

PEOPLE'S SCIENCE INSTITUTE

ANNUAL REPORT 2003-2004

PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

Sustained efforts in the last two years on multi-year programmes at People's Science Institute (PSI) bore fruit in the form of some remarkable accomplishments in the 16th year (2003-2004) of the Institute's operations. The most heartening were the emergence of model watersheds in the Hamirpur Watershed Development Programme in Himachal Pradesh, the recognition of the work done under the Jal Sanskriti Programme in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, the beginning of a Gram Swaraj movement in western Orissa, and the operation of a first-rate environmental quality monitoring facility at PSI. The growth of the Institute is apparent from the summary narrative and financial reports in the following sections. Credit for these accomplishments goes to the Institute's staff and the communities we work with. Several of our Board and General Body members also assisted us when the need arose.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Natural Resources Management Group at PSI accounts for more than half of the Institute's staff and annual revenues. Most of its activities are conducted through the Centre for Participatory Watershed Development (CPWD). During the review period, 2003-2004, it had some exciting and inspiring achievements in its watershed projects. The Jal Sanskriti Programme of the NRM Group also took PSI into a new field of activity, i.e., policy advocacy. Comprehensive reports from CPWD and the Jal Sanskriti Programme follow.

I. CENTRE FOR PARTICIPATORY WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT (CPWD)

Background

The Centre for Participatory Watershed Development (CPWD) at Peoples' Science Institute is mandated by CAPART (Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India), to extend training, development, research and communication support to government and non-government organizations engaged in watershed/natural resource management projects in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. Its' premier project is "Resolving the Himalayan Dilemma" which is being implemented in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh with the financial support of Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) under the latter's "Himmothan Pariyojana". The Centre is also implementing an integrated watershed development projects in Hamirpur district (H.P.) and Pauri Garhwal district (Uttarakhand) with grants from the respective District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA). It conducts several other training and orientation workshops every year. Its' activities during 2003-2004 are summarized below.

Activities

Resolving the Himalayan Dilemma (RTHD) Programme: In 2003-04 the RTHD programme entered its second year of implementation. Between 2002-05 it is meant to train and support 15 voluntary organisations (VOs) in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh to undertake participatory natural resources management projects on a watershed basis. The CPWD staff selects five Partner Organizations (PO) each year, trains their Natural Resources Management Teams (NRMTs), helps them and their watershed communities in preparing watershed development plans and facilitates their evaluation by SRTT. Once the plans are approved, CPWD provides development support to each PO for a period of one year. Thereafter field support is provided only on request. Each PO implements its project in an area of about 500 ha over a three-year period. A Programme Advisory Committee (PAC) guides the programme. The major activities of the programme during the review period were:

- Capacity-Building– Fifteen NRMT members from five new (Batch II) POs underwent a Basic Training Course at CPWD. The latter also conducted exposure tours of 15 days each for the NRMT members and 50 villagers from the selected micro-watersheds. They were taken to observe good practices at participatory natural resource management projects and a few universities. Special training courses were organised on savings and credit, documentation, community mobilisation, works assessment, accounts-keeping, nursery raising and construction of gabions, to meet the requirements of the Batch I and II POs.
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- Development Support– Development support was provided to Batch I and II POs at critical intervals. The action plans of all the five Batch I POs were approved by SRTT in October 2003. Thereafter field support was extended to them for implementing their watershed plans. Field support was extended to Batch II POs for community mobilisation, micro planning, SHG & MMD (Mahila Mangal Dal) formation and the preparation of their watershed development plans. Monitors of SRTT reviewed and evaluated these plans in January-February 2004.
 - Evaluation of the Capacity-Building Activities–In June 2003 SRTT conducted an evaluation of the Centre's capacity-building work through an external monitor. The latter's recommendations have been incorporated in our training modules to make them more effective and useful.
 - MoU with Watershed Management Directorate– PSI signed an MoU with the Watershed Management Directorate (WMD), Government of Uttaranchal, in April 2003 after several rounds of negotiations between the two parties. The Institute and WMD have agreed to extend mutual co-operation and support for watershed programmes in the state.
 - Research Activities– CPWD initiated a few research activities in selected micro-watersheds of Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh. These included (i) Monitoring surface water runoff and

soil loss in the micro-watersheds of Batch I POs, (ii) A field study of hydrams in Himachal Pradesh and (iii) Cost-benefit analysis of income generation activities being undertaken by SHG members of CTT (Himachal Pradesh), to understand their economic benefits.

- Capacity-Building of Programme Staff– Special training courses and workshops were organized to enhance the capabilities of the Centre's programme staff. These included: (i) A



five-day in-house training programme on soil and water conservation techniques for the new technical staff; (ii) Training in integrated decision support system models for land and water use planning in watersheds; (iii) A six-day training programme on the use and applications of HEC software for water resources modeling; (iv) A training workshop on the promotion of micro-enterprises through women's Self-Help

Groups. Various staff members also visited other VOs and research institutions to familiarize themselves with innovative technologies and approaches.

- Selection of Batch III POs– Five new organisations and watersheds were selected for the third year (Batch III) of the programme. An orientation workshop for their heads and NRMT members was held to educate them about the goals and underlying principles of the programme.

Hamirpur Watershed Development Programme : The Hamirpur Watershed Development Programme (HWDP) completed its fourth year of implementation. The earlier thrusts on transparency and long-term sustainability of the natural resource base and community-led development process were maintained.

A number of physical works related to soil and water conservation, biomass conservation and development and irrigation were undertaken during the year. Horticulture plantations, afforestation and grassland development were carried out on 172 ha. This work was supported by 18 Women's Nurseries. About 18 ha of farm lands were brought under irrigation. People began cultivating vegetables in addition to the traditional crops on these lands.

Women's mobilization continued to gather strength in the watershed villages. Eight new Mahila Mandals and two Savings and Credit Groups were formed. Now there are 19 Mahila Mandals and 29 SCGs in all the 69 villages. Their total savings add up to Rs. 1,35,000. All the groups have been linked with local banks so that they can access credit. In 2003-04 four of these groups availed bank loans to the tune of Rs.1,21,500. The Mahila Mandals of Andara-Palasi and Batali villages were selected as the best Mahila Mandals of Nadaun block by the district administration. They were given funds to implement environment project proposals submitted by them. Women from all the 69 villages in the five micro-watersheds have come together to form a common forum called Astha.

