



Assam Forest Department



ASSAM PROJECT ON
FOREST & BIODIVERSITY
CONSERVATION



AGENCE FRANÇAISE
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

THAIJUWARI JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (JFMC)

West Haflong Forest Division, Dima Hasao Forest Circle

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Thaijuwari Joint Forest Management Committee

Assisted by
Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO
(IIE, RGVN and CML)

July 2016

Approved

Divisional Forest Officer
Dima Hasao Forest Division (West)
Haflong

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
BTC	Bodoland Territorial Council
COMPELO	Consortium for Micro Planning and Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities
EPA	Entry Point Activities
GIS	Geographical Information System
Ha	Hectare
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
EDC	Eco Development Committee
Kg	Kilogram
Km	Kilometre
Manas NP	Manas National Park
Manas TP	Manas Tiger Project
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
PDS	Public Distribution System
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
Rs.	Indian Rupees
SHG	Self Help Group
VCDC	Village Council Development Committee

JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

[Livelihood 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 cofunding 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 buildup 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 (*interalia*) 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 Thajuwari JFMC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Thajuwari JFMC, which is located in the Dima Hasao district of Assam. The JFMC falls under the jurisdiction of the West Haflong Forest Division of the Dima Hasao 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 Thaijuwari Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Thaijuwari, a village located on the fringe of the Diyungbra Unclassed State Forest (USF). The area covered by the above JFMC falls within the Haflong forest division of Dima Hasao District of Assam.

Appendix-1 gives the Village Map.

Key Information

The key information of the JFMC is furnished below. **Table-A:**

Key Information of the JFMC

Name of the JFMC	Thaijuwari
Habitation	Thaijuwari
Name of Revenue Village	nil
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	nil
Revenue Circle	nil
District	Dima hasao
Forest Division	West Haflong
Forest Range	Diyungbra
Forest Beat	Nil
Year Formed	2015-16
Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North: Haflong Lanka Road South: JFMC Forest area West: Madhubari Village East: Diyung River

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

Name of President	Dhanther Thaosen
Name of Secretary	Robindra Dibrgede
Name of Treasurer	-
No. of Members in Executive Committee	Male:6 Female:2
No. of Members in the General Body	Male:12 Female:3

Source: JFMC Records

Households & Population Structure

The village has 60 households, of which 83.33 % of households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households and remaining 16.67 % are from APL (Above Poverty Line) category. There is no female headed households. The total population is 206, of which 139 are male and the 121 are female members. The population includes cent percent ST (hills) people.

	<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> <p>(1) The average number of persons in a household is 4.3.</p> <p>(2) The sex ratio is 871 females per 1000 males in the village.</p>
Education & Skills Development	<p>Over 71.68% 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: (a) Livestock rearing (b) Farming (c) Tailoring (d) Handicraft</p> <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"> • Sandy Loam in hilly area • Latrice towards south in hilly area <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 Diyung. Diyung (which means Large Water in Dimasa language) River is the longest, having a length of 240 km. This river is originates from Borail.</p> <p>The Barak Valley is also marked by the presence of wetland, locally called as ‘beels’, which are rich in fish and other aquatic resources.</p>
Climate: Temperature Rainfall	<p>& The maximum temperature during the summer is 32° C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 7 ° C.</p> <p>The annual rainfall is about 2200 to 2700 mm. About two-thirds of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The village has high levels of humidity (87 %) during the rainy months and low levels in the winter (Below 70%).</p>
Forest & Bio-diversity	<p>The local forests have been broadly classified as Unclassified state forest (USF). The main tree species are Haldu, Gamari, Titachopa, Nahar, Bonsum, Bogipoma, Bola, Koroï, Bhelu, Makri, Sal etc. The forests can yield a range of NTFP like spices, leafy vegetables, ferns, medicinal plants, bamboo, cane, thatch, fodder, broom stick 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 (Shifting cultivation) : 30 %</p>

	<p>Tree Cover: 20 %</p> <p>Habitation: 15 %</p> <p>Water Bodies: 10 % (incl. water logged areas)</p> <p>Barren Land: 10 % Other: 15 %.</p>
Land Holdings	<p>The type of households as per land-holding is given at Table-3 of Record-I.</p> <p>From the same, it is seen that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the households are landless; • 88.33 % of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha) (50 HHs); • 16.67 % of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha) (10 HHs).
Livestock	<p>The total number of livestock in the village is 400. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:</p> <p>Cows: 100</p> <p>Goats: 50</p> <p>Pigs: 100</p> <p>Poultry: 150</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 deprived of basic physical infrastructure like electricity, water supply, mobile network etc.</p> <p>Education & Health Facilities: There are minimal educational and health facilities. Public transport is not available, and 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 located at a far distance, 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 far distance 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 Table6 of Record-I.</p> <p>The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.</p> <p>Kharif Crops: Paddy, Sesame Seed</p> <p>Rabi Crops: Ginger, Broom stick, Corn</p> <p>Others: Horticulture. All the crops are rain fed.</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 rice and sesame seed.</p> <p>The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:</p> <p>(a) Paddy : Production 78.88 Quintals Yield 18 q /ha (b) Vegetables : Production 10 Quintals Yield 3 q/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) Crop residue (b) Grazing in forest (c) Household wastage (d) Green fodder</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: Inside the village area. (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Diyungbra at 12 km away (c) Major Market: : Diyungbra at 12 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) Ring well (1 No) (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal) (b) Diyung River (1 Nos.) (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: 60 Nos. Source: Local forest</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 not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are Farming, Daily wages, Livestock rearing etc. Most households earn Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 16,000 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 • Village Social Map (with the names and particulars of members in PRA) □ Village Resource Map

3. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

PRA Exercise	Team from IIE Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Thaijuwari village as follows: Date: 2 pm, 16 th June 2016 Location: Village locality Numbers Present: 45 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 Time Line review Seasonality of Livelihoods Venn Diagram Appendix-3 furnishes detailed information of the above.
Ranking	Ranking exercise has been done for the following: □ Livelihoods & Skills Development □ Entry Point Activities (EPA) Appendix-3 elaborates the above. From the same, it is stated that: Ranking of Livelihoods & Skills Development 1. Agriculture 2. Livestock 3. Weaving/ Tailoring

Ranking of EPA

Sl. No.	Village EPA as ranked	Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)	Probable source of funding/dep't.
1.	LPG connection	LPG substitutes for wood fuel. Efficient and effective cooking method as well as environment friendly and low cost.	Pradhan mantri Ujjwala Yojana scheme
2.	Solar Connection	Provision of solar connection in every HH will beneficial for the	NABARD

		whole society. Low cost and distribution is uniform.	
3.	Health Centre	Sub-Centre within the village	NHM/ H & FW
4.	Sanitation	Providing HHL (House Hold Latrine)- Low cost ,septic and sanitary type.	Swach Bharat Mission/ PHE

- An arrangement of working capital worth Rs.2 Lakhs should be arranged from the EPA fund of promoting livelihood activities.
- A community work shed cum JFMC office to be setup within the JFMC boundaries.
- A low cost livestock rearing shed have to be arranged from the EPA fund for promoting a common community livelihood activity.

Livelihood opportunities

Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:

Agriculture & Horticulture

Livestock

NTFP

Skills Development Credit

Facility

Additional discussion about the above has been given below.

Forest Development Opportunities

In Thaijuwari 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. Demarcation of land, 3. Plantation on medicinal NTFP etc. 4. Plantation of tree raising of nursery, 5. Development of degraded forest, 6. Plantation of bamboo 7. Forest protection 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 programme is:

- 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:

Unable to buy fodder from market due to poor financial condition. (b) Trees fodder n 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) A huge demanded market for milk is available as Karbi anglong and Nagaon district is too far from the JFMC. Moreover the JFMC area shares boundary with Meghalaya state.

The suggested programme is:

(a)Piggery

(b)Poultry

NTFP

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

The main constraints are:

(a) Less availability of NWFP

(b) No technical know-how

(c) No processing units

The opportunities is:

(a) Availability of fertile fallow land

The suggested programme is:

(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.

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:** Agri-skill development programme, Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation.
- 2.Livestock:** Piggery, Poultry
- 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

Framework of livelihood Opportunity Analysis has been done with the help of the following criteria:

- A) Livelihood assets
- B) Livelihood context
- C) Priority ranking on potential livelihood

The livelihood situation of Thaijuwari JFMC has been analysed during the PRA exercise using sustainable livelihood framework of DFDI (Department of Funding for International Development). The existing livelihood situation of JFMC is outlined in terms of –

- Natural Capital
- Physical Capital
- Social Capital
- Human Capital
- Financial Capital

NATURAL CAPITAL:

The major natural capital of Thaijuwari JFMC is Diyungbra Unclassified State Forest.

Majority of the people are dependent on the forest for firewood, green fodder, timber etc. For farming purpose and for livestock rearing, the villagers use the river water.

(Refer table 10, 11, table 3 of FDP for further details)

PHYSICAL CAPITAL:

Majority of the households in the Thaijuwari JFMC are involved in farming activities and are marginal farmers with farming land of less than 2 ha. Detailed land holding pattern is described in the table 3/annexure 6.

All the houses of the village are kuccha. Among the various sources of energy consumption such as Biomass, kerosene, electricity, LPG and candle, villagers depend only on firewood for household and other uses. No households have LPG connection. (Refer to table 10,11)

There is only LP school present within the JFMC area. No other education institution is present. (Refer to table 5)

In case of water sources, cent percent of the households are depends on the Water reservoir (1 No.) and Diyung River.

