



Assam Forest Department



ASSAM PROJECT ON  
FOREST & BIODIVERSITY  
CONSERVATION



AGENCE FRANÇAISE  
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

**RABHAPARA-CHRISTANPARA JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (JFMC)**

**BONDAPARA RANGE, KAMRUP WEST FOREST DIVISION**

**CENTRAL ASSAM FOREST CIRCLE**

**MICRO-PLAN**

**(2016-17 to 2025-26)**

**Prepared by Rabhapara-Christanpara Joint Forest Management Committee**

**assisted by  
Assam Forest Department  
&  
COMPELO  
(IIE, RGVN and CML)**

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*Approved*

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**Divisional Forest Officer  
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## List of Acronyms

ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AfD	Agence Francaise de Development
APFBC	Assam Project on Forest & Biodiversity Conservation
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
CF	Conservator of Forests
CML	Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood
COMPELLO	Consortium On Micro Planning And Enhancement Of Livelihood Opportunities
DCF	Deputy Conservator of Forests
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
EDC	Eco-Development Committee
EPA	Entry Point Activity
FCA	Forest (conservation) Act, 1981
FD	Forest Department
FRA	Forest Rights' Act
FV	Forest Village
FYP	Five Year Plan
GHG	Green House Gases
Gol	Government of India
GP	Gaon Panchayat
Ha	Hectare
HH	Households
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
MT	Metric Ton
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Classes
SDP	Skill Development Programme
ST	Scheduled Tribes
SC	Scheduled Caste
PHC	Primary Health Center

PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RO	Range Officer
RGVN	Rashtrya Gramin Vikash Nidhi
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity & Threat
WPC	Working Plan Circle

**RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**  
**Bondapara Range, Kamrup West Forest Division,**

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

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## 1. Introduction

### About the Project

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'.

The above project is being mainly funded by the *Agence France de Développement* (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.

### Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development

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.

A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati, *Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi* (RGVN) and Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood (CML) has been formed to implement (*inter-alia*) 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.

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 both forest development and livelihood development.

### Micro-Plan for the RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA JFMC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Rabhapara Christianpara JFMC, which is located in the Kamrup district of Assam. The JFMC falls under the jurisdiction of the Kamrup West Division the Central Assam Forest Circle. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

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 the project guidelines. The document has been discussed and finalized for adoption in July 2016.

## 2. Village Socio-Economic Profile

**Location** The Rabhapara Christianpara Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in two villages namely; Rabhapara and Christianpara village located under Bondapara Range of Kamrup West Forest Division. **Appendix-1** Gives the Village Map.

**Key Information** The key information of the JFMC is furnished below.

**Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC**

<b>Name of the JFMC</b>	Rabhapara Christianpara
<b>Habitation</b>	Rabhapara and Christianpara
<b>Name of Revenue Village</b>	Gamerimura
<b>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</b>	sukuniapara
<b>Revenue Circle</b>	Boko
<b>District</b>	Kamrup R
<b>Forest Division</b>	Kamrup West
<b>Forest Range</b>	Bondapara
<b>Forest Beat</b>	Gamerimura
<b>Year Formed</b>	2015-16.
<b>Description of Boundary of JFMC</b>	As below North: Gamerimuwa village South: Singra river West: Forest East: Forest

**Source:** JFMC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in June 2016

Additional details are given at **Table-1** of Record-I (Given at Annexure)

**Brief Details of the Executive Committee & General Body** The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the JFMC are contained in the table, which is given below.

**Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee & general Body**

<b>Name of President</b>	Gobordhan Rabha
<b>Name of Member Secretary</b>	Chawkreshwar Kalita
<b>Name of Treasurer</b>	
<b>No. of Members in Executive Committee</b>	20
<b>No. of Members in the General Body</b>	All the head of the HH

**Source:** JFMC Records

**Households & Population Structure** a) **Rabhapara Village:** - The village has 80 households. The number of female headed households is nil. The total population is 700, of which 390 are male and the 310 are female members. All the 65 HHs belong to the ST community.

**Table-2** of Record-I may be referred for further details in the above regard.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 8.8 (65 HHs).
- (2) The sex ratio is 795 females per 1000 males in the village.

b) **Christianpara Village:** - The Christianpara village has 130 households.

The number of female headed households is nil. The total population is 940, of which 390 are male and the 550 are female members. All the 130 HHs belong to the ST community.

**Table-2** of Record-I may be referred for further details in the above regard.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 7.2 (130 HHs).
- (2) The sex ratio is 1,410 females per 1000 males in the village.

**Table C: Age and Sex distribution**

Households (No.)	Population (No.)			Sex ratio	Avg. HH size
	Total	Male	Female		
210	1,640	780	860	1,103	7.8

Source: PRA

### Education & Skills Development

Over 66.69% of the population of the JFMC area 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.

**Table D: Education distribution**

Households (No.)	Population (No.)			Total Literates	Literacy Rate (in %)
	Total	Age group (0 – 6 yrs)	Excluding Age group		
210	1,640	127	1,513	1,009	66.69

Source: PRA

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 skills in the following areas:

- (a) Farming.
- (b) Livestock rearing.
- (c) Weaving

**Table E: Work Force**

Total	Cultivator	Livestock	Service	Wage- Labour
1,321	1,110	396	46	90

Source: PRA

Government has been active in promoting formal skills development programmes in the country as well as in the state. The village has not reported receipt of benefits of any such programme has been carried out in the habitation or in nearby areas.

### Soil

The soil type of the project area includes:

- Alluvial soil in low lying (clayey soils) and plain areas (loamy soils).
- Red soils in hillocks, hilly parts and forests areas.

Both types of soil can support different kinds of crops, as the soil is reported to be fertile on the whole.

<b>Water</b>	The area is drained by River Singra, which flows from the adjoining hills / mountains of Meghalaya into the project area before joining the River Brahmaputra to the north / south. This is a perennial river. There is another stream named Baganbari stream which provides water to the JFMC communities for their daily uses.
<b>Climate: Temperature &amp; Rainfall</b>	<p>The maximum <b>temperature</b> during the summer is 40° C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 8°-10° C.</p> <p>The annual <b>rainfall</b> is about 300 mm. About two-thirds of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The village has high levels of <b>humidity</b> (over 95%) during the rainy months and low levels in the winter (Below 25%).</p>
<b>Forest &amp; Bio-diversity</b>	<p>a) Forest type:</p> <p>The formation of forest falls under eastern hill sal forest khasi hills sal type 3c/c1 a(ii). This type occurs in the hilly areas of forest reserves of the Division and sal forms pure patches and groups along the ridges and spurs, the villages and the middle slope being occupied by the miscellaneous species and bamboos. Of late existence of bamboo is nil because of illegal collection.</p> <p>b) Species composition: Other associates are Makrisal (schima wallichii), jia (lannea grandis), koroi (albizzia procra), amlokhi (emblica officinalis), dodhkhuri (halarrhena antidysentrica), bhatghilla (oroxylum indicum), parali (stereosparnum personatum) etc. found in scattered patches.</p> <p>Additional details in this regard are given at the 'Forest Development Plan'.</p>
<b>Land Use Pattern</b>	<p><b>Appendix-2</b> gives the land-use pattern of the Christianpara and Rabhapara JFMC.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 130 hect. of patta land (35% are shallow and the rests are low lying areas)</li> <li>2. 14 hect. areas of the shallow land are covered by complexes of 4 no. of school, churches and temples, playground and fields, served land for public use.</li> </ol>
<b>Land Holdings</b>	<p>The type of households as per land-holding is given at <b>Table-3</b> of Record-I. From the same, it is seen that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 households are large farmers</li> <li>• 35 households are marginal farmers</li> <li>• 165 households belong to small Farmer.</li> </ul>
<b>Livestock</b>	<p>The total number of livestock in the village is 2305 (approx.). The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:</p> <p>Cows: 358 Goats: 134 Pigs: 453 Poultry: 1360</p> <p><b>Table-4</b> of Record-I may be referred to for the details in the above connection.</p>
<b>Village Infrastructure &amp; Communication</b>	<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 <b>Table-5</b> of</p>



