

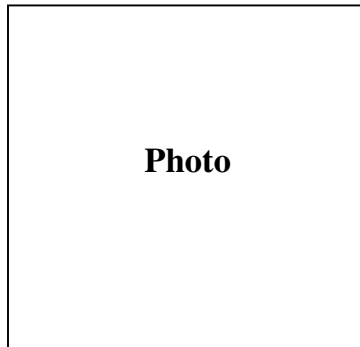
**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE  
FOR**

**IMPROVEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES IN**

**Botanic Gardens, Botanic Sections in  
Popular Gardens and Centres of *Ex Situ*  
Conservation**

**To Facilitate *Ex Situ* Conservation and Propagation of Indigenous, Particularly  
Rare, Endangered and Threatened Plants, and Plants Endemic to the Region**

**GUIDELINES AND PROFORMAE**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS PARYAVARAN BHAWAN  
CGO COMPLEX, LODHI ROAD  
NEW DELHI  
JULY, 2007**

## **FOREWORD**

Plants provide food, fodder, fuel, fiber, shelter, medicine and raw materials for industrial goods required for human kind's ever-changing and ever-increasing needs and aspirations. However, technological advancement during current century has accelerated rate of deforestation leading to loss of plant diversity at a much faster rate than natural processes. Human and livestock pressure, and of late, the climate change are leading to loss of a number of plant species from their natural habitat. It has therefore become essential to provide alternate protection/ shelter to such species. One of the alternatives is *ex situ* conservation through Botanic Gardens and other such Centers dedicated to plant conservation.

2. As per an estimate, about one fifth of the plant species known on the globe are facing threat of extinction. If timely remedial measures are not taken, these plants will be lost for ever. While protected area network like National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Eco-sensitive Zones, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves play an important role in protecting these plants in their natural habitats, some of the plants have reached such a critical status that they require special attention through *ex situ* conservation. The recent National Environment Policy, 2006 approved by the Union Cabinet on 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2006, identifies the need for enhancement of *ex situ* conservation of genetic resources in designated Gene Banks across the country. The policy further emphasizes that the genetic material of threatened species of flora and fauna must be conserved on priority.

3. Botanic Gardens and other plant conservation Centers in the world act as Centers for rescue, recovery and rehabilitation of such Rare, Endangered and Threatened (RET) species and Endemic species of plants and other valuable plant genetic resources. The Botanic Gardens also play important role in education, and as a Centre of Training in areas such as horticulture, gardening, landscaping, *ex situ* conservation and environmental awareness. It is therefore essential that a Network of Botanic Gardens is established and strengthened at national, regional and international levels for plant conservation activities.

4. The main objective of the revised guidelines is to upscale the network of these centers of *ex situ* conservation to bring them closer to the lives of people, to expand the process of sensitization of various segments of society towards conservation and multiplication of RET and E species, to provide the support for smaller gardens by Lead Gardens, and to augment the infrastructural facilities of the centers of *ex situ* conservation to equip them better to become effective nodes for R&D, and information dissemination.

5. I place my appreciation on record for efforts by my colleague Ms. Veena Upadhyaya, former JS (Cons.I & NAEB) Sh. A.K. Goyal, Joint Secretary and Dr. R.K.Rai, Additional Director (Cons.I) in bringing out these guidelines. I am also grateful to the members of the Expert Group on the Scheme "Assistance to Botanic Gardens" for their contribution in bringing out these guidelines, especially to Dr. P. Pushpangadan, the then Director, NBRI and Dr. M.Sanjappa, Director, Botanical Survey of India.

**(B.S. Parsheera)**  
**Additional Secretary (Cons. & NAEB)**

# ***EX SITU* CONSERVATION OF THREATENED PLANTS ENDEMIC TO THE REGION THROUGH *PROVIDING* FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BOTANIC GARDENS AND CENTRES OF CONSERVATION**

## **I Introduction:**

Conservation of plant diversity assumes greater importance when the world is facing unprecedented loss of biological diversity. As per an estimate, about 60,000 out of 2,87,655 species of plants known in the world are facing the threat of extinction. As per the revised 1994 IUCN Red List Categories, out of 11,824 species which were evaluated for their threat status, 8321 species are now on the IUCN Red List 2004 (Govaerts 2002, IUCN 2004). Oldfield et al. (1998) documented over 7300 tree species as globally threatened. Interestingly, about 1665 of these threatened tree species are being cultivated in botanic gardens (BGs) in different parts of the world (Wyse Jackson 2002). There are over 1800 BGs and arboreta located in about 148 countries and they together maintain over 4 million living plants belonging to more than 80,000 species of vascular plants. The Botanic Gardens and other plants conservation centres in the world thus play a very crucial role as centers for rescue, recovery and rehabilitation of rare, endangered and extinct prone species of plants and other valuable plant genetic resources. The BGs also play important role in education and as a centres of training in areas such as horticulture, gardening, landscaping, *ex situ* conservation and environmental awareness.

## **Global Strategy for Plant Conservation**

1.1 The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), a recent initiative adopted by Sixth Conference of Parties (CoP-6) to Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), aims at:

- Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience (Target 3, GSPC);
- Preservation of about 60 percent of threatened plant species in accessible *ex situ* collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them to be included in recovery and restoration programmes ( Target 8, GSPC);
- Establishment or strengthening networks for plant conservation activities at national, regional and international levels (Target 16, GSPC);

The CoP- 6 session particularly mentions about the role of BGs in conservation and sustainable utilization as well as in eco- education/environment education through BGs. Several countries, including India, have initiated relevant programs and activities for implementation of the GSPC targets at national level.

## **Responsibilities of Lead Gardens in the Post-CBD Period**

1.2 The new challenges and responsibilities of BGs in undertaking research and development programmes on documenting bio-prospecting and sustainable use of biodiversity are well reflected in the action programmes associated with the implementation of the CBD, which came into force on December 29,1993. CBD is a dynamic and comprehensive international legal framework on biodiversity conservation. Article 6: General Measures for conservation and sustainable use, Article 7 : Identification and Monitoring of the components of Biological Diversity, Article 8: *in situ* conservation, Article 9 : *ex situ* conservation, Article 12 : Research and Training, Article 13 : Education and Awareness, Article 15 : Access to Genetic Resources and benefit sharing, Article 17 : Exchange of Information and Article 18: Technical and Scientific Cooperation are the important provisions in CBD for conservation of biodiversity in which the botanic gardens of the world can play important role in several ways.

1.3 In view of the above background and context, a scheme was initiated by the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India in 1991-92 to promote *ex situ* conservation and propagation of rare endemic plants through a network of BGs and Centres of *ex situ* conservation. The **assistance for BGs/Botanic sections in popular gardens on 100% grant basis is aimed at both furthering research, and promoting awareness and education of the indigenous particularly of Rare, Endangered and Threatened ( RET), and Endemic ( E) flora.** Under the scheme, it is envisaged to have a network of BGs/Botanic Sections in popular horticulture or thematic gardens all over the country. **The network would cover approximately 1/3<sup>rd</sup> districts of the country by the end of XI Five Year Plan.**

1.4 Under the scheme, one-time financial assistance is provided to organizations maintaining botanic gardens for strengthening their infrastructural facilities to facilitate conservation and propagation of rare and endangered endemic plant species of the region. Assistance is also given for development of botanic sections in the popular gardens developed by local bodies or state government's departments or any other organization of repute having reasonable knowledge of the flora, means to maintain them and to disseminate information and inculcate care and conservation habits including multiplication, of RET and E plants.