SOCIAL CAPITAL:

The villagers are not fully involved in the JFMC functioning due to lack of awareness on their roles, functions, and specific benefits they are going to receive.

There is no formal SHGs are present in the village. Generally the social meeting are held inside the church locality.

HUMAN CAPITAL:

71.68% per cent of total population of the JFMC are educated and 28.32 per cent of them have crossed upper primary level school education.

FINANCIAL CAPITAL:

There is no government bank or lending institution available in the JFMC area or in the nearby areas. However, villagers lend from informal lending groups, relatives etc. Very less numbers of people have bank account in commercial banks, but they are not aware of the benefits of financial inclusion.

Livelihood Context:

Livelihood activities of the Thaijuwari JFMC are identifies on the basis of following criteria:

- a) Contribution of particular livelihood activity in the total income of the JFMC
- b) Percentage involvement of income group in a particular livelihood activities
- c) Priority ranking of the potential livelihood activities

4. Livelihood Development Plan

Income Generating Activities The main income generating activities as planned at the village are:

Farm Sector :

1. Poultry and piggery
2. Lac cultivation
3. Horticulture

Non-Farm sector:

1. Handloom/ Weaving
2. Electrician
3. Driving
4. Sericulture

SHG Activities SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. To create awareness.
2. To organise and form group
3. To involve the villagers in Livelihood Activities collectively.

Exposure Trips The following exposure trips are planned:

NIL

Summary of Action Plan As attached in next page.

Convergence

The planned initiatives may be converged with the following schemes of the Government of India:

- (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 schemes
- (f) Other schemes for rural development and livelihoods as found appropriate.

The above convergence will yield synergies for the present plan, as well as help in sustaining the planned works in the post-project period.

Action plan for Thaijuwari JFMC, Diyungbra Range,

West Haflong Division

Sl. No.	Activity	Numbers	Method	Amount (in Rs.)
A. Participatory Micro Planning				
1	Preparation of Micro Plan	1	PRA, Baseline Survey	1,00,000.00
	Total			1,00,000.00
B. Organize Producers and Build Entrepreneurial and Technical Capacities (Capacity Building)				
1	Awareness Build-up Programme	1	Awareness Programme	20,000.00
B1	Training on Skill development			
1	Skill Development Training Programme on Livestock (15 Nos.) and Electrical (15 Nos.).	1	Conducting Skill Development Training programme	2,00,000.00
2	Skill Development Training Programme on Tailoring (10 Nos.), Handloom (10 Nos.) and Lac Cultivation (10 Nos.)	1	Conducting Skill Development Training programme (40 days)	2,00,000.00
3	Training on Entrepreneurship Orientation	1	3 days Entrepreneurship Orientation programme	50,000.00
	Total			4,70,000.00
C. Social Mobilization				
1	Awareness generation camp on Formation of collective units (e.g. SHGs, Societies, NGOs, Bodies, Producers Companies)		4 days awareness camp on formation of collective units through cooperative experts	50,000.00
2	Hand Holding guidance support and linkage promotion programme for self-employment and placement		Hand holding support from IIE experts throughout the year upto march 2017	50,000.00
	Total			1,00,000.00
D. Value Chain Improvement				
D1	Product improvement Through Value Chain Improvement			
1	Design and Densification programme on Readymade garments	1	20 days Training on processing activities	90,000
D2	Supply of modern tools for Tailoring			
	Supply of modern tools for Tailoring & Readymade garment making			1,50,000.00
	Supply of modern tools for electrical			80,000.00
D4	Training programme on medicinal plantation and process of NTFP etc			80,000.00
	Total			4,00,000.00
E. Support for Access to Market				
E1	Linkage with institutional buyers and/or govt. Organizations. (throughout the year)	2	Creating platform for buyers' and sellers' interactions (2 day)	80,000.00
E2	Setting Up Ban Bazar	Throughout the year	linkage through van bazar	1,00,000.00
E3	Exhibition Participation	1	Participation in one exhibition through forest department	1,20,000.00
E4	Access To Other Geographical Markets	1	Exposure visit	1,20,000.00
E5	Publicity through E-portal, brochure, catalogue etc	1	2 day training and awareness programme taken by marketing expert	60,000.00
	Total			4,80,000.00
	Grand Total			15,50,000.00

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 Thaijuwari 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.

5.1 Status of the JFMC Forests

The micro-plan takes into consideration the following categories of the JFM Forests of the Thaijuwari 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.

5.2 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 Thaijuwari JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-5.1: Conditions of the Forests of Thaijuwari 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: Diyungbra Range, Dima Hasao West Division Beat: Compartment:	100 Ha	0Km	Good Area: - 75 Ha Degraded Area: 25 Ha	2-3m
(B) Other Planted Area				
Location: Type of Forest: Deciduous Moist VF / Other _____	NIL	NIL	Good Area: - Nil Degraded Area: Nil	NIL
TOTAL	100 Ha	NIL	Good Area: - 75 Ha Degraded Area: 25 Ha	NIL

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

It is seen that the Thaijuwari JFMC has 100 Ha under its forests, of which 75 Ha is 'Good' and 25 Ha is 'Degraded'.

5.3 Forest Soil Type

The forests of Thaijuwari JFMC are located in loamy type(s) of soil. Some salient points of the forest soil type have been given in the following table.

Table-5.2: Forest Soil Type in JFMC

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
Fertility Level	2.5 to 2.98% organic. The available N, P205 and K20 content of the Soil is comparatively less.	-
Soil Erosion Status	-	-
Presence of:		
(a) Silt	25%	-
(b) Mud-flat	30%	-
(c) Newly accreted land	Low	-
(d) Sand dune	45%	-

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

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

1. Entisol (30.3%)
2. Inceptisol (51.3%)
3. Alfisols (11.3%)
4. Ultisols (7.1%)

5.4 Existing Composition of Flora

In the forests of the Thaijuwari JFMC, the existing composition of the flora has been given as follows. It may be noted that the local forests are classified as deciduous moist Forests.

Table-5.3: Existing Composition of Flora in the Thaijuwari JFMC

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Biological Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i> Linn
Associates	Gamari	<i>Gmelina Arborea</i>
Shrubs	Dhekia	<i>Ferns</i>
	Bhot jalakia	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>
Medicinal Plants	Arjun,	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
	Hilikha	<i>Terminalia Chebula</i>
	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
	Amlakhi	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>
Produces		
	Jori bet	<i>Calamus erectus</i>

Others, if any	Jati bet	<i>Calamus tenuis</i>
	Raidang bet	<i>Calamus rotang</i>
	Chuli bet	<i>Calamus flagellum</i>
	Lejai bet	<i>Calamus floribundus</i>
	Kako Bah	<i>D. hamiltonii</i>
	Pahari Jati Bah	<i>Oxytennera parvifolia</i>
	Dulu Bah	<i>Schizostachyum dulloa</i>
	Amlakhi	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>
	Halakh	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>
	Hollong	<i>Dipterocarpus macrocarpus</i>
	Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
	Agar	<i>Aquillaria agallocha</i>

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

5.5 Other Inputs for the Forest Development Plan

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

5.6 Past Protection Measures of the JFMC

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

- (a) Number of households involved: 60
- (b) Number of people involved: 60 (1 Person Per House hold)
- (c) Summary of the measures: Not available
- (d) Any formal mechanism: Not available

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

5.7 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-5.4 (A): Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce per Household of the Thaijuwari JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	Frequent	75-80 kg	-	Forest

Timber for House	Once in a year	3 nos.	-	Forest
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-	-
Pole / Bamboo	Once in a month	2-5 bamboo / per month	-	Forest
Fodder from Forest	Frequent	5-9 kg per day	-	Forest
NTFP	Frequent	2-7 kg per day	-	Forest
Other _____	-	-	-	-

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

There are 310 households in the Thaijuwari JFMC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the Thaijuwari village for forest products for own use is as follows:

Table-5.4 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the Thaijuwari JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	150800	Throughout the year
Timber for House	290 nos.	Dec - Jan
Small Timber for Implements	-	-
Pole / Bamboo	750 bamboo	Dec - Jan
Fodder from Forest	160800	Throughout the year
NTFP	264000	Throughout the year
Other _____		

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

(*) = Approx. Qty. of Average Household Requirement (from Table-4 (A) x 65 Households

5.8 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 Thaijuwari JFMC is given in the following table.

Table-5.5 (A): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers of the Thaijuwari JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Collection for Marketing			Location of Collection
	Season / Months	No of Households Collecting	Average Qty. Collected (Kg)	
Firewood	Throughout the year	60	654	Forest
Timber for House	Dec - Jan	60	2 nos.	Forest
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-	-
Bamboo	Dec - Jan	60	10 nos.	Forest
Pole	-			
Fodder from Forest	Throughout the year	60	7 kg per day	Forest
NTFP	Throughout the year	60	9-12 kg per day	Forest
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-5.5 (B): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce - Additional Information [Thaijuwari JFMC]

Name of Forest Produce	Surplus Marketed (Kg)	How marketed	Average Income per HH from sale of Forest Produce
Firewood	126000 kg/year	Diyung market	1750-2170/month
Timber for House	-	-	-
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-
Bamboo	32-50 pc/month	Diyung market	703-1273/month
Pole	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest	1800 kg /year	Diyung market	1200-1500/month
NTFP	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-

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

5.9 Total Requirements of Forest Produce - Domestic Use & Marketing

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

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

5.10 Forest Protection Issues

5.10 (A) Protection Problems

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

Table-5.6: Protection Problems of the Thaijuwari 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	No	No
Smuggling of Timber	Yes	Yes
Accidental Fires	Yes	Yes
Encroachment of Forest Lands	Yes	Yes
Incident of Snake bites/life threats/risks while protecting forest	Yes	Yes
Theft of Medicinal Plants	Yes	Yes

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 - Local Animals
- (b) Grazing - Animals from Other Area

5.11 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

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

- (a) No Scientific Plan
- (b) Traditional Cultivation of Tribal People
- (c) Extremist problem in hill sides

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

5.12 Components of the Forest Development Plan

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

5.13 Protection Plan

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

Table-5.7: Protection Plan of the Thaijuwari 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]
1. Engagement of Watcher	R.F.	3 km	6pm-6am	High
2. Informers award	R.F.	3km	Anytime	High
3. Fire Protection	R.F.	3km	Anytime	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 Thaijuwari JFMC (with high / medium priority) are as follows:

- (a) Fencing
- (b) Fire protection

5.14 Types of Operations Proposed

The types of operations proposed for the treatment of degraded areas of the JFMC Forest of Thaijuwari JFMC are given here under.