They have organized programmes on August 15,2003, January 26, 2004 and March 8,2004. Over 1500 villagers have participated in each of these programmes.

People's Water Supply In, IPH Out

In Himachal Pradesh domestic water supply is normally supplied by the Irrigation & Public Health (IPH) Department. But in Dabker village, people have installed their own water supply system, replacing that of the IPH. This is a result of PSI's Hamirpur Watershed Development Programme.

The IPH Department had installed a water supply pipeline for Dabker. But when the HWD Programme began, people said that they had not received any water from the IPH for about 3 years. They were keen to have a local source of water which would be under their control. They formed a Jal Samiti. A big impetus came from Smt. Trepta Devi, a school teacher, who donated land and Rs.20,000 for a well in memory of her husband. PSI provided technical assistance and helped the villagers construct a well using a wall of porous cement blocks. A crate-wire structure was constructed in a stream flowing near the well to act as a *nala-bund* and thereby increase the groundwater recharge.

After the well was constructed the people installed a pump to lift water to an overhead tank and supply water through gravity flow to all the 21 families in the village. Water is also supplied to the local high school, primary school and the Primary Health Centre. The total cost of the installation was about Rs.1,20,000. The people contributed Rs.90,000 in cash and the rest as *Shramdan*. The Hamirpur DRDA provided Rs.50,000 for the construction of the overhead tank. The Dabker Jal Samiti charges Rs.20 per connection every month for meeting the power and maintenance costs.

Once the water supply system began functioning, the Jal Samiti wrote to the IPH office asking it to cut off its connection since the village now had its own water supply system and would not pay any bills to the IPH. The IPH water connection was cut in 2003. Inspired by this example, a neighbouring village, Tareti, also installed its own water supply system and got the IPH Department to withdraw its supply.

Pauri Watershed Development Project (PWP): In sharp contrast to the Hamirpur project, the Pauri project came to a virtual standstill since no money was released for the project activities since April 2002. Several efforts made by PSI at the district, state and centre levels to get the money released did not bear fruit. Funding for all the Batch V watershed development projects in Pauri Garhwal district has been withheld by MoRD, Government of India because of audit problems of the DRDA. While the implementation of physical works is suspended, several community initiatives are still going on, especially those led by women. These include :

- The two women's food processing SHGs of Kanskhet and Ghandiyal produced 600 liters of malta and 300 liters of rhododendron squash worth Rs.36,000 in 2003-04. Most of the malta juice was sold off locally. About 180 liters of rhododendron squash was procured by CTD, a Dehra Doon-based VO.

- The Mahila Manch, a federation of all the Mahila Mangal Dals in the watersheds, organized the International Women's Day on March 8, 2004 in which more than 400 women from different villages participated. Though they were upset about the non-release of funds, their morale continued to be high.
- A review of the savings and credit groups in March 2004 showed that 34 out of the 54 groups were regularly continuing their savings and credit activities. Another six groups were active but irregular. The remaining 12 were defunct.



The Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttarakhand, continues to insist that the project is not closed. The officials remain hopeful that New Delhi will release the funds once the DRDA's audit problems are sorted out. By now, however, PSI has exhausted most of the administrative funds released by the DRDA. If the funding resumes, PSI will have to bear most of the administrative expenses from its internal sources.

Other Training Programmes: During 2003-04, the Centre generated a total of 5,183 trainee days under the RTHD and other watershed development programmes. Several community based organizations like WCs, VDCs, SHGs, UGs and MMDs, Panchayat Pradhans and WDT members from Bilaspur, Kangra, Solan, Kinnaur, Sirmour and Hamirpur districts of H.P were trained during the year.

Development Support Activities: The Centre continued to extend field support to a number of CAPART-funded VOs, including (1) SMTA in Chakrata (Uttarakhand), (2) KAGAS of Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand), (3) UYRDC (Chamoli), Uttarakhand, (4) Samarpit Sewa Sansthan in Dehradun (Uttarakhand), and (4) MMJ (Jabli, H.P). Development support was also provided to non-CAPART VOs like Mahila Haat, Almora, and three VIKAS in Roopkhera, Khargaon, Madhya Pradesh.

Promotional Workshop: A promotional workshop on CAPART's Watershed Conservation and Development Programme was conducted for potential POs of Uttar Pradesh at Allahabad in April 2003. Representatives from 63 VOs attended this workshop.

Funding

The fund utilization statement for CPWD is summarized below.

S.N.	Particulars	Opening Balance Rs.	Income Rs.	Fund Utilised Rs.	Balance Rs.
1	RTHD Programme	252,919	4,818,099	3,662,162	1,408,856
2	Promotional Workshop	265,816	-	78,026	187,790
3	Training & Development Support	-	714,699	747,133	(32,434)
4	HWDP Project	47,052	209,068	253,753	2,367
	Total	565,787	5,741,866	4,741,074	1,566,579

Remarks

PSI is currently involved in supporting or implementing 23 micro-watershed projects in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. They cover a total area of over 11,000 ha. Outside of the government sector, this may be the largest watershed programme in the two states. These projects are spread over a number of agro-climatic regions. The challenge before PSI is to develop a majority of them as model watersheds for their respective agro-climatic regions.

The Hamirpur Watershed Development Programme has clearly emerged as a model. The Institute was invited in late 2000 to implement this project by Ms. Anuradha Thakur, the then Deputy Commissioner of the district. She had asked PSI to give the highest priority to resolving the drinking water problems in the watershed villages. The five watersheds under the HWD Programme fall in a relatively low rainfall area of the state. Water tankers from the town of Hamirpur were often sent to these villages to meet their domestic water needs. PSI's Centre for Participatory Watershed Development rose to the challenge. Using knowledge gained from the Institute's Jal Sanskriti Programme (see below). It mobilized the local communities to implement a combination of traditional water harvesting structures (*bawris* and *nauns*) and new innovative technologies (deep infiltration wells and water sanctuaries) along with conventional soil and water conservation measures. The result was that in June 2003, at the peak of summer, tankers took water from our newly constructed but ever-flowing *bawri* in Karot village to supply other parched villages outside the watershed. It is not surprising that an external review commissioned by the Hamirpur DRDA gave a good report on the work done.

