



**MURABASTI JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (JFMC)**

**LUMDING RANGE, NAGAON SOUTH DIVISION**

**NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE**

**MICRO-PLAN**

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

**Prepared by Murabasti Joint Forest Management Committee**

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

**July 2016**

*Approved*  
*on*  
Divisional Forest Officer  
Nagaon South Division  
Hojai.

### **List of Acronyms**

AfD	French Development Agency
APFBC	Assam Project on Forest & Biodiversity Conservation
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CML	Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood
COMPELLO	Consortium On Micro Planning And Enhancement Of Livelihood Opportunities
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
EDC	Eco-Development Committee
EPA	Entry Point Activity
FCA	Forest (conservation) Act, 1981
FD	Forest Department
FRA	Forest Rights' Act
FV	Forest Village
FYP	Five Year Plan
GHG	Green House Gases
GOI	Government of India
GP	GaonPanchayat
Ha.	Hectare
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship

**MURABASTIJOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**  
**Nagaon South Forest Division, Lumding Forest Range**

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

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## 1. Introduction

<p><b>About the Project</b></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><b>Micro-Planning &amp; Livelihood Development</b></p>	<p>In order to promote livelihood activities through market potential based value addition; the present project intends to take up activities like entrepreneurship promotion, product processing value addition and marketing under this project. This has become necessary on account of the pressures on existing forest resources due to the growth of population. There is a need to explore value addition to the existing forest and biodiversity products and services, based on the market potential. In addition, non-forest based livelihoods need to be explored and the capacities of the community members need to be built-up through skills development initiatives.</p> <p>A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati, <i>Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi</i> (RGVN) and Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood (CML) has been formed to implement (<i>inter-alia</i>) the micro-planning and livelihood development under the above project. The above consortium has been titled as ‘Consortium for Micro Planning and Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities’ - COMPELO in short.</p> <p>As per project guidelines, this micro-plan includes <b>‘various operations of village and forest development ... livelihood support of forest dependent members and keeping sustainable forest management as the broad objective’</b>. It includes both forest development and livelihood development.</p>
<p><b>Micro-Plan for the MurabastiJFMC</b></p>	<p>This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Murabasti JFMC, which is located in the Hojai district of Assam. The JFMC falls under the jurisdiction of the Nagaon South Forest Division of the Lumding ForestRange. The profile of the community is given in the next section.</p> <p>The present micro-plan has been prepared by members of the community, including both male and female members. This document has emerged as an outcome of a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process undertaken by the community and personnel of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati in June 2016. The micro-plan has been compiled by IIE based on the project guidelines. The document has been discussed and</p>

	finalized for adoption in July 2016.
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## 2. Village socio-economic profile

<b>Location</b>	<p>The Murabasti Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Murabasti, a village located on the fringe of the Lumding Reserve Forest. The area covered by the above JFMC falls within the Lumding Development Block of Hojai District of Assam.</p> <p><b>Appendix-1</b> gives the Village Map.</p>																						
<b>Key Information</b>	<p>The key information of the JFMC is furnished below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC</b></p> <table> <tr> <td><b>Name of the JFMC</b></td><td>Murabsti</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Habitation</b></td><td>Murabasti</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of Revenue Village</b></td><td>Murabasti</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</b></td><td>Pub Lumding GP</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Revenue Circle</b></td><td>Lanka</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>District</b></td><td>Hojai</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Forest Division</b></td><td>Nagaon South</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Forest Range</b></td><td>Lumding</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Forest Beat</b></td><td>Borlongphur</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Year Formed</b></td><td>2007-2008</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Description of Boundary of JFMC</b></td><td>As below North:LumdingDiphu Road South:Lumding railway station West: National Highway 54 East:Christianbasti village</td></tr> </table> <p><b>Source:</b> JFMC Records &amp; Discussions during PRA Exercise in June 2016 Additional details are given at <b>Table-1</b> of Record-I. (Given at Annexure)</p>	<b>Name of the JFMC</b>	Murabsti	<b>Habitation</b>	Murabasti	<b>Name of Revenue Village</b>	Murabasti	<b>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</b>	Pub Lumding GP	<b>Revenue Circle</b>	Lanka	<b>District</b>	Hojai	<b>Forest Division</b>	Nagaon South	<b>Forest Range</b>	Lumding	<b>Forest Beat</b>	Borlongphur	<b>Year Formed</b>	2007-2008	<b>Description of Boundary of JFMC</b>	As below North:LumdingDiphu Road South:Lumding railway station West: National Highway 54 East:Christianbasti village
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<b>Brief Details of the Executive Committee &amp; General Body</b>	<p>The brief details of Executive Committee &amp; General Body of the JFMC are contained in the table, which is given below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee &amp; general Body</b></p> <table> <tr> <td><b>Name of President</b></td><td>Biswanath Das</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of Member Secretary</b></td><td>Dilip Bora, ,Forester-I</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of Treasurer</b></td><td>Ms. Sabita Das</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>No. of Members in Executive Committee</b></td><td>Male:6 Female:5</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>No. of Members in the General Body</b></td><td>70</td></tr> </table> <p><b>Source:</b> JFMC Records</p>	<b>Name of President</b>	Biswanath Das	<b>Name of Member Secretary</b>	Dilip Bora, ,Forester-I	<b>Name of Treasurer</b>	Ms. Sabita Das	<b>No. of Members in Executive Committee</b>	Male:6 Female:5	<b>No. of Members in the General Body</b>	70												
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<b>Households &amp; Population Structure</b>	<p>The village has 70 households, of which 70 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households. The number of female headed households is 0.</p> <p>The total population is 405, of which 226 are male and 179 are female</p>																						

	<p>members. Out of the total population 56 belongs to SC and 349 belongs to the General Category.</p> <p><b>Table-2</b> of Record-I may be referred for further details in the above regard.</p> <p>From this, it is inferred that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The average number of persons in a household is 5.8.</li> <li>(2) The sex ratio is 792 females per 1000 males in the village.</li> </ol>
<b>Education &amp; Skills Development</b>	<p>Over 76% of the population is reported to be literate. Most of the community members have received school level education. On the other hand, relatively fewer households have college educated members.</p> <p>Livelihood skills are usually acquired under various settings – formal &amp; informal. In the JFMC area, informal means for skills development is the traditional norm. People have traditional skills in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Food Processing</li> <li>(b) Farming</li> <li>(c) Carpentry</li> <li>(d) Tailoring</li> </ol> <p>Government has been active in promoting formal skills development programmes in the country as well as in the state. However, no such programme has been carried out in the habitation or in nearby areas.</p>
<b>Soil</b>	<p>The soil type of the project area includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alluvial soil in low lying (clayey soils) and plain areas (loamy soils).</li> <li>• Red soils in hillocks and hilly parts</li> </ul> <p>Both types of soil can support different kinds of crops, as the soil is reported to be fertile on the whole.</p>
<b>Water</b>	<p>The area is drained by River Borlongphur, which flows from the adjoining hills of Karbi-Anglong into the project area.</p>
<b>Climate: Temperature &amp; Rainfall</b>	<p>The maximum <b>temperature</b> during the summer is 45° C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 7° C.</p> <p>The annual <b>rainfall</b> is about 60-125 mm. About one-third of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The village has high levels of <b>humidity</b> (over 90%) during the rainy months and low levels in the winter (Below 30%).Lumding and adjoining areas Rain shadow Zone and is known to be an area with least rainfall.</p>
<b>Forest &amp; Bio-diversity</b>	<p>The local forests have been broadly classified as Reserve Forest. The main tree species areArjun, Xilikha, Bhomora, Ahat. The forests can yield a range of NTFP like spices, leafy vegetables, ferns, medicinal plants, cane, thatch, fodder, etc.</p> <p>Additional details in this regard are given at the ‘Forest Development Plan’.</p>