1.5 The Botanical Survey of India has prepared a list of RET and E plants in different phytogeographic regions of the country. The State Govts./UT Administrations, organizations, institutions, universities and PG colleges & NGOs, while formulating projects for financial assistance under the scheme, may contact the Director , Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata or regional offices of BSI for advice specially for determination of RET & E plants requiring special attention. Contact addresses of BSI (Hqrs) and regional offices and their territorial jurisdiction are given in **Appendix I.**

## II Aims & Objectives:

The aims and objectives for *ex situ* conservation of indigenous, particularly RET and E plants are:

1. ***Ex situ* conservation and multiplication;**
2. **Establishment of seed banks, arboreta and mist propagation facilities.**
3. **Promotion of education and public awareness in respect of above said plants; and reintroduce said plants in natural habitats in collaboration with State Forest Department on project basis.**

## III Criteria:

- (i) Normally existing gardens are eligible for support. Proposal for new gardens shall be considered if they meet the eligibility criteria as stated in **Appendix II**. Preference shall be given to BGs/Centres of conservation from uncovered and under covered regions/sub-regions. .
- (ii) The applicant institutes which have proven track record in undertaking the conservation and propagation of indigenous, particularly RET and E plants will be given priority. **The minimum size of the garden to be assisted should not be less than 2 acres but preferably shall be, 5 acres or above.**
- (iii) The organization receiving grants under this scheme must also ensure rehabilitation of the species and periodic monitoring of their survival/potential for survival as an integral part of the project. The organisations must coordinate with the concerned State Government to ensure successful rehabilitation of the RET and E species in their natural habitats.
- (iv) The central government would identify an institute/organization in each phyto-geographic zone ( details in **Appendix III**) as nodal institute /organization for providing guidance to other recipients organizations as also other players for conservation and propagation of indigenous, particularly RET and 'E' species of the given region. The state governments may be consulted whenever desired.
- (v) A Panel of experts from the field of taxonomy (including retired taxonomists ), forestry and horticulture would be prepared in consultation with BSI for a given state/region for providing scientific and professional support to recipients of assistance at state/district level. BSI can engage services of retired taxonomists for technical assistance. Budgetary provisions for such assistance will be provided to BSI under the scheme.

- (vi) The organization applying for assistance is required to furnish a certificate indicating that no grant has been received by the organization for the same work from the Union Ministry of Environment & Forests and/or any other source like DBT, DST, UGC, CSIR or ICAR etc. for the same work. .
- (vii) The BSI is entrusted with preparation of inventory of the RET and E species in different phytogeographic regions of the country, which need to be conserved and propagated on a priority basis. The inventory may be obtained from BSI by the applicant institutes for undertaking conservation of the species of the given region.
- (viii) The proposal should focus on minimum of 10 to 15 RET and E species of the region concerned. The list should be provided/authenticated by BSI. Out of RET and E species, minimum 20 saplings of each tree species, 30 saplings of each shrub species including lianas and 50 saplings of each herbaceous species /climbers to be maintained in the garden.
- (ix) The institutes receiving grants under the scheme must ensure that they utilise the funds and the facilities under the scheme for activities for which they are meant.
- (x) The organizations funded under the scheme should also tie up with the users of the said plant material for supplying them the material of the species conserved by them for specific purposes. There is a need to link up ex-situ conservation with in-situ transfer by developing an arrangement with the State Forest Departments so that the logical chain is completed.
- (xi) Seeds of live materials of the RET & E species conserved by the organizations shall be sent for maintenance and storage in the regional stations of BSI or NBPGR.
- (xii) Transfer of such material to any foreign agency/individual attracts provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. Hence, any such transfer can be only with the prior approval of the National Biodiversity Authority.
- (xiii) Non-recurring grant for infrastructure improvement and recurring grant for field surveys and collection of plants may be borne under the scheme. Civil construction work should be proportionately limited to the size of the garden and be kept to the minimum level and the estimates are to be based on latest available Schedule of Rates (SOR) of State PWD, and to be prepared/verified by certified engineer.

- (xiv) Assistance for landscaping, pathways, lighting, signages, information boards and introductive multimedia equipments may also be allowed to the extent necessary for maintenance of *ex situ* collection and awareness creation.
- (xv) Appointment of personnel or staff shall not be supported under the scheme.
- (xvi) The organization may clearly state/mention as to how the garden will sustain its maintenance and other activities once the funding of the Ministry stops after the project period.
- (xvii) The recipients of assistance will submit quarterly progress report ( QPR) in physical and financial terms (in the proforma as at **Annexure IV**).

#### **IV Role of State Governments/UT Administrations**

- (a)** The state government/UT Administration will nominate the Department of Environment and/or Forests which will collaborate with Department of Horticulture and Department of Local-Self Government/Administration to establish and strengthen BGs/Botanical Sections in popular gardens.
- (b)** The state government's nominated Departments will make sufficient budgetary provision for maintenance of the BGs/Sections during and after implementation of the project.
- (c)** The implementation of the project will be monitored by a small monitoring committee at state level and by a committee headed by Divisional Commissioner at Field level (In states where there are no Divisional Commissioners, The Committee will be headed by senior officers nominated by the state government). Officers of concerned Department of Forests, Horticulture, Education, Municipal Corporation and Electronic and Print Media would be involved with the Monitoring Committee.
- (d)** The concerned state departments will also encourage various well-equipped organizations viz. Botany Departments of Degree/Post Graduate Colleges, Universities, relevant Research and Training Institutes, State Departments of Forest and Horticulture etc. to formulate proposals on the subject.

#### **V. Role of Botanical Survey of India (BSI) .**

BSI will discharge a pro-active role in the implementation of the Scheme.  
The headquarters and regional stations of BSI would assist in :

- (a) Formulation of proposals

- (b) Furnishing of information about indigenous, RET and E species in a given revenue division
- (c) Technical inputs for collection and propagation of species
- (d) Collection of seeds and sapling of rare plants
- (e) Information on signages
- (f) Periodical inspection, monitoring and suggestions of midterm corrections, if required;
- (g) Inspect and monitor progress in implementation of the botanical sections assisted under the Scheme and submit analyzed reports to MoE&F twice a year, in April and October of a given year, as per format in **Appendix V** ;
- (h) To provide comments on the reports submitted by funded gardens and to make appropriate technical suggestions
- (i) Prepare and print handbook for each phyto-geographic zone listing most rare species

## **VI. Submission of Proposal:**

**Fifteen** copies of the proposal may be submitted as per proforma given in **Appendix VI** to :

Joint Secretary,  
Incharge of the Botanic Garden Scheme  
Ministry of Environment and Forests  
Paryavaran Bhavan  
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,  
New Delhi – 110 003

**OR**

Additional Director/Director,  
Incharge of the Botanic Garden Scheme  
Ministry of Environment and Forests  
Paryavaran Bhavan,  
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,  
New Delhi – 110 003

(One copy of the proposal should contain detailed estimates, drawing etc, in regard to civil works and remaining 14 copies should contain only abstract of the estimates of civil work and one copy should be forwarded through head of regional office(s), BSI /Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah of BSI).