A more significant indicator of the success achieved in this watershed is the commitment of many VLIIs to continue to work on the path of transparent and self-reliant processes even after the watershed development project is over. New initiatives taken by such VLIIs have already emerged, like the environmental projects of the two Mahila Mandals referred to earlier. These experiences are regularly incorporated into the Centre's training programmes which are appreciated by the trainees and officials. This is reflected in the sharp increase in the demand for training at CPWD.

In the course of this work the CPWD staff has often observed that ensuring social equity is still very difficult. Gender equity and sustainability problems have been tackled more successfully than those of social equity. The Centre's staff is committed to improving upon its past work through the RTHD programme.

II. JAL SANSKRITI : From Consumption to Conservancy

Background

Nature has endowed the central-western Himalayan region of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh with abundant water resources. But people in this region face water-shortages. With financial support from The Ford Foundation, in January 2000 PSI began the Jal Sanskriti programme to study the root causes of these problems and to build a consensus among a variety of stakeholders -- from villagers to Panchayati Raj functionaries, VOs, government officials, political leaders and funding agencies -- on processes, technologies and policies that could lead to sustainable, equitable and

productive management of water resources in the region. Between January 2000 and March 2003, the focus was on (i) research and documentation, (ii) consensus-building through workshops, publication of the जल संस्कृति newsletter and (iii) exposure to good water management practices and technologies through study tours. Delays in the completion of the research and documentation work had led to an extension of the programme to March 2004.

Activities

Mobilization Workshop: The highlight of the year's activities was the Mobilization Workshop organized in Dehra Doon on May 22-24, 2003. It was a culmination of a series of consensus-building workshops organized by PSI. The Jal Sanskriti programme staff and associated researchers presented their research and documentation work for critical evaluation by a galaxy of stakeholders. The workshop was also aimed at preparing recommendations for the state water policies of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Appreciating its importance, senior officials of both the state governments attended the programme.

Inaugurating the workshop, Shri N.D. Tiwari, the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand, announced that on behalf of his government he was accepting the recommendations of the paper prepared on a legal framework for water resources management in the state. The most important recommendation in it called for vesting the ownership, control, use and management rights of water resources in the local communities. Shri Tiwari also released "Survival Lessons", a monograph published under the Jal Sanskriti programme. Speaking at the inaugural session, Shri Madhukar Gupta, Chief Secretary (GoU), Dr R.S. Tolia, Forest & Rural Development Commissioner (GoU) and Ms Anuradha Thakur, Director, Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (GoHP) emphasized the importance attached to the deliberations of the workshop by their respective governments.

The main recommendations emerging from the workshop were:

- (i) Traditional community-based resource management systems hold many lessons for our times.
- (ii) Water resources management has to be done on a catchment basis. Water use should be preceded by harvesting and conservation measures. Hence water management must be integrated with land and forest management.
- (iv) Natural resource management should be the responsibility of local communities. Ownership, control, use and management of water resources should vest with the

Two Participants Write

"First, the network of partners assembled was broad, mutually supportive with little apparent friction or 'turf' issues, and critically, represented an impressive mix of civil society, highest level decision makers including the UA Chief Minister and Principal Secretary, government officials, academicians, farmers, SHG members, etc. This mix of partners actually demonstrates significant potential to make important contributions to reorienting the development priorities of the region; at the same time, leads to a wide array of potentially conflicting, or at least diverging, interests. The implications of this will need to be fathomed by PSI.

"Second and this a rare and valuable find, the content of the discussions ranged from cultural underpinnings and belief systems of water management right through to legalistic interpretations of land and water acts or technical specifications of hydrams, for example. In between these extremes, the presentations were populated with data..... that were used to draw lessons, generate conclusions or at least indicative directions for follow up action and research. ... "

local community. Panchayati Raj Institutions must be enabled to do so through rights to resources, funds, functions and functionaries. The state and its agencies should play a supporting role to the PRIs. Centralizing influences, e.g., large dams, power grids, large irrigation systems must be resisted in the mountain region.

(v) Customary rules and practices should be recognized by formal laws and water rights. Existing laws need to be reframed to accommodate decentralized functioning, enhanced equity and to strengthen the community vis-à-vis the private. For genuine decentralization to take place, appropriate changes will be required in the Constitution of India and state laws.

Policy Advocacy: Discussions with members of the Project Advisory Committee present at the Mobilization Workshop led to the suggestion that the Jal Sanskriti team at PSI should play an advocacy role in the formulation of the State Water Policy. Accordingly, PSI's staff took part in the consultative workshops organized by the state government between June 2003 and September 2003, making forceful representations for the inclusion of the recommendations of the Mobilization Workshop.

PSI organized a two-day workshop of legal experts, activists, intellectuals and journalists in October 2003 to discuss the draft water policy prepared by the state government. It led to the preparation of a critique of the state draft and a decision to promote its discussion at the village level. Two participants of the October workshop submitted an alternative policy draft to the state government, in December 2003, at the latter's invitation. Between November 2003 and March 2004, PSI organized 13 local and two regional workshops on the subject with local VOs as collaborating organizations. Most of these workshops prepared statements criticizing the state's draft water policy and asserting the rights of local communities to own and control their natural resources. They were forwarded to the concerned government officers and people's representatives.



Publications: The Jal Sanskriti programme produced a beautiful 68-page monograph called "Survival Lessons". It has a 10,000 word essay that describes a variety of traditional water harvesting structures in the central-western Himalayas, the bases of their sustenance over centuries and a history of their decline. It includes a series of photo essays illustrating many important water structures in the region. The monograph is in English. PSI would like to produce separate versions in Hindi, in large numbers, for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

In 2003-04, two issues of the Jal Sanskriti newsletter were produced. Though the newsletter was meant for only Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, PSI began to receive requests for copies from other parts of India. 150 subscriptions were received for VOs across the country through the efforts of Social Work & Resource Centre, Tilonia.

In 2004, PSI produced 3000 copies of a calendar on the theme of Himalayan Jal Sanskriti, using its own funds. It featured 14 important traditional water harvesting structures of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. It was distributed/sold all over the country and it drew appreciative comments.

Technology Development: With some technical assistance from Dr Sunil Kale, Professor of Mechanical Engineering at IIT-Delhi (and also a member of PSI's General Body). PSI produced the prototype of a new hydram. It was installed in Jamniwala village of Dehra Doon district for field testing. PSI plans to test 10 hydrams for one year each before beginning mass production and sale.