Table-5.8: Types of Operations Proposed in the Thaijuwari 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	Yes	Yes	June - July	100 Ha
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees	Yes	Yes	All the Year	200 Ha
Watershed Treatment	Yes	Yes	All the Year	3 Ha
Water Reservoirs	Yes	Yes	All the Year	4 Ha
Grass and Silvi Pastoral activities	Yes	Yes	All the Year	-
Bamboo culture and earth piling	Yes	Yes	All the Year	R.F
Seed Sowing	Yes	Yes	All the Year	-

Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	Yes	Yes	All the Year	-
Treatment	Required (Yes/ No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	Yes	Yes	All the Year	-
Stone wall fencing/live Hedge fencing	Yes	Yes	All the Year	100 Ha
Social Fencing	Yes	Yes	All the Year	100 Ha
Other Activities(Protection of Elephants)	Yes	Yes	All the Year	R.F

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 Thaijuwari JFMC:

- (a) Seed Sowing
- (b) Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation etc.

5.15 Forest Improvement Plan - Advance Works & Creation

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

Table-5.9: Forest Improvement Planned in the Thaijuwari JFMC

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	25 Ha ANR by APFBC	-	Non Sal NTFP	2/2
Block Planting	-	-	-	-
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	8	-	Medicinal Plants	-
Enrichment Plantation/ Sowing	-	-	-	-
Direct Plantation	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total Area (in Ha.)	33 Ha	-	-	-

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

5.16 Forest Improvement - Annual Targets

1. Table-5.10 (A) and (B): Annual Targets of Forest Improvement in Thaijuwari JFMC (Year-1 to Year-5) and (Year-6 to Year-10)

The annual targets in the above connection are given below for a ten year period.

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 Raised	: 110000 (11000 approx. annually)
Number Blocks	: 10 Numbers(10 ha each)
Species	: Saal ; Associates-Gamari, Sissoo, Titasopa, etc.
Rates	: As Approved by APFBCS(to be increased by 20% every two years)

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 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area	497000
2018-19*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; 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 April-June ; 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 April-June ; 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

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

Name of Plantation : Block Plantation of Teak Mixed 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 : 110000 (11000 approx. annually)
 Number Blocks : 10 Numbers(10 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 April-June ; 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 Budgetray Requirement		2149586

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

5.17 Nursery Development Plan

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

- (a) JFMC Nurseries (incl. Departmental Nursery) (b)
Other Nurseries - SHG & Private.

The details are given below.

JFMC Nurseries

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

Table-5.11 (A): JFMC Nurseries of the Thaijuwari JFMC

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
Thaijuwari JFMC	Varieties	2016	8,28,000	Proposed

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

Other Nurseries

The following table gives the details of other nurseries near the Thaijuwari JFMC.

Table-5.11 (B): Other Nurseries near the Thaijuwari JFMC

Name of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
Thaijuwari JFMC	Varieties	2016	8,28,000	Proposed

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.12 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

5.18 Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

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

(A) Timber Species Sal , Gameri, Tik

Table-5.12 (A): Maintenance Plan of Teak Plantation in the Thaijuwari JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
1 st Year	Periodic weeding and removal of creepers Ring formation
2 nd Year	Removing of all dominating weeds affecting supply of sunlight Gap filling Training the plants for straight pole formation
3 rd Year	Removal of side branches
4 th Year	Pruning the nearby trees
5 th Year	Pruning the nearby trees
6 th Year	Gap plantation

7 th Year	Gap plantation
8 th Year	Gap plantation
9 th Year	Gap plantation
10 th Year	Removal of alternative row of teak

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(B) Bamboo

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

Year(s)	Treatment
1 st Year	Weeding and removal of dominating other weeds Ring formation around the buses
2 nd Year	Weeding and removal of dominating other weeds Ring formation around the buses
3 rd Year	Removal of culms
4 th Year	Removal of culms
5 th Year	Removal of culms and trimming of criss-cross culms
6 th Year	Removal of culms and trimming of criss-cross culms Light pruning to improve adequate sunlight and aeration
7 th Year	Removal of culms and trimming of criss-cross culms Light pruning to improve adequate sunlight and aeration
8 th Year	Removal of culms and trimming of criss-cross culms Light pruning to improve adequate sunlight and aeration
9 th Year	Removal of culms and trimming of criss-cross culms Light pruning to improve adequate sunlight and aeration
10 th Year	Removal of culms and trimming of criss-cross culms Light pruning to improve adequate sunlight and aeration

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(C) Fuel wood Plantation

Table-5.12 (C): Maintenance Plan of Fuel Wood Plantation in the Thaijuwari JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
1 st Year	Weeding around the fuel wood seedlings Ring formation around the seedlings
2 nd Year	Weeding around the fuel wood seedlings Ring formation around the seedlings
3 rd Year	Cutting of side branches, Removal of criss-crossing
4 th Year	Cutting of side branches, Removal of criss-crossing
5 th Year	Rows of plantation
6 th Year	Remove Stumps

7 th Year	Prune trees (This would create a 15 years pruning cycle)
8 th Year	Cutting of side branches and weeing
9 th Year	Cutting of side branches and weeing
10 th Year	Cutting of side branches and weeing

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(D) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

Table-5.12 (D): Maintenance Plan of NTFP / Medicinal Plantation in the Thaijuwari JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
1 st Year	Weeding around the seedlings Ring formation Nipping of terminal Disbudding to delay the fruit set to next season
2 nd Year	Weeding around the seedlings Ring formation Nipping of terminal Disbudding to delay the fruit set to next season
3 rd Year	Collection of fruits, Seeds and minimal pruning to remove dead
4 th Year	Collection of fruits Minimal pruning for removal of criss-crossing, overcrowding branches
5 th Year	Collection of fruits Minimal pruning for removal of criss-crossing, overcrowding branches
6 th Year	Collection of fruits Minimal pruning for removal of criss-crossing, overcrowding branches
7 th Year	Collection of fruits Minimal pruning for removal of criss-crossing, overcrowding branches
8 th Year	Collection of fruits Minimal pruning for removal of criss-crossing, overcrowding branches
9 th Year	Collection of fruits Minimal pruning for removal of criss-crossing, overcrowding branches
10 th Year	Collection of fruits Minimal pruning for removal of criss-crossing, overcrowding branches

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

5.19 Miscellaneous Operations Plan

The miscellaneous operations planned in the Thaijuwari JFMC are given below.

Table-5.13: Miscellaneous Operations in the Thaijuwari JFMC

Operation	Required (Yes / No)	Responsibility	Month / Year	Area (Ha)
(i)Medical/Health care Camp	Yes	VSS	Feb-Mar	JFMC
(ii)Centre For Non-Formal education	Yes	VSS	Feb-Mar	JFMC
(iii)Promotion of Fuel Saving Devices	Yes	VSS	Feb-Mar	JFMC
(iv)Cattle improvement/health improvements	Yes	VSS	Feb-Mar	JFMC

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

Marketing Operations

For produce from the Thaijuwari JFMC, the planned marketing operations are:

- (a) Linkage will be established with traders inside and outside the district
- (b) Selling to the Ban Bazar
- (c) Participation in Exhibition

Expected Benefits

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

5.20 Expected Benefits Related to Wood & Grass

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

Table-5.14: Expected Benefits from Forests Protected by Members of Thaijuwari JFMC

Item	Month	Year (Indicative)	Quantity
Firewood	12 month		60-75 Kg/month
Timber for House	-	-	-
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-
Bamboo	12 month	32-50 pc/ month	801 -1240 Kg/month
Pole	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest Trees & Grass	12 month	-	1508-2040 Kg/month
NTFP	3-4 month	-	20-30 Kg/Year
Wages	12 month	200 -300 Rupees/Day	Forest
Other	-	-	

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

5.21 Sharing Mechanisms

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

Table-5.15: Sharing Mechanism for Thaijuwari JFMC

Method	Items
To be shared equally	Collected Individually
To be freely collected by the members	Medicinal Plants, Fodder, Broom Stick
Other Methods	Na