<b>Land Use Pattern</b>	Cultivable Wasteland: 10.5% LundingDiphu Road: 0.85 % Paddy Field: 21.38 % Firewood Plantation area: 25.34 % Pond: 8.08% River: 2.30 % Road: 1.76 %. Settlement Area:23.87% Tree clad area:6.37%
<b>Land Holdings</b>	The type of households as per land-holding is given at <b>Table-3</b> of Record-I. From the same, it is seen that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 31 HH (55 %) are landless;</li> <li>• 25 HH (45 %) are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and</li> <li>• None of the households belong to small farmers (2-10 Ha).</li> </ul>
<b>Livestock</b>	The total number of livestock in the village is 387. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:  Cows:120 Goats:140 Pigs:Nil Poultry:127  <b>Table-7</b> of Record-I may be referred to for the details in the above connection.
<b>Village Infrastructure &amp; Communication Facilities</b>	<p>In any community; the availability of basic infrastructure enables the development of sustainable livelihood options. The present condition of infrastructure in the village is not satisfactory. This is borne out by <b>Table-5</b> of Record-I, which gives the present status of the village infrastructure.</p> <p>From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:</p> <p><b>Physical Infrastructure:</b> The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, electricity, water supply, mobile network etc.</p> <p><b>Education &amp; Health Facilities:</b> There are minimal educational and health facilities. Public transport is not available, and the community members have to use bicycles to move around.</p> <p><b>Govt. Offices:</b> The government offices (such as Police station, Gram Panchayat office, Revenue office, Forest Range office etc.) are located at a considerable distance, which gets amplified as the villagers do not have access to regular public transport from either the habitation or from nearby areas.</p> <p><b>Financial Inclusion:</b> Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at a considerable distance from the habitation. Hence, the community members do not have bank accounts or postal savings accounts.</p>
<b>Agricultural Crops</b>	The details of the agricultural crops grown in the village is available at

	<p><b>Table-9</b> of Record-I.</p> <p>The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.</p> <p>Kharif Crops: Paddy(Aijong,Pankaj, Ranjit)</p> <p>Rabi Crops: Mustard</p> <p>Others: Mango, Jackfruit, Ladies Finger, Chilli, Drum stick, Cabbage, Cauliflower.</p> <p>Most crops are rain-fed.</p>									
<b>Crop Production Profile</b>	<p><b>Table-10</b> of Record-I may be referred to for the production and yield details of the crops grown in the village.</p> <p>The maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops like Paddy, Chilli, Ladies Finger, Brinjal, Cabbage, Cauliflower.</p> <p>The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>(a) Paddy:</td> <td>Production 1260 quintal</td> <td>Yield 61.61 quintal /ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Vegetables :</td> <td>Production 600 quintal</td> <td>Yield 26.78quintal /ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Mustard:</td> <td>Production 45 quintal</td> <td>Yield 11.25 quintal /ha</td> </tr> </table>	(a) Paddy:	Production 1260 quintal	Yield 61.61 quintal /ha	(b) Vegetables :	Production 600 quintal	Yield 26.78quintal /ha	(c) Mustard:	Production 45 quintal	Yield 11.25 quintal /ha
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<b>Fodder Availability</b>	<p>The matter of fodder availability in the village is dealt with at <b>Table-11</b> of Record-I. The above shows that the main sources of fodder in the village are as follows:</p> <p>(a)Crop residue</p> <p>(b) Grazing in forest</p> <p>(c) Green fodder</p>									
<b>Markets</b>	<p><b>Table-12</b> of Record-I shows the location of the different markets from the village. The main markets used by the community are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Grocery / PDS: Lumding Town at 4 km away (if in other village)</p> <p>(b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Lumding Town at 5 km away</p> <p>(c) Major Market: : Lumding Town at 5 km away</p>									
<b>Water Resources</b>	<p>The water resources are tabulated at <b>Table-13</b> of Record-I. The main water resources with the water availability is as follows:</p> <p>(a) Ring well(Water Availability: <del>Perennial</del> / Seasonal)</p> <p>(b) Tube well(Water Availability: <del>Perennial</del> / Seasonal)</p> <p>(c) River (Water Availability: <del>Perennial</del> / Seasonal)</p>									
<b>Energy Consumption</b>	<p><b>Table-14</b> of Record-I shows the major sources of energy in the village. The same have been listed below.</p> <p>(a) Fuel wood- Households Depending: 70 Nos. Source: Forest</p> <p>(b) LPG -Households Depending: 21 Nos. Source: Government, Private</p> <p>(c) Kerosene Stove – Households Depending : 62 Nos. Source: Local market</p>									
<b>Socio-economic status</b>	<p><b>Social set-up:</b> The village is inhabited by general community. They do not have a caste system. The society is not marked by deep social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory.</p> <p><b>Economic Condition:</b> The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are farming, wage earning, and carpentry. The annual income</p>									



	<p>of the villagers Ranges from Rs. 74,000 to 86,000 per year.</p> <p>There is no large-scale migration of the youth and others for livelihoods. Additional details are available at the next section.</p>
<b>Maps</b>	<p><b>Appendix-1</b> gives the following maps, based on PRA exercise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Village Map</li> <li>• Village Social Map (with the names and particulars of members in PRA)</li> <li>• Village Resource Map</li> <li>• Venn Diagram</li> <li>• Chapatti Diagram</li> </ul>

### 3. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

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

- Livelihood assets
- Livelihood context
- Priority ranking on potential livelihood

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

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

### 4. Natural Capital

The major natural capital of Murabasti JFMC are Teak, Sal, Neem, Arjun and there is only one number of river namely Borlongphur.

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

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

### 5. Physical Capital

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

The village has 49 numbers of semi-pucca houses and the remaining houses are pucca and IAY funded. Among the various sources of energy consumption the main sources which are mostly being used by the villagers are kerosene, Electricity, LPG and candle, and are mainly dependent on

firewood and kerosene for cooking purpose. Although some of the households have LPG, but reliability is very less. (refer to table 10,11)

There is only one LP school present within the JFMC area and one Middle school located on the boundary of the JFMC. There are no other educational institutions present within the JFMC. (refer to table 5)

In case of water sources, 30 per cent HH have access to tube well, 45 percent HH have access to both ring well.

## 6. Social Capital

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

Only two female SHGs are there in the village. However, the village has one temple where social meetings of the villages are held.

## 7. Human Capital

76 per cent of total population of the JFMC are educated and 24 per cent of them have crossed upper primary level school education. (refer to table 4)

## 8. Financial Capital

There is no government bank or lending institution available in the JFMC area or in the nearby areas. However, villagers lend from informal lending groups, relatives etc.

269 numbers of people have bank account in commercial banks, but they are not aware of the benefits of financial inclusion.