Progress of project is to be submitted in proforma as at **Appendix IV**.

**Note:** Proposals should preferably be submitted by 31 July of each financial year to ensure timely processing of proposals.



## Appendix I

### Addresses of Offices of Botanical Survey of India

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Telephone , Fax E-Mail</b>	<b>Territorial Jurisdiction</b>
<b>1.</b>	Kolkata	Director, Botanical Survey of India, CGO Complex, 3 MSO Building, Block F, 5 & 6 Floor ( Room No. 549-555 & 649-655) DF Block, Sector 1, Salt Lake City, Kolkata – 700064	Telefax (033 2321 5631)	Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar
<b>2.</b>	Allahabad	Scientist In-charge, Botanical Survey of India, Central Circle, 10, Chatham Lines, Allahabad- 211002, Uttar Pradesh.	TeleFax: 0532 2250179 Phone : 0532 2441192	U.P., M.P and Chattisgarh
<b>3.</b>	Dehradun	Scientist In-charge, Botanical Survey of India, Northern Circle, 192 , Kaulgarh Road, Dehra Dun- 248195 , Uttaranchal	Fax: ( 0135) 2757951 Phone: 0135 2753433.	Jammu & Kashmir, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana.
<b>4.</b>	Jodhpur	Scientist In-charge, Botanical Survey of India, 775/80, Subhas Nagar, Khema Ka Kuan, P.O Nandavan, Jodhpur- 342008, Rajasthan	Fax: 0291 2741736 Phone: 0291 2747163	Rajasthan and Gujarat
<b>5.</b>	Pune	Scientist In-charge, Botanical Survey of India, Western Circle, 7, Koregaon Road, Pune- 411001, Maharashtra.	Fax (020 26124139 Phone : 26122125 .	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa and Karnataka .
<b>6.</b>	Coimbatore	Scientist In-charge, Botanical Survey of India, Southern Circle, T.N.A.U. Campurs, Lawlay Road, P.O. Coimbatore – 641003, Tamil Nadu.	Fax: 0422 2432835 Phohe: 2432788, 2432487	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh. Pondicherry, Lakshadweep
<b>7.</b>	Shillong	Scientist In-charge, Botanical Survey of India, Eastern Circle , Woodlands, Laithmukrta, Shillong – 793003	Fax: (0364 2224119 Phone : 0364 2223618	Meghalaya, Tripura, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram.

8.	Itanagar	Scientist In-charge, Botanical Survey of India, Arunchal Field Station, Sankie View, Itanagar – 791111, Arunachal Pradesh	Fax: 0360 2211713 Phone: 0360 2212405	Arunachal Pradesh
9.	Noida	Scientist In-charge, Botanic Garden of India Republic ( BGIR) Botanical Survey of India, Lt. Vijayant Thapar Marg ( Along DSC Road, Sector 38 Noida – 20130-3 District G.B. Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.	Telefax : 951 20 - 2433513	Delhi
10.	Port Blair	Scientist In-charge, Botanical Survey of India, Andaman & Nicobar Circle, P.O. No. 692, Haddo Port Blair, 744102.	Fax: 03192 230120 Phone: 03192 233224	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
11.	Gangtok	Scientist In-charge, Botanical Survey of India, Sikkim Himalayan Circle, Below Rajbhawan Campus, P.O. Rajbhawan, Gangtok – 737103 Sikkim	Fax: 03592 204717 Phone 202789	Sikkim

### Eligibility Criteria

The criteria for grant of assistance under the scheme will be as follows:

#### **(a) Eligible Entities**

Departments of Botany/Life Sciences in Universities & Colleges, Research Institutions/Organizations, State Forest/Environment/Science & Technology/Agriculture/Horticulture/Social Forestry Departments/Urban Development/Local Self Government, Municipal Corporations and Municipal Committees and Town Areas, NGOs/Voluntary Organisations.

#### **(b) Access to the expertise of taxonomists.**

The recipient of assistance must have access to the expertise of taxonomists. A panel of taxonomists is expected to be drawn up at State/Regional/District level by State Government in consultation with BSI as provided in para III (iv) of the terms.

#### **(c) Budgetary provision for the maintenance of the Garden.**

The recipient will make adequate provision in the successive annual budgets for maintenance of the garden in consultation with the concerned BSI Regional Office or with the taxonomists on the approved panel as mentioned at Sr. (b) above. The details of these offices are in Appendix I.

#### **(d) Evidence of ability to augment Collections**

The applicant will give evidence of his ability to augment collections and maintain accessions of the species at periodical intervals.

#### **(e) Coordination with State Forest Department for rehabilitation of species in *in situ* Conditions.**

Evidence of the applicant's ability to coordinate with State Forest Department at various levels, viz. PCCF/Chief Conservator/Conservator/DFO to ensure transfer of ex-situ collections to natural habitat will also be expected.

#### **(f) Maintenance of Botanical Garden/Section as node of education**

The applicant will be expected to install and maintain bi-lingual visitor-friendly signages, and interactive multimedia equipments in an attractive manner since these botanical sections/gardens are viewed as powerful instruments of awareness-creation about the biodiversity among various section of society, particularly, youngsters. The

applications will make necessary budgetary provision for the maintenance of these signages and equipments.

**(g) Provision and maintenance of facilities for visitors**

The BGs/sections shall make provision for adequate facilities in terms of certified pure drinking water, cafeteria/food articles, shelters/rest benches, clean toilets and wash rooms, proper signages for directions/maps/description of specimens, and pollution free transportation (e.g. solar-powered or battery run vehicles) if the size of garden is more than 100 ha.

### Establishment of Lead Gardens:

While there are more than 1,800 botanic gardens in the world, only a few have made the necessary shift in focus that underpins scientific research and conservation, making them an essential component of the global conservation goals. The Kew Gardens, Missouri Botanic Gardens, Singapore Botanic Garden, etc. serve as a few examples. Such gardens, which provide the necessary expertise for replication at regional or local levels, could be termed as 'Lead gardens' or models that must be followed. Globally, these important 'Lead gardens' together form important resource centres for biodiversity conservation. Lead gardens should serve the present day needs of conservation and education vis-à-vis the obligations under the CBD and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) as well as in context of the present WTO regime and the country's national Environmental Policy, 2006 which encompasses Conservation Policy. Several Lead Gardens in the world have initiated various biotechnological and bioprospecting programmes, based on their valuable plant collection and knowledge base. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Edinburgh Botanic Garden, Missouri Botanic Garden (USA); Beijing Botanic Garden and Nanching Botanic Garden in China; National Botanic Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow, and Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow, and Tropical Botanic Garden & Research Institute (TBGRI) Trivandrum, in India are examples of those Botanic Gardens involved in active research in biotechnology and bio prospecting.