## Facilities

**Record-I**, which gives the present status of the village infrastructure.

From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:

- A major thrust of the micro plan is to understand the village level infrastructure of the surveyed JFMC. As we already have an idea of the two villages in the JFMC which are adjacent to each other, the main road which is connected to the village with National Highway is found to be motorable while the roads within the villages are not motorable.
- Electricity is available to all the households of the Rabhapara and Christianpara villages. However, there is a lack of LPG gas connections in the households of the JFMC villages. The households are still dependent on forest and use firewood for their cooking purposes. They used to go to the forest for collecting the firewood which is still a concern for the forest department for degradation of the forest.
- The primary health center along with post office is located in Gameraimuwa, which is 2 KM away from the JFMC. The villagers have to cover a long distance for their health check-up.
- There are one LP, one ME and one high school present within the JFMC area. There is also an Anganwadi Centre present where basic health care activities include contraceptive counselling and supply, nutrition education and supplementation, as well as pre-school activities are done.
- There is also one community hall available in the JFMC where various meetings are held. Major meetings are – Gram panchayat meeting, village head meetings, forest department meetings and other political meetings.
- 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 two villages of the JFMC are 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 fields 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 Rabhapara- Christianpara JFMC have to move to Gameraimuwa, a distance covered with 3 KM. This is the weekly market having different rows of stalls. Food grains such as rice, dal, wheat, etc. are sold in one row. Vegetables are sold in another row. Fish, meat and dried fish are sold in a different row. Domestic materials, utensils, bangles, cloths and stationeries are sold in different stalls.
- In the JFMC area several water resources are present in the JFMC, however the drinking water facility is not adequate. There is a spring present where people avail day to day uses of water from that. On the other hand, for irrigation and livestock rearing and bathing people use River/Nala.
- Energy is one of the most important ingredients required to alleviate poverty and realize socio-economic and human development, which is directly interconnected to the prominence of life in rural areas. There are various sources of energy consumption such as Biomass, kerosene, electricity, LPG and candle. In the Rabhapara- Christianpara JFMC, all the households use firewood for cooking. People collect Bamboo, branches,

firewood, rice husk, leaves & twigs for household energy use.

## **Agricultural Crops**

The details of the agricultural crops grown in the village is available at **Table-6** of Record-I.

The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.

**Kharif Crops:** Paddy(Aijong, Pankaj, Gaya)

**Rabi Crops:** Mustard

**Others:** Mango, Jackfruit, Cabbage, Brinjal, Chilli, Cauliflower, Tomato, Pumpkin, Gourd etc.

All the crops are rain fed.

**Table-7** of Record-I may be referred to for the production and yield details of the crops grown in the village.

**Table F: Seasonal cropping pattern**

<b>Agricultural crop</b>	<b>Sowing</b>	<b>Plucking</b>	<b>Harvesting</b>
Betel Nut	May - June	January-February	July- December
Orange	May- June	January - February	July- December
Ginger	April – May	October – December	June- September
Turmeric	April – May	October-December	June- September
Pineapple	July – August	January- June	September-December
Banana	Throughout the year		
Rice	Throughout the year		

Source: PRA

## **Crop Production Profile**

The maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops like rice and vegetables.

The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:

- (a) Paddy : Production 1370 Quintals
- (b) Horticulture : Production 330 Quintals
- (c) Fruits: Production 220 Quintals

## **Fodder Availability**

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:

- (a) Crop residue
- (b) Grazing in forest
- (c) Household wastage
- (d) Green fodder

<b>Markets</b>	<p><b>Table-9</b> 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: Gamerimuwa at 2 km away.  (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: Gamerimuwa at 2 km away.  (c) Major Market: Boko at 20 km away.</p>
<b>Water Resources</b>	<p>The water resources are tabulated at <b>Table-10</b> of Record-I. The main water resources with the water availability is as follows:</p> <p>(a) Kutch well (Water Availability: Perennial/<del>Seasonal</del>)  (b) River (Water Availability: Perennial/<del>Seasonal</del>)  (c) Stream (Water Availability: Perennial / <del>Seasonal</del>)</p>
<b>Energy Consumption</b>	<p><b>Table-11</b> 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 210 Nos. Source: forest  (b) LPG- Households Depending 30 Nos. Source: Govt.</p>
<b>Socio-economic status</b>	<p><b>Social set-up:</b> The village is inhabited by Rabha and Garo community and all the inhabitants are classified as Schedule Tribe Category. The society is not marked by deep social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory.</p> <p><b>Economic Condition:</b> The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are Farming, Daily wages, Livestock rearing, Selling Vegetables etc. Most households earn Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000 per year except service holder.</p> <p>There is a migration in this JFMC area. Over 5 percent of the total population have migrated to other place for better livelihood.</p>
<b>Maps</b>	<p><b>Appendix-1</b> gives the following maps, based on PRA exercise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Village Map</li> <li>• Village Social Map (with the names and particulars of members in PRA)</li> <li>• Village Resource Map</li> </ul>

### 3. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

**PRA Exercise** Team from IIE Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Rabhapara village as follows:

**Date:** 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2016 **Location:** Community Hall of Rabhapara Village  
**Numbers Present:** 95

**In Presence of:** JFMC office bearers, Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel, etc.

**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** Different tools were used and outcomes obtained. These include:

Social Mapping  
Wealth Ranking  
Seasonality of Livelihoods  
Venn Diagram  
Chapatti Diagram  
**Appendix-3** furnishes detailed information of the above.

#### Livelihood assessment of the JFMC:

Human capital

**1.1 Skill profile:** In the project area, as far as human capital is concern, the people are traditionally skills in the farming sector. All the household reported to be farmer in nature and do subsistence agriculture for self-sufficiency. The farmers focus on growing enough food to feed themselves and their families. The output is mostly for local requirements with little or no surplus for trade.

Although it is also seen from the survey that there is an immense potentiality of sericulture, weaving and cane and bamboo industry in the area.

**1.2 Occupational profile:** In the project area, it is seen that majority of the households are small farmers. It is found that the relationship between land holding and livelihood strategies that larger landholding did not imply higher income after a particular class or stage. Having higher land holdings did not suggest a greater dependence on land in terms of higher agricultural income (in cash or food) from their lands.

This suggest need for building skills like cane and bamboo, tailoring and other non-farm based activities so as to enable household to diversify their basket of livelihood option.

**1.3 Level of Education:** Sustainable livelihood is the capability of people to make their living comfortable and improve their quality of life without endangering the livelihood options of others and education plays an important role to achieve this. The provision of educational opportunities to all people must be facilitate to alleviate poverty and social empowerment.

In the project area, it is seen that there are good facility to attain higher education.

