Gerisar
Meheswathi Devi	- Raajen
Justice Reti	- Wilson
Girilal Jhhoty	- Sreelatha
Upendra Bakshi	- Gruthu
Rajini Kothari	-
Ashish Nandy	- Wilson

Sigrid Fjellstad
Hellvik Terrasse 6
1959 Hellvik, Norway

20.8.89

Dear Rhish,

Sorry for not having written to you before. Your participation at the hearing in Oslo last November was very thought-provoking for many people attending the hearing. Not to speak of the meeting with people from NORAD, which you attended together with Anna. It created some debate afterwards which I think was useful, even if the meeting itself was quite strange.

There has been limited follow-up of the hearing by the Campaign on Environment and Development, which arranged the hearing. But some organizations participating in the campaign have in different ways followed up the topics raised at the hearing.

There are two reasons for me writing to you now. One is that I want to thank you for your participation at the hearing last year. The other is that I want to know your viewpoints on how we in Norway can follow up the Narmada struggle.

I am active in a group in Norway which is trying to establish a Norwegian section of a new human rights organization, which is called Food First Information and Action Network (FIAN). The purpose of the organization which was started in West Germany, is to fight for the right

to feed oneself. The methods are similar to those of Amnesty International, following up specific cases and writing letters to governments or private firms who violate the right of the people to feed themselves. One of FIAN's campaigns has been directed to India, it is about the Bhopal Missile range in Orissa. FIAN has organized a letter campaign to Rajiv Gandhi and local authorities in Orissa to protest the people in Orissa are deprived of their living and forced to move because of the missile testing ground.

Now the Norwegian group of which I am a member, wants to follow up a specific case, ~~so~~ and furnishing information to the secretariat in Germany as a basis for future campaigns.

Our viewpoint is that, if the Narmada plans are carried out, ~~ate~~ with hundreds of thousands of people being removed from their homes, this violates basic human rights, among these, is the right to be able to work to feed yourself.

What we want to do in Norway, is gathering information through you and other channels about the development of the Narmada project, and on the basis of this eventually ask the international secretariat of FIAN to start a campaign against the plans.

What I want from you, is your viewpoint as to whether such a campaign can be useful, or if you think we should focus on another issue.

This spring I received a copy of the plans

for a film about Narmada. I can't at the moment promise support for the project, but I think it will be possible for me to raise some money for buying a copy when it is ready. Please inform me about the progress of the project.

Sorry for my bad hand writing. I am sitting on a plane bound for Manila, the Philippines. I'll going there to do some work for a magazine published by NORAD, for which I have been working the last two years. Afterwards I am going to Nepal, which is hit hard by the unfriendly policies carried out by Mrs Gandhi.

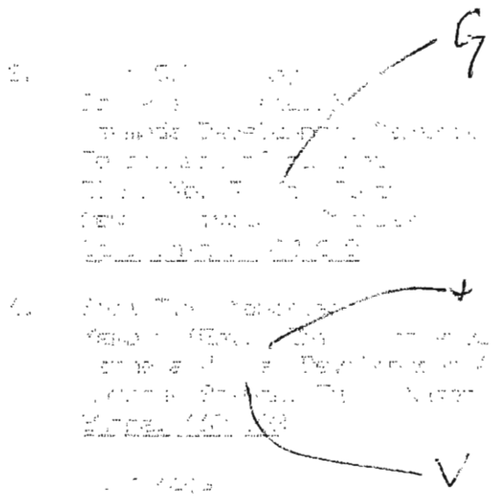
I hope to get a reply from you soon, reacting to our idea of following up the Narmada issue, and perhaps with some information about the recent development.

Please give my regards to Smitha.

Yours sincerely

Arvind

Shekhar Singh



Shekhar Singh

Prof. S.K. Joshi

Krishnan Road
New Delhi 110 012

15 भारत INDIA



Farad Kaniya

Kalpavriksh.

C/17 A Munirka

1 1 0 0 6 7 N. Delhi

पिन PIN

SAMAJADHARANGRAST SAMITI

C/o Rakalp

Ashok Nagar

Dhule 424001

21.8.89

Dear Jarad,

Just a reminder about the Signature Sheets. Could you try to send in as many as possible by the end of the month?

Did you hear what happened about that Xerox Bill? If it did come back send it to the Bakalls Address overleaf

see you

Denis

22.8.89

Maharegi Seva Samiti
Anandwan 442 914, Via Warora
Chandrapur Dist. Maharashtra,
Pin - 442 914.

Dear Friend,

Could you please send us 50 copies of Baba Amte's booklet 'Cry, the beloved Narmada'.

Thanks,

Sincerely,

(NITI ANAND)

Mihir Shah
60, MIG Colony,
Jawahar Nagar,
Dewas
M.P. - 455 001.

28 Aug., 1989

Dear Mihir,

Saw the booklet, 'Cry, the beloved Narmada' - it has come out very nicely. Could please send us a copy of the report by C.C. Patel and Associates Ltd. (CCPAL, July 1988). In case that is not possible could you let us know where it can be procured from.

Thanks,

Niti

replied 7/9/89
all doc.'s sent

Gram : 'NARCONTROL'
Phones : 671681, 676078
672398, 604855

नर्मदा नियन्त्रण प्राधिकरण
NARMADA CONTROL AUTHORITY

T.K. MUKHOPADHYAY
SPECIALIST (HYDROLOGY)
Tele:678415

Flat No...../7th Floor
Palika Bhavan,
Sector-XIII, R. K. Puram
New Delhi-110066

D.O. No. D-19(6)/89/1265

Dated 29th Aug., 1989

Dear Shri Singh,

Kindly refer to the recent telephonic conversation of Shri N.K. Dikshit, Member (Civil), NCA with you. I would request you to kindly send us a copy of the following documents, if available with you:

1) A copy of paper by Shri Shekhar Singh on Dams and Development - Environmentalists' view at the Seminar on "Water utilisation and the Narmada Valley Project" organised by forum for Prepole Oriented Water Utilisation held at Bombay on 27-28th June, 1987.

2) A copy of the note on Sardar Sarovar Project - A case study on Environmental destruction, paper by Medha Patkar at the above Seminar.

3) A copy of environmental impact on Narmada Sagar - A case study by Shri S. Ghotge, 1987.

4) A copy of "World Bank Agreement - Human Suffering - is in breach of International Law" by Mr. Mercer Colchester, Ecologist - The Book Vol. No. 15, 5/6/1985.

5) A copy of the note on "Narmada Project, A Valley of the dammed by Ajay Sarkaria, Indian Express, Sunday Magazine (Date could be traced out).

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

T. K Mukhopadhyay
(T.K. Mukhopadhyay)

Shri Shekhar Singh
Indian Institute of Public Administration,
IP Estate, Ring Road,
New Delhi-110002.

replied 21/9/89

Piestany 29.8.1989

Dear friend

first of all I'll write some words about me. I'm Peter. I'm 20 years old. Now I'm studying Faculty of Nuclear Science and Physical Engineering at Czech Technical High School in Prague (in Czechoslovakia of course. If you don't know where Czechoslovakia is I can write you the states in neighbourhood: Poland, USSR, Hungary, Austria, German republics west and east.) I'm „working" (it isn't a job) in a group of Brontosaurus on our faculty. Brontosaurus is an ecological movement of young people in Czechoslovakia especially in Bohemia and Moravia - czech speaking parts of Czechoslovakia (The third and the last part is Slovakia. I'm from Slovakia, but I'm studing in Bohemia.) This movement is open for everybody who wants do something for ecology. But mainly it is a youth movement.

This holiday I was on a visit in Belgium by organisation „Nature 2000" and there I have read about your problems with Narmada valley. I don't know if it will be possible to help you (I can try). But I'm interesting in history and present of India too. I haven't done a lot for knowing India because I'm busy with school and Brontosaurus. That is why I know only a few about history, present (and future) of India.

I want correspondence with somebody who want know something about Czechoslovakia and ecology in it. (This is the only one thing I can offer). It is also possible to ~~#~~ change records

with music ... I have a big dream to travel to India but it is very expensive for me (my parents) I'm looking forward to yours (your friend's) answer

Yours sincerely Peter

Ahoj (= Hallo)





this is my sign ↑ and this sign of Brontosaurus

P.S. Excuse me for my english.

addresses for correspondence

college (from 10th Sept to 15th July)

Peter Klein
Kolej 17. listopadu A116
Pátkova 3
182 00 PRAHA 8 LIBEŇ
Czechoslovakia

home

Peter Klein
Nálepkova 11
921 01 PIEŠŤANY
Czechoslovakia

add: Peter Klein
Kolej 17. listopadu A116
Pátkova 3
182 00 PRAHA 8 LIBEŇ
Czechoslovakia







PAR AVION LETECKY

Kalpavriksh - Enviromental
action group
c/o Ashish Kothari
1 COURT ROAD
DELHI 11 00 54
INDIA

Uppsala 29 8. 89

Dear Friends

Thank you for the letter + press release of July 21st.

In the end of July I presented a tape-and-slide show about the Indira Sagar dam and the World Bank at the Youth and Environment Europe Annual Meeting in Poznan, Poland, and at another young environmentalists' gathering in Colone, West Germany. At these meetings I collected addresses of individuals in different countries and organizations who are willing to do something in their countries on the 28th of September. This week I send out some material to these people (Background info, postcard original, photograph, exampel of letter to the World Bank etc) and hopefully something will happen in Poland, Norway, GDR, Belgium, Holland, Uk, Malta and Checkoslovakia.

In Sweden following activities are planned:

* public meeting
* postcard campaign
* official visit to the Swedish government and discussions about its involvement in the World Bank. Hopefully representatives from the Swedish IUCN-member and the Royal Academy of Science will join the delegation.
* as much attention as possible in the media, but as you might know it is difficult...

Finally, did you get the report about the Swedish-funded hydelproject Uri in Kashmir? It would be interesting to get some reactions to it, and arguments against (or possibly for????).

Good luck on the 28th of September and after!!!!

Lots of love to you, Vipul and Angela!

Gunnel Wyzaden

Campaign: (National)

NATIONAL CONVENTION-GBM AUGUST 29-SEPTEMBER 1,1989,MADRAS

[NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR HOUSING RIGHTS : Resolution on Narmada]

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS

[The National Convention - General Body Meeting of NCHR held on 30,31st August and 1st September 1989 at Madras,]

i) Expresses its Solidarity and whole hearted support to the growing movement against displacement and uprooting caused by projects of Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar, and all other such large projects for power, irrigation, industry, militarisation etc. which are the very issues raised by NCHR asserting environmental security through protection and sustanance of housing resource and human life.] In this light we resolve and appeal that the members of NCHR should actively participate in the NATIONAL RALLY AGAINST DISTRUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT on 28th September, 1989 at Harsud, Madhya Pradesh.

ii) Expresses the Solidarity with the continuing struggle of the people of Baliapal and Bhograi against the impending large scale evictions & displacements caused by the National Test Range which is being forced on them, and their homeland.

iii) Express Solidarity with the minimum programme demands expressed by the Delhi units of the four left parties in June 1989, significantly including the housing rights of Pattas, electricity water and sanitation for all Jhuggi-Jhopri dwellers of Delhi as one of only three demands and therefore recognising the importance of housing in people's lives.

iv) Expresses solidarity with the Convention for Housing Rights, Nagpur, held in June 1989, with the Resolution and Programme undertaken by the Convention, and with the formation at the Convention of the Nagpur coordination Committee for the Housing Rights. We especially note that the initiative to organise the Convention was taken by the AITUC,CITU,HMS, Maharashtra State Govt. Employees Confederation, and other unions, and consider the initiative to be or major significance in the struggle for housing rights;and we call upon the Nagpur Coordination Committee to carry forward the housing struggles of the people of Nagpur.

WE ALSO NOTE WITH APPRECIATION the initiatives taken and support and solidarity shown by the AITUC, the HMKP, and other

We also call upon all trade unions and especially the national units of all the above and other unions, to take further steps on this initiative and to come forward to participate in the struggle for housing of all workers and people of India. We especially call upon all Central Unions, to ratify and sign the Charter of Housing demands that has been drafted and finalised together with them, already signed by two and accepted in principle by two more.

v) Strongly condemns the move of the Govt of Andhra Pradesh to repeal sections of Act I of 1970 which safeguard tribals' rights to their homeland and expresses solidarity with the tribals of Andhra Pradesh in their struggle for maintaining their rights over land.

vi) Strongly condemns the brutal action against the slumdwellers of Satya Nagar, Bhubaneswar on December 19, 1988 and further condemns the move on the part of the South Eastern Railwat authorities at Khurda Road to evict slum dwellers before October 1, 1989.

vii) Condemns the brutal actions of the SDO and police in Manpur, Shahdol Dist. Madhya Predesh in June 1989, against villagers peacefully demanding over-due Pattas for their house-sites, water electricity and also other agricultural demands, and against volunteer social workers of the Nav Rachva Samiti that same night, we strongly protest and condemn the violence of State action including the beating of the villagers and the arrests of social workers; it call attention to all democratic sections to this alarming incident of fascistic tendency by Govt against simple people's demands of housing and other basic rights; and we collectively express our solidarity with the villagers of Manpur and workers of the Nav Rachna Samiti intheir now-deepening struggle for Justice.

viii) Petitions Campaign : Places its demand to the Petition Committee of the Lok Sabha that the ongoing "Peoples Petition on Housing Rights" - as submitted by NCHR on 5th September 1988 - be started in its deliberation. The Convention demands that in pursuance and in the spirit of the evidence presented from 7 regions of the country on this Petition on May 30th 1989 - the Petition Committee must visit the locations represented and evaluate for themselves the worsening housing reality. The Convention further demands that the Committee call hearings immediately after the site-visits, during which Petitioners whose plight is represented in the evidence submitted can come to Delhi and relate

It is further hoped that the entire process will result in strident recommendations from the Petition Committee to the Central Govt. aimed at improving housing conditions for the majority of Indians that the Peoples Petition represents.

This action, the Convention resolves, will greatly facilitate the ongoing struggle for the restoration of local people's rights to essential life-going housing resources and also restore faith in the people's Parliamentary procedure that the Petition process represents.

NOTES WITH APPRECIATION the efforts and solidarity of all the organisations and individuals across the country who have participated in the Petitions Campaign launched by the NCHR in 1988, who have contributed to the success of the Campaign by collecting thousands of support signatures and contributing to the spread of awareness on housing rights across the country; by preparing and submitting evidence to the Lok Sabha Petition Committee; and by passing Resolutions on behalf of these hundreds, thousands and lakhs of members and sending them to the Lok Sabha speaker.

ix) RESOLVES THAT THE NCHR must, at local, state and national levels move towards having its own offices.

AS THE NCHR TOWARDS ITS OWN OFFICES, we note with appreciation the housing and home provided to the Campaign by organisations and individuals across the country for this past first phase of three years, at the current moment, and in the future while the transition takes place.

replied 7/9/89

FIAN - Gruppe Karlsruhe
c/o. Friedbert Kramer
Kaiserallee 7
7500 Karlsruhe 1
West Germany

FIAN-FoodFirst Information & Action Network
P.O. Box 102243 · D-6900 Heidelberg West Germany

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION
FOR THE RIGHT TO FEED ONESELF

rcd. 1/9/89

Ashish Kothari
Kalpavrikish
1 Court Road

Delhi 110054
INDIA

Dear Ashish Kothari,

first of all we would like to introduce ourselves:

We, the FIAN group in Karlsruhe (FRG) would like to help you in the struggle against the danger of human rights violations resulting from the planned Sardar-Sarovar-Dam.

Our group is operating from Karlsruhe, a university town in the South- West of the Federal Republic of Germany. Karlsruhe has 250.000 inhabitants and is situated at the river Rhine (a river of similar size as the Narmada). There are 6 members in our FIAN group: Frank Gwildis is studying architectures, Cosima Kramer is a hospital nurse, her husband Friedbert is a carpenter and works with young unemployed persons. Dorothea Feiertag, Markus Greiling and Georg Näger are students of business administrations.

Now some words to FIAN. FIAN is an international human rights organisation specialized in land and farm laboures' rights. FIAN does not give financial assistance but tries to help by means of publishing and lobbying to contribute to the protection of human rights. FIAN has groups in several countries and each group specializes on a certain project (e.g. the danger of human rights violations resulting from the planned Sardar-Sarovar -Dam).

As you know from your own work solid information are very important. In order to give you correct support we are especially interested in the following information about :

- the actual situation in the concerned area
- offical statements regarding the Sardar- Sarovar- Projects (speeches, leaflets, laws etc.)
- World Bank activities
- rehabilitation and resettlement schemes (including your evaluation of these R & R schemes)
- if and what kind of repressions exist against the organisations of the affected people
- the actual situation regarding the human rights
- how we are able to support you.

An important contribution to our continious information would be the mailing of news-paper articles and other resent publications about the Narmada-Project.

Account:
Postgiro Frankfurt
(BLZ 50010060)
CCP-No. 201080-601

FIAN International Secretariat
P.O. Box 102243
D-6900 Heidelberg, W-Germany
Telephone + 49-6222-50108

One of our main problems is to get up to date information about the situation in the affected area. We have information about the credit agreements of 1985 with the World Bank, also about the resettlement programme of the state of Gujarat (Thomas Methfessel wrote his thesis about this programme and we have contacted him for further information). Frank Brassel,too, (he is a FIAN -member) informed us very detailled about his visit in April this year. Especially about the situation in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh we do not have any detailled information at all. According to the claim of FIAN details about the progress of R & R programmes are of particular importance for our work.

From Frank Brassel we learned about your action day on September , 28 in Harsud, Uhandwa, Madhya Pradesh. We consider to support this day with an urgent action; therefore we soon need details about what is planned for this day and what requests are made.

We are looking forward to a productive cooperation for the benefits of human rights.

With best regards

Dorothea Feierabend

Markus Freitag

Georg Meier

Friedbert Kramer

Cosima Kramer

What is FIAN ?

'FIAN' is short for "FoodFirst Information & Action Network", with "FoodFirst" emphasizing the fundamental importance of the human right to food.

FIAN is an international human rights organisation, founded in 1986 to promote the right to food, especialiy land rights and the rights of rural workers. It operates on the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Human Rights Covenants. It is independent of governments, poiitical parties, ideologies and reiigious affiliations.

In some countries in Europe there are national sections, in others there are groups working and there is also the possibility to become an individual member or a financial supporter.

FIAN works through

- letter campaigns called urgent actions, when the right to food is threatened or violated;
- long term case work by local groups;
- international campaigns.

FOODFIRST INFORMATION & ACTION NETWORK

What Can You Do ?

- find out and tell others about the real causes of hunger.
- write letters for FIAN urgent actions.
- participate in the FIAN campaigns.
- become a member of FIAN.
- help to build the national FIAN network in your country.
- join a FIAN group.
- get your friends to help you found a FIAN group.
- support FIAN's work by regular financial contributions.

FIAN - International Secretariat
P.O.Box 102243
D-6900 Heidelberg, West Germany
Tel. +49-6222-50108
Account: Postgiro Frankfurt 201080-601

Cut off and send back to FIAN.

Name.....
Address.....

() I would like to join FIAN International Annual Membership: DM 30.
() I would like to become a regular giver. Annual contribution: DM 120.
() I would like to join a FIAN group.
() I would like further information.

.....
Signature

The Human Right to Food

FIAN

International Human Rights Organisation
FOR THE RIGHT TO FEED ONESELF

FIAN
International Secretariat
P.O.Box 102243, D-6900 Heidelberg
West Germany

Hunger Today ...

... is not a problem of scarcity of food.

... is largely a consequence of oppression.

... usually hits the rural population hardest.



What are the Causes of Hunger ?

The majority of malnourished people live in rural areas - small-holders, tenant farmers, landless workers, rural workers and their families. These people are marginalised by economic and political developments, and frequently exploited. Their importance for the ecological, social and cultural development of their countries is increasingly recognized in the last few years. And yet, in many regions, they face mounting harassment.

Almost all Peoples could be Self-Sufficient in Food Production ...

... if they were allowed to.

But ...

... many governments continue to persue a policy which ignores the needs of the hungry.

... the efforts of the small farmers to achieve self-sufficiency in food production are not supported and sometimes even crushed.

... small farmers, who want to grow food have not access to land.

... land is still unjustly distributed.

... the prevailing international economic order still violates the rights of the hungry.

... too many people remain silent, instead of promoting the rights of the hungry.



The Human Right to Feed Oneself

"Every man, woman and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition in order to develop fully and maintain their physical and mental faculties."

This excerpt is taken from the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, made at the UN World Food Conference in 1974. The inalienable right of everyone to adequate food is laid down in Art.11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and took effect under international law in 1976.

The right to food is inseparable from the right to work (Art.6,7,8 of the Covenant) and the right of all peoples to self-determination (Art.1 of the Covenant).

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood." (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Art.1)

It is from these rights and the concern for human dignity, that the human right to feed oneself derives.

WWF World Wide Fund For Nature-India
विश्व प्रकृती निधि-भारत

WWF-India
Rajkot Divisional Office
C/o Vidyut Electronics
Near Fire Brigade Station
Sadar, Rajkot 360 001
Tel : 46211

2-9-89.

To,
Kalpavriksh
Delhi

Dear Ashish,

Thank you very much for the Black & white photos & the leaflet on Narmada. As I had been to Banglore & Bombay I could not write to you earlier.

I will be sending the information about the comming rarly at Harsud on September 28 to around ~~2000~~ 300 people.

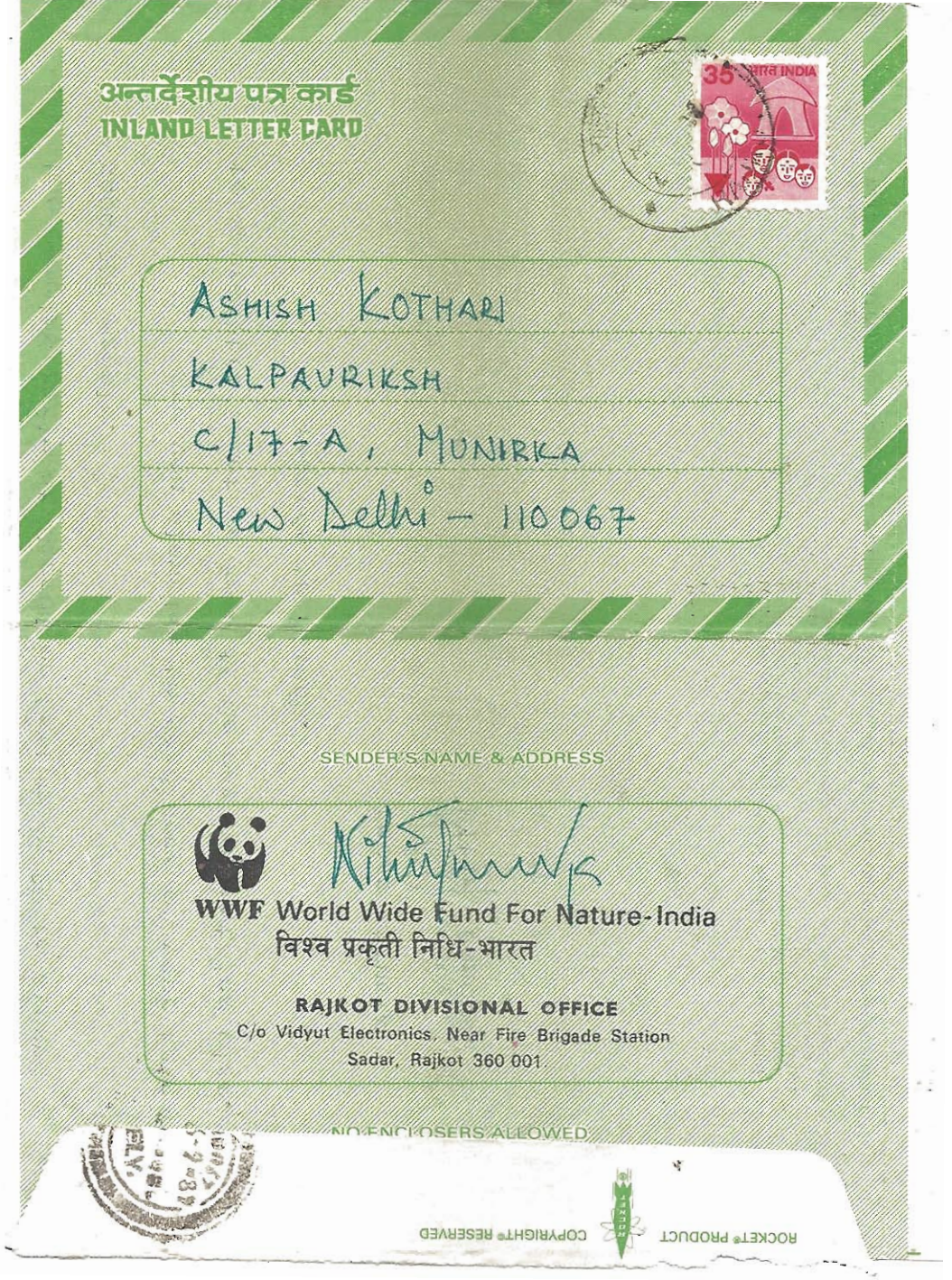
Are you planning to send some of your friends to Saurashtra ? Let me know ff we can do anything else.

My regards to Faradh.

Yours truely
Nitin Pandya.

Trustees
Lt Col Dr. Fatesinghrao Gaekwad of Baroda, President
Mr. S P Godrej, Vice President
Mr M Y Ghorpade
Mr Lovraj Kumar
Air Chief Marshal I H Latif, PVSM AVSM (Retd)
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Mr S A Sabavala
Mrs Anne Wright—MBE

Secretariat: WWF-INDIA
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अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD
35 भारत INDIA
ASHISH KOTHARI
KALPAVRIKSH
C/17-A, MUNIRKA
New Delhi - 110067
SENDER'S NAME & ADDRESS
WWF World Wide Fund For Nature-India
विश्व प्रकृती निधि-भारत
RAJKOT DIVISIONAL OFFICE
C/o Vidyut Electronics, Near Fire Brigade Station
Sadar, Rajkot 360 001
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MARG

(Multiple Action Research Group)
(Regd. No. S/16177/85*)*

01/9/89

Dear Ashish & Farhad,

I am sending five copies each of our five reports Sardar Sarovar Oustees in Madhya Pradesh What Do They Know ? (1 to 5) Please signed the duplicate copy to acknowledge receipt. The price is mentioned inside the report. Since we had run out of the first lot of reports some of them are photo copyes. That accounts for the light print.

We have not received any information regarding any meeting at ISC though we did receive information about the public meeting.

With best wishes,

Enakshi

Enakshi Thukral

P.S. Lay time nu ka !!

113-A, Shahpur Jat, Near Asiad Village, New Delhi-110016 *Tele* ;
Donations to MARG are Exempted u/s 80G of I.T. Act 1961.
Executive Director : Dr. Vasudha Dhagamwar.

4 Sept., 1989

Dear Anil,

I trust you are in good health. I'm writing to you with reference to some payment that Teddy Goldsmith owes me for reviews done for the third volume of 'Social and Ecological Effects of Large Dams'. The earlier plan was that he would send the money from U.K. However, he now informs me that you have some money from sales of his books that you owe him, and he has suggested that I request you to send this money to me instead. This will solve foreign exchange hassles that may otherwise arise.

The sum he owes me is approx. Rs. 23,000 (Twenty three thousand). I don't know if the sum you owe him is somewhere around that figure or not. If it is <u>smaller</u>, I can claim the remainder from him. If it is <u>larger</u>, he has offered the extra amount as contribution towards a film on Narmada that is under preparation, in which some of us are helping out.

Do let me know you position on this.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

Mr. Anil Agarwal
Centre for Science & Environment
F-6 Kailash Colony,
New Delhi - 110 048.

P.S.: I would like your opinion on the newsletter 'Narmada', the 1st issue of which we sent you 2months back, and the 2nd issue of which will reach you in 8-10 days.

centre for the study of developing societies

29, RAJPUR ROAD DELHI 110054
PHONE 231 190 2517131
GRAM POLITY

4 September 1989

Ms Medha Patkar
C/o Narmada Bachao Andolan - Delhi
C/17-A Munirka
New Delhi - 110067

Dear Medha,

It has been a long time since we have communicated, either by letter or talking. This distancing may well have contributed to many misunderstandings between us. I had hoped to use the opportunity of the meeting called in Delhi in Sept. 2, 1989 to get to talk to you, but for many reasons it was just not possible for me to attend. Hence the letter.

You may already be aware of my position - both on the NVP as also big dams in general. I do feel, like many others, that our past experiences with such projects have been more than dismal, and on all counts. Consequently, now that we - as activists, or planners, or researchers or just citizens - are somewhat better aware of the consequences of these projects, we should oppose all attempts to rush into more such projects. But, I do not go along with a blanket negation of development projects - including large dams.

The NVP issue has for me personally become a vexed one because

1) Even in Delhi there are more than half a dozen groups ostensibly working on the Narmada question -- and never have they spoken with one voice. Since published data on the NVP is both inadequate and often misleading, and I have personally no knowledge of the valley, its people and their mood - I have to go by what other friends/agencies working on the issue have to say. And their disagreements, often voiced publicly and acrimoniously, with as much venom reserved for other groups as for the government, not only leads to confusion but also a feeling of being disheartened, if not cynical and pathetic.

2) Not one of the groups - to the best of my knowledge approves of the project as it is conceived and being implemented. But even in this opposition there are differences -

a) Can the project be salvaged - particularly if the height of the dams is reduced.

b) If we oppose the project, do we also oppose the services (irrigation, power, drinking water) that the project is 'supposed' to provide. This is a crucial issue because while some people take a

.....2/-

blanket anti-mondernisation/industrialisation stance pleading that nothing ought to be disturbed and the tribals should be left in their pristine glory, others (including me) cannot go along with this perspective. Why is it that those of us who oppose the state's developmental interventions never or rarely come up with alternative modes of generating the services. I felt that the Karnataka debate on the nuclear question was a move in the right direction. Why can't something similar be done on the NVP?

3) There are clearly differences in assessment of the ground situation. Is the Gujarat populace solidly for the NVP? Is it only the political parties and brokers? What is the extent of the organisational activity in Madhya Pradesh - clearly the State which will see the greatest dislocation? Is the fight for human rights and dignity, for just compensation and rehabilitation or is there some consensus about not shifting at all, and consequently not letting the project get off the ground?

4) Even those who are struggling for a just rehabilitation policy are strongly divided. If we argue for a 'land for land policy', then where do we discover the needed space? If the displaced are tribals, then do they have to be settled only in forest areas? How does this square with the plea of environmentalists that forests not be disturbed at all? And why is it that even those who pointed out where land was available in Gujarat for the 'oustees', suddenly when the state government released 2500 h.a. of forest land for occupation took recourse to an environmental plea? Equally crucial is the lack of interest shown by many of the groups to planning for and demanding skill training and jobs for the displaced tribals? While opposing insensitive and forced assimilation, are we only arguing that the tribals remain peripheral peasants supplementing their meagre and declining income through food gathering and hunting?

5) Why is the NVP constantly referred to as a World Bank project? It afterall is funding less than 10 per cent of the cost. Just as I could not understand the earlier enthusiasm for appealing to the WB on the violation of the rehabilitation clauses, leading in turn to Scudder's visit and the formulation of revised guidelines which were then used to pressure the State and Central governments; today I cannot understand why the World Bank has become the focus of our attention. I must state that I was extremely disturbed about the deposition in front of a U.S. Congress sub-Committee via the link up with E.D.F. Then there was the demonstration at the WB office in Delhi. Why not at the offices of the Narmada Control Authority? Now I am informed of another meeting to take place in the U.S. in October when Indian groups, the EDF, and US Congressmen will debate with W.B. officials.

Are we or not a sovereign nation? At one level we condemn the W. Bank, particularly the conditionalities that it imposes. On the

other if they come up with guidelines that we approve of, then we are thrilled. The NVP is an Indian project. If we oppose it, then we should take up cudgels with the GOI. Seeking allies in the W. Bank or even US based organisations that use the U.S. Congress to pressure the Bank is in my view bad politics. Today, the collective result of all our efforts is that the W. Bank looks sensitive to 'green issues' - the entire problem being located in despotic third world states.

6) Political differences apart, and there is in my view always place for genuine differences and a consequent multiplicity of strategies. But do we have to label those with whom we disagree? Thus those opposing the NVP wholescale become anti-national; those arguing for a just rehabilitation policy agents of the GOI. Do correct me if I am still living in the past. Smitu, for instance, informs me that the ground level relationships between the various groups active on the Narmada question are today much better. I hope so, but I remain sceptical.

I have tried to follow different ecological struggles, albeit at a distance. The issues are too complex and crucial to permit hasty and infantile actions on our part, particularly since all of us also claim a moral halo. And moral struggles carried out by weak humans have a way of going away.

I have often shared my disquiet with friends in Lokayan and other groups. With you, I have not had the opportunity. Thus putting my random thoughts on paper.

With regards,

Yours sincerely

Harsh Sethi

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

1616 P Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 387-3500

September 6, 1989

To: Narmada Dharangrast Samiti
Narmada Sagar Sangarsh Samiti
Narmada Ghati Nav Nirman Samiti
Narmada Asargrast Sangarsh Samiti
Narmada Bachao Andolan

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

The struggle of tribal people and rural poor of India to defend their cultures, livelihood and environment from destructive development projects and policies is strongly supported by human rights, development, and environmental NGOs all over the world. Your historic National Rally at Harsud is a landmark in the struggle for justice and dignity of the tribal people of India. It is a symbol of hope for tribal people who are being maginalised in the name of 'development' in the hills and valleys and forests of countries such as Brazil, Indonesia, United States, Canada, Malaysia, Australia and many others. Unity in our demands will force governments and lending institutions the world over to re-evaluate and reform their approach to development.

Devastating projects such as the Sardar Sarovar, Narmada Sagar, Bodhghat, and the Tehri dams MUST BE STOPPED. We pledge our assistance and dedication to influencing the international lending institutions to STOP FUNDING PROJECTS WHICH DESTROY THE ENVIRONMENT AND THREATEN THE LIVES OF TRIBAL PEOPLE.

In the name of over six million members represented by our organizations....

WE STAND BEHIND YOU IN SOLIDARITY...on SEPTEMBER 28, 1989!

Environmental Defense Fund
Development Group for Alternative Policies
Bank Information Center
Environmental Policy Institute/Friends of the Earth
Natural Resources Defense Council
National Wildlife Federation
Sierra Club
Greenpeace
Cultural Survival
Rainforest Action Network
International Rivers Network
Defenders of Wildlife
Survival International

National Headquarters
257 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10010
(212) 505-2100

1405 Arapahoe Avenue
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 440-4901

5655 College Avenue
Oakland, CA 94618
(415) 658-8008

1108 East Main Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 780-1297

128 East Hargett Street
Raleigh, NC 27601
(919) 821-7793

youth and environment europe
European region of the International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation • IYF

Mönchengladbach, 6-9-89

To: KALPAVRIKSH
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION GROUP
c/o ASHISH KOTHARI
1, COURT ROAD, DELHI 110054 / INDIA

Dear Kalpavriksh-environmental action group !

As member of the "German Youth Organization for Nature Studying and Environmental protection" I got involved in our working-group on tropical rainforest destruction some years ago.

As member organization of the European umbrella organization "Youth and Environment Europe" we held international seminars on the World Bank's impact on environmental destruction, on development-tasks in general (e.g. the Brundtland-Report discussion) and on activities/ joint campaigns within our global network of young environmantalists IYF, International Youth Federation.

Last Year we founded the working-group "environment and development" within YEE to improve information exchange and co operation between European groups working on topics of environment and development.

This Year in may we had a quiet efficient meeting at which we also got a lot of detailed informations and watched an very interesting slide-show about the ecology of the Narmada- valley, the magnitude of environmental consequences by the planned dam-projects in this area and about your resistance movement.

After having heard this lecture by Gunnel Nycander from Sweden we were immeadiately motivated to support your protest movement and to show you our solidarity.

In february we ourselves took part in joint protest campaigns against the Sector Loan Credit II from the World Bank to Brazil ,which would have been used for building another large-scale dam-project in the Amazonian region, and therefore would have contributed to the destruction of tropical rainforests, As far as we know the WB has stopped its support of this project, not at least because of wide public political pressure.

This should stimulate us optimistically in view of our possibilities of political influence by public awareness campaigns!

At the Annual Meeting of YEE in Poland this summer we heard again some news about your activities in India. We passed a resolution (a copy is enclosed) of YEE against the Narmada dam project which will be sent to our national embassies of India and to the WB' representatives of our governments towards the date of september, 28 th. By this action we want to show our solidarity with your organizations in the Narmada basin symbolically at your special "action-day". In addition we want to keep you informed about our activities by this letter.

It's very motivating for our work to hear about environmental activities from other parts of the world and to support each other. By this way we can prove our main principle: "think globally - act locally"!

Given the increasing threats towards the natural base of living we will effort to "Rearrange the world" in general,
and to stop the Narmada dam project in particular;

We are with you: LET NARMADA LIVE !

With best wishes ,

the w.g."environment and development" of YEE,
contact person: Cordula Weißköppel

Postal address: Klostermøllevej 46a, DK-8660 Skanderborg, Denmark
Visit address: Klostermølle, Klostermøllevej 46, Voerladegård, Denmark
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c.p.: Cordula Weißköppel
Fischersallee 84, D- 2000 Hamburg 50, West-Germany, Europe

youth and environment europe
European region of the International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation • IYF

R E S O L U T I O N

on the NARMADA VALLEY PROJECT/ INDIA
adapted by the 7th Annual Meeting of YEE at Kaplin, Poland, 31-7to 6-8-89

We, the participants of the 7th Annual Meeting of YEE, held at Kaplin, Poland from July 31st to August 6th 1989,

- being aware of the devastating social and environmental consequences of large scale development projects in general and major dams in particular -

- having been informed through our international network IYF about the popular struggle against the Narmada Valley river development project in central India,

demand, in solidarity with the environmentalists, social activists, and people in the Narmada basin:

1) Let Narmada live!
Stop the Narmada Valley Project,
in particular the two major dams Indira Sagar Project and Sardar Sarovar Project.

2) Explore alternative water-management strategies.
For any proposed project a comprehensive impact assessment has to be carried out.

3) The World Bank should pull out of the project.
The Bank's latest move regarding the release of forest lands for resettlement is not consistent with its new environmental policy.

YOUTH and ENVIRONMENT EUROPE, 6th August 1989

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DK-8660 Skanderborg
Denmark

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FROM: YOUTH AND ENVIRONMENT EUROPE
– w.g. 'environment and development' –
KLOSTERMØLLEVEJ 48 A
DK - 8660 SKANDERBORG
DENMARK

infoe
gemeinnütziger e.V.
Geschäftsstelle:
Lockhütter Straße 141
D-4050 Mönchengladbach 1
☎ 02161-630319

· Infoe e.V. · Lockh… …önchengladbach 1 ·

TO: KALPAVR… H
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION GROUP
c/o ASHISH KOTHARI
1, COURT ROAD
DELHI, 110054
INDIA

Ihr Zeichen	Ihre Nachricht vom	Unser Zeichen	Tag 7 th of sept. 1989

Dear Kalpavrish environmental action group!

having been informed about your struggle against the Narmada Valley Dam Project the German Institute for Ecology and Applied Anthropology wants to express its solidarity with your activities.

The Institute for Ecology and Applied Anthropology was founded in Mönchengladbach in the western part of West- Germany two years ago with the aim to establish an international coalition between the ecological and the human rights movement.

Given the increasing global destruction of eco- systems it has become more and more central to support the fight for survival of indigenous people living in these eco- systems.

The work of infoe is based on two main fields:

1) to build- up direct co operation with tribal groups or ethnic minorities which are threatened by present ecological or cultural destruction,
2) to improve public information and education in our industrialized countries to make people aware of the connections between destruction of nature, elimination of small cultures and destroying of cultural identity in general, and the impacts of our - so called - civilized societies on the global crisis of environment and development.

This year our work is mainly focussed on campaigns against the destruction of tropical rainforests and we implemented concrete research work about tropical timber expert companies in Central Africa and Indonesia.

By this short introduction of our background I hope, it becomes clear, why we want to show you our great concern with your situation in the Narmada basin.

It seems unbelievable that the responsible politicians on national and international level are still convinced of positive out-puts by the realization of such large scale dam project. Even though there are sufficient negative examples throughout the world (e.g. the Assuan dam in Egypt) the harmful ecological and sociocultural consequences are still underestimated or totally neglected.

So, it's still our common task to protest against these human- made desasters of environment as urgent as we can. To support your demands and to increase public pressure for stopping the Narmada dam project we are going to write a recommendation-letter to the World Bank next week.

We really hope that you will be very successfull with your protest campaigns, in particular at your joint "action-day" at 28 th of sept.:
– Let Narmada live! – with best wishes

Dr. Peter Jutt

Institute for Ecology and Action Anthropology
Institut d'écologie et d'anthropologie appliquée
PGA Essen, BLZ 360 100 43
Konto-Nr. 451835-439

Tribes being supported by ecologists is quite a new and important development...
John H. Bodley

Que las poblaciones tribales reciban apoyo de los protectores del medio ambiente, es una nueva situacion llena de significado...
John H. Bodley

Des tribus scutenues par des écologistes: C'est un développement assez récent et de grande importance...
John H. Bodley



Institute for Ecology and Action Anthropology

Instituto para ecologia y antropologia practica

Institut d'écologie et d'anthropologie appliquée

INFOE
Institut für Ökologie
und angewandte Ethnologie



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Text by:
Peter E. Stüben

Translation:
Dieter Blank, Asun Garcia, Régine Stüben

Design:
Florian Maderspacher

The Course of Destruction

The unrestrained industrialisation in the so-called developing countries leaves them dependent on the western world, causes a shortage of natural resources, and endangers the ecological balance of the earth. More and more frequently the tribes become tied by national interest, multinational combines and transnational development-agencies. Their environment is being devastated, their culture destroyed and their needs brought into line with the respective national interests. Multinational concerns increase their hold on third-world countries to avoid the environmental restrictions of the western world. Eventually the traditional cultures will be reduced to the theatrical level (or: will only be found in the ethnology museum).

El camino hacia le dustrucción

La industrialicación desenfrenada de los denominados países en vias de desarrollo ha tenido como consecuencias inmediatas la dependencia de los mismos del mundo industrializado, y una reducción alarmante de la reserva de materias primas, poniendo en peligro el equilibrio ecológico mundial.
Las diversas poblaciones tribales entran cada vez mas en el tira y afloja entre los intereses nacionales de diversos estados, los de las multinacionales, y los las agencias internacionales de desarrallo. Su espacio vital se destruye paulatinamente, lo mismo que su cultura; se considera que sus necesidades coinciden los intereses nacionales.
Al mismo tiempo que las multinactionales se instalan en los paises en vias de desarrollo para huir de la ruina ecológica del mundo industrial, las culturas tradicionales van desapareciendo. Su destino final son las vitrinas de los museos antropológicos, donde podrán ser admiradas como testigos momificados de un mundo que se fué, pero que podiamos haber conservado.

La route de la destruction

L'industrialisation effrénée dans les pays dits en voie de développement a conduit à la dépendance, à une imminente pénurie des matières premières et mis en danger l'équilibre écologique de la terre. Là, les tribus sont de plus en plus entrainées dans le rouage des interêts nationaux, des groupes multinationaux et des agences de développement multinationales. On ravage leur espace vital, détruit leurs cultures, et leurs besoins sont synchronisés aux intérêts nationaux correspondants.
Au même rythme que l'administration des groupes multinationaux prend pied au »tiers monde« afin d'éviter les lois strictes concernant la protection de la nature du »premier monde«, le reste de la culture traditionnelle a tout au plus la chance d'être conservé comme momie culturelle dans les vitrines des musées ethnologiques.

Destruction of Nature = Violation of Human Rights

For a long time the connection between the destruction of nature and the elimination of tribes in the »Third World« has been concealed by the west's leaders of government and business. This relationship has been ignored by media and has escaped the ecological movement's notice. We found it difficult to recognize this as violation of human rights: for example, global ecological systems are eliminated (tropical rain forests etc) as the only available living space of the ethnicities living there. Nevertheless, this type of destruction has become a fight for survival for the natives. Exploited, subjugated, dislodged – their fate is sealed unless we succeed in making clear the retroactive effect of this development to any open-minded people in the highly-industrialised countries. We are all links in the chain of destruction

La destrucción dela naturaleza: un ataque contra los derechos humanos

Durante mucho tiempo los medios de comunicacion social, los gobiernos y los dirigentes económicos del mundo capitalista han negado la relación existente entre la destrucción de la naturaleza y la desaparición de las culturas tribales en lo que llamamos ahora el cuarto mundo. Hasta ahora resultaba dificil poner en evidencia que el aniquilamiento de los ecosistemas complejos, como por ejemplo las selvas tropicales, supone una vidación de los derechos de las etnias que alli viven y que ahora deben luchar por evitar la muerte que les acecha. Explotadas, expulsadas, el futuro de dichas culturas està ya escrito, y solamente lo podremos evitar si conseguimos poner en evidencia las consecuencias que tal situación tendrá sobre nuestro propio universo, rico comodo y »desarrollado«. Y es que al final de la cadena nos encontramos nosotros mismos.

Destruction de la nature = Violation des Droits e l'homme

Pendant longtemps les responsables des gouvernements et de l'économie du soi-disant »quatrième monde« ont passé sous silence le rapport entre la destruction de la nature et l'extermination des tribus, les média ont ignoré cette corrélation, quant aux écologistes ils n'en ont pas pris note.
Dans la destruction des systèmes écologiques globaux, comme celle des forêts tropicales, seul espace vital des tribus vivant dans ces forêts, nous avons eu du mal à distinguer les violations des Droits de l'homme.
Toutefois la destruction des forêts tropicales est devenue pour les »peuples primitifs« une lutte pour survivre. Exploités, opprimés, expulsés, exterminés, ils seront condamnés si nous ne réussissons pas à démontrer les répercussions de ce développement dans les milieux informés des pays fortement industrialisés: car le dernier chaînon de la destruction c'est nous mêmes:



Main Objectives of the Institute:

1. Assuming joint responsibility

We regard the *»infoe«* (Institute for Ecology and Action Anthropology) as a platform for those remaining »societies« of plants, animals, or men beyond industrial civilisation and without their own lobby. Resistance against permanent loss of global ecological systems, *and*, support for those ethnical minorities who fear for their lives, are part of one and the same struggle. Consequently, ecologists and etnographers are bound to regard themselves as advocats of these societies. As such, they are not only at their client's disposal, but they never act without having their confidence, they speak the same language and breathe the same air (action anthpology).

Objetivos del Instituto:

1. Aceptar responsabilidades

Con el »Instituto de Ecología y Etnología Práctica« queremos constituir un foro para todas las »sociedades« animales, vegetales o humanas que no cuenten todavia con un «lobby« propio Nosotros Consideramos que la lucha contra la destrucción del medio ambiente en el »tercer« o »cuarto mundo« es la misma que la lucha por los derechos y la existencia de las poblaciones que sufren directamente del aniquilamiento de los recursos naturales.
Por lo tanto pretendemos que tanto antropólogos como ecólogos se consideren como defensores de dichas culturas, defensores que toman en serio sus obligaciones, que no solamente se ponen a disposicion de sus »clientes«, sino que aprenden con ellos, que les visitan, para informazse de ellos, que nunca actuan sin su confianza, que hablan su mismo »idioma« y que respiran su mismo aire.

Les buts principaux de l'institut:

1. Partager la responsabilité

L'institut d'écologie et d'anthropologie appliquée se comprend comme plate-forme pour ces dernières »sociétés« animales, végétales ou humaines – au delà de la civilation industrielle – qui n'ont pas de lobby.
Résister à la destruction permanente des systèmes écologiques globaux dans le Tiers-monde et prendre parti pour ces minorités ethniques qui, à cause de l'exploitation abusive des ressources naturelles, tremblent pour leurs existences, cela fait parti d'un seul et même combat.
Pour cette raison les écologues et les ethnologues doivent se considérer comme défenseurs (avocats) de ces civilisations. Et un avocat qui prend sa cause au sérieux n'est pas seulement à la disposition de ses clients, il se rend compte sur place, n'agit jamais sans avoir leur confiance, il parle leur langue et respire le même air qu'eux (action anthropology).



2. Your environment = Our environment

The declared aim of *»infoe«* over the medium term is:

- to supply ethnical minorities and their organisations with ecologists, anthropologists and journalists.
- to supply them with exact material and information about the cause and the background of the destruction and pollution of their = our environment.
- to inform them with reserve about the proceedings of multinational combines and the interests of national development aid.

The construction of an international coalition is – beyond just paternalism – an important step towards this aim. In the interest of the *one* world let us join the people threatened by the »ecocide«, in order to save them from ecological destruction by the industrial civilisation.

2. Su medio ambiente es nuestro medio ambiente

Uno de los principales objetivos de nuestro instituto es poner a disposición de las minorías étnicas grupos de antropólogos de ecólogos y de periodistas, de informarles sobre los orígenes y las condiciones de la destrucción de su medio ambiente que es, ya lo hemos dicho, la destrucción del nuestro 'así como sobre los intereses de las multinacionales y de las organizaciones de ayuda al desarrollo. No se trata de una protección paternalista sino de una coalición intercultural. Asi, nos unimos con los pueblos amenazados de manera inmediata por las consecuencias del ecocidio que actualmente tiene lugar, para protegerles y protegernos. No olvidemos, antes o despues tambien a nosotros nos tocará el turno.

2. Leur environment = notre environnement

Par conséquent, il est un but declaré de l'institut d'écologie et d'anthropologie appliquée de soutenir les minorités ethniques et leurs organisations par des écologues, anthropologues et journalistes. Il faut leur fournir des informations et des documents exacts concernant le rapport et les causes de la destruction et de la pollution de leur environnement = notre environnement. Il faut les mettre au fait du procédé des groupes internationaux et des intérêts de l'aide nationale aux pays du Tiers-monde.
La construction d'une »coalition interculturelle« est, au delà d'un paternalisme quelconque, un pas important dans cette direction. Associons-nous aux peuples menacés par l'écocide dans l'intérêt d'un »seul monde« afin de les protéger et de nous protéger contre la destruction écologique par notre civilation industrielle.



3. Unmasking externally controlled development

The access to the »Third World« has become more indirect: formerly colonialism and imperialism have transformed the »Third World« into an exploited landscape – now they are replaced by national and/or transnational development aid. There is method in that »development« aid. The gap between Stone Age and the nuclear era ought to be closed. The gap between the economy of supply needs and surplus of value bridged. Assuming that development is unrevocable, our civilisation becomes the obvious model of history due to its technological lead. This ethno-centrism which is inharent to development aid is the continuation of colonial exploitation by other means. People in the »Third World« certainly do not need what *we* use to define as »development« or »progress«.

3. Descubrir la explotación que se esconde dentro de ciertas políticas de desarrollo

La explotación del tercer mundo continua; simplemente que ahora se realiza de manera indirecta. Así, organizaciones que se autodenominan de »ayuda al desarrollo« se apropian del espacio que dejaron libre las potencias coloniales y continuan el pillaje que ellas comenzaron. La ayuda al »desarrollo« es sistemática: »hay que salvar rápidamente el abismo existente entre la edad de piedra y la era atómica, entre una economía de subsistencia y un sistema económico capitalista, basado en la plusvalía«. Nuestra civilización se considera el modelo absoluto de la humanidad, está convencida de que nuestra complejidad tecnológica nos ofrece la solución de todos los problemas y la respuesta a todas las cuestiones, se considera como el modelo por derecho propio de la historia humana futura. Este etnocentrismo, inherente a gran parte de la política de desarrollo, no es más que la continuación, con la ayuda de otros medios, de la política colonial. Si hay algo que los seres del tercer mundo no necesitan son el »desarrollo« y el »progreso« tal y como los definimos nosotros.

3. Démasquer le développement orienté vers l'étranger

Aujourd'hui l'accéssibilité du Tiers-monde est devenue plus indirecte: Là ou autrefois colonialisme et imperialisme avait transformé le Tiers-monde en un paysage d'exploitation abusive, on trouve aujourd'hui – cela va de soi – l'aide nationale ou supranationale aux pays du Tiers-monde.
On les met en coupe réglée. On veut fermer le fossé entre l'âge de pierre et l'âge atomique, le fossé entre une économie qui couvre les besoins et une économie de plus value. La conviction de la nécessité du developpement et le fait que grâce à notre avance technologique, nous connaissons toute réponse, font de notre civilisation un modèle de l'histoire. Cet ethnocentrisme qui est inhérent à l'aide au developpement, signifie la continuation de l'exploitation colonialiste avec des moyens différents. Le développement et le progrès tel que nous les définissons, l'homme du Tiers-monde n'en a certes pas besoin.

4. Aid in the sense of INFOE

The culture- and environment approach supported by *infoe* intentionally replaces development aid by *revitalisation* aid: i.e. the preservation and – if necessary – revitalisation of traditional technology, agriculture, irrigation etc. based upon traditional-ecologic conditions. Here too, the institute applies new methods using ecologically and socially adapted technology. The members of the institute collaborate interdisciplinarily. They are in close cooperation with the ethnicities concerned. Up to now development in the »Third World« has produced people in bitter need of nursing under ecconomical as well as cultural aspects.

4. INFOE y su concepción de la ayuda

La posición de nuestro instituto: conservar la cultura y el medio ambiente, exige una ayudad a la »revitalizacion«; es decir a la conservación de tecnologias, y modelos agrícolas tradicionales, y en caso de haber desaparecido, a la »recreación« de los mismos respetando siempre la tradición y las condiciones ecológicas.
Tambien en este contexto el instituto se adentra por nuevos caminos: tecnologías adaptadas a la sociedad y a su medio ambiente. Y para ello trabaja de manera interdisciplinaria y en colaboración estrecha con las etnias a quien van dirigida la política de desarrollo. El desarrollo, tal como se ha entendido mayoritariamente hasta el presente, convertía los habitantes del tercer mundo en algo así como una residencia de cuidados intensivos.

4. Aide dans le sens d'INFOE

INFOE a pour objectif de conserver la culture et l'environnement. L'aide au développement traditionelle doit céder la place à l'aide de révitalisation: Il s'agit de préserver et s'il le faut de reprendre les technologies traditionelles, de réactiver les formes de l'agriculture et de l'irrigation basées sur des conditions traditio-économiques.
Là aussi l'institut emprunte des chemins nouveaux, sur le plan des technologies adaptées écologiquement et socialement. Cela est réalisé par les collaborateurs de l'institut qui travaillent de manière interdisciplinaire et en étroite coopération avec les ethnies en question. L'aide au développement traditionelle, par contre, transforme les habitants du Tiers-monde en invalides vivant dans un hospice mondial.

You, too, can support our work:

– by becoming a supporting member, in order to keep *infoe* and its research and solidary independent from state and industry.

Your benefit:
– a reduction of 20 % on all publications of infoe
– regular, free circular letter containing new information about all branches of infoe-research.
– by becoming an active member, in order to make infoe catch the ear of science, politics and society.

For that you receive the possibility of participating
– in the *infoe* study-group
– in a cooperative network
– in the framework of research, projects and scientific publications

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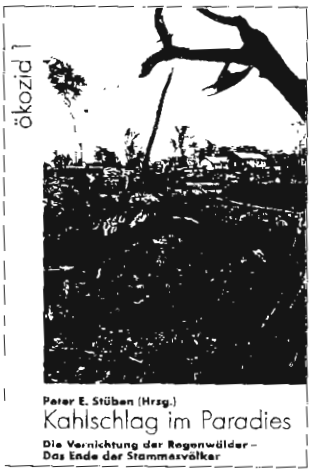
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Please make CHEQUES payable to INFOE and return to INFOE, Lockhütter Str. 143, D-4050 Mönchengladbach 1, West-Germany



ÖKOZID 1
Peter E. Stüben (Hg.): Kahlschlag im Paradies. **Die Vernichtung der Regenwälder – Das Ende der Stammesvölker. Mit einem Vorwort von Karl Heinz Schlesier, Gießen 1985 (FOCUS Verlag), 222 S., mit 68 Fotos und Karten, 24.80 DM**



ÖKOZID 2
Peter E. Stüben (Hg.): Nach uns die Sintflut. **Staudamm – Entwicklungs»hilfe«, Umweltzerstörung und Landraub. Mit einem Vorwort von Claus Biegert, Gießen 1986 (FOCUS Verlag), 262 S., mit 70 Fotos und Karten, 24.80 DM**



ÖKOZID 3
Henning, Heske (Hg.): Ernte – Dank? **Landwirtschaft, zwischen Agrobusiness, Gentechnik und traditionellem Landbau, Gießen im Oktober 1987 (FOCUS Verlag), ca. 230 S., mit zahlreichen Fotos und Karten, 24.80 DM**



ökozid 4
Peter E.Stüben(Hg)
Die neuen "Wilden"
Umweltschützer unterstützen
Stammesvölker-Theorie und
Praxis der Ethno-Ökologie
Gießen (Focus) Okt.1988
24.80 DM



OKOZIDextra
Gert Hensel: »Strahlende Opfer«. **Amerikas Uran-Industrie, Indianer und weltweiter Überlebenskampf. Mit einem Vorwort von Peter E. Stüben, Gießen 1987 (FOCUS Verlag), 220 S., mit 20 Fotos und zahlreichen Karten, 24.80 DM**



Außerdem erschien im JUNIUS-Verlag:
Florian Maderspacher/Peter E. Stüben (Hg.): Bodenschätze contra Menschenrechte. **Vernichtung der letzten Stammesvölker und die Zerstörung der Erde im Zeichen des »Fortschritts«, Hamburg 1984, 340 S., mit über 50 Fotos und Karten, 24.80 DM**


infoe

Farhad Vania
Member

7th Sept., 1989

Dear Friends,

We were pleased to learn that you would like to help in the stuggle against the Narmada Valley Development Project in India.

Regarding the information you require to get your campaign started we suggest you write to Frank Brassel and ask him to send you copies of all the material we have sent him so far. Especially useful in terms of an intruduction to the controversy would be a booklet entitled "The Narmada Valley Project: A Critique" by Kalpavriksh (April 1988), which we have dispatched separately by book post to you.

We have also put FIAN - Gruppe Karlsruhe on our mailing list and henceforth you will directly receive copies of all 'Kalpavriksh' publications on Narmada.

If there is still anything else you need please write to us again.

With warmest regards,

FIAN- Gruppe Karlsruhe,
c/o Friedbert Kramer
Kaiserallee 7
7500 Karlsruhe 1
West Germany.

Sincerely,

Farhad Vania

Farhad Vania
Research Associate

7th Sept., 1989

Dear Shri Mukhopadhyay,

Kindly refer your letter dated 29th August, 1989 to Shri Shekhar Singh of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, asking for certain documents related to the Narmada Project.

We have despatched all the documents required separately by book-post on 7/9/89.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Farhad Vania

(FARHAD VANIA)

Shri T.K. Mukhopadhyay
Speicalist (Hydrology)
Narmada Control Authority
Palika Bhawan, 7th floor
Sector XIII, R.K. Puram,
New Delhi - 110 066

LOKAYAN
13 Alipur Road Delhi 110054
Phone : 2523930

DATE : 07.09.1989

Dear Shripad,

Just a brief status report for your information:

(1) Copies of letters written to movement groups are enclosed. I have had extensive discussions at the Patna meeting and Medha has subsequently met the Suvarnarekha and other activists. I have also received confirmation from our Singrauli friends. Seventy copies of Appeal and Harsud letter have been additionally sent to groups in Bihar and U.P.

(2) I have got the signatures of Upendra Baxi, Tarkunde, Kannabiran, Ashis Nandy, D.L. Sheth, Chhatrapati Singh, etc on the Appeal. This has been communicated to Rusi.

(3) Ashis Nandy, D.L. Sheth, Upendra Baxi and Kannabiran will participate in the rally. I am making efforts to convince others.

(4) Medha had spoken to ND Juyal regarding a contribution to the Rally. I followed this up with an ambitious request and this has now come through ! I have sent thanks on our behalf (copies of letters enclosed).

(5) The press mobilisation is moving slowly. We meet national press people next week. Internationally so far, the New York Times, Washington Post, Time, NBC and BBC have confirmed. I am also trying to convince Juyal to send a professional film and photo team.

(6) Regarding other mobilisation the Delhi representative will further brief all of you.

More soon. See you on the 12th.

Warmest greetings and solidarity,

Yours sincerely,

(SMITU KOTHARI)

c.c. - Medha
- NBA-Bombay
- Ashis/Shekhar

P.S. The list of confirmed groups/individuals is being compiled. I will send this to you on the 12th.

SODA
Society for Developmental Action

Date 07/9/89 Reg. No.

Your Ref. : SODA Ref. 7052 Encl.

To
Mr Sekhar Singh,
C|O Narmada Action Plan
C-17/A,Munirka,
New Delhi 110 067

Dear Mr Singh,

We understand that during December 5-6,1987, Kalpa-vriksh jointly with the World Wild Life Fund and Narmada Dharamagrast Samiti, Maharastra organised a meeting of concerned individuals and organisations working on the issues related to Narmada Valley Project.

Will you please send us a report of the programme which you had already conducted.

We are working on the Subarnarekha Multipurpose Irrigation Project supported by the World Bank. We are interested to know the individuals/groups who has done considerable amount of good work in this field in India. In the process we came to know about your organisation.

On hearing we will discuss the subjects of mutual interests.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,
Society for Developmental Action

Shanti

(Shanti Ranjan Behera)
Secretary

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Gram :
Devsupport
Baripada

MARG

(Multiple Action Research Group)
(Regd. No. S/16177/85)
REF:MARG/27/89/406

8th September 1989

Mr. Ashish Kothari,
Kal Pavriksh ,
New Delhi.

Dear Ashish,

As per our telephonic conversation yesterday, I am sending you a little note on our film. Hope it would suffice.

We would be interested in having a definite response at the earliest as to whether we should take the cassette along with us.

Also, the bearer of this letter can please be handed over the unsold copies of our Reports. As for the sold copies, our accountant tells me that she would need the details about the number of copies sold and the names of the purchasers. However in case, the latter are not available with you, we shall have to mention the sale having been sealed through your organisation. I hope you have no objection to the same.

With best wishes,

Yours Sincerely,

(Renu Bhanot)
Project Officer

113-A, Shahpur Jat, Near Asiad Village, New Delhi-110016 *Tele* ;
Donations to MARG are Exempted u/s 80G of I.T. Act 1961.
Executive Director : Dr. Vasudha Dhagamwar.

The film in Hindi title " In Search of Tommorrow" (कल की तलाश में) is of 30 minutes' duration.

It is about displacement and the total disintegration of the existing way of life of the affected sections of our society, especially the tribals.

It is meant for the oustees of the Narmada Valley to educate them about the kind of future that the oustees have been condemned to in the earlier instances in the history of displacement.

Oustees of two dams, have been filmed, viz. the Sardar Sarovar Project affected and their present uncertain existence threatened with displacement and the oustees of the Ukai dam in Gujarat who have been forced into migrant labour and a homeless existence with no sustainable source of livelihood.

Farhad Vania
Member

11th Sept., 1989

Dear Leon,

First of all let me on behalf of the others here as well, (Smitu, Ashish, Shekhar, Niti, Meghnath) express my heartfelt condolences on the untimely death of your friend Bernard. Personally I'll never forget that night in January when we travelled together on the slow train to Khandwa from Harsud enroute to Barwani. I hardly knew him as a person but anyone who could make the world around him laugh like Bernard did, has to have had an element of divinity in him. I suppose you're right, you simply must do a good job of your book now. We all owe it to him.

I'm glad you liked the first issue of 'Narmada : A Campaign Newsletter'. The second issue is ready and we'll be sending it to you shortly. Why don't you send us some preliminary information on your book? We'll include it in a later issue.

I'm enclosing here the report of the team of professors who visited Kevadia Colony in February this year Regarding the other reports you've asked for, we have with us the following:

- World Bank reappraisal report on Resettlement and Rehabilitation by Thayer Scudder. 10 pages
- World Bank reappraisal report on Environmental Aspects by Colin Rees. 20 pages
- TISS report on the first batch of resettled SSP oustees at Parveta village. 142 pages

As you can see the total number of pages is 172 which will be pretty expensive xeroxing and mailing. Roughly it would cost Rs. 100/- to xerox the documents and another Rs. 50/- to mail them. Do you think you could help out by covering some of the expenses? To avoid foreign exchange problems you can send the money to:

Amita Baviskar
321, Dryden Road
Ithaca
New York 14850
USA

(If its by cheque please make it out in the name of 'Amita Baviskar')

.....2/-

All else is well here. We're working hard for the 28th Sept. Harsud Rally, part of the details of which you'll find in this issue of the Newsletter and a more comprehensive report on the event in the next.

With warmest regards to Gisela and to you too!

Sincerely,

Farhad Vania

(Farhad Vania)

Leon Mercaded
5 rue de Paris
94 100 Saint - Maur
France

cc: Amita Baviskar

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

C.V. RAMAN AVENUE, P.B. NO. 8005, SADASHIVANAGAR,
BANGALORE 560 080, INDIA

Prof. C.N.R. Rao
President

11 September 1989

Dr Ashish Kothari
Environmental Action Group
Kalpavriksh
1, Court Road
Civil Lines
Delhi 110 054

Dear Dr Kothari,

The Indian Academy of Sciences is organizing a symposium in Bhopal to discuss various aspects of the Narmada Valley Project. This half-day symposium will be held on the afternoon of 11th November 1989 during the Annual Meeting of the Academy (10-13 November). We hope to cover many aspects of the Narmada Project like the environment and ecology, economic aspects, human resettlement as also the official viewpoint on these issues.

On behalf of the Academy I have great pleasure in inviting you to attend this symposium and deliver a 30-minute presentation on the environmental and ecological aspects of the Project.

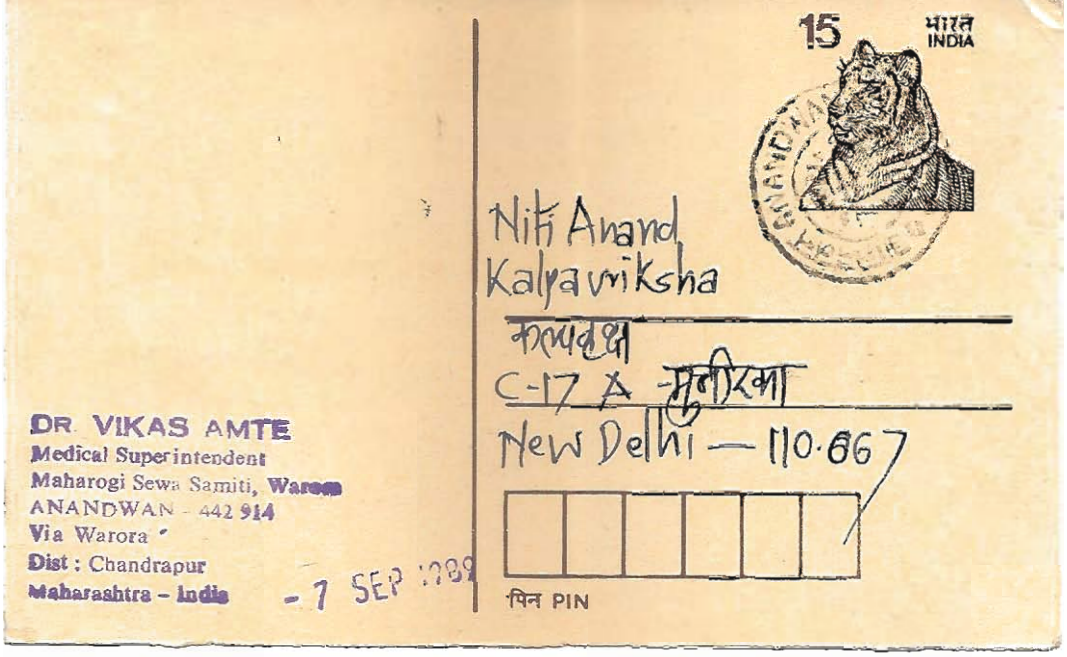
I shall be grateful to receive your acceptance of this invitation and the title of your lecture. We depend on competent authorities to speak to us and I hope that you will not disappoint us.Needless to say we will take care of your travelling expenses and local hospitality. The Academy office will get in touch with you.

I look forward to hearing from you,

Yours sincerely,

C.N.R. Rao

TELEPHONES 342546, 342310. GRAMS ACADEMY: TELEX 0845-2178 ACAD IN



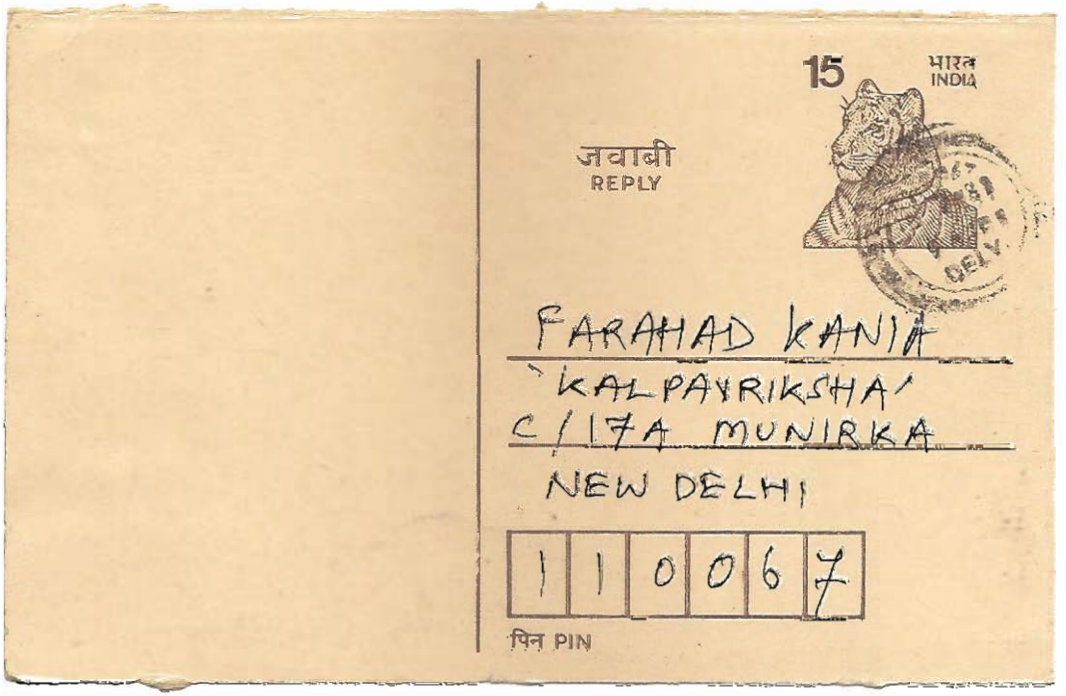
15 भारत INDIA

Niti Anand
Kalpavriksha
कल्पवृक्ष
C-17 A मुनीरका
New Delhi — 110.067

पिन PIN

DR. VIKAS AMTE
Medical Superintendent
Maharogi Sewa Samiti, Warora
ANANDWAN - 442 914
Via Warora
Dist : Chandrapur
Maharashtra - India

- 7 SEP 1989

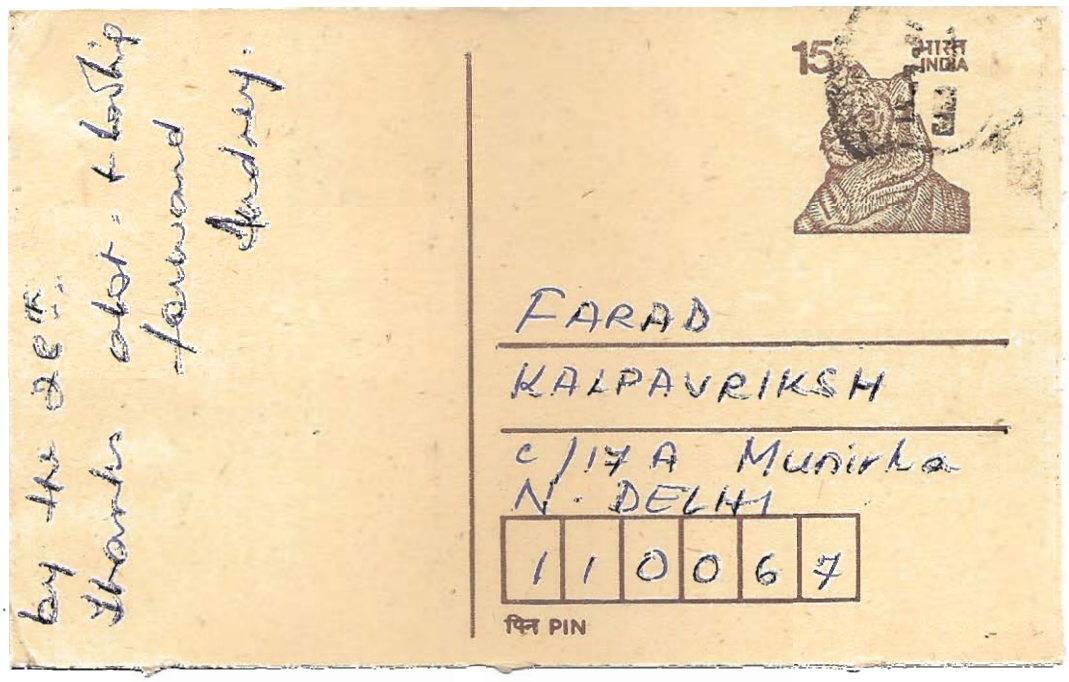


15 भारत INDIA

जवाबी
REPLY

FARHAD KANIA
'KALPAVRIKSHA'
C/17A MUNIRKA
NEW DELHI
110067

पिन PIN



15 भारत INDIA

by the 26th.
Thanks a lot. Looking forward Andrew.

FARAD
KALPAVRIKSH
C/17A Munirka
N. DELHI
110067

पिन PIN

- 7 SEP 1989

Dear Niti Anand,

- Thanks for yours of 22-8./
- We have only few copies.
- Preetha, 60 MIG Colony
  Jawahar Nagar
  Dewas · M.P- 455001
  or Dr. Mihir Shah
  I-24 - Maharani Bagh
  N. Delhi - 65
  They are arranging for Hindi - Gujarati translations.
- may have copies of the book Cry. the Beloved Narmada.
- Please pass on my regards to Aashish, Smitu, Milonee their Father

Yours

Vijay Tambe / 40 Mohan Building / J.S. Road / Girgaum / Bombay 400 004. / 11-9-89

To

Farahad -

Replied 18/9/89

I had sent 'press kits' regarding 15th Sept- press conference of Narmada Rally on 10th Sept-89 by Speed Post!

Please drop me a letter after getting the kit immediately.

P.S. I had also send kits to Smitu Kothari & to Mr. Tripathi of 'Sahayog'.

NARMADA ... MITI
C/o BOX 52, DHULE, MAHARASHTRA-424001.

14.9.89.

URGENT

Dear Farad,

Please make sure you get back all the signature sheets by the 28th - So that a tally can be made that very day in Harsud. I trust that you will do the need[illegible]

NARMADA [illegible]
C/o BOX 52, DHULE, MAHARASHTRA-424001.

14.9.89.

URGENT 432

Dear Farad,

Please make sure you get back all the signature sheets by the 28th - so that a tally can be made that very day in Hansard. I trust that you will do the needful so that all the sheets get to us (either Denis or I)

replied 21/9/89

SOCIAL ACTION INTEREST LITIGATION (S.A.I.L.)

Formerly Public Interest Litigation of Legal Aid Services Society, Ranchi. (P.I.L.L.A.S.S)

" SOCIAL JUSTICE CELL "
(Registration No 41/85-86 under the Socities Act. 1860).

An All India Voluntary Social Welfate Organisation for Ventilating Common problems of the Citizens for the Defence of Civil Liberties & the Human Rights, under the Guidence of Shri Jaya Narayan,IPS, Member Committee for Implementating Legal Aid Schemes, Department of Legal-Affairs, Governement of India, New Delhi.

We have to wipe the "Tears" from the eyes of the teeming & Starving millions of our Country. The poor man looks upon the LAW as an enemy not as a friend. For him the Law is always taking something away. Justice is not Charity, it does not depends on benevolance. The Justice ia nothing but Rights :- Mr. Chief Justice of India P.N. Bhagwati.