Funding

The Ford Foundation had released a final installment of the project grant in 2002-03. A sum of Rs 1,291, 217.55 was brought forward from the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. 1,075,586 were spent during 2003-04, leaving a balance of Rs.226,265.55. In addition, PSI spent Rs.133,000 from its own funds on producing the 2004 Jal Sanskriti calendar.

Remarks

The biggest achievement of the Jal Sanskriti programme is the creation of an awareness and appreciation of the region's rich heritage of water harvesting structures and systems and the role of *sanskriti* (culture) in the sustainable management of these resources. It can be said that Jal Sanskriti is a conceptual brand created by PSI. This is evident from articles and other publications that appear regularly in the regional print media. This awareness has led to a renewed interest in the conservation of traditional water harvesting structures and their catchments.

Second, the Jal Sanskriti programme has been able to promote an awareness of new and appropriate technologies among a large cross-section of people involved in water resources management. Installation of deep infiltration wells and the development of water sanctuaries are beginning to take place in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand as a result of our publications, excursion tours and the incorporation of these technologies in many micro-watershed projects supported by PSI. The challenge now is to achieve a quantum jump in the scale of application of these technologies, in a manner that also leads to greater equity in the society.

The third critical accomplishment of the Jal Sanskriti programme is the generation of a debate on the need to decentralize the ownership of water and other natural resources. We have presented historical analysis to show that sustainable water resource management requires giving autonomy to local communities -- particularly in the rural areas -- over their natural resources. This enables them to manage forests and water in a holistic manner, which is essential for the sustenance of water sources in the mountain region. At the same time, greater importance must be given to technologies that lend themselves to decentralized implementation. Though these concepts have received a very positive response from the rural community, especially the PRI representatives, we recognize that there is a difficult campaign ahead for promoting decentralization of ownership and management of water resources in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. An organization like PSI can only advocate. Success will depend on the strength of the demand for the appropriate rights which will have to come from the local communities and their representatives.

DISASTER MITIGATION & RESPONSE

Most of the work done by The Disaster Mitigation & Response Group at PSI has been in the nature of responding to a disaster that has already taken place. In 2003-04, the Institute moved beyond this reaction mode to undertake disaster preparedness activities by establishing a Centre for Disaster Mitigation & Response at its premises in Dehra Doon. It also initiated the second phase (2003-07) of the Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (GSA) in western Orissa during the review period. To prepare itself for these two major initiatives the Institute closed three projects, i.e., Orissa Cyclone Response (OC), Gujarat Earthquake (GE) and the Garhwal Housing Project (GHP) in 2003-04. One consultancy project from the Prime Minister's Office, the Kutch Mission (KM) to monitor the PMO funded drought-proofing projects continued with no activity, in the absence of any directions from the PMO. The significant activities of the group are outlined below.

I. GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN

Background

Despite abundant natural resources and massive developmental expenditure in western Orissa, it ranks amongst the poorest regions of India. After reports of starvation deaths in the KBK region in August 2001, PSI began the Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (GSA) at the invitation of Sahabhangi Vikash Abhiyan (SVA) -- a consortium of CBOs in western Orissa -- and with financial support arranged through the Prime Minister's Office. It is a pioneering programme to initiate a process of self-reliant development in the villages of Nuapada, Kalahandi, Bargarh and Bolangir districts of western Orissa. The focus is on restoring the poor's access to local resources and a decisive say in their management, i.e., in strengthening grassroots democracy. The poor must become "subjects" of development rather than the objects.

GSA is designed to be implemented in phases over several years. The first phase of the programme (2002-03) focused on:

- * Development of a talent pool of activists in the region
- * Community mobilization
- * Preparation of village level development plans in a participatory manner

Tangible Achievements of the First Phase (2002-03) At A Glance

- * Prepared comprehensive micro-plans for 206 villages. Activities are prioritized. Sources of funds are identified beginning with self-help and including Gram Panchayat funds, district level sources and then state or central resources.
- * 98 savings and credit groups formed
- * 54 villages initiated their own physical works through *shramdaan*
- * A dedicated team of 45, capable Gram Swaraj Sahayaks
- * **Spin-off effect – Villages formed forest protection committees and initiated physical works in their respective villages through *shramdaan*. The process of community mobilization for micro-planning in the selected villages resulted in an atmosphere of enthusiasm in and around them. This indicates the beginning of a movement for self-reliant village development or *Gram Swaraj*.**

Activities

Formulation of Plans for Phase Two (2003-07): It was decided to extend the micro-planning process to cover entire Gram Panchayats (GPs) rather than limit it to individual villages. Accordingly, the next phase of GSA will focus on 50 Gram Panchayats (GPs), consisting of 383 villages of which 141 villages are from the first phase. The selected GPs include all those villages that have responded strongly in the first phase and where the people are well mobilized. The activities planned for each village include:

- Setting up appropriate VLIs with strong participation and representation of women and the weaker sections.
 - Developing the capacities of Village Level Institutions (VLIs) and PRIs, so that transparent, participatory processes of problem analysis and planning are undertaken in consultation with the Palli (Gram) Sabhas. This is critical to sustaining a process of development that is representative of and vested in the community.
 - Creating diverse livelihood sources, based on more productive and sustainable use of all local resources to ensure livelihood and food security, especially for the marginalized people.
 - Establishing micro-credit facilities to provide credit during periods of scarcity and reducing dependence on moneylenders. These facilities will also provide some financing for local enterprises for livelihood development.
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- The welfare of women and weaker sections of communities is strongly linked to this component of GSA.
- Federating VLIs to strengthen them and networking to mobilize external support for the programme.

At the end of the second phase (2003-07), we expect these initiatives and people's bodies to grow into legitimate institutions, which are locally and regionally linked. They should have taken substantial steps towards (i) increasing the transparency and accountability of government programmes, (ii) planning and implementing development activities, and (iii) increasing the involvement of women and the marginalized sections of the community in decision-making and implementation of development projects. Local community-based organisations (CBOs) will also be involved in this phase of programme implementation for replication of the process elsewhere.

