	TIMECODE	VIDEO	AUDIO
1.	01:00:06:23	TEASE	PURNIMA BARMAN: They are one of the rarest species of storks in the world and I think they are the most beautiful bird in the world.
			They are so inspiring.
			When I started my work, I always found people treated them as bad omen, disease carrier. And they were poisoned, they were persecuted, the trees were cut down.
			I'm very grateful to all the communities who are working together to save this bird. It is empowering thousands and thousands women and also changing the society because our women are the custodians of change.
2.	01:00:51:10	GRAPHIC TITLE OPEN	WILD HOPE: STORK SISTERS
3.	01:00:58:16		PURNIMA BARMAN: Nobody taught me that you should study biology, but my grandma loved nature and she connected me with nature, and she connected me with the storks when I was little.
4.	01:01:12:20	GFX L3rd: Dr. Purnima Devi Barman Founder, Hargila Army	NARRATOR: PURNIMA DEVI BARMAN GREW UP IN THE INDIAN STATE OF ASSAM, WHERE SHE FORGED AN EARLY CONNECTION WITH ONE OF ITS RAREST CREATURES.
		New GFX	THE GREATER ADJUTANT STORK. THESE ENORMOUS BIRDS HUNT AND SCAVENGE ACROSS NORTHERN INDIA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA.

		Map of N India and SE Asia.	BUT THEY BREED IN ONLY A FEW PLACES. ONE IS IN CAMBODIA. THE OTHERS ARE IN NORTHEAST INDIA.
			HERE IN ASSAM, THERE WERE ONCE JUST 115 OF THEM LEFT. AN ANCIENT BIRD ON THE PATH TO EXTINCTION.
			LOCALS CALL THE STORKS <i>HARGILA</i> OR "BONE SWALLOWER" BECAUSE THEY CAN EAT EVERY PART OF A CARCASS.
			THEIR SCAVENGING HELPS REDUCE DISEASE AND BENEFITS THE WILDLIFE, AND PEOPLE WHO LIVE HERE.
			BUT IT ALSO GIVES THE BIRDS A BAD REPUTATION.
5.	01:02:16:15		PURNIMA BARMAN: So, I wanted to do my PhD on hargila and I thought that maybe I can do something for the adjutant stork.
			So I started studying everything about the storks, storks' biology.
6.	01:02:30:04		NARRATOR: THEN, IN 2007, A DISTURBING ENCOUNTER SPURRED PURNIMA TO PUSH BEYOND PURE RESEARCH.
7.	01:02:37:14		PURNIMA BARMAN: One day I just saw a man cutting down a huge nesting tree which was hosting nine nests and all the baby birds fell down. A few of them died and a few of them were still alive.
			And when I saw them, I think because I was a mother, it deeply pained me and I started arguing with the person why he did so in its breeding season.

8.	01:03:03:15	NARRATOR: BUT THE CONFRONTATION DIDN'T LEAD TO THE OUTCOME SHE HOPED FOR. INSTEAD OF HELPING TO SAVE THE INJURED CHICKS, THE MAN AND HIS COMPANIONS TURNED ON PURNIMA, AND MOCKED THE BIRDS' SUFFERING.
9.	01:03:17:02	PURNIMA BARMAN:That day actually, I think I got a purpose to live my life and everything since. And when I came home, I was thinking research would not be enough. We have to save the species, we have to save the habitats first.We have to bring the birds into the heart and minds of people.
10.	01:03:36:10	 NARRATOR: THAT WOULD BE NO SMALL FEAT. THE CREATURE CAN BE UNSETTLING. IT'S NEARLY FIVE FEET TALL, WITH AN EIGHT FOOT WINGSPAN, AND AN INFLATABLE NECK POUCH THAT IT USES IN MATING DISPLAYS. ITS LOOKS DRAW COMPARISONS TO UNDERTAKERS, AND ASSOCIATIONS WITH DEATH ITSELF. ALT: IT'S A METER AND A HALF TALL , WITH A TWO AND A HALF METER WINGSPAN, AND AN INFLATABLE NECK POUCH THAT IT USES IN MATING DISPLAYS. ITS LOOKS DRAW COMPARISONS TO UNDERTAKERS— AND ASSOCIATIONS WITH DEATH ITSELF.
11.	01:04:00:14	PURNIMA BARMAN:

		Hargila was always misunderstood. It was always treated as a bad omen or disease carrier or pest.
12.	01:04:09:05	NARRATOR: IT CAN ALSO BE A DIFFICULT NEIGHBOR.
13.	01:04:12:22	PURNIMA BARMAN: Hargila comes very close to human habitation, and they select the tall trees, and they breed.
		People always found them very messy. They feed on carrion, and they also bring large fish and these all fall down.
14.	01:04:31:12	NARRATOR: FOR AGES, THE STORKS HAVE FLOCKED TO ASSAM FOR THE WETLANDS.
15.	01:04:36:05	PURNIMA BARMAN: They prefer a landscape where we have paddy fields, wetlands.
		This is the landscape where hargila love to come.
16.	01:04:46:05	NARRATOR: HERE, THEY HUNT FOR FISH, AMPHIBIANS, AND ANYTHING DEAD.
		BUT AS ASSAM'S HUMAN POPULATION GREW TENFOLD OVER THE PAST CENTURY, THE WETLANDS SHRANK AND THE STORKS WERE FORCED TO FIND OTHER WAYS TO SURVIVE.
		TODAY, THEY'VE ADAPTED TO LIFE IN A MANMADE LANDSCAPE.
17.	01:05:25:21	PURNIMA BARMAN: They go to the garbage dump. They go wherever they found the meat remains, fish remains, they go there to eat them.
18.	01:05:37:10	NARRATOR:

			THIS SURVIVAL STRATEGY HASN'T HELPED THEIR REPUTATION.
19.	01:05:44:01	মানুহৰ মুখৰ পৰা শুনিছিলো এইটো লেতেৰা হয় গেলা পচা খায়, মৰা শ খায় গছৰ তলত পেলাই দিয়ে , লাহে লাহে বুজি পোৱা হৈছে মানুহখিনি	MANAB DAS: They feed on garbage and carcasses and sometimes drop it under the trees.
20.	01:05:48:20	একদম কিবা গোন্ধ আৰু। আমি মানে খেদি দিও চৰাইটো আহিলে।	NONI RAJBONGSHI: It had such a bad smell. It was a very disgusting smell.
21.	01:05:53:16	আগে ভাল নাপাইছিলো, আগে খেদিছিলো। মই যেতিয়া পথাৰত ছোৱালী অৱস্থাত যাও মাছ ধৰিছিলো এই চপৰা দলিয়াই দিও	PROTIMA RASBONGSHI: I did not like the bird. I used to chase them away. They used to come and fish in my paddy field. I threw rocks at the bird.
22.	01:06:00:10	মই লাঠি লই খেদি গৈছিলো কিন্তু সিহতক ধৰিব নোৱাৰি হাহ গিলি উৰি গুচি যায়।	NAMITA DAS: The used to come swallow the ducklings and fly away. Whenever I saw the adjutant storks, I wanted to kill them.

		মই হাড়গিলাটো তাৰ মানে দেখিলেই মাৰো মাৰো লাগে। পিছত যেতিয়া মিটিঙত গ'লো মোৰ নিজৰেই বেয়া লাগিল।	
23.	01:06:11:10		NARRATOR: PURNIMA REALIZED THAT THE STRUGGLING STORKS WERE DESPERATELY IN NEED OF A NEW IMAGE. IT WAS A TOUGH SELL.
24.	01:06:20:08		PURNIMA BARMAN: When I try to tell them that this tree is important, this bird is important, we should save them. These kind of things sometimes doesn't work much.
25.	01:06:30:01		PURNIMA BARMAN: Very first when I organized meeting, nobody came. It was like empty. No one came, nobody even bothered. Then I ask why you don't attend the meeting? They tell that "Sister, we have many household chores. We have to cook for our children, for our husband, so we cannot come to your meeting."
26.	01:06:51:15		NARRATOR: THEN, SHE HIT ON A MORE ENTICING RECIPE.
27.	01:06:56:09		PURNIMA BARMAN: I started organizing cooking competitions for them, cooking festivals.
28.	01:07:03:05		NARRATOR:

		MORE WOMEN SHOWED UP, AND ONCE THEY GREW TO KNOW HER, SHE EVEN GOT INVITED TO A BABY SHOWER.
29.	01:07:11:04	PURNIMA BARMAN: And everyone was laughing, happy. And the woman was so happy. And I think she got lots of respect, she was the center of attention. And I realized that, what about those hargila mothers? When they are mothers, they are not becoming the center of attention. So, let's celebrate that.
30.	01:07:32:03	PURNIMA BARMAN:I started organizing hargila baby shower when they are laying eggs in their breeding season and our women started coming like anything.At first they laughed, they mingled, they laughed. But once they come, they become so emotionally sensitized and they realize the motherhood of the bird, and they go and they talk about this, that we have to save the trees.
31.	01:07:58:02	PURNIMA BARMAN: People will do when they feel it is relevant. So, we just integrate it with our culture.
32.	01:08:07:00	NARRATOR: PURNIMA BROUGHT THE GET- TOGETHERS TO OTHER COMMUNITIES.
33.	01:08:10:23	 PURNIMA BARMAN: We just go from one village to another village. And it's like a surprise. We are very colorful with our traditional Assamese attire, and we have our hargila headdress. Our women have their folk songs. We keep dancing.

			And when the women in the other village see our women, we invite them: "If you want, please join us!"
34.	01:08:45:00		NARRATOR: MORE AND MORE DID, AND THE MOVEMENT TOOK ON A NAME THAT REFLECTED ITS SURGING NUMBERS: THE HARGILA ARMY.
35.	01:08:53:17		PURNIMA BARMAN: Now we have more than 10,000 rural women as Hargila Army. So, it's huge!
36.	01:09:01:05		NARRATOR: AS THE CAMPAIGN GAINED MOMENTUM, CONSERVATION GROUPS AROUND THE WORLD TOOK NOTICE AND CHIPPED IN WITH FUNDING TO HELP THE STORKS RECOVER.
			PURNIMA INVESTED THESE RESOURCES IN MORE CULTURAL OUTREACH.
37.	01:09:16:10		PURNIMA BARMAN: We purchased many looms and we could give it to many women.
			Our women are already weavers, but now they're weaving hargila. They're weaving for a cause.
			<sound up="" weavers="" with=""></sound>
38.	01:09:36:22	GFX L3rd: Noni Rajbongshi Textile Weaver এনেকৈ বুলি	NONI RAJBONGSHI: We approached Madam Purnima and asked if we could also join the work. Then she said she would be delighted if we join her.
		আৰু আগবাঢ়ি গলো বাইদেউ লগত।	Then she trained us in textile design.

		বাইদেউক কলো যে আমিও আহিব পাৰিম নে। তাৰ পিছত বাইদেউৱে ক'লে কিয় নোৱাৰিব। আহিলে মই ভাল হে পাম। তেনেকৈ বাইদেউৰ ওচৰত গলো তাৰপাছত শালৰ আমাক ট্ৰেইনিং দিছিল শুৱাল্কুচিত।	
39.	01:09:55:19	GFX L3rd: Pranita Medhi Textile Weaver ভাবে মানে মই আগতে কাপোৰেই বই থাকো, বই থাকোতে ভাবো আৰু কোনটো ডিজাইন কেনেকে দিলে ভাল হয় বা কেনেকে এইটো ডিজাইন ভাল লাগা হ'ব নিজে ভাবি কেনে আৰু আৰম্ভ কৰিলো	 PRANITA MEDHI: I used to sew and while doing so you think about what kind of design will be more attractive or how this design can be made better. I started thinking that and started working. I like working with the adjutant stork. It inspires me and since meeting Madam Purnima it has been easier to get ahead.