Organising Secretary :-
R. K. Roy,
Tara Villa. Shukla Coloney.
Hinoo, Ranchi- 834002.
Bihar (India)

☆

Chairman Cum G. S. :-
A. K. Chakrabarty,
Sect II CD/ 221, Ranchi-4
Bihar (India)

☆

Executive Members :-
1. Mrs. B Chakrabarty.
2. Mrs. S. Roy
3. Mr. S. B. Garodia
4. Mrs. S. N. Acharya
5. Mrs. M. Acharya
6. Mr. P. Gon
7. Miss. R. Chakarabarty
8. Miss. L. Chakrabarty
9. Mr. K. L. Kapoor
10. Mr. S. S. Biswas
11. Mr. G C. Roy
12. Mr. K. Prasad
13. Mr. M. K. Habib
14. Md. Hatim
15. Mr. K. K. Puri
16. Mr. N. C. Banerjee
17. Mr. K. P. Sah.

Ref No. SAIL/P.I.L./Petition/89 Date 12-9-89

To Narmada Bachao Andolan
C/17A, Munirka, New Delhi-67

Respected Sir

We are very interested to file 3 public interest litigation writ Petition on Human Rights guaranteed in the Constitution of India for the Cause of Humanity.

(1) H.L.H.R. Mutual Campaign for Housing Rights.
(2) R.C.C. – Right of the child Campaign.
(3) N.R.D.D – to save Narmada valley project for the Large interest of Project Tribals, villages, environment, forest – to fulfil the dream of Baba Amte in his life time.

Thus kindly send us all the documents & relevant papers

Petition to get natural justice because all of you have struggling & fighting for NOTR RCC & to save around Valley Dam Project & last we have to fight for Blood Donation, motivation & awareness Camp.

Kindly all of you publications & put our address in your regular MAILING LIST all of your kind publications.

with regards

yours truly

(Roy Sen).

① ADDRESS

M.S. S. RAY.
E.M./S.A.I.L
TARA VILLA, SHAKTI Colony
HINOO, RANCHI-834002, BIHAR

② M.S M. DUTTA,
SIGMA
HINOO MAIN ROAD
RANCHI-834002, Bihar.

③ Mr. RATNA SHARMA,
R.2.N.K.S.,
KAILASHPURI, HINOO,
RANCHI-834002, BIHAR.

original - file copy

15th Sept., 1989

Dear Friend,

We are sure you know about the forthcoming rally being organised by a wide coalition of environmental and social action groups from all over India at Harsud, M.P. on 28th Sept., 1989. This letter is to give you further details and to urge you to attend this historic event.

Programme

The tentative programme for 28th Sept., is as follows:

From 27th night itself cultural programmes related to the theme of the Sankalp Melaa will be presented. The main programme will start on 28th Sept., at 11.00 a.m. The lighting of 'mashaals' (torches) by activists from various areas will mark the start of the event. Thereafter the schedule is:

- Songs
- Programme pledge : "We Want Development, Not Destruction"
- Introduction of the people and organisations who have come from different parts of the country, and announcement of names of supporting groups/individuals who are not present. Sharing of information by representives of 10 - 12 different regions regarding the issues and struggle - related actions in their respective areas
- Chief speakers to address the meeting
- Announcement of the tentative post - 28th Sept. action plan
- Group song
- Pledge - taking programme (in different languages)
- Rally through Harsud town
- Establishment of a memorial, with the common resolve not to let it be submerged by the Narmada Sagar Project
- Burning of an effigy of "Destructive Development"
- End with the Song 'Hum Honge Kamiyab' ('We Shall Overcome')

Note : People are to bring a handful of mud/earth from their homes/villages, which will be used to sculpt the memorial.

Prior to and after the main programme, smaller programmes such as tribal dances, street plays, puppet shows, poster - exhibitions, sale of literature etc. will also be organised.

761

How to Reach Harsud

Harsud is on the Itarsi-Bhusaval rail route or Hoshangabad - Kandwa road route. From Delhi the most convenient link is as follows :

Train	Time of Departure	From	Time of Arrival	At
58 UP Dadar-Amritsar Exp.	8.50 p.m.	New Delhi	4.30 p.m.	Harsud

Alternatively, you can take trains to Itarsi reaching Itarsi latest on 27th night. There are several trains/buses from Itarsi and Harsud.

Please do let us know at the earliest if ~~you as an individual~~ your organisation, would like to be included in the final list of those participating and/or expressing solidarity with the Harsud Sankalp Mela (see list attached).

Please do respond.

In solidarity,

Narmada Bachao Andolan (Delhi)
C - 17/A, Munirka
New Delhi - 110067

Key Contact Addresses in the Valley:

Narmada Ghaati Navnirman Samiti
58, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Badwani - 451551
Madhya Pradesh

Narmada Dharangrasth Samiti
P.O. Box : 52
Dhule - 424001
Maharashtra

Narmada Sagar Sangharsh Samiti
C/o L.N. Khandelwal
Harsud - 450116
Dist. Khandwa
Madhya Pradesh

Key Contact Addresses in Delhi:

Ashish Kothari	18, Court Road, Delhi - 54. Ph : 2518377
Smitu Kothari	Lokayan, 13, Alipur Road, Delhi - 54. Ph: 231378, 2523930
Farhad Vania	13, Hasan Bldg., Nicholson Road, Kashmere Gate, Delhi - 6. Ph : 2510102

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

C.V. RAMAN AVENUE, P.B. NO. 8005, SADASHIVANAGAR,
BANGALORE 560 080, INDIA

Prof. V. Krishnan
Secretary

19 September 1989

Dr Ashish Kothari
Environmental Action Group
Kalpavriksh
1, Court Road
Civil Lines
Delhi 110 054

Dear Dr Kothari,

This is a follow-up of the letter dated 11th September from Prof. C.N.R. Rao inviting you to take part and deliver a lecture at the symposium on the Narmada Valley Project at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences at Bhopal. We are eagerly waiting for your acceptance letter.

A copy of the tentative programme is enclosed. We would be grateful if you could kindly fill in the enclosed questionnaire and return it so that necessary arrangements for your stay at Bhopal can be made.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

V. Krishnan

V. Krishnan

TELEPHONES: 342546, 342310; GRAMS: ACADEMY; TELEX: 0845-2178 ACAD IN

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

C.V. RAMAN AVENUE, P.B. NO. 8005, SADASHIVANAGAR,
BANGALORE 560 080, INDIA

55th Annual Meeting at Bhopal, 10-13 November 1989

18 September 1989

SECOND CIRCULAR

The programme for this year's Annual Meeting has now been finalized, and I enclose a copy for your information.

Some details concerning your participation

1. **Please complete the enclosed form and send one copy to:**

Prof. R. Dasgupta
Executive Director
M.P. Council of Science & Technology
191-A, Zone I
Maharana Pratap Nagar
BHOPAL 462 011

and one copy to me. The third copy is for your reference.

2. I hope you can make your return reservations. However, if you would like the Local Organizing Committee (LOC) to buy your return tickets, please complete the enclosed form and return it to the LOC **before 25th of September along with the necessary amount**; the LOC will not make any reservation unless you request for it.

3. LOC will also take care of your boarding and lodging.

4. As was indicated in the First Circular, Fellows and Associates who are unable to obtain travel support from other sources will get a travel subsidy from the Academy equivalent to first class train fare. We hope there will be a large participation in this year's Annual Meeting.

Please do fill the enclosed form and return it as soon as possible, but **no later than 20th October 1989.**

I look forward to meeting you at Bhopal.

V. Krishnan
Secretary

Encl: (1) Programme for the Annual Meeting
(2) 3 copies of questionnaire
(3) A form for requesting return reservation
(4) Two stamped/addressed envelopes.

TELEPHONES 342546, 342310; GRAMS ACADEMY; TELEX 0845-2178 ACAD IN

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

BANGALORE 560 080

* * *

55th Annual Meeting at Bhopal

November 10-13, 1989

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

Venue: Tagore Bhawan
Bhopal

Friday, 10 November 1989

1800 hr	Inaugural session and Presidential address

Saturday, 11 November 1989

0900 - 1300	Lecture presentations by Fellows/Associates
0900	S. Bhaduri, Alchemie Research Centre, Thane "Catalysis and organometallic chemistry"
0930	K.T. Jacob, IISc, Bangalore "Instabilities at reacting interfaces in ceramic systems"
1000	V.V.S. Sarma, IISc, Bangalore "Intelligent engineering systems"
1030	S. Subramanian, IIT, Madras "Some novel one- and two-dimensional methods in high resolution NMR spectroscopy"
1100	Coffee break
1130	S. Ramaswamy, IISc, Bangalore "The physics of fluctuating membranes"
1200	G. Sankar, IISc, Bangalore "X-ray spectroscopic studies of complex oxides"
1230	S. Yashonath, IISc, Bangalore "Siting, energetics and mobility of absorbates in zeolites"
1300	Lunch break
1400 - 1700	Symposium on "The Narmada River Valley Project"
1730 - 1830	Evening lecture: J. Ramachandran, ASTRA Research Centre, Bangalore, on "Molecular mechanisms of transmembrane signalling"

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

C.V. RAMAN AVENUE, P.B. NO. 8005, SADASHIVANAGAR,
BANGALORE 560 080, INDIA

55th Annual Meeting of the Academy at Bhopal (10-13 November 1989)

Please complete this form and return as soon as possible but **no later than October 20, 1989**

Prof. R. Dasgupta
55th Annual Meeting of the
Indian Academy of Sciences
Executive Director
M.P. Council of Science & Technology
191-A, Zone I
Maharana Pratap Nagar
BHOPAL 462 011

Name ASHISH KOTHARI

Address 1 COURT RD.
DELHI-110054

Fellow ☐
Associate ☐
Editorial Board Member ☐
Invitee ☑

1. I shall be attending the annual meeting — Yes ☑ No ☐
2. I shall be accompanied by my spouse — Yes ☐ No ☑
3. I plan to reach Bhopal on 11/11/89 at _____

   Mode of transport: ☑ Plane. Flight No. _____
   ☐ Train No. _____
   ☐ Car/Other _____

4. Please arrange accommodation for me from 11/11/89 to 12/11/89 (inclusive).
5. **Departure:** I shall be leaving Bhopal on 12/11/89 by _____

Date: 1/10/89 Signature: Ashish Kothari

Please send the second copy of this form to the Academy Office in Bangalore and retain the third for your record.

Addressed envelopes are enclosed.

September 19, 1989

Ms. Lori Udall
Environmental Defence Fund,
1616 P Street,
Washington DC 20036.

Dear Lori,

It seems impossible to believe we only just met; I feel I've known you for years. The EDF is a wonderfully vibrant organisation and I am sure you must derive immense satisfaction from your involvement with issues which are literally shaping our globe today. Harsud beckons and I am already caught up in a whirlwind of activity, some of which may show up in the enclosed press cuttings! The news of Piakan's visit has been received with great enthusiasm, you must ensure that visas etc. are obtained quickly. We shall hold a mini-press conference at the Bombay Airport and shall release the letter of joint support issued by overseas NGOs at the same time.!

I have communicated to Medha, through Sripad Dharmadhikari, the need to choose persons with care for the Congressional hearing scheduled for October 24, 1989. I received news from Girish Patel that he is coming to Bombay tomorrow to discuss his immediate trip to the States with me and others. In short, all is going as well as it possibly could. Through all this I still feel a sense of gloom at the thought that world leaders like Rajiv Gandhi can ask for environment protection Planet Funds of $18/20 BILLION, yet simultaneously push for projects like the Narmada.

It was great, as usual, to come home. This trip to the States was particularly memorable in that I met so many people of different persuasions who thought and felt like many of us do in India. I have always loved America and meeting with you has reinforced this feeling. No system is perfect, but for the sake of the human spirit the world could do with a touch of what most Americans take for granted as their birth right. The freedom of expression and equal opportunity, for instance. Or the fierce protection of human rights; or an attitude towards children which recognises their role as the citizens of the future.

Democracy is certainly alive an well in the USA, but I also saw a fatal flaw in the system which individuals like yourself will need to fight in the coming days. It is my belief that the sustainability of life on Earth is at risk and one of the prime reasons is the wasteful consumption of everyday activities. Here India has solutions to a world disease in our *attitude* to the Earth. For someone who lives in India, the shock of seeing things thrown away will always

[illegible] could not even drink a glass

P.T.O.

of water without throwing away a paper or plastic glass! Fast food outlets dispose paper, plastic and even unused packets of sugar, salt, ketchup etc. without a second thought. Chemicals are used to make food *look* better, chemicals which eventually pollute both the earth and your bodies. Obviously we both have major battles to fight in our respective countries, but I for one can think of nothing better to do with what is after all a very short life! I look forward to working with you over the next few years Lori; hopefully we'll even be able to communicate better once the customs allows me to bring home the FAX machine which you so thoughtfully placed our way!

Warm regards,

Bittu

BITTU SAHGAL

→ Admin KOThari. Kalpavriksh

Just for your info re matter Admin. I think you should talk to Lori about the Hearing. This could be the final nail in the W. Bank coffin.

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
C.V. RAMAN AVENUE, P.B. NO. 8005, SADASHIVANAGAR,
BANGALORE 560 080, INDIA

Prof. V. Krishnan
Secretary

19 September 1989

Dr Ashish Kothari
Environmental Action Group
Kalpavriksh
1, Court Road
Civil Lines
Delhi 110 054

Dear Dr Kothari,

I am sure by now you must have received the invitation letter from the President of the Academy. It is my hope that you will attend the symposium in Bhopal to discuss various aspects of the Narmada Valley Project on 11 November 1989.

The symposium is scheduled for the afternoon between 2.00 and 5.00 p.m. including a discusion session. The symposium covers aspects like ecological and environmental, economic and human settlement problems and the views of the authorities concerned. The allocated time for each topic is 30 minutes. I leave it to your option whether you or Mr Shekhar Singh can share this half-an-hour time schedule to talk to us about the environmental aspects. In any case we would greatly appreciate if both of you could attend this symposium and participate in the discussion session.

Looking forward to seeing you in Bhopal.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

V. Krishnan

TELEPHONES: 342546, 342310; GRAMS: ACADEMY; TELEX: 0845-2178 ACAD IN

नर्मदा समाचार

* नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन द्वारा ५८/ गांधी मार्ग, बड़वानी [म.प्र.]
* नर्मदा बचाओ समिती, पुणे.

* विश्व बैंक के भारत स्थित कार्यालय को घेराओ।
* सिमाड़ क्षेत्र में निर्माण कार्यों को उग्र विरोध ।
* सातपुड़ा के ग्रामों में तहसीलदार मुँह तोड़के वापस ।
* गुजरात के बाद अब म.प्र. सरकार की ओर से दमन- बदनामी ।
* गुजरात में सर्वोदयी संगठनों द्वारा बैठक ।
* २८ सितंबर की रैली की सरगर्मी, संपर्क अभियान ।

पिछला सूत्र

मई- जून में विश्व बैंक के पुनर्वास संबंधी पुनर्मूल्यांकन उपदल ने सरदार सरोवर के तहत पुनर्वास की सम्भावनाही नहीं यह साफ कर दिया था । फिर भी बैंक ने अपने साहुकारी स्वरूप को बरकरार रखते हुए बाँध को और एक वर्ष के लिए सशर्त कर्ज मंजूर किया है । बैंक या भारत सरकार निर्णय कुछ भी क्यों न हो नर्मदा घाटी के प्रभावितों ने घाटी में तथा उनके देशभर के सहयोगियों ने अपना आंदोलन और उग्र किया । महाराष्ट्र, मध्यप्रदेश के गावों में नर्मदा - परियोजना संबंधी कार्यालय बंद किये गए । वाहन जुलूस, अनिश्चितकालीन क्रमिक भूख हड़ताल के साथ ही घाटी के बाहर हुए बम्बई सम्मेलन ने [६-७ मई] सत्ताधारियों के शिबिर में खलबली मचा दी थी । गुजरात में केवड़िया कालोनी से विस्थापित छः ग्रामों की अनिश्चितकालीन भूख हड़ताल चली थी । अपने को सही साबित करना असम्भव होने पर गुजरात सरकार ने आंदोलकों पर भद्दे - गंदे आरोप लगाए, जिसको तुरन्त खुला आह्वान दिया गया ।

* आगे क्या हुआ ?

अ] घाटी में

१. मध्यप्रदेश

* ७ जून को निसरपुर में भी नर्मदा- परियोजना सम्बन्धी कार्यालय

* निसरपूर पुलिस ने नौ आंदोलनकारियों पर झूठे मुकदमे दायर करने पर २३ जून को निसरपूर में विशाल जुलूस निकाला गया। " विकास चाहिए, विनाश नहीं" यह सरकार का भी अगर उद्देश्य है, तो " नर्मदा " परियोजनाओं से सम्भावित विनाश रोकने का काम हो तो आंदोलनकारी कर रहीं रहे है? इस प्रश्न के साथ ही जब सरकारही अपराधी है यह हमारा मानना है तो फिर वही पुलिस न्यायाधिश कैसी हो सकती है ? यह सवाल भी आंदोलन-कारियों ने उठाया ।

* सरकार आपके द्वार :-

इस यही योजना अंतर्गत गाँवो में जा-जाकर राज्य के मंत्रीगण, उच्च अधिकारी जनता की समस्या सुलझाने का नाटक खेलते हैं । भंडरिया [१९ जून], कसरावद [२२], सोंदूल [२३], बिजासन[२७] इन गाँवों से इस " नाटक मंडली" को ग्रामवासियों के उग्र विरोध से वापस जाना पड़ा । २५ जुलाई को निसरपूर में इस नाटक के लिए आयी स्थानिय मंत्री जयना देवी, जिलाधिश आदि के सामने ६०० आंदोलनकारियों ने उग्र प्रदर्शन किए । " सरकार को हमारा कहना सुनना होगा यह जताकर उस मंडली को वापस भेज दिया गया।

* कसरावद तथा कटनेरा ग्रामों के समीप बाँध निर्माण के तहत वैकल्पिक पुलों का चल रहा काम ग्रामवासियों ने बंद करवा दिया था । लोगों के उग्र विरोध के बावजूद भी पुलिस शक्ति से यह काम आगे बढ़ाने की राज्य सरकार की सलाह थी । जानकारी यह है कि इस क्षेत्र के एक जिलाधिश ने ऐसा करना सर्वथा अन्यायपूर्ण व अव्यावहारिक है यह कहकर पुलिस इस्तेमाल को विरोध किया था। लेकिन इस राय को धुत्कार के मलवाड़ा की ओर से भारी संख्या में पुलिस तैनात कर के मलवाड़ा- कसरावद पुल का निर्माण कार्य जबर्दस्ती शुरू किया गया । पुलिस होते हुए भी लोगों ने दो बार जाकर पुल निर्माण का कार्य रोक दिया था । वह काम फिर से शुरू न हो ऐसा " प्रबन्ध " भी किया था। फिर से यह कार्य शुरू होते ही वहाँ सत्याग्रह किया गया ।

महिलाएँ बहुसंख्या में थीं । गाडर में बाँध संबंधी काम करनेवाले ठेकेदार ने घर जाकर जुलूस ने उसे गाडर के प्रमुख चौक में लाया । इस परियोजना का ठेका फिर न लेने का उससे जाहीर आश्वासन वहाँ लिया गया ।

* निसरपूर स्थित नर्मदा- कार्यालय से संबंधित अधिकारी- कर्मचारियों से गाँववालों ने, व्यापारियों ने असहकार शुरू कर दिया है। सुनते हैं कि इन कर्मचारियों ने अपने तबादले की सरकार से माँग की है ।

* ६-७ अगस्त को भारत के अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति आयुक्त डा. ब्रह्मदेव शर्मा नर्मदा परियोजना से प्रभावित क्षेत्र में आए थे। सोंढुल, निसरपूर, मलवाड़, बड़वानी आदि गाँवों में जाकर वहाँ के प्रभावितों की स्थिती का उन्होंने मुआयना किया । उचित पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी अभी तक कोई सम्भावना नज़र नहीं आती है यह बात उन्होंने स्वीकार की। उस सम्बन्ध में अपर्याप्त आयोजन की आलोचना भी उन्होंने की । न्याय के वास्ते प्रभावितों ने संगठन बाँध कर संघर्ष करना यही एक रास्ता है यह बात उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से कही ।

२. महाराष्ट्र

* ९ जून १९८९ को धड़गाँव [जि. जुले] स्थित नर्मदा परियोजन कार्यालय को करीब डेढ़-सौ आदिवासी आंदोलकों ने बंद करने का प्रयास किया । उस दिन सारे धड़गाँव में पुलिस ने मोर्चे लगा रखे थे । सभी आंदोलकों ने गिरफ्तारी दी ।

* अक्राणी तहसील के प्रभावित गाँवों से इन्ही दिनों तहसीलदार पैदल- चलकर लाउ आए थे। ज़ाहीर है कि लोगों को डरा-फुसलाकर गाँव छोड़ने के लिए बाध्य करना ही उनका प्रयास था । " एक शब्द भी इधर- उधर न करते हमारा जवाब ले जाना होगा " यह जताकर ग्रामवासियों ने बाँध के बारे में कुछ भी कहने से इन्कार कर दिया । नाकामयाब होकर साहब लौट पड़े ।

* महाराष्ट्र के डूब क्षेत्र में कार्यरत नर्मदा धरणग्रस्त समिती अब उस क्षेत्र में राजनीतिक शक्ति के रूप में उभर आयी है । अप्रैल-मई के पंचायत चुनावों में रोझपाल, चिखली, भुगा, गेंदा इन गाँवों की पंचायतों में समिती कार्यकर्ता

समय स्थानीय विधायक के तीन पंचों व उनके समर्थकों ने गाँव में दहशत फैलाकर समिती के सदस्यों को बैठक में आने ही नहीं दिया। सरकारी अधिकारी पुलिस होते हुए भी तीन सदस्यों की उपस्थिती में, बाकी आठ सदस्यों के जाली अंगूठे लगवाकर सरपंच "चुन" लिया गया । समिती के कार्यकर्ता केवलसिंग, जवाहरभाई, शिवींद पुरमार को तीरकमठे, गुलेर, लाठियाँ लिए गुण्डोंने खदेड़ दिया । इस धाँधली के विरोध में हो-हल्ला मचने पर उस विधायक ने समझौता करने की बात चलायी । उसके आदमी हस्तीके देकर समिती के सदस्य को सरपंच होने देने पर राजी हो गए है । कितने भी पंचायत राज विधेयक क्यों न आए, जब ऊपर से ही लोकतंत्र को कुचला जाता है, तब सभी बातें झूल है यही इससे स्पष्ट होता है ।

* लगता है, अब महाराष्ट्र की पुलिस भी दमन पर उतारू हो गयी है । अहरा [जि. धुलिया, म. प्र.] में आदिवासियों में कार्यरत, नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन के सहयोगी राहुल को नंदुरबार पुलिस ने जुलाई के दूसरे हफ्ते में खून के झूठे मुकदमें की तहत करीब पंद्रह दिन धुले जेल में रखा था ।

३. गुजरात

* केवड़िया-कालोनी विस्थापितों की चालीस दिन तक चली रही भूख हड़ताल किसी बहाने से, झूठी आश्वासन देकर अरुणा मेहता [सनत मेहता की पत्नी], व हरिवल्लभ पारिख ने समाप्त करवायी थी । लेकिन पुनर्वास के यह भी आश्वासन भी पहले जैसे ही वास्तव में आनेवाले नहीं यह प्रतीत होने पर इन प्रभावितों ने १८ अगस्त को केवड़िया में बड़े उग्र प्रदर्शन भी किए ।

* १५ जुलाई को अहमदाबाद में रमेशभाई देसाई व ज्योति-भाई देसाई जैसे बुजुर्ग सर्वोदयी कार्यकर्ताओं ने गुजरात में नर्मदा परियोजना का विरोध करने वाले व्यक्ति व संगठनों की

बैठक आयोजित की थी । गुजरात के भूतपूर्व शिक्षामंत्री नवलभाई

उपस्थित थें। गुजरात में इस परियोजना के विरोध को और सक्रिय एवं सुचारू ढंग से चलने के लिए भिन्न- भिन्न क्षेत्रों तक व संगठनों तक जाने का निर्णय हुआ । इस उद्देश्य से तथा २८ सितंबर के हरसूद- मेले में सम्मिलित होने की तैयारी करने हेतू गुजरात से सभी समविचारी संगठनों की अहमदाबाद में २७ अगस्त को बैठक तय की गयी ।

ब] अन्यत्र :-

* दिल्ली स्थित " आंदोलन " के सहयोगी संगठन " लोकायन " व " कल्पवृक्ष " द्वारा जुलाई में आंदोलन के गतिविधियों की एक अंग्रेजी बुलेटिन प्रकाशित होना शुरू हो गया । कई दिनों पहले यह तय हुआ था और दिल्ली के साथियों ने अपना वादा निभाते हुए यह बुलेटिन नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित करने की हामी भरी है ।

* राष्ट्रीय आवास अधिकार अभियान की मद्रास में २९-३१ अगस्त को होने वाले राष्ट्रीय बैठक में आंदोलन की भूमिका को पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन मिलने की सम्भावना है । " अभियान " की महाराष्ट्र शाखाने आंदोलन में सक्रिय सहयोग का आश्वासन भी अपनी १४-१५ जुलाई की पुणे में हुई बैठक में दिया है ।

* " कल्पवृक्ष " दिल्ली के युवा संशोधकों के एक दल ने हाल ही में ओंकारेश्वर बाँध क्षेत्र का अध्ययन दौरा किया है । नर्मदा परियोजना का एक अंश रहे इस बाँध सम्बन्धी उनकी रपट भी तैयार हो गयी है ।

* ४ जुलाई को बम्बई में अनेक समाजवादी संगठनों की एक बैठक होकर उसमें इस आंदोलन को पूरे रूप से समर्थन देने की बात तय हुयी । वैसे तो " समता आंदोलन ", " छात्र भारती " आदि संगठनों ने भी पूरा समर्थन दिया है ।

* महाराष्ट्र के भिन्न - भिन्न स्त्री संगठनों ने मिलकर आंदोलन में सक्रिय सहयोग की बात की है ।

* प्रसिध्द समाजसेवी व बड़े बाँध विरोधी आंदोलन के आदरणीय पक्षधर

लिए न्यूनतम २ लाख हेक्टर वन-जमीन चाहिए । जब आज सख्त जरूरत है कि हमारे वन बढ़ाए जाए, ऐसी विनाशकारी परियोजना के तहत होनेवाले विस्थापन के लिए पर्यावरण का सम्भाव्य विनाश भी आंदोलन को मंजूर नहीं है । इसीलिए १७ जुलाई को प्रदर्शनकारियों ने मांग की है कि " विनाश के लिए लघानरूप से जिम्मेदार बैंक इस परियोजना से हट जाए ।

इ] चलो हरसूद : " संकल्प मेला "

* २८ सितंबर १९८९ को देशभरकी विनाशकारी परियोजनाओं के विरोध में हरसूद में लिए जानेवाले "राष्ट्रीय संकल्प मेले " के लिए आंदोलन के सभी कार्यकर्ता जुटे हुए हैं । विकास के नामपर होनेवाली विनाशकारी परियोजनाओं को विरोध का ऐलान तथा विकास की जनवादी, पर्यावरणीय व लोकसहभागिता पर आधारित नीति का संकल्प इस मेले में होगा । जून में ही इसके लिए देशव्यापी संपर्क अभियान शुरू हो गया है । महाराष्ट्र से बम्बई, पुणे, परभणी, नासिक, औरंगाबाद आदि स्थानोंपर, बंगलोर, छत्तीसगढ़, राजस्थान, गोवा, गुजरात, आंध्रप्रदेश, केरल, आदि क्षेत्रोंमें बैठके/संपर्क हुआ है या जारी है । मेधा पाटकर, नागेश हाडकर, राजनसिंग, गोपाल धर्माधिकारी, राकेश दिवाण, सिवनी का जयक्रांती योग संगठन, सहयोग [दिल्ली] आदि कार्यकर्ता व संगठन इस कार्य में रातदिन व्यस्त है । देशभर विनाशकारी परियोजनाओं से जूझनेवाले, तथा विकास की नयी परिभाषा गढ़ने में लगे संगठन इस मेले की वजह से एकत्रित आकर अपने निर्धार का प्रदर्शन करेंगे । हरसूद यह शहर नर्मदा सागर में डूबनेवाला है-मगर अब नहीं डूबेगा । "नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन" इस राष्ट्रीय संकल्प मेले में पूरे दिलसे अन्य संगठनों के साथ सहभागी है । आप सभी संगठन/व्यक्ती इस संकल्प मेले के लिए आकर इस निर्धार को और दृढ़ बनाए । हरसूद यह स्थान इटारसी-खंडवा रेलमेलाइन पर है । इस संबंध में अधिक संपर्क -

नर्मदा घाटी नवनिर्माण समिति, ५८ गांधी मार्ग,
बड़वानी [म. प्र.] ४५१ ५५१ से करें ।

ASHISH KOTHARI
1,
COURT ROAD,
DELHI. 110054

जून १९८२ में " निगप " द्वारा "फैक्टस" नामक पुस्तिका प्रकाशित हुई है । सरदार सरोवर संबंधी आपत्तियों को उत्तर देने की इसमें बड़ी फ़ज़ेदार कोशिश की गयी है । " फैक्टस" नामके रहते हुए भी फिर वही अधूरी जानकारी व अपर्याप्त विश्लेषण से वह भरी हुयी है । हाँ, आंदोलनों ने बताया हुआ प्रभावितों का आँकड़ा [६७ हजार के बजाय एक लाख से अधिक] तथा सरदार सरोवर डूब क्षेत्र के जंगल की औसतन घनता ०.४ होना [जो ये पहले मान ही नहीं रहे थे] ऐसे कुछ तथ्य उन्हें अब मानने पड़ रहे हैं । अभी तक अनेक महत्वपूर्ण अध्ययन सिर्फ "सौंपे" जा रहे है यह भी पता इससे चलता है ।

* नर्मदा घाटी नवनिर्माण समिति के सचिव प्रभाकरजी मांडलिक को अनेक बार भिन्न - भिन्न रूप से यह इंगित किया की, चूँकि वे सरकार विरोधी गतिविधियों से जुड़े हुए है, उनके इछावर [सवानेर, धार] स्थित गांधी आश्रम का अनुदान बन्द किया जाएगा ।

ड] विश्व बैंक हाय ! हाय !!

इसी बातों के साथ १७ जुलाई को विश्व बैंक के दिल्ली स्थित भारत कार्यालय को करीब सौ स्त्री - पुरुषों द्वारा घेराव किया गया, जिसमें आधे से अधिक लोग घाटी से थे । दिल्ली के " इंसाफ " सहयोग, राष्ट्रीय आवास अभियान, लोकायन, कल्पवृक्ष तथा अन्य पर्यावरण संगठन व पत्रकार इसमें सम्मिलित थे । अपने पुनर्वास उपदल का कहना भी न मानते हुए बैंक ने एक तर्फ से सिर सरदार सरोवर का कर्ज सार्क चालू रखा है । इस बाँध की तहत पुनर्वास सर्वथा असम्भव है । यह उपदल का कहना होते हुए भी बैंक ने अब पुनर्वास के लिए तीनों राज्यों में जंगल जमीन उपलब्ध करवाने की सलाह दी है । एक तरह से, गुजरात के पास भी, अपने राज्य के विस्थापितों को बताने के लिए वन - जमीन के सिवा अन्य चारा नहीं हैं यह बात साफ होती है । एक तो इतने सारे प्रभावितों का पुनर्वास करने हेतु वन-जमीन ही उपलब्ध नहीं है । जो वन-जमीन दिखायी जाती है वहाँ वनीकरण के लिए गड्ढे खुदवा दिये हैं, या उन जंगलो पर जीविका चलानेवाले अन्य आदिवासी भी बसे हुए हैं या वहाँ घर वैसे अतिक्रमणकार खड़े जाते है। फिर यह वनजमीन " उपलब्ध " है यह कैसे कह सकते हैं ?

संबंध में योजना- आयोग ने सभी बातें लोगों के सामने रखने की जरूरत बतायी । बाँध सम्बन्धी निर्णय प्रक्रिया की उन्होंने कड़ी आलोचना कर इसका काम रोकने की अपील की थी । आयोग के एक सदस्य डा. अलघ ने बाबा द्वारा उठाये मुद्दों को उत्तर देने की फिरवही घिसी -पिटी कोशिश की । ९ अगस्त १९८९ को लिखे पत्र में बाबा आमटे ने कहा है की, " मेरे नाकों में दम होने तक सरदार सरोवर व नर्मदा सागर में कोई भी पानी भर नहीं सकता" । हरसूद के राष्ट्रव्यापी संकल्प- मेले को[२८ सितंबर] आनेका आव्हान भी उन्होंने किया है ।

* गत वर्ष सरदार सरोवर निगम द्वारा प्रकाशित चिकनी- चुपड़ी प्रचार पुस्तिकाओं को " परिसर " पुणे के वसंत पळशीकरजी ने मुँहतोड़ जवाब दिया है । सरकार के हर दावे का वास्तव जानकारी व तर्कसंगत विश्लेषण से उन्होंने पर्दाफाश किया है । "गुजरात बचाना है ? फिर नर्मदा बचाओ " नाम से प्रकाशित यह आलेख " परिसर ", यमुना, आय.सी.एस. कालोनी गणेशखिंड, पुणे - ४११ ००७ यहाँ से प्राप्त हो सकता है ।

क] <u>गतिविधी - सरकार की भी</u> :-

* आंदोलन को बदनाम करनेका गुजरात सरकार का सिलसिला जारी है । जुलाई में बम्बई में पत्रकारों ने सनत मेहता को इन आरोपों के बारे में पूछा तो वे हकलाने लगे । आंदोलन के तीन संगठनों ने मुख्यमंत्री चौधरी को नोटीस भेजा था । उसकी पावती आयी लेकीन उत्तर अभी तक नहीं मिला । अब श्री. चौधरी के खिलाफ धुले के न्यायालय में बदनामी का दावा दायर करने का निर्णय लिया गया है ।

* गुजरात ने " संदेश " अखबार के महाराष्ट्र के किसी अखबार का हवाला देते हुए लिख दिया की किसी उद्योगपती के मेधा पाटकर के ज़रीए नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन को पैसा मिलता है । अन्य आरोपों की तरह ही इस बेबुनियाद आरोप को खुली चुनौती तथा न्यायालय में आह्वान दिया जाएगा ।

Farhad Vania
Member

20th Sept, 1989

Dear Dr. Shah,

We, presently in the process of computerising our bibliography on the Narmada Project. As soon as it is ready we shall send you a copy.

Regarding the documents you have requested us for as a policy we do not allow them to be borrowed. The reason being that they are constantly in use both by us and other interested persons. So it is far more convenient to have them located at one place only. We could always have them xeroxed and sent, the cost for which is likely to be rather steep considering the size of some of these documents.

Alternatively we suggest you write directly to the publishers at the following addresses:

WWF-I - ESG
B/1, LSC, ff.
J- Block,
Saket,
New Delhi - 110 017

for no.'s 2 and 3

Ministry of Agriculture
Krishi Bhawan
New Delhi - 110 001

for no. 5

Narmada Valley Development Authority
Narmada Bhavan
Tulsinagar
Bhopal - 462 003
M.P.

for no's 6,7,10 and 11

Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.
Block No. 12, Ist floor
New Sachivalaya Complex
Gandhinagar - 382010
Gujarat.
for no.'s 8 and 9

.....2/-

National Institute of Urban Affairs
11, Nyaya Marg
Chanakyapuri
New Delhi - 110 021.

for no. 12.

Enclosed here is a copy of the Statesman article 'Narmada Dam May Quakes' (Apr. 30, 1987). Please let us know if you would be willing to cover expenses for the required documents in case you want them from us.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Farhad Vania

Farhad Vania

Dr. D.R. Shah
Reader
Dept. of Rural Studies,
South Gujarat University,
University Campus,
Udhana - Magdalla Road,
Surat - 395007
Gujarat.

Farhad Vania
Member

20th Sept., 1989

Dear Joan,

Thanks for your letter of 10.8.89 and copies of letters to the World Bank thereafter.

Your suggestion of looking into the cultural and historical aspects of the issue sounds interesting. There is almost no work in this direction being done here in India, possibly because the social, economic and environmental implications of the Project overshadow all else. It would indeed be very useful if some one could take it up seriously at your end, we would be only too willing to provide all help, to the best of our ability from here. We have meanwhile despatched to you separately by book - post, some documents on the archeological significance of the areas due for submergence. They are extremely general but its all we have at the moment. We do hope they are of some use.

Have you received both issues of 'Narmada : A Campaign Newsletter'? What do you think of them? Do send us your suggestions for change and improvement if any. There will be more news on the campaign itself in the forthcoming issues of the Newsletter. Looking forward to hearing from you and my sincerest apologies for such a delayed reply.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Farhad Vania

(FARHAD VANIA)

Joan Costango
Via Acireale 1A
I - 95126, Catania
Sicily

P.S. : Just one word about expenses. Do you think it would be possible for the Archeoclub 'd' Italia to bear some of the costs for xeroxing and mailing documents from here? In case you'd like to make a contribution and in order to avoid problems of foreign exchange, you can send the amount to :

Amita Baviskar
321, Dryden Road
Ithaca,
New York 14850
USA

Farhad Vania
Member

21st Sept., 1989

Dear Ms. Roy,

Kindly refer your letter Ref. no. SAIL/PIL/Petition/89 dtd. 12.9.89.

You have expressed an interest in filing three Public Interest Litigation writs through. Regarding NCHR I suggest you write to: Miloon Kothari, c/o Shekhar Singh, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi - 110 002. He coordinates the NCHR campaign from Delhi and can give you far more information, besides being more appropriate for your work. For RCC you may write to Joseph Gathia, CCCL, B-5, Acharya Niketan, New Delhi - 110 092. He is involved with action oriented research on child labour and will be useful for the purpose of the second case.

Our own primary area of interest is the Narmada Valley Project and its potential implications. More than a year ago our group had considered the idea of filing a Public Interest Litigation against the Project and a lot of preparatory work was undertaken to the extent that even a draft petition was ready. Subsequently we did not go ahead with the case because the mass organisations in the Narmada Valley itself felt that if for any reason the case was rejected or a judgement passed not in its favour it would be a great setback to the anti-Project movement and for the morale of the people. This feeling to the best of our knowledge, continues even today with the movement having gained momentum and enjoying near total popular support in the Valley.

Given the situation, our suggestion is that you first discuss your proposition of filing a Public Interest Litigation with some of the prominent members of the agitation. Please do write to the following persons for their opinion:

Medha Patkar
Narmada Dharangrastha Samiti
P.O. Box 52
Dhule - 424 001
Maharashtra.

.....2/-

Girishbhai Patel
Lok Adhikar Sangh
M4/40/539 Lal Bahadur Shastri Nagar
Nana Vadaj
Ahmedabad - 380 013
Gujarat.

Ramesh Billorey/Satinath Sarangi
Campaign Against Indira Sagar
c/o Eklavya
E-1/208, Arera Colony
Bhopal - 462 016
Madhya Pradesh.

We have already sent some material to RZNKS and added your address to our mailing list. If there is anything elxe you need specia fically please write to us again.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Farhad Vania

(FARHAD VANIA)

Ms. S. Roy,
Tara Villa, Shukla Colony,
Hinoo,
Ranchi - 834 002,
Bihar.

Farhad Vania
Member

21st Sept., '89

Dear Peter,

Thank you very much for your most interesting letter. We need as much support as possible to sustain the movement of protest against the Narmada Valley Project, so any form of help, no matter how small, is always welcome.

Why don't you send us some more information on what the activities of the Brontosaurus are? I have enclosed here a leaflet which tells you what our group Kalpavriksh is all about. Regarding other information on India, please write to us what exactly you want to know and we'll send you all the available information.

With warmest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Farhad Vania

(FARHAD VANIA)

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

1616 P Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 387-3500

September 6, 1989

To: Narmada Dharangrast Samiti
Narmada Sagar Sangarsh Samiti
Narmada Ghati Nav Nirman Samiti
Narmada Asargrast Sangarsh Samiti
Narmada Bachao Andolan

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

The struggle of tribal people and rural poor of India to defend their cultures, livelihood and environment from destructive development projects and policies is strongly supported by human rights, development, and environmental NGOs all over the world. Your historic National Rally at Harsud is a landmark in the struggle for justice and dignity of the tribal people of India. It is a symbol of hope for tribal people who are being maginalised in the name of 'development' in the hills and valleys and forests of countries such as Brazil, Indonesia, United States, Canada, Malaysia, Australia and many others. Unity in our demands will force governments and lending institutions the world over to re-evaluate and reform their approach to development.

Devastating projects such as the Sardar Sarovar, Narmada Sagar, Bodhghat, and the Tehri dams MUST BE STOPPED. We pledge our assistance and dedication to influencing the international lending institutions to STOP FUNDING PROJECTS WHICH DESTROY THE ENVIRONMENT AND THREATEN THE LIVES OF TRIBAL PEOPLE.

In the name of over six million members represented by our organizations....

WE STAND BEHIND YOU IN SOLIDARITY...on SEPTEMBER 28, 1989!

Environmental Defense Fund
Development Group for Alternative Policies
Bank Information Center
Environmental Policy Institute/Friends of the Earth
Natural Resources Defense Council
National Wildlife Federation
Sierra Club
Greenpeace
Cultural Survival
Rainforest Action Network
International Rivers Network
Defenders of Wildlife
Survival International

National Headquarters
257 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10010
(212) 505-2100

1405 Arapahoe Avenue
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 440-4901

5655 College Avenue
Oakland, CA 94618
(415) 658-8008

1108 East Main Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 780-1297

128 East Hargett Street
Raleigh, NC 27601
(919) 821-7793

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My Sabah Kolkata
Namaste Bachhoo Indhoban

23/9

Sir

I would make formal police case to General Fords World Food Drive that the outline of the case study sent by Edward L. Williams, Vanderbilt makes sense. My Edward L Williams will circulate the outline of the case study among his colleagues.

I hope if you would send the outline of the case study impersonal I would circulate it among your colleagues

I have also projected my outline of case study to the International Society for Ethno-Biology. The ISEB had held international conference on ethno-biology in Brazil in the year 1988 & would be holding international conference on ethno-biology in China in the year 1990.

I hope your organisation or you individually might be interested to follow my case study from time to time.

Yours
A. B. Ray
57/6A/2 Santosh Ray Road
Calcutta 700008

General Foods World Food Prize

Edward L. Williams
Administrator

September 5, 1989

Shri Anil Baran Roy
57/6A/2 Santosh Roy Road
Calcutta - 700 008
WEST BENGAL

Dear Mr. Shri Roy:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of August 8 which we received today. We are most appreciative of the case study you shared with us and are circulating a copy of it within Winrock International in the hope that we can assist you with names and addresses that you can contact. Enclosed with this letter is your original paper.

We hope to be able to contact you with some worthwhile information soon. In the meantime, best wishes in your endeavor.

Warm regards,

Edward L. Williams

Edward L. Williams

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From
Anil Baran Roy
57/6A/2 Santosh Roy Road
Calcutta-700 008. India.

Project Description: The meeting of protein & calory gap of hewers of wood & sewers of water in sensitive, degraded harsh ecosystems under social forestry appropriate institutional programs of pest control & cross fertilisation by multiplying honey bees, treeants, frogs & snakes & eradicating rodent menance.

A. Brief Project Description.

The case is to prove by autoecological & synecological studies, the social forestry appropiate institutional programs of pest control and cross fertilisation by multiplication of honey bees, tree ants, frogs and snakes under the aegis of scientific farming and with needed paraphernalia of net work of food webs to sustain them to optimum level would be better, cheaper and safer method of pest control than any other alternative method and would lead to scientific silviculture having higher productivity and higher profit marginality without creating ecological imbalance and without effecting the pest control and cross fertilisation programs, could sustain greater protein and calory as foods than the best agricultural lands, in the sensitive, degraded and harsh ecosystems, where not less than 70% of the population having material culture of lesser and dependent hunters being hewers of wood and sewers of water living in absolute poverty, a stage of animality are habituated to meet greater amount of protein and calory gap mostly through wide range of social avoidance or alternative foods, free ofcost from forest wildernes and how far these under social forestry appropriate institutional programs of pest control and cross fertilisation as mentioned could meet the protein and calory gap of the hapless people in the process and how far with such infrastructure facilities a better, cheaper and safer way out eradicate rodent (myomorpha) menance by eco-biological method through social service system with comprehensive net work could be adopted.

1. THE CASE OF HONEY BEES, TREE ANTS, FROGS & SNAKES.

The autoecological and synecological studies of honey bees, tree ants, frogs and snakes in wild state & non-wild state so far done have accumulated enough data to show scientific farming could be adopted in wild state and non-wild state to create a better, safer and cheaper pest control & cross fertilisation infrastructure facilities as through scientific farming the population of honey bees, tree ants, frogs & snakes could be multiplied between 20 & 100 times than to that where scientific farming is not adopted to create a wider food base in the agro-forestry ecosystems without creating ecological imbalance, where the lesser & dependent hunters being hewers of wood & sewers of water, living in absolute poverty, a stage of animality are habituated to have honey, tree ants, frogs & snakes as food free of cost from forest wilderness.

The notes attached on apiculture, tree ant farming, frog farming & snakes farming would clarify my case further.

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2. TARGET AREAS & GROUPS.

The agro-forestry of red laterite soils of sensitive, degraded & harsh ecosystems of India compromise vast forest belt not less than 200 million hectares, where sal emerges as king of trees are deficient in humus, phosphate & zinc are subject to late on set & early withdrawal of monsoon & long spell of summer results crop failure & low productivity have conditioned the people to create subsistence self supporting economic system with the material culture of lesser & dependent hunters, where not less than 20 million people mainly Santals, Mumdas, Hos, Murias, Oreans, Bonda & Ghonds being hewers of wood & sewers of water meet not less than 70% of their protein & calory gap from flora & fauna free of cost from forest wilderness & earn greater part of their cash income collecting saleable forest resources under permit system, without infringing the forest laws. The forest resources which the hapless people are allowed to collect are leaves, seeds, pods, barks, twigs, flowers, honey, fruits, resin, spices etc. resulting about $3/4 billion cash income for them from such agro-forestry ecosystems, but yet capable due to advancement of science & technology to create a challenging land use patterns under the aegis of social forestry appropriate institutional programs of pest control & cross fertilisation to multiply the sustainable level honey, tree ants frogs & snakes between 20 & 100 times, there the hapless people have these free of cost as foods from forest wilderness to meet their protein & calory gap.

3. NUTRITIONAL APPROACH & FURTHER MENUS.

Of all disciplines, the experts of nutritional discipline have a better world view to realise in proper perspective, how far the extent social avoidance foods or alternative foods in sensitive, degraded & harsh ecosystems & in the time of acute food shortage had played significant part to meet one's protein & calory gap & even overcome hunger death.

The Nutrition Centre of the Philippines & the University of the Philippines College of Home Economics are making survey of social avoidance foods or alternative foods which they say are nutrious & delicious, the project so far identified 521 local foods, these could be popularised in the hope of consumer acceptance, of these 397 are plants, the rest are animals & insects.

In India, the National Botanical Research Institute & the Zoological Survey of India are undertaking ethno-botanical survey & ethno-zoological survey on prevalence of social avoidance foods or alternative foods particularly, among those people who live below poverty level, having material culture of lesser & dependent hunters. Brazil, Columbia & Zambia are also making such types of survey, Iucn, Fao Who, etc. are co-ordinating with others in this respect. The case of mine in regard to social forestry appropriate institutional programs of pest control & cross fertilisation is part & parcel of the great challenge which the nutritional experts had taken cudgels to give a better world view of the significance of social avoidance foods or alternative foods as future menus to meet one's protein & calory gap in a big way.

4. FAMINE STUDY ANALYTICAL APPROACH.

Famine study analytical approach of Dr. Willian A Dando Chairman Department of Geography, University of North Dakota (USA) in the 'Geography of Famine' whould show the South East Asian Countries which still retain the vide range of social avoidance food habits of their past material culture could always side track famine death or hunger death, as at the time of acute food shortage they do not migrate to population centres, but retreat to forest wilderness & like the people of South East Asian Countries, lesser & dependent hunters being hewers of wood & sewers of water having wide range of social avoidance food habits, at the time for acute food shortage ~~as~~ do not migrate to population centres, but retreat to forest wilderness.

The people with the material culture of lesser & dependent hunters having wide range of social avoidence food habits, could maintain themselves hail & healthy for 3 or 4 months at a stretch in forest wilderness, whereas people of other material culture food habits cannot maintain themselves even for 7 days.

Such a study would give a better idea, how far the range of social avoidance food habits, to what degree could act as a shock absorber in the time of acute food shortage in different social-economic conditions.

5. SOCIAL ANTHROPOLIGOCIAL APPROACH.

Mr. L.T. Hobhouse, Mr. G.L. Wheeler & Mr. M. Ginsburg in 'The material culture & social institutions of simpler people-an essay of correlations printed in 1915 describe the physical & culture parameters of lesser & dependent hunters, who still in most cases do not live only below poverty level, but in absolute poverty a stage of animality in sensitive, degraed & harsh ecosystems where vagties of nature lead to food shortage too often, to meet their protein & calory gap being hewers of wood & sewers of water more or less on social avoidance foods.

So far between 1971 & 1977, tree conferences in regard to International Conference of Ethnological food Research were held in Finland, Sweden & UK, to give a better understanding of the kaleidoscope of different patterns of food habits through social anthropopogical approach.

6. ECO-BIOLOGICAL APPROACH.

The eco-biological approach in multiplying honey bees, tree ants, frogs & snakes should work under the framework of adaptive resource management with dynamic concept of development of the rational use of natural resources to realise the optimum sustainable level of productivity of money, tree ants, frogs & snakes, to meet the protein & calory gap of hapless people, who are habituated to have them as foods free of cost from forest wilderness, which would also tend to promote the generation of their reliant & endogenous approaches to the environment programs of pest control & cross fertilisation being appropriate to localised conditions, needs & socio-economic conditions.

APICULTURE

Apiculture in sensitive, degraded and harsh agro-forestry ecosystems of red laterite soils where material culture of lesser and dependent hunter exists and where not less than 70% of the population being hewers of wood and sewers of water lives not only below poverty level but in absolute poverty meet greater part of their protein & calory gap through social avoidance foods or alternative foods free of cost from forest wilderness would herald a new era.

The article of 'Beelines for development by Dr. Eva Crane Director International Bee Research Association (UK) states- "The countries of tropic & subtropic are most in early stage of exploiting their full capability & could probably increase their honey production between 20 & 30 times & even more, the article deals with domesticated type of honey bees to be multiplied in artifical boxes of better quality in protected environment."

The Wildlife Institute of India & many other institutions are doing research how far wild type of honey bees could be multiplied in, unprotected environment through make shift arrangement under the aegis of scientific farming, where honey collectors often visit to collect honey. The success so far gained seems encouraging.

The agro-forestry of ecosystems of sensitive, degraded and harsh ecosystems of red laterite soils by the sea coast, New castle forest area (Austrilia) just about 100 miles south of Perth have highest number of apiaries of the world within a given area and I would like to build up a case, the agroforestry ecosystems of red laterite soils in India, where not less than 70% of the population is habituated to have honey, tree ants, tree ant eggs, frogs & snakes as foods free of cost from forest wilderness, the agro-forestry ecosystems might have highest number of apiaries of the world within a given area, through social forestry appropriate institutional programs.

The auto ecological & synecological studies so far done would give a better idea, how far the biomass related to honey production could be utilised to optimum limit and how far agro-forestry ecosystems could be enriched for better growth and productivity.

FROG FARMING

In many parts of the world artificial spawning of eggs & rearing fingerlings of different species of salmon & in Japan the artificial spawning of eggs & fingerlings of sardines had not only been successful of maintaining more than previous level of population, but had been capable to increase their sustainable level of catching 4 or 5 times, whenever over catching of these had made them scare.

It would be technically possible to find out through autheccological & synecological studies the sustainable level of frog population in a given ecosystems through better forest management, water logged cultivated field management and Marshy land field management.

Frog multiplication would be conductive to better growth & productivity directly & in-directly to agro-forestry ecosystems, higher frog population means higher ~~x~~ snake population, higher snake population leads to lesser rodent population & lesser rodent population results higher crop productivity & lesser food spoilage.

The 'Concern Over Decline in Frog Leg Export' would show around Marshy land or water logged land, amounting not over 40,000 squace miles about 1000 million bull frogs & pond frogs are caught to be killed for the purpose of export of frog legs, during last two or three decades without any diminishing return.

In agro-forestry ecosystems with an area not lesser than France, where sal is the king of trees where not less than 7 million lesser & dependent hunters being hewers of food & sewers of water relish whole some frogs, We can assume 10 billion whole some frogs are consumed by these helpless people.

The question is if institutional programs of artificial spawning of eggs of frogs & rearing tadpoles are adopted, where sal is the king of trees, it would lead to better, cheaper & safer way out of pest control & in the process lesse & dependent hunters, being hewers of wood & sewers of water, living in absolu poverty a stage of animelity, would get a food base to consume between 50 & 200 billion frogs per annum.

The magnitude of proteins & calories to be had from wholesome frogs could easily be tabulated.

The distribution, basic biology, ecology, export and the confined propagation of the commercially exploited frog-Rana Tigrina with comments of other specie of economic importance, by Mr. Charles M. Fugler, Consultant (21st June 1985) a report to the establishment of the Wild Life Institute of India would give a better idea, why Rana Tigrina would, the best specie to be propagated under the closed circuit system to ultimately replace the present supply of whole some frogs Wild population to meet the protein & calory gap of hewers of wood & sewers of water who are habituated to have these as food, free of cost from forest wilderness.

The report would further clarify as Rana Catesbiana could be propagated in closed circuit system in the USA, there is challenging possibility to propagate Rana Tigrina in closed system of India, within foreseeable future to increase the sustainable level of frog population between 20 & 100 times, Without creating ecological imbalance.

The sensitive, degraded & harsh agro-forestry ecosystems of red laterite soils, where sal emerges as king of trees and where not less that 70% of the popular tion is hewers of wood & sewers of water living in absolute poverty and in habituated to have honey, tree ants, tree ant eggs, frogs rodents, snakes as foods free of cost from forest wilderness, are habitated by Santals, Mundas, Hos Oroans & related tribes, having material culture of lesser & dependent hunters.

Sal is one of the best host trees, where tree ants feeds on degenerated logs, stumps & twigs and are also conductive to better growth & productivity, being scavenger of degenerated materials & killer of some pests of the trees.

Sal trees are emerging as planatation crop or emerging as part of well planned silviculture system, where the hewers of wood and sewers of water by collecting sal seeds & sal leaves, would earn within foreseeable future not less than $ 1 billion as collection fees or wages. With such a possibility it will be easier to build up infrastructure facilities of tree ant farming on scientific lines.

So far not less than 6 million hectares of sal forest have cropped up in wilderness, in most degenerated soils, wher e other species of trees donot crop up, these are systematically brought under the aegis of well planned silviculture system.

As we know as long as 800 years ago ants (cecophylla smaragdina) were reared & used to protect orchards in China from pest insects. Same method was also practised in the East Indies, in Germany many ants of genus formica are colonised in artifical nests & used to protect forest from pest attacks. Mr. D. Leston in "Entomology of cocoa farm" A. Reg. Eng 15: 270.94(1970) & Mr. D.F. Owen in "Man's environmental predicament" state the challenging possibility of biological control of harmful pests by multiplication of tree ants, which might increase the cocoa production ten fold, if institutional programs exist.

Such biological control of harmful pests would be much easier by means of artificial nests through institutional programs & it would be much much easier where not less that 7 million lesser & dependent hunters being hewers of wood & sewers of water relish tree ants as part of diet, "the autoecological & synecological studies of eco-biological control of agricultural pests through tree ants on different types of orchard of horticulture or planatation crop had been done to prove beyond doubt the eco-biological control of agricultural pests would be cheaper, better & safer method than any other alternative method.

The experimental project is to find out the optimum limit of tree ant multiplication per hectare of pure & mixed sal forest & in the process would give a better idea, how far tree ants multiplied could be utilised as food, by those who relish them.

If such a dream becomes a reality, a hectare of sal silviculture could yield highest amount of protein than the best agricultural lands of red laterite soils, as no market economy exists in regard tree ants, where sal is the king of tree the localised population could have them almost free of cost.

The article Taste of things of come "States-"100 grams of fried African termites will provide nearly 600 ~~ecki~~ ~~ruesm t~~ ~~get~~ makes the termite one of the ~~richest food on earth, a handful a day would supply enough protein for a married couple any where in the world~~" this might be more or less applied to ~~tree ants.~~ Calories, that makes the termite one of the richest food on earth, a handful a day would supply enough protein for a married couple anywhere in the world" this might be more or less applied to tree ants.

SNAKE FARMING

In the sensitive, degraded & harsh ecosystems, where sal emerges as king of trees & where not less than 70% of the population lives in absolute poverty & is habituated to have snakes, frogs & rodents (Mycmorpha) as foods, the symmetry of ecolcgical balance between snakes, frogs & rodents (myomorpha) could be better maintained if snake farming, frog farming & rodent (myomorpha) farming come within mix farming system.

Moreover where the people are neither snake charmers nor snake catchers & where snake farming is to be carried in one's backyard & in forest wilderness & in the forest wilderness in the neighbourhood, the snake farming should be free of from occupation & health hazards, the rat snake (non-poisonous) would be best specie to foot the bill.

(7) The sensitive, degraded & harsh ecosystems, where sal emerges as king of trees, are better fitted for small mammal ecology than big mammal ecology In such type of agroforestry ecosystems, within rodent family group, some where rabbit thrives best, some where guinea pig thrives best & some wher rodent (myomorpha) thrives best.

Rabbit thrives better than guinea pig & rodent (myomorpha) in the wilderness of sensitive, degraded & harsh ecosystems of Southern Australia, guinea pig thrives better than rabbit & rodent (myomorpha) in the wilderness of the sensitive, degraded & harsh ecosystems of Peru & rodent (myomorpha) thrives better than guinea pig & rabbit in the wilderness of sensitive, degraded & harsh ecosystems of Tamil Nadu (India) where Irulas habitate.

In the agro-forestry ecosystems, where the people are habituated to have feral rabbit, guinea pig & rodent (myomorpha) as meat, small mammal farming is following suit. China had developed rabbit farming & Peru had developed guinea pig farming to a stage where market economy for their produce exists not only in the rural sector, but in the urban sector also

In the field of rodent (myomorpha) farming, farming is in the stage to make impact in market economy, even though feral rodent (myomorpha) as meat has market economy in some pockets among those who still cling to wide range of social avoidance foodsor alternative foods, rodent (myomorpha) farming is technical possibility. Bonda tribe of the ecosystems where sal emerges as king of trees from time immemorial had been undertaking rodent (myomorpha) farming by extracting incissor teeth of Rodents (myomorpha).
The tribe has an old saying - what buffaloes are to others, the rodents are to us.

The prime motive is to have higher sustainable rat snake (non-poisonous) population by having higher sustainable level of rodent (myomorpha) population. As rat snakes can meet 100% of their protein & calory gap through rodents (myomorpha), rodent (myomorpha) farming would be sub-farming system of snake farming of part & parcel of the closed circuit system of snake farming.

The International Foundation for Science (Sweden) is financing two-pilot projects in Africa in regard to rodent (myomorpha) farming. The scenario would be different if snake farming with closed circuit system to provide almost 100% feed through sub-Farming system comes into existence, the closed circuit system of farming is propagated in regard to Rana Tigrina- an edible frog which habitates sensitive degraded & harsh ecosystems. Why not - rat snakes ?

The sensitive, degraded & harsh ecosystems where sal emerges as king of trees are almost akin to the ecosystems & have between 70 & 100 times mass area to that of the mass area, where about I lakh Irulas complete with several million snakes to have rodents (myomorpha) as food from forest wilderness, to maintain at sustainable level several million snakes perpetually from time immemorial without creating ecological imbalance, such data would give us at least, the sustainable level of snakes for hectare of land in wilderness, where rodent (myomorpha) thrives best than any other order of rodent family group.

Such data would help us to tabulate, how far to what extent at different seasons, rodent (myomorpha) could meet one's protein & calory gap in wilderness, without human being playing any part, neither in propagation of rodent, (myomorpha) nor in propagation of snakes in wilderness or in closed circuit system.

I believe as farming of rabbits & guinea pigs, belonging to same family group of rodent as rodent (myomorpha) is gaining popularity to meet protein & calory gap in a big way, rodent (myomorpha) farming would follow suit & this would follow sustaining optimum level of rat snake population, within a given ecosystems without creating ecological imbalance.

Snake farming to have venom for pharmaceutical industries & medicinal research is gaining popularity & could be undertaken profitably. Would snake farming to meet the protein & calory need gain popularity & be undertaken profitably ?

ECO-BIOLOGICAL APPROACH TO RATS OR RODENTS ERADICATION A CASE OF SNAKE FARMING

As in the twentieth century rats or rodents have become immune to trapping, pesticides, fumigation & poison, I would like to deal with the cheaper, better & safer method of the eco-biological control of rats or rodents menance. The idea of controlling or eradication rat or rodent menance through eco-biological control, through frog multiplication which leads to higher rat or rodent eating snake population, which results lesser rat or rodent population which means higher productivity of crops & less food spoilage in storage, is propagated by ecologists & entomologists.

If one half of the stored cereals spoiled each year by rodents could be given to the under developed countries of the world, massive in road into malnutrition could be made, if the money spent of mammalian pest eradication each year could be channelised into these countries agricultural programs, human starvation would rapidly become a thing of past, rats or other rodents consume or contaminate about £30,000 million of food each year equivalent to gross national product of the world's 25 poorest countries. Such data could be projected crop wise or regional wise. The challenge to find a way out to eradicate rodent menance at least possible cost, need to be reviewed from elusive successes & failures of the past.

The ageless description of Mr. C. Elton (1942) states-"The affair runs always along similar course, voles multiply, destruction reigns, there is dismay, followed by outcry and demands to authority. Authority remembers its experts. They advise a cure. The cure can be almost anything golden mice, holy water from Mecca, a government commission, a culture of bacteria, poison, prayers denunciatory or tactful a new god, a trap, pied piper etc. The cures have only one thing in common with little patience they always work. The have not known to entirely fail, like wise they have never been known to prevent the next outbreak, for the cycle of abundance & scarcity has a rhythm of its own & the cures are applied just when the plague of voles is going to abate through its own loss of momentum."

The science & technology in regard to auto-ecological & synecological studies in sustaining different types of species of food chain webs of different spatial levels on the back ground of direct density dependent, delayed density dependent, density independent & inversely density dependent had advanced to a great extent to know how far certain species could be multiplied to optimum level without creating ecological imbalance.

The autoecological & synecological studies in regard to frog & snake population, would give a better idea how far in different ecosystems could sustain frog & snake population conductive to agro-forestry ecosystems without creating ecological imbalance.

The case is how far the sustainable level of rodent eating snake population could be maintained in a given ecosystems & whether such sustainable level of rodent eating snake population could deciminate rodents perpetually not to rise their head to be termed as menance .

Breaking of rhythm of abundance & scarcity of rodent population is possible through social service system (which had proved successful in eradicating malaria menance) or find ways & means to control rodent menance through eco-biological challenge to keep the explosion of rodent population under tight grip.

The Eco-biogical method of biological control of many harmful pests in many types of agro-forestry ecosystems had been successful. The case is if we could sustain the multiplication of frogs & snakes to optimum level conductive to better growth & productivity of agro-forestry ecosystems, it might lead to a way to control rodent menance through ecobiological method.

The book of MR Peter Crowcroft "Mice all over" would give us a better account in solving the rodent (myomorpha) menance through eco-biological approach. MR Peter Crowcroft headed the Rodent Research Centre, in the year 1951 under the Ministry of Agriculture (UK) he states the idea of introducing weasels which can go anywhere the mouse can go is not completely crackpot for the near relation the ferrat has long been domesticated & used against rabbits, weasels like so many predatory animals are intelligent & easily trained, they have reputation of being bloody little killer, as they go killing after they have killed enough for food .

The result proved elusive as he had one weasel to carry out his experiments, & the result would be different had he enough weasels, whose killing would be far ahead of explosion of mice population. He states I think, he just caught as many as he needed to satisfy his hunger & slept for the rest of the time, but I have no doubt that a mouse hunt (weasel) would do a better job than cat & who knows some day, when we are bio-logically educated, some one will put weasel to work" .

Had Mr. Peter Crowcroft Carried his experiments where rat snakes (non-poisonous) are found in greater number, he would have opted for rat snakes (non-poisonous) as a vehicle in a country like India where by short notice. He could have several hundred rat snakes at his disposal from snake charmers or snake catchers.

In India, he would have noticed with amusinginterest like resident of those quarters, where pack of rat snakes often takes initiative to fetch out rodents (myomorpha) from resident quarters, in such situation the thatched roofs are turned topsy & turvy. The residents are thankful to rat snakes (non-poisonous), as they make their quarters rodentless.

The dream of Mr. C. Elton, Mr. Peter Crowcroft & Mr. Romulus Whitaker & many others would be reality, if we make better utilisation of rat snakes to solve rodent (myomorpha) menance eco-biologically .

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23 September 1989.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI
PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA
N E W D E L H I.

Dear Shri Rajiv Gandhi,

It is with great shock, distress and anger that I received the news of the Planning Commission's clearance to the Narmada Sagar Project(NSP), ignoring all voices of caution which have repeatedly expressed their reasoned and humane opposition to the project. Typically, the Planning Commission not only refused to say a word in defence of its decision, it also failed to answer any of the long series of questions which have been raised about the NSP. These questions, which have been recounted innumerable times in the past, both in communications to the Government as well as in the media, are:-

a) The technical basis upon which the project(indeed the entire NVP) is conceived has been undermined by an official estimate of the run-off available from the Narmada, which shows that this has declined by 4.2 Million Acre Feet since the time the projects were designed. Thus, even on purely technical grounds there is an unassailable case for reviewing the project.
b) The clearance to the NSP constitutes a flagrant violation of the Planning Commission's own directives as stated in the seventh plan document which gives highest priority to measures for utilisation of existing irrigation potential and the completion of on-going projects. The document also argues that greater emphasis should be placed on minor irrigation and stipulates that new starts should be restricted to medium projects in drought-prone, tribal and backward areas.
c) Here it would be pertinent to note that according to the Annual Report of the Ministry of Water Resources for 1988-89, as many as 181 on-going major irrigation projects from various plan periods were carried over into the Seventh Plan. The total requirement for completing these projects was as much as Rs.26,270 crores. The financial absurdity of sanctioning any more new major projects is evident from the fact that the total Seventh Plan allocation for major and medium irrigation was less than half this requirement, viz. Rs.11,555.56 crores. Thus we do not even have money to complete our on-going projects. In this situation, sanctioning massive investment of Rs.2000 crores as in the case of NSP can only mean perpetuating further the endless cycle of lack of finance --> delay in completion --> cost escalation --> increased financial stress --> further delay ..... especially when the burden of the project is to be borne by Madhya Pradesh, a state already in dire financial straits. There is just no way MP can undertake the timely mobilisation of Rs.2,167 crores for the NSP in addition to the Rs.1,124 crores which, according to the NWDT Award, it has to contribute to the other major project on the Narmada, the Sardar Sarovar Project(SSP).

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Let me also remind the Planning Commission of its own words that "on an average the States are losing more than Rs.427 crores per year on their irrigation investments". Among the reasons for this "the first and foremost is the delay in completion of schemes".

d) Apart from the financial costs, the NSP will place an unbearable burden of submergence on M.P. The NSP will submerge a total of 91,348 ha. of land in M.P. of which 44,363 ha. is largely prime quality culturable land and 42,322 ha. is forest land. This is in addition to the submergence caused by the SSP of 39,134 ha. of land(13,744 ha. forests; 11,318 ha. culturable), most of which is in M.P. Thus we have the unbelievable situation of a State having to spend thousands of crores of rupees to submerge as much or perhaps even more of its territory than it is going to irrigate(1.23 lakh ha.) through the project.

e) How far the irrigation promised by this project will actually help farmers is again seriously open to question. According to a study by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore given the nature of the prevailing soil and rainfall regime, 40% of the Command Area faces the very real risk of water-logging and salinity. This is under the assumption that the cropping pattern visualised by the project authorities would materialise. However, experience in all our large-scale river valley projects has shown that the actual cropping pattern turns out to be far more water-intensive than the original plan. Official statistics show that this has led to waterlogging in 6 million hectares and salinity/alkalinity in 7 million hectares of land and the extent is growing. Furthermore, as the former Irrigation Secretary, Goverment of M.P., Shri R. L. Gupta has pointed out the I. I. Sc. study ignores completely the impact of the SSP submergence area which deeply impinges upon the NSP Command Area. According to Shri Gupta, this will make providing relief from waterlogging virtually impossible while giving rise to the danger that those living in the NSP Command Area could even suffer occasional submergence due to the SSP reservoir.

f) The massive investment in the NSP is sometimes sought to be justified in terms of the approximately 200 MW of firm power it will generate. I would, however, also like to put this investment in some kind of perspective. According to meticulous calculations made by the Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre, Madras, of the total available energy in India, bio-mass(fuelwood, agricultural/vegetable residues and dung) contributes as much as 50%. The contribution of electric power(thermal, hydel and nuclear) is a mere 3%. If we look at our Plan investments in this light we find a complete lopsidedness of priorities. In the Seventh Plan, of the total outlay for the energy sector 62% was alloted to electric power and a mere 4% to biomass development (forestry + non-conventional sources of energy). Our planners must ponder seriously the wisdom of such an approach to the energy sector which not merely neglects biomass development, but actually leads to its destruction through submergence of vast tracts of forest and culturable land.

g) The estimate made by the Ministry of Environment & Forests of the environmental cost of loss of forests due to the NSP is a staggering Rs.30,923 crores. The inclusion of this figure in the cost-benefit analysis of the project means that it no longer satisfies the Planning Commission's own minimum stipulated benefit-cost ratio of 1.5:1.

..contd.3/-

h) Finally and above all, I oppose the NSP for the large-scale cultural ethnocide it will perpetrate. I refer to the rendering homeless of 2 lakh people living in the submergence zone of the NSP, a large proportion of whom are Adivasis. This is in addition to the 1 lakh people who will be displaced by the SSP. It is one thing for bureaucrats and politicians to ease their consciences by putting down grand rehabilitation policies on paper and misuse their immense propaganda resources to make a loud and vulgar display of these through the media. It is really quite another matter and one well beyond the capacity of your Goverments to see to it that 3 lakh people are properly rehabilitated.

I COMPLETELY FAIL TO UNDERSTAND WHAT IT IS THAT MOTIVATES YOUR GOVERNMENT TO INSIST ON PUSHING THROUGH A PROJECT WHICH HAS REPEATEDLY AND ABUNDANTLY BEEN DEMONSTRATED TO BE TECHNICALLY UNSOUND, PROCEDURALLY INVALID, FINANCIALLY UNVIABLE, ECONOMICALLY WORTHLESS(BENEFIT-COST RATIO LESS THAN THE MINIMUM REQUIRED), ENVIRONMENTALLY DESTRUCTIVE AND ABOVE ALL ONE WHICH WILL RENDER LAKHS OF PEOPLE HOMELESS. NOT ONCE, NOT TWICE, HUNDREDS OF TIMES OVER AND OVER AGAIN THESE ARGUMENTS HAVE BEEN PLACED BEFORE YOU. YOU HAVE CHOSEN TO RESPOND IN THE ONLY MANNER YOU SEEM TO KNOW - BY NOT RESPONDING AT ALL. YOU SEEM TO HARBOUR THE 'ILLUSION' THAT THIS STRATEGEM OF YOURS WILL EVENTUALLY WORK - THAT THESE VOICES OF PROTEST WILL ONE DAY MELT AWAY. LET ME REMIND YOU, HOWEVER: MY VOICE CANNOT BE SILENCED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER MANNER. NOR WILL YOU BE ABLE TO CRUSH THE RISING SPIRIT OF THOSE OF OUR COUNTRY-MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE TO BE BRUTALLY DEVASTATED BY THESE PROJECTS - NOR WILL YOU BE ABLE TO WARP THE MINDS OF INCREASING SECTIONS OR OUR PEOPLE - SCIENTISTS, ACADEMICIANS, SOCIAL WORKERS, LAWYERS, JOURNALISTS, ARTISTS, ENVIRONMENTALISTS - WHO ARE JOINING THE STRUGGLE IN LARGER AND LARGER NUMBERS.

RECENTLY YOU MOOTED THE IDEA OF 'PROTECT THE PLANET FUND'. A RAY OF HOPE GLIMMERED. BUT ALAS ! ONLY FOR A SHORT WHILE ! IN POLITICS THE CRITICAL FACTOR IS CREDIBILITY AND HISTORY PRONOUNCES THE VERDICT THAT CREDIBILITY IS ALWAYS ACHIEVED THROUGH PERFORMANCE.
Gather enough courage to give a stinging blow to your pride. Please do not stand on the fault lines of History. The hour is here. Take creative approach to release the tension in the tribal world, before the volcano of discontent erupts.

Dear Rajiv, your puzzling silence has baffled me. Intolerable pain of the tribals, their suffering and their tears are before my eyes and have become deeply engraved on my soul.

Yours sincerely,

Baba Amte

23/9/89

24th Sept. '90, N. Delhi

To,
Prof. Amulya Reddy
7/11 Palace Cross Rd.
Bangalore

Dear Prof. Reddy,

It was very good to see you earlier this month at your house. I thank you for finding time to see me at such short notice. I particularly enjoyed listening to you about the various strategies one can attempt to present the case against displacement to the scientific — bureaucratic community. I am hoping to start an active correspondence with you in this regard and look forward to your advice and guidance.

Related to the above you had mentioned a UNEP study you had undertaken with you had listed displacement as a non-quantifiable entity. Can you please send me this report.

I am also writing this letter to introduce Ranjan Kumar who is currently with MARG (Multiple Action Research Group) in Delhi. Ranjan is interested in working with you towards building up alternative energy scenarios for Gujarat or Madhya Pradesh (I believe Maharashtra has already been done). Ranjan's background is in geography and ecology and most recently a Masters in Social Work. More importantly he has been working for over a year with MARG on issues related to displacement from development projects in various parts of the country. He has done field work in both M.P. and Gujarat and is therefore familiar with the states. He also has a rudimentary knowledge of Computers.

Ranjan is available for the study anytime in October. Can you please inform him about dates suitable to you.

His adress

Ranjan Kumar
MARG
113-A Shahpur Jat
Near Asiad Village
N. Delhi - 110016

Hope your trip abroad was eventful.

With kind Regards.

Miloon Kothari

(MILOON KOTHARI)

for A.K.

cc: Shekhar Singh/Ms. M. Kothari - IIPA.

Received

P.S: Regarding your request for information on percentage of total project costs estimated for compensatory afforestation and rehabilitation - I am asking Shekhar to respond to you directly as he has strong reservations about the validity of such figures.

Demonstration at NCA, N. Delhi 28/9/89

Org / Inst.	Indiv.
Ankur	?
Intach / Young Intach	Ritu , Sharif
Kalpavriksh	Ajay Mahajan, Ghazala S., Johara S., Joanne, Ashish K., Prabhakar Rao, Pia Sethi, Pratibha, Gautam
PEG	Avinash, Pranjal Sharma
LSR	Meenal. +(7-8 others)
Carmel Convent	Mrs. Chibber. +(100-120 students)
Env. Soc. of Chandigarh?	Ravinder Bhalla, ?
~~EEG~~ GPF	Anupam Mishra
CEC	Deendayalayan
WWF-I	Chandrasekhar +(2 others)
Angles	Deepa Donde
EEG	Rajiv Gupta +(1 other)

(Others) Rajesh (10sss), Anjana Mehta, Dev Bahadur, Raman Mehta, Sunita Rao, Meghnath, Pallav Das, Anusha,

To be contacted for Narmada

GAUTAM SETHI / Sujatha
C-49, PAMPOSH ENCLAVE,
NEW DELHI – 110048.

Ph: 6415742
6465072 (Res.)