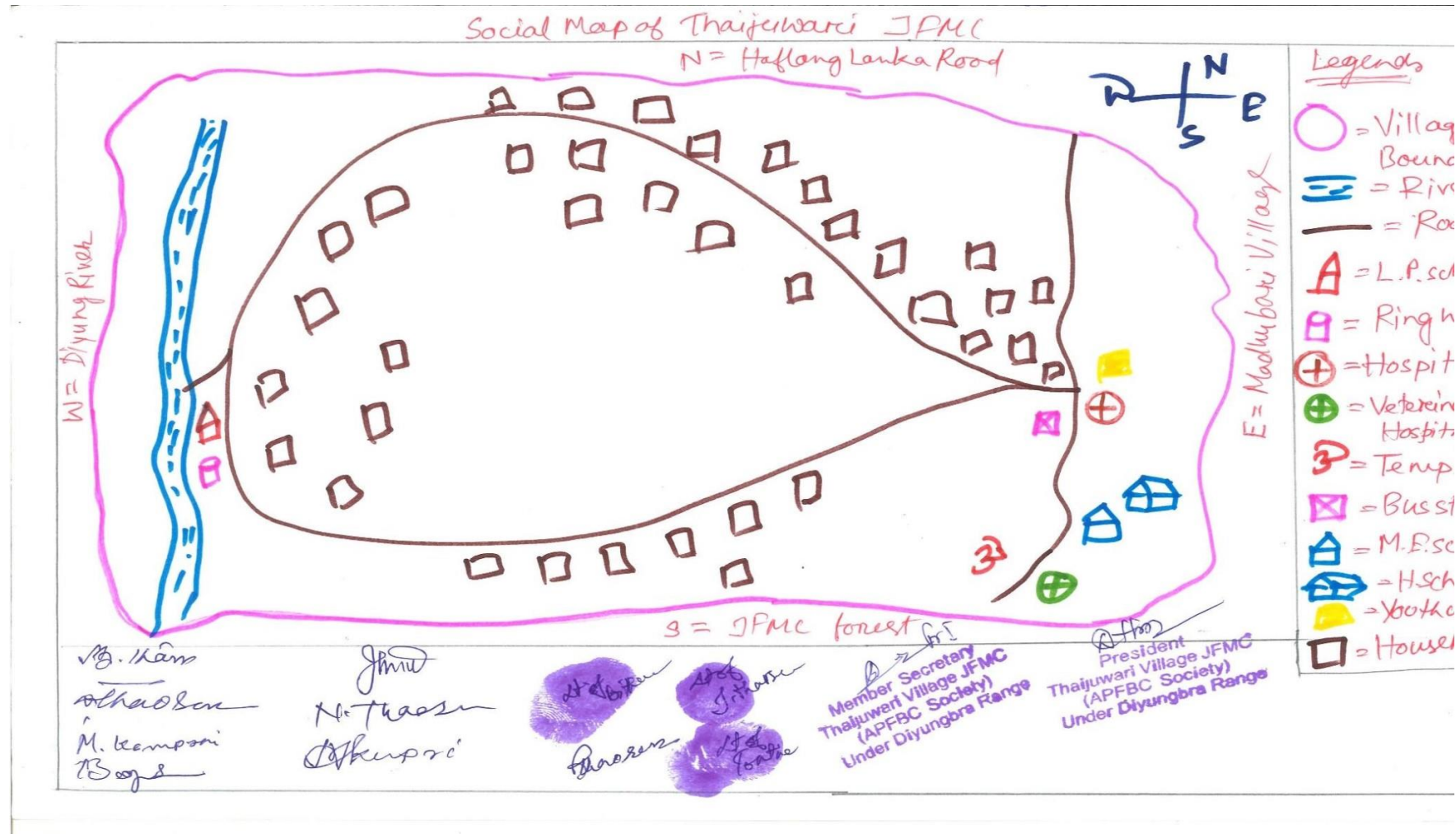
Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.15 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members.

List of Appendices

Appendix No	Heading
1	Maps 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 Priority ranking and EPA
4	List of JFMC Members
5	Photographs
6	Filled Up Tables (Proforma-1 to Proforma-4) Table Nos. 1-37

Appendix 1 1.

Village Map/ Social Map:

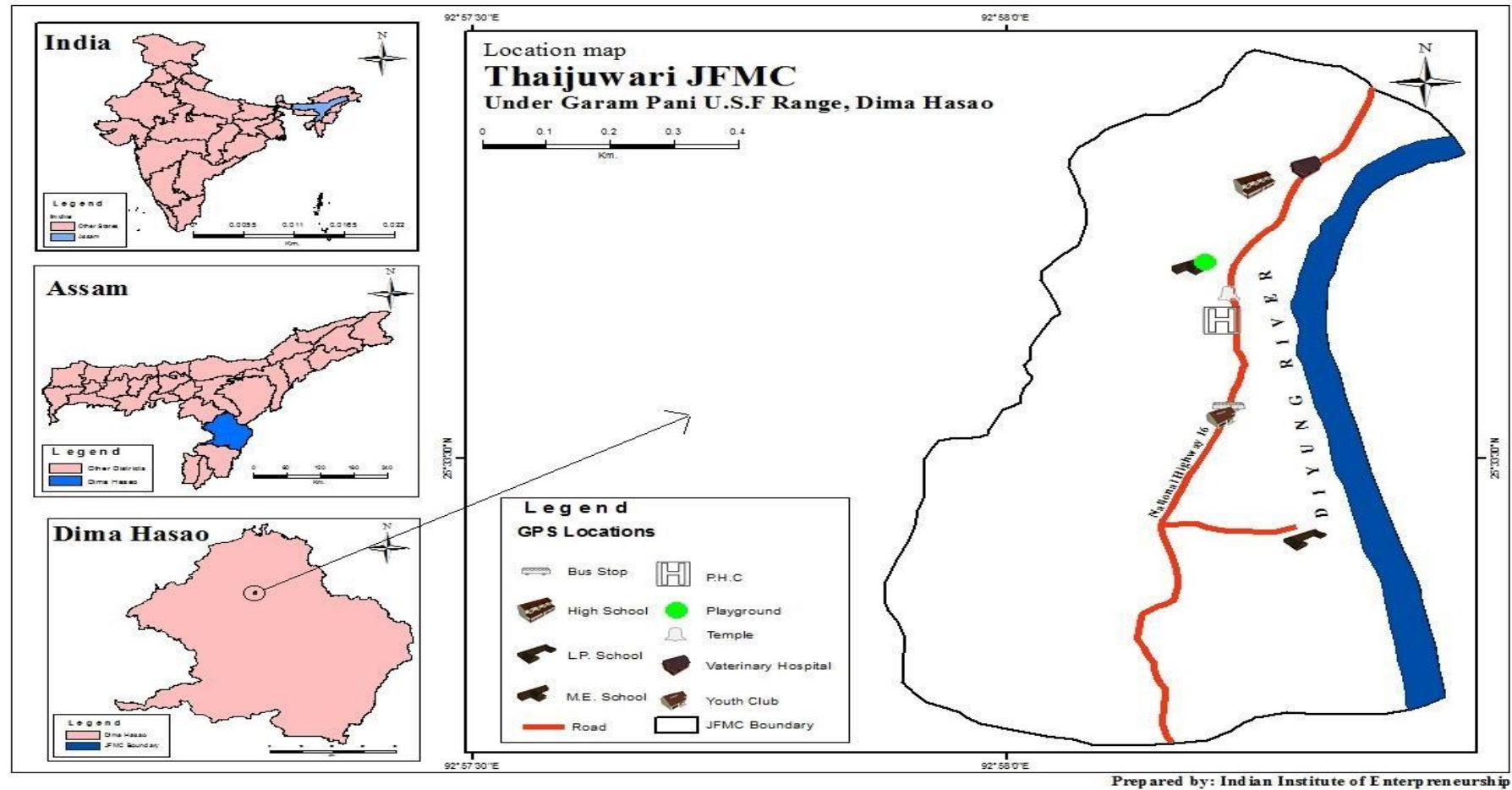


2. Resource Map:

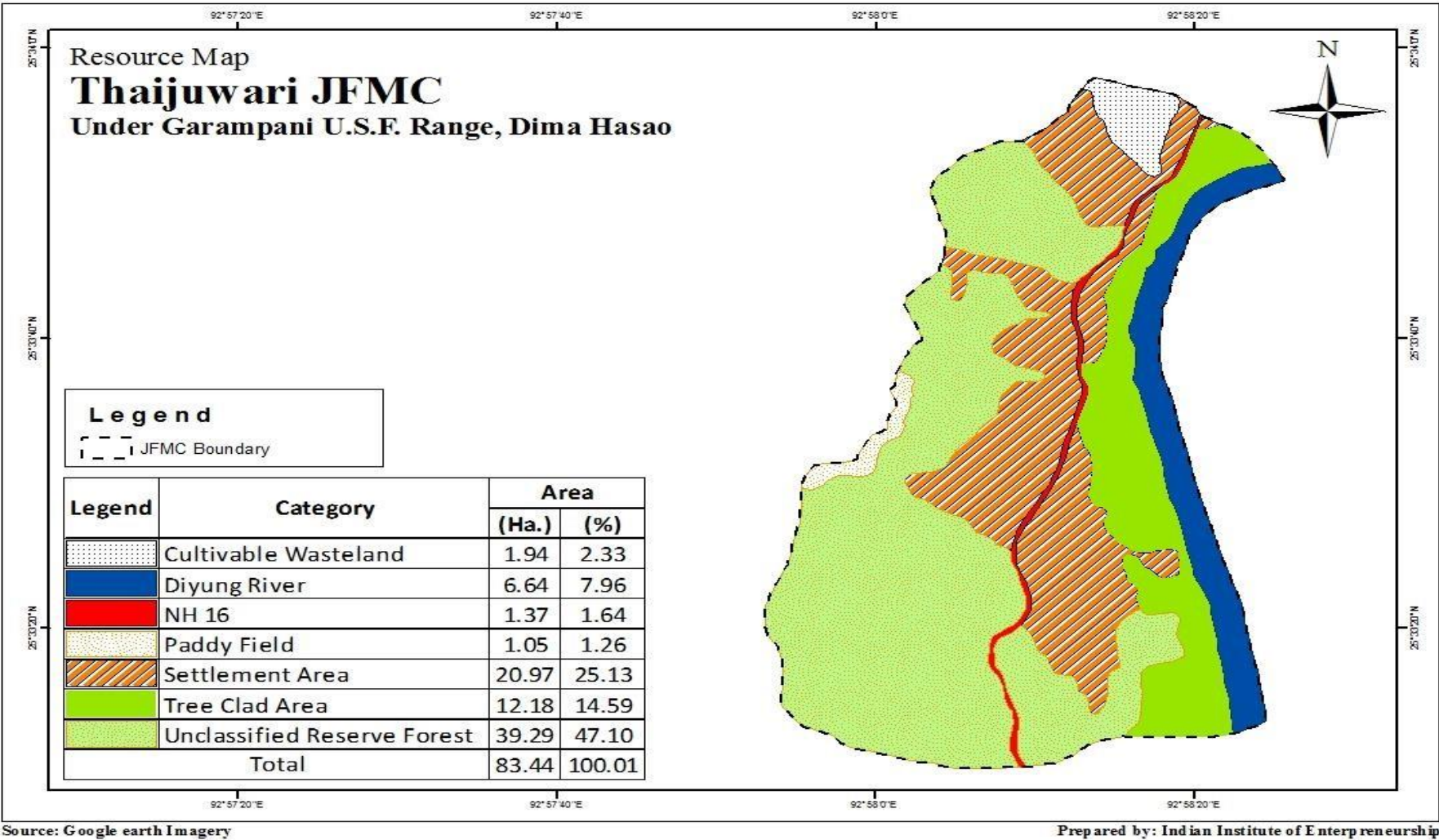


Appendix 2

Location map of GIS



Land Use map of GIS



Appendix 3

PRA ACTIVITY

Location and Timing of Participatory Rural Appraisal:

Numbers of participants : 45
Time : 2 pm, 16th June 2016
Venue : Village locality

Table – 3.1 Brief about the villages under Thaijuwari JFMC

Sl. No.	Name of village	Households (No.)	Population (No.)			Sex ratio	Avg. HH size
			Total	Male	Female		
1	Thaijuwari	60	260	139	121	871	4.3
	Total	60	260	139	121	871	4.3

Source: Field Survey

Different PRA tools have been used under the exercise of PRA technique.

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

4.2 Social Mapping:

Social mapping is used to visualise the socio-economic aspects of the Thaijuwari village where the housing patterns of the households, the numbers of schools, social infrastructure, and religious beliefs among households. Awareness camp about the project was carried out beforehand. So it was easy to gather people for the PRA process in the community hall. And due to time constraint we have to skip the transect walk. The villagers are enthusiasms about the mapping process and they actively participated in the process.

At first, the people of villagers were asked to draw the main roads of the village and then asked them to locate their houses and locate the important social places and government offices with help of the PRA team members. Two of them voluntarily came out to draw and they were assisted by other villagers and the team members.

Figure 1: Social Mapping



Table4.1: Information about the villages

Social information	Village	Thaijuwari
	Total Population	260
	Male	139
	Female	121
	Total households	60
	Numbers of kuccha Houses	56
	Numbers of IAY Houses	4
Landmarks	Schools	3
	River	1
	Temple	1
	PHC	1
	Veterinary hospital	1
	Youth club	1
	Bus stop/ resting shed	1
	Ring well	1
	Stationary shop	1

- The participants of social mapping have identified all total 60 households. Among all HHs 4 HHs are constructed from IAY schemes. All the 54 HHs are kuccha construction.
- Other than the class based division of the households, important places like schools, playground, a temple, youth club, ring well, PHE, veterinary and location of river are mapped.
- Main sources of water for the villagers are the ring well and the river which is used by villagers for their day to day use.

- Provision of Education facility up to high school level is satisfactory in the village as there are three are primary, upper primary and high school in the village.
- All people are belonging to the Dimasa Kachari community and are of schedule tribe caste.

4.3 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.

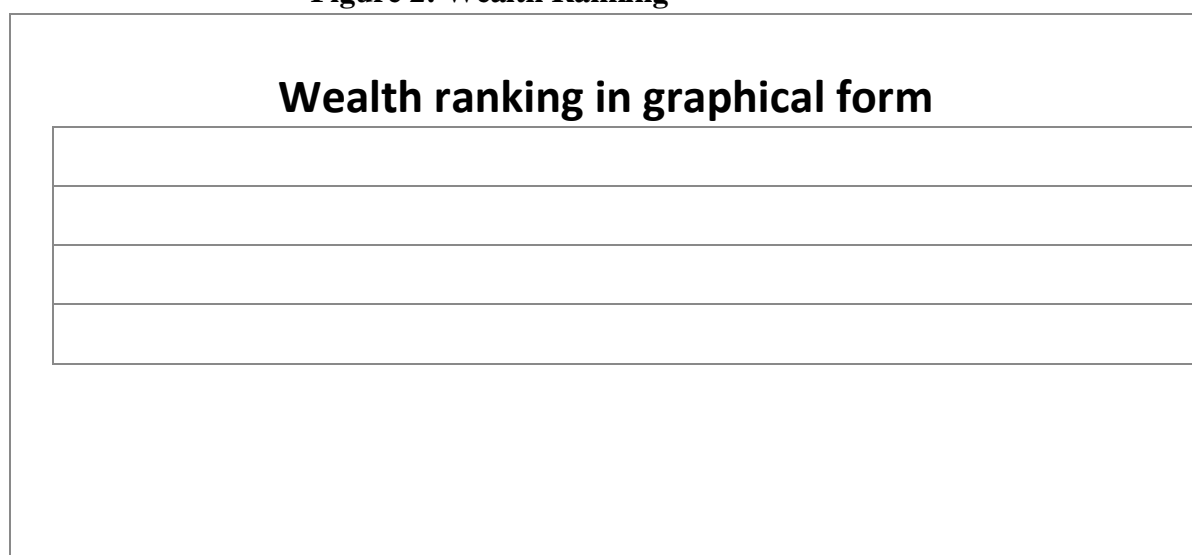
The most common version of this technique involves a series of individuals, a focus group of community members, ranking their entire community (or a particular section of the community if there are too many households to rank it all-say more than 100-or if the participants are familiar with only their own neighbourhood). The PRA facilitators introduce the technique using local terms for wealth and poverty and encourage participants to first discuss how they define these terms and how they would describe a poor household or a rich household (that is, their criteria for assessing a household's relative wealth).

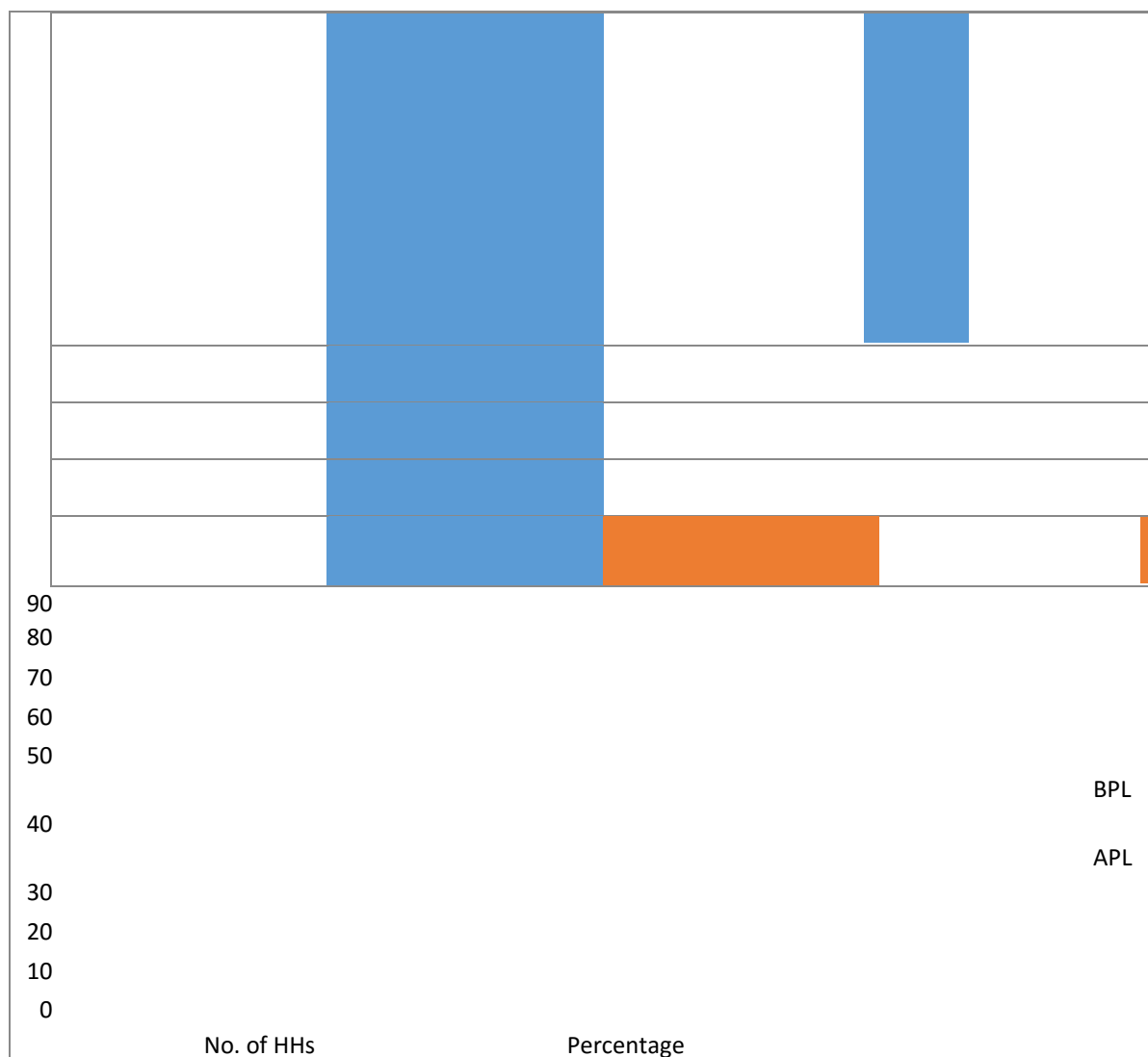
Wealth ranking was done with the help of the following criteria