2. The Lead gardens are therefore, required to fulfill certain requirements of national conservation programmes through following functions:

- i. Help conserve natural vegetation specially RET and E species through replicating/maintaining natural ecosystems/woodlands, and monitor their survival over time;
- ii. Undertake botanical research resulting in excellent referral system for plants, both dried (for long-term maintenance/study in herbaria) and live condition (for monitoring/study in experimental plots, woodlands/arboreta), with documentation of the natural resources of the country/regime;
- iii. Carry out conservation studies with modern tools/technologies such as molecular characterization/DNA markers, etc;
- iv. Carry out rehabilitation/recovery programmes for endangered species;
- v. Serve as centres of training, with expertise in a focused area of subject specialization, including horticulture;
- vi. Building up *in situ* as well as *ex situ* information on the RET species and its habitat (s);

- vii. Compile information on the area of occurrence, area of occupancy, number and size of populations, spatial distribution of populations, identification of important associates such as pollinators and dispersers, reproductive and breeding systems, population trends in relation to habitat changes and pattern of disturbance, etc;
- viii. Develop relevant R & D expertise and capabilities in undertaking modern conservation and gene banking techniques including *in – vitro* tissue banks, DNA and cryobanks; and
- ix. Promote environmental awareness/nature conservation through well designed education programmes.

3. India has a good network of R&D institutions supported by the Central Government Ministries/Departments (e.g. MoEF, DST, DBT, ICAR, CSIR & ICFRE), State Governments (e.g. TBGRI, KFRI, SFRI), Universities including State Agricultural Universities, and NGOs. These institutions have undertaken a good number of case studies on conservation of selected threatened plants, including medicinal plants using both '*in situ*' and '*ex situ*' conservation strategies. The current areas of conservation research carried out by these institutions include: inventory of RET species and their threat-status assessment, conservation biology of RET species, mapping distribution of medicinal plants, including RET species, '*in situ*' & '*ex situ*' conservation including micropropagation techniques and gene banks, conservation education, agro-technology, genetic diversity assessment, documentation, molecular characterization and evaluation of RET and economically important plant species for their conservation and sustainable use including bioprospecting. In the Indian context , Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah, NBRI, Lucknow and TBGRI Trivandraum can be included in this category. Botanic Garden of Indian Republic, NOIDA is another such botanic garden conceptualized and being developed along these modern lines.

4. In spite of various efforts, there still exists a wide gap in our knowledge on the conservation status, conservation requirements and appropriate conservation methods and strategies to be adopted for many RET species.

5. Any conservation program on RET species should be carried out from the perspective of ecology and biogeography, by a network of botanic gardens, arboreta, gene banks and other relevant institutions located in respective bio-geographic zones.

6. In view of the above consideration, a number of BGs in the country covering different phyto-geographic regions are proposed to be designated as Lead Gardens and to be strengthened with suitable manpower and research facilities to provide leadership support for other Botanic Gardens. Such Lead Gardens should develop:

- i. Facilities for research for visiting scientists from any institution in the country.
- ii. Adequate provision of research infrastructure including laboratory building.

## Appendix IV

**Proforma for submission of Progress Report** :-The grantee organization will furnish quarterly report of physical and financial progress to the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India with a copy to nearest regional office of BSI as well as to this Ministry (one copy to each) as per following proforma. :

1. Name of the Scientist and Organisation :
2. Sanction Order , Date and Amount of grant-in-aid Sanctioned and released :
3. Period of Report ( Give exact date) :
4. Details of activities with targets and achievements :

<b>SI No</b>	<b>Components</b>	<b><u>Physical Target</u></b>	<b><u>Achievements</u></b>	<b><u>Financial Target/</u></b>	<b><u>Achievements</u></b>
I	Civil works e,g, Conservatory, Mist Chamber, boundary wall etc.				
II	Equipments - Scientific technical and garden equipments.				
III	Irrigation facilities				
IV	RET/E Species. recommended by BSI for conservation and collection .				
V	Directional and Informational signages				
VI	Lighting, pathways etc.				

5. Tours undertaken for collection of RET/E species and duration and names of species collected (mention place with date) :
6. Names of species introduced :
7. Health of species :
8. Recommendations/suggestions :

**(Signature of Head of the Organisation)**

**(Signature of P.I.)**

**Signature of Finance/  
Accounts Officer**

**Proforma for submission of Evaluation Report:**

The designated or authorized officials inspecting the garden to submit their evaluation report in following format :

1. Name of the Scientist and Organisation :
2. Sanction Order , Date and Amount of grant-in-aid Sanctioned and released :

Period of Report ( Give exact date):

Details of activities with targets and achievements :

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Components</b>	<b><u>Physical Target</u></b>	<b><u>Achievement</u></b>	<b><u>Remarks</u></b>
I	Civil works e.g. Conservatory, Mist Chamber, boundary wall etc.			
II	Equipments – Scientific, technical and garden equipments.			
III	Irrigation facilities			
IV	RET/E Species. recommended by BSI for conservation and collection .			
V	Directional and Informational signages			
VI	Lighting, pathways etc.			

5. Whether tours were undertaken during the period ?  
If so which areas , duration and names of species collected.
6. Names of species introduced and No. of plants maintained :
7. Names of Plants introduced
8. Overall health of the species :
9. Recommendations/suggestions for midterm correction if any :

(Signature of the Evaluator )  
Name and Designation



**Proforma for submission of proposal**

1. Name of the Institution (indicate status whether govt, autonomous or NGO etc.) :
2. Name and address with Pin code phone/fax no. & E-mail of the Scientist (agency) responsible to carryout the work :
3. Brief background of the scientist / agency/organization responsible to carryout the work (1 page only) :
4. Layout of the existing garden
  - a) Provide brief profile of the garden, its area, lay out , map, etc.  
The minimum size of the garden should not be less than 2 acres but may be preferably 5 acres or above)
  - b) Number of visitors visiting the garden in the case of existing popular garden :
  - c) Is entry to the garden free?
5. Infrastructural facilities available at the garden (briefly explain the existing facilities, their present condition) :

**Facilities proposed to be augmented**

- (a) Provide item-wise details with cost and justification for infrastructural facilities which are required to be created/renovated /augmented/strengthened along-with financial estimates with detailed break-up. (Facilities like raising/repairing of boundary wall/fencing, green house, tube well and related irrigation facilities and any other infrastructural support such as provision of public conveniences, certified pure drinking water, cafeteria/food

canteen, shelter, guest houses, toilets, proper signages for directions/ map/description of specimens which can help in achieving the objectives are supported.)

**(b)** Civil construction work should not be excessive.

The estimates for each civil work is required to be attached. This must be based on the latest available Schedule of Rates (SOR) of State PWD available in the State, and to be prepared/verified by a certified engineer and must contain following:

- i. Architectural drawings/sketches of the building/structures consisting of plans, sections and elevations with dimensions
- ii. Specifications of various components of buildings/ structures
- iii. Details of measurements of the items taken in the estimate
- iv. The estimate should preferably be based on local or state Schedule of Rates (SOR). In case it is not possible to follow the SOR , market rates of Items be adopted for which detailed rate analysis should be supplied in the support of the rate.
- v. The estimates should preferably be prepared and signed by a qualified engineer.

