|     |                                       |      |             | Li            | st of CSE Films  |          |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------|-------------|---------------|--|----------|
| Sno | Title                                 | Lang | Time        | Copyrig<br>ht | Synopsis   | Price    |
| 1.  | Harvest<br>Of Rain                    | Eng  | 48<br>MINS  | CSE           | As misdirected hydraulics countrywide build mammoth dams and canals to solve the water crisis, this video turns to the wisdom of traditional water management  We have forgotten the basic priciple: conserve water where it falls.  | Rs.750/= |
| 2.  | Thar -<br>Secrets<br>Of The<br>Desert | Hin  | 52<br>MINS  | CSE           | This film captures the diverse social and cultural practi-ces of the hardy Marwaris which enabled large opulatio-ns to survive in the harsh desert environment. The villages of Thar have amazing systems of water harvesting such as the kund or kundis; tankas; kuis; bawdis etc. Similarly the desert farmer has devised an ingenious system to grow and maintain three excellent sources of fodder- sewan, jharberi and khejari. Today, it is the villages that have not yet been "modernised' have water and fodder during periods of drought. The "developed' villages wait for water tankers and fodder trucks from Punjab.   | Rs.750/= |
| 3.  | The<br>Village<br>Republic            | Eng  | 50<br>MINS. | CSE           | Sukhomajri in the Siwalik; Ralegaon Siddhi in the Deccan Plateau; Seed in Aravali; and Penchgani Hills in Baripada district are not just names of a few Indian villages, but of the true temples of modern india. These villages have dared to take control of their environment into their own hands and change their economic fate. These micro efforts are a response to the growing environmenta crisis and illustrate the fact that nothing can help Indian villages more than the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi's concept of the Village Republic. While the population continues to grow rapidly, India's dependence on a biomass-based economy continues. It is possible to face the challenge of meeting the high productivity needs sustainably but environmental management in rural India has little to do with environment - grasses, trees, afforestation, but is a matter of giving power to the people to manage their natural resources. | Rs.750/= |

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| 4.  | ARVARI            | Eng  | 33 Mins | SE S | This is a story of a small river Arvari which originates in the Thanagazi block of Alwar, Rajasthan. The river had dried up for years and has come back to life through the concerted efforts of the villagers assisted by Tarun Bhar-at Sangh (TBS), a local voluntary group. The first step to bring this river back to life began in 1987 by constructing small water harvesting structures called johad, in a villa-ge Bhavta. The success of this strucuture was followed by construction of several such johads in other adjoining villages.  When in 1985 TBS volunteers first visited Bheekampura, the land in Thanagazi was bleak and deserted. There was big scarcity of water. Agriculture and animal husbandry was completely destroyed. People were migrating from the village in search of jobs in urban areas.  Johads changed all this. In the harsh, low rainfall, arid slopes of the Aravalli hills of Rajasthan, a mino conservation miracle occurred. Arvari river, which had been completely dry for years altogether was revived.  Villagers donated land, labour and money for building a series of johads. They received financial and other support from the Tarun Bharat Sangh. In this case the TBS acted as a facilitator, creating the infrastructure for water harvesting and slowly withdraw-ing from day-to-day activities.  Water in the johads raised the water-table in the entire catchment area of the river. This in turn, enriched the forest in the same area. Forest and scrubs helped to retard the run-offs of monso-on waters. This way, in a decade, the river Arvari came to life. Today, the river-flow continues the year round. At places, the river is full of fishes. There are lush green fields of wheat, gram and mustard on its banks in winter.  It shows that environmental damages can be reverted only if people decide to do so. |       |  |  |