Implementation: Activities of the second phase got off to a late start due to a delay in the receipt of funds from the PMO. The following tasks were accomplished in 2003-04:

- 35 village level plans prepared in the previous year were formally ratified by the respective Palli Sabhas.

- The existing staff was reoriented towards the concepts and the activities framework for the second phase. New staff members were given a thorough training on the concepts of GSA and in the techniques of community mobilization and micro-planning.
- 17 new micro-plans were prepared.
- Formation of VLIs in villages of the first phase began, leading to the formation or strengthening of forest committees in 35 villages, health committees in 28 villages, education committees in 38 villages and Gramkoshs in 23 villages.

Funding

A sum of Rs. 9,46, 665 was received as PSI's share of the funds provided by the PMO. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs.486,620. After accounting for an opening deficit of Rs. 129,269.21 a balance of Rs.327,645.79 remained to be carried over to the following year.

Remarks

As mentioned earlier, the entire process of community mobilization for micro-planning in the first phase resulted in creating an atmosphere of enthusiasm in and around the selected villages. It ended in April 2003. The second phase could not begin till November 2003 due to a delay in obtaining funds for it. In the process, some of the original staff left the programme. Rebuilding the team and training it for the second phase resulted in little time being left in FY 2003-04 for action on the desired scale. Fortunately, however, the enthusiasm in the 141 villages carried over into the second phase did not dim significantly.

II. CENTRE FOR DISASTER MITIGATION AND RESPONSE (CDMR)

Background

Uttarakhand is prone to earthquakes, landslides, flash floods, forest fires and even droughts. PSI has been working in the field of disaster mitigation and response since its inception in 1988. In Uttarakhand itself it has responded to earthquakes (Uttarkashi-1991 and Chamoli-1999), landslides (Ukhimath-1998), land-subsidence (Jalkur valley-1998) and flash floods (Buda Kedar-2002). With financial support from Oxfam (India) Trust, the Indian arm of Oxfam International (Great Britain), the Institute established the Centre for Disaster Mitigation & Response (CDMR) in January 2003. The main aim of the centre is to prepare communities in Uttarakhand so that losses of life and property as a result of natural calamities are minimized. Towards this end it will also undertake research and documentation, create a human and information resources pool and policy analysis. It is the first non-government institution dedicated to disaster preparedness in Uttarakhand. A Project Advisory Committee consisting of a senior government official, professionals from Oxfam, PSI, CDI and a representative of UNDP, which is providing support for disaster management to the State Government, will guide the entire programme.

Activities

The Centre has conceived a three-year action programme, to prepare 550 villages in 11 of the 13 districts in the State, to tackle natural disasters. These districts are traversed either by the Main Central Thrust (MCT) or the Main Boundary Thrust (MBT) and are therefore more vulnerable.

In January 2003 a one-year pilot programme was launched in Rudraprayag district. Here CDMR is partnering with Centre for Development Initiatives (CDI), a Rudraprayag based voluntary organisation, to implement the programme. CDMR and CDI will work together in about 50 villages of the Kyunja Gad valley in the proximity of the MCT zone.

The pilot programme envisages the development of an innovative, peoples' methodology for identifying hazards and their associated risks. Trained disaster management task forces in each of the 50 selected villages will use the methodology to identify hazards and prepare emergency response plans. The Centre's staff will rework these plans using GIS programmes for quick analysis, decision-making and easy display. Other planned outcomes include:

- A well-stocked district resource centre in Rudraprayag district.
- Distribution of information on: (1) disaster preparedness and mitigation and (2) low cost construction materials and technologies appropriate for mountain regions.
- A pool of about 100 masons in Rudraprayag trained to build earthquake safe houses.
- A resource directory of individuals and institutions.
- A team of trained emergency response professionals in Uttarakhand.
- Policy support to the Uttarakhand State Government and other agencies in India.
- Establishment of a website for information dissemination, networking and advocacy.



By the end of March 2004 CDMR and CDI finished the selection of villages in Rudraprayag district. In all, 54 villages of three adjacent valleys -- Kyunja Gad, Kusum Gad and Akash Kamini -- were selected. One masons training workshop on earthquake safe housing was conducted in the last week of March 2004. As part of the training programme, construction was started on the proposed Link (Resource) Centre in Kyunja Gad.

Funding

Oxfam (India) Trust released Rs.28,82,000 for the one year pilot programme. Out of this amount Rs.7,65,000 will be spent by CDI and the rest by PSI.

Remarks

CDMR is clearly an exciting and pioneering programme for PSI. Till now the Disaster Mitigation & Response Group has functioned largely as an informal entity. Staff from other groups, and sometimes from other organizations, are deputed after a disaster to work on reconstruction and rehabilitation projects. The CDMR programme will enable PSI to put together a full time and dedicated team to undertake preparedness, mitigation and response measures on a continuing basis.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MONITORING

The Environmental Quality Monitoring Group (EQMG) at PSI, established in 1991, monitors environmental pollution and its impact, undertakes research studies, develops low-cost and simple-to-use test methods and kits and disseminates information on environmental quality related issues. Highlights from its activities conducted in 2003-04, related mainly to two grants, are described in the following sections.

I. ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION & ITS ABATEMENT

Background

In July 2000, The Ford Foundation gave a three-year grant to (i) upgrade the EQM laboratory in terms of equipment and personnel, (ii) to carry out monitoring and research studies, and (iii) to produce low cost testing kits and informative publications. Though the original grant period expired in July 2003, the Institute sought and obtained an extension till March 2004 to complete some of the unfinished activities and to establish a base for sustainability of the resources created at the Institute. These objectives were realized to a substantial extent even as the EQMG continued its basic activities of monitoring, research and providing training support to other organizations.

Activities

Monitoring: Stream water quality monitoring in five contiguous micro-watersheds in Hamirpur district revealed that the overall stream water quality was good, though there was a higher concentration of agricultural and domestic wastes in the post-monsoon season as compared to the pre-monsoon period. Given the much larger volume of the post-monsoon flows, the corresponding pollution loads in the streams are also much higher. The Group's Advisory Committee recommended one repetition of the post-monsoon monitoring for specific parameters like EC, BOD, NO_3 , SAR (sodium absorption ratio) and fecal coliforms.