- 1.4 Source of Information: Source of information always a factor for successful society. Perhaps the reason for backward in the forest area is the lack of access to information. People of the project area are fully aware of outer world information
- 1.5 Culture and tradition The culture and tradition of a community shows a communities civilisation. The project area is highly cultured and their traditional way of living brought immense potentially of tourism in the area.
- 1.6 Gender Participation in day to day life In the project area, females are largely engaged in farm activities such as land preparation, sowing, weeding, inter culture and harvesting. Where males are involve in cooking, child care, livestock rearing etc. It is important to analyse gender participation to see how value addition can be provided based on their skills which they perform in day to day life.
2. Social Capital Social capital has been used to explain the improved performance of diverse groups, the growth of entrepreneurial firms, superior managerial performance, enhanced supply chain relations, the value derived from strategic alliances, and the evolution of communities.
- In the project area, only limited number of SHG groups are available. In this case, there is a need to strengthen the SHGs and build up village communities and cooperative societies for better performance of the livelihood opportunities in the area.
- It is also seen that the delivery of government schemes to the people is average.
3. Natural Capital Refer to Forest & Bio-diversity part (page number 8)
4. Economic & Financial Capital Refer to Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities part
5. Physical Capital Refer to Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities part

**Ranking** Ranking exercise has been done for the following:

- **Entry Point Activities (EPA)**
- **Livelihoods & Skills Development**

Appendix-3 elaborates the above. From the same, it is stated that:

Table: G Ranking of EPA

Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)	Probable source of funding/deptt.
1.	Sanitation	Providing HHL (House Hold Latrine) - Low cost, septic and sanitary type.	Swach Bharart Mission/ PHED
2.	Electricity	Every Households should be Electrified of the JFMC area through solar light	

  
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3.	Drinking Water	At least 40 ring wells should be provided in the JFMC area(as the water contains high amount of fluoride and arsenic )	APFBC/ PHED & Govt. Schemes
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Source: PRA

- An arrangement of working capital worth Rs 2 Lacs should be arranged from the EPA fund for promoting Livelihood activities.
- A low cost community workshed cum JFMC office to be set up within the JFMC boundaries for setting up and commisioning of tool kits/equipments/machineries.

## Livelihood opportunities

Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:

Keeping the view of the present livelihood of the villagers, an overall assessment of skill needs/ skill preference of JFMC have been analysed. The categorisation has been divided into farm sector and non-farm sector. The responses towards preference towards skill development training programmes have been presented in the following chart.

Table H: Livelihood Opportunities ranking

Type of training programme	Mark the preferred option				
	1	2	3	4	5
Agricultural and allied activities related	1	-	-	-	-
Horticultural related	-	-	-	4	-
Livestock related	-	2	-	-	-
Handicraft related	-	-	-	4	-
Handloom related	-	-	-	4	-
Others (NTFP)	1	-	-	-	-

Source: PRA

It is observed during the PRA that preference for agriculture and allied activities like bee keeping, sericulture related training programmes is highest. This is because of the available resource present in the JFMC area. The second and third preference is given to Horticulture and livestock rearing such as piggery. Handicraft sector like skill development on cane and bamboo products and handloom where tailoring and weaving activities are came less into focus.

Agriculture & Horticulture

NTFP

Livestock

Handloom and Handicraft

Additional discussion about the above has been given below.

## Forest Development Opportunities

In Rabhapara-Christianpara JFMC, ranking has been done in order to understand how people are aware regarding opportunities lead to forest development. The following details provide the rank wise forest development opportunities in the project area. (Matrix ranking is given in Annexure )

1. Plantation of firewood, 2. Development of degraded forest 3. Forest protection Plantation on medicinal NTFP etc 4. Raising of nursery 5. Demarcation of land, 6. Plantation of bamboo 7. Plantation of tree, 8.

Natural regeneration 9. Fodder cultivation

**Agriculture  
Horticulture**

& **Table-12** under Record-2 may be seen in this connection for opportunities in the areas of agriculture and horticulture.

The main constraints are:

- (a) Very negligible use of fertilizers and pesticides, insecticides.
- (b) Lack of irrigation facilities
- (c) Lack of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's viz, power tillers, tractors etc.
- (d) Non usages of high yielding seeds etc.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Application of proper and controlled pesticides and insecticides.
- (b) Introduction of new and advance technology
- (c) Well-structured training programme.

The villagers are inherited with the skill of cultivation. All they need is improvisation of their skill level.

The suggested programmes are:

- Tractor operation training
- Agri.-skill development programme.
- Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation etc.

**Livestock**

**Table-13** furnishes additional information about opportunities for livestock rearing.

The main constraints are:

- (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

The opportunities are:

- (a) Higher income from livestock rearing.
- (b) Majority of the workforce is engaged in this activity.

The suggested Skill Development Programme is:

- (a) Goatery
- (b) Poultry
- (c) Cattle rearing

**NTFP**

The opportunities for NTFP are tabulated at **Table-14** under Record-2

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of proper utilisation of NTFP due to inadequate knowledge.
- (b) Lack of research on development of high yielding varieties, domestication etc.
- (c) No technical know-how

- (d) No processing units
- (e) Lack of trained personnel and equipment
- (f) Lack of facilities to fabricate equipment locally

The opportunities is:

- (a) Availability of fertile fallow land
- (b) A ready market for the finished products.

The suggested programme are:

- (a) Plantation of Food plants,
- (b) Medicinal Plant etc.

### Specialized Skills

For skills development, the opportunities are tabulated at **Table-15** under Record 2

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of product diversification
- (b) Lack of research on product quality
- (c) Lack of TQM techniques.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Providing good communication facility
- (b) Training of the skill holder
- (c) Financial assistance from govt.

The suggested programme are:

- 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
- Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.

### Credit Facility

**Table-16** under Record-2 discusses this aspect.

The main constraints with the reasons are:

- (a) Financial exclusion
- (b) Higher rate charged by the private money lender.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Setting up modern financial institution
- (b) Adequate awareness.
- (c) To provide credit facilities for modern equipment (tractors etc.)

The suggested programme is:

- (a) Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.

### Strategic Interventions

Summarizing the suggested programmes at above as strategic interventions for the Livelihood Development Plan:

- 1 **Agriculture & Horticulture:** Tractor operation training, Agri-skill development programme, Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation



2. **Livestock:** Cattle rearing, Goatery, Poultry, Piggery.
3. **NWFP :** Plantation of Food plants, Medicinal Plant etc
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, Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.
5. **Credit facility:** Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas

## 4. Livelihood Development Plan

<b>Income Generating Activities</b>	<p>The main income generating activities as planned at the village are:</p> <p><b>Farm Sector :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Food processing</li><li>2. Bee keeping</li><li>3. Horticulture</li><li>4. Medicinal plant and NTFP</li><li>5. Lac cultivation</li></ol> <p><b>Non-Farm sector:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Areca leaf plate making</li><li>2. Weaving</li><li>3. Electrician</li><li>4. Tailoring</li></ol>
<b>SHG Activities</b>	<p>SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To create awareness.</li><li>2. To organise and form group</li><li>3. To involve the villagers in Livelihood Activities collectively.</li></ol>
<b>Exposure Trips</b>	<p>The following exposure trips are planned:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Exposure visit to agriculture university</li></ol>
<b>Summary of Action Plan</b>	<p>As attached in next page.</p>
<b>Convergence</b>	<p>The planned initiatives may be converged with the following schemes of the Government of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment</li><li>(b) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development</li><li>(c) Rashtriya Krishi Sinchay Yojana (RKSJ) - for irrigation, including watershed development</li><li>(d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission</li><li>(e) Skills Development schemes</li><li>(f) Other schemes for rural development and livelihoods as found appropriate.</li></ol> <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>

## 5. Forest Development Plan of Rabhapara Christianpara JFMC

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared after a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of Rabhapara Christianpara 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.

