

Template/Pro forma for Submission

NMHS-Himalayan State Government Project (SGP) Grant

**NMHS-FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT (FTR)**

<b>NMHS Grant Ref. No.:</b>	NMHS/2017-18/SGP-05-P5	<b>Date of Submission:</b>	2	7	0	3	2	0	1	8
			d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y

**PROJECT TITLE (IN CAPITAL)****ECO-RESTORATION PROPOSAL FOR CHAURASI KUTYIA**Project Duration: *from* (01-04-2018) *to* (31-03-2021).**Submitted to:**

Er. Kireet Kumar

Scientist 'G' and Nodal Officer, NMHS-PMU

National Mission on Himalayan Studies, GBP NIHE HQs

Ministry of Environment, Forest &amp; Climate Change (MoEF&amp;CC), New Delhi

E-mail: nmhspmu2016@gmail.com; kireet@gbpihed.nic.in; kodali.rk@gov.in

**Submitted by:**

[Dr. Saket Badola]

[Director, Rajaji tiger reserve, uttarakhand, dehradun]

[Contact No. 0135-2621669]

[E-mail: director.rajaji@gmail.com]

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

---

1. The Final Technical Report (FTR) has to commence from the date of start of the Project (as per the Sanction Order issued at the start of the project) till its completion. Each detail has to comply with the NMHS Sanction Order.
2. The FTR should be neatly typed (in Arial with font size 11 with 1.5 spacing between the lines) with all details as per the enclosed format for direct reproduction by photo-offset process. Colored Photographs (4-5 good action photographs), tables and graphs should be accommodated within the report or should be annexed with captions. Sketches and diagrammatic illustrations may also be given giving step-by-step details about the methodology followed in technology development/modulation, transfer and training. Any correction or rewriting should be avoided. Please give information under each head in serial order.
3. Training/ Capacity Building Manuals (with details contents of training programme technical details and techniques involved) or any such display material related to project activities along with slides, charts, photographs should be brought at the venue of the Annual Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Workshop and sent at the NMHS-PMU, GBP NIHE HQs, Kosi-Katarmal, Almora 263643, Uttarakhand. In all Knowledge Products, the Grant/ Fund support of the NMHS should be duly acknowledged.
4. The FTR Format is in sync with many other essential requirements and norms desired by the Govt. of India time to time, so each section of the NMHS-FTR needs to be duly filled by the proponent and verified by the Head of the Lead Implementing Organization/ Institution/ University.
5. Five (5) bound hard copies of the Project Final Technical Report (FTR) and a soft copy should be submitted to the **Nodal Officer, NMHS-PMU, GBP NIHE HQs, Kosi-Katarmal, Almora, Uttarakhand.**

The FTR is to be submitted into following two parts:

**Part A – Project Summary Report**

**Part B – Project Detailed Report**

Following Financial and other necessary documents/certificates need to be submitted along with Final Technical Report (FTR):

<b>Annexure I</b>	<b>Consolidated and Audited Utilization Certificate (UC) &amp; Statement of Expenditure (SE)</b> , including interest earned for the last Fiscal year including the duly filled GFR-19A (with year-wise break-up)
<b>Annexure II</b>	<b>Consolidated Interest Earned Certificate</b>
<b>Annexure III</b>	<b>Consolidated Assets Certificate</b> showing the cost of the equipment in Foreign and Indian currency, Date of Purchase, etc. (with break-up as per the NMHS Sanction Order and year wise).
<b>Annexure IV</b>	<b>List of all the equipment, assets and peripherals</b> purchased through the NMHS grant with current status of use including location of deployment.
<b>Annexure V</b>	Letter of Head of Institution/Department confirming Transfer of Equipment Purchased under the Project to the Institution/Department
<b>Annexure VI</b>	<b>Details, Declaration and Refund of any Unspent Balance transferred through Real-Time Gross System (RTGS) in favor of NMHS GIA General</b>

# NMHS-Final Technical Report (FTR) *template*

## State Government Project (SGP)

*DSL: Date of Sanction Letter*



2	7	0	3	2	0	1	8
d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y

*DPC: Date of Project Completion*

3	1	0	3	2	0	2	1
d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y

## Part A: Project Summary Report

### 1. Project Description

i.	NMHS-Grant Ref. No.:	GBPNI/NMHS-2017-18/SGP-05								
iii.	Project Title:	<b>Eco-Restoration Proposal for Chaurasi Kutiya</b>								
iii.	Project Sites (State/UT) <i>(Location Maps attached)</i>	<p>Rishikesh, Dehradun, Uttarakhand</p> <p><small>Chaurasi Kuteer is located in Rishikesh, to the east of the Ganga, within the Rajaji Tiger Preserve.</small></p> <table border="1" style="font-size: small; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #2e8b57; color: white;">LOCATION</th> <th style="background-color: #2e8b57; color: white;">DISTANCE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dehradun airport</td> <td>29km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rishikesh train station</td> <td>12km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rishikesh bus stop</td> <td>4.8km</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	LOCATION	DISTANCE	Dehradun airport	29km	Rishikesh train station	12km	Rishikesh bus stop	4.8km
LOCATION	DISTANCE									
Dehradun airport	29km									
Rishikesh train station	12km									
Rishikesh bus stop	4.8km									
v.	Total Budget:	2.12 Cr								
vi.	Lead Agency:	The Director, Rajaji Tiger Reserve, Dehradun, Uttarakhand								

	Lead PI/ Proponent:	Sh. Sanatan (2018-19), Sh. P.K. Patro (2019-20), Sh. D.K Singh (2020-21), Shri Amit Verma (2020), Sh. Akhilesh Tiwari (2021-2022), Dr. Saket Badola (2022–)
	Co-PI/ Proponent:	--
vi.	Implementing Partners:	--
	Key Persons ( <i>Contact Details, Ph. No, E-mail</i> ):	Dr. Saket Badola (2022 to till date)

## 2. Project Outcomes

### 2.1. Abstract/ Summary (*not more than 500 words*)

Rishikesh is known for its spiritual institutes and meditation centers. Chaurasi Kutiya Ashram situated on the banks of river Ganga near Swarg Ashram Rishikesh at Longitude of 30°06'35.04" & Latitude of 78°06'35.04. This Ashram covers an area of 15 acres of Reserve forest Kunwao Cam. no 1 of Lansdown Forest Division. The Ashram was leased to Maharishi Mahesh Yogi for a period of 20 years in the year 1961. By the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 2003, Ashram was taken into possession by the Forest Department. This ashram is regarded as a major spiritual center of Uttarakhand. This place created worldwide media hype when BEATLES, a musical band, visited this ashram. The Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Ashram at Rishikesh is now called the Chaurasi Kutiya Ashram, a 5-minute drive from the Ram Jhoola. For those who grew up in the sixties and loved the Beatles, this place conjures up great nostalgic expectations.

Maharshi developed the Ashram with the help of world's renowned architect providing highly modern amenities of that time to cater to the need of high-profile disciples and devotees. A full-fledged township was established here with bank, post office, hospital, motor garage, telephone exchange, Vedic school, hostel, guest houses, caves, domed meditation units, lecture halls, managers, and employee residences.

Ashram flourished for many decades, and the lease ended in 1981. But due to lease extension efforts and correspondence, the Forest Department charged the lease rent up to 1985-86. In 1983, the notification of Rajaji National Park was published, and it came into existence that year thus, the lease extension could not be materialized. The lease ended in 1981, and Maharshi could not extend the lease as the Forest Protection Act 1980 came into existence simultaneously. After losing the battle to renew the lease with the government, Maharshi had to leave the place. And in accordance with the Supreme Court's Order No. -30-32 in wp (b) no. 337/1995 date 22-09-2003 Rajaji Park Authorities took over the Ashram premises in 2003.

After this place was deserted, buildings developed wreckage. Trees & bushes grew in the ashram, and the constructed property deteriorated; a new forest appeared in the yard. The main aim of the project is to develop it as an Center of Excellency for Eco-Tourism. Through this project, the ecorestoration of Chaurasi Kutiya is done to promote eco-tourism and generate revenue. The training and capacity building of forest staff, awareness programs, and data assessment were conducted during the study. The eco-restoration processes during the project duration were directly assessed and incorporated into the study to understand the ecorestoration in a better way. Besides this, an interpretation centre is also established in order to create environmental awareness. Solar fencing is encouraged to reduce the human-wildlife conflicts. The beneficiaries of the project include various departments, including Forest, Agriculture, and Rural Development, along with local stakeholders.

## Project Objectives:

The main objectives of the project are as follows:

- To Create Environmental Awareness on information on forest and wildlife;
- To develop Bird Watching/ Nature trail;
- To provide the training regarding skill development of nature guides, forest local community;
- To establish a local platform to various stakeholders for livelihood through the eco-tourism activities;
- To create the platform for the spiritual tourism.

In addition, the project facilitates the following platform for ensuring sustainability and wider outreach, strengthening the associated stakeholders and communities:

- **Environmental Awareness:** Since Rishikesh is a major tourist/ pilgrims destination in North India. In Chaurasi Kutiya, environmental awareness could be enhanced through the interpretation centre at Chaurasi Kutiya.
- **Information on Forests and Wildlife:** Providing information to students and tourists about the local ecosystemss, flora, and fauna.
- Bird Watching/ Nature Trail
- **Capacity building/ Training:** To provide training regarding skill development of nature guides, Forests, and Local community.
- **Income generation:** To provide a platform to the local community either directly or indirectly to gain employment through eco-tourism activities.
- To provide a platform for spiritual tourism.

## Project Activities:

The following activities are being proposed in this plan:

- Development of wildlife interpretation center.
- Development of a unique programme for students to "know their forest flora and fauna."
- Eradication of lantana and other weeds.
- Rejuvenation of water resources and rain-water harvesting.
- Bio composting.
- Renovation of Existing Buildings.
- Eco-tourism training and education for forests, Nature guides, Schools,
- Providing basic amenities, i.e. Toilets, Drinking water, Rain shed, Nature Shop, Landscaping, etc.

## Recommendations:

- Promotion of eco-restoration in other places of Uttarakhand.
- Reducing carbon and greenhouse gas from transport and accommodation activities should be encouraged.
- Revenue generation from eco-tourism.

- Development of a conservatory of rare, endemic, and threatened plants.
- Development of butterfly corner.
- Replication of meditation center-based practices in other Himalayan regions of India, a step towards the improvement of mental health.

## 2.2 Objective-wise Major Achievements

S#	Objectives	Major achievements (in bullets points)
1.	To create Environmental Awareness on information on forest and wildlife;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total seven (07) Training-cum-employment awareness programs conducted at the sites of Chaurasi Kutiya, benefitting around 133 local people.</li> <li>• Eco-restoration of different parts of Chaurasi Kutiya (<i>Appreciation of the Restoration work worldwide, featured in and around 150 newspapers</i>).</li> <li>• Establishment of an Herbal Garden, especially showcasing 'Navgrah Vatika' and Rudraksh Vatika among others.</li> <li>• Installation of Solar Lights, 'a source of green energy' in different parts of Chaurasi Kutiya.</li> <li>• <b>Solar fencing</b> around 84 Kutiya to reduce and mitigate the human-wildlife conflict.</li> </ul>
	Information on Forests and Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devised the Audio Guide and Meditation Systems for Chaurasi Kutiya, a <b>movie-cum-documentary</b> showcasing the history of Chaurasi Kutiya.</li> <li>• Conducted 2 workshops and 5 skill development programs.</li> <li>• Trained 5 Nature Guides.</li> </ul>
2.	To develop Bird Watching/ Nature Trails;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constructed two (02) nature trails.</li> </ul>
	Land rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land rehabilitation by eradicating the lantana across ~3 hectares (ha) area.</li> </ul>
3.	To provide the trainings regarding skill development of nature guides, forest local community; along with Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generated ~4 Crore revenue through eco-tourism during last 6 years since 2017-2018.</li> <li>• Generated ~4 lakh revenue through cafeteria managed by EDC members.</li> </ul>
4.	To create the platform for the Spiritual Tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established an Interpretation Center to promote mental health, leading to overall well-being and spiritually synergy/ harmony with the Nature.</li> </ul>

### 2.3. Outputs in terms of Quantifiable Deliverables\*

S#	Quantifiable Deliverables*	Monitoring Indicators*	Quantified Output/ Outcome achieved	Remarks
1.	Development of improved learning and interpretation facility with annual income of 10–15 lakh per year;	Number of region specific Demonstrative Model developed viz., Eco-Tourism Promotion, Spiritual Tourism, Learning and Interpretation Centre with Target Revenue Generation etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue generated from Chaurasi Kutiya: Total revenue ~4 Crore in last 6 years since 2017–18;</li> </ul>	Revenue is increasing year by year, especially this place is attracting foreigners ( <b><u>Appendix VI &amp; X</u></b> )
		Progress of Work in terms of No of interventions done/ area restored (ha)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land rehabilitation through Lantana species eradication in ~3 hectare area;</li> <li>Planted 3,000 herbal saplings on the premises of Chaurasi Kutiya;</li> <li>Establishment of an herbal garden, especially showcasing ‘Navgrah Vatika’;</li> <li>Constructed Two (02) nature trails;</li> <li>Biotoilets constructions, thus promoting sustainable sanitation;</li> <li>Solar fencing around the Chaurasi Kutiya;</li> <li>Maintainance of Kutiya;</li> <li>Construction of bamboo huts;</li> </ul>	<b><u>Appendix VI and X</u></b>
2.	Culture and yoga based eco-tourism training facility for forest employees, nature guides, school children (500 per year);	No. of Stakeholders benefitted (No. of School Children, No. of Youth, No of Women, No of Households, and Total No. of Local Beneficiaries):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trained 5 local youths as the nature-cum-tourist guides.</li> <li>Employed local villagers in form of EDC members thus strengthening local community economically.</li> </ul>	

			(total 332 members in kunao).
		No. of Awareness Raising/Skill Development Trainings (No. of Youth, No. of Women and Total No. of Beneficiaries), Including Employment Generation with Income/benefits statistics (Rs. /person)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted seven (07) workshops and skill development programs, benefitting around 133 local people;</li> <li>• The eco-restoration of this location is drawing tourists from both inside and outside of India;</li> </ul>
3.	Employment generation for 10 villages around that area.	No. indicating Livelihood Improvement and Employment Generation through Eco-Tourism in the target area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established a Cafeteria at the site, managed by members of EDC Committee.</li> <li>• Employed 26 local workers here for maintenance and cleaning tasks.</li> </ul>

(\*) As stated in the Sanction Letter issued by the NMHS-PMU.

#### 2.4. Strategic Steps with respect to Outcomes (in bullets)




S. No.	Particulars	No.	Remarks/ Attachment
1.	Ground Models/Strategy developed	01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heritage/ Spiritual Tourism Model</li> </ul>
2.	New Database/ <del>Patent</del> , if any	06 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Record of revenue generated during consecutive 6 years since 2017–18</li> <li>• List of Trained Youths in the area as Local Custodians of the Tourist destination. (ref. <u>Appendix-VIII</u>).</li> </ul>
3.	Others (if any)		

#### 3. Demonstrative Skill Development and Capacity Building/ Manpower Trained

S. No.	Type of Activities	Details with number	Activity Intended for	Participants/Trained			
				SC	ST	Woman	Total
1.	Workshops	2		5	5	10	20
2.	On Field Trainings						
3.	Skill Development	5		35	28	50	113
4.	Others, if any						

#### 4. Linkages with Regional & National Priorities (SDGs, INDC, etc)/ Collaborations



S. No.	Linkages /collaborations	Detail of activities (No. of Events Held)*	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/ Climate Change/INDC targets addressed	 <p><b>SDG8:</b> Decent Work and Economic Growth;  <i>“By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Skill development of the local communities as resource persons, nature guides, etc. by imparting skills and providing trainings.</li> <li>➤</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 133 local stakeholders, including 60 women, 40 SC and 33 ST community people.</li> </ul>
		 <p><b>SDG11:</b> Sustainable Cities and Communities;  <b>11.4.</b> <i>“... promote regeneration of areas in decay and strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage”.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Eco-resoration of the target site Chaurasi Kutiya.</li> <li>➤ Develop the <b>Biodiversity Park</b>;</li> <li>➤ Prepared the Nature Trails;</li> <li>➤ Maintenance of <b>84 Caves and Halls</b>;</li> <li>➤ Domed <b>Dhyan Maths</b>;</li> <li>➤ Establishment of an herbal garden, especially showcasing ‘<b>Navgrah Vatika</b>’ and <b>Rudraksh Vatika</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Nature-cum-Tourist Guides</li> </ul>
		 <p><b>SDG12:</b> Responsible Consumption and Production;  <b>12.b.</b> <i>“... develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for tourism, including for energy, water, waste, biodiversity and job creation”.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Eco-resoration of the target site Chaurasi Kutiya.</li> <li>➤ Job creation for the local youths and communities as resource persons, nature guides, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Nature-cum-Tourist Guides</li> </ul>
2.	Any other	-	

\*Further details to be provided in Part B-Section 5.4.

**5. Financial Summary (Cumulative)**

Please attach the consolidated and audited Utilization Certificate (UC) and Year-wise Statement of Expenditure (SE) separately in the NMHS prescribed format, *ref. Annexure-I.*

**6. Major Equipment/ Peripherals Procured under the Project\* (if any)**

S. No.	Name of Equipments	Cost (INR)	Utilisation of the Equipment after project
1.	Binocular	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the project completion, the equipment will be utilized for forest protection &amp; wildlife conservation activities in nearby forest areas in the target region.</li> </ul>
2.	Telescope	-	
3.	Camera (Canon DSLR)	-	

\*Details should be provided in details (*ref Appendix XI*).

**7. Knowledge Products and Publications:**

S. No.	Publication/ Knowledge Products	Total	Enclosures
1.	Technical Reports/ Manuals (Skill Development/ Capacity Building)	• 3 Brochures	
2.	Information Dissemination Material	• 1 Knowledge Dissemination Material	
3.	Any other:		

\*Please mention/Acknowledge the NMHS support in all knowledge products/ publications under the project.

**8. Recommendation on Utility of Project Findings, Replicability and Exit Strategy**

Particulars	Recommendations
Utility of the Project Findings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to destruction of agricultural produces by wild animals, youths are losing interest in agriculture. Hence, a useful action is required. Solar Fencing in this regard must be promoted, which can help mitigating the human-wild life conflict.</li> <li>Installation solar panels at different part of Chaurasi Kutiya to promote green source of energy.</li> <li>Revenue generation from eco-tourism.</li> <li>Renovation of Existing Buildings.</li> <li>Improved knowledge &amp; sensitisation of community members about wildlife conservation and eco-restoration.</li> <li>The created brochure and knowledge product will assist the visitor in gaining a historical understanding of Chaurasi Kutiya.</li> <li>Documentry related to Rajaji and Chaurasi Kutiya will also promote the tourism in this area.</li> <li>The project finding will help DFO and the forest department in the management and protection of forest sites at the landscape level.</li> </ul>

<p>Replicability of Project/ Way Forward:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project has tremendous potential in terms of Heritage Tourism Development Sustainably through Eco-restoration as a well-executed replicable models. Thus, this meets one of the major project objectives to develop the project as a replicable model for adoption in other areas of historical/ heritage importance.</li> <li>• As per the pilot interventions taken under the project, the same demonstrative model can be replicated in other areas/ sites of tourist, heritage, and historical importance, not only in the Uttarakhand state but also across the IHR.</li> <li>• Under the demonstrative model, a number of stakeholders and agencies such as tour operators, travel agents, and tourist guides are interlinked to strengthen the livelihood opportunity and ensure sustainability. Thus , once established, this setup would be useful for channeling tourists from other parts through various means, important through the internet and social media.</li> <li>• Replication of <b>meditation center-based practices</b> in other Himalayan regions of India, a step towards the improvement of mental health.</li> <li>• Promoting <b>forest bathing and nature therapy</b> in this area in the future. Modern life and living styles are negatively impacting mental health. Hence, by increasing awareness and supporting people to engage in activities that improve their mental health, we may increase their resilience, and reduce their stress, anxiety, and depression. Forest bathing can also improve the economy of rural areas and may control the rate of migration. Forest bathing can become an eco-friendly, healthy antidote to our tech-saturated world.</li> </ul>
<p>Exit Strategy self-sustainable:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As the project aims the eco-restoration of Chaurasi Kutiya in terms of renovation of existing infrastructure as well as through the establishment of the herbal garden, and bamboo huts, the tourists and local community will get benefitted by these interventions in Chaurasi Kutiya. They will get knowledge of local flora-fauna. The Cafeteria established at Chaurasi Kutiya is managed by local EDC members. In view of this, the project will be providing them avenues for income generation. The locals will get benefitted from tourist inflows in this area. The local will generate an extra revenue through lodgings and food services.</li> <li>• The project has increased the capacity, ability, and efficiency of forest staff in ecotourism techniques, human-wildlife conflict management and mitigation, and overall knowledge of flora and fauna and its management.</li> </ul>

(PROJECT PROPONENT/ COORDINATOR)  
(Signed and Stamped)

(HEAD OF THE INSTITUTION)  
(Signed and Stamped)

Place: .....

