

**RAMNAGAR BORBIL JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (JFMC)
DIGBOI FOREST DIVISION**

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

**Prepared by
Ramnagar Borbil Joint Forest Management Committee**

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

June 2017

Approved
[Signature]

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

Chapter-1: Introduction

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

Micro-Plan for the Ramnagar Borbil JFMC	<p>This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Ramnagar Borbil JFMC, which is located in the Tinsukia district of Assam. The Ramnagar Borbil JFMC 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>
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Chapter-2: Village Socio-Economic Profile

Location	<p>The Ramnagar Borbil JFMC was formed to cover two villages namely 3 No Borbil & 2 No Borbil. It is located 6 kms away from Digboi Forest Division. There are 648 households in the two JFMC villages and the total population of the two villages is 2585, of which 2020 are male and 1565 are female.</p> <p>Appendix 1-Village Map and GIS Map</p>																
Key Information of the JFMC	<p>The key information of the Ramnagar Borbil JFMC is furnished below:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table a</p> <table> <tr> <td><i>Name of the JFMC</i></td><td>Ramnagar Borbil</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>District</i></td><td>Tinsukia</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Forest Division</i></td><td>Digboi</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Forest Range</i></td><td>Digboi</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Year of Formation of JFMC</i></td><td>2015</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Forest Area Allotted</i></td><td>30 hector</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Total Household</i></td><td>684</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Nos. of JFMC Village</i></td><td>2</td></tr> </table> <p>Source: JFMC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in June 2016 Additional details are given at Table-1 of Record-I. (Given at Annexure)</p>	<i>Name of the JFMC</i>	Ramnagar Borbil	<i>District</i>	Tinsukia	<i>Forest Division</i>	Digboi	<i>Forest Range</i>	Digboi	<i>Year of Formation of JFMC</i>	2015	<i>Forest Area Allotted</i>	30 hector	<i>Total Household</i>	684	<i>Nos. of JFMC Village</i>	2
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Brief Details of the Executive Committee & General Body	<p>The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the JFMC are contained in the table given below:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table-b: Brief Details of Executive Committee & General Body</p> <table> <tr> <td>Name of President</td><td>Minakshi Borah</td></tr> <tr> <td>Name of Secretary</td><td>Arun Kr. Hazarika</td></tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in Executive Committee</td><td>10 Male-6 Female-4</td></tr> </table> <p><i>Source: JFMC Records</i></p>	Name of President	Minakshi Borah	Name of Secretary	Arun Kr. Hazarika	No. of Members in Executive Committee	10 Male-6 Female-4										
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Household and Population	<p>In Ramnagar Borbil JFMC, there is a total of 684 households are residing in the two villages. The total population of the villages is 3585, of which 2020 are male and 1565 are female members. The sex ratio of the JFMC is 775 females per thousand males. The average family size of the villages is around 6 numbers.</p> <p>There are a total of 684 households. Out of this the Hindu Assamese (OBC) communities are the inherently residing in this JFMC villages. Followed by this are the people belong to the Scheduled Caste category.</p>																

	<p>The major communities residing in the area are Adivasi, Assamese, Ahom, Kachari and Kalita.</p> <p>The average family size of the family in the area is 6</p> <p>The number of families which fall in the category of below the poverty line are-126 households.</p> <p>Table-2 of Record-I may be referred for further details in the above regard</p>
Education and Skills Development	<p>The literacy rate in the Ramnagar Borbil JFMC is of 64%, whereas the No 2 Borbil has lower literacy rate than No 3 Borbil. Around 16% of the households from the area is illiterate.</p> <p>Majority of population have studied upto class VII only The female members from the area have weaving as a traditional skill, available with them. The male members from the village have skills like masonry and technical knowledge is prevalent among the youths from the area, which is mainly computer knowledge and literacy.</p> <p>There is one big tea garden from the Ramnagar area of Digboi, known as Bogapani Tea Estate, under McLeod Russel group. The villagers are engaged as daily wage labourers in the tea garden. Within daily wage they are engaged in activities like plucking of tea leaves and also some of them work in factories. Being closely located to the National Highway and also surrounded by tea garden, it offers employability opportunities for the villagers. They are not very intensively engaged in agriculture related activities.</p> <p>Provision of Education facility up to Higher Secondary level is satisfactory in the village as there are one primary, upper primary and high school in each village in along with Anganwadi centre.</p> <p>So the activities which has been found out in the area are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wage Labour 2. Petty Business <p>Table 3 of Record I</p>
Soil	<p>The soils of the area are basically the products of the fluvial processes of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries. The Study has found different types of land in Ramnagar Borbil JFMC, The type of soil are- Entisol, Inceptisol, Alfisols, Ultisols. These deposits contain alternating beds of pebbles, gravel or boulder with loose sand and clays. In certain parts, both the old and new alluvium are so combined that it is difficult to distinguish them.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inceptisol (Alluvial).....41.4 percent 2. Entisols.....33.6 percent 3. Alfisols.....11.3 percent 4. Ultisols.....5.6 percent <p>The soil is suitable for the cultivation of paddy and other seasonal vegetables.</p>

Water	People mostly depend on hand pumps and wells for water source. Around 151 households from the area depend on hand pump for water source and they use this water source for drinking and also for other household chores. The ground water table is good in the area. But the area is devoid of any irrigation infrastructure.
Climate, Temperature & Rainfall	<p>Highest temperature is generally observed in the months of July/August (35°-37°C) and lowest is in the months of December/January (7-8°C). Humidity in the morning hours ranges from 90-95% and 50-70% in the afternoon hours. The climate of the region is sub-tropical wet and is characterized by hot and humid summer and dry cool winter.</p> <p>The Ramnagar Borbil JFMC experiences 2300 to 3000 mm rainfall per year. Average annual rainfall of the area is 2819 mm. While normal rainfall (1901-1950) is 2796.4 mm. 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	The local forests have been broadly classified as-Tropical Wet Evergreen. The forests are yielding a range of Forest tree species like- Tactona srandis- Sagun, Gamari, Azadirachta indica -neem, Shorea robusta-sal etc. Besides, the non-timber forest products are- bamboo, leafy vegetables, ferns, medicinal plants, cane, thatch, fodder, broom etc.
Land Use Pattern and Landholdings	<p>Details of land use pattern of the village can be seen as:</p> <p>The land use pattern of the area is peculiar. It is skewed in terms of the availability of land and its usage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost every household has homestead land with an average landholding size of 0.27 acres. • Farm land is available only with 6% of the households. The average landholding size 1.3 acres. The major crop grown in the area is rain fed paddy. • 8% of the families have also mortgaged their lands. <p>The following table shows the pattern of land use in the above mentioned villages:</p>

Table-c: Nature of Land Use

Sl. No	Nature of Land Uses	Percentage of Uses
1	Homestead	91%
2	Farm Land	6%
3	Waste Land	NA
4	Forest Occupied Land	NA
5	Land under mortgage	8%
6	Land under sharecropping	NA
5	Other	NA
	Total	100%

Table 4 of Record I provides detailed data

Livestock

The livestock which is available in the area are:

- Cow is available with 46 families. Few families have taken up milk supply to the neighbouring villages and to the local vendors. They mostly rear the local breeds and around 2% of the households have started rearing the high yielding varieties as they have taken up cattle rearing as a commercial activity
- Bull is available with 12 families. The families mostly use the bulls for ploughing purpose
- Duck is available with 34 families. Duckery is mostly taken up by the families as a traditional activity
- Poultry is taken up by 82 families and it is mostly taken up for commercial purpose where they sell in the local markets and also to the middlemen who visits the villages from time to time
- Piggery is done by 22 families

The number and type of livestock possessed by the households are shown in **Table-5 of Record I**

Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities

The infrastructures which are available in the villages can be categorized into the following heads:

- 1. Physical Infrastructure:** The households have the basic amenities including electricity, mobile phones, cycles and motorbikes for communication purposes. The villages are well connected to the main road which connects them to the town as they are located close to the national highway
- 2. Education and Health facilities:** Education and health facilities include one lower

	<p>primary school, 3 anganwadi centers, one public health center which is available with the families</p> <p>3. Govt. Offices: The Government offices and line departments which are existing in the area are local police station, Forest beat 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 5 km from the villages</p> <p>Details of infrastructures are given in Table 6 of Record I</p>
Agricultural Crops	<p>Agriculture is not practiced in the area. Only around 2% of the households from the area are engaged in paddy cultivation. Other households are not engaged in any such agricultural practices. Besides, paddy which is grown by very few families, some families have grown traditional fruits and arcanut along their homestead lands.</p>
Fodder Availability	<p>The matter of fodder availability in the village is dealt with at Table-7 of Record-I. The above shows that the main sources of fodder in the village are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop residue, • Grazing in forest, • Wastage and Green fodder.
Markets	<p>Table-8 of Record-I shows the location of the different markets from the village. The main markets used by the community and its distance from the JFMC villages are mentioned below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Grocery/ PDS shops are nearly 4 km distance from village ➤ The Weekly/ Bi-weekly Market is nearly 2 km away ➤ Major Market is nearly 10 km away
Water Resources	<p>The main water resources within the JFMC villages are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hand Pumps: Hand pumps are available with almost 151 households ➤ Wells: The households having hand pumps also have wells in their houses. The wells are mostly used for household chores. There are 33 families who have wells. ➤ Ponds: Around 13 families also have ponds in their homestead lands which the families use from time to time for fishing and other related activities like washing and bathing <p>Table 9 of Record I provides details on water resources available in the area</p>
Energy Consumption	<p>Energy Consumption: The major sources of energy in the village have been listed below.</p> <p>(a) Firewood: Households Depending: 97 HH</p> <p>Source: Local forest area</p>

	<p>Average firewood required for a family in a month 90 kg</p> <p>(b)Kerosene: Households Depending: 64 HH</p> <p>Source: outside market.</p> <p>Average litre of kerosene required for a family in a month is 3 litre</p> <p>(a) LPG: Households Depending: 44 HH</p> <p>Table 10 of Record I gives details on energy consumption</p>
<p>Socio-</p> <p>Economic Status</p>	<p>Social set up- The villages are inhabited by people mostly belonging to the OBC category. The society overall is not marked by deep caste divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory. The families from the area are basically belonging to the lower middle class category.</p> <p>Economic Conditions- The economic condition of the people in the area is overall satisfactory. The annual income of the household ranges between Rs 50,000 to Rs 1, 00,000 per annum for the households.</p> <p>The households are mostly engaged in wage labourers in the nearby tea estates and some are engaged in petty business. Under petty business, they mostly have kirana outlets within the village and they sell vegetable and other necessary household items.</p>
<p>Maps</p>	<p>Appendix-I gives the following maps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Village Map (Village Social Map and Village Resource Map) 2. GIS Map 3. Wealth Ranking

Chapter-3: Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

PRA Exercise	<p>The PRA was done in Ramnagar Borbil JFMC villages which are situated under Digboi Forest range of Tinsukia district of Assam. The two villages under the JFMC are having a total of 684 households with the total population of 3585 people. The total number of households from the area is 683.</p> <p>Date: 6th June, 2016</p> <p>Facilitators: Langhu Hringjangam, CML and Pallabi Bhagawati, CML</p> <p>Venue: Community Hall, Ramnagar Borbil</p> <p>In the presence of: JFMC office bearers, community members, Panchayat Ward Members, Forest Personnel</p>
Objective of PRA	<p>Objectives of PRA: 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 and outcomes of PRA	<p>Tools applied for PRA are given as below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focussed Group Discussion 2. Seasonality Analysis 3. Social and Resource Mapping <p>Appendix 2 furnishes the details on above</p>

Ranking	Ranking exercise has been done for the following:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Livelihood and Skills Development• Entry Point Activities (EPA)			
	Appendix 2-elaborates the above			
	Ranking of Livelihood and Skills Development :			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Livetsock Rearing-Backyard poultry, pig and duckery• Tailoring and Embriodery• Weaving			
	Ranking of Entry Point Activities:			
	Rank	Village EPA as Ranked	Details (Appendix-2 Additional Particular)	Probable source of funding/Deptt.
	1	Electricity/Solar Connection	Connecting to every households	Electricity Department/Govt. Scheme related to Solar Power
	2	Veterinary Extension Services	Establish al-least one vet care to promote the livestock activity	Dept. Veterinary (Assam)
	3	Road Connectivity	Black Topping Road	PMGSY/PWD
Livelihood Opportunities	The identified livelihood opportunities were as follows:			
	1. Promotion of Livestock rearing through local poultry and duckery			
	2. Tailoring and Embroidery			
	3. Weaving			
	Table 11 of Record II provides detailed data			

Livestock	<p>The major challenges are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Veterinary care facility 2. Outbreak of diseases <p>The opportunities which exist in livestock are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Higher income generation from livestock 2. A huge demand for local poultry, pig <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training of youths for para vets <p>Table 11 of Record II provides the detailed data</p>
Specialized Skills	<p>Tailoring, embroidery and weaving:</p> <p>The main challenges include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of product diversification 2. Lack of access to capital for starting up any initiative 3. Lack of business orientation among the households <p>The opportunities which exist in the area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of raw materials 2. Skill set is available with the households including bamboo product making, agarbatti making 3. Availability of manpower 4. Providing improvised machines for tailoring 5. Design enhancement training 6. Setting up of raw material bank <p>Table 12 of Record II gives further details</p>
Credit Facilities	<p>Around 176 households from the area have bank accounts. So the overall scenario from the area reveals that the financial inclusion for the households is quite high. For money lending, they mostly rely on the banks and other formal institutions like post offices. The presence of money lender for providing loans and credit is relatively less from the area.</p> <p>The major constraints for availing credit facilities are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resistance from formal institutions to provide easy credit facilities 2. Lack of adequate and required documentation proof with the villagers 3. Lack of adequate guidance in banking related matters <p>Table 13 of Record II gives further details</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Strategic Interventions</p>	<p>The strategic interventions for the livelihood development plan for Ramnagar Borbil JFMC:</p> <p>1. Livestock: Local Poultry, Duckery</p> <p>The intervention which is being proposed for the area is livelihood enhancement through the promotion of livestock rearing. Under livestock rearing, local poultry and duckery can be introduced as a strategic intervention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By giving supports like revolving fund for managing of the livestock and initial seed capital for the construction of sheds for the livestock • Creation of community run vet care clinics • Training on scientific management of livestock • Training the local youths as bare foot technicians and para vets <p>2. Specialized Skills: Tailoring and Weaving-</p> <p>Besides, looking at the existing skills which are available with the families, the intervention can also be around promotion of skills like tailoring and weaving.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The women folks can be provided training on a various trades including Training on Modern tools and equipments, • Providing modern looms and technologies to the villagers, • Training on new designs and product diversification, s • Setting up of raw material banks, • Community storage facility-monitored by SHGs
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Chapter-4: Livelihood Development Plan

Income Generating Activities	<p>The main income generating activities planned in the village are:</p> <p>Farm Sector:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Backyard Poultry and duckery under livestock rearing <p>Non-Farm Sector:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tailoring and embroidery 2. Weaving <p>Source: Table-32 of Record 4</p>
SHG Activities	<p>The SHGs can plan the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Backyard Poultry and duckery in a group approach 2. Avail loans through SHG bank linkage so that they can have more money for their investment 3. Liaisoning with relevant departments for training and capacity building of the local people on weaving and related skills 4. Trained Paravets from the SHG members <p>Source: Table 33 of Record 4</p>
Exposure Trips	No exposure trips are planned. Table 34 of Record 4
Summary of Action Plan	This is a summary of the plan. Details are attached in the next page.
Convergence	<p>The planned activities can be converged with the following schemes of the Government of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship-Training on weaving and bamboo handicrafts 2. National Livelihood Mission-SHG nurturing and promotion 3. National Council for Design and Product Development 4. NABARD-availing loans for various agri and allied activities 5. National Health Mission- Health related aspects

