

**NO. 2 BAPAPUNG ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (EDC)
DIGBOI FOREST DIVISION**

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

**Prepared by
No.2 Bapapung Eco Development Committee**

**Assisted by
Assam Forest Department
&
COMPELO
(IIE & RGVN)**

June 2017

Approved

**Divisional Forest Officer
Digboi Division, Digboi
Tinsukia, Assam**

1. Introduction

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| <p>About the Project</p> | <p>The vision of the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBC) is 'to enable sustainable forest and biodiversity conservation and management in Assam through multi-scale integrative planning and involvement of forest dependent communities in target areas and giving fillip to their livelihood activities through sustainable use of forest and non-forest resources'. The project's objective has been stated as: 'In collaboration with the forest dependent communities, to restore forest eco-systems to enhance the forest dependent community's livelihoods and ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity'</p> <p>The above project is being mainly funded by the <i>Agence France de Développement</i> (AFD)- i.e. the French Development Agency, with co-funding from the Government of Assam. The Assam Projection Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society (APFBC Society) has the mandate for planning, implementation, monitoring, coordination and management of all the activities under the above mentioned project.</p> |
| <p>Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development</p> | <p>In order to promote livelihood activities through market potential based value addition; the present project intends to take up activities like entrepreneurship promotion, product processing value addition and marketing under this project. This has become necessary on account of the pressures on existing forest resources due to the growth of population. There is a need to explore value addition to the existing forest and biodiversity products and services, based on the market potential. In addition, non-forest based livelihoods need to be explored and the capacities of the community members need to be built-up through skills development initiatives.</p> <p>A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati, <i>Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi</i> (RGVN) and Centre for Microfinance & Livelihood (CML) has been formed to implement (<i>inter-alia</i>) the micro- planning and livelihood development under the above project. The above consortium has been titled as 'Consortium for Micro Planning and Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities'- COMPELO in short.</p> <p>As per project guidelines, this micro-plan includes 'various operations of village and forest development livelihood support of forest dependent members and keeping sustainable forest management as the broad objective'. It includes both forest development and livelihood development.</p> |

Microplan for No. 2 Bapapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)

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| Micro-Plan for the 2 No Bapapung EDC | <p>This document gives the Micro-Plan for the 2 No Bapapung EDC, which is located in the Tinsukia district of Assam. The 2 No Bapapung EDC falls under the jurisdiction of the Digboi Forest Range under Digboi Forest Division. 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 Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood (CML) Guwahati in June 2016. The micro-plan has been compiled by CML based on the project guidelines. The document has been discussed and finalized for adoption in July 2016.</p> |

2. Village Socio – Economic Profile

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| <p>Location</p> | <p>The 2 No Bapapung (EDC) was formed comprising Four villages namely 2 No Bapapung, Kherjan, Bhimpathar, and Christainbasti. It is situated 5kms away from Digboi Forest Division and is located in Dibrugarh district of Assam.</p> <p>Nearest town of the village is Duliajan and the distance from 2 No Bapapung EDC to Duliajan is 5 km. District head quarter of the village is Tinsukia which is 27 km away. It falls under Magherita development block under Tinsukia district.</p> <p>Appendix-1 gives the Village Map and GIS Map</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Key Information</p> | <p>The key information of the EDC is furnished below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table A: Key Information of the EDC</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="587 909 1417 1397"> <tr> <td>Name of the EDC</td> <td>2 No Bapapung Eco Development Committee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of the Gram Panchayat</td> <td>Golai</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Block</td> <td>Magharita</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District</td> <td>Dibrugarh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Division</td> <td>Digboi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Range</td> <td>Digboi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Beat</td> <td>Kharjan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year of formation</td> <td>2015-16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Description of Boundary of EDC</td> <td>North:Nizirating South:Digboi East:uperdhing reserve forest West:oirawat paddy field</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Households</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of EDC Villages</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: EDC Records and Discussions during PRA exercise in June, 2016.</p> <p>Additional details are given at Table-1 of Record-I (Given as annexure)</p> | Name of the EDC | 2 No Bapapung Eco Development Committee | Name of the Gram Panchayat | Golai | Block | Magharita | District | Dibrugarh | Forest Division | Digboi | Forest Range | Digboi | Forest Beat | Kharjan | Year of formation | 2015-16 | Description of Boundary of EDC | North: Nizirating South: Digboi East: uperdhing reserve forest West: oirawat paddy field | Total Households | 200 | Number of EDC Villages | 4 |
| Name of the EDC | 2 No Bapapung Eco Development Committee | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of the Gram Panchayat | Golai | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Block | Magharita | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District | Dibrugarh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest Division | Digboi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest Range | Digboi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest Beat | Kharjan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year of formation | 2015-16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Description of Boundary of EDC | North: Nizirating South: Digboi East: uperdhing reserve forest West: oirawat paddy field | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Households | 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of EDC Villages | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Brief Details of the Executive Committee & General Body</p> | <p>The brief details of the Executive Committee and General Body of the EDC are contained in the table, which is given below:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table B: Brief details of the Executive Committee& General Body</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="587 1792 1439 2029"> <tr> <td>Name of President</td> <td>Mr. Hemanta Buragohain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Secretary</td> <td>Mr. Arun Kr. Hazarika</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in Executive Committee</td> <td>11 Male: 7 Female : 4</td> </tr> </table> | Name of President | Mr. Hemanta Buragohain | Name of Secretary | Mr. Arun Kr. Hazarika | No. of Members in Executive Committee | 11 Male: 7 Female : 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of President | Mr. Hemanta Buragohain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Secretary | Mr. Arun Kr. Hazarika | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Members in Executive Committee | 11 Male: 7 Female : 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | <p>Source: EDC Records</p> |
| <p>Household and Population Structure</p> | <p>The EDC has Four villages namely 2 No Bapapung, Kherjan, Bhimpathar & Christainbasti with a total households of 200 and the total population of 657.</p> <p>The total male population stands at 370 whereas the total female population is 287. Hindu is the dominant religion of the EDC and residing communities are Sonowal Kachari, Boro, Ahom ,Singhphu and Adivasi.</p> <p>Almost 90% of the total population belongs to OBC category and rest are ST and others.</p> <p>The average size of the households is 5 and the sex ratio is 776 females per 1000 males in the EDC villages.</p> <p>As per the household survey conducted, 84% of the households are BPL and 82% possess Government ration cards.</p> <p>27 villagers possess MGNREGA job card.</p> <p>Table-2 of Record-I may be referred for further details.</p> |
| <p>Education & Skills Development</p> | <p>The total literacy rate of the EDC villages is 67%. Most of the villagers have attained school education upto standard IV. Only a mere 7% of the total population have passed Higher Secondary.</p> <p>The literacy rate of Bapapung village at 75.13% is better than the 2 No Bhimpathar, Kherjan & christainbasti village.</p> <p>Table-3 of Record-I may be referred for further details.</p> <p>In the 2 No Bapapung EDC villages, the villagers are traditionally skilled in followingareas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture - 134 households are engaged • Handicraft -35 households are engaged • Weaving - 82 households are engaged • Daily wage Labour – 18 households are engaged • Carpentry- 6 households are engaged <p>Source:Field survey</p> |
| <p>Soil</p> | <p>The Study has found different types of soil in 2 No Bapapung EDC villages. There are three types of soil available: sandy loam, loam and clayey loam in 2 No Bapapung EDC villages. These favour the cultivation of winter rice, mustard, pea, vegetables, etc. Of the total area, 82.0 percent is arable, 7.0 percent is non arable land and 11.0 percent is not available for cultivation.</p> <p>The soils of this area may be classified into following classes</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a) Recent riverine alluvial soils (Antisol)</p> |

Microplan for No. 2 Bapapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)