Date: ...../...../.....

## **PART B: DETAILED PROJECT REPORT – SGP Grant**

The Detailed Project Report should include an **Executive Summary** along with separate chapters on (i) **Introduction** (ii) **Methodologies/Strategy /Approach** (iii) **Key Findings and Results** (iv) **Overall Achievements** (v) **Project's Impacts in IHR** (vi) **Exit Strategy** and Sustainability (vii) **References** and (viii) **Acknowledgements** (acknowledging the financial grant support from the NMHS, MoEF&CC, GoI). Other necessary details/ Supporting Documents/ Dissemination Materials (*New Products/ Manuals/ Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)/ Technology developed/Transferred, etc, if any*) may be attached as Appendix(ces).

### **1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The preservation of biodiversity is crucial for a sustainable ecosystem. The conservation efforts in this dynamic and ever-changing landscape require a comprehensive strategy at the landscape scale. Both habitat loss and fragmentation present severe risks to landscape connectivity, which measures how well an ecosystem supports the movement of organisms and their genes.[1, 2] Landscape connectivity, or the ease with which organisms and their genes can move across a landscape, is in danger of fragmentation and habitat loss. To counteract the effects of habitat loss and fragmentation on biodiversity conservation and to make reserve networks more resistant to possible threats brought on by climate change, many conservation efforts concentrated on preserving and improving connectivity are initiated.[3]

84 Kutiya literally means 84 huts. 84 is a number that represents the base numeral of the number of species we believe to exist on this earth, 84,00,000. The eating facilities are provided inside the Chaurasi Kuti in the form of a small canteen. Chaurasi Kutiya Ashram exists on the banks of the river Ganga near Swarg Ashram Rishikesh, comprising a Longitude 30° 06 35.04" and a Latitude 78° 06 35.04. This ashram covers an area of 15 acres in Reserve Forest Kunwao Cam. No. 1 of Lansdowne Forest Division. In 1961, the Ashram was leased to Maharishi Mahesh Yogi for a period of 20 years. By the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 2003, Ashram was taken into possession by the forest department. This ashram is regarded as a major spiritual centre in Uttarakhand. This place created worldwide media hype when the popular BEATLES music band visited Ashram. The Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Ashram at Rishikesh is now called the Chaurasi Kutiya Ashram, a 5-minute drive from the Ram Jhoola.

Through this project, we tried to restore this historical and touristic place. It promotes the sustainable use of land and forests at the landscape level, which secures sustainable livelihoods and ensures the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and threatened species in the Himalayan region. The key four outcomes of the project include:

- Eco restoration.
- Livelihood enhancement in communities
- Reducing human-wildlife conflict.
- Outreach and awareness-building

Thus, it is a multidisciplinary and multi-stakeholder project involving communities, implementers, policymakers, resource organisations, institutions, functionaries, etc. The training and capacity building of

forest staff, the awareness programme, and data assessment were conducted during the study. The conflict cases during the project duration were directly assessed and incorporated into the study to better understand the eco-restoration. Besides this, an interpretation centre is also established to create environmental awareness. Solar fencing is encouraged to reduce human-wildlife conflict. The project's beneficiaries include various departments, including Forestry, Agriculture, Rural Development, and local stakeholders.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Restoration of damaged ecosystems is receiving increased attention around the world as people become more conscious that ecosystem structure, function, and diversity are significant for humanity's well-being. Restoration will become increasingly important because our planet will sustain an increasingly heavy human footprint as human populations continue to increase.[4] Restoration efforts can improve desirable ecological functioning, even when restoration to a historic standard is not feasible with current practise. Biodiversity continues to be important, but an increasingly expansive array of provenance options that are less stringent than the traditional 'local is best' is now being considered.[5-7]

The Himalayan region in India remains a popular tourist destination as it attracts a huge influx of tourists around the year. The state of Uttarakhand, which is a part of the Himalayan region, provides both adventure and pilgrimage tourism, along with wildlife tourism and educational tourism. Tourism has gained momentum in Uttarakhand, with the number of tourists increasing from 2.6 crore (26 million) in 2011 to 3.68 crore (36 million) in 2018.[8] The economy of the state is largely dominated by the service sector, including tourism, which contributed over 23% to the total GSDP from 2010–11 to 2014–15 (Niti Ayog, 2018).[9] Uttarakhand is also called 'Devbhumi', (The Land of Gods) because of the presence of many temples and pilgrimage centres.[10] Due to higher volumes of religious and spiritual tourism in Uttarakhand, tourism contributes to more than one-fifth of the GSDP. However, excessive use of transportation and inflow of tourists in natural habitats, including ecologically sensitive forest ecosystems, often contributes to the degradation of fragile landscapes due to solid waste pollution, trampling of soil and vegetation, and extraction of fuelwood and other biomass for camping that may negatively affect aesthetic and cultural values. The impact of unregulated tourism on the mountain ecosystems of the Indian Himalayas and their bio-resources has been identified as a major concern, particularly in view of the uniqueness of the biodiversity and the environmental sensitivity of the region.[11] Many tourists, particularly pilgrims, harvest juniper and other woody shrubs at high altitudes to cook food. There are issues of waste disposal, sanitation, water pollution, and adverse impacts on the wetlands, as well as inappropriate and un-aesthetic infrastructural development.[12]

The sustainable tourism guidelines issued by Convention on Biological Diversity suggest that a multi-stakeholder process, including the involvement of local communities, is necessary for the effective management of tourism and biodiversity.[13] This also contributes to their income generation and helps in poverty reduction and a decrease in threats to biodiversity. The main thrust of the guidelines is that

tourism management should be based on ten steps, including the development of an overall vision for the sustainable development of tourism activities; the setting of short-term objectives to implement the vision; the review and building of regulations and tourism standards; the assessment of the potential impacts of tourism projects; the monitoring of impacts and compliance; and the implementation of adaptive management in relation to tourism and biodiversity.[8] In the case of Uttarakhand to tackle the pressures arising due to unregulated tourism, community-based rural tourism and nature tourism is a viable option for providing livelihood opportunities to the communities residing in villages near the forest area and providing visitors a glimpse of rural hill-village life.[14] Thus, rural tourism, agri-tourism, and ecotourism in the form of bird and butterfly watching, are taking root in several villages. Besides its natural beauty, Uttarakhand also offers adventure tourism including trekking, skiing, paragliding, camping, angling, rafting, mountaineering, and rock climbing.[15]

The Beatles Ashram, or we should say a spiritual centre also known as Chaurasi Kutiya, is an ashram close to the north Indian city of Rishikesh in the state of Uttarakhand. It is located on the eastern bank of the Ganges River, opposite the Muni Ki Reti area of Rishikesh, in the foothills of the Himalayas.[16] As we go into the details, during the 1960s and 1970s, the International Academy of Meditation was the training centre for students of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, who devised the Transcendental Meditation technique. It gained international attention between February and April 1968, when the English rock band the Beatles studied meditation there, along with other celebrities such as Donovan, Mia Farrow, and Mike Love. It became one of their most productive periods as songwriters, during which they composed most of the songs for their self-titled double album, also known as the "White Album".

Unfortunately, the site was abandoned in the 1990s and then reverted to the local forestry department in 2003, but it turned out to be a popular visiting place for fans of the Beatles and some famous book authors. Although derelict and overrun by jungle, the site was officially opened to the public in December 2015. It has since become known as the Beatles Ashram, and it held an exhibition in February 2018 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Beatles' arrival in Rishikesh, Uttarakhand.

## **Background and location**

The famous Maharishi Mahesh Yogi leased the site from the state forestry department of Uttar Pradesh in 1961. It sits on a 150-foot (46-meter)-high cliff overlooking the Ganges river, on a hill known as Manikoot, and comprises 14 acres (57,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of land surrounded by jungle. The facility was built in 1963 with a \$100,000 gift from American heiress Doris Duke. Referred to locally as the Chaurasi Kutiya ashram and by some mediators as Shankaracharya Nagar, it was named the "International Academy of Meditation" by the Maharishi. It was one of many ashrams in the Rishikesh area, which is a place of religious significance and known as the "yoga capital of the world".[17]

The ashram is located due east of the "Muni Ki Reti" area of Rishikesh, in the north of the city, and on the opposite bank of the river. In the late 1960s, access to the cliff-top facility was possible *via* the

Lakshman Jhula footbridge, 5 kilometres (3.1 mi) north-east of the centre of Rishikesh, at the village of Tapovan, followed by a 2-mile walk back downriver and a steep climb up the rocky path to Manikoot. Alternatively, a ferry service was also available from close to what is now the Ram Jhula suspension bridge, built in 1986. Before the opening of Ram Jhula, vehicles crossed the Ganges over the narrow bridge at Haridwar, then travelled 13 miles along a twisty road to the ashram.

## LOCATION

Chaurasi Kuteer is located in Rishikesh, to the east of the Ganga, within the Rajaji Tiger Preserve.

LOCATION	DISTANCE
Dehradun airport	29km
Rishikesh train station	12km
Rishikesh bus stop	4.6km



**Figure 1:** Location of Beetles Ashram at Rishikesh, Uttarakhand.



**Figure 2:** Site Map of Beetles Ashram.

### **Facilities**

The facilities were way ahead of their times; the training centre was designed to suit Western habits and was described variously as "luxurious". It was built to accommodate several dozen people, and each of its stone bungalows contained five rooms. In addition to several stone huts, there were accommodation blocks known as puris, each containing six self-contained rooms. The Maharishi's residence was an extended, modern-style bungalow located away from the other buildings. According to one journalist, Raymond Zhong, who visited the site in 2015, the name Chaurasi Kutiya is Hindi for "84 Huts." Maharishi's bungalow was a "simple brick, concrete, and stone" building, far from the lavish accommodation commonly depicted in the media in the aftermath of the Beatles' stay at the ashram.

The compound was surrounded by a wire fence, which served as a barrier against the abundant wildlife in the interior. Beyond the fence, the forest was thick with teak, guava, and sissoo trees. At the entrance to the site, there was a gatehouse, signposted as the "Inquiry Office," and a white picket fence inside the wire fence. Along the cliff edge, a path led down to the shoreline. The Maharishi addressed his students in the two-story lecture hall. This high-ceilinged structure had long windows that, as with its roof, provided a widespread habitat for birds and monkeys. The kitchen block was towards the rear of the site. Meals were taken communally in an open dining area, over which stood a wooden trellis.

### **All about The Beatles' stay**

The Beatles' decision to study transcendental meditation in India brought international renown to the ashram and city. The band and their entourage travelled there in two separate groups. George Harrison,



John Lennon, their wives, Pattie Boyd and Cynthia Lennon, and Boyd's sister Jenny arrived in Delhi on February 16, 1968. They then travelled 150 miles (240 km) to Rishikesh by taxi, a six-hour journey. Recalling their arrival, "The Beatles were followed by an entourage of reporters and photographers, who were mostly kept out of the fenced and gated compound. Scottish singer-songwriter Donovan arrived soon after the Beatles, and Mia Farrow, Mike Love of the Beach Boys, and jazz flautist Paul Horn were among the dozens of other mediators, all Europeans or Americans. One of the Beatles' friends, Alexis "Magic Alex" Madras, an electronics engineer and inventor, was summoned to Rishikesh to provide the ashram with a high-power radio transmitter to broadcast Maharishi's message. The members of the band -- Ringo Star, George Harrison, Paul McCartney, and John Lennon -- visited Chaurasi Kutiya ashram in February 1968 (now part of Rajaji Tiger Reserve) to learn transcendental meditation from spiritual guru Maharishi Mahesh Yogi. During their stay here for nearly two months, the Beatles penned 48 popular numbers. A few of them figured in two albums: The White Album and Yellow Submarine.

## INTRODUCTION

Rishikesh is known for its spiritual institutes and meditation centres.

Chaurasi Kuteer is located in Rishikesh, to the east of the Ganga, within the Rajaji Tiger Preserve.

The Ashram was run by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, who popularized transcendental meditation in the west.

It is famous as the ashram the Beatles visited and spent time at.

Utrakhand Ecotourism Corporation wants to reactivate the site as an ecotourism destination.



**Figure 3:** Beetle Band with Maharishi Mahesh at Chaurasi Kutiya.

The Beatles adopted the native dress, and the ashram had a tailor on the premises to make clothes for the students. Members of their party shopped in local towns and bought saris for themselves and material to be made into shirts and jackets for the men. These towns included Dehradun and Mussoorie, where

markets were held by Tibetans; later, the stay at the ashram became the Beatles' most creative period for songwriting. Many of their new songs were inspired by nature and reflected the simplicity of their surroundings. With Lennon and Paul McCartney being incredibly productive during the retreat, the songs later comprised the bulk of the band's 1968 double album 'The Beatles', also known as the "White Album." When the band was leaving the ashram, they asked Mahashri if he forgave the Beatles for their slight on his reputation; the Maharishi replied, "I could never be upset with angels."

## **OBJECTIVES:**

Chaurasi Kutiya has an old biodiversity of plants and old structures, which represents the heritage of Uttarakhand. We have a number of national and international visitors and tourists at Chaurasi Kutiya all year, which helps in generating revenue for Uttarakhand government and helps in the development of different government projects in the state. Eco-restoration of this heritage site is not only going to help in generating the revenue for development of Rishikesh but also will reduce the migration of people by generating employment for the locals. It will also help to encourage the people around the globe towards wildlife, birds and aquatic animals. Rishikesh is already known as a yoga capital worldwide so it is going to increase the people's interest in meditation, yoga and singing, not only it stops with this it will also attract tourists for so many adventure sports which in turn will enhance the business for the locals.

The main objectives of the project are as follows:

- To create Environmental Awareness on information on forest and wildlife;
- To develop Bird Watching/ Nature trail;
- To provide the training regarding skill development of nature guides, forest local community;
- To establish a local platform to various stakeholders for livelihood through the eco-tourism activities;
- To create the platform for the spiritual tourism.

Besides the aforementioned, other prioritized interventions are summarized as follows:

- Bio-diversity park.
- Generate revenue for development of Uttarakhand.
- Sensitizing and encouraging people towards protecting Wildlife.
- Increasing job opportunities, which help in stopping migration from state.
- Promoting the interest of people towards meditation, yoga & health.
- Develop it as a center of **Excellency for Eco-Tourism**.
- Repairing of the building to develop the hostel facilities.
- Introduction of herbal repository.
- Maintenance of 84 caves and halls.

- Repairing of Domed Dhyan Maths.
- Providing an elephant proof wall.
- Providing electricity, water, sanitary units. Rain shed, canteen, nature shop.
- Landscaping and gardening.
- Residence for staffs.

However, the proposed objectives under project are:

- To create environmental awareness on information on forest and wildlife
- To develop Bird watching/Nature trail
- To provide training regarding skill development of nature guides, forest local community
- To establish a local platform to various stakeholders for livelihood through the eco-tourism activities
- To create a platform for spiritual tourism.



**Figure 4:** Graffiti on the wall of ashram marking the presence of “The Beatles” at Chaurasi Kutiya.

## Overview of the major issues addressed/ Justification of the project

### KEY ISSUES

- i. As this place remain closed for two decades the ecology of local area has got adversely effected need to be recovered.
- ii. Buildings need to be checked for structural stability. Many of them are damaged.
- iii. Buildings are abandoned and required repair and restoration.
- iv. Dense ground cover crates visual barriers to the river.
- v. A boundary wall with solar electric fencing is required for protection of wild animals and people



**Figure 5:** The cluster of huts for meditation at Beetles Ashram.

The justification for developing Maharshi Yogi/Chaurasi Kutiya Biodiversity park /Ganga Vatika as follows:

- The Biodiversity Park/ Ganga Vatika would lead to the species enrichment of degraded forests though ecological restoration.
- The Biodiversity Park/ Ganga Vatika would promote formation of extensive riparian and forest grasslands.

- Biodiversity Park/ Ganga Vatika contribute to rejuvenation of streams and revival of springs and enhanced stream flows.
- Biodiversity Park/ Ganga Vatika with rich food base and plenty of water serve as strong buffer for the herbivores and carnivores. This would prevent man-wildlife conflicts and also enhance the tourist value of the area.
- Presently, the tourists have only one recreation activity –Safari. With the development of Biodiversity Park/ Ganga Vatika having greenways all along the periphery of tourist zone promote other activities like walking through 3-storeyed greenways.
- Biodiversity Park/ Ganga Vatika with landscape elements like Butterfly Park, Herbal Garden, Birding Area, Tree Conservatories and other conservatories of threatened plants, Nature Interpretation Centre, open up new recreational and learning activities for the tourists. In this way the tourists pressure on the core area of Tiger Reserve will be drastically reduced.
- Biodiversity Park/ Ganga Vatika promote ecological integrity and render a wide range of ecological services and connect the Biodiversity to the people.
- The Biodiversity Parks also contribute to storage of floodwater and recharge ground water.

## YOGA HALL AND 84 KUTIRS



Damaged sheet roof of the yoga hall

- It appears to be a hall where discourses were made
- There are two wings on each side of the hall with 42 cells (small rooms) in each wing. These are on doubly loaded corridors. The cells are partially underground.
- The yoga hall has entrances on two sides and one entry has a small shrine.



BUILDING	EARLIER USAGE	CONDITION
Yoga Hall and 84 Kutirs	Space for discourse and teaching	Damaged sheet roof, graffiti



Art on the walls of the yoga hall



Corridor leading to the underground kutirs

**Figure 6:** Condition of buildings.

## **Baseline Data and Project Scope (Feasibility of the project)**

With careful consideration of the Ecosystem of Rajaji, its location, tourist inflow, rising Eco Tourism trends, and site-specific virtues of Chaurasi Kutiya, the proposed project is entirely feasible in the context of the following remarks.