- Occupation
- Land holding
- Types of living house

As such about 83.33 per cent people are BPL category, about 16.67 per cent are belonging to APL category. BPL people are mainly irregular wage earners, sometimes they (adhilua) others land. APL people are mainly doing government job. They also have good amount of agricultural land and are also engaged in profitable business.

Figure 2: Wealth Ranking





Pie chart (Wealth Ranking) - Thajjuwari JFMC

The pie chart illustrates the distribution of wealth among members of Thajjuwari JFMC. It is divided into three segments:

- Less than Rs. 10,000 (30%):** This segment represents 30% of the total membership, corresponding to a central angle of 108° .
- Rs. 10,000 - 18,000 (60%):** This segment represents 60% of the total membership, corresponding to a central angle of 216° .
- Rs. 18,000 - 25,000 (10%):** This segment represents 10% of the total membership, corresponding to a central angle of 36° .

Handwritten names listed next to the chart include: B. Kans, A. Thakur, M. Kumbhari, B. D., N. Thakur, Jha, Dharmaraj, Bhargava, Chandrahasa, G. Prasad, and L. Thakur.

Member Secretary
Thajjuwari Village JFMC
(APFBC Society)
Under Diyungbra Range

Major portion of the JFMC are from BPL category. So we should mainly focus to improve the livelihood of this portion of people by giving various livelihood options.

4.4 Time Line Review:

Table 4.2: Timeline review

Year		Event	Type
Pre independence	1942	First Village road was constructed	Construction
	1944	Temple was constructed	Religious
Post Independence	1950	Earthquake	Environmental
	1962	LP school was started	Educational
	1979	Middle School was started	Educational
	1989	High School was started	Educational
20 th century	2006	Thaijuwari Nogen youth club	Educational
	2013-14	Construction of D.D road via village	Construction
	2015-16	JFMC established	Social + environmental

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 that

The first village road was constructed in 1942 which connected the Thaijuwari Village with main road which may indicates the beginning of trade with nearby villages and markets. In the year 1944 one Shiva Temple was constructed in the JFMC area. Although the people of this JFMC are orthodox in nature, still the shiva temple will somehow put some light of religion inside the JFMC area.

After independence, the earthquake of 1950 caused many damages to the village. In the year 1962 the first village LP school was constructed. Which is the first educational institute in this area. After the formation of the LP school, the middle and high school was also constructed in the year 1979 and 1989 respectively. The village youth club was constructed in the year 2006, this improves social communication among the people inside the village. Previously the condition of the village road was not good (kuccha), in the year 2013-14, the Autonomous council of the Dima Hasao district named the road as D.D road and made it puccha. The first Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) was formed in 2015-16.

Learning:

- The villagers are aware of the fact that post cutting down of the trees, the number of animals becomes less in the forest which indicates the forest preserving awareness of the people.
- The processes of conserving the forest area start mainly after the formation of JFMC.

4.5 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, labour 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 crop 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 Till (Sesame seed), Broom stick (Jharu), Yam and paddy.

