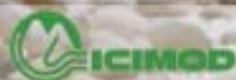


Deutsche Stiftung für internationale Entwicklung
German Foundation for International Development



Mahesh Banskota, Trilok S. Papola, Jürgen Richter (eds.)

Growth, Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Resource Management in the Mountain Areas of South Asia



International Centre for
Integrated Mountain Development

Zentralstelle für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft (ZEL) Feldafing/Zschortau
Food and Agriculture Development Centre

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Plates

Front - Along the Silk Route - The Karakoram Highway (*Greta Rana*)
back (R) - Along the Silk Route - The Karakoram Highway, Hunza (*Greta Rana*)
back (L) - Logs, timber, and saw mill in Chilas, Northern Areas, Pakistan (*Vaqur Zakaria*)

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ICIMOD in Brief

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) was established in 1983 to help promote the development of an economically and environmentally sound mountain ecosystem and to improve the living standards of mountain populations in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas. It acts as a focal point for documentation, training, and applied research and demonstration on a wide range of issues that governments and people face and provides advisory and consultative services on different aspects of sustainable development in these regions. As an international centre with a geographic focus and mandate in integrated mountain development, ICIMOD faces the challenge of balancing specialisation with diversification in its programme activities. This balance, with the adoption of the Regional Collaborative Programme (RCP), evolved on the basis of extensive regional and international consultations to set priorities for a 4-year period. The first RCP covered the period from 1994-98 and the current RCP-II (1999-2002) has established three thematic focuses, viz, poverty reduction, gender balanced development, and sustainable management of mountain commons.

ICIMOD adopts a decentralised approach to programme implementation in which national academic and research institutions, government development agencies, and NGOs with a mandate or interest in sustainable mountain development have the main responsibility to plan, implement, and finance programmes of their specific interest. ICIMOD functions as a facilitator for access to knowledge and advice and provides a regional perspective to the national and/or local activities undertaken.

The overall decision-making body of ICIMOD is its Board of Governors, made up of eight members representing the governments of the regional member countries, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan and seven independent experts. To help forge a link between the Centre and the donor community, an ICIMOD Support Group has been established comprised of the Board's government representatives and donors demonstrating significant commitment and support on a sustained basis.

ICIMOD has 140 staff out of which 30 are internationally-recruited professional staff representing several nationalities and diverse disciplines ranging from agronomy, agroforestry, and farm economics; common property resource management, land-use planning, and hazard and rangeland management; and soil conservation, communications and information management, and alternative energy systems and water resources.

Annually, ICIMOD publishes about 40 monographs in diverse topics, ranging from mountain agriculture and mountain risk engineering to alternative energy systems and biodiversity. ICIMOD also publishes a **Newsletter** and **Issues in Mountain Development** to keep a large network of institutions and individuals regularly informed about the results of research, lessons learned, and best practices in the context of mountain development.

Foreword

Development of mountain areas, particularly in the Himalayan regions of South Asia, is faced with the two major challenges of poverty alleviation and environmental conservation. The very resources that constitute the primary sources of income and livelihood for mountain people are environmentally vulnerable. The overuse and careless exploitation of these resources endanger not only the ecological balance but also threaten sustainability of living standards. Devising and implementing strategies that can meet the twin goals of improved standards of living and conservation of the natural environment have proved elusive. It is, fortunately, now widely recognised that sustained efforts in this direction are urgently needed, as poverty and environmental degradation are found to reinforce each other. In addition to securing a better future for the millions of people living in the mountains, the fate of the many more millions living in the downstream lowlands is closely intertwined with the state of environment and development in the uplands.

The international Conference on Growth, Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Resource Management in the Mountain Areas of South Asia was undertaken to improve our understanding of these issues and identify appropriate strategies and policies for sustainable mountain development. The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), with its mandate for promoting sustainable development in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region, and the German Foundation for International Development (DSE), with its keen interest and commitment to poverty alleviation, in general, and in poor mountain areas in particular, came together to organise this Conference. Its purpose was to facilitate interaction and in-depth discussions among policy-makers, academics, and members of civil society from the countries in South Asia with the Himalayan region as a part of their geographical areas. Regional and international inputs to the Conference were provided by participants from this region as well by participants from ICIMOD, China, and Europe.