## 9. Livelihood Context

Livelihood activities of the Murabasti JFMC are identified on the basis of following criteria:

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

## 10. Priority Ranking through PRA Exercise

<b>PRA Exercise</b>	<p>Team from IIE Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Murabasti village as follows:</p> <p><b>Date:</b> 8<sup>th</sup> June, 2016 <b>Location:</b> Kali Mandir</p> <p><b>Numbers Present:</b> 42</p> <p><b>In Presence of:</b> JFMC office bearers, Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel, etc.</p>
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<b>Objective of PRA</b>	The objective was to study the existing household conditions and obtain other primary data about the community for developing the livelihood options and the forest development plan.																														
<b>Tools Used &amp; Outcomes of the PRA</b>	<p>Different tools were used and outcomes obtained. These include:</p> <p>Social Mapping Wealth Ranking Time Line review Seasonality of Livelihoods Venn Diagram</p> <p><b>Appendix-3</b> furnishes detailed information of the above.</p>																														
<b>Ranking</b>	<p>Ranking exercise has been done for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Livelihoods &amp; Skills Development</b></li> <li>• <b>Entry Point Activities (EPA)</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Appendix-3</b> elaborates the above. From the same, it is stated that:</p> <p>Ranking of Livelihoods &amp; Skills Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Food Processing</li> <li>2. Bee Keeping</li> <li>3. Motor driving</li> <li>4. Fishery</li> </ol> <p>Ranking of EPA</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th><b>Village EPA as ranked</b></th><th><b>Details</b> (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)</th><th><b>Probable source of funding/deptt.</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>1.</b></td><td><b>Drinking Water</b></td><td>Government supply water</td><td>EPA APFBC/ NRDWP</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>2.</b></td><td><b>Sanitation</b></td><td>Providing HHL (House Hold Latrine) - Low cost, septic and sanitary type.</td><td>SwachBharat Mission/ PHE</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>3.</b></td><td><b>Road Connectivity</b></td><td>Black Topping of road From Lumding Town to the village (12 KM)</td><td>PMGSY/PWD</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>4.</b></td><td><b>Health Centre</b></td><td>Sub-Centre within the village</td><td>NHM/ H &amp; FW</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>5</b></td><td><b>Community Hall</b></td><td>Well-built Community hall to help conducting village level meetings</td><td>APFBC</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>6.</b></td><td><b>School</b></td><td>High school</td><td>SSA</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An arrangement of working capital worth Rs 2 Lacs should be arranged from the EPA fund for promoting Livelihood activities.</li> <li>➤ A low cost Community work shed cum JFMC office to be setup within the JFMC boundaries for setting up and commissioning of Tool kits/Equipment/Machineries.</li> </ul>				<b>Village EPA as ranked</b>	<b>Details</b> (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)	<b>Probable source of funding/deptt.</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>Drinking Water</b>	Government supply water	EPA APFBC/ NRDWP	<b>2.</b>	<b>Sanitation</b>	Providing HHL (House Hold Latrine) - Low cost, septic and sanitary type.	SwachBharat Mission/ PHE	<b>3.</b>	<b>Road Connectivity</b>	Black Topping of road From Lumding Town to the village (12 KM)	PMGSY/PWD	<b>4.</b>	<b>Health Centre</b>	Sub-Centre within the village	NHM/ H & FW	<b>5</b>	<b>Community Hall</b>	Well-built Community hall to help conducting village level meetings	APFBC	<b>6.</b>	<b>School</b>	High school	SSA
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<b>Livelihood</b>	Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:																														

<b>opportunities</b>	<p>Agriculture &amp; Horticulture Livestock NTFP Skills Development Credit Facility</p> <p>Additional discussion about the above has been given below.</p>
<b>Agriculture &amp; Horticulture</b>	<p><b>Table-15</b> under Record-2 may be seen in this connection for opportunities in the areas of agriculture and horticulture.</p> <p>The main constraints are: (a) Low production/collection (b) Storage &amp; processing (c) Marketing</p> <p>The opportunities are: (a) Nearness to marketing hub (b) Availability of new technologies and farming practices (c) Rising demand for diversified agriculture product</p> <p>The suggested programme is: Agriculture developmental programme</p>
<b>Livestock</b>	<p><b>Table-16</b> furnishes additional information about opportunities for livestock rearing.</p> <p>The main constraints are: (a) Lack of monetary assistance (b) Insufficient knowledge (c) Remoteness of the producers from the supplier market</p> <p>The opportunities are: (a) Income generating activity (b) Good domestic market (c) Potential bee keepers</p> <p>The suggested programme is: Training on Bee Keeping</p>
<b>Specialized Skills</b>	<p>For skills development, the opportunities are tabulated at <b>Table-17</b> under Record-2</p> <p>The main constraints are: (a) Raw material availability (b) Product quality (c) Credit facility</p> <p>The opportunities are: (a) Abundance of mangoes, chillies in the JFMC (b) Nearness to marketing hub (c) Use of modern scientific method to compete with the outside market</p>

	The suggested programme is: Training programmes on food processing
<b>Credit Facility</b>	<p><b>Table-18</b> under Record-2 discusses this aspect.</p> <p>The main constraints with the reasons are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Rate of interest</li> <li>(b) Availability of loan</li> <li>(c) Mortgage difficulty</li> </ul> <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Creating SHG's</li> <li>(b) Setting up Micro finance institutions</li> </ul> <p>The suggested programme is: Education programme on SHG's</p>
<b>Strategic Interventions</b>	<p>Summarizing the suggested programmes at above as strategic interventions for the Livelihood Development Plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Agriculture &amp; Horticulture:</b> Tractor operation training, Agro-skill development programme ,Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation</li> <li>2. <b>Apiculture</b></li> <li>3. <b>Specialized Skills:</b> Training on Modern Tools and Equipment, Providing modern technology to the villagers, Skill Up-gradation &amp; Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification, Setting up a raw material bank, providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.</li> <li>4. <b>Credit facility:</b> Setting up micro finance institutions in the nearby areas.</li> </ol>

## 11. Livelihood Development Plan

<b>Income Generating Activities</b>	<p>The main income generating activities as planned at the village are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Food Processing</li> <li>2.Driving</li> <li>3.Tailoring</li> </ol> <p><b>Source:</b> Table-32 of Record-4</p>
<b>SHG Activities</b>	<p>SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No SHG formed within the JFMC area</li> </ul> <p><b>Source:</b> Table-33 of Record-4</p>

<b>Exposure Trips</b>	<p>The following exposure trips are planned:</p> <p>1.Nil 2.Nil</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Table-34 of Record-4</p>
<b>Summary of Action Plan</b>	As attached in next page.
<b>Convergence</b>	<p>The planned initiatives may be converged with the following schemes of the Government of India:</p> <p>(a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment (b) RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development (c) SwarnaJayanti Gram SwarojgarYojana (SJGSY)- for irrigation, including watershed development (d) National Rural Livelihood Mission (e) Skills Development schemes (f) Other schemes for rural development and livelihoods as found appropriate.</p> <p>The above convergence will yield synergies for the present plan, as well as help in sustaining the planned works in the post-project period.</p>

## Forest Development Plan of Murabasti JFMC

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

### 1. Status of the JFMC Forests

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

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

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

### 1.1. Forests & Their Conditions

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

**Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Murabasti JFMC**

Identification	Area of JFMC Forest (Ha)	Distance from Village (Km)	Condition of Forest [Good - Forest with crown density of 40% of more Else 'Degraded']	Frequency of Use by Community [2-3 m / 3-6 m / 6-9 m / Over 9 m]
<b>(A) Assigned Forest</b>				
RF / PF Name:Lumding Beat:Borlongphur Compartment:	110 Ha	1km	Good Area: 110 Ha Degraded Area: Nil	3-6m
<b>(B) Other Planted Area</b>				
Location: Type of Forest: VF / Other _____	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	110Ha		Good Area: 110 Ha Degraded Area: Nil	

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

It is seen that the Murabasti JFMC has 110 Ha under its forests, of which 110 Ha is 'Good' and none is 'Degraded'.