1. Tourism activities in all ranges of Rajaji Park contain only 18.87% of the core area of Rajaji; thus, the scope of tourism activities is still available in RTR (Rajaji Tiger Reserve).
2. Chaurasi Kutiya is a walled property on 7.5 hectares. The land there is no chance of man - Wild Life Conflict.
3. This place is away from the tiger zone and trails, and no tiger has ever been sighted in or near Forest in recent years.
4. This property though Forest Land, is adjacent to Nagar Panchayat 'Swargashram Jonk', and forms a towny neighborhood.
5. This site is a junction point for millions of pilgrimages every year who visit the famous Neelkanth shrine witnessing already millions of footfalls every year.
6. This is no Eco-Tourism Guide education center in the area. Chauarsi Kutiya will cater to the demand for such activities.
7. The Wild Life Tourism Center Chila has been facing mounting tourism pressure for the last few years. Opening more activities in Chaurasi Kutiya would divert the chila crowd, lessening the stress on the Chila tourism zone.
8. Rule of carrying capacity of the jungle does not apply in this walled property as tourism does not impact Wild Life anyway.
9. No man-animal conflict has recently been reported here or around the area. There is no evidence of this land as a breeding area for Wild animals.
10. This has been once a live village having a bank, post office, telephone exchange, motor workshop, 250 buildings, apartments, a school, and living more than 200 people in the area.

### **Action Plan for the Development of Maharshi Yogi/ Chaurashi Kutiya:**

The total area is about 6 hectares which includes, the Chaurashi Kutiya, Ganga river, the riverine islands, the riverbed, the floodplains and its wetlands, the embankments and the forest patches with network of streams, below the PWD road.

The Biodiversity Park will have following two zones:

- A. The Nature Conservation Zone
- B. The Visitor Zone.

**Nature Conservation Zone:** In this Zone following interventions are performed:

- i. Biodiversity enrichment of degraded forest patches is carried out.
- ii. Establishment of Siwalik biodiversity nursery.
- iii. Removal of Invasive species like lantana and development grasslands is taken up.

- iv. Construction of mini-weirs, check dams and gabion on streams/nallahs for retention of moisture and recharging of subsoil ground water.
- v. Development of nature trail that connects different forest patches.
- vi. Development of Greenway Ganga gallery along forest patches.
- vii. Development of floodplain forests and grasslands.
- viii. Restoration of wetlands.

## Visitor Zone

The area around Chaurasi Kutiya is developed into a tourism-promotion area with following interventions:

- i. Renovation of old heritage buildings.
- ii. Development of Butterfly corner.
- iii. Development of Herbal plant grooves.
- iv. Landscaping of the area with garden of plants associated with mythology, religion, spirituality and rituals.
- v. Development of Nature Interpretation Centre in existing old building.
- vi. Development of cultural and spiritual museum in existing old building.
- vii. Development of Conservatory of rare, endemic and threatened plants.
- viii. Development of bird watching trail.
- ix. Development of existing watercourse and Water Museum.
- x. Development of basic facilities such as washrooms, drinking waters, canteen and souvenir shop for visitors.
- xi. Renovation and development of entry gate and pathwats/footpaths.
- xii. Development of singses and interpretation.



**Figure 7:** Chaurasi Kutiya main gate.

## METHODOLOGIES/ STRATEGY/ APPROACH

### Methodologies Used

Though no specific methodology was developed but the existing improved production methodologies was demonstrated/ disseminated like:

- **Methodology for lantana eradication:** Though the technique developed by C.R. Babu, is vastly accepted but requires regular budget and manpower for several consecutive years. One of them may be uprooting and taking it out side park or dispose/Bury in large pits. After uprooting lantana the land should be harrowed and ploughed deeply so that new grasses may grow.
- **Solar lights in place of electric bulbs:** There are multiple benefits of using solar street lighting fixtures, like conservation of energy, use of a conventional source of energy, and less dependence on the national grid. Tropical countries like India that receive ample sunlight most time of the year can be highly benefited from this source of light.
- Composting methodologies.
- **Popularisation of Herbal garden in place of simple tree plantation:** An herb garden is often a dedicated space in a garden, devoted to growing a specific group of plants called herbs or medicinal plants.[18] They can just be dedicated patches where such herbs grow randomly, or they may also be carefully designed. Herb gardens could be purely functional for growing these important plants, or they could also include a blend of functional, medicinal, and ornamental plants. Medicinal plants and herbs are considered valuable and important ingredients which can be used in development of life saving drugs. Apart from that, these plants also play a critical role in the health, well-being and human cultures of people around the world.

## 2 KEY FINDINGS AND RESULTS

2.1 Major Activities/ Findings (max. 500 words)

### 3 OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

- **Three photo galleries:** One hall displays about Transcendental Meditation and Maharishi Mahesh Yogi. Another one talks about the famous visitors to the ashram – Beatles and the third one introduces you to the residents of the jungles of Rajaji Tiger Reserve – its wild animals. A gallery in which the rare photographs of the beatles in Rishikesh was established with the help of Hollywood director Paul Saltzman. Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Foundation has also co-operated with the forest department in this.
- Training-cum-employment awareness program at Chaurasi Kutiya
- Eco-restoration of different parts of Chaurasi Kutiya



- Restoration work is appreciated worldwide and featured in ~150 newspapers and TV news in foreign media. New York Times, BBC World Service, Radio New Zealand, Australian Broadcasting Corporation, Bloomberg, Dallas News, South China Morning Post, Kathmandu Post, Arab News, Telegraph (London), Kuwait, Times, Malay Mail (Malaysia), The Sun Daily, Daily Mail (UK), etc. The news about Chaurasi Kutiya was flashed in Pakistan Media. It was published in the famous Pakistan newspaper Dawn, Express Tribune. A feature on Chaurasi Kutiya got published in the flight magazine Vistara.
- New brochure of Chaurasi Kutiya published.
- Establishment of an herbal garden especially showcasing '**Navgrah Vatika**' and **Rudraksh Vatika**.
- Installations of solar lights, a source of green energy ' in different parts of Chaurasi Kutiya
- **Solar fencing** around *84 Kutiya* to reduce wild-human conflict.
- The audio guide and meditation systems are devised for Chaurasi kutia, a **movie-cum-documentary** showcasing the history of Chaurasi Kutiya
- 2 workshops and 5 skill development programs
- Trained 5 nature guides
- New Brochure for Chaurasi Kutiya
- Old water channel restored.
- Rejuvenation of water resources and rain water harvesting
- Biocomposting
- Construction of two nature trails
- Audio-visual equipment for the interpretation centre
- Eradication of lantana and other weeds.
- Solar fencing installed to keep wild animal away and protect tourists.
- Planted around 3000 herbal saplings on campus.
- Introduction of herbal repository
- Halls are provided for conducting Yoga, meditation, and other similar events.
- A **Cafeteria is established there through EDC (Eco-Development Committees)** [*EDC is an agency formed at a village/cluster level of villages situated adjacent to Reserved Forests (RF) registered with the Territorial Divisional Forest Office*]. EDC member is running the cafeteria, thus has generated employment options for locals and earned 2 lakh revenue through cafeteria managed by EDC members.



**Figure 8:** Reviews received on trip advisor.

- Revenue of ~4 crores is generated from this tourist site through selling tickets.
- The 630 reviews received on TripAdvisor also indicate the popularity of Chaurasi Kutiya and the affection of the visitors.
  - 276 tourists rated the facilities as Excellent,
  - 137 visitors rated the spot as Very good,
  - 64 tourists found the destination an Average.



**Figure 9:** Newspaper clipping highlighting the significance of Chaurasi Kutiya (**Source:** Dawn newspaper, Pakistan, August 14, 2018).

# पाकिस्तानी मीडिया में छाई ऋषिकेश की चौरासी कुटिया


ऋषिकेश। विश्व में भावातीत ध्यान योग के प्रणेता महर्षि महेश योगी की तपस्थली तीर्थनगरी की चौरासी कुटिया में चल रही पर्यटन गतिविधियों को लेकर विदेशी मीडिया में जबरदस्त आकर्षण है। इस वर्ष बीटल्स के ऋषिकेश आगमन के 50वें साल के मौके पर तीर्थनगरी से लेकर ब्रिटेन तक उत्सव का माहौल है। आश्चर्य जनक यह है कि बीटल्स आश्रम के रूप में मशहूर चौरासी कुटिया को पाकिस्तान के मीडिया में भी प्रकाशन व प्रसारण में प्रमुखता दी गई है। इनमें से प्रमुख रूप से वहाँ के पहले पायदान के समाचार पत्र अंग्रेजी दैनिक डॉन, एक्सप्रेस ट्रिब्यून, जीईओ टीवी में भी बीटल्स के भारत आगमन के 50वें वर्ष के आयोजन को प्रमुखता से दिखाया गया है। यूरो



Figure 10: Newspaper clipping highlighting the significance of Chaurasi Kutiya.

### The Beatles' Bungalow

Just near the back gate of the ashram is the Beatles Bungalow. Here, The Fab Four from Liverpool played their guitars, wrote songs and chatted with friends and fellow students.



The Beatles' Bungalow

### Maharishi Mahesh Yogi's Bungalow

After the Beatles visit in 1968, most of the old buildings in the ashram were demolished to make way for new constructions. Maharishi Mahesh Yogi's bungalow is among the surviving buildings. Maharishi lived and meditated here, teaching classes in Transcendental Meditation and ancient Vedic wisdom for the Beatles and their fellow students on the roof of his bungalow.

### Post Office

From this post office the Beatles sent postcards to their friends around the world. Many of these post cards, bearing the seal of the Shankaracharya Nagri post office, are regularly found at auctions of Beatles' memorabilia.

### Chaurasi Kutiya

The Hindi name 'Chaurasi Kutiya' means '84 huts'. These huts, built of local river rock, were created to provide accommodation and meditate spaces for visitors and local sailors.

### Artist studio

Please note that wall painting or graffiti is not permitted in the Chaurasi Kutiya. However, to allow people a chance to express their creativity while at the ashram, a special studio is being set up for the use of visiting artists.

### Excursion: Wildlife Safari to Rajaji Tiger Reserve

Located in Dehradun, Pauri and Haridwar districts, the Rajaji Tiger Reserve remains open from 15 November to 15 June. Jungle safaris are conducted from the Chilla, Motichur, Anaroli, Mohand and Ranipur gates.

### Do's and Don'ts

- 1) Please pay your entrance fee and collect your ticket at the counter before entering the ashram.
- 2) Keep the spot litter-free by using the dustbins provided.
- 3) Don't venture into areas covered with dense bush.
- 4) Please don't make noise.
- 5) Don't cause damage to plants and buildings.
- 6) Don't smoke or light campfires inside the campus.
- 7) Don't tease monkeys or feed them.
- 8) Please park your vehicle near the gate.

**OPENING HOURS** The Ashram is open from 9am to 4pm Daily

### Tickets

Indian Citizens			
Indian	Rs. 150/	Students	Rs. 40/
Senior citizen	Rs. 75/	Up to 18 years	Rs. 75/
		Above 18 years	Rs. 75/
Note: Students are required to show an official letter from their school to qualify for the special discount.			
Foreigners Rs. 600/			


### Contact us

<p><b>Director</b> Rajaji National Park, 54 Ansari Road, Dehradun Phone: 035-620669 Email: director.rajaji@gmail.com</p>	<p>Gautri Range Office, Pashulok Barrage, Rishikesh</p>
--	---

# Chaurasi KUTIYA

RISHIKESH'S LANDMARK

::: A SPIRITUAL DESTINATION :::



Where a half century ago the West came to sit at the feet of India's timeless spiritual wisdom






Figure 11: Visitor leaflet for Chaurasi Kutiya.

# TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION ROOM



View of the entrance to the meditation space

- Consists of a damaged sloping roof
- Hall is filled with art and graffiti



BUILDING	EARLIER USAGE	CONDITION
Transcendental Meditation Room	Meditation space	Art and graffiti



Artwork on the walls of the mediation room



Artwork on the walls of the mediation room

**Figure 12:** Meditation rooms at Chaurasi Kutiya.

# JANAKPURI AND SIDHPURI



Sketches on the walls of a room at the hostels

- Janak Puri has 71 rooms
- Sidhpuri has 67 rooms
- These were intended to be hostels/guest rooms



BUILDING	EARLIER USAGE	CONDITION
Janakpuri and Sidhpuri	Hostel	Graffiti. Damaged



Entrance from the balcony to the rooms of the hostel



View of the hostels from outside

**Figure 13:** Janakpuri and Sidhpuri buildings at Chaurasi Kutiyas.

# MAHARISHI MAHESH YOGI RESIDENCE



Art on the outer walls of the residence

- The residence consists of a ground floor, basement, and a terrace with a small pavilion



BUILDING	EARLIER USAGE	CONDITION
Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Residence	Maharishi Yogi's residence	Graffiti



View of the residence and terrace



Graffiti inside the residence

**Figure 14:** Maharishi Yogi residence.

## MEDITATION DOMES



Row of meditation domes



Wall of meditation domes

- 123 meditation cells towards main entry



BUILDING	EARLIER USAGE	CONDITION
Meditation Domes	Meditation space	



Meditation domes

## ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



View of the administration building from outside

- Consists of four storeys.
- Facade requires improvement
- The building has been partially renovated



BUILDING	EARLIER USAGE	CONDITION
Administration Building	Administrative offices	Partially renovated



Administration building corridors



Inside the admin building

**Figure 15:** New infrastructure developed at Chaurasi Kutiya.



## OTHER SPACES



View of main entry from outside



Building on site



Kitchen



Main entry gate

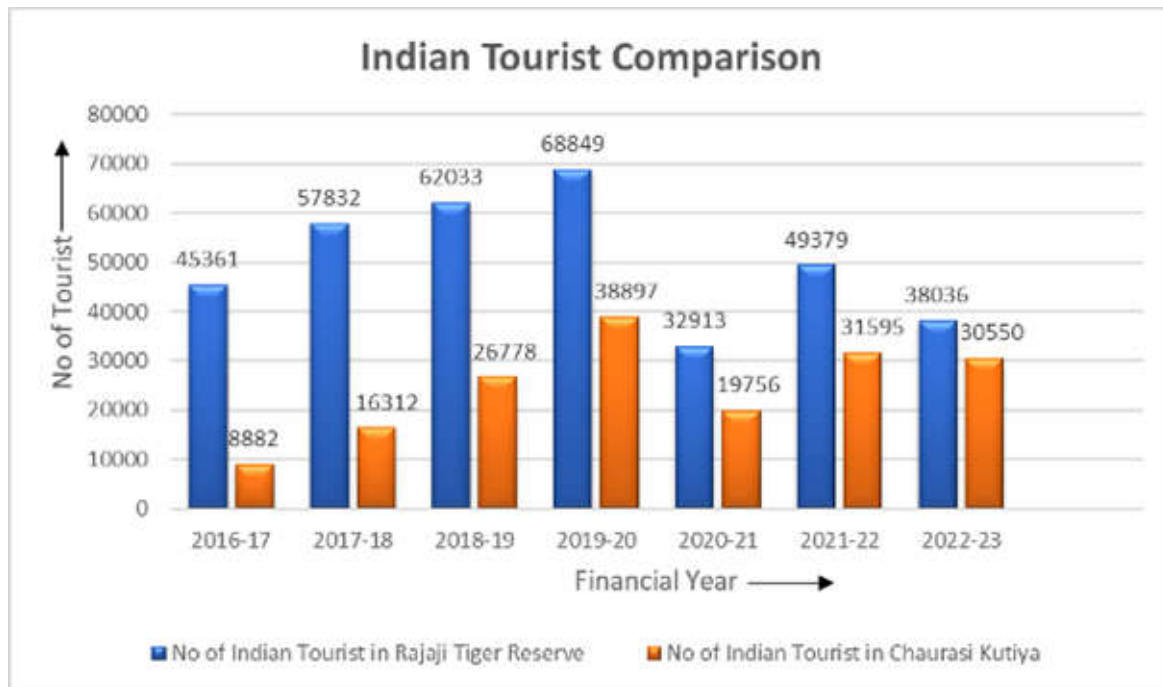


Figure 16: Ticket designed for Chaurasi Kutiya.

### 3.1 Achievements on project Objectives/ Target Deliverables (max. 500 words)

S. No.	Quantifiable Deliverables*	Monitoring Indicators*	Quantified Output/ Outcome achieved	Remarks
1.	Development of improved learning and interpretation facility with total revenue around ~ 4 crore	Number of region specific Demonstrative Model developed viz., Eco-Tourism Promotion, Spiritual Tourism, Learning and Interpretation Centre with Target Revenue Generation etc.	Revenue generated from Chaurasi Kutiya: ~4 crore	Revenue is increasing year by year especially this place is attracting tourists from outside
2.		Progress of Work in terms of No of interventions done/ area restored (ha)	<p>Lantana eradication area~3 hectare</p> <p>Planted 3,000 herbal saplings on the premises of Chaurasi Kutiya</p> <p>Establishment of an herbal garden especially showcasing <b>‘Navgrah Vatika’</b> and <b>‘Rudraksh Vatika’</b></p> <p>Two (02) nature trails are constructed</p> <p>Biotoilets constructions, thus promoting sustainable sanitation.</p> <p>Solar fencing around the Chaurasi Kutiya</p> <p>Maintainance of kutiyas</p> <p>Construction of bamboo huts</p>	
3.	Culture and yoga based eco-tourism training facility for forest employees, nature guides, school children	No. of Stakeholders benefitted (No. of School Children, No. of Youth, No of Women, No of Households, and Total No. of Local Beneficiaries):	<p>5 local youths are trained as nature cum tourist guides</p> <p>Employed local villagers in form of EDC members thus strengthening local community economically.</p>	

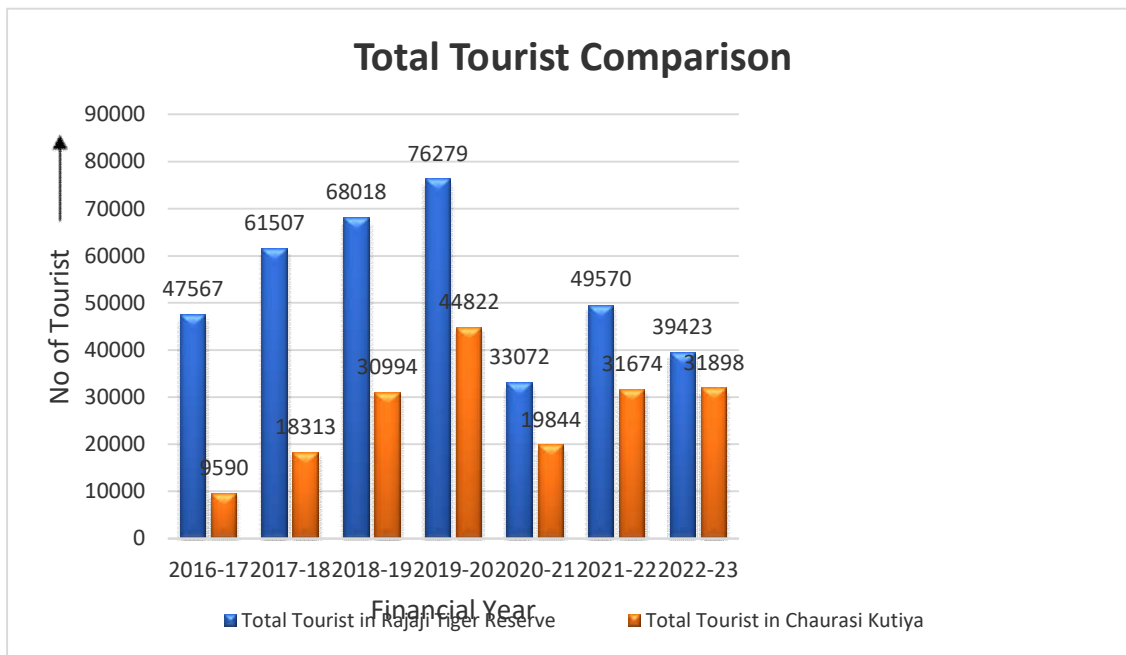
	No. of Awareness Raising/Skill Development Trainings (No. of Youth, No. of Women and Total No. of Beneficiaries), Including Employment Generation with Income/benefits statistics (Rs. /person)	Seven workshops and skill development programs are organized,benefitting around 150 persons  The eco-restoration of this location is drawing tourists from both inside and outside of India.
Employment generation for 10 villages around that area.	No. indicating Livelihood Improvement and Employment Generation through Eco-Tourism in the target area.	The cafeteria established in this site is managed by members of EDC committee.  Twenty-six local workers are employed here for maintenance and cleaning tasks.