Delhi rally

		Res.	Off.
✓JNU –	Sharif (br. of Dwijain)	662499	
✓Smile/IGSSR	Biboo Mohanty		692192/93
	– Rajesh		〃
✓Carmel	– Mrs. Jaychandran	6434763	3011299
	Mrs M. Chibber		3011299
✓LSR –	Neena Gupta (teacher)	665986	
	Meenal	385716	~~385716~~
✓Morang Intach –	Ritu Tiwari/Ruchi Pant		611362/618912
	Srinath	618629	
	Uma Chakravarty	2918827	
✓PEG	~~Udit~~ Avinash	7121487 (landlord's)	
	or Ajay/Sajal (roommates)		
Ranjan's	Vivek Suneja	235893	
Venkateswara	Madhurita (student)	637680	
Mahavir	Anita Gujrati (teacher)	7215208	
——	Anjana	6467881	
Poorna	Shuli Chatterjee	6862694	
✓Sahyog	Ashish Banerjee	615027	
✓	Deepa Donde		
Cendit	Partha/Piyush		
✓IGSSS	Dheeraj Chawla	3324351 (off.)	
✓SPA	Iram		

Sudhana

6/6/2085 (6-8 PM)

Geeta

Neena Vyas
Chief Reporter, Statesman

Mr. A Vardarajan
Chief Reporter, Hindu

- PRIA ✓
CSE ✓
Pallav Das ✓
PEG ✓
Sabina ✓
Satyajit
Keerti ✓ (Ajay)
Ajay ✓
Meenakshi (SPA)
Iram (SPA) ✓
Inder Mohan ✓
Kisan Seth
Dipa Donde ✓
EEG ✓
MARG (Renu) ✓
WWF (Chandra sekhar) ✓
Bharat Dogra ✓
Dinesh Mohan
Delhi Forum ✓

Smitu

Barbara Crossett, Bureau Chief, N.Y.T.
21996
34151 36586 David Wick
SRI MAYA Hotel

PRIA
Rajesh Pande 660380



22/9/89

Ranbiologerna

I send this directly to Hasnud as well (Satinath Sarangi) but maybe it is quicker this way!
Good luck and love! Ulrika & Alexander

A greeting to the Sankalp Mela.

Dear Friends,

The Narmada supportgroup in Sweden send you our solidarity today. We wish the Mela, as well as all struggle against the Narmada Valley Project and other anti-people and anti-nature 'development projects' is successful.

We belong to different environmental groups in Sweden. Our country is heavily industrialized and our environmental problems look different from yours on the surface. The problems in Sweden, however, are of no less magnitude, and ultimately all environmental problems are connected. Therefore, when you struggle, — for your own dignity, for your environment and right to the land — you also fight for the people and the environment in the whole world.

Your struggle is a great inspiration for us and teach us about the problems of development in your part of the world as well as in our country.

The future of your country has to be determined by the people of India. Therefore the importance of your struggle cannot be underestimated. We have, however, a responsibility in the case of Narmada, since our government is supporting the World Bank which is co-financing the Narmada Valley Project. Hence, we try to influence politics in Sweden in different ways.

Mariatryck

In a few weeks we will have meeting with our minister of foreign affaires and some scientists of the Royal Academy of Science, who are interested in helping to stop the insane projects on the Narmada.

Sweden is many from India and Harsud. But we hope that in spite of the distance you can feel that we are with you todays.

LET NARMADA LIVE!

STOP all anti-people and anti-nature development Projects!

The 'Narmada support group in Sweden' is a group of individuals, with support from

Fältbiologerna - Young environmentalists
Miljöförbundet - environmental organization
Svalorna ("Swallows") - Third World solidarity org.
Fjärde Världen } Indigenous people's
IWGIA } support groups.

Sept.

AK/Bingo



विनाशकारी परियोजनाओं के विरोध में
संकल्प मेला : कृति समिति
नर्मदा सागर संघर्ष समिति, हरसूद, खण्डवा (म.प्र.)

28 सितंबर 89 चलो हरसूद ।

साथियो,

28 सितंबर के संकल्प मेले में सम्मिलित होने के लिए आपकी तैयारी जारी ही होगी।

आशा है कि आज तक के निर्णय पत्रक, सूचनापत्रक आप तक पहुँचते रहे होंगे । 11-12 अगस्त इटारसी में हुई कृति समिति की बैठक का कार्यविवरण प्रमुख संगठनों को भेज दिया गया है । 15 से 18 सितंबर के दरम्यान विविध 30 जगहों पर लिए जा रहे पत्रकार सम्मेलन के लिए जरूरी पत्रक/साहित्य भी भेजा गया है । 10 सितंबर की हरसूद में कृति समिति की बैठक सफल रही ।

क्या आप यह कर चुके हैं/कर रहे हैं?

(1) अगर जिम्मेदारी तय हो, तो 15 से 19 सितंबर के बीच व्यवस्थित आयोजन के साथ, क्षेत्र की अन्य समर्थक संगठनों की सहभागिता के साथ पत्रकार सम्मेलन ।

(2) 18 सितंबर के दिन (विशेष असुविधा तो, कोई अन्य नजदीक का दिवस) "चलो हरसूद दिवस" मनाने के लिए आमसभा, धरना, पथनाट्य, फिल्म-शो जैसा कोई कार्यक्रम ।

(3) आपके क्षेत्रमें - गाँव गाँव में, शहरों दीवारे रंगवाकर बॅनर्स, पोस्टर्स पर्चे आदि के साथ संकल्प-मेले का धूमधाम से प्रचार प्रसार ।

(4) आप के क्षेत्र से मेलोमें सम्मिलित होने जा रहे संगठन, व्यक्तियों की तैयारी तथा उनकी जानकारी हमें भेजना ।

(5) आपके क्षेत्र के हर अखबार में मेले की विशेष खबरे, वहाँ उठाये जा रहे मुददोंपर आलेख छपवाना ।

/ यह है कुछ अंतिम सूचनाएँ । कृपया ध्यानमें लीजिये /

1. 28 सितंबर के दिन के प्रमुख कार्यक्रम का समय है - ठीक 11 से शाम 6 बजे तक का । अत: आपका 27 की रात या 28 सुबह 9 बजे तक हरसूद पहुँचना जरूरी है । अपना प्रवास उसी तरह आयोजित करे ।

कृपया उ.

2. खंडवा तथा हरसूद रेल्वेस्टेशन पहुँचनेपर वहाँ आपकी मदद के लिए मेलेके (ऊँचे) झंडे लिए हुए कार्यकर्ता तथा स्टेशन के बाहर विशेष टेबल्स/और कार्यकर्ता हाजिर होंगे । उनसे संपर्क करे ।

3. आते समय आप को अपने अपने संगठन के बॅनर्स,, मेले के प्रमुख नारे के बॅनर्स, झंडे (नमूना साथ में जोड़ा है), लेकर आना है ।
एक संगठन से दससे अधिक संख्यामें आनेवाले हर समूह के साथ संगठन के नाम या चिन्ह का 4 फीट उँचे बांस/लकड़ी वाला झंडा होना जरूरी है ।

4. मेलेमें सहभागी समूह हर गाँवसे मुठ्ठीभर मिट्टी लेकर आये ।

5. सभी लोग अपने खाने-ओढ़ने की व्यवस्था खुद करे, यह अपेक्षित है।हरसूदमें दो तथा तीन रूपये में पुरी-सब्जी और सस्तेमें चाय की व्यवस्था रहेगी ।

तो मिलेंगे, हरसूदमें ।

:: हरसूद संकल्प - मेला: प्रमुख नारे । ::

1. विकास चाहिये । विनाश नहीं ।।
2. सरकार है साहूकारों के साथ । हमारा-विकास हमारे हाथ ।।
3. हमारा संकल्प, हमारा नारा । जंगल जमीन का, न छोडे सहारा ।।
4. बाते हैं विकास की । देश के विनाश की ।
5. विश्व बैंक के साहूकार । जनता बने कर्जदार ।।
6. घाटी की तैयारी है । अब तो जीत हमारी है ।
7. अब ना भूमि छोडेंगे । अपना बसेरा बचाएँगे ।
8. किसका विकास, किसकी बली? विनाश रोकने जनता चली ।।
9. कोई नहीं हटेगा । बाँध नहीं बनेगा ।
10. जंगल बचाओ । मानव बचाओ ।।

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Newsletter III 7 Sept.

Rainforest Information Centre

P.O. BOX 368 LISMORE N.S.W. 2480 AUSTRALIA

485

P.O Box 161 ,
Byron Bay,
N.S.W 2481.
Australia.

Dear Ashish Kothari, Farhad and friends.

Received the campaign newsletter on Narmada the other week. Thanks. I'm sending a copy of the World Rainforest Report. I have been mainly in touch with Medha and Arun from Bombay who have kept me in touch with the situation in the valley.

Very briefly, we have continued to lobby the World Bank on the complete withdrawal of funds for the SSP, and met with Mr Conable when he was here to meet with N.G.O's, and brought the issue to his attention in the short space of time we had. We were also able to arrange a protest for him about the NVP on his way out of the Treasury and co-ordinate other rallies in Sydney and Melbourne back in February in support of your mass demonstrations. Since then, we have been working to put World Bank/IMF issues on the environmental agenda in this country and use the Narmada as an example of a "problem project."

In June, four of us travelled on the east coast to 22 different towns to set up a roadshow where I was able to focus on the NVP and give a talk and slideshow with the help of slides that I took myself and that others had sent me. The purpose of this journey was to raise funds for the Narmada campaign, (and also a reforestation project that we are assisting with in Tamil Nadu) and to get people to write as many letters as they can to the Bank and our representatives there.

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I am now trying to get some more energy focused for September 28th when I believe a big rally is being set for the Harsud area. I will be more than likely in India at the end of the year and if appropriate would wish to meet with you or others that could give me detailed information about the NSP, particularly focusing on the tribal peoples story and the environmental aspects of the project as this is a great way to get people motivated here and Australia is AT LAST experiencing an interest in environmental matters as the country turns into a man made desert, and also starting to take a closer look at what development actually means. If you have any time to contact me please do directly at the above address and advise me whether the beginning of 1990 would be a good time to meet with your group. I will be arranging my itinary in the coming weeks and will let you know of my movement. Hoping to meet you again,

All the best to you,

for the Earth,

Carol.

Carol Sherman.

P.S. Will be in Delhi around febuary, hopefully & would be interested to travel to affected areas of the Narmada Sagar to collect further material

Rainforest Information Centre
P.O. BOX 368 LISMORE N.S.W. 2480 AUSTRALIA

Mr Moeen Qureshi,
Senior Vice President
for Operations.
The World Bank,
1818 H St, NW
Washington, DC 20433.

Dear Mr Qureshi,

Information has once again come to our notice about the continuing chaos surrounding the Sardar Sarovar Project. We believe that opposition against this particular dam and the Narmada Sagar Project has increasingly widespread support amongst the Indian society, not just from those being affected, but also from prominent citizens throughout the community.

It appears that the Bank continues to neglect the problems of resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R), and environmental planning regarding the Sardar Sarovar Project. Such little progress seems to be made by the central and state governments in these areas, that if the Bank was really serious about compliance to its previously stated conditions for further funding, then the loans would surely be immediately suspended. Instead, we see a continued stalling and backing down from your Bank on crucial adherence to conditions.

Conditions set back in November 1988 included specific improvements to the R&R programmes such as as increased communication and consultation with the afectud population, access to information, completion of a comprehensive resettlement plan for all three states. Also included as a condition was the physical identification of suitable land for resettlement purposes as well as forest land being released. Although the Bank extended the deadline from March 31st 1989 to June 30th and issued another set of conditions to the Indian government, compliance with those conditions has not been met, neither has those set in November 1988. Why then, has the Bank still not withdrawn funding for this project?

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The Bank mission who visited India in April-May of this year was made up of three review teams. The R&R team realised that there was no progress on the basic issues, yet an extension was given. What does the Bank need to convince it that there is simply not enough sustainable land to resettle hundreds of thousands of people, so they can enjoy a life equal or dare we suggest better, than that they lived before forced displacement?

Finally we are greatly concerned with the release of forest land for R&R purposes. The Bank seems to think this is a solution for the oustees, however, the realities of forest land in India are surely known by your department. Much of the designated forest areas are scattered pieces of land, often severely degraded, already encroached upon, hilly, rocky, and highly eroded. Many forest areas are marks ONLY on maps and in fact have been taken over for plantation timbers or have been degraded by human/animal use over the years. The release of thousands of hectares of forest lands will surely help degenerate the already fragile general environment of India. How does this comply with the Bank's stated environmental policies and procedures ensuring protection for the land?

We urge you to withhold all disbursement on Sardar Sarovar immediately. There has been so much controversy about this project from social, economic and environmental aspects, that if the Bank were really to be taken seriously about its reforms to project lending, then we must ask why you continue to finance this scheme which is causing so much destuction of [illegible].

Hoping to hear from you in the near future,

For the Earth,

Liz Cara Sherman.

cc: Mr Carling, Mr Conable, Mr Alisbah.

Rainforest Information Centre
P.O. BOX 368 LISMORE N.S.W. 2480 AUSTRALIA

Dear Friends,

I have recently received information as to plans for a massive rally against the Narmada Valley Project in India. Indian activists are calling for September 28th to be a day of national and international protest, and are organizing their rally in the town of Harsud in Madhya Pradesh, which will be submerged if the Narmada Sagar dam goes ahead. 15,000 people in this town alone will be forcibly displaced through the dam scheme, joining the other 155,000 to be displaced by the Narmada Sagar, (NSP), and the 80,000 being displaced by the Sardar Sarovar dam (SSP). The NSP would submerge an area of 91,348 hectares whilst the SSP would affect 39,134 hectares, much of this forested and prime agricultural land.

As the swell of support to oppose the dams increases in India, prominent citizens and NGO's join to speak out about the project.They feel that the struggle in the Narmada Valley, (the plan proposes to build 3,200 major, medium and small dams along the Narmada river for hydro-electricity and irrigation) is a symbol of all struggles in India against major ill devised projects. Leading campaigner Medha Pathar states in a letter to the World Bank dated July 10th," that the struggle represents every action being fought in India against assaults on our national pride, self-sufficiency and our right to self-determination. We will not leave the valley even if it is actually flooded as our alternatives are worse than death, a lesson we have learned from the experience of millions of others who have been devastated by so called development projects in the past"

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Even though repeated reports suggest that the resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) programmes are in chaos, that environmental studies have not been completed and that the cost/benefit analysis for the SSP needs to be reviewed, the World Bank is still stalling on giving an indication as to whether it will withdraw funding for the project. Earlier in the year was a "wait and see" period to end on March 31st to estimate whether progress was being made as to conditions set by the Bank. This ended in another team being sent from the World Bank to the Narmada Valley in April/May to look into environment, R&R, and technical aspects of the SSP. Following that, the Bank issued another set of conditions to the government of India, with a new deadline of June 30th. Neither the conditions set by the Bank in November which included improvements in R&R such as increased communication and consultation with the affected population, access to information, completion of a comprehensive resettlement plan for all three states, physical identification of suitable land for resettlement, and the release of forest land for resettlement, has been met. We are still awaiting word.

One of these conditions was that forest land be released for the implementation of R&R in all 3 affected states. Apart from the realities that much of the forest land in India is only a designated area marked on a map, and that many forest areas are actually degraded, eroded or already encroached upon, the release of thousands of hectares of forest land would mean further degradation of environmental conditions. At this time, no studies of flora and fauna have been completed and no methodology yet designed to assess such an impact or even quantify the non quantifiable. The World Bank is making a mockery of its own policies and procedures where it states that "Projects with unavoidable adverse effects on the environment should contain a compensatory component adequate to mitigate these effects.....and supervision missions should routinely review environmental aspects with the borrower and must ensure that the measures agreed upon are adequate and responsibly administered."

As we have noted over the past couple of years, the World Bank has made progress in certain areas. The withdrawal of funding for the Brazilian Power Sector Loan II, came as a welcome breakthrough earlier this year. Other dams in India have also had funds withheld after protracted campaigning. However, this project is in a shambles and it is time we gave our full support to the groups in India fighting for their lives against the destruction of their lands for benefits that will only reach a few, of those mainly the already affluent.

can you arrange some activity for this day? Further information will be available for press releases, leaflets, etc. Our focus will be particularly on the World Bank still funding ecologically and socially problematic projects, and call on our Governor to the World Bank, Paul Keating to make Australia's position clear as to what and how we vote on controversial projects with the emphasis on September 18th being in addition with the thousands of people protesting against Western style mega-development projects such as the Narmada Sardar Project. Also at this time the AGM of the World Bank and IMF will be taking place in Washington, with many international representatives coming together to form strategies and lobby IMF/WB officials. Please contact me ASAP as to whether there is any energy to either call a rally/public meeting street theatre/make representation to our officials, etc, at the below address. Letters addressed to the World Bank are crucial at this time to urge the withdrawal of funding for the SSP.

For the Earth,

Carol Sherman

Carol Sherman.
P.O. Box 151,
Byron Bay
N.S.W. 2481.
Tel : (066)857946.

Letters should be sent to:

B. Conable
President of the World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington DC
U.S.A. 20433.

Also at same address Mr Robert Carling, Australian Executive Director,
Mr Bimal Jal, Bank Country Director, India,
Mr Moeen Qureshi, Senior Vice-President for Operations,

also:
Mr Rajiv Gandhi,
Prime Minister, Govt of India,
South Block, New Delhi 110001
India.

Chief Minister Mr Arjun Singh, Bhopal Madhya Pradesh, India.
Chief Minister Mr Amar Choudhury, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India.

नर्मदा बचाओ आन्दोलन
● ५८, गांधी मार्ग, बडवानी - ४५१५५१ (म. प्र.)
● पो. बॉ. ५२, धुले - ४२४००१ (महाराष्ट्र)

NARMADA BACHAO ANDOLAN
58, Gandhi Marg, Badwani - 451551 (M.P.) ●
P. O. Box. - 52, Dhule - 424001 (Maharashtra) ●

A sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand only) was received from the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) for expenses towards the organisation of a mass rally at Harsud, Madhya Pradesh on September 28, 1989.

The details of the expenditure incurred are given below:

ITEM	AMOUNT SPENT (Rs)
I. POSTERS	
a) Artwork	500.00
b) Paper	1500.00
c) Printing	1000.00
II. BANNERS	
a) Cloth	600.00
b) Painting	400.00
III. PUBLICATIONS	
a) Paper	1000.00
b) Printing	2000.00
IV. OTHER PUBLICITY MATERIAL	1500.00
V. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	1500.00
TOTAL	10,000.00 (Rs. Ten thousand only)

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

on behalf of the Narmada Bachao Andolan

Sept. '89

Mr.Nitin Pandya,
c/o. Vidyut Electronics,
Opp. Taluka school,
Sadar, Rajkot

Dear Ashish / Sittu,

This is just to update you of our activity in Saurashtra, we had sent the information on Harsud Rally to 400 people, I am enclosing a copy of it for your information.

I had meet Mr. Barin Mehta who is writing on Narmada. His Address is : Centre for Environmental Education
Theltaj Tekra,
Vastrapur Road,
Ahmedabad - 380 054

He want's information on the Number of Faults in the N.V.P. area.

What has happened about the slide set and the video tape of price of progress and beyond Barriers ?

Yours truely,
Nitin Pandya.

" WE PLEDGE TO FIGHT FOR JUST DEVELOPMENT, EQUAL OPPORTU-
NITY FOR ALL .....AND FOR THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO
PARTICIPATE FULLY IN THE DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THEIR LIFE.

WE FURTHER PLEDGE TO USE ALL MEANS AT OUR DISPOSAL.....
TO FORM A HUMAN WALL OF FREE RESISTANCE AND STOP THE SUBVE-
RSION OF OUR LIFE SUPPORTING SYSTEMS ..... LANDS
RIVERS, FORESTS AND AIR.

WE PLEDGE TO JOIN HANDS WITH ALL OTHERS WHO THINK AND ACT
AS WE DO ..... TO CREATE A NEW TOMMOROW FOR OURSELVES.

	NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	SIGN
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Nitin Pandya
c/o. Vidyut Electronic
Opp. Taluka Shala,
Sadar,
Rajkot - 360 001
Gujarat.

Dear Friends,

An appeal for National Unity against destructive Development is issued jointly by Narmada Bachoo Andolan, Narmada Dharangrast Samiti Dhule, Maharashtra, Narmada Asargrast Sangarsh Samiti, Kevadia Gujarat, Narmada Ghati Nav Nirman Samiti Narmada Sagar Sangarsh Samiti, M.P.

A National Rally has been organised on 28th September 1989 at Hursud at M.P. This rally is organised as an expression of the nation's resolve against destruction in the name of development.
The question being
Development at what cost, for whoes benefit and at whoes expence ?

The ruthless onslaught on our natural resources by dams such as Tehri, Bodhghat, Inchampalli, Bhopalapattnam, Suhernarekha, Poovamkuttv, Koelkaro and the Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar of the Narmada Valley project and other projects like Baliapal and Kaiga and mining sites like Gandhmardhan and Singrauli while destroying our forests' lands rivers and air have robbed millions of their natural resource base.

These projects have not only resulted in unmitigable losses but have never accured the benefits, which were overestimated to start with. They have only contributed to the fuelling of consumerism and increasing the disparity rather than alleviating poverty.

The simple question ' Who pays and who benefits' remain unanswered, even as those displaced more than three decades ago from Bhakra, Koyna, Pong and scores of other projects still seek justice from the nation.

Millions of tribals and rural poor of our country are today fighting a battle for their survival. The forces of destruction in the name of development, unleashed in our country over four decades ago have already displaced over 8.5. million people and threatened the livelyhood of the majority of our countrymen.

Most of us must have felt disturbed by issues and may have done our bit to tackle them, But many a time most of us must have felt helpless in the wake of such situation for want of audience of awareness. It is precisely for this reason that we must all unite and make a show of solidarity with each other on such issues and make our strategies for tackling them subsequent, for once we are a force and are intellegent, logic will well complement the brute force of our numbers.

We must become aware and use our fundamental rights in future so that we are governed by people who are sensitive to such issues.

..2..

including incomplete / partially complete sheets alongwith the money in form of M.O. or D.D. to Narmada Dharangrast Samiti, c/o. P.D. Dalal, " Prakalp ", Ashok Nagar, Dhule, Maharashtra .

Kindly note that our address for all other correspondence related to the rally remains, Narmada Ghati Navnirman Samiti, 58, M.G.Marg, Badwani, Khargoan district, Madhya Pradesh 451 551.

Hoping for your action and cooperation

Yours truely,

Nitin Pandya.

Nitin Pandya.

SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

University Campus, Udhana-Magdalla Road, SURAT - 395 007.

દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત યુનિવર્સિટી

યુનિવર્સિટી કેમ્પસ, ઉધના-મગદલ્લા રોડ, સુરત - ૩૯૫ ૦૦૭.

Tele. { Gram : SOGUNI 87141 to 87149 | તાર : સોગુનિ ૮૭૧૪૧ થી ૮૭૧૪૯ | P. B. No. 49 SURAT | પો. બો. નં ૪૯ સુરત

No.RSD/ 10257
3-10-89

Dr. D.R. Shah
Reader
Department of Rural Studies

To
Farhad Vania
Environment Action Group
c/17-A Munirka,
New Delhi - 110 067

Dear Shri Farhad Vania:

Thanks for your kind reply and useful guidance. I shall contact the original sources of the publication to procure the required material.

However, I shall be grateful to know more about the relevent material on this project. And also wait to get the copy of the bibliography.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

D.R. SHAH

hj/

SAGAR-470003

पते में
पिन कोड लिखें
WRITE PIN CODE
IN ADDRESS



Narmada Action Plan
c/o Shekhar Singh
C/17A Munirka
NEW DELHI

NEW DELHI

पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 6 7

4/10/89
BMCJ Sagar

Sir/Madame

Narmada Action Plan.

I was in Harsood on 28th for 'Sankalpa Mela', there I read your literature. ~~I am very much interested~~ I will be happy if I can be of any use to you.

I am student of journalism so I want to attach myself in Media, Awareness & Lobbying programmes.

My address:

~~Narmada~~ Akhilesh Awasthy
Mass Communication and
Journalism ~~Deptt.~~
Sahitya Bhavan
Dr. Hari Singh Gour University SAGAR

for Nletter 3?

S E E D
SAHYADRI ECOLOGY EDUCATION DOCUMENTATION

POOYAMKUTTY: ANOTHER SILENT VALLEY

Big dams and power project like the ones coming up at Narmada, Tehri and Pooyamkutty are threatening the remaining primary forests in India. As a result the lives of tribals in these forests are being disrupted and millions of people depending on forest based (reed, bamboo) industires are being adversely affected.

One of the big dams net-work coming up in India, the Pooyamkutty project, is planned in the southern portion of the Western Ghats (Sahyadri) ranges. These mountain ranges stretch 2000 kms. on India's western coast and pass through the states of Kerala, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujerat. Next only to the mighty Himalayas, the Western Ghats ranges are of crucial ecological importance to the whole world because of its precious genetically vital Rainforests (sholas) and shola-grasslands. These rainforests are important for their bio-diversity and products, for giving shelter to tribal peoples and for their effect on climatic control including the Greenhouse Effect. Man made deforestation on a massive scale (for agriculture, timber, 'development' projects) has degraded the bio-geographic region of the Western Ghats and as a result whole scale changes in the climatic pattern with droughts followed by floods and finally desertification has already started.

The Pooyamkutty project coming up over the tributaries of the Periyaar river in Kerala is to be evaluated in this background. This project, which if implemented will produce 750 megawatts of electricity, consists of eleven dams to be built in four stages. But the consequences of this project will be disastrous. The dire consequences are already being fore-told in the mountainous district of Idukki in Kerala. Over the past few years landslides and seismic tremors have become common occurences in this mountain district of the Western Ghats. With the completion of these new dams, there will be 20 such dams in the district alone including the gigantic Idukki arch dam. Geologists have pointed out that this district which is on the sensitive 'Madurai-Cochin arch' is highly susceptible to seismicity and have predicted an eco-catastrophe of immense magnitude if more dams are built here.

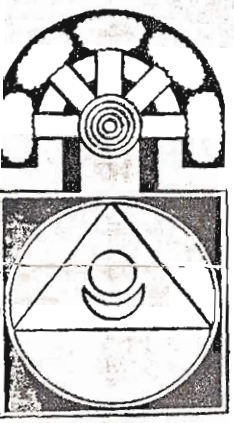
The Pooyamkutty project will also submerge 5000Ha. of primary forests. Much of this land is Rainforest and some of the best reed forests in all the Western Ghats are also found here. This can be compared to the 1000Ha. of virgin Rainforests which would have been destroyed if the Silent Valley Project (also in Kerala) had been implemented. But the consequences of the Pooyamkutty project are even more far reaching in terms of destruction of forest lands. Since the 11 dams envisaged in this mega-project

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BANGALORE 0812/577384 (RAMESH)

are spread over a large area of forest, which ultimately will be broken into pieces with dams and townships, a total of 400sq.kms. of priceless forest is sure to be destroyed.

One section of people who will be most affected are the tribals or 'Adivasis' who live in these hills. The tribal people whose very lives depend on these Rainforests will be hard hit when their lands are logged for the dams. They have lived in harmony with their environment for generations. Nearly 2000 'Adivasis' (early habitants of the forest will have to be rehabilitated from their lands which will be submerged by the dams. The irony is that many of them have already been resettled once when an earlier dam was built in the same district.

But the total number of people who will be damned with the dams will come to hundreds of thousands. This is because the Pooyamkutty reed belt, the last remaining large reed forests in the Western Ghats, sustain all native people who depend on the traditional reed based baskets and mats weaving industry. And these people and their dependents number between 200 to 300 thousands. This means that the effects of the Pooyamkutty Project will be as deeply felt in the social and economic fabric of the region as it is in the ecological sphere.



Environmental activists from the Western Ghats have come together for a campaign to save the forests of Pooyamkutty. The Western Ghats which provide the green cover for the people of the region is already riddled like a sieve. The destruction of such a huge area of forest like Pooyamkutty will certainly trigger the utter collapse of the Western Ghats eco-system. The urgent slogans which have been raised by the environmental groups in the Western Ghats is "No to Pooyamkutty" and "No to Big Dams" like Narmada and Tehri.

Letters of protest against the Pooyamkutty project can be addressed to Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, New Delhi 110 011, India, and to E.K.Nayanar, Chief Minister of Kerala, Trivandrum 695001, Kerala, India.

For further details write to Anand Skaria, 'Save Pooyamkutty Campaign', C/O SEED, P.B.No:14, Cochin-682 001, Kerala, India.

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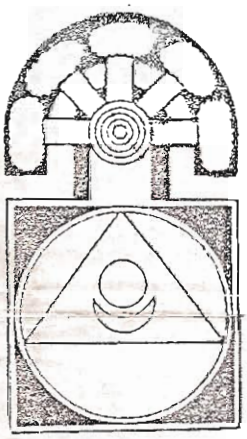
S E E D

SAHYADRI ECOLOGY EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Sahyadri (Western Ghats) ranges stretching 2000 kms. on India's Western coast and passing through the states of Kerala, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujerat is of crucial ecological importance to the whole world.

This is more so because of its precious genetically vital rainforests than the fact of it being one of the world's longer mountain ranges.

Man made deforestation on a massive scale (for agricultural land, timber, 'development' projects) has degraded this bio-geographic region, and as a result whole scale changes in the climatic pattern with droughts followed by floods and then desertification has commenced.



SEED is a group/centre engaged in the study, documentation and dissemination of the ecological problems of the Western Ghats region. We combine professionalism with ideology while focussing on issues. This means that we aim to make effective use of the media, courts and public education measures. We also act as a link between the grassroots workers and the scientists, academicians, wildlife experts, media persons and lawyers. At present we are campaigning on the following issues:

(1) to protect the forests of Pooyamkutty in Kerala from destruction (the proposed high dams there will submerge 5000Ha. and ultimately destroy 400 sq.km. of precious forests)
(2) to get all the Rainforest areas in the Western Ghats to be declared as natural heritage and protected as sanctuaries.
(3) to protect the vital wildlife sanctuaries in the Western Ghats from being tampered and destroyed. This include the Nilgiri Biosphere (MAB Project) comprising Nagarahole NP, Bandipur Tiger Reserve, Mudumalai WLS, Silent Valley NP and Wynaad WLS, the Anamalai-Anamudi Conservation Unit comprising Eravikulam (NP), Parambikulam (WLS), Chinnar (WLS) and Indira Gandhi (WLS) and also the Periyar and Agasthyarmalai Conservation Units.
(4) to extend support to the campaigns against the nuclear power plants coming at Kaiga (Karnataka) and Koodangulam (Tamilnadu). And also against the concentrated mining activities in Goa.
(5) to prevent the destruction of the unique ecology of the backwaters in Kerala.
(6) to help protect endangered species in the Western Ghats from extinction.

We seek your whole hearted support and participation in these campaigns. For more details please write to Anand Skaria, Secretary, SEED, Post Box 14, Cochin-682 001, Kerala, India.

POST BOX 14 COCHIN 682 001 INDIA
PHONE COCHIN 0484/25485 (ANAND) 0484/25164 (AZAD)
BANGALORE 0812/577389 (RAMESH)

4/10/89.

Ashish Kothari,

This letter is to renew the contact made earlier while I was in Delhi, though I could not meet you.

I am enclosing an intro to SEED. Please keep us on your regular mailing list.

We (SAVE POOYAMKUTTY CAMPAIGN) are thinking of getting the HARSUD pledge signed in KERALA. But we would welcome more information on the HARSUD programme.

Did any body from KERALA and the Pooyamkutty Campaign reach there. I know many were planning but could not come (including myself).

Also enclosed is a note on the POOYAMKUTTY PROJECT which you may give for publication.

With Love & Regards.

Anand Skaria

ANAND SKARIA.

P.S. Do keep us informed of developments.

कृतीसमिती,
विनाशकारी विकासनिती के विरोध मे
राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष

तारीख:- ५-१०-१९८९.

* कैगा, नर्मदा घाटियापाल
  विनाश का है एकही हाल ।

* कोई नही हटेगा
  विनाश यही रूकेगा ।

* पुछ उठा जंगल -बलिदान
  विकास किसका, किसका बलिदान ।

प्रिय साथी,

हरसूद मे [मध्यप्रदेश] २८ सितंबर १९८९ को संपन्न हुए विस्थापन व विनाश के विरोध में तथाकथित विकासनिती का ऐलान करनेवाले "राष्ट्रीय संकल्प मेले" की आवाज अभितक अपने कानों में या मनमे लहरा रही होगी । देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रसे आय करीब तीस हजार आदिवासी व किसान भाई बहणो का, पिछडे वर्गके संगठनो का तथाकथित विकासपरियोजनासे प्रभावितोका यह एक ताकतवर शक्तिप्रदर्शन रहा । देशविदेशसे आये पत्रकार, पर्यावरणविद्, सामाजिक, राजनितिक, दार्शनिकार, कलाकार, और जनसंगठनसे अपना जीवन देनेवाले कितनेही प्रामाणिक कार्यकर्ता की जिन्हे अपने जान व नाम तक की पर्वाह नही है, इस संकल्पको दृढ करने में जुड गये थे । आजतक असमानता व पुंजीवादी शोषणपर, केंद्रिकरण, पर्यावरणीय व मानवीय विनाशपर आधारित राजनितिक को चुनौती देनेवाली एक वैकल्पिक लोकनितीही मानो इस संकल्पमेलेसे साकार होने जा रही थी ।

केवल २८ के दिनभरही नही, बल्कि शामको हरसूद शहरको एक मानवीय शृंखलाने घेर लेने के बाद देर रात तक, दुसरे दिन पौ फटने तक यह संकल्प मेला चलताही रहा । भाषणों इरादोंके बाद दुरदराज की पहाडीयोसे आय आदिवासी जथ्थोने बासूरियोके तूर व मादल की थापसे व थिरकते पैरोंसे वातावरण महका दिया था । छोटे गाँवसे आय युवा कलाकारों के अपने जोशपूर्ण नुक्कड-नाटको से इस घिनवनी व्यवस्थापर तथा अपनी दुर्बलता पर तिखा व्यंग कस दिया, और हरसूद से लेकर दिल्ली आये कलाकारोने सामूहिक दर्दको अपनी सुरेली आवाजमें ढाल दिया था ।

२८ सितंबरकी रात तथा दुसरे दिन सुबह ऐसे दो सत्रोंमें, इस मेलेमे आप संघटनोके प्रतिनिधीयोंकी बातचित, चर्चा चलती रही । वैसेतो १०,१२ अगस्तको इटारसी में हुई प्रतिनिधीयोंकी तैयारी की बैठक से लेकर ही इस आपसी समन्वय का सिलसिला शुरू हुआ था । देशभर के करीब १५० संघठनोने मिलकर इस संकल्पमेलेके आयोजन में सक्रिय सहयोग दिया है । इस सहयोग को एक सुनिश्चित रूप देकर इस परस्पर सम्बंध बहुतही लचिले ढाँचे में समन्वित कर, कुछ समान कार्यक्रमोंपर, समाननितीयोंपर चँद निर्णय २८, २९ सितंबरकी इस बैठकमे लिए गये ।

संकल्प मेले के अंत में तथा इस बैठमे यह तय किया गया की देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रोमें, स्थानियस्तरपर चल रही लढाईयों का एक दुसरेसे समन्वय किया जाय । इस समन्वयका उद्देश कोई बडा औपचारिक महा- संगठन [फेंडरेशन] बनानेका नही, है, बल्कि अपनी छोटी- सिमित लढाईयोको एक दुसरेका समर्थन और जरूरत पडनेपर सक्रिय सहयोग मिले यही उद्देश है । इसलिए एक दुसरेको समर्थन देतेहुए अपने भिन्न भिन्न संघर्षसे उभरे हुए एक व्यापक विकल्प के लिए भी लढना यह हमतवका मकसद रहेगा ।

इस विकल्प की मोर्चेबंदी का ऐलान तो संकल्प मेले में हुआ । इसकी पहली परीक्षा २० अक्तुबर के दिन होगी । जब हम सब संघर्षशील संघठन अपने अपने क्षेत्रमे एकही दिन कुछ प्रतिस्वरूप कार्यक्रमका आयोजन करेंगे । अपने मुद्दे को और उजागर करते हुये तथा उसका अपनी बडी लढाईसे सारोकार रखते हुए इस दिन [२० ऑक्टोबर] हम अपनी तरहसे धरणा, मोर्चा, जूलुस या ऐसे अन्य संघर्षशील, जागृती लानेवाले कार्यक्रम रखेंगे ।

* कृपया २० अक्तुबरका कार्यक्रम जल्दही तय करे ।
* कृती समिती कार्यालय को तुरन्त खबर करे ।
* कार्यक्रम की खबर प्रचार-माध्यमो को देते समय उसे राष्ट्रीय संघर्षका हिस्सा बताना न भूलिए ।
* हरसूदमे संकल्पलिए हर इन्सान को चाहीए कह वह इस दुसरे कार्यक्रमसे भी किसीना-किसी क्षेत्रमें जरूर शामील हो जाए ।

इसके बादकी कडी सफल होगी नवम्बर में । उसकी खबर आपको नर्मदा सागर-क्षेत्रमें कार्यरत कार्यकर्ताओंसे अक्तुबर अंततक मिलेगी.

इसी प्रक्रियाको हमे एक सुनिश्चित रूप देना होगा । अपनी विकल्पकी कल्पनाए, उसके लिए लढाई की प्रक्रिया, समन्वय आदि महत्वपूर्ण बातो की निश्चितता के लिए सभी संघटनोके प्रतिनिधी १ व २ दिसंबर १९८९ के दिन भोपालमें मिलेंगे. अपनी चर्चा

याद रखिए, हर संगठन का एक प्रतिनिधी महत्वपूर्ण भोपाल बैठकमे हाजिर जरूर रहे ।

उसदरम्यान जैसेकी हरसूद में प्रक्रिया चली थी, संकल्पमेलेमें लिए गए संकल्प पत्रपर अपने क्षेत्रसे हस्ताक्षर लेने का अभियान तो आपने अपने अपने क्षेत्रमे शुरूही किया होगा । अगर नही, तो त्वरीत किजिए । हजारो नही लाखो हस्ताक्षर आपमेंसे हरकोई संकलित करे यह जरूरी है ।

अपनी इस विकल्प की लढाईमें हम प्रचलित राजनिति, राजनितिक व्यवस्था व पक्ष इनको कभी नजरअंदाज नही कर सकते है । हरसूद मेले से, जबकी जनता दल के नेता श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल व सुश्री मेनका गांधी आदिको बडी सौम्यता के साथ हमने यह जताया था की इस विकल्पकी लढाईमे शामिल होने का हर किसीको अधिकार है, मगर हम अपने को किसी प्रचलित राजनितिक दलके पल्ले नही जाने देंगे । राजनितिक पार्टीयाँ व व्यक्ति हमे समर्थन देना उचित समझे तो उनका स्वागतही है । लेकिन स्वयं को किसी एक [या अनेक] राजनितिक पार्टी के पक्षधर के रूपमें देखा हमें मंजूर नही है । हालाकी हम राजनितिको मानते है, उसकी इस व्यवस्थामे रही महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकाके प्रति सचेत है, इसी प्रचलित दलीय - राजनिति कोही एकमेव राजनिति माननेसे हम इन्कार करते है ।

हरसूदके राष्ट्रीय संकल्प मेलेसे अब आगेकी प्रक्रिया हम सभीको, एकदुसरेका साथ देते हुए एक-दुसरेके विचारो-कार्यक्रमों का सन्मान रखते हुए समानता व सहभागिता के आधारपर अब चलानी है । हरसूद को हमने एक विशाल मानवीय शृखलासे घेर लिया था । उसे न डुबने देने की कसम खाई थी । क्यों न हम उसी तरह, हाथोसे हाथ मिलाते उससेभी बडी मानवीय शृखला इस देशके उपेक्षित मानवसमूहो तथा मुखप्रकृतिके लिए बनाए, उसे बचाए रखनेका प्रण लिए ।

हाँ, इसके लिए जरूरी है की हम हरसूद की संकल्पको न भूले । उसे वास्तविक रूप देने के लिए आनेवाले हरक्षण उपयोगमें लाए ।

तो चलो, बढे "आगामी कार्यक्रम" को सफल बनाए ।

पहला कार्यक्रम : याद रहे, २० अक्तुबरको अपने अपने ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रमे ।

संपर्क:-
कृतीसमिती
द्वारा:- नर्मदा घाटी नवनिर्माण समिती,
५८, महात्मा गांधी मार्ग, बडवानी [म. प्र.]-४५१५५१.

कृतीसमितीके लिए

Dear Sir,

With reference to the item that appeared in Narmada Aug 89 , I inform vou that I am willing to undertake such a studv on alternative energv scenario on the basis of the methodolgv devised by you.
I had gone thro ' the report by you on alternative plan for Karnataka in power sector. I am associated with a group that is campaigning against the proposed nuclear reactors at Koodankulam in Tamilnadu.Hence I will be happy to learn the methodlogv & apply it in the context of developing alternative energy scenarios for Tamilnadu.With help of friends we have colloected some data on the same .

I have read some of vour articles /papers in magazines & books.
I am employed as an officer with State Bank Of India. I am familiar with packages like Wordstar .Dbase 3 plus & lotus 123.
I am also familiar with presentation /animation packages like Story teller, Story teller plus & Grasp.Using these packages I have developed some demo packages for the bank.
I will be glad to learn the methodology from vou & apply it for developing alternative energy secnarios.

So please consider me for imparting training in the methodology.I am prepared to take leave for the purpose & spend time for the same.
Will you please communicate your decision to the following address:

K.RAVI SRINIVAS.
PROJECT OFFICER ,
MECHANISATION DEPTT,
STATE BANK OF INDIA,
LOCAL HEAD OFFICE - 2 ND FLOOR
21, RAJAJI SALAI ,
MADRAS _600 001

PHONE:(OFFICE) 526302 /520127

Sincerely Yours ,

(K.Ravi Srinivas)

नर्मदा बचाओ आन्दोलन
बड़वानी/दिनांक 10/10/89.

प्रिय साथी,

हरसूद संकल्प मेले के बाद नर्मदा बचाओ आन्दोलन की आगे की दिशा, कार्यक्रम आदि संबंधी आपकी सोच-विचार, सहयोगियों के साथ चर्चा जारी ही होगी।

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जनहित की विकास नीति के मुद्दे को लेकर चल रही प्रक्रिया नर्मदा आन्दोलन को समर्थन देगी, यह जरूर किन्तु नर्मदा परियोजनाओं की आज की स्थिति, सरकारी क्रिया-प्रतिक्रियाएँ, संगठन, विविध स्तरों पर जरूरी कार्य, आवश्यक संरचना तथा साधन इत्यादि विषयों पर स्वतंत्र विचार जरूरी है। विशेषत: "सरदार-सरोवर" बाबत् इसकी जरूरत आज अधिक महसूस होती है।

घाटी में लोगों के साथ सोच विचार की प्रक्रिया जारी है ही। लेकिन आप सबके साथ भी, आन्दोलन के इस मोड़ पर एक बार गंभीरता के साथ सोच, कार्य का नियोजन बहुत ही आवश्यक है। वह भी तुरंत।

इसलिए अक्टूबर 4 और 5 नवंबर (चार पाँच नवंबर) के दिन बंबई में एक बैठक रखी गई है। बैठक में आपका विशेष सहभाग हम चाहते है। आप उन लोगों में से हैं जो कि सरदार सरोवर विरोधी या नर्मदा बचाओ आन्दोलन में आज तक सक्रिय रहे हैं। इसलिए अपेक्षा है कि आप किसी भी स्थिति में समय निकालकर इस बैठक में सम्मिलित होंगे। आप मानेंगे कि बैठक की यशस्विता के लिए सभी सहभागी व्यक्तियों ने शुरू से अन्त तक उपस्थित रहना जरूरी रहेगा। आशा है आप 4 नवंबर सुबह 11.00 बजे से 5 नवंबर शाम 4.00 बजे तक (चार की रात भी) बैठक में साथ रहेंगे।

आपसे मिलने की तथा आन्दोलन के लिए खास महत्व के संवाद की अपेक्षा के साथ,

स्नेहांकीत

(मेधा पाटकर)

नर्मदा घाटी, नवनिर्माण समिति म.प्र.
नर्मदा धरणग्रस्त समिति महाराष्ट्र
नर्मदा असर ग्रस्त संघर्ष समिति गुजरात
के लिए।

सूचना:-
बैठक का स्थान निश्चित होने में और एक हफ्ता लगेगा। स्थान निश्चित होते ही हम आपको खबर देंगे करेंगे ही आप बंबई में स्थान की जानकारी के लिए इन व्यक्तियों से संपर्क कर सकते हैं।
विजया वेंकट 4221208,
विठ्ठ सहगल 230061/81,
रूसी इंजीनियर 822 7066।

4 और 5 नवंबर की बैठक में अपेक्षीत प्रतिनिधि:-

1. वेल्लु भाई अहमदाबाद ।
2. ईश्वर भाई अहमदाबाद ।
3. ज्योतिन्द्र भाई देसाई वालोद ।
4. रमेश भाई देसाई ~~वालोद~~ भर्ती
5. केवाड़िया से प्रतिनिधि ।
6. अशोक भाई चौधरी
7. दिनकर भाई,
8. रोहित बड़ोदरा ।
9. मितिन पंड्या राजकोट ।
10. विट्ठू सहगल, बंबई ।
11. राजन सींग, बंबई ।
12. विजया वेंकट, बंबई ।
13. अरुंधती घुरू, बंबई ।
14. "पोवु" से प्रतिनिधी ।
15. देवी गोयंका, बंबई ।
16. रूसी इंजीनियर ।
17. दिलनवाज, वारियाव बंबई ।
18. अरविंद पारेख, बंबई ।
19. संजय, मं0गो. ठाणे ।
20. गजानन खातु, बंबई । जावार जागोरी रायो
21. नागेश हाटकर, ठाणे ।
22. कालूराम घोघड़े ठाणे ।
23. कष्ट करो संगठना ठाणे । (। प्रति0)
24. संजीवनी कुलकर्णी, पुणे ।
25. साधना दधिच पुणे ।
26. कुसुम कर्णीक, पुणे ।
27. शरद कुलकर्णी पुणे ।
27. बसंत पळसीकर पुणे ।
    संजय संगवई पुणे ।
28. मिलिंद मुरूगकर, तथा एक और प्रतिनिधि नासिक ।
29. औरंगाबाद समिति से प्रतिनिधि ।
30. श्रीनिवास कुलकर्णी, परभणी ।
31. डॉ0 चौधरी , धुलिया ।
32. दशरथ तात्या पाटिल, धुलिया ।
33. नागपुर से प्रतिनिधि ।
34. अनिल भाई त्रिवेदी इन्दौर ।
35. महेन्द्र भाई इन्दौर ।
36. ओमप्रकाश रावल, इन्दौर ।
37. विनोद जैन, भोपाल ।
38. राजेश खिंदरी, होशंगाबाद ।
39. राकेश दिवान, होशंगाबाद ।
40. राजेन्द्र बंधु, देवास ।
41. मिहीर, देवास ।
42. हरसूद क्षेत्र से शहर, ग्रामीणस्थानिक तथा युवा कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रतिनिधि-5 ।
43. बड़वानी क्षेत्र से स्थानिक प्रतिनिधि-4 ।
44. अलीराजपुर क्षेत्र से स्थानिक प्रतिनिधि -2 ।
45. अक्राणी, अक्कलकुवा क्षेत्र से स्थानिक प्रतिनिध -3 ।
46. सहयोग, दिल्ली-2 प्रतिनिधी ।
47. कल्पवृक्ष लोकायन-3 प्रतिनिधि ।
48. अनुपम मिश्र, दिल्ली तथा घाटी में कार्यकरत, पूरा समय देने वाले सभी कार्यकर्ता

NARMADA BACHAO ANDOLAN
BOMBAY.

October 17, 1989.

Dear friend,

As you are aware, several International NGOs have been working with us to bring pressure on the World Bank to withdraw their support to Sardar Sarovar Project. As a result of these efforts, members of the Bank's top management have started asking their executive staff for explanations and clarifications concerning some of the objections raised by us against the project.

The latest development is that some U.S. Congressmen who are sympathetic to our cause have arranged a special 4 hour hearing on Sardar Sarovar Project before Congressional Subcommittee on 24 October, 1989. Our NGO friends in the U.S. believe that this is an extremely valuable opportunity -- and the only one we may have -- to present the case against the project before a group of sympathetic individuals within the Congress. If this group can be convinced of the validity of our objections, then, we in a position to bring powerful pressure on the World Bank. Our NGO friends have strongly urged us to avail of this opportunity.

After consultations with several people in the Narmada Bachao Andolan -- on the phone and in person -- it has been decided that Medha Patkar, Girish Patel and Vijay Pandhye should go to the U.S. to present the case before the Congressional Subcommittee and also other groups capable of exerting some influence over the bank. An attempt was made to contact several of you but in some cases this has not been possible despite our best efforts.

Girish Patel is already in the U.S. and has forfeited his passage for medical reasons. Vijay Pandhye is making his own travel arrangements. It was felt that we should not accept money from international NGOs for Medha's air-ticket and that we should raise the amount ourselves. We are requesting all our friends to try and raise at least Rs.1000 for this purpose.

Please let us know how much you will be able to raise, and send the money as soon as possible to: Bittu Sehgal, Sanctuary Magazine, 502, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021.

Yours sincerely,

Bittu Sehgal
Vijay Pandhye.
Medha Patkar.

भारत मुक्ति मोर्चा

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय :
हरीश चन्द्र माथुर लेन, नई दिल्ली-110001 ☎ 3324520, 3311111/212
बम्बई कार्यालय :
29-जौली मेकर चेम्बर-II, नारीमन पाईट, बम्बई-400021 इण्डिया ☎ 220550/2028470

राम जेठमलानी, सांसद
राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष

रवीन्द्र कुमार
राष्ट्रीय सचिव

नई दिल्ली : 12 अक्तूबर, 1989

प्रिय आशीष कोठारी जी,

आपका हरसुद का कार्यक्रम प्राप्त हुआ । खेद है कि आपकी चिट्ठी देर से मिलने के कारण कार्यक्रम में भाग नहीं ले सका । साथ ही माननीय श्री राम जेठमलानी जी अमेरिका में हैं ।

आशा है, आपका कार्यक्रम सफल रहा होगा ।

शुभकामनाओं सहित,

आपका,

रवीन्द्र कुमार
राष्ट्रीय महासचिव

श्री आशीष कोठारी,
1-बी, कोर्ट रोड,
दिल्ली-54.

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD

लेखन-सामग्री मूल्य 15
STATIONERY CHARGE

भारत
INDIA
35 35

Narmada Action Plan
c/o Shekhar Singh
C/17A Munirka
New Delhi
पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 6 7

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

C. Smith c/o OBEDWAR VIKAS MANDAL
10-C Fatehpura
Udaipur, Rajasthan
पिन PIN 3 1 3 0 0 1

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

To Whom This May Concern—

replied 4/11/89

rcd 13.10.89

I am an American student visiting India for 6 months to work with an environmental organization in Udaipur. Recently I attended the rally in Harsud, MP against the Narmada project and subsequently read the Kalpavriksh critique of the project.

Having written a letter of protest to the World Bank, and urging my friends to do the same, I am eager to do more. There are schools I can speak to and papers I can write for. Do you have any materials for me to use? Audio visuals would greatly aid my presentations, and perhaps you have the addresses of publications willing to publish an article or letter of mine.

Any suggestions, materials, names and addresses would be greatly appreciated. I look forward to your response, and would like to come to Delhi sometime to visit, if possible. Thank you in advance.

Yours in peace,

Christal Smith
c/o OBESHWAR VIKAS MANDAL
10-C Fatehpura
Udaipur, Rajasthan
313001

via Acireale 1A,
I-95126 Catania,
Sicily.

13.10.89

Dear Friends,

Thank you for the material on the historical and pre-historical remains in the Narmada Valley. For the moment, don't send anything else; this will probably be enough, since it gives a truly horrifying picture of the cultural disaster which the Dams will cause if they are allowed to be built.

I have written to the President of the Archeoclub of Italy and hope that he will be prepared to support a protest action. More about that if it materialises. In the meantime, I enclose a letter which I would like you to send to The Times of India, Sunday Review.

From the reports of the ASI, I should imagine that the archeologists will be on our side - Dr. Ota, certainly, so let's hope that they will publish my letter and that it may provoke some reaction.

with my very best wished for your work; let me know if I can help in any other way,

yours sincerely,

Joan

P.S. I enclose a copy of the reply I received from the World Bank. If I manage to get an Archeoclub Protest organised, I suggest that it should be addressed to the Central Government and not to the World Bank. After all, it is your government's responsibility to protect its cultural heritage, and the Bank will probably only reply that of course they agree with us .....!

copy given to Usha Rai 17/11/89

ARCHEOCLUB D'ITALIA - SEDE DI MILITELLO in VAL di CATANIA

via Acireale 1A,
I-95126 Catania,
Sicily.
13.10.89

The Editor,
"The Times of India"
Sunday Review,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I have only just read the article by your correspondent USHA RAI in the Sunday Review of 21 August,1988,entitled: "Culture be Damned", and in reply to his final question:is anyone listening?",as President of a local Branch of the Archeoclub d'Italia I confess I am appalled at the magnitude of the cultural heritage which will be lost for ever if the senseless Narmada River Project is allowed to go through.

As Dr.J.P.Joshi so rightly says,the environment is an essential part of any monument which,therefore,should not be moved except in quite exceptional circumstances; and this is even more true for an archeological site where the earth,the stones,the stratification,the location are of fundamental importance,without which an exact reading of the remains may be impossible.

In a Survey On the Submergence of Prehistoric and Historic Archeological Sites under the Narmada Sagar Project and Maheshwar Dam (1987-88) Dr.Amarendra Nath,Superintendent Archeology, Bhopal,MadyaPradesh, states that "The Prehistoric sites(Lower Palcolithic)... on the left bank of the confluence between the rivers Chota Taroa and Narmada... are some of the best sites for that period."

In a study on the Submergence Area in Tensil Harsud and Kandwa District,Dr.S.B.Ota,of the Prehistory branch of the ASI, states that"viewing the vast pre-historic potential,it is definite that systematic pre-historic investigation in the area will certainly contribute in understanding many of theproblems concerning the pre-history of Narmada Valley... So far as the later cultural evidencesof historical times are concerned,there is again a lot of scope to work in the area which will certainly help enormously in reconstructing the history of the area"

In the conlusion to his report,Dr.Ota writes that "the study area is a vast storehouse of various kinds of Archeological Heritage,and the most remarkable aspect of this is the continuous linear development of culture from the beginning of stone age up to modern days." He further admonishes that"whereas standing structures can be transplanted to new sites, there is simply no way in which scores of important pre-historic sites can be removed and transplanted because the very act of excavation can often damage them irreparably."

According to Dr.Ota, if theconcerned citizens do not raise their voice against the hasty submergence of these sites, they would be blamed by future generations for being accomplices to the thoughtless annihilation of historic and pre-historic cultural heritage of central Narmada basin."

In Europe, the work of environmentalists and conservationists is carrid out under the slogan that the natural and cultural heritage belongs to the future generations. Does modern-day India intend to deprive future generations of Indians of an important part of the cultural heritage which has been handed down to the present generations?

Nor does the cultural heritage of India belong exclusively to the Indian people. The importance of the central plains of India in the dispersion of the various peoples in pre-historic times and the significance of the Indo-European group of languages are too well known to need comment.

Many young Europeans visit your country in the hopes of finding a civilisation based on spiritual and cultural values as an escape from the brash materialism of current western industrialised consumer society. Is the present Indian Government determined to turn its back on its venerable cultural traditions in favour of the empty, transient values at present championed by the West?

The development of technology since the early part of the nineteenth century has demonstrated that an industrial technique may soon become outdated and have to be replaced by a more modern one; one has only to think of the vast network of nineteenth century canals impracticable today or carrying only a small volume of traffic, the many railway lines going into disuse, the immense fleet of cargo and passenger boats supplanted by air-travel. The technology for which the dams on the Narmada river today seem necessary may well prove also outdated within a brief space of time, and for some small, short-term benefit the Indian Government is prepared to cancel for ever an inestimable source of wealth which will gain in value as time passes.

With Usha Rai I ask: Is it too late?

I fervently hope not, and that the Indian Government will cancel this foolhardy programme and seek some way more in harmony with the intrinsic nature of the Narmada valley for improving living standards there.

yours sincerely,

Joan Costanzo

Joan Sinclair Costanzo
President, Militello V.C. Branch of the
Archeoclub d'Italia.

The World Bank
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
International Development Association

Resident Mission in India
World Bank
55 Lodi Estate
New Delhi 110003, India

Telephone: 617241
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 416
Telex: 31-614931 IBRD IN
Facsimile: 619393

September 8, 1989

Ms Joan Costanzo
Via Acireale 1A
I-95126 Catania
Sicily

Dear Ms Costanzo:

Thank you for you letter of August 15, 1989 regarding Narmada Valley Projects.

Some 30 major and a few hundred smaller dams are planned in very general terms to be constructed on river Narmada in the course of next 50-70 years, and may eventually affect a million or so people in terms of resettlement and rehabilitation. The world Bank , however, is not involved with entire Narmada Valley projects, but only one dam. This dam, when completed, will affect some 70,000 people in terms of resettlement and rehabilitation in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

The Bank is deeply concerned about the adverse social and environmental impact of large dams. In fact, our agreements with the Governments of India, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra require the formulation and implementation or resettlement and rehabilitation programs for displaced persons. The main objective is to restore or improve prior standards of living. The agreements also provide for the rights of displaced people to settle in places acceptable to them and in social units of their own choosing, for a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system, for financial resources needed to execute the resettlement plan, and for resettlement of the landless. Similarly, sufficient safeguards are to be taken to mitigate the adverse environmental effects.

It is true that the Bank had recently extended a Loan to this project for one year. This was done in view of the progress made by the concerned state governments on critical matters, and the belief was on continued involvement could help encourage further progress. It must be remembered that finance from the Bank covers only a small portion of the project cost. It is almost certain that the Government of Gujarat will go ahead with the project even without World Bank finance. On the other hand, the Bank's continued involvement in the project may make positive contribution in mitigating the social and environmental effects. Moreover, any adverse effects need to be seen in the context of project benefits. It will provide irrigation of almost two million hectares, will considerably reduce power shortages in Western India, and will provide drinking water to many hundred villages in some of the most water scarce areas of Gujarat. Though, of course, by advising you of these benefits, we do not underestimate the displacement of population and loss of forest cover entailed by the project.

We share your concerns on many of these issues and will continue working with Indian authorities to encourage sustainable and effective development. Thank you for your interest.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Baxter
Chief, Agriculture Unit

Dehradun
Oct 14, 1989

My dear Medha,

I am on my way to Tehri Garhwal with Bahuguneji and I felt that I must mail this now if it has to reach you in time.

I have been meaning to write to you after I returned, reflecting on the event, the preparations for it and some thoughts for the future. But there is something more pressing now and I thought it important to share this with you. It is regarding the forthcoming testimony before Congressman Schewn.

I had a long discussion with Bittu in Bombay on the 10th and expressed my feelings on our using the forums of another State – particularly a powerful State like the U.S. – for seeking the withdrawal of the Bank from the S.S.P. I strongly feel that it would not benefit the movement that you have been so central in building up. My reasons are as follows:

1. Congressmen are part of the U.S. State. Should Indian activists (particularly in the case of extremely controversial projects which are designed, legitimised and implemented by our own governments) directly use the influence of U.S. representatives to seek accountability of an institution which the U.S. govt. partially funds? Is this our role or the role of democratic forces within the U.S.? I realise that the efforts of U.S. NGOs in the past few years has yielded little response but there are obvious dangers in our directly protesting (or attempting to influence) before a U.S. Congressman. The implications and impacts of the SSP and the larger Narmada Project are one of the most well documented cases – so is the Bank's gross irresponsibility and negligence. This evidence is available to the U.S. government, their

representatives and their democratic forums. If they need to act, this should suffice. Our directly protesting/testifying before them legitimises the U.S. government and in a way makes them superior to our own democratic forums and our own government (whatever its current rights and wrongs.)

2. It has been argued that the Brazilian or Nicaraguan or other Latin American NGOs have in the past testified before the Committees of the Congress or the Senate. The situation as I see it is quite different for us. The U.S. government and U.S. capital not only directly influence these governments and their policies, but in several countries, they attempt to subvert the genuine struggles of the people and their indegenous democratic aspirations. In several countries, as you well know, they have even engineered political events which then impose a non-representative authoritarian or militaristic regime on the people of those countries. In India, for better or for worse, we still have our democratic institutions and a government that came to power through popular elections. If the U.S. government was directly responsible for a project which had serious social and environmental implications, there probably would be a case for our pressurising them. However, here too I would be cautious. I would use all energies at our disposal to embarass them here or pressure our governments to make them cancel the collaboration.

3. Finally, we need to have clarity on which 'space' we are occupying and which space we need to strengthen. By this I mean that our role is in the public realm where our actions, our struggles, our voices attempt to restrict the heavy hand of the State or the corrosive policies of our governments. Strengthening this space — the space of the people — is our primary

task. Having a dialogue or attempting to influence or even protesting (in a private chamber) before a Congressional Committee or even an individual Congressman gives greater legitimacy to the government/state space.

* * *

Equally crucially, your personally going would give a more concrete weapon to the Gujarat government that has, over the years, tried to label the movement as being 'foreign supported'. In the post-Independance period (and during the nationalist movement) a great popular sentiment against Imperialism was built up. As a nation, we leant more on the Soviet Union than on the 'West'. Even though this has significantly changed, I worry that we might invite additional criticism (even from potential allies) which we can handle but which we can also avoid.

Bittu also said that you would be going in your 'individual capacity' and not as a representative of either the Andolan or one of the groups in the Valley. For you particularly, it is I feel impossible to separate the two. Whatever you do, you carry the Andolan and the other groups with you. This does not necessarily apply to Vijay or Girishbhai who stand at a slightly different level and have other primary institutional affiliations.

I am sure some of this has already been churning in your mind. I did not want to put you in a fix and maybe you do not agree

with the overall perspective. I nevertheless felt it important to share these concerns with you. We obviously need to discuss this further and at some stage discuss it collectively.

This comes with my warmest personal greetings and feelings of solidarity.

Smitu

Narmada meeting
Janata Kendra
Near ATO Tulsiwadi
Tardeo, Bombay-34

(subsequent to the unwarranted extension given by the Banks,

Additionally, in July this year, the Andolan had taken a position that we would not ~~have~~ any longer have a dialogue with the World Bank. The organisa in the valley had also stated that not onl would they not collaborate with Bank missions but that they would deter the latter's entry into the villages affected. Ther is a contradiction then when we lobby with Congressmen to ~~place~~ pressurise the Bank.

When such a major step by Andolan members was to be taken, it was necessary to take ~~even~~ all representative groups into confidence. Not once were the main Delhi groups represented in the Andolan consulted ~~Had all the meets~~ It ~~was~~ can be argued that Medha, Girish Bhai and U.S. went in their individual capac ~~But this is~~ The news reports belie th as all reports ~~mention~~ make the Andol responsible.

No. J-15012/7/86-IA-I
Government of India
Ministry of Environment and Forests,
Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife,

PARYAVARAN BHAWAN,
C.G.O. Complex,
Lodi Road, New Delhi.

Dated 17th Oct., 1989.

O R D E R

Subject :- Environmental Appraisal Committee for River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects- reconstitution of-

In supersession of this Ministry's Order No. J-15012/7/86-IA dated 9th September, 1986 and No. J-15012/7/86-IA dated 26.2.88, the Ministry of Environment & Forests hereby reconstitute, the Environmental Appraisal Committee for River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects. The composition of the reconstituted Committee is as under :

1. Dr. D.R. Bhumbla, — Chairman
Former Vice-Chancellor,
Agricultural University,
Village Palnagar, P.O. CSSRI,
Karnal. (Haryana).

2. Prof. Virendra Kumar, — Member
Department of Botany,
Zakir Hussain College,
Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

3. Dr. H.S. Pawar, — Member
Director,
Wildlife Institute,
Dehradun.

4. Shri O.N. Kaul, — Member
Former Chief Conservator &
Secretary (Environment), Mizoram
5/118 Greater Kailash-I New Delhi- 48

5. Dr. Subrata Sinha, — Member
Director,
Centre for Earth Sciences,
Trivandrum (Kerala).

6. Shri K. Srirama Krishnayya, — Member
Adviser (Irrigation),
Secretariat, Hyderabad,
Andhra Pradesh.

....2

7. Dr. M.V.V.L. Narasimham, Member
Director,
National Malaria Erradication
Programme,
Ministry of Health,
New Delhi.

8. Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, Member
Centre for the Study of
Developing Society,
29, Rajpura Road,
Delhi- 54.

9. Dr. Shekhar Singh, Member
Indian Institute of Public
Administration,
Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road,
New Delhi.

10. Prof. Shivaji Rao, Member
College of Engineering,
Andhra University,
Vishakhapatnam- 530003.

11. Shri Sham Chainani, Member
Bombay Environmental Action Group,
9-St James Court, Marine Drive,
Bombay-400020.

12. Dr. S. Maudgal, Member
Adviser,
Ministry of Environment & Forests
New Delhi-3.

13. Dr (Mrs) Jalini Bhat, Member Secretary
Scientist 'SF'
Ministry of Environment & Forests
New Delhi-3.

Permanent Invites :

1. Adviser (I&CAD),
Planning Commission,
Yojana Bhawan, New Delhi.

2. Chief Engineer,
Central Water Commission
Sewa Bhawan, R.K. Puram,
New Delhi.

3. Chief Engineer,
Central Electricity Authority,
Sewa Bhawan, R.K. Puram,
New Delhi.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows:

i. Scrutiny of the environmental impacts and the Environmental Management Plans prepared and submitted by the project authorities.

..... 3

ii. To suggest safeguards, where feasible, to mitigate the adverse environmental impacts,

iii. To recommend clearance or rejection of the projects from the environmental angle, with or without safeguards,

iv. Monitoring of the observance of suggested safeguards in some selected cases.

3. The term of the Committee shall be for a period of two years and may be extended subsequently, if necessary.

4. The Committee will meet as often as may be necessary at Delhi or elsewhere in the country for the conduct of its business, but at least once a month. In the absence of the Chairman, Adviser (IA) will conduct the meetings.

5. TA/DA of non-official members for attending the meetings of the Committee or to undertake field visits will be met by the Ministry of Environment & Forests as admissible under the rules.

6. This issues with the approval of the Minister for Environment & Forests.

S Maudgal

(S. Maudgal)
Adviser-IA

Copy to:

1. P.S. to Minister of Environment and Forests
2. P.S. to Secretary, (E & F)
3. All members of the Committee.
4. PD/A.S. Central Ganga Authority, New Delhi.
5. JS(A), JS(E), JS (W), JS(F), JS&FA.

S Maudgal

(S.Maudgal)
Adviser-IA

Telegrams : HORNBILL, Bombay

Telephones : 244085
243869

Bombay Natural History Society
HORNBILL HOUSE, (MUSEUM COMPOUND)
SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH ROAD,
BOMBAY 400 023

Ref.No.4077/89 17th October 1989

Kalpavriksh
C/17A. Munirka
New Delhi-67

Dear Sir,

We thank you for your letter dated 3.10.89 enclosing your Bill dated 3.10.89 for Rs.401.25 being the charges for xeroxing Narmada document plus mailing charges.

We enclose our cheque No.556976 dated 12.10.89 for Rs.401.25 in your favour in full settlement of the above bill.

Please let us have your stamped receipt for audit purpose.

Yours faithfully,

B G D'Souza
Executive Assistant

Encl:As above

BGD/ld

Nitin Pandya,
c/o. Vidyut Electronics
Sadar,
Opp. Taluka School,
Rajkot.

17-10-89.

Dear Dilnavaz, Shanti, Ashish, Bittu, Anju,

The C.M. of Gujarat has said that the NGO'S, organisations, protesting aganist Narmada are being backed by outside sources. He has further challenged to show the account of the NGO'S organisation. All this came in the Newspapers. It may be possible that you all already know about it.

What are you doing about it ? If vou have already done something then inform me.

Moreover things in Saurashtra are again becoming hard to work with, we should have struck when the iron was hot.

Are you going to send the slide set, video - tape on beyond barrior , price of progress.

Regards to all.

Yours truely,

NItin Pandya.

Dt: 18/10

Dear Ashish Kothari

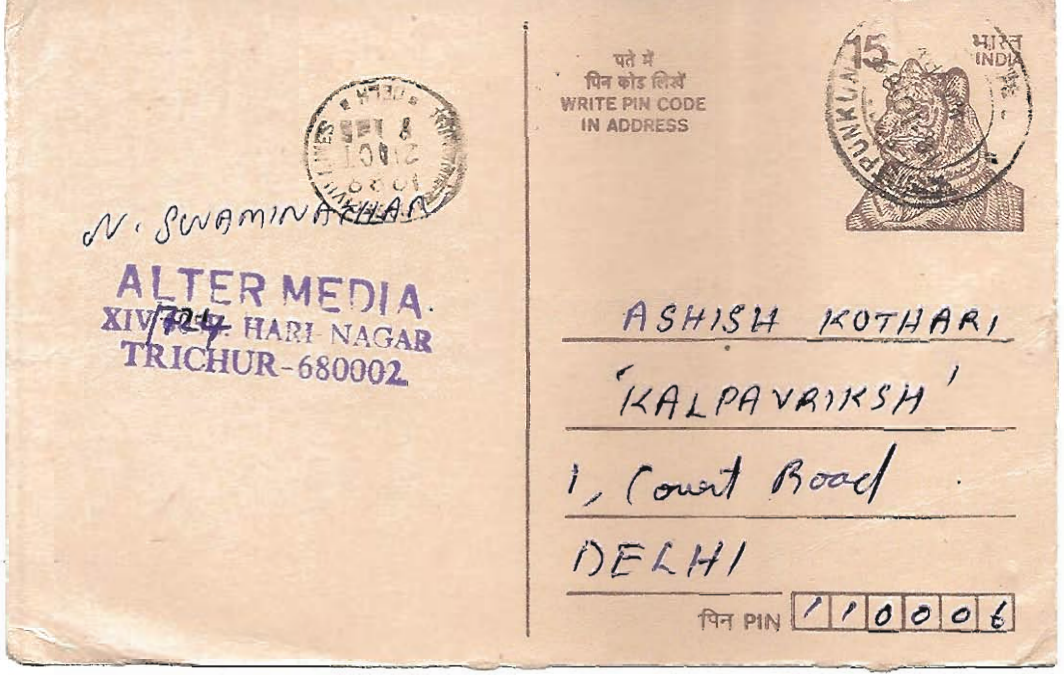
We are having a follow-up meeting of those of us who have gone to Harsud to discuss what we mean by 'destructive development'. The meeting is to share what work we are doing in connection with organisations or as individuals. The idea is to form a network group with the possibility of formulating the future plan of action.

We are planning to meet on October 21, 1989, ~~Saturday~~ Tuesday, at 5 pm at the lawns of 35, Feroze Shah Road (JNU City centre), New Delhi.

Please do come and inform all those who are interested.

P.S
Pl. bring along some Kalpavriksh literature to share.

Jagpal



N. SWAMINATHAN

ALTER MEDIA
XIV/724 HARI NAGAR
TRICHUR-680002

पते में
पिन कोड लिखें
WRITE PIN CODE
IN ADDRESS

15 भारत INDIA

ASHISH KOTHARI
'KALPAVRIKSH'
1, Court Road
DELHI
पिन PIN 110006

Dear friend,

Sent 1 photo 17/11/89

PAICHUTE
18/10

Received your photos on Normandie. Thank you
About the colour transpicarency for the cover I think
it will be better the combind view of forest
wealth and the flowing river in the back ground the
blue sky! what is your opinion? This is only
my opinion. You can choose a good one for the cover,
~~and~~ So please decide and send to me.

Once again thanking you for the co-operation,

Yours Sincerely
W. Lanka

Farhad Vania
Research Associate

20th October, 1989

Dear Dr. Grubh,

We received the copy of the BNHS proposal for a study on Narmada you sent us by Speed Post. Thanks for the same. I do hope the bills for xeroxing and mailing have reached you by now. The bill for "The Social and Environmental Effects of Large Dams" will be sent to you directly from Lokayan, the organisation which is distributing the books. Let us know if you need any other documents to substantiate your work.

Will it be possible for you to send us an additional copy of the report on bird hazards at aerodromes, which you gave Shekhar on your last visit? The complete reference is "Ecological Study of Bird Hazard at Indian Aerodromes : Phase 2 - Part One." (1989)

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Farhad Vania

(FARHAD VANIA)

Dr. R.B. Grubh
Research Coordinator
Bombay Natural History Society
Hornbill House
Shaheed Bhagat Singh Road,
Bombay - 400 023.

पब्लिक स्कूलों फैलाव एवं सरकारी स्कूल के निष्प्रभावी होने के कारण गरीब लोगों के लिए अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा पाना असंभव होता जा रहा है। कॉलेजों एवं विश्वविद्यालयों अन्य राज्यों में पढ़ने जाने वालों की संख्या में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है।

घूसखोरी, भ्रष्टाचार, दलाली आदि आम बात होती जा रही है। राजनीति पर सम्पन्न वर्गों एवं गुण्डों का जोर बढता जा रहा है। मौड़ी उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति प्रचार-प्रसार से जन सामान्य की रुचि को विकृति करने की साजिश लगातार जारी है। समाज का स्वाभाविक गति कुंद हो रहा है। अपने राजनीतिक लाभो के लिए समाज को तोड़ने एवं साम्प्रदायिक एवं जातीय संघर्ष को फैलाने की कोशिश होती रहती है।

उपरोक्त मुद्दों पर बिहार के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले संगठन-समता युवजन सभा, मजदूर किसान संगठन, छात्र भारती एवं महिला जागरन संगठन २० अक्टूबर को पटना में एक विशाल रैली आयोजित करने जा रही है। चुनाव का मौसम निकट है स्वाभाविक रुप से विभिन्न पार्टियों के द्वारा नए-नए छाज वाग गढने की कोशिश होगी ही। अतः अनछूए मुद्दों को उठाना आवश्यक हो गया है।

आप सभी बहनों एवं भाइयों से अपील है कि इस रैली में जन-धन से सहयोग कर इसे सफल बनावें।

निवेदक

समता युवजन सभा, मजदूर किसान संगठन, मजदूर किसान मोर्चा, छात्र भारती, जल आन्दोलन, महिला जागरण संगठन, महिला सभा

जमीन्दार प्रेस, हाजीपुर।

प्रिय आशीष,
नमस्कार
रैली का पत्र तुमको मिल गया होगा।
कृपया रैली में जरूर आना
आपका,
नरेश
नलिनी कांत

पटना चलो ! **पटना चलो !!**

२० अक्टूबर को पटना में विशाल रैली

सच कहना अगर बगावत है तो समझो हम भी बागी है।

गाँधी, लोहिया, जयप्रकाश

अमर रहे, अमर रहे

बहनों एवं भाईयों,

आबादी की दृष्टि से भारत का दूसरा राज्य बिहार आज अपनी बदहाली के लिए कुख्यात है। कभी बाढ़ तो कभी सुखाड़, कभी पुलिस आक्रमण, तो कभी महिला, हरिजन अत्याचार सदैव बिहार पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में चर्चा का विषय बना रहता है। यकीन कीजिए बिहार की यह बदहाली शाश्वत नहीं है। आजादी के वक्त आर्थिक दृष्टि से बिहार का स्थान तीसरा था पर आजादी के बाद की कांग्रेसी हुकूमत ने इसे २३ वें स्थान पर पहुँचा दिया। उत्तर बिहार में अब प्रायः प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ आती है और जिस वर्ष बाढ़ नहीं आती, उस वर्ष पूरे प्रदेश सूखा के चपेट में आ जाता है। सच्चाई यह है कि बाढ़ या सूखा आता नहीं बल्कि लाया जाता है, पूरे उत्तर बिहार की दलीय राजनीति बाढ़ एवं सूखा पर टिका हुआ है। राहत सामग्री की लूट के किस्से भला कौन नहीं जानता। प्रत्येक वर्ष तटबंध टूटता है और तटबंधो रुपयों का लूट होता है। बाढ़ सुरक्षा के नाम पर अब रुपया खर्च किए जाने के बाद भी आज बाढ़ ग्रस्त क्षेत्र का क्षेत्रफल लगातार बढ रहा है। १९५२ में जब बाढ़ सुरक्षा के नाम पर प्रायः कोई पैसा नहीं लगाया गया, तब बाँध और तटबंध के फैलाव ने कई नई समस्याओं को जन्म दिया है। जलजमाव में से एक है बाढ़ से प्रभावित होने वाला शायद ही कोई ऐसा जिला है, जहाँ लाखों लोगों के खेत--खलिहान में बारहो महीने पानी जमा रहता है। सरकार की घनघोर उपेक्षा के कारण वैसे भी खेती में घाटा लगता ही रहता है प्रत्येक वर्ष आने वाली प्राकृतिक विपदाओं के कारण गाँव घर में उचित मजदूरी पर रोजगार मिलना असंभव हो गया है। परिनामतः बिहारी मजदूर बड़े-बड़े नगरों के सड़कों पर मरने खपने एवं बंधन रहने की संख्या में जाते हैं।

उत्तर बिहार की तरह दक्षिण बिहार की भी दलगत राजनीति वहाँ के पर्यावरण की लूट पर टिकी हुई है। जंगलों की बेतहासा कटाई, पत्थरों की तुड़ाई, खनिजों की लूट, बड़ी परियोजनाओं की बाढ़ इत्यादि के किस्से प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन सुनने को मिलते हैं। इस क्षेत्र में भी विकास के नाम पर वनवासियों को उजाड़ने का सिलसिला जारी है। विरोध करने पर डराने-धमकाने एवं अंत में खरीदने की भी कोशिश भी अक्सर हुआ करता है।

इस राज्य में बसने वाला अधिकांश समुदाय आज प्रताड़ित एवं शोषित अनुभव कर रहा है। आज भी किसानों के कब्जे में जमीन है। भूमिहीनों के बीच जमीन बाँटने का नाटक अक्सर हुआ करता है। आज भी लाखों ऐसे लाल कार्डधारी हैं जमीन पर कब्जा नहीं मिल पाया है। खेती में प्रत्येक वर्ष घाटा लगता है। किसान और मजदूर के बीच उचित मजदूरी को लेकर तनाव बढता जा रहा है। गाँवों में बेरोजगारी भयंकर रूप ले रही है।

बहु-बेटियों को घर से बाहर निकलना मुश्किल होता जा रहा है। बलात्कार और छेड़खानी की घटनाओं में लगातार वृद्धि होती जा रही है। गरीब परिवार की इज्जत-आबरु लूटे जाने का भय हर वक्त बना रहता है। पुलिस रक्षक के बजाय भक्षक बन गयी है।

For Kalpavriksh

Action Committee
"National Unity Against-
Destructive Development"

20/10/1989

Dear Friends,

28th Sept.1989, Harsud - definately a landmark in the struggle against today's destructive development. On this day, over 250 organisation, scientists, social scientists, activists, intellectuals, Social Workers, Artistes, Concerned Citizens came together and pledged to wage a relentless struggle against todays destructive development, and for a development that is socially just and environmentally sound. Harsud has uneqvivocally signalled that the time has come to take up this struggle on a national level.