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| | b) Old riverine alluvial soils (Inceptisol) |
| Water | <p>Ground water is the main source of drinking water. Community consultation revealed that adequacy and quality is not a problem in case for drinking water. Good quality water is available to the villagers around the year. Villages where river or stream present, people also use this for their domestic purpose.</p> <p>Digboi river which flows through the EDC is home to several species of fishes like rohu, grass-carp, cat-fish etc.</p> |
| Climate, Temperature & Rainfall | <p>Highest temperature is generally observed in the months of July/August (35°C) and lowest is in the months of December/January (7-8°C).</p> <p>Humidity in the morning hours ranges from 90-95% and 50-70% in the afternoon hours. Wind speed ranges generally from 30-60km/hour.</p> <p>The climate of the region is sub-tropical wet and is characterized by hot and humid summer and dry cool winter.</p> <p>The 2 No Bapapung EDC experiences 2300 to 3000 mm rainfall per year. It is observed that on an average 64 to 68% of annual rainfall is received during the monsoon period (June-September) and 22-26% of annual rainfall during pre-monsoon period (March-May).</p> |
| Forest & Bio-diversity | <p>The local forests have been broadly classified as- Tropical Wet Evergreen and Tropical Semi-Evergreen.</p> <p>The 2 No Bapapung EDC forest is enriched with tree species like- Lagerstroemia speciosa (Ajhar), Mansoniadipikae (Badam), Morns laevigata (Bola), Biscofiarnmnica (Uriam), Cordial dichotoma (Bual), Bombaxceiba (Simalu), Lagerstroemia parviflora (Sida), Delonixresia (Radhasura), Canariumbenealensis & C resiniferum (Dhuna, Dhup), Ficushispida (Dimoru), Premnabengalensis (Gohra), Caeslpimapulcherima (Krishnasura), Tetramelesmdiflora (Bheleu), and Tactonasrandis (Segun).</p> <p>A wide variety of plants and animals is available in 2 No Bapapung EDC villages, that can easily attract tourists, and thus there is a high possibility for the development of ecotourism in this area. In the rain forest, there are a number of rare plants and animals. A large number of species of orchids, butterflies, birds and wild cats are the attractions of the forest which cannot be found in any other rain forests.</p> |

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| <p>Land-use Pattern</p> | <p>The cropping system is diversified depending upon soil, microclimate condition and socio-economic status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land under agriculture:33% ▪ Land under non-agricultural use:24 % ▪ Cultivable wasteland:14 % ▪ Land under Misc. tree crops and groves:10 % ▪ Barren and uncultivable land:19 % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Land Holdings</p> | <p>The land-holding pattern of the EDC can be depicted as below:</p> <p>Homestead land: 95% of the total households have homestead lands.</p> <p>Farm land: 66% of the total households have farm lands</p> <p>Wasteland: 5.44% of the total households have waste lands</p> <p>Share-cropping: Almost 9 % of the total households are practicing share-cropping</p> <p>Land lease: 9% of the total households have taken land on lease.</p> <p>The details of the land-holding pattern is provided at Table 4 of Record-I</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Livestock</p> | <p>The total numbers of livestock in the EDC villages are - cows, bulls, buffaloes, duck, local poultry, pigs and goats. The details of the livestock reared are provided as below:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="587 1350 1141 1818"> <tr> <td>Cow</td> <td>206</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bull</td> <td>258</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buffalo</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Duck</td> <td>430</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local poultry</td> <td>597</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pig</td> <td>160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goat</td> <td>400</td> </tr> </table> <p>Table 5 of Record-I can be referred for details on the above.</p> | Cow | 206 | Bull | 258 | Buffalo | 65 | Duck | 430 | Local poultry | 597 | Pig | 160 | Goat | 400 |
| Cow | 206 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bull | 258 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo | 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Pig | 160 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goat | 400 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities</p> | <p>The infrastructures which are available in the villages can be categorized under the following heads:</p> <p>1. Physical Infrastructure: The households have the basic</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | <p>amenities including electricity, mobile phones, cycles and motorbikes for communication purposes. Almost 67% of the households have access to electricity. The road to the EDC from Digboi through Ramnagaris a motorable condition but requires repair. There are three approach roads to reach the EDC namely DigboiPangary road, PNGB road and Bogapani estate road. The nearest market is located at Digboi.</p> <p>2. Education and Health facilities: Education and health facilities include Four primary schools, sixanganwadcenters, one Public Health Centre at 2no Bapapung. The are two ME school and 2 high school. For medical emergencies and regular check-up, people mostly refer to Oil India Hospital located at Digboi.</p> <p>3. Govt. Offices: The Government offices and line departments which are existing at a reasonable distance from the EDC are Panchayat office, Revenue office, local police station, Forest beat office and range office.</p> <p>4. Financial Institutions: There are banks and post offices which are present in the area but they are at a considerable distance of at an average distance of 3-5 kms from the villages.</p> <p>Details of infrastructures are given in Table 6 of Record I</p> |
| <p>Agriculture Crops&Crop Production Profile</p> | <p>The principle cultivated crops grown in the EDC villages is:</p> <p>Kharif: Paddy (Sali)& tea Cultivation</p> <p>Almost 80% of the households cultivate paddy with an average harvest of 1233.54 kilograms. The average investment made by a farmer for paddy cultivation is INR 3475.</p> <p>It was also seen that there is no irrigation facility in the farm lands and 100% of the farm land under paddy cultivation is rain-fed.</p> <p>The field survey has not reported cultivation of seasonal vegetables and fruits which clearly indicates that most of the farmers go for a single crop in their farm land.</p> <p>Table 7 of Record-I depicts the details on agriculture crops</p> |
| <p>Fodder Availability</p> | <p>The main sources of fodder are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collection from Forest 2. Household kitchen waste <p>It is seen that almost 42% of the households let their livestock graze especially cow, bull and bullocks on forests and the peak</p> |

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| | <p>season of forest grazing starts from June till December.</p> <p>Table 8 of Record-I depicts the seasonality of grazing</p> |
| <p>Markets</p> | <p>The main markets used by the community and its distance from the EDC villages are mentioned below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Grocery/ PDS shops are nearly 2-3 km distance from village at Digboi ▪ The Weekly/ Bi-weekly Market is nearly 3 km away ▪ Major Market is at Digboi which is 3 km respectively from the EDC villages. <p>Table 9 of Record-I depicts the seasonality of grazing.</p> |
| <p>Water Resources</p> | <p>The main water resources within the EDC villages are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Tube-well: 180 (Water availability: Perennial) (b) Ring Well: 4 (Water availability: Perennial) (c) River: 1 (Water availability: Perennial) (d) Pond: 15 (Water availability: Perennial)</p> <p>It has been observed that in most of the water sources, iron content has been found to be high.</p> <p>Table 10 of Record-I depicts the availability of water resources</p> |
| <p>Energy Consumption</p> | <p>The major sources of energy in the village have been listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firewood: Households Depending: 120 Source: Local forest area Average HH consumption of firewood: 303.10 kg • Kerosene: Households Depending: 131. Source: Local market. Average HH consumption of Kerosene: 4.19 litres • LPG: 80 Source: Local Gas Agency Average HH consumption of LPG: 1 cylinder/month <p>Table 11 of Record-I depicts the energy use of villagers</p> <p>In case of household lighting, 30% of the households completely depend on kerosene lamp which clearly shows that poor penetration of electricity in the EDC villages. Again, 35% of the total households depend both on kerosene lamps and electric run bulbs for household lighting.</p> |

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| Socio-Economic Status | <p>Social set-up: The population caste break-up is quite diverse in the EDC villages as there multiple communities inhabiting the villages namely Ahom, Adivasi and Sonowal Kachari.,Singhphu.</p> <p>Economic Condition:The overall economic condition of the villagers is not found to be satisfactory. The average household income has been found to be INR 27, 653 as per the field survey undertaken.</p> <p>If we compare the standard of living between the Adivasi community on one hand and the Ahom and SonowalKachari on the other, it is seen the socio-economic condition of the latter is much better than the former.</p> |
| Maps | <p>Appendix-1 gives the following maps, based on PRA exercise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Village Map (Resource and Social)• GIS Map• Wealth Ranking |

3. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

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| PRA Exercise | The CML team conducted the PRA exercise on 3 rd June, 2016 at 2 No Bapapung village in presence of representatives from both 2 No Bapapung and Bhimpathar, Kherjan & Christain Basti villages, EDC President, Executive Committee Members and Personnel from Forest Department. |
| Objectives of PRA | <p>The specific objectives of the exercise are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To understand the livelihood options existing within the region, its prevalence and challenges. (b) Better understand the credit needs of the poor and their coping mechanism. Examine the options, challenges, and opportunities for financial institutions interested in delivering financial services and (c) Identify existing livelihood support mechanisms and explore viable options of providing livelihood support services for increasing income and employment opportunities of the people. |
| Tools Used for PRA | <p>The tools applied for PRA are given as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group Discussion (FGD) • Seasonality Analysis • Social and Resource Mapping <p>Appendix-2 furnishes the details on the above</p> |
| Ranking | <p>Ranking exercise has been conducted for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood & Skills Development • Entry Point Activities (EPA) <p>Appendix-2 elaborates the above.</p> <p>Ranking of Livelihood & Skills Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bamboo Craft 2. Livestock Rearing 3. Eco-Tourism <p>Ranking of EPAs</p> |