Figure 3: Seasonal Agricultural Pattern

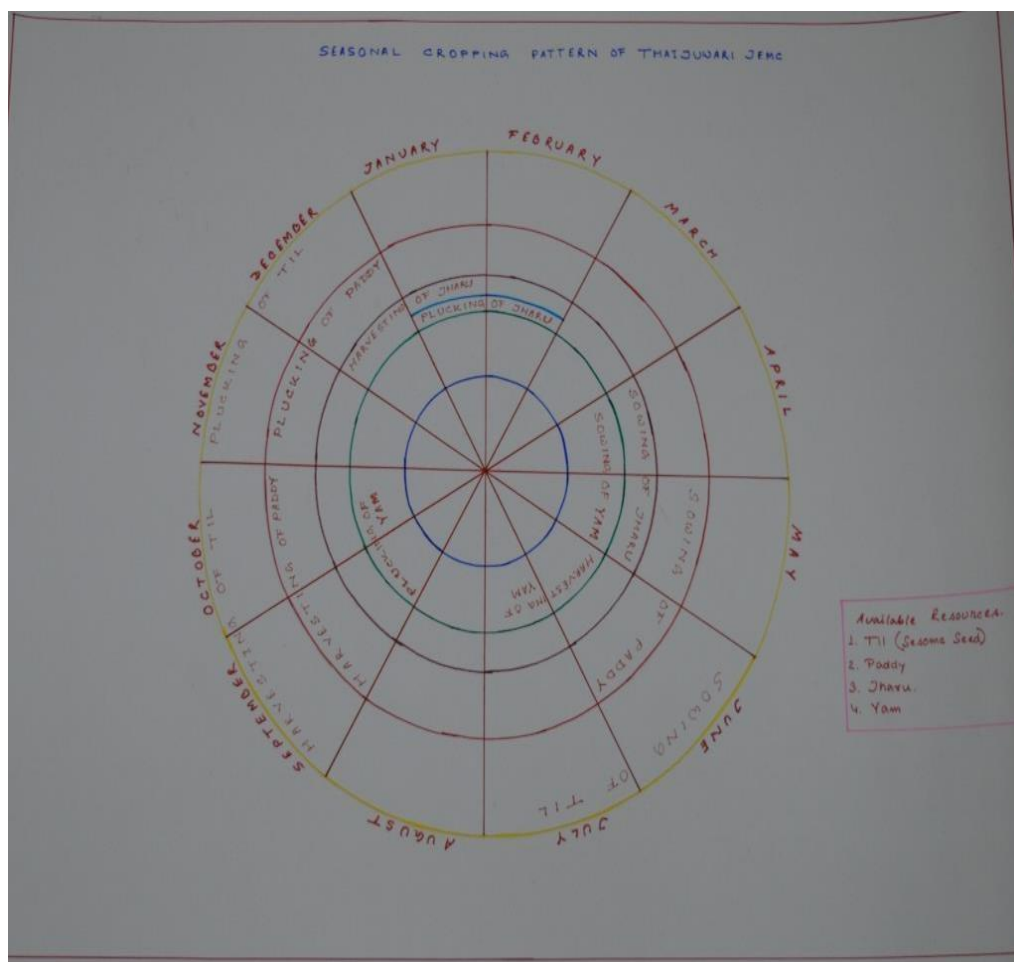


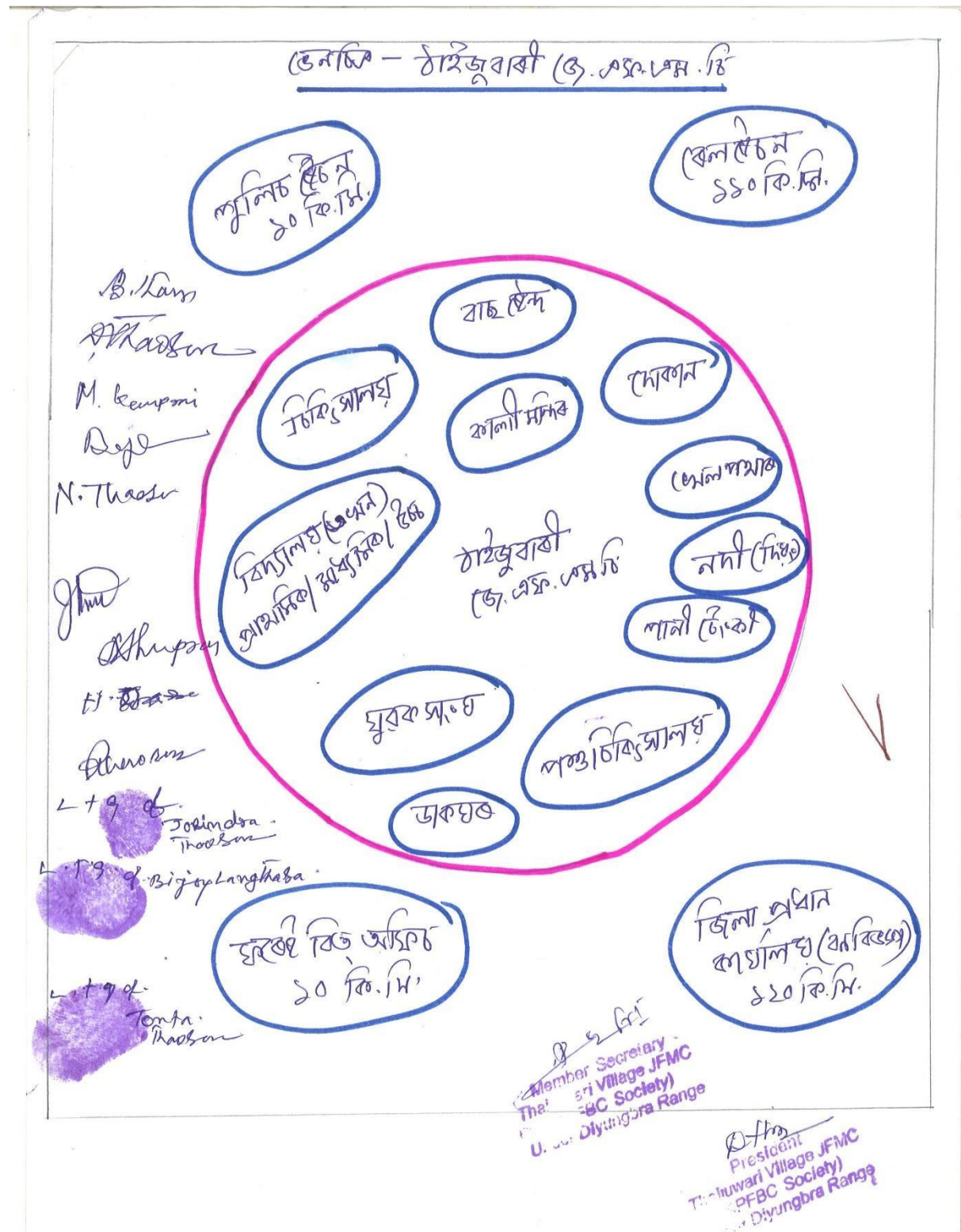
Table 4.3 Seasonal cropping pattern

Agricultural crop	Sowing	Plucking	Harvesting
Broom stick (Jharu)	April- May	December- January	January- February
Till (Sesame seed)	June- July	September- October	November- December
Yam	April- May	June- July	September- October
Horticulture	Throughout the year		
Rice	Throughout the year		

Learnings:

- Water availability is less during the period September to March, so agricultural productivity become less in this period. Moreover, lack of agricultural knowledge also negatively affects the cropping pattern. Because all the villagers are mainly depending on shifting cultivation in intercropping mood.

3.5 Venn Diagram



3.7. Priority Ranking- EPA and Livelihood

EPA

EPA activities	LPG Connection	Solar Connection	Health Centre	Sanitation	Oil seed Processing Unit	Community Hall	Marketing Shed	Village Road	Mark s	Rank
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
LPG Connection	A	x	A	A	A	A	A	A	7	1
Solar Connection	B	x	x	B	B	B	B	B	6	2
Health Centre	C	x	x	x	D	C	C	C	4	4
Sanitation	D	x	x	x	D	D	G	D	3	5
Oil seed Processing Unit	E	x	x	x	x	I	E	E	5	3
Community Hall	F	x	x	x	x	x	F	F	2	6
Marketing Shed	G	x	x	x	x	x	x	G	1	7
Village Road	H	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1	7

Livelihood

Potential Livelihood Activities	Livestock	Tailoring	Agriculture	Horticulture	Driving	Horticulture	Lac Cultivation	Carpentry	Cane & Bamboo	Marks	Rank	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I			
Livestock	A	x	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	6	1	
Tailoring	B	x	x	B	B	E	B	G	H	5	3	
Agriculture	C	x	x	x	D	C	C	C	C	6	1	
Horticulture	D	x	x	x	x	E	D	G	D	4	5	
Lac Cultivation	E	x	x	x	x	x	I	E	E	5	3	
Carpentry	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	G	H	F	1	9

Driving	G	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	G	I	4	5
Cane & Bamboo	H	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	H	3	7
Masonry	I	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2	8

Annexure 4

LIST OF JFMC MEMBERS

Name of JFMC- Thaijuwari

Division- West haflong

Range- Diyungbra

Sr. No.	Name	Father's / Husband's name	Age	Male / Female	Education	SC/ST / BC/OBC
1	Dhanther Thaosen	-	50	Male	LP	ST
2	Robindra Dibraede	-	51	Male	ME	ST

Annexure 5 (Photographs)



Photograph 1: Inauguration of PRA exercise at Thaijuwari JFMC, Date- 16/06/2016



Photograph 2: PRA Exercise at Thaijuwari JFMC, Date- 16/06/2016



Photograph 3:Inauguration of Mixed livestock rearing training at Thaijuwari JFMC, Date- 08/09/2016



Photograph 3:Training session of Mixed livestock rearing training at Thaijuwari JFMC, Date- 10/09/2016

Annexure 6 (Recode I)

Table 1: Basic data of the JFMC

Sl.No	Name of JFMC/Village	Date of Establishment	No. of Members In Executive Comtt.	Name of President	Name of Secretary	Money in village Dev. Fund	Contribution per family or per person	Social fencing used	Yes/No Remarks on special attainments	Grading % of Success of JFMC
1	Thaijuwari	2015-16	8	Dhanther Thaosen	Robindra Dibraede	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Source: PRA

Table -2: Village wise population data

Name of Village	No. of House hold	SC		ST		OBC		General		Total-all category
		Male	Female	Male	female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Thaijuwari	60	NA	NA	139	121	NA	NA	NA	NA	260

Source: PRA

TABLE-3: Village wise farmers category on the basis of land holding

S.No	Name of Village	Type of Farmers according to land holding				Total
		Large Farmer > 10ha.	Small Farmer 2 – 10 ha.	Marginal Farmer <2 ha.	Land Less	
1	Thaijuwari	Nil	10	50	Nil	60

Source: PRA

Table 4: Cattle Population of the JFMC

S.	Village – wise No. of cattles or Type of animals				Tot
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No	Name of Village	Cows (Milching)	Buffaloes (Milching)	Goats	Sheep	Bulls / Oxen	Camels	Hens/ Cocks	Others	Total
1	Thaijuwari	100	00	50	00	00	00	150	(Pig) 100	400

Source: PRA

Table 5. JFMC infrastructure

S.No	Infrastructure	Location	Distance from village, if in another location (in Kilometers)	Condition and status of present use
1	Main Road	Yes	Under Village area	Good
2	Electricity	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Gas connection	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Transport	Yes	Under Village area	Good
5	Primary Health Centre	Yes	Under Village area	Good
6	School (LP, MP, High)	Yes	Under Village area	Good
7	Post Office	Yes	Under Village area	Poor
8	Bank	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Phone	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Youth club	Yes	Under Village area	Poor
11	Anganwadi Centre	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Revenue Office	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Police Office	Diyung	10 KM	Good
15	Forest Office (Beat)	Diyungbra	2 KM	Poor
16	Bus facility	Yes	Under Village area	Average
17	Railway Station	Lanka	110 KM	Good
18	Drinking Water	Yes	Under Village area	Average
19	JFMC assets community hall petromax loudspeaker utensils etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	District Head Quarter	Haflong	120 km	Poor

Source: PRA

Table 6. Agriculture Crops

	Rain fed		Irrigation	
	Name of Crop	Area in ha.	Name of Crop	Area in ha.
Kharif	Paddy, Til (Sesame seed),	80 Ha, 20 Ha	-	-
Rabi	Jharu (Broom stick), Yam	45 Ha, 6 Ha	-	-
Others	Horticulture	-	-	-

Source: PRA

Table 7. Crop production profile of Lunglarpheng JFMC

crop	Total production (approx)	Number of households growing	Average production (quintal per/ha)
Paddy	59.34 Qt.	60	-
Wheat	-	-	-
Oil seeds	4 ha.	60	-
Vegetables	8 Ha.	60	-
Pulses	-	-	-
Small millet	-	-	-
Fruit orchards	-	-	-
Others, Til, Jharu, Ginger, Corn	-	60	-

Source: PRA

Table 8. Fodder availability of the JFMC

	1 – 3 months	3 – 6 months	> 6 months
Crop residue	-	✓	-
Trees fodder	-	✓	-
Grasses	-	-	✓
Green fodder	-	-	✓
Grazing in forest	-	-	-

Source: PRA

Table 9. Fodder availability

For purchase	Location	Distance from village if in other village kilometer
Grocery Shop/PDS center	-	-

Weekly Market	Diyung	10 KM
Major Market	Diyung	10 KM
Forest corporation sale depo.	-	-
Tendu Patta PHAD	-	-
Fish Market	-	-
Medicinal Plant Collection Center	-	-
Forest Corporation Medicinal	-	-
Plant Collection Center	-	-
Other Specify	-	-

Source: PRA

Table 10: water resource facility available in the village

Water Source	Number	Water Availability (Adequacy, seasonality)	Uses (drinking, irrigation, livestock bathing)
Water Harvesting Structure	-	-	-
Check dam	-	-	-
Tube well	-	-	-
River/Nala	1	Adequacy	drinking
Spring	-	-	-
Canal	-	-	-
Water Reservoir	-	-	-
Other, pl specify, Ring well	1	Adequacy	drinking

Source: PRA

Table 11: Energy consumption:

Type of fuel	Number of household depending	Number of months dependent	Source (local village, forest, other source)	Major/Secondary
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Fuel wood	100% (60 HHs)	12 month	Forest	Major
Kerosene stove	-	-	-	-
Gobar/Bio Gas	-	-	-	-
Cow dung cake	-	-	-	-
LPG	-	-	-	-
Electric Heater	-	-	-	-
Other, pl specify, Solar	30%	12 month	Individual	Secondary

Source: PRA

RECORD: II

LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS

Table 12: Agriculture and Horticulture

Constraints	Reason	Opportunities	Programme
Low Production	<input type="checkbox"/> Traditional way of cultivation. <input type="checkbox"/> Only one crop undertaken annually (Sali) <input type="checkbox"/> Very negligible use of fertilizers and pesticides, insecticides. Lack of irrigation facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's viz, power tillers, tractors etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Non usages of high yielding seeds.	<input type="checkbox"/> Application of proper and controlled pesticides and insecticides. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Usage of high yielding seed programme.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tractor operation training Agri-skill development programme. <input type="checkbox"/> Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation
Storage and Production	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of common storing place <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of cold storage facility due to nonavailability of electricity	<input type="checkbox"/> Helpful in preserving unsold products for a longer period of time. <input type="checkbox"/> They can store their product and sell it when there is a higher demand.	<input type="checkbox"/> Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Buyers sellers meet
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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. 	Linkage with veterinary department for better opportunities in livestock sector.
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. 	
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. 	