5.Action Plan

Table :- Action Plan for Ramnagar Borbil JFMC

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 Livestock Rearing	1	Conducting Training on Scientific Rearing of Livestock
2	Skill Development Training Programme Tailoring and Embroidery	1	Conducting Skill Development Training programme (40 days)
4	Training on Entrepreneurship Orientation	1	Entrepreneurship Orientation programme (3 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 IIE experts throughout the year up to march 2017
D. Value Chain Improvement			
D1	Product improvement Through Value Chain Improvement		
1	Value Chain Improvement in Livestock	1	10 days Training on processing activities
2	Value Chain Improvement in Bamboo Craft	1	7 days Training on processing activities
B2	Supply of modern tools		
1	Distribution of modern tools kits to artisans/weavers	1	supply of modern tools
2	Rearing Tools (Mosquitoes Net, Bucket etc)	20	

B3	Improved Production and Processing Capacity		
E. Support for Access to Market			
D1	Linkage with institutional buyers and/or govt. Organizations. (throughout the year)	2	Creating platform for buyers' and sellers' interactions
			(2 day)
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 expert

Chapter-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 Ramnagar Borbil. 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 JFMC; while meeting the consumption and livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

Status of the JFMC Forests

The micro-plan takes into consideration the following categories of the RamnagarBorbilForests:

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

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

Forests & Their Conditions

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

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Ramnagar Borbil

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	30 ha	2 KM	Good area 12 ha degraded 18 ha	6-9
Along with periphery UDRF(WB)under Digboi Range withGPS coordination	Lakhipathar Lakhipathar H.Q	-	Good area 12 ha degraded 18 ha	6-9
(B) Other Planted Area	-	-	-	-
To be allotted as per Sanction amount in due course of time	2736 hac. (NR-2052 Hac.IP-684)	-	-	6-9
TOTAL		2 KM	Good area 12 ha degraded 18 ha	6-9

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

It is seen that the RamnagarBorbilhas 30 Ha under its forests, of which 12 Ha (40 %) is ‘Good’ (Crown density >40%) and the rest 18 ha is ‘Degraded’.

Forest Soil Type

The forests of Ramnagar Borbilare located in Lakhipathar (Margherita West) . Some salient points of the forest soil type have been given in the following table.

Table-2: Forest Soil Type in Ramnagar Borbil

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
Fertility Level	4.3 to 5 organic	NA
Soil Erosion Status	Accelerated erosion Geographical erosion	NA
Presence of:		
(a) Silt	39 %	NA
(b) Mud-flat	33.6 %	NA
(c) Newly accreted land	18.4 %	NA
(d) Sand dune	7 %	NA

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

For the Ramnagar Borbil; 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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC, 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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Ajar, Outenga, Simolu, Velkor Mekai Ghora Neem	
Associates	Bandordima Morhal Poma 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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC.

Past Protection Measures of the JFMC

No measures have been taken by the Ramnagar Borbil JFMC for the forest protection in the past.

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

Domestic Requirements of Forest Produce

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

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

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	Whole year	85,000	-	Local
Timber for House	3-4 months	1500-2000 cst	-	Local
Small timber for Implements	Plantation time	90 cst	-	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

There are 301 households in the RamnagarBorbil JFMC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the two villages under RamnagarBorbilJFMC for forest produce for own use is as follows:

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

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	85,000	-
Timber for House	1500-2000 cst	-
Small Timber for Implements	90 cst	-
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 _____ 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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC villages is given in the following table.

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

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	600	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

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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC

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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC have been summarized below - based on the information in the previous sub-sections.

Table-6: Total Requirements of Forest Produce by Villagers of the Ramnagar Borbil JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) From Table-4(B)	Surplus Marketed (Kg) From Table-5(B)	Total Requirements (Kg)
Firewood	85,000	NA	85,000
Timber for House	1500-2000 cst	NA	1500-2000 cst
Small timber for Implements	90 cst	NA	90 cst
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 RamnagarBorbilhave been summarized below.

Table-7: Protection Problems of the Ramnagar Borbil 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	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 JFMC are:

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

Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

In the Ramnagar Borbil JFMC, 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 Ramnagar BorbilJFMC; 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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC from the issues discussed earlier at Sub-section 3.1

Table-8: Protection Plan of the Ramnagar Borbil 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]
Hiring of local Chowkider	RamnagarBorbil JFMC	30 ha	Round the year	High
Bring awareness through camp regarding importance of forest for environmental balances	RamnagarBorbil JFMC	90 radious	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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC (with high / medium priority) are as follows:

1. Hiring of local Chowkider should be given high priority. He can give regular monitoring within and nearby the JFMC 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 JFMC Forest Ramnagar Borbil JFMC are given here under.

Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the Ramnagar Borbil 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	Nov-Jan	30
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees	Yes	Yes	Nov-Jan	30
Watershed Treatment	Yes	Yes	Nov-Jan	30
Water Reservoirs	Yes	Yes	Whole year	30
Grass & Silvi-pasture	Yes	Yes	Nov-Jan	30
Bamboo Plantation	No	No	-	-
Seed Sowing	No	No	-	-
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	Yes	Yes	Nov-Jan	30
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	Yes	Yes	Nov-Jan	30
Physical Fencing	No	No	-	-
Social Fencing	Yes	Yes	Nov-Jan	30
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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC:

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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC

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

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

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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC (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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC (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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC depends on the following types of Nurseries:

- (a) Site Nursery(Ramnagar Borbil JFMC)

The details are given below.

JFMC Nurseries

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

Table-11 (A): Nurseries of the Ramnagar Borbil JFMC

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
Site Nursery (RamnagarBorbil JFMC)	Ajar, Outenga, Simolu, Velkor Mekai Ghora Neem	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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC.

Table-11 (B): Other Nurseries near Ramnagar Borbil JFMC

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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC 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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
1 st Year	Weeding
2 nd Year	Removal of creepers
3 rd Year	Weeding in more effectively
4 th to 6 th Year	Thining 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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC**

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

Year(s)	Treatment
10 th Year	Removal of culmps

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Fuel wood Plantation

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

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
9 th Year	Pruning
10 th Year	Light pruning

Source: Discussions with -Forest Department personnel & Community members

NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

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

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 Ramnagar Borbil JFMC are given below.

Table-(13): Miscellaneous Operations in the Ramnagar Borbil JFMC

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

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

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

Marketing Operations

For produce from the Ramnagar Borbil JFMC 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 Dikrong JFMC, as well as the sharing mechanism for the usufruct benefits.

Expected Benefits Related to Wood & Grass

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

Table-14: Expected Benefits from Forests Protected by Members of Ramnagar BorbilJFMC

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 RamnagarBorbilJFMC.