**(c)** Landscaping, pathways, lighting, signages, information boards and multimedia equipments may be allowed in specific cases.

(d) Facilities required for transfer of saplings in natural (in-situ)condition.

**7.** Field work for collection of plant material and funds required :

**8.** List of threatened / endemic species proposed to be raised. :

(Note : Conservation status of the species proposed to be raised in the garden needs to be given)

The organization should generally focus on 10-15 species. A minimum of 10 plants of each tree species, 30 plants of shrubs and 50 plants for herbs and climbers may be included.

9. Time required for completion of the project after sanction (Note: Normally two to three years duration for completion of the work is agreed.)

10. Mention about maintenance mechanism after the period of assistance is over.

11. Submission of quarterly report for review of progress as per **Appendix IV**.

12. Following Certificates are required to be attached :

A certificate to be issued by the Head of the Organisation, indicating that funds are not being received from any other source for the same purpose for which funds have been sought. Further details of Bank Account may be furnished as per Annexure VII. Designation of the authority in whose name grant will be remitted may be mentioned.

The facilities created will be used only for the purpose for which these are created and future maintenance will be the responsibility of the grantee institution.

Even after completion of the project, the grantee organization will annually submit brief report indicating maintenance of rare/ endangered plants to BSI as well as Ministry of Environment and Forests during next five years.

**Signature of the  
Principal Investigator**

**Head of the Department**

**Head of the Organization**

## Annexure VII

**Subject: Electronic Clearing System(ECS) : Bank details where grants- in-aid will be deposited under the project sanctioned by the MoE&F.**

In order to reduce procedural delays, It has been decided to release the grants-in-aid through ECS for which the following details are required to be furnished along with the next Utilization Certificate:

**(A) ATTESTED PHOTO COPY OF FIRST PAGE OF BANK PASS BOOK OF THE BENEFICIARY WHERE GRANTS-IN-AID WILL BE DEPOSITED.**

**(B) BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS AS PER THE FOLLOWING FORMAT:**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of the bank where account of organisation held	Name and complete address of the bank branch	Bank Branch's code number (4 digit code)	Type of account savings/ current	Account No. (15 digit code)* in digits	Account number ( 15 digit code)* (in words)	Whether this Branch is RTGS enabled**	MICR code if the receiving branch is UBI.	IFSC code If the receiving branch is RTGS enabled branch of a bank other than UBI

\*The first 4 digits of the 15 digit account No. ( 16, in case of account maintained with Punjab National Bank) depict the bank branch code number .

\*\* Column No. 7 regarding Real Time Gross Settlement ( RTGS) may be left unchecked if information not available readily.

**(C) A COPY OF THE AUTHORISATION LETTER ISSUED BY the RECIPIENTS TO THEIR BANK , AS PER the FOLLOWING FORMAT:**

We \_\_\_\_\_( Name of the recipient) hereby authorize \_\_\_\_\_( Bank name in which recipients have their accounts ) to receive payments on our behalf through electronic transfer (e.g. (CBS/RTGS)on account of \_\_\_\_\_( sanctioned under MoEF letter number and date) from the Union Bank of India, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi i.e. the accredited Bank of MoEF, New Delhi.

Date: _____	Signature of recipient _____
Place: _____	Designation _____ Name of the Organisation _____ Bank's Branch MICR Code Or IFSC Code. _____
	Account No. _____
	Official Seal of the Recipient. _____

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**ANNEXURE VIII**

**UTILISATION CERTIFICATE ( *in duplicate* )**

to be sent to the Ministry of Environment and Forests  
1 April, 200 to 31 March, 200

1. Title of the project:
2. Name of the Principal Investigator and Organisation:
3. Ministry of Environment and Forests Letter No. and Date of sanction of the project along with total cost.
4. Budget Head as mentioned in the sanction letter:
5. Amount brought forward from the previous financial year ( *if any* ) :
6. Amount received from the Ministry of Environment and Forests during the year:
7. Total amount that was available for expenditure during the year ( Sl. No. 5 + Sl.No. 6)
8. Actual expenditure incurred during the year :
9. Balance amount available as on 31 March:
10. Amount allowed to be carried forward to the next financial year:  
( Balance shown under column 9 above)

Certified that an expenditure of Rs. ( in words) mentioned against column 8 was actually incurred on the project/scheme. The amount has been spent only on the items which were sanctioned under the project.

**Signature of Project Investigator**

**Signature of Finance Officer/Registrar**

**Signature of Head of Organization**

**Date**

**Accepted and counter signed.  
by competent Authority ( MOEF)**

**ANNEXURE IX****Statement showing the expenditure from the period 1 April, 200 to 31 March, 200**

(one copy to be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forests. )

1. Title of the project:
2. Name of the Principal Investigator and Organization:
3. Ministry of Environment and Forests letter No. and date of sanction of the project and total cost.
4. Date of start and scheduled date of completion:
5. Budget-Head as mentioned in the sanction letter:
6. Amount brought forward from previous financial year (*if any*) :
7. Amount received from MOEF during the year:
8. Total amount available for expenditure during the year (Sl. No. 6+Sl.No. 7):
9. Actual expenditure incurred during the year :

S.No.	Item	Amount carried forward from previous year, (if any)	Amount received during the year	Total amount available for expenditure	Amount spent during the year	Balance/Excess as on 31 March

10. State the amount and items excess/less expenditure incurred:
11. Further requirement of funds (Item-wise)after adjusting balance/excess as on 31 March,200 :

Certified that statement given against col. 1 to 9 pertaining to the project/ scheme is factually correct and the amount has been spent for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

Signature of Project Investigator

Signature of Finance Officer/Registrar

Signature of Head of Organisation

**Date**

**Accepted and counter signed.  
by competent Authority ( MoEF)**

**State-wise list of Organizations which have been provided Financial Assistance under the Scheme on 'Assistance to Botanical Gardens' upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2007**