### 1.2. Forest Soil Type

The forests of Murabasti JFMC are located in sand dune type of soil. Some salient points of the forest soil type have been given in the following table.

**Table-2: Forest Soil Type in Murabasti JFMC**

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
Fertility Level	2.3 to 2.94% organic. The available N, P205 and K20 content of the Soil is comparatively less.	-
Soil Erosion Status	-	-

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
Presence of:		
(a) Silt	15%	-
(b) Mud-flat	20%	-
(c) Newly accreted land	Low	-
(d) Sand dune	65%	-

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

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

- a) Entisol (32.3%)
- b) Inceptisol (49.3%)
- c) Alfisols (12.3%)
- d) Ultisols (6.1%)

#### Existing Composition of Flora

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

**Table-3: Existing Composition of Flora in the Murabasti JFMC**

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Teak Sal	<i>Tectonagrandis</i> Linn <i>Shorearobusta</i>
Associates	Arjun, Hilikha, Ahat Bhomora,	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , <i>Terminaliachebula</i> , <i>Ficusreligiosa</i> <i>Terminaliabelerica</i> ,
Shrubs	BiriPata, Broom	<i>NicotianaTabacum</i> , <i>Genisteae</i>
Medicinal Plants	Neem, Bhomora, Hilikha, Arjun, Amla	<i>Azadirachtaindica</i> , <i>Terminaliabelerica</i> , <i>Terminaliachebula</i> , <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , <i>Phyllanthusemblica</i>
Produces		
Others, if any Herbs	Doron	<i>LeucasCephalites</i>

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



## 2. Other Inputs for the Forest Development Plan

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

### 2.1. Past Protection Measures of the JFMC

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

- (a) Number of households involved: 100 HH
- (b) Number of people involved: 200
- (c) Summary of the measures: Patrolling within the JFMC area
- (d) Any formal mechanism: NA

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

### 2.2. Domestic Requirements of Forest Produce

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

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

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	High	540kg/yr		Forest
Timber for House	Low	2 nos/ yr		Forest
Small timber for Implements	Nil	Nil		
Pole / Bamboo	Low	2 nos/ yr		Forest
Fodder from Forest	Low	1.5kg/month		Forest
NTFP	Low	1 kg/month		Forest
Other	Nil			

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

There are 70 households in the Murabasti JFMC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the Murabasti village for forest produce for own use is as follows:

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

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	37800 kg	-
Timber for House	2 nos.	-
Small Timber for Implements	-	-
Pole / Bamboo	2 nos.	-
Fodder from Forest	1260 kg	-
NTFP	120 kg	-
Other _____	Nil	-

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

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

### 2.3. Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers

It is observed that there is no sale and marketing of forest produce by the locals from the Murabasti JFMC.

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

Name of Forest Produce	Collection for Marketing			Location of Collection
	Season / Months	No of Households Collecting	Average Qty. Collected (Kg)	
Firewood	-	-	-	-
Timber for House	-	-	-	-
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-	-
Bamboo	-	-	-	-
Pole	-	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest	-	-	-	-
NTFP	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

The total requirements of forest produce by the community members of the Murabasti 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 Murabasti JFMC**

<b>Name of Forest Produce</b>	<b>Community Requirement (Kg per annum) From Table-4(B)</b>	<b>Surplus Marketed (Kg) From Table-5(B)</b>	<b>Total Requirements (Kg)</b>
Firewood	37800 kg	-	37800 kg
Timber for House	2 nos.	-	2 nos.
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-
Bamboo	2 nos.	-	2 nos.
Pole	2 nos.	-	2 nos.

<b>Name of Forest Produce</b>	<b>Community Requirement (Kg per annum) From Table-4(B)</b>	<b>Surplus Marketed (Kg) From Table-5(B)</b>	<b>Total Requirements (Kg)</b>
Fodder from Forest	1260 kg	-	1260 kg
NTFP	120kg	-	120kg
Other	-	-	-

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

### **3. Forest Protection Issues**

#### **3.1. Protection Problems**

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

**Table-7: Protection Problems of the Murabasti JFMC**

<b>Type of Problem</b>	<b>Relevant (Yes / No)</b>	<b>Significant (Yes / No)</b>
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	Yes	Yes
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:

- (a) Grazing by local and other animals
- (b) Accidental forest fires

### **4. Components of the Forest Development Plan**

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

#### **4.1 Protection Plan**

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

**Table-8: Protection Plan of the Murabasti JFMC**

<b>Protection Work</b> [to be filled from Table 3.7 of Proforma-3 as applicable]	<b>Location in Forest Area</b>	<b>Quantification of the Measures</b> [Length, Area, Size etc.]	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Priority</b> [High / Medium / Low]
Engagement of watcher	Reserve forest	1 no	Through out the day	High
Fire Protection	Reserve forest	2m plantation boundary	-	High
Informers award	-	-	-	-
Fencing/social fencing	-	-	-	-
Cattle proof trenches	-	-	-	-
Rotational grazing	-	-	-	-
Stall feeding	-	-	-	-

**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 Murabasti JFMC (with high / medium priority) are as follows:

(a) Engagement of watcher

(b) Fire Protection

#### **4.2 Types of Operations Proposed**

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

**Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the Murabasti JFMC**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Required (Yes/ No)</b>	<b>Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)</b>	<b>Month / Year when can be done</b>	<b>Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)</b>
Restoration of Degraded Forests	No	No	-	-
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees	Yes	Yes	2017	

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Required (Yes/ No)</b>	<b>Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)</b>	<b>Month / Year when can be done</b>	<b>Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)</b>
Watershed Treatment	Yes	Yes	2017	200 metres
Water Reservoirs	Yes	Yes	2017	200 metres
Grass & Silvi-pasture	No	No	-	-
Bamboo Plantation	No	No	-	-
Seed Sowing	No	No	-	-
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	No	No	-	-
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	No	No	-	-
Physical Fencing(Live hedge fencing)	Yes	JFMC	2017	JFMC Boundary
Social Fencing	No	No	-	-
Other Activities	No	No	-	-

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

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

- (a) Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees
- (c) Watershed Treatment
- (d) Water Reservoirs
- (e) Live hedge fencing

### 4.3 Forest Improvement Plan - Advance Works & Creation

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

**Table-10: Forest Improvement Planned in the Murabasti JFMC**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Area in Ha under Plantation Module</b>	<b>Priority for Block Plantation</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Spacing (metre x metre)</b>
Assisted Natural Regeneration	-	-	-	-