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| | Rank | Village EPA as Ranked | Details (Appendix-2 Additional Particular) | Probable source of funding/Deptt. |
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| | 1 | LPG connection | Connection to BPL families | |
| | 2 | Electricity/Solar Lighting solution | Connection to BPL families | |
| | 3 | Veterinary Extension Services | Establish at least one vet care to promote the livestock activity | Dept. Veterinary (Assam) |
| | 4 | Road Connectivity | Black Topping Road | PMGSY/PWD |
| | 5 | Skill Training School | Up-gradating the existing skills | NSDC |
| Livelihood Opportunities | The identified livelihood opportunities were as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamboo craft • Livestock Rearing (Piggery and development of Cluster for rearing of local poultry) • Eco-Tourism | | | |
| Bamboo Craft | <p>The main constraints towards promotion of bamboo craft as a potential livelihood option are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of design development • Lack of knowledge on market and pricing • Poor infrastructure • Lack of mechanization- more use of traditional tools and equipment <p>Some of the possible interventions in the promotion of bamboo craft sub-sector are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic skills-development training on bamboo craft which can be again upgraded for advanced-level training on bamboo craft making • Introduction of specialized tools for enhancing production • Training on entrepreneurship and business orientation <p>Table-12 under Record-II can be referred for details</p> | | | |

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| <p>Livestock Rearing</p> | <p>The main constraints towards promotion of livestock rearing as a potential livelihood option are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outbreak of diseases • Lack of knowledge on scientific method of livestock rearing • Lack of initial investment on the part of the villagers • Unavailability of quality feed - nutrients and other sources of fattening and growth. <p>Some of the possible interventions in the promotion of livestock rearing sub-sector are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialized training on livestock rearing and para-vet professional • Setting up of a community/EDC run agro-veterinary care centre • Training on entrepreneurship and business orientation <p>Table-13 under Record-II can be referred for details</p> |
| <p>Eco-Tourism</p> | <p>The main constraints towards promotion of eco-tourism as a potential livelihood option are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure - proper roads, electricity etc. • Non-availability of tourist guides in the circuit • Unawareness on the part of the villagers about the concept of eco-tourism <p>Some of the possible interventions in the promotion of eco-tourism are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic skills-development training on tourism and hospitality for the unemployed youth of the EDC which can be again upgraded for advanced-level training on specialized tourist guides and support. • Promotion of eco-tourism by establishing camps for tourist stay • Training on entrepreneurship and business orientation <p>Table-14 under Record-II can be referred for details</p> |
| <p>Credit Facility</p> | <p>The main constraints with regard to credit facility in the EDC are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of interest charged by the unorganized village money lenders • Reluctance on the part of the financial institutions to provide loans to interested borrowers |

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| | <p>Some possible interventions in order to foster better credit facilities among the villagers may be follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating bank linkage program on a regular basis • Penetration of Microfinance institutions into the area • Promotion of SHGs or village level institutions <p>Table-15 under Record-II can be referred for details</p> |
| <p>Strategic Interventions</p> | <p>Some of the strategic interventions for the above mentioned livelihood opportunities are as follows:</p> <p>Bamboo Craft:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Basic skills-development training on bamboo craft which can be again upgraded for advanced-level training on bamboo craft making ✓ Introduction of specialized tools for enhancing production ✓ Training on entrepreneurship and business orientation <p>Livestock Rearing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Specialized training on livestock rearing and para-vet professional ✓ Setting up of a community/EDC run agro-veterinary care centre ✓ Training on entrepreneurship and business orientation <p>Eco-Tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Basic skills-development training on tourism and hospitality for the unemployed youth of the EDC which can be again upgraded for advanced-level training on specialized tourist guides and support. ✓ Promotion of eco-tourism by establishing camps for tourist stay ✓ Training on entrepreneurship and business orientation <p>Credit Facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Facilitating bank linkage program on a regular basis ✓ Penetration of Microfinance institutions into the area ✓ Promotion of SHGs or village level institutions |

4. Livelihood Development Plan

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| <p>Income Generating activities</p> | <p>The main income generating activities as planned for the EDC villages are as:</p> <p>Farm Sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of livestock cluster (Piggery and local poultry) <p>Non-Farm Sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of bamboo craft cluster with special focus on household utility items • Promotion of eco-tourism circuit <p>Source: Table 32 of Record-IV</p> |
| <p>SHG Activities</p> | <p>SHGs can play a very pivotal role in harnessing the social capital of the EDC by taking up the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To generate awareness on importance of skill development and entrepreneurship among the villagers • To promote Village Organizations (VO) through formation of multiple SHGs • Promotion of micro-enterprises with focused livelihood interventions among the SHGs thereby creating a cluster of specialized interventions in the EDC villages. • To also play as an agent to check social evils available within the villages <p>Source: Table 33 of Record-IV</p> |
| <p>Exposure Trips</p> | <p>exposure trips are required within the state</p> <p>Source: Table 34 of Record-IV</p> |
| <p>Summary of Action Plan</p> | <p>Attached in the subsequent pages of the plan</p> |
| <p>Convergence</p> | <p>The planned initiatives have a lot of possibilities to invite convergence from multiple stakeholders including Government and Private players:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Bamboo Mission • Department of Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Assam • All India Artisan and Craftworkers Welfare Association (AIACA) • Assam Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Directorate of Tourism, Govt. of Assam• The National Smallholder Poultry Development Trust (NSPDT)• Indian Council of Agricultural Research: National Research Centre on Pig, Guwahati• Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)• Coal India Limited (CIL)• National Livelihood Mission |
|--|---|

5. Action Plan

Action Plan of 2 No Bapung EDC

| Sl. No. | Activity | Numbers | Method |
|---|--|---------|---|
| A. Participatory Micro Planning | | | |
| 1 | Preparation of Micro Plan | 1 | PRA, Baseline Survey |
| B. Organize Producers and Build Entrepreneurial and Technical Capacities (Capacity Building) | | | |
| 1 | Awareness Build-up Programme | 1 | Awareness Programme |
| B1 | Training on Skill development | | |
| 1 | Skill Development Training Programme in Bamboo craft | 1 | Conducting Training on skill development in Bamboo craft (200 hours) |
| 2 | Skill Development Training Programme in Livestock Rearing | 1 | Conducting training on Livestock rearing and development of Para Professional (20 days) |
| 3 | Training on Promotion of Eco-Tourism | 1 | Conducting training on Eco-tourism development (for 30 days) |
| 4 | Training on Entrepreneurship Orientation | 1 | Entrepreneurship Orientation programme (30 days) |
| 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 |
| 2 | Hand Holding guidance support and linkage promotion programme for self-employment and placement | | Hand holding support from agencies experts throughout the year up to march 2017 |
| D. Value Chain Improvement | | | |
| D1 | Product improvement Through Value Chain Improvement | | |
| 1 | Value Chain Improvement in Bamboo craft | 1 | 7 days Training on processing activities |
| B2 | Supply of modern tools | | |
| 1 | Supply of modern tools kits for artisans | 1 | supply of modern tools |
| 2 | Rearing Tools | 20 | |
| B3 | Improved Production and Processing Capacity | | |
| E. Support for Access to Market | | | |
| D1 | Linkage with institutional buyers and/or govt. | 2 | Creating platform for buyers' and sellers' interactions |

Microplan for No. 2 Bapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)

| | Organizations. (throughout the year) | | (5 days) |
|----|--|---------------------|--|
| D2 | Setting Up Ban Bazar | Throughout the year | Linkage through van bazaar |
| D3 | Trade Fair & Exhibition Participation | 1 | Participation in one exhibition and Fair through forest department |
| D4 | Access To Other Geographical Markets | 1 | Exposure visit |
| D5 | Publicity through E-portal, brochure, catalogue etc. | 1 | 2 day training and awareness programme taken by marketing experts |

6. 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 2 No Bapapung. The objective of the 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 EDC; while meeting the consumption and livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

Status of the EDC Forests

The micro-plan takes into consideration the following categories of the 2 No Bapapung EDC Forests:

- (a) Forest areas assigned to the EDC 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 EDC forests is briefly discussed below.

Forests & Their Conditions

The details of the status of forest areas assigned to the EDC 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 2 No Bapapung have been summarized below.

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Identification | Area of EDC 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 | | 4 KM | Good area 10 ha degraded 20 ha | 6-9 |
| Along with the pheriphary area URDF (EB) | 30 ha | - | Good area 10 ha degraded 20 ha | 6-9 |
| (B) Other Planted Area | - | - | - | - |
| To be allotted as per senction amount in due course of time | 808 hact. (NR-606 hac. IP-202 hac. | - | - | 6-9 |
| TOTAL | | 4 KM | Good area 10 ha degraded 20 ha | 6-9 |

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

Microplan for No. 2 Bapapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)

It is seen that the 2 No Bapapung has 30 Ha under its forests, of which 10 Ha (33 %) is 'Good' (Crown density >40%) and the rest 20 ha is 'Degraded'.

