



BARAGARH SUDEM JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

SOCIAL FORESTRY DIVISION, KOKRAJHAR

BODOLAND TERRITORIAL COUNCIL FOREST CIRCLE

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by BARAGARH SUDEM JFMC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE, RGVN and CML)

July 2016

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
APFBC	Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation
AFD	<i>Agence France de Développement</i>
BPL	Below Poverty Line
COMPELO	Consortium for Micro Planning and Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities
CML	Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood
EPA	Entry Point Activities
GIS	Geographical Information System
Ha	Hectare
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
Kg	Kilogram
Km	Kilometre
MT	Metric Ton
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
NWFP	Non Wood Forest Product
PDS	Public Distribution System
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RGVN	Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi
Rs.	Indian Rupees
SHG	Self Help Group
VCDC	Village Council Development Committee

Micro-Plan for 10 Years
[Livelihood Development Plan & Forest Development Plan]

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1. Introduction

<p>About the Project</p>	<p>The vision of the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBC) is ‘to enable sustainable forest and biodiversity conservation and management in Assam through multi-scale integrative planning and involvement of forest dependent communities in target areas and giving fillip to their livelihood activities through sustainable use of forest and non-forest resources’. The project’s objective has been stated as: ‘In collaboration with the forest dependent communities, to restore forest eco-systems to enhance the forest dependent community’s livelihoods and ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity’.</p> <p>The above project is being mainly funded by the <i>Agence France de Développement</i> (AFD) - i.e. the French Development Agency, with co-funding from the Government of Assam. The Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society (APFBC Society) has the mandate for planning, implementation, monitoring, coordination and management of all the activities under the above mentioned project.</p>
<p>Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development</p>	<p>In order to promote livelihood activities through market potential based value addition; the present project intends to take up activities like entrepreneurship promotion, product processing value addition and marketing under this project. This has become necessary on account of the pressures on existing forest resources due to the growth of population. There is a need to explore value addition to the existing forest and biodiversity products and services, based on the market potential. In addition, non-forest based livelihoods need to be explored and the capacities of the community members need to be built-up through skills development initiatives.</p> <p>A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati, <i>Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi</i> (RGVN) and Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood (CML) has been formed to implement (<i>inter-alia</i>) the micro-planning and livelihood development under the above project. The above consortium has been titled as ‘Consortium for Micro Planning and Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities’ - COMPELO in short.</p> <p>As per project guidelines, this micro-plan includes ‘various operations of village and forest development ... livelihood support of forest dependent members and keeping sustainable forest management as the broad objective’. It includes <u>both</u> forest development and livelihood development.</p>
<p>Micro-Plan for the Baragarh Sudem JFMC</p>	<p>This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Baragarh Sudem JFMC, which is located in the Kokrajhar District of Assam. The JFMC is taken over by the Kokrajhar Social Forestry Division for development of plantation and other forest regeneration activities. The JFMC was originally formed under the Haltugaon Forest Division and its forest area is under the jurisdiction of the Territorial Division of the Haltugaon Division of the Bodoland Territorial Council Forest Circle. The profile of the community is given in the next section.</p> <p>The present micro-plan has been prepared by members of the community, including both male and female members. This document has emerged as an outcome of a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process undertaken by the community and personnel of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati in June 2016. The micro-plan has been compiled by IIE based on</p>

	the project guidelines. The document has been discussed and finalized for adoption in July 2016.
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2. Village Socio-Economic Profile

Location	<p>The Baragarh Sudem Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Baragarh, a village located on the fringe of the Haltugaon Reserve Forest. The area covered by the above JFMC falls within the Kokrajhar Development Block of Kokrajhar District of Assam.</p> <p>Appendix-1 gives the Village Map.</p>																						
Key Information	<p>The key information of the JFMC is furnished below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name of the JFMC</td> <td>Baragarh Sudem</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitation</td> <td>Baragarh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Revenue Village</td> <td>Baragarh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</td> <td>Nadangari</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue Circle</td> <td>Kokrajhar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District</td> <td>Kokrajhar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Division</td> <td>Kokrajhar SF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Range</td> <td>Kokrajhar SF Beat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Beat</td> <td>Account Beat Kokrajhar SF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year Formed</td> <td>2003-04, renewed in 2014-15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Description of Boundary of JFMC</td> <td>As below North: Ambhartal Village South: South Kathalguri Village West: Tarang River East: Forest Plantation</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: JFMC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in June 2016</p> <p>Additional details are given at Table-1 of Record-I. (Given at Annexure)</p>	Name of the JFMC	Baragarh Sudem	Habitation	Baragarh	Name of Revenue Village	Baragarh	Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Nadangari	Revenue Circle	Kokrajhar	District	Kokrajhar	Forest Division	Kokrajhar SF	Forest Range	Kokrajhar SF Beat	Forest Beat	Account Beat Kokrajhar SF	Year Formed	2003-04, renewed in 2014-15	Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North: Ambhartal Village South: South Kathalguri Village West: Tarang River East: Forest Plantation
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Brief Details of the Executive Committee & General Body	<p>The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the JFMC are contained in the table, which is given below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee & general Body</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name of President</td> <td>Bilifang Narzary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Secretary</td> <td>FR I-Dilip Sarkar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in Executive Committee</td> <td>Male: 10 Female: 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in the General Body</td> <td>Male: 73 Female: 2</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: JFMC Records</p>	Name of President	Bilifang Narzary	Name of Secretary	FR I-Dilip Sarkar	No. of Members in Executive Committee	Male: 10 Female: 1	No. of Members in the General Body	Male: 73 Female: 2														
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Households & Population Structure	<p>The village has 75 households, of which 66 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households. The number of female headed households is 2.</p>																						

	<p>The total population is 357, of which 189 are male and the rest are female members. All the population belong of the village belong to ST.</p> <p>Table-2 of Record-I may be referred for further details in the above regard.</p> <p>From this, it is inferred that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The average number of persons in a household is 4.76. (2) The sex ratio is 889 females per 1000 males in the village.
Education & Skills Development	<p>Over 73 % of the population is reported to be literate. Most of the community members have received school level education. On the other hand, relatively fewer households have college educated members.</p> <p>Livelihood skills are usually acquired under various settings – formal & informal. In the JFMC area, informal means for skills development is the traditional norm. People have traditional skills in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Agriculture b) Horticulture c) Sericulture d) Handloom and Weaving <p>Government has been active in promoting formal skills development programmes in the country as well as in the state. However, no such programme has been carried out in the habitation or in nearby areas.</p>
Soil	<p>The soil type of the project area includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alluvial soil in low lying (clayey soils) and plain areas (loamy soils). • Red soils in hillocks, hilly parts and forests areas. <p>Both types of soil can support different kinds of crops, as the soil is reported to be fertile on the whole.</p>
Water	<p>The area is drained by River Lungsungnala, which flows from the adjoining mountains of Bhutan and form River Tarang into the project area before joining the River Brahmaputra to the south. This is a perennial river.</p> <p>The Brahmaputra Valley is also marked by the presence of wetland, locally called as ‘beels’, which are rich in fish and other aquatic resources. The village has a wetland named ‘Padma Beel’ where different fish species of Carp (Grass Carp, Rohu, Catla, etc) and Catfish(Magur, Barali, etc)</p>
Climate: Temperature & Rainfall	<p>The maximum temperature during the summer reaches 38 ° C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 7-8 ° C.</p> <p>The annual rainfall is about 2500-3000 mm. About two-thirds of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The village has high levels of humidity (over 90%) during the rainy months and low levels in the winter (Below 30%).</p>
Forest & Bio-diversity	<p>The local forests have been broadly classified as Eastern Alluvius Plainful Forests. The main tree species are Saal, Teak, Ghora Neem, Bhelkor, Koros, Jia and Arjun. The forests can yield a range of NTFP like spices, leafy vegetables, ferns, medicinal plants, bamboo, thatch, fodder, etc.</p> <p>Additional details in this regard are given at the ‘Forest Development Plan’.</p>

Land Use Pattern	<p>Appendix-2 gives the land-use pattern of the village. From the same, it is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows:</p> <p>Crop Land: 54 % Tree Cover: 23% Habitation: 10 % Water Bodies: 4 % (incl. water logged areas) Barren/Fallow Land: 5 % Other 4 %.</p>
Land Holdings	<p>The type of households as per land-holding is given at Table-3 of Record-I. From the same, it is seen that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 % of the households are landless; • 67 % of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and • 20 % of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).
Livestock	<p>The total number of livestock in the village is 709. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:</p> <p>Cows: 41 Goats: 28 Pigs: 185 Poultry: 455</p> <p>Table-4 of Record-I may be referred to for the details in the above connection.</p>
Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities	<p>In any community; the availability of basic infrastructure enables the development of sustainable livelihood options. The present condition of infrastructure in the village is not satisfactory. This is borne out by Table-5 of Record-I, which gives the present status of the village infrastructure.</p> <p>From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:</p> <p>Physical Infrastructure: The habitation is not deprived of basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, electricity, water supply, mobile network etc.</p> <p>Education & Health Facilities: There are minimal educational and health facilities. Public transport is available, and though the community members have to use bicycles to move around.</p> <p>Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, Gram Panchayat office, Revenue office, Forest Beat office etc.) are 5-6 km away, which gets amplified as the villagers do not have access to regular public transport from either the habitation or from nearby areas.</p> <p>Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at a 5-6 km distance away from the habitation. Hence, the community members do not have bank accounts or postal savings accounts.</p>
Agricultural Crops	<p>The details of the agricultural crops grown in the village is available at Table-6 of Record-I.</p> <p>The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.</p> <p>a) Kharif Crops: Paddy-Sali; Seasonal Vegetables-Ridge Gourd, White Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Okra, etc.</p>

	<p>b) Rabi Crops: Seasonal Vegetables-Cauliflower, Cabbage, Potato, Mustard, Sesame, etc.</p> <p>c) Others: Others: Leafy Vegetables, Jack Fruit, Mango, Pomello, Papaya, Banana, Areca Nut, Coconut, Pineapple, etc.</p> <p>Most crops are rain-fed, except for the Rabi Crops, which are cultivated under irrigated conditions.</p>
Crop Production Profile	<p>Table-7 of Record-I may be referred to for the production and yield details of the crops grown in the village.</p> <p>The maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops like 65. The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:</p> <p>(a) Paddy: Production 136.5 MT Yield 1.95 MT /ha</p> <p>(b) Mustard: Production 1 MT Yield 4 quintal/ha</p> <p>(c) Jute: Production 1.5 MT Yield 1 MT/ha</p> <p>(d) Seasonal Vegetables: Production 12 MT Yield 0.6 MT/ha</p>
Fodder Availability	<p>The matter of fodder availability in the village is dealt with at Table-8 of Record-I. The above shows that the main sources of fodder in the village are as follows:</p> <p>a) Paddy Waste</p> <p>b) Household Kitchen Waste</p> <p>c) Surplus Vegetables</p> <p>d) Grazing Land</p>
Markets	<p>Table-9 of Record-I shows the location of the different markets from the village. The main markets used by the community are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Grocery / PDS: Within the Village</p> <p>(b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Kokrajhar at 8 km away</p> <p>(c) Major Market: : Kokrajhar at 8 km away</p>
Water Resources	<p>The water resources are tabulated at Table-10 of Record-I. The main water resources with the water availability is as follows:</p> <p>(a) Tarang River (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal)</p> <p>(b) Padma Beel (Wetland) (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal)</p> <p>(c) Ring Well (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal)</p> <p>(d) Tube Well (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal)</p>
Energy Consumption	<p>Table-11 of Record-I shows the major sources of energy in the village. The same have been listed below.</p> <p>a) Fuel Wood- Households Depending: 75 Nos. Source: Firewood Plantation</p> <p>b) Kerosene- Households Depending: 62 Nos. Source: Local Market</p> <p>c) LPG-Households Depending: 61 Nos. Source: Local Market</p>
Socio-economic status	<p>Social set-up: The village is inhabited by tribal community. They do not have a caste system. The society is not marked by deep social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory.</p> <p>Economic Condition: The economic position is / is not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are Agriculture. Most households earn Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 3,00,000 per year.</p> <p>There is no large-scale migration of the youth and others for livelihoods. Additional details are available at the next section.</p>
Maps	<p>Appendix-1 gives the following maps, based on PRA exercise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Map