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>			
1.	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Nirjuli 791 109, <b>Itanagar</b>	1997-98	3.25
2.	State Forest Research Institute, <b>W. Kameng Distt., Itanagar</b>	1999-2000	15.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh University, <b>Rono Hills, Itanagar -791 111</b>	2000-01	15.00
4.	State Forest Research Institute, Field Research Station <b>Papamparey</b>	2000-01	9.50
<b>ASSAM</b>			
5.	Guwahati University, <b>Guwahati</b> – 781 014	1994-95	16.00
6.	Assam University, P.B. NO. 63, <b>Silchar-788 001</b>	1996-97	5.20
7.	Assam Agriculture University, <b>Jorhat-785 013</b>	2001-02	11.50
8.	Regional Research Laboratory, <b>Jorhat-785 006,</b>	2001-02	5.40
9.	<b>Cotton College Guwahati</b>	2001-02	3.95
10.	<b>Rain Forest Research Institute, Deovan , Jorhat</b>	2002-03	9.50
11.	<b>Genetic Cell Division, Basistha Botanical Garden, Guwahati-29</b>	2002-03	15.00
12.	North Eastern development Finance Corporation Ltd. <b>Guwahati</b>	2002-03	9.10
13.	Assam Science Technology and Environment Council, <b>Guwahati</b>	2006-07	34.15
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			
14.	Andhra University, Waltair, <b>Visakhapatnam</b>	1995-96	7.60
15.	Sri Venketeshwar University, <b>Tirupati – 517 502</b>	1996-97	7.20
16.	University College of Science Osmania University, <b>Hyderabad – 500 007</b>	1997-98	4.00
17.	Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation Ltd., 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor, UNI Buildings, A.C. Guards, <b>Hyderabad –500 004</b>	2001-02	15.00
18.	University of Hyderabad, <b>Hyderabad</b>	2003-04	9.00
19.	University of Hyderabad, <b>Hyderabad</b>	2004-05	6.50
<b>BIHAR</b>			
20.	Bhagalpur University, <b>Bhagalpur – 812 007</b>	1992-93	4.00
21.	Bheem Rao Ambedkar University, <b>Muzaffarpur – 842 001</b>	1998-99	6.75
22.	Magadh University, Bodh Gaya, <b>Bihar – 824 234</b>	1998-99	10.27
23.	T.M. Bhagalpur University, <b>Bhagalpur</b>	2003-04	9.00
<b>DELHI</b>			
24.	University of Delhi, <b>Delhi</b>	1995-96	12.125
25.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, <b>New Delhi-67</b>	1999-2000	8.33
<b>GOA</b>			
26.	<b>Forest Training School Valpoi</b>	2000-2001	6.50
27.	Goa State Council Science and Technology, <b>Goa</b>	2005-2006	5.23
28.	D.M.'S College of Arts Science and Commerce, Assagao, <b>Bardez,</b>	2006-2007	1.93

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
<b>GUJARAT</b>			
29.	South Gujarat University, Udhana- Magdala Road, <b>Surat – 305 007</b>	1993-94	7.15
30.	Saurashtra University, <b>Rajkot-360005,</b>	1994-95	6.05
31.	M.S. University, Baroda, <b>Vadodra-390 002</b>	1995-96	2.25
32.	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh <b>Vidyanagar- 388120</b>	1999-2000	8.80
33.	M.N. College , <b>Visnagar</b>	2000-01	4.75
34.	Gujarat Agriculture University, <b>Junagarh</b>	2000-01	5.20
35.	Sanskar Tirth AJOL, Ta. MANSa Distt. <b>Gandhinagar</b>	2001-02	6.50
36.	Vadodaara Municipal Corporation, Palace Road, <b>Vadodara</b>	2004-05	10.50
37.	GEER Foundation for improvement of Botanical Garden at Indora National Park, <b>Gandhinagar.</b>	2005-06	22.5
<b>HARYANA</b>			
38.	Office of Chief Conservator of Forests <b>Panchkula</b>	2002-03	8.80
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>			
39.	University of Horticulture & Forestry Nauni, <b>Solan</b>	1996-97	6.35
40.	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, Regional Station Phagli, <b>Shimla-171004</b>	1999-2000	8.50
41.	Himachal Pradesh University, <b>Shimla-171 005</b>	2001-02	16.00
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>			
42.	Jammu University, <b>Jammu</b>	1994-95	15.77
43.	Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir, Directorate of Environment & Remote Sensing , <b>Jammu-180 0040</b>	1995-96	6.00
44.	University of Kashmir, <b>Srinagar</b>	2003-04	8,00
45.	Mata Vaishno Devi University, <b>Jammu.</b>	2005-06	13.00
<b>JHARKHAND</b>			
46.	Central Mining Research Institute, Barwa Road, Dhanbad-826 001.	2001-02	10.80
<b>KARNATAKA</b>			
47.	Forest Department, Government of Karnataka, <b>Bangalore</b>	1992-93	4.70
48.	University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, <b>Bangalore</b>	1995-96	10.00
49.	Kannada University, <b>Kamalapura – 583 221</b>	1996-97	8.50
50.	Mangalore University, <b>Mangalore – 574 199</b>	1997-98	3.00
51.	Gulbarga University, <b>Gulbarga</b>	1997-98	2.00
52.	Indian Institute of Horticulture Research Hesarghatta, <b>Bangalore-560 089</b>	1999-2000	3.45
53.	Forest Department, Dharwad Division <b>Dharward-580 001</b>	2001-02	11.50
54.	Singamma Srinivasan Foundation , <b>Bangalore –560 080</b>	2001-02	7.75
55.	Forest Department, Chitradurga Division, <b>Chitradurga</b>	2001-02	9.50
<b>KERALA</b>			
56.	Tropical Botanical Garden Research Institute, <b>Trivandrum</b>	1991-92	7.50
57.	Tropical Botanical Garden Research Institute, <b>Trivandrum</b>	1992-93	14.00
58.	Tropical Botanical Garden Research Institute, <b>Trivandrum-695 562</b>	1994-95	25.30
59.	University of Calicut, <b>Kerala – 673 635</b>	1997-98	1.80
60.	University of Kerala, <b>Kerala – 695 581</b>	1997-98	2.94
61.	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, <b>Kerala</b>	1999-2000	5.95
62.	Tropical Botanical Garden Research Institute, <b>Palode</b>	2002-03	8.00
63.	Fatima Mata National College, Kollam, <b>Kerala</b>	2004-05	3.35



Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
64.	Malabar Botanical Garden, <b>Kozhikode</b>	2004-05	4.50
65.	Peermade Development Society, <b>Idukki,</b>	2004-05	6.9
66.	Arya Vaidya Sala Herb Garden, <b>Kottakkal</b>	2004-05	8.90
67.	St. Berchmans College, Chaganachery, <b>Kerala</b>	2004-05	4.50
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>			
68.	Ravi Shankar University, <b>Raipur – 492 010</b>	1991-92	4.25
69.	Vikram University, <b>Ujjain – 456 010</b>	1993-94	0.76
70.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, <b>Jabalpur</b>	1996-97	5.45
71.	Environmental Planning and Coordination Organization, (Mandla Division) <b>Bhopal – 462 016.</b>	1998-99	6.40
72.	Environmental Planning and Coordination Orgnization, Sahil Division, <b>Bhopal – 462 016</b>	1998-99	3.50
73.	Jiwaji University, <b>Gwalior – 474 011</b>	1998-99	5.10
74.	Environmental Planning and Coordination Orgnization, <b>Bhopal-462 016</b>	2001-02	9.45
75.	Tropical Forest Research Institute, <b>Jabalpur,</b>		6.26
76.	Dr. Hari Singh Gour University, <b>Sagar</b>	2002-03	7.00
77.	Institute of Environment Management & Plant Sciences (IEMPS) Vikram University, <b>Ujjain</b>	2004-05	5.15
78.	Government Model College, <b>Rewa.</b>	2005-06	9.5
79.	Madhya Pradesh Council of Science and Technology, <b>Bhopal</b>	2005-06	8.33
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			
80.	Botanical Survey of India, <b>Pune</b>	1994-95	13.34
81.	Fergusson College, <b>Pune – 411 004.</b>	1997-98	2.75
82.	University of Bombay, Santacruz (East) <b>Bombay – 400 098</b>	1997-98	1.85
83.	University of Pune, <b>Pune</b>	1998-99	5.80
84.	Vivekanand College, <b>Kolhapur</b>	1999-2000	4.60
85.	Shivaji University, <b>Kolhapur</b>	1999-2000	8.80
86.	Amaravati University, <b>Amaravati</b>	2000-01	3.00
87.	Yaswant Rao Chawan Instt of Science <b>Satara-415001</b>	2000-01	3.00
88.	Institute of Science , <b>Nagpur-440001</b>	2000-01	3.00
89.	R.B. Narayan Rao Borwake Collage , <b>Srirampur</b>	2000-01	3.00
90.	Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidya peeth, <b>Akola</b>	2000-01	2.75
91.	Ambedkar Marathwada University, <b>Aurangabad</b>	2000-01	4.50
92.	Bharati Vidyapeeth , Y.M. College, <b>Pune</b>	2001-02	8.75
93.	Krishna Mahavidyalaya, Shivnagar <b>Rethare</b>	2001-02	7.00
94.	Rayat Shikshan Sansthan Arts, Science & Commerce, College, <b>Distt-Satara</b>	2001-02	7.60
95.	Rayat Shikshan Santha's Shri Sadguru Gangageer Maharaj Sceience, Gautam Arts and Sanjivani Commerce College, <b>Kopargaon</b>	2001-02	7.30
96.	Dadasaheb Rupwate Arts, Commerce & Science College, <b>Distt. Ahmednagar</b>	2002-03	6.35
97.	Madhoji College, Phaltan, <b>Satara,</b>	2002-03	7.65
98.	K.G. Somaiya Arts, Commerce & Science College, Mohinirajnagar, Kopergaon, Distt. <b>Ahmednagar</b>	2002-03	4.38
99.	Shri Anand College of Arts & Science, <b>Distt. Ahmednagar</b>	2003-04	4.00
100.	Govt. Institute of Science, <b>Aurangabad</b>	2003-04	2.00
101.	Kisan Vir Mahavidhyalaya, <b>Satara</b>	2003-04	
102.	Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, <b>Distt. Ratnagiri</b>	2004-05	8.50