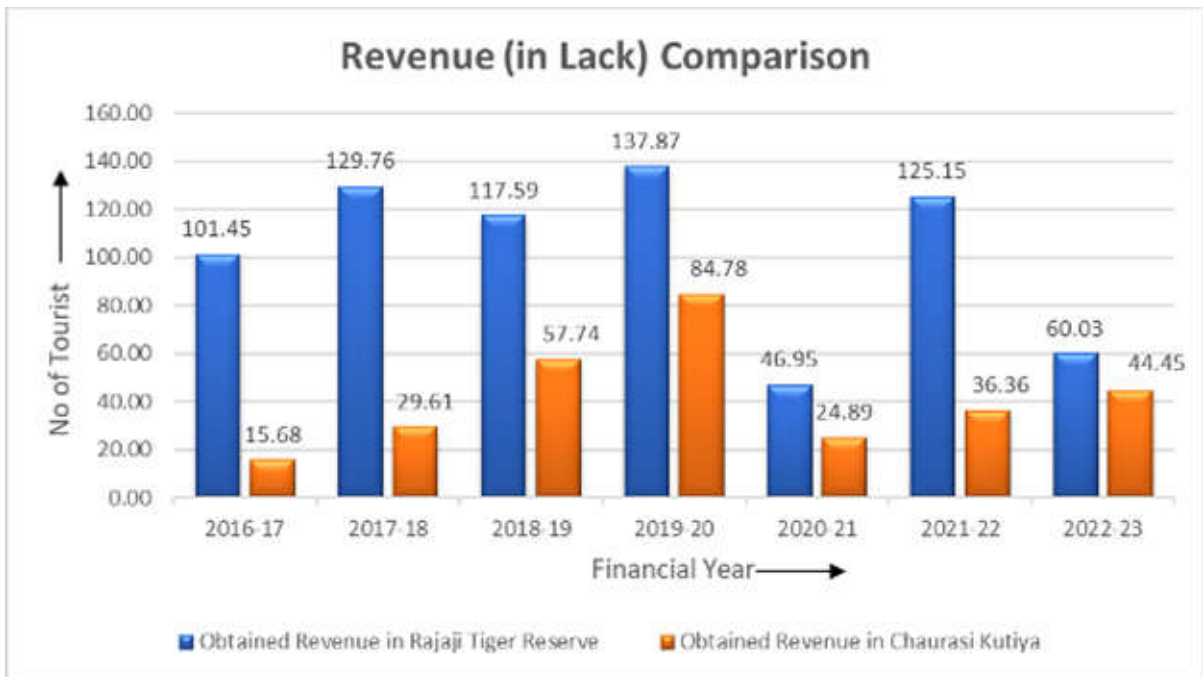
**Figure 17:** Comparison of Indian tourists at Chaurasi Kutiya at different financial years.



**Figure 18:** Comparison of Foreign tourists at Chaurasi Kutiya at different financial years.



**Figure 19:** Comparison of Total tourists at Chaurasi Kutiya at different financial years.



**Figure 20:** Comparison of revenues earned through Chaurasi Kutiya at different financial years.

### 3.2 Interventions (max 500 words)

Following interventions are done at the project site during project tenure:

- Solar fencing around Chaurasi Kutiya to control human-wild conflict.
- Electricity fitting in administrative office in Chaurasi Kutiya
- Repairing of Water storage tank at Chaurasi Kutiya
- Cleaning of grasses and other ficus from roof top of Chaurasi Kutiya
- Water pipeline construction
- Renovation of second floor of administrative office
- Parapet at the front of Chaurasi Kutiya
- Construction of nature trail
- Installments of sign boards
- Old water channel restored
- Construction of 2 bamboo huts
- Renovation of canteen
- Development of interpretation centre
- Establishment of herbal garden (herbal repository attached in **appendix 1**)
- Establishment of biotoilets
- Water harvesting units in Chaurasi Kutiya
- Biocomposting in Chaurasi Kutiya.
- Installments of meditation music systems
- Audio-visual facilities at Chaurasi Kutiya
- Ticket counter repairing

# चौरासी कूटी में उक्त कार्य के फोटोग्राफ्स



नेचर पाथ



म्यूजिक सिस्टम



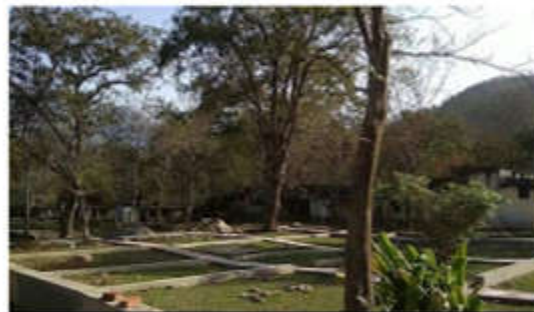
Figure 21: Interventions done at Chaurasi Kutiya



सोलर फैंसिंग



वाटिका



सौन्दर्यीकरण



प्रतीक चिन्ह



प्रतीक चिन्ह



प्रतीक चिन्ह



बायोकम्पोस्टिंग



Figure 22: interventions at Chaurasi Kutiya

**Field Demonstration and Value-addition of Products:**

मोहरी रेंज, राजाजी टाईगर रिजर्व के अंतर्गत चौरासी कुटी में हुये कार्यक्रम एवं प्रशिक्षण का विवरण

दिनांक	कार्यक्रम/प्रशिक्षण का संक्षिप्त विवरण	फोटोग्राफ्स	अभ्युक्ति
16 जुलाई 2021	<p>मोहरी रेंज, राजाजी टाईगर रिजर्व में प्रत्येक वर्ष हरेला महोत्सव के दौरान विभिन्न कार्यक्रम आयोजित किये जाते हैं, इसी क्रम में दिनांक 16 जुलाई 2021 को चौरासी कुटिया में हरेला महोत्सव के दौरान नवग्रह वाटिका की स्थापना की गयी जिसमें मा0 विधायक अरुण भूषण खण्डूडी जी, स्वामी विद्यानन्द मुनि महाराज जी, जिला पंचायत सदस्य उमरोली, आरती गौड़ जी, गणमान्य व्यक्ति एवं स्थानीय जनमानस मौजूद थे। हरेला पर्व हरियाली, शान्ति, समृद्धि और पर्यावरण संरक्षण के प्रतीक के रूप में मनाया जाता है, और इस कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से आम जनमानस को यह संदेश दिया गया कि प्रकृति व पर्यावरण का संतुलन बनाने के लिये जीव विविधता का होना अति आवश्यक है। आज चारों तरफ विकास कार्यों के चलते हमारी जीव विविधता को काफी नुकसान हो रहा है, इसलिए जीव विविधता व पर्यावरण को बचाने के लिये वन एवं वन्य जीव संरक्षण होना जरूरी है। कार्यक्रम के दौरान नव ग्रह वाटिका में निम्न पौधों को पौधारोपण किया गया।</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. वृक्ष— फलाश।</li> <li>2. वृक्ष — खैर।</li> <li>3. वृक्ष — अपामार्ग।</li> <li>4. वृक्ष — पीपल।</li> <li>5. वृक्ष — गुलर।</li> <li>6. वृक्ष — शमी।</li> <li>7. वृक्ष — चुचो।</li> <li>8. घास — दुध।</li> <li>9. वृक्ष — मदार।</li> </ol>		



<p>29 जुलाई 2021</p>	<p>वर्ष 2021 वैश्विक बाघ दिवस जिसका थीम "बाघों का अस्तित्व हमारे हाथों में है" था के अवसर पर श्री वी०के० तोमर, डब्लू०डब्लू०एफ० के प्रतिनिधि द्वारा स्थानीय लोगों को टाईगर के बारे में जानकारी दी गयी। इस कार्यक्रम में बाघों के संरक्षण एवं उनकी विलुप्त होती प्रजातियों को बचाने के बारे में जानकारी दी गयी, और जागरूकता अभियान चलाने हेतु प्रेरित किया गया। कार्यक्रम के दौरान बताया गया कि कुछ अपराधिक लोग बाघ के खाल एवं अंगों की तस्करी और उन्हें बेचने के लिये उनका शिकार कर देते हैं, और कई लोग वनों से सटे आबादी क्षेत्र में बाघ द्वारा उनके पालतु पशुओं को मारने पर जहर दे देते हैं। कार्यक्रम के दौरान यह भी बताया गया कि भारत सरकार द्वारा बाघ बचाने के लिये अनेको उपाय किये जा रहे हैं साथ ही साथ इसमें सख्त कानून लागू किये गये हैं, जिसमें वन्य जीव संरक्षण अधिनियम 1972 यथा संसोधित 2006 के तहत कड़ी सजा का प्रावधान है। बाघ संरक्षण हेतु पूरे देश के अंतर्गत वर्ष 1973 में भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रोजेक्ट टाईगर की शुरुआत की गयी। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य पूरे भारत में विशेष रूप से गठित टाईगर रिजर्व में बाघों की आबादी के अस्तित्व व रखरखाव को सुनिश्चित करना था। कार्यक्रम के दौरान बताया गया कि वर्तमान में पूरे देश के अंतर्गत बाघ संरक्षण हेतु 51 टाईगर रिजर्व कार्यरत हैं, जिसमें से उत्तराखण्ड में कार्बेट टाईगर रिजर्व और राजाजी टाईगर रिजर्व हैं। और सबसे अधिक टाईगर कार्बेट टाईगर रिजर्व के अंतर्गत हैं और राजाजी टाईगर रिजर्व में लगातार बाघों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है।</p>	
------------------------------	---	---

<p>25 सितम्बर 2021</p>	<p>बाघ गणना हेतु कैमरा ट्रैप प्रशिक्षण डा० दीप्ति अरोड़ा, पशुचिकित्साधिकारी, राजाजी टाईगर रिजर्व द्वारा दी गयी, जिसमें उनके द्वारा कैमरा ट्रैप के पेशान एवं किस प्रकार कैमरा ट्रैप लगाया जायेगा जानकारी दी गयी साथ ही ट्राजिक्ट लार्डन के बारे में भी बताया गया। उनके द्वारा बताया गया कि अगर कैमरा ट्रैप सही ढंग से लगाया जायेगा तो ही आप वन्य जीवों की सही गणना कर पायेंगे।</p>	
--------------------------------	---	--

<p>05 अक्टूबर 2021</p>	<p>वन्य जीव सप्ताह कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक महोदय द्वारा बच्चों को वन्य जीवों के बारे में जानकारी दी गयी एवं वनों एवं वन्य जीवों का हमारे जीवन में कितने उपयोगी है बताये गये। वन्य जीव सप्ताह भारत में हर साल अक्टूबर महीने में पहले सप्ताह में मनाया जाता है। इस साल भी वन्य जीव सप्ताह मनाया जा रहा है। लोगों को वन्य जीव संरक्षण के महत्व को समझाने के लिये कार्यशालायें आयोजित की जा रही हैं और वन्य जीवों के बारे में आम जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिये विभिन्न स्तरों पर कई जागरूकता अभियान चलाया जाता है। वन्य जीव सप्ताह मनाने की गंभीरता स्कूली बच्चों, युवा लोगों और आम जनता को वन्य जीवन के बारे में शिक्षित व जागरूक करने के साथ-साथ सरकार के काम करने में, नीतियों को डिजाइन करने में तथा आत के बदलते परिवेश में वन्य जीव संरक्षण के मुद्दों का समाधान करने में मदद करती है।</p>	
--------------------------------	--	--

<p>18 मार्च 2023</p>	<p>राजाजी टाईगर रिजर्व के अंतर्गत संचालित ईको विकास समिति समन्वय बैठक एवं स्वरोजगार जागरूकता प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम निदेशक महोदय, राजाजी टाईगर रिजर्व की अध्यक्षता में की गयी जिसमें तकनीकी सहयोग में सीमैप पंतनगर, कैंप सैलाकुई, दुर्गल चैरीटिबल ट्रस्ट द्वारा राजाजी टाईगर रिजर्व के अंतर्गत संचालित ईको विकास समितियों को कृषि के बारे में जानकारी दी गयी एवं कौन सी खेती किस क्षेत्र में की जा सकती है और किस प्रकार खेती को कीटनाशक खरपतवारों से बचाया जा सकता है एवं कृषि रोजगार से सम्बन्धित जानकारी दी गयी। उक्त बैठक में ईको विकास समिति कुनाऊ, धमान्द, गंगा भोगपूर, पटना, कोटा, प्रतीतनगर, राखवाला के अध्यक्ष, सदस्य एवं स्थानीय ग्रामवासी मौजूद थे।</p>	
--------------------------	---	---

<p>05 जुलाई 2022</p>	<p>श्री सुबोध उनियाल माननीय मुख्यमन्त्री जी उत्तराखण्ड सरकार की अध्यक्षता में बैठक हुई जिसमें प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (HoFF) वन विभाग ,उत्तराखण्ड, निदेशक महोदय, राजाजी टाईगर रिजर्व, एवं अन्य अधिकारी उपस्थित थे। मा0 मंत्री द्वारा चौरासी कुटिया के कार्यों पर चर्चा परिचर्चा की गयी एवं चौरासी कुटी के विकास हेतु चार्ता की गयी साथ ही चौरासी कुटी के राजस्व एवं पर्यटकों की बढ़ोतरी पर भी जानकारी प्राप्त की गयी।</p>	  
------------------------------	---	--

<p>05 जून 2022</p>	<p>विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में मा0 विधायिका यमकेश्वर द्वारा वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम किया गया। मानव द्वारा अपने हित के लिये लगातार पृथ्वी के संसाधनों का दोहन करने के कारण होने वाली क्षति को रोकने और पृथ्वी को बचाने के लिये पर्यावरण दिवस की शुरुआत की गयी, जिसमें वन विभाग द्वारा जगट-जगट पर पेड़-पौधे लगाये जाते हैं। और जन जागरूकता रैली की जाती है।</p>	 
------------------------	--	---

## 4 PROJECT'S IMPACTS IN IHR

- **Skill Development and Capacity Building:** Increased skills, capacity and ability of ground-level forest department staffs for eco-restoration and other stakeholders and local people.
- **Sustainable Eco-restoration:** Significant eco-friendly or green development interventions/ initiative for sustenance of ecosystem, including Land Rehabilitation, Water harvesting, etc. in the target region.
- **Participatory Conservation and Management** - Public participation, especially from IHR region in conservation-related activities
- **Environmental Awareness raising:** Public sensitization and community awareness in the forest fringe areas – an important aspect of conservation.
- **Human-wildlife conflict mitigation:** HWC management and mitigation with better understanding of dynamic factors in play.
- **Augmented Eco-tourism:** Increased the inflow of tourist in IHR region.
- **Livelihood Options and Employment Generation:** Generating employment opportunities in IHR region.
- **Heritage Site Conservation:** A historic and heritage site conservation in the target region of IHR.

## 5 EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

### 5.1 Utility of project findings (max. 500 words)

- Due to destruction of agricultural produces by wild animals, youths are losing interest in agriculture. Hence, a useful action is required. Solar Fencing in this regard must be promoted, which can reduce the human-wild life conflict.
- The project finding will help DFO and the forest department in the management and protection of forest sites at the landscape level.
- Revenue generation from eco-tourism.
- Renovation of Existing Buildings.
- Improved knowledge & sensitisation of community members about wildlife conservation and eco-restoration.
- The created brochure and knowledge product will assist the visitor in gaining a historical understanding of Chaurasi Kutiya.
- Documentry related to Rajaji and Chaurasi Kutiya will also promote the tourism in this area.
- Installation solar panels at different part of Chaurasi Kutiya to promote green source of energy

### 5.2 Way Forward (200 words in bullets)

- The project has tremendous potential in terms of Heritage Tourism Development Sustainably through Eco-restoration as a well-executed replicable models. Thus, this meets one of the major project objectives to develop the project as a replicable model for adoption in other areas of historical/ heritage importance.
- As the project aims the eco-restoration of Chaurasi Kutiya in terms of renovation of existing infrastructure as well as through establishment of herbal garden, bamboo huts, the tourists and local community will get benefitted by these interventions in Chaurasi Kutiya. They will get knowledge of local flora-fauna. Cafeteria will generate revenue for local community. In view of this, the project has started providing them avenues for income generation. The locals have started getting benefitted with tourist inflows to their area. The locals have generate an extra revenue/ an alternate income option through lodgings and food services.
- The project has increased the capacity, ability and efficiency of forest staff in ecotourism techniques, human -wildlife conflict management and mitigation, and overall knowledge of flora-fauna and its management.

### **5.3 Replication/ Upscaling/ Post-Project Sustainability of Interventions (Max 500 words)**

- The proposed project has tremendous potential for replication. In fact, one of the major project objectives is to develop this project as a replicable model for adoption in other areas of forest.
- As per the pilot interventions taken under the project, the same demonstrative model can be replicated in other areas/ sites of tourist, heritage, and historical importance, not only in the Uttarakhand state but also across the IHR.
- Under the demonstrative model, a number of stakeholders and agencies such as tour operators, travel agents, and tourist guides are interlinked to strengthen the livelihood opportunity and ensure sustainability. Thus , once established, this setup would be useful for channeling tourists from other parts through various means, important through the internet and social media.
- Replication of meditation centre-based practices in other Himalayan regions of India, a step towards the improvement of mental health.
- Modern life can have a significant impact on mental health and so raising awareness of mental health issues, as well supporting people to engage in activities that improve their mental health, increase their resilience, and reduce their stress, anxiety and depression is key to what we set out to achieve. Prior to the Covid pandemic, rates of depression, anxiety and stress had been rising globally, and what became clear during the pandemic was that it was, and still is, having a marked impact on peoples' mental health. However, during this time many people have also gained an increased appreciation of the positive effects that nature and increased nature-connection can have on our mental

health and wellbeing. Many of us just know intuitively that being in nature makes us feel more relaxed and happy. Promoting forest bathing and nature therapy in this area in future. This is not exercise, or hiking, or jogging. It is simply being in nature, connecting with it through our senses of sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch. Shinrin-yoku is like a bridge. By opening our senses, it bridges the gap between us and the natural world. Modern life can have a negative significant impact on mental health and so raising awareness of mental health issues, as well supporting people to engage in activities that improve their mental health, increase their resilience, and reduce their stress, anxiety and depression is key to what we set out to achieve. Forest bathing can also adapted to improve the economy of rural areas that lost people migrating to cities. Forest bathing can become an eco-friendly, healthy antidote to our tech-saturated world.

#### **5.4 Scope of Sustainable Future Plan**

To start small courses for village youths on bird watching, setting up nursery, eco-tourism, bakery, etc.

- To Setup a small Hill Museum
- To restore two halls which can be provided on daily rent basis to groups for conducting Yoga, meditation sessions and other similar events.
- To develop Beatles related attractions and take help from The Beatles Story (Museum) located in Liverpool.
- To restore the bungalow of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi
- To set up a small reading section containing books related to Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, Yoga, meditation, etc
- To start a souvenir shop by involving the Eco Development Committee
- To create livelihood opportunities for villagers and promote their art and craft.
- To organize archival film festival on Garhwal and Kumoan.
- To host workshop and seminars of art and music of Garhwal and Kumoan.
- To launch a special field publicity campaign in Rishikesh before the start of PATA travel mart and International Yoga Week.