### Status of the JFMC Forests

The micro-plan takes into consideration the following categories of the JFM Forests of the Rabhapara Christianpara JFMC:

- (a) Forest areas assigned to the JFMC by the Forest Department; and
- (b) 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.

### 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 Rabhapara-Christianpara JFMChave been summarized below.

**Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Rabhapara Christianpara 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]
<b>(A) Assigned Forest</b>				
RF / PF Name: Bodapara Beat: Account Beat Compartment:	326	-	Good Area: 60 Degraded Area: 30 Ha	-
<b>(B) Other Planted Area</b>				
Location: Type of Forest: VF / Other _____	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	326		Good Area: 60 Ha Degraded Area: 30 Ha	

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

It is seen that the Rabhapara-Christianpara JFMC has 326 Ha under its forests, of which 296 Ha is 'Good' (Crown density >40%) and the rest is 'Degraded'.

### Forest Soil Type

The forests of Rabhapara-Christianpara 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 Rabhapara Christianpara 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 Rabhapara Christianpara 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

### Existing Composition of Flora

In the forests of the Rabhapara Christianpara 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 Rabhapara Christianpara 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	Amla	Phyllanthus emblica
	Hilikha	Terminalia chebula
	Bohera	Terminalia bellirica
	Bhomora	Terminalia belerica
Produces	-	-
Others, if any	Bamboo	Bambusoideae

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

## Other Inputs for the Forest Development Plan

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

### Past Protection Measures of the JFMC

The measures taken by the Rabhapara-Christianpara JFMC for forest protection in the past have been discussed as follows.

- (a) Number of households involved: 210
- (b) Number of people involved: 210
- (c) Summary of the measures: Plantation of Major and Associates Species, Non Grazing of Cattle in Plantation Area, Protection against illegal deforestation
- (d) Any formal mechanism: Nil

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

### 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 Rabhapara Christianpara 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	-	-
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 Rabhapara Christianpara JFMC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the Rabhapara Christianpara village for forest produce for own use is as follows:

**Table-4 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the Rabhapara Christianpara JFMC**

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	More than 120000 annually	Usage of Firewood Branches
Timber for House	30-40 large tree trunks	Usage of Saal, Teak for timber

Small Timber for Implements	50 small trunks, big branches	Usage of Saal, Teak for making ploughs,
Pole / Bamboo	1000 bamboo	Fencing, Sale
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 74 Households

### 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 Rabhapara-Christianpara JFMC is given in the following table.

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

Name of Forest Produce	Collection for Marketing			Location of Collection
	Season / Months	No of Households Collecting	Average Qty. Collected (Kg)	
Firewood	Autumn/winter	210	100-150 kg annually	Hiforest normal forest area.
Timber for House	Autumn/winter	-	-	-
Small timber for Implements	Autumn/winter	-	-	-
Bamboo	Throughout the Year	210	10-15 pieces annually	Plantation
Pole	-	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest	-	-	-	-
NTFP	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

Name of Forest Produce	Surplus Marketed	How marketed	Average Income per HH from sale of Forest Produce
Firewood	100-150 kg per household	Sold in the Local Market	500-800
Timber for House	Not marketed	Not marketed	Not marketed
Small timber for Implements	Not marketed	Not marketed	Not marketed
Pole	Not Available	Not marketed	Not marketed
Fodder from Forest	Not marketed	Not marketed	Not marketed

NTFP	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Other	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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

### Total Requirements of Forest Produce - Domestic Use & Marketing

The total requirements of forest produce by the community members of the Rabhapara-Christianpara 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 Rabhapara Christianpara 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	130000	10000	130000
Timber for House	-	-	-
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-
Bamboo	1000 pieces	150 pieces	1150 pieces
Pole	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest	-	-	-
NTFP	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-

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

### Forest Protection Issues

#### Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of Rabhapara-Christianpara JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-7: Protection Problems of the Rabhapara Christianpara 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	Yes	Yes
Smuggling of Timber	Yes	Yes
Accidental Fires	No	No
Encroachment of Forest Lands	Yes	Yes
Others	No	No

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

### Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

In the Rabhapara Christianpara 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]

### Components of the Forest Development Plan

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

#### Protection Plan

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

Table-8: Protection Plan of the Rabhapara Christianpara 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]
Various plantation area under different side.	Boundary	Along the Demarcation of the Plantation Area	For all weather	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 Rabhapara-Christianpara JFMC(with high / medium priority) are as follows:

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

#### Types of Operations Proposed

The types of operations proposed for the treatment of degraded areas of the JFMC Forest of Rabhapara-Christianpara JFM Care given hereunder.

Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the Rabhapara Christianpara 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



Treatment	Required (Yes/ No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
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 Rabhapara Christianpara JFMC:

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

### 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 Rabhapara Christianpara 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	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

### Forest Improvement – Action Plan

#### Action Plan for Block Plantation of Saal 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 : 2m X 2 m-2500plants per ha

No. of Plants to be Raised : 110000 (44000 approx. annually)  
 Number Blocks : 4 Numbers(25 ha each)  
 Species : Sal; Associates-Gamari, Sissoo, Titasopa, etc.  
 Rates : As Approved by APFBCS(to be increased by 20% every two years)

Financial Year	Activities	Amount
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 @ Rs 1000/ha	100000
2017-18*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	497000
2018-19*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	497000
	1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	61600
2019-20*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	596400
	2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	73920
2020-21*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	596400
	3rd Weeding	147840
2021-22*	4th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	266112
2022-23*	5th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	354816
2023-24*	6th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	266112
2024-25*	7th Weeding	266112
2025-26*	8th Weeding	266112
Total Budgetary Requirement		3989424

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

### Action Plan for Block Plantation of Mixed Harwood Plantation - 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

Action Plan for Creation of Plantation		
Financial Year	Activities	Amount
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 @ Rs 1000/ha	100000
2017-18*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	262500

2018-19*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June; GPS marking of the area	262500
	1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	26950
2019-20*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June; GPS marking of the area	315000
	2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	32340
2020-21*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June; GPS marking of the area	315000
	3rd Weeding	64680
2021-22*	4th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	266112
2022-13*	5th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	155232
2023-24*	6th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	116424
2024-25*	7th Weeding	116424
2025-26*	8th Weeding	116424
Total Budgetary Requirement		2149586

\* 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	Amount
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 @ Rs 1000/ha, 3 wired barb fencing 2800 RM @ Rs56.36/RM	210000
2017-18*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	147500
2018-19*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	147500
	1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	9625
2019-20*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	177000
	2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	11550
2020-21*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	177000
	3rd Weeding & Pruning	23100
2021-22*	4th Weeding & Pruning; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	41580
2022-13*	5th Weeding & Pruning; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	55440
2023-24*	6th Weeding & Pruning	41580
2024-25*	7th Weeding	27720
2025-26*	8th Weeding	13860
Total Budgetary Requirement		1083455

## Nursery Development Plan

The Nursery Development Plan for the Rabhapara-Christianpara 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 Rabhapara Christianpara JFMC. This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in JFMC works.

**Table-11 (A): JFMC Nurseries of the Rabhapara Christianpara 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

### Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

The maintenance plan for plantations raised in the Rabhapara-Christianpara 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 Rabhapara Christianpara 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 Rabhapara Christianpara 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 Rabhapara Christianpara 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 Rabhapara Christianpara JFMC**

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

**Miscellaneous Operations Plan**

The miscellaneous operations planned in the Rabhapara-Christianpara JFMC are given below.

**Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the \_\_\_\_\_ 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

**Expected Benefits**

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

**Expected Benefits Related to Wood & Grass**

The above has been tabulated below for the Rabhapara Christianpara 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 Rabhapara Christianpara 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


### Sharing Mechanisms

The sharing mechanism for the benefits is indicated below for members of the Rabhapara Christianpara JFMC.

**Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Rabhapara Christianpara JFMC**

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

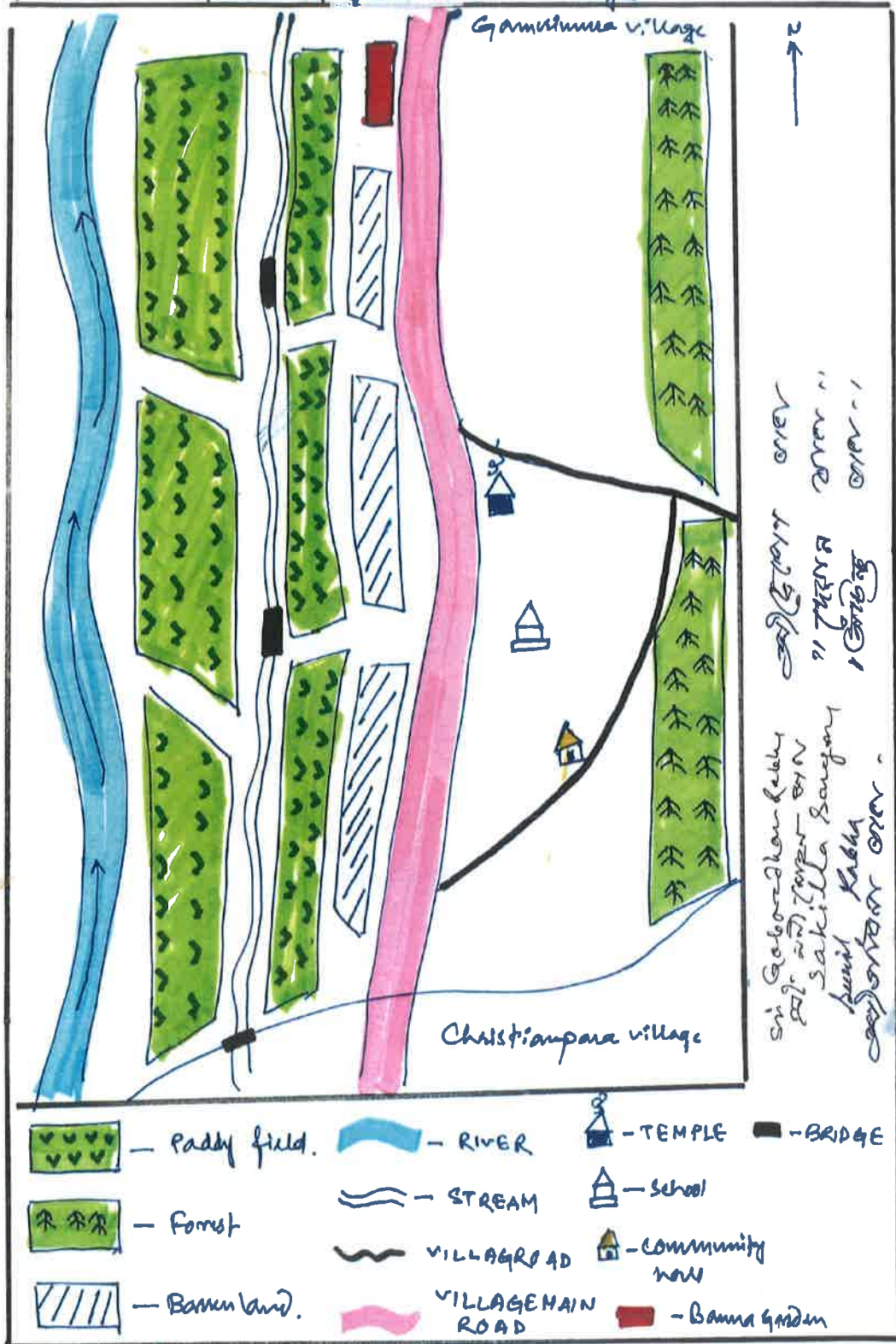
Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.15 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