Forest Soil Type

The forests of 2 No Bapapung EDC are located in Margherita West . Some salient points of the forest soil type have been given in the following table.

Table-2: Forest Soil Type in 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Parameter | Status in Assigned Forests | Status in Other Planted Areas |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Fertility Level | 4.5 to 5 organic | NA |
| Soil Erosion Status | Accelerated erosion | NA |
| Presence of: | | |
| (a) Silt | 37.5 % | NA |
| (b) Mud-flat | 26.4 % | NA |
| (c) Newly accreted land | 23.10 % | NA |
| (d) Sand dune | 13 % | NA |

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

For the 2 No Bapapung; the salient points of the forest soil type are summarized below:

1. Alluvium
2. Entisol
3. Alfisols

Existing Composition of Flora

In the forests of the 2 No Bapapung EDC, the existing composition of the flora has been given as follows. It may be noted that the local forests are classified as: Tropical Semi-Evergreen and Tropical Wet Evergreen

Table-3: Existing Composition of Flora in the 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Parameter | Local Name(s) | Botanical Name(s) |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Major Species Forest | Bhelkar Rain Tree Simolu, Velkor | |
| Associates | Bandordima Morhal Poma | |

Microplan for No. 2 Bapapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Bhat ghila | |
| Shrubs | Putukola Bagdhoka Dighloti | |
| Medicinal Plants | Nefafu Narahingha Hatibhekuri | |
| Produces | - | |
| Others, if any | - | |

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 2 No Bapapung EDC

Past Protection Measures of the EDC

No measures have been taken by the 2 No Bapapung EDC for the forest protection in the past.

[**Source:** Proforma-3, 'EDC Status - viii + ix' / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & EDC 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 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Name of Forest Produce | Average Household Requirement | | How met at Present | Source |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------|
| | Frequency of Requirement | Approx. Qty | | |
| Firewood | Whole year | 80,000 | - | Local |
| Timber for House | 3-4 months | 2000-2500 cft | - | Local |
| Small timber for Implements | Plantation time | 100 cft | - | Local |
| Pole / Bamboo | Whole year | 2000 pieces | - | Local |
| Fodder from Forest | Whole year | 40000-60000 | - | Local |
| NTFP | - | - | - | - |
| Other _____ | - | - | - | - |

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

Microplan for No. 2 Bapapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)

There are 202 households in the 2 No Bapapung EDC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the two villages under 2 No Bapapung EDC for forest produce for own use is as follows:

Table-4 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Name of Forest Produce | Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*) | Remarks |
|-----------------------------|--|---------|
| Firewood | 80,000 | - |
| Timber for House | 2000-2500 cft | - |
| Small Timber for Implements | 100 cft | - |
| Pole / Bamboo | 2000 pieces | - |
| Fodder from Forest | 40000-60000 | - |
| NTFP | - | - |
| Other _____ | - | - |

Source: Table - 4(A) at above & Total Household Number from Community records
 (*) = Approx. Qty. of Average Household Requirement (from Table-4 (A) x 202 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 2 No Bapapung EDC villages is given in the following table.

Table-5 (A): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers of the 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Name of Forest Produce | Collection for Marketing | | | Location of Collection |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| | Season / Months | No of Households Collecting | Average Qty. Collected (Kg) | |
| Firewood | Whole year | 180 | 3 | Local |
| Timber for House | Dec-Jan | 180 | 2-3 | Local |
| Small timber for Implements | April-May | 180 | 45 | Local |
| Bamboo | Dec-Jan | 180 | 2000 | Local |
| Pole | winter | 180 | 700 | Local |
| Fodder from Forest | Whole year | 180 | 40000-60000 | Local |
| NTFP | - | - | - | - |
| Other _____ | - | - | - | - |

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

Microplan for No. 2 Bapapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)

The community collect the above mentioned forest produces for their self-consumption. In the above connection, the following table gives additional pertinent information.

Table-5 (B): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce - Additional Information 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Name of Forest Produce | Surplus Marketed (Kg) | How marketed | Average Income per HH from sale of Forest Produce |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|
| Firewood | NA | - | - |
| Timber for House | NA | - | - |
| Small timber for Implements | NA | - | - |
| Bamboo | NA | - | - |
| Pole | NA | - | - |
| Fodder from Forest | NA | - | - |
| NTFP | NA | - | - |
| Other _____ | NA | - | - |

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 2 No Bapapung EDC have been summarized below - based on the information in the previous sub-sections.

Table-6: Total Requirements of Forest Produce by Villagers of the 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Name of Forest Produce | Community Requirement (Kg per annum) From Table-4(B) | Surplus Marketed (Kg) From Table-5(B) | Total Requirements (Kg) |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Firewood | 80,000 | NA | 80,000 |
| Timber for House | 2000-2500 cft | NA | 2000-2500 cft |
| Small timber for Implements | 100 cft | NA | 100 cft |
| Bamboo | 2000 | NA | 2000 |
| Pole | - | - | - |
| Fodder from Forest | 40000-60000 | NA | 40000-60000 |
| 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 2 No Bapapung EDC have been summarized below.

Table-7: Protection Problems of the 2 No Bapapung EDC

| 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 | No | No |
| Accidental Fires | No | No |
| Encroachment of Forest Lands | No | No |
| 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 EDC are:

- (a) The grazing animals destroy the crop during harvesting period.
- (b) Due to increase in population, land are encroached by the people.
- (c) Accidental fire and smuggling is another factor that is contributing in degradation of forest.

Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

In the 2 No Bapapung EDC, the reasons for degradation of forest are as follows:

- (a) Increase of Population

[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 2 No Bapapung EDC; 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 2 No Bapapung EDC from the issues discussed earlier at Sub-section 3.1

Table-8: Protection Plan of the 2 No Bapapung EDC

Microplan for No. 2 Bapapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)

| 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] |
|--|--------------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| Hiring of local Chowkidar | 2 No Bapapung EDC | 30 ha | Round the year | High |
| Bring awareness through camp regarding importance of forest for environmental balances | 2 No Bapapung EDC | 90 radius | Round the year | 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 2 No Bapapung EDC

(with high / medium priority) are as follows:

1. Hiring of local Chowkidar should be given high priority. He can give regular monitoring within and nearby the EDC area.
2. Bringing awareness about environmental and eco-logical balances among the villagers should also provide high priority. It can reduce the un-necessary cutting of forest trees.

Types of Operations Proposed

The types of operations proposed for the treatment of degraded areas of the EDC Forest 2 No Bapapung EDC are given here under.

Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Treatment | Required (Yes/ No) | Responsibility of EDC (Yes / No) | Month / Year when can be done | Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Restoration of Degraded Forests | Yes | Yes | Nov-Jan | 50 |
| Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees | Yes | Yes | Nov-Jan | 50 |
| Watershed Treatment | Yes | Yes | Nov-Jan | 50 |
| Water Reservoirs | Yes | Yes | Whole year | 50 |
| Grass & Silvi-pasture | Yes | Yes | Nov-Jan | 50 |
| Bamboo Plantation | No | No | - | - |
| Seed Sowing | No | No | - | - |
| Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation | Yes | Yes | Nov-Jan | 50 |

Microplan for No. 2 Bapapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)

| Treatment | Required (Yes/ No) | Responsibility of EDC (Yes / No) | Month / Year when can be done | Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha) |
|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Cut Back & Coppice Treatment | Yes | Yes | Nov-Jan | 50 |
| Physical Fencing | No | No | - | - |
| Social Fencing | Yes | Yes | Nov-Jan | 50 |
| Other Activities | - | - | - | - |

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 2 No Bapapung EDC:

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 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Treatment | Area in Ha under Plantation Module | Priority for Block Plantation | Species | Spacing (metre x metre) |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap) | 30 | - | Bhelkar Rain Tree Simolu, Velkor | 2*2 |
| Block Plantation | - | - | - | - |
| Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants) | - | - | - | - |
| Enrichment Plantation | - | - | - | - |
| Direct Plantation | - | - | Bhelkar Rain Tree Simolu, Velkor | 2*2 |
| Other | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL AREA (in Ha) | 30 | - | - | - |

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

Microplan for No. 2 Bapapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)

Forest Improvement - Annual Targets

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

Table-10 (A): Annual Targets of Forest Improvement in 2 No Bapapung EDC (Year-1 to Year-5)

| Treatment | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap) | 30 | 60 | 90 | 120 | 150 |
| Block Plantation | | | | | |
| Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants) | | | | | |
| Enrichment Plantation | | | | | |
| Direct Plantation | | | | | |
| Silvi-cultural Operations | | | | | |
| Intermediate Operations | | | | | |

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

Table-10 (B): Annual Targets of Forest Improvement in 2 No Bapapung EDC (Year-6 to Year-10)

| Treatment | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap) | 180 | 210 | 240 | 270 | 300 |
| Block Plantation | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Enrichment Plantation | - | - | - | - | - |
| Direct Plantation | - | - | - | - | - |
| Silvi-cultural Operations | - | - | - | - | - |
| Intermediate Operations | - | - | - | - | - |

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

Nursery Development Plan

The Nursery Development Plan for the **2 No Bapapung EDC** depends on the following types of Nurseries:

- (a) Site Nursery(2 No Bapapung EDC)

The details are given below.