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
103.	Late Karamveer Dr. P.R. Ghogrey Science College, <b>Dhule</b>	2004-05	3.50
104.	Padamshri Vikhe Patil College of Arts, Science and Commerce, <b>Ahmed Nagar</b>		
105.	Majalgaon Arts, Science & Commerce College, Majalgaon, <b>Beed</b>	2004-05	8.12
106.	Dr. Patqang Rao Kadam Mahavidyalay <b>Sangli</b>	2004-05	4.70
107.	Maharashtra Van Sanshodhan Sanstha, <b>Chandrapur</b>	2004-05	11.20
108.	Shri Shivaji College, <b>Parbahani</b>	2004-05	6.60
109.	Dhawiadi College, Distt. <b>Satara</b>	2005-06	9.60
110.	Gangamai Education Trust College, Nagon, <b>Dhule</b>	2005-06	10.0
111.	Thane Municipal Corporation, Mumbai	2005-06	14.4
112.	Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji College <b>Omerga,</b>	2006-07	6.00
113.	Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Distt. <b>Ahmednagar</b>	2006-07	8.00
114.	Willingdon College, <b>Sangli</b>	2006-07	7.90
<b>MANIPUR</b>			
115.	Forest Resources Survey Division, Mantripukhri, <b>Imphal-795 002</b>	1999-2000	8.80
116.	Forest Department, Government of Manipur Khonghampat, <b>Imphal</b>	2000-01	15.80
117.	Forest Department, Luwangsangbam Botanical Garden, Government of Manipur, <b>Imphal</b>	2000-01	7.60
118.	Forest Department (Orchid Reservation Centre, Khonghampat), Sanjengthong, <b>Imphal-795 001</b>	2001-02	11.30
119.	Modern College, <b>Imphal</b>	2002-03	2.50
120.	New Horizon Development Society, Khoyathong <b>Manipur</b>	2003-04	6.02
121.	Indigenous plant Conservation Centre, <b>Senapati</b>	2005-06	8.45
122.	DM College of Science, <b>Imphal</b>	2005-06	5.50
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>			
123.	Botanical Survey of India, Laitumkhrah, <b>Shillong – 793 003</b>	1993-94	5.70
124.	North-Eastern Hill University, NEHU Campus, <b>Shillong – 793 022</b>	1999-2000	8.00
125.	Latiah Union College, <b>Lawbah</b>	2006-07	7.00
<b>MIZORAM</b>			
126.	Botanical Garden, of Mizoram, <b>Aizwal</b>	2000-01	8.50
127.	State Botanical Park, Saikhhk Ram Zotlang, <b>Lungeli</b>	2004-05	11.94
<b>NAGALAND</b>			
128.	Senitrong Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd Ungma <b>Mokokchung</b>	2000-01	
129.	Nagaland Empowerment of People through Economic Development, <b>Kohima</b>	2001-02	11.49
130.	Forest Division, Kohimaat Chuchuyimlang under Mokokchung	2002-03	10.50
131.	Botanical Garden of Kilenkaba Memorial College, Lingrijan, <b>Deemapur</b>	2002-03	2.34
132.	Nagaland University, <b>Kohima</b>	2003-04	20.50
<b>ORISSA</b>			
133.	Berhampur University, <b>Berhampur – 760 007</b>	1996-97	3.30
134.	Utkal University, Vani Vihar, <b>Bhubaneswar – 751004</b>	1996-97	3.20
135.	Panchyat College <b>Bargarh</b>	2002-03	5.60
136.	Regional Plant Resource Centre, <b>Bhubaneswar</b>	2004-05	8.00
<b>PUNJAB</b>			
137.	Guru Nanak Dev University, <b>Amritsar</b>	1993-94	13.58
138.	Punjab University, <b>Chandigarh</b>	1995-96	5.72
139.	Punjabi University, <b>Patiala</b>	1998-99	13.25
140.	P. N. Mehta Botanical Garden, Punjab University, <b>Chandigarh</b>	2002-03	6.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
141.	Central Arid Zone Research Institute, <b>Jodhpur – 342 003</b>	1997-98	3.50
142.	M.L. Sukhadia University, <b>Udaipur – 313 001</b>	1997-98	4.00
143.	Arid Forest Research Institute , <b>Jodhpur</b>	2002-03	4.75
<b>SIKKIM</b>			
144	Forest Department, Government of Sikkim, <b>Gangtok</b>	1992-93	12.80
145.	Forest Department, Wildlife Circle, Government of Sikkim, <b>Deorali-737 102</b>	1999-2000	11.40
146.	Forest Department, Government of Sikkim Jawaharlal Nehru Botanic Garden, Rumtek, <b>East Sikkim</b>	2005-06	32.5
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>			
147.	Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, <b>Coimbatore-641003</b>	1992-93	9.79
148.	Botanical Survey of India, <b>Coimbatore – 641 003</b>	1993-94	11.55
149.	Horticulture Department Government of Tamil Nadu, <b>Madras</b>	1994-95	7.00
150.	Bhartidarsan University, <b>Tiruchirapalli – 620 024.</b>	1996-97	5.50
151.	Manomaniam Sundarnagar University, <b>Tirunelveli – 627 012</b>	1997-98	3.00
152.	Madurai Kamraj University, <b>Madurai – 625 021.</b>	1997-98	4.00
153.	Bharatiar University, <b>Coimbatore – 641 046</b>	1997-98	5.25
154.	Madras University, Guindy, <b>Chennai-600 025.</b>	1998-99	6.25
155.	Ayya Nadar Janahi Ammal College, <b>Sivakashi</b>	1998-99	3.00
156.	St. Xavier's College, <b>Palayamkottai – 627 002.</b>	1998-99	8.25
157.	Scot Christian college, Nagercoil – 629 003	1998-99	4.75
158.	American College, <b>Madurai – 625 002.</b>	1999-2000	4.50
159.	Madras Christian College, Tambaram, <b>Chennai-600059</b>	1999-2000	8.50
160.	St. Johons College , Palayam <b>Kottai</b>	2000-01	3.00
161.	Bishop Herbar College, <b>Thiruchurapalli</b>	2000-01	3.00
162.	Karpagam Arts and Science College, <b>Coimbatore</b>	2000-01	2.00
163.	Nallamuthu Gunder Mahalingam College, <b>Pollachi</b>	2002-03	4.35
164.	Pereiyar University, <b>Salem</b>	2002-03	7.75
165.	MS University, Alwar, <b>Kurichi</b>	2002-03	6.00
166.	Kongu Arts & Science College, Nanjanapuram, <b>Erode</b>	2003-04	8.50
167.	Navarasam Arts & Science College for Women, Nagamalai, Asrachalur, <b>Erode</b>	2003-04	6.50
168	Ranipat Herbarium, St., Joseph College, <b>Tiruchirapalli</b>	2003-04	12.60
169.	Sri Kaliswari College,	2003-04	5.30
170.	Madurai Kamraj University, <b>Madurai</b>	2003-04	5.10
171.	Arul Anandar College, Karumathur , <b>Madurai</b>	2004-05	8.50
172.	AKGS Arts College, Arun Nandi Nagar, Shivpur, Shriyakuntam, <b>Thoothukudy</b>	2005-06	7.00
173.	Thanthai Hans Rover College, <b>Perambur.</b>	2005-06	7.00
174.	Shri Ayappa College for Women, Ayappa Nagar, <b>Kanyakumari</b>	2005-06	7.88
175.	Botanical Garden of Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore	2006-07	5.487
176.	Kamraj College, Thoothukundi – 628 003	2006-07	9.123
177.	J.J. College of Arts and Science, Pulukkotti – 622 404	2006-07	11.30
<b>TRIPURA</b>			
178.	Tripura University, <b>Agartala – 799 004,</b>	1999-2000	4.50
179.	Botanical Garden at tepania Udaipur, <b>South Tripura</b>	2001-02	18.25