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Ramnagar Borbil JFMC

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

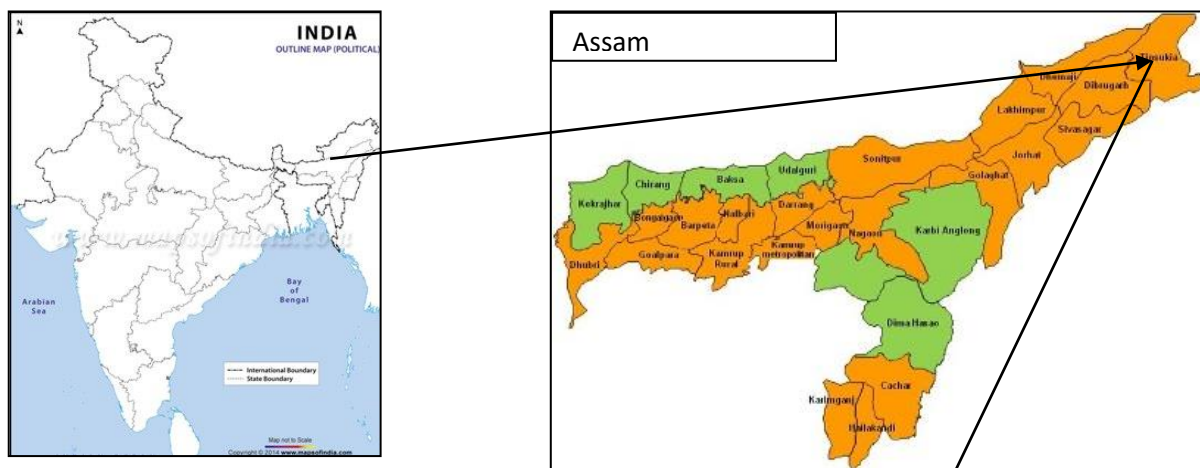
Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.15 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

List of Appendices

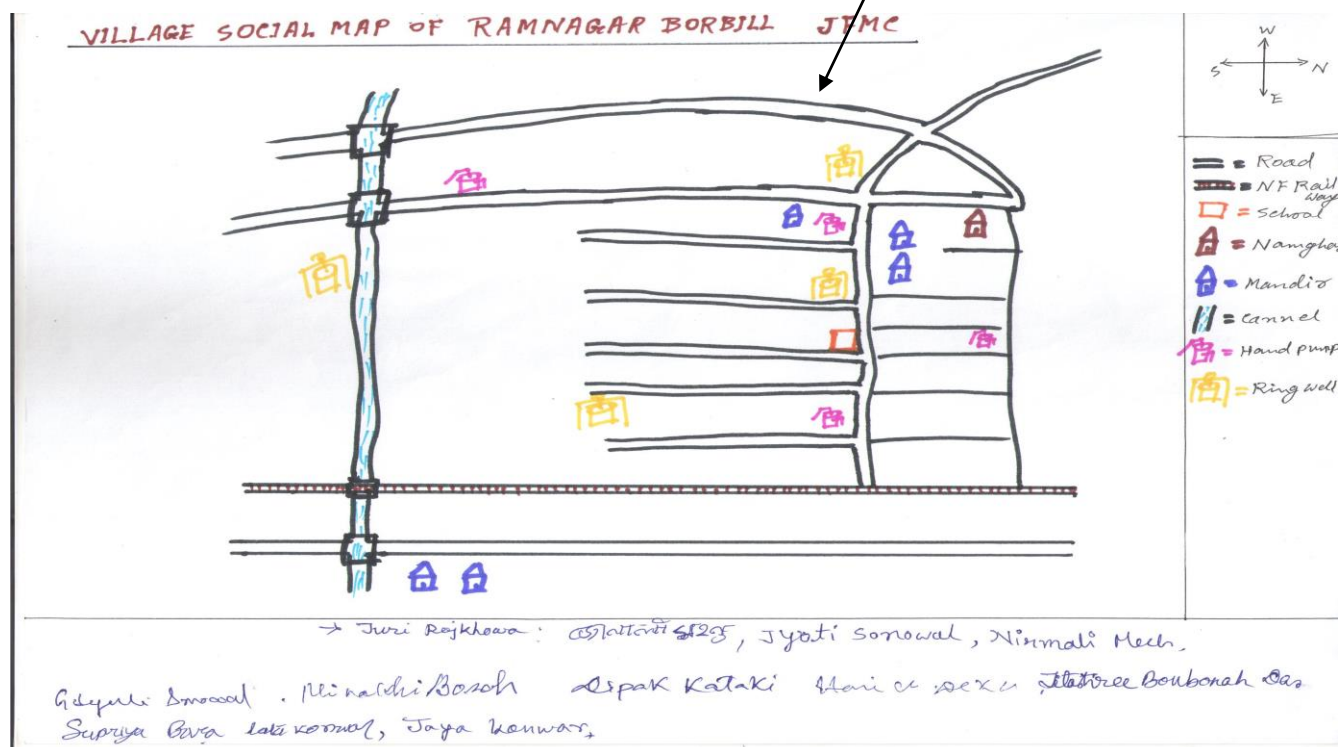
Annexure No.	Heading
1	Maps: Village Map (Village Social Map, Village Resources Map)
2	PRA Exercise: Focussed Group Discussion Seasonality Analysis Social Mapping Wealth Ranking Venn Diagrams Chappati Diagram Ranking Exercise
3	Pictorial Glimpses of the PRA exercise
4	Filled Up tables- Perfoma 1 to 4 (Table 1-37)