## 6 REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] J. Fischer, D.B. Lindenmayer, Landscape modification and habitat fragmentation: a synthesis, *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, 16 (2007) 265-280.
- [2] I. Grass, J. Loos, S. Baensch, P. Batáry, F. Librán-Embid, A. Ficiciyan, F. Klaus, M. Riechers, J. Rosa, J. Tiede, K. Udy, C. Westphal, A. Wurz, T. Tschardtke, Land-sharing/-sparing connectivity landscapes for ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation, *People and Nature*, 1 (2019) 262-272.
- [3] Y. Malhi, J. Franklin, N. Seddon, M. Solan, M.G. Turner, C.B. Field, N. Knowlton, Climate change and ecosystems: threats, opportunities and solutions, *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 375 (2020) 20190104.
- [4] A. Telesetsky, A. Cliquet, A. Akhtar-Khavari, *Ecological restoration in international environmental law*, Taylor & Francis, 2016.
- [5] V.M. Temperton, N. Buchmann, E. Buisson, G. Durigan, Ł. Kazmierczak, M.P. Perring, M. de Sá Dechoum, J.W. Veldman, G.E. Overbeck, Step back from the forest and step up to the Bonn Challenge: how a broad ecological perspective can promote successful landscape restoration, *Restoration Ecology*, 27 (2019) 705-719.
- [6] S. Postel, B. Richter, *Rivers for life: managing water for people and nature*, Island press, 2012.
- [7] T. Jones, *Ecosystem restoration: recent advances in theory and practice*, *The Rangeland Journal*, 39 (2017) 417-430.
- [8] J. Sharma, D. Khatti, P. Sethi, H. Pradesh, R. Murali, J.D. Syiemlieh, M.S. Edake, *Project Advisors*, (2019).
- [9] NITI Aayog, *Sustainable Tourism in the Indian Himalayan Region*, Report of Working Group II, NITI Aayog, Government of India Available: [https://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document\\_publication/Doc2.pdf](https://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document_publication/Doc2.pdf), (2018).
- [10] M.L. Singla, Website: [www.indusedu.org](http://www.indusedu.org).
- [11] R. Rawal, I. Bhatt, K.C. Sekar, S. Nandi, *The himalayan biodiversity: richness, representativeness, uniqueness and life-support values*, GB Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (GBPIHED), Kosi-Katarmal, Almora, Uttarakhand, India, 84pp, (2013).

- [12] G.S. Rawat, R.S. Rawal, R.P. Chaudhary, S. Peili, Strategies for the Management of High-altitude rangelands and their Interfaces in the Kailash Sacred Landscape, High Altitude Rangelands and Their Interfaces in the Hindu Kush Himalayas, (2013) 25-36.
- [13] S. Feyers, T. Stein, K. Klizentyte, Bridging worlds: Utilizing a multi-stakeholder framework to create extension-tourism partnerships, Sustainability, 12 (2019) 80.
- [14] R. Badola, S.A. Hussain, P. Dobriyal, U. Manral, S. Barthwal, A. Rastogi, A.K. Gill, Institutional arrangements for managing tourism in the Indian Himalayan protected areas, Tourism Management, 66 (2018) 1-12.
- [15] S. Menon, M. Kumari, ADVENTURE SPORTS AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES–BALANCE TO BE MAINTAINED, ECOSYSTEM SERVICES WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, (2022) 121.
- [16] R. Nautiyal, J.N. Albrecht, A. Carr, Can destination image be ascertained from social media? An examination of Twitter hashtags, Tourism and Hospitality Research, (2022) 14673584221119380.
- [17] A.K. Aggarwal, M. Guglani, R.K. Goel, Spiritual & Yoga tourism: A case study on experience of Foreign tourists visiting Rishikesh, India, (2008).
- [18] C. Buchmann, Cuban home gardens and their role in social-ecological resilience, Human Ecology, 37 (2009) 705-721.

## 7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We hereby acknowledge the NMHS-SGP Grant support (*Grant no. NMHS/2017-18/SGP-05-P5*) from the National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS) under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Govt. of India. We express our special thanks to the Nodal Officer-NMHS Er. Kireet Kumar, Scientist-‘G’, GBPNIHE and Mr. Rajiv Bharthari, PCCF (HoFF) for their consistent support, guidance and necessary permissions during the implementation of the project. We sincerely thank the Uttarakhand Forest Department (UKFD) for its proactive role in project implementation and kind cooperation that enabled us to complete the project within stipulated time. We are grateful to all our field assistants Deputy Director Rajaji Tiger Reserve, Mr. Dheer Singh, Forest Range Officer. Gohri Range, Mr. Madan Singh Rawat Forest Range Officer, Gohri Range. Mr. D.D. Kukreti. Forester Gohri Range. Many thanks to all technical and non-technical staffs of Mr. N.S. Chauhan Accountant, Mr. Kuldeep Singh, Senior Assistant, Mr. Pankaj Bhatt. Computer Operator, and Mr. Mohit Rathor, Computer Operator and Safari for their extensive support and commitment towards the successful completion of the project.

### APPENDIX(CES), if any

Appendix-I. Herbal Repository

Appendix-II. Project Location or Site Maps

Appendix-III. Different Intervention Sites at Charasi Kutiya

Appendix-IV. Different activities for awareness and skill development

Appendix-V. Published tickets and brochures

Appendix-VI. Photos of works done in the financial year 2020-21

Appendix-VII. Knowledge Products

Appendix-VIII. List of trained Youths in the target area

Appendix-IX. Record of Revenue generated during six consecutive years since 2017–18

Appendix-X. Different interventions at Chaurasi Kutiya, Rishikesh, Uttarakhand

Appendix-XI. Details of the Purchased equipment

\*\*\*\*\*



## Consolidated and Audited Utilization Certificate (UC) and Statement of Expenditure (SE)

**For the Period: 01-04-2018 to 31-03-2021**

1.	Title of the project/Scheme/Programme:	<b>Eco-Restoration Proposal for Chaurasi Kutiya, Rishikesh, Dehradun</b>
2.	Name of the Principle Investigator & Organization:	Dierctor, Rajaji Tiger Reserve, Uttarakhand
3.	NMHS-PMU, G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment, Kosi-Katarmal, Almora, Uttarakhand  Letter No. and Sanction Date of the Project:	Letter no.-GBPNI/NMHS-2017-18/SGP-05 Dated-27 March, 2018
4.	Amount received from NMHS-PMU, G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment, Kosi-Katarmal, Almora, Uttarakhand during the project period (Please give number and dates of Sanction Letter showing the amount paid):	1- Letter no.-GBPNI/NMHS-2017-18/SGP-05 Dated-27 March, 2018 <b>1<sup>st</sup> Installment – 92.40 lakh</b> 2- Letter no.-GBPNI/NMHS-2017-18/SGP-05/592/415 Dated-22 January, 2020 <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Installment – 73.40 lakh</b>
5.	Total amount that was available for expenditure (Including commitments) incurred during the project period:	1,65,80,000.00
6.	Actual expenditure (excluding commitments) incurred during the project period:	1,63,70,088.00
7.	Unspent Balance amount refunded, if any (Please give details of Cheque no. etc.):	5,89,529.15 with Accrued bank Interest
8.	Balance amount available at the end of the project:	-
9.	Balance Amount:	-
10.	Accrued bank Interest:	-

Certified that the expenditure of **Rs. 1,63,70,088.00 (Rupees One crore sixty-three lakh seventy thousand eighty-eight)** mentioned against Sr. No. 6 was actually incurred on the project/scheme for the purpose it was sanctioned.

Date: **31-03-2021**

(Signature of  
Principal Investigator)

(Signature of Registrar/  
Finance Officer)

(Signature of Head  
of the Institution)

OUR REF. No.

ACCEPTED AND COUNTERSIGNED

Date:

COMPETENT AUTHORITY  
NATIONAL MISSION ON HIMALAYAN STUDIES (GBP NIHE)

## Statement of Consolidated Expenditure

### [NATIONAL MISSION ON HIMALAYAN STUDIES]

Statement showing the expenditure of the period from  
Sanction No. and Date

: Letter no.-GBPNI/NMHS-2017-18/SGP-05  
Dated-27 March, 2018 & dated 22-01-2020

1. Total outlay of the project	: 2,12,00,000.00
2. Date of Start of the Project	: 01-04-2018
3. Duration	: 3 year
4. Date of Completion	: 31-03-2021
a) Amount received during the project period	: 1,65,80,000.00
b) Total amount available for Expenditure	: 1,63,70,088.00

S. No.	Budget head	Amount received	Expenditure	Amount Balance/ excess expenditure
1	Salaries	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Permanent Equipment Purchased (Item-wise)			
3	Rejuvenation of water resources and rain water harvesting	1600000.00	1600000.00	-
4	Audio-visual equipment for interpretation centre	2000000.00	2000000.00	-
5	Solar lights	800000.00	622141.00	177859.00
6	Solar fencing	1600000.00	1600000.00	-
7	Signage	600000.00	600000.00	-
8	Bio-toilets	1200000.00	1200000.00	-
9	Gadgets for bird watching studies & plant monitoring (binocular, telescope, camera & etc)	500000.00	500000.00	-
	Activities & other project cost:- B Recurring	8280000.00	8247947.00	32053.00
10	Institutional charges	-	-	-
11	Accrued bank Interest	379617.15	-	379617.15
12	<b>Total</b>	<b>16959617.15</b>	<b>16370088.00</b>	<b>589529.15</b>

Certified that the expenditure of of **Rs. 1,63,70,088.00 (Rupees One crore sixty-three lakh seventy thousand eighty-eight)** mentioned against Sr. No.12 was actually incurred on the project/ scheme for the purpose it was sanctioned.

Date:

(Signature of  
Principal Investigator)

(Signature of Registrar/  
Finance Officer)

(Signature of Head  
of the Institution)

OUR REF. No.

ACCEPTED AND COUNTERSIGNED

Date:

COMPETENT AUTHORITY  
NATIONAL MISSION ON HIMALYAN STUDIES (GBP NIHE)

## Consolidated Interest Earned Certificate

Please provide the detailed interest earned certificate on the letterhead of the grantee/ Institution and duly signed.

Accrued bank Interest (2019-20)	-	35,983.00
Accrued bank Interest (2020-21)	-	343,634.15
<b>Total:-</b>	-	<b>379617.15</b>

## Consolidated Assets Certificate

Assets Acquired Wholly/ Substantially out of Government Grants

(Register to be maintained by Grantee Institution)

Name of the Sanctioning Authority: National Mission on Himalayan Studies, Kosi-Katarmal, Alomra.

1. Sl. No. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name of Grantee Institution: National Mission on Himalayan Studies, Kosi-Katarmal, Alomra
3. No. & Date of sanction order: NMHS/2017-18/SGP-05-P5 dated. 27-03-2018.
4. Amount of the Sanctioned Grant: - Rs. 2.12 cr
5. Brief Purpose of the Grant: - Eco-Restoration of Chaurasi Kutiya.
6. Whether any condition regarding the right of ownership of Govt. in the property or other assets acquired out of the grant was incorporated in the grant-in-aid Sanction Order: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Particulars of assets actually credited – Rs. 1.658 cr .....or acquired- Rs. 1.6370088 cr
8. Value of the assets as on \_\_\_\_\_ 31-03-2021 \_\_\_\_\_
9. Purpose for which utilised at present \_\_\_\_\_ Publicity \_\_\_\_\_
10. Encumbered or not \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
11. Reasons, if encumbered \_\_\_\_\_ NA \_\_\_\_\_
12. Disposed of or not \_\_\_\_\_ NA \_\_\_\_\_
13. Reasons and authority, if any, for disposal \_\_\_\_\_ NA \_\_\_\_\_
14. Amount realised on disposal \_\_\_\_\_ NA \_\_\_\_\_

**Any Other Remarks:-** Kindly try to release the remaining amount in relation to the sanctioned amount for the Churosai Kutiya.

**(PROJECT INVESTIGATOR)**

**(FINANCE OFFICER)**

**(Signed and Stamped)**

**(Signed and Stamped)**

**(HEAD OF THE INSTITUTION)**

**(Signed and Stamped)**

**List or Inventory of Assets/ Equipment/ Peripherals**

S. No.	Name of Equipment	Quantity	Sanctioned Cost	Actual Purchased Cost	Purchase Details
1.	Hawke Binocular (35105)	01	19744.00	19744.00	12x50 (Extra low dispersion Green35105)
2.	Hawke Binocular (38412)	01	45931.00	45931.00	10x42 Eye Relief (38412)
3.	Hawke Binocular (35010)	01	34829.00	34829.00	8x42 Frontier HDX Water Proof (35010)
4.	Fuji Film x 47 Camera	02	203386.00	203386.00	Mirror less Camera
5.	Cannon DSLR	01	94911.00	94911.00	80D DSLR
6.	Celestron Binocular (71422)	01	26482.00	26482.00	Cavalry 7x50, with GPS, Compass (71422)
7.	Celestron Binocular (71189-A)	01	18134.00	18134.00	Oceana 7x50, Water Proof (71189-A)
8.	Celestron 114 LCM Telescope	01	42000.00	42000.00	Coputerized Telescope
9.	Celestron Astromaster 130 EQ Telescope	01	55000.00	55000.00	Astromaster 130 EQ
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>540417.00</b>	<b>540417.00</b>	

**(PROJECT INVESTIGATOR)****(Signed and Stamped)****(FINANCE OFFICER)****(Signed and Stamped)****(HEAD OF THE INSTITUTION)****(Signed and Stamped)**

**Letter of Head of Institution/Department confirming Transfer of Equipment Purchased under the Project to the Institution/Department**

To,

The Convener, Mountain Division  
 Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC)  
 Indira Paryavaran Bhawan  
 Jor Bagh, New Delhi-110003

**Sub.:** Transfer of Permanent Equipment purchased under Research Project titled “...” funded under the NMHS Scheme of MoEF&CC – reg.

Sir/ Madam,

This is hereby certified that the following permanent equipment purchased under the aforesaid project have been transferred to the Implementing Organization/ Nodal Institute after completion of the project:

S. No.	Name of Equipment	Quantity	Sanctioned Cost	Actual Purchased Cost	Purchase Details
1.	Hawke Binocular (35105)	01	19744.00	19744.00	12x50 (Extra low dispersion Green35105)
2.	Hawke Binocular (38412)	01	45931.00	45931.00	10x42 Eye Relief (38412)
3.	Hawke Binocular (35010)	01	34829.00	34829.00	8x42 Frontier HDX Water Proof (35010)
4.	Fuji Film x 47 Camera	02	203386.00	203386.00	Mirror less Camera
5.	Cannon DSLR	01	94911.00	94911.00	80D DSLR
6.	Celestron Binocular (71422)	01	26482.00	26482.00	Cavalry 7x50, with GPS, Compass (71422)
7.	Celestron Binocular (71189-A)	01	18134.00	18134.00	Oceana 7x50, Water Proof (71189-A)
8.	Celestron 114 LCM Telescope	01	42000.00	42000.00	Coputerized Telescope
9.	Celestron Astromaster 130 EQ Telescope	01	55000.00	55000.00	Astromaster 130 EQ
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>540417.00</b>	<b>540417.00</b>	

Head of Implementing Organization:  
 Name of the Implementing Organization:  
 Stamp/ Seal:  
 Date:

**Copy to:**

1. The Nodal Officer, NMHS-PMU, National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS), G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment (NIHE), Kosi-Katarmal, Almora, Uttarakhand-263643



## **Details, Declaration and Refund of Any Unspent Balance**

Please provide the details of refund of any unspent balance and transfer the balance amount through RTGS (Real-Time Gross System) in favor of **NMHS GIA General** and declaration on the official letterhead duly signed by the Head of the Institution.

Kindly note the further Bank A/c Details as follows:

**Name of NMHS A/c:** NMHS GIA General  
**Bank Name & Branch:** Central Bank of India (CBI), Kosi Bazar, Almora, Uttarakhand 263643  
**IFSC Code:** CBIN0281528  
**Account No.:** 3530505520 (Saving A/c)

In case of any queries/ clarifications, please contact the NMHS-PMU at e-mail: [nmhspmu2016@gmail.com](mailto:nmhspmu2016@gmail.com)

## Herbal Repository

1. तुलसी / Holy Basil  
*Ocimum sanctum*  
उपयोग :- श्वास संबंधी रोगों में।
2. मीरवा तुलसी / Sweet Marjoram  
*Origanum majorana*  
उपयोग :- पेट के कीड़े निकालने में; गठिया में।
3. बाह्मी / Brahmi  
*Bacopa monnieri*  
उपयोग :- स्मरण शक्ति बढ़ाने में; मस्तिष्क संबंधी रोगों में।
4. स्टीविया / मीठी तुलसी / *Stevia rebaudiana*  
*Stevia rebaudiana*  
उपयोग :- मधुमेह रोग निवारण में चीनी का स्थानापन्न।
5. लेमन तुलसी / Lemon Basil  
*Ocimum africanum*  
उपयोग :- कान्डीनेटल खाने में खंडेल के रूप में।
6. अजवाइन / Ajowan  
*Carum copticum*  
उपयोग :- मसाले के रूप में; पेट संबंधी रोगों में।
7. एडजॉइड / Veldt grape  
*Cissus quadrangularis*  
उपयोग :- टूटी हड्डियों को जोड़ने में।
8. मुसली / Musli  
*Chlorophytum borivilianum*  
उपयोग :- शारीरिक एवं यौन क्षमता को बढ़ाने में।
9. जलनीम बाह्मी  
same as बाह्मी
10. द्यूतकुमारी / Aloe vera  
*Aloe vera*  
उपयोग :- चर्म संबंधी रोगों में; सौन्दर्यवर्धक।
11. शतावर / शतावरी / Shatavari  
*Asparagus racemosus*  
उपयोग :- स्त्री रोगों में।
12. अश्वगंधा / Ashwagandha  
*Withania somnifera*  
उपयोग :- जीर्णोद्धारक, शक्ति बढ़ाने में।

13. इंसुलिन पौधा / Insulin plant  
*Chamaecostus cuspidatus*  
उपयोग :- मधुमेह रोग में।
14. भृंगराज / False daisy  
*Eclipta prostrata*  
उपयोग :- केशवर्धक।
15. कालमेघ / Green Echinetta  
*Andropogon paniculata*  
उपयोग :- यकृत संबंधी रोगों में।
16. सूरजमुखी / Sunflower.  
*Helianthus annuus*  
उपयोग :- बीज से निकली खाद्य तेल का उत्पादन।  
उपयोग होता है।
17. पिप्पली / Long pepper  
*Piper longum*  
उपयोग :- मसाले के रूप में; श्वास संबंधी रोगों में।
18. गिलोय / Heart-leaved moonseed.  
*Tinospora cordifolia*  
उपयोग :- दिव्य औषधि, रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता को बढ़ाने में।

**Project Location/ Site Maps**

Chaurasi Kuteer is located in Rishikesh, to the east of the Ganga, within the Rajaji Tiger Preserve.

LOCATION	DISTANCE
Dehradun airport	29km
Rishikesh train station	12km
Rishikesh bus stop	4.8km



Different intervention sites at Chaurasi Kutiya

YOGA HALL AND 84 KUTIRS



Damaged sheet roof of the yoga hall



Art on the walls of the yoga hall

- It appears to be a hall where discourses were made
- There are two wings on each side of the hall with 42 cells (small rooms) in each wing. These are on doubly loaded corridors. The cells are partially underground.
- The yoga hall has entrances on two sides and one entry has a small shrine.