The EQMG did a preliminary impact assessment of effluents from the West Coast Paper Mill on the Kalinadi river in Uttara Kannada district (Karnataka), at the request of APPIKO, a local voluntary organization. The results showed a considerable negative impact of the paper effluents on the river water quality. Detailed studies could not be undertaken due to lack of funds with APPIKO and PSI.



A stretch of the Song river in Dehra Doon district was monitored to determine the level of pesticides and nutrients in the river. It showed a significant nutrient load (phosphates and nitrates), in the river while the pesticides load, being below detectable limits, was negligible. This implies that while fertilizer use in the valley is significant, pesticides use is not. Local farmers substantiated this inference.

Research: One research study was completed to develop a simple method for evaluating the toxic effects of effluents from a paper mill using fish (*Barilius* sp.) and rice seeds as indicators. The results showed that the threshold levels of toxicity for the fish were at 70% effluent concentration. The fish bioassays indicated that the release of the Star Paper Mill effluents into the Hindon river in Saharanpur could cause 50 to 85 per cent mortality of *Barilius Bendelisis*.

Low-Cost Monitoring Kits: There was a good demand for the water quality monitoring kits developed by PSI. During 2003-04, 15 domestic water testing kits and 45 comprehensive water quality kits were sold to many organizations across the country including National Institute of Hydrology (Roorkee) and Greenpeace (Bangalore). Income from these sales amounted to Rs.122,244.



Training Workshops: The following training and demonstration workshops were conducted:

- 1 A two day training workshop on Community Water Quality Monitoring at the National Seminar on Water and Sanitation organized by SWRC (Tilonia) and the Ministry of Water Resources, GOI in New Delhi, June 2003.
- 2 Trained 25 rural field staff of PEDO in domestic water testing at Mada, Rajasthan, September 2003.
- 3 Trained eight staff persons of MERCYCOPRS at Darjeeling in water quality monitoring, November 2003.
- 4 Surface and groundwater quality monitoring training at Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu for 10 volunteers of FEDCOT, December 2003.
- 5 Demonstrated water quality monitoring methods at the 'Youth Science Fair' in Bhawargarh, Rajasthan, December 2003.
- 6 Demonstrated water quality monitoring techniques, including bio-monitoring, at a workshop organized by the M.C.Mehta Environmental Foundation, in February, 2004.

Publications: A variety of manuals and reports were prepared during the year. These included (i) Manuals on the use of PSI's domestic water testing kit, the comprehensive water quality monitoring kit and biomonitoring; and (ii) industry documents on tanneries, paper mills and endosulfan pesticides manufacturing.

Funding

An opening balance of Rs.4,91,126.95 was brought forward from the previous year. The Ford Foundation released Rs.7,70,268 in 2003-04. The total expenditure during the financial year was Rs.7,94,077.38.

Remarks

The Ford Foundation grant has been used by PSI to establish an excellent environmental quality monitoring laboratories in India, outside the government and corporate sectors, with qualified and

trained staff. They are guided on a regular basis by a team of advisors who are among the most respected scientists and practitioners in the field. VO's and other citizens' groups have easy access to its facilities.

The expected outcomes enumerated in the grant proposal for monitoring, research studies, development of low-cost monitoring kits and training workshops were either substantially fulfilled or over fulfilled. The main shortcoming was in the area of publications. The need for ensuring high quality -- in terms of contents and presentation -- delayed the actual publication, even though several draft manuscripts were prepared. The EQMG has thus demonstrated good capabilities in monitoring, research and training. It needs to add a science writer who can express scientific and technical concepts in simple, easy-to-understand language for the lay reader. The Group is still searching for a Group leader. Consequently, there has been a heavy reliance on the Institute's advisors.

Significant progress has been made towards enhancing the sustainability of the EQMG resources created at PSI under the Ford grant. In addition to seeking programmatic and endowment grants the Group has (i) been accepted by the Uttaranchal Environmental Protection & Pollution Control Board as a referral laboratory and (ii) continued to expand the sale of its kits and services.

II. DEWATS WORKSHOP

A consultative workshop on 'Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS) and Their Potential Use in Uttarakhand' was organized by EQMG in collaboration with the Central Pollution Control Board and the Uttaranchal Environmental Protection & Pollution Control Board at Dehra Doon in February 2004. Financial support for the workshop was provided by CPCB. Its main objective was to build awareness about DEWATS among potential users and policy makers in the state of Uttarakhand.

About 50 individuals including administrators, government officials, architects, housing developers, scientists, academicians and school teachers attended the one day workshop. The inaugural session was followed by three technical presentations and an open discussion on operationalizing DEWATS in Uttarakhand. The architects and schools representatives showed a keen interest in establishing DEWATS units. The CPCB is willing to support the establishment of demonstration units. Subsequently, the Welhams Boys School expressed a desire to install a roof rainwater harvesting tank and a DEWATS unit for its Triveni Hostel. PSI has agreed to provide technical consultancy for their design and construction.



END NOTES

Special Projects

As mentioned in the last Annual Report (2002-03), PSI is the coordinating agency in Uttarakhand for the Rejuvenate India Movement (RIM). In this programme, community-based youngsters are selected and trained as Samaj Shilpis. Thereafter, they work in a specific village or a town to mobilize and organize the local community for self-reliant development. They are given a modest Fellowship of Rs 1500 per month. In 2003-04, PSI selected five young persons to work as Samaj Shilpis in Rudraprayag and Uttarkashi districts with Centre for Development Initiatives (Rudraprayag) and HIMWANTI (Uttarkashi) as mentor organizations. Following the Gram Swaraj Abhiyan experience in western Orissa, all the five Samaj Shilpis have been trained in micro-planning and asked to promote community-led self-reliant development initiatives in their villages. In 2003-04, the programme received a grant of Rs.317,150 from the India Friends Association (California).

PSI continues to support CBOs and VOs to undertake small afforestation projects under the Himalaya Fund programme. In 2003-04 support was provided to a Mahila Mangal Dal in Kansili village (Rudraprayag), Shaikshanik Gramonnati Sansthan (Pithoragarh) and HIMWANTI (Uttarkashi). They are expected to plant trees over an area of 15 ha. This programme is supported by Indians for Collective Action (California).