The Conference papers, discussions, and conclusions evoked wide interest among the participants, as well as among other policy-makers, development organisations, and academics from the region and beyond. We, therefore, decided that the record of the Conference deliberations and papers should be published for wider circulation and for the use of different stakeholders.

We are pleased to present this compendium of development experiences, views, and suggestions on overall, sectoral, and institutional strategies for growth, poverty, and sustainable management of natural resources in the mountain areas of South Asia. We recognise that the region has extreme diversity in natural resource endowment, sociocultural characteristics, and stages of economic and institutional development. All the findings and recommendations may not be uniformly valid and applicable to all areas and locations in the region. Yet we believe that the volume offers several

broad ideas on strategies with wider common applicability and a number of others that may be found of use in specific situations, sectors, and settings. We, therefore, hope that it will be found of interest and practical use for policy and programme formulation by governments, non-government development organisations, and donors.

Dr. T.S. Papola from ICIMOD and Mr. Jürgen Richter from DSE played key roles in organising the Conference. Dr. Mahesh Banskota joined them in editing the volume. We are very grateful for their excellent contributions and hard work in putting the volume together, editing the contributions, and synthesising the findings.

Hans Pfeifer Ph.D.
Director
German Foundation for International
Development (DSE/ZEL)

J. Gabriel Campbell Ph.D.
Director General
International Centre for Integrated
Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

Preface

This volume consists of the papers and proceedings of an International Conference on 'Growth, Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Resource Management in Mountain Areas of South Asia' organised jointly by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and the German Foundation for International Development (DSE) from January 31 – February 4, 2000 in Kathmandu. The Conference was an attempt to take stock of the trends and experiences and to contribute towards formulation of appropriate strategies and policies for sustainable development in the mountain areas of the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region of South Asia. Participants at the Conference included senior policy-makers, academics, and representatives of civil society from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Pakistan and resource persons from China and Germany, besides several staff members from ICIMOD and representatives from DSE and several multilateral and bilateral organisations.

The volume is organised into five parts. Part I consists of the chapter outlining the issues and strategies in mountain development emerging from the presentations and discussions of the Conference, including a summary of major conclusions and recommendations prepared by the editors. Part II includes papers presenting overviews on development experiences: first, in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region, in general, and then in the five countries represented at the Conference. It also includes a paper dealing with the development strategies and experiences in poverty alleviation and sustainable development in the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau Region in China. Five papers dealing with economic opportunities and options within and outside agriculture, based on the comparative advantages of mountain areas, are presented in Part III. Part IV has four papers, three examining the issues of land systems and land tenure and one on emerging participatory mechanisms in forest management. The last part consists of three papers on access, equity, and linkages. Various Annexes give information on the Conference participants and organisation.

In organising the Conference and putting together this volume many individuals and institutions have collaborated. We would like to begin by thanking DSE for providing financial support for organising the Conference and also meeting the cost of printing the volume. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Hon'ble Foreign Minister of Nepal, Dr. R.S. Mahat, and H.E., Dr. K. Barth, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Nepal, for addressing the Conference and providing valuable insights. At ICIMOD, the initiative taken and support provided by the former Director General, Mr. Egbert Pelinck, were key factors in successful organisation of the Conference. Other colleagues from ICIMOD contributed papers and/or acted as resource persons for various working groups: Anupam Bhatia, N.S. Jodha, K. Rijal, S.Z. Sadeque, P. Sharma, P. Tshering, and P. Tulachan. Mr. Milan Shrestha, IIDS, Kathmandu, acted as the rapporteur at the Conference and helped in preparing the proceedings. Ms. Beryl Rajbhandari, Ms. Sunita Shakya, Ms. Sheetal Rana, and Ms.

Archana Sharma worked as secretary-rapporteurs for the working group sessions. Thanks are due to all of them, as also to all the paper writers from the region and outside for their contributions.