  
**Divisional Forest Officer**  
**Kamrup West Division**  
**Bamunigaon**





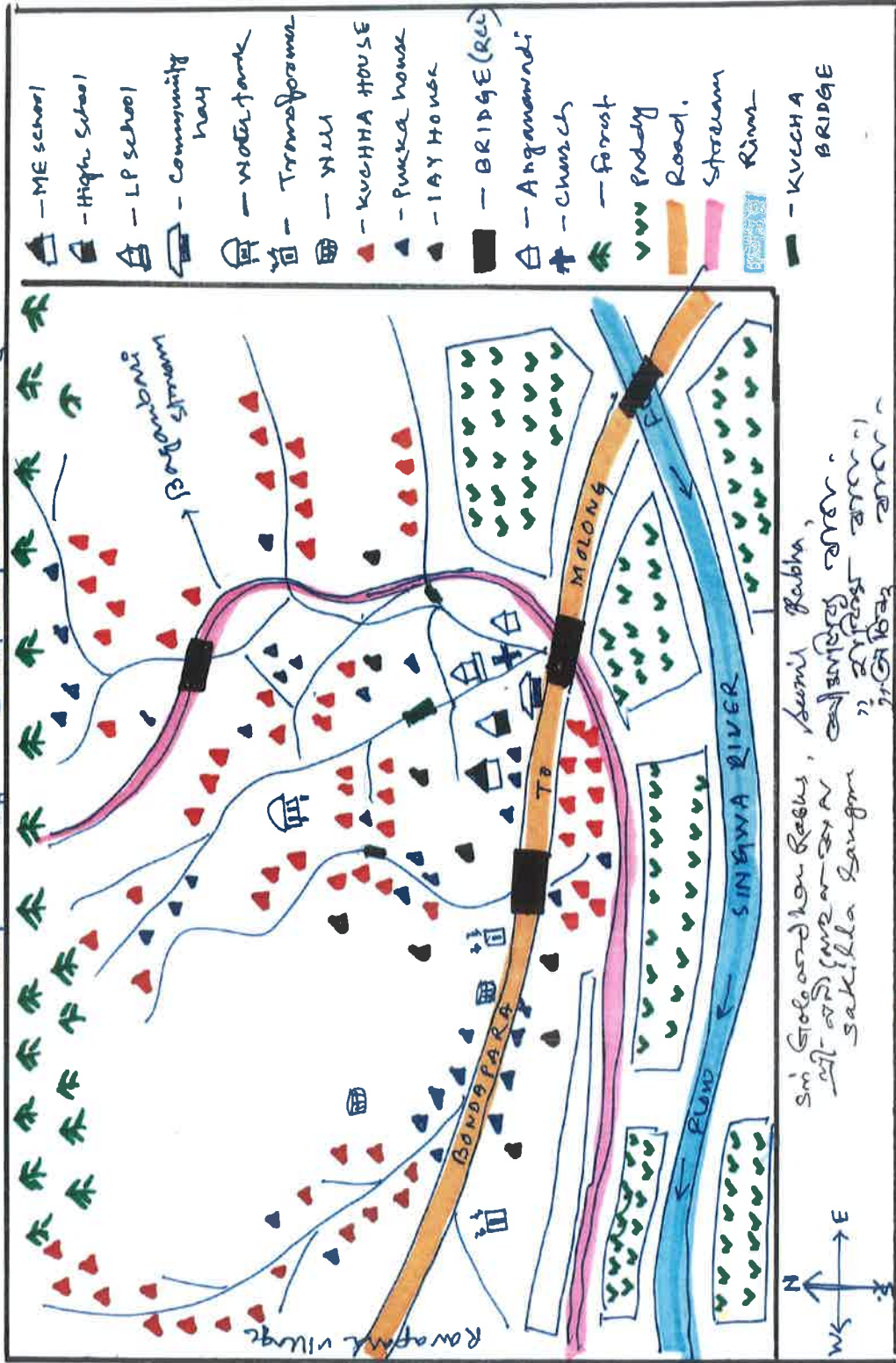
Resource Map of Rabha Para Village



Resource map of Rabhapara Village

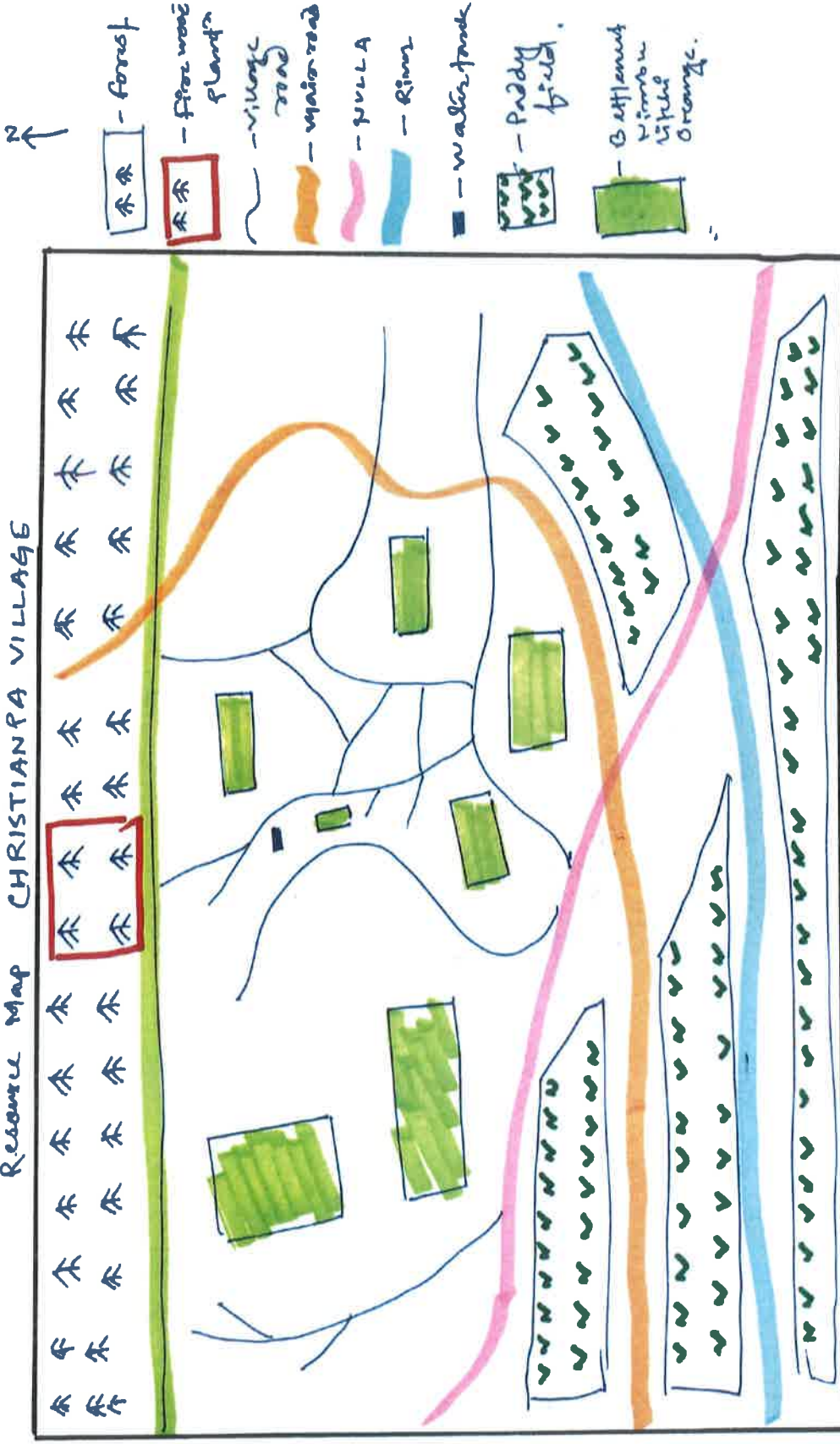


Social map of Christianpara Village.



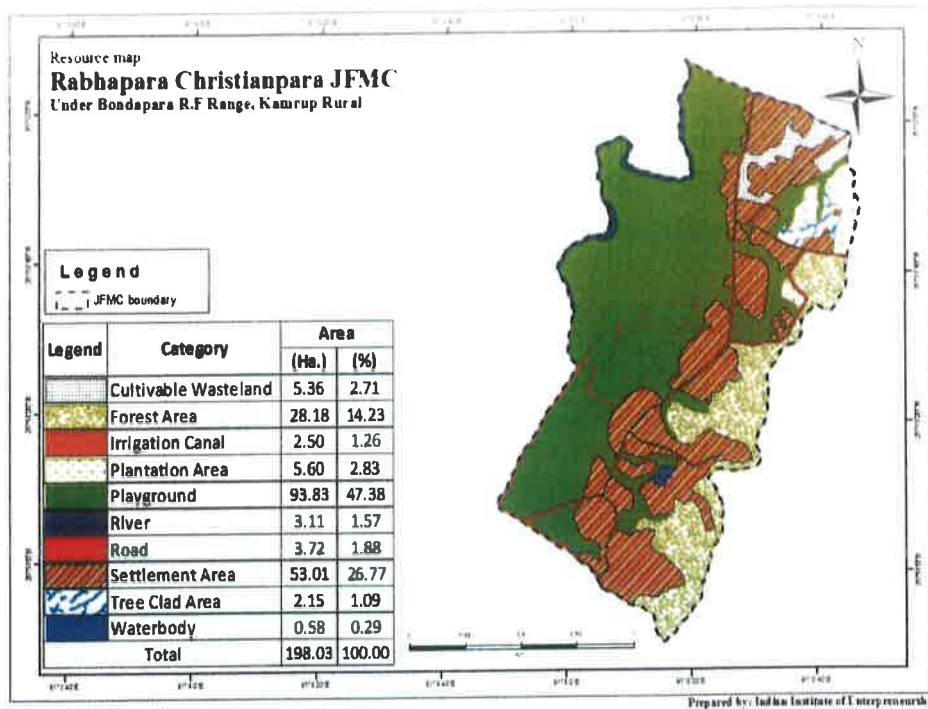
Social Map of Christian para JFMC

Resource Map CHRISTIANFA VILLAGE



Sri Babandhan Kaban  
 Sri Raju Math Kaha  
 Sri He Kim Raha  
 Sri Dewan Raha  
 Sri Jib Raha  
 Sri Saktilla Songara