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Social Map (with the names and particulars of members in PRA) • Village Resource Map
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3. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

PRA Exercise	<p>Team from IIE Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Baragarh village as follows:</p> <p>Date: 10th of June, 2016 Location: Community Hall, Baragarh Village, Numbers Present: 80</p> <p>In Presence of: JFMC office bearers, Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel, etc.</p>												
Objective of PRA	The objective was to study the existing household conditions and obtain other primary data about the community for developing the livelihood options and the forest development plan.												
Tools Used & Outcomes of the PRA	<p>Different tools were used and outcomes obtained. These include:</p> <p>Social Mapping Wealth Ranking Time Line review Seasonality of Livelihoods Venn Diagram</p> <p>Appendix-3 furnishes detailed information of the above.</p>												
Ranking	<p>Ranking exercise has been done for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods & Skills Development • Entry Point Activities (EPA) <p>Appendix-3 elaborates the above. From the same, it is stated that:</p> <p>Ranking of Livelihoods & Skills Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture 2. Horticulture 3. Weaving/Handloom in Modern Tools 4. Heavy Motor/JCB Operator 5. Bamboo Product Making <p>Ranking of EPA</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th> <th>Village EPA as ranked</th> <th>Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)</th> <th>Probable source of funding/deptt.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Community Hall</td> <td>Construction of incomplete Community Hall</td> <td>APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Fishery</td> <td>1 Ha Commercial Fishery near Padma Beel</td> <td>State Fisheries Deptt</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl. No.	Village EPA as ranked	Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)	Probable source of funding/deptt.	1.	Community Hall	Construction of incomplete Community Hall	APFBC	2.	Fishery	1 Ha Commercial Fishery near Padma Beel	State Fisheries Deptt
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4.	Temple	Setting The Public Temple	APFBC										
5.	Village Internal Roads	Pucca Roads-3km of Road	PMGSY/MGNREGA/DRDA										
Livelihood opportunities	<p>Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture & Horticulture • Livestock • NTFP • Skills Development • Credit Facility <p>Additional discussion about the above has been given below.</p>												
Agriculture & Horticulture	<p>Table-12 under Record-2 may be seen in this connection for opportunities in the areas of agriculture and horticulture.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Low Production b) Storage & processing c) Marketing <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increase annual crop cycle b) Collection Unit, Packaging c) Institutional linkage for marketable outputs <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agri-skill development programme. • Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation etc. 												
Livestock	<p>Table-13 furnishes additional information about opportunities for livestock rearing.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Unable to buy fodder from market due to poor financial condition. (b) Trees fodder and crop residue are available only for 3-6 months. Green fodder is also not available for the whole year. (c) No veterinary care clinic (d) Lack of knowledge about the proper rearing of live stock <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Higher income from livestock rearing. (b) A huge demand for livestock products like pork, chicken, eggs, etc in the nearby markets-Salakati, Kokrajhar, Balijan, Choraikhola, etc <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) High Yielding Variety Pig Rearing (b) High Yielding Variety Poultry Rearing (c) Dairy Farming (d) Fishery 												

NTFP	<p>The opportunities for NTFP are tabulated at Table-14 under Record-2</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Less availability of NWFP (b) No technical know-how (c) No processing units <p>The opportunities is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Availability of fertile fallow land (b) Generation of Livelihood from collection <p>The suggested programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Plantation of Food plants, Fodder, Etc (b) Medicinal & Aromatic Plants(MAP) (c) Herbal Plants
Specialized Skills	<p>For skills development, the opportunities are tabulated at Table-15 under Record-2</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Lack of product diversification (b) Lack of product quality <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Know-how of Traditional Skills, viz-sericulture, weaving (b) Availability of Work-Centre (c) Availability of Man-power <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Training on Modern Tools and Equipment (b) Providing modern technology to the villagers (c) Skill Up gradation & Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification (d) Setting up a raw material bank (e) Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.
Credit Facility	<p>Table-16 under Record-2 discusses this aspect.</p> <p>The main constraints with the reasons are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Financial exclusion (b) Involvement of unorganised money lender (c) Lack of Credit Appraisal <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Setting up modern financial institution (b) Adequate awareness. <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas. (b) Financial Inclusion Initiatives
Strategic Interventions	<p>Summarizing the suggested programmes at above as strategic interventions for the Livelihood Development Plan:</p> <p>1. Agriculture & Horticulture: Tractor operation training, Agri-skill development programme, Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation</p>

	<p>2. Livestock: Piggery, Poultry, Dairy & Fishery</p> <p>3. NWFP : Plantation of Food plants, Medicinal & Aromatic Plants(MAP), Herbal Plants, etc</p> <p>4. Specialized Skills: Training on Modern Tools and Equipment, Providing modern technology to the villagers, Skill Up gradation & Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification, Setting up a raw material bank, Market Linkage with institutional buyers.</p> <p>5. Credit facility: Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas</p>
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4. Livelihood Development Plan

Income Generating Activities	<p>The main income generating activities as planned at the village are:</p> <p>Farm Sector :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poultry and Piggery 2. Agriculture 3. Horticulture 4. Pisciculture 5. Dairy Farming 6. Sericulture <p>Non-Farm sector:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Handloom/ Weaving 2. Heavy Motor Driving 3. Electrician <p>Source: Table-32 of Record-4</p>
SHG Activities	<p>SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To generate entrepreneurial awareness 2. To organise and form Joint Liability Groups(JLG) 3. To involve the villagers in Livelihood Activities collectively. <p>Source: Table-33 of Record-4</p>
Exposure Trips	<p>The following exposure trips are planned:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Exposure Trips Planned <p>Source: Table-34 of Record-4</p>
Summary of Action Plan	<p>As attached in next page.</p>
Convergence	<p>The planned initiatives may be converged with the following schemes of the Government of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment (b) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development (c) Rashtriya Krishi Sinchay Yojana (RKSJ) - for irrigation, including watershed development (d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (e) Skills Development Programmes

	<p>(f) Other schemes for rural development and livelihoods as found appropriate-DRDA/MGNREGA/PHE/Fisheries/Veterinary,etc</p> <p>The above convergence will yield synergies for the present plan, as well as help in sustaining the planned works in the post-project period.</p>
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5. Forest Development Plan

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared after a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of Baragarh Sudem JFMC. The objective of this plan is to provide for the sustenance of the conservation and bio-diversity values, environmental functions and productive potential of the forests assigned to the JFMC; while meeting the consumption and livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

1. Status of the JFMC Forests

The micro-plan takes into consideration the following categories of the JFM Forests of the Baragarh Sudem JFMC:

- Forest areas assigned to the JFMC by the Forest Department; and
- Areas planted / to be planted on community lands and other lands outside the notified forest area.

The status of both the above categories of JFMC forests is briefly discussed below.

1.1. Forests & Their Conditions

The details of the status of forest areas assigned to the JFMC have been furnished at Table-3.1 under Proforma-3 ('Forest Development Plan'), which has been attached as Annexure to this micro-plan. After considering other areas planted (or to be planted), the conditions of the forests of the Baragarh Sudem JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Identification	Area of JFMC Forest (Ha)	Distance from Village (Km)	Condition of Forest [Good - Forest with crown density of 40% of more Else 'Degraded']	Frequency of Use by Community [2-3 m / 3-6 m / 6-9 m / Over 9 m]
(A) Assigned Forest				
RF / PF Name: Nayekgaon Beat: Account Beat Compartment:	20 (APFBC)	.5	Good Area: Nil Ha Degraded Area: 20 Ha	-
(B) Other Planted Area				
Location: Type of Forest: Eastern Alluvius Plainful Forests	25 (NARMIL)	.5	Good Area: 25 Ha Degraded Area: Nil	3-6 m
TOTAL	45		Good Area: 25 Ha Degraded Area: 20 Ha	

Source: Proforma-3, Table 3.1 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

It is seen that the Baragarh Sudem JFMC has 45 Ha under its forests, of which 25 Ha (62.5 %) is 'Good' (Crown density >40%) and the rest is 'Degraded'.

1.2. Forest Soil Type

The forests of Baragarh Sudem JFMC are located in Red Soil. Some salient points of the forest soil type have been given in the following table.

Table-2: Forest Soil Type in Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
Fertility Level	High	High
Soil Erosion Status	No Soil Erosion	No Soil Erosion
Presence of:		
(a) Silt	Nil	Nil
(b) Mud-flat	Nil	Nil
(c) Newly accreted land	Nil	Nil
(d) Sand dune	Nil	Nil

Source: Proforma-3, 'B. Forest Soil Type' / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

For the Baragarh Sudem JFMC; the salient points of the forest soil type are summarized below:

- (a) The Red Soil is Fertile in Nature
- (b) No Soil Erosion in the recent past
- (c) No Presence Silt, Mud-flat, newly accreted land or Sand dune

1.3. Existing Composition of Flora

In the forests of the Baragarh Sudem JFMC, the existing composition of the flora has been given as follows. It may be noted that the local forests are classified as Moist Deciduous Forests.

Table-3: Existing Composition of Flora in the Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Teak(Segun)	Tectona Grandis
	Saal	Shorea Robusta
Associates	Ghora Neem	Melia azedarach
	Koroi	Albizia Procera
	Ajar	Lagrsroomia Specia
	Bhelkor	Trewia nudiflora
Shrubs	Dhekia	Ferns
	Jharmoni Ban	Atropa belladonna
Medicinal Plants	-	-
Produces	-	-
Others, if any	Bamboo	Bambusoideae

Source: Proforma-3, 'C. Composition of Existing Fauna & Flora' / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

2. Other Inputs for the Forest Development Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the other inputs for the Forest Development Plan of the Baragarh Sudem JFMC.

2.1. Past Protection Measures of the JFMC

The measures taken by the Baragarh Sudem JFMC for forest protection in the past have been discussed as follows.

- (a) Number of households involved: 75
- (b) Number of people involved: 150
- (c) Summary of the measures: Plantation of Major and Associates Species, Non Grazing of Cattle in Plantation Area, Protection
- (d) Any formal mechanism: Nil

[**Source:** Proforma-3, 'JFMC Status - viii + ix' / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & JFMC members]

2.2. Domestic Requirements of Forest Produce

The dependency of the local community on forest produce for household requirements is available in the table given at below.