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Area in Ha under Plantation Module</b>	<b>Priority for Block Plantation</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Spacing (metre x metre)</b>
(with plantation in gap)				
Block Plantation	-	-	-	-
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	-	-	-	-
Enrichment Plantation	-	-	-	-
Direct Plantation	110 Ha (25 Ha under APFBC and 85 Ha under NARMIL)		Fuelwood, Bogipoma, Velu, Xiharu, Ahoi, Jamuk, Bhomora, Xilikha,	-
Other	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL AREA (in Ha)</b>	<b>110 Ha</b>		<b>Fuelwood, Bogipoma, Velu, Xiharu, Ahoi, Jamuk, Bhomora, Xilikha,</b>	-

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

##### **5. Action Plan for Block Plantation of Non Saal Mixed with Associates**

Name of Plantation : Block Plantation of Non Saal Mixed with Associates  
 Plantation Period : 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)  
 Plantation Area : -  
 Spacing : -  
 No. of Plants to be Raised : -  
 Number Blocks : -  
 Species : -  
 Rates : -

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016-17	Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference-Area Not Less than 100 ha, Demarcation of land during the month of December-January,	-

	Partition of land in 4 blocks, Land development, Soil Working @ Rs 1000/ha	
2017-18*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	-
2018-19*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	-
	1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2019-20*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	-
	2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2020-21*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	-
	3rd Weeding	-
2021-22*	4th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2022-23*	5th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2023-24*	6th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2024-25*	7th Weeding	-
2025-26*	8th Weeding	-
Total Budgetary Requirement		-

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

#### **6. Action Plan for Block Plantation of Mixed Harwood Plantation - Teak with Associates, Firewood and Bamboo**

Name of Plantation : Block Plantation of Mixed Harwood Plantation - Teak with Associates, Firewood and Bamboo

Plantation Period : 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)

Plantation Area : -

Spacing : -

No. of Plants to be Raised : -

Number Blocks : -

Species : -

Action Plan for Creation of Plantation		
Financial Year	Activities	Amount
2016-17	Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference-Area Not Less than 100 ha, Demarcation of land during the month of December-January, Partition of land in 4 blocks, Land development, Soil Working @ Rs 1000/ha	-
2017-18*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	-
2018-19*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June; GPS marking of the area	-



	1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2019-20*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June; GPS marking of the area	-
	2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2020-21*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June; GPS marking of the area	-
	3rd Weeding	-
2021-22*	4th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2022-23*	5th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2023-24*	6th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2024-25*	7th Weeding	-
2025-26*	8th Weeding	-
Total Budgetary Requirement		-

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

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

## **7. Action Plan for Block Plantation of Non Timber Forest Produce**

Name of Plantation : NTFP PLANTATION  
Plantation Period : 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)  
Plantation Area : -  
Spacing : -  
No. of Plants to be Raised : -  
Number Blocks : -  
Species : -

Financial Year	Activities	Amount
2016-17	Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference-Area Not Less than 50 ha, Demarcation of land during the month of December-January, Partition of land in 4 blocks, Land development, Soil Working @ Rs 1000/ha, 3 wired barb fencing 2800 RM @ Rs56.36/RM	-
2017-18*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	-
2018-19*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	-
	1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2019-20*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	-

	2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2020-21*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of <b>April-June</b> ; GPS marking of the area	-
	3rd Weeding & Pruning	-
2021-22*	4th Weeding & Pruning; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2022-23*	5th Weeding & Pruning; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2023-24*	6th Weeding & Pruning	-
2024-25*	7th Weeding	-
2025-26*	8th Weeding	-
Total Budgetary Requirement		-

## 7.2 Nursery Development Plan

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

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

The details are given below

### JFMC Nurseries

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

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

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
-	-	-	-	-

**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 Murabasti JFMC.

**Table-11 (B): Other Nurseries near the Murabasti JFMC**

Name of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
-	-	-	-	-

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

### 7.3 Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

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

#### (A) Timber Species – Sal, Teak

**Table-12 (A): Maintenance Plan of Teak Plantation in the Murabasti JFMC**

Year(s)	Treatment
1 <sup>st</sup> Year	-
2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	-
3 <sup>rd</sup> Year	-
4 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
5 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
6 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
7 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
8 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
9 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
10 <sup>th</sup> Year	-

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

#### (B) Bamboo

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

Year(s)	Treatment
1 <sup>st</sup> Year	-
2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	-
3 <sup>rd</sup> Year	-
4 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
5 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
6 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
7 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
8 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
9 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
10 <sup>th</sup> Year	-

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

**(C) Fuel wood Plantation**

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

<b>Year(s)</b>	<b>Treatment</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> Year	-
2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	-
3 <sup>rd</sup> Year	-
4 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
5 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
6 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
7 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
8 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
9 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
10 <sup>th</sup> Year	-

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

**(D) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation**

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

<b>Year(s)</b>	<b>Treatment</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> Year	-
2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	-
3 <sup>rd</sup> Year	-
4 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
5 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
6 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
7 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
8 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
9 <sup>th</sup> Year	-
10 <sup>th</sup> Year	-

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

NB::As Confirmed by DFO there is no available area for Plantation(Copy enclosed below)

To

The Range Forest Officer,  
Lunding Range, Lunding

Sub:- Unavailability of area for creation of  
Plantation under 'Murabasti' JFMC area.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that  
no area is available for creation of plantation  
"Murabasti" JFMC. Since, the vacant 25 Hectare  
have already been covered by fuelwood plantation  
under APFB scheme during 2015-16.

Yours for favour of your  
kind information & necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

1. *[Signature]*  
(President)  
Murabasti J.F.M.C.

2. *[Signature]*  
(Member Secretary)  
Member/Secretary  
Murabasti J. F. M. C.  
Lunding

Forwarded

*[Signature]*  
Forest Range Officer  
Lunding Range, Lunding

Confirmed

*[Signature]*  
(S. Rahman, AFS.)  
DFO, N.S. Division  
Hojai.

## 7.4 Miscellaneous Operations Plan

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

**Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the Murabasti JFMC**

Operation	Required (Yes / No)	Responsibility	Month / Year	Area (Ha)
Medical/Health camp	Yes	VSS	Rainy season	JFMC area
Centre for non formal education	Yes	VSS	All year	JFMC area
Promotion of fuel saving devices	Yes	VSS	All year	JFMC area
Cattle improvement/health programmes	Yes	VSS	Monthly	JFMC area

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

## Marketing Operations

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

- (a) Marketing directly to private purchasers
- (b) Marketing individually
- (c) Marketing Collectively

## 8. Expected Benefits

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

### 5.1 Expected Benefits Related to Wood & Grass

The above has been tabulated below for the Murabasti 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 Murabasti JFMC**

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

## 8.2 Sharing Mechanisms

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

**Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Murabasti JFMC**

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

According to Forest Officials of Lumding Range the sharing mechanism process has not been started officially and the people who work in the plantation collect the residual remains only.