To bring into reality the Pledge taken at Harsud, it is necessary that we reach out to every corner of the nation, that we come together to evolve a common programme of action. Some thought was given to this at Harsud itself, when the represemtatives of about 50 organisations had a small meeting on 29th morning. It was felt that a larger meeting, involving the representatives of all the organisations, would be necessary to discuss, debate the follow up to Harsud; our ideas about the alternative paths of development, the common action programme, and the future direction of the process of building up a National Struggle. For this, it has been decided to hold a meeting on 1, 2 Dec.89 at Bhopal. It is expectad that representatives of all the organisations who come to the Harsud rally, as well as many other supporting organisations

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who could not make it, will participate. You too are requested to send 1/2 representatives from your organisation to this most important meet ing.

It is hoped that all those coming for the meet ing will stay on on the 3rd, to participate in the Bhopal-Day programme, and express their solidarity with the victims of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. So, do come prepared to stay on, on the third.

One of the important programmes decided by the Action Committee, and announced at the Rally itself was to collect one crore signatures to the Harsud Pledge by 26th Jan.1990. For this, it is necessary that the signature campaign be taken up in all the regions immidiately. You too are requested to start (if not already started) collecting as many signatures to the Harsud Pledge as possible.

Please collect the signatures on Foolscap size, raled papers only, 50 signatures to each sheet. The signatures may please be collected in the following format:-

No. Name Address Occupation Sign.

We hope that you will be able to participate in the Bhopal meetting, fully ready with ideas about the future programme, as well as stay on on the third.

Sincerely,

Shripad Dharmadhikary,
For Action C o m m i t t e
C/o Narmada Ghati Navnirman
Samiti, 58 M.G. Road,
Barwani-451 551

* Please send the confirmation of participation, as well as requests for return reservations if necessary, to Vinod Raina at the earliest, but latest by 20th Nov..

* Contact Address

Vinod Raina,
"Eklavya",
E-1/208 Arera Colony,
Bhopal-462 016.
Ph.: 61380

Place of Meeting

"अ म री का में ध का भ्रमण" : 21 अक्टूबर से 30 अक्टू. 89

पार्श्वभूमि- अमरीकन कांग्रेस(संसद का एक सभागृह) की - "प्राकृतिक संसाधन, खेतीविकास और पर्यावरण" समिति द्वारा "सरदार सरोवर" पर विशेष सुनवाई रखी गयी और वॉशिंग्टन स्थित कुछ - नर्मदा योजना-विरोध में सक्रिय संगठनों के साथ चर्चा-विचार के बाद समिति ने मुझे प्रतिनिधित्व के लिये आमंत्रित किया । साथ ही स. सरोवर संबंधी आर्थिक विवेचन के लिए पूना के श्री विजय परांजपे और मानवी-अधिकार संबंधी विश्लेषण के लिए अहमदाबाद के श्री गिरीश भाई पटेल को निमंत्रित करना भी हमारी सोच-विचार पर तय हुआ ।

निमंत्रण तथा उसकी भूमिका और महत्व पर नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन के कई साथियों के साथ - जैसे बम्बई, भोपाल, अहमदाबाद की समितियों के कुछ सदस्य - चर्चा हुई । घाटी की स.स. क्षेत्र की तीनों (महाराष्ट्र, म.प्र., गुजरात) समितियों की बैठकों में लोक-प्रतिनिधियों की सलाह ली गई । सबकी सहमति से जाना तय हुआ । दिल्ली के एक साथी तथा श्री बाबा आम्टे इस भेंट के लिए मेरे जाने के पक्ष में नहीं थे । घाटी के लोग विशेष रूप से जाने का आग्रह रखे हुए थे । बड़वानी(म.प्र.) के प्रतिनिधियों ने तत्काल रूपये 4,600/- सहभाग देकर अपनी भूमिका स्पष्ट की ।

अमरीका भेंट कांग्रेस-समिति के सामने सुनवाई में सहभाग के अलावा वहाँ की नर्मदा के सवाल पर अधिकाधिक सक्रिय होती जा रही संगठनों के साथ आगे की दिशा और कार्यक्रम पर चर्चा के लिए भी ज़रूरी दिखाई थी । कांग्रेस-समिति के निमंत्रण का स्वीकार निम्नलिखित मुद्दों पर आधारित रहा ।

1. सरदार सरोवर विरोधी आंदोलन में विश्व बैंक की भूमिका पर क्रिया-प्रतिक्रिया हम देते आए हैं । एक ओर विश्व बैंक की अनुबंधों के अमल संबंधी अक्षमता, परियोजना की लाभ-हानि का अधूरा, अविश्वसनीय अध्ययन और दूसरी ओर उसकी अर्थ-सहायता, प्रतिष्ठा तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय अर्थ-कारण का परियोजना के आयोजन तथा आगे बढ़ने में प्रभाव हरदम ही आंदोलन के सोच के विषय और लड़ाई के मुद्दे रहे ।

कई बरसों का विशिष्ट अनुभव तथा जानकारी के आधार पर विश्व बैंक की स.सरोवर तथा नर्मदा सागर को दी जा रही अर्थसहाय

को रोकना आंदोलन का विशेष उद्देश्य रहा । न सिर्फ़ सरदार - सरोवर के लिए , बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क़र्ज़ों का देश की विकास-नीति तथा आर्थिक, पर्यावरणीय, सामाजिक स्थिति पर पड़ रहे प्रभाव का व्यापक मुद्दा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उठाना हमने ज़रूरी माना है ।

2. विश्व बैंक में सहभागी देशों द्वारा ही विश्व बैंक पर दबाव लाना संभव है । उनमें अमरीका प्रमुख है । कई प्रभावशाली विकसित देश अमरीका के साथी ही माने जाते हैं ।

3. अमरीका सरकार के पास अपना मुद्दा ले जाने से अमरीका के लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उन लोगों तक विनाशकारी परियोजना संबंधी जानकारी पहुँचाना सही रास्ता होगा ।

4. विश्व बैंक पर दबाव डालने से न ही अपने देश का विरोधी कृत्य होगा, न ही सरकार के ग़लत निर्णय के विरोध यहाँ चल रहे - आंदोलन में उससे कोई फ़र्क़ आएगा । अमरीका में सामाजिक संस्था, संसदीय समिति के सामने रखे गए मुद्दों में विशेष था ---"हमारे देश की समस्या पर हम वहाँ लड़ेंगे-- साहूकारों के ग़लत प्रभावों को हटाने के लिये आप जैसे उसके सहयोगी देशों की भूमिका सही होना ज़रूरी है । इसीलिए अमरीका के लोग सरदार सरोवर व नर्मदा सागर संबंधी - जानकारी लेकर तय करें-क्या वे इस सामाजिक अन्याय तथा पर्यावरणीय विनाश के भागीदार होना चाहेंगे ?"

भेंट-मुलाकातें:- अमरीका के दौरे का संपूर्ण आयोजन "इनवॉय-रोनमेंटल डिफ़ेन्स् फ़ण्ड(ए.डी.फ़ंड) संस्था की ओर से किया गया था । विशेष बैठकों का वृतांत इस तरह :

1. अमरीकन कांग्रेस की कमेटी के सामने सुनवाई - नर्मदा-बचाओ आंदोलन की ओर से मेरे साथ विजय पराजंपे और गिरीशभाई पटेल ने प्रतिनिधित्व किया । अमरीकन सरकार की ओर से ट्रेज़री विभाग के श्री फ्रेंक वल्मॅनिक ने तथा ए.डी.फ़ण्ड की ओर से सुश्री लॉरी उडाल तथा पीटर सिलर ने प्रस्तुती की । बैठक प्रथम 24 अक्टूबर को $2\frac{1}{2}$ घंटों के लिये तय थी, लेकिन प्रत्यक्ष में पूरा दिन (सुबह 9.30 से शाम 5. तक) चली । उसमें मुझे स्लाइड-शो भी दिखाने मिला । कमेटी के अध्यक्ष कांग्रेसमन श्री शॉयर की प्रतिक्रियाएं आन्दोलन के पक्ष में रहीं । प्रस्तुती के बाद सुनवाईयों में न बजने वाली तालियाँ, तथा श्री शॉयर और उपस्थित 50/60 सामाजिक सरकारी संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों की

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प्रतिक्रिया से मालूम हुआ कि वे प्रस्तुत मुद्दों से प्रभावित हुए । - भारतीय दूतावास के प्रतिनिधि तथा पत्रकार (इंडिया अॅब्रॉड सर्विस, पी.टी.आय., यू.एन.आय.) भी हाज़िर थे ।

अमरीकन सरकार के प्रतिनिधि का मुख्य मुद्दा था, पहले जीस डाग्नीजी जानकारी, गहराई की ख़बर नहीं थी, अब मालूम हुई है । विश्व बैंक के कहने अनुसार उनके हटने पर समस्याएं और गंभीर होंगी तथा परियोजना दूसरों की सहायता से पूरी की जाएगी । इस पर अध्यक्ष का सवाल ही टिप्पणी था "क्या बैंक विशुद्ध मूल्यांकन के आधार पर निर्णय नहीं लेगी ? फिर इन मुद्दों का महत्व क्या ?" साथ ही "आज अगर परियोजना सहायय मंजूरी के लिये आपकेी सरकार के सामने आती, तो क्या उसे मंजूरी दी जाती ?" इस अध्यक्ष के सवाल पर सरकारी प्रतिनिधि का जवाब था, "नहीं" ।

सुनवाई के पश्चात कमेटी की ओर से श्री शॉयर तथा श्री श्वाइडर ने विश्व बैंक के अध्यक्ष को खुत लिखकर अधूरे अध्ययनों पर आधारित स.सरोवर को अर्थसहायय देने के निर्णय की आलोचना करते हुए त्वरित अर्थ सहायता रोकने की माँग की । विश्व बैंक के [illegible] अधिकारियों के साथ न मिलने का निर्णय आन्दोलनकारियों ने लिया । किन्तु हॉलैंड के बैंक में रहे प्रतिनिधि श्री वॉल आर्लमन ने कुल 15 - विकसित देशों के प्रतिनिधियों (एक्ज़ीक्यूटिव डायरेक्टर्स) की जुलाई बैठक में हस शामिल हुए । सभी निमंत्रित प्रतिनिधि या उनके वरिष्ठ सचिव हाज़िर थे । बैंक के साथ संघर्ष में जुड़ी संस्थाओं की दृष्टि से यह प्रतिसाद अभूतपूर्व था ।

बैठक में रखे मुद्दों में विश्व बैंक ने बताई गलत निर्णय-प्रक्रिया तथा परियोजना से संभाव्य विनाश के मुद्दे प्रमुख थे । बैठक में उपस्थित जनों के साथ सवाल-जवाब के बाद आम-तौर पर राष्ट्र-प्रतिनिधियों का सुझाव रहा कि बैंक के अधिकारी और आन्दोलन के प्रतिनिधियों में खुली बहस होना ज़रूरी है । वे इसका आग्रह रखेंगे । हमारी - ओर से ऐसी बहस की कसौटियाँ -- बहस के पहले हमें विश्व बैंक से संपूर्ण ज़रूरी कागज़ात, जानकारी उपलब्ध की जाए, बहस निर्णायक और खुली हो -- रखी गई । कोई अधिकृत निर्णय नहीं हुआ, किन्तु सरदार सरोवर संबंधी प्रतिनिधियों के मन में उभरा संदेह महसूस हुआ ।

3. जापान की, सरदार सरोवर को अर्थ सहायय दे रही संस्था

(ओ.ई.सी.एफ़.) के प्रमुख से चर्चा भी महत्वपूर्ण रही । उनके कहने अनुसार जापान से मदद माँगने में भारत सरकार के अलावा विश्व बैंक ने ही अगुवाही की । जापान, जैसे कि अन्य परदेशी सहायकर्ता भी विश्व बैंक के सहायय को देखकर, पर्यावरण, विस्थापन जैसे मुद्दों की जाँच-परख, विचार उन पर ही छोड़कर सहायता देती है । उनकी तरफ़ से कुछ चन्द हफ़्तों के समय में परियोजना के संबंधित हिस्से के आर्थिक मूल्यांकन को ही देखा जाता है ।

4. वॉशिंग्टन स्थित विविध सामाजिक संगठनों के साथ आंदोलन के विजय पर आगे की दिशा पर गहरी चर्चा हुई । कार्यक्रम, इस - प्रकार तय हुआ :-

× अंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्था विशेषकर विश्व बैंक की सहायता रोकने के उद्देश्य से ही रहेगी । जहाँ तक हो सके भारतीय कार्यकर्ताओं की वहाँ जाने की ज़रूरत न होने देगी ।

× विविध राष्ट्रों में --इंग्लैण्ड, ब्राज़िल, कैनेडा, ऑस्ट्रेलिया जापान, जर्मनी, इंडोनेशिया आदि- किसी एक संस्था पर आंदोलन का भार सौंपा जाएगा ।

× अपने-अपने देशों के वि.बैंक पर भेजे प्रतिनिधियों पर सहायय रद्द करने की माँग करने के लिए ख़त लिखने की सुविधा, संघर्षकर्ता आदि द्वारा दबाव लाना वि.बैंक के अध्यक्ष को हज़ारों ख़त भेजे जाना और देश-देश में नर्मदा बाँध विरोध में विविध जागृति तथा संघर्ष कार्यक्रम लेना, यह दिशा निश्चित की गई । वॉशिंग्टन में इस पर सर्वाधिक ज़ोर दिया जाएगा ।

× अमरीका की संस्थाओं की ओर से अधिकाधिक सांसदों तथा सांसदीय समितियों द्वारा अमरीकन सरकार को योजना-विरोधी - भूमिका लेने के लिए मजबूर करने की कोशिश रहेगी ।

दौरे संबंधी प्रतिक्रियाएँ :- मेरे साथ श्री गिरीशभाई पटेल तथा श्री विजय परांजपे दोनों ही इस पर सहमत हैं कि उद्देश्य अनुसार यह दौरा अपेक्षा से भी अधिक सफल रहा । इसके पहले राष्ट्रीय तथा - अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों द्वारा किये गये प्रयास तथा इस दौरे के कारण स.सरोवर अब वि.बैंक में सर्वाधिक वाङ्मस्त परियोजना बन गई है ।

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कई राष्ट्र प्रतिनिधि भी विश्व बैंक की भूमिका [illegible]
उठा रहे हैं । नर्मदा सागर के बारे में बैंक सोचे ही नहीं और
सरदार सरोवर के लिए पुनर्वास-सहायय के नाम पर नया 400
दशलक्ष डॉलर्स का कर्ज़ा दे नहीं, इसके लिये ज़ोरदार प्रतिनिधित्व
दौरे में हो पाया । अमरीकी कांग्रेस समिति का निर्णय तथा
[illegible] सिनेटर फाउलर जैसे सांसदों ने अपनी भूमिका
मान लेना बैंक पर प्रभाव डालने की संभावना है । विविध
राष्ट्र-प्रतिनिधियों तक अपनी जानकारी, यहाँ उभरा विरोध,
आन्दोलन की भूमिका पहुँचाने से भी बैंक के स्तर पर आंदो-
लन अधिक साथ मिलता रहेगा । श्री शॉयर ने इसी महीने में
वॉशिंग्टन में होने जा रही अंतरराष्ट्रीय सांसदों की पर्यावरण
विषयक परिषद में "नर्मदा" पर विशेष सत्र रखा है और हमारे प्र
प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट्स उसके लिए उपयोग में ला रहे हैं । अमरीकी
सरकार के वकील दौरे के बाद तुरंत अपनी सहयोगी अंतरराष्ट्रीय
संस्थाओं के साथ कानूनी दृष्टि से विश्व बैंक अनुबंधों के अध्ययन
में पड़े हैं ।

सामाजिक संगठनों को प्रेरित करना ज़रूरी था । कई
लोगों ने आज तक की इस योजना संबंधी मुहिम की जो प्रगति
देखी, उससे कई नए संगठन अब जोश के साथ सहभागिता लेने
आ रहे हैं ।

दौरे के दरम्यान की बैठकें-चर्चा द्वारा यह निश्चित
साबित हुआ है कि "सत्य अपने ही साथ है, बस लड़ना है ।"
दौरे के बारे में पूरा सोच, वहाँ जाने के निर्णय के आधारभूत
विचार, तथा चली चर्चाओं से स्पष्ट होना चाहिए, अपना यह
कदम राष्ट्र-विरोधी नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्र-हित में है । इससे
विश्व बैंक द्वारा देश को लपेटते जा रहे परदेशी सपने तथा कर्ज़े
के जाल से छुटकारा पाने की दिशा में हम ज़रूर बढ़े हैं ।

अमरीका जाने के निर्णय को दिल्ली के नर्मदा-बचाओ
आंदोलन के साथी संगठन कल्पवृक्ष, लोकायन, तथा गांधी शांति
प्रतिष्ठान ने विरोध व्यक्त किया है । स्मितु कोठारी से -
व्यक्तिगत रूप से न जाने की सलाह अपने देश के बाहर प्रति -
निधित्व करने की ज़रूरत, उनका खुद का ऐसे प्रतिनिधित्व का

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अनुभव तथा मेरे स्वयं जाने से यहाँ संभव प्रतिक्रियाएँ इन मुद्दों पर। देता हुआ पत्र जाने के पहले दिन मिला, तथा संगठनों की ओर से बिट्टू सहगल को लिखा पत्र 5, नवंबर को मिला। नर्मदा-बचाओ आंदोलन के अन्य साथियों ने 5, नवम्बर की बम्बई बैठक में चर्चा करते हुए विरोध को गैर मान्य। दिल्ली के संबंधित साथी बम्बई में हाज़िर न होने के कारण 1, 2 दिसंबर को भोपाल में उनसे चर्चा करने का निर्णय लिया गया।

दौरे के लिए आर्थिक सहायता:- दौरे के लिए मेरा खर्च किसी परदेसी संस्था की तरफ़ से न लेने का तय करने पर कई लोगों ने उदार सहायता के आश्वासन दिये। उसमें से कुछ पूरे किये गये, कुछ नहीं, लेकिन साथ सभी का मिला।

सहाय्य तथा खर्चे का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

जमा

1. नर्मदा घाटी की जनता से	4,662=00
2. श्री रमेश कचोलिया, अग्नि नावकल तथा पुना समिति द्वारा अन्य व्यक्तियों से	7,000=00
3. कुसुम कर्णिक (एकजूट संघटना, पुणे)	1,000=00
4. नर्मदा सागर संघर्ष समिति हरसूद	1,000=00
नर्मदा बचाओ समिति से उधार लेकर	3,472=00
कुल	17,139=000

खर्चा

बम्बई-अमरीका टिकट	15,744=00
वीज़ा-की फोटो इ.	290=00
भारत में संबंधित खर्च प्रवास, झेरोक्स इ. पर)	542=00
वाशिंग्टन में टेक्सी, खाने पर	563=00
कुल	17,139=00 रुपये

विजय परांजपे तथा श्री गिरीशभाई पटेल के प्रत्यक्ष खर्चे का भुगतान भी अमरीका की सामाजिक संगठनों ने किया, न ही

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किसी तरकार या साहूकार ने । घाटी के स्थानिक तथा पूर्ण कालीन कार्यकर्ताओं के साथ बम्बई के विट्टू सहगल, नवीनाबहन, विजया चौहान, अरूंधति बहन, श्री पारनेकर, पूना के संजय - संगवईक का सहयोग, दिल्ली का विशेष साथ रहा ।

इस दौरे के लिये आर्थिक सहायय,-समर्थन तथा मनो-बल देने में सहभागी हर व्यक्ति, संगठन को मनःपूर्वक धन्यवाद ।

मेधा पाटकर

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५८, म गांधी मार्ग, बड़वानी
प० निमाड़ 451 551

Pol. Bihar Election

पटना

22/10/89

20 अक्टूबर की रैली का रपट

पूर्व घोषित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार दिनांक 20 अक्टूबर को बिहार के सात क्रांतिकारी संगठनों समता युवजन सभा, मजदूर किसान संग्राम, मजदूर किसान मोर्चा, छात्र भारती, जन आन्दोलन, महिला जागरण संगठन एवं महिला सभा की ओर से पटना में बालीस हजार लोगों की रैली आयोजित की गयी । रैली में कटिहार, पूर्णिया, खगड़िया, सहरसा, मधुबनी, दरभंगा, समस्तीपुर, वैशाली, मुजफ्फरपुर, पूर्वी चम्पारण, पश्चिमी चम्पारण, सीतामढ़ी, नवादा, आरा, पटना, हजारीबाग, मुंगेर, भागलपुर, दुमका, जपला, देवघर एवं सिंहभूमि के साथियों ने भाग लिया । राज्य के बाहर से आने वाले महत्वपूर्ण नाम थे - श्री सुन्दर लाल बहुगुणा, श्री शक्ति प्रसाद पाण्डेय एवं श्री दिनेश दास गुप्ता ।

दिन के ग्यारह बजे विभिन्न जिलों के विभिन्न संगठनों के बैनर के नीचे बैठे लोग पंक्तिबद्ध होकर निकल पड़े पटना की सड़कों पर । रैली का नेतृत्व श्री रघुपति, श्री शक्ति प्रसाद पाण्डेय एवं श्री दिनेश दास एवं सभी क्रांतिकारी संगठनों के एक-एक वरीष्ठ साथी कर रहे थे । अब पटना की सड़कों पर महिला अत्याचार, हरिजन अत्याचार, बेरोजगारी राजनीति में अपराधी तत्वों को बढ़ रही वृद्धि, भ्रष्टाचार । विशेष रूप से बोफोर्स लोप के कारीगन । जंगल की कटाई, जल अभाव, बाढ़ एवं बड़े बाँधों की राजनीति, मजदूर मिल का बंद आदि रैली का एक महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष यह भी था कि महिलाओं की खिलाफ नारे पटना की सड़कों पर गूँजने लगे । रैली में जन प्रतिनिधि की वापसी की माँग की गयी । रैली पटना की मुख्य सड़कों से गुजरते हुए मुख्यमंत्री के कार्यालय की ओर बढ़ ही रही थी कि सूचना मिली कि "मुख्यमंत्री को दिल्ली दरबार से बुलावा आया, और वे दिल्ली चले गये" । मुख्यमंत्री के अनुपस्थित रहने के बावजूद चारो तरफ सशस्त्र पुलिसों द्वारा नाके बंदी कर दी गयी थी । पुलिस ने रैली को आगे बढ़ने से रोका । काफी हिल - हुज्जत के बाद माँगों के बंद एक शिष्टमंडल को मुख्य सचिव, बिहार सरकार तक जाने देने पर सहमति हुई । अजय, दिलीप, विजय, किरण, नलिनी कांत एवं साधु सभी क्षेत्रों की माँगों को लेकर मुख्य सचिव से मिलने गए । जब प्रत्येक जिलों की समस्याओं की लम्बी सूची देकर प्रारम्भ में मुख्य सचिव चौंका गए, पर जब उन्हें तर्क पूर्ण ढंग से सारी बातें रखी गयी, तब वे निरन्तर हो गए । माँगों को तो मुख्य सचिव ने रख लिया है, पर चुनावी मौसम में कितनी गंभीरता के संग इस पर चर्चा हो पाएगी कहा नहीं जा सकता है ।

लगातार - 2

रैली दिन के तीन बजे वापिस गांधी मैदान लौट आया । एक घंटे के विश्राम के बाद चार बजे से वयोवृद्ध समाजवादी नेता श्री दिनेश दादा की अध्यक्षता में एक आम सभा xxxx आयोजित किया गया । रैली में आए साथियों के अतिरिक्त शहर के काफी लोग आम सभा में जुटने लगे । श्री रघुपति , श्री सुन्दरलाल बहुगुणा, श्री शक्ति प्रसाद पाण्डेय , श्री दिनेश दादा, समता युवजन सभा के दिलीप एवं अरुण, मजदूर किसान संगठन के फूलडसन , के अतिरिक्त सभी संगठनों एवं सभी क्षेत्रों के लोगो ने अपने-अपने विचार रखे । आम सभा में यह लगातार प्रतिध्वनित्व हो रहा था । कि "बिहार नित्य नयी-नयी भयंकर समस्याओं के गिरफ्त में फंसता जा रहा है । राज्य के अल्प संख्यक समुदाय एवं पर्यावरण नित्य प्रहार बढता जा रहा है । दूसरी ओर किसी सशक्त विपक्ष का न होना आज के समय की बदसी है । अधिकांश वक्ताओं ने दु:ख के साथ यह कहा कि वी० पी० के नेतृत्व वाली जनता दल पार्टी ने क्रांतिकारी समूह के साथ संवाद चलाने की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ की थी । आचार्य राममूर्ति को राज्य के संसदीय बोर्ड का अध्यक्ष बनाए जाने पर लोगों में आशा भी लगी थी । जनता दल के अन्तर ऐसे सोंच वाले लोगों में आत्म विश्वास का अभाव रहा , और बीच-बीच में यह प्रक्रिया ढीली पड़ती गयी ।आम सभा में यह साफतौर से उभरकर आया कि आगामी संसदीय चुनाव के विपक्षी उम्मीदवारों को जीतने के बाद स्थानीय समस्याओं से निपटने का वायदा करना होगा , उन्हें यह वचन देना होगा कि वे ऐसी किसी पक्ष नहीं लेंगें , जिनसे क्षेत्र के बहुसंख्यक कमजोर वर्ग वर्ग एवं पर्यावरण को खतरा हो, तब ही उनका समर्थन किया जाएगा ।

जनता दल से आग्रह किया कि क्रांतिकारी समूहो ने उन सभी साथियों को जनता दल को उम्मीदवार बनाना चाहिए, जिन्होने चुनाव लड़ने की इच्छा जाहिर xxxxxxxxx की है । तब ही पार्टी की छवि बेहतर होगी, वह अपनी जीत सुनिश्चित कर सकेगी और जीतने के बाद एक कल्याण-कारी सरकार का गठन कर xxxx सकने में समर्थ x हो सकेगी । वक्ताओं ने बढ़े बांध , बाढ, एवं राहत की राजनीति तत्काल बंद करने की अपील की ।

लगातार - 3

श्री सुन्दरलाल बहुगुणा के देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास के नाम पर हो रहे पर्यावरणीय क्षय की ओर लोगों का ध्यान आकृष्ठ किया । श्री रघुपति श्री शक्ति प्रसाद पाण्डेय एवं दिनेश दादा ने आज के संदर्भ में समाजवादी मूल्यों/सोंच की महत्ता पर प्रकाश डाला ।

श्री रघुपति ने बताया कि रैली का मुख्य उद्देश्य बिहार की उन समस्याओं को प्रभावकारी ढंग से उजागर करना था, जिसको अक्सर राजनीतिक दल छोड़ देती है । आज जनता सीधे राज्य की राजधानी की सड़को पर उतर कर अपनी बातें कह रही है । राजनीतिक पार्टियों को इसे गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए , वरना इसके परिणाम भयानक होगें ।

संध्या 7.30 बजे आम सभा को देश की पर्यावरण की समस्याx पर चर्चा" में परिणत कर दिया गया । पर्यावरणवादी श्री सुन्दर लाल बहुगुणा ने चिपको आन्दोलन पर स्लाइड प्रदर्शित किया और पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों पर काम कर रहे बिहार के सामाजिक कर्मियों के संग बिहार के बिगड़ते पर्यावरणीय समस्या पर चर्चा की ।

चुँकि सभों को वापस लौटने की हड़बड़ी थी, अत: क्षेत्र के वरीष्ठ साथियो की एक बैठक रात दस बजे प्रारंभ हुई, जिसमें मुख्य रूप आगामी कार्यक्रमो के निर्धारण पर चर्चा हुई । क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर आन्दोलन को तेज करने विपक्ष के उम्मीदवार पर जनता की मांगो को जीतने के बाद दायित्व पूर्वक पूरा करने का शपथ लेने का दबाव डालने, चुनाव के दौरान होने वाले गड़बड़ी को रोकने , आदि मुख्य कार्यक्रम है । डा० ब्रजकिशोर , दिलीप , अजय बाचचीत/अजय, अरूण , विजय, नलिनी कांत, देवकांत देवन, फूलहसन, राम प्रसाद रौशन , रामेश्वर, प्रेम, लखेन्द्र राय, आदि सभी साथियों का मानना था कि चुनाव तो कुछ ही दिनों का "हलचल" होगा, पर हमें अपने मूल लड़ाई को जारी रखना है । [redacted]

4

रैली तथा कार्यकर्त्ता बैठक में देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में शांतिमय ढंग से हो रहे समाज परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया को समर्थन दिया गया । एक स्वर में सबों ने नर्मदा , टिहरी , स्वर्ण रेखा जैसी परियोजनाओं की तीव्र भर्त्सना की । एन॰ टी॰ आर॰ की सरकार द्वारा वनवासी बहुल्य क्षेत्र को सुरक्षित क्षेत्र न रहने देने की साजिश करने का विरोध किया । सुरक्षित क्षेत्र रहने पर तो वनवासियों की संख्या लगातार घटती जा रही है , पर जब यह पाबन्दी समाप्त हो जाएगी , तब तो वनवासी के विस्थापन की रफ्तार और भी तेज हो जाएगी । 10 अक्टूबर को बाँझी (सांडियगंज) में वनवासियों की हत्या की भी भर्त्सना की गयी ।

कुछेक समाजवादी साथियों द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों एवं दलों में बैठे प्रतिबद्ध समाजवादी को एक मंच पर लाने के प्रयास की तारीफ की गयी ।

इतना बड़ा कार्यक्रम आप सब के प्रयास से ही संभव हो पाया है । उपरोक्त पातों संगठन उन सभी लोगों के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करती है , जिन्होंने इस आयोजन में जन - धन या भावनात्मक सहयोग दिया है ।

सम्पर्क पता :-

श्री रघुपति
श्री प्यारे प्रेस
पूरी लोहानीपुर ,
पटना - 800003

Telegrams : HORNBILL, Bombay

Telephones : 244085
243869

Bombay Natural History Society

HORNBILL HOUSE, (MUSEUM COMPOUND)
SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH ROAD,
BOMBAY 400 023

Ref; [illegible]

October 25, 1989

Mr Farhad Vania
Research Associate
Indian Institute of
Public Administration
Indraprastha Estate
Ring Road
New Delhi 11[illegible]002

Dear Mr Vania,

In reference to your letter dated 20.10.89. as desired by you, we are sending you under separate cover an additional copy of the final report Part One on our ecological study of bird hazard at 24 aerodromes.

Yours sincerely,

(R. [illegible])
Research Coordinator

with compliments
from Marcus Colchester



310 Edgware Road, London W2 1DY, England.
Telephone: 01-723 5535

Barber Conable
President
World Bank
1818 H Steet
Washinngton DC 20433
USA

25 October 1989

Dear Mr Conable

We write concerning two dam projects that the World Bank is funding in India, Sardar Sarovar and Subarnarekha.

We have not received any answer from you regarding our letter about Sardar Sarovar of two months ago, of which we enclose a copy.

We are unable to understand how you can have decided to continue funding the Sardar Sarovar project for another year despite the fact that your own conditions to the Indian State Governments have not been met, and against the recommendations of your own field mission. We would be interested to know how you justify this, especially since all sources in contact with the oustees (those already displaced as well as those still in their homes) agree that the situation has certainly not improved - quite the contrary. NGOs acting on behalf of the oustees have not received adequate help or participation from the dam authorities in finding alternative lands, and say that vital information is still being witheld from them by the Bank as well as the dam authorities. The problems of the oustees already resettled are legion. Also, we are informed that villagers are coming under intense pressure from the dam contractors and police to agree to move, to move to Gujarat, to accept cash rather than land, to accept the very poor quality lands they are being offered first, etc. Villagers who have been noted taking an active role in the protest organisation have been summoned to police stations and intimidated.

On the Subarnarekha dam project, the situation is still worse, and we find your recent decision to resume funding it even harder to understand. Very little land has been found for the oustees' relocation. The majority of oustees, who do not have official title to their land, are being forced out of their

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homes with virtually no compensation, on the grounds that they are "illegal encroachers on Government land", even though it is well known that the process of land registration has been haphazard, and many of them have been in possession of their land for generations. Most of the oustees who have already been resettled are said to have received no adequate compensation, and to be living in appalling conditions. The main dam is reportedly being built "on a war footing" in the face of local opposition. In short, the project's R & R is very far from meeting your established standards. Since the World Bank apparently acknowledged this when it withdrew funds from the project last year, can you explain to us your reasons for recently resuming funds?

We find these recent developments extremely alarming, given the World Bank's recently voiced commitment to socially and environmentally sustainable development, as well as your mission's assurances to NGOs in India that they would be consulted and their concerns looked into. It appears to many that the World Bank is virtually ignoring its own standards for reducing the human cost of such projects.

It is our opinion that the R & R programmes for the Sardar Sarovar and Subarnarekha projects fall far below the World Bank's established standards, and that the Bank's decision to continue funding these projects should be immediately reversed. Only this reversal can substantiate the Bank's commitment to sound development practice.

Yours Sincerely

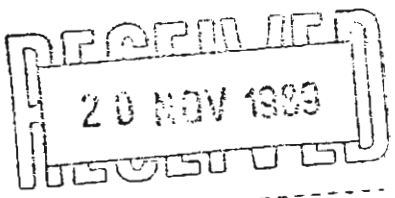
Stephen Corry
Director General

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IP

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

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
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(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS



November 15, 1989

Mr. Stephen Corry
Director General
Survival International
310 Edgware Road
London W2 1DY, England

Dear Mr. Corry:

I am responding, on behalf of Mr. Conable, to your October 25, 1989 letter regarding the Sardar Sarovar and Subernarekha projects in India. Your earlier letter of August 12 also addressed the Sardar Sarovar issues.

We are grateful for the information you provided with respect to oustees and I am passing it on to Bank staff who will be conducting the next review of project progress, including resettlement, in December.

The Bank's decision to extend the closing date for the Sardar Sarovar water delivery and drainage project was based on the recommendations of a staff review mission that visited the project site in March this year. Although project execution was not found to be 100% in all aspects, sufficient progress was being made to conclude that, on balance, the Bank should continue to support the project. Your statement that the Bank's decision was contrary to the recommendations of the field mission is simply not correct. It is true that a consultant to the mission expressed disappointment with the scope and pace of resettlement progress. However, he was with the team only part of the time since he had to depart India much earlier because of long standing commitments elsewhere. He was therefore not party to the full deliberations the mission had on these and other aspects.

While admittedly there are problems with some aspects of the resettlement and rehabilitation program, there is also considerable progress. Both Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have issued orders or resolutions covering resettlement and rehabilitation for policies for the Sardar Sarovar oustees in those states. As you may know, Gujarat had already taken such action. All three states have begun to improve the organization and training of R&R staff. In Gujarat, two major non-governmental organizations are now participating constructively in all aspects of R&R, including the land purchase committee that is facilitating the purchase of private land by project affected persons.

With respect to the Subernarekha irrigation project, it is true that there were difficulties with aspects of the resettlement program and this is one reason the Association decided to suspend disbursements in October, 1988. A review mission visited the project site earlier this year, reached understandings with project authorities on remedial actions, including R&R plans and relocation sites for 16 villages needing most urgent attention. On the basis of these understandings and subsequent actions by project authorities, disbursements were resumed.

Although the project is now closed and disbursements completed in August, we are grateful for the information you provided about oustees. In fact, we have forwarded a copy of your letter to the new Bihar Subernarekha project administrator, Mr. Devdas Chotray, who is keen to follow up on any specific cases you may be able to provide him on such issues as people without titles. He can be reached at the following address:

Subernarekha Irrigation Project
Vikash Bhavan
Adityapur, Jamshedpur (Bihar)

We also would like to be kept appraised of these developments.

Thank you for your interest,

Sincerely,

Jan Wijnand, Chief
Agriculture Operations Division
India Country Department

To.

replied 9/11/89

Date
26 Oct 89

The President
Kalpvriksha.
Environment Action Group.

Dear Sir,

I am a medical student and an amateur naturalist. I came to know a bit about your "Kalpvriksha" through WWF-India office at Delhi. I would like to become a member of your group and with pleasure would help you in your activities of nature-conservation and protection. Please do write to me in full detail about your "Kalpvriksha" at the following address -

"Abhijit Singh
113/20 Swaroop Nagar
Kanpur - 208002"

I would be thankful to get an early reply.

Yours sincerly
Abhijit Singh.

27 Oct '89

Respected Sir, replied 9/11/89

We the members of the "Black Buck Nature Club" registered under W.W.F-INDIA would like to know more about ~~the~~ the organisation "Kalpavriksh"

We too ~~are~~ want to prevent the dam from being built on the Narmada. This dam would create havoc and render thousands' homeless. Even a large part of our wildlife and forests would be lost. We want to know how we can ~~pool~~ take part in the "Narmada Bachao Andolan" and help you all.

Awaiting an early reply.

Gaurav Malik
(Secretary)
THE BLACK BUCK N.C.
103 OLD PRATAPCHOWK
DELHI CANTT.
NEW DELHI - ~~110~~ 10

27 October, 1989

Dear Dr. Krishnan,

Prof. Satish Dhawan has had a talk with my colleague Shekhar Singh regarding the preparation of a booklet on the Narmada Project, for distribution at the Bhopal meeting. We would be willing to do this. However, some points need to by clarified:

1. The publication can be done in one of three ways:

(a) We prepare and publish the booklet here, on your behalf, and bring the required number of copies to Bhopal. You can reimburse the cost of publication subsequently. We anticipate it to cost about Rs. 3500/- for 500 copies of about 40 pages, with maps.

(b) We can prepare and send a 'photo-ready' version of the booklet here (perhaps a laser output) which you can use for publication there. This would cost about Rs. 1000/- for 40 pages.

(c) We can prepare the text of the booklet on a word processor and send it you on a diskette, in which case you can get the output and publish it. This would cost about Rs. 500/- for word processing charges.

2. If you prefer the last option (1c), we would like to see any editorial changes that you may wish to make before publication.

3. The credits could be as follows:

Authors : Ashish Kothari and Shekhar Singh
Prepared by: Kalpavriksh
Sponsored/Published by : Indian Academy of Science

4. We would appreciate it if an extra 500 copies (over and above the number you require) were printed for our use - we could pay for the additional costs this would involve.

Please let me know immediately your views on the above points. Meanwhile, we are going ahead with preparation of the booklet and hope to have the text ready within a week.

Hope to see you at Bhopal, with best wishes,

Yours Sincerely,

Dr. V. Krishnan, Indian Instt. of Science,
Bangalore - 560012.

copy to : Satish Dhawan, Bangalore

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

C.V. RAMAN AVENUE, P.B. NO. 8005, SADASHIVANAGAR,
BANGALORE 560 080, INDIA

Prof. V. Krishnan
Secretary

31 October 1989

Dr Ashish Kothari
Environmental Action Group
Kalpavriksh
1, Court Road
Civil Lines
Delhi 110 054

Dear Dr Kothari,

Thank you for your letter of 27th October containing suggestions for the production of a booklet on the Narmada Project for distribution at the Bhopal meeting of the Academy. I note that Prof. Dhawan has discussed matters with Shri Shekar Singh.

A few days ago we had an informal meeting with Prof. Dhawan just before his departure to Delhi, on the organisation of our discussion session. At the moment the President of the Academy, Prof. C.N.R. Rao is abroad. I have therefore discussed your suggestions with my colleagues Prof. Sharat Chandra, Secretary of the Academy and Prof. N. Mukunda. I am writing to explain in a little more detail the aims behind the session we are organising.

Basically our hope is to provide information about the Narmada Project and an occasion for open discussion about its various aspects by the Fellows of the Academy. This can only serve as a means by which those Fellows who wish to investigate in more detail one aspect or another can get started and be aware of sources of information, magnitude of the problems etc. Therefore our aim is only to produce something like a basic fact sheet giving the overall information of the Project from all points of view. In particular, on the basis of a single discussion session, you will appreciate that we cannot prepare and release any statement as being the Academy's view. Concerning publication under the sponsorship of the Academy, our convention is that every such case has to be considered by the Council of the Academy, and naturally in this process the Editor of Publications would play a key role, and we do not have the time now for initiating such a discussion in the Council.

Keeping this in mind, my colleagues and I would suggest that it would be adequate if 200 copies of basic factual data be produced in an informal style by cyclostyling if necessary (the expenses for such production could be paid by the Academy). If as a speaker you wish to circulate

TELEPHONES: 342546, 342310; GRAMS ACADEMY; TELEX: 0845-2178 ACAD IN

to the audience copies of your own text, this can also be supported by the Academy.

I hope therefore that you appreciate our feeling that, at this stage, the Academy cannot support the bringing out of a formal publication which might be intended for wide circulation.

With best regards and looking forward to see you at Bhopal,

Yours sincerely,

V. Krishnan

V. Krishnan

1 November 1989.

The Editor

Dear Sir,

THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE OF THIS GENERAL ELECTION

WHAT PATTERN OF 'DEVELOPMENT' AND FOR WHOM

The General Elections have finally been announced. Al the competing political parties have descended upon us, in al their finery and are actively criticising their opponents and singing their own praise. This will occupy our attention and we will forget what the basic necessities of life are of cror upon crores of our country's ordinary people. We will forget how many people live below the poverty line, and how they eke out a semi-starved existence; how many lakhs of homeless peop live on the streets, or in inhuman conditions in unhealthy shanty settlements, winter, summer or monsoon. How the food, clothing and housing needs of the majority of our country's people will be met, and why this has not been met so far - the basic questions will never arise during this election campaig notwithstanding the fact that the very future of the country, the very survival of its people, is at stake.

The critical political question confronting our country for a long time now is : what 'development', and for whom ? All the political parties loudly proclaim that when they are in power, they will give priority to the country's economic development and to improving the people's living standards. But between their promises and what really happens is an enormous gap. Even in these four decades since Independence, the basic needs of the majority of our citizens have not been met; in fact, the fruits of the crores of rupees that have been spent in the name of 'development' have been appropriated by a tiny handful of vested interests. Whatever our statisticians' proclamatio about the 'success' of the Green Revolution, the true story is quite the opposite : the numbers of the starving have not reduced, it continues to steadily increase. And this is what 'development' is.

The projects that are taken up in the name of 'development' result in devastation of our natural and human resources; our environment is being systematically ravaged, to the extent that we now face a frightening situation, all over the country. A small example will help to clarify this. The Damodar Valley Project that was undertaken in order to protect us from floods and drought, has now become the permanent source of floods and drought. There are innumerable examples like this. Even today, the Narmada Valley Dams Project that is being taken up, is not only going to have serious environmental ecological consequences, but lakhs of people are also going to be made homeless.

The question facing us is : how long will we put up with this national, destructive atrocity that goes by the name of 'development' ? The tragedy is that almost all the major political parties are guilty on this score. Those who have ruled almost uninterruptedly at the Centre are obviously the most to blame for this death wish of 'development', but the others are not altogether free of blame. Even after coming into government in many of the states, they have not been able to take up any alternative policies.

We want an immediate alternative. Instead of the destruction of people and nature in the name of 'development', we want 'development' that both meets the aspirations of the labouring and poor of the country and is ecologically sustainable; that will restore and regenerate our natural and human resources. We wish to clearly declare : the activities taking place in the name of 'national development' are totally in the interests of the country's capitalist economy, and are inherently anti-people. We are not going to sacrifice ourselves any more for the capitalists. We will not have another Bhopal Gas Tragedy taking place, or have another Chernobyl in our midst. We will not have a project such as the National Test Range, where, in the name of 'national defence', the fertile region of Bhograi-Baliapal will be turned into a death zone, and where thousands of people will be uprooted from their Mother Earth to become beggars and destitutes. We will not have a curtain of hopelessness descend upon lakhs of people in the name of the Narmada Valley Dams Project. We want an alternative to this Anti-Life 'development'.

Our demand to all the political parties who are participating in this General Election : Clearly declare your development policy. Will you, or will you not, move away from this destructive path that is being followed in the name of 'development' ? Will you, or will you not, initiate a pattern of development that is pro-people that protects and regenerates our country's human and natural resources ?

Today, this very call has been made by the Narmada Movement, and is echoed by people from the sites of destructive projects in several other parts of the country : a call for a nation-wide struggle against destructive projects. All the political parties must make clear <u>their</u> position on this question. Elections, in a democratic polity, are meant to be a means for a debate on policies and principles. We demand : the fundamental issue of this General Election must be - What Pattern of Development, and For Whom ?

On behalf of the Committee for Development Not Destruction.

Amal Roy

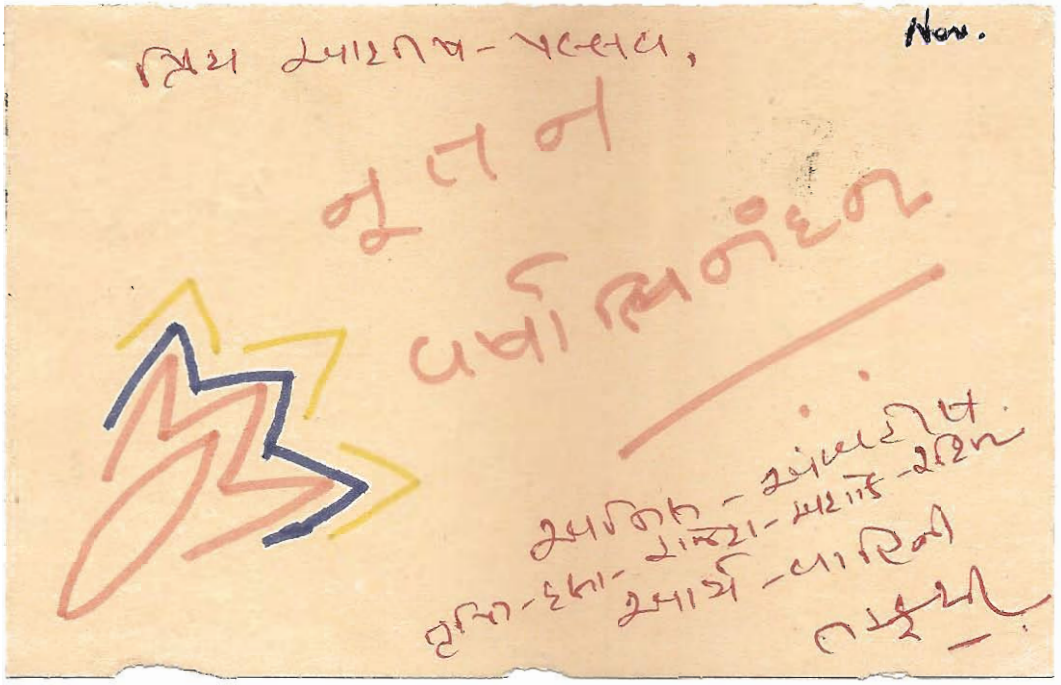


Shri Ashish Kothari

1, Court Road,
Near Tees Hazari Court
Delhi

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पिन PIN


પ્રિય મિત્રો-પલ્લવ,
Nov.
નૂતન
વર્ષાભિનંદન

NW.

HOW FAR CAN WE GO THIS WAY ?

The ecological movement in India is amongst the strongest in the world and it already has to its credit many achievements.

For this, we are thankful to the contribution of the pioneers and the tireless militancy of thousands of eco-pacifists.

However, now when the attack on ecology is accelerating at a spiraling pace should we not reflect back on the state of development of our movement ?

It is clear that the enemies of ecology are the vested interests - who are well organised. Then how far can we go in our struggle if we remain divided, isolated and unorganised ? This is one aspect that needs reflection.

Another aspect that emerged in a recent meet of ecological organisations in Bombay, is that are we witnessing the phenomena of few actors and plenty of spectators in the movement ? In this light should we not direct all our efforts to not only generating awareness - which is the first step - but also promoting participation of every time more and more people ?

Finally and the most critical is the question that can we afford to ignore the complexities of the issues ? Let us take Narmada project for example.

First and foremost there is no doubt that the project spells disaster.

It will submerge dense forests and will tremendously damage the ecology. Yet it is not merely an ecological issue.

It involves huge outlays and the cost-benefit is hopelessly unfavorable. Yet it is not merely an economical issue,

It will displace the poor peasants and at their cost certain other sections will get richer. Yet it is not merely a social issue.

It is a complex issue that has to do with the direction. The direction in which the priorities of the country are being oriented. It is an issue that raises questions about who decides on the direction, in whose interest and at whose cost ?

If the answer is that it is the politicians who will decide and decide according to their own interest than it is for us to reflect that how far can we go if we continue to steer clear from politics ?

We are ecologists and we are not politicians. But at the same time do we want to leave in the hands of politicians the negative direction that they provide ?

Thus now is the time for us to reflect on the need as well as possibilities of our entering political arena.

And, if we will have to act in the management of public affairs, it will not be out of our vocation. But for the need of life itself - as a response to the threatened life.

****

Summarising, the immediate needs of the ecological movement in India that needs reflection from all of us are:

a) the need to integrate the wide and dispersed movement,
b) the need to promote participation of every time more and more people,
c) the need to strengthen the movement by poltical participation.

We, The Greens, being deeply concerned with these matters, pledge our total support to all the efforts being made in this direction and are willing to perform any role that we may be called upon to perform for this purpose.

Issued by the Bombay City Committee of The Greens, Ecological Pacifist Groups, 19, Yogrishi, 18, S.V. Road, Santacruz (west), Bombay 400054.

BOOK POST



KALPAVRIKSH
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION GROUP,
1, COURT ROAD, CIVIL LINES,
DELHI 110054

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

November 2, 1989

The Honorable Barber Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Conable:

We are writing to you regarding the urgent issue of World Bank financing of the Sardar Sarovar Dam project in India and its consequences for the institutional credibility and viability of the World Bank. Last week in a special hearing, the Subcommittee on Natural Resources, Agriculture Research and Environment of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology received testimony that the Bank continues to support this project despite four years of systematic negligence in resettlement and rehabilitation for the 30,000 people who will be displaced, and scandalous environmental and economic mismanagement. As a result of this hearing and discussions with Bank staff, we believe that there is sufficient and compelling reason that this loan should be cancelled immediately.

We call for this bold action with a sense of regret, committed as we are to the World Bank's role in providing developmental aid to countries and to improvements in the sustainable economic development of India, in particular. We feel that in this case, the World Bank has backed a project without comprehensively comparing available alternatives which rely on decentralized, low-cost energy and irrigation approaches, and which could be more productive and less disruptive in the long-run.

The Sardar Sarovar Dam project has been fraught with violations of the World Bank's loan and credit agreement conditions on resettlement and environment, and violation's of the Bank's own policy on involutary resettlement. The demonstrations which have taken place in India over the past few months, provide persuasive evidence that the putative "beneficiaries" of this developmental assistance will in fact bear disproportional costs, in terms of loss of homes, land and incomes, as a result of this project.

Testimony from Indian representatives of non-government organizations (NGOs) detailed the lack of regional environmental planning and a total absence of a comprehensive environmental assessment -- four years after the Bank approved this project. The absence of an environmental work plan is a clear violation of the loan agreement. In light of the progressive environmental policies you have sought to implement and your personal commitment to environmentally sound development, it is extremely troubling that the Bank would continue its support of this project.

Other testimony revealed a total lack of comprehensive economic planning and an inadequate cost/benefit analysis. Full costs of the project, such as the cost of resettlement and rehabilitation of the 90,000 people who are being displaced, the environmental costs associated with loss of forest and farmland and the cost of public health impacts have never been assessed. Bank staff familiar with the project have admitted that the economic analysis of the project is seriously flawed and have belatedly stated the need to review the original cost benefit analysis. An economic appraisal of the project sponsored by the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage states that the present level of siltation in the Narmada River will reduce the efficiency of the Sardar Sarovar dam by at least 50%.

As you know, the issue of replenishment for the International Development Association (IDA) will soon be before the Congress. We believe that this funding increase would be particularly difficult to justify to U.S. taxpayers unless the World Bank takes immediate steps to insure that all of the projects funded by IDA are in compliance with the stated policies of the Bank. Continued funding of the Sardar Sarovar project -- and the possibility of funding other dams in the Narmada Valley such as Narmada Sagar, the feeder dam for Sardar Sarovar -- raise questions about the Bank's ability to assure donor countries that minimal environmental, social and economic standards will be met in future IDA projects.

The credibility of the Bank's public commitment to environmentally and socially sound development is balanced on a precipice. Continued World Bank involvement in the Sardar Sarovar project sends a clear signal to borrower countries that the environmental and social conditions in the loan agreements are not enforced and bona fide established. In light of the overwhelming evidence of the unsoundness of this project, and its broader implications for the Bank, we believe it would be a gross misuse of public funds to consider an increased replenishment for an institution which has demonstrated its disregard for human rights and environmental concerns.

We urge you to maintain the credibility of the World Bank and reconsider your support of this project.

Sincerely,

JAMES H. SCHEUER, M.C.

CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER, M.C.

ओमप्रकाश
रावल

६१३७७
४९६, सुदामा नगर,
इन्दौर (म. प्र.)
पिनकोड ४५२००९

५ नवम्बर ९१
कोपबावडी

प्रिय श्री आशीष को बधाई

नर्मदा बचाओ आन्दोलन की ४ व ५ नवम्बर को बम्बई में हुई बैठक के सदस्यों के नाम लिखा ३ नवम्बर का आपका पत्र मिला।

आपका पत्र लिखा ५ नवम्बर को बहुत देरी से प्राप्त हुआ। जब आपका पत्र यहाँ पहुँचा तब बैठक समाप्त होने वाली थी विषय के बारे में जब पता चला तो इस पत्र को बैठक में पढ़ा गया।

आवश्यक होता कि आप इस बैठक में उपस्थित होते ताकि पारस्परिक चर्चा हो जाती और बात स्पष्ट हो जाती।

१ व २ को भोपाल में उन सब ग्रुपों की बैठक हो रही है जो नर्मदा घाटी, एवम् सरदार सरोवर तथा विनाशकारी परियोजनाओं के विरोध में आवाज उठा रहे हैं।

(2)

यह तय हुआ है कि आपका पत्र उपरोक्त बैठक में रखा जावेगा. कृपया आप भी इस बैठक में अवश्य आ जायें.

बैठक के सर्वसम्मत निर्णय के अनुसार ही यह पत्र आपको लिखा रहा हूँ. बैठक की अपेक्षा है कि उपरोक्त बैठक (१८ २ Rतारीख) में अभी लोन के पूर्व आप विशेष प्रयास का सार्वत्रिक उद्यम नहीं उठायेंगे.

मुझे विश्वास है कि आप कोई ऐसा उद्यम नहीं उठायेंगे कि जिससे बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन में बाधा पहुँचे

आभार —

(आभार प्रदर्शन रावत)

नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन,
द्वारा 3 एकलव्य, कोठी बाजार
होशंगाबाद 461 001
फोन : 518 एस॰टी॰डी॰07574

7 नवम्बर, 1989

प्रिय साथी,

4 और 5 नवम्बर को बम्बई में हुई मिटिंग की विस्तृत रपट तो बड़वानी से कुछ दिनों में पहुंच जाएगी ।

इस गोष्ठी में काफी समय आंदोलन में एक छोटे समूह की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा हुई जो

1. आंदोलन की दिशा, रणनीति और कार्यक्रमों के बारे में ज़रूरत पड़ने पर तेजी से निर्णय ले सके ।
2. आंदोलन से जुड़े हुए डूब क्षेत्र के संगठनों, अन्य जन संगठनों और सहयोगी समूहों के बीच में तालमेल बिठा पाए ।
3. और जिसमें जितनी हद तक हो सके लोग और संस्था निश्चित हो ताकि उनमें एक निरन्तरता बन सके और हर बार फिर से सब कुछ दोहराना न पड़े ।

यह ध्यान में रखते हुए कि आंदोलन ने आज एक विस्तृत स्वरूप ले लिया है -- इस विषय पर लम्बी चर्चाओं के दौरान इस तरीके के निर्णय लेने के लिए समन्वय समिति के गठन के लिए निम्नलिखित सिद्धान्त उभरे :

1. इस तरह की समन्वय समिति में सरदार सरोवर और नर्मदा सागर डूब क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे संगठनों के कई प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिए । इन संगठनों से जरूरी नहीं है कि एक-एक प्रतिनिधि ही हो । स्थानीय कार्यकर्ता की भागीदारी भी अत्यन्त जरूरी है ।
2. सरदार सरोवर और नर्मदा सागर डूब क्षेत्र के बाहर काम कर रहे जनसंगठनों का प्रतिनिधित्व भी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है क्योंकि जैसे-जैसे डूब क्षेत्र में आन्दोलन ज़ोर पकड़ेगा - वैसे जनसंगठनों के अनुभव की जरू भी बढ़ेगी ।
3. डूब क्षेत्र के बाहर काम कर रहे सहयोगी संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि भी होने चाहिए । परन्तु क्योंकि सहयोगी संगठनों की संख्या बहुत ही ज्यादा है, समन्वय समिति में सब संगठनों का प्रतिनिधित्व हो पाना संभव नहीं है । इसलिए क्षेत्र/इलाका और काम/जिम्मेदारी की जरूरतों को ध्यान देते हुए कुछ प्रतिनिधि चुने जाने चाहिए । इन प्रतिनिधियों से अपेक्षा होगी कि वे अपने क्षेत्र में काम कर रही सहयोगी संस्थाओं बीच में समन्वय बनाए रखें ।

...2

4. समन्वय समिति सचमुच में काम कर पाए इसके लिए जरूरी होगा कि उसमें बहुत ज्यादा लोग न हो जाएं क्योंकि समन्वय समिति को काफी नियमितता से मिलना जरूरी होगा ।

इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक प्रस्तावित समन्वय समिति का गठन किया गया । बैठक में तैयार हुई सूची इस पत्र के अन्त में है । (सूची में जहां भी दो नाम एक साथ हैं, उस समूह/संगठन को उनमें से किसी एक को अपने प्रतिनिधि के रूप में तय करना है । अगर चाहें तो वे ये भी कर सकते हैं कि दोनों ही व्यक्तिओं का होना जरूरी है) ।

इसमें आपका नाम भी सम्मिलित है । समन्वय समिति की पहली बैठक 30, नवम्बर को गांधी भवन, श्यामला हिल्स, भोपाल में होगी ।

इस बीच अगर कोई भी संगठन/क्षेत्र चाहता है कि वे अपना प्रतिनिधि बदलना चाहते हैं तो वे 30 नवम्बर की मिटिंग से पहले ही तय करके आएं ताकि भोपाल में होने वाली समन्वय समिति की बैठक में उसे अन्तिम स्वरूप दिया जा सके ।

इस पूरी चर्चा में कुछ और महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे उठे, वे इस प्रकार हैं :

1. जब कभी भी आन्दोलन में बहुत ही मूलभूत सवालों के बारे में निर्णय लेने की जरूरत होगी तब समन्वय समिति सब समूहों को बुलाकर बड़ी बैठक में उन सवालों को रखेगी । ऐसा मत था कि शायद ऐसी बैठक जरूरत हर चार-छह महीने में एक बार पड़ेगी ही ।

2. समन्वय समिति में भी लोग आपस में खास जिम्मेदारियों (पैसा, सामग्री...) का वितरण कर लेंगे ताकि आगे का काम सुचारू रूप चल सके और सबको पता रहे कि किस विषय में किस व्यक्ति/संगठ सम्पर्क बनाना चाहिए ।

आखिर में फिर से याद दिलाते हुए कि 30 नवम्बर को आपको भोपाल पहुंचना है ।

- राजेश जिन्दरी,
पानी समन्वय समिति,
नर्मदा बचाओ आन्दोलन

:: प्रस्तावित समन्वय समिति ::

क्र0	नाम	स्थान
1.	राहुल/अमित	छत्तीसगढ़ मजदूर चेतना संगठन, झाबुआ
2.	बहारू सोनावाणे/धानाजी	श्रमिक संगठन, शाहदा
X 3.	मेधा पाटकर	नर्मदा घाटी नवनिर्माण समिति, अलीराजपुर
4.	श्रीपाद	----"-----
5.	महेश पटेल	----"-----
6.	निर्मल कुमार	----"-----
7.	वेलू भाई	नर्मदा असर ग्रस्त समिति, गुजरात
8.	ईश्वर भाई	----"-----
9.	रमेश चन्द्र पाठक	नर्मदा सागर संघर्ष समिति, हरसूद
10.	रामधारी सिंह	-----"----, ओंकारेश्वर, हरसूद
11.	मनोहर	-----"----, हरसूद
12.	रमेश बिल्लोरे/सत्यू	-----"----, हरसूद
13.	नागेश हाटकर	शोषित जन आन्दोलन
14.	ज्ञानेश्वर पाटिल	नर्मदा धरणग्रस्त समिति, धूलिया
15.	दशरथ तात्या पाटिल	-----"----
16.	दीनानाथ मनोहर	
17.	कालूराम दधाडे	भूमिसेना, ठाणे
18.	मिलिंद भुरूगकर,	नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन, नासिक
19.	ओम प्रकाश रावल,	इन्दौर
20.	राजन सिंह	नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन, बम्बई
21.	अरूण विनायक	----"----
22.	संजय मंगो	----"----
23.	डेबी गोएन्का	----"----
24.	संजय संगवई	नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन, पूणे
25.	साधना दधिच	----"----
26.	विनोद रैना	एकलव्य, भोपाल
27.	राकेश दीवान	होशंगाबाद
28.	स्मित कोठारी/आशिष	दिल्ली
29.	हरसूद से नर्मदा सागर संघर्ष समिति से एक प्रतिनिधि	
30.	छात्रभारती से एक कार्यकर्त्ता	
31.	राजेन्द्र बन्धु	एकलव्य, ~~होशंगाबाद~~ देवास
32.	राजेश जिन्दरी	नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन, होशंगाबाद
33.	~~हर्ष सोनगरा~~	

Book-post



901

MOVIMENTO INTERNAZIONALE
della RICONCILIAZIONE
SEGRETERIA NAZIONALE PER L'ITALIA
VIA CORNARO, 1/A - 35128 PADOVA

Mr. Chairman
World Bank
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C.
2043 USA

8-11-'89

Dear Sir,

the italian press has reported that the World Bank is financing projects to build huge dykes and other irrigation projects in the Narmada region in India.
The reports agree in saying that these projects will have a very bad effect on the traditions of the local population, who will be obliged to move and settle in a different environment; moreover, many sacred places, very important for the local population, will be destroyed.
Finally, tribal people living there have not been enabled to speak their mind on a subject concerning their land and their future.
That's why I ask you to reconsider financing these projects, as development should be for the people and not against them.

Yours sincerely

Alberto Zangheri (Secretary for Italy)

Alberto Zangheri

replied 9/11/89

DERIEUX

ROORKEE

Nov. 3, 1989

Shri Ashish Kothari,
'Kalpavriksha'
Indian Institute of Public Administration
New Delhi

Sir,

I am pursuing research in the area of 'Multiobjective Optimization and its Application to Water Resource Systems' at the University of Roorkee. For the work to have some practical relevance I have selected the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project as a case study. Presently, I am using the data collected by me during my visits to Vadodara and Gandhinagar during Oct - Nov., 1987.

I came to know from Dr Sunderlal Bahuguna about the reports prepared by you on the Narmada Valley Projects emphasizing the environmental and social aspects of the projects. As the project (SSP) is quite controversial and requires a fine analysis of the conflicting objectives of environment and economy. I would like to study this in detail and would thus request you to send some information (reports, etc) in this regard. If you feel necessary, I can come and collect the required details on dates which suit you.

Thanking you in anticipation of a favourable response,

Yours Sincerely,

Veena

VEENA SHARMA
DEPT OF MATHS
UNIV. OF ROORKEE
ROORKEE - 247667

Farhad Vania
Member

9th November, 1989

Dear Gaurav,

We were pleased to receive your letter expressing concern over the Narmada Valley Project. The name of the Black Buck Nature Club has been included on our mailing list and henceforth you will receive all communication sent to the Narmada Bachao Andolan support group in Delhi. We have also dispatched a copy of a newsletter on Narmada separately by Book-Post.

The pamphlet enclosed here gives more information about our organisation Kalpavriksh.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,
Farhad Vania
(FARHAD VANIA)

Gaurav Malik
Secretary
The Black Buck Nature Club
103, Old Pratap Chowk
Delhi Cantt - 110 010

Farhad Vania
Member

9th November, 1989

Dear Christal,

We received your letter expressing an interest in carrying forward the campaign of protest against the Narmada Valley Project. There is certainly lot that needs to be done and never enough people to do it!

Your letter wasn't very clear whether you want to do this work while you're in India or when you go back? Since you were there at Harsud you probably have copies of most of the published material available related to the Narmada issue. What we could perhaps help you with are copies of documents and reports on specific aspects which you may be interested in. For the audio-visual we suggest you write to:

Bittu Sahgal
Sanctuary
602, Maker Chamber V
Nariman Point
Bombay - 400 021.

If you're going to be in Delhi, look us up at The Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi - 110 002 (Tel: 3318554) and maybe we could talk things over [redacted] in greater detail.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

(FARHAD VANIA)

Christal Smith
c/o Ubeshwara Vikas Mandal
10-C, Fathepura,
Udaipur - 313 001
Rajasthan.

Farhad Vania
Member

9 November, 1989

Dear Ms. Veena,

We received your letter dtd. 3.11.89 expressing an interest in studying the environmental and social aspects of the Narmada Project especially SSP. As we don't know yet what exactly you propose to study, it is a little difficult to decide which documents to send to you.

Your suggestion of coming here in person would be most useful because you could then go through the documentation more thoroughly and even discuss your study proposal. Anytime after the 14th of November would be fine.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(FARHAD VANIA)

Ms. Veena Sharma,
Dept. of Mathematics
University of Roorkee
Roorkee - 247667
UTTAR PRADESH.

My address is

Arindam Ghosh
40, Ganesh Madia
Bara Gaon Gate
Road
JHANSI (U.P.)
Pin - 284001

15 भारत INDIA

जवाबी
REPLY

KALPA VRIKSH
C/17A, Munirka
New Delhi
1 1 0 0 6 7
पिन PIN

- news letter sent
- pamphlet

10-11-89
JHANSI

Dear Sir,

I have recd. some brochures on the Narmada Vally project from Indo-German Social Service Society (SMILE) as I had asked them to enroll in there group. I had gone through these brochures and liked your ideas very much. ~~I need~~ I would like to do some work on your anti-dam building project. So please send be the required informations.

Thanking you
yours sincerely
Arindam

11 November, 1989

Dear Bittu,

How are things? It's been some time since we communicated. It was unfortunate that I could not come to Bombay for the Narmada meeting - it would have been nice to meet.

I say, what has happened to the audiovisual on Narmada? Its long past its deadline! Anyway, I need my slides back urgently; I've already had to curtail several slide shows in the last few months. So whether the A.V. is finished or not, please return my slides pronto. Courier them - or at worst get them along to Bhopal and give them to me or Shekhar or Smitu, whoever is there.

I've generally cut down my travel outside Delhi considerably - for various reasons. So I may not be able to come to Bhopal - let's see.

By the way, Bittu, are you doing a review of our book Management of National Parks and Sanctuaries in India, which I sent to you some months back? Our future salaries depend on the sale of this book, so do at least put in a notice if you can't spare more space/time!

Thanks

Best wishes,

Yours Sincerely,

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

Bittu Sahgal,
Sanctuary Magazine,
602, Maker Chambers V
Nariman Point
Bombay - 400 021.

55 Can you help? -replied

Øivind Fjeldstad
Hellvik Terrasse 6
1454 Hellvik
NORWAY

Ashish Kothari
1, Court Road
Delhi-110006
INDIA

November 22, 1989

Dear Ashish,

I hope all is well with you.

Some weeks ago I received the latest issue of the campaign newsletter on Narmada. I found it very useful and hope to receive also the forthcoming issues of the newsletter, so that I can be updated on the development of the Narmada project.

As I told you in a previous letter, a group in Oslo connected to the human rights organization FIAN, wants to keep an eye on the Narmada issue. I will give a briefing to this group at a meeting next week.

A FIAN group in West Germany is also following up the Narmada project, and FIAN has chosen the project for it's latest urgent action. That means that FIAN member in different countries will send letters to the World Bank expressing their worries about the bank's repeated extension of the deadline agreed upon with the Government of India for presentation of a satisfactory plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of the oustees. Letters will also be sent to the national goevernments since they - as contributers to and members of the World Bank - share the responsibility for the banks lending practises.

However, the main reason for writing this letter is to enquire about another hydro power project in India. As you may know, Norway has an advanced hydro power industry, which is looking for markets abroad because there are hardly any rivers or water falls left to be dammed in Norway. One of the largest of the companies in this industry, Kvaerner, has - according to a Norwegian newspaper - recently signed a contrakt on 550 million Norwegian Kroner for deliveries to the Uri power plant, which I think is in Kashmir. It is Kvaerner's subsidiary in England which has signed the contract.

I think it is important to keep an eye on Norwegian firms that involve themselves in hydro power projects abroad, to see if they get involved in projects with negative effects on the environment or on the population in the project area. I don't know anything about the Uri project, so if you have information about it, I would like you to send it to me. If you don't have any relevant information, you may perhaps know other people in India whom I can contact to get information.

There is a chance that I might go to India next year. I hope then to have the opportunity to meet you again.

Please give my regards to Smitu. I hope to hear from you soon.

Yours sincerely

Øivind Fjeldstad

14.11.89

Dear Farhad,

I am sending alongwith:

1) Report on WB Trip (in English) – the Hindi report must have reached you.
2) ~~Scheuers~~ Scheuers' Letter to Conable
3) List of Organisations Participating in Harsud Rally (Some addresses are incomplete – not available)
4) Whatever I have copies of of the Harsud Press Release of 28th Sept.

Hope to see you at Bhopal.

Shripad

नर्मदा घाटी नवनिर्माण समिति म प्र.
उप कार्यालय
८८, म. गांधी मार्ग, बड़वानी
पो० निमाड़ 451 551

WORLD BANK UNDER SEVERE PRESSURE TO WITHDRAW FROM THE SARDAR SAROVAR PROJECT

PRESS RELEASE

6 NOV 1989

The World Bank (WB) is once again under tremendous pressure to withdraw from the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP). The U.S. Congress Sub-committee on Natural Resources, Agricultural Research and Environment has found "four years of systematic negligence in resettlement and rehabilitation of the 90,000 people who will be displaced, and scandalous environmental and economic mismanagement." The Sub-committee, which had a special hearing on 24th Oct 1989 on the WB and SSP, during which the representatives of the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) testified, has, in a strongly worded letter to the President of the World Bank said that, "As a result of this hearing and discussions with Bank staff, we believe that there is sufficient and compelling reasons that this loan (WB loan to SSP) should be cancelled immediately."

Campaign of Falsehoods

While this was the reality on one hand, press reports filed by the representative of a government controlled news agency stated that the Bush Administration has rejected the plea of the environmentalists". This false distorted misreporting was not at all surprising, for this kind of misinformative, misleading campaign of falsehoods by all the government controlled media is nothing new for the Narmada Bachao Andolan. What was surprising, however, were some of the editorials which appeared in the leading newspapers of the country.

These editorials, which, among other things, accused the activists of the NBA of a lack of patriotism, were not only shocking, but also saddening, for it was clear that they were based on both a lack of information as well as a lack of understanding of the issue. Not only that, but these newspapers had not even taken the trouble to get to the facts, or ask the activists for any explaination.

The fact is that the NBA activists had not made any plea to the US government, and hence there was no question of any rejection. As in any fair investigation, the sub-committee had invited, along with the NBA, the US Administration also to put forth its stand on the issue of WB aid to SSP. While initially testifying on the Dept. of Treasury, its representative Mr. Vukmanic had said that based on the information provided by the WB itself, it seemed that the SSP was okay to be cleared. Thus, the US. Administration had only put forward its stand. to the committee, and that too, based on data supplied by the WB itself. There was certainly no question of rejecting any plea. However, the same representative, after hearing the testimony of the NBA activists, put it on record that, " given everything I've heard today ..... my response would be, 'We Vote no' "(to the WB giving aid to SSP). Thus, it is clear that there has been a deliberate false reporting with an aim to damage the credibility and confidence of the Andolan. We strongly condemn such unethical journalism.

Why We Testified Before The Congressional Sub-Committee:

There have been serious accusations about us (none of them ever proven, of course) - in the past - of being antinational, anti development, of being funded by foreign powers - and now - of being unpatriotic by rushing to a foreign government. We would like to give an

explanation here. Not because we owe any explanation - we don't. We certainly are not accountable to a state (namely India) which itself has been consistently guilty of bypassing the people and taking vital decisions without the smallest participation by the people, putting the country in the stranglehold of a massive external debt, nor are we accountable to journalists whose reports are baised and one sided, based on lack of information and understand, to journalists who don't even bother to investigate facts before reporting.

The people of the Narmada Valley, who form the base of the Andolan, ~~also~~ don't require any explanations either. For it is they who discussed and debated the invitation to testify before the Congress. sub-committee; it is they who decided that the activists should represent them, and not only that, but they also raised the money themselves to finance the visit of their representative.

Thus, our explanation is not for any of these, but for the millions of people, concerned citizens outside the Valley who have been the victims of a deliberate misinformation campaign.

Why did we decide to testify? Our decision followed from the following:

1) The entry of the WB heralded a new era in the history of the SSP, not only because the WB is the most powerful international agency but also because of all that it brings along - the superpowers, foreign consultants, international economic forces and international politics

2) The direct financial involvement of the WB immediately conferred to it an aura of legitimacy, credibility, justifiability and technical infallibility (wrongly, as our testimony proves)

(3) The Bank has significantly influenced the planning of ~~a~~ some of the technical inputs which favour ultra-modern, expensive technology on a scale requiring highly sophisticated infrastructure, financial inputs and expertise which India would not otherwise have opted for.

The avowed rationale that the WB used for supporting the SSP would come as a surprise to many: "India, without the WB's assistance would not have gone in for a project with as high level of technology as is envisaged for SSP". But ~~what~~ there ~~about~~ is no mention of suitability.

(4) No other ~~ins~~ international institution has greater influence on the basic developmental policy of the third world countries than the WB. These countries often go to the extent of modifying their policies and priorities in respect of entire sectors of their economy at the mere suggestion or formal requirements of the Bank.

(5) In recent years, the bulk of Bank credits have gone to projects which are in environmentally fragile and socially sensitive areas, researchers have extensively documented the environmental damage and social disruption caused by such projects.

(6) Sardar Sarovar is one such project. Though it has been hailed by those with vested interests as the "Lifeline of Gujarat", it has been condemned by many eminent environmentalists as the "largest ever planned human tragedy and environmental disaster".