Table-4 (A): Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce per Household of the Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	Regularly	6-7 kg daily	Cutting Branches	Plantation Area
Timber for House	-	-	-	-
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-	-
Pole / Bamboo	Frequently	2-3 Monthly	-	Plantation Area
Fodder from Forest	Not Available	-	-	-
NTFP	Not Available	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.2 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

There are 75 households in the Baragarh Sudem JFMC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the Baragarh village for forest produce for own use is as follows:

Table-4 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg or units per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	More than 100000	Usage of Firewood Branches
Timber for House	30-40 large tree trunks	Usage of Saal, Teak for timber(used occasionally)
Small Timber for Implements	50 small trunks, big branches	Usage of Saal for making ploughs, and other agri-equipments
Pole / Bamboo	500 bamboo	Fencing
Fodder from Forest	Not Available in large scale	-
NTFP	Not Available in large scale	-
Other	Not Available	-

Source: Table - 4(A) at above & Total Household Number from Community records

(*) = Approx. Qty. of Average Household Requirement (from Table-4 (A) x 75 Households

2.3. Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers

Apart from use in the households, the community dependency on forest produces also includes the collection of such items for sale in local markets. The collection and marketing of forest produce by villagers of Baragarh Sudem JFMC is given in the following table.

Table-5 (A): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers of the Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Collection for Marketing			Location of Collection
	Season / Months	No of Households Collecting	Average Qty. Collected (Kg)	
Firewood	Autumn/winter	15	100-150 kg	Plantation
Timber for House	Autumn/winter	-	-	-
Small timber for Implements	Autumn/winter	-	-	-
Bamboo	Throughout the Year	75	10-15 pieces	Plantation
Pole	-	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest	-	-	-	-
NTFP	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.3 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

In this connection, the following table gives additional pertinent information.

Table-5 (B): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce - Additional Information [Baragarh Sudem JFMC]

Name of Forest Produce	Surplus Marketed	How marketed	Average Income per HH from sale of Forest Produce
Firewood	1500-2000 kg	Sold in the Local Market	500-800
Timber for House	-	-	-
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-
Bamboo	100-150 bamboo annually	-	500-1000
Pole	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest	-	-	-
NTFP	-	-	-
Other _____	-	-	-

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.4 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

2.4. Total Requirements of Forest Produce - Domestic Use & Marketing

The total requirements of forest produce by the community members of the Baragarh Sudem JFMC have been summarized below - based on the information in the previous sub-sections.

Table-6: Total Requirements of Forest Produce by Villagers of the Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) From Table-4(B)	Surplus Marketed (Kg) From Table-5(B)	Total Requirements (Kg)
Firewood	1000	500	1500
Timber for House	-	-	-
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-
Bamboo	150 pieces	150 pieces	300 pieces
Pole	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest	-	-	-
NTFP	-	-	-
Other _____	-	-	-

Source: Tables 4 (B) & 5 (B) of this Section, given at the previous pages

3. Forest Protection Issues

3.1. Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of Baragarh Sudem JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-7: Protection Problems of the Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Type of Problem	Relevant (Yes / No)	Significant (Yes / No)
Grazing - Local Animals	Yes	Yes
Grazing - Animals from Other Area	Yes	Yes
Illicit Felling of Timber	-	-
Smuggling of Timber	-	-
Accidental Fires	-	-
Encroachment of Forest Lands	-	-
Others	-	-

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.5 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Thus, it is seen that the significant forest protection issues facing the above JFMC are:

- (a) Grazing of Local Animals
- (b) Illegal Deforestation

3.2. Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

In the Baragarh Sudem JFMC, the reasons for degradation of forest are as follows:

- (a) Illegal Deforestation

[Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.6 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members]

4. Components of the Forest Development Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of Baragarh Sudem JFMC; viz. the plans for Protection, Forest Improvement (Treatment), Nursery Development, Maintenance and Miscellaneous Operations.

4.1. Protection Plan

The Protection Plan given at below, discusses the measures for the protection of the forests of Baragarh Sudem JFMC from the issues discussed earlier at Sub-section 3.1

Table-8: Protection Plan of the Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Protection Work [to be filled from Table 3.7 of Proforma-3 as applicable]	Location in Forest Area	Quantification of the Measures [Length, Area, Size etc.]	Timing	Priority [High / Medium / Low]
Social Fencing	Boundary	Along the Demarcation of the Plantation Area	Grazing Season	High
Fire Protection	Within the Forest	-	Autumn-Winter	High

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.7 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Thus, it is seen that the significant protection measures planned to be undertaken in the Baragarh Sudem JFMC (with high / medium priority) are as follows:

- (a) Social Fencing
- (b) Fire Protection

4.2. Types of Operations Proposed

The types of operations proposed for the treatment of degraded areas of the JFMC Forest of Baragarh Sudem JFMC are given hereunder.

Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Treatment	Required (Yes/ No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
Restoration of Degraded Forests	No	No	No	No
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees	No	No	No	No
Watershed Treatment	No	No	No	No
Water Reservoirs	No	No	No	No
Grass & Silvi-pasture	No	No	No	No
Bamboo Plantation	No	No	No	No
Seed Sowing	Yes	Yes	June-July	
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	Yes	Yes	June-July	
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	No	No	No	No
Physical Fencing	Yes	Yes	November-February	NTPF 50 ha
Social Fencing	Yes	Yes	June-July	100 ha
Other Activities	No	No	No	No

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.9 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Thus, it is seen that the following are the treatment operations which have been proposed in the forest area of the Baragarh Sudem JFMC:

- (a) Seed Sowing
- (b) Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation
- (c) Physical Fencing
- (d) Social Fencing

4.3. Forest Improvement Plan - Advance Works & Creation

The pertinent details in the above connection have been tabulated as follows.

Table-10: Forest Improvement Planned in the Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)			Saal, Teak, Gamari,	4m x 4m
Block Plantation	200	High	Saal, Teak, Gamari, Sissoo, Ghoraneem, Khayer	3m x 3m; 2m x 2m
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	50	High	NTFPs	2m x 2m
Enrichment Plantation	-	-		
Direct Plantation	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
TOTAL AREA (in Ha)	250	-	-	-

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.8 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

4.4. Forest Improvement – Action Plan

Action Plan for Block Plantation of Teak Mixed with Associates

- Name of Plantation : Block Plantation of Saal Mixed with Associates
 Plantation Period : 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)
 Plantation Area : 100 ha
 Spacing : 3m X 3 m-1100 plants per ha
 No. of Plants to be : 110000 (27,500 annually)
 Raised
 Number Blocks : 4 Numbers(25 ha each)
 Species : Teak; Associates-Gamari, Sissoo, Titasopa, etc.
 Rates : As Approved by APFBCS(to be increased by 20% every two years)

Financial Year	Activities
2016-17	Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference-Area Not Less than 100 ha, Demarcation of land during

	the month of December-January, Partition of land in 4 blocks, Land development, Soil Working, 3 wired barb fencing
2017-18*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1100 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area
2018-19*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1100 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area
	1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2019-20*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1100 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area
	2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2020-21*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1100 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area
	3rd Weeding
2021-22*	4th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2022-23*	5th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2023-24*	6th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2024-25*	7th Weeding
2025-26*	8th Weeding

* Silvicultural thinning to be undertaken on intervals of five years post plantation

Action Plan for Block Plantation of Mixed Harwood Plantation(MHWP) - Teak with Associates, Firewood and Bamboo

Name of Plantation	: Block Plantation of Mixed Harwood Plantation - Teak with Associates, Firewood and Bamboo
Plantation Period	: 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)
Plantation Area	: 100 ha
Spacing	: 2m X 2 m-2500 plants per ha
No. of Plants to be Raised	: 2,50,000 (62,500) approx. annually
Number Blocks	: 4 Numbers(25 ha each)
Species	: Teak; Associates-Ajar, Khoroi, Khayer, Sissoo, Jia, Arjun, Ghora Neem, Bamboo(Jaati, Kako, Bholoka, Bijili), etc
Rates	: As Approved by APFBCS(to be increased by 20% every two years)

Financial Year	Activities
2016-17	Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference-Area Not Less than 100 ha, Demarcation of land during the month of December-January, Partition of land in 4 blocks, Land development, Soil Working, 3 wired barb fencing
2017-18*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area
2018-19*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June; GPS marking of the area
	1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2019-20*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June; GPS marking of the area
	2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year

2020-21*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June; GPS marking of the area 3rd Weeding
2021-22*	4th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2022-13*	5th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2023-24*	6th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2024-25*	7th Weeding
2025-26*	8th Weeding

* Silvicultural thinning to be undertaken on intervals of five years post plantation

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.10 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Action Plan for Block Plantation of Non Timber Forest Produce

Name of Plantation	: NTFP PLANTATION
Plantation Period	: 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)
Plantation Area	: 50 ha
Spacing	: 2m X 2 m-2500 plants per ha
No. of Plants to be Raised	: 1,25,000 (31,250) approx. annually)
Number Blocks	: 4 Numbers(25 ha each)
Species	: Amla, Hilikha, Bhomora, Bohera, Mango, Guava, Neem, Arjun, etc

Financial Year	Activities
2016-17	Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference-Area Not Less than 50 ha, Demarcation of land during the month of December-January, Partition of land in 4 blocks, Land development, Soil Working, 3 wired barb fencing
2017-18*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area
2018-19*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area 1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2019-20*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area 2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2020-21*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area 3rd Weeding & Pruning
2021-22*	4th Weeding & Pruning; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2022-13*	5th Weeding & Pruning; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year
2023-24*	6th Weeding & Pruning
2024-25*	7th Weeding
2025-26*	8th Weeding

4.5. Nursery Development Plan

The Nursery Development Plan for the Baragarh Sudem JFMC depends on the following types of Nurseries:

(a) JFMC Peoples' Nursery (incl. Departmental Nursery)

The details are given below.

JFMC Nurseries

The following table gives the details of the nurseries of the Baragarh Sudem JFMC. This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in JFMC works.

Table-11 (A): JFMC Nurseries of the Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
Within the Village	Major- Saal, Teak	2016-17	37000	Provide sapling for plantation to be under taken in the 2017-18
	Associates- Gamari, Sissoo, Titasopa, Ghoraneem, Khayer, etc		37000	
	NTFP		50000	
	Major- Saal, Teak	2017-18	37000	Provide sapling for plantation to be under taken in the 2018-19
	Associates- Gamari, Sissoo, Titasopa, Ghoraneem, Khayer, etc		37000	
	NTFP		45000	
	Major- Saal, Teak	2018-19	37000	Provide sapling for plantation to be under taken in the 2019-20
	Associates- Gamari, Sissoo, Titasopa, Ghoraneem, Khayer, etc		37000	
	NTFP		40000	
	Major- Saal, Teak	2019-20	37000	Provide sapling for plantation to be under taken in the 2020-21
	Associates- Gamari, Sissoo, Titasopa, Ghoraneem, Khayer, etc		37000	
	NTFP		40000	

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.11 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

4.6. Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

The maintenance plan for plantations raised in the Baragarh Sudem JFMC is given below. This covers a period of ten years.

(A) Timber Species Saal, Teak, Associates

Table-12 (A): Maintenance Plan of Plantation in the Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2016-17 to 2025-26	As provided in Action Plan for Block Plantation of Saal Mixed with Associates
2016-17 to 2025-26	As provided in Action Plan for Block Mixed Harwood Plantation - Teak with Associates, Firewood and Bamboo

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(B) Bamboo

Table-12 (B): Maintenance Plan of Bamboo Plantation in the Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2016-17 to 2025-26	As provided in Action Plan for Block Mixed Harwood Plantation - Teak with Associates, Firewood and Bamboo

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(C) Fuel wood Plantation

Table-12 (C): Maintenance Plan of Fuel Wood Plantation in the Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2016-17 to 2025-26	As provided in Action Plan for Block Mixed Harwood Plantation - Teak with Associates, Firewood and Bamboo

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(D) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

Table-12 (D): Maintenance Plan of NTFP / Medicinal Plantation in the Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2016-17 to 2025-26	As provided in Action Plan for Block Plantation of Non Timber Forest Produce

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

4.7. Miscellaneous Operations Plan

The miscellaneous operations planned in the Baragarh Sudem JFMC are given below.

Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Operation	Required (Yes / No)	Responsibility	Month / Year	Area (Ha)
No such planned	-	-	-	-

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.13 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

5. Expected Benefits

This sub-section furnishes the benefits expected from the forests protected by members of the Baragarh Sudem JFMC, as well as the sharing mechanism for the usufruct benefits.

5.1. Expected Benefits Related to Wood & Grass

The above has been tabulated below for the Baragarh Sudem JFMC. The benefits are expected from the forests protected by its members under this Forest Development Plan.

Table-14: Expected Benefits from Forests Protected by Members of Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Item	Month	Year (Indicative)	Quantity
------	-------	-------------------	----------

Firewood	Throughout the year	2021-20	2 quintals annually /household
Timber for House	Throughout the year	2025-26	2-3 trunks per household annually
Small timber for Implements	Throughout the year	2025-26	6-7 trunks per household annually
Bamboo		2017-18 onwards	100 pices
Pole	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest Trees & Grass			
NTFP	June-July	2021-22 onwards	1 MT
Wages	Planation and Weeding Season	2016-17 onwards	-
Other	-	-	-

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.14 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

5.2. Sharing Mechanisms

The sharing mechanism for the benefits is indicated below for members of the Baragarh Sudem JFMC.

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Baragarh Sudem JFMC

Method	Items
To be shared equally	NTFP
To be freely collected by the members	Firewood,
Other Methods	Processing of NTFPs

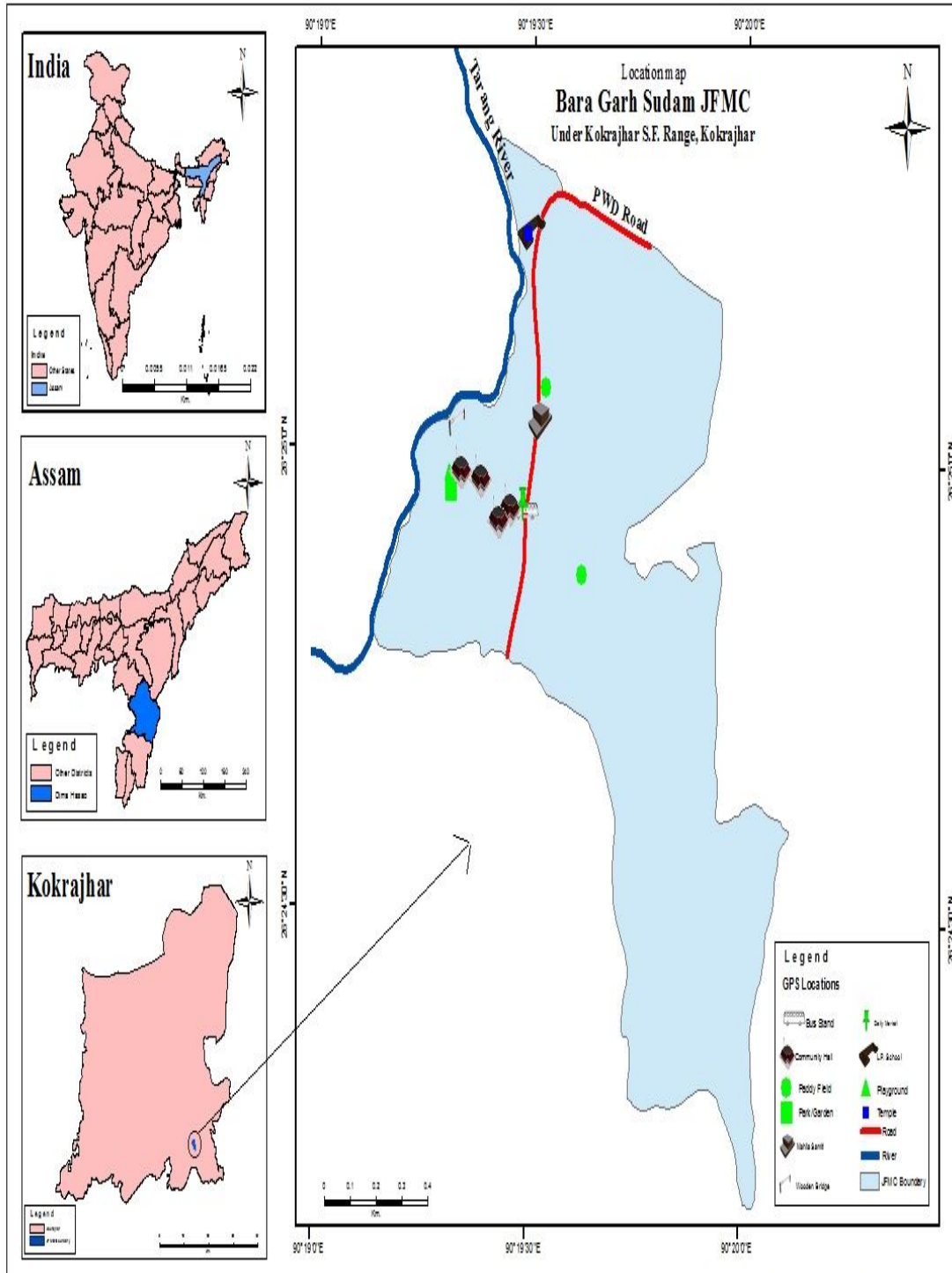
Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.15 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

6. List of Annexures

Annexure No	Heading
1	Maps Village Map Village Social Map Village Resources Map
2	Land Use Map of Village (GIS)
3	PRA Exercise
	Social Mapping Wealth Ranking Time Line review Seasonality of Livelihoods Venn Diagram
4	Photographs
5	List of JFMC Members
6	Filled Up Tables (Proforma-1 to Proforma-4) Table Nos. 1-37