EDC Nurseries

The following table gives the details of the nurseries of the 2 No Bapapung EDC. This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in EDC works.

Table-11 (A): Nurseries of the 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Location of Nursery | Species | Year of Development | Number of Seedlings | Remarks |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Site Nursery 2 No Bapapung EDC) | Velkor Ajhar Rain tree | 2016-17 | 3000 | Individuals will be assisted |
| | Velkor Ajhar Rain tree | 2016-17 | 3000 | Individuals will be assisted |

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 2 No Bapapung EDC.

Table-11 (B): Other Nurseries near the 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Name of Nursery | Species | Year of Development | Number of Seedlings | Remarks |
|-----------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|
| No | No | No | No | No |
| - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - |

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

Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

The maintenance plan for plantations raised in the **2 No Bapapung EDC** is given below. This covers a period of ten years.

Timber Species: firewood (Velkor,Mojj,Ajhar)

Table-12 (A): Maintenance Plan of Teak Plantation in the 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Year(s) | Treatment |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 st Year | Weeding |
| 2 nd Year | Removal of creepers |
| 3 rd Year | Weeding in more effectively |

Microplan for No. 2 Bapapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)

| Year(s) | Treatment |
|---|--------------------------|
| 4 th to 6 th Year | Trimming up |
| 7 th to 9 th Year | Pruning |
| 10 th Year | Removal of side branches |

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Bamboo

Table-12 (B): Maintenance Plan of Bamboo Plantation in the 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Year(s) | Treatment |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 st Year to 3 rd Year | Weeding |
| 4 th year | Removal of heavy weeds |
| 5 th Year | Separation of culms |
| 6 th Year | Trimming of criss cross culms |
| 7 th Year | Light pruning |
| 8 th Year | Light pruning |
| 9 th Year | Trimming |
| 10 th Year | Removal of clumps |

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Fuel wood Plantation

Table-12 (C): Maintenance Plan of Fuel Wood Plantation in the 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Year(s) | Treatment |
|--|---|
| 1 st Year to 2 nd Year | Weeding and Ring formation around the seedlings |
| 3 rd Year to 4 th Year | Removal of side branches |
| 5 th Year | Weeding |
| 6 th Year | Cutting of unwanted branches |
| 7 th year | Cutting of unwanted branches |
| 8 th Year | Weeding |

Microplan for No. 2 Bapapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)

| Year(s) | Treatment |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 9 th Year | Pruning |
| 10 th Year | Light pruning |

Source: Discussions with -Forest Department personnel & Community members

NTPF / Medicinal Plantation

Table-12 (D): Maintenance Plan of NTPF / Medicinal Plantation in the 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Year(s) | Treatment |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 st & 2 nd Year | Weeding |
| 3 rd Year | Disbudding |
| 4 th Year | Minimum pruning |
| 5 th 6 th & 7 th Year | Fruit yield |
| 8 th & 9 th Year | Fruit yield and pruning |
| 10 th Year | Thinning up and Fruit yield |

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Miscellaneous Operations Plan

The miscellaneous operations planned in the 2 No Bapapung EDC are given below.

Table-(13): Miscellaneous Operations in the 2 No Bapapung EDC

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

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

Marketing Operations

Microplan for No. 2 Bapapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)

For produce from the 2 No Bapapung EDC the planned marketing operations are:

- (a) Linkages will be established with traders inside and outside the district
- (b) Selling to the Ban Bazar
- (c) Participating in Exhibition and food festivals

Expected Benefits

This sub-section furnishes the benefits expected from the forests protected by members of the 2 No Bapapung EDC, as well as the sharing mechanism for the usufruct benefits.

Expected Benefits Related to Wood & Grass

The above has been tabulated below for the 2 No Bapapung EDC. 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 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Item | Month | Year (Indicative) | Quantity |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| Firewood | - | - | - |
| Timber for House | - | - | - |
| Small timber for Implements | - | - | - |
| Bamboo | - | - | - |
| Pole | - | - | - |
| Fodder from Forest Trees & Grass | - | - | - |
| NTFP | - | - | - |
| Wages | - | - | - |
| 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 2 No Bapapung EDC.

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for 2 No Bapapung EDC

| Method | Items |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| To be shared equally | - |
| To be freely collected by the members | - |
| Other Methods | - |

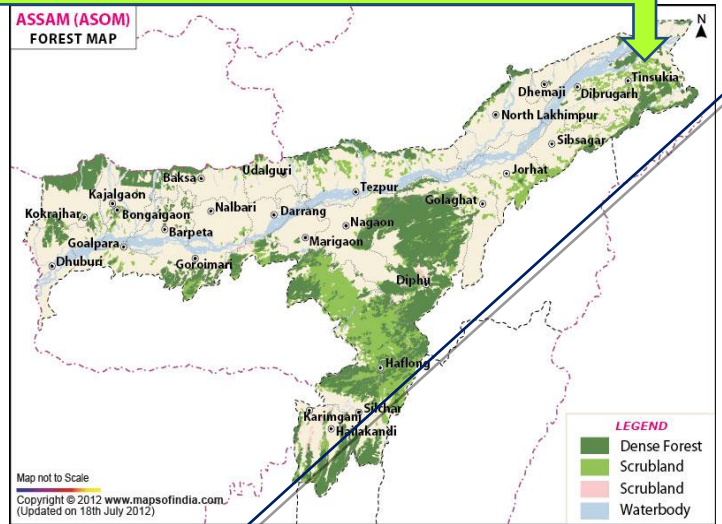
Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.15 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

List of Appendices

| Annexure No | Heading |
|-------------|---|
| 1 | <p>Maps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Map (Social and Resource Map) • GIS Map |
| 2 | <p>PRA Exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group Discussion • Seasonality Analysis • Social Mapping • Wealth Ranking • Venn Diagram • Chapatti Diagram • Ranking Exercise |
| 3 | <p><i>Pictorial glimpses of the PRA exercises</i></p> |
| 4 | <p><i>Filled up Table (Proforma 1 to Proforma 4) Table nos. 1-37</i></p> |

Annexure 1

Village Map (Social & Resource Map)