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
180.	Development of eco-Park Bagafa Shantibazar Sub Division, <b>Tripura</b>	2003-04	7.50
181.	Botanical Garden at Sepahijala bio-complex, <b>Sepahijala</b>	2003-04	12.50
	<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
182.	National Botanical Research Institute, <b>Lucknow</b>	1991-92	8.50
183.	Central Institute of Medicinal Aromatic Plants, <b>Lucknow</b>	1992-93	8.70
184.	National Botanical Research Institute, <b>Lucknow</b>	1994-95	19.44
185.	National Botanical Research Institute, <b>Lucknow</b>	1994-95	13.70
186.	HETC, <b>Saharanpur – 247 001</b>	1997-98	6.75
187.	Banaras Hindu University, <b>Varanasi – 221 005</b>	1997-98	3.00
188.	MLKP College, <b>Balrampur, 271 201</b>	1998-99	7.20
190.	SDPG College, Math Lar, <b>Deoria</b>	1998-99	16.40
191.	Aligarh Muslim University, <b>Aligarh – 202 002</b>	1998-99	7.50
192.	Dr. S.P. Mukherjee Govt. Degree College, Phaphamau, <b>Allahabad – 211 013,</b>	1999-2000	8.00
193.	gBheem Rao Ambedkar University, <b>Agra</b>	1999-2000	7.50
194.	Ch. Charan Singh University, <b>Meerut-250005</b>	2000-01	5.10
195.	S.B.P.G. College, Baragaon , <b>Varanasi</b>	2001-02	9.30
196.	Horticultural Experiment and Training Centre, <b>Basti,</b>	2001-02	14.41
197.	Dayalbagh Educational Instt. , Dayal bagh , <b>Agra-282 005</b>	2001-02	2.50
198.	Udai Pratap Autonomous College, <b>Varanasi</b>	2001-02	11.28
199.	Govt. Post Graduate College, Noida, <b>Gautambudhnagar</b>	2001-02	8.39
200.	Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow	2002-03	10.50
201.	S.S. University, <b>Varanasi,</b>	2002-03	4.25
202.	Jagatpur Postgraduate College, Jagatpur, <b>Varanasi</b>	2004-05	9.50
203.	S.M.M. Town Post Graduate College, <b>Ballia</b>	2005-06	7.50
204.	Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, <b>Lucknow</b>	2005-06	13.5
205.	National Botanical Research Institute, <b>Lucknow</b>	2005-06	0614.75
	<b>UTTARANCHAL</b>		
206.	Botanical Survey of India, Kaulagarh Road, <b>Dehradun – 248 195</b>	1993-94	14.41
207.	Post Graduate College, <b>Rishikesh,</b>	1996-97	2.50
208.	Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, <b>Haridwar – 249404</b>	1996-97	5.00
209.	Kumaun University, <b>Nainital – 263 002</b>	1996-97	6.04
210.	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, Bhowali Station, <b>Nainital</b>	1999-2000	8.00
211.	G.B. Pant Instt. Of Himalayan Environment & Development , Kosi-Kataramal, <b>Almora-263 643</b>	2001-02	7.00
212.	Gangori Van Chetna Kendra , <b>Uttarkashi</b>	2003-04	9.25
213.	<b>FRI Dehradun</b>	2003-04	9.50
214.	Dr. P.D.B.H. Govt. P.G. College, <b>Kotdwara</b>	2004-05	4.61
215.	<b>ICFRE, Dehradun 2005-06</b>	2005-06	18.0
216.	Forest Research Institute, <b>Dehradun</b>	2005-06	4.75
217.	Government PG College <b>Pithoragarh,</b>	2006-07	5.65
	<b>WEST BENGAL</b>		
218.	University of Calcutta, Circular Road, <b>Calcutta – 700 019</b>	1994-95	13.65
219.	Botanical Survey of India, Indian Botanic Garden, <b>Hawrah 711 103.</b>	1994-95	17.81
220.	Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, <b>West Bengal – 731 235</b>	1995-96	4.30
221.	University of North Bengal, <b>West Bengal</b>	1997-98	3.50

222.	Udyasagar University, <b>Midnapore – 721 102</b>	1998-99	2.50
223.	Lloyd Botanical Garden, <b>Darjeeling</b>	1999-2000	4.00
224.	Agri-Horticultural Society of India, Alipore Road, <b>Calcutta-700 027</b>	1999-2000	6.00
225.	University of Kalyani, <b>Nadia</b>	2003-04	3.70