Annexure 1

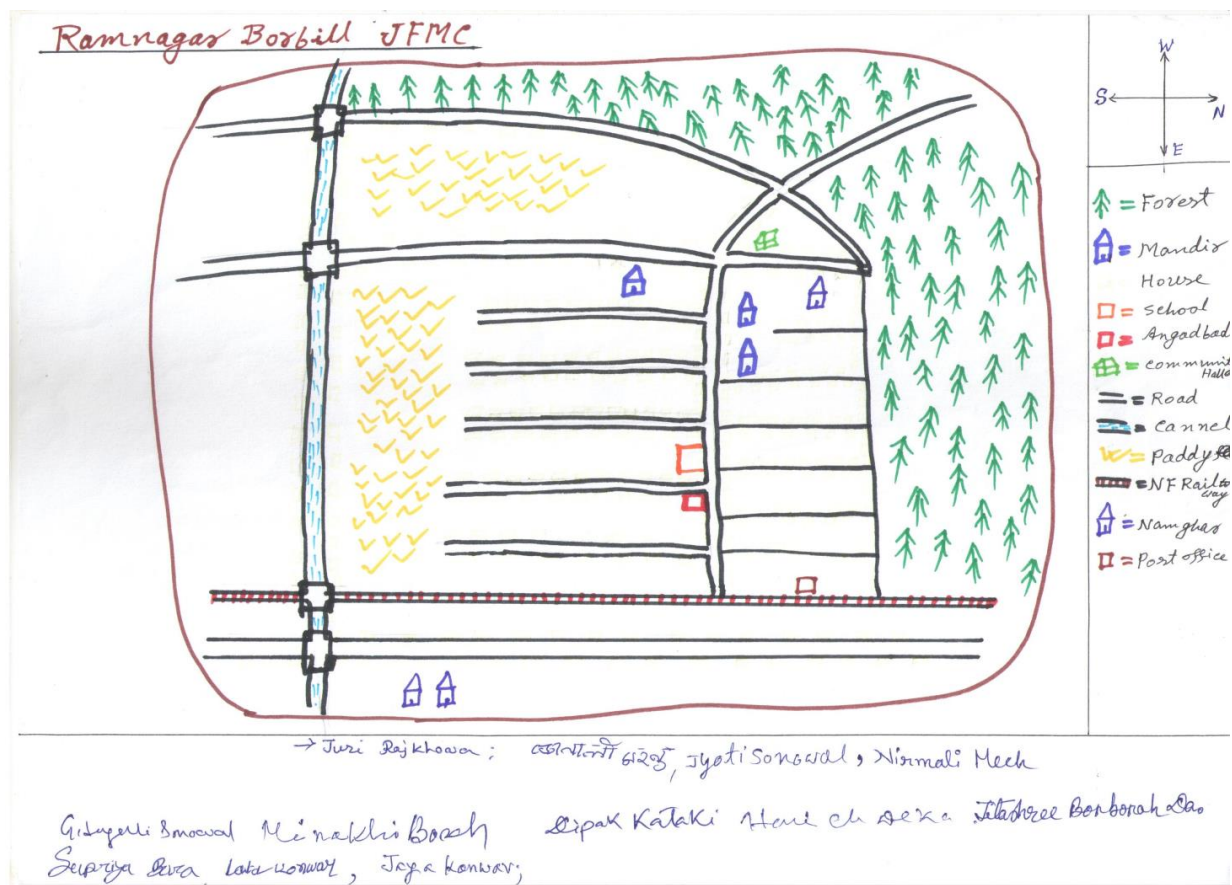
Location of Ramnagar Borbil's Villages



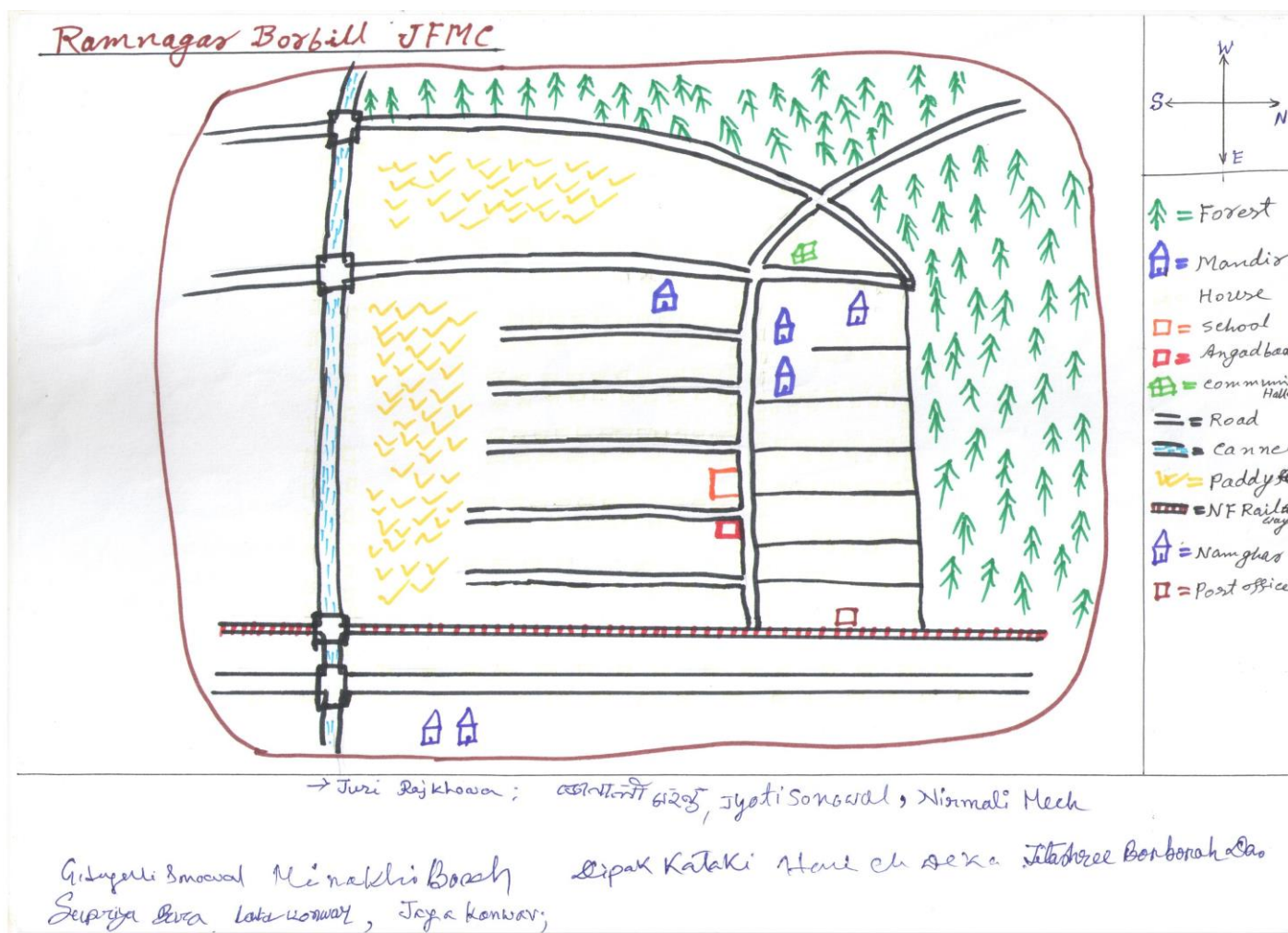
Social-cum-Resource Map prepared by JFMC



Social Map



Resource Map



Appendix -2: PRA Activities

Location and Timing of PRA

Numbers of participants	14
Time	10:30 am
Venue	2 No Borbil Village
Date of Conducting PRA	6 th June, 2016
Location and Timing of PRA	

Table – 2.1 Brief about the villages under Ramnagar Borbil JFMC

Sl. No	Village Name	Total Population	Total Male	Total Female	Total Households	Religion	Avg. HH Size
1	3 No Borbil	1885	965	920	381	Hindu	5
2	2 No Borbil	1700	1055	645	267	Hindu	6
Total		3585	2020	1565	684		

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

- a) **Focussed Group Discussions**
- b) **Seasonality Analysis**
- c) **Social Mapping**
- d) **Venn Diagram**
- e) **Chappati Diagram**
- f) **Ranking Exercise**

2.1. Focussed Group Discussion:

The entire FGD were centered on the elements of rural economy namely- primary livelihood options of the JFMC, 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 JFMC villages are daily wage labour and a few private jobs. Agriculture is not prevalent in the JFMC, only about 6% of the families cultivate paddy which is mainly rain fed.
- Some of the emerging livelihood options are mid-scale poultry and wage labour in the nearby tea gardens.
- 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 trades where the villagers are skilled at are weaving, masonry, bamboo craft, electrician, plumbing etc. In few of these trades, 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. It is to be noted that the rate of interest for credit varies between group inter-lending 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	April-August
Masonry	September-March
Petty business	Throughout the year
Mason	August to March
Other Private Service	Throughout the year

2.3. Social Mapping:

The social mapping activity was carried out to visualise the socio-economic aspects of the household under JFMC villages. The mapping identified the housing patterns of the households, availability of schools, social infrastructure, religions and beliefs of the communities etc. Prior to social mapping an awareness camp was organised within the villages with an objective to gather villagers for PRA. The villagers were actively participated in the PRA activity. Initially, 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.

Table-2.2 : Information about the village

Social	Village	3 No Borbil	2 No Borbil
	<i>Total Population</i>	1885	1700
	<i>Male</i>	965	1055
	<i>Female</i>	920	645
	<i>Total households</i>	381	267
	<i>Numbers of semi pucca Houses</i>	370	250
	<i>Numbers of Pucca Houses</i>	11	17
	<i>Numbers of IAY Houses</i>		
Landmarks	<i>Bridges</i>		
	<i>Stream</i>		
	<i>River</i>	1	1
	<i>PHE</i>		
	<i>Power Transformer</i>		

	<i>Community hall</i>		
	<i>Primary School</i>	1	1
	<i>Anganabadi school</i>	1	1
	<i>ME, High School & College</i>		

- Under social mapping study a total of 684 households have been identified. Of which 28 household is having pucca (brick walled) house.
- The mixed Assamese communities are residing in the JFMC villages.
- About 3585 population are concentrating in the two JFMC villages. Of which 3 No Borbil is having 1885 population and 2 No Borbil 1700 population.
- Other than the class based division of the households, important places like community hall, schools and playground, pray house, post office, access to water, and location of transformers, river, stream, and bridges were mapped.
- Main sources of water for the villagers are the pond and tube-well which is used by villagers for their day to day use.
- Provision of Education facility up to Higher Secondary level is satisfactory in the village as there are one primary, upper primary and high school in each village in along with Anganwadi centre.
- Maximum people are belonging to the Hindu Assamese community. They are under the category of General and OBC. No single household is under the category of Scheduled Caste.