BUILDING	EARLIER USAGE	CONDITION
Yoga Hall and 84 Kutirs	Space for discourse and teaching	Damaged sheet roof, graffiti



Corridor leading to the underground kutirs

JANAKPURI AND SIDHPURI



Sketches on the walls of a room at the hostels



Entrance from the balcony to the rooms of the hostel

- Janak Puri has 71 rooms
- Sidhpuri has 67 rooms
- These were intended to be hostels/guest rooms



BUILDING	EARLIER USAGE	CONDITION
Janakpuri and Sidhpuri	Hostel	Graffiti, Damaged



View of the hostels from outside

## MAHARISHI MAHESH YOGI RESIDENCE



Art on the outer walls of the residence



View of the residence and terrace

- The residence consists of a ground floor, basement, and a terrace with a small pavilion



BUILDING	EARLIER USAGE	CONDITION
Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Residence	Maharishi Yogi's residence	Graffiti



Graffiti inside the residence

## MEDITATION DOMES



Row of meditation domes



Wall of meditation domes

- 123 meditation cells towards main entry



BUILDING	EARLIER USAGE	CONDITION
Meditation Domes	Meditation space	



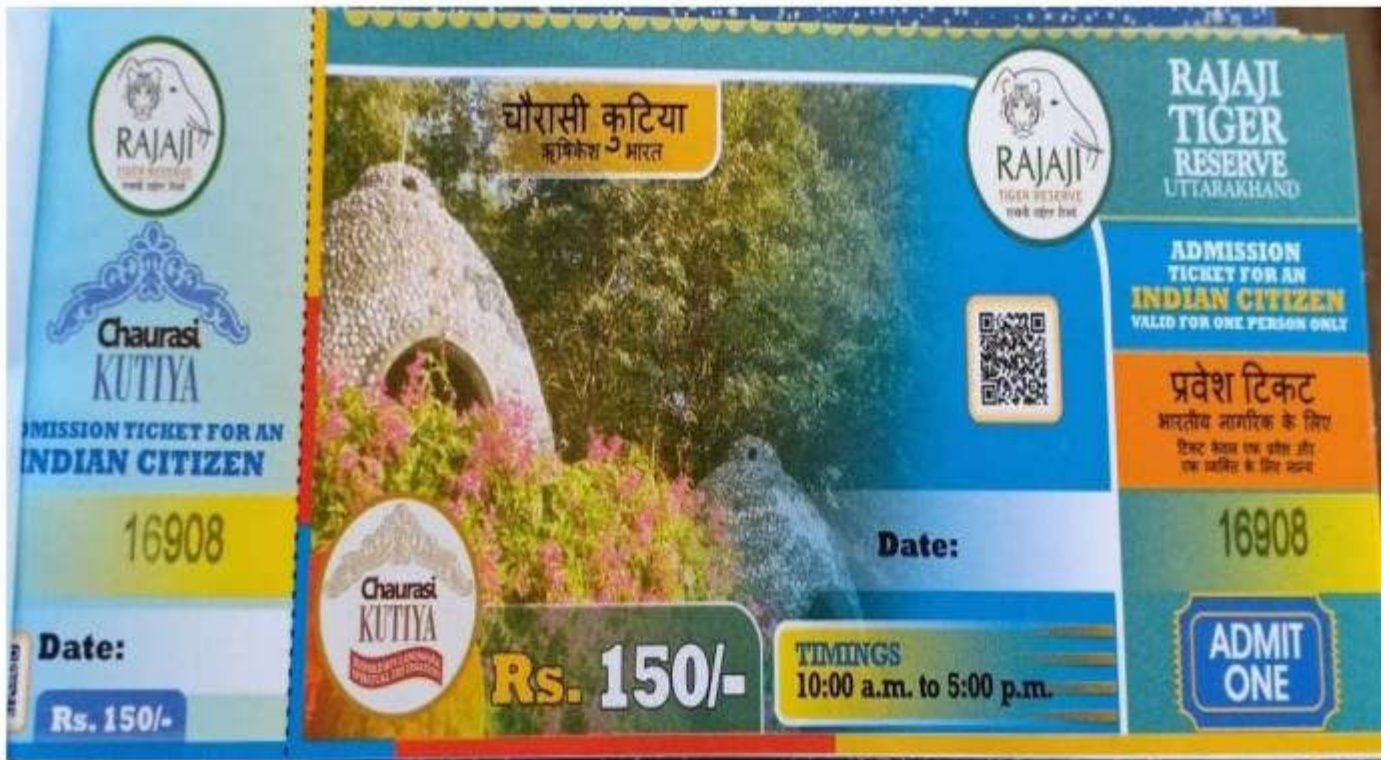
Meditation domes

**Different activities for awareness and skill development**



Published tickets and brochures









# CHAURASI KUTIYA

**A Spiritual  
&  
Cultural Destination**  
Rishikesh, Uttarakhand

Where a half century ago the Western  
(European) culture came to gain India's  
timeless spiritual wisdom



The history of the Aashram can be tracked  
place and by the sound of mother Ganga flowing  
Impression on his heart and mind.

At that time the land belonged to Uttar  
aashram. It soon became the center of deep medi

The former aashram of world-renowned  
indian Guru Maharishi Yogi offers a sublime  
experience for visitors. The peace full  
environs of Chaurasi Kutiya Aashram, its deep  
silence and lush greenery - create a special  
atmosphere that casts a magical spell over  
every visitor.

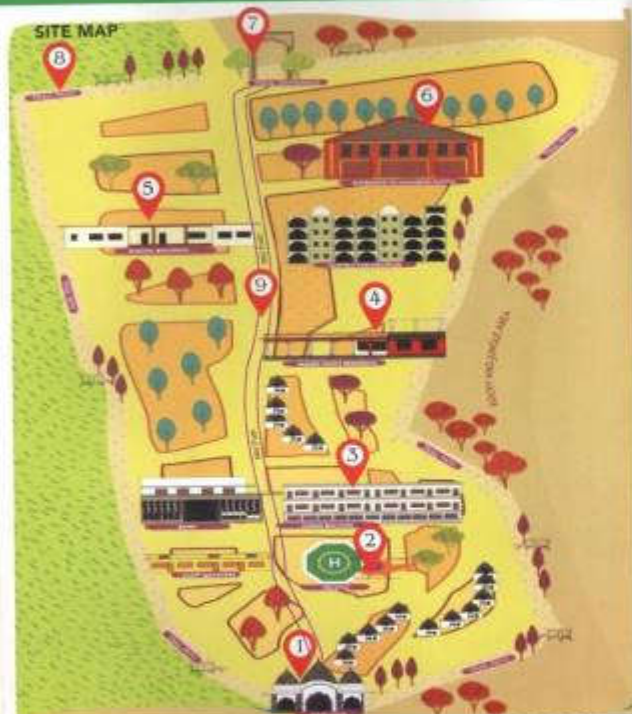
Rishikesh drew international attention  
in 1968 when members of the world famous  
pop musical band (Beatles), the Beatles came  
to the Himalayas to study with Maharishi.  
Their presence inspired a global increase in  
meditation and yoga and helped Rishikesh  
become a popular tourist destination,  
especially for foreign visitors. The peaceful  
and knowledge filled environment of the  
aashram inspired the Beatles to compose 48  
songs which were featured on their landmark  
albums : - The White Album, Abbey Road and  
Yellow Submarine.

Maharishi's Transcendental Meditation  
(TM) Programme also gained popularity  
worldwide with millions of people benefitting  
from the practice mentally, physically and  
spiritually. The TM technique can be learned  
by anyone regardless of religion, philosophy  
or lifestyle and is practiced for 15-20 minutes  
twice daily .

#### **Rajaji Tiger Reserve**

The Aashram is now under the control  
of Rajaji Tiger Reserve (formerly known as  
Rajaji National Park). It was created in 1983  
and upgraded in 2015 and named after the  
famous freedom fighter C. Rajagopalachari  
(Rajaji) and the first Governor General of

back to 1960. It is said that when Maharishi first visited the site nearby. Located on the side of the mountain overlooking the Ganges river and the city of Rishikesh, it left a deep impression on him. In 1961, Maharishi was granted permission from the Forest Department and on 1 April 1961 Maharishi was granted permission that Maharishi restored from its ancient Vedic origins.



- |                             |                                |               |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Entry Gate / Ticket Hall | 4. Mahesh Yogi's Residence     | 7. Back Gate  |
| 2. Helipad                  | 5. School Building             | 8. Trail Path |
| 3. Admin Building           | 6. Entrance to Chaurasi Kutiya | 9. Mid Path   |

Independent India. The Tiger reserve comprises of 819.54 sq km as core zone and 255.63 sq. km as buffer zone. The reserve is home to many



the site he was left spellbound by the beauty of the Ganges river and the city of Rishikesh, it left a deep impression on him. In 1961, Maharishi was granted permission from the Forest Department and on 1 April 1961 Maharishi was granted permission that Maharishi restored from its ancient Vedic origins.

endangered species including Tigers, Elephants, Leopards and near about 315 different bird species, making it a paradise for wildlife lovers.

#### Eco-Tourism

Chaurasi Kutiya was opened for tourism on 1 December 2015. Since then it has attracted the large number of visitors.

Rajaji Tiger Reserve focuses to promote eco-tourism at the Aashram. A trail is being developed for bird watching and other attractions will follow. Walking through the forest and the tree-lined paths of Aashram provides visitors an unforgettable experience. Many varied birdsongs echoing within the deep silence of the Aashram are a delightful reminder of nature's boundless creativity.

#### Photo Gallery

Rajaji Tiger Reserve, with the help of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Foundation and two time Emory Award winner Canadian film maker Paul Saltzman has set up a photo gallery depicting the history of the Aashram which includes many relative photographs of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi and The Beatles.



*The philosophy of life is this :  
Life is not a struggle,  
not a tension...  
Life is bliss.  
It is eternal wisdom,  
eternal existence.*  
- Maharishi Mahesh Yogi



### Maharishi Mahesh Yogi's Bungalow

After the Beatles visit in 1968, most of the old building of the Aashram were demolished to make way for new construction. Maharishi Mahesh Yogi's bungalow is among the surviving buildings. Maharishi lived and meditated here, conducted classes in Transcendental Meditation and ancient Vedic wisdom for the Beatles and their fellow students on the roof of this bungalow.

### The Beatles' House

Just near the back gate of the Aashram is this Beatles Bungalow. Here the Beatles Band from Liverpool played their guitars, wrote songs and chatted with friends and fellow students.

### Post Office

From this post office the Beatles and Maharishi's followers sent postcards to their friends around the world. Many of these post cards, bearing the seal of Shakaracharya Nagar Post Office, are regularly found at auctions of Beatles memorabilia.

### Chaurasi Kutiya

Hindi name 'Chaurasi Kutiya' means '84 huts' which indicates 84 Lakh births of human as different species. These huts built of local rock were created to provide accommodation and meditation space for visitors and local sadhus.

### Artist Studio

Wall painting or Graffiti is not permitted in the Chaurasi Kutiya. However to allow people a chance to express their creativity while at the Aashram, a special studio is being set up for the use of visiting artists.

### Excursion : Wildlife safari to Rajaji Tiger Reserve

Located in Dehradun, Pauri and Haridwar districts, the reserve remains open from 15 November to 15 June every year. Jungle safaris are conducted from Chilla (Pauri), Asharodi, Motichur (Dehradun), Ranipur and Mohand (Haridwar) gates.

### Do's and Don'ts

- 1) Please pay your entrance fee and collect your ticket at the counter before entering the Aashram.
- 2) Keep the premises litter-free by using the dustbins provided.
- 3) Don't venture into areas covered with dense bush.
- 4) Please don't make noise.
- 5) Don't cause damage to plants and buildings.
- 6) Don't smoke or light compiles inside the campus.
- 7) Don't teas monkeys or feed them.
- 8) Please park your vehicle near the gate.

### Tickets

Indian Rs. 150/-

Senior Citizen Rs. 75/-

Students Rs. 40/-

Students Rs. 75/-

(Above 18 Years)

(Above 18 Years)

Students are required to show an official letter / Identity Card from their school to qualify for the special discount.

**FOR FOREIGNERS Rs. 600/-**

### Opening Hours :


The Aashram is open from 9 am to 4 pm daily

For Information and Booking Contact us :

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR/CONSERVATOR OF FOREST,  
RAJAJI TIGER RESERVE, 5/1 Ansari Road, Dehradun,  
Contact : 0135-2621669, E-mail : director.rajaji@gmail.com


OR

Range Office, Gohari, Pashulok Barrage, Rishikesh



## चौरासी कुटियां

**एक आध्यात्मिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं ऐतिहासिक स्थल**  
ऋषिकेश, उत्तराखण्ड



यहाँ लगभग आठ सदी पहले पश्चिमी (यूरोपीय) सभ्यता भारत के कालातीत आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान को आत्मसात करने आयी...

### 84 यह अंक हिन्दू सभ्यताओं के अनुसार एक महत्वपूर्ण संख्या है। ऐसा माना जाता है कि इस धरती पर लगभग 84 लाख जीव प्रजातियाँ हैं। एक अन्य मान्यता के अनुसार जीवात्मा 84 लाख योनियों में भटकने के पश्चात् फिर मनुष्य जन्म पाती है। संभवतः 84 कुटी आश्रम की स्थापना के पीछे 84 लाख योनियों का वार्षिक मंत्र प्रेरणास्त्रोत रहा होगा।

#### 84 कुटिया का इतिहास

महर्षि महेश योगीजी ने सर्वप्रथम 1961 में इस स्थान का दौरा किया था। गंगा के किनारे स्थित इस निम्नल स्थान पर वे इतने मंत्रमुग्ध हो गए कि उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से 14 वर्षों हेतु इसे पट्टे पर देने का अनुरोध किया। 1961 में उन्हें यह स्थल पट्टे पर दिया गया जिस पर उन्होंने यह आश्रम बनाया।

जिन्हें 'बीटल्स' के विषय में जानकारी नहीं है उन्हें बताना चाहेंगे कि 'बीटल्स' ब्रिटेन स्थित एक विश्व प्रसिद्ध पश्चिमी पीप बैंड ग्रुप था। इस दल के सदस्य आध्यात्मिक जागृति को खोज में लगभग 60 वर्ष पूर्व भारत आये थे तथा महर्षि महेश योगी के 84 कुटी आश्रम में ही ठहरे थे।

आश्रम को स्थिरता प्रदान करने के पश्चात् महर्षि महेश योगीजी ने अपने कार्यकलापों को पश्चिमी देशों मुख्यतः यूरोप में स्थानांतरित किया। उनके जाने के पश्चात् कुछ समय तक आश्रम क्रियाशील रहा किन्तु 1990 के दशक में अंततः आश्रम परित्यक्त हो गया। आश्रम की इमारतें शनि-शनि-खंडहर में परिवर्तित होने लगीं। लगभग 40 वर्षों के पश्चात् सन् 2000 के आरम्भ में आश्रम की भूमि पुनः वन विभाग को दे दी गयी।

यह स्थान राजाजी बाघ आरक्षित वन का भाग है। सन् 2015 में राजाजी टाईगर रिजर्व द्वारा इसके रखरखाव तथा राजस्व प्राप्तिके उद्देश्य से इसे टिकट युक्त पर्यटन आकर्षण में परिवर्तित किया गया।

#### 'बीटल्स आश्रम'

1960 के दशक के अंतिम वर्षों से 84 कुटी आश्रम को बीटल्स आश्रम के रूप में ख्याति प्राप्त होने लगी। सन् 1961 में इस दल के सदस्य महर्षिजी से अतीन्द्रिय/भावातीत ध्यान की कला सीखने ऋषिकेश (84 कुटिया में) आये। उन्होंने महर्षि महेश योगी से अध्यात्म एवं योग की दीक्षा ली। अध्यात्म एवं योगध्यान को

आत्मसात करते हुए इसी आश्रम में-उन्होंने कई अमर गीतों जैसे-व्हाईट एलबम, एनी वे/रोड, येलो सबमरीन आदि की रचना की। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि संगीतज्ञ/गीतकार के रूप में यह समय उनका सर्वाधिक फलदायी समय था। इसी दौरान दल सदस्य जश्नई हेरिसन ने सितार बजाना भी सीखा। भारत में इस आश्रम से उनका सम्बन्ध विरहस्थायी व शाश्वत हो गया। 'बीटल्स' ने इस आश्रम की ख्याति पश्चिमी दुनिया तक पहुंचाया तथा आश्रम ने पश्चिमी देशों में अनुयायियों की संख्या बढ़ाने लिए 'बीटल्स' के नाम का प्रयोग किया।

#### 84 कुटिया भ्रमण

आश्रम प्रवेश द्वार के ठीक सामने एक छोटी टिकट खिड़की है। वहाँकी चढ़ाई बढ़ने के पश्चात् 84 कुटिया का वास्तविक प्रवेश द्वार है। उस पर लिखा हुआ है - 84 कुटिया। यहाँ प्राकृतिक पत्थरों, ढँकी, बीजकोष की भाँति दिखाई पड़ती कुटियायें स्थित हैं।

सब दुर्गमजिली कुटियायें हैं। प्रत्येक कुटिया के भीतर दो मंजिलों को जोड़ती छोटी मूलभूत सीढ़ियाँ हैं। साधक इन कुटियायें में बैठकर जंगल में पसरती इकलौती ध्वनि, गंगा का कलवर सुन आँखे मूंदकर ध्यान करते हैं।

#### 84 कुटिया की छायाचित्र प्रदर्शनी

सामने की इमारत में एक अल्पाहार गृह है। 3 कक्षाओं में छायाचित्र प्रदर्शित किये गए हैं। पहले कक्ष में अतीन्द्रिय ध्यान एवं महर्षि महेश योगी से सम्बंधित चित्र हैं। दूसरा कक्ष आश्रम के प्रसिद्ध अतिथि, 'बीटल्स', को सम्बंधित है तथा तीसरा कक्ष राजाजी बाघ आरक्षित वन के वन्य जंतुओं से आपको परिचित कराता है।

प्रदर्शनी कक्ष से बाहर एक छोटा सा शिव मंदिर है, वहाँ दो शिवलिंग व एक नदी की मूर्ति हैं।

#### पंचकुटी व सप्तपुरी संकुल

आगे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अतिथियों एवं गणमान्य व्यक्तियों को ठहराने हेतु अतिथि गृहों का समूह है। इसे पंचकुटी कहा जाता है जो छोटा आग जाकर प्रसिद्ध सप्तपुरी संकुल है जहाँ 'बीटल्स' के सदस्य ठहरें हैं। यहाँ के कक्ष सर्व पारश्वाल्य सुख-सुविधाओं से युक्त थे।

#### आनंद भवन तथा सिद्धि भवन

ये इस परिसर की सर्वाधिक विशाल इमारतें हैं। ये उन साधकों के निवास हैं जो उच्च पाठ्यक्रम में भाग लेने अथवा गुरु बनने हेतु प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने यहाँ जाते हैं। इसकी विरामिड के आकार की अर्थात् शृणुआकार तिरछी भित्तियाँ अत्यंत रोचक हैं। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है मानो इमारत के भीतर सम्पूर्ण ऊर्जा संचित करने की मंशा से इन्हें ऐसा आकार दिया गया हो। इसकी असाधारण संरचना अत्यंत रहस्यमय प्रतीत होती है।