On the basis of information and studies - most of these being sponsored by the government itself - we have come to the conclusion that the Project will mean virtual genocide of more than

1,00,000 people, mostly tribals, environmental disaster, financial bankruptcy and fundamental alteration in the socio-economic relations in Gujarat leading to increased poverty, accentuation of inequality, and escalation of socio-political tensions.

(7) The project is perfectly in line with the current economic ideology of the WB which has led to the kind of developmental model ~~is~~ that is directly responsible for deepening poverty, severe environmental degradation, marginalisation of women, poor and tribals.

(8) The WB decision to aid the SSP in 1985, after having realised what has happened from 1978 - 1985, and its decision to continue aid in 1989 even after the report of its own re-appraisal mission showed that Rehabilitation and Resettlement as per its policies and guidelines is impossible, has clearly shown that the WB is not merely a ~~finan~~ financer, but an independent and equally responsible party to the project, and hence, also a responsible for its ill effects.

(9) It is under these circumstances that we had to decide to oppose the WB involvement in SSP.

(10) In our movement against devastation due to the SSP, from 1985 to 1988, we waited for proper responses to our demands. We studied all aspects of the project; we sat together with the ~~Narmada~~ officials of all levels and discussed our problems. We set time limits ~~and~~ for clear cut decisions on these, and extended them, but of no avail.

Only then, had we to take the ~~painful~~ decision to oppose the project.

(11) We tried to raise the questions both in the State Assemblies and the Parliament We wrote to the Hon. Speaker of Lok Sabha, but to date have not even received any acknowledgement.

(12) All we have got is - silence, criminal indifference, inhuman callousness, Official Secrets Act, police beatings, criminal cases and accusations of being 'anti-India', 'anti-Gujarat', 'anti-development' and "foreign agents".

(13) With the WB also, our approach had been that of dialouge and discussions we collected information, studied their documents. We met their officials, and explaining our stand, tried to understand theirs

For a while, we thought that the WB was serious about enforcing its own policy and guidelines as to R&R and environment and would act decisively in face of the clear failure of the Project authorities in these areas, especially so after its own reappraisal mission strongly and unequivocally ~~evaluate~~ pointed out the lack of progress in these areas and also recommended immediate cancellation or atleast suspension of credit due to R&R problems. This convinced us of the moral and professional bankruptcy of the WB.

We decided to oppose directly the WB's involvement in the SSP.

(14) Our representatives attended the Conference of World NGOs in Washington from 25-31 Sept 89, where NGOs from 50 countries participated.

We found that the tragic consequences of the Projects funded by the WB were similar all over the world.

realise that they have became, through the WB, a party to whatever is happening in the Narmada Valley.

The purpose was to bring to their knowledge the truth pertaining to the SSP and its disastrous impact. The purpose was to pressurise the WB, to change its goals, policies and strategies so that they are in consonance with the principles of sound environment and social justice;

To ask why the USA should be a party to the massive violation of basic human rights as a result of the SSP;;

To ask: Why should the US citizens allow their money to go in for funding such a disaster?

As this was our clear purpose, we refused to meet the officials of the WB, and the meeting scheduled with them was cancelled at our insistence.

We did, however, address a meeting of about 15 of the Executive Directors of the WB from industrialised and other countries, who are the representatives of the donor countries, and are duty bound to vote on the policies and projects of the WB as per the stand taken by their country.

The Result:

The result of our visit has shown clearly that the people of USA are equally concerned about the values that we hold in common. And the action taken by the Sub-committee ~~clearly~~ is ~~shows~~ the expression of this concern. Contrary to the misreporting, of "US Government Rejects Environmentalists' Plea", the Sub-committee has emphatically called for an immediate cancellation of the WB loan to the SSP.

In a strongly worded letter to the President, WB, Mr. Barber Conable, the Chairman of of the committee, Mr. James Scheuer, has said that "Continued WB involvement in the SSP sends a clear signal to the borrower countries that the environmental and social conditions in the Loan agreements are not endorsed and bona fides not established. In light of the overwhelming unsoundness of the project, and its broader implications for the Bank, we believe it would be a gross misuse of public funds to consider an increased replenishment for an institution [IDA of

(15) We realised that there is something wrong, not merely in the WB approach to the SSP, but also with its overall policy and principles.

(16) If we have to fight against the goals, policies and strategies of the WB, we cannot stop at the WB office or officials, we must approach each member nation, especially the dominant ones, who have a major say in the decision making.

(17) There is another important dimension of the problem - the growing body of International Law of Human Rights such as the UN Charter, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, resolutions of other International organisations like the ILO to which India is also signatory and therefore morally ~~binding~~ binding.

Most of the losses ~~of~~ and ill-effects of SSP relate also to some of the other Human Right recognised by International Law.

It is the right and duty of the Member Nations and their citizens to draw the attention of the World Bank if its policies result in the violations of these laws.

(18) The U.S.A. is the largest donor to the WB, and hence has the greatest leverage with it.

It is the US Congress which authorises the USA's contribution to the WB

(19) It is in this context that we decided to appear before the US Congress Sub-committee and testify regarding the role of the WB in SSP.

The purpose was <u>not</u> to beg of the US government to pressurise the Govt. of India. It was to make the American Congress, and the US citizens

the Bank) which has demonstrated its disregard for human rights and environmental concerns".

Thus, it is clear that our efforts to expose the WB, and its gross violations of human rights, international law, and its own policies on social, environmental ~~concern~~ soundness of its projects has succeeded.

However, we are not naive enough to believe that this in itself will cause the WB to withdraw from the SSP. There are tremendous amount of vested interests and international political equations at stake. What the WB does remains to be seen. We are satisfied that we have succeeded in exposing the WB's hegemony and its role in furthering environmental destruction and social injustice in SSP in particular, and all over the World in general.

The fight against the SSP is a much bigger battle altogether, a battle which we know has to be fought here in our country, on the basis of the strength of the masses and concerned citizens; a battle which we are prepared to fight no matter what the WB does; and a battle that we are confident of winning.

Medha Patkar,
Girish Patel,
Vijay Paranjpe,
Narmada Bachao Andolan.

C/o Narmada Ghati Navnirman Samiti,
58, MG Road,
BADWANI MP 451551

BABA AMTE
ANANDWAN - 442914
Via Warora (C. R.)
Dist. Chandrapur
Maharashtra
Phone: 34 (Warora)

9 AUGUST 1989.

SEPT. 28 RALLY: RALLY OR PERISH. NOW OR NEVER.

"TILL MY NOSTRILS BREATHE NOBODY IS GOING TO FILL THE DAMS AT SARDAR SAROVAR AND NARMADA(INDIRA) SAGAR. THIS STRUGGLE AGAINST THE MEGA-PROJECTS IN THE NARMADA VALLEY IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TESTS BEFORE THE ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA AND I APPEAL TO THE NATION TO GIVE IT AN OVERWHELMING SUPPORT.

THE CHOICE PUT FORWARD BY THE POLITICAL PARTIES, THE BUREAUCRACY, THE CONTRACTORS, INTERNATIONAL FINANCING AGENCIES AND OTHER DECISION MAKERS IS 'ECOLOGY OR ECONOMY?'. WE WILL HAVE TO DECIDE NOW, WHETHER WE WANT A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPEMENT OR TOTAL DEVELOPMENT. IF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS OUR CHOICE THEN WE MUST CHANGE OUR LIFESTYLE.

THE GREEN FRONT BEAKONS THE YOUTH, THE PROFESSIONALS, THE SCIENTISTS, THE SOCIAL ACTIVISTS AND ALL STRATA OF SOCIETY TO MAKE THE STRUGGLE IN THE NARMADA VALLEY, PARTICULARLY THE RALLY AT HARSUD IN KHANDWA DISTRICT OF MADHYA PRADESH ON SEPTEMBER 28, AN UNLEASHING OF ALL FORCES THAT WILL STOP THIS THREAT TO HUMANITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE.

I LOVE PLAYFULNESS OF LIFE AND HENCE I FEEL THAT THE PLAYFULNESS OF NATURE SHOULD NOT BE DISTURBED AND THAT TRIBAL ALIENATION AND ETHNOCIDE BE STOPPED ONCE AND FOR ALL."

Baba Amte

9-8-89

(५८)

विकास के ही नाम पर

विस्थापन और विनाश के विरोध में राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष का ऐलान ।

आज हमारे देश में सभी दूर, विशेषकर पहाड़ी और आदिवासी इलाकों में, विस्थापन तथा प्राकृतिक, सामाजिक विनाश के विरोध में जन आंदोलन और संघर्ष चल रहे हैं ।

ये सभी जिंदगी की लड़ाइयाँ हैं । ये लोगों के सबसे अधिक मूलभूत और मूल्यवान अधिकार-जिन्दा रहने के अधिकार-को स्थापित करने के लिये संघर्ष हैं । ये वही संघर्ष हैं जो विकास के नाम पर प्राकृतिक संसाधनों-धरती, वन और पानी-के दोहन और दलित-पीड़ितों के जीवन तथा जीवनाधार साधनों पर अनधिकृत अतिक्रमण के खिलाफ हैं ।

इस अतिक्रमण का बाहरी रूप कुछ भी क्यों न हो-विशाल सिंचाई परियोजनाओं, बड़े उद्योगों, मिसाइल प्रकल्पों और खदानों की स्थापना अथवा वनों का लोकविरोधी पद्धति से प्रबंध-सभी का प्रभाव एक ही ही हैं । सभी न केवल स्थानीय समाज के अधिकारो और परम्पराओं की अनदेखी करते हैं वरन् आने वाली पीढ़ियों और सुदूर भविष्य का भी उनमें कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता हैं । ऐसी कार्ययोजनाएँ सच में उदार प्रकृति के साथ बलात्कार हैं । इनमें न साधारण लोगों की आज की जरूरते कैसी पूरी होंगी उसका कोई ख्याल हैं और न ही लम्बे समय तक ये जीवन के आधाररूप संसाधन कायम रह भी सकेंगें या नहीं, इसकी कोई चिन्ता । केवल कुछ चन्द लोगों का, जिनका आर्थिक और राजनीतिक व्यवस्था पर अधिकार हैं - लोभ और स्वार्थ उसके पीछे हैं । इसीलिए अब स्वार्थी तत्वों का नकाब हटता जा रहा हैं और साधारण लोग ऐसी विनाशकारी विकास नीति के सीधे-सीधे खिलाफ होते जा रहे हैं ।

आज घाटी-घाटी में गाँव-गाँव में जारी संघर्ष ऊपरी रूप से जरूर भिन्न-भिन्न समस्याओं के खिलाफ हैं । जिनके खिलाफ आवाज उठ रही हैं, वे विनाश के मुखौटे भी अलग-अलग हैं । परन्तु इन सभी बाहरी अभिव्यक्तियों के पीछे एक ही विचार हैं, एक ही ताकत हैं: 'आधुनिक' माने गये विकास की गलत, मानव विरोधी अवधारणा का विरोध । उसमें अंतर्भूत कुटिल तर्क सतही युक्ति-युक्तीकरण और छलपूर्व निर्णय-प्रक्रिया का विरोध ।

विकास के ठेकेदारों का पर्दाफाश होना ही चाहिए । परन्तु इसे करेगा कौन ? जाहिर हैं कि पाप की कमाई में भागीदार लोगों से इस जेहाद के छेड़े जाने की उम्मीद नहीं रखी जा सकती । आज के राजनीतिक दल भी तो एक प्रकार से उसी प्रक्रिया के पोषक हैं । इसके लिए परंपरागत संरचना और ढाँचे के बाहर ही विकल्प होगा जिसका एक ही रूप हो सकता हैं लोकशक्ति, उन लोगों की ताकत जो इस विभीषिका को झेल रहे हैं, जिनके भविष्य के साथ मानव समाज का भविष्य ही जुड़ा हुआ हैं जिस पर आज विपत्ति के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं ।

ऐसे लोग जो व्यक्ति के रूप में, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं छोटे-बड़े गुटों, संगठनों के रूप मे अथवा स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के रूप में इन संघर्षो से जुड़े हैं, आज इस बात का अहसास कर रहे हैं कि हमारे अलग-अलग प्रयास कुछ लोगों को राहत देने में सफल हुई हैं, अपनी जगह पर सार्थक भी हैं लेकिन विनाश के इस व्यापक भयावह संदर्भ मे अधूरे और अपर्याप्त हैं । उनमे काम नहीं चलेगा प्रकृति को बचाने के लिए पेड़ लगाने का कार्यक्रम हमें अपना दायित्व निभाने का अहसास देगा जरूर परन्तु हमारे

ऐसे प्रयास लगभग निरंकुश व्यवस्था के द्वारा प्रेरित छलपूर्ण प्रक्रिया के प्रवाह को लौटने की बात को दूर उसे धीमा करने में भी असमर्थ ही रहेंगें ।

यदि आम आदमी को उसे जीवनाधार को संरक्षण मिलना हैं और प्रकृति को विनाशा से बचाना है तो दो मोर्चो पर एक साथ आक्रमण करना जरूरी होगा -

प्रथम-लोगों का संघर्ष के बारे में सही दृष्टि, मूलभूत अधिकारों और व्यवस्था के द्वारा उत्पीड़न के खिलाफ खड़े होने के लिए तैयार करना होगा जिससे गलत निर्णय और गलत आयोजना होना ही असंभव हो जाए । इसके लिये लोकशक्ति ही एकमात्र मंत्र होगी ।

दूसरा आज के संदर्भ में न केवल आज की विनाशकारी परियोंजनाओं की वैकल्पिक योजनाएँ बनाना जरूरी होगा वरन् उसके साथ ही एक नये जीवनशैली की स्थापना के लिए उपयुक्त रणनीति बनाना होगा । यह जीवनशैली ऐसी होना चाहिये जो समता और न्याय के सिद्धान्तो पर आधारित होने के साथ-साथ पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से भी टिकाऊ हो । इसलिये आम आदमी के सामने, जो विकास की झूठी छबि और थोंथे वादों के भुलावें में अधिकाधिक उलझता जा रहा है, व्यापक सामाजिक और पर्यावरण का संदर्भ और वैचारिक सोच को सीधे और सरल तरीके में पेश करना जरूरी हैं ।

यह एक बड़ा काम हैं । विकराल विपरीत बलों की तुलना में हमारें लघु प्रयासों को देखते हुए यह असंभव जैसा ही प्रतीत होगा । लेकिन यह भी सच हैं कि अगणित जनसमूह और उसकी लोकशक्ति, इस व्यवस्था से शक्ति इस व्यवस्था चाहे इसका आकार कितना बड़ा भी क्यों न लगे, कहीं अधिक बड़ा हैं, वस्तुतः वह अजेय है वशर्ते कि लोंग अपनी असली ताकत को समझकर आगे बढ़ने का संकल्प ले ।

यहीं एक चुनौती हैं और एक महत्वपूर्ण अवसर भी । आइये, हम सब लोक जो अलग-अलग संघर्षों में लगे हुए हैं, एकजुट हो जाएँ । अब समय आ गया हैं, समय हमारे साथ हैं । हमारे संघर्षो का स्थानीय मुद्दा अलग-अलग हो सकता हैं, लेकिन आदिवासी चंचलो में प्राकृति संसाधनो पर उनके अधिकारों को कायम रखने का संघर्ष, विकास के लोगो में सहभागिता मूलभूत अधिकार की लडाई-प्रकृति को ही नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिए पर्यावरणवादियों के संघर्ष या बीभत्स उपभोगवाद के बढ़ते माहौल में आर्थिक न्याय की लड़ाई । सभी की भावना ही नहीं, लड़ाई की जड़ और अंतिम लक्ष्य भी कई अर्थो में एक ही हैं । इसीलिए हमें एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम लेना होगा । अपने-अपने संघर्षों की अलग पहचान कायम रखते हुये भी एक साथ होकर एक नई पहचान बनानी होंगी । इसमें उन सभी लोक संघर्षो की पहचाने शामिल हो जो विकास-परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से लाये जा रहे शोषण, उत्पीड़न, विघटन कंगालों और विस्थापन की समस्याओं से जूझ रहे है, जो विकास के ही नाम पर पर्यावरण के विनाश लड़ रहे हैं और जो मनुष्य और प्रकृति में समतोल लाने वाली, विकेन्द्रित, न्याय जीवन पद्धति के लिए उत्सुक और कटिबद्ध हैं ।

हमें खुशी हैं कि क: संगठनो ने, सक्रिय व्यक्ति, गुटों ने मिलकर इसी दिशा में एक ऐतिहासिक संकल्प लेने की ठान ली हैं । उसी के लिए सितम्बर 28, 1989 के दिन हम एक एक, सभी कोई बिना भेदभाव के, । न केवल वे लोग जो संघर्षों में आगे बढ़ चुके हैं जैसे बालियापाल, कोएल-कारों, सुवर्णरेखा, नर्मदा....परन्तु वे सभी लोग भी जो जहाँ तहाँ अभी संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणो में हैं ।

आईये, सितम्बर 28 को इन सभी लड़ाईयों का प्रतीक बनाए । न केवल नेताओं की गोष्ठी न प्रतिनिधियों का प्रदर्शन । यहाँ उमड़ेगा मानवता का सागर जिसमें सभी अंचलो से जीवन के क्षेत्रों से भाई-बहन, युवक-वृन्द का अनन्त अविरल प्रवाह होगा । उसका उद्देश्य, आदर्श एक ही होगा - विकास की नई अवधारणा के लिए कटिबद्ध होना । हम लोग मिलेंगें नर्मदा की घाटीं में, एक नये युग की आधारशिला रखेंगें, ऐसा युग जिसमें मानव और प्रकृति को जिंदा रखने का संदेश, समता और न्याय और भाईचारे का मूल्य जनजनन के प्राणो मे बसा होगा.....।

संकल्प मेला :

28 सितंबर, 1989 के दिन,
हरसूद, जि. खांडवा, म. प्रदेश में

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Tens of thousands of project-affected tribals, peasants and other backward class rural poor will converge on the town of Harsud in Madhya Pradesh on 28 September, 1989. They will participate in a National Rally to assert their collective resolve to halt the wanton destruction of their homes, lands, forests and other renewable natural resources in the name of so-called development.

Since Independence, a preference for giganticism has come to dominate our development paradigm. Our planners, politicians and experts have opted wholesale for large dams and giant industrial units, and have dug mines and exploited forest in pursuit of their elitist vision of progress and development. The cumulative ill-effects of all this development are now assuming disastrous proportions for a large section of the population, particularly its most depressed strata -- the tribals, the peasants and the labourers -- alongwith the already depleting natural resource base and our scarce financial resources.

However, these mega-projects have failed to deliver the benefits expected of them. The large dams like Hirakud became silted up much faster than originally assumed, thus reducing their storage capacities. Bhakra dam now no longer serves as a flood control mechanism; rather it causes flash floods in areas which hitherto did not experience them. The same has been the experience regarding Ukai dam.

Thousands of oustees from even the projects undertaken in the pre-independence period like Mulshi, and early independence days like Bhakra, Panshet, Varasgaon, Pong, Mahi (Kadana), and Sardar Sarovar, are still to be resettled! Despite periodical assurances, their has been no full and just resettlement of all the oustees of these projects till today. The haphazard or poorly controlled the irrigation from the dams has further led to a deterioration of the land due to waterlogging and salinisation. For example, lacs of hectares of sugarcane growing land in Sangli district in Maharashtra is now waterlogged; the 'tribal farmers' (!) of the Tawa dam on a tributary of the Narmada have resorted to a Mitti Bachao (Save the Soil) agitation against the destruction of their land because of irrigation, and large tracts of land in Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan are threatened with same fate as the waterlogged and now barren lands in the once fertile areas of Multan and Sargodha.

Large irrigation projects are but one of the components of the ill-conceived development model in India. These projects have become a serious financial drain on the economy of the nation. There is a huge backlog of 168 major and 330 medium irrigation projects, with a spillover cost of around Rs 16,000 crores, which are still incomplete and which are a severe burden on our already

... planned economy ... planners and ... projects continue to ... impose white elephants.

Apart from the dams th... spread of mines, ... thermal power project, ... of mechanisation, ... the growing trend for g... and our increasingly ... overt militarism are th... larger numbers of ... forest dwellers, peasan... and boatmen, ... labourers, etc, along w... forests. It is ... estimated that nearly 0... hectares of forest are ... lost every year because ... projects in India.

... Everywhere a new consciou... militancy are emerging ... among the tribals and p... life and livelihood ... threatened by these ... projects. In almost ... every part of India, th... tive oustees are ... organising themselves to ... for their rights and to ... oppose the vested intere... government, the ... contractors and the repre... police. They are ... supported in this unequal ... by other groups and ... individuals -- social act... environmentalists, ... economists, scientists, ... and artists from all ... over India.

At present there are seve... bright spots of ... peoples' resistance, which ... at the same time defining ... the parameters of an alter... model of development -- ... a balanced, sustainable, ... and socially just ... pattern of development, ... acknowledging the people's ... right to know and to parti... in the planning and ... decision making process. ... struggles are ... avowedly against capitali... forms of exploitation of ... both human and natural r... and its ideology of ... consumerism.

(i) CALL FROM NARMADA - ... Currently, the adivasis ... in the affected zones ... of Sardar Sarovar and Nar... projects are carrying ... on a historic fight. Th... Sarovar project is ... expected to irrigate nea... hectares in Gujarat, ... having an installed capac... generate 1450 MW of ... power, and providing drin... industrial water to 131 ... towns and cities and 4720 ..., at a massive cost of ... Rs.13,500 crores. It wil... displace nearly 1,00,000 ... people from 248 villages ... Gujarat and ... Maharashtra, and submerge... hectares of forest land ... and over 11,000 hectares ... fertile agricultural land. ... For the last 4 years, know... impossibility of a full ... and just resettlement of ... ,000 project-affected ... people, the oustees' orga... have been waging a ... courageous struggle again... project. They are also ... protesting against the cal... decision-making process, ... wanton destruction of t... resources, destruction of ... the organic, settled life... of tribals, and last but ... not least, against the en... model of development which ... will prove detrimental ev... so-called beneficiary ... zone -- Gujarat.

"WE WANT DEVELOPMENT, NOT DESTRUCTION"

28 September, 1989

To Harsud ! To Narmada !

Action Committee for National Rally
Against Destructive Development
C/o Narmada Ghati Navninman Samiti
58, Gandhi Marg, Badwani, M.P. 451551

Same is the case with the Narmada Sagar project (NSP), which is linked with the SSP. The NSP would submerge over 40,000 hectares of rich forests and an approximately equal number of hectares of fertile cultivable land, displacing at least 2,00,000 people from 254 villages including the town of Harsud. Moreover, 40% of the command area of NSP is highly prone to waterlogging, according to a study by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The entire Narmada Valley Development Project will eventually displace one million people and cause irreparable damage to the country's remaining forests. The Narmada Bachao Andolan is now in the process of organising all the oustees from other dams in the Valley.

(ii) TOTAL DESTRUCTION : SUVARNAREKHA -
The Suvarnarekha Multipurpose Project (SMP), consisting of two major dams, two barrages and seven canals, will not only displace 12,000 families (75,000 people) and submerge at least 10,000 hectares of green forest, but will be a major component in the larger 'development' framework of mining, industrial belts, urbanisation, migrations, deforestation in the Singbhum district of Bihar. The anticipated benefit of 2,55,000 hectares of irrigation is mostly unrealisable and the dam is expected to provide water and electricity to the industrial and urban centres, dispossessing the tribals from their lands (45,000 hectares) and forests. The SMP which is a classic example of the role of dams in the conventional model of development, is being opposed by a strong peoples' organisation even in the face of police atrocities. In 1982, the tribal leader Gangaram Kalundia was murdered by the police. Yet the peoples' struggle goes on undeterred. Others like the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha have also entered the fight on this issue.

(iii) RESETTLEMENT ISSUE : KOEL KARO -
This is an ambitious project to connect the two rivers, south Koel and north Karo by a 34.7 km tunnel to generate 710 MW power, along with two dams, all costing around Rs.800 crores. The entire project would uproot 10,739 families from 118 villages, 90% of whom belong to scheduled tribes. The project will submerge 50,000 acres of land, half of which is forest land.

The oustees have been waging a struggle since 1975, in the form of picketing, non-cooperation, and petitions. The Koel Karo Jan Sangathan has offered to cooperate with the authorities for a systematic survey of oustees. However, when no response was forthcoming from the government, opposing the dam was the only alternative left to them.

The struggle of Koel Karo brings into focus the gravity and nature of tribal displacement. In 1984, some of the oustees resorted to legal action. The Supreme Courts has given a stay order on land acquisition for the project. The National Hydroelectric Corporation in its recent report has indicated its unwillingness to pursue the

project since its cost has escalated beyond the Corporation's resources. Therefore, the Koel Karo project is as good as abandoned.

(iv) THE TEHRI TRAGEDY -
The highly controversial Tehri dam, now condemned as "economically unviable" even by the office of Comptroller and Auditor General in its August 1989 Report, would cause serious dislocations in the ecology of the Himalayan foothills. The 260 feet dam would not only submerge 95 villages and 5,200 hectares of land, but would pose a threat of severe earthquakes to the extent of 8 on the Richter Scale, in turn causing a series of landslides and floods, which could devastate downstream areas upto Hardwar. Along with the popular agitation, which is quite widespread and resolute due to the legacy of the 'chipko' movement in the same region, the experts both Soviet and Indian have expressed grave doubts about the environmental and financial viability of the project. Soviet experts suggested fundamental changes in the dam's structure, which would have meant a cost escalation by Rs.2,930 crores (15 times more!), while the CAG Report clearly declares the project to be non-viable. At present due to the popular agitation and these inherent deficiencies the future of the Tehri project is uncertain.

(v) JUNGLE BACHAO, MANAV BACHAO : INCHAMPALLI AND BHOPALPATNAM -
Both these projects, situated among some of the last remaining dense forest of central India, would submerge 1,72,000 hectares of forest and uproot at least 75,000 people from 200 villages, 40,000 of whom are tribals. The Madia-Gond adivasis, along with their supporters from all over the country are thwarting the destruction.

While Bhopalpatnam, a 670 feet joint venture between Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, would provide 100 MW power, the Inchampalli project on Godavari which is an Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra joint venture, would generate 660 MW of power. However, the oustees, organised and articulating their views through Lok Biradari, Jungle Bachao - Manav Bachao and some Naxalite groups, are demanding their rights over the forests, their livelihood and natural resources.

(vi) A SUCCESS : BODHGHAT -
The Bodhghat Hydel Project now stands suspended due to fierce opposition from the environmentalists and social workers. The project, cleared by the Central Government in 1979, would have submerged 6,000 hectares of dense forest in Bastar, uprooting 10,000 tribals, for an uncertain and paltry output of 117 MW of power. The Bastar forest contains some of the finest sal and teak trees, and is a rare gene pool, like the Silent Valley in Kerala. The battle against the Bodhghat is reminiscent of the agitation against the Silent Valley Project, carried on by the scientists, social workers and

journalists along with the local affected populace. It seems that the cry of the adivasis and the forests has reached the highest echelons of power, since there seems to be no progress as yet on the project -- but who knows what may happen tomorrow ?

(vii) POLAVARAM AND OTHER PROJECTS -
Besides these projects, the Vishnuprayag Dam in the Himalayas and Poyamkutti in Idukki district of Kerala pose a grave danger to humans and natural environment. Poyamkutti dam would rob the livelihoods of some 3,00,000 weavers who use reeds found in abundance in the forests to be submerged by the dam, thus endangering their survival. Polavaram dam in Andhra Pradesh would submerge a rich cultural heritage, like temples, ghats, pilgrimage places, which are an inalienable part of the lives of those living in the area, apart from submerging 44,513 hectares of land with 3,860 hectares of dense forest, and uprooting 2,00,000 people.

DISPLACEMENT ABOUNDS -
Not only big, unviable and destructive dams, but also the continuous onslaught of mines, heavy industries, power houses, is equally destructive of our natural resources and contributes to human displacement. In doing so, these projects are responsible for generating tremendous socio-political tensions, depriving the people of their land and livelihood, and driving them out into cities slums as lumpens.

(viii) A GHASTLY EXAMPLE : SINGRAULI -
This is a prime example of how a dam, mines, super thermal power projects and industrial complex have been harassing the entire area of 18,000 sq.km. with 3306 villages in Kaimur range on the border of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. It all started in 1961 when the authorities just filled up the Rihand dam without moving the people elsewhere. Nearly 50,000 people were simply left to fend for themselves. Then came coal mines on 560 sq.km. of land, polluting and deforesting the land and uprooting the resettle families. Enter the 5 super thermal power stations, usurping further chunks of land and contributing their mite to the pollution and denudation. The mines, now aspiring spread over 5,600 sq.km., the spate of industries by the side of the mines, the dam and the power stations -- all have wraught unimaginable havoc on humanity and nature. People were uprooted 5 times, and the rich sal, teak, salai forest of the Kaimur range stands ravished.

The displaced people no longer ready to tolerate another onslaught and they are demanding full compensation and complete resettlement. They have been organising rallies, pickets, and are pressurising the authorities with help and support of voluntary agencies.

(ix) A VICIOUS CIRCLE : SINGBHUM -

The same is the fate of the once densely forested adivasi district of Singbhum in Bihar, where the same set up of mines, dams, industries is destroying, dispossessing the tribals of their lands, forests and a dignified life. Singbhum presents a classic pictures of how a district rich in mineral and forest wealth, is exploited as a colony by the neo-colonialist ambitions of the rural elite and the prospective beneficiaries, and its local people pauperised and reduced to destitution. Due to Suvarnarekha and Koel Karo projects, the industrial belts of Jamshedpur and elsewhere and the mining activities in the region, the tribals are losing their lands, are being reduced to a minority because of large scale migration from a other parts of India who dominate in empolyment and in administration. The overall effect of this kind of 'development' as been to impoverish man and his natural resources in the region. The people are organising themselves in different forums, like the Jharkhand parties, identity movements, anti-dam agitations, and are giving expression to their opposition to this distorted notion of development.

(x) MILITARISM OR PEACE ?

If the Singrauli and Singbhum struggles represent opposition to the blind and destructive industrialisation that is mistakenly thought to be synonymous with development and progress, the sustained opposition at Baliapal, Narora and Kaiga represent the struggle over the priorities and ultimate objectives of development, raising fundamental question regarding the health and military policy of the nation.

The sustained opposition of 55 villages in Baliapal and Bhograi tehsils in Orissa for the last 5 years against the National Test Range, asserts the right of the rich and prosperous agrarian economy with its fishermen and agro-based trading occupations against the militaristic aspirations of the ruling elite. These two are starkly juxtaposed, and they pose the question: What does national security consist of ? Is it the stable, harmonious and sustainable, prosperous symbiosis of man and his natural environment, or their displacement for the sake of a project which would further ignite the militaristic tendencies and militaristic aspirations of our ruling elite to emerge as the Super Power in the region ?

In Baliapal - Bhograi it is the sheer determination and strong organisation of the people that thwarted the authorities from acquiring the land forcibly. The Kshepanastra Ghati Pratirodh Samiti is active since 1984. The people gheraoed the collector, made him beat and ignominous retreat time and again, gathering in strengths of 10,000 to 15,000 people. The women and the children are in the forefront to save their land and bounty. The KGPC has raised the rehabilitation issue and pointed out the lacuna in the plan and the meagre allocation of resources for the purpose. The Prime Minister now and

then harps on the Kaliapal agitation, branding it as anti-national, while the peasants, fisherfolk, women and children are all united to save their Bheeta Maati (our soil, our earth, our home).

(xi) QUESTIONING THE SCIENTIFIC FEAT -
The struggle against Narora Nuclear Power Reactor has focused on another important aspect. Taking the cue from the Bhopal Gas Disaster and Chernobyl Disaster, the opponents consisting of scientists, social workers and those likely to be affected by this reactor have challenged the propriety of such a risky enterprise in a densely populated area. Secondly, they have also questioned the wisdom of extracting power through nuclear fission. The Narora Atomic Reactor is surrounded by densely populated district like Aligarh (2575 lakhs), Bulandshahar (2358 lakhs), Moradabad (3149 lakhs), Bareily (2273 lakhs), Etah (1859 lakhs), Meerut (2767 lakhs) and other such populous areas, which would be threatened by the radioactive pollution. NO nuclear power is safe power, the agitators assert. The Paramanu Pradooshan Virodhi Abhiyaan is holding rallies, pickets and spreading its message.

The same issues have generated public opposition to Kakrapar and Kaiga Atomic Power Plants. While the Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant would devour the rich Western Ghat forest and pollute the water sources, the struggle against Kakrapar led by Narayanbhai Desai, a respected radical Gandhian activists, focusses on the politico-philosophical aspects of nuclear power, emphasising how the process is intrinsically fraught with dangers and entails more centralisation, weapons, militarisation, non-participation (ascendancy of the technocracy) and hazardous effects. Do we really need it ? Does it justify the monetary investment ? These are the questions now being raised.

EXPLORING THE MODEL -
For the last two years, we have been witnessing a non-violent yet consistent struggle against the Karnataka Pulpwood Limited and Haribar Polyfibres in 6 districts of Karnataka. The latter company, a Birla enterprise, is polluting Tungabhadra waters by discharging 4,40,000 litres of effluents in the river daily. This posed a health hazard for the people and cattle on the river banks. For the last 3 years the villagers, organised under the banner of Tungabhadra Parisar Samiti, are pressurising the factory and the government to adhere to the norms of pollution control, educating the villagers through training camps, holding pickets and rallies to protest against the destruction of the river.

In the same area the people from 6 districts, particularly from Mangal taluka in Dharwad district, are struggling to gain back their common land given by the State Government to Karnataka Pulpwood Limited (KPL), again a joint venture of Birlas and the Government of

Karnataka. Nearly 75,000 hectares of common land would be utilised as a captive plantations for use by the company for making rayon pulp. Under the leadership of Samaj Parivartan Samudaya, popular discontent became organised. In 1988 people uprooted the Eucalyptus plantations from the common land and instead planted the species needed for their fuel, fodder and food, to be used in common, as they have been doing since time immemorial.

Thus two issues emerged -- first, the people's right over their common property resources, and second, the way common land was ceded to a private capitalist, for no discernible public purpose. The people and the activists came to the conclusion that all the exploitation of the common people and their natural resources, leading to displacement and environmental degradation, is rooted in the growing consumerism, the excess needs generated artificially and fulfilled only through exploiting the man and his natural resources. Thus started a campaign against the synthetic rayon cloth. Groups burnt pieces of rayon and some vowed not to wear it for the rest of their lives. A new developmental concept is thus emerging out of the common land struggle and the struggle over pollution of the Tungabhadra river.

COMMON PLATFORM AND BEYOND -

All these battle fronts have so far been fighting their battles separately, on their own issues. The Harsud Rally - Sankalp Mela - will, for the first time, provide these different struggles with a common, flexible platform, where they can be assured of the empathy, participation and support they need. At the same time it will provide an opportunity to evolve a new concept or model of development, which would reject the present mega-mania and the resulting destruction. The new model of development would be based on sustainable and equitable utilization of natural resources, avoiding human and environmental expolitation, promoting an egalitarian distribution of resources, with full democratic participation in decision making. Such development would be based on the 'real' needs of the people, and not on artificial needs and consumerist tendencies stimulated by advertising. It would be tailored according to our resources and capabilities, making us self-reliant in the true sense. The National Rally at Harsud thus marks the emergence of a common front against destructive development and will inaugurate virtually a new Independence movement.

Action Committee for National Rally Against Destructive Development
C/o Narmada Ghati Navnirman Samiti
58, Gandhi Marg, Badwani, M.P. 451551.

PRESS RELEASE

THE TOWN THAT REFUSES TO DIE

The 1000 year old town of Harsud in Madhya Pradesh, destined by development planners to become a watery graveyard, has decided to play host to the largest ever gathering of people opposed to environmentally destructive projects in the country. The rally, planned for 28 September, is going to be the media event of the decade.

The town of Harsud (population: 15,000) has taken a collective decision to oppose the construction of the Narmada Sagar Dam on the Narmada river. On the day of the rally, several thousand people from different parts of India affected by similar large projects will converge on Harsud as an expression of their solidarity, and to press for a new development strategy in which nature and human beings can feel more secure.

Thirty years ago, the Government of Madhya Pradesh wrote a letter to the panchayat of Harsud, then a large village of about 9000 people, informing it that a decision had been taken to locate a dam at Punasa on the Narmada. The river flows at a distance of a few kilometres from the town. The letter also stated that as a result of the dam Harsud would cease to exist. The village would be submerged in the impounded waters of the proposed new dam.

"We were all stunned", recollects Gaya Prasad Diwan, a bespectacled farmer from the town. "The Sarpanch disclosed the news to us at a meeting. It was close to Diwali, I remember. As a result of the news, the whole village did not celebrate Diwali that year".

The village lost any further interest in itself. Depressed by the news, the inhabitants refused to whitewash or renew the walls of their houses. New construction activity came to a standstill.

The State authorities, faced with a dying town, cut off developmental resources allocated earlier for the area. No new roads were taken up; no new requests for electrical connections were entertained. Harsud became a frozen settlement, retarded for three decades.

The inhabitants had little idea of what the dam would actually do. It was presumed the dam was necessary, that it would bring prosperity, and that the Government would pay the residents of Harsud adequate compensation to move elsewhere and start a new life.

Nor did the people of Harsud know that in the outside world and abroad, a fierce controversy had erupted around the dam, with a fairly large number of critics demanding that the plans for the dam (and those for another dam downstream to be called Sardar Sarovar) be shelved.

The critics were basing their arguments against the dam on sound environmental grounds. One of those involved the destruction of some 42,000 acres of forest lands of the Pamakhedi Range, barely 10 kms from Harsud. More than half this acreage was untouched virgin forest, with a flourishing wildlife population.

In 1981, Harsud townspeople came to know of the raising of the Tawa dam in the same region, on a tributary of the Narmada river upstream. They also came to know that 20 villages had been submerged by the waters of the Tawa Dam, but that little or no compensation had been paid to the oustees. They had been reduced to penury and absolute destitution.

Unnerved, the people of Harsud commenced writing to the Government: the Chief Secretary, the Chief Minister of the State, the Prime Minister, the President of India. They asked: "Where will we go when the dam is built? What about compensation?" They got no replies.

Soon Harsud began to be visited by a few government functionaries, chief of them being S.C. Verma, Chairman of the Narmada Valley Development Authority. (Verma resigned his job in 1988). He always restricted his visits to a few of the rich and powerful people in the village. Then, in 1987, for the first time Verma called a public meeting. "We'll make you all very happy", he promised the people. "We'll remake another Harsud at a new site. You'll all get ample compensation for your pains."

Prasad Diwan remembers asking him, "In Madhya Pradesh, you people have already constructed 4 major dams. Can you show us even two where the people have been humanely rehabilitated?" Verma's reply? "Forget those people. Forget the past. Those people have been very sorely distressed. But it'll be different with you. We'll make a model town." "Can you convince us that we will not meet the same fate?" demanded the Harsud townspeople. Verma had no convincing reply.

In November 1987, Harsud hosted a major national seminar on the Indira Sagar Dam and its human and environmental consequences. Ecologists, social workers, journalists shared their experiences of large dams with the townspeople, who found that evidence from the rest of the country only went to strengthen their serious fears. When the seminar concluded, they had made up their mind. They would oppose the dam totally. Accordingly, they sent telegrams to the Prime Minister and the President, giving them this message.

The resolve to oppose the dam transformed the town. It now rapidly defroze itself, got a new lease of life, and shook off its decades long depression. Over the last two years more than a hundred new houses have been constructed. After all, families had expanded. The population had increased to 15,000. The village had grown into a town.

And then, almost mysteriously, a Government order that had prohibited any developmental work in the area was lifted barely six months ago. New electrical connections are again being released. Had the Government changed its mind? The new mood infected other villagers outside Harsud.

According to the plans, the waters of the dam would submerge not merely Harsud town but also the the important East-West cross country railway track. The Government had planned a diversion from Khirkhiya to Talwadia and commenced construction work on the new track. However, work on the diversion was soon halted. In one area, by a writ petition; in another, by lathi wielding villagers. The villagers on whose land the new track line was to be laid, refused to accept the compensation decided by the authorities. On 19 May this year, 700 Harsud townspeople commenced a Chipko movement in the Pamakhedi area, preventing loggers from felling the trees destined for submergence.

Are the townspeople really confident of confronting the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and India, plus the World Bank? "Yes", says a resolute and determined Ramesh Pathak, a businessman from Harsud. "A few years ago, we were not aware of things. Today, the entire town is united. We oppose the dam 100 per cent. We shall rather die than shift.

"Besides, the Narmada is a Mother to us. Every month over a thousand people bathe at the nearby Barakeshwar ghat. Once a year, 10,000 people gather at the ghat mandir. We would be anchorless without the river. "Besides", adds Pathak, "this dam issue has only made us conscious of our own history. The Harsud Shiv temple is more than 2000 years old. And two years ago, when we commenced digging foundations for our new houses, we found extensive remnants of Shivlingas and jaladharis — some exceedingly large. We have discovered old irrigation systems and wells. We are convinced we are sitting on an older medieval civilization. The archaeological department has barely commenced its investigations." The waters of the dam would also extinguish the Singaji Mandir, 15 kms from Harsud, which has a religious tradion over 400 years old and whose devotees come from even as far away as Nagpur.

The Harsud rally, the first of its kind in the world, will bring together people and activists who are daily being made the victims of a development pattern that inevitably only benefits the rich and the powerful in the land. Called by a wide coalition of environmental and activist groups, the Harsud Rally is expected to have a huge turnout of several thousand people. The rally will also increase the pressure on politicians and planners to select a development strategy that will not keep on abusing nature and displacing people in the name of abstract goals like economic growth or progress.

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(कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का संस्थान)
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Dr B.Bhattacharya
Asst. Director (ETOT)

6.7/698/89/AD(ETOT) 1061
15 November 1989

Dear Sir,

This Institute regularly conducts training and research on a variety of subjects including sustainability. To enable us focus better on the issues involved in the Narmada Project, kindly let us have the copies of Narmada Newsletter regularly. Also send us all relevant publications, posters, cartoons, leflets and other publicity materials for our compilation and dissemination.

I am enclosing a copy of a paper on the project for your perusal.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

(B.BHATTACHARYA)

The Organizer
Narmada Bachao Andolan
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NIRD, Hyderabad (India)

SOCIAL FORCES PERVADING NARMADA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

*B. Bhattacharya and M. Loganathan**

The quest for development alternatives is as old as the human civilization itself. The on-going project on the Narmada valley and its associated intricacies provide an opportuniy to scrutinize some of our prevailing conceptions and strive to look for more environment-friendly growth models, while making people a closer partner in the process. The exercise at hand, based on content analysis of a large number of printed materials intends to portray an array of view-points, stimulate thinking and invite comments contributing to the refinement of the thoughts presented.

The Narmada Basin

Originating at Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh, the Narmada river travels its 1312-kilometre course through lush forested hills, rich agricultural plains and narrow rocky gorges before emptying itself into the Arabian Sea off the Gujarat coast. As many as 41 major and innumerable minor tributaries augment its water along the way, yielding an average annual discharge of about 42 billion cubic metres, greater than that of the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej taken together. Its basin, covering an area of 98,796 sq km bounded bythe mountain ranges of Satpura, Vindhya and Maikal, can physiographically be divided into five zones. These are:

- the upper hills including districts such as Shahdol and Mandla;
- the upper plains consisting the districts of Jabalpur, Chindwara and, Hoshangabad;
- the middle plains of Khandwa and Indore;
- the lower hills of Jhabua, Dhulia and sections of Baroda; and
- the lower, coastal plains of Baroda and Bharuch.

The rift valleys through which the Narmada runs are part of perhaps the oldest geological formations of India, dating to the precambrian and palaeozoic eras. This makes them much older than the Himalayas, which are mesozoic at their oldest. Basaltic rock formations, popularly called the Deccan Trap, make up about 58 per cent of the basin. These, on weathering, form the typical black agricultural soil with a good proportion of sand, silt and clay. Highly productive, the soil has low permeability making it water retentive.

The climate, because of the basin's location just below the Tropic of Cancer, is warm and humid with an average annual precipitation of 1178 mm, most of which is received during July and August. However, the erratic and

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generally unreliable nature of the rainfall has led to semi-arid conditions in parts of the basin.

Moist and dry deciduous forests cover over one-fourth of the basin and represent India's best hardwood forests which are much older than the ones in the Himalayas. A rich stock of teak, sal, bajasal, harra, mahua, arjun, salai, saj, anjan and bamboo contributes to the greening of the valley. In fact, anjan and salai forests are almost unique to the region.

Most of the 21 million people residing in the basin are engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Even the majority of the sizeable tribal population consisting of Bhils, Gonds, Baigas and others, have now taken to or been forced into settled agriculture. Besides cereals, pulses and oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane are the major crops grown in the valley. Culturally, the Narmada is one of the most important rivers of peninsular India with the century-old custom of undertaking '*parikrama*' around its entire length providing the emotional link between various communities along the river.

The Project and its Promises

The idea of harnessing the Narmada waters was mooted by the concerned provincial governments (later the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra) way back in 1946. However, a prolonged stalemate over the issue of inter state sharing of water resulted in the setting up of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal in 1969, which submitted its report in 1978. The real planning of the scheme could, thus, be initiated only 32 years after its conception.

Billed at a colossal Rs. 25,000 crore, the Narmada Valley Project, the country's largest single river valley project to date, envisages the construction of 30 major (10 on the Narmada river and 20 on its tributaries), 135 medium and 3000 minor dams. Since mobilising such a staggering amount at one go by, the centre and the concerned states has been a stumbling block, loans from the World Bank had to be sought.

While the environmental clearance for the project was given in April 1987, the Planning Commission accorded investment clearance to the Sardar Sarovar Project, the largest in the series of dams, in October 1988.

The project promises a big leap in agricultural production by irrigating about 50 lakh hectares of land, including parts of drought-prone areas of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. It is also expected to create an installed power generation capacity of 2700 megawatts (MW) with an output of 800 MW at 100 per cent load factor. Some 1.15 crores of people in villages and many more in cities are expected to benefit. In addition, the project is expected to check floods, generate pisciculture in the huge reservoirs, give employment to hundreds of thousands of people, supply water for domestic and industrial usage and promote tourism. Overall, it is hoped that the project would not only transform the landscape of the basin permanently but bring about an agricultural and industrial revolution which will

Table 1 : Profile of the Narmada Valley Development Project

	Items	Unit	Narmada Sagar Project	Sardar Sarovar Project	Narmada Valley Development Project
1.	Location		Punasa and Khandwa districts, Madhya Pradesh	Vidgam and Bharuch districts, Gujarat	Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
2.	Cost	Rs. crore	6000	9000	25000
3.	Benefits				
	Irrigation potential	Lakh ha	1.23	18.70	48.00
	Power generation	MW	1000	1450	2700
4	Submergence	ha	91348	39134	Over 6 lakhs
	Forests	ha	40332	13744	3.5 lakhs
	Cultivable land	ha	44363	11318	2 lakhs
5.	Displacement		129396	66675	Over 10 lakhs

Notes : (*a*) The cost estimates relate to 1987 and do not include environmental cost of forest submergence to the tune of Rs. 30,923 and Rs. 8190 crore for NSP and SSP, respectively.

(*b*) The overall cost of NVDP is perhaps an underestimate considering that the two major dams under construction at the moment have already reached a cost estimate of Rs. 14,000 crore.

(*c*) Figures for power generation represent installed capacity.

usher in an 'era of prosperity' for the valley. It would be a 'monument for the living' for generations (Table 1).

The Conflict of Views

The realism behind this scenario of prosperity painted under the project had, however, remained a source of unending contention. The last few years have seen an increasing controversy over the environmental and social costs of these dams and their economic viability. The major argument being that the dams when completed will uproot nearly a million people, mostly tribals, increase the seismicity of the area, and submerge and destroy about 3.5 lakh ha of lush forests affecting the disappearance of hundreds of species of flora and fauna. Besides, 2 lakh ha of fertile agricultural land will also be submerged causing extensive waterlogging and salinity. Further, however great the expected output of power, this cannot justify the massive ecological destruction and the horrendous suffering caused to the already marginalised tribals (Table 2).

Table 2 : Analysis of perceptions about the Narmada Valley Development Project

Anti-project	Pro-project
Loss of Forests	
* The NSP is expected to submerge around 40,000 ha of forest and the SSP around 13,000 ha. Another 50,000 ha will degrade because of additional grazing, fuel and timber pressure from the displaced villages, together with about a lakh of hectares which will be encroached upon for cultivation.	* The project, having an environmental angle built into it, would make positive contribution to eco-development. New forest area would be created by growing trees threefold the present stand to more than compensate in three years the forest to be submerged in the dam.
* According to the government's own admission, equivalent non-forest land required to make up for this loss through compensatory afforestation is not available. Moreover, the whole concept of compensatory afforestation itself is of dubious value. The forests to be lost represent a uniquely symbiotic universe of countless living species which have evolved through millions of years of adaptation. The possibility of regenerating such a system can only be regarded as a pipedream.	* In Gujarat, for example, more than 4650 ha of new forest would be created (in Kutch) as against the submersion of 4523 ha of forest land. In addition, trees would be planted in 19,389 ha in the catchment area of the project. In the command areas, 10 times more trees will be raised by the farmers. Trees will also be planted on both 50,000 km canal.
* The forest cover in Gujarat being only 5 per cent of the total land against the recommended level of 33 per cent, the necessity of afforestation in any case is indisputable. The loss of land and forests caused by the project would, therefore, represent a net irretrievable loss.	* Out of the total 4.33 million ha of forest land affected so far in the country, only 0.50 million ha was lost due to irrigation schemes compared to 2.62 million ha affected by agricultural processes.

Anti-project	Pro-project
* The forest area specially affected by the NSP represents areas harbouring rich heritage of genetic resources as well as wildlife. The environmental cost has been estimated by the DEF to be Rs. 30,923 crore for the NSP and Rs. 8190 crore for the SSP.	* The people who are out to measure the environmental loss due to the Narmada project are not seen to calculate the loss arising from the persistent droughts. They have also not raised their voice against the destruction of forests by the industries and other irrigation projects launched elsewhere.
Threat to Wildlife	
* The loss of forests will inevitably lead to a loss of wildlife residing in these forests, including wild plants, insects, reptiles, amphibians and birds.	* The ecosystem including flora and fauna will not be disturbed. New sanctuaries will be raised on the other bank of the Narmada, where the existing wildlife could be transferred.
* Translocation of millions of these creatures is beyond human capacity and they will simply be left to perish.	* Only one-third of the total bear sanctuary area near Surpaneshwar would be affected, the loss of which could be made up by creating a new area for the purpose.
* To date, there is no detailed listing of the flora and fauna found in the submergence zones. Also, the carrying capacity of adjoining forests to support the sudden influx of evicted wildlife has not been studied.	* The project would, in fact, solve the problem of water scarcity faced by wildlife sanctuaries like the black buck sanctuary of Veravedar in Bhavanagar district, the bear sanctuary of Surpaneshwar in Bharuch district and the wild ass sanctuary in Kutch district.
Seismicity	
* The dams are located within a zone of moderate seismicity. With the impounding of reservoirs, there is a strong possibility of reservoir induced seismicity. To go ahead with the project without the most careful investigation on the seismic reactions could be a terrible mistake.	* The area has been systematically studied by top seismic experts and a sum of Rs. 50 crore had been spent on foundation work. Moreover, a constant vigil on the possibilities of earthquake is being kept by installing a number of seismometers.
Water	
* The extent of runoff availability from the Narmada river on which the project is based has officially been shown to be an overestimate as much as 4.2 million acre feet (MAF) of water.	* The project would be synonymous with water which is the lifeline of the people. The SSP for example, would be a drought-proofing project, making available 3500 million litres of water everyday to 4720 villages and 131 urban centres,closing thereby Gujarat's chapter of water shortage once and for all.

Anti-project	Pro-project
* Of the 69 talukas in Saurashtra, as many as 56 *i.e.* 81 per cent, will not get any water from the SSP. Only one of the six districts and 10 per cent of the talukas are to get substantial water from the SSP. In kutch district five out of the nine talukas will not get any water. Of the total culturable command area (CCA) of the SSP, a mere two per cent falls in Kutch. Overall, about two-thirds of the 61 talukas getting water from the SSP are neither drought-prone nor arid; two-thirds of the 52 drought-prone or arid talukas of Gujarat get little or no water from the project. These figures, provided by the Gujarat Government, effectively destroy its own claims about permanently solving the water problem of Gujarat or Saurashtra or Kutch or making them "drought-proof".	* The project would irrigate 45 lakh ha of land by creating 50,000 km of canal. The main canal of the SSP, the world's biggest, would be a river in itself irrigating 12 out of 19 districts in Gujarat covering 18 lakh ha, 75 per cent of which is drought-prone, as well as 75,000 ha of arid land in Rajasthan. The potential created in Gujarat by the SSP would be almost as much as all other medium and major schemes, whether completed, ongoing or on the drawing board.
* The two dams would submerge 56,000 ha of fertile land but irrigate only marginal lands. The crops grown on such lands cannot compensate for the loss.	* The SSP would benefit 6 lakh farmers with bountiful harvest, increase agricultural production by a stunning 370 per cent and output of cash crops by a steep 270 per cent annually.
* The wisdom of introducing large scale canal irrigation in black cotton soils of Narmada basin, because of the possibility of their becoming waterlogged and saline, is questionable. Already, nearly 40 per cent of the command area in Hoshangabad district under Tawa dam is facing potential waterlogging. Moreover, about 3.33 lakh and 28,000 hectares of Kaira and Surat, respectively, has admittedly been turned waterlogged and saline on commissioning of irrigation projects. The very same authorities are now assuring the opposite.	* Not a single acre of land would be waterlogged.
Health	
* By submerging a vast area, the SSP would lead to rise in the incidence of malaria, filaria, cholera, gastro-enteritis, viral encephalitis, goitre and other waterborne diseases.	* A sum of Rs. 15 crore has been set aside to check spread of diseases.
* The costs of human sufferings and deaths directly by the increase in diseases and indirectly due to pesticide poisoning has not been assessed.	* The potential health problems would be dealt with by using pesticides against the vectors.

Anti-project	Pro-project
Power Generation	
* The actual power generation from the projects (NSP and SSP) is likely to be much lower than the publicised figure of 2450 MW. This is implicitly admitted by the DEF which places the total firm power generation by the two projects at 523.5 MW.	* The project would create an installed power generation of 2700 MW with an output of 800 MW at 100 per cent load factor.
Rehabilitation	
* The project will submerge 193 villages in MP, 36 in Maharashtra and 19 in Gujarat. About one million people, mostly tribals and dalits, will be ousted by the project and deprived of their livelihood, land and resource base and uprooted from their community in the name of the "so-called national interest and development". The authorities do not have any right to displace them without assuring to and securing for all of them the right to developmental resettlement and ensuring that the oustees do not disappear as rural migrant labour or urban slum dwellers.	* Human migration has been a too historic and too global a phenomenon to be feared about. Tribals should not remain a show piece or specimen in museums. Nor should they live in "*longotis*" forever. They should be helped to come up on par with others in the society. Today the tribals have a relationship with forests and land because they have no other means or choices. If they could come out of the forests they could gain much more.
* The DEF itself has admitted that for the NSP "the total land requirement of 40,000 ha for rehabilitation has not yet been identified, let alone surveyed for its capability". The burden of finding the alternate land has been placed on the oustees.	* The rehabilitation scheme formulated by the Gujarat government has been the "most liberal and comprehensive one in the world". Every oustee will be provided with at least 2 ha of cultivable land in the command area, a settlement grant of Rs. 750 and another Rs. 500 as compensation grant. Each family will also be given subsistence allowance for one year and house sites and cultivable land for their lost land. The resettlement site will be linked with approach roads and provided with various civic amenities like primary schools, dispensary, drinking water and playgrounds.
Benefit-cost	
* The current official projected outlay for the two major dams in the project alone is Rs. 15,000 crore and by the time it is completed its costs are likely to be staggering.	* The environmental loss of Rs. 40,000 crore as put by the ecologists is imaginary. The benefits after the project was executed would be Rs. 68,750 crore (Rs. 46,914 crore through irrigation, Rs. 11,336 crore through power generation, and Rs. 10,500 crore through additional employment in the agricultural sector) in the next 50 years against the total environmental loss of Rs.6105 crore during the same period. Further, the project will increase the gross domestic product of Gujarat by Rs. 1400 crore a year for 100 years.

Anti-project	Pro-project
* According to independent economic appraisal, the benefit-cost ratio of the SSP was a mere 1.17, far short of the 1.5 stipulated by the Planning Commission. Even an earlier official assessment arrived at a ratio of 1.39 by leaving aside several related constructions. These cost deletions totalled as much as Rs. 1098 crore. In fact, with the inclusion of environmental costs, the composite BC ratio for SSP and NSP takes a nose dive to a frustrating 0.11.	* The project is the only way to bring prosperity to Gujarat, where water has become synonymous with the life, and a package for the economic uplift of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan too. It is one of the most viable investments being made by the country.

A memorandum calling for a reappraisal of the project signed by some of the country's leading public figures, scientists, administrators, ecologists, social scientists, artists, academicians, lawyers and journalists led by Baba Amte was, therefore, presented to the Prime Minister on September 12, 1988[1]. Describing the memorandum as an "expression of truly national collective will by a large number of people and organizations who have made outstanding contributions in their own fields of activity", being, therefore, "the voice of the nation"; Baba Amte urged that the most careful heed be paid to the questions raised and suggestions offered[2].

Building up an argument from scientific studies and reports including those of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the memorandum pointed out that the country would have to pay enormous financial, social, cultural and environmental costs for executing the NVDP and that the benefits supposed to arise from the project had been greatly exaggerated. It, therefore, questioned the wisdom of spending a vast magnitude of scarce national resources on the project and proposed a thorough reappraisal of its potential costs and benefits, examination of possible alternatives, and cessation of all further work on the project until existing drawbacks were re-examined and cost-efficient alternatives fully explored.

The memorandum, however, triggered off widespread condemnation from the project advocates, branding the signatories as anti-people. Two prominent signatories were reportedly forced to withdraw their signatures to the memorandum and declare themselves pro-project. One of them was, in fact, said to be threatened with dismissal from the position of chairperson of a public enterprise.[3]

Confronting the uproar against the project, it was stated that the "*bookish*" and "so *called*" environmentalists, "making a hue and cry about ecology, environment and the disturbance of tribal culture", were hardly aware of the most elementary aspects of the project. They were "neither experts on ecology nor on economy and human needs", but a group of people who "with a type of frenzy make environment and ecology a hobby without

knowing much about either". They were, in fact, "stooges of vested interest fighting for their personal cause", bent upon stalling the progress of the nation through "misleading and motivated spread of misinformation and disinformation". The environmentalists' move to stall the implementation of the project was, therefore, to be "countered with all might". A section of the pro-project lobby even went to the extent of calling the environmental critics as part of an "imperialists conspiracy" totally forgetting that the government had been more than anxious to secure the World Bank's financial assistance for the project.[4]

It was contended that all ecological issues pertaining to the project had been discussed at length and solution to the problems and alternatives to odds were worked out over the past several years. Yet, the implementation of the project had been halted for about three years on the pretext of studying environmental problems, while even the World Bank experts had studied the same in detail. Further delay of the project, a lifeline of the people, would only aggravate the problem of drought and water scarcity in the areas of Saurashtra and Kutch.

Moreover, why did the environmentalists not raise their objections earlier and trying to scuttle the progress when a sum of Rs. 400 crore had already been spent on the project? Besides, there are a number of other truly serious environmental issues which need to be taken up. The environmentalists were, therefore, advised to direct their attention there and not try to prevent the project from being completed.

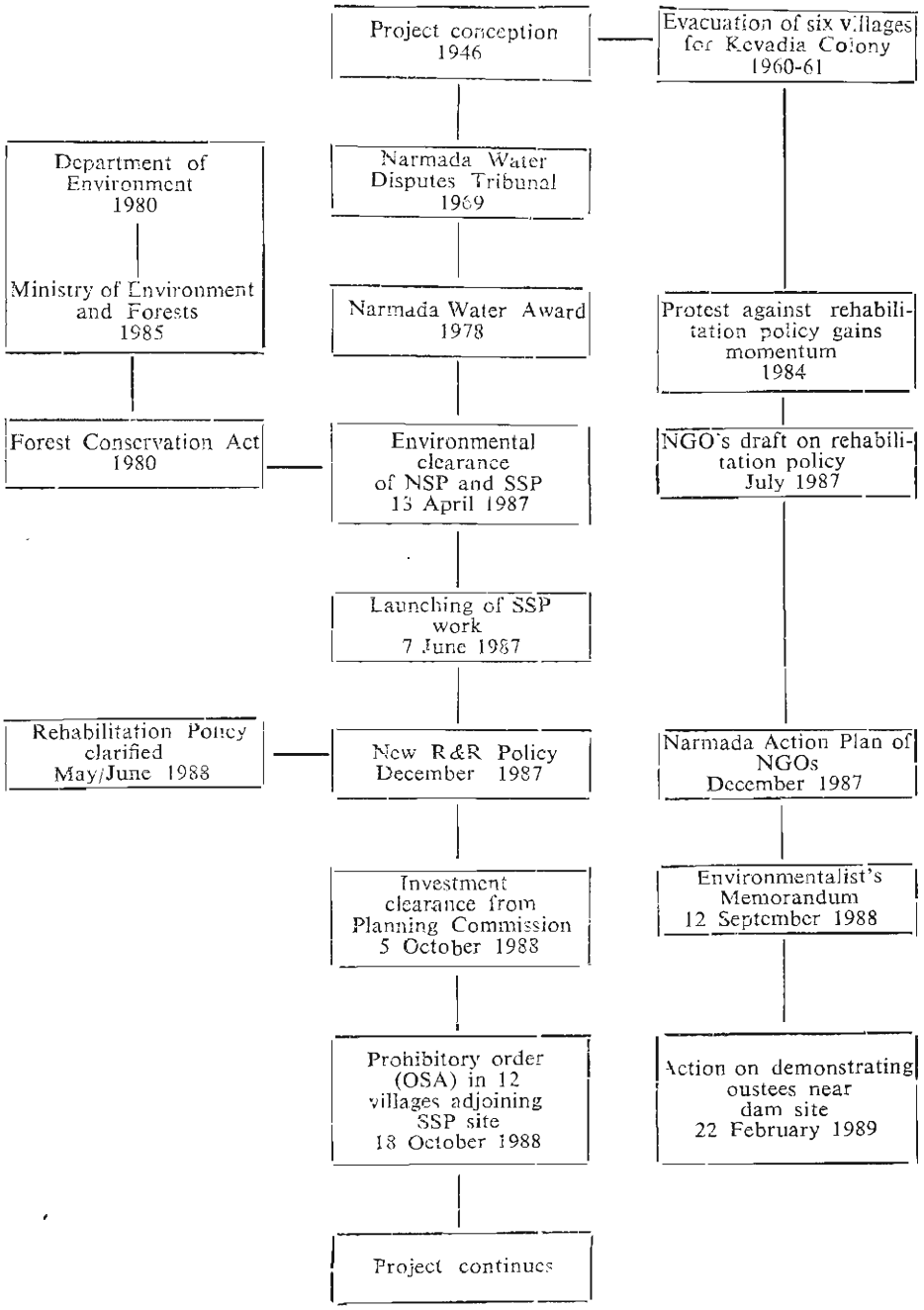
These "victims of international conspiracy", it was told, should dissociate themselves from the "dangerous move to scuttle the project" before it was too late. Urging the people to oppose vehemently the anti-project propganda, it was warned that "the people would not tolerate any move to thwart this vital project under the guise of preserving environmental balance". They would "rise in revolt" if the government yielded to the pressure of the environmentalists.[5]

The project was argued to have come under sudden snow-balling simply because the lobby against the project had realized that it was coming through in reality and fast. The opposition of this handful of people was not, therefore, to gather any mass and the movement was certain to collapse on its own. The multi crore dam project should not, therefore, be stalled for review and it would "definitely go on as it is".[6]

Heal Thyself Oh Narmada!

The Narmada project, thus, unfolds an unenviable record of confronting with people's voices, the current episode being a mere addition to that dossier of conflicting social forces (Figure). The merits and demerits of the environmentalists' demands as well as that of the picture of prosperity painted by the project advocates are debatable. As it is, there has been

Fig.: **Flow of events under Project Narmada**



considerable debate in and outside the country about the feasibility of big dams. Not surprisingly, the Narmada project too has its share of critics. Perhaps a massive, resources-intensive developmental project like Narmada is to be debated openly within the framework of public accountability.

Moreover, it is argued to be possible to conceive of Narmada Development Project, as a series of small and medium dams and protected canals. This will minimise inundation, avoid potential seismic reactions, benefit the poor and address the real priorities of drinking water and fodder. Such a design will avoid most of the negative impacts of the present project and will probably cost a lot less. Additionally, more than five million people could be given employment to construct these small projects. Development of the catchment areas by creating thousands of watersheds and percolation tanks, and planting trees, shrubs and grass on a large scale in the upper and middle regions of the catchment area would have been sufficient to revolutionise the failing economy and bring prosperity to many millions of small and marginal farmers. It would perhaps be costly to defer further our search for feasible alternatives to big dams.

Further, the experience of large dams around the world is depressing. They are environmentally damaging, economically ruinous and harbinger of new inequalities. Our own experience in India over the past forty years of large dams and the water, energy and resource intensive Green Revolution they engender, show very clearly that marginalisation of rural poor, large scale loss of soil fertility, environmental degradation and a high-cost unproductive economic system occur without failure, as a result of such interventions. There is no evidence to show that the Narmada project will be an exception.

While the forces that advocate and oppose our monolithic developmental prescription lock themselves in verbal duel and the chasm widens, the Narmada appears to have no option but to heal herself and flow quietly in her ungrudging services to the humanity.

NOTES

1. Mr. Devidas Murlidhar Amte (b.December 14, 1926), popularly known as Baba Amte is a Gandhian philanthropist and noted environmental activist. He is the winner of Padmashree 1971, Rashtra Bhushan 1978, Jamunalal Bajaj Award 1979, Magsaysay Award 1985 and Padma Vibhushan 1986. The Knit India (Bharat Jodo) cycle march from Kanyakumari to Kashmir during 1985-86 has been his recent accomplishment towards national integration.

2. Among the prominent signatories of the memorandum were Baba Amte, Dr. M. Swaminathan, Dr. Satish Dhavan, Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, Mr. P.N. Haksar, Mr Irfa Habib, Mr. M.S. Gore, Mr. Sundarlal Bahuguna, Mrs. Mrinalini Sarabhai, Mr. P.V. Mavalankar, Prof. Anil Aggarwal, Mr. Rajinder Sachar and Mr. S. Mulagaonkar. See Indian Express, September 13, 1988.

3. See "Debate, Not Witch-Hunt", editorial comment and also "Debate Narmada" in Times of India, September 22, 1988.

4. For a detailed reaction to the memorandum see Indian Express, September 21 & 25 and October 6, 1988. Also see Times of India, September 30, 1988.

5. For further information, see Indian Express, September 14 & 25 as well as Times of India, September 22, 1988.

6. See Indian Express, September 25, 1988.

SANCTUARY MAGAZINE
602, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021

November 15, 1989
Ashish Kothari,
Kalpavriksh,
1, Court Road,
New Delhi 54

Dear Ashish,

Your letter to the group in Bombay reached me on Saturday 4th November 1989 and I only saw it when I returned home after the meeting at 9.30 pm. I took the letter across to the meeting the next morning (5th) at 11 am. About 30 minutes were spent on the issue after lunch (it was translated in Hindi for the benefit of all). Om Prakash Rawal was given the responsibility of sending you Amrita's response.

I enclose a copy of the letter written by me to the Editor of the Times of India for your reference. I am sure that you have very good reasons for feeling as you do about Congressional hearings in light of the problems Smith faced some months ago within Congress. On sensitive issues like this no one person or one group can possibly be all right or all wrong about their stand; both views have their validity. I think the matter needs careful discussion when we meet at Bhopal, but it would have been appropriate for one if you'd have come to the Bombay meeting if you felt so very strongly about the issue. Moreover, when Vinod met you in Delhi before the meeting you did not bring your views to his notice as we had no inkling of how you felt beyond Smitu's discussion with [illegible] on the 6th / 9th of October.

I thought Smith would have kept you informed about the decision being taken as I did not. Regardless your point about not knowing about the hearing till the last moment. These are academic points, nevertheless, keep in mind the fundamental difference between what Medha, Vijay and Girish went to Washington for, as against what Smith went to do - the October 24, 1989 hearing was against the World Bank, the previous one was aimed at our own government.

Don't you think it was unnecessary for Amrita to have written to the Times of India, which in any case had their facts backwards? I also think the idea of issuing a clarification to this letter would be ill-advised until you first establish exactly what the whole group feels.

For your information a World Bank team is arriving in Delhi between the 1st and 3rd December to push through the loan for the special rehabilitation proposal for Sardar Sarovar. It is vital that demonstrations take place outside the Bank to strike home the opposition to the Project. This I understand is their last ditch attempt to salvage the Project funding. If this mission goes back with the impression that the Bank's involvement is just too sticky, they will [illegible] by mid-January. A man called Bill Partridge is coming [illegible]. As decided, no negotiations, or discussions, just plain opposition, but very forceful and very visible.

Ashish, your sincerity and purpose shone through your letter on the Congressional hearing affair and everyone understood that there was genuine perturbation in your heart. I think it was, however, felt that participation in joint discussions would have clinched the matter on the spot. This is what we hope to achieve in Bhopal.

Sincerely

Bittu

Copy

SANCTUARY MAGAZINE
602, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021

November 4, 1989
Mr. Dilip Padgaonkar, Editor,
Times of India,
New Delhi.

Dear Mr. Padgaonkar,

PERSONAL: NOT FOR PUBLICATION/ RE:THE NARMADA PROJECT

Please read carefully what I wrote in my letter to the Times of India: "The Bush Administration representative categorically stated that, in light of the new human rights and environmental information at their disposal, *they would NOT support the funding of the Narmada Project if it came up for sanction today.*"

I believe a gross injustice was meted out to the Narmada agitation on account of your publication of a very biased editorial which was printed without going through the transcripts of the Congressional hearing on the Sardar Sarovar funding. What is worse, you added an obnoxious subnote to my measured response, once again ignoring the fact that verification of my statement was received over the phone by your Bombay Editor, Mr. D'Monte directly from Washington. I cannot fathom why you preferred to trust the word of a US State representative in Delhi, *who had no access to the transcript of the hearing*, over mine, when I knew *precisely* what was contained therein. In any event we have submitted the relevant stenographic transcript to Mr. D'Monte (page 149 and 150). Here Mr. Vukmanik clearly says "*We vote no.*", in response to Mr. Scheuer's pointed question, "*If this project came before the World Bank Board today, could the U.S. Executive Director be able to vote in favour of it, if there had been no history, but just the predictable environmental costs that can easily be established?*

The Times of India is a fair publication. I would however request you to examine the motives of the person who wrote the editorial (I believe on the last day of his service!). What galls is the fact that I appraised Mr. D'Monte of the facts at 3PM and then at 6.30PM on the 3rd, well in time for him to drop the objectionable editorial comment, or at least hold the letter until he could check his facts. This was not done. Is this a measure of journalistic ethic?

On a different note. Do you personally believe that a subject as global as human rights and the environment can be contained by misguided notions of 'sovereignty'? If tomorrow the US were to enter an agreement with our politicians to dump nuclear wastes in India, would you consider environmentalists had lost self respect if they brought the matter to light before Congress? Was Chico Mendes wrong in deposing before the same Congress, against the deforestation of the Brazil he died for? I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Bittu Sahgal

BITTU SAHGAL

→ Ashish Kothari

November 7, 1990

Dear Friends,

This letter is being sent to you urgently in the hope that it will reach you in time to [illegible] in the Sankey meeting on 4-5th November.

Firstly, our apologies for not being able to come for the Sankey meeting, much though we wanted to. There is a major crisis at one of the Andra Pradesh [illegible], and we need to get a feedback from them.

There are many issues which we feel [illegible] account, including [illegible] although some have been followed up [illegible], but we will restrict this letter to just one of these issues. This relates to the visit by which Medha Patkar [illegible] to the U.S. Congressmen will be also [illegible] U.S. Government [illegible] in pre-empting the World Bank's withdrawal during [illegible].

Many of us were rather disheartened when we first heard of your plans to go to America for such a mission. One of us who knew much in advance of the visit and also to Medha about its [illegible] (please refer to Chitra's letter to Medha dated October 4), but by most of us had no information about it till about a week before the scheduled visit. As [illegible] could not [illegible].

There were [illegible] your proposed visit:

1. It seems to us unwise, both as a fundamental [illegible] as well as a strategy, to appeal [illegible] to Congressmen to intervene in a matter that is [illegible]. The Narmada Project has been [illegible], legitimised, and implemented by [illegible] and [illegible], and so far it is wrong for us to ask for an external agency's [illegible] was responsibility of their inability [illegible] which [illegible] suggest that we have lost hope or faith in our own internal systems of redressal, and in fact [illegible], thereby [illegible] legitimising how they have taken [illegible].

2. Strategically [illegible] the [illegible] of the movement, [illegible] and also [illegible] key of our allies care about [illegible] our responsibility amongst the larger public [illegible]. If we take actions [illegible] and [illegible]. And at this stage of the movement, really we cannot afford to take [illegible] our public [illegible]. The Times of India [illegible] November 1, 1990 -- perhaps a good indicator of how even sympathetic elements of the public react to such actions by us - the Times have usually given [illegible] to the Narmada [illegible] for it to [illegible] editorial [illegible].

3. In fact this year subsequent to the [illegible] by the World Bank, the Government [illegible] consultation, [illegible] that there was no longer [illegible] unit Afforestation. Indeed, [illegible] the [illegible] of Madhya Pradesh [illegible] would not [illegible] in the affected villages. If [illegible] action and [illegible] by [illegible] Government [illegible] Bank. A demand [illegible] would [illegible] and [illegible] the World Bank's [illegible] [illegible] would have been to link with the [illegible] and [illegible] Organisations [illegible].

A [illegible] Andolan [illegible] Individual [illegible] difficult [illegible] The [illegible] The [illegible] Media [illegible] and [illegible] The [illegible] The [illegible] The

Narmada Bachao Andolan

Bombay, 15th Nov, 89.

Dear Miti,

This is in reply to you letter of 9th November which reached me today.

We have already sent the Press Kit which contains Arte's letter to the PM and the list of organisations participating in the rally. I hope it has reached you by now. We are also sending another set of seperate post to make sure that you have one more copy.

Please find enclosed a copy of the pledge. This is a bad copy as it is zeroxed from a news paper clipping, but should serve the purpose.

The minutes of the meeting of 4th & 5th in Bombay are with ~~Girish~~ Shrirad and he will be sending you a copy of the same. The meeting in Bombay discussed your letter and a reply was also drafted to be sent to you. I hope it has reached you by now.

The follow-up meeting of the Narmada Rally will be at Dhoral is schaduled for the 1st & 2nd and hope to see you there. Please find enclosed an invitation in case you have recieved one so far.

In Solidarity,

Yours, ~~Singh~~.

Action Committee
"National Unity Against-
Destructive Development"

20/10/1989

Dear Friends,

28th Sept.1989, Harsud - definately a landmark in the struggle against today's destructive development. On this day, over 250 organisation, scientists, social scientists, activists, intellectuals, Social Workers, Artistes, Concerned Citizens came together and pledged to wage a relentless struggle against todays destructive development, and for a development that is socially just and environmentally sound. Harsud has uneqvivocally signalled that the time has come to take up this struggle on a national level.

To bring into reality the Pledge taken at Harsud, it is necessary that we reach out to every corner of the nation, that we come together to evolve a common programme of action. Some thought was given to this at Harsud itself, when the representatives of about 50 organisations had a small meeting on 29th morning. It was felt that a larger meeting, involving the representatives of all the organisations, would be necessary to discuss, debate the follow up to Harsud; our ideas about the alternative paths of development, the common action programme, and the future direction of the process of building up a National Struggle. For this, it has been decided to hold a meeting on 1, 2 Dec.89 at Bhopal. It is expected that representatives of all the organisations who come to the Harsud rally, as well as many other supporting organisations

Cont....2

who could not make it, will participate. You too are requested to send 1/2 representatives from your organisation to this most important meet ing.

It is hoped that all those coming for the meet ing will stay on on the 3rd, to participate in the Bhopal-Day programme, and express their solidarity with the victims of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. So, do come prepared to stay on, on the third.

One of the important programmes decided by the Action Committee, and announced at the Rally itself was to collect one crore signatures to the Harsud Pledge by 26th Jan.1990. For this it is necessary that the signature campaign be taken up in all the regions immidiately. You too are requested to start (if not already started) collecting as many signatures to the Harsud Pledge as possible.