We would also like to thank the ICIMOD administration, especially the finance and travel sections, for their excellent logistical support . The MEI Division secretariat consisting of Rajendra Shah and Samjhana Thapa deserves special appreciation for processing the Conference papers and providing all the secretarial and administrative support.

Special thanks are due to the Conference facilitators, Gundula Kreis, George Bokeloh, Geert Balzer, and Annegret Schimidjell, for the efficient and result-oriented organisation of discussions during the Conference.

Lastly, we would like to thank Dr. Mohan Man Sainju, the Conference Chairman, for his guidance and excellent steering of the deliberations and for making valuable inputs at different stages of the Conference.

Mahesh Banskota
T.S. Papola
Jürgen Richter

Abbreviations

ACAP	- Annapurna Conservation Area Project (Nepal)
ADB/N	- Asian Development Bank, Nepal
ADMA	- Ayurvedic Drug Manufacturers' Association
ADP	- Annual Development Plan
AKRSP	- Agha Khan Rural Support Programme
ANSAB	- Asian Network for Small-scale Bioresources
APP	- Agricultural Perspective Plan
APROSC	- Agricultural Projects Services' Centre
BAMA	- Baltistan Apricot Marketing Association
BARC	- Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council
BBS	- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BC	- Brahmin/Chhetri
BDFC	- Bhutan Development Finance Cooperation
BNPP	- Bhutan National Potato Programme
BRSP	- Balochistan Rural Support Programme
BWTP	- Banking With The Poor
CAF	- Chinese Academy of Forestry
CBS	- Central Bureau of Statistics
CDB	- Cotton Development Board
CDS	- Community Development Section
CDC	- Conservation and Development Committees
CEAPRED	- Centre for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research Extension and Development
CECI	- Canadian Centre for International Studies & Cooperation (INGO)
CEDA	- Centre for Economic Development and Administration
CEDAW	- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CFPD	- Community and Private Forest Division
CHEMEXCIL	- Chemical Export Company (India) Ltd.
CHT	- Chittagong Hill Tracts
CHTDB	- Chittagong Hill Tracts' Development Board
CHTRC	- Chittagong Hill Tracts' Regional Council
CITES	- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COs	- Community Organisations
COU	- Community Organisation Unit
CPR	- Common Property Resources
CSD	- Centre for Self-help Development
CSIDB	- Cottage and Small Industries' Development Board

CSE	- Centre for Science and Environment
CSO	- Central Statistical Organisation
DAE	- Department of Agricultural Extension
DANIDA	- Danish International Development Agency (GO)
DFO	- District Forest Officer
DKS	- Damai/Kami/Sarki
DNPWC	- Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
DPT	- diphtheria, pertussis in tetanus
DSC	- Druk Seed Corporation
DSE	- Deutsche Stiftung für internationale Entwicklung The German Foundation for International Development
EDA	- Economic Development Associates
EDI	- Entrepreneurship Development Institute
EDPs	- Entrepreneurship Development
EIA	- Ethnic Impact Assessment
EPC	- Environmental Protection Council
ERL	- Environmental Resources Limited
ESCAP	- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	- Food and Agriculture Organisation (UN)
FCB	- Food Corporation of Bhutan
FEDRC	-
FHE	- Female Headed Enterprises
FHH	- Female Headed Household
FINNIDA	- Finnish International Development Agency
FSI	- Forest Survey of India
FTG	- Fair Trade Group
FUGs	- Forest User Groups
GAMA	- Gilgit Agricultural Marketing Association
GBPIHED	- Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development
GDP	- gross domestic product
GNH	- gross national happiness
GHP	- gross national product
GIS	- Geographic Information Systems
GOB	- Government of Bangladesh
GOP	- Government of Pakistan
GOI	- Government of India
GR	- Gurung/Rai
GTZ	- (Deutsche) Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Technical Cooperation)