अधिकतर आगन्तुक कौतुक मन से इमारत के भीतर प्रवेश करते हैं और कक्षों की मूलभूतलेया में खो जाते हैं। ऊपरी मंजिल पर जाने की हिम्मत ही नहीं होती। ये सब रहवासी इकाईयाँ हैं, यहाँ कुछ तो अत्यंत रहस्यमयी प्रतीत होता है।

#### चौरासी कुटिया

परिसर के भीतर एक विशेष इमारत है जिसे चौरासी कुटिया कहा जाता है। इस इमारत के भीतर प्रवेश करते ही यह कुं भागों में बंट जाती है। आप किसी भी भाग का चयन कर भीतर आ सकते हैं। जैसे ही आप अन्दर जायेंगे, आपके समक्ष दो लंबे गलियारे होंगे। दोनों ओर स्थित ये गलियारें समान अंतराल पर प्रकाश परावर्तित करते हैं। गलियारों में चलते समय दोनों ओर स्थित छोटी खिड़की युक्त छोटे-छोटे कक्ष वास्तव में साधकों हेतु ध्यान लगाकर बैठने के लिए बनाए गए हैं। ये एक-एक कर जुड़े कुल 84 कक्ष हैं। अत्यंत छोटे होने के कारण केवल एक साधक ही एक कक्ष में आसानी से बैठ सकता है। ये योग की 84 मुद्राओं पर आधारित हैं।

गलियारा पार करते ही एक खुला प्रांगण है जिसमें एक ऊंचा मंच भी है। यहाँ से गंगा एवं ऋषिकेश नगरी दिखाई पड़ती है। गंगा को उस पर लटकते लक्ष्मण झूले के साथ देखना किसी वरदान से कम नहीं है।

#### महर्षि महेश योगी का निवास स्थल

यहाँ महर्षि महेश योगी का बड़ा सा निवास स्थान है। यह आवास भले ही सादा है किन्तु गंगा के समीप निर्मित है। इस इमारत के नीचे एक तलघर है जो अत्यंत भयावह प्रतीत होता है।

#### कमी बागों व जलाशयों से अलंकृत इस त्यक्त इमारत की देखरेख ना होने के कारण इसकी दशा जर्जर हो चुकी है यद्यपि विभागीय स्तर पर इसके सौवर्गीकरण का यथासंभव प्रयास किया जा रहा है। कुछ क्षण बाद बैठकर अपने आसपास सुन्दर बागों एवं जलाशयों की कल्पना करने पर सुखमयी अनुभूत होता है। अपने चरम समय में यह परिसर अवश्य एक मनोरम नैसर्गिक स्थल रहा होगा।

#### 84 कुटिया के भित्तिचित्र

श्री श्री खडहरो पर भित्ति लेखन व चित्र हैं। नीचे दर्शाया गया भित्तिचित्र गर्व से कह रहा है 'श्री स्व ऋषिकेश' अर्थात् हम ऋषिकेश से प्रेम हैं। भित्तिचित्रों से श्री देवीवारी पर वृष्टि पड़ने पर नीरस से दिखते खडहरो पर अचानक रंगों की छटा दिखाई पड़ती है। ये अपेक्षाकृत नवीन प्रतीत होते हैं। कदाचित पिछले 4-5 वर्षों में इन्हें बनाया गया है। इन भित्ति लेखनों व चित्रों की जो बात अत्यंत माती है वह यह कि इनकी विषयवस्तु परिसर के मूलभूत तत्वों से मेल खाती है। एक ओर जहाँ ये रूढ़िमूक्त विचार व्यक्त करते हैं तो दूसरी ओर अध्यात्म से भी सम्बन्ध दर्शाते हैं, जैसे जहाँ तहाँ ऊँ अथवा श्री यंत्र या योग मुद्राएँ भी दृष्टिगोचर हो जाती हैं। प्रयोग किये गए रंग बहुधा कोमल हैं। कभी कभी एक ही रंग का प्रयोग किया गया है तो कहीं-कहीं रंगबिरंगे पृष्ठ व मोर जैसे पक्षी भी चित्रित हैं।

एक विशाल कक्ष में महेश योगी के कुछ चित्र हैं जिनमें उनके प्रसिद्ध शिष्याण भी साथ हैं। बाकी स्थानों पर निराकार कलाकारी की गयी है जिनमें कुछ अत्यंत आकर्षक हैं। पता नहीं कि यह पूर्व नियोजित कलाकारी है अथवा किसी ने रिकत स्थान पाकर अपनी कलाकारी दर्शायी है।

#### 84 कुटिया कहां है?

यदि आप ऋषिकेश की ओर से आ रहे हैं, तो सर्वप्रथम परमर्षी निकेतन पहुँचें। तत्पश्चात् वानप्रस्थ आश्रम की ओर पैदल चल कर वेद निकेतन आश्रम पहुँचने तक चलते रहें। इसके पश्चात् वन की दिशा में जाएँ। आपको शोध ही 84 कुटिया का फलक दिखाई पड़ेगा।

#### ऋषिकेश स्थित 84 कुटिया भ्रमण के लिए कुछ सूचना

- चौरासी कुटिया प्रतिदिन प्रातः 9 बजे से संध्या 4 बजे खुली रहती है।
- दर्शन शुल्क भारतीयों के लिए 150 रु., विदेशियों के 600 रु., वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए 75 रु. तथा छात्रों के 40 रु. है।
- परिसर/आश्रम के भीतर छोटा अल्पाहार गृह है किन्तु खाद्य पदार्थों की सीमित विकल्प है।
- चूँकि यह जंगल का एक भाग है, जंगली जानवरों व आपको दर्शन हो सकते हैं, सतर्क रहें।
- आश्रम का पूर्ण पैदल भ्रमण करने में 1 से 2 घंटों का समय सकता है। हो सके तो साइड बेला में यहाँ आने का प्रयत्न इस समय शान्ति से बैठकर गंगा को देखने का असीम अ प्राप्त होता है।
- आप किसी भी कुटिया में बैठ कर ध्यान लगा सकते हैं, केवल कुटिया स्वच्छ करने की आवश्यकता होगी।

क्या करें और क्या न करें -

- कृपया आश्रम में प्रवेश करने से पहले अपना प्रवेश शुल्क कर अपना टिकट काउंटर से प्राप्त करें।
- प्रदान किये गए इस्टेबिन का उपयोग करके स्थान कूड़े-रहित रखें।
- कृपया घनी झाड़ी/खतरा वाले क्षेत्रों में न पडें।
- कृपया शोर न करें।
- पीधो और इमारतों को नुकसान न पहुंचाएं।
- परिसर के अंदर घुआ या प्रकाश न जलाएं/करें।
- बंदरों को तंग न करें और न ही उन्हें खिलाएं।
- कृपया अपनी गाड़ी को गेट के पास पार्क करें।

#### टिकट (भारतीयों के लिए)

भारतीय Rs. 150/-	वरिष्ठ नागरिक Rs. 75/-
विद्यार्थी Rs. 40/- (10 वार्षिक से अधिक)	विद्यार्थी Rs. 75/- (10 वार्षिक से अधिक)

छात्रों को विराम घूरे के लिए अलग प्रातः करने के लिए अपने क्लब से एक अध्यात्मिक / परिष्कार-पत्र विकत

#### विदेशियों के लिए Rs. 600/-

#### 84 कुटी/बीटल्स आश्रम सुलझे का समय

प्रातः 9 बजे से 4 बजे तक प्रतिदिन अधिक जानकारी व बुकिंग हेतु सम्पर्क करें - कार्यालय, निदेशक/वन संरक्षक, राजाजी टाईगर रिजर्व, S/I, अथवा मार्ग, देहरादून

फोन : 0135-2621669, ई-मेल : director@rajaji@gmail.com  
अथवा गोहरी रोज कार्यालय, पशुलोक भवन, ऋषिकेश

Where a half century ago  
the West came to sit at the feet  
of India's timeless spiritual wisdom



**Chaurasi KUTIYA** map

1. Gate
2. Parking
3. Ticket Counter
4. Post Office
5. Cafeteria
6. Photo Gallery
7. Toilet
8. Hall
9. Maharishi's Bungalow
10. Chaurasi Kutiya
11. Beatles' Bungalow
12. Back Gate
13. Herbal Garden



**The Beatles  
in Rishikesh**



**Entry Fees:** Indian Citizens : Rs. 150 | Students (18+) | Rs. 75 - Under 18 : Rs. 40 | Foreign Citizens Rs. 600

**Chaurasi  
KUTIYA**

**RISHIKESH'S LANDMARK  
SPIRITUAL DESTINATION**

Rishikesh drew international attention in 1968 when the world famous musical band, the Beatles, came to the Himalayas to study with Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, founder of the Transcendental Meditation Program. This historic meeting of East and West inspired a global interest in meditation and yoga and added to the popularity of Rishikesh as a unique tourist destination among foreign visitors.

**Visit Chaurasi Kutiya to see:**

**The Hall and Bungalow** where Maharishi held classes for the Beatles.

**The Beatles' Bungalow** where the Beatles composed famous songs from their iconic 'The White Album'

**Hall** where the 25th Birthday Party of George Harrison was hosted in 1968

Two time Emmy Award winner Canadian Film Maker Paul Saltzman's **Photo Gallery** about the Beatles' visit to the Ashram

**Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Knowledge Centre**

**Wildlife Photo Gallery**

**Graffiti Art and**

much, much more

**Chaurasi  
KUTIYA**

Managed by  
**Rajaji Tiger Reserve**  
Swarg Ashram, Rishikesh  
E-Mail: director.rajaji@gmail.com

**The Beatles' Bungalow**

Just near the back gate of the ashram is the Beatles Bungalow. Here, The Fab Four from Liverpool played their guitars, wrote songs and chatted with friends and fellow students.



**Maharishi Mahesh Yogi's Bungalow**

After the Beatles visit in 1968, most of the old buildings in the ashram were demolished to make way for new construction. Maharishi Mahesh Yogi's bungalow is among the surviving buildings. Maharishi lived and meditated here, teaching classes in Transcendental Meditation and ancient Vedic wisdom for the Beatles and their fellow students on the roof of his bungalow.

**Post Office**

From this post office the Beatles sent postcards to their friends around the world. Many of these post cards, bearing the seal of the Shikharacharya Nagar post office, are regularly found at auctions of Beatles' memorabilia.

**Chaurasi Kutiya**

The Hindi name 'Chaurasi Kutiya' means '84 huts'. These huts, built of local river rock, were created to provide accommodation and meditate spaces for visitors and local sadhaks.

**Artist studio**

Please note that wall painting or graffiti is not permitted in the Chaurasi Kutiya. However, to allow people a chance to express their creativity while at the ashram, a special studio is being set up for the use of visiting artists.

**Excursion: Wildlife Safari to Rajaji Tiger Reserve**  
Located in Dehradun, Pauri and Haridwar districts, the Rajaji Tiger Reserve remains open from 10 November to 10 June. Jungle safaris are conducted from the Chilla, Motichur, Aarodi, Mohand and Ranjpur gates.

**Do's and Don'ts**

- 1) Please pay your entrance fee and collect your ticket at the counter before entering the ashram.
- 2) Keep the spot litter-free by using the dustbins provided.
- 3) Don't venture into areas covered with dense bush.
- 4) Please don't make noise.
- 5) Don't cause damage to plants and buildings.
- 6) Don't smoke or light campfires inside the campus.
- 7) Don't tease monkeys or feed them.
- 8) Please park your vehicle near the gate.

**OPENING HOURS** The Ashram is open from 9am to 4pm Daily

**Tickets**

**Indian Citizens**

Indian	Rs. 150/-	Students	Rs. 40/-
Senior citizen	Rs. 75/-	Up to 18 years	Rs. 40/-
		Above 18 years	Rs. 75/-

Note: Students are required to show an official letter from their school to qualify for the special discount.

**Foreigners Rs. 600/-**

**Contact us**

**Director**  
Rajaji National Park,  
5/1 Ansari Road, Dehradun  
Phone: 0135-628669  
Email: director.rajaji@gmail.com

**Gaehri Range Office,**  
Pashuok Barrage,  
Rishikesh

**Chaurasi  
KUTIYA**

**RISHIKESH'S  
LANDMARK**

«A SPIRITUAL DESTINATION»



Where a half century ago  
the West came to sit at the feet  
of India's timeless spiritual wisdom



**Photos of works done in the financial year 2020-21**



Audio-visual



Bio-toilets



Improvement of Nature path way



New home garden



Establishment of Herbal Gardens



Solar lights



Simana



## Nature trail



## Chourasi Kutiya Main Entry



## Projector





### **DVD System**



### **Removal of Lantana**



**Herbal Garden**



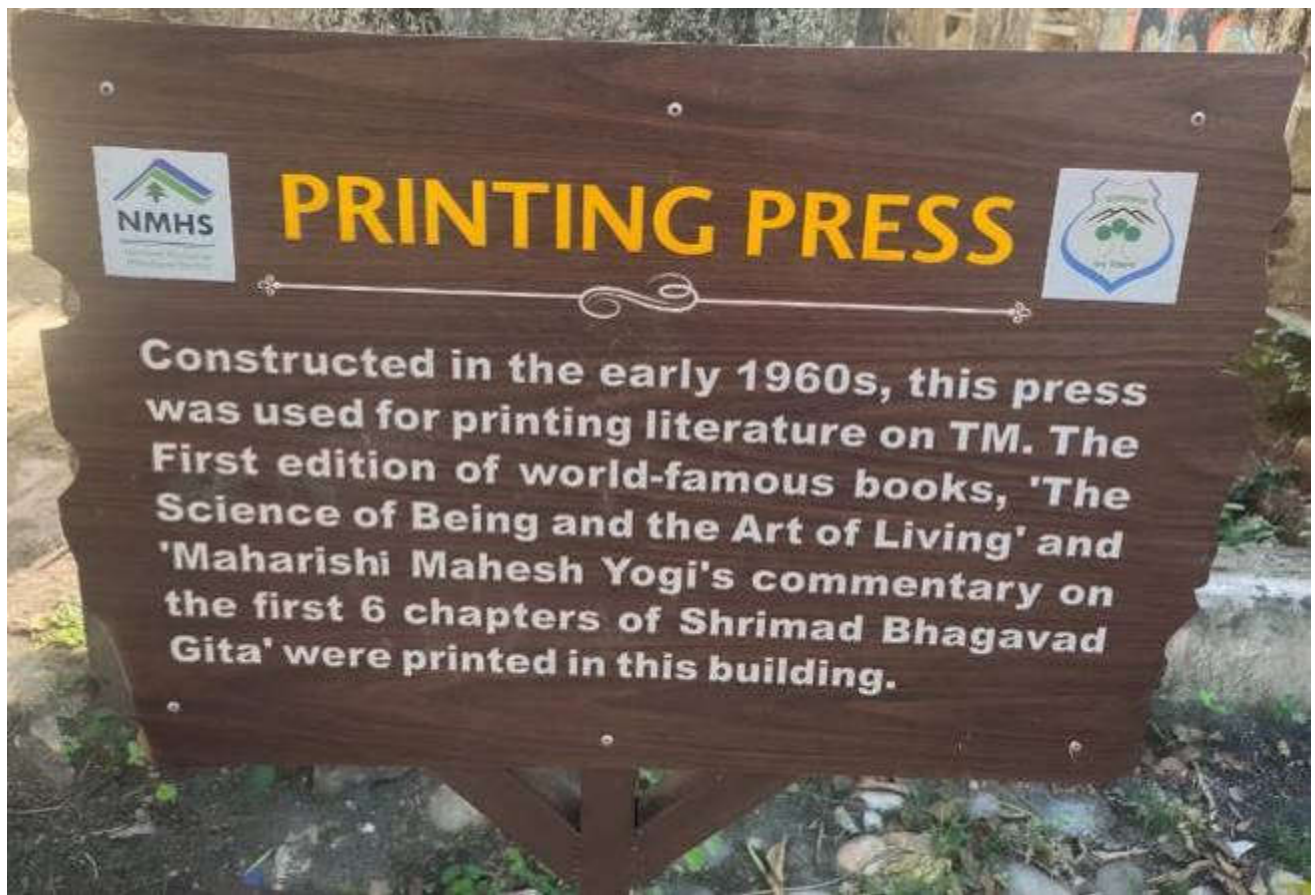
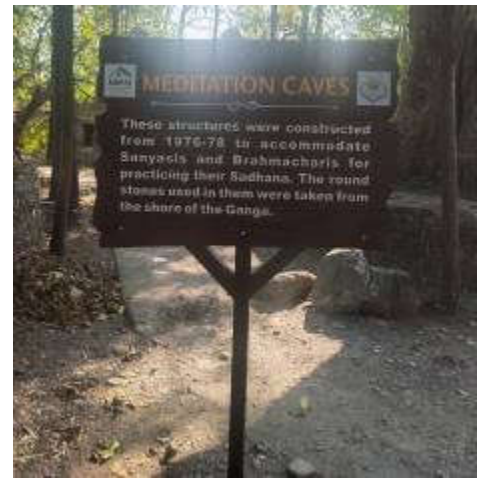
**Lan Repair**



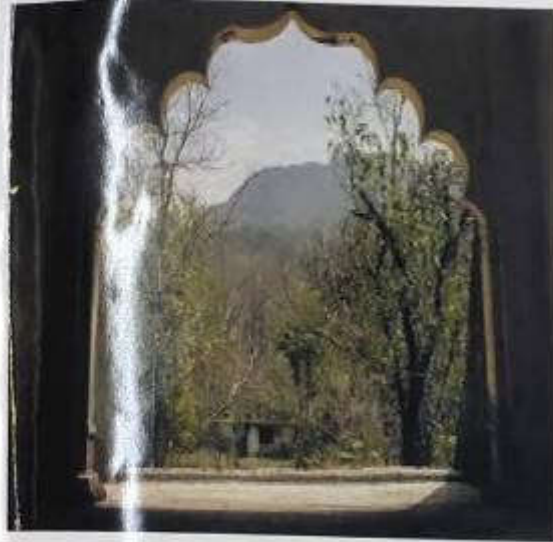








Knowledge Products



Development of  
Ganga Vatika

Maharshi Mahesh Yogi  
Ashram



Rajaji tiger reserve,  
Dehradun,  
Uttarakhand





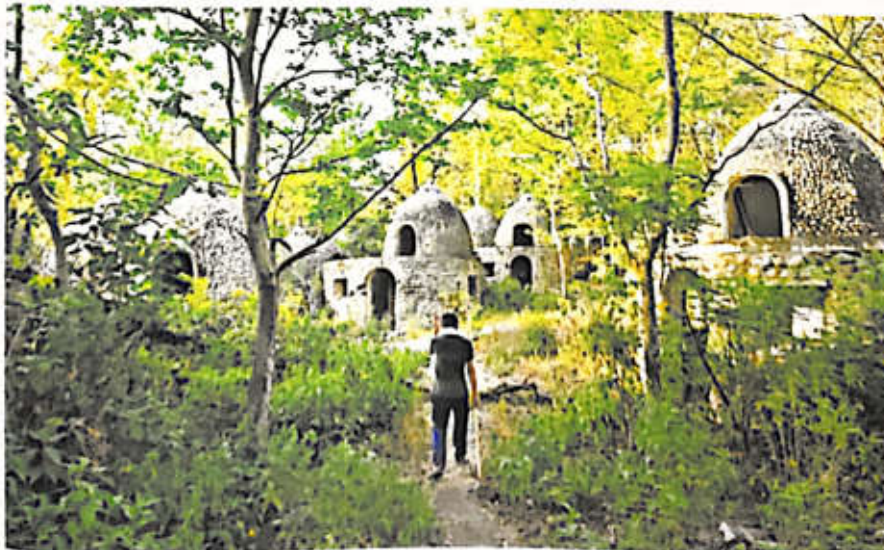
## Development of Maharshi Yogi Chaurashikuti Ganga Vatika Rishikesh, Rajaji Tiger Reserve

### Background:-

Rishikesh is one of the important pilgrim centres and Yoga capital of India, every year thousands of visitors; both national and international are visiting this place. The holy river Ganga flows right across the area. The banks of the river are studded with many Ashrams. From old time this place is famous for yoga, different forms of meditation, spiritual discourse and religious rights. There are many canal systems originated from barrages constructed over river Ganga. These canals pass through dense forest patches dominated by tall trees of *Holoptelea*, Sal and mixed deciduous forests, besides agricultural fields. These forested low-lying hills and their valleys are the watersheds for numerous streams/rivulets that criss-cross the area and finally discharge into river Ganga.