Please collect the signatures on Foolscap size, ruled papers only, 50 signatures to each sheet. The signatures may please be collected in the following format:-

No.	Name	Address	Occupation	Sign.

We hope that you will be able to participate in the Bhopal meetting, fully ready with ideas about the future programme, as well as stay on on the third.

Sincerely,

Shripad Dharmadhikary,
For Action Committee
C/o Narmada Ghati Navnirman-
Samiti, 58 M.G. Road,
Barwani-451 551

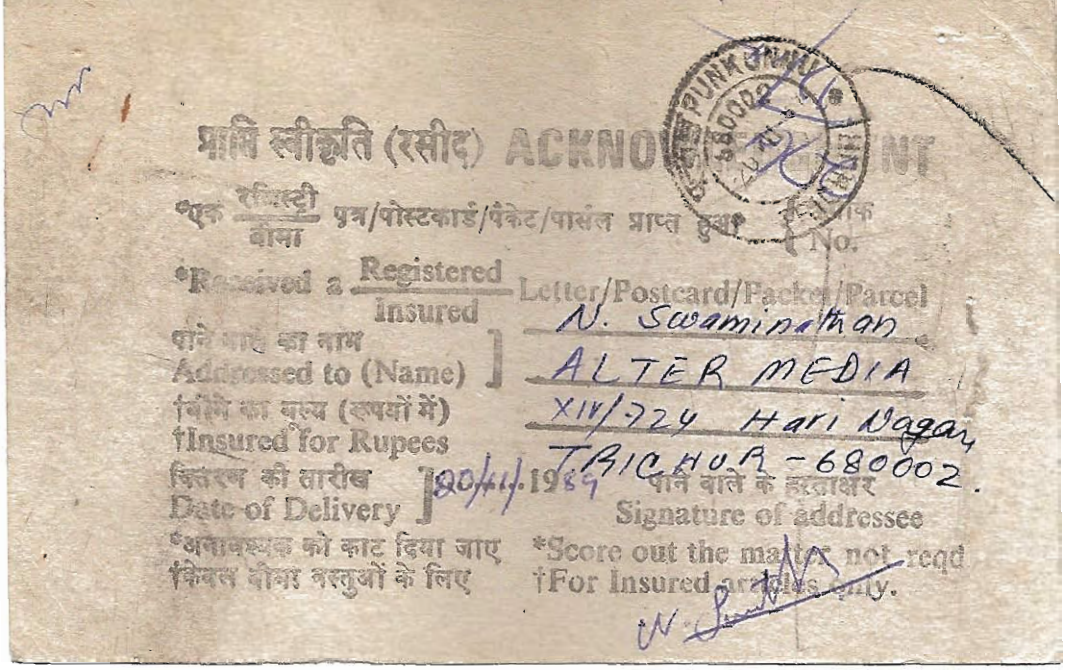
Cont.....3

* Please send the confirmation of participation, as well as requests for return reservations if necessary, to Vinod Raina at the earliest, but latest by 20th Nov..

* Contact Address

Vinod Raina,
"Eklavya",
E-1/208 Arera Colony,
Bhopal-462 016.
Ph.:61380

Place of Meeting



प्राप्ति स्वीकृति (रसीद) ACKNOWLEDGMENT

*एक रजिस्ट्री / बीमा पत्र/पोस्टकार्ड/पैकेट/पार्सल प्राप्त हुआ। रजिस्ट्रेशन No.

*Received a Registered / Insured Letter/Postcard/Packet/Parcel

पाने वाले का नाम
Addressed to (Name)] N. Swaminathan
ALTER MEDIA
XIV/724 Hari Nagar
TRICHUR - 680002.

†बीमे का मूल्य (रुपयों में)
†Insured for Rupees

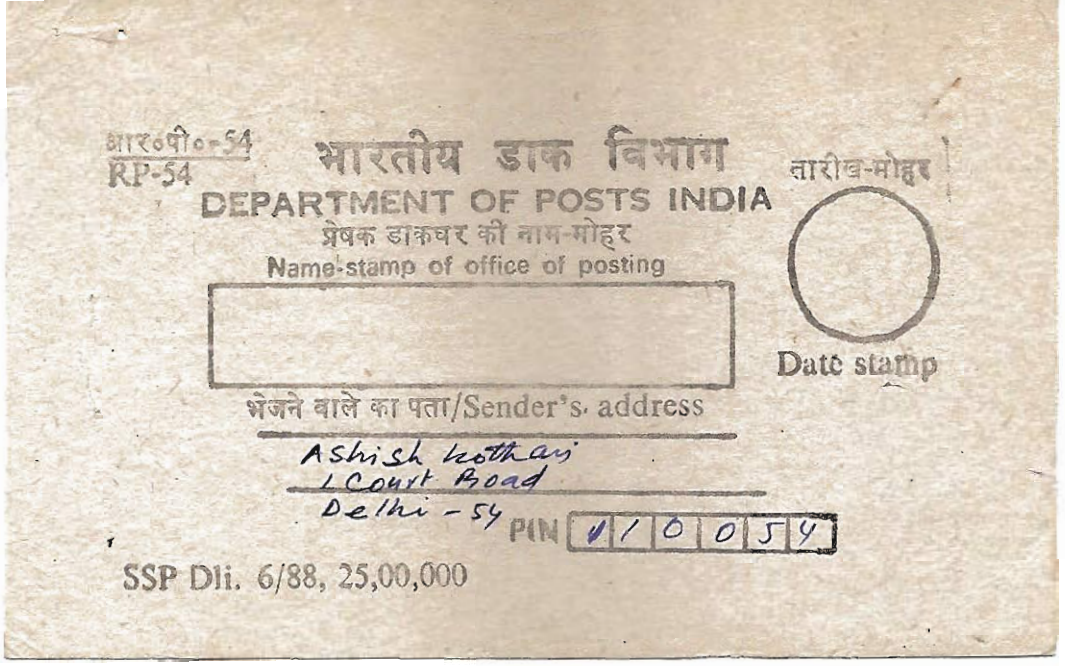
वितरण की तारीख
Date of Delivery] 20/11/1989

पाने वाले के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of addressee

*अनावश्यक को काट दिया जाए
†केवल बीमा वस्तुओं के लिए

*Score out the matter not reqd
†For Insured articles only.

N. Swaminathan


आर०पी०-54
RP-54

भारतीय डाक विभाग

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS INDIA

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Name-stamp of office of posting

तारीख-मोहर

Date stamp

भेजने वाले का पता/Sender's address

Ashish Kothari
1 Court Road
Delhi - 54 PIN 110054

SSP Dli. 6/88, 25,00,000

नर्मदा घाटी नवनिर्माण समिति,
५८, गांधी मार्ग,
बड़वानी (म.प्र.)-४५१५५१

नर्मदा धरणग्रस्त समिति,
C/o, पो. बॉक्स-५२, धुळे,
महाराष्ट्र-४२४००१

20/11/89.

Replied on 26/11/89

Dear Pallava,

Sorry for not being able to scribble a line! Things are happening so fast — and to keep track of what is happening to Vanipadar of Manibeli or Mungabhai of Dhankhedi on one hand and the decisions of Moeen Qureshi on the other — with the elections in which our issue is the issue in Dhar constituency of M.P. today — We had good meetings in Badwani & Dhadgaon (Maharashtra) calling all the candidates on one platform — resulting in their & our taking stand in the elections.

Thanks for the beautiful photographs. Someone snatched them. Can you send atleast one copy each please? Sorry for the trouble — Reimbursing the expenses? — I

Hope you all are fine.
I hope Omprakashji wrote to you guys about the Bombay meetings thoughts on Washington trip.

Even with the latest news, no Bank affirming confirmation, in response to Shaw's letter I don't think what we did was wrong in any way. More when we meet.

Convey our sincere gratitude (& yours regards) to all those from Delhi who came to & worked for Harsud rally.

Regards to Ashish & Shashi.

Nitin

Yours,

Medha

P.S. Remind Ashish Bingo & others to get the rally-accounts to Bhopal, in accordance with the decisions taken in Itarsi-meeting

Narmada
NAP

Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.

Block No. 12, 1st Floor, New Sachivalaya Complex.
Gandhinagar-382 010 Gujarat. Phone : 23530-37, 23507

C. K. KOSHY IAS
Director

D.O.No.SSNNL/Dir(R&E)/192/89

Dated the 20th Nov. 1989.

Dear Prof. Shekhar Singh,

Kindly refer to d.o. letter No.SSNNL/Dir.(R&E)/ 192/89 dated the 20th ~~November~~ October, 1989, a copy of which is enclosed herewith for ready reference.

I would be grateful if you could kindly let me know the agency from which the satellite imagery photographs could be obtained by me.

Yours sincerely,

(C.K.Koshy)

Prof. Shekhar Singh,
Indian Institute of Public Administration,
Indra Prasta Estate,
New Delhi.

Encl: As above.

D.O.No. GSNNL) Dir (RS) / 192 / '89
Dated the 20th October, 1989.

Dear Prof. Shekhar Singh,

You will recall that when I was attending the Training course at Indian Institute of Public Administration, you had displayed some satellite imagery photograph of the Narmada basin which indicated the extent of deforestation. As I recall, you had shown 2 or 3 photographs which shown the reduction of tree cover over a period of 10 to 15 years.

I had subsequently contacted Indian Space Research Organisation, Ahmedabad and they were not aware of having taken out any special photographs for this purpose. They informed me that they will have to oppose the pictures from the date available with them.

I was wondering whether you had obtained the photographs from the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad. I would be extremely grateful if you could kindly let me know the agency from which these photographs are available. An early reply is solicited.

Yours sincerely,

a/c (C.K.Koshy)

Prof. Shekhar Singh,
Indian Institute of Public Administration,
Indra Prasta Estate,
New Delhi.

Issued
21-10-89

CUB
MAGAZINE

copy

602, Maker Chamber V
Nariman Point,
Bombay-400 021.
Phones : 230061/230081

Please quote our ref : casbm71.doc
Dated: November 22, 1989.

Avninder Singh Esq.,
A-308, Pragati Vihar Hostel,
(Near Jawarlal Nehru Stadium),
New Delhi.

Dear

I am sorry that you did not get the Cub Magazine which should have been enclosed with my last letter. The problem of 'involvement' is very crucial and the best way to break apathy is through a specific 'Project'. Why don't you take up the question of the Narmada Project? You could get in touch with Ashish Kothari of Kalpavriksh in Delhi (Tel: 3318514 & 2518377), through whom a lot of information and involvement will be possible. In any event, I enclose the copy of Cub, plus a booklet on the Narmada Project which has been written for an adult audience, but which you will surely find interesting.

One thing you can certainly do is to gather signatures in protest against destructive development. Another thing is to keep pressure up against environmentally unsound projects by phoning, or even meeting politicians in Delhi. Additionally, visits to the Natural History Museum and the Zoo (with the correct perspective) will certainly help.

Sincerely,

BITTU SAHGAL
Encl: Cub Magazine and Sardar Sarovar booklet.

→ Ashish Kothari, Delhi
Rec'd. your letter. We have published the info in both CUB + Sanctuary. I think the book should be condensed, with visuals thrown in, for public appeal.
I think our letters crossed, trust you got my earlier letter. warm regards Bittu

1 NEW DELHI

CASBM71.Doc

~~SASBM60H~~ AVNINDER Singh
A-308, Pragati Vihar Hostel
(near Jawarlal Nehru Stadium)
New Delhi -

To,

MR. BITTU SEHGAL,
EDITOR,
CUB & SANCTUARY MAGAZINES,
602, MAKER CHAMBER V,
NARIMAN POINT,
BOMBAY,

Bittu ?

Dear Sir,

Th I received your letter saying that a magazine would be following. Unfortunately, the ~~letter~~ magazine has not reached me. Could you please send another one. I would be most grateful.

Sir, In the last few months the question of environment protection is increasingly becoming known to

the people of this country. However, much as the question is prevalent today, the enthusiasm of my peers at school only last for a few moments after the speech has been delivered. For this reason, though an official conservation club organised by the school authorities of my new school already exist, it is largely inactive and I would like to form a small action group of people who ~~be~~ are enthusiastic for this effort and start a campaign with posters, fund raising cla

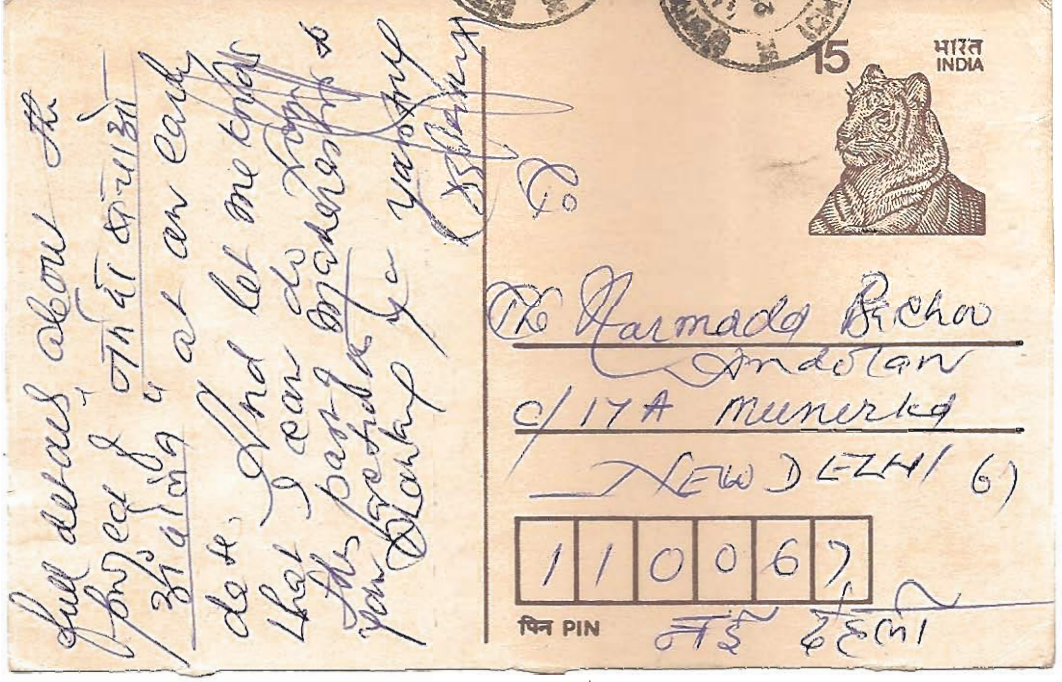
However, this is a completely new concept for me and I would be grateful if you could give me some guidance in how to implement my idea. I would be most grateful.

Thanking You,

Yours Sincerely,

Singh

(AVNINDER VINGH)


15
भारत
INDIA
Dr. Narmada Bisht
Andolan
C/17A Munirka
NEW DELHI (67)
1 1 0 0 6 7
पिन PIN
नई दिल्ली

Dr. G. N. PADKI, M.D.
3/150, ICHALKARANJI.
Dist. Kolhapur. (M.S.) 416115

Eng. poem.
Hindi poem.
sent
18/12/89

28/11/89

78 89

Dear Sir,

Narmada Struggle

I have the great pleasure in writing this letter & get myself introduced that I am a Social Service minded person engaged in the field of fight against the Blind Belief and allied topics.

Recently I came to know your doings so request you & please arrange & send me

alter media
(DISTRIBUTORS OF THIRD WORLD BOOKS)
724, Harinagar, Punkunnam, Trichur-680 002, Kerala.

Ref: _____ Date 28/11/89

Dear friend,

I have already send the article about Narmada, with Photos & Colour transperancy. They will publish the article in the weekly very shortly. Any way they have returned the transperancy because they are not interested this film for this corner. So I am sending the film to you. Any way this is not a matter, because we need only to highlight the Narmada issue. And they will publish. When it comes out, I will send you 2 copies.

I have received your 'Nature' issue 22. — three copies. And also 2 days before I have received 'Narmada' news letter 2 copies seperately. Are you sending me 2 copies each for me? Or is it any mistake? Please check it. I wish to get the first issue of 'Narmada', and please send it. I have also asked the booklet on Narmada by Baba Amte, Please send me. I will send the subscription very soon.

Yours Sincerely
N. Sivaramakrishnan

TRICHUR
30/11/89

Dear friend,

As per your request I am sending the three copies of the weekly. Narmada article is in the pages of 12, 13, 14, 15. They are not given your name as the source of the photos. I am extremely sorry. I have already one more written to them asking for giving the source in the next issue. They have also omitted some party of the Harsud rally also. Any way they have given good space for Narmada. Due to the absence of PTI, UNI reporters in Harsud on Sept 28th, there is no news at all in the regional Daily, and Even in the Express also, about the rally. So this article, I think may help in this condition.

Yesterday I have send my subscription for Narmada News letter. I asked it send the first issue. Please send it.

What about our future programme on Narmada? What will be the ~~role~~ position of 'New' Delhi Government in Narmada issue?! Please inform me the action committee programme. Expecting your reply.

Best wishes,

Yours Sincerely
N Swaminathan
(N-SWAMINATHAN)

Send letter for whole article / manuscript

ASHOK SINGH
G-32, Visveshvaraiya Bhawan
M.M.M. Engineering College
Gorakhpur (U.P.)

To

Mr. Ashish Kothari
1, Court Road,
Delhi -110054
India.

Dear Sir,

I have submitted my theis work entitled '' Environmental Impacts of Narmada Valley Project''. The Viva of the same has also been completed.

I am sending herewith the synopsis of my work, certificate of guide, reference of work, and conclusions.

Would you like to publish my work in the form of booklet ~~in~~ by your agency ' Kalpavriksh'. If so, you may re with your terms and conditions at my address of Sahar The address as follows :

ASHOK SINGH
C/o SRI R.Y. SINGH
ASSTT MYCOLOGIST
GOVERNMENT GARDENS'
SHARANPUR -247001.

Thanking you,

Yours truely,

Ashok

(Ashok Singh)

November 30, 1989.

D I S S E R T A T I O N

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

ON

NARMADA VALLEY PROJECT

By

ASHOK SINGH
Student,
M.E. Hill Area Development Engineering

Under the Guidance of

Dr. S.B. Synghal
Professor and Head,
Civil Engineering Department.

SYNOPSIS

The river Narmada which originates at Amarkantak of district Shahdol of Madhya Pradesh has a massive drop of 975 m in the level of river in the state of Madhya Pradesh itself indicating a large hydroelectric potential. In the Narmada Basin basaltic rocks formations constitute as much as 58% of the total area. A major part of basin lies below Tropic of Cancer. Humid tropical conditions are encountered with an average annual rainfall of 1178 mm. About 32% of Narmada basin in M.P. is forested containing mainly dry and moist deciduous forms. At present the agriculture is almost entirely rainfed.

The Narmada Valley Development Project is the most ambitious the single largest river- valley project in India to date. According to its' master plan 30 major dams are to be constructed, out of them two i.e. Tawa and Barna have already been constructed. Another project namely Bargi is nearing completion.

In this dissertation " Environmental Impacts of Narmada Valley Project " a study of direct and indirect impacts of this project on the following major components of environment has been taken up :-

1. The Biosphere
2. The Lithosphere
3. The Hydrosphere
4. The Atmosphere

Impacts on the Bisphere includes :

(a) Social impacts (Rehabilitation & Resettlement)
(b) Impact on flora and fauna
(c) Impact on Human Health
(d) Impact on Livestock
(e) Impact on Pisciculture
(f) Impact on Tourism and Recreation Facilities.

Impact on the Lithosphere includes:

(a) Reservoir induced seismicity
(b) Impact on Forests
(c) Impact on Land Use
(d) Impact on Sediment Transport
(e) Water - logging.
(f) Impact on Archeol and Momuments.

Impacts on the Hydrosphere mainly comprise of Impacts on the ecology of concerned stream on u/s and d/s of reservoir.

Impacts on Atmosphere includes:

(a) Impact on Humidity
(b) Impact on Temperature
(c) Impact on Wind direction and speed
(d) Rainfall Pattern.

During my study I also visited to NVDA, Bhopal and Barna project, Bari District Raisen of Madhya Pradesh, to observe the environmental impacts encoutered due to project Barna. The project is working since 1975. All the photographs and slides submited by me deals with some relevant facts regarding envoronmental impacts in Barna Command area.

The aim of carrying out E.I.A. is to project the desirable and undesirable impacts as well as benefits on the same screen so that this projection can help us to arrive at a decision as to whether we should implement the proposed scheme or modify it or to abandon it altogether.

After projecting environmental impacts and benefits the alternative, have been suggested. These alternatives may feasible upto a greater extent in reference to irrigation and power compared to major projects planned in valley . All these alternatives must be kept in view while weighing the feasibility of these projects.

In my views all the positive as well as negative impacts are important for considering the feasibility of the project. It is not so easy to clear the project. The Govt. should reconsider all the relevant facts regarding environmental impacts and expected benefits of the projects.

If after making all the all the consideration of environmental impacts, decision falls in favour of commissioning the project, the recommendations made can help in eleminating the avoidable impacts and minimising the unavoidable once.

***

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that DISSERTATION entitled **'ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF' NARMADA VALLEY PROJECT'** which is being submitted by Mr. ASHOK SINGH in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of MASTER OF ENGINEERING (CIVIL)in Hill Area Development Engineering of the UNIVERSITY OF GORAKHPUR, Gorakhpur, is a record of student's own work carried out by him under my supervision and guidance. The matter embodied in this dissertation has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any other degree.

23.12.89

(Dr. S.B.Synghal)
Professor and Head
Civil Engineering Department
M.M.M.Engineering College
Gorakhpur (U.P.)

5. CONCLUSION

I have described positive as well as negative impacts of Narmada Valley Project. All of them are important for considering the feasibility of the project. It is not so easy to clear the Project. The Government should reconsider all the relevant facts regarding environmental impacts and expected benefits of the project.

All the aspects regarding environmental impacts must be considered in detail and those adverse environmental impacts which can be remedied, should be given suitable treatment to minimise the adverse impacts. I would like to suggest that all the relevant facts regarding environmental impacts and expected benefits should be open to public. Public participation helps in giving publicity to the details of the project and can help in eleminating hostility and in the development of positive public attitude toward the project and the various agencies connected with it. Development of such a positive attitude is important because it helps in setting most of the disputes across the table, not through legal and physical battles, which generate unpleasantness, hostility and disharmony. Such battles are costly as well as time and energy consuming.

Often it is argued that the environmental investigations delay the project and in the meantime prices escalate. In this regard I would like to suggest that environmental consideration should be built in from very beginning of the process of planning of such a project.

Alternatives suggested may feasible up to a greater extent in refrence of irrigation and power compared to major projects planned in valley. All these alternatives must be kept in view while weighing the feasibility of these projects.

If after making all the considerations of environmental impacts, decision falls in favour of commissioning the project, the recommendations made, can help in eleminating the avoidable impacts and minimising the unavoidable once.

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MARG

(Multiple Action Research Group)

(Regd. No. S/16177/85)

REF:MARG/6A/89/

5th December 1989

Dear friends,

We plan to screen a film produced by MARG ' Kal Ki Talash Mein'.

The venue is MARG office date 7th December '89 at 2.30 P.M. This will be followed by an open discussion on the film.

We hope that you will be able to join us.

Hoping to see you.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,

Mridula Singh

(Mridula Singh)
Project Officer

P.S.
If you can contact anyone interested, please do so.

113-A, Shahpur Jat, Near Asiad Village, New Delhi-110016 Tele : 6467483
Donations to MARG are Exempted u/s 80G of I. T. Act. 1961.
Executive Director : Dr. Vasudha Dhagamwar

भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अकादमी
INDIAN ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

PROF. B.M. UDGAONKAR
President

Mailing Address:
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
Homi Bhabha Road, Colaba,
BOMBAY – 400 005.
Tel. 4952311, 4952979

ISSA/4122/89 5.12.89

Dear Dr. Anand,

This is to invite you and those who are involved in Narmada Bachao Andolan to the XIV Indian Social Science Congress which is due to be held from December 12 to 16, 1989 at Gujarat Vidyapith. A booklet giving details of the Congress is enclosed for your perusal and circulation. The issue of Planning and development will be deliberated over the Congress. I think some of your should come present your views powerfully there.

You can write to Prof. T.B. Naik, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380 014 about your participation.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,
NPChaubey
(N.P. Chaubey)

Dr. Niti Anand
Narmada Bachao Andolan
C/17-A, Munirka,
New Delhi-110 067

Residence: 2B, Zerlina, Atomic Energy Apartments, L. Gibbs Road,
Malabar Hill, Bombay 400 006, Tel. 8228930.

एकलव्य
ई 1/208, अरेरा कालोनी
भोपाल – 462 016
फोन : 67150 तार : एकलव्य

EKLAVYA
E 1/208, ARERA COLONY
BHOPAL 462 016
Phone : ~~67150~~ 6138 Gram : EKLAVYA
63433 (res)

Centres for Research and Action in Science, Environment & Education

5/12/89
5.00 pm

Dear Ashish,

Am writing this just after having talked to you. It is not certain when the people shall be released, it may be this evening or tomorrow. However, the arrested are clear that they do not wish to furnish personal bonds or ask for bail.

We have decided to hold a rally and demonstration (at NVDA office) on 7/12 (Thursday), gathering at 12 noon. If people from Delhi can join, it would be good. Hansraj & Baroochi people should join the rally.

Please use the enclosed clippings in the best way possible.

Vinod.

PLEASE ISSUE PRESS RELEASES.

WWF-India,
C/o. Vidyut Electronics,
Opp. Taluka School,
Sadar, Rajkot.

6-12-89.

Dear Bittu, Ashish, Powu, N.B.A. Dilnavaz, Medha, Baba Amte,

In my last few letters I had mentioned about the stand that the people are taking in Saurashtra and Kutch.

I am enclosing the copy of Chatak, going through the Editorial will give you a picture of it.

Moreover since the Narmada Andolans meeting at Rajkot on 16-4-89 I have been asking you to send us a slide set on Narmada issue and video on Price of Progress and Beyond Barriers.

Do let me know frankly if you will send it or not.

I had written to the Duke of Edinburgh to make WWF take a stand.

Thats all for now.

Yours truely,

NITIN PANDYA.

Ashish,

Are you group planning to come to Gujarat?

What happened about few Kalpavriksh people who were going to come & visit Saurashtra & Kutch?

Nitin

to 13-00
14-00 to 17-00

જુલાઈ-સપ્ટેમ્બર '૮૯ વર્ષ ૭(૭-૯) ક્રમાંક ૭૧-૭૩

વર્લ્ડ વાઇડ ફંડ ફોર નેચર (ઇન્ડિયા) ગુજરાત વિભાગોનું સમાચારપત્ર

ચાતક



ગુજરાત રાજ્ય સમિતિ, વર્લ્ડ વાઈડ ફંડ ફોર નેચર ઈન્ડિયા, વતી
સંપાદક : લાલસિંહ રાઓલ. પ્રકાશક : પ્રદીપ પંડ્યા, માનદ્ મંત્રી, (સૌરાષ્ટ્ર વિભાગ)
C/O વિદ્યુત ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક્સ, તાલુકા શાળા સામે, સદર, રાજકોટ– ૩૬૦ ૦૦૧
મુદ્રક: કિતાબઘર પ્રિન્ટરી, ધર્મેન્દ્ર રોડ, રાજકોટ: ૩૬૦ ૦૦૧

સંપાદકીય :

નર્મદા ડેમ/સરદાર સરોવર યોજના

નર્મદા ડેમ/સરદાર સરોવર યોજનાની તરફેણ અને વિરુદ્ધમાં છાપાઓ/સામયિકોમાં ચર્ચા આવ્યા કરે છે. 'ચાતક'ના વાચકોને થતું હશે તે આમાં ચૂપ કેમ છે ? આ મૌન સમજીને રાખેલું. અત્યાર સુધી "ચાતકે કાંઇ મત દર્શાવ્યો નથી. નર્મદા ડેમ સૌ કોઇની નજરે ચડે તેવી વિશાળ યોજના છે. પણ તેનાથીયે વધારે અગત્યની છતાં ઝટ નજરે ન ચડતી બાબતોની સમાજ ઉપેક્ષા કરી રહ્યો છે. પર્યાવરણ-સંરક્ષણના જે પ્રશ્નો છે તેમાં નર્મદા ડેમ સર્વોચ્ચ અગ્રતાવાળો નથી એમ એક પ્રકૃતિપ્રેમી તરીકે મને લાગે છે. પર્યાવરણના આપણે હાલહવાલ કરી નાખ્યા છે, વિશાળ વિસ્તારોને કુદરતી લીલોતરી વિનાના બનાવી દીધા છે, રોજેરોજ ઝાડ કપાતા જ જાય છે, અનેક પશુપંખીઓ તેમજ નાનાં નાનાં અસંખ્ય જીવજંતુઓને પણ ટકવું મુશ્કેલ બનતું જાય છે. આવા કેટલાય જીવજંતુઓ અદૃશ્ય થવા માંડ્યા છે કે લુપ્ત થઈ ગયા છે. આપણા આ પર્યાવરણનો સર્વોચ્ચ અગ્રતાવાળો કોઇ પ્રશ્ન હોય તો લીલોતરીનો સતત થઇ રહેલો આ નાશ છે.

યુગોથી આપણી ભૂમિમાં થતાં આવતા વૃક્ષોને ગૌણ ગણીને પરદેશી વૃક્ષોનો ફેલાવો સરકાર કરી રહી છે. વન વિદ્યાનો આ છે ખાભીલયો અને ટૂંકી દૃષ્ટિવાળો અમલ. વનમાં લાગતી આગ કેટલી ઝડપથી ફેલાય છે ? ગાંડા બાવળનો ફેલાવો એથીયે ઝડપી છે વધારામાં સરકાર તેને પ્રોત્સાહન આપી રહી છે. ગાંડા બાવળનો ફેલાવો વધારે વ્યાકુળ બનાવનાર સમશ્યા છે. કચ્છમાં અને રાજસ્થાનમાં કેટલાય વિસ્તારોમાં ગાંડા બાવળનો બેફામ ફેલાવો થઇ રહ્યો છે. દેશના અને પરદેશના નિષ્ણાતોએ તેનાથી સાવધ રહેવા આપણને ચેતવેલા. પણ તેની અવગણના થઇ. ગાંડા બાવળે કચ્છના શ્રેષ્ઠ ચરિયાણ વિસ્તાર ગણાતા બન્નીની દુર્દશા કરી નાખી છે. સ્થાનિક માલધારીઓ માટે તે શ્રાપ સમાન થઈ પડ્યો છે. તેવી જ દુર્દશા અભાગણ (લેન્ટાના) એ બરડા ડુંગરની કરી. ત્યાંના માલધારીઓ એ પરદેશી વનસ્પતિથી ત્રાસી ગયા છે. દિનપ્રતિદિન તેનો વિસ્તાર ત્યાં એટલો વધતો જાય છે કે તેને હવે અંકુશમાં રાખવો મુશ્કેલ બની ગયેલ છે. સરકારનાં અને બેરસરકારી સંસ્થાઓનાં ટાંચા સાધનો આવા ઘુસણખોર અને આક્રમક વૃક્ષ પાછળ વપરાય તેને "ચાતક" બહુ મોટી કરુણતા ગણે છે. રસ્તાની બાજુએ ઊગેલા અને દેવસ્થાનોની આસપાસ સચવાએલા જુના ઘેઘુર અને ઝાડ-ઘટ્ટ ઝાડ કપાતા જાય છે, તેમાં આહાર અને આશરો મેળવતા પશુપંખીઓ, અગણિત જીવો અને માનવોનો આધાર લુંટાતો જાય છે.

વિશાળ ખેતરાઉ વિસ્તારો પર જંતુનાશક દવાઓનો થઇ રહેલા છંટકાવથી હવા, પાણી અને જમીનનું પદૂષણ વધતું જાય છે આવી જમીનમાંથી સ્રવીને આવતા પાણીને લીધે નદી, નાળા અને તળાવો દૂષિત બનતા જાય છે. વન્યપ્રાણીઓના સંરક્ષણ માટે બચેલા થોડા વિસ્તારોનાં સંરક્ષણ માટે લેવાતાં બીનકારગત પગલા અને તે વિસ્તારો માટે ફાળવાએલી સાવ નગણ્ય જમીન ઉપર માનવોના સતત વધી રહેલા દબાણ સામે "ચાતક"નો આક્રોશ છે. ચારે તરફથી ભરડો લઇને આપણા પર્યાવરણને ભીંસી રહેલા આવા જોખમો પ્રત્યે આપણે સજાગ નથી. નર્મદા ડેમને લીધે પર્યાવરણને થનાર હાનિનું જે ચિત્ર દોરવામાં આવે છે તેના કરતાં આ જોખમ મોટું છે તેની ચિંતા છે કોઇને ?

બીજું કાંઇ નહીં તો નર્મદા ડેમને લીધે ગુજરાતની તરસી ભૂમિને જીવનદાતા જળ તો મળશે. પાણી હશે તો પર્યાવરણ માટે ઘણું ઘણું થઈ શકશે. કેટલાય ગામો અને ગામડાઓનાં તળાવો તેનાથી ભરપુર બનશે. અતિ ઊંડા ગએલા પાણીના તળ ઊંચા આવશે, નિષ્ઠા હશે તો ઠેર ઠેર વનરાઈ ઊભી કરી શકાશે. નર્મદા ડેમનો વિરોધ કરવામાં ખોજાતી શક્તિને પર્યાવરણની સુધારણા માટે, અવેજી જંગલો ઊભા કરવા માટે અને વિસ્થાપિતોને વચન આપ્યા મુજબની સવલતો પૂરી પાડવાના કાર્યક્રમોનો ચીવટાઇપૂર્વક અમલ થાય તે માટે સરકાર અને નર્મદા

નિગમના કાન આમળાતા રહેવામાં પ્રયોજીએ તો પર્યાવરણને નકકર ફાયદો થાય. નર્મદા ડેમથી ડૂબમાં જતા જંગલ વિસ્તારો વિશે ઉહાપોહ ખૂબ થાય છે. તેનાથી કેટલાય ગણા વિસ્તારોનું જંગલ ગેરકાયદે સાફ થઈ ગયું અને હજી થતું જ્તય છે તે અટકાવવા માટે કેર કેર દબાવ જુથો કરીને નકકર કાર્યક્રમ હાથ ધરતા કોણ અટકાવે છે ? થોડો વખત ઉહાપોહ કરવો સહેલો છે. પણ સતત જાગૃતિ માગતા આવા કાર્યક્રમો હાથ ધરવા અને પાર પાડવા માટે ઓંડી નિષ્ઠા અનિવાર્ય છે.

નર્મદા ડેમથી બનનાર સરદાર સરોવરને લીધે અમુક હજાર હેકટર વિસ્તારમાંના જંગલો ડૂબમાં જશે તેનો જોરશોરથી પ્રચાર થાય છે. આપણામાંના કેટલાયે તે વિસ્તાર જોયો છે ? કહેવાય છે તેવા અને તેટલા જંગલો ખરેખર હજી ત્યાં છે ? કે પછી કાગળ ઉપર જ તેને જંગલ વિસ્તારો તરીકે બતાવાયા કરે છે ? પર્યાવરણની વાત કરતાં પહેલાં ગુજરાતના નકશા પર નજર કરશો તો દેખાશે કે વિરાટ નર્મદા ડેમ/સરદાર સરોવર યોજનાને લીધે ડૂબમાં જતાં જંગલો ગીર રાષ્ટ્રીય ઉદ્યાન, જામનગર કિનારાના દરિયાઈ રાષ્ટ્રીય ઉદ્યાન કે ડેમ નજીકના રાજપીપળાના ડુંગરાઓના વિસ્તાર કરતાં ઘણાં ઓછા છે. ગુજરાતના ડુંગરાઓ પરના જંગલો અને ગુજરાતના વીડ વિસ્તારોનું સુપેરે જતન થાય તેવી તકેદારી આપણે વધારે રાખવી જોઈએ. આટલું કરી શકીએ તો પર્યાવરણનો સુધારો દેખાઈ આવે તેવો થશે,

એકાદ લાખ જેટલા ગરીબ લોકોને સરદાર સરોવર યોજનાથી સ્થળાંતર કરવું પડશે તે સાચું. પણ તેમના પુનઃસ્થાપનનો પ્રશ્ન એ પર્યાવરણનો પ્રશ્ન ગણાય ખરો ? એ માનવતાનો પ્રશ્ન છે. વિસ્થાપિતોને ન્યાય મળે અને તેમના પ્રશ્નો વચન આપ્યા મુજબ હલ થાય તે ખૂબ જરૂરી છે. પણ તે માટે ડુંબેશ ચલાવવાનું પણ યોગ્ય સ્થળ " ચાતક " ન ગણાય. તેમ કરીએ તો ચારે તરફ માનવતાના એવા પ્રશ્નોનો પાર નથી.

લાલસિંહ રાઓલ

તમારા સુખની ચાવી તમારા હાથમાં

સ્વચ્છ પર્યાવરણ સ્વચ્છ સમાજ

ઉજળી આવતીકાલ

(૪) કચરો ગમે ત્યાં **ફેંકશો** નહિ; તેને ટ્રાટી દો, બાળી નાખો અથવા કચરાપેટીમાં નાખો.

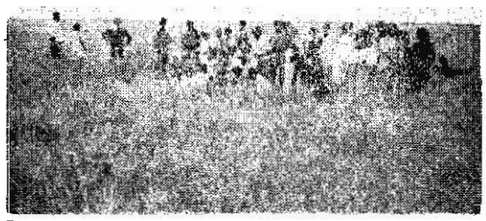
(૫) સગડી ચુલામાં **ધુમાડો ન** થવા દો, બળતણની બચત કરો.

(૬) તમારા પેટ્રોલ ડીઝલવાળા વાહનોને **સક્ષમ** રાખો– પેટ્રોલની પણ બચત થશે, એકઝોસ્ટમાંથી ગેસ ઓછો નીકળશે.

(વધુ આવતા અંકે) **શકુંતલા નેને**

પ્રવૃત્તિ સમાચાર :–

(૧) જસદણ નેચર કલબ : જુલાઈમાં કલબના સભ્યોએ ૬૧૫ રોપાઓ વાવ્યા. ઓગસ્ટમાં કન્યા વિનય મંદિરમાં એક પ્રદર્શન ગોઠવ્યું. તેમાં શ્રી રાજુ ઉપાધ્યાયના પંખીઓના ચિત્રો, વન્ય જીવોની તસ્વીરો, શ્રી અરવિંદ પરમારે કરેલ પંખીઓનાં પીછાંનો સંગ્રહ તથા શ્રી જયંત મોવલિયાએ તૈયાર કરેલ ઝાડપાનની માહિતી આપતા આ લેખો પ્રદર્શિત કર્યા. વન્ય જીવો પર સ્લાઈડ શો સાથે રાખેલ. આ ઉપરાંત જસદણ નેચર કલબ તા. ૨૬–૯–૮૯ સુધી ઉથલમાં પ્રકૃતિ પરિચય શિબિર યોજેલ જેમાં ૩૦૦ જેટલા શિબિરાર્થીઓએ ભાગ લીધો.



કાળિયાર અભયારણ્યમાં ઘૂમતા ટાઈગર નેચર કલબના સભ્યો

(૨) **અમદાવાદ** : ટાઈગર નેચર કલબ (યુ. એમ. ભગત માધ્યમિક શાળા) ના પચાસ બાળકોએ તા. ૧૮–૬–૮૯ ના રોજ વેળાવદર કાળિયાર રાષ્ટ્રીય અભયારણ્યની મુલાકાત લીધી. તેમાં કરેલા વીસેક કિલોમીટર જેટલા પગપાળા ભ્રમણ દરમિયાન તેઓએ સેંકડો કાળિયાર ઉપરાંત રોઝ અને વરુ પણ જોયા.

(૩) **સુરત** : સુરત નેચર કલબના થોડાક સભ્યોએ વાંસદા નેશનલ પાર્કની મુલાકાત દરમ્યાન ત્યાંના વિવિધ સર્પોની તપાસ કરી. સીટીઝન ટોપ્સ હાઈ સ્કુલમાં સર્પદર્શનનો કાર્યક્રમ રાખેલ. દર્શકોને તેમાં ખૂબ રસ પડયો. ડાંગના આદિવાસીઓને ઉપયોગી થઈ પડે તેવા નિદાન શિબિરો તથા દવા વિતરણમાં કલબના સભ્યો ઉત્સાહથી ભાગ લેતા રહે છે. ૧૮ વર્ષથી નીચેની ઉમરના શાળાન બાળકો માટે કલબે ડાંગના જંગલમાં મહલ પાસે દુલધા નામના સ્થળે તા. ૨૨–૧૦–૮૯ થી ૧૦–૧૧–૮૯ દરમ્યાન પ્રકૃતિ પરિચય શિબિરનું આયોજન કર્યું છે.

(૪) **ગોંડલ વન યુવક મંડળ** : વિશ્વ પર્યાવરણ દિને ટાઉન હોલમાં " પર્યાવરણ સુરક્ષા અને શિક્ષક " પર સેમીનાર અને શર્પ પ્રદર્શન રાખેલ. પાણી

અને રક્ષણની વ્યવસ્થા હોય તેવા કેટલાય સ્થળોએ કલબના સભ્યોએ જુદી જુદી શાળાઓના વિદ્યાર્થીઓના સહકારથી રક્ષક રોપાઓ વાવ્યા. તળાવો, બંધો અને નહેરોના કિનારાઓ ઉપર ચોમાસામાં ગાંડો બાવળ, દેશી બાવળ, ગોરડ અને અરડૂસાના બીજ છાંટયાં. (મિત્રો, ગાંડો બાવળ ઉત્તેજન આપવા જેવું ઝાડ નથી. તેના બીજનો છંટકાવ બંધ કરવા વિનંતિ. ગાંડા બાવળને બદલે દેશી બાવળ, ખીજડો, ગોરડ, આંબલી, લીંબડા, પીપર, પીપળા જેવા દેશી વૃક્ષોના બીજ છાંટશો તો સૌરાષ્ટ્રના પર્યાવરણની સુધારણામાં તે એક ઉપયોગી પ્રદાન થશે. —સંપાદક)

(૫) **કેશોદ** : નગરપાલિકાએ ૪૦ વર્ષ જુના બે વૃક્ષો કપાવી નાખ્યા. સત્તાવાળાઓના આ પગલા સામે પોતાના વિરોધ અને વ્યથાને વ્યકત કરવા કેશોદ, જુનાગઢ અને રાજકોટની પર્યાવરણપ્રેમી થોડી સંસ્થાઓએ એક નવીન રીત અપનાવી. નીચે મુજબનું લખાણ પોસ્ટકાર્ડમાં છપાવીને સત્તાવાળાઓને તેમજ પ્રકૃતિપ્રેમીઓને તેમણે મોકલ્યું "પ્રકૃતિપ્રેમી સ્વજનો, તા. ૩-૧૦-૮૯ તથા ૪-૧૦-૮૯ના રોજ કેશોદ મુકામે આંબાવાડી વિસ્તારમાં શ્રી રામ મંદિર પાસે છેલ્લા ૪૦ વર્ષથી મૂક સેવા આપનાર આપણા પૂજનીય સ્વજન સમા બે વૃક્ષ મિત્રોની કરપીણ હત્યા કેશોદ નગરપાલિકા દ્વારા કરવામાં આવી છે. આ સ્વજન સમા વૃક્ષોના દુઃખદ મૃત્યુનું બેસણું તા. ૧૩-૧૦-૮૯ શુક્રવારના રોજ બપોરે ૧૬-૦૦ કલાકે વિશ્વકર્મા એન્જીનીયરીંગની પાસે, આંબાવાડી વિસ્તાર, રામ મંદિર કેશોદમાં રાખવામાં આવેલ છે."

મોરને બચાવવાની વિજ્ઞપ્તિ

રઝળો તથા બીજા પાકો ઉપર દવાનો છંટકાવ થાય છે. આવો રઝળો વિગેરે ખાધા પછી મોર બીમાર પડે છે. ચાને ચાલી શકતો નથી. કદાચ ઝેરની અસરથી બચે તો પણ પાણી વિના તરસને લીધે મરી જાય છે. આવા માંદા પડેલ મોરને જો પિંજરામાં અથવા રૂમમાં રાખવામાં આવે અને ચણ પાણી આપવામાં આવે તો તે થોડા દિવસ પછી સાજા થઈ જાય છે. મારી વાડીએ આજુબાજુની રઝળાવાળી વાડીઓથી આવા માંદા ચાલી ન શકે તેવા ૫ મોર લાવેલ. તેમને પિંજરામાં રાખી ચણ પાણીની વ્યવસ્થા કરેલ. થોડા દિવસ પછી તમામ મોર સાજા થઈ જતાં છુટા કરેલ. શકય હોય તો આજુના સરકારી દવાખાનાના ડોકટરને બોલાવી ઝેરી દવાની અસર સામે સારવાર પણ આપી શકાય.

શિવરાજકુમાર બાચર.

ગિરનારના પર્યાવરણને બચાવો

(શ્રી રમેશભાઈ પંડયા તેમજ શ્રી કમલેશ ડોરડીયા તરફથી મળેલ માહિતીનું સંકલન નીચે પ્રસ્તુત છે. સંપાદક)

જૂનાગઢમાં ૧૯૮૦ના અરસામાં પર્યાવરણ સંરક્ષણ અંગેની વિચારણા અને પ્રવૃત્તિ વર્લ્ડ વાઈડ ફંડ ફોર નેચરની સૌરાષ્ટ્ર-કચ્છ શાખા તથા વન વિભાગના નિષ્ઠાવાન થોડાક અધિકારીઓની પ્રેરણાથી શરૂ થએલી દસેક વર્ષની આ અંગેની નાની મોટી પ્રવૃત્તિઓને લીધે આજે જૂનાગઢમાં લોકમત આ બાબતમાં સાનુકૂળ અને સુદ્રઢ થયો છે. જૂનાગઢમાં પંદરેક જેટલાં મંડળો અને એટલી જ નેચર કલબો આ ક્ષેત્રમાં સુંદર કામ કરી રહયાં છે. અમુક અમુક વખતે પર્યાવરણને લગતા પ્રશ્નો ઉપર સેમીનારો, ચર્ચાસભાઓ પરિસંવાદો વગેરે થતા રહે છે. જુદા જુદા મંડળોના અને નેચર કલબોના પ્રતિનિધિઓ તેમાં ઉત્સાહથી ભાગ લે છે. આસપાસના ગામો અને શહેરોમાંથી પણ પ્રતિનિધિઓ તેમાં આવે છે. માહિતીઓની આપલે થાય છે, ઠરાવો પસાર કરાય છે અને લડતોના નિર્ણયો લેવાય છે.

આ બધાના ફલસ્વરૂપે ગિરનારના જંગલ વિસ્તારને રીઝર્વ ફોરેસ્ટ જાહેર કરવામાં આવેલ છે. તેનાં સંરક્ષણ માટે આ એક અતિ મહત્વનું પગલું ગણાય. "ગિરનારનું પર્યાવરણ બચાવો" અભિયાન પણ ઉકત નાની મોટી પ્રકૃતિપ્રેમી સંસ્થાની પ્રવૃત્તિઓનાં પરિપાકરૂપે શરૂ થયું છે.

ગિરનાર જંગલ વિસ્તારની અગત્ય જૂનાગઢ શહેર, જિલ્લા તથા સમગ્ર સૌરાષ્ટ્ર માટે અત્યંત મહત્વની છે. ગિરનાર તથા ગીરનું જંગલ સૌરાષ્ટ્રના હૃદયસમા છે. એ જ્યાં સુધી ધબકતા રહેશે ત્યાં સુધી સૌરાષ્ટ્ર ધબકતું રહેશે.

ગિરનારનાં જંગલો જૂનાગઢ શહેરની આબાદીમાં મહત્વનો ફાળો આપે છે. તેને લીધે જૂનાગઢમાં અને આસપાસ વધુ વરસાદ પડે છે. તેનો સીધો લાભ જૂનાગઢને મળે છે. ગિરનારની ચોતરફના ડુંગરાઓમાંથી નીકળતી નદીઓનાં પાણી આસપાસના ગામોનાં ખેતરોમાં પહોંચે છે. સૌરાષ્ટ્રના બધા વિસ્તારો કરતાં જૂનાગઢ અને વંથલી કૃષિક્ષેત્રે વધુ આબાદ છે તેમાં ગિરનારનો ફાળો નાનોસુનો નથી.

આપણા જંગલો અને વનરાજી કેટલી ઝડપથી કપાઈ રહ્યાં છે તે આપણે જાણીએ છીએ. વૃક્ષો વરસાદ માટે કારણભુત તો છે, પણ તેમનો મોટો ઉપકાર વરસાદના પાણીને ભૂગર્ભમાં ઊંડે ઉતારીને અન્ય ઋતુમાં ઉપયોગ માટે આપણને ઉપલબ્ધ કરે છે તે છે. આપણે કુદરતનાં ભંડારમાંથી વિવિધ સાધનોથી પાણી ખેંચીએ છીએ, પરંતુ ટાંકામાં પાણી જ નહીં હોય ત્યારે શું થશે તે આપણે કયારેય વિચારતા નથી.

ગિરનાર આસપાસના જંગલોનો ઝડપભેર નાશ થઈ રહ્યો છે. વૈવિધ્યસભર આ વનો કઠિયારાના કુહાડે કપાઈ

કપાઈને ચુલ્હાની રાખ બની રહ્યાં છે. કઠિયારાઓ/ભારાવાળાઓની સંખ્યા દિનપ્રતિદિન વધતી જ રહી છે. કાયદાની દૃષ્ટિએ તેમને કોઈ પણ જાતનો અધિકાર ન હોવા છતાં તેઓ ધરાર જંગલો ગેરકાયદે કાપ્યે જ જાય છે. પેશકદમીઓએ પણ રાજકીય મહત્વ ધારણ કર્યું છે. આવા કપાણને કારણે આ જંગલોની સારી વનસ્પતિ અદૃશ્ય થતી જાય છે અને "લેન્ટાના" જેવી નકામી વનસ્પતિ ફેલાતી જાય છે.

ગિરનારના જંગલોમાં રાજાશાહીના જમાનામા પણ આસપાસના ગામોના લોકોને માત્ર અંગત ઉપયોગ માટે કેટલાક નિયમોને આધીન રહીને કેવળ જમીન પર પડેલું સુકું લાકડું લઈ જવાની પરવાનગી હતી. એ વખતે પણ કુહાડી કે કુહાડા લઈ જવાની છૂટ કયારેય ન હતી. વળી આ નિયમોનો ભંગ કરવા બદલ આકરી સજાની જોગવાઈ હતી. એટલે જ તે જંગલો સુરક્ષિત અને જળવાએલા હતાં. આઝાદીનાં પગલે પગલે નવાબશાહીના નિયમો તેવે મુકાયા અને હજારો કુહાડાઓ જંગલને રહેંસી નાખવા મંડયા. એક વખતે ગીચ વનરાજીથી શોભતા ડુંગરા ઓડા બની ગયા છે, જંગલો સુફીભઠ ધરતીમાં ફેરવાઈ રહયાં છે.

હાલની પરિસ્થિતિ જોતાં ગિરનાર વિસ્તારનાં વનોને વૃક્ષવિહીન થવામાં એક દસકો પણ લાગે તેમ નથી. પછી જુનાગઢને પાણી માટે વલખા મારવા પડશે. આજુબાજુની ખેતી સુકાઈ જશે. ભેંસાણ તાલુકા બાજુના ગિરનારના જંગલોનો નાશ વહેલો થતાં ત્યાં હવે કુવાના તળ ઊંડા ગયાં છે અને પેદાશમાં ઉત્તરોત્તર ઘટાડો થતો રહયો છે.

ગિરનારના પર્યાવરણને બચાવવા માટે જુદી જુદી વન યુવા કલબો, નેચર કન્ઝર્વેશન સોસાયટીઓ અને અનેક સમજુ બુધ્ધિજીવી લોકોએ કલેકટર તેમજ વન વિભાગના અધિકારીઓ સમક્ષ વનવિનાશની પ્રવૃતિ રોકવા માટે સતત રજુઆતો કર્યે રાખી છે. પરિણામે છેલ્લાં એક વર્ષથી કઠિયારાઓથી થતું કપાણ બંધ કરાવી શકાયું છે. આથી મૃતઃપ્રાય થઈ ગયેલા વનોમાં પ્રાણનો નવસંચાર થતો દેખાવા લાગ્યો છે, છેલ્લાં નેચર કેમ્પ વખતે અનેક પર્યાવરણપ્રેમીઓએ વનને પુનર્જીવન પામતું જોયું.

પરંતુ હવે ફરી તકવાદી લોકો કે જેમને કુહાડી કે કુહાડા ચલાવવાનો અધિકાર નથી, તેઓએ સંગઠિત થઈ ઉપવાસ અને અનધિકૃત રજુઆતો કરી સરકારશ્રી પર દબાણ લાવી તેમની મેલી મુરાદો બર લાવવા પ્રયત્નો શરૂ કર્યા છે. હવે આપણે નિર્ભયરીતે આગળ આવીએ અન્યાયી માગણી સામે એકત્રિત થઈ અવાજ નહીં ઉઠાવીએ તો કર્યું કરાવ્યું ધુળમાં મળી જશે. કઠિયારાઓની સંખ્યા સરકારી ચોપડે હજારેકની છે, પણ વાસ્તવમાં તે તેનાથી ઘણી વધારે છે. અમારા સર્વે અનુસાર ઓછામાં ઓછા ૨૦૦ વૃક્ષોનો રોજિંદો ખાત્મો બોલાવતો હશે. જો સરકાર લાખો નાગરિકોના જીવન અને પર્યાવરણ સાથે સંકળાએલા આ પ્રશ્ને હવે આંધળોડાડ કરશે તો તેના વિપરિત પરિણામો અવશ્ય ભોગવવા પડશે.

ગિરનાર પર ઘણાં આક્રમણો થયાં છે. તેના વૃક્ષો કાપ્યાં, પથ્થરો તોડયા, બાણો બાંધી. વિકૃત બનાવેલા ગિરનારનો આર્તનાદ તમને નથી સંભળાતો ?

(ગિરનારના પર્યાવરણને બચાવવાનું આંદોલન જુનાગઢમાં વેગ પકડી રહ્યું છે. તેની સામે સ્થાપિત હિતો દ્વારા સંચાલિત અને પ્રેરિત પ્રતિ–આંદોલન શરૂ થયું છે. તેની શેહમાં આવીને કઠિયારાઓને વૃક્ષછેદનની મંજૂરી હવે કોઈ પણ સંજોગોમાં અપાવી ન જ જોઈએ. આ વાત ભારપૂર્વક રજુ કરવા માટે જૂનાગઢ અને રાજકોટ જિલ્લાની પચીસેક જેટલા પ્રકૃતિ મંડળોએ વન વિભાગના કન્ઝર્વેટર ઓફ ફોરેસ્ટ શ્રી શર્માને તા. ૬–૫–૮૯ના રોજ આવેદનપત્ર આપેલ અને તે દિવસે શ્રી રમેશભાઈ પંડયાની આગેવાની નીચે પંદરેક યુવાનોએ પ્રતીક ઉપવાસ કરેલ. જૂનાગઢ શહેરના જાગૃત નાગરિકોએ તથા સંસ્થાઓએ તેમના આ પગલાને ટેકો જાહેર કર્યો.

પરિણામે જંગલખાતાના કર્મચારીઓનો નૈતિક જુસ્સો વધ્યો. જંગલખાતું જે પરમીટો આપતું તે બંધ કરી, અને જંગલમાં જવાની મનાઈ કરી. કઠિયારાઓ માટે વૈકલ્પિક રોજીની વ્યવસ્થા હંગામી ધોરણે કરવાનું જંગલ ખાતાએ સ્વીકાર્યું છે. વૃક્ષો વાવવા માટેના ખાડા ખોદવા જેવી કામગીરીમાં તેમને રોજદાર તરીકે લેવાનું રાખ્યું છે.

ગિરનારનું પર્યાવરણ બચાવવાની આ પ્રવૃત્તિને 'ચાતક'ના સર્વ વાચકોનો હાર્દિક ટેકો અવશ્ય સાંપડશે. પોતાના આ નિર્ણયની જાણ અગ્ર મુખ્ય વનસંરક્ષકશ્રીને કરવા માટે મોકલવાના વિજ્ઞપ્તિ પત્રની નકલ નીચેના સરનામેથી મેળવીને રવાના કરવા સૌ મિત્રોને વિનંતિ.

શ્રી રમેશ પંડયા, ૧૦, વર્ધમાનનગર, ધંધુસર રોડ, જૂનાગઢ–૩૬૨ ૦૦૧

આવી જેહાદ ઉપાડવા બદલ જૂનાગઢના આ સૌ મિત્રોને અભિનંદન અને ધન્યવાદ—સંપાદક)

આપની મદદની અમોને જરૂર છે.
૧૯૯૦ના કેલેન્ડરર્સ ડાયરી ટેલીફોન ડિરેકટરી ખરીદો.

(ii) ***Family*** : *Ciconiidae*
Storks



કુળ : સીકોનીઈડી
ઢોંક

Large to very large, longlegged wading birds with long necks and long swordlike bills found besides fresh water and estuaries. Feed on fish and frogs. When taking to flight, run into the wind. Effortless soarers. In flight neck held out straight in front of body and legs trailing behind. Gregarious, especially when breeding on tall trees or on trees standing in water.

1. *Mycteria leucocephala.* Painted Stork
   Resident, common.
2. *Anastomus oscitans.* Openbilled Stork
   Resident, much local movement, normally not common.
3. *Ciconia episcopus.* Whitenecked Stork
   Resident, locally common in Gujarat, elsewhere sporadic.
4. *Ciconia ciconia* . White Stork
   Winter visitor, uncommon.
5. *Ciconia nigra.* Black Stork.
   Winter visitor, rare.
6. *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus.* Blacknecked Stork
   Resident, uncommon.
7. *Leptoptilos dubius.* Adjutant
   Monsoon visitor, very uncommon, North Gujarat.
8. *Leptoptilos javanicus.* Lesser Adjutant
   Very rare.

મોટાથી અતિ મોટા, લાંબા પગવાળા પાણી ખુંદનારા પંખીઓ. ડોક લાંબી અને ચાંચ તરવાર જેવી. મીઠા કે ખારા જળાશયો પાસે દેખાય. માછલાં અને દેડકા તેમનો ખોરાક. ઊડતા પહેલા થોડા ડગલાં જમીન પર દોડે. ગરમ હવાના ઊર્ધ્વગામી પ્રવાહમાં આસાનીથી સ્થિર પાંખે ઊડે. ઊડની વખતે ડોક આગળ અને પગ પાછળ લંબાવેલા રાખે, જમીન ઊપરનાં કે પાણી વચ્ચે ઊગેલાં મોટાં વૃક્ષો ઉપર સમૂહમાં માળા બાંધે.

પીળીચાંચ ઢોંક
વતની, વ્યાપક.

ફાટીચાંચ ઢોંક
વતની, સ્થાનિક હરફર વધારે, સામાન્યત :
અવ્યાપક.

ધોળીડોક ઢોંક
વતની, સ્થાન પરત્વે ગુજરાતમાં વ્યાપક, અન્યત્ર છૂટોછવાયો.

સફેદ ઢોંક
શિયાળુ મુલાકાતી, અલ્પસંખ્યક

કાળો ઢોંક
શિયાળુ મુલાકાતી, વિરલ.

મોટો ઢોંક
વતની અલ્પસંખ્યક

મોટો જમાદાર
ચોમાસુ મુલાકાતી, અતિ અસામાન્ય, ઉત્તર ગુજરાત.

નાનો જમાદાર
અતિ વિરલ

(iii) *Family* : *Threskiornithidae*
Ibises, Spoonbills

કુળ: થ્રેસ્કીઓર્નિથીડેઈ
કાંકણસાર, ચમચા.



Large, black or white stork-like birds with

કદે મોટાં અને રંગે કાળાં કે ધોળાં, ઢોંક જેવાં પંખીઓ. પગ

proportionately shorter legs and long characteristically shaped bills downcurved in ibises and spoonshaped in Spoonbills. Flight similar to storks though not given to soaring. Feed on fish, frogs, and ibises probe into wet mud for worms, etc. Gregarious. Nesting habits similar to storks, egrets and herons.

1. *Threskiornis melanocephala.* White Ibis
   Resident, not uncommon.
2. *Pseudibis papillosa.* Black Ibis
   Resident, common.
3. *Plegadis falcinellus.* Glossy Ibis
   Winter visitor, not common, Kutch, Saurashtra, North Gujarat.
4. *Platalea leucorodia..* Spoonbill
   Resident, not uncommon.

પ્રમાણમાં ટૂંકા લાંબી વિશિષ્ટ આકારની ચાંચ: કાંકણસારોને વાંકી અને ચમચાઓને ચમચા આકારની. ઊડવે ઢોંક જેવાં પણ તેમની જેમ સ્થિર પાંખે ગગનવિહાર કરવાવાળા નહીં. દેડકાં અને માછલાને ખાય. વળી કાંકણસારો કાદવમાંથી જીવડાં ખેંચી કાઢીને ખાય. સમૂહચારી. માળા બાંધવામાં ઢોંક, બગલા અને અંજન બગલા જેવા.

ધોળી કાંકણસાર
વતની, ઓછી વ્યાપક
કાળી કાંકણસાર
વતની વ્યાપક
નાની કાંકણસાર
શિયાળુ મુલાકાતી, અવ્યાપક.
કચ્છ, સૌરાષ્ટ્ર,ઉત્તર ગુજરાત.
ચમચો
વતની ઓછો વ્યાપક.

(iv) ***Family*** : *Phoenicopteridae*
Famingos



કુળ : ફોનીકોપ્ટેરીડેઈ
હંજ

Very slender, long-legged, long- necked wading birds with fully webbed toes like ducks, and an unusual bill sharply bent at tip used as a sieve while feeding. Head submerged while feeding on mud and ooze at water bottom. Organic matter strained out. While feeding legs stir up the mud. Large flocks usually assemble on saltpans, tidal lagoons, estuaries and reservoirs. Flight as in storks. The white plumage shows a wash of pink, particularly on wings. Breed in great numbers in shallow brine lakes or lagoons, where nests of mud mounds are scooped up. Gaggle and honk like geese.

1 *Phoenicopterus roseus* Flamingo
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લાંબા પગ અને લાંબી ડોકવાળા પાણી ખુંદનારા અતિ નાજુક પંખીઓ. આંગળા બતકોની માફક ચામડીથી જોડાયેલા. વચ્ચેથી ભાંગીને વાંકી કરી હોય તેવી વિચિત્ર ચાંચ. ચારો કરતી વખતે ચાંચ ગળણી તરીકે કામ કરે. પાણીમાં માથું ડૂબેલું રાખીને તળિયે રહેલા કાદવમાંથી ચારો શોધે. સેંદ્રિય પદાર્થ કાદવમાંથી તેનાથી તારવી લે. ચરતી વખતે પગથી પાણી ડખોળે. મીઠાના અગર, દરિયાઈ ખીડીઓ કે જળાશયોમાં ટોળાબંધ ભેગા થાય. ઉડાન ઢોંક જેવી. શરીરના સફેદ રંગમાં ગુલાબી રંગની આછી આભા; પાંખમાં તે વિશેષ દેખાય. ભાંભરા પાણીનાં છીછરા સરોવરો અથવા દરિયાકિનારાના ખારા જળવિસ્તારોમાં મોટી સંખ્યામાં પ્રજનન કરે. માળા માટીના. તે માટે પાણીના તળિયેથી કાદવ ભેગો કરી લે. અવાજ હંસ જેવો.

મોટો હંજ
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મુખ્યત્વે શિયાળુ મુલાકાતી, દરિયાકિનારે જોવા મળે.વ્યાપક.

proportionately shorter legs and long characteristically shaped bills downcurved in ibises and spoonshaped in Spoonbills. Flight similar to storks though not given to soaring. Feed on fish, frogs, and ibises probe into wet mud for worms, etc. Gregarious. Nesting habits similar to storks, egrets and herons.

1. *Threskiornis melanocephala.* White Ibis
   Resident, not uncommon.
2. *Pseudibis papillosa.* Black Ibis
   Resident, common.
3. *Plegadis falcinellus.* Glossy Ibis
   Winter visitor, not common, Kutch, Saurashtra, North Gujarat.
4. *Platalea leucorodia..* Spoonbill
   Resident, not uncommon.

પ્રમાણમાં ટૂંકા. લાંબી વિશિષ્ટ આકારની ચાંચ: કાંકણસારોને વાંકી અને ચમચાઓને ચમચા આકારની. ઊડવે ઢોંક જેવાં પણ તેમની જેમ સ્થિર પાંખે ગગનવિહાર કરવાવાળા નહીં. દેડકાં અને માછલાને ખાય. વળી કાંકણસારો કાદવમાંથી જીવડાં ખેંચી કાઢીને ખાય. સમૂહચારી. માળા બાંધવામાં ઢોંક, બગલા અને અંજન બગલા જેવા.

ધોળી કાંકણસાર
વતની, ઓછી વ્યાપક
કાળી કાંકણસાર
વતની વ્યાપક
નાની કાંકણસાર
શિયાળુ મુલાકાતી, અવ્યાપક.
કચ્છ, સૌરાષ્ટ્ર,ઉત્તર ગુજરાત.
ચમચો
વતની ઓછો વ્યાપક.

(iv) **Family** : *Phoenicopteridae* *Famingos*



કુળ : ફ્લેનીકોપ્ટેરીડેઈ
હંજ

Very slender, long-legged, long- necked wading birds with fully webbed toes like ducks, and an unusual bill sharply bent at tip used as a sieve while feeding. Head submerged while feeding on mud and ooze at water bottom. Organic matter strained out. While feeding legs stir up the mud. Large flocks usually assemble on saltpans, tidal lagoons, estuaries and reservoirs. Flight as in storks. The white plumage shows a wash of pink, particularly on wings. Breed in great numbers in shallow brine lakes or lagoons, where nests of mud mounds are scooped up. Gaggle and honk like geese.

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8th December, 1989

Dear Prof. Krishnan,

I am enclosing a couple of bills for the expenses we incurred on preparing background notes on the Narmada Project, which were distributed at the Academy meeting at Bhopal. I hope the Academy will reimburse the amount, as offered by you in your letter dated 31st October, 1989. Please get the cheque made out to 'KALPAVRIKSH'.

I am also giving below the ticket numbers for the flights that Shekhar Singh and I took to and fro Bhopal. This was required by the persons handling the TA/DA at Bhopal - they requested me to send it to the Academy address. The numbers are:

1421158

1421159

Has there been any follow-up of the Bhopal session on Narmada. Do let me know of what the Academy is planning.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

Prof. V. Krishnan
Secretary,
Indian Academy of Sciences,
C.V. Raman Avenue,
P.B. No. 8005,
Sadashivanagar,
Bangalore - 560080

नर्मदा घाटी नवनिर्माण समिति,
५८, गांधी मार्ग,
बड़वानी (म.प्र.)-४५१५५१

नर्मदा धरणग्रस्त समिति,
C/o, पो. बॉक्स-५२, धुळे,
महाराष्ट्र-४२४००१

10.12.89

Dear Ashish,

Enclosed is a draft of the letter for the MP.s prepared by medha and ~~me~~ I. You can modify it suitable, as you feel. I am sorry but the Hindi translation will take a day or two - suggest that you proceed with translating it there if necessary.

With the session starting 18th Dec, can we expect the meeting of MPs sometime around 25-26-27 ? The ~~समन्वय~~ समिति meeting is on 25th Dec. at Bombay. If necessary for MPs meet, some of us might have to rush to Delhi leaving other meetings, seminars - right ? The fastest way to get a message here is - phone Dalalji at Dhule & ask him to send a message by bus to Badwani.

I suggest that you'd need to also give some other literature alongwith the MP letter - Baba Amte's book would be ~~the~~ ideal.

Waiting to hear from you.

Yours

Shripad

P.S. Jail experience & your phone calls / support was great.

Dalalji : (02562) - 20410

A. Issue	B. Significance	C. Project Authorities Stand	D. Objections
~~2. Compensatory~~ 1. Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) [Ref: ...]	1.1a By regulating the flow of silt, it determines the projects life, and 1.1b by regulating water flow it determines the efficiency of the dam.	1.1c Propose to treat less than 10% of the catchment, as they claim that other dams will trap silt from the rest of the catchment. 1.2c Controversy on who is to bear the cost of the CAT, and as such most of the work not yet started.	1.1D As CAT affects not only silt flow but regulated water flow. The whole catchment has to be treated in order to ensure regulated flow to the dams. 1.2D Work not yet started. However, as it takes some years for catchment to stabilise ~~before~~ after being treated, impoundment has to be deferred for many years.
2. Compensatory Afforestation. (CA) [Ref ...	Ensures that negative impact of loss of forests due to reservoir, is minimised.	2.1c claim to have identified adequate land for this, & to have started some of the work.	2.1D Gujarat is doing CA in Kutch, which is not only out of the project impact area, but also an entirely different agro-climatic area to the one being submerged. Therefore plantation here cannot

2.2D Also, work has just yet progressed much, ~~Therefore data should~~ not clear

AN APPEAL FROM THE NARMADA VALLEY

The people of India have once again shown the world that democracy is alive and thriving in the country. The new political scenario is full of hopes and expectations. The people are eagerly looking to their representatives to start their work. You too, as the representative of the people, must be examining the range of problems confronting not just your constituency, but the whole of the Nation. You too, we are sure, would like to take up the peoples' issues at the top of your agenda. Needless to say, the issue of development and environment is in the forefront

Development essentially means using the natural and human resources for the overall betterment of the society. But what if this very process of development destroys its own base of natural resources? What if it leads to the betterment of only a small section of the society, at the cost of a large majority?

These precisely are the two major aspects of our development process that have come to fore over the last few years. The impact of various development projects not only on the natural resource base - land, water, air, forests - but also on the disadvantaged section of the population - the tribals, the poor, the marginal farmers - has been devastating.

The forest cover has rapidly shrunk, large tracts of land degraded, water resources heavily polluted, depleted. Simultaneously, if development has created some oasis of prosperity, the desert of poverty and deprivation stretches far and wide. The gap between the rich and poor is continously widening, and the process of development have given rise to a whole new class of people - the displaced. Displaced by dams, by factories, by mines, by power plants, by roads, by railways -- the list is endless. And an overwhelming majority of-

them displaced without proper rehabilitation

Today, the just and sustainable utilisation of our resources has emerged as the most important question in our development process. Thousands of peoples' movements and struggles have emerged all over the country, raising these very questions of justice, equity, sustainability.

The Narmada struggle has brought these issues into sharp focus as no other struggle has. Today, this agitation has become the symbol and the rallying point of all such struggles across the country.

The Narmada Valley Project comprises of ~~over~~ 3,165 large, medium and small dams, the largest two being the Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat, and the Narmada Sagar Project in M.P. Together, these two dams are expected to submerge about 55,000 ha of forest and 53,000 ha of fertile agricultural land, at the same time displacing about 250,000 people.

While the authorities are parading the benefits that would accrue from these dams, it has now been conclusively proved that such large dams cause untold amount of human misery and irreversible damage to the environment. Our experience with large dams over the last 40 years has proved conclusively that not only have these not provided the promised benefits, but have also suffered from severe cost escalations, time delays, and have caused enormous problems of waterlogging and soil salinity in the command areas, rendering unfertile almost 25% of our irrigated land. And those displaced by these dams have yet to be satisfactorily rehabilitated.

The Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar are not going to be any different. Submerging vast areas of fertile agricultural land and rich forests, leading to massive problems of waterlogging and salinity, heavy erosion in the catchment leading to early silting up of the reservoir, very real fears of reservoir induced seismicity, total destruction of downstream fisheries, saltwater ingress at the mouth of the river, spread of waterborne diseases, and displacement of over 2.5 lakhs of people, the impossibility of whose rehabilitation has been confirmed by the documents of the Narmada Control Authority and the World Bank itself.

And all this for what?

The exaggerated benefits are not going to materialise - whatever benefits that do finally accrue, will go to those already better off - the waters of the Sardar Sarovar just barely reach the doorstep of the thirsty Saurashtra and Kutch, while maximum benefits are going to the already rich areas of Baroda, Kheda, Ahemdabad, Surendranagar. Even here, it is the rich farmers who are going to benefit the most. Over 90% of the municipal and domestic water is going to cities, and only 10% to rural areas, and the power generated will almost exclusively go to the cities and large industries.

The estimated cost of Rs 20,000 crores is going to put an unbearable strain on the economies of Gujarat and M.P. And the ambitious plans of environmental protection and mitigation are not yet ready even on paper. In fact, while the Ministry of Environment and Forests had stated categorically that the projects were in no way ready for clearance, they were cleared under political pressure. Even this was a conditional clearance, yet ~~two~~ 2½ years after the clearance, the condition still remain unfulfilled.

It is thus clear that the two dams are socially unjust, economically unviable, and environmentally unsustainable

Today, a strong peoples' movement has emerged against these dams, with the affected people of the valley at the core and a wide network of support groups all over the country. The peoples' struggle, which started in the SSP affected areas as an attempt to ensure proper rehabilitation, finally reached the conclusion that the government has neither the will, nor the resources for a just rehabilitation of the oustees.

Over four years of talks and discussions with officials ranging from the patwari, tehsildar to the Prime Minister, World Bank officials, examination of the studies of government and other agencies, documents related to the dam, and our experience of the ground realities have exposed the reality behind the projects. What we have found is exaggerated benefits, downplaying of costs, faulty cost-benefit analysis, inadequate planning, lack of critical studies and plans - catchment Area Treatment, Command Area Development, Compensatory Afforestation, Rehabilitation & Resettlement, Seismic Effects etc, - a decision making process where political exigencies dominate over sound socio-techno-economic logic, total absence of peoples' participation, denial of even the basic information to the people, suppression and repression as an answer to the legitimate demands of the people, ever escalating costs and time delays, impossibility of just rehabilitation and a potential environmental disaster.

These issues have been raised and substantiated on a wide range of forums including newspapers and magazines, scientific and technical journals, public meetings, seminars and conferences of governmental and non-governmental organisations right upto institutions like the CAG, Finance Commission and the Indian Academy of Sciences

All these have raised very fundamental questions about the development model that we have adopted.

Other struggles all over the country, seeing their own issues focussed on in this struggle have come together to raise their voice against the kind of destructive development symbolised by the Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar.

You, as the peoples' representative, we are sure will side with the people in their struggle for survival and justice.

The struggle ~~is~~ today is in a very crucial phase, especially ~~in~~ the struggle against the Sardar Sarovar. For, the work on the dam is going on, and the fight against it getting stronger, fiercer, angrier.

The government ~~has~~ so far, has not only not thought of an open minded dialogue with the people, but, bypassing the reports, evaluations, recommendations of its own institutions and agencies has resorted to misinformation campaigns and repression.

The role of the peoples' representatives becomes most significant and crucial in this context. We appeal to you to look at the issue not just at an emotional but at an objective, rational level.

We appeal to your conscience and intelligence to take up this issue and call for an immediate halt to the Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar Projects and a complete and thorough reappraisal of the total Narmada Valley Project.

We appeal to you to join and strengthen this peoples' fight for social justice and environmental sustainability not only in the interests of the people of the Narmada Valley, but also of the Nation as whole.

Narmada Dharangrast Samiti, Maharashtra
Narmada Ghati Navnirman Samiti, M.P.
Narmada Asargrast Sangharsh Samiti, Gujarat
Narmada Sagar Sangharsh Samiti, M.P.

Narmada Bachao Andolan
c/o Narmada Ghati Navnirman Samiti, 58 MG Rd, Badwani MP 451551

11

15.12.89

Dear Ashish,

Here is the Hindi translation of the letter for the MPs.

We have talked to our local MPs here, who have promised to raise the issue & come (& get others) to the common meeting. In particular, Shri Rameshwar Patidar has agreed to help in this. We have told both that you will be contacting them.

Our reps. from here (SSP zone)

(1) Rameshwar Patidar, Khargone (BJP)

(2) Surajbhanu Singh Solanki Dhar (Cong)

So do contact them at Delhi.

We are awaiting to hear the dates of the meeting.

Rest all is well.