WEALTH RANKING :

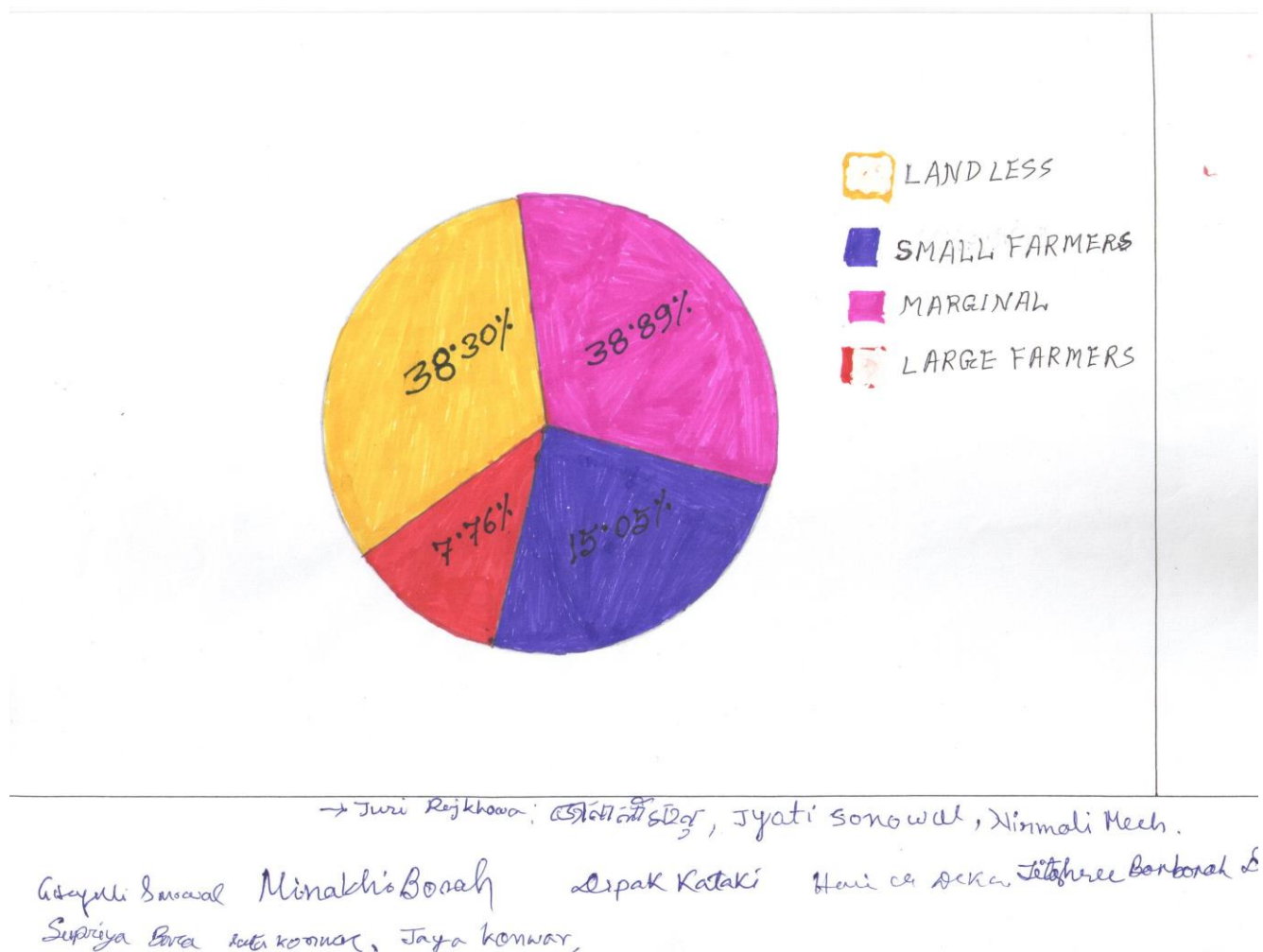
Wealth ranking, or well-being ranking, involves community members identifying and analysing the different wealth groups in a community. It enables evaluators to learn about the socio-economic stratification of project beneficiaries and local people's definitions and indicators of wealth/well-being.

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

- Occupation/livelihood
- Land holding
- Types of living house
- Ownership of assets

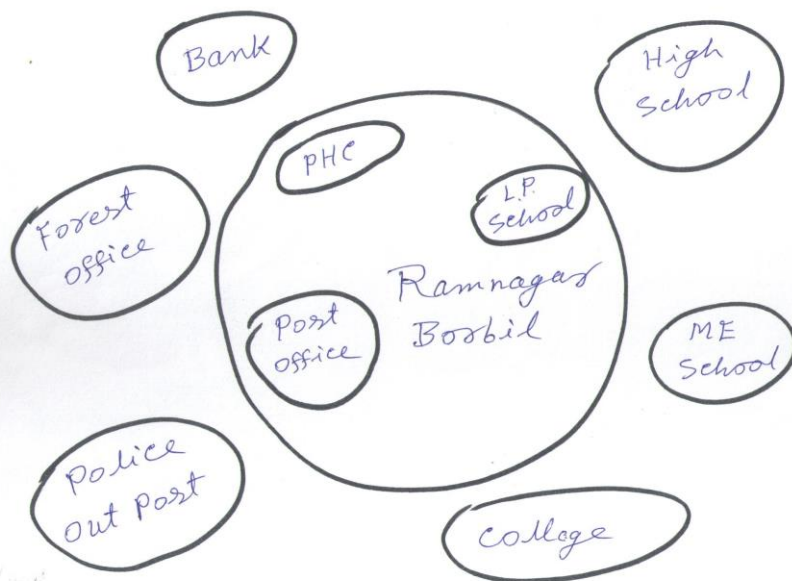
As such it is found that about 38.30 % per cent people are poor, about 38.89% per cent are belonging to middle class and about 22.81% per cent are categorized to be rich. Poor people are mainly irregular wage earners and mostly mortgage land for the paddy cultivation. Rich people are mainly involving 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.