		হাড়গিলাৰ আমি কাম কৰি ভাল লাগে উৎসাহিত হও বা বাইদেউক লগ পাই বহুত খিনি আগবাঢ়ি যাব পাৰো, চলাই নিয়াটো সহজ হৈছে	
40.	01:10:21:10		NARRATOR: TODAY, MORE THAN A THOUSAND WOMEN IN ASSAM WEAVE TEXTILES AND SEW GARMENTS THAT FEATURE THE STORK IN THEIR DESIGN. THEY INCREASE LOCAL PRIDE IN THE RARE BIRD, AND SALES ARE BOOMING.
41.	01:10:35:21	আৰু বাহিৰৰ মানুহবিলাক আহিলে আমাক কিমান মৰম কৰে। সাবতি ধৰে কাপোৰবিলাক দেখিলে মানে। বহুত মৰম কৰে আৰু। সেইকাৰণে এতিয়া বহুত ভালপাও আৰু হাড়গিলা মানে প্ৰাণত আৰু এতিয়া হাড়গিলা।	NONI RAJBONGSHI: When foreigners come, how much they show love to us. They hug us when they see the clothes. That is why we love it so much. The adjutant stork is now our life.
42.	01:10:52:07		NARRATOR:

			THE WORK PROVIDES WOMEN WITH AN INDEPENDENT SOURCE OF INCOME CHANGING THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS IN THESE COMMUNITIES.
43.	01:11:00:19	আৰু শালৰ কাম কৰি মই স্বাবলম্বী হৈ আছো। নিজৰ ভৰিত নিজে ঠিয় হৈছো এতিয়া লৰা ছোৱালীয়ে কিবা খুজিলে মই দিব পৰা হৈছো। সেইটো মোৰ কাৰণে বহুত গৌৰৱৰ কথা। আৰ্থিকভাৱে আমাক স্বাবলম্বী হবলৈ বাইদেউৱে আমাক জোৰ দি আছে।	NONI RAJBONGSHI: With all the weaving work I have become independent. I have managed to stand on my own feet. Now if children ask for anything I can provide it for them. She has managed to make us financially independent.
44.	01:11:17:15		NARRATOR: IT'S A CENTRAL PART OF PURNIMA'S STRATEGY.
45.	01:11:22:14		PURNIMA BARMAN: Conservation cannot happen alone.
			Without livelihood, conservation is always isolated and we'll not be able to achieve what we want.
			I'm very proud that our work is not only saving the birds, it is empowering more and more women. Thousands and thousands women.

46.	01:11:47:10		NARRATOR: PURNIMA HAS ALSO FOUND WAYS TO BRING THE MEN INTO THIS SALVATION ARMY. HERE, MEN OWN MOST OF THE LAND INCLUDING THE TREES THE BIRDS NEST IN.
			SO, SHE INVITES THEM TO HELP PLANT SAPLINGS OF TREES THE STORKS FAVOR AND HOLDS CEREMONIES TO HONOR THOSE WHO PROTECT THEM.
47.	01:12:07:17		PURNIMA BARMAN: Honor is so important because people never realize that hargila is in our backyard and we are saving the hargila. And for that, he needs to be honored. He deserves that salute from all.
48.	01:12:21:05		NARRATOR: OVER THE PAST YEAR, THE HARGILA ARMY HAS PLANTED MORE THAN 45,000 TREES TO CREATE NEW CANOPY FOR NESTS.
49.	01:12:32:05		NARRATOR: BUT EVEN WHEN PROTECTED, THESE NURSERIES CAN BE PRECARIOUS.
50.	01:12:37:06		PURNIMA BARMAN: So many baby birds fall down when it is windy and due to storm and many other reasons.
51.	01:12:45:23	GFX L3rd: Dipanker Das Hargila Rescue Team উৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰে। চেষ্টা কৰিলে মানে তলত মাটিত	DIPANKAR DAS: They try to fly and they fall to the ground and face death.