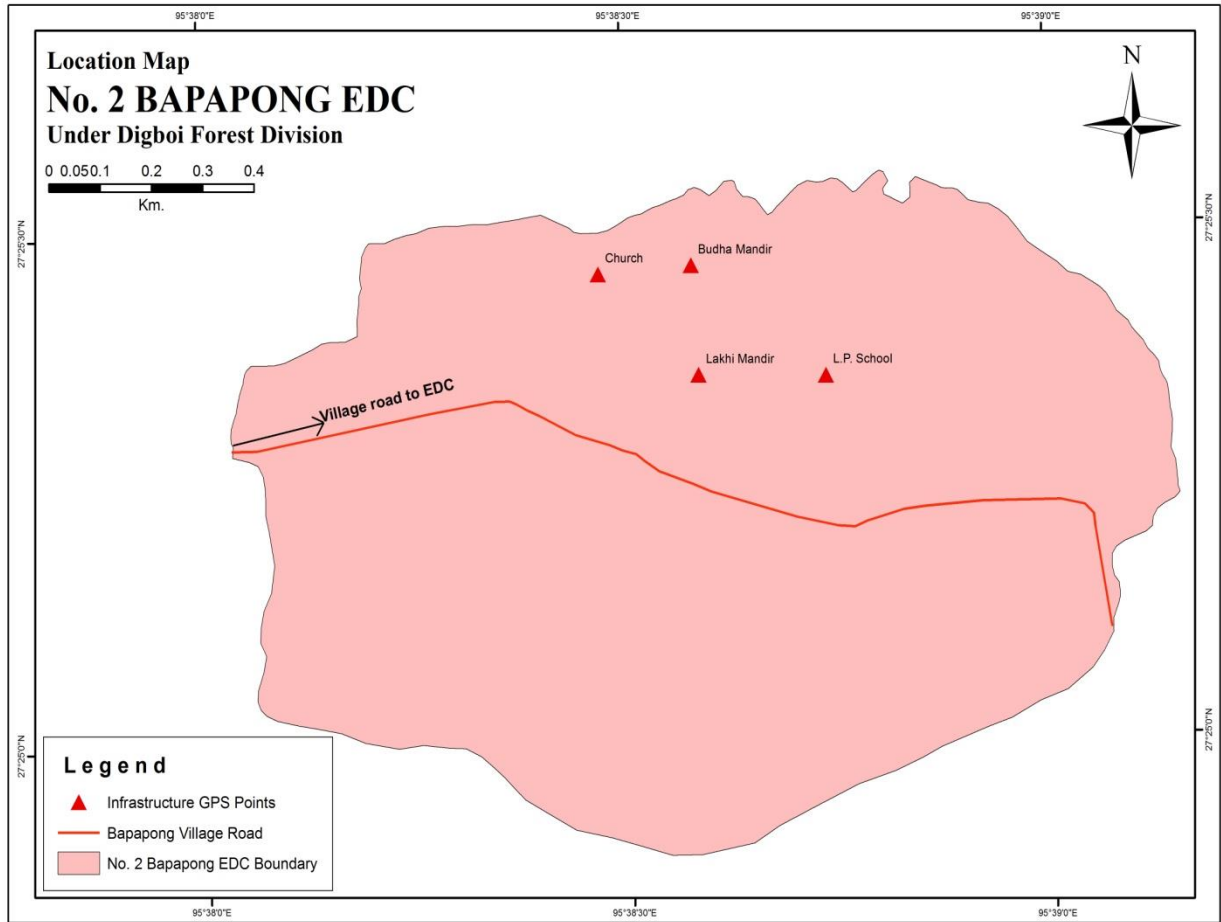
VILLAGE MAP OF BAPAPUNG EDC



Social cum resource map prepared by EDC members during PRA exercise

Microplan for No. 2 Bapapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)

GIS Map



Annexure 2

PRA EXERCISE

Location and Timing of PRA

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Numbers of participants | 137 |
| Time | 12:30 noon |
| Venue | 2 No Bapapung Village |

| Sl. No. | Name of village | Households (No.) | Population (No.) | | |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------|--------|
| | | | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 No Bapapung | 86 | 287 | 170 | 117 |
| 2 | Bhimpathar | 34 | 138 | 68 | 70 |
| 3 | Kherjan | 44 | 175 | 90 | 85 |
| 4 | Chirstainbasti | 36 | 160 | 78 | 82 |
| | | 202 | 760 | 406 | 354 |

Table: 2.1 Brief about the villages under 2 No Bapapung EDC

Source: Village Survey

The tools used for conducting PRA in 2 No Bapapung EDC are as follows:

- Focus Group Discussions (FGD)
- Seasonality Analysis
- Social Mapping
- Wealth Ranking
- Venn Diagram
- Chapatti Diagram
- Ranking Exercise

2.1 Focus Group Discussions:

The entire FGD were centered on the elements of rural economy namely- primary livelihood options of the EDC, agriculture, livestock, skill-sets, available support services, infrastructure etc. and also considering the important determinant of the presence of forests area all around. These factors have been blended well before extracting the information out from the respondents.

Findings from FGD

- The existing livelihood options available in the EDC villages are agriculture, daily wage labour and a few private jobs. Few of the villagers have of late started doing backyard tea cultivation, betelnut, yam and black-pepper cultivation as well.
- Some of the emerging livelihood options are mid-scale poultry and security guards where some of the unemployed youth are working outside Northeast India.
- Some of the serious challenges faced by the villagers practising agriculture are concurrent floods, elephant depredation, poor irrigation facility and spoilage of farm land due to leakage from the nearby crude oil fields.
- There is no support services available in the field of agriculture.

- The villagers rear cow, duck, local poultry and pig. Almost in 90% of the cases, it is mostly the womenfolk who looks after the reared livestock. However, the villagers face serious challenges like outbreak of diseases, attack of wild animals etc. while rearing livestock.
- There is no support services provided by the Government authorities in ensuring proper rearing of livestock. Even the veterinary sub-centre available in BhadoiPanchali is non-functional.

- Some of the traded where the villagers are skilled at are bamboo craft, weaving, driving, electrician, plumbing etc. In few of these courses, the villagers have been provided basic training as well under the Forest Department project.

- Some of the Government schemes through which some of the villagers have been benefitted are MGNREGA, IAY, provision of tube-well etc. However, these benefits have covered only 20-30% of the villagers.

2.2 Seasonality Analysis:

Seasonality analysis was done to generate information about and identifying periods of particular stress and vulnerability. In the context of a group discussion with respondents during the PRA, parameters such as expenditure, income, credit and savings were probed in sync with the factors such as employment trend, health conditions, education etc. associated with its increase or decrease in one's households.

Expenditure & Income

Children's education is also a component where most of the households spend during the start of the year. It is especially during the months of January to March when the new academic session of schools begin and apart from admission fees, the people also spend on buying new uniforms, textbooks and stationaries. The community also spends during April as it marks the onset of festival of Bihu. Again, for those engaged in paddy cultivation spends significantly during sowing season starting May till July along with harvest season starting in the months of October till December.

When it comes to income, it is seen that selling of paddy, arecanut and livestock provides a good source of income to the villagers in the months of October and November. Those are engaged as daily wage labour in nearby tea estates earn good amount of income in the months of June and July as these months are considered to be peak season for plucking.

Savings and Credit

It was mostly found that amount of savings increases with the increase in income and most of the dwellers resort to institutional savings with likes of Post Office and bank savings. There are almost 10 number of SHGs who are also engaged in inter-loaning as well as provides credit to other members. It is to be noted that the rate of interest for credit varies between group inter-loaning and outside members.

Seasonality of Engagement_ Farm Activities

| Crop | Sowing | Harvesting |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Paddy | May-July | October- December |

Seasonality of Engagement_ Non-Farm Activities

| Engagement | Period of Engagement |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Daily Wage Labour | June- August |
| Carpenter | Throughout the year |
| Petty business | Throughout the year |
| Security Service (Company guards) | Throughout the year |
| Mason | August to March |
| Other Private Service | Throughout the year |

2.3 Social Mapping:

Social mapping is used to visualize the socio-economic aspects of the 2 No Bapapung EDC where the land holding patterns of the households, the numbers of schools, social infrastructure, and religious beliefs among households. Awareness among the villagers was carried out by the field teams, in order to infuse the self-consciousness for protection and enhancement of the forest areas. People from all the households of the village gathered for the PRA process, which was conducted in the community hall of the village. The PRA process was marked with enthusiasm and active participation from all people present.

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

Table 2.2: Information about the villages

| | Village | 2 No Bapapung | Kherjan | Bhimpathar | Christain Basti |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Social information | Total Population | 252 | 125 | 172 | 108 |
| | Male | 135 | 72 | 87 | 76 |
| | Female | 117 | 53 | 85 | 37 |
| | Total households | 80 | 40 | 55 | 35 |
| | Numbers of semi pucca Houses | 59 | 26 | 25 | 23 |
| | Numbers of Pucca Houses | 21 | 14 | 30 | 12 |
| | Numbers of IAY Houses | Not reported in survey | Nor reported in survey | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Bridges | 1 | | | |
| | Stream | 1 | | | |
| | River | 1 | | | |
| | PHE | Existing but not working | | | |

Microplan for No. 2 Bapapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Landmarks | Power Transformer | - | | | |
| | Community hall | 1 | | | |
| | Primary School | 4 | | | |
| | Anganwadi Centre | 4 | | | |
| | ME, High School & College | - | | | |
| | Approach Roads | | 3 | | |

- Under social mapping study a total of 202 households have been identified. Out of which 12 households are having a proper pucca house with tin roof and cemented floor and 83 households having a kachcha house (thatched roof)
- Physical infrastructure like primary schools, Anganwadi centres and bridges in poor condition were mapped by the participants. Provision of Education facility up to primary level is quite satisfactory. However, ME school is located 0.5 to 1 km from the villages but it does fall within the EDC area.
- The 2 No Bapapung village is dominated by the Ahom community but there is also concentration of Sonowal Kachari and Boro community. Whereas, the Kherjan villages is completely dominated by the Adivasi community.
- There is Digboi river which flows by the EDC villages.
- There are 3 approach roads to reach 2 No Bapapung EDC .