During the review period the Institute began to prepare a GIS-based Village Information System (VIS) for the state of Uttarakhand. The village boundaries of all the 16,000-odd villages and reserved forest areas in Uttarakhand were manually digitized. The state map has been geo-referenced using a digitized map of India prepared by the Survey of India. Overlay maps of the major roads and the entire drainage system of Uttarakhand have also been digitized. All the parameters from the 1991 Census data for each village have been attached to the digital base village map. These data cover demographic, natural resources and infrastructure information.

A bitter disappointment has been the inability to make progress in producing a report based on the Rural Development Survey of about 240 villages conducted in 1998-2000. The focus of the limited research staff at PSI on the Jal Sanskriti Programme and the Institute's limited writing skills have resulted in this delay.

Finances

The total income of the Institute in 2003-04 was Rs.1,23,22,000 (against Rs.98,37,000 in the previous year). The main source of income were grants amounting to Rs.1,10,98,000 (Rs.81,44,000). Of these, Indian grants at Rs.68,83,000 accounted for 62% of the total; the rest, Rs.42,14,000, being foreign grants. Despite a low interest regime, investment income increased significantly from Rs.2,53,000 in the previous year to Rs.4,15,000. The credit for this goes to the Institute's astute Accounts Officer. Income from the sale of publications, calendars, kits and services amounted to Rs.4,80,164 showing a drop of 14% over the past year. This was mainly due to delays in the sale of calendars. Expenses for the year totaled Rs.1,04,95,000, a utilization of 85% of the total income.

Two major projects will be wound up in 2004. These are, the Jal Sanskriti Programme and The Ford Foundation grant for the EQM Group. In June 2003, the Government of India asked 16 foreign

countries to wind up their bilateral aid programmes in India. It is learnt that many of them also plan to end their programmes supporting voluntary action in India. PSI has suffered a major setback as a result, since negotiations with CIDA of Canada to support research and policy analysis work on water resources ended abruptly.

The Institute needs to urgently begin significant efforts to raise a substantial endowment fund and money for building its campus. It seeks the active involvement of its Board members, General Body members and other well-wishers in these endeavours .

PSI STAFF 2003 -04

Sl.No.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining/Leaving in 2003-04
1	Rakesh Agrawal	Research & Documentation Officer	Joined on 01.12.03
2	Basil Anthony	Admin Assistant	
3	R.K. Bhupati	Research Assistant	Joined on 25.02.04
4	Ayan Biswas	Research Assistant	Joined on 01.09.03
5	Prithvi Raj Chauhan	Driver	
6	Ravi Chopra	Director	
7	Rishi Raj Das	Research Scientist	Left on 30.06.03
8	Salil Das	Program Manager	
9	Gaurav Dobhal	Program Assistant	Left on 30.11.03
10	D.N.Dwivedy	Program Assistant	
11	Shipra Garg	Research Assistant	
12	Anil Kumar Gautam	Research Scientist	
13	Rakesh Goyal	Accountant	Joined on 01.04.03, Left on 09.02.04
14	Rajesh Gupta	Program Associate	
15	Malini Jain	Program Coordinator	Joined on 01.05.03, Left on 08.08.03
16	Narendra Jamwal	Program Associate	
17	Pushpa Juyal	Admin Assistant	
18	Ashish Kothari	Accountant	Joined on 13.02.04
19	Rajesh Kumar	Program Manager	
20	Anil Kumar	Office Assistant	Joined on 01.11.03
21	Raj Kumar	Office Assistant	Left on 30.08.03
22	Heera Lal	Project Assistant	
23	Lali	Research Assistant	
24	Maya Mahajan	Program Coordinator	Left on 31.07.03
25	Harendra Mehra	Accountant	Left on 15.09.03

26	R.K.Mishra	Program Associate	Joined on 16.01.04
27	Jharna Mukerjee	Program Associate	
28	Barsha Mukherjee	Program Associate	Left on 31.12.03
29	Sumantra Mukherjee	Program Associate	Left on 27.02.04
30	Basudev Munda	Project Coordinator	
31	Ajay Nautiyal	Research Assistant	
32	R.P.Nautiyal	Gardner	Left on 30.06.03
33	Deepak Negi	Librarian	Joined on 04.04.03
34	M.R.Panda	Program Associate	
35	Rahul Pandit	Program Associate	Joined on 01.02.04
36	Pushpa Pant	Project Assistant	
37	Gunisha Pasrich	Research Assistant	Left on 09.12.03
38	R.S.Prasad	Technical Assistant	
39	Santosh Passi	Program Associate	Left on 30.08.03
40	Subash Rawat	Office Assistant	
41	Debashish Sen	Director, CPWD	
42	Rijit Sengupta	Research Assistant	
43	Amita Sharma	Project Assistant	
44	Dinesh Sharma	Graphic Artist	
45	Rajesh Sharma	Project Assistant	
46	Pravindra Singh	Program Associate	Left on 09.01.04
47	Rajendra Singh	Research Scientist	
48	R.B.P.Singh	Research Scientist	Left on 31.10.03
49	Vikram Singh	Office Assistant	
50	Madan Lal Tiwari	Programme Assistant	
51	C.Tripathi	Office Assistant	
52	Anil Tyagi	Accounts Officer	

PEOPLE'S SCIENCE INSTITUTE
CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH 2004