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



## List of Appendices

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3	<b>Land Use Map of Village (GIS)</b>	34
4	<b>PRA Exercise</b>	
	Social Mapping Wealth Ranking Time Line review Seasonality of Livelihoods Venn Diagram Chapatti Diagram Priority ranking and EPA	35-37 37 38-39 39-41 42 43 44-47
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6	<b>List of JFMC Members</b>	49
7	<b>Filled Up Tables</b> (Proforma-1 to Proforma-4) Table Nos. 1-18	51-58

## Appendix 1

### HOW TO REACH:

#### **Lumding to Guwahati distance, location, road map and direction**

Lumding is located in **India** at the longitude of 93.17 and latitude of 25.75. Guwahati is located in **India** at the longitude of 91.75 and latitude of 26.19.

#### **Distance between Lumding and Guwahati**

The total straight line distance between Lumding and Guwahati is **150 KM** (kilometers) and 188.93 meters. The miles based distance from Lumding to Guwahati is **93.3** miles. This is a straight line distance and so most of the time the actual travel distance between Lumding and Guwahati may be higher or vary due to curvature of

### Lumding to Guwahati travel time

Lumding is located around 150 KM away from Guwahati so if you travel at the consistent speed of 50 KM per hour you can reach Guwahati in 3 hours. Your Guwahati travel time may vary due to your bus speed, train speed or depending upon the vehicle you use.

### Lumding to Guwahati Bus

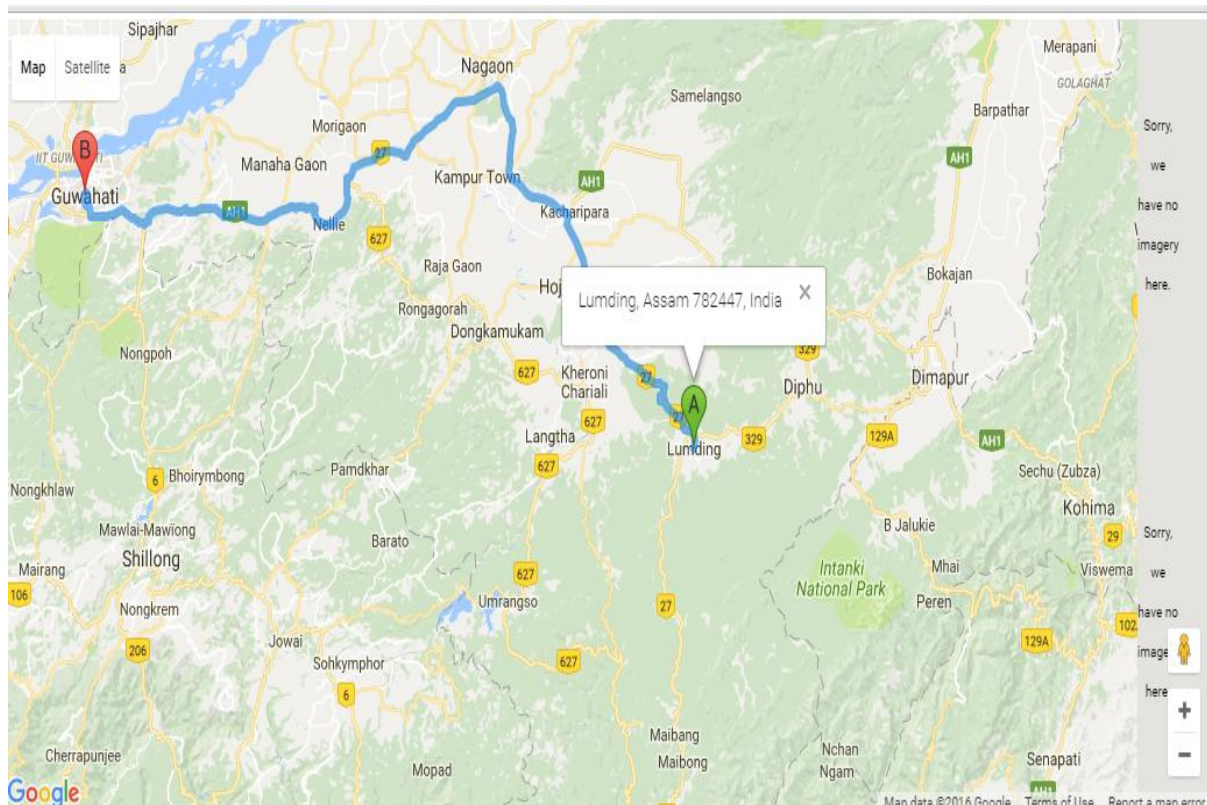
Bus timings from Lumding to Guwahati is around **2.5 hours** when your bus maintains an average speed of sixty kilometer per hour over the course of your journey. The estimated travel time from Lumding to Guwahati by bus may vary or it will take more time than the above mentioned time due to the road condition and different travel route. Travel time has been calculated based on crow fly distance so there may not be any road or bus connectivity also.

### Bus fare from Lumding to Guwahati

May be around Rs.120.