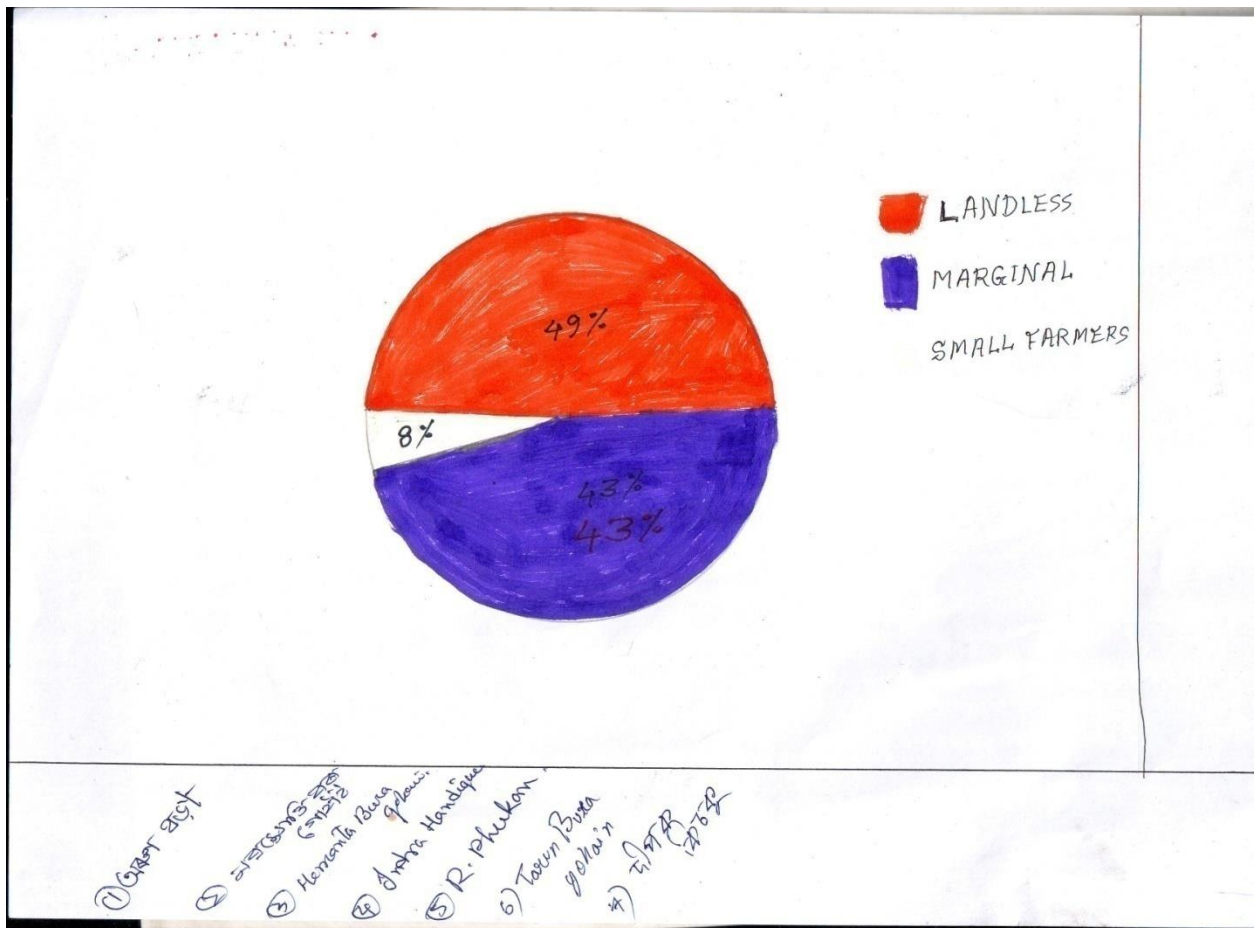
WEALTH RANKING :

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 socio-economic stratification of project beneficiaries and local people's definitions and indicators of wealth/well-being.

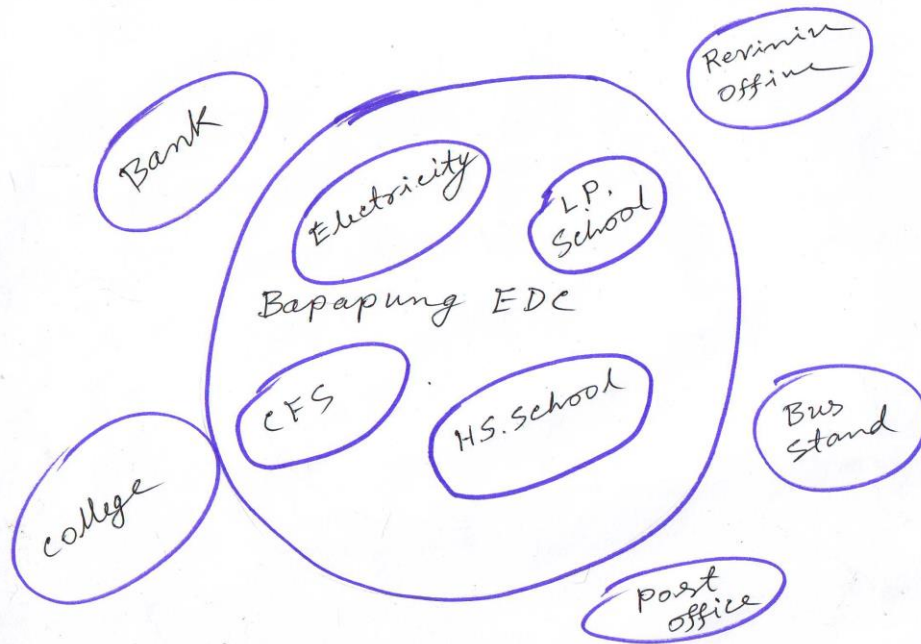
Wealth ranking was done with the help of the following information about the households

- a) Occupation/livelihood
- b) Land holding
- c) Types of living house
- d) Ownership of assets

As such it is found that about 49 % per cent people are poor, about 43 % per cent are belonging to middle class and about 8 % per cent are categorized to be rich. Poor people are mainly irregular wage earners and mostly mortgage land for the paddy cultivation. Rich people are mainly involving in tea cultivators and paddy cultivators with good amount of agricultural land. They also have televisions sets, two wheelers, and four wheeler etc. Middle class people are doing cultivation of Tea, horticulture products as well as of paddy with own agriculture land along with mortgaged lands.



Venn Diagram



- 1) Indra Handique
- 2) Hemanta Buragohain
- 3) arunor 20/02/21
- 4) R. Phukan
- 5) Grant 21st
- 6) Tamon Bora Gohain
- 7) 17/02/2021

Chapatti Diagram



Annexure 3

Photographs



Microplan for No. 2 Bapapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)





Annexure 4

Record-I

Table -1: Basic data of the EDC

| Sl. No | Name of the EDC | Date of Establishment | No. of Members in Executive Committee | Name of the President | Name of the Secretary |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 No Bapapung | 2015 | 11 | Hementa Borgohain | Arun Kr. Hazarika |

Table- 2: Demographic Status of the EDC villages

| Sl. No. | Name of village | Households (No.) | Population (No.) | | | Sex Ratio | Avg. HH size |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | | Total | Male | Female | | |
| 1 | 2 No Bapapung | 80 | 252 | 135 | 117 | 776 | 4 |
| 2 | Kherjan | 40 | 125 | 72 | 53 | | 6 |
| 3 | Bhimpathar | 55 | 172 | 87 | 85 | | |
| 4 | Christainbasti | 35 | 108 | 76 | 32 | | |
| | Total | 202 | 657 | 370 | 287 | | |

Source: Field Survey Report

Caste Profile:

The caste profile of EDC from the two villages in the area is:

| Sl. No | Caste | Number of HHs | Percentage of HH |
|--------|--------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 | OBC | 190 | 95 % |
| 2 | ST | 7 | 3 % |
| 3 | Others | 5 | 2 % |

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

| SL.NO | NAME OF THE VILLAGE | TYPE OF FARMERS ACCORDING TO LAND HOLDING | | | | TOTAL |
|-------|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------|
| | | Large Farmers >10 Hact. | Small Farmers 2 to 10 hact. | Marginal Farmers < 2 Hact. | Landless | |
| 1 | Bapapung | | 7 | 26 | 49 | 80 |
| 2 | Kherjan | | 2 | 18 | 20 | 40 |
| 3 | Bhimpathar | | 4 | 28 | 23 | 55 |
| 4 | ChristainBasti | | 3 | 16 | 16 | 35 |
| | | | 16 | 88 | 108 | 202 |