PARTICULARS	FOREIGN GRANTS	LOCAL GRANT	REVENUE	TOTAL AMOUNT	TOTAL AMOUNT
	AS AT 31-3-2004	AS AT 31-3-2004	AS AT 31-3-2004	AS AT 31-3-2004	AS AT 31-3-2003
<u>INCOME</u>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank Interest	6,602.00	17,108.00	3,974.00	27,684.00	51,582.00
Consultancy	-	-	45,405.00	45,405.00	266,250.00
Donations Received	3,000.00	14,000.00	-	17,000.00	-
Grants received	4,214,418.00	6,883,432.00	-	11,097,850.00	8,143,931.97
Income on Investments (M.F.)	98,893.71	60,864.91	-	159,758.62	-
Interest on Investments	200,649.00	54,531.00	-	255,180.00	252,921.22
Miscellaneous Receipts	-	6,108.00	22,959.50	29,067.50	50,555.00
Profit on sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	70,763.97
Sale of Calendars	-	-	21,485.00	21,485.00	375,845.00
Sale of Posters	-	-	17,996.00	17,996.00	-
Sale of Publications	-	-	251,900.50	251,900.50	157,232.00
Sale of Water Kit/Bags	-	-	122,244.00	122,244.00	15,000.00
Water Sampling Charges	-	-	66,539.00	66,539.00	12,275.00
Overheads transferred to GF	150,663.70	59,178.91	-	209,842.61	440,916.00
TOTAL (A)	4,674,226.41	7,095,222.82	52,503.00	12,321,952.23	9,837,272.16
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>					
Advert. Expenses	4,000.00	39,100.00	-	43,100.00	5,500.00
Audit fees	14,316.00	14,882.00	14,882.00	44,080.00	42,000.00
Bank Charges	5,818.50	13,536.00	2,234.00	21,588.50	22,711.60
Boarding & Lodging	11,473.00	137,154.00	7,993.00	156,620.00	672,978.00
Books & Periodicals	32,362.00	35,744.40	2,290.00	70,396.40	84,714.00
Comm. Mobilisation	-	33,034.00	-	33,034.00	105,583.20
Computer Consum.	16,200.00	27,080.00	4,410.00	47,690.00	51,488.00
Computer Software	-	-	-	-	19,500.00
Comp.Upgrade/repairs	500.00	3,550.00	5,850.00	9,900.00	61,700.00
Printing Publications	529,913.00	14,175.00	190,165.00	734,253.00	430,760.00
Depreciation	314,646.00	230,623.00	7,225.00	552,494.00	804,189.62
Elec. & Water charges	38,344.00	14,010.00	9,549.00	61,903.00	105,817.00
Entry Point Activities	-	14,100.00	-	14,100.00	29,347.00
EPF Admin.Charges	10,052.00	19,477.00	1,394.00	30,923.00	26,024.00
EPF Contribution	68,577.00	134,165.00	8,762.00	211,504.00	193,920.00
Exhib./Meets/Wkshps	-	95,376.00	-	95,376.00	8,266.10
Fellowships	19,500.00	495,000.00	-	514,500.00	622,500.00

General Expenses	538.00	2,596.00	-	3,134.00	15,464.00
Grants to Other Orgs.	265,000.00	-	-	265,000.00	-
Guest House Expenses	-	36,827.00	-	36,827.00	61,923.00
Honorarium	163,435.00	381,952.00	30,375.00	575,762.00	952,442.50
Hospitality Expenses	7,812.00	7,051.00	1,519.00	16,382.00	11,372.50
Insurance Charges	6,367.00	3,699.00	-	10,066.00	16,436.00
Laboratory Expenses	38,232.38	-	-	138,232.38	103,061.90
Labour Charges	-	-	-	-	1,100.00
Local Conveyance	3,716.00	1,401.00	305.00	5,422.00	28,137.65
Meets./Conf./ Wkshps	212,516.00	-	-	212,516.00	49,831.00
Nursery & Plantation	94,121.00	6,399.00	-	100,520.00	41,802.00
Office Maintenance	26,878.00	59,777.00	4,909.00	91,564.00	49,303.50
Photography & Slides	17,884.00	5,547.00	100.00	23,531.00	33,929.50
Postage & Courier	41,566.00	18,760.00	40,851.00	101,177.00	50,228.10
Printing & Stationery	20,890.00	62,047.00	14,769.00	97,706.00	236,462.80
Professional Charges	12,430.00	3,116.00	6,450.00	21,996.00	33,258.00
Relief Works Expenses	277,611.95	34,933.00	-	312,544.95	70,711.00
Rent	135,600.00	275,450.00	-	411,050.00	372,500.00
Repair & Maint. (E)	17,940.00	8,319.00	-	26,259.00	68,952.00
Repair & Maint. (G)	442.00	7,693.00	-	8,135.00	5,618.00
Res. & Doc.	5,365.00	21,165.00	-	26,530.00	-
Salaries	1,091,557.00	1,986,747.00	118,406.00	3,196,710.00	3,017,793.00
Staff Welfare	15,632.00	8,589.00	2,140.00	26,361.00	33,100.75
Tax & Legal Fees	300.00	211.00	450.00	961.00	-
TDS Recoverable Written Off	-	-	-	-	10,724.00
Telephone & Fax	47,818.00	61,062.20	13,868.00	122,748.20	143,130.66
Training Bridge Finance Written Off	-	14,820.00	-	14,820.00	-
Training Materials	667.00	259,416.50	-	260,083.50	236,301.75
Traveling	213,212.00	1,226,020.00	18,961.00	1,458,193.00	1,458,226.80
Vehicle Maintenance	45,618.00	27,859.00	3,419.00	76,896.00	108,671.00
Web Site Expenses	2,800.00	-	-	2,800.00	-
Works expenses	-	-	-	-	721,374.00
Ovheads transf. to GF	150,663.70	59,178.91	-	09,842.61	440,916.00
TOTAL (B)	4,082,313.53	5,901,642.01	511,276.00	10,495,231.54	11,659,769.93
Net Surplus (A-B)	591,912.88	1,193,580.81	41,227.00	1,826,720.69	(1,822,497.77)

For S. M. Varma & Co. For People's Science Institute
Chartered Accountants

Date : 22.07.04
Place : New Delhi

sd/
(Sudhir Varma)
FCA, CIA(USA)

sd/
(Ravi Chopra)
Director, PSI

sd/
(Kanwarjit S. Chawla)
Board Member, PSI

PSI BOARD MEMBERS 2003-04

S.No.	Name	Address	
1.	Dr G. D. Agrawal	D-19, Vridha Sewa Sadan Promod Van, Chitrakoot Distt: Satna – 485331 (M.P.)	President
2.	Shri Abhay Bhushan	3838 Mumford P1 Palo Alto, CA94306 USA	Member
3.	Dr B.K. Joshi	217, Indira Nagar – I Dehra Doon – 248006	Member
4.	Dr Leela Visaria	C/o GIDR Near Gota Char Rasta Gota, Ahmedabad – 380060	Member
5.	Dr K. S. Chawla	Managing Director Chawla Techno Construction Ltd. Punjabi Bhawan 10, Vishnu Digamber Marg New Delhi – 110002	Treasurer
6.	Madhu Sarin	SAHAJ 48 Sector – 4 Chandigarh –160001	Member
7.	Dr Ravi Chopra	Director People's Science Institute 252 Vasant Vihar –I Dehra Doon – 248006	Director, PSI