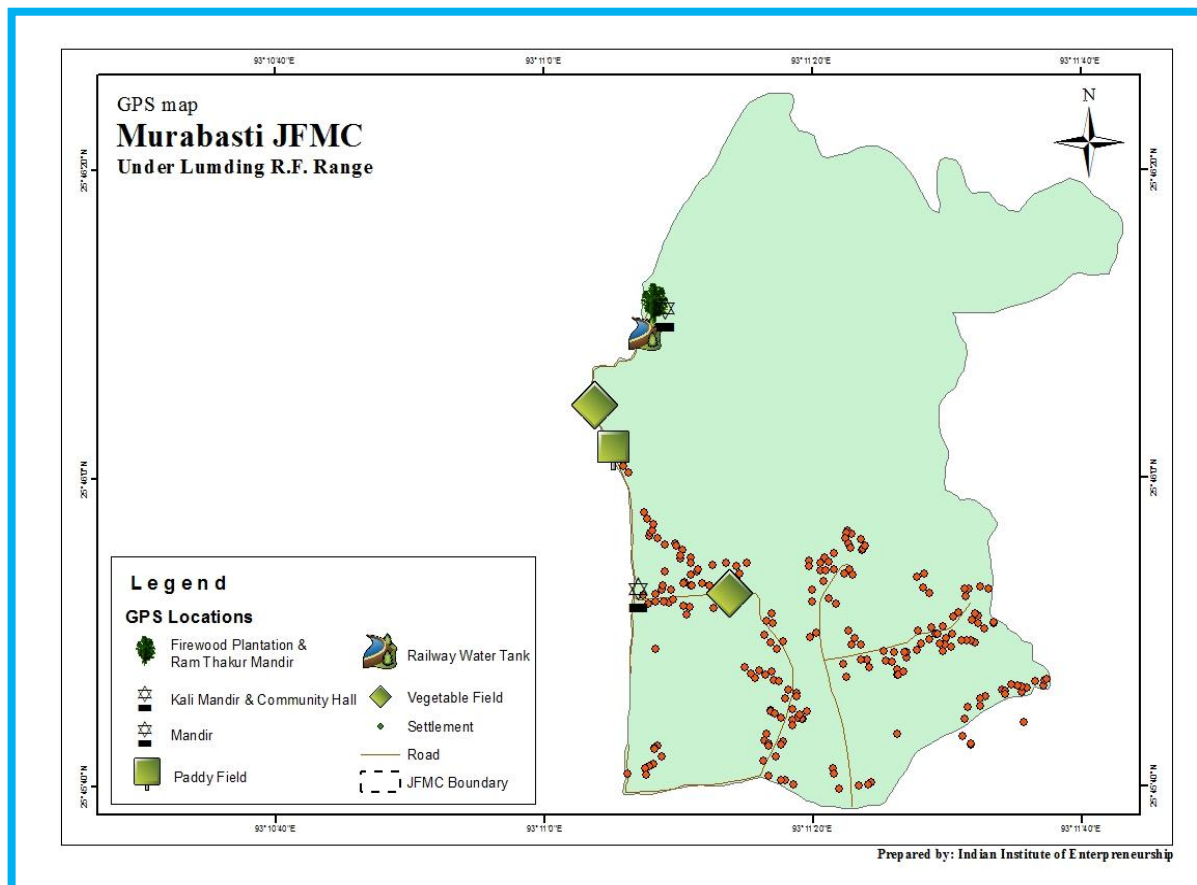
### Lumding to Guwahati road map

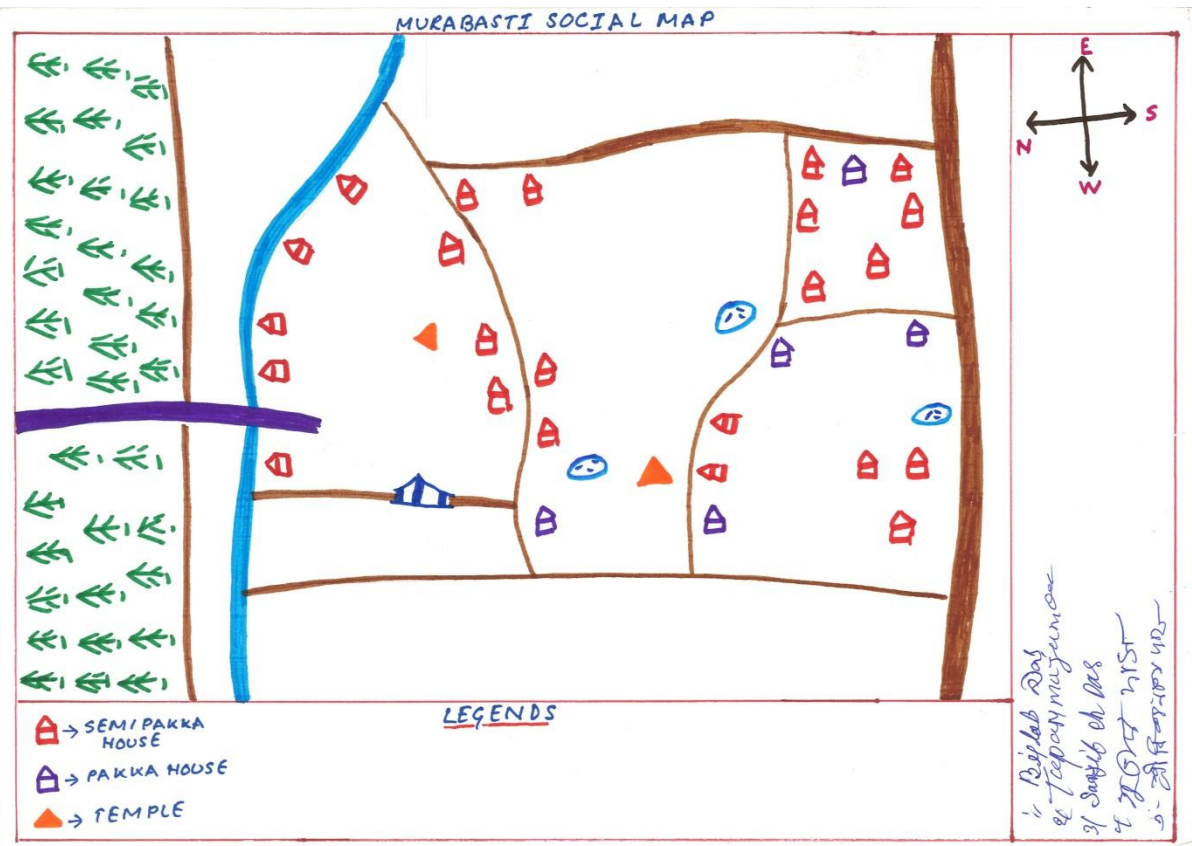
Lumding is located nearly **east** side to Guwahati. The given east direction from Lumding is only approximate. The given google map shows the direction in which the blue color line indicates road connectivity to Guwahati. In the travel map towards Guwahati you may find enroute hotels, tourist spots, picnic spots, petrol pumps and various religious places. The given google map is not comfortable to view all the places as per your expectation then to view street maps, local places see our detailed map here.