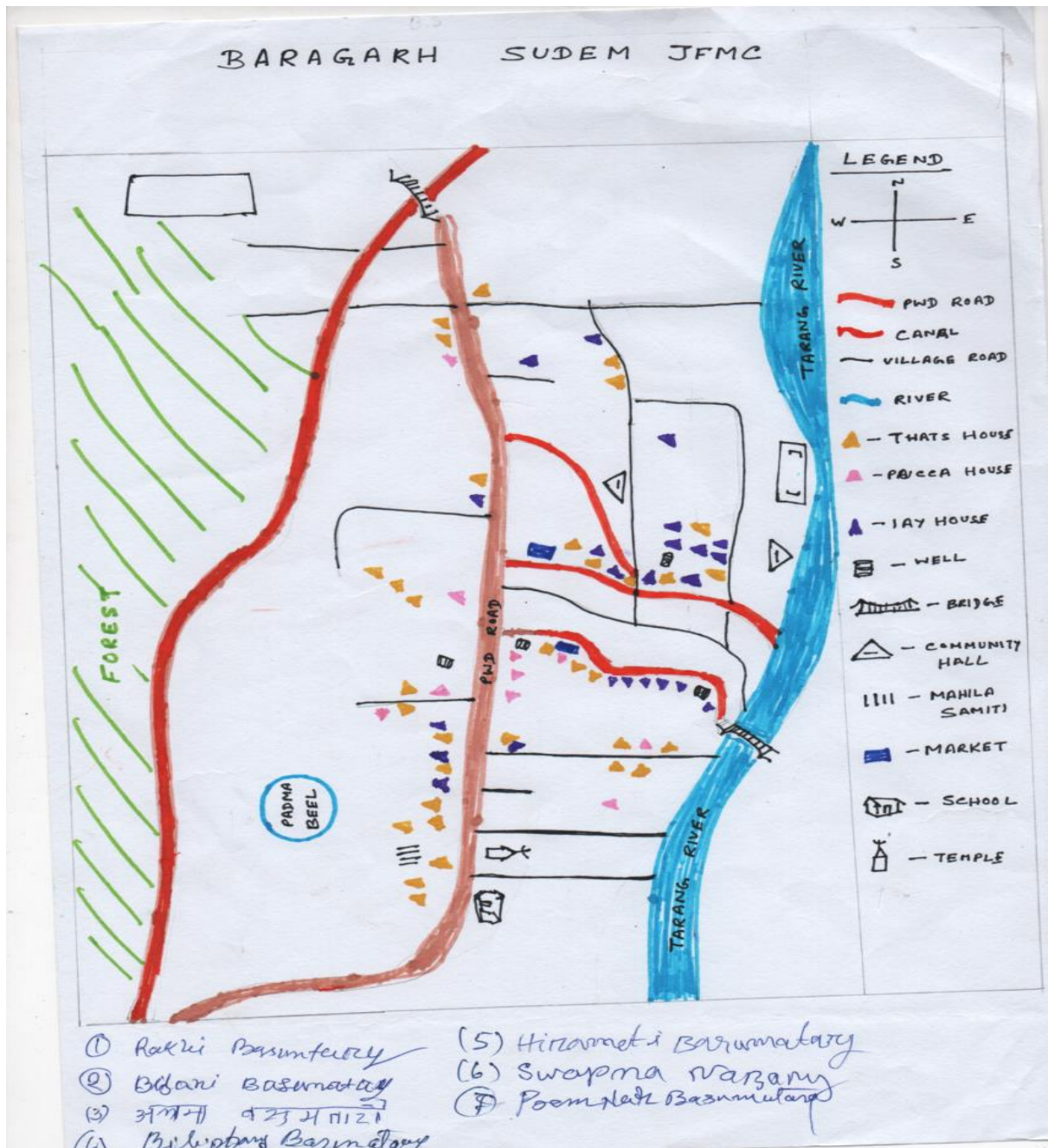
Annexure 1

Location of the Baragarh Village



Prepared by: Indian Institute of Enterpreneurship

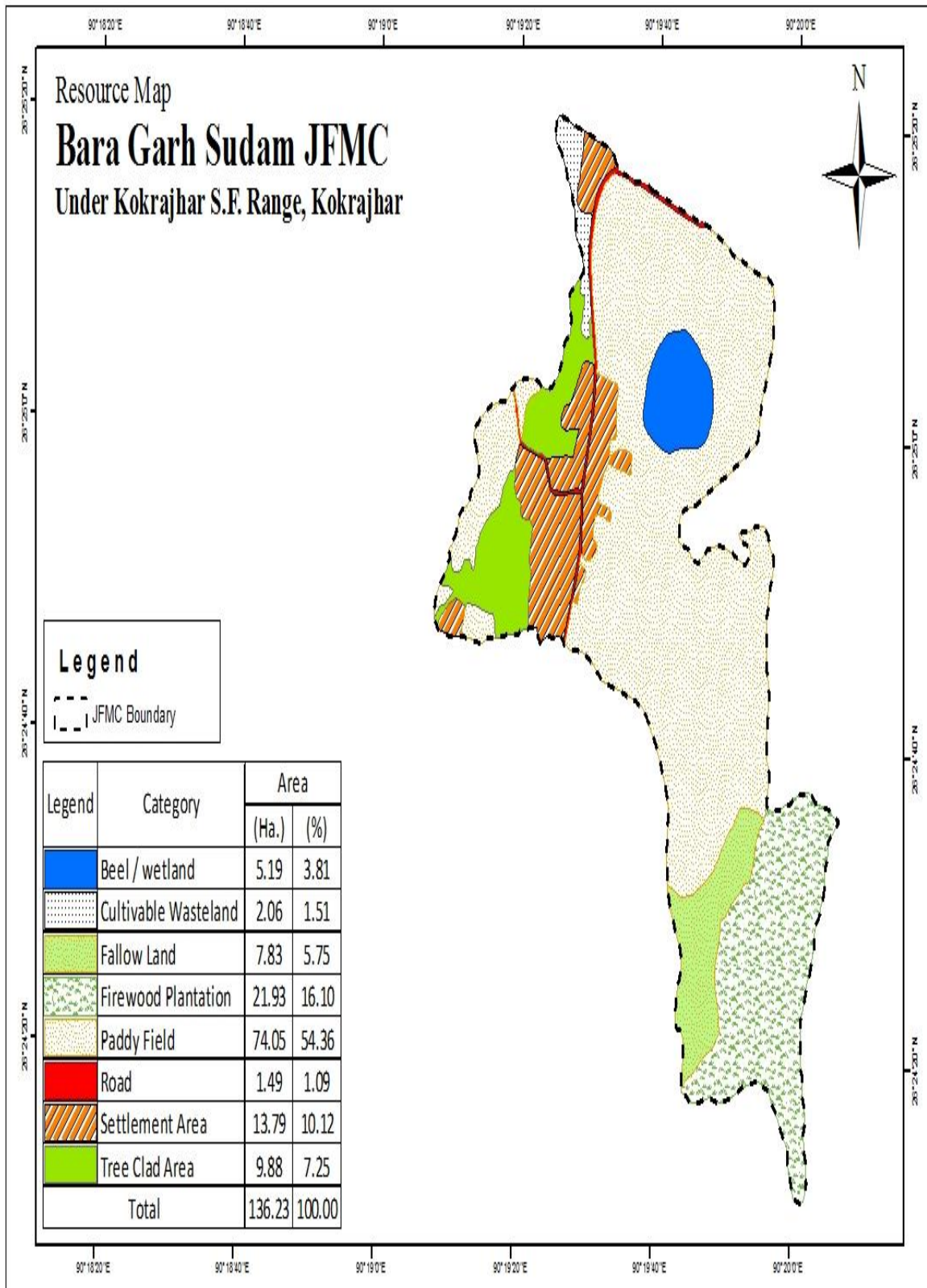
Village Social Map



Resource Map



Land Use Maps of the JFMC(GIS)



Source: Google earth Imagery

Prepared by: Indian Institute of Enterpreneurship

Annexure 3

PRA ACTIVITY

Location and Timing of Participatory Rural Appraisal:

Numbers of participants :	80
Time :	11:30 am, 10 th June 2016
Venue :	Community Hall (Baragarh Village)

Table – 3.1 Brief about the villages under BARAGARH SUDEM JFMC

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Households (No.)	Population (No.)			Avg. HH size
			Total	Male	Female	
1.	Baragarh	75	357	188	169	4.76
2.	Total	75	357	188	169	4.76

Source: Field Survey

Different PRA tools used under the exercise of PRA technique are:

- a) Social Mapping
- b) Wealth Ranking
- c) Time Line Review
- d) Seasonality Analysis
- e) Chapatti diagram

3.1 Social Mapping:





Social mapping is used to visualise the socio-economic aspects of the Baragarh JFMC where the land holding patterns of the households, the numbers of schools, social infrastructure, and religious beliefs among households. Awareness among the villagers was carried out by the field teams, in order to infuse the self-consciousness for protection and enhancement of the forest areas. People from all the households of the village gathered for the PRA process, which was conducted in the community hall of the village. The PRA process was marked with enthusiasm and active participation from all people present.

The social and resource mapping process, was undertaken with the help of the villagers in identifying and marking the village. Villagers voluntarily came out to draw the maps. All the villagers spotted their households in the map. After the mapping process the team members collected the information about the pattern of their dwelling namely pukka, semi pukka, IAY and thatch house.

Table 3.2: Information about the Baragarh Village

Social Information	Details	Numbers
	Total population	357
	Male	188
	Female	169
	Total households	75
	Pucca House(Nos.)	8
	Semi-Pukka House(Nos.)	13

	IAY House(Nos.)	28
	Tin Roof Kuccha House (Nos.)	26
Landmarks	Bridges(Nos.)	2
	Stream(Nos.)	2
	River(Nos.)	1
	PHE(Nos.)	1
	Community hall(Nos.)	2
	Community Wells(Nos.)	5
	Play Ground cum Grazing filed (Nos.)	1

Findings of social map:

- The participants of social mapping have identified all 75 households out of which 8 households have pucca house; 13 households have semi pucca house; 28 households have IAY house and 26 households have Kuccha House with Tin Roof.
- Other than the class based division of the households, important places like community hall, schools, and playground, stream, well, embankment, check dam, hand pump and bridges are mapped.
- Main sources of water for the villagers are the wells (personal/community), hand pumps, Tarang River and Padma Beel. The water from the wells and hand-pumps are used for day to day purposes. Though the agricultural land of the village is rain-fed though the water from the river and the wetland are used by the villagers for farming purposes.
- The primary education facility is available in the village which includes a L.P. School and an Anganwadi Centre.
- The village has two community halls (one incomplete).
- All of the people belong to the Bodo community and are of schedule tribe caste. The religion of all the villagers is Hindu.

Learnings:

- Electricity is available in 65 homes of the Baragarh Village. There is LPG gas connections in 61 homes. The few households still dependent on forest and use firewood for their cooking purposes. They used to go to the forest for collecting the firewood, which includes branches and snags. Occasionally, villagers cut down trees from the forest, for their personal use which is a concern for forest department as it is leading to degradation for the forest.
- The primary health centre, bank, college is located at Salakhati (2 km); post office, high schools are located in Choraikhola, which is 3 KM away from the JFMC. The villagers have to cover a long distance for their health check-up.
- There are also two community hall in the village. One of them are used by the villagers, where various meetings are held. The community hall is open, which does have any store or platforms. Another community hall being constructed but due to lack of funds, the hall is incomplete. This hall has will be used for holding public events, gatherings, etc equipped with the facilities.
- The availability of fodder for domestic animals depends on the resource available in the forest area and the capacity of the household who can rear the livestock's. The Baragarh Village is fully dependent on crop residue, trees fodder, grasses, and green fodder. Field

residues are materials left in an agricultural field after the crop has been harvested. These residues include stalks and stubble (stems), leaves, and seed pods.

- There are some grazing field where villagers use for their cattle rearing. These fields are available for a maximum of six months. Seasonal grazing incorporates “grazing animals on a particular area allows the land that is not being grazed to rest and allow for new forage to grow.
- The villagers of the Baragarh JFMC have to go Kokrajhar, a distance covered with 7 km, for their weekly marketing activity. Domestic materials, utensils, bangles, cloths and stationeries are sold in different stalls.

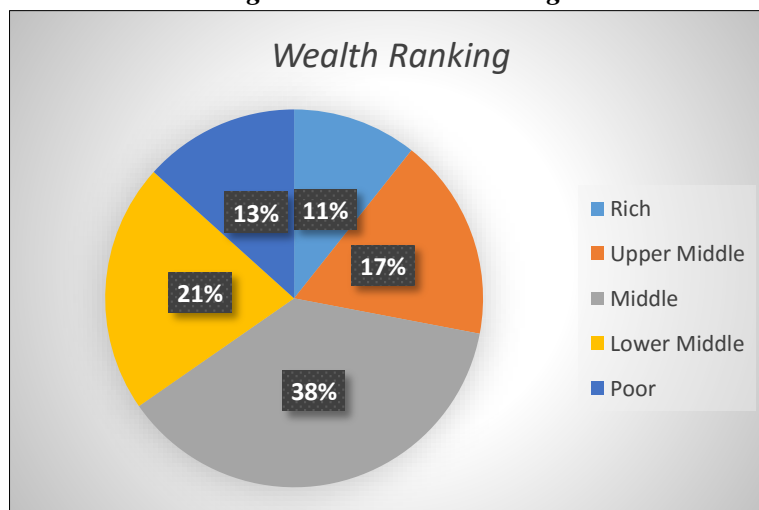
3.2 Wealth Ranking:

Wealth ranking, or well-being ranking, involves community members identifying and analysing the different wealth groups in a community. It enables evaluators to learn about the socioeconomic stratification of project beneficiaries and local people's definitions and indicators of wealth/well-being. Wealth ranking was done with the help of the following criteria:

- a) Land holding
- b) Occupation
- c) BPL Card Holding
- d) Dwelling Status

About 8 per cent people in the village are categorised as rich (about 2ha of agricultural land, Pucca House, Non BPL Category, Govt Occupation); 72 per cent of the households belong to middle class (about 1ha of agricultural land, Semi Pucca House, BPL Category, Occupation-Agriculture) and about 17 per cent (negligible agricultural land, Kutcha House, BPL Category, Occupation-Wage Earning) are categorised to be poor.

Figure 3.1: Wealth Ranking



3.3 Timeline Review

In order to know the past important cum historical events over time, the team has conducted the timeline analysis. The team members discussed about the local events to the village head, elderly persons and also to some young people to have an idea about how they dealt with those situations and what was the impact of those events on their lives as well as on the development of the village. Our time line illustrates the following events.

Table 3.3: Timeline review

Year	Event	Type
1927	Establishment of the Village	Construction
1932	Martyrs' Corner Set up at the centre of the village on memorial of the Gwra Basumatary Family	Construction
1942	Establishment of the L.P. School	Construction
1945	Satyandra Kuma Basumatary, first Govt. Job Holder	Achievement
1963	Severe Measles	Illness
1965	Tarang River Dried up	Socio political
1975	First Shop In the Village	Business Hub
1978	Padma Beel water level decreased	Environmental
1982	Cyclone, Large number of trees in forest fall down	Natural Calamity
1996	Bodo Adivasi Clash	Political
2004	JFMC Registered in 2004	Social Unit
2005-06	1 st plantation undertaken by the JFMC under NARMIL (25 ha.)	Forest Regeneration
2013-14	2 nd Plantation Undertaken by the JFMC under APFBC (20 ha)	Forest Regeneration

The Baragarh Village has a history behind as the village stood in the pre-independence period in the year 1930. The village was established by a family of warriors the 'GWRA BASUMATARY FAMILY'. The villagers had access to primary education before the period of independence.

The village has faced few disorders in form of illness, environmental effects, during the period of 1960s to early 1980s.

The establishment of the JFMC in the year 2004 has a major impact in regeneration of the degraded for under the Nayegaon PRF. The JFMC has undertaken various plantation initiatives in the past 10 years in regenerating 45 ha of forest area.

3.4 Seasonal Mapping of livelihood activities:

Seasonal calendars drawn by the local people are very useful means of generating information about seasonal trends within the community and identifying periods of particular stress and vulnerability. Best undertaken in the context of a group discussion (to help verify the information obtained), seasonal calendars are often drawn on the ground with the relative trends depicted using stones or seeds, as in a preference-ranking matrix. In other instances, simple line graphs can be drawn to show seasonal increases or decreases. A whole series of seasonal variables can be included in one calendar to give an overview of the situation throughout the year. These variables can include: rainfall, crop sequences, labor demand, availability of paid employment, out-migration, incidence of human diseases, expenditure levels, and so on. Important periods, such as festivals, can also be shown.