Yours,

Shripad

Other MPs (whoses names were suggested at our meeting)

Subhash Joshi - Nipani
Ram Kapse - Thana
Kisan Bankhele - Khed, Pune
Kanker Munjare - Balaghat
George Fernandes
Ram Vilas Paswan
Samarendra Kundu - Balasore
Haribhau Mahale - Nasik
Dandawate - Rajapur
[redacted] Deshmukh
Sudam Deshmukh -
" Sartaj Singh - Hoshangabad
Santosh Bharatiya - Farukabad
V C Shukla
Arvind Netam
Malini Bhattacharya - Jadavpur

Sumitra Mahajan - Indore
Uma Bharati
Babu Rao Paranjpe - Jabalpur
Shantaram Potdukhe
Chandubhai Deshmukh - Bharuch
Vijayaraje Scindia - Guna
Tarwada - Khandwa
Arif Beg - Betul
Sibu Soren, -
AK Roy -
Dilip Singh Bhuriya - Jhabua
Began Samrai
Janeshwar Mishra - Allahabad

नर्मदा घाटी से आवाहन

भारत की जनता ने दुनिया के समक्ष ये बात पुनः एक बार साबित कर दी है कि इस देश में लोकतन्त्र जीवित है और यशस्वी है । नई राजकीय परिस्थितियों से जनता को अनेकों आशाएँ और अपेक्षाएँ हैं । लोग अत्यधिक उत्सुकता से इस बात की राह देख रहे हैं कि कब उनके प्रतिनिधि अपना कार्य आरंभ करें? आप भी जनता के प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते सिर्फ अपने क्षेत्र के ही नहीं बल्कि सम्पूर्ण देश की जनता के कई सवालों और समस्याओं के बारे में सोच रहे होंगे । हमें यह विशवास है कि आप भी जनता के सच्चे सवालों को अपने कार्यों की सूचि में सबसे ऊपर रखना चाहेंगे।। आपको यह कहने की कतई आवश्यकता नहीं है कि आज विकास और पर्यावरण के सवाल अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण बन गये है ।

विकास का मतलब है - प्राकृतिक संसाधनों और मानवीय शक्ति का समाज के उन्नति के लिए उपयोग में आना । मगर विकास के मुख्य आधार जैसे प्राकृतिक संसाधनों को ही कोई ध्वस्त कर दे तो क्या होगा? ऐसी विकास पद्धति जिनमें समाज के मुट्ठी भर लोगों का विकास करने के लिए समाज के एक बड़े हिस्से की बली दी जा रही हो ये कैसा विकास होगा?

अपनी विकास नीति के ये दो पहलु पिछले कुछ सालों में स्पष्ट हुए हैं । विभिन्न परियोजनाओं का केवल मूलभूत नैसर्गिक साधन स्त्रोतों- जैसे जमीन, पानी, हवा, जंगल पर ही नहीं बल्कि समाज के पिछड़े वर्ग जैसे आदिवासी, गरीब, छोटे किसान, मज़दूर इन पर भी बहुत बुरा असर पड़ा है ।

देश में जंगल बहुत तेजी से कम हुए है । बड़ी मात्रा पर जमीन बंजर होती जा रही है । पानी के स्त्रोत भारी मात्रा में प्रदुषित हुंए है तथा खत्म होने जा रहे हैं । इस विकास से भले ही समृद्धि की कुछ हरयाली दिखाई देती हो परन्तु उससे भी अधिक गरीबी और विषमताओं के रेगिस्तानों में वृद्धि हुई है । अमीरों और गरीबो के बीच की खाई निरन्तर बढ़ती ही जा रही है । और विकास की इस पद्धति ने समाज में लोगों का एक बिलकुल ही नया वर्ग निर्मित किया है । वह है विस्थापित ।

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विस्थापित बाँध के कारण, कारखानों के कारण, खदानों के कारण, उर्जा प्रकल्पों के कारण, रेल मार्गो के कारण, ... ये सूचि अंतहीन है । और इन विस्थापितों मे से अधिकतर लोगों का सही और न्याय पुनर्वास अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है ।

वर्तमान में प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का सही उपयोग हमारी विकास प्रक्रिया के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न बन गया है । सम्पूर्ण देश की हजारो संघटनाओं ने,आन्दोलनों ने आज न्याय, समानता और स्थायित्व के इन्ही महत्वपूर्ण सवालों को उठाया है ।

इन सभी सवालों पर देश के दूसरे किसी आन्दोलन ने इतनी तेज रोशनी आज तक नहीं डाली जितनी कि नर्मदा घाटी के आन्दोलन ने डाली है । यह आन्दोलन देश के इस प्रकार के सभी आन्दोलनों का एक प्रतीक बन उभर आया है ।

नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 3165 बड़े, मंझले और छोटे बाँध बन रहे हैं । इस में से गुजरात की "सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्प" और मध्य प्रदेश की "नर्मदा सागर परियोजना" यह दो सबसे बड़े बाँध है । इन दो बाँधो के बनने पर करीबन 53,000 हेक्टर जंगल, जमीन और 55,000 हेक्टेयर उपजाऊ खेती की जमीन डूबने जा रही है । और इसके साथ 2,50,000 से अधिक लोग विस्थापित किये जा रहे है । संबंधित विभागों और व्यक्तियों से इस परियोजना के सिर्फ फायदे ही क्यों न दिखाएँ जाएँ किन्तु ये बात तो अब प्रमाणित हो चुकी है कि इस तरह के बड़े बाँध बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर मानवीय त्रासदी और पर्यावरण का अनुत्क्रमणीय नुकसान करते हैं । गत चालिस वर्षो से बड़े बाँधों के हमारे अनुभवों ने ये बात सिद्ध कर दी है कि इन बाँधो से अपेक्षाकृत लाभ कभी मिलते नहीं है और तो और लागत की कई गुना वृद्धि, प्रकल्प अधुरे रहना जैसे कई समस्याओं के घेरे में यह बाँध , फसे हुए है । दलदल और जमीन के क्षारीकरण जैसी कई समस्याएँ लाभ क्षेत्र में पैदा हुई है जिससे सिंचित भूमि की 25% भूमि को अनउपजाऊ बना दिया है । इन बाँधों से विस्थपित हुए लोगों का आज तक ठीक ढंग से पुनर्वास नहीं हो पाया है ।

सरदार सरोवर और नर्मदा सागर भी इसके अपवाद नहीं हो सकते । बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उपजाऊ जमीन का, समृद्ध जंगल का, डूबना, जमीन

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का दलदलीकरण तथा क्षारीकरण, जलग्रहण क्षेत्र के बड़ी मात्रा में कटाव के कारण जलाशय का गाद से जल्दी भर जाना, भूकम्प का बहुत ही बड़ा ख़तरा, बाँध के नीचले क्षेत्र की मछलियों का पूरा नाश, समुद्र का पानी अंदर घुसना, पानी से फैलने वाली बीमारियाँ, 2.5 लाख लोगों का विस्थापन तथा उनके पुनर्वास की असंभावना । ये सभी बातें तो नर्मदा प्राधिकरण और विश्व बैंक के दस्तावेजों ने ही साबित कर दिया है ।

और यह सब किस लिए?

बढ़ा चढ़ाकर बताये जा रहे लाभ तो कभी मिलने वाले नहीं है । जो भी लाभ इस परियोजना से होगे वो भी ऐसे लोगों के पास जायेंगे जिनके पास पहले से ही बहुत कुछ है । सरदार सरोवर का पानी प्यासे सौराष्ट्र और कच्छ को तो बहुत ही कम मात्रा में मिल रहा है तो दूसरी तरफ बड़ौदा, खेड़ा, अहमदाबाद, सुरेन्द्रनगर जैसे पहले से ही समृद्ध इलाकों को ही ज्यादा मात्रा में मिल रहा है । वहाँ भी इसका लाभ ज्यादातर बड़े किसानो को ही हो सकेगा । पीने के पानी मे से भी 90% तो शहरों को मिलेगा और केवल 10 % ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को । परियोजना से प्राप्त बिजली भी करीबन सब की सब शहरों और बड़े कारखानों को मिलेगी । परियोजना की 20,000 करोड़ रूपयों की निर्धारित लागत का गुजरात और मध्यप्रदेश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर असह्य बोझ पडेगा । पर्यावरणीय सन्तुलन के सुरक्षा की महत्वाकांक्षी योजना तो अभी तक कागजों पर भी बन नहीं पाई है । वास्तव में पर्यावरण तथा वन मंत्रालय के ये स्पष्ट रूप से कहने के बावजूद भी की ये योजना अभी मंजूरी के लिए तैयार नहीं है । राजनैतिक दबाव के कारण मंजूर कर दी गई है . ये मंजूरी भी सशर्त थी लेकिन मंजूरी के $2\frac{1}{2}$ साल गुजरने पर भी इन शर्तो की पूर्ति नहीं की गई है ।

इससे यह बात बिल्कुल साफ हो गई है कि ये दोनों बाँध सामाजिक दृष्टि से अन्यायी, आर्थिक दृष्टि से अनुपयुक्त तथा पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से अस्थायी है ।

आज पूरे देश में इन बाँधों से प्रभावित लोगों के साथ-साथ देश के विविध सहायक कृतिसमूहों ने इन बाँधो के खिलाफ एक व्यापक तथा प्रभावी आन्दोलन छेड़ा हुआ है । सरदार सरोवर परियोजना के प्रभावित क्षेत्र में

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सही पुनर्वास के मुद्दे को लेकर शुरू किया गया जनसंघर्ष अब ये जान चुका है कि सरकार के पास विस्थापितों के पुनर्वास के लिये न तो साधन है और न ही इच्छा । चार सालों से पटवारि, तहसीलदार से लेकर प्रधानमंत्री तथा विश्व बैंक के अधिकारियों के साथ की बातचीत, चर्चाएँ, सरकारी तथा अन्य संस्थाओं के अध्ययन की रिपोर्ट, बाँध से संबंधीत दस्तावेज , और हमारे लागों के बिच चल रहे कार्य का अनुभव इन सब बातों ने इस परियोजना के पिछे की सच्चाई स्पष्ट कर दी है ।

अतिरंजीत लाभ, लागत को कम दिखाना, लाभ-लागत के झूठे हिसाब अधुरा नियोजन, जरूरी अध्ययन और योजनाओं की अपूर्णता - जैसे कि जलग्रहण क्षेत्र की रक्षा, लाभ क्षेत्र विकास, वैकल्पिक वनीकरण, पुनर्वास, भूकम्प की संभावना आदि, निर्णय प्रक्रिया के दौरान सामाजिक, तकनिकी, आर्थिक तर्कों पर राजनितीका दबाव, जन-सहभाग का पूर्णअभाव, लोगों की जानकारी का हक नकारना, लोगों की न्याय मांगों केजवाब में दमन, निरंतर बढ़ती लागत, पुनर्वास की असंभावना और भारी पर्यावरणीय विनाश यह सारी बातेां के स्पष्ट रूप से उभर आने पर हमारे लिये परियोजनाओं का पूर्ण विरोध करने के अलाव कोई भूमिका न्यायोचित रही ही नहीं ।

देश के अनेक मंचो पर, जैसे अखबार और पत्रीकाएँ, तकनिकी जर्नलस, सरकारी तथा और गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं के सेमीनार, चर्चासत्र, और सी.ए.जी., वित्तआयोग और भारतीय विज्ञान अकादमी जैसे प्रतिष्ठित संस्थाओं द्वारा इन सभी मुद्दो को उठाया और साबित किया गया है ।

इन सभी बातों ने केवल इस परियोजनाही नहीं परन्तु हमारे संपूर्ण विकास निती के बारे में ही कई बुनियादी सवाल खड़े किये गये है ।

सरदार सरोवर और नर्मदा सागर आज ऐसे ही विनाशकारी विकास के प्रतिक के रूप में उभर आये है । और देश भर में चल रहे आन्दोलन जन संघर्षों ने अपने भी सवाल इससे जुडे हुंए देख कर आज इन परियोजनाओं के खिलाफ एकसाथ मिलकर आवाज उठाने का तय किया है ।

जनता के प्रतिनिधी होने के नाते हमें यह विशवास है कि जनता के इस न्याय और अस्तित्व के संघर्ष में आप जनता के साथ रहेंगे ।

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यह आन्दोलन, खासकर सरदार सरोवर के खिलाफ का आन्दोलन आज एक महत्वपूर्ण तथा गंभीर मोडपर खड़ा है क्यों कि एक तरफ बाँध का काम चल रहा है तो दुसरी तरफ आन्दोलन अधिक सशक्त, तथा तीव्र बनता जा रहा है ।

सरकार जनता के साथ खुले मनसे चर्चा करना टाल रही है, इतना ही नहीं, अपने ही संस्थाओ तथा एजंसीयों के रिपोर्ट अध्ययनो और सुझावों को दुर्लक्षित करते हुए गलत जानकारी तथा दमन का अभियान चला रही है ।

इस स्थिति में जन प्रतिनिधीयों की भूमिका अत्यंत एहम बनती है । हम आपको यह आवाहन करते है कि आप इस सवाल को सिर्फ भावनात्मक मुद्दा न समझकर इससे उठे सामाजीक, आर्थिक, पर्यावरणीय सवालों को एक निष्पक्ष और शास्त्रीय विश्लेषणात्मक दृष्टी से देखें ।

हम आपकी सतसत्विवेक और बुद्धीमता को आवाहन करते है कि आप ये मुद्दा उठाये और सरदार सरोवर तथा नर्मदा सागर परियोजनाओं का काम तुरंत रोक कर पूरी नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना का पुनर्मुल्यांकन करने की माँग करे ।

हम आपको आवाहन करते है कि सामाजिक न्याय और पर्यावरणीय संतुलन की दृष्टी से स्थायी विकास की इस लड़ाई में आप शामिल होकर इसे और सशक्त बनाये - केवल नर्मदा घाटी के ही नहीं परंतु व्यापक राष्ट्र हीत में आप की भी आवाज लोगों की आवाज में मिलाये ।

नर्मदा घाटी नवनिर्माण समिति, मध्य प्रदेश
नर्मदा अतरग्रस्त संघर्ष समिति, गुजरात
नर्मदा धरणग्रस्त समिति, महाराष्ट्र
नर्मदा सागर संघर्ष समिति, मध्य प्रदेश

नर्मदा बचाव आन्दोलन

नर्मदा बचाव आन्दोलन
द्वारा नर्मदा घाटी नवनिर्माण समिति,
58, महात्मा गाँधी मार्ग,
बड़वानी म.प्र. 451 551.

Note on

Meeting with MPs on Narmada

~~While we are going ahead~~

Attempts are being made to fix meetings with various Members of Parliament. But before we meet them, ~~we~~ we need to be clear, ~~on~~ and unanimous about the approach ~~and~~ we are going to take and the demands we are going to make. We suggest the following ~~approach/demands~~ line of argument:

1. The Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar Projects, ~~are~~ in their present design and state of readiness, do not seem to be viable from an economic, ecological, and social viewpoint: (a) The cost-benefit ~~2. These projects therefore need a complete re-assessment~~ assessments have been seriously questioned, (b) the environmental impact assessments and work plans are clearly inadequate (as ~~admitted by the~~ ~~they~~ explicitly stated by the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests); ~~they~~ and the ~~resettlement of ousted people~~ ~~displaced people has been poorly handled~~ conditions imposed by the Central Government regarding some environmental parameters have not been fulfilled even two years after their deadline expired.

(c) The rehabilitation of displaced people has been poorly handled so far, and ~~there is~~ the concerned state governments have yet to ~~establish~~ establish ~~the viability~~ that they are capable of properly rehabilitating all the ousters.

and an independent + assessment analysis by an economist suggests that the benefit-cost ratio may well be negative.

2. These projects therefore need to be completely re-assessed in all three respects – economic viability, ecological sustainability, and social legitimacy. Until this fresh look is completed to the satisfaction of all concerned, ~~they~~ construction ~~and other~~ work on the dams must be ~~halt~~ stayed. This is to ensure that no more resources are unnecessarily spent on projects whose viability is yet to be established.

so if ~~are~~ alternative projects are found to be more viable,

4. If the viability of the projects cannot be established, ~~then~~ NSP & SSP must be scrapped, regardless of how much money has already gone into them. Much of the infrastructure already created, ~~can be~~ ~~utilised~~ such as staff colonies and roads, can be utilised for other purposes, and so will not be wasted.

3. Any re-assessment must include a detailed look into various possible alternative ~~projects~~ ways of obtaining the required benefits, ~~as~~ and also alternative designs ~~to~~ of the dams, which may be ~~more~~ less costly and more beneficial.

Please let us know if the above line of argument is alright, and acceptable to everyone.

Secondly, while it would be easy to ~~get~~ fix up meetings with MPs / Ministers due to our personal contacts, we feel that this 'preferential access' may rebound on the movement by identifying it with certain personalities. We therefore propose to request appointments, ~~with~~ ~~through~~ on behalf of the Andolan, through normal channels. If this does not work, then we could consider other methods. Please indicate if this is also acceptable or not.

With regards,

In solidarity,

(ASHISH KOTHARI)

Note :- The above note has been prepared ~~in consultation~~ after discussions between Smitu Kothari, Shekhar Singh, ~~Ashish Kothari~~, Farhad Vania, and Ashish Kothari, on 24th December.

भारत सरकार
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग
(शाखा सचिवालय)
तृतीय मंजिल, लोकनायक भवन
पृथ्वीराज लेन, नई दिल्ली-110003
तार : SPACE टेलेक्स 031-ND-63033
टेलीफोन :

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE
(BRANCH SECRETARIAT)
3rd Floor, Loknayak Bhawan
Prithviraj Lane,
New Delhi-1100 003
Telegram : SPACE Telex : 031-ND-63033
Telephone: 697137

NCA

T.S. Venkataramani
Asstt. Administrative Officer

No.34(1)/89-DS

December 14, 1989

Dear Shri Sekhar Singh,

As desired by Prof. B.L. Deekshatulu, Director, National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, a set of 29 slides are being sent herewith.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(T.S. VENKATARAMANI)

To

Shri Sekhar Singh,
Member,
Indian Institute of Public Administration,
Inderprastha Estate,
Mahatma Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi-110 002.

'ac'

प्रिय साथी, 13-12-

नर्मदा घाटी मे चल रहा "जन आंदोलन" तेजी से व्यापक रूप लेता जा रहा है । अब ये आंदोलन सिर्फ घाटी मे चल रही कृतियों तक मर्यादित न रहकर पूरे देश में फैल गया है ।

देश भर की अलग अलग पत्र-पत्रिकाओं मे इस आंदोलन तथा इससे जुडे हुए मुद्दे जैसे कि पानी नियोजन, पर्यावरण आदि के बारे मे कुछ न कुछ समाचार, विचार, चर्चाए, रिपोर्टे आए दिन छपती रहती है, आंदोलन चलाते समय इन सब क्रिया, प्रति क्रियाओं की दखल लेना, उनमें से जिन मुद्दों पर ओदोलन की तरफ से लिखित या कृत के रूप में प्रतिक्रीया देने की जरूरत है वो देना, इन सब बातों के लिए हमे इन सब माध्यमों में छपी बातों का हाथ में होना बहुत जरूरी है, ये सब पत्र-पत्रिकाए हमे यह पर नहीं मिल पाती है ।

इस बारे में आप जैसे आंदोलन से प्रत्यक्ष, अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से जुड़े साथी जरूर ही महत्वपूर्ण मदद कर सकते है,

हम आपका ये आवाहन करते है कि आप निम्नलिखित तथा कोई दूसरी भी पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में छपी संबंधित बातों की कटिंग्ज हर हप्ते हमे भेजते रहे, कृपया आप इस बारे में जो भी मदद कर सकते हैं वो साथ के फार्म मे भरकर हमे वापस भेजे :-

आपका,
(श्रीपाद धर्माधिकारी)

मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र-पत्रिकाओं मे से ☑ मार्क किए हुए तथा साथ मे लिखी दूसरी पत्रिकाओं में छपने वाली संबंधित सामग्री के कटिंग्ज हर सोमवार बड़वानी कार्यालय के पते पर भेजने की जिम्मेवारी लेता/लेती हूँ :-

1) टाईम्स आफ इन्डीया
2) इन्डीयन एक्सप्रेस
3) हिन्दू
4) हिन्दूस्तान टाईम्स
5) स्टेट्समन
6) इन्डीयन पोस्ट
7) महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स
8) लोकसत्ता (मराठी, गुजराती)
9) जनसत्ता
10) सँडे आबझरवर
11) नवभारत टाईम्स
12) संदेश
13) गुजरात समाचार

अन्य पत्रिकाए (कृपया नाम लिखे)-

नाम- हस्ताक्षर

पता-

All JD

Nitish Kumar ~~JD~~
Braj Bhushan Tiwari
Harsh Vardhan
Jnaneshwar Mishra
Yashwant Sinha

Surendra Mohan
386283

Samaj Pragati Sahayog

60 MIG Jawahar Nagar, Dewas 455 001 (M.P.)

Pramukh Sahayogi
Baba Amte

Prof.Sukhomoy Chakravarty
Chairman
Research Advisory Council
Planning Commission
New Delhi.

15th December,1989.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Samaj Pragati Sahayog, Dewas I hereby submit for the consideration of the Research Advisory Council Planning Commission, a project proposal entitled "An Action Plan For Resolving The Grave Water Crisis Facing Dewas Town". An introduction to the project team is also enclosed. I would be grateful if the Planning Commission could provide our society the necessary financial assistance for undertaking the project.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

V.Preetha
(Secretary)

BABA AMTE
ANANDWAN *Pin*-442 914
Via Warora (C.R.)
Dist. Chandrapur
Maharashtra
Phone: 34 (Warora)
11 November 1989.

Dear Sir,

I know Shri Om Prakash Rawal, Ms. V. Preetha, Shri R. Kannan, Shri P.S. Vijaysankar and Dr Mihir Shah very well. They are people of genuine commitment and dedication to the cause. That is why I have agreed to be Pramukh Sahayogi of Samaj Pragati Sahayog and provide whatever support I can to their laudable efforts. I would strongly recommend that your department contribute to their work by making available necessary financial assistance to the project they have prepared for solving Dewas' water problem. I firmly believe that the Goverment must follow a consistent policy of encouragement and support to voluntary organizations, especially of the youth, who are doing such good work with the involvement of the local people.

Yours sincerely,

Baba Amte

AN ACTION PLAN FOR RESOLVING THE GRAVE WATER CRISIS FACING DEWAS TOWN

Principal Objectives of the Project

The last decade has witnessed the emergence of a grave water crisis that threatens to envelope the entire country. What is most disturbing is that the crisis has spread even to several sub-humid areas of the country which get as much as 750 to 1125 mm of rain annually. In several cases the crisis can, moreover, be said to have been a consequence of the nature of development efforts in these areas. A striking illustration is the experience of the small town of Dewas in western Madhya Pradesh, located about 35 km. to the north-east of Indore (see Map I). The annual average rainfall in Dewas throughout this century was well above 1000mm. The figure for the last two decades was as high as 1066mm. And yet Dewas, in the 1980s, has found itself in the throes of a severe water crisis which only seems to get worse by the year. Paradoxically, the crisis followed upon a period when Dewas became a major locus of the government's efforts at promoting more balanced regional development and industrial dispersal. It is imperative, therefore, that an attempt be made to understand exactly what has gone wrong and to suggest ways in which the situation in Dewas can be remedied. Such an attempt would also help us move towards the formulation of an overall alternative strategy for resolving the water crisis facing the nation. Thus the principal aims of our project are :

a) A thorough investigation of the process through which the water crisis in Dewas town has arisen;

b) The formulation of an approach to the problem which makes possible a sustainable solution;

c) Suggesting concrete and detailed action plans on the basis of which immediate relief as well as long-run resolution of the crisis can be achieved.

Historical Background

Dewas town served as the capital of the princely state of Dewas, which was formed in the early 18th century. Curiously, within a few years, the state as well as the town were formally divided into two parts, Dewas Junior and Dewas Senior. In regional terms the states of Dewas were politically, militarily and economically insignificant compared to the powerful kingdoms of Holkar and Scindia, which surrounded their territories. After 1818, in fact, the Dewas states existed as 'protectorates' of the British Empire, following an 'engagement' they signed with the British East India Company(S.J.Malcolm,1970).

Dewas town led a quiet sleepy existence throughout the pre-independence period. While the durbar and administrative apparatus of the states were based in the town, they did not really provide much of an impetus to growth. Most of the demands of the ruling elite were met through imports from Indore. As can be seen from Table I, the population of Dewas town remained constant between 1901 and 1931, the rate of growth of population being a mere 1.21% per annum in the first half of the century.

Dewas town already had a remarkably well-developed system of water supply in this period. As early as 1895, an elaborate waterworks had been developed at Ranibagh, 1 km. to the north-west of the town, from where piped water was carried to Dewas Sr. Three years later, an equally impressive waterworks was constructed at Mendhi, 3 km. to the west of Dewas, which supplied water to Dewas Jr.Motor power was used to pump water out of massive wells which were dug at these sites. Pipelines carried this water to a massive storage tank atop the Chamunda tekri(hillock) at the base of which the town is located. From here pipelines distributed it to the relatively privileged parts of the town and also fed some public water taps.

The other major source of water was the elaborate system of kuans and bavdis that dotted the length and breadth of the town. These manually operated shallow wells were really the lifeline of the town's water supply. While the kuans are ordinary wells, the bavdis are beautiful,elaborately designed and embellished structures with steps leading downwards. They were preserved with great care and invariably had cultural and religious significance for the local people. Some were private,some owned by the rajas,while others were the property of the community(usually caste-affiliated),their upkeep being a collective responsibility.

The first major expansion experienced by the town came in the 1940s and 1950s. In the mid-1940s, six factories were set up on the Junior side of the town. Independence and Partition brought a number of refugee families to Dewas. These were mainly traders. Dewas became the headquarters of the newly formed Dewas district. The 1950s saw the laying of a broad-gauge railway line connecting Indore and Ujjain via Dewas. Several new residential colonies came up. The rate of growth of population picked up sharply, the population of Dewas doubling between 1931 and 1951.

The half-a-century old system of water supply came under considerable strain. The response of the civic administration was, however, prompt,thoughtful and effective. We must remember here that in the 1950s Dewas had an extremely responsive and popular local administration. The Dewas Nagar Palika was a duly elected representative body which retained close contact with the people. A variety of measures were undertaken to meet the increased demand for water. The capacity of both the Mendki and Paribagh waterworks was increased by deepening the wells. New electric pumps were installed. The main 4 inch pipeline of water from Mendki was replaced by a 9 inch pipeline. The town's pipeline network of 4,3,2 and 1 inch pipes was replaced by 6,4,3 and 2.5 inch pipes. A total of 70,000 ft. of new pipes were laid.The

network was extended to cover hitherto untouched and relatively poor localities. Hundreds of public taps were installed on which no tax was charged. Large scale repair and desilting of kuans and bavdis was undertaken. The Dewas Nagar Palika boasted of a system which compared favourably with the water supply networks of Indore and Ujjain.

Over time a scheme was also developed for utilising the water of the Kshipra river which flows 13 km. away from the town on the western side, flowing from north to south. The scheme involved digging two massive wells on the banks of the river, installing two major pumps to draw water from the wells and pumping it through a 15 inch pipeline to a new 5.5 lakh gallon storage tank on the Chamunda tekri.

Emergence of the Present Crisis

This relatively comfortable water situation received a major jolt in the 1970s. The town experienced sudden growth at an unprecedented rate under the pressure of which the system of water supply caved in. This followed the classification of Dewas as an 'industrially backward district' in 1972. The Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy (1971) for industrially backward districts offered a subsidy of 10% of the fixed capital investment, subject to a ceiling of Rs.5 lakhs for new industrial units and existing units undergoing substantial expansion. From March 1973, the subsidy was increased to 15% and the ceiling raised to Rs.15 lakhs. At the same time, all-India term lending institutions started providing concessional finance to industrially backward districts. From 1974 onwards a concession in corporate tax also became available to industrial units in these areas. The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Policy Declaration of November, 1972, moreover, marked the beginning of the state government's efforts at promoting industrial dispersal. Industrial units in backward areas, which included Dewas, were offered land and water at controlled rates. Power tariff subsidy, octroi exemption, financial asistance at controlled

rates and sales tax subsidies were provided. The state government developed an industrial estate and two juxtaposed industrial areas in Dewas. These were provided with infrastucture such as internal roads, water supply and power connections. Among all the districts in Madhya Pradesh, Dewas was by far the largest beneficiary in terms of central subsidy and concessional finance in the 1970's. Additionally, being a district capital located on the national highway, connected directly by rail to Delhi and Bombay, as well as its proximity to Indore, created an extremely favourable conjuncture of factors for the industrial development of Dewas.

Dramatic Industrialisation of Dewas

Indeed, the subsequent industrial expansion of Dewas was utterly dramatic. First and foremost, we must mention that in 1970 the Government decided to locate a Bank Note Press in Dewas. This public sector unit on its own provides employment to nearly 3000 workers and has proved a key factor in the expansion of the town. Between 1970 and 1984, 42 new medium and large scale private sector units were also set up in Dewas belonging to a wide variety of industries - engineering, textiles, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, leather, food processing etc. By 1987, there were 49 medium and large scale units in Dewas employing more than 12000 workers. Total private sector investment in medium and large scale units amounted to Rs.82.38 crores. In addition, a very large number of small scale units have also come up. There are 178 registered industrial units in Dewas town and the total number of industrial workers is expected to reach 45,000 by 1991. The rate of growth of employment in the non-household manufacturing sector between 1971 and 1981 was as high as 12.2% per annum and this in fact rose to 14.4% per annum during 1981-87.

This phenomenal rate of growth of the industrial sector has attracted a large number of people to Dewas, which has

experienced a sharp demographic expansion in a very short period of time. As can be seen from Table I, the annual inter-censal rate of growth of population of Dewas town has been as high as 4% per annum in the last two decades. This industrial and demographic expansion has placed an unbearable burden on all civic services including water. The demand for water has increased so steeply that the sources of water supply to Dewas town have completely failed to keep pace.

Gravity of the Situation

The construction of a low weir (3.2m. high) and a reservoir of 64 million-cubic ft. capacity on the Kshipra river in 1976 proved to be a case of too little, too late. Given the rate of expansion of the town, the planned supply of 1.5 million gallons per day (MGD) from the Kshipra, proved to be woefully inadequate. Since the increase in demand for water was sudden, the public authorities responded in an equally ad hoc and desperate sort of manner. Their main target was the groundwater reserves of Dewas' surrounding area. From the mid-1970s a series of schemes were initiated for drilling a large number of tubewells in the outlying villages of Dewas. Enormous sums of money were spent on these schemes, so much so that by 1982-83 the Municipal Corporation of Dewas(MCD) was spending Rs.33 lakhs on water supply annually, and the outlay had increased to Rs.140 lakhs by 1988-89. This constituted nearly a quarter of the Municipal Corporation's budget, about 60% of which was supposed to be met by unspecified borrowings. Much of the expenditure on water has, moreover, been of the ad hoc, emergency variety. The expenditure under the specific head of 'New works and Temporary Water Scarcity' rose ten fold from Rs.6 lakhs in 1982-83 to Rs.60 lakhs in 1988-89. Indeed in March 1988 the State Government provided an emergency grant of Rs.20 lakhs to the MCD for meeting the worsening water crisis.

What is most disturbing, however, is not just that such enormous amounts have had to be spent but the fact that they

have proved completely ineffective in mitigating the crisis and in many ways have only made it worse. The supply from the large majority of tubewells which have been drilled is nearing exhaustion. The major tubewell complexes at Rasulpur and Siya have almost completely dried up. The total design capacity of all the tubewell complexes put together was more than 5 MGD but today they supply hardly about 2 MGD. The supply from the Kshipra reservoir has also declined rapidly. According to the PHED(1988) this is mainly due to the excessive and very deep pumping for water by cultivators living along the banks of the river, something that has happened most dramatically in years since the formation of the reservoir. In hydrogeological terms this could be expressed by saying that a gaining river has been converted into a losing one(M.Price,1985,p.92). The Kshipra river was historically sustained during the dry season by flow of water (baseflow) from adjoining aquifers whose water-table was higher than the river valley bottom. However, due to the indiscriminate pumping out of water near the river, the water-table there has fallen below the river bed-level and the flow of water is now apparently occurring in the reverse direction from the river to the aquifers. This has led to a situation where the supply from the Kshipra reservoir reaches the originally planned level of 1.5 MGD only during the monsoon months. In November and December the supply falls to 1.0 MGD and from January to May there is no supply at all.

Today, there is hardly a residential colony in Delhi which gets more than 30 minutes to 1 hour of water per day even in the monsoon and immediately post-monsoon period. The situation in the summer months is even more grave. Most colonies get no piped water at all and people have to queue up before handpumps and small public pits or wait for tankers which are occasionally arranged for by the MCD. People spend days without any supply of water. Disputes over sharing of whatever little water that is available have become common. Factories too are experiencing a great shortfall of water. Their aggregate demand for water in 1983-84 was 1.5 MGD which

rose to 1.7 MGD in 1986-87 and is today estimated at about 2 MGD. The Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam (MPLUN) is a major source of supply to industries. However, its supply has both declined over time and is highly seasonal also(as can be seen from Tables II and III). Most units have their own tubewells but many are being forced increasingly to purchase water. Sale of water has, in fact, become a major source of income for farmers owning pumpsets and for small factories with surplus water. The tubewells of many factories are experiencing falling yields, well failures and the need to tap deeper aquifers at higher initial outlays . At least two factories are reported to have gone as low as 600 to 900 feet looking for water. Some units are even forced to close down during the summer months due to shortage of water. The Association of Industries of Dewas has made repeated representations to the Government to ensure regular water supply, reminding it that they invested in 'backward' Dewas only on the basis of such an assurance.

Danger of Groundwater Exhaustion

The depths to which the MCD and industrial units have been drilling for water has not only made the situation worse but also has potentially disastrous long-run consequences for the entire water situation in the area. A basic principle of hydrogeology is that groundwater exploitation must never exceed the safe yield level which is defined as "the maximum rate of artificial withdrawl that can be maintained over an indefinite period without adverse effects on the resource" (United Nations,1975,p.59). It appears that this limit is being crossed in Dewas. The average depth of tubewells drilled by the MCD was already 150-200ft. in 1985 and this rose to 250-300ft. by 1987. Such deep motor-powered drilling creates the danger of exhaustion(mining) of groundwater especially in a basalt rock-black soil area like Dewas where the rate of natural groundwater recharge is very low. Again, the interconnectedness, albeit complex, of groundwater resources has to be borne in mind. This has the possible

implication that the traditional wells tapping shallow aquifers could get drained out due to power drilling of deeper aquifers following gravity-impelled flow of water across aquifers. Strong evidence in support of such a supposition comes from data compiled by the Geohydrological Office, Dewas, which has recorded the depth of post-monsoon water levels in 9 shallow wells in Dewas tehsil. If we compare the depth of water in 1980 with that of 1982, we find that this has increased in 7 out of 9 wells, and in some cases very significantly, even though the total rainfall was 36% higher and monsoon rainfall 69% higher in 1980 than in 1982(Table IV).

We have also observed that the total number of tubewells being drilled for agricultural purposes has registered a dramatic (100 fold) increase in the last two decades in Dewas tehsil. The share of tubewell irrigation has grown sharply in the 1980s which have witnessed a great increase in irrigated area. The increase has been mainly in the proportion of wheat and gram irrigated, which together account for more than 80% of the gross irrigated area. While in the 1960s a mere 1-2% of wheat and gram were irrigated, today over 70% of wheat and nearly a third of the gram are irrigated(Tables V and VI). Indeed in December,1986 the Department of Irrigation, Madhya Pradesh classified Dewas tehsil as a 'dark area' meaning that groundwater exploitation was very close to natural sustainable level.

Quite apart from the depletion of the resource, groundwater could also cause long-run structural damage to the groundwater storage system of the area. Excessive rates of pumping can move fine particles towards the wells, leading to sealing of well-screens or clogging of the fine material surrounding the wells. This reduces the effective useability of groundwater storage capacity. Excessive pumping could also cause compaction of the aquifer, thereby reducing its storage capacity. In some cases land subsidence can occur (United Nations,1973,p.72).

Need For A Fresh Approach

Table VII provides a detailed picture of the demand-supply imbalance of water in Dewas town. The shortfall in supply, which is already grave, is likely to grow at an alarming rate in the next few decades. Already the deficit is nearly 4 MGD which is about 60% of the present demand. In the absence of urgent and effective measures to increase supply, the shortfall is likely to grow to about 80% of total demand by the early 21st century. While seeking possible solutions to this crisis we must carefully reflect over its root causes. These lie in the completely sudden and unplanned growth process, which was more or less imposed from the outside on Dewas and the resultant ad hoc approach which was adopted to meet the crisis. It is revealing that when the Master Plan for Dewas was prepared in the 1970s, the Dewas Development Authority did not even consider it necessary to dwell in any detail on the question of water. No provision was made for the increase in demand for water which was to be expected. The only concrete proposal put forward was that by the State Government's Handa Committee (1985), which suggested the construction of a dam on the Lodhri nalla which flows 20 kms. to the east of Dewas, flowing from south to north. Work on this dam which was to have been completed in 1991 has not even begun to date. The current estimate of the cost of the project to be undertaken by the PHED, MP is Rs.18 crores. The only significant action taken by the authorities was to develop several tubewell complexes, the consequences of which we have already seen.

The first step, therefore, in trying to resolve the problem is to halt and reverse the destructive processes which have been set into motion and to adopt an entirely new approach towards the water problem. A strategy of total watershed development must form one cornerstone of this alternate approach. This strategy has already yielded great success at several places in our country and is being strongly

recommended by the Technology Mission on Drinking Water, the Planning Commission and the Indian Council for Agricultural Research(ICAR,1987). The emphasis of this approach is on holistic measures for soil and water conservation, harvesting of rain water, recharge of groundwater, strict regulation of groundwater use, conjunctive use of surface and groundwater, the revival of traditional methods which have the potential to contribute positively to the present situation, and the equitable and efficient distribution of water.

The other major dimension of this alternate approach needs to be a central emphasis on local community participation in the formulation and implementation of the measures. It is now widely recognised that development programmes, however well-intentioned, have little chance of being effective if they remain mere impositions from the outside and do not actively involve the local people. The Sanaj Pragati Sahayog, Dewas has been formed precisely with such an awareness in mind and is committed to a truly grass-roots approach to the development process.

In the application of this twin approach of total watershed development and local community participation, we propose to treat Dewas town and its surrounding area as one unit. Moreover,we need to bear in mind the following features of the area which not only make the rationale for our approach more evident but also have a crucial bearing on the appropriateness of the action plans that need to be drawn up to resolve Dewas' water crisis.

Rainfall Tables VIII and IX present details of the quantum and distribution of rainfall across the year in the area. On the basis of these figures an argument for a secular decline in rainfall received by Dewas cannot be sustained. Rainfall shows a complex kind of cyclicity. The decline in annual average rainfall in the 1980s is, in any case, only slight and is no less than that in the 1960s. We can also see that several years in the 1980s did receive more than 1000mm. of

rain. The annual average rainfall over the last 75 years is also well above the 1000mm. mark. At any rate it is clear that even the rainfall that occurred in the 1980s is more than sufficient for rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge measures to be successful. Dewas still belongs, by a long way, to the sub-humid area category.

Of course, rainfall is concentrated in a few months and days of the year. We can see that most of the total annual rainfall occurred between June and October and even during these months rain fell on only one-third of the days. Thus, more than 90% of rain occurred on less than 50 days of the year. Our calculations show, moreover, that there has been no decline in this high level of concentratedness of rainfall over the last thirty years. This high intensity of rainfall combined with the low infiltration capacity of the soil again has the implication that the natural rate of groundwater recharge is low(C.W.Fetter,1988,p.87). Which only underscores the importance of adopting the water conservationist approach we are advocating. Given, further, the widespread loss of green cover that has occurred in the years since independence, the need to take steps which would reduce run-off, increase percolation and conserve whatever run-off there is, becomes all the more important.

Topography Dewas town is located at a relatively high elevation (564m. above MSL). This makes it somewhat difficult to bring water to the town from distant lower-lying sources. However, to the south of the town, at a distance of about 3km., there are even higher tekris (hillocks) which drain towards the town offering excellent opportunities for soil and water conservation measures(Map II). The natural slope of land is gradual in three directions - north-west, north-east and south-east, forming two ridge lines. One line starts from the Shankargarh tekri in the south and moves towards Jetpura village in the north-east. The other line starts from the Balgarh tekri which is adjacent to the Shankargarh tekri and moves towards Nasirabad village in the north-west after

passing through the town. The highest point of the Shankargarh-Balgarh tekris is 680m. above MSL. Various nallas (drains) flow from these tekris in the northern direction (towards the town) and then turn westwards draining into the Kshipra river. Today these nallas remain dry almost throughout the year but this was not the case in the past. Massive deforestation and soil erosion in their catchment has possibly brought about this situation.

We must remember that the Shankargarh-Balgarh tekris form the northern part of the Nagda Forest Block and were till a few decades ago thickly forested, constituting a vast reservoir of wildlife. Table X provides a list of trees, shrubs and grasses that used to abound on these tekris about forty years ago. The most important ones were Karonda(Carissa opaca), Khajda(Acacia leucophloea), Achar(Buchanania lanzan) and Marorphali(Helicteres isora). To a lesser extent were present Kadi(Sterculia urens), Salai(Boswellia serrata) and Babul (Acacia nilotica). Large numbers of cheetahs, panthers, siyar, deer and neelgais were also found on these tekris. Today they stand totally denuded with hardly a tree and no wildlife on them. The greening of these tekris must form an integral part of the revival of the eco-system of the entire region.

Hydrogeology The Report of the Remote Sensing Applications Centre (Madhya Pradesh Council for Science and Technology, Bhopal) which provides a detailed hydrogeological map of Dewas town and its surrounding area, based on Landsat Thematic Mapper Imagery, has recently become available(Ref III). It provides a complete inventory of potential zones of groundwater in the vicinity of Dewas as well as areas where measures for groundwater recharge could be fruitfully undertaken. According to the report, Dewas town lies in a hard-rock area covered with Deccan volcanic basalts and the black cotton soil derived from it. The basalt outcrops are generally compact and impervious but permeability is developed in weathered, softer basalt portions. Maximum yield of groundwater is expected in the alluvial plains near river

channels, comprising unconsolidated material which is medium to coarse grained, sandy and pebbly. The porosity and permeability of these parts is fairly high. In this manner four different zones in descending order of groundwater yield are demarcated in Map III. In addition to identifying areas which may provide a good yield of groundwater, the map also enables us to pinpoint the potentially fruitful groundwater recharge areas. As we know "recharge areas are usually in topographical high places (where) there is often a rather deep unsaturated zone between the water table and the land surface" (C.W.Fetter, 1988, p.219). At the same time the rate of groundwater recharge is likely to be higher in areas where the rock cover comprises fractured, vesicular basalts. This approximately corresponds to Zone II of Map III which also happens to be the most widespread zone of the area.

A careful reading of the report brings out the lack of wisdom of the public authorities and industrial units in indiscriminately drilling for water without an intimate understanding of the hydrogeology of the area. It also points to danger of drilling too deep in an area where the soil and rock formations are such that the natural rate of groundwater recharge is likely, on an average, to be low. It therefore, further underscores the need for increasing the rate of groundwater recharge by all possible means.

Surface Water Additionally, we have identified the three major possible sources of surface water in the area as the Vishera river, the Lodhri nalla and the Meetha Talaab. As mentioned above, the Lodhri project is already under consideration of the Government. The Vishera, which is being generally given up as a dead river and the Meetha Talaab(an artificial lake within the town limits on the eastern side) which is being gradually reduced to a garbage dump, still represent in our view, important potential sources of water.

Traditional Means of Water Supply The neglect by the townspeople of bavdis, the traditional source of water in Dewas, has made its own contribution to the aggravation of the water crisis. Several bavdis have actually been shut down and some have been used for waste disposal, which at times threatens to pollute the underlying aquifer. We have, however, made a benchmark survey of the bavdis and kuans in Dewas town (see Map IV and Table XI) which provides an indication of those which can be taken up for revival.

The Action Plan

Building on this data-base and following the approach of total watershed development and local community participation, we propose an investigation of the potential of the following action plan in providing an immediate as well as long-run solution to the water problem of Dewas town:

(A) Rejuvenating the Bavdis Of the bavdis marked out in Map IV, we have chosen the following for in depth investigation : Ganga bavdi, Cheeta bavdi, Meera bavdi, Nath bavdi, Modi-ka-Chabutra bavdi with 4 sides), Sugda bavdi, Rewa Bagh Kuan and Harijan Mohalla Kuan. Various criteria have informed our choice. The selected bavdis represent a wide spectrum of socio-economic conditions, locational characteristics, possibilities of yield etc. Detailed action plans for reviving these bavdis will be drawn up which can then be replicated for other bavdis which are considered potentially useable. For each bavdi we shall assess:

(i) The nature of the aquifer underlying the bavdi and the extent to which it still yields water and of what quality.

(ii) The specific technical and institutional (forms of local participation) requirements for making it optimally functional.

(iii) The population which the bavdi can serve as well as how much/how many of their needs it can meet.

(iv) The cost of implementing these measures.

1027

(B) Utilising the Meetha Talaab Located on the eastern side of the town, the Meetha Talaab is a large artificial lake of great historical, social and cultural significance for Dewas town. It also provided water for a number of purposes to the townspeople. Today, however, it languishes in a state of neglect and decay. Its area is being encroached upon willy-nilly, many parts of it have silted up and one portion of it resembles a huge garbage dump. It nevertheless remains the biggest potential reservoir of water within the town which we believe can still be put to great use at very low cost. It could prove a crucial means of groundwater recharge in the area as well. We shall investigate the possibilities of:

(i) Initiating a major 'Operation Clean-up' in the Meetha Talaab.

(ii) Desilting it and increasing its capacity.

(iii) Treating its catchment area.

An attempt will be made to assess the extent and nature of use that can be made of the water in the Meetha Talaab and the costs involved in doing so. We shall also try to mobilise local opinion, especially among the youth, for actively participating in these tasks.

(C) Greening of the Shankargarh-Balgarh tekris and Conserving their Run-off As noted above, the Shankargarh-Balgarh range of tekris could provide an ideal location for implementing soil and water conservation measures. Our attempt will be to work out the most appropriate mix of measures given the various specificities of the location. Action plans and their cost estimates will accordingly be prepared. Among the measures we will consider are:

(i) Measures for 'Overall Area Treatment' including contour bunding, graded bunding, bench terracing etc.

(ii) Measures for 'Water Dispersal Treatment' including grassed waterways, diversion drains etc.

(iii) Water harvesting structures such as farm ponds, percolation tanks etc.

(iv) Afforestation with a variety of ecologically appropriate and region-specific species listed earlier.

1028

(D) Catchment Area Treatment of the Kshipra River "We walked first, along the banks of the Sipra, a deep green river, haunted by sweet skipping birds."(Letter written from Dewas by E.M.Forster,April 6,1921). The famous English writer E.M.Forster lived over long periods in Dewas in 1912-13 and 1921, when he was Private Secretary to the Prince of Dewas Sr. His vivid descriptions of the Kshipra clearly indicate that even in the month of April(the height of the dry season), the river was full of water, deep and wide("half the width of the Thames at Weybridge"). The Nagda and Ratedi Forest Blocks, which form the western boundary of the Kshipra river, were till relatively recently quite densely forested mainly with teak,Khair,anjan,babul,kadi,salai and to a lesser extent neem,jamun,semal and aam were also to be found in the catchment of the Kshipra(see Table X). Today, however, these species have vanished almost without a trace. The catchment of the river has been badly degraded. The river has been reduced to no more than a seasonal stream. The Kshipra reservoir, constructed in 1976 to supply water to Dewas town has suffered a rapid decline. It is imperative, therefore, that intesive catchment area treatment of the river be undertaken even at this late stage, not only in the interests of Dewas town but also of this region generally.

The catchment of the Kshipra covers a vast area of 640 sq.km. and can be treated only by developing a series of mini- and micro-watersheds. We propose to make a small beginning in this direction. In our preliminary field investigations, we have shortlisted a few locations within the catchment of the Kshipra(see Map V) at one of which we propose to formulate an action plan for the development of a micro-watershed. The aim will be to reduce the rate of siltation of the reservoir, restoration of degraded lands, enhancing absorption of rainfall,increasing recharge of streams and groundwater, and moderating peak run-off rates. The entire range of soil and water conservation measures would be considered.

1029

(E) Regulation of Groundwater Use : Probably our most important task would be to make a thorough examination of the present pattern of groundwater use and to suggest ways of correcting the excesses, inoptimalities and inequities in it. Our investigation will consider :

(i)Whether the major locations where tubewells have been drilled represent optimal choices in terms of the findings of the Geohydrological Map prepared by the Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Bhopal.

(ii)Whether alternate locations could provide cheaper and more sustainable yield of groundwater.

(iii)Whether the extent of current groundwater extraction both in terms of density and depth of tubewell drilling, represents a danger to the future of groundwater in the area.

(iv)What measures could be taken to prevent this exhaustion of groundwater resources, including the tightening up of legal measures and greater involvement of local people in social regulation and control. There is considerable vagueness in the provisions of the MP Peya Jal Parirakshan Adhiniyam,1986, which renders it virtually ineffective in controlling groundwater use. Of course, legal reform to be effective would need vigilant local participation to ensure its effective implementation.

(v)Measures such recycling of water by industry which seems absolutely essential to reduce the drain industrial units are proving for the town as well as for the very survival of these units themselves. We have a list of 128 industrial units of Dewas and their present and future requirements of water. On the basis of this we shall prepare a short list of the major consumers for whom such an investigation could be fruitfully conducted.

(F) Efficient and Equitable Distribution of Good Quality Water We will, at the same time, examine the pattern of water distribution through the present supply network in Dewas town. In a situation of scarcity, distribution of water tends to get skewed in favour of the more affluent localities

which heightens the already existing disparities. Whether the system is working at optimal efficiency is also open to question. The centralised distribution system is organised broadly as follows : there are two main storage-cum-distribution tanks which are fed from the Kaliora river and the tubewell complexes in the outlying villages. Pipelines are drawn from these tanks to various parts of the town. The network of pipelines is regulated by a system of valves which makes it possible for some neighbourhoods to secure larger shares of water. In particular, we will examine the problems faced by the following colonies which suffer from very severe shortage of water : Sutar Bakhal, Bhavani Sagar, Rewa Bagh, Monsinpura and Chamar Bakhal. On the basis of these studies we will suggest specific ways of improving the efficiency and equitability of the distribution system as a whole.

Finally, we need to monitor the quality of water and suggest measures necessary to ensure that it is of the requisite quality. It is most important to see that sewers and the water supply pipelines do not get entangled with each other. We must also ensure that industrial effluents and waste are disposed of in a manner that does not endanger the underlying aquifers. In particular, landfills and waste-disposal (especially of radioactive, toxic and hazardous waste) must not occur in groundwater recharge areas. For it is possible that rainfall that infiltrates the waste can mix with liquids already present in the waste and leach compounds from the solid waste. This **leachate** can move downwards from the landfill into the water-table and cause groundwater contamination (C.W.Fetter,1988,p.409). Careful hydrogeologic analysis of alternate sites needs to be made to select the site least likely to result in groundwater pollution. The aim is to minimise both the formation of the leachate as well as the amount that escapes from the landfill. The leachate could also be collected and treated. Detailed action plans for undertaking these measures will be formulated and their likely costs estimated.

Table I

Population of Dewas Town 1901-1991

Year	Population	Annual Intercensal Rate of Growth (%)
1901	15403	--
1911	15285	-0.08
1921	14970	-0.21
1931	16810	1.17
1941	22949	3.16
1951	27879	1.97
1961	34577	2.18
1971	51966	4.14
1981	83465	4.85
1991+	115000	3.25

+Projected in PHED(1985)

Source : Census of India, various volumes.

Table II

Average Annual Supply of Water by MPLUN to Industries in Dewas(million gallons per day)

Year	Water Supply
1982-83	0.41
1983-84	0.64
1984-85	0.69
1985-86	0.36
1986-87	0.23

Source : Water Department MPLUN, Dewas.

Table III

Seasonal Variations in Water Supply by MPLUN to Industries in Dewas(million gallons per day)

Period	Water Supply
July 86 - August 86	0.10
Sept 86 - March 87	0.32
April 87 - June 87	0.03

Source : Same as Table II

Table IV

Depth(metres) of Well Water Level in Post Monsoon Season at 9 Well Stations Situated in Dewas Tehsil

Well Station	1982	1986
Sabukhedi	4.00	7.35
Sirgawada	4.80	7.65
Narangipur	5.50	9.40
Kshipra	5.60	6.80
Dewas	5.70	7.40
Paluagar	3.30	2.60
Jamgod	2.80	2.15
Barotha	2.70	4.10
Chhota-Malsapur	6.40	9.00

Source : Returns to Irrigation Department M.P. submitted by the Geohydrological Survey Office, Dewas.

Table V

Growth in Irrigated Area, Dewas Tehsil, 1960-1988

Period	GIA '000ha	GIA/GSA %	% of wheat irrigated	% of gram irrigated
1960-65	1.81	2.70	0.95	2.91
1965-70	1.90	2.44	1.54	2.57
1970-75	5.16	6.26	16.67	3.95
1975-80	9.45	11.09	28.72	10.69
1980-85	15.33	16.21	49.86	21.16
1985-88	13.74	18.80	71.79	34.58

Note: GIA - Gross Irrigated Area
GSA - Gross Sown Area
Source:District Statistical Office, Dewas.

Table VI

Irrigation through Tubewells in Dewas Tehsil,1968-1988

Year	Number of Tubewells used for Irrigation	TW NIA(%)
1968-69	14	1.00
1973-74	40	1.30
1978-79	104	2.95
1983-84	242	7.90
1988-89	1434	19.99

Note:TW-Area Irrigated by Tubewells NIA-Net Irrigated Area
Source:Same as Table V.

Table VII

Projected Demand-Supply Imbalance in Dewas Water, 1991-2041
(million gallons per day)

Year	1991	2006	2021	2041
		Demand		
Town and old industries	3.42	5.61	7.28	10.25
BNP	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
New Industrial Area AB Road	2.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
Total Demand	6.42	10.61	13.28	17.25
		Supply		
Kshipra	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
Tubewells	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total Supply	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72
Shortfall in Supply	3.70	7.89	10.56	14.53

Note: Considering the rapid decline that has already occurred in the supply from the Kshipra and the tubewells, the actual shortfall is likely to be even more grave unless urgent and effective measures are taken to augment supply.
Source : PHED (1988).

Table VIII

Rainfall in Dewas Town, 1881-1989

Period	Rainfall (mm)	% in June-October
1881-1889	801	--
1890-1900	914	--
1901-1909	824	--
1914-1919	952	89
1920-1929	893	88
1930-1939	1011	96
1940-1949	1103	89
1950-1959	1022	97
1960-1969	949	91
1970-1979	1191	95
1980-1989	950	95

Source : Dewas State Gazetteer, Land Records Office, Dewas and PHED (1988).

Table IX

Distribution of Rainfall in Dewas Town June-October,1960-1988

Period	% of rainy days	C.V.
1960-65	29	1.73
1966-69	36	2.55
1970-73	42	2.88
1974-77	33	3.51
1978-81	29	2.75
1982-85	3	2.72
1986-89	31	3.33

Note:C.V.-Coefficient of Variation
Source:Same as Table VIII

Table X

Traditional Species of Trees, Shrubs and Grasses, Dewas Forest Division

Local Name	Botanical Name
Ratedi and Nagda Forest Blocks	
Khair	Acacia catechu
Anjan	Hardwickia binata
Sagwan	Tectonta grandis
Babul	Acacia nilotica
Sitaphal	Anona squamosa
Neem	Azadirachta indica
Jamun	Syzygium cumini
Aam	Mangifera indica
Semal	Semalia malabarica
Kadi	Sterculia urens
Salai	Boswellia serrata
Dhaoda	Anogeissus latifolia
Shankargarh-Balgarh Tekris	
Karonda	Carissa opaca
Kadi	Sterculia urens
Salai	Boswellia serrata
Khejda	Acacia leucophloea
Babul	Acacia nilotica
Ponia	Sehima sulcatum
Achar	Buchanania lanzan
Marorphali	Helicteres isora
Seran	---
Gurdwadi	---
Kail Machri	---

Source: Divisional Forest Office, Dewas.

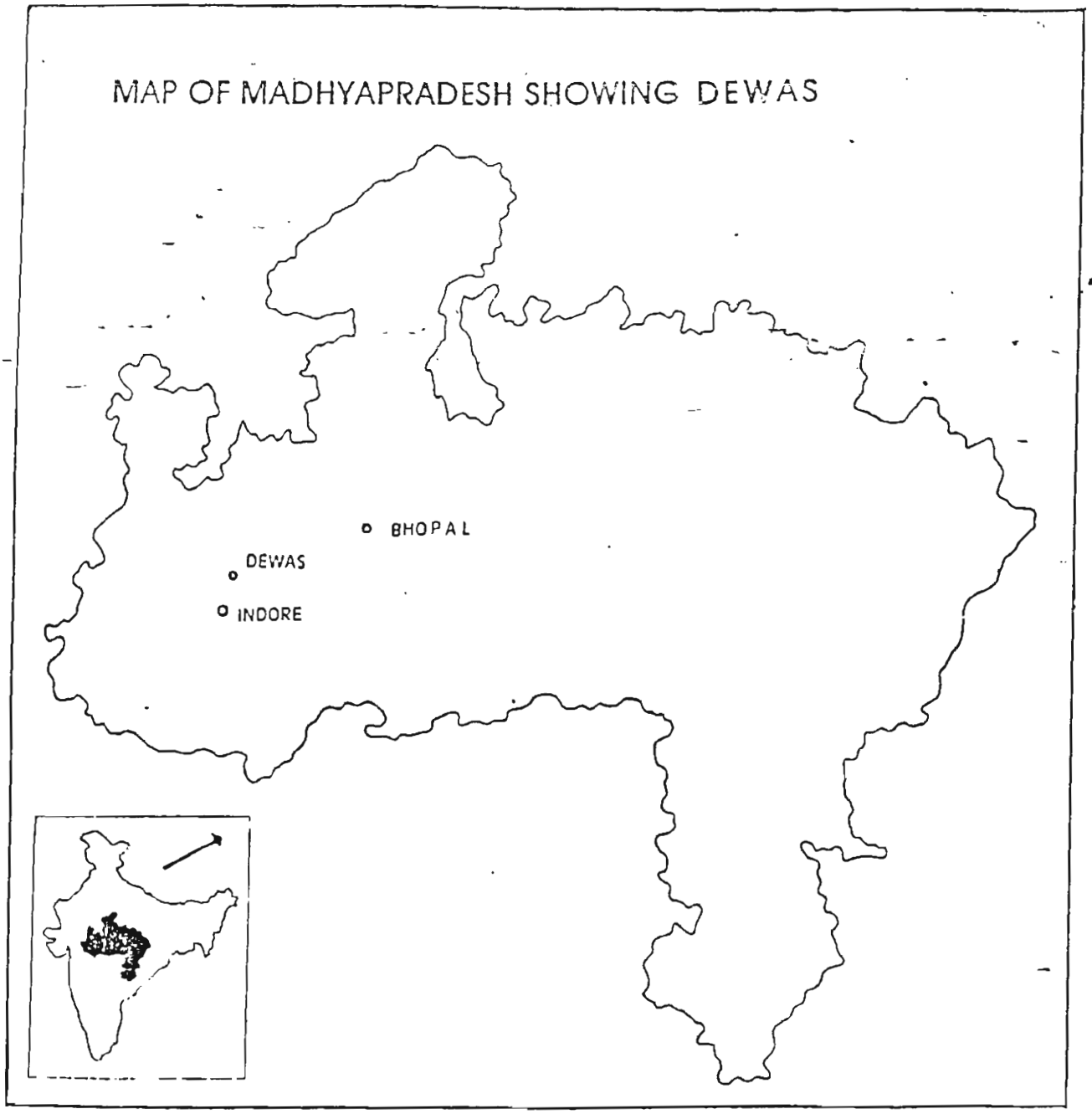
Table XI

Bavdis and Kuans in Dewas Town Indicated in Map IV

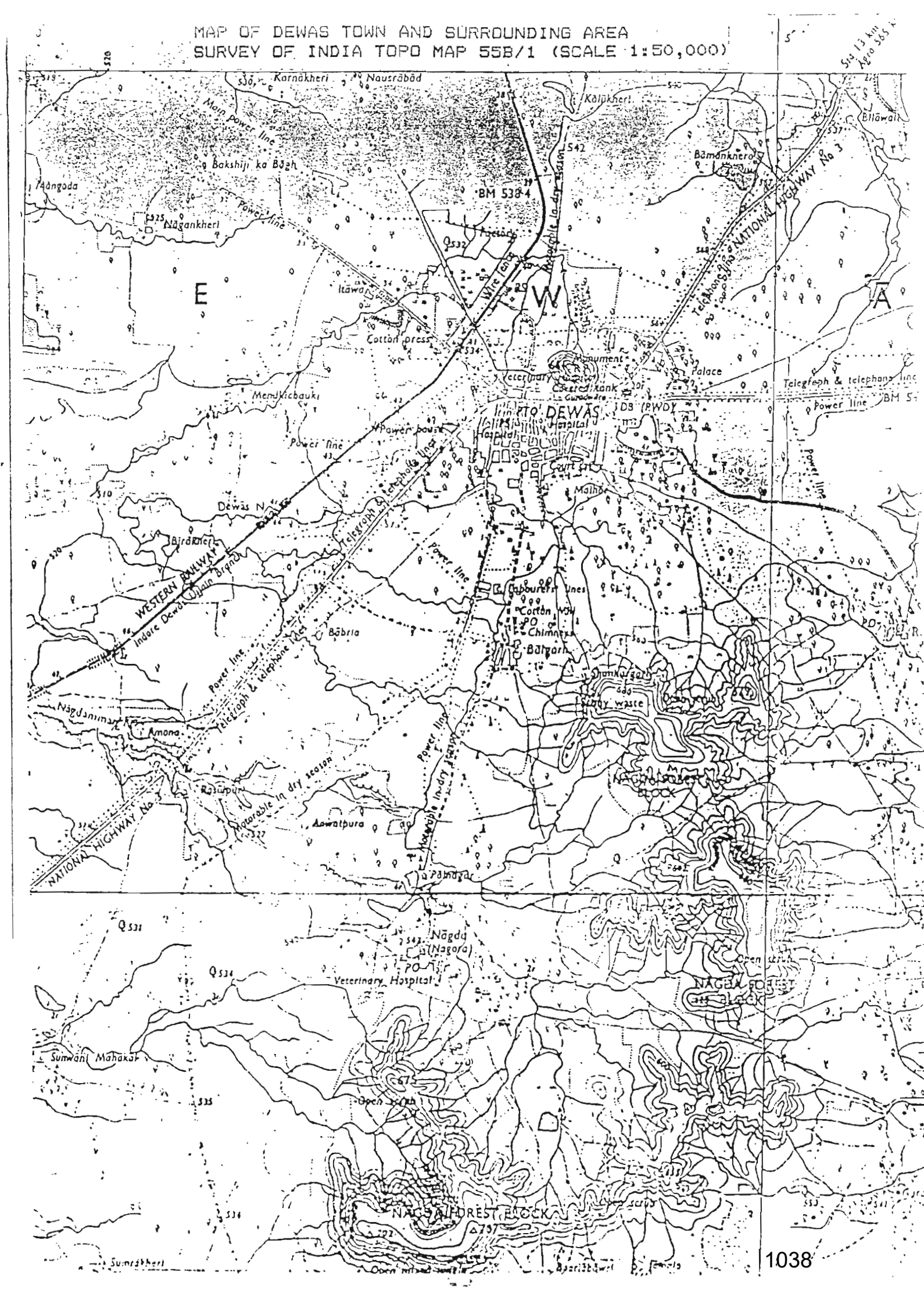
Number	Name
1	Nath Bavdi
2	Meera Bavdi
3	Khari Bavdi
4	Modi ka Chapda
5	Suagda Bavdi
6	Krishna Bavdi
7	Ganga Bavdi
8	Gauli Mohalla Kuan
9	Radhabai School Kuan
10	Narayan Bagh Kuan
11	Cheeta Kundi
12	Rewa Bagh Kuan
13	Rewa Bagh Kuan(Bara)
14	Kuan in field near Meetha Talaab
15	Kuan in fteld near Meetha Talaab
16	Kuan in field near Meetha Talaab
17	Kuan in field near Meetha Talaab
18	Kuan in field near Meetha Talaab
19	Pathan Kuan
20	Atre ka Bada Kuan
21	Bherugarh Kuan
22	Momentola Kuan
23	Satalak Pakhal Kuan
24	Bholenath Mandir Kuan
25	Chimanabai Girls School Kuan
26	Bajirao Kundi
27	Meethi Kundi
28	Mukerba Kuan
29	M.G.Hospital Kuan
30	Narinarayan Sharma Kuan
31	Khatik Mohalla Kuan-1
32	Khatik Mohalla Kuan-2
33	Harijan Mohalla Kuan
34	Nath Mohalla Kuan
35	Krishnapura Kuan

Source: Field Investigations.

MAP I

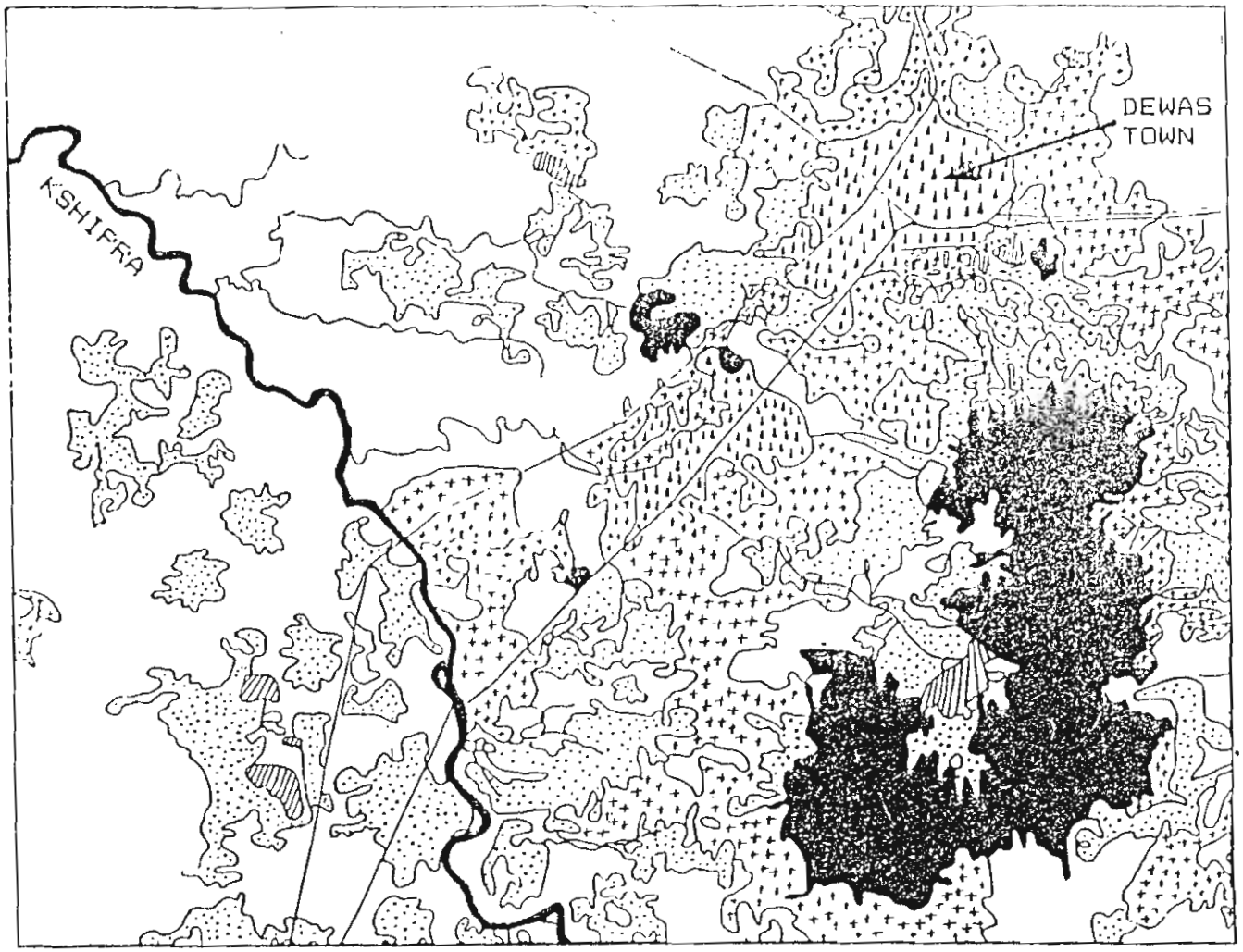


MAP OF DEWAS TOWN AND SURROUNDING AREA
SURVEY OF INDIA TOPO MAP 55B/1 (SCALE 1:50,000)



MAP III

HYDROGEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE AREA SURROUNDING DEWAS TOWN
LANDSAT THEMATIC MAPPER IMAGERY (SCALE 1:50,000)

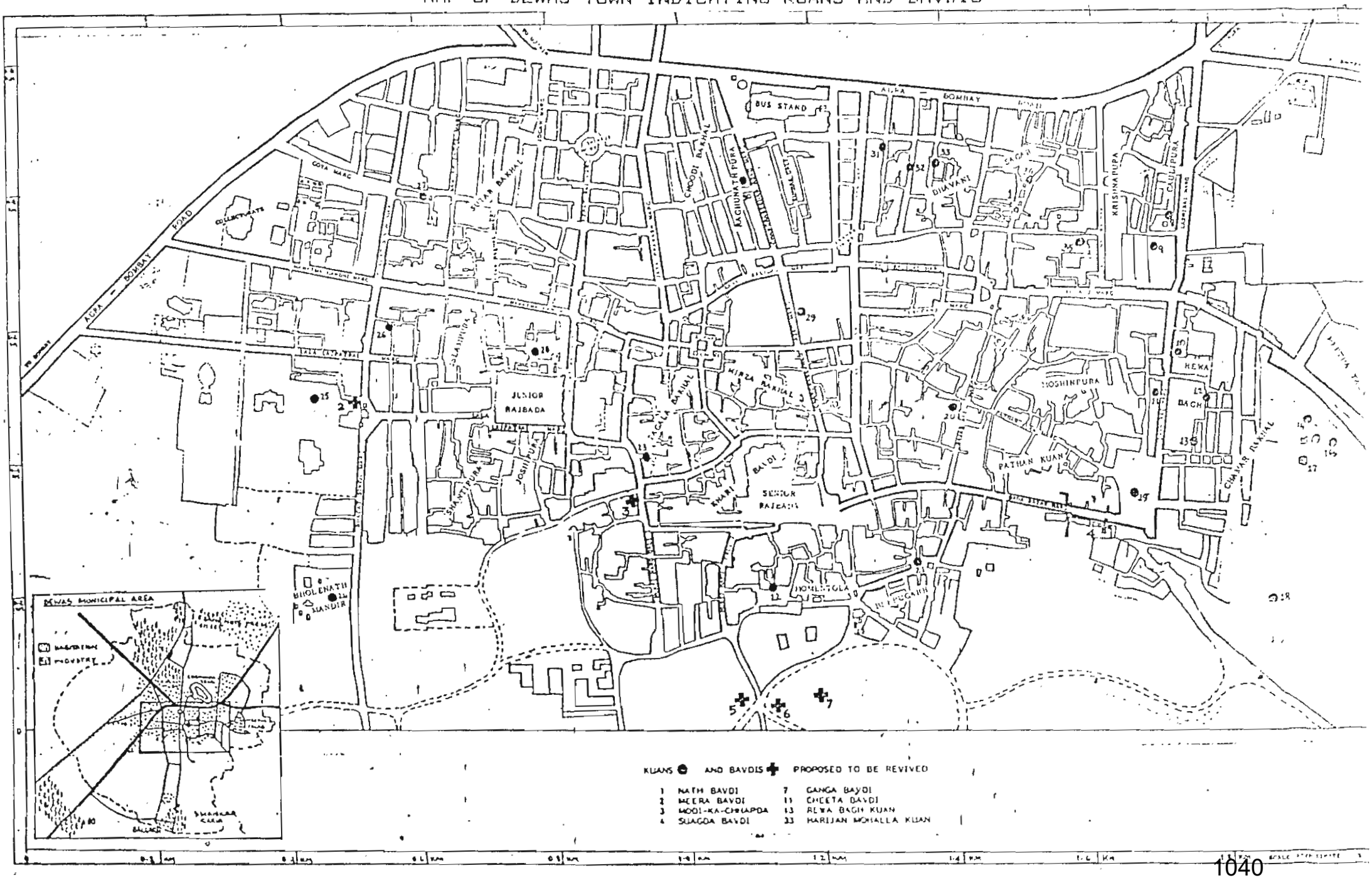


LEGEND

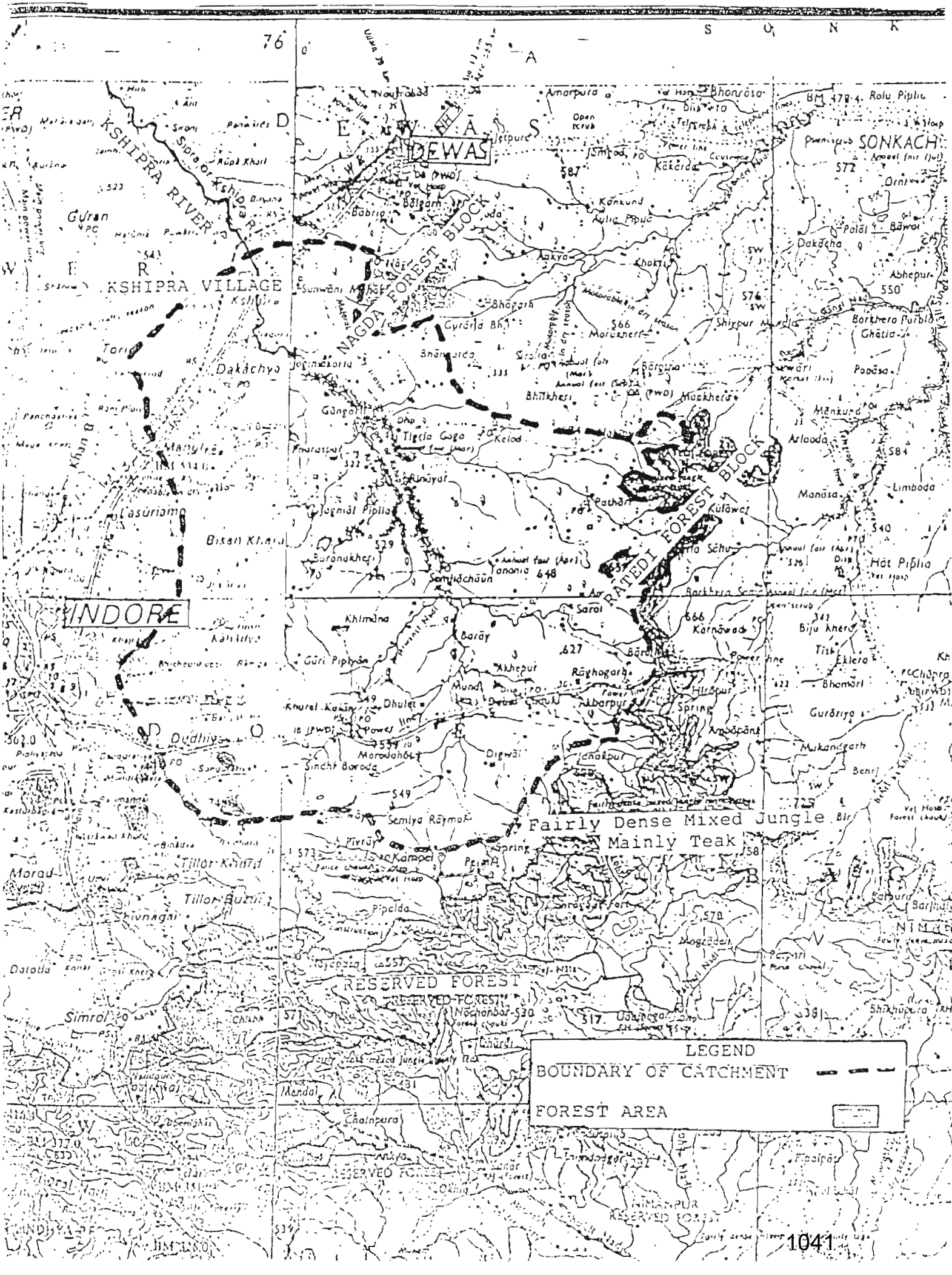
BASALTIC HILLY TERRAIN - VERY POOR YIELD OF GROUND WATER	ZONE I
BASALTIC UNDULATING TERRAIN-OCCASIONAL THIN SOIL COVER-POOR YIELD OF GROUND WATER	ZONE II
BASALTIC GENTLY UNDULATING TERRAIN-FAIRLY THICK SOIL COVER-MODERATE YIELD OF GROUND WATER	ZONE III
ALLUVIAL PLAINS-FAIRLY GOOD YIELD OF GROUNO WATER	ZONE IV
RESIDENTIAL AREAS	
WATER BODIES	

MAP IV

MAP OF DEWAS TOWN INDICATING KUANS AND BAVDIS



CATCHMENT AREA OF KSHIPRA RIVER AT KSHIPRA VILLAGE
SURVEY OF INDIA TOPO MAPS 46N & 55B (SCALE 1:250,000)



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The Project Team

The Project Coordinator shall be Dr.Mihir Shah. The other members of the project team shall be Ms.Preetha Varadarajan, Shri Sanjay Kumar and Shri P.S.Vijayasankar. The curriculum vitae of each member of the team are enclosed.For nearly two years now, the team has been working together on key issues dealing with the conceptualisation and operationalisation of an alternate national water policy. The focus of our efforts has been the approach of total watershed development with emphasis on making the maximum possible use of local water resource potential. During this period, we have worked in close collaboration with Baba Amte on these issues, with particular emphasis on the Narmada Valley Project. We assisted Baba Amte in preparing the booklet "Cry, the Beloved Narmada" which, while providing a meticulous critical analysis of this project, also points to alternatives to it.