		পৰি গ'লে মৃত্যুমুখত পৰে।	
52.	01:12:54:00		NARRATOR: UP TO THREE QUARTERS OF ADJUTANT CHICKS DIE FROM THE FALL OR SUBSEQUENT STARVATION. TOO HIGH A LOSS FOR A SPECIES THE ARMY IS TRYING TO SAVE.
			SO, TO SAFEGUARD THE NESTLINGS, TEAMS INSTALL NETS TO BREAK THEIR FALL.
53.	01:13:15:04	GFX L3rd: Manab Das Hargila Rescue Team মাটিত পৰি গ'লে সিহতৰ মৃত্যুও হয় সেইবাবে আমি নেট লগোৱা কামটো ষ্টাৰ্ত কৰিলো.	MANAB DAS: Sometimes when they can't fly, they fall down from the trees.And when they fall on the ground, they face death.That's why we started placing the nets.
54.	01:13:26:13	নেট লগোৱাৰ পিছত আমি বহুত খিনি চৰাই এতিয়া লৈকে বচাইছো তাৰ পিছত দিপৰ বিলত এৰি দিলো.	MANAB DAS: We have managed to save many chicks.
55.	01:13:29:06	তেতিয়া আমিও মানে চৰাইটো ৰেচকিও কৰি কেনে বা আমি	DIPANKAR DAS: Then we rescue the birds and either take them to the Assam State Zoo or inform the Forest Department.

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		চিৰিয়াখানাটো লৈ যাও কেতিয়াবা বা ফৰেষ্টকো আমাৰ আচাম ষ্টেট জু-ক ইনফৰ্ম কৰো	
56.	01:13:40:20		NARRATOR: THE CHICKS ARE CARED FOR AT THE ASSAM FOREST DEPARTMENT OR HERE AT THE CENTER FOR WILDLIFE REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION. AT THIS STAGE OF THEIR YOUNG LIVES, CHICKS ARE COMPLETELY DEPENDENT ON THEIR PARENTS, SO IT'S UP TO HUMAN CAREGIVERS TO NURSE THEM BACK TO HEALTH. BY THE TIME THEY'RE AROUND SIX MONTHS OLD, THEY'RE READY TO BE RELEASED. SINCE 2007, MORE THAN 500 BIRDS HAVE BEEN RESCUED AND FREED AT THEIR NESTING SITES.
57.	01:14:21:15	TEXT GFX: "115"	NARRATOR: THANKS TO THE HARGILA ARMY, THESE VILLAGES HAVE BECOME A STRONGHOLD FOR RECOVERY. SINCE ITS LOW POINT DECADES AGO, THE ASSAM POPULATION HAS GROWN 15-FOLD.
58.	01:14:35:16	TEXT GFX: "1830"	PURNIMA BARMAN: Recently, we found around 1,830 birds in Assam.
			And the global population is now about 3000.

59.	01:14:44:15	NARRATOR: TODAY, THE STORKS HAVE BEEN UPGRADED FROM "ENDANGERED" TO "NEAR THREATENED". AN ENCOURAGING CONSERVATION MILESTONE.
60.	01:14:55:00	NARRATOR: IT'S A TRIUMPH THAT'S BEING SHARED WITH A NEW GENERATION, WHO ARE LEARNING TO APPRECIATE AND CARE FOR NATURE FROM A YOUNG AGE.
61.	01:15:03:18	PURNIMA BARMAN: Everyone learn how hargila is feeding on a reptile, how hargila is feeding on a fish and how every species is important and how we are also part of it. I think they are our future guardian of storks and future guardian of biodiversity.
62.	01:15:25:15	We always think that conservation is only happening in protected areas, national parks. But in villages we have our biodiversity and we have to protect them.
63.	01:15:37:05	PURNIMA BARMAN: If we are optimistic and if we are consistent what we do, we can achieve what we want. Nobody can stop us. We are very unstoppable.
64.	TRT: 01:16:40:14	END