Table 13: NWFP

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Less collection	<input type="checkbox"/> Less availability of NWFP	<input type="checkbox"/> Availability of fertile fallow land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation of Food plans, Medicinal Plant etc. • Improve in processing of NTFP
Unsustainable extraction	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Availability of fertile fallow land	
Low rates	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	NA	
Value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No processing units • Non availability of required resources • No technical knowhow 	NA	

Table 15: Specialised skills: Handloom

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Raw material availability	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Availability of Raw Materials within reachable location (market 7km away) <input type="checkbox"/> No Storage	<input type="checkbox"/> Common place for setting a raw material storage	<input type="checkbox"/> Setting up a raw material bank
Product quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Shortage of High Quality Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Use of Traditional machineries	<input type="checkbox"/> Developing Quality Products for new market exploration.	<input type="checkbox"/> Training on Modern Tools and Equipment. <input type="checkbox"/> Providing modern technology to the villagers
Marketing potential	<input type="checkbox"/> No standardised market <input type="checkbox"/> No pricing policy <input type="checkbox"/> No linkage with the institutional buyers <input type="checkbox"/> No Product Diversification or New Product Development.	<input type="checkbox"/> Exploring new markets with diversified products	<input type="checkbox"/> Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.
Credit facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> No linkage with the banks or post office saving banks. <input type="checkbox"/> Unaware of the development schemes of banks and government	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial assistance by the Govt. <input type="checkbox"/> Providing easy access to credit.	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfinance, Term Loans, Working Capital Arrangement

Product Diversification	<input type="checkbox"/> No Product Diversification or New Product Development. <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of concept for product diversification.	<input type="checkbox"/> Developing Demand Based Products, as per the needs of the modern day market.	<input type="checkbox"/> Skill Upgradation & Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification
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Table 16 Credit facility

Constraints	Reason	Opportunities	Programme
Indebtness	Nil	<input type="checkbox"/> Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.	Linkage with financial institution for better credit facility with financial inclusion.
Rate of interest	<input type="checkbox"/> Higher lending rates charged by the private money lender	<input type="checkbox"/> Subsidised credit arrangement	
Availability of loan	<input type="checkbox"/> Fear of risk taking No <input type="checkbox"/> knowledge of documentation	<input type="checkbox"/> Start-ups entrepreneurial venture	
Mortgage difficulty	<input type="checkbox"/> Unavailability of proper documentation of mortgaged property.	<input type="checkbox"/> Proper awareness about documentation in the area	

Thaijuwari JFMC/ Mix livestock

Start Date	End Date	Master Trainer (Name,)	Participant	Guadian	Qualification	Age	Gender	Category
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	MINADI THAOSEN	SANTILAL THAOSEN	IX	23	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	DENGPAIAL THAOSEN	Lt MOLENDRA THAOSEN	HSLC	34	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	EMILAL THAOSEN	Lt AOJODAR THAOSEN	HSLC	36	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	DIMITHA THAOSEN	SURANJIT THAOSEN	VIII	19	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	JOYLAL THAOSEN	MAINAR DAO THAOSEN	HSLC	34	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	RINGSODI THAOSEN	RAXTAN THAOSEN	VI	36	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	NOVITA THAOSEN	BOLGIDAO THAOSEN	X	21	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	BINET THAOSEN	MAISOLAL THAOSEN	X	26	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	RUPONJIT THAOSEN	NASUDAO THAOSEN	VIII	16	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	DIGMA THAOSEN	BINET THAOSEN	X	24	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	DORMITHA THAOSEN	Lt LUMBUR THAOSEN	X	21	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	RENA THAOSEN	MUINAR DEW THAOSEN	X	21	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	POMITHA HOJAI	LAIDHO HOJAI	X	NP	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	BOLITHA THAOSEN	DINGPAI THAIM	X	24	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	PATMUNI THAOSEN	RAIJON THAOSEN	X	30	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	PONITHA THAOSEN	BIFEEL THAOSEN	IX	31	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	REPAINON THAOSEN	PHOLTHAMDAO THAOSEN	NP	31	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	MAINOLI THAOSEN	SHANTILAL THAOSEN	X	17	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	DIMALI THAOSEN	RONES THAOSEN	VIII	20	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	SONOLA THAOSEN	MAINSOLAL THAOSEN	III	48	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	ABISINI THAOSEN	DISULAL THAOSEN	HSLC	NP	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	BABON THAOSEN	Lt LUMBUR THAOSEN	HSLC	26	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	ABINESH THAOSEN	ROTISHI THAOSEN	X	21	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	AMENDRO THAOSEN	DISULAL THAOSEN	IX	26	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	DEPOLAL THAOSEN	BIDESH THAOSEN	N	22	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	DONJOY THAOSEN	Lt LUMBUR THAOSEN	HSLC	31	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	SHAMITY THAOSEN	NP	V	30	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	PONITA KEMPRAI	NP	NP	NP	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	MONITA THAOSEN	TONTA THAOSEN	X	20	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	KHYLAN THAOSEN	Lt. JOYKRISHAN THAOSEN	III	40	M	ST

8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	RINA THAOSEN	EMILAL THAOSEN	X	33	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	MAINSODI THAOSEN	HOSONGDAO THAOSEN	X	48	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	ANITHA THAOSEN	DEPAINON THAOSEN	IX	32	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	BABITA LANGTHASA	PAILAL LANGTHASA	IX	45	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	MUNI THAOSEN	BORNO THAOSEN	X	18	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	PARBALI THAOSEN	MAISOLAL THAOSEN	IX	16	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	RATNABALA THAOSEN	BHAIDYLAL THAOSEN	X	28	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	JAIPINDI THAOSEN	BIDESH THAOSEN	NP	50	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	DONGTHAR THAOSEN	PALTAMDAO THAOSEN	X	48	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	BIRESH THAOSEN	SOWARING THAOSEN	VIII	50	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	HEMATHA THAOSEN	HINDULAL THAOSEN	VIII	32	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	NOYADI THAOSEN	BIRESH THAOSEN	NP	36	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	PELSONDI THAOSEN	HAMPAINON THAOSEN	VIII	NP	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	POGESWARI THAOSEN	MUKESH KEMPRAI	HSLC	29	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	RINGSODI THAOSEN	MONDES THAOSEN	X	30	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	SIBANI THAOSEN	JYOTENDRA THAOSEN	X	20	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	POLMITA HOJAI	NIKIL HOJAI	X	20	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	SURANJIT THAOSEN	MOLENDRA THAOSEN	X	28	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	HEMEN THAOSEN	JALADAO THAOSEN	X	30	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	PAILAL LANGTHASA	ROMONI LANGTHASA	HSLC	30	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	ACHENDRA THAOSEN	MAINARDAO THAOSEN	HS	22	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	MONESH KEMPRAI	DINANGDAO KEMPRAI	X	29	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	ETALI THAOSEN	JUGENDAR THAOSEN	X	23	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	RAMITHA THAOSEN	DONGTARDAO THAOSEN	X	20	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	REPAINON THAOSEN	PHOLTHAMDAO THAOSEN	HS	31	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	SHAMILY THAOSEN	RAIJON PONGLO	IX	35	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	MUKESH KEMPRAI	JOYNACHORON KEMPRAI	XII	27	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	DENG NODI THAOSEN	KASILAL THAOSEN	IV	35	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	HEMSON THAOSEN	JAITOLAL THOSEN	II	30	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	ETHALI THAOSEN	JOGINDRO THAOSEN	XII	21	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	HEMON THAOSEN	JOLADAO THAOSEN	XII	30	M	ST

8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	DINGNODI THAOSEN	KAISILAL THAOSEN	II	31	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	DARJINON THAOSEN	GILIYAR THAOSEN	VII	57	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	PEILAL LANGTHASA	LT ROMINI LANGTHASA	X	33	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	BOLGIDOW THAOSEN	NOLISHOSON THAOSEN	VIII	47	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	PROMILA THAOSEN	BIRESH THAOSEN	X	22	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	THALODI THAOSEN	JAILAL THAOSEN	NP	NP	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	PROMILA THAOSEN	BIRESH THAOSEN	X	22	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	THALODI THAOSEN	JOYLAL THAOSEN	IX	32	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	SIBANI THAOSEN	JATINDRO THAOSEN	X	23	F	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	HAMJOLA THAOSEN	BIREN THAOSEN	X	NP	M	ST
8-Sep-16	18-Sep-16	NYWA	BINA THAOSEN	JAOSOLAL THAOSEN	X	20	F	ST