Figure – 3.1



Venn Diagram

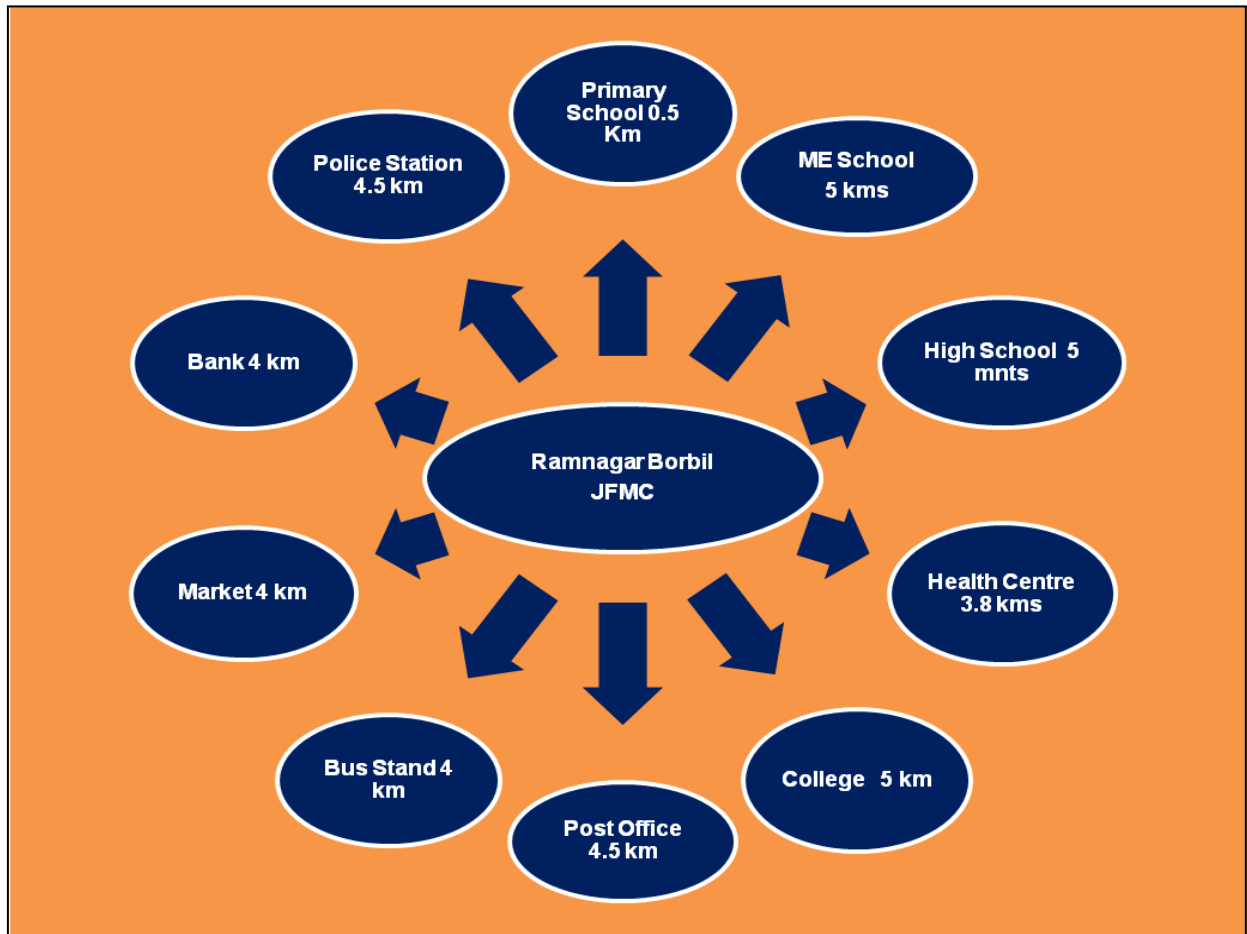
VENN DIAGRAM RAMNAGAR BORBIL



→ Juri Rajkhowa: Ashanti Singh, Jyoti Sonowal, Nimoli Meek.

Atyuli Sonowal Minakhi Borah Lipak Katak Hari ce aka. Jitahree Borborah Das
Supriya Bora kati konwar, Jaya konwar,

Chapatti Diagram



Priority Ranking of Entry Point Activities

Priority Matrix Ranking of Ramnagar Borbil JFMC.

Entry Point Activities.	Electricity (A)	Veterinary	Road.	Health Centres	Skill Training	Irrigation	Masses	Position.
Electricity (A)	X	A	A	A	A	A	5	1 st
Veterinary (B)	X	X	B	B	B	B	4	2 nd
Road (C)	X	X	X	C	D	F	1	6 th
Health Centres (D)	X	X	X	D	D	D	3	3 rd
Skill Training (E)	X	X	X	X	E	E	2	4 th
Irrigation (F)	X	X	X	X	F	F	2	5 th

→ Juri Rajkhowa: Assistant SDO, Jyoti Sonowal, Nirmali Mech.

Laguni Sonowal Minakchil Borah, Depak Kalaki Hamech Seken, Titashree Borborah Das
 Anurupa Borah, Atanorwal, Jaya Konwar,

Priority Ranking of Entry Point Activities

Priority Matrix Ranking of Ramnagar Borbil for Potential Livelihood Activity

Potential Livelihood Activity	Weaving (A)	Driving (B)	Electrician (C)	Live stock (D)	Knitting & Cutting (E)		Rank	Position
Weaving (A)	A	A	A	A	A		5	1st
Driving (B)	X	B	B	B	B		4	2nd
Electrician (C)	X	X	C	C	C		3	3rd
Live Stock (D)	X	X	X	D	D		2	4th
Knitting & Cutting (E)	X	X	X	E	E		1	5th

→ Juri Rajkhowa : 65141176129, Jyoti Sonowal, Nimali Mech.

Giriyali Sonowal Minakhi Borah, Dipak Kalake, Hare Chandra Talahra Borah, Sa Supriya Bara, Lata Konwar, Jaya Konwar,

Annexure- 3 : Photographs

Pictorial Glipmses of PRA undertaken Ramnagar Borbil JFMC

Gathering for PRA



Making of the Map



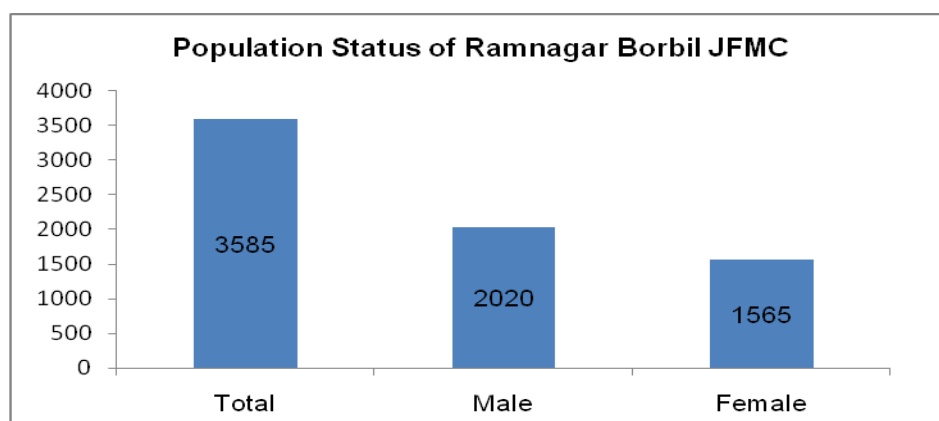
Annexure-4**Record- I****Table 1: Basic Data of the JFMC**

Sl.no	Name of the JFMC	Date of Estd.	Nos. of members in Executuive Committee	Name of President	Name of the Secretary
1	Ramnagar Borbil	2015	13	Minakshi Borah	Arun Kr. Hazarika

Table -2: Demographic status of the JFMC villages

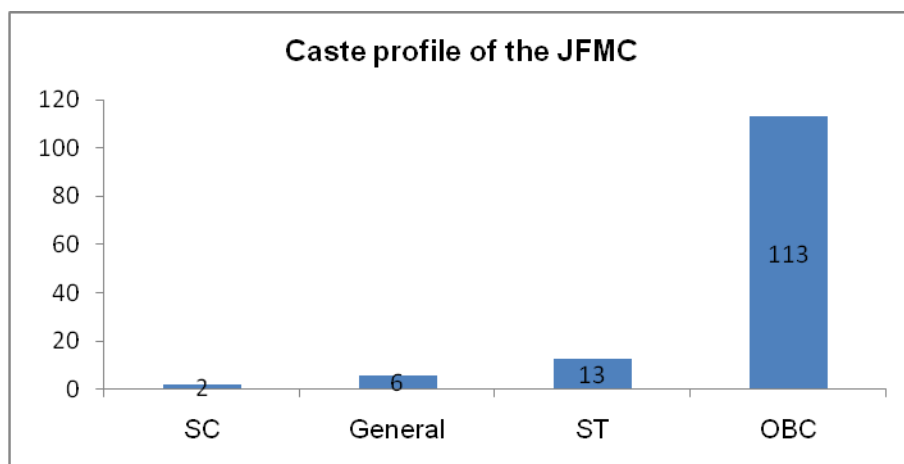
Sl. No	Village Name	Total Population	Total Male	Total Female	Total Households	Religion	Avg.HH Size
1	3 No Borbil	1885	965	920	381	Hindu	5
2	2 No Borbil	1700	1055	645	267	Hindu	6
Total		3585	2020	1565	684		

Source: Field survey report

**Caste Profile:**

The caste profile of JFMC from the three villages in the area is:

Sl. No	Number of villages-2	Caste	Number of HH
1		SC	89
2		General	41
3		ST	274
4		OBC	280

**Education Status:**

In the Ramnagar Borbil JFMC, the literacy rate is about 64% which is lower than state average of 74.04%. It has been depicted in details in the following table:

Table: 3- Level of Education of the Village Population

Level of Education	Name of Villages		
	3 No. Borbil	2 No Borbil	Total
Illiterate	323	279	602
I-IV	364	437	801
V-VII	218	653	871
VIII-X	110	290	400
XI-XII	12	168	180
Graduate	3	25	28
Post Graduate	0	20	20
Total	1030	1872	2902

The above table shows that, the Ramnagar 2 No. Borbil village is having highest illiterate (1872). Out of the total population, 602 are illiterate.