Resource map of Christianpara Village



স্মি. গোবিন্দহান রাভা  
 শ্রী. বন্দী চান্দন চান্দ  
 সাকিল্লা হোগমা  
 সুনীল রাভা  
 সৌভাগ্য চান্দ,  
 " চান্দ চান্দ।  
 শ্রী. হুমায়ুন চান্দ  
 শ্রী. রাফি মাত্‌ রাভা.  
 শ্রী. হাকিম রাভা.  
 শ্রী. সান্দী ব রাভা

GIS map of Rabhapara Christianpara JFMC





Rabhapara Christianpara JFML

	Dev. Of Degraded Forest	Forest protection	Plantation (medicinal, NTFB etc)	Plantation on bamboo	Plantation on teak	Natural regeneration	Plantation of firewood	Raising of Nursery	Fodder cultivation	Demarcation of boundary	Mark scoring	Position
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		
Dev of degraded Forest	α	A	A	A	A	A	G1	A	A	A	8	2nd
Forest protection		<	B	B	B	B	G	B	B	B	7	3rd
Plantation (Medicinal, NTFB etc)			α	C	C	C	G	C	C	C	6	4th
Plantation bamboo				α	D	D	G	H	D	J	3	1st
Plantation teak					α	E	G	H	E	□	2	8th
Natural regeneration						α	G	H	F	J	1	9th
Plantation of firewood							α	G	G	G	9	1st
Raising of nursery								α	H	H	5	5th
Fodder cultivation									α	J	4	6th
Demarcation of boundary										α	4	6th

Shri Kapha math Kaha.  
 Shri Sawlich Kaha.  
 Shri Dewary Kaha.  
 Shri Hakkim Kaha.

Sm. Gokarnan Kaha.  
 Shri Nandan Kaha.  
 Shri Lakshmi Kaha.

1. Plantation of Firewood
2. Dev of degraded Forest
3. Forest protection
4. Plantation on NTFB
5. Raising of nursery
6. Demarcation of boundary
7. Plantation of bamboo
8. Plantation of tree

Livelihood ranking of Rabhapara Christianpara JFMC

Rabhapara - Christian Para JFMC

	Road	Drinking water	Electricity	Hospital	Veterinary	Community hall	Irrigation	Sanitation	Education	Market shed	Handloom	Mark scoring	Position
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		
Road		A	C	A	E	A	G	H	A	J	K	4	5th
Drinking water		A	C	B	B	B	B	H	B	B	B	7	3rd
Electricity			A	C	C	C	C	H	C	C	C	9	2nd
Hospital				A	E	D	G	H	D	D	K	3	6th
Veterinary					A	E	G	H	E	E	K	5	4th
Community hall						A	G	H	F	F	K	2	7th
Irrigation							A	H	G	G	G	7	3rd
Sanitation								A	H	H	H	10	1st
Education									A	J	K	0	7th
Market shed										A	J	3	6th
Handloom											A	5	4th

1. Sanitation.
  2. Electricity.
  3. Drinking water.
  4. Irrigation.
  5. Veterinary.
  6. Standloom.
  7. Road.
  8. Hospital.
  9. Market shed.
  10. Education.
- Sri Elizabeth Nam Ratan  
 (M.A.) - (M.A.)  
 Sakshila Bangam  
 Sunita Ratha  
 Navee Gopinath  
 Anura LPSB

EPA ranking of Rabhapara Christianpara JFMC

# **ANNEXURE**

**Annexure (Record I)**

*Table 1: Basic data of the JFMC*

Name of the JFMC	Date of establishment	No. of members in executive	Name of the president	Name of the Member secretary	Money in VDF	Contribution per family /per person	Social fencing used Yes / No	Remarks on special attainment	Grading %of success by RFO
Rabhapara-Christanpara	2015	20	Gobordhan Rabha	Chawkreshwar Kalita	Nil	Nil	No	--	--

*Table -2: Demographic status of the project JFMC*

Households (No.)	ST			Sex ratio (per 1000 male )	Avg. HH size
	Total	Male	Female		
210	1640	780	860	1103	7.8

Source: - Field survey report.

*Table3 Village wise farmer category on the basis of land holding*

Large farmer >10 ha.	small farmer 2-10 ha.	Marginal farmer (household) <2ha.	Land less (household)	total
10	165	35	-	210

*Table 4 : Cattle Population of the JFMC*

Cows	Buffaloes	Goat	Poultry	Pig	Total
358	-	134	1360	453	2305

*Table 5 Infrastructure of the JFMC*

Sl no	Infrastructure	Location	Distance from village
1	Electricity	30% of the HH	Poor
2	Gas connection	3% of the HH	Poor
3	Transport	Pucca Road	1 km
4	PHE	Gamarimuwa	2km
5	LP school	Inside	--



6	High school	Inside	7km
7	Post office	Sukunia	7km
8	Bank	Boko	22 km
9	Anganawadi centre	Inside	--
10	VCDC	Sukunia	7km
11	Revenue Office	Boko	22 km
12	Police station	Boko	22 km
13	Forest Office	Bondapara	8 km
14	Bus facility	Bondapara	7km
15	Railway Station	Boko	22 km
16	District head quarter	Chayygaon	37 km

*Table 6 Agriculture Crops*

	Rain Fed	
	Name of the crop	Area (in ha.)
Kharif	Sali rice , orange, ginger, turmeric	60
Rabi	Mustard , Pineapple	10
Others	Vegetable, Fruits	12

*Table 7 Crop production profile*

Type of crop	Total Production (approx) in QT
Paddy	1370
Oil seeds	2
Horticulture	330
Fruits	220

*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**

<b>For Purchase</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Distance from village if in other village (in km)</b>
Grocery shop	Gamerimuwa	2 Km
Weekly Market	Gamerimuwa	2 Km
Major Market	Boko	22 Km
Forest Corporation Sale Depot.	Kukurmara	40 Km
Tendu Patta PHAD	--	--
Fish Market	Sukunia	7 Km
Medicinal Plant collection Centre	--	--
Forest Corporation Medicinal plant Collection Centre	--	--

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

<b>Water source</b>	<b>number</b>	<b>Availability of water</b>	<b>uses</b>
<b>Stream</b>	1	Seasonal	Irrigation, livestock rearing
<b>Kutchra well</b>	180	Perennial	Domestic use
<b>River</b>	1	Seasonal	All type of use
<b>Community ring well</b>	2	Perennial	Domestic use

**Table11 showing the Energy Consumption of the JFMC**

<b>Type of Fuel</b>	<b>Number of household depending</b>	<b>Number of months dependent</b>	<b>Sources (local, village, forest, other sources)</b>	<b>Major/ Secondary</b>
<b>Fuel wood</b>	210	12	Forest	Major
<b>Kerosene stove</b>	NA	-	-	-
<b>Gobar/Bio gas</b>	NA	12	-	-
<b>LPG</b>	30	-	-	Secondary
<b>Electric Heater</b>	NA	-	-	-