HADP	- Hill Area Development Programme
HDI	- Human Development Index
HKH	- Hindu Kush-Himalayas
HMG/N	- His Majesty's Government of Nepal
HP	- Himachal Pradesh
HRD	- Human Resource Development
HVC	- High-Value Crop
IBP	- Intensive Banking Programme
ICAR	- International Centre for Agricultural Research
IDRC	- International Development Research Centre
IEDI	- Industrial Enterprise Development Institute
IFAD	- International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	- International Food Policy Research Institute
IIED	- International Institute of Environmental Development
IGAs	- income-generating activities
ILO	- International Labour Organisation
IMF	- International Monetary Fund
INBAR	- International Network for Bamboo and Rattan
INGO	- International Non government Organisation
IOL	- India Office Library
IOR	- India Office Records
IPGRI	- International Plant Genetic Resource Institute
IPR	- Intellectual Property Rights
IRDP	- Integrated Rural Development Programme
IUCN	- International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
J & K	- Jammu & Kashmir
JMA	- John Mellor Associates
KIDP	- Kalam Integrated Development Project
KKH	- Karakoram Highway
KMTNC	- King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation
LAC	- Lumle Agricultural Centre
LWUP	- Land and Water Use Programme
LPI	- Living Planet Index
LRMP	- Land Resource Mapping Project
MAPs	- medicinal and aromatic plants
MAPPA	- Medicinal and Aromatic Plants' Programme in Asia
MCPW	- Micro-Credit Project for Women
MECP	- Micro-Enterprise Credit Programme

MENRIS	- Mountain Environment and Natural Resources' Information Service (ICIMOD)
MFS	- Mountain Farming Systems' Programme
MHE	- Male Headed Enterprises
MHH	- Male Headed Household
MNCs	- Multi National Companies
MOF	- Ministry of Finance
MPFS	- Master Plan for the Forestry Sector
MW	- Megawatt
MRD	- Mountain Research and Development
NAs	- Northern Areas
NASEPP	- National Seed and Plant Programme
NADP	- Northern Areas' Development Project
NAM	- Need Assessment Mission
NARC	- National Agricultural Research Centre
NARRC	- National Research and Resource Centre
NBC	- New Business Creation
NCAER	- National Council of Applied Economic Research
NCCHT	- National Committee on the Chittagong Hill Tracts
NCEA	- National Commission on Environmental Affairs
NCHS	- National Council of Health Statistics
NCS	- National Conservation Strategy
NFC	- Nepal Food Corporation
NGO	- non-governmental organisation
NHFWS	- National Health and Family Welfare Survey
NIRD	- National Institute for Rural Development
NLSS	- Nepal Living Standards Survey
NPC	- National Planning Commission
NRB	- Nepal Rastra Bank/Natural Resource Base
NRCR	- Nepal Rural Credit Review Study
NRs	- Nepalese rupees
NRSP	- National Rural Support Programme
NSA	- net sown area
NSDP	- Net State Domestic Product
NSCA	- National Sample Census of Agriculture
NSSO	- National Sample Survey Organisation
NTFP	- non-timber forest product
NVR	- Nepal Village Resorts
NWAB	- National Women's Association of Bhutan
NWFP	- North West Frontier Province
OGI	- open general licence

PARC	- Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
PATA	- Provincially Administered Tribal Areas
PCM	- production to consumption and marketing
PCMCA	- production to consumption and marketing chain approach
PCMS	- production to consumption and marketing systems
PCJSS	- Parbatya Chattagram Janasanghati Samiti
PCRW	- Production Credit for Rural Women
PFM	- participatory forest management
PMRY	- Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana
PMU	- Project Management Unit
PPP	- purchasing power parity
R & D	- research and development
RRDB	- Regional Rural Development Banks
RSPs	- Rural Support Programmes
RSRF	- Rural Self-Reliance Fund
SAARC	- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SARO	- South Asia Regional Office
SAS	- Society of Agricultural Scientists
SAD	- Special Affairs Division
SALT	- Sloping Agricultural Land Technology
SAP	- Social Action Programme
SBPP	- Small Business Promotion Project
SCOs	- savings and credit organisations
SDP	- Scheme Development Process / State Domestic Product
SDPI	- Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SEEPORIT	- Socioeconomic and Ethno-Political Research and Training Consultancy
SEEUY	- Scheme for Self-employment among Educated Unemployed Youth
SFDP	- Small Farmers Development Programme
SHBP	- Self-help Banking Programme
SHERPA	- Society for Himalayan Environmental Rehabilitation for People's Action
SME	- small micro-enterprise
SPCC	- Sagarmatha Pollution Control Committee
SPCS	- Sarhad Provincial Conservation Strategy
SRS	- sample registration system
SRSC	- Sarhad Rural Support Corporation
SRU	- sustainable resource use
TB	- tuberculosis
TDMC	- Tourism Development and Management Committee
TMI	- The Mountain Institute