Seasonal mapping mainly covers the seasonal variation of crops. In seasonal mapping, we considered agricultural crops and the timing of three activities viz. sowing, cropping and harvesting criteria and collected the details throughout the year. From the seasonal mapping, it has been noticed that the main crops grown in the village are Sali rice, Mustard, Jute, Betel-nut, Ginger, Maize etc. The FGD conducted revealed that other major livelihood options available in the JFMC are Livestock rearing (Piggery, poultry), shop-keeping, weaving, daily wage laborers, mason, tailoring, carpentry which are not seasonal in nature but is showed in the seasonal mapping.

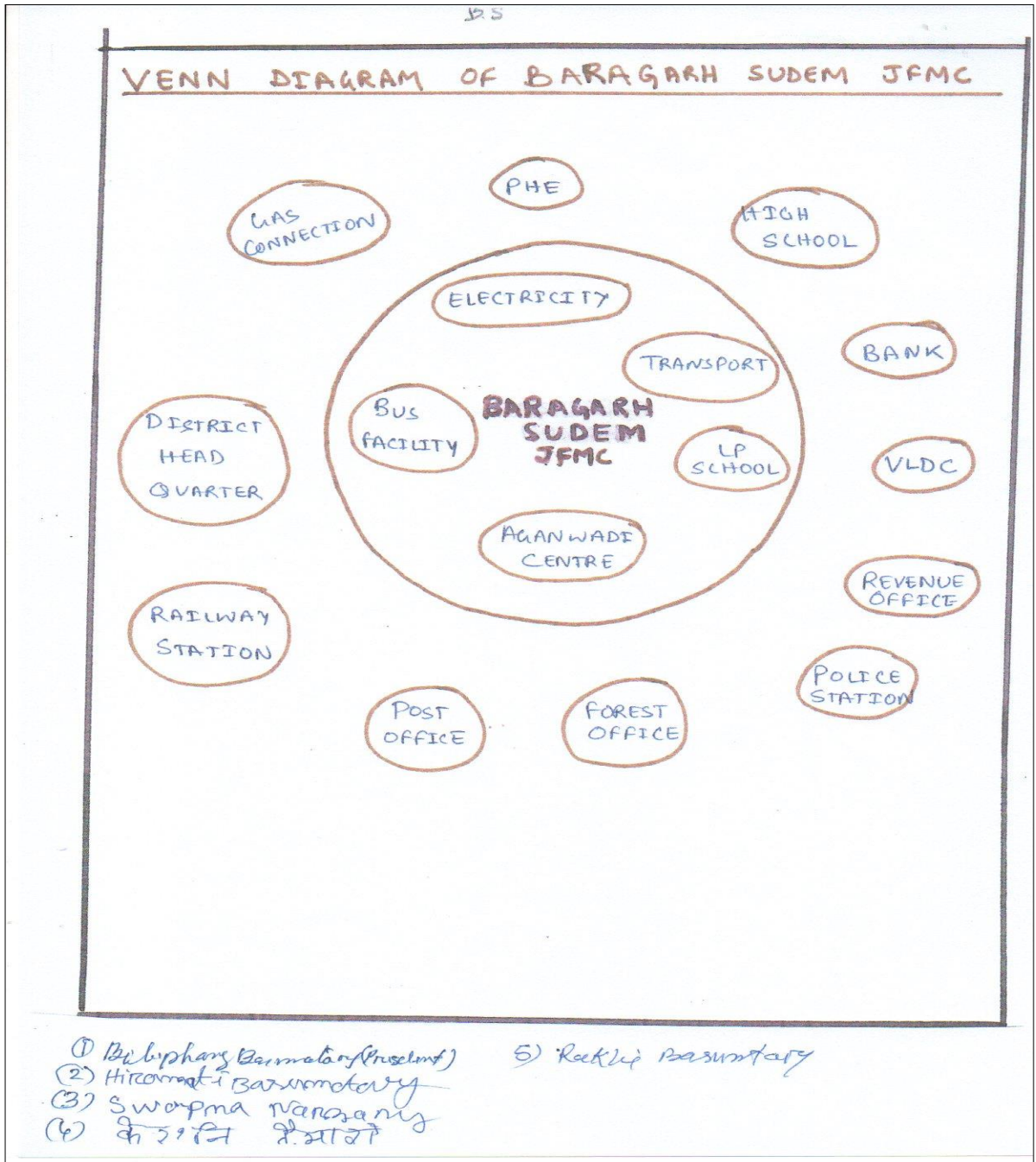
Table 3.4 Seasonal cropping pattern

Categories	Time of Activity			
		Sowing	Harvesting	Plucking
Farming	Sali	May-June	July-Aug	Oct-Nov
	Betel-Nut	May-June	Jan-Feb	July-Dec
	Mustard	Oct-Nov	Oct-Nov	Jan-Feb
	Maize	April	Aug-Sep
	Turmeric	April-May	Oct-Dec	June-Sep
	Jute	March-April		July
	Ginger	April-May	Oct-Dec	June-Sep
	Sericulture	Rearing Throughout the year		
Non-Farming	Weaving	Throughout the year		
	Livestock Rearing			
	Daily Wage Earning			
	Shop-keeper Masonry			
	Electrician			
	Tailoring			

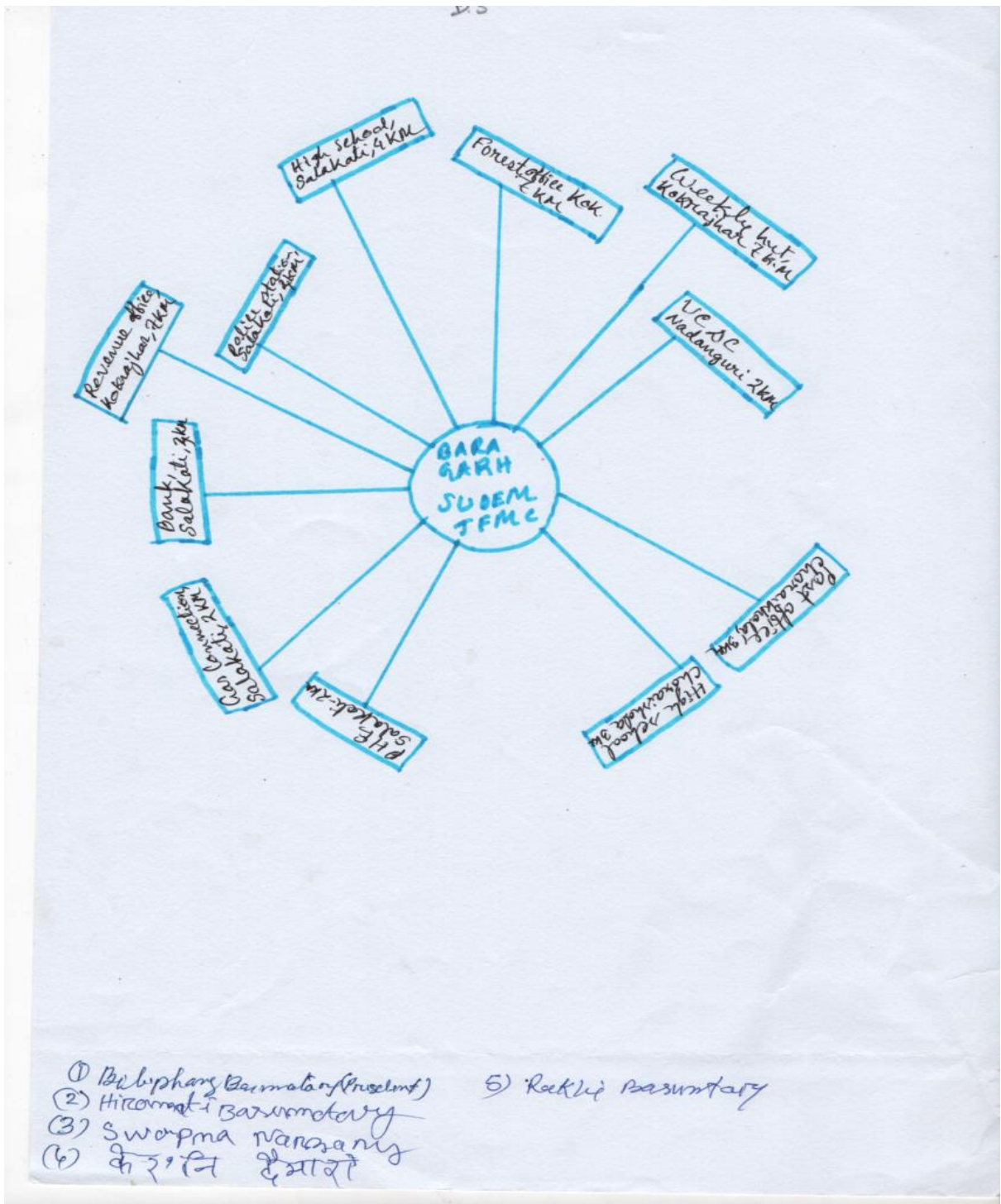
Learnings:

- Water availability is less during the period October to March, so agricultural productivity become less in this period.

3.5 Venn Diagram



3.6 Chapatti Diagram



Priority Ranking- Livelihood and Entry Point Activity

PRIORITY RANKING: EPA AND LIVELIHOOD FOR BARAGARH SUDEM JFMC

Livelihood activities:

Livelihood Activities	Livestock	Spinning	weaving	Electrician	Cane & Bamboo	Tailoring	Masonry	Carpentry	Handicraft	Marks	Rank
Livestock	X	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	6	1
Spinning	X	X	B	B	E	B	G	H	B	5	3
weaving	X	X	X	D	C	C	C	C	C	6	1
Electrician	X	X	X	X	E	D	G	D	D	4	5
Cane & Bamboo	X	X	X	X	X	I	E	E	E	5	3
Tailoring	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	H	F	1	9
Masonry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	I	4	5
Carpentry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	H	3	7
Handicraft	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	8

EPA activities:

	Road Connectivity	Temple	Drinking water	Sanitation	LPG	Fishery	JFMC office	Market shed	Community hall	Marks	Rank
Road	X	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	0	8
Temple	X	X	B	B	B	F	B	B	I	6	3
Drinking water	X	X	X	C	C	F	C	C	I	5	4
Sanitation	X	X	X	X	D	F	D	G	I	5	4
LPG	X	X	X	X	X	F	D	E	F	2	7
Fishery	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	F	I	7	2
JFMC office	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	I	3	6
Market shed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	I	0	8
Community hall	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	1

Signature: 1) Bishphani Basumatary (S) prasanna Basumatary
 2) swarna narayan
 Hirampati Basumatary 6/ Rakhi Basumatary

Annexure 4

PHOTOGRAPHS



PRA ACTIVITY



COMPLETION OF SOCIAL MAPPING



A SNAP OF THE VILLAGERS



FUN TIMES





TRANSACT WALK
A VIEW OF THE JFMC



Annexure 5

LIST OF JFMC MEMBERS

RECORD 7 : MEMBERSHIP REGISTER

Banagash Sudam
 Name of JFMC Division Range

Beat Kothneghar JFMC Code
 S F Beect

Sr. No.	Name	Father's / Husband's name	Age	Male / Female	Education	SC/ST / BC/OBC
1	→ Tapan Basu.	Satlain Basu.	52	M	H. J. C.	ST
2	→ Prem-nath Basu.	Ch. Shela Basu.				ST
3						
4	→ Milan Narayan	Biswa Nath Narayan	49	M	H. J. C.	ST
5						