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| 5.  | Bandits And The Backhanders | Eng  | 23 mins | CSE & TVE     | Bandits and the Backhanders: A wry, witty look at a corrupt environment. It is a favourite past-time for any Indian (or anyone from a developing nation like India) to talk and moan at length about corruption. It is corruption in the govern-ment among the officials, politicians, at the level of business, trade, in the system and so on. But nobody seriously takes a look at the methodology, impact and corrective course. Corrupti-on takes place silently. Essentially, corruption is degradation of values.  This video takes a look at how this degradation of values translates into degradation of nature. In a corrupt system, people lose respect for things. If there is large scale corruption in the nature management sector, people lose respect for nature over a long time. And this can be a very dangerous trend. The video takes viewers to look at irrational policies (not based on scientific understanding, but on vested interests) in management of rivers, floods, forests, and urban planning; and demonstrates the results of such distorted practices. A policy to embank a river in order to tame it results in yearly flooding, death, and destitution of people living by it, in Bihar. A policy to make sandalwood a national property so that this valuable tree is saved, turns out to fuel large scale smuggling in sandalwood, criminalisation and disappearance of the tree from the southern part of India. The policy can neither save the tree, nor can it control the criminal activities surrounding the tree. The video through interviews with intellectuals and decision-makers tries to focus on the methodology behind this madness. Ultimately we meet an unassuming grassroots activist in Maharashtra to find out some solutions.  Anna Hazare, a respected social activist has launched a successful and popular anti-corruption drive that has gone as far as to force ministers and officials to be transferred from their job.  The core issue of his movement is the right to information.  It comes down to the fact that corruption takes place in the abse |       |  |  |

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| 6.  | The<br>Spirits of<br>Forest                    | Eng  | 23<br>mins   | CSE           | Sacred groves are social practices, the cultural codes which are embedded through years of practice and ritual. It preaches prudence in the use of resources in the long term interest of the communities.  Sacred groves are found thoughout the breadth and length of India, though they are known by different names. The purpose of a sacred grove is to manage and protect forests in the name of god. There are no fences or guards here; there is only faith and the community will. The sacred grove myth is a collective view point.  But in these days these forests are fast disappearing. If they are to remain two things need to be done - local community control must be strengthened and not weakened in the name of conservation; secondly we have to rebuild faith in the wealth that our forests provides. We need to build a faith by bringing the old into the new, a faith which is rooted in the forests of the community. | Rs.750/= |  |  |
| 7.  | Waterworks India: Four Engineers and A Manager | Eng  | 20<br>min    | CSE           | The film takes us to as diverse terrains as Ladakh and Tamil Nadu & Rajasthan and Kerala to show the different methods of catching the rain water.   | Rs.750/= |  |  |
| 8.  | Wrath Of<br>Nature                             | Eng  | 3x28<br>MINS | CSE           | In this three part film, environmentalist Anil Agarwa presents the problems of the country's increasing susceptibility to floods and droughts and seeks to understand the impact of degradation of the environment on this problem.  Part I explores the increase in flood affected areas in the country and analyses the himalayan floods.  Part II looks at the increased incidents of droughts in the country and the conditions which are leading to this. It also explores the question about deforestation and its impact on  rainfall through interviews with Dr. Meher Homji, a leading scientist in this area. Part III presents an agenda for change and shows how the country can combat the growing problems of drought and flood.   |          |  |  |

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| 9.                | The Living<br>Word -<br>Part 2 :<br>Environme<br>nt And<br>Developm-<br>ent | J    | 32<br>Mins | CSE  | Anil Agarwal from India and Knud Vilby from Denmark discusses the issue of Air Pollution. Anil Agarwal points out from the World Bank report, the horrifying fact that 7500 people die every year because of air pollution. The film shows how Centre For Science and Environment is working on its campaign against air pollution. Its a massive well documented attack on the authorities for losing control over development. Development in a poor country like India can't be cheap. If we are not ready to pay the price for it, we indirectly pay it through this process of slow murder. The film also focuses on how the international policy makers look into it. Do they stress on ecology, or only economy? |          |
| 10.               | Life<br>Under<br>Wildlife   | Eng  | CSE        | Centre<br>for<br>science<br>and<br>environm<br>ent | A film on the conflict between man and the animal when the traditional inheritors of the forests are evicted and rehabilitated to inhospitable terrains all in the name of protecting the wildlife! This is a case study of the situation in the Nagarhole National Park in Karnataka and the Rajaji National Park in Uttar Pradesh.  | Rs.750/= |