TML	- Tamang/Magar/Limbu
TNA	- training need assessment
UN	- United Nations
UNCED	- United Nations Convention (Conference) on Environment and Development
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	- United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	- United Nations Children's Fund
UP	- Uttar Pradesh
USAID	- United States Agency for International Development
USF	- unclassified state forest
VDP	- Village Development Plan
VO	- Village Organisation
VFDCs	- Village Forest Development Committees
WDGs	- Women's Development Groups
WEAN	- Women Entrepreneurs' Association of Nepal
WIDP	- Women in Development Programme
WO	- Women's Organisation
WTO	- World Trade Organisation
WW	- World War
WWF	- World Wildlife Federation

Glossary

<i>Aman</i>	kharif (summer) II rice
<i>Aus</i>	kharif (summer) I rice
<i>Bhesaj Sangh</i>	Traditional Doctors Association
<i>Boro</i>	Winter rice
<i>Chathrim</i>	Acts (Bhutan)
<i>Driglam Choesum</i>	Traditional etiquette (Bhutan)
<i>Dzongdags</i>	District Administration (Bhutan)
<i>Dzongkha</i>	National language (Bhutan)
<i>Dzongkhag</i>	district (Bhutan)
<i>Garhwal Mandal</i>	Garhwal Division Development Corporation
<i>Vikas Nigam</i>	(Tehri-Garhwal)
<i>Gewogs</i>	villages grouped together as 'blocks' (Bhutan)
<i>Gups</i>	village Headman (Bhutan)
<i>Hhd</i>	household
<i>Jhum</i>	shifting cultivation
<i>Juhmia</i>	shifting cultivator
<i>Ka-Nying Zung Drel</i>	Spiritual tradition (Bhutan)
<i>Khas</i>	government owned land but right to possession enjoyed by the individual
<i>Mogachhari</i>	A type of soil classification (hilly land) in Bangladesh
<i>mouza</i>	Lowest revenue unit, more or less about the size of a village
<i>Pathshalas</i>	Sanskrit schools in villages (India)
<i>Rigney</i>	grammar and arts school (Bhutan)
<i>Sanskrit pathshalas</i>	Sanskrit medium schools (Bhutan)
<i>Sarpanch</i>	head of panchayat (India)
<i>Shanti Bahini</i>	Literally Peace Brigade – actually the armed cadre of PCJSS fighting Bangladesh government
<i>Tehsildar</i>	A <i>tehsildar</i> is the officer in charge of a <i>Tehsil</i> - an administrative unit, smaller than a district (Pakistan)
<i>tekedari</i>	sub-contractor

<i>Terai</i>	Alluvial piedmont plain occurring at the base of the Himalayan range, from 60-300 masl. This is an extension of the broad Gangetic plains including the Bhabar region and the alluvial fans of the Siwaliks. The region is heavily traversed by the major river systems of Nepal. It exhibits a tropical type of climate. <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , <i>Shorea robusta</i> , and <i>Eucalyptus</i> are the major vegetation types of forest, interspersed with riverine savanna grassland. Much of the forests and savannas of the <i>Terai</i> have been converted to agriculture (Bangladesh).
<i>Thana</i>	sub-district
<i>Tikka</i>	hamlet
<i>Zila Parishad</i>	District Council (India)