For the last 9 months all members of the project team have been resident in Dewas and have made detailed investigations into the water crisis facing the town, on the basis of which this project-proposal has been prepared. We have also, during this time, developed contacts with a large number of local people who feel strongly motivated to participate in the process of amelioration of the crisis facing Dewas town. The formation of the Samaj Pragati Sahayog is a landmark in our efforts in this direction.

The project team shall receive technical assistance in its efforts from the following experts who have kindly agreed to act as honorary consultants to the project :

1. Dr.V.N.Bajpai
   Department of Geology
   University of Delhi.
2. Prof.P.J.Porwal
   Department of Civil Engineering
   G.S.Institute of Technology and Science
   University of Indore.
3. Shri K.K.Mazumdar
   Head of the Department of Geography
   Kirori Mal College
   University of Delhi.

Each one of them has been of great help in finalising this project proposal and they have also kindly offered to visit Dewas to help us in our work. Of course, if it is deemed essential we may seek help from other technical experts also.

The Time Frame

The Project will be completed in three years :

YEAR ONE	COMPONENTS A AND B OF ACTION PLAN
YEAR TWO	COMPONENTS C AND D OF ACTION PLAN
YEAR THREE	COMPONENTS E AND F OF ACTION PLAN

The Budget(in rupees)

Salaries:	
Project Coordinator(@ 3,500 per month)	2,70,000
3 Project Associates(@ 2,500 per month)	1,26,000
Travel Expenses*	50,000
Purchase of Equipment#	50,000
Purchase of relevant books and documents	10,000
Data Processing(computer time etc.)	20,000
Preparation of Report(typing,stationery etc.)	20,000
Total	5,46,000

* This includes expenses of visits to Delhi, Bhopal and Indore, visits to other watershed projects and travel within the project area by the project team. It also includes expenses of the visits by project consultants to the project area.

This includes purchase of water quality testing equipment, contour mapping equipment, an office typewriter as well as any other vitally essential technical equipment that may be required for the project.

NCA

Shekhar Singh
Project Director

3318554

15 December, 1989.

Dear Shri Koshy,

Kindly refer to your D.O. No. SSNNL/Dir.(R&R)/192/89 dated 22th November, 1989.

You could get the slides from Professor S.L. Deekshatulu, Director, NRSA, Hyderabad.

With regards.

Yours sincerely,

(Shekhar Singh)

Shri C.K. Koshy, IAS
Director,
Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.,
Block No. 12, 1st Floor,
New Sachivalaya Complex,
Gandhinagar-382010 (GUJARAT)

CC to: Dr. S. Mandgal,
Adviser,
Ministry of Environment & Forests,
Government of India,
Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex,
Lodhi Road,
New Delhi-110003.

Kersi Sabava
c/o Sigma Equipmen
886/2 GIDC
Baroda 390
Dec 15 '8

I have received your Campaign News letter on the Narmada Projec I think it is very important that voices of reason and humility do not c out because in the present situation all you can feel around in Gujarat the clamoring for power and popularity by swearing by SSP. Unfortunatel where militant spirit is most desired there is almost none. Well, I should n comment further on this because I myself am not able to spare as much ti as I would like. The news of struggle being waged by the would-be ouste in M.P. & Maharashtra is indeed heartening and the fact that in all prob bility the project may begin to drag due to lack funds is some consolat

Some time back I received a letter from Mr. Gahgal* from Bombay asking me if some help could be expected from here in the campaign. For a long time I have been thinking of [redacted] a meeting of all the concerne activists and other experts in a place like Ahmedabad or Baroda. So I suggested this. Now after receiving his letter I feel we should have such a meeting or seminar sometime in March and I have written back say- ing this and asking for advice on how to proceed further. (I am enclos- ing copy of the letter.)

I think we will have to learn a lot from people like you and s regular touch is essential. I have been selling the booklets on SSP an also the one by Baba Amte. Please send me all the past issues of your Newsletter and whatever else you think important. I shall pay for ~~wx~~ whatever you send.

Thanking you
Sincerely
Kersi

* I think I will be able to ~~address~~ mention him by his first name only after meeting him!

दिनांक 16/12/89

नर्मदा घाटी नव-निर्माण समिति
58, महात्मा गाँधी मार्ग
बड़वानी (म.प्र.) 451551

प्रिय साथी,

नर्मदा की घाटी में विकास के नाम पर बन रहे विनाशकारी बड़े बाँधों के खिलाफ शुरू हुआ आन्दोलन अब पूरे देश में फैल गया है ये तो आप जानते ही हैं।

आज ये आन्दोलन अपनी न्यायोचित माँगों पर चलते हुए एक ऐसे चरण पर पहुँच गया है जहाँ कि अपने आप इसे एक लड़ाई का रूप प्राप्त हुआ है।

अब इस लड़ाई से किसी भी कीमत पर पीछे न हटकर जब तक न्याय नहीं मिलता तब तक लड़ते रहने के लिए युद्ध का शंखनाद करने हेतु घाटी के सभी आदिवासी भाई-बहनों का विशाल सम्मेलन 31 दिसम्बर, 1989 को गुजरात, म.प्र., तथा महाराष्ट्र के आदिवासी इलाकों की सीमा पर, हापेश्वर (गुजरात) में आयोजित किया है।

ये एक दिवसीय सम्मेलन दोप. 12 बजे शुरू होगा जिसमें घाटी के सभी बाँध ग्रस्त आदिवासी लड़ाई का प्रतीक तीर-कांमठा लेकर आवेंगे। इस सम्मेलन में न्याय के लिए युद्ध का ऐलान तथा आगे के कार्यक्रमों का नियोजन ये बातें प्रमुख रहेंगी। कार्यक्रम सायं 5 बजे तक चलता रहेगा।

आप जैसे कई साथी पूरे देश भर फैले हुए हैं जो न्याय की इस लड़ाई में आपात्काल के समय किसी भी क्षण आवाज देने पर लड़ाई में अंतिम क्षण तक साथ देने हेतु क्षेत्र में हाजिर होंगे। तो इस सम्मेलन में ऐसे भी गिने-चुने साथियों को आमंत्रित किया जा रहा है जो जरूरत पड़ने पर किसी भी क्षण क्षेत्र में आकर इन आदिवासी भाई-बहनों के साथ किसी भी

कीमत पर युद्ध में अंतिम क्षण तक शामिल होने की अपनी कटिबद्धता जाहिर करेंगे।

हम मानते हैं कि आप गिने-चुने साथियों में से ही एक हैं, अगर आप भी यही मानते हैं तो सम्मेलन में जरूर हाजिर होंगे।

हापेश्वर पहुँचने के लिए बड़ौदा से कवाट या इन्दौर से अलिराजपुर होकर कवाट या भरूच से नसवाड़ी होकर कवाट पहुँचकर सुबह आठ (8) बजे और दोप. 3:30 बजे की बस से हापेश्वर पहुँच सकते हैं। या कवाट से कड़ीपानी बस द्वारा पहुँचकर छः (6) किमी. पैदल चलकर हापेश्वर पहुँच सकते हैं। निजी वाहन से बड़ौदा, बोड़ेली, कवाट, कड़ीपानी से हापेश्वर ये 120 कि.मी. का अन्तर अधिक सुविधाजनक रहेगा।

आप अगर कार्यक्रम के दिन के पहले ही हापेश्वर पहुँचे तो हापेश्वर मंदिर की धर्मशाला में रहने का इन्तजाम हो सकता है। सम्मेलन के बाद गाड़ियों की असुविधा होने के कारण कृपया उस रात वहीं पर रहने की तैयारी से आवें। इस इलाके की सर्दी को ध्यान में लेते हुए आपको गर्म कपड़े तथा बिस्तर साथ लाने का सुझाव है। कृपया पूरे समय का खाना भी साथ लावें।

आपके — नर्मदा धरणग्रस्त समिति, महाराष्ट्र / नर्मदा घाटी नव-निर्माण समिति, मध्यप्रदेश / नर्मदा असरग्रस्त संघर्ष समिति, गुजरात।

Farhad Vania
Member

18 December, 1989

Dear Shri Singh,

We received your letter dated 30.11.89 along with a synopsis of your dissertation on the 'Environmental Impacts of Narmada Valley Project'.

Regarding your proposal of having the dissertation published, we would not be in a position to make any comments unless we have seen the entire manuscript. Will it be possible for you to send us a copy of the same?

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Farhad Vania

(FARHAD VANIA)

Shri Ashok Singh
G-32, Vishveshwaraiya Bhawan
MMM Engineering College
Gorakhpur
U.P.

Figure III: CLEARING CONTOUR ALLEYS:

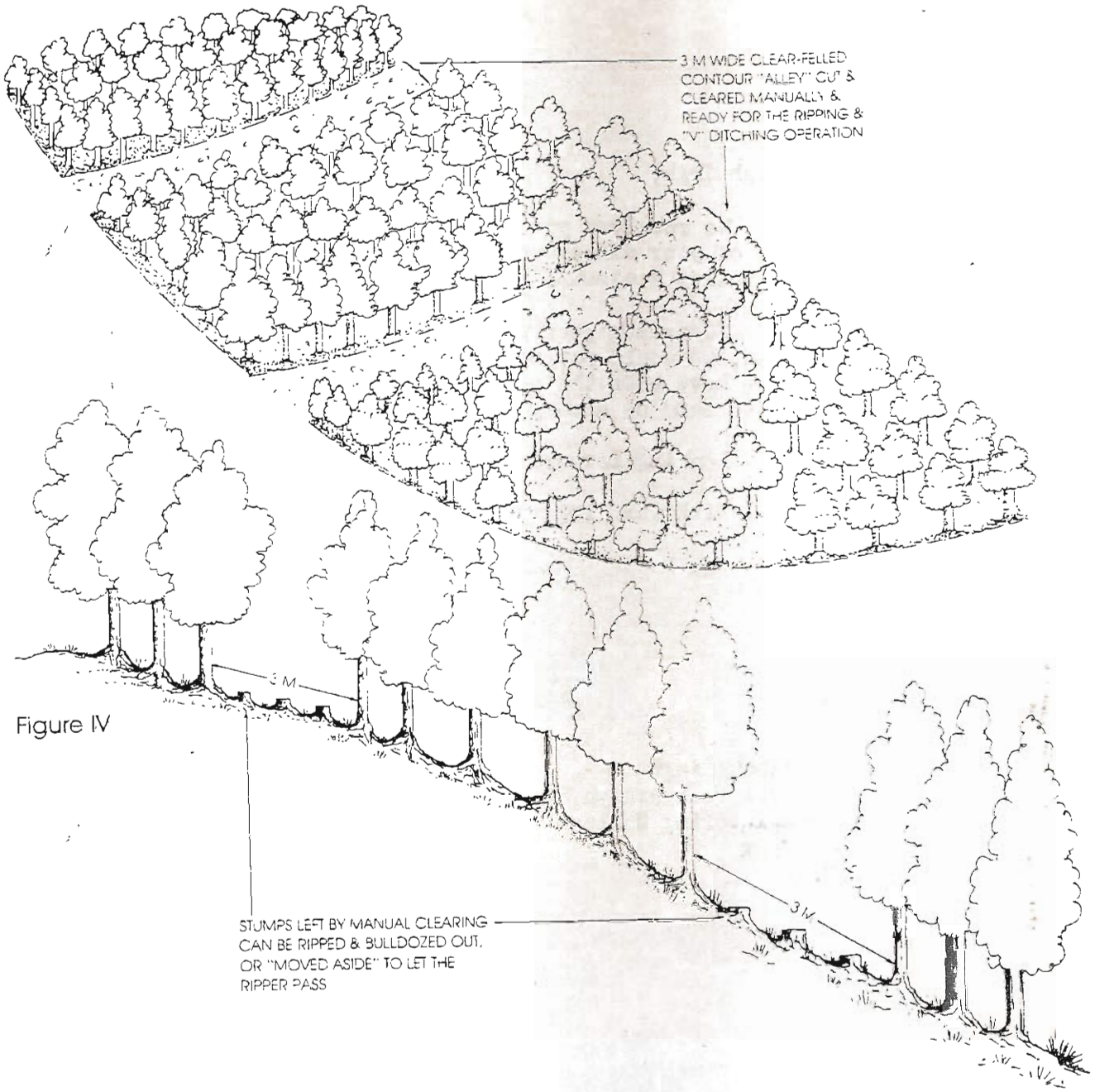


Figure IV

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SANCTUARY MAGAZINE
602, Maker Chambers V, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021

December 18, 1989

Ms. Menaka Gandhi, M.P.,
Minister of State for Environment,
Paryavaran Bhavan, 1st floor,
CGO Complex, Lodi Road,
New Delhi.

Dear

Thank you for sparing the time to meet with me at your office on December 15, 1989. I sincerely regret I was unable to present this document to you before I left for Bombay on December 16, 1989. I shall send you another communication shortly, after consulting with my colleagues in Bombay, incorporating a list of issues which we feel require your urgent attention. I would enclose with this list the names of persons you may wish to consider as resource people for consultation. I am also asking my colleagues with the Bombay Environment Action Group (BEAG) to coordinate with your office regarding the very vital issues of environmental legislation and pollution you mentioned as being among the first tasks of your office. They have considerable experience in this field.

I was very pleased to hear of your plans to set up mechanisms within the DOEn to allow genuine NGO participation on the serious environmental conflicts facing the nation. It is important that your advisers and resource people are drawn from all over India and that they comprise social, scientific, environmental, legal, financial and communication experts/activists.

As promised I give below a note on some issues which I believe require your urgent attention. These views/priorities may not necessarily be exactly the same as those of all the groups I work with, as I have not yet been able to consult with them after meeting you.

OVERVIEW

The realisation that environmental degradation leads to human misery is a relatively recent development, even among social activists. I believe that in the years to come our government will be forced to make environment and health the two apex Ministries, to which all other Ministries including Finance, Industry and Education will be subservient. True 'development' projects will have to answer two simple questions before they are sanctioned:

1. *Will the project enhance the quality of air, water and land?*

2. *Will the project serve to distribute resources, sustainably and equitably?*

In fact, in time, all projects initiated by the existing development model will need to be overhauled to answer the same questions when licences come up for renewal.

One last point. If we are to achieve any measure of success in implementing the above objectives the current network of NGOs and people's representatives will need to be involved, and the DOEn will have to play a supporting role to them, rather than the other way around!

Sincerely,

BITTU SAHGAL

THE NARMADA PROJECT

At the very outset, we are not opposed to a dam, or a series of dams. It is the very rationale of the Narmada Project which is being questioned, as symbolic of a model of development which is unsustainable and which serves to damage the environment. To make matters worse, current projects are paragons of inequity, serving to enrich the haves while ignoring, or dispossessing, the poor -- precisely what the current government is committed to fight.

We are very aware that the Narmada issue is politically sensitive in the beneficiary state of Gujarat. After extensive discussions with people and organisations in Gujarat, however, we believe that the Project authorities have kept the truth from the people. Over the next year or two, given the open-minded attitude of the present government, we feel we stand a good chance to work with the people of Gujarat and convince them of the folly of the SSP. We are also confident that the decentralised, smaller alternatives we have been suggesting for dryland Gujarat will be accepted by the people, provided NGOs and government agencies are able to work together.

Currently opposition to the project has three broad fronts:

1. Social activists, representing the people whose homes are to drown, are against the dam for obvious reasons -- there is no land to compensate oustees, who will be pauperised as even the short-term 'benefits' of the project will be reaped by an already privileged section of society.

2. Naturalists have pointed out a) that the natural forests which will be submerged cannot possibly be replaced by 'compensatory' afforestation schemes. b) that increased pressure from displacement will add to the biomass consumption in the catchment area, thus aggravating the siltation of the river which is already 362.5% over estimates made when the wall height was designed. Resettlement in Reserved Forests, as asked for by the World Bank, is unacceptable.

3. Economists and other experts have pointed out that the viability of the dams is in question as costs have been suppressed, benefits exaggerated and risks played down.

Given the above and the several other facets which have by now been well documented may I urge you to:

1. Please call for all files based on which the Planning Commission gave their approval to the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) and the Indira Sagar Project (ISP). All reports of the World Bank pertaining to the Narmada Project, including minutes, correspondence and the terms under which loans have been sanctioned, should be called for. Such files should be made available to the Narmada Bachao Andolan in the spirit of the Freedom of Information Act being mooted by the current Government. A critique of the clearance, in light of facts contained in these files, would then be handed over to the DOEn by us within two months.

2. Call for an immediate meeting with the leaders of the Narmada Bachao Andolan to hear their point of view so that when internal meetings take place in government you can guide decisions in light of the aspirations of the people of the Valley. This would be the beginning of a true and open debate on the very serious social, environmental and economic issues which have been thrown up by the Narmada Agitation.

ALTERNATIVES

Narmada: We do not accept the premise of Mr. S.C. Shukla that reduction of the height of the walls of the dams constitutes an alternative. The entire Project must be reviewed, and the people whose lives are affected must be allowed to participate in the decisions which affect them. And if the review calls for abandonment of the dams, then the Government must display the wisdom and spine to do so.

General: In a larger context those currently opposed to large projects are being labelled anti-progress and obstructionists. *"Where are your alternatives?,"* we are constantly being asked. Our position is that there are already several examples of land use and dryland development technologies which typify true development. These need to be studied and replicated nation-wide. Ralegan Shindi and Adgaon in Maharashtra, Sukhomajri near Chandigarh and several integrated watershed development projects in Karnataka undertaken by the State Council for Science and Technology, in conjunction with universities and NGOs, are cases in point which have been ignored by our planners.

The DOEn should immediately publish these and other well documented case studies for distribution to social thinkers and planners, as a first step towards working out a socially just, sustainable model of development to replace the one now in force, which relies upon 'destruction' as a prerequisite to 'progress'.

Hydroelectric Projects: Instead of opting for fresh generation, it makes sense to invest in improving existing projects to increase output. Perhaps the most vital need of the hour is to treat the catchments of our existing 1500 large dams so that the run off is reduced and the life and effectiveness of reservoirs is improved. Investments to upgrade equipment such as turbines, generators and transmission lines would also go a long way in improving Plant Load Factors which hover around the 50% mark (the hydro plants run by Tata Electric in the private sector operate at PLFs in excess of 90%). A very large number of existing projects are languishing for lack of funds, several are incomplete. Surely these should be finished before any new sanctions are granted. Lining canals and treating command areas of existing projects which are already suffering from waterlogging should also get funding priority over new projects.

NATIONAL PARKS AND SANCTUARIES

Currently there are 446 protected forests in the country, however, these are under severe pressure from without and are dying. A list of such areas is available in your office in the form of the report prepared by the Wildlife Institute of India titled 'Planning a Wildlife Protected Area Network'. Included with this report are recommendations for the extension of protection to another 105 areas, bringing the total to 651. Mr. H.S. Panwar should be given the urgent task of presenting you with plans for the implementation of these recommendations. There is another publication produced by the Indian Institute of Public Administration titled 'Management of National Parks and Sanctuaries in India' which provides an indication of the steps which could be taken by the DOEn right away.

For any such plans to succeed, however, the forest:people relationship will have to be improved. One way to do this would be to grant community rights for tree and grass pattas to forest dwelling communities. Needless to add, this is a very complicated task and requires the urgent attention of the Wildlife Board which should be asked to work together with the office of the Commissioner of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes.

PROJECT TIGER

I endorse your view that the Project needs to be decentralised and that Project Tiger Field Directors need to be given greater control over the areas they are responsible for. What is equally critical is that the right people are allowed to man each post. If this is not done, as has been our experience, then decentralisation may in fact work to the detriment of reserves like Indravati, where the Director was refused permission for a transfer, despite his pointing out health and other personal problems.

file - copy

REQUEST FOR A MEETING OF NGO REPRESENTATIVES ON THE NARMADA PROJECTS

Controversy over the social, environmental, and economic impact of the Narmada Valley Development Project has been raging in India for several years. In early 1987 the Central Government gave a green signal to two of the largest dams of this Project, the Sardar Sarovar and the Narmada Sagar. This clearance was given despite a strong note from the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests, which stated that the dams were not ready to be cleared.

The clearance given in early 1987 was conditional to the preparation of comprehensive plans for human rehabilitation, catchment area treatment, and compensatory afforestation. These plans were to be prepared by late 1987, failing which, it was implied, the final clearance could be withheld.

Not only were these plans not ready by the end of 1987, they are not ready even now - two years later. Yet construction on both the dams is on at full swing. Forests in the proposed submergence zone have started being cleared, and people are being displaced.

Simultaneously a strong and growing peoples' movement within the valley has challenged the viability and desirability of the two dams. A large number of scientists, academics, lawyers, other professionals, and non-governmental groups outside the Narmada Valley have supported the demand for a complete re-appraisal of the dams.

It is in this context that we would like to meet with the newly elected representatives of the people. We would request time to present our views on the matter, and seek your response. You will understand that the issue is urgent not only for the 2,00,000 people who are threatened with displacement by these dams, but also for the entire nation, which cannot afford large-scale environmental loss and the expenditure of over Rs.15,000 crores on dams whose viability is doubtful.

The following people would like to meet with you:

1) Medha Patkar, Narmada Dharangrast Samiti, Dhule, Maharashtra
2) Sripad Dharmadhikary, Narmada Navnirman Samiti, Badwani, Madhya Pradesh
3) Girishbhai, Lok Adhikar Sangh, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
4) Ramesh Billorey, Campaign Against Indira Sarovar, Harsud, Madhya Pradesh
5) Vinod Raina, Eklavya, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
6) Shekhar Singh, Indian Institute of Public Administration, N. Delhi
7) Ashish Kothari, Kalpavriksh, N. Delhi

With regards,

Sincerely,

(Ashish Kothari)
(for Narmada Bachao Andolan)

December 19, 1989

C17 A Munirka, New Delhi - 110 067

REQUEST FOR A MEETING OF NGO REPRESENTATIVES ON THE NARMADA PROJEC

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5) Vinod Raina, Eklavya, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
6) Shekhar Singh, Indian Institute of Public Administration, N. Delh
7) Ashish Kothari, Kalpavriksh, N. Delhi

With regards,

Sincer

(Ashish Koth
(for Narmada Bachao Ando

December 19, 1989

C17 A Munirka, New Delhi - 110 067

MURLIDHARAN, V.V.
JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOW.
WILD LIFE INST. OF INDIA.

Bhopal,
20th Dec. 89.

Dear Sir,

As you suggested in the discussion in November, I have prepared the questionnaire for the study of people aspect of EIA of Narmad Sagar Project. On the way to Bhopal when I tried to contact you on the 13th, you were not at IIPA. I had rang up to Ashish. Therefore I am sending these questionnaire (schedule of questions) by post.

This time I will test the questions in the field and select the villages for intensive study. I will be coming back to Delhi in February for seeking your help to finalise the methodology. Natural resource use by people and their socio-economic characteristics are the aspects I am studying.

Kindly go through the schedules and suggest for modifications by adding or deducting. If possible please send to me. Otherwise I will come in February to collect them.

Thanking you Sir

Sincerely,
Murlidharan V.V.

PTO

From

MURALEE DHARAN. V.V.
RESEARCH FELLOW FROM W.I.I.
AJNAL REST HOUSE
NARMADA NAGAR
PUNASA VILLAGE
KHANWA DISTRICT
M. P.

EIA OF NARMADA SAGAR PROJECT

VILLAGE SCHEDULE

(To be asked to village head man/patwari/patel/sarpanch)

1.a. Name of the village:.....Panchayat:.....

Taluk.....District.....

b. Area(Hectare).....Number of hamlet.....

c. Forest.....Hect. R.F.....Hect P.F.....Hect.

d. Net area sown:.....Hect. More than once:.....Hect.

e. Current fallow:.....Hect. Old fallow:..... .Hect.

f. Cultivable waste:.....Hect. Barren land:.....Hect.

g. Permanent pastures(grazing):.....Hect.

h. Miscellaneous tree crop & groves:.....Hect.

2. Area under crop:

crop	area sown (Hectare)	irrigated (Hectare)	agri.productivity (Kg./Acre) 1	2	3	4	5 Average
Kharif							
Rabi							
Fruits							
Vegetable							
Others:							

3.

	Area irrigated by Tube well	Tanks	well	River	canal
Pump set:					
Manual					
Total:					

5. No. of house holds: .....Land-less house holds:

6. Population:Total:.....Male.....Female.....

7. Live stock population: Cattle.....Buffaloe.....

Goat/Sheep.....Pig.....Poultry.....:Others:

8. Visiting grazier live stock: Cattle: Buffalo....

Others:

9. Was there any Wild life damage last 10 years: Y/N

If yes, give details: Cattle lifting:

Wild animal attack: Crop raiding

10. Forest dependence

product	Fuel wood	fodder	food	raw material	m.f.p.	timber
Source						
Distace (average)Km.						

Is there any fuel wood depot:(give place & distace :

Is there any cooking gas distribution:

Other fuel sources:

Is there any permit needed for grazing: Y/N

If yes, what is the rate and what is the punishment for violation:

Sources of drinking water:.....

Number of houses with electric connection:.....

5. Whether the following facilities available(if not, distance to the nearest)

School: Primary:.....Secondary: .....Others:.....

Post office.....Co-operative society:.....Hospital.....

Commumity centre:.....Weekly market:.....Police Stn.....

Vet.Hospital:.....Govt. water supply: tapes/tube wells

Road(pucca/kaccha) and bus service:..... Shops:.....

Fire service:.....Gram sevak & health worker:.....

Places of worship:.....

Housing:
Residential:.....Industry:.....Business.....

Library.....Other.....

How long has the village existed:(gernerations)

Any part the village is considered sacred:

What are the main agri. product:

Main festivals:

Occupation:(on the basis of status):.....

Caste
system(Hierarchies:.....

Crimes in last few years:(Police records.)

Health conditions:(Hospital records.)

WILD ANIMAL PRESENCE (To be asked to local shikari/forest guard/local villager)

Have you seen any wild animal in the forest:

If yes, give details:

Animal seen	year & season	time	location	number

2. Which all animals, do you think possibly exist in this forest

animal	location	number	why do think so

3. If you think that animal number has been reduced now, what might be the reason?

Loss of forest/hunting/live stock grazing/lopping/cutting or any other:

4. Wild animal damage cases:

	attack	crop raiding	cattle lifting	other type

Which animal:

No of cases:

When(year):

EIA OF NARMADA SAGAR

HAMLET SCHEDULE

date:

Village:.....Hamlet.....s.No.....

Distance from central hamlet.....Km. & to nearest market.....Km.

Any physical barrier between two hamlet:.....

Educational instns.(if not, distance to the nearest)

Primary: Middle Secondary. Others.....

Number of kaccha buildings:.....Pucca.....thatched.....tiled....

Source of drinking water: & distance:

Number of electrified houses:

Location of: Weekly market:.....Health centre:.....

Liquor shop:.....Co-operative society....

Post office:.....Forest:.....

Wood depot:.....

Type of M.F.P. available:

Any distinctive economic activity:

Any distinctive natural resources:

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
C.V. RAMAN AVENUE, P.B. NO. 8005, SADASHIVANAGAR,
BANGALORE 560 080, INDIA

Prof. V. Krishnan
Secretary

22 December 1989

Dr Ashish Kothari
Kalpavriksh
1, Court Road
Civil Lines
Delhi 110 054

Dear Dr Kothari,

I am sending herewith a cheque for Rs. 480/- to cover the cost of preparing the background note on the Narmada symposium at Bhopal. Please send the Academy a stamped receipt.

I shall be grateful if you could also send urgently a few copies of the background note as I find that we have not collected any copy from you at Bhopal for our files.

I shall be writing to you separately about the follow-up of the Bhopal symposium.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

V. Krishnan

V. Krishnan

Telegrams : HORNBILL, Bombay

Telephones : 24408
24386

Bombay Natural History Society
HORNBILL HOUSE, (MUSEUM COMPOUND)
SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH ROAD,
BOMBAY 400 023

STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT OF THE NARMADA SAGAR PROJECT AREA

The area to be submerged includes tracts of natural forests, including ecosystems developed over millennia whose destruction would be irreversible if the proposed projects on the Narmada are implemented.

The Narmada Valley contains areas of ecological richness and diversity, whose implications in terms of flora, fauna and their interrelations with each other, have not been thoroughly studied.

Compensatory, afforestation/plantations, whether in degraded or non-forest lands, cannot reproduce or replace a natural ecosystem, which has developed over millennia. The impounding of a mass of water which will cover 900 sq.km. of land, will cause massive destruction of this natural ecosystem, which cannot be replaced except over further millennia.

We understand that the project in its entirety involves 30 major, 135 medium and 3000 minor works. While the ecological effects of minor water management projects, scattered over the entire catchment area may not have damaging ecological implications, they can show immediate and tangible benefits, as has been seen in other parts of the country. Unless these are first implemented and their effectiveness assessed it would be illogical to consider only the major dams, which under the NVD project proposal, will function effectively only if supported by the requisite treatment of the catchment area.

As such the project needs serious reconsideration, together with surveys, costing etc of the various alternatives which have been proposed by independent experts who have studied the question.

Meanwhile the minor water management projects to revive the catchment area may be taken up, so that the benefits of their measures are not delayed.

Robert B Grubh
S A Hussain
Bharat Bhushan
A N D Nanavati

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

MEETING FOR CONSERVATION PROJECT PROPOSALS

A meeting of the persons listed below was convened on 31st August 1989 at 2.30 p.m. at Hornbill House to review and decide upon pending conservation project proposals:

Prof. P V Bole (President, in the Chair)
Mrs. D.S. Variava (Vice- President)
Dr. A.N.D. Nanavati (Hon. Secretary)
Dr. B.F. Chhapgar (Member, Executive Committee)
Mr. J.C. Daniel (Curator)
Mr. S.A. Hussain (Senior Project Scientist)
Dr. V.S. Vijayan (Project Scientist)
Dr. A.R. Rahmani (Project Scientist)
Mr. Bharat Bhushan (Conservation Officer, Convenor)

1. The following pending conservation project proposals were detailed:

1) Bodhghat Valley (Madhya Pradesh)
2) Narmada Valley (Maharashtra)
3) Ganga Action Plan
4) Proposed Nucler Plants (Maharashtra)
5) Pooyamkutty (Kerala)

(1) Bodhghat Valley: The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has invited the Bombay Natural History Society to (i) list flora and fauna of the proposed Bodhghat Dam*; (ii) Identify endangered species in the region; and, (iii) assess the impact of the Dam project on the wild Buffalo populations at the Indravati National Park and Bhairamgarh Sanctuary downstream the Indravati River.

*area

It was decided that Mr. Bharat Bhushan would prepare a project proposal and meet the MPEB to develop the same for further action.

(2) Narmada Valley (Maharashtra): The Revenue & Forests Department, Government of Maharashtra has invited the BNHS to list and identify the flora and fauna in the submergence zone of the Sardar Sarovar Project area in Maharashtra.

It was decided that Mr. S.A. Hussain would review the concerned papers and decide regarding further action.

(3) Ganga Action Plan: The Ministry of Environment, Forests & Wildlife, Government of India has invited BNHS to study the fauna of the Ganga River as part of their Ganga Protection Directorate activities.

It was decided that Dr. V.S. Vijayan would review the concerned papers and decide regarding further action. It was suggested that Dr. Vijayan could contact Dr. M.K. Ranjitsinh and discuss towards planning a long-term study.

.. 2 ..

(4) Proposed Nuclear plants(Maharashtra):

The Nuclear Power Corporation has invited the BNHS to list the fauna of the areas around the proposed Ujani (Solar district) and Jaitapur (Ratnagiri district) Nuclear plants.

It was decided that Dr. A.R. Rahmani would review the concerned papers and prepare a plan of study. It was suggested that Dr. Rahmani could discuss with Dr. Renee Borges regarding suggestions for the Jaitapur area. Dr. Rahmani was requested to also suggest and identify personnel for carrying out the study.

(5) Pooyamkutty (Kerala)

The proposed Pooyamkutty dam project in Kerala will submerge forest areas containing a large elephant population. NGOs in Kerala have approached BNHS to survey and review the problem.

Dr. V.S. Vijayan had earlier indicated that he would be willing to lead the survey team. It was suggested that Dr. Vijayan could time the survey in late-November 1989.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING NO 27

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on 9th September 1989 at Hornbill House at 2.00 p.m. when the following were present:

Prof. P V Bole (President, In the Chair)
Mr Humayun Abdulali (Vice President)
Mrs D S Variava (Vice President)
Mr M R Almeida
Dr Erach K Bharucha
Dr B F Chhapgar
Mr Cyrus Guzder
Dr (Ms.) Meena Haribal
Mr K Karamchandani
Mr Kisan Mehta
Dr A N D Nanavati (Hon. Secretary)
Prof. Parvish Pandya
Mr Ulhas Rane
Dr Pratap Saraiya (Hon. Treasurer)
Mr J C Daniel (Curaor, Ex-officio)

A message from Mr K T Satarawala regretting his inability to attend was recorded.

I. The minutes of the Executive Committee of 12th August 1989 having been previously circulated, were taken as read and confirmed with the following corrections and additions.

1. The number of the meeting was changed from 26 to 27.

In Minute (VII) the following words were added, after deleting "person". The sentence now reads "or any other member of the sub-committee within the limits of the sanctions in the annual budget."

In Minute (VIII) the first sentence was deleted and the word items in the second line. The minutes now commence with the sub-heading, Finance and Accounts:

The second item under any other business were also renumbered in Roman numbers.

II. a) The minutes of the Natural History Studies meeting, No. 5 of 12th August 1989 were received.

.2.

b) The minutes of the Salim Ali Nature Conservation Fund Sub-Committee meeting No. 4 of 12th August 1989 were received. The Chairperson of the sub-committee suggested the following additions to the minute on the Narmada project namely on the funding for the rally at Harsud. The sentence now reads "It was decided that Rs.60,000 would be provided to the Narmada Navnirman Dharangrast Samiti preferably through "Prakruti" which is a registered Society having Income Tax Exemption under 80G and not to a large number of individuals.

c) The consideration of the minutes of the Nature Education Sub-Committee meeting of 31st August 1989 was postponed as the minutes were not circulated.

The consideration of the minutes of the Personnel Sub-Committee and Projects Sub-Committee were postponed to the next meeting of the Executive Committee as members had not had time to read them.

III. The action taken on earlier minutes of the Executive Committee were noted. The Committee asked the Curator to prepare a note on the status of the several matters on which action was still pending.

IV. The Honorary Secretary's report for the month of August 1989 was received.

V. The application for membership received from the following 25 persons were accepted.

Ordinary Members	Proposed by
1. Mr Farooq Alam, Delhi 6	Hon. Secretary
2. Mrs Sumita V Bhagat Bombay 58, Mah.	-do-
3. Mr Rajiv Bhole, Bombay 52, Mah.	-do-
4. Mr Gamal F Eldaief, Bombay 5, Mah.	Mr G Bromilow
5. Ms Bishakha S Datta, Bombay 18, Mah.	Hon. Secretary
6. Mr Nitin Dande, N Delhi 16	-do-
8. Mrs Manjula A Mehta, Bombay 7, Mah.	Mr. B M Dalal
8. Mrs Meenakshi Singh, Bombay, Mah.	Hon. Secretary
9. Ms Ranjuben P Kothari, Bombay 7, Mah.	-do-
10. Mr Ajit R Bharos, Raipur, M.P.	Mr A M Bharos
11. Mr Suresh L Kulkarni, Puri 9, Orissa	Hon Secretary
12. Ms Mehroon A Papar, Bombay 12, Mah.	Ms Divya
13. Capt. K S Rana, Rohtak 1, Haryana	Hon. Secretary
Student Members	
1. Mr Gurbir S Brar, Faridakot 152032, P B	Hon. Secretary
2. Mr Anil S Purohit, Ponda 403401, Goa	-do-
3. Mr V S Shakur, Hyderabad 500265	-do-
4. Mr Pradeep Chopra, Aligarh-1, U.P.	Ms V Banerjee
5. Mr Shailesh S Jawadekar, Bombay 16, Mah.	Hon. Secretary
6. Ms Meeta Nuvaid, Kamrup 9, Assam	-do-
7. Mr Nirav R Shah, Bombay 58, Mah.	Mr R Desai
8. Ms Varsha R Karekar, Pune 30	Dr E K Bharucha
9. Ms Shalini Saksena, Bombay 54, Mah.	Hon. Secretary
Corporate Member	
1. Forest Ranger's College, Angul 759122	Hon. Secretary
Life Members	
1. Mr Karan D Singh, N Delhi 30	Hon. Secretary
2. Mr Arun K Vinayak, Bombay 95, Mah.	-do-

.3

Accounts and Finance

(a) Investments: The Committee noted the purchase of 4560 Units in the CRTS Scheme (1981) of the Unit Trust of India at Rs 110 per unit, total cost Rs.501600.

(b) Final Accounts for 1988/1989: The audited Balance Sheet as on 31 March 1989 and the Receipts/Payments Account for the period ended 31st March 1989 were laid on the table together with the Auditor's Report thereon, and the following Resolutions were passed:

RESOLVED that the following items of disbursements and appropriations effected, administrative charges levied and amount written off during the Accounting period 1988/1989 be and are hereby confirmed and ratified:

a. Disbursement from:

i)	Interest on Col. Burton's Nature Conservation Fund	24.38
ii)	Chas McCann Vertebrate Zoology Field Work Fund	613.20
iii)	Interest on Salim Ali/Loke Wan Tho Ornithology Research Fund Investment	28,557.62
iv)	Interest on Salim Ali Nature Conservation Fund Investment	1,80,961.37
v)	Interest on Pirojsha Godrej Foundation Field Work Fund Investment	9,761.70
vi)	Dorabjee Tata Trust Field Work Fund	3,000.00
vii)	Plant Study Fund	11,618.05
viii)	Field Study and Scholarship Fund from Watanmal Boolchand Charitable Trust	5,824.00
ix)	Grant from Government of Maharashtra for 1987-88 towards establishment Building Maintenance and Educational Activity, (i.e. Journal Printing Expenses)	2,15,000.00
x)	Govt. of India, A R D B Grant for Bird Hazard Research Cell	87,044.74
xi)	Govt. of India, A R D B Grant for Ecological relevance of Whitebacked Vulture	40,803.05
xii)	R G Saraiya Research Grant	25,000.00
xiii)	Chako Fund	10,000.00
xiv)	Grant from U.S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service for:	
	a) Study of Lesser Bustard (Florican)	6,82,789.10
	b) Ecology of Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur	24,04,695.30

c)	Ecology of Point Calimere Sanctuary	7,04,155.63
d)	Ecology of Indian Elephants	11,98,647.06
e)	Study of Migration Pattern of Indian Birds and Avifauna Migration Data Bank	13,40,131.19
f)	For the project on the habitat and population dynamics of Wolves and Blackbucks	1,40,747.00
xv)	Grant Indian National Science Academy for the publication of Journal	5,000.00
xvi)	Grant Chief Wildlife Warden, Jammu & Kashmir for the project on survey of Blacknecked Crane	5,526.90
xvii)	Grant Govt. of India (DST) for setting up Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History	4,712.00
B.	Appropriations, etc.	
i)	Govt. Publication Fund, Sale proceeds of Publication	3,48,206.37
ii)	Fixed Assets Funds towards depreciation on Fixed Assets	51,892.52
iii)	Amount written off	1,067.07
iv)	Administrative fees charged to various Grants/Funds for handling the projects etc.	8,93,760.61
v)	Addition to fixed assets (other than those charged to various projects)	1,15,830.00

RESOLVED further that the Balance Sheet as on 31 March 1989 and the Receipts/Payments Account for 1988/1989 be and are hereby approved.

VII. The committee noted with satisfaction that the BNHS/RSPB. Conservation Education Technical Cooperation Project has been approved for funding from the current year for a period of 3 years. The Hon. Treasurer gave a gist of the discussions he and other office bearers of the Society had had with the representatives of the British Council on accounting procedures and the Hon. Secretary was requested to send them a reminder.

The Committee felt that the position of Coordinator was crucial and the [illegible] was requested to finalise the identification of the coordinator for the project. It was agreed that the Chairman of the Nature Education Sub-Committee be invited to participate in the deliberations. It was agreed to hold a meeting on 16th September at 10 a.m. for this purpose.

2. A letter from Mr S A Hussain advising that he had been invited by the organisers of the Palearctic Crane Workshop in Estonian SSR to be held between 19th to 25th September was considered. It was agreed that Mr Hussain may participate on behalf of the Society provided that he makes adequate arrangements for continuing work on entering of the Bird Migration data into the computer during his absence.

VIII. Any other Business.

1. It was decided that the Executive Committee meeting may be held on Friday 13th October 1989 if Saturday 14th is a Public Holiday.

2. Bird Call Cassettes:

Dr Bharucha advised that he had examined the over 1000 bird calls recorded by Dr B C R Bertram during the period he was in India. Dr Bharucha suggested that cassettes be offered as a package with the revised edition of Salim Ali's BOOK OF INDIAN BIRDS. It was suggested that before marketing the cassettes the number of calls required for a cassette of aesthetic appeal, and for technical persons and for professionals should be decided.

Dr Saraiya felt that proper planning was required including costing before venturing to the preparation of the cassettes of bird calls. It was agreed to request Dr Saraiya and Dr Bharucha to take further action.

III. The resolution for presentation at the Extra-Ordinary General Body meeting on the 12th Tuesday on Narmada Valley Projects was considered and an amended resolution was drafted as below:

(*) "RESOLVED that the Bombay Natural History Society publicly expresses serious concern about the grave environmental consequences of the Narmada Valley Project in its entirety and particularly the Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar dams, and calls upon the Government of India, concerned State Governments and all other agencies involved in the funding and implementation of the project to suspend further work on execution of any aspect of the project pending the completion of a comprehensive environmental and socio-economic appraisal of the project in its entirety."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

J/sa.
19.9.89

AK

EIS OF NARMADA SAGAR PROJECT

HOUSE HOLD SCHEDULE

date.....
time.....

Village.....Hamlet.....

House no. ..... Name of the head of the H.H.....

Type of house: Kaccha/pucca .tiled/thatched

Religion:(caste tribe):

Details of possessions:

Land:.....Acre. Survey no..... homestead.....Acre.

Uncultivated:....Acre. Fallow:.....Acre. Current fallow....Acre

leased.....Acre. Others:..... Irrigated:.....

Details of family members:

S. No.	Name & reln.with head of the H.H	Age	Sex	Edn.	Occupation main	Occupation second	Place of work	Annual Income

S. No.	Marital status	Age at marriage	No.of children Male	Female	Total no born live	Remarks

HUMAN USE OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES & LAND

1. If you collect the following from the forest, give details

Item (purpose)	Name of the Plant (animal)	Nature & part used	Quantity consumed per day	No. times consumed per year	Income from sale	Remarks
Food						
M.F.P.						
Fodder						
Fuel						
Medicine						
Raw material						
Housing & fencing						
Labour related to forest.						
Festival related to forest						

AGRICULTURAL LAND USE:(annual)

Crop	Area (qty. seed use)	Freq-uency	Total product (Kg.) last yrs. 1	2	3	4	5	Quantity consu.	Sold	Income Rs.	Spending.
Annual											
Standing crops.											

LIVE STOCK & INCOME.

	Male	Female	Milking or young.	Income(Rs.) product	sevice	sale	Service (no.of days)
Cattle							
Buffaloes							
Goat/goat							
Poultry							
Pigs							
Others							

USE OF THE RIVER

	No.person engaged	Average & no.days catch/day /season monsoon	winter	summer	Quantity(Kg.) consums	sold	Income (Rs.)	Place of fishing
Fishing								

Tools (fishing)

Other use: drinking water| irrigation| transport|Festivals

FUEL WOOD CONSUMPTION:

Nature of fuel Used	Quantity used/day winter	summer	Total days winter	summer	Sp.occn. No./qty..	Sources & (distance)
Agri.waste						
Fuel wood						
Kerosine						
Gas						
Electricity						

MAJOR HEADS OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE LAST YEAR

Annual income Head	Amount(Rs.)	Source	Annual expenditure Head	Amount	Source
Cult.			Food		
livestock					
Labour					
H.H.indu.			Fuel		
Fishing					
Serivice			Cloth		
Investmt.					
Sale			Housing		
Remittance			labour		
Others			Education		
			Celebration		
Total			Purchase		
			Remittance		
			Other		
			Total		

Balance:

Savings:
Debts :
Possessions:
Vehicles:.....
Buildings
Jewellery
other investments
Number of labours the family kept permenantly:
No. of man days hired in a year:
No. of family members working in own farm:
male:...Female:...Children:..... Old.... total man days.....

OTHER SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS:

Does the house hold live in own house:
Mother tongue: Traditional occupation:

MIGRATION

If the family is an inmigrant,please mention

Place of origin.....Year of mig..... Reason.....

If any of the family member is staying away,please mention

Place:.....Reason.....Year migrated.....Frequency of visit.

MORTALITY

If any death in the last 10 years please mention,

no.of cases occurred	Age					Cause
	foetal loss (still birth)	0-1	1-5	5-14	14-60	60+

Do you seek medical help if ill: Y/N. Where.....
(for pregnancy& child birth

FERTILITY

	cases							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

No.of children born to the lady 45+:
No.of children born to other ladies:
No. of cases of termination of birth:
No.of cases of induced abortion:
No.of cases of involuntary abortion:
No.of cases of use of loop,Cu-T,etc.

No of cases of use of voluntary abstinece:
No. of cases of use of condoms(regular)
No. of cases of termination (Vasectomy):

No of sterility(couples)

FAMILY (each caste people samples)

Type of family: joint/nuclear/extended
Nature Matriarchal/patriarchal/ matrilineal/patrilineal
matrilocal/parilocal

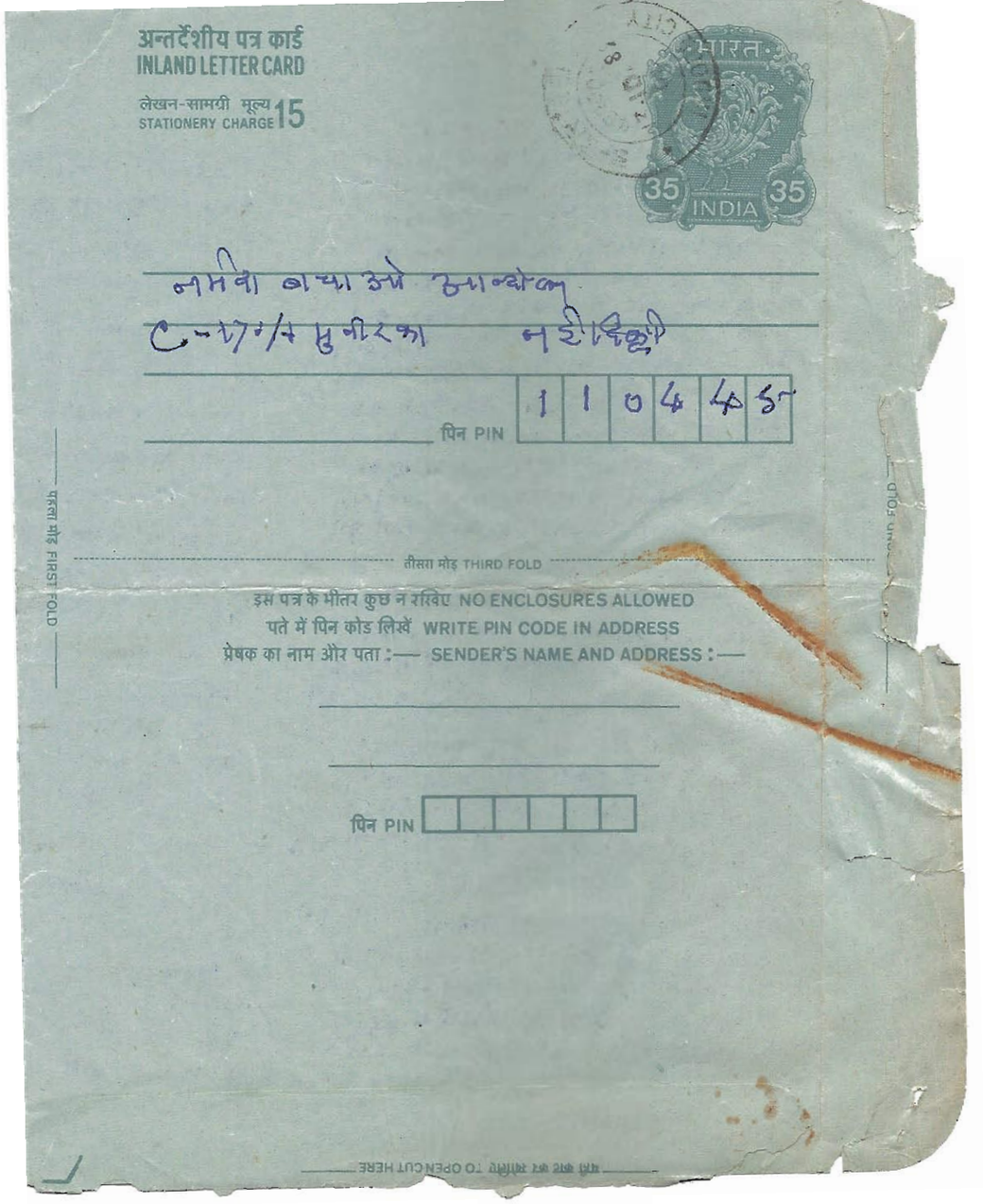
MARRIAGE

Nature: monogamous/polygynous/polyandrous

Arranged/love/ levirate/sororate

Type of exogamy/endogamy

Traditional form:


अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD

लेखन-सामग्री मूल्य 15
STATIONERY CHARGE

भारत
35 INDIA 35

नामवर बाबा औघड़ आनन्दजी
C-67/1 मुनीरका नई दिल्ली

पिन PIN 1 1 0 0 4 4 5

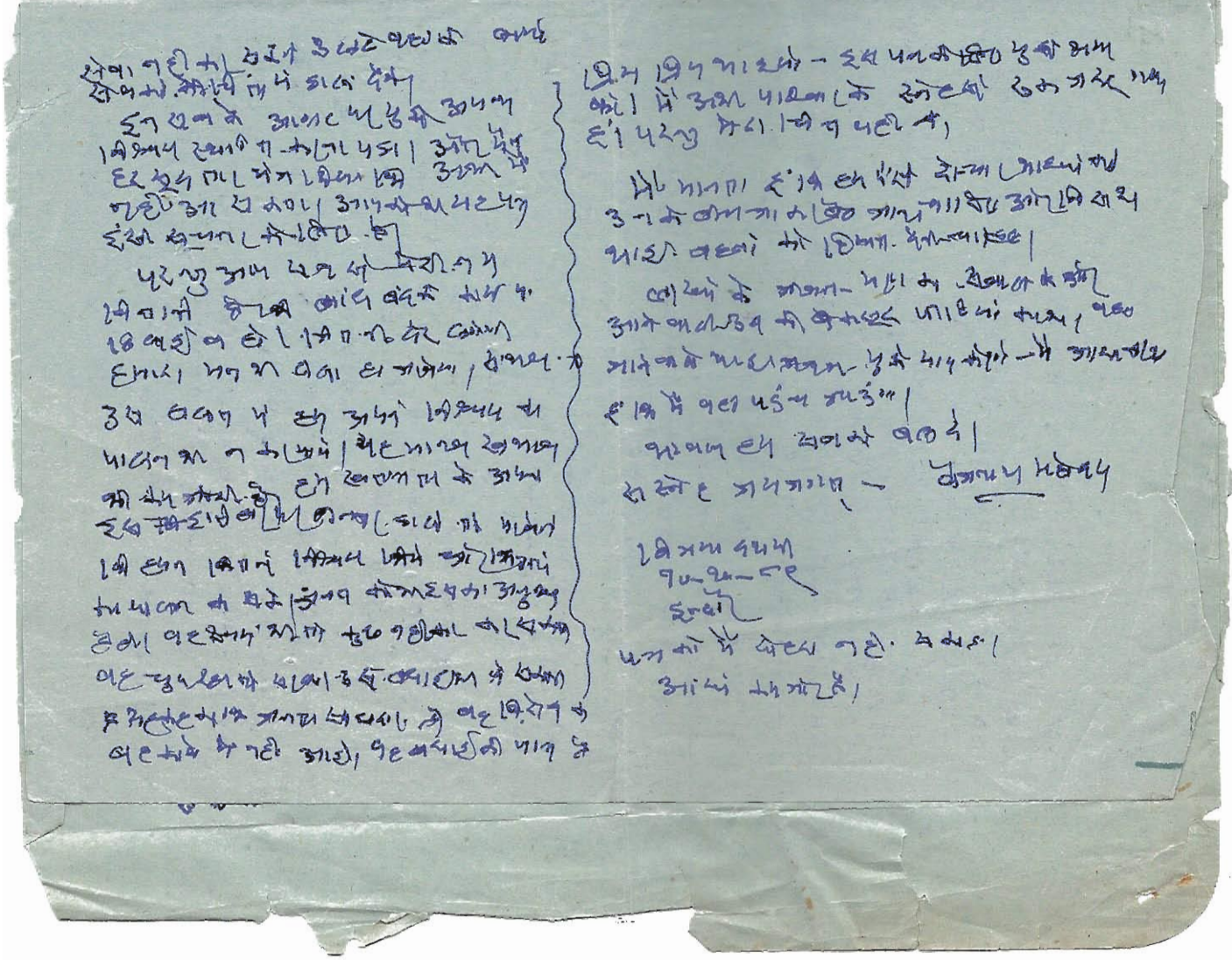
पहला मोड़ FIRST FOLD

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

पिन PIN



SLC-03

1st Nov '93.

To

The Chairman,
Environment - Sub Group,
Narmada Control Authority,
& Secretary,
Ministry of Environment & Forests,
Paryavaran Bhavan,
New Delhi.

Respected Sir,

We have come to know that one of the issues before the 20th meeting of Environment Sub-Group of Narmada Control to be held on 3rd Nov '93 is the issue of closure of construction sluices. In spite of our apprehensions as to how this would be helpful, we feel too strongly about this to remain silent. We have following points to make:

1. As you know the Review Group on Sardar Sarovar is in the process of consultation on all aspects of S. & before that your ministry has also made its presentation. To take a step that would lead to FIRST permanent submergence in these circumstances would be clearly in violation of the spirit of this process.

2. You must be knowing what happened in the last monsoon when houses, lands and forests of Vadgam (Guj) & Manibeli (Mah.) & many other villages got submerged. Even in Vadgam (Guj), where people had been fighting for rehabilitation, & houses - at least 45 families got submerged, without rehabilitation inundation & all stipulations of NWDT, rehabilitation policies & the court orders.

3. What is likely to happen in the monsoon of '94 if the

be multiplied several times. [illegible] 1700 families will be affected in ~~Guj &~~ Maharashtra alone in '94 monsoon. They do not have the detailed no. of ~~Sub~~ Submergence schedule or the exact no. of affected families in '94 or totality in Maharashtra. Nor do they have land for rehabilitation of all these people, as an application is pending before your ministry for denotification of 1500 ha of forest land in Mah & 1800 ha of forest land in Guj.[¥A] So without a complete Rehabilitation master plan, without basic information about likely affected population, without a reliable construction schedule, without availability of land for rehabilitation, as ~~attempt~~ steps at closure of sluices is being ~~compl~~ contemplated. Even if all this were ~~clarified~~ clarified today, to take a step ~~would be~~ that will lead to Submergence of ~~the~~ certain areas in June '94 from where people are not rehabilitated ~~but~~ today in Nov '93, Seven months before the likely Submergence, would be in violation of NWDT award which stipulates:

(clause IV (2)(iv): "Gujarat shall acquire and make available a year in advance of the Submergence before each successive stage, irrigable lands and house sites for rehabilitation of the oustee families from Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra who are willing to migrate to Gujarat."

(clause IV (6)(ii): "In no event shall any area in Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra be submerged under the Sardar Sarovar unless all payment of compensation, expenses and costs as aforesaid is made for acquisition of land and properties and arrangements are made for the rehabilitation of the oustees therefrom in accordance with these directions and intimated to the oustees."

Clause V (3)(iii): "Gujarat at each successive stage of Submergence intimate to Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra the area coming under Submergence at least 18 months in advance.

wall construction is pushed ahead as today, the tragedy will be multiplied several times over. As per GOM itself, at least 1700 families will be affected in ~~'94 to~~ Maharashtra alone in '94 monsoon. They do not have the detailed no. ~~of~~ Submergence schedule or the exact no. of affected families affected in '94 or total in Maharashtra. Nor do they have land for rehabilitation of all these people, as an application is pending before your ministry for denotification of 1500 ha of forest land in Mah & 1800 Ha of forest land in Guj. So without a complete Rehabilitation master plan, without basic information about likely affected population, without a reliable construction schedule, without availability of land for rehabilitation, ~~any attempt~~ steps at closure of Sluices is being ~~compl~~ contemplated. Even if all this were ~~available~~ clarified today, to take a step ~~would be~~ that will lead to Submergence from ~~the~~ certain areas in June '94 where people are not rehabilitated ~~to~~ today in Nov '93, Seven months before the likely Submergence, would be in violation of NWDT award which stipulates:

(Clause IV (2)(iv): "Gujarat shall acquire and make available a year in advance of the Submergence before each successive stage, irrigable lands and house sites for rehabilitation of the oustee families from Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra who are willing to migrate to Gujarat."

(Clause IV (6)(iii): "In no event shall any area in Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra be submerged under the Sardar Sarovar unless all payment of compensation, expenses and costs as aforesaid is made for acquisition of land and properties and arrangements are made for the rehabilitation of the oustees therefrom in accordance with these directions and intimated to the oustees."

Clause V (3)(iii): "Gujarat at each successive stage at Submergence intimate to Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra the area coming under Submergence at least 18 months in advance.

NBA
*A GoM in its presentation before the Sardar Sarovar Review Group said," It needs to be pointed out here that State Govt. is not in a position to confirm the no. of families which would be affected in the 1994 monsoon as the joint measurement were not possible in the ~~1994 monsoon~~ submergence zone due to NBA activities." This confession on the part of GoM speaks volumes for the state of rehabilitation ~~policies~~ process. The qualification attached to the confession is irrelevant ~~in the sense~~ that as NBA started ~~its activities in~~ opposition to the SSP in 1988, whereas NWDT award came in 1978, which stipulated that the survey & master plan should be ready in two years from then on. Secondly, GoM did approach NBA for cooperation for joint measurement in Aug-Sept' 93, but even if the people had agreed then, ~~it~~ the consequent displacement would have been in violations of NWDT award mentioned below. As it is, people said that let's wait for the Review process going on now, & then we will decide.

This clause should be read with the following extract from the ~~GR~~ GOM GR No. SSP-3192/WB/CR-196/R-5 dated 21st Dec '92: ~~of the Govt. of Mah~~:" The district administration's intimation to the affected persons/families coming within submergence due in any year shall be given immediately after Govt. of Guj. notifies to the State Govt, areas coming under submergence in any years, 18 months in advance of the date of ~~inundation~~ inundation, as required by the NWDT Award."

~~Thus today~~ Thus today when even the no. of project affected persons of SSP is not known, these stipulations are bound to be violated if even the no. of ~~PAfamilies like~~ PA families likely to be affected is not known today.

4. As far as the downstream impact of the dam is concerned let's said the better. Every authority & party of this project has been guilty of neglecting this ⑧ issue. Your ministry, while giving sanction to SSP, did not mention this impacts at all. Till date no comprehensive study of the ~~downstream~~ impact of SSP has been done. Whether it is the question of fisherfolks, boatsmen, or the people who depend on Narmada for their daily supply of water, ~~for whom~~ no impact assessment is done. The question of preparing or implementing an action plan does not exist. Worse is, these people have not even been informed about the fact that the dam is being built and ~~your~~ their life line is going to be cut off. We know this as we are in touch with these people & we keep getting letters from these people. ~~without~~ And now you are considering a decision of closure of construction of sluices which is bound to cut-off the water ~~and~~ for several weeks & leave ~~thousands~~ over 10,000 families of fisherfolk & boatsmen without their only source of daily livelihood in addition to cut off the domestic water supply for lakhs of people. ~~Will~~ ~~does~~ That this people will fight it out is beyond doubt, but the question is, will you be party to this decision!

5. That no comprehensive study on following aspects of downstream ecology & impact of SSP has not done & should be a matter of concern before taking a decision about irreversibility of SSP : aquatic eco-system, including parametens indicating the quality and quantity of water and its seasonal changes, biological species, processes and resource linkages, with & without dam, systematic documentation of flow regimes & geomorphology and resource use from drinking water and fisheries, physical, biological & socio-economic changes, cumulative impacts of the other developments on the Narmada further upstream, in particular the Narmada Sagar Project, and the expansion of industrial activity in the downstream river basin in Gujarat itself. We have reasons to believe that none of these studies have been done with the depth & sincerity necessary. In such a situation, considering the closure of sluices, which by itself will have serious implications, is nothing short of violation of anything but development.

6. You would know that NWDTA did not allocate any water for releases downstream of Sardar Sarovar Project, as GOG could not substantiate its case for it. But in its Further Orders, it NWDT has said that Guj can do it out of its share. Today when total utilisible quantity in Narmada at 75% dependability is distributed among the party states and when Gujarat has planned to use its entire share for other uses, practically there is no water left for downstream areas. Unless adequate quantity of allocation of water is done & Rehabilitation to protect downstream users and comprehensive plan is done prepared with full participation of the people, for we closure of sluices cannot be considered.

We of course know have not been provided the copies of studies we asked for from the ministry of Water Resources, including studies of environmental aspects, but we have seen some of the reports, like the CICFRI report on sociological survey of fishing villages, or the NPC report on "Report of the

Expert Group on Env. Impact of Closure of Construction sluices provided in the Sardar Sarovar Dam." ~~But~~ There have been to the ~~be~~ put-up solutions like releases at Kanjan ~~led~~ waters "to mitigate" effects down d construction dams, without looking into the likely ~~ecological~~ social & ecological impacts of SSP. We think in world not only be unwise, ~~both~~ but disastrous both socially & ecologically to rely on such put-up solutions ~~to~~ & go ahead with closure d sluices based on this.

8. ~~As No~~ "Independent ~~Review: Sardar Sarovar~~" ~~said in its report,~~ "Assumptions & assurances, however well intentioned, are a poor substitute for in depth studies and assessments. The magnitude of the projects, and its impacts, justify a rigorous multi-disciplinary Impact assessment. It seems incongruous to proceed with a multi-billion ~~dollar~~ river development Scheme without thoroughly addressing the downstream consequences especially in an area of major urban, industrial, and agricultural expansion. To plan and implement ~~one~~ of the world's largest Irrigation project without such basic knowledge can only be ~~disaster~~ bring unqualified disaster. ~~Unless~~ Until a multi-disciplinary impact assessment is done, the project cannot go ahead.

We ~~can~~ hope you will circulate this letter among all the members of the NCA and NCA-ESG. ~~Other~~ ~~your~~ ~~hopefully~~ are only some of the points we have at this juncture. We ~~would~~ can put up more detailed presentation if you ~~think~~ have the need.

In all sincerity

for NBA

(SRIPAD DHARMADHIKARI)

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Indraprastha Estate
New Delhi 110002

2 November, 1993

Dear Shri Rajamani,

I enclose a note on the proposal to close the Sardar Sarovar Sluice Gates in December, 1993, to be discussed at the 20th meeting of the Narmada Control Authority Sub-group on environment (scheduled for 3.11.93). This note is based on the agenda papers for the said meeting and on the Report of the Expert Group on Environmental Impact on Closure of Construction Sluices .. of the Narmada Planning Group.

I would be grateful if the points I have raised in the enclosed note be discussed at the forthcoming sub-group meeting.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Shekhar Singh

Shri R.Rajamani
Secretary
Ministry of Environment and Forests, &
Chairman, NCA Sub-group on Environment
Government of India
New Delhi 110 003

Encl: aa

NOTE ON THE PROPOSED CLOSURE OF SLUICE GATES OF SARDAR SAROVAR DAM

Despite the decision of the sub-group to not allow the closure of the sluice gates before March, 1994, and even then after taking approval of the sub-group, there is now a proposal before the sub-group to close the gates in December, 1993. Given below are some of the main reasons why this should not be accepted

1. PENDING ACTION

1.1 **Relocation and rehabilitation** work in six villages in Gujarat has been stayed by the Gujarat High Court, of which Vadgam and Gader will be permanently submerged if gates are allowed to be closed in December, 1993. This would be in violation of the High Court order.

1.2 Even if stay is lifted today, the R&R conditions prescribed in the tribunal, especially clauses IV(2)(iv), IV(6)(ii) and V(3)(iii).

1.3 Similar violation will occur in relation to Manibeli in Maharashtra, which would also be permanently submerged.

1.4 The NPG report mentions (p12) that "The impounding of water would, however, result in the submergence of important road linkages below EL 53 m.... Further, they (GOM) have been advised to construct a road at higher elevation ..." Unless we know the status of this, we cannot decide about the closing of the sluices.

1.5 There is another road (not mentioned in the NPG report), connecting the dam site to Vadgam and beyond to other villages which would also be submerged and needs to be replaced. The status of this road also has to be determined.

1.6 Nowhere is there a mention if the people have been consulted or even informed about the issue. From the report of Ms Tripti Soni on the downstream impacts of Sardar Sarovar Project, titled "The Voiceless Tragedy" and presented to the Committee currently reviewing the project, it seems the people in the downstream area have not been taken into confidence about the closure of the construction sluices. Nor is it evident from the NPG report whether the people likely to be affected by the closing of the sluices have been informed about the consequences. This concern also is not mentioned in the list of specific areas (p 6) the Expert Group identified for closer scrutiny, as listed in the NPG report.

1.7 It is particularly important to discuss this with the downstream fisherfolk, who would be significantly affected by the closure of the sluice gates, and to evolve in consultation with them mitigatory and compensatory strategies.

1.8 It is also critical to discuss the implications with the many downstream villages whose sources of water will be affected and who would be affected with salt water ingress. Preventive and mitigative strategies would have to be evolved in consultation with them.

1.9 This last point is especially important as the impact on drinking water supply, downstream of the dam, would be significant despite statements to the contrary in the NPG report. The NPG report mentions (p 13) that "currently 347 MLD are being drawn from various water supply schemes through intake wells or by divert pumping." However, as per CICFRI report on sociological survey of downstream villages, people in 28.7% of the villages on the banks of the Narmada depend on the river directly for their daily supply of domestic water.

15.9% villages depend on wells, 14.3% on tubewells and 23.7% villages depend on water-supply schemes. All of them would be affected when water flow downstream of SSP gets reduced drastically. They have not been mentioned in the break up of users mentioned in the NPG report.

1.10 No users are mentioned from Baroda District, though there are many villages on the banks of the river in Baroda District. These villages would also be dependent on the river water. It is, therefore, important to determine how much water is being used in the downstream area, who is using it, and for what. An assessment needs to be made as to how much water will be actually available for these people.

1.11 A similar analysis will have to be done for the areas and populations dependent on Karjan Reservoir, if water is to be made available from there.

1.12 It is also not clear whether the losses due to seepage and evaporation have been taken into consideration while working out the water availability scenario downstream after the closing of the sluices, especially considering the fact that in that season there is ordinarily no flow in Karjan River below the dam.

1.13 Regarding the increased risk from water pollution due to reduced water flow, the NPG report says (p 17) " ... during the period of the flow reduction, the Gujarat Pollution Control Board may persuade the concerned industries to adopt stringent controls so that the quality of effluents is kept within permissible limits. It showed not be difficult to obtain necessary support and cooperation from the concerned industries for such a limited period." This seems to be an unworkable solution for, if all that was needed was persuasion the SPCB could have already ensured that effluents were within "permissible limits". Usually what is required is investment and the installation of pollution control devices. Besides, without knowing the details of the pollutants, the current levels of pollution , and the response of the industry to this "persuasion', no decisions can be made.

2. NON-AVAILABILITY OF STUDIES

2.1 It is recorded in the minutes of the 19th meeting of NCA-ESG (p 5-7) that "Sub-Group also discussed implications of the closure of sluices beyond December '93 and felt that the studies which have been done for mitigating the downstream impacts need to be scrutinised, mitigation measures proposed and their need to be checked and recommended measures should be implemented in time and in any case the Sub-Group cannot arrive at a firm recommendation or suggestion just now.

"Chairman referring to the discussions of the 18th meeting of the ESG stated that the Sub-Group had recommended shifting of the dates for closing of the sluices to March. '94,...

"He (Chairman) suggested that the Sub-Group cannot decide on closing of the sluices unless data on the following aspects is available:

(i) Provision of downstream water supply

(ii) Salt intrusion with and without dam; and

(iii) Areas which are likely to be submerged at the level pool submergence (pondage)."

It seems obvious that much of this information is still not available and, at least as far as the ESG members go, they have not had access to the reports that might be available (some of which are listed below) since the 18th meeting. Therefore, it is still not possible to recommend the closing of sluices.

REHABILITATION

2.2 Rehabilitation plan for fisherfolk families: Annexure VI of the Agenda notes says: "GOG officials also agreed to examine the need for developing an action plan for rehabilitation of all those fisherman likely to be affected by reduced flow downstream of the SSP." The need for such a plan was felt even in CICFRI's study of 1991. In the 18th meeting of the NCA-ESG, it was suggested by the Chairman that, "the fisherman families, living downstream may be resettled in the command area in the growth centre." Despite this, even till today the GOG has only agreed "to examine the need for developing action plan .." . There is still no action plan, leave alone action. But the NPG report does not even mention what is to be done about the fisherfolk and boat-operators families whose livelihoods would be immediately affected. CICFRI report of 1991 mentioned the figure of over 5000 families so affected. We need to look into this aspect seriously while taking a decision on the sluices.

ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

2.3 Salt water ingress: While it is claimed that 67 cumecs of water will be released, this is less than a third of the normal flow at this time of the year. What is not clear is the level of flow at the Narmada River mouth with and without the closing of the sluice gates and the implication on salt water ingress. The general statement in the report that saline intrusion zone is 72 kms has no basis provided. Besides, this might be the situation currently, but would change when the water flow is significantly reduced and the saline water is drawn into the aquifers due to the action of pumps in the region. Also, the impact of this saline ingress has not been assessed. Experience elsewhere (eg. Vaiga River in Ramanathapuram District in Tamil Nadu) shows that once salt water enters aquifers it would take many many years and huge expenditure to clean up the aquifer, if it can ever be cleaned.

2.4 The NPG report mentions (p 14) that "Dr. S.N. Singh, Head of Vadodara Unit at CICFRI examined the likely impacts and had prepared a note on various aspects discussing the fishery potential, ecology of the Narmada riverine systems, the biological study at the river and a broad assessment at macro-benth. He found that with a large reduction in the flow at water in the river, the following repercussions may be expected:

i) Charges in habitat in terms at hydrographic and hydro dynamic regimes;
ii) Tidal ingress and salinity tongue invasion;
iii) Hydrobiological aberrations;
iv) Pollutional severity and
v) Effect on mangroves ecosystem."

The only response to this in the NPG report is: "However, since a flow of over 67 cumecs is to be maintained downstream of the confluence of Kanjan river with the Narmada and since the reduction of flow will be for a short duration of about 6 to 15 days only, the adverse impact on fisheries, in general, is expected to be limited" (p 15). However, considering the first stretch of the river (40 kms) would

be with much smaller flows, and considering the assumption made in the response is not scientific, such a response would not suffice. Therefore, the ESG members need to look at the note prepared by Dr. S.N.Singh.

2.5 In 19th meeting of NCA-ESG (28 July) it was stated (p 13) that, "Regarding report on Environmental Impact of downstream of SSP Govt. of Gujarat informed that the final report is awaited from HR Wallingford Institute, London." This was despite the fact that an earlier report prepared by NCA "SSP:Environmental Overview and Prioritised Action Plan, dated June '93" says on p74: "There have been a number of studies carried out on the downstream environment. These have been assessed and synthesized in the Wallingford report." Obviously the report was available in June, 1993 and should, therefore, have been circulated to the members of the ESG. An examination of this report is necessary before any decision about the closing of sluices can be taken.

2.6 Similarly, the report at the CWPRS is referred to several times, but this report has also not been circulated to the members of the sub-group. Neither has the NPG-GOG report on comprehensive down-stream impacts.

2.7 Impact on the first stretch : While it is clear that not more than 12.5 cumecs (which is also gradually built up) will be available for upto 40 kms, the impact of this low flow in this region is not analysed, and the whole exercise assumes a flow of 67 cumecs. What would be the impact of this low flow on the ecosystem and drinking water availability for the first 40 kms is not assessed. Whether this would permanently damage the aquifers is also not clear.

2.8 Period of water flow suspension : While in the 18th meeting of the NCA-ESG it was said that the water would be stopped for a period at 22 days, in this document it is variously mentioned as 6, 10 and 15 days (p 20). This vagueness makes it difficult for anyone to come to a conclusion about the likely impact and necessary mitigative measure. It is necessary is to show what is the amount of storage capacity till 53 mt. and the present flow rate in Narmada, leading to estimation of the number of days for which the flow rate in the downstream will stop.

FISHERIES

2.9 While there is some assessment of the impact on commercial fish species, there is no assessment of the impact of aquatic fauna and flora of the river, especially in the stretch between the dam and Karjan River mouth. Even the solutions suggested for commercial species are impractical and without any scientific basis. For example, what would be the impact of fish concentration in pools on the availability of food or on water oxygenation? Has the report of Mr. K.G.S.Nair on the impact of the closing of sluice gates on the fish been received (as requested in meeting on 22.9.93 and reported on p 61 of agenda) ? If it has, what are the findings? If not, how can we take a decision in its absence.

2.10 How can prawn seeds be available and collected in the same quantities in a shorter period? What would be their viability if collected prematurely, or late? In case it is maintained that the viability would not be affected then scientific evidence for this must be produced. It must also be explained why people do not ordinarily collect these in two months, as is being proposed, rather than the three months that is the practice. This is especially important as the giant fresh water prawn is stated to be very important to the economy of the region (p 60 of agenda).

2.11 The "Desk Review Study on fish conservation in Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar and its downstream" was entrusted to CICFRI in Feb'92, to be completed in 3 months. (Ref: Minutes of the 14th meeting of NCA-ESG). In both 18th and 19th meeting of NCA-ESG, it was stated that the report is under printing. After twenty months, the Agenda notes of 20th meeting (Annex - VI) do state that the said report is now available, but this crucial report, which would help the NCA-ESG members to arrive at their own assessment, has not yet been circulated to the members. Annex VI does discuss the report, but does not mention the recommendations of the report.

3. GENERAL ISSUES

3.1 The closing of the sluice gates mark an important step in the dam construction schedule. The ESG must, therefore, assess whether the pari passu condition has been fulfilled before it approves the time schedule for closing the sluices. If the project authorities unilaterally create conditions where the construction work advances beyond the level justified by the pari passu clause then this cannot be used as a basis to get approval for further construction work.

3.2 It seems that the progress of rehabilitation work in Maharashtra is way behind schedule and that the identification of land and of the estimated 1700 families who would be affected by June, 1994 has not yet been completed. As the tribunal lays down that various tasks related to rehabilitation must be completed atleast one year in advance of the submergence, according to the proposed construction schedule this is no longer possible.

3.3 The proposed allocation of water releases of the Narmada river seem to have been drawn up without any reference to the ecological requirements of the down stream riverine system. Surely this should be settled before the closing of sluice gates is agreed upon.

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