The marshes and wetlands on the vast floodplains and extensive riverbeds of the river Ganga together with the surrounding undulating low-lying hill ranges with woods make the landscape unique.



### History:-

The Maharshi Mahesh yogi ashram, now popularly known as Chaurashikutiya, is situated in Chhurrnigarh Beat of Gohri Range of Rajaji National Park and Tiger Reserve. This place has a long history of spirituality and meditation. In April 1961, this piece of land constituted about 15 acre (6 ha), which was a part of reserve forest of Lansdowne forest division, was given on lease to Maharshi Mahesh Yogi foundation for 20 years. Maharshi Yogi establishes his ashram and made this place as a centre for transcendental meditation (TM). It soon became a magnet for new generation of spiritual seeker, who came from all over the world to learn TM. Many teachers of TM were trained here. This place drew international attention when in 1968, the world famous musical band, the Beatles visited and stayed here for few months. Their presence inspired a global interest in meditation and yoga and helped Rishikesh to become a popular International tourist destination.

## *The Beatles are coming!*

**Hindustan Times Correspondent**

New Delhi, Jan. 9 — Beatle George Harrison, who is now in Bombay, will be in Rishikesh on Jan. 22 to take part in the 4th International Meditation guides training course being organized by Maharshi Mahesh Yogi.

The other three Beatles will arrive at Rishikesh the same week. They will stop at Delhi before proceeding to Rishikesh.

It is not certain whether Mia Farrow will go to Rishikesh. She is said to be meditating somewhere in India and is likely to arrive in Delhi on Jan. 21.

The Maharshi returns to Delhi on Jan. 14. He is at present on the Continent.

The forest lease was over in year 1981 and the Maharshi yogi foundation surrendered the forest lease to the forest department. In year 1987 this area was transferred and declared as a part of Rajaji National Park. In year 2015 it was declared as part of Rajaji Tiger Reserve. Now this place is a core area of Rajaji tiger reserve. After 1981 this place was closed for visitors and it was again reopened in year 2014-15 for visitors.

A proposal for renovation and redevelopment of ChaurashiKutiya was sent to NMHS (national mission for Himalayan studies) and the proposal worth 2.31 crore was sanctioned in year 2017 for 3 years.

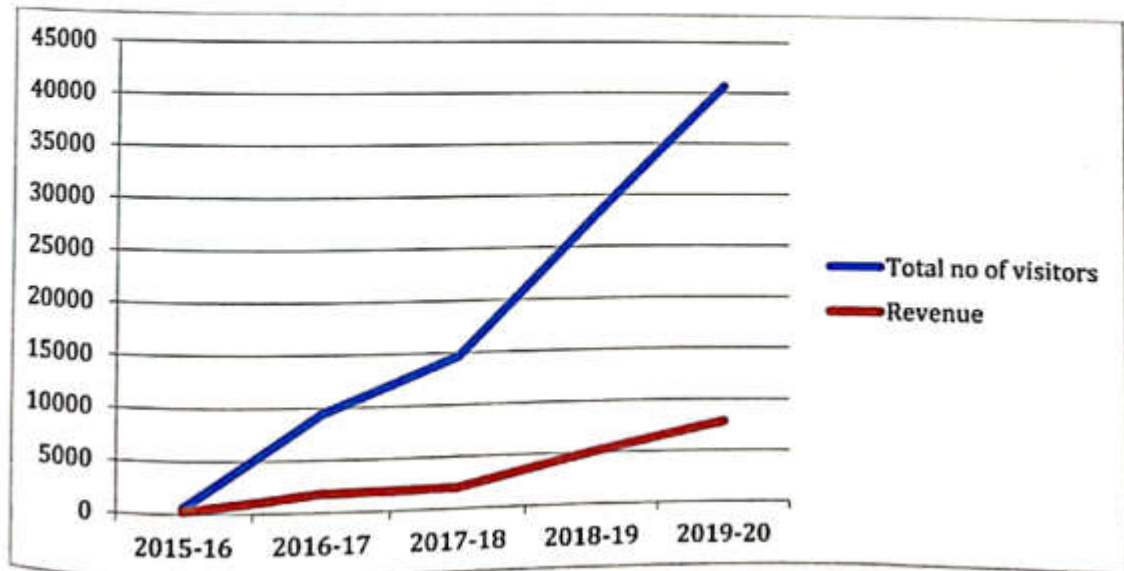
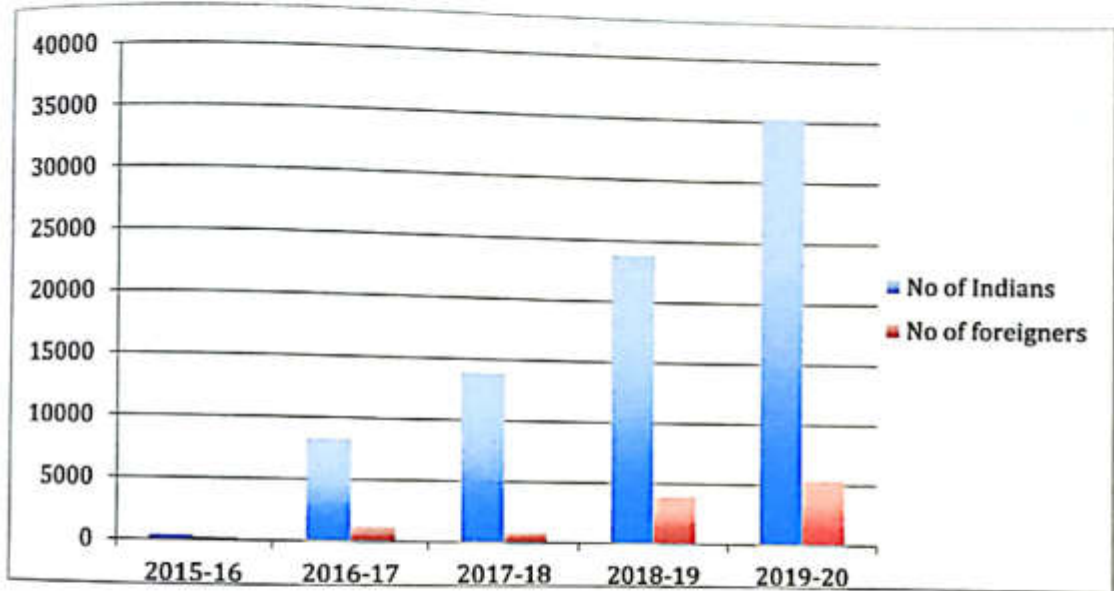
After opening to the tourist in year 2014-15, thousands of tourist both national and foreigners has visited this place. The numbers of visitors visiting this place is increasing day by days.





*Year wise tourist arrival and revenue*

Year	No of Indians	No of foreigners	Total no of visitors	Revenue
2015 (Dec)	448	181	629	250165
2016	8268	1173	9441	1808985
2017	13888	818	14706	2033175
2018	23852	3939	27791	5051000
2019	35291	5388	40679	7845000









**Appendix-IX**

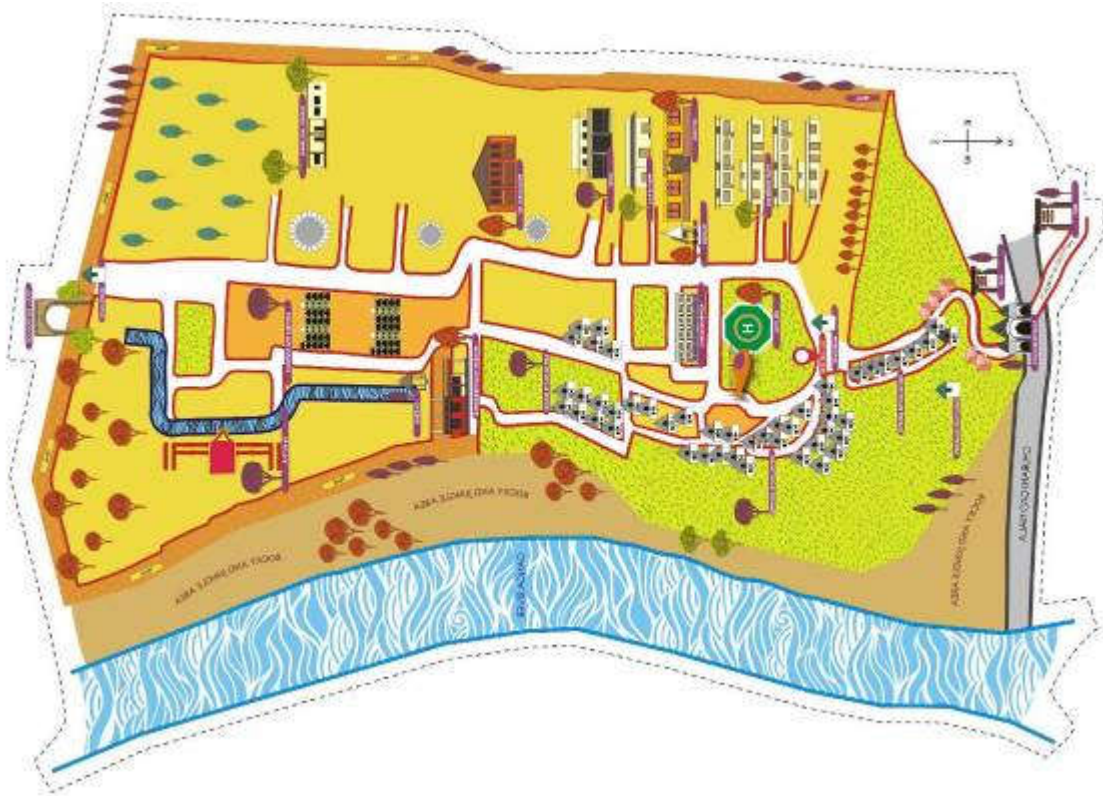
**Record of Revenue generated during six consecutive years since 2017-18**

**राजाजी टाइगर रिजर्व के चौरासी कुटिया में पर्यटकों की संख्या तथा प्राप्त राजस्व का विवरण**  
(राजस्व धनराशि लाख में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	राजस्व लक्ष्य	चौरासी कुटिया			
		पर्यटकों की संख्या			प्राप्त राजस्व (रू० लाख में)
		भारतीय	विदेशी	कुल	
1	2	3	4	5	6
2017-18	166.93	16312	2001	18313	29.61
2018-19	220.10	26778	4216	30994	57.74
2019-20	206.53	38897	5925	44822	84.78
2020-21	86.40	19756	88	19844	24.89
2021-22	77.26	31595	79	31674	36.36
2022-23	259.30	81231	6497	87728	139.71
कुल योग	<b>1016.52</b>	<b>214569</b>	<b>18806</b>	<b>233375</b>	<b>373.09</b>



**Different interventions at Chaurasi Kutiya, Rishikesh, Uttarakhand**



**Figure 23: Herbal garden.**



**Figure 24: Nature trail.**



**Figure 25: Solar fencing**



**Figure 26: Music box**



**Figure 27: Biotoilets**



**Chief Minister of Uttarakhand at Chaurasi Kutiya**









**Ambassador of America at Chaurasi Kutiya**










**Ambassador of Indonesia at Chaurasi Kutiya**






**गोहरी रेंज राजाजी टाईगर रिजर्व के अंतर्गत चौरासी कुटिया में कराये गये कार्यों का विवरण  
वर्ष 2018-2019**

S. No.	ITEM OF WORK	Name of Scheme	Physical		Financial		स्थल का नाम	जी0पी0एस0	कार्य प्रारम्भ का फोटो	कार्य अन्तिम का फोटो
			Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.				
1	चौरासी कुटी में सौर उर्जा फेंसिंग की सुरक्षा दीवार की मरम्मत कार्य हाथी द्वारा तोड़े जाने पर।		1 नं0		50000.00		चौरासी कुटी	30 06' 37.6'' 78 18' 46.3  MB No. 12 Page No. 06 to 09		
2	चौरासी कुटी स्थित प्रशासनिक भवन के द्वितीय तल में विद्युत फिटिंग कार्य		1 नं0		24172.00		चौरासी कुटी	30 06' 33.1'' 78 18' 43.8		
3	चौरासी कुटिया में पानी लाने हेतु कुनाऊ क0सं0 1 से चौरासी कुटिया तक की पैदल मार्ग की सफाई एवं बीच-बीच में पाईप लाईन हेतु आर0आर0 ड्राई पुस्ता चुरानीगाड बीट में निर्माण कार्य।		1 No,		215800.00		कुनाऊ क0सं0 1	30 06' 34.1'' 78 18' 43.9  MB No. 06 Page No. 33		

**गोहरी रेंज राजाजी टाईगर रिजर्व के अंतर्गत चौरासी कुटिया में कराये गये कार्यों का विवरण  
वर्ष 2018-2019**

4	चौरासी कुटी के प्रशासनिक भवन में प्रथम फ्लोर पर दो कमरो की मरम्मत कार्य		1 No.	149000.00		चौरासी कुटी	30 06' 35.1" 78 18' 44.9"  MB No. 12 Page No. 01 to 04		
5	चौरासी कुटिया परिसर में पानी की टकी की एच गार्ड चौकी मरम्मत कार्य।		1 नं०	216500.00		चौरासी कुटी	30 06' 36.1" 78 18' 44.3"  MB No. 06 Page No. 24 to 43		
6	चौरासी कुटिया परिसर में भवनों/गुफाओ के उपर उग आयी फाइक्स आदि झाडी की साफ सफाई कार्य करना।		1 नं०	1,65,000.00		चौरासी कुटी	30 06' 36.1" 78 18' 44.3"		
7	चौरासी कुटिया में पाईप लाईन एव छोटे येम्बर का निर्माण व पाईप लाईन बिछाना।		1 नं०	246000.00		चौरासी कुटी	30 06' 36.1" 78 18' 44.3"		

**गोहरी रेंज राजाजी टाईगर रिजर्व के अंतर्गत चौरासी कुटिया में कराये गये कार्यों का विवरण  
वर्ष 2018-2019**

8	चौरासी कुटी प्रशासनिक भवन के द्वितीय तल फ्लोर जीर्णोद्धार	जॉब 1 जॉब 2	154400.00 260700.00		चौरासी कुटी	30 06' 36.1" 78 18' 44.3"  MB No. 06 Page No. 34 to 43		
9	चौरासी कुटी में मेनगेट पैराफिट कार्य	1 नं०	178800.00 200000.00		चौरासी कुटी	30 06' 36.1" 78 18' 44.3"  MB No. 07 Page No. 125 to 128		
10	चौरासी कुटिया में जलापूर्ति हेतु मूल स्रोत कुनाऊ क०सं० 1 चुरानीगाड बीट में टैंक निर्माण कार्य।	1 नं०	94,000.00		कुनाऊ क०सं० 1	30 06' 35.1" 78 18' 44.8"  MB. NO. 06 Page No. 30,31,32		



**गोहरी रेंज राजाजी टाईगर रिजर्व के अंतर्गत चौरासी कुटिया में कराये गये कार्यों का विवरण  
वर्ष 2018-2019**

11	चौरासी कुटी में नेचर ट्रेल निर्माण कार्य	1 No	1440000.00	चौरासी कुटी	30 06' 35.1" 78 18' 44.9"		
12	चौरासी कुटी में बैम्बो हट का निर्माण कार्य जॉब 1	1 नं0	244700.00	चौरासी कुटी	30 06' 36.1" 78 18' 44.3"		
13	चौरासी कुटी में बैम्बो हट का निर्माण कार्य जॉब 2	1 नं0	244700.00	चौरासी कुटी	30 06' 36.1" 78 18' 44.3"		

S. No.	ITEM OF WORK	Name of Scheme	Physical		Financial		स्थल का नाम	जी0पी0एस0	कार्य प्रारम्भ का फोटो	कार्य अन्तिम का फोटो
			Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.				
1	चौरासी कुटी पर्यटन स्थल पर बॉयो टॉयलेट्स सीट बॉक्स स्थापित करना		1 नं0		99900.00		चौरासी कुटी			
2	चौरासी कुटी पर्यटन स्थल पर बॉयो टॉयलेट्स बड़ी सीट बॉक्स स्थापित करना		1 नं0		78000.00		चौरासी कुटी			
3	चौरासी कुटी पर्यटन स्थल मुख्य गेट पर बॉयो टॉयलेट्स बड़ी सीट बॉक्स स्थापित करना		1 नं0		52000.00		चौरासी कुटी			

4	चौरासी कुटी में नेचर पाथ निर्माण कार्य 72 मी0		72 मी0		97900.00		चौरासी कुटी		
5	चौरासी कुटी में नेचर पाथ निर्माण कार्य 175 मी0		175 मी0		238000.00		चौरासी कुटी		
6	चौरासी कुटी में सौर लाईट 9 नग		9 नं0		234450.00		चौरासी कुटी		
7	चौरासी कुटी में बॉयो टॉयलेट स्थापना जॉब 2		1 नं0		242000.00		चौरासी कुटी		

8	चौरासी कुटी में लैन्टाना उन्मूलन कार्य।				125500.00		चौरासी कुटी		
9	चौरासी कुटी में हर्बल गार्डन स्थापना कार्य।		1 नं०		247000.00		चौरासी कुटी		
10	चौरासी कुटी में हर्बल गार्डन में कोटा स्टोन पिचिंग कार्य		1 नं०		244000.00		चौरासी कुटी		
11	चौरासी कुटी में बाँयो टॉयलेट स्थापना जॉब 1		1 नं०		152000.00		चौरासी कुटी		
	कुल योगा				<b>18,10750.00</b>				

**Details of the Purchased equipment**

S.No	Name of Equipment	Quantity	Sanctioned Cost	Actual Purchased Cost	Purchase Details
1	Hawke Binocular (35105)	01	19744.00	19744.00	12 X 50 ( Extra low Dispersion Green (35105)
2	Hawke Binocular (38412)	01	45931.00	45931.00	10X42 , Eye Relief (38412)
3	Hawke Binocular (35010)	01	34829.00	34829.00	8X42 Frontier HD X Water Proof (35010)
4	Fuji Film X 47 Camera	02	203386.00	203386.00	Mirror less Camera
5	Cannon DSLR	01	94911.00	94911.00	80 D DSLR
6	Celestron Binocular (71422)	01	26482.00	26482.00	Cavalry 7X50 , With GPS, Compass (71422)
7	Celestron Binocular (71189-A)	01	18134.00	18134.00	Oceana 7X50 , Water Proof (71189-A)
8	Celestron 114 LCM Telescope	01	42000.00	42000.00	Computerized Telescope
9	Celestron Astromaster 130 EQ Telescope	01	55000.00	55000.00	Astromaster 130 EQ

  
अण्डर प्रभारी  
राजाजी टाड्गार रिजर्व  
भेरावून