Status of literate person in the project villages

Sl. No.	Name of village	Households (No.)	Population (No.)			Total Literates	Literacy Rate (In %)
			Total	Age group (0 – 6 yrs)	Excluding Age group		
1	3 No Borbil	381	1885	155		707	59.66
2	2 No Borbil	267	1700	138		1593	79.25
	Total	684	3585	293		2300	

Source: - Field survey report.

The above table shows that the literacy rate in 3 No.Borbil village is about 59.66% and 2 No.Borbil is 79.25%. On the other hand, the population within the age of 0-6 years is about 293 numbers.

TABLE-3.1 VILLAGE WISE FARMERS CATEGORY ON THE BASIC OF LAND HOLDING

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Type of farmers according to land holding				Total
		Large Farmers >10 Hac.	Small Farmers 2 to 10Hac.	Marginal Farmers <2Hac.	Land Less	
1	3 No. Borbil	31	49	131	134	345
2	2 No. Borbil	22	54	135	128	339
	Total	53	103	266	262	684

Table -4: Landholding Pattern

Type of Land	Percentage of people having it	Average landholding available
Homestead	100%	0.25 acres
Farm Land	6%	1.5 acres
Wasteland	NA	NA
Mortgage Land	8%	0.9 acres
Sharecropping	NA	NA

Table -5: Livestock in the area

Type of livestock	Total Number in the villages	% of HH possessing it	Average size of livestock
Cow	136	23%	3
Bull	28	0.06%	2
Buffalo	5	0.20%	1
Duck	162	0.17%	4
Local Poultry	644	41%	7
Pig	274	11%	1
Goat	33	19%	3

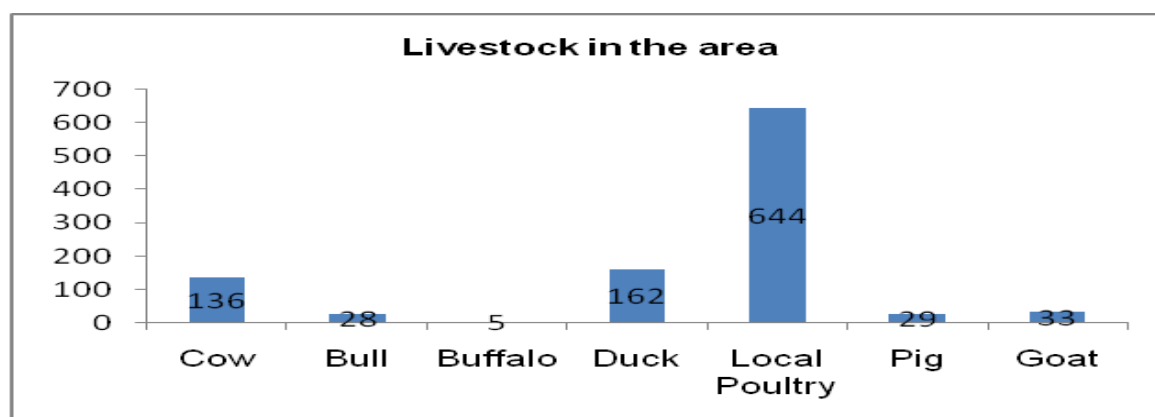


Table -6: JFMC Village wise Infrastructure

Sl. No	Infrastructure	Location	Distance from villages
1.	Electricity	Within the village	-
2.	Gas connection	Digboi	5 km
3.	Transport	Within the village	-
4.	PHC	Within the village	-
5.	LP school	Within the village	-
6.	High school	Digboi	5 km
7.	Bank	Digboi	5 km
8.	Anganwadi centre	Within the Village	-
9.	VCDC	Digboi	5 km
10.	Revenue Office	Digboi	10 km
11.	Police station	Digboi	12 km
12.	Forest Office	Digboi	12 km
13.	Post office	Within the Village	-
14.	Bus facility	Ramnagar	½ km
15.	Railway Station	Digboi	10 km
16.	District Head Quareter	Tinsukia	30 km

Table- 7: Fodder Availability:

Types	1-3 months	3-6 months	>6 months
Crop residue	√	--	--
Grazing in Forest	--	--	√
Household Wastes	√	--	--

Table- 8: Location of the Market

For Purchase	Location	Distance from village if in
		other village (in km)
Groceryshop	Ramnagar	1km
WeeklyMarket	Digboi Bazar	5 Kms
Major Market	Digboi Bazar	5kms
Forest CorporationSale Depot.	-	-
Tendu Patta PHAD	-	-
FishMarket	Digboi	5 Kms
Medicinal Plant collection Centre	-	-
Forest Corporation Medicinal plant Collection Centre	-	-

Table- 9: Water resource facilities

Water Source	Number	Availability of Water	Uses
Hand Pump		12 months	Drinking water and washing
Pond	13	12 months	Fishing
Well	8	8 months	Washing

Table -10: Energy Consumption

Types of fuel	Number of HH depending	Qty Reqd. In a month	Sources	Major/Secondary
Firewood	93	90 kg	Local Forest	Major
LPG	6	1 in a months		Major
Kerosene	64	4 litres	Local Market	Major

Table -11: Livestock

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Veterinary care facility	*Inadequate support services related to veterinary care *Lack of knowledge about scientific rearing of livestock	*Lower mortality rate of the animals *Ensured income for the households *Healthy breed of livestock	Training on para veterinary professional
Lack of Seed Capital for starting any initiative	*Lack of adequate documentation for availing loans * Lack of proper guidance for dealing with formal institutions	*Money for starting enterprises *Construction of sheds for keeping livestock	Revolving fund support to the

Record II- Livelihood Opportunity Analysis**Table-12: Specialised skills: Tailoring, Embroidery and Weaving**

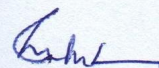
Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Product quality and diversification	*Shortage of Highly skilled craftsmen *Use of Traditional tools and implements *Lack of strategies for product diversification.	* Good export potential * E-commerce platform * Huge potential for tourism-Craft based tourism may be an option	*Skill Up-gradation & Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification

Marketing potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *No pricing policy *No linkage with the institutional buyers *No Product Diversification 	Exploring new markets	*Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.
Credit facilities-Seed funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *No linkage with the banks and other FIs *Unaware of the development schemes * Inadequate initial investment capacity *Lack of sound business orientation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Financial assistance by the Govt. or MFI players Providing easy access to credit. 	*Financial Literacy is an important area of intervention along with entrepreneurship development programmes for emerging entrepreneurs in this sub-sector

Table13: Credit Facility

Constraints	Reason	Opportunities	Programme
Rate of interest	Higher rates charged by the private money lender	Penetration of MFIs into the JFMC area	*Financial literacy
Availability of loan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Lack of proper documentation/proof on the part of the borrowers *Lesser interest shown by banks and other financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Fostering the enterprise eco-system * Promotion of village level institutions 	*Facilitating the bank linkage programme

Approved



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