Table- 4: Village wise details on literacy

| Level of Education | Name of Villages | | | | Total |
|--------------------|------------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | 2 No Bapapung | Kherjan | Bhimpathar | ChristainBasti | |
| Illiterate | 49 | 47 | 48 | 46 | 195 |
| I-IV | 53 | 60 | 62 | 35 | 210 |
| V-VII | 35 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 128 |
| VIII-X | 26 | 10 | 14 | 12 | 62 |
| XI-XII | 15 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 30 |
| Graduate | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Post Graduate | 3 | | | | 3 |
| Total | 186 | 155 | 164 | 127 | 632 |

Table- 5: Village wise education categorisation

| Sl. No. | Name of village | Households (No.) | Population (No.) | | | Total Literates | Literacy Rate (In %) |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | | Total | Age group (0 – 6 yrs) | Excluding Age group | | |
| 1 | 2 No Bapapung | 80 | 186 | | | 186 | 29.4% |
| 2 | Kherjan | 40 | 155 | | | 155 | 24.52% |
| 3 | Bhimpathar | 55 | 164 | | | 164 | 25.94% |

Microplan for No. 2 Bapapung EDC (2015-16 to 2025-26)

| | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----|-----|--|-----|--------|
| 4 | Christainbasti | 35 | 127 | | 127 | 20.09% |
|---|----------------|----|-----|--|-----|--------|

Source: Field survey

If we refer to **table 3**, we see that the literacy status of Soraipung village which is 75.13% is better than 2 No Bapapung's rate of 57.49%. Altogether, there are 10 graduates in the EDC with 3 post graduates. Most of the population have attained education upto class IV.

Table 6:- Village wise farmer category on the basis of land

| Land Type | Total Households | Possession/Use (in %) | Average holding (in acre) |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Homestead | 192 | 95 | 0.34 |
| Farm | 134 | 66 | 1.552 |
| Waste Land | 11 | 5.44 | 0.80 |
| Lease in/out | 18 | 8.91 | 1.17 |
| Share-cropping | 18 | 8.91 | 1.60 |

Table -7: Details on Cattle population of the EDC

| Type of livestock | Total number possessed | % of HH rearing it | Average herd size |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Cow | 206 | 50.9 | 2 |
| Bull | 258 | 51.9 | 2.4 |
| Buffalo | 65 | 4.45 | 7.2 |
| Duck | 430 | 32.67 | 6.5 |
| Local Poultry | 597 | 48.01 | 6.15 |
| Pig | 98 | 30.1 | 1.58 |
| Goats | 106 | 21.28 | 2.46 |

Table -8: EDC Village Infrastructure

| Sl. No | Infrastructure | Location | Distance from villages |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Electricity | Within the village | - |
| 2. | Gas connection | Digboi | 5 km |
| 3. | Transport | Digboi | 5 km |
| 4. | PHC | BhadoiPanchali | 5 km |
| 5. | LP school | Within the Village | |
| 6. | High school | With in the village | 5 km |
| 7. | Bank | BhadoiPanchali | 5 km |
| 8. | Anganwadicentre | With in the village | |
| 9. | VCDC | Digboi | 5 km |
| 10. | Revenue Office | Digboi | 10 km |
| 11. | Police station | Digboi | 5 km |
| 12. | Forest Office | Digboi | 4 km |
| 13. | Post office | Digboi | 5 km |
| 14. | Bus facility | Digboi | 5 km |
| 15. | Railway Station | Digboi | 20 km |
| 16. | District head quarter | Tinsukia | 60 km |

Table- 9: Details on agricultural crop/s

| Crop Season | Rain Fed | | | | | Irrigation | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Name of the Crop | Households cultivating (in %) | Avg. Area in cultivation (in acres) | Avg. harvest quantity (in kg) | Avg. investment (in INR) | Name of the crop | Area (in ha) |
| Kharif | Paddy (Sali) | 42% | 4.7 | 1233.54 | 3475 | NA | NA |

Table -10: Details on Fodder availability for livestock

| Types | 1-3month | 3-6month | >6month |
|-----------------|----------|----------|---------|
| Cropresidue | | | |
| Treesfodder | | | |
| Grasses | | | |
| GreenFodder | | | |
| GrazinginForest | | | |

Table- 11: Details on Market availability

| For Purchase | Location | Distance from village if in other village (in km) |
|---|---------------------|---|
| Groceryshop | With in the village | 5 kms |
| WeeklyMarket | Digboi | 5 kms |
| Major Market | Digboi & Duliajan | 12& 60 |
| Forest CorporationSale | - | - |
| Tendu Patta PHAD | - | - |
| FishMarket | Digboi | - |
| Medicinal Plant collection | - | - |
| Forest Corporation Medicinal plant Collection | - | - |

Table- 12: Water resource availability

| Source of Water | Ownership households (in %) | Availability | Average depth of water source (in feet) | Purpose |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Tube well | 57 | Perennial | 22.58 | Household use |
| Ring well | 7 | Perennial | 27.45 | Household use |
| Pond | 0.99 | Perennial | 10 | Household use and fish rearing |
| River | -N/A- | Perennial | - | Household use |

Table -13: Energy Consumption

| Energy form | Availability in HHs | Source | Average monthly consumption of HHs | Purpose |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Fuel Wood | 132 | Forest area | 303.10 kg | Household consumption |
| LPG Cylinders | 3 | Local Gas agencies | 3 units | Household consumption |
| Kerosene | 131 | Local market | 4.19 litres | Household consumption |

Livelihood Opportunities Analysis

Table- 14: Bamboo Craft

| Constraints | Reasons | Opportunities | Programme |
|--|--|---|---|
| Product quality and diversification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *ShortageofHighly skilled craftsmen *UseofTraditional tools and implements *Lackofstrategiesforpr oduct diversification. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Good export potential * E-commerce platform * Huge potential for tourism-Craft based tourism may be an option | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Skill Up-gradation &Trainingon NewProduct Development and Product Diversification |
| Marketing potential | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Nopricingpolicy *Nolinkagewiththe institutional buyers *NoProduct Diversification | Exploringnew markets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Providingabulk buyarrangement ofthefinished product with institutional buyers. |
| Credit facilities-Seed funding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Nolinkagewiththebanks and other FIs *Unawareofthe development schemes * Inadequate initial investment capacity *Lack of sound business orientation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Financial assistanceby the Govt. or MFI players Providingeasy access tocredit. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Financial Literacy is an important area of intervention along with entrepreneurship development programmes for emerging entrepreneurs in this sub-sector |

Table- 15: Livestock Rearing

| Constraints | Reasons | Opportunities | Programme |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Veterinarycare facility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Inadequate support services related to veterinary care *Lackofknowledgeabout scientificrearingoflivesto ck | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Enhancing incomefrom livestock rearing *Good market *Healthy breed of livestock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Training on para-veterinary professional * Setting up community own and run agro-vet are centre in the EDC villages |

Table -16: Eco-Tourism

| Constraints | Reasons | Opportunities | Programme |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Infrastructure Support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Access to proper roads to reach 2 No Bapapung EDC *Unawareness on the part of the villagers on the prospects of eco-tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Close proximity to Dehing Patkai WLS *Employment opportunity for the youth *Investment potential *Potential for craft and agro-tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Construction of all-weather roads under EPA decided by the community *Training on tourism and hospitality to the unemployed youth of the villages *Development of proper tourist circuit for Dehing Patkai |
| Marketing and Branding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *No successful demonstration of eco-tourism prototype close to EDC area *More emphasis to already established tourist destinations viz. Kaziranga and Manas NP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Huge inflow of tourists thereby giving a boost to the tourism eco-system *Revenue generation for the State Government as well as the EDC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Vibrant and effective promotion of Northeast tourism all across the globe *Using social media to spread awareness |
| Credit facilities-Seed funding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *No linkagewiththebanks and other FIs *Unawareofthe development schemes * Inadequate initial investment capacity *Lack of sound business orientation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Financial assistanceby the Govt. or MFI players Providingeasy access to credit. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Financial Literacy is an important area of intervention along with entrepreneurship development programmes for emerging entrepreneurs in this sub-sector |

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Table 15: Credit Facility

| Constraints | Reason | Opportunities | Programme |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Rate of interest | Higher rates charged by the private money lender | Penetration of MFIs into the EDC area | *Financial literacy |
| Availability of loan | *Lack of proper documentation/proof on the part of the borrowers *Lesser interest shown by banks and other financial institutions | * Fostering the enterprise eco-system * Promotion of village level institutions | *Facilitating the bank linkage programme |

Approved

[Signature]

Divisional Forest Officer
Digboi Division, Digboi
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