**RECORD: II**  
**LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS**

*Table 12: showing the agricultural and horticultural status*

<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Reason</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<b>Low Production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional way of cultivation.</li> <li>• Only one crop undertaken annually (Sali)</li> <li>• Very negligible use of fertilizers and pesticides, insecticides.</li> <li>• Lack of irrigation facilities.</li> <li>• Lack of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's viz, power tillers, tractors etc.</li> <li>• Non usages of high yielding seeds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application of proper and controlled pesticides and insecticides.</li> <li>• Introduction of new and advance technology.</li> <li>• Well-structured training programme. The villagers are inherited with the skill of cultivation. But an improvisation of skills is the need of the hour.</li> <li>• Usage of high yielding seed programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tractor operation training</li> <li>• Agri-skill development programme.</li> <li>• Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation</li> </ul>
<b>Storage and Production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of common storing place</li> <li>• Lack of cold storage facility due to non-availability of electricity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helpful in preserving unsold products for a longer period of time.</li> <li>• They can store their product and sell it when there is a higher demand.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Packaging</li> <li>• Transportation and distribution.</li> </ul>
<b>Marketing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of transporting facilities for carrying products</li> <li>• Less contact with the direct market; much dependency upon middle man</li> <li>• No knowledge on marketing know-how, dependence on traditional system of selling.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smooth transportation facility will help the farmers to carry their products to the nearby markets.</li> <li>• Generate highest market price by removing middle men.</li> <li>• More knowledge about the current market situation as well as the current value of their products.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buyers sellers meet</li> </ul>

*Table 13 Livestock*

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

**Table 14 NWFP**

<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<b>Less collection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less availability of NWFP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of fertile fallow land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plantation of Food plans, Medicinal Plant etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Value addition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No processing units</li> <li>• Non availability of required resources</li> <li>• No technical know-how</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of fertile fallow land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve in processing of NTFP</li> </ul>

**Table 15: Specialised skills: Handloom**

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

*Table 16 Credit facility*

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



**Divisional Forest Officer  
Kamrup West Division  
Bamunigaon**

<b>Trade:</b>	<b>Areca Leaf plate Making</b>							
<b>Location:</b>	<b>Rabhpara Christianpara</b>							
<b>Start Date</b>	<b>06-07-2016</b>							
<b>End Date</b>	<b>17-9-2016</b>							
<b>Master Trainer</b>	<b>Arup Pathak</b>	<b>ARECA LEAF PLATE MAKING RABHAPARA CHISTIANPARA</b>						
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Name of Participants</b>	<b>Guardian Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Contact No</b>
1	GABARDHAN RABHA	LATE. CHUSARAM RABHA	JAYPUR	HSLC	60	M	ST	7896774043
2	LAKSHASHRI RABHA	LATE.UKIL RABHA	JAYPUR	CLASS 5	39	M	ST	8812014419
3	MOUSUMI RABHA	SUBAL RABHA	DAGAON	MATRIC APPERED	35	M	ST	9864429207
4	DALIMI RABHA	GABARDHAN RABHA	JAYPUR	CLASS 8	50	F	ST	7896665217
5	MANJU RABHA	HARANATH RABHA	JAYPUR	CLASS 7	33	F	ST	8135992332
6	MAMANI RABHA	NAWAKUMAR RABHA	DAGAON	CLASS 5	23	F	ST	9954682826
7	RAMILA RABHA	AMBHI RABHA	JAYPUR	CLASS 5	32	F	ST	8761956357
8	SONGITA RABHA	RAGHUNATH RABHA	JAYPUR	CLASS 9	35	F	ST	9132715840
9	JAHIRA MARAK	SAMBU SANGMA	JAYPUR	MATRIC APPERED	31	F	ST	NP
10	BENITH SANGMA	UMES MARAK	JAYPUR	MATRIC APPERED	60	M	ST	7086114337
11	HAKIM RABHA	LATE.BATAN CH RABHA	JAYPUR	CLASS 5	36	M	ST	9678036219
12	SUBAL RABHA	LT PRASANNA RABHA	DAGAON	CLASS 9	36	M	ST	9085381779
13	RAGHUNATH RABHA	LT SUBARU RABHA	JAYPUR	HSLC	43	M	ST	NP
14	ARCHANA RABHA	LT DEBEN RABHA	CHUKUNI A PARA	HSLC	30	F	ST	9957110589
15	DWIPEN RABHA	BACHAN RABHA		NP	48	M	ST	NP

<b>Trade:</b>	<b>Bee Keeping</b>	<b>BEEKEEPING RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA</b>						
<b>Location:</b>	<b>RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA</b>							
<b>Start Date</b>	<b>06-07-2016</b>							
<b>End Date</b>	<b>17-09-16</b>							
<b>Master Trainer</b>	<b>Arun Mitra</b>							
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Name of Participants</b>	<b>Guardian Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Contact No</b>
1	SAKILLA SANGMA	HEWLSON MARAK	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	CLAS S VIII	48	F	ST	NO
2	JAHIRA R MARAK	SAMBHU CHANGMA	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	X	45	F	ST	NO
3	MANJU RABHA	HARANATH RABHA	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	CLAS S IX	33	F	ST	NO
4	LOKAPRIYA DAS	SURESH CH DAS	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	BA PASS	41	M	ST	NO
5	ELERIN G MOMIN	ROHEN MARAK	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	VIII	40	F	ST	NO
6	DALIMI RABHA	BOIDYA DAS	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	VIII	49	F	ST	NO
7	LAKSHASHRI RABHA	UKIL RABHA	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	N	39	F	ST	NO
8	ORBUN R MARAK	BEBLIN G MOMIN	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	V	43	F	ST	NO
9	RUPALIN MARAK	BINITACHAN CHANGMA	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	VIII	43	F	ST	NO
10	SADHANA RABHA	SRI RAM RABHA	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	N	28	F	ST	NO
11	JIMITHA SANGMA	BENKY MAMIN	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	IX	33	F	ST	NO
12	MIRICH MARAK	KATABEL MARAK	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	VIII	31	F	ST	NO
13	AMURLIASH SANGMA	DINISON MARAK	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	IX	30	F	ST	NO
14	MANOBALA SANGMA	SAIPUL MARAK	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	IX	33	F	ST	NO
15	MITROSH SANGMA	MITHISON MARAK	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	X	45	F	ST	NO
16	MAINORO MARAK	BINITACHAN CHANGMA	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	N	30	F	ST	NO
17	BARMISTE MARAK	NAYAMODIN SANGMA	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	N	36	F	ST	NO
18	GOBARDHAN RABHA	CHUCHARA M RABHA	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	X	59	M	ST	NO
19	SONGAGITA RABHA	RAGHUNATH RABHA	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	VII	35	F	ST	NO
20	LATAMANGGESH	PARMMA	RABHAPARA	VI	39	F	ST	NO



	RABHA	RABHA	CHRISTIANPARA					
21	ELSIRA MARAK	BENITSON SANGMA	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	X	30	F	ST	NO
22	ELLAMONY K MARAK	GRIPIN SANGMA	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	N	33	F	ST	NO
23	SANDAW SANGMA	HAMIRTHON MARAK	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	VI	70	M	ST	NO
24	BETSI J SANGMA	STIMSON R MARAK	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	HSLC	28	F	ST	NO
25	RAGHUNATH RABHA	SUBARU RABHA	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	IX	43	M	ST	NO
26	MUNAMY K MARAK	MARCONY R MARAK	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	IX	35	F	ST	NO
27	RAMILA RABHA	AMBHI RABHA	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	V	32	F	ST	NO
28	JUGAL RABHA	GOBARDHAN RABHA	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	IX	26	M	ST	NO
29	KIRTI KAMAL DAS	UDDHAB DAS	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	HSLC	18	M	ST	NO
30	SUNIL RABHA	LABAN RABHA	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	IX	35	M	ST	NO
31	DWIPEN RABHA	BACHAN RABHA	RABHAPARA CHRISTIANPARA	VII	46	M	ST	NO