5. Prahlad Banumatay. (M)
6. Soni Banumatay (F)
7. Suroshi Banumatay (F)
8. Anand Narayan (M)
9. Kamal Banumatay (M)

Annexure 6 (Record I)

Table 1: Basic data of the village:

Table 1: Basic data of the JFMC

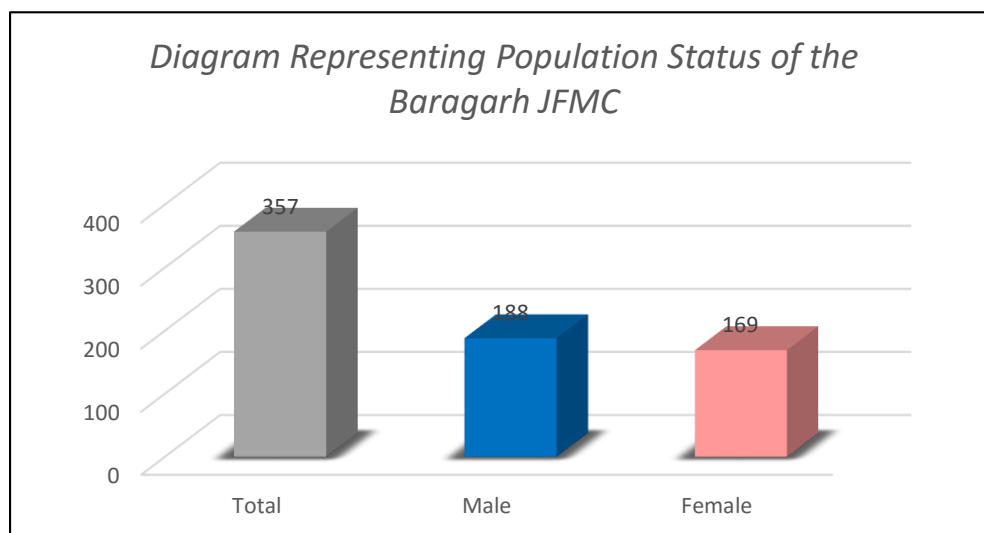
Sl no	Name of the JFMC	Date of establishment	No. of members in executive committee	Name of the president	Name of the secretary	Money in VDF	Contribution per family /per person	Social fencing used Yes / No	Remarks on special attainment	Grading %of success by RFO
	Baragarh	2004	10	Bilifang Basumatary	Dilip Sarkar					

Table 2: Village wise population data:

Table -2.1: Demographic status of the project villages

Sl. No.	Name of village	Households (No.)	ST			Sex ratio (per 1000 male)	Avg. HH size
			Total	Male	Female		
1	Baragarh	75	357	188	169	900	4.76
	Total	75	357	188	169	900	4.76

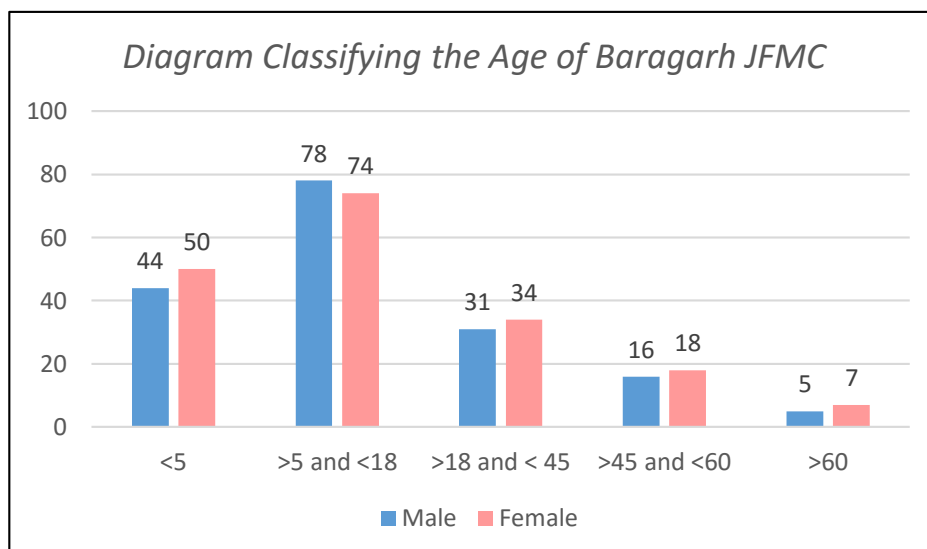
Source: - Field survey report.



Age Profile: The younger generation of Baragarh Village outnumbered the other generations. More than 30% of the entire population of the Baragarh Village are adults, of which only 3% of the village are Senior Citizens.

Table -2.2: Age Profile of the population

Age Classification	<5	>5 and <18	>18 and < 45	>45 and <60	>60
Male	44	78	31	16	5
Female	50	74	34	18	7



Literacy Status: The Baragarh Village has cumulative literacy rate of 69.6%, which is below the national rate of 74% (2011). More than two-fifths of the

Table – 2.3: Status of literate person in the Baragarh JFMC

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Households (No.)	Population (No.)		Literacy Rate (%)
			Total	Total Literates	
1	Baragarh	75	357	261	73
	Total	46	357	261	73

Source: - Field survey report.

Table-2.4: Classification of educational status

Sl No	Categories	Percentage
1	Illiterate	23%
2	Up to ME	27%
3	Class VIII to class X	16%
4	Class X to XII	25%
5	Graduate	5%
6	Children	4%

Source: Field Survey Report

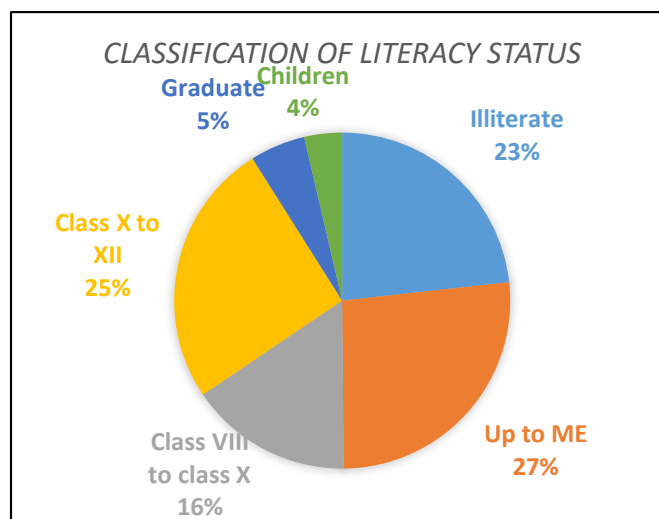


Table 3: Village wise farmer category on the basis of land holding :

Table 3: Village wise farmer category on the basis of land holding

Sl no	Name of the village	Type of famer according to land holding				Total
		Large farmer >10 ha.	small farmer 2-10 ha.	Marginal farmer (household) <2ha.	Land less (household)	
1	Baragarh	-	15	50	10	75

Table 4: Cattle Population:

Table 4: Cattle Population of the JFMC

Sl No	Name Of The Village	Village Wise No Of Cattles Or Type Of Animal								Total
		Cows	Buffaloes	Goat	Sheep	Bulls	Camels	Pig	Poultry	
1	Baragarh	41	5	28	-	-	-	185	455	714

The domesticated animals of the Baragarh village includes both animal and poultry. Animals includes both cattle and livestock which include cows (6%), goats (4%) and pigs (26%). Poultrys account for the more than half of the total domesticated animals. Hen/Cocks are preferred by most of the households in the village. These poultry are kept for domestic consumption as well as selling purposes. The Hindu Bodo Community of the Baragarh Village annually conducts Bathow Puja (বাথৌ পূজা), where poultrys and pig are offered.

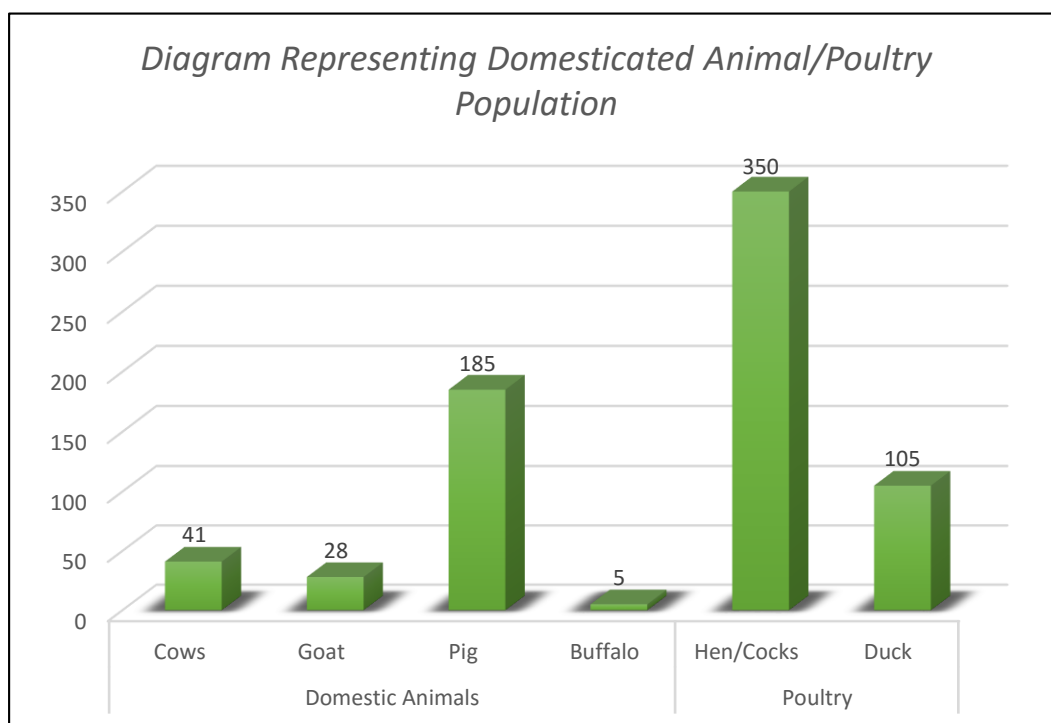


Table 5: Village wise Infrastructure:*Table 5 showing village wise infrastructure*

SI No	Infrastructure	Location	Distance from village
1.	Electricity	Within the Village	-
2.	Gas connection	Salakati	2km
3.	Transport	Within the Village	-
4.	PHE	Salakati	2km
5.	LP school	Within the Village	
6.	High school	Choraikhola	3km
7.	Bank	Salakati	2km
8.	Anganawadi centre	Within the Village	-
9.	VCDC	Nadangiri	2km
10.	Revenue Office	Kokrajar	7km
11.	Police station	Kokrajar	7km
12.	Forest Office	Kokrajar	7km
13.	Post office	Choraikhola	2km
14.	Bus facility	Within the Village	-
15.	Railway Station	Salakati	2km
16.	District head quarter	Kokrajar	7km

Table 6: Agricultural crops*Table 6: Agriculture Crops*

Type of Crop	Rain Fed		Irrigation	
	Name of the crop	Area (in ha.)	Name of the crop	Area (in ha.)
Kharif	Sali Rice	75	-	-
Rabi	Mustard	1	-	-
	Jute	1.5	-	-
Others	Vegetable, Fruits	20	-	-

Table 7: Crop production profile of BARAGARH JFMC:*Table 7 Crop production profile of BARAGARH JFMC*

Type of crop	Total Production (approx) in Metric Ton	No of household growing	Average production (Metric Ton / hac) approx	Area under crop (hac) approx
Paddy	136.5	65	1.95	75
Mustard	1	10	0.4	2.5
Jute	1.5	10	1	1.5
Vegetable	6	75	0.3	10
Fruits	6	75	0.3	10

Table 8: Fodder Availability (animal)*Table 8: fodder availability of the JFMC*

Types	1-3 month	3-6 month	>6 month
Crop residue	-	✓	-
Trees fodder	-	✓	-
Grasses	-	-	✓
Green Fodder	-	-	✓
Grazing in Forest	-	-	✓

Table 9: Location of market from the village*Table 9: Location of market from the village*

For Purchase	Location	Distance from village if in other village (in km)
Grocery shop	Within the Village	-
Weekly Market	Kokrajhar	7 km
Major Market	Kokrajhar	7 km
Forest Corporation Sale Depot.	NA	-
Tendu Patta PHAD	NA	-
Fish Market	Kokrajhar	7 km
Medicinal Plant collection Centre	NA	-
Forest Corporation Medicinal plant Collection Centre	NA	-

Table 10: Water Resources Facility:*Table 10: showing the water resource facility available in the village*

Water source	Number	Availability of water	uses
--------------	--------	-----------------------	------

Check dam	1	Seasonal	Irrigation, livestock rearing
Wetland	-	Seasonal	Irrigation, livestock rearing
Tube well	-	Perennial	Domestic use
River	1	Seasonal	All type of use
Community ring well	5	Perennial	-

Table 11: Energy consumption:

Table 11: showing the Energy Consumption of the JFMC

Type of Fuel	Number of household depending	Number of months dependent	Sources (local, village, forest, other sources)	Major/ Secondary
Fuel wood	70	12	Forest	Major
Kerosene stove	62	12	Market	Secondary
Gobar/Bio gas	NA	-	-	-
LPG	65	-	-	-
Electric Heater	NA	-	-	-

RECORD: II

LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS

Table 12: Agriculture and Horticulture:

Table 12: showing the agricultural and horticultural status

Constraints	Reason	Opportunities	Programme
Low Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional way of cultivation. Only one crop undertaken annually (Sali) Very negligible use of fertilizers and pesticides, insecticides. Lack of irrigation facilities. Lack of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's viz, power tillers, tractors etc. Non usages of high yielding seeds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of proper and controlled pesticides and insecticides. Introduction of new and advance technology. Well-structured training programme. The villagers are inherited with the skill of cultivation. But an improvisation of skills is the need of the hour. Usage of high yielding seed programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tractor operation training Agri-skill development programme. Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation
Storage and Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of common storing place Lack of cold storage facility due to non-availability of electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helpful in preserving unsold products for a longer period of time. They can store their product and sell it when there is a higher demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Packaging Transportation and distribution.

Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of transporting facilities for carrying products • Less contact with the direct market; much dependency upon middle man • No knowledge on marketing know-how, dependence on traditional system of selling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smooth transportation facility will help the farmers to carry their products to the nearby markets. • Generate highest market price by removing middle men. • More knowledge about the current market situation as well as the current value of their products. • They can sell their products outside of the state, as the JFMC is located in Assam West Bengal border and Bhutan border is also not far from it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buyers sellers meet
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Table 13: Livestock

Table 13 Livestock

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Less grazing land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable 	-	-
Availability of fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unable to buy fodder from market due to poor financial condition • Trees fodder n crop residue are available only for 3-6 months. Green fodder is also not available for the whole year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher income from livestock rearing. • The villagers can make it as an alternative livelihood opportunity if they have the easy access of livestock fodder. 	HYV Cattle Rearing
Veterinary care facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No veterinary care clinic • Lack of knowledge about the proper rearing of live stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease control • Increases the life span of cattle. • It will also help to aware the villagers and will encourage them for livestock rearing. 	Linkage with veterinary dept.
Production of milk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less availability of fodder • No scientific knowledge on cattle rearing to increase the milk production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on the milk production can enhance the skill of milk production. • Availability of supplements like cattle “Milk Booster, Milk Plus” etc. can increase the production of milk in the area. 	HYV Cattle Rearing
Milk market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less contact with the direct market for milk • Unaware of the market demand of different milk made products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A huge demanded market for milk is available as Kokrajhar district head quarter and West Bengal state is too far from the JFMC. 	-

Table 13: NWFP

<i>Table 14 NWFP</i>			
Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Less collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less availability of NWFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fertile fallow land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation of Food plans, Medicinal Plant etc.
Unsustainable extraction	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fertile fallow land 	-
Low rates	-	-	-
Value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No processing units • Non availability of required resources • No technical know-how 	-	-

Table 15: Specialised skill

<i>Table 15: Specialised Skills: Handloom</i>			
Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Raw Material Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Availability of Raw Materials within reachable location (market 7km away) • No Storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common place for setting a raw material storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up a raw material bank
Product quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of High Quality Materials • Use of Traditional machineries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Quality Products for new market exploration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Modern Tools and Equipment. • Providing modern technology to the villagers
Marketing Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No standardised market • No pricing policy • No linkage with the institutional buyers • No Product Diversification or New Product Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring new markets with diversified products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.
Credit Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No linkage with the banks or post office saving banks. • Unaware of the development schemes of banks and government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance by the Govt. • Providing easy access to credit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfinance, Term Loans, Working Capital Arrangement
Product Diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Product Diversification or New Product Development. • Lack of concept for product diversification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Demand Based Products, as per the needs of the modern day market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill Upgradation & Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification

Table 16: Credit facility*Table 16 Credit facility*

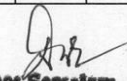
Constraints	Reason	Opportunities	Programme
Indebtness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No Access to organized lending source	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.	Financial inclusion initiative
Rate of interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Higher lending rates charged by the private money lender	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Subsidised credit arrangement	
Availability of loan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fear of risk taking• No knowledge of documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Start-ups entrepreneurial venture	
Mortgage difficulty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unavailability of proper documentation of mortgaged property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proper awareness about documentation in the area	

Annexure 7

List of Beneficiaries identified for livelihood Generation activities

1. Mixed Livestock

Trade:	MIXED LIVESTOCK	BARAGARH SUDEM(MIXED LIVESTOCK)						
Location :	BARAGARH SUDEM							
Start Date	24-Aug-16							
End Date	2-Sep-16							
Master Trainer	DR. MRINMOY KALITA							
SL.NO	Name of Participants	Guardian Name	Address	Qualification	Age	Gender	Category	Contact No
1	SANJIL BASUMATARY	TIKENDRA BASUMATARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	HS PASS	22	M	ST	NP
2	PREM NATH BASUMATARY	LT KELTING BASUMATARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S VII	58	M	ST	NP
3	TIKEN BASUMATARY	LT. ARUNCH BASUMATARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS SX	49	M	ST	NP
4	BIMALA BASUMATARY	NP	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S VII	36	F	ST	NP
5	ALANA BASUMATARY	BINAY BASUMATARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S VII	27	F	ST	NP
6	KHERANE DAIMARY	SOMBARU DAIMARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S VII	33	F	ST	NP
7	DALE NARZARY	SATISH NARZARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S VII	43	F	ST	NP
8	PADOSHRI BASUMATARY	CHAKR BASUMATARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S II	50	F	ST	NP
9	RASTINA BASUMATARY	GALA BASUMATARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S VII	30	F	ST	NP
10	HIRAMOTI BASUMATARY	NP	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S X	28	F	ST	NP
11	PRAMILA BASUMATARY	PREMNATH BASUMATARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S VII	53	F	ST	NP
12	GANITA BRAHMA	DANIRAM BRAHMA	BARAGARH SUDEM	HSLC PASS	31	F	ST	NP
13	FANIBALA BASUMATARY	SABIN BASUMATARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S VIII	33	F	ST	NP
14	RAKHI BASUMATARY	DANASHARANG BASUMATARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	HSLC PASS	26	F	ST	NP
15	BIBRAI BASUMATARY	METUN BASUMATARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S VII	26	F	ST	NP
16	ANITA BASUMATARY	RAHESWAN BASUMATARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S IX	27	F	ST	NP
17	GANGA BASUMATARY	MOHEN BASUMATARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S II	31	F	ST	NP
18	RUPALA BASUMATARY	KANDESWAR BASUMATARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S X	38	F	ST	NP
19	PAICHALI NARZARY	RANJIT NARZARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S X	28	F	ST	NP
20	SARATI BASUMATARY	JAYSANKAR BASUMATARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S VII	43	F	ST	NP
21	DIPALI DAIMARY	MANIN DAIMARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S II	31	F	ST	NP
22	SWAPNA NARZARY	RANEN NARZARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S X	38	F	ST	NP
23	TANUSHRI BASUMATARY	RANJIT BASUMATARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S VII	26	F	ST	NP
24	SANJITA BASUMATARY	SHOHID BASUMATARY	BARAGARH SUDEM	CLAS S X	33	F	ST	NP


Member Secretary
 Dt. Forest Management Committee
 Baragarh Sudem Village

2. Livestock

Sl. No.	Forest Division	JFMC	Skill (trade)	Start Date	End Date	Master Trainer (Name, Organization)	Participant	Guardian	Qualification	Age	Gender	Category
1	Kokrajhar SF	Baragarh Sudem	Apparel and Made-ups Making	26-Oct-16	21-Nov-16	Pooli Barman, Dimpi S. Barooah	GAMBARI BASUMATARY	BINAN BASUMATARY	HS	22	F	ST
2	Kokrajhar SF	Baragarh Sudem	Apparel and Made-ups Making	26-Oct-16	21-Nov-16	Pooli Barman, Dimpi S. Barooah	RABITA NARZARY	GALA NARZARY	X	17	F	ST
3	Kokrajhar SF	Baragarh Sudem	Apparel and Made-ups Making	26-Oct-16	21-Nov-16	Pooli Barman, Dimpi S. Barooah	JHARNA NARZARY	SANJOY NARZARY	HS	29	F	ST
4	Kokrajhar SF	Baragarh Sudem	Apparel and Made-ups Making	26-Oct-16	21-Nov-16	Pooli Barman, Dimpi S. Barooah	MANISWARI BASUMATARY	LT. RABIRAM BASUMATARY	HS	27	F	ST
5	Kokrajhar SF	Baragarh Sudem	Apparel and Made-ups Making	26-Oct-16	21-Nov-16	Pooli Barman, Dimpi S. Barooah	MITHISAR BASUMATARY	KAMAL BASUMATARY	XII	21	M	ST
6	Kokrajhar SF	Baragarh Sudem	Apparel and Made-ups Making	26-Oct-16	21-Nov-16	Pooli Barman, Dimpi S. Barooah	SWMKHWAR NARZARY	LT. ANIL NARZARY	XII	24	M	ST
7	Kokrajhar SF	Baragarh Sudem	Apparel and Made-ups Making	26-Oct-16	21-Nov-16	Pooli Barman, Dimpi S. Barooah	SABITA BASUMATARY	MARANG BASUMATARY	HS	19	F	ST


 Divisional Forest Officer,
 Field Implementation Unit,
 S.F. Division, Kokrajhar