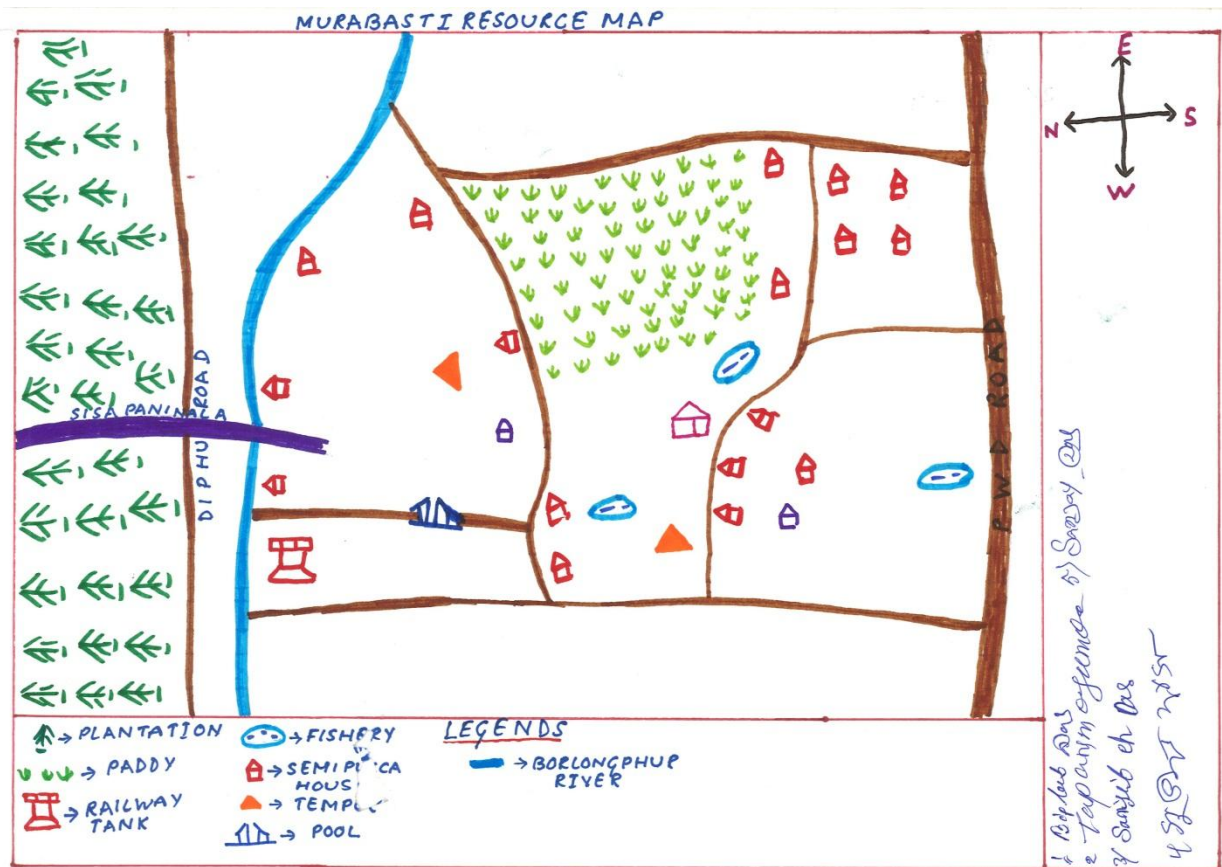
## Appendix 2

### 1) Village Map





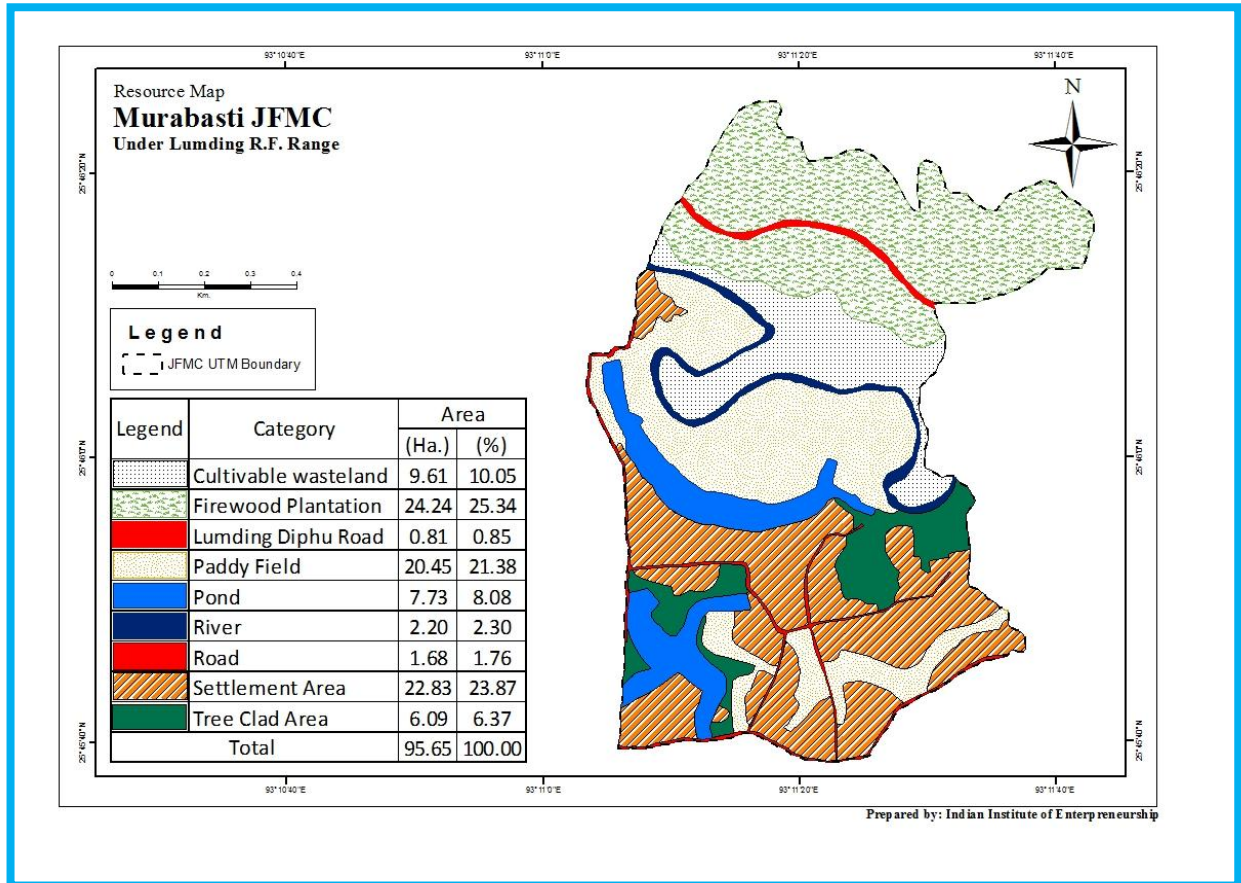
### 3. Resource Map





## Appendix 3

### Land Use Map of GIS



## Appendix 4

### PRA Activity

#### Location and timing of PRA activity

Numbers of participants :	42
Time :	10.30 am, 8 <sup>th</sup> June 2016
Venue :	Kali Mandir

**Table – 3.1 Brief about the villages under Murabasti JFMC**

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	No. of households	Population (nos.)		
			Total	Male	Female
1	Murabasti	70	405	226	179
<b>Total</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>179</b>

**Source: Field Survey**

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

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

### 3.1 Social Mapping:

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

At first, the people of villagers were asked to draw the main roads of the village and then asked them to locate their houses and locate the important social places and government offices with help of the PRA team members. Two of them voluntarily came out to draw and they were assisted by other villagers and the team members. All the villagers spotted their households in the map. After the mapping process the team members collected the information about the pattern of their households namely pucca, semi pucca, IAY and thatch house.

**Table4.1: Information about the villages**

<b>Social information</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Murabasti</b>
	Total Population	405
	Male	226
	Female	179
	Total households	70
	Numbers of semi pucca Houses	49
	Numbers of pucca Houses	6
	Numbers of IAY Houses	15
<b>Landmarks</b>	Bridges	1
	Stream	1
	River	1
	Temple	10
	Puffed rice(Muri) Mill	1
	Beaten Rice(Cheera) Mill	1
	Fishery Pond	3

- The participants of social mapping have identified 70 households out of which 49 households have semi pucca houses and 6 have pucca houses. Out of the 49 Semi pucca houses, 15 houses are funded by Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) which shows very limited coverage of government policy in the village. This signifies that the IAY scheme of Government has not achieved considerable coverage of poor people residing in rural area yet.
- Other than the class based division of the households, important places like community hall, schools, and playground, stream, well, embankment, check dam, hand pump and bridges are mapped.
- Main sources of water for the villagers are the limited number of tube wells and the railway supply water line which is used by villagers for their day to day use.
- Provision of Education facility is not satisfactory in the villages as there is no high school level education facility within the JFMC which results in maximum number of school drop outs. There is only one Anganwadi centre in the entire village
- Majority of the population belongs to the Bengali community and are of General category and Schedule Caste.



### **Learnings:**

- The Households are still dependent on forest and use firewood for their cooking purpose which is still a concern for the forest department for degradation of the forest.
- The primary health center along with post office is located in Lumding Town, which is 5 Km away from the JFMC. The villagers have to cover a long distance for their health check-up.
- The availability of fodder for domestic animals depends on the resource available in the forest area and the capacity of the household who can rear the livestock's. The people of the JFMC are fully dependent on crop residue, trees fodder, grasses, and green fodder. Field residues are materials left in an agricultural field after the crop has been harvested. These residues include stalks and stubble (stems), leaves, and seed pods.
- The villagers of the Murabasti JFMC have to move Lumding town, a distance covered within 4 km, for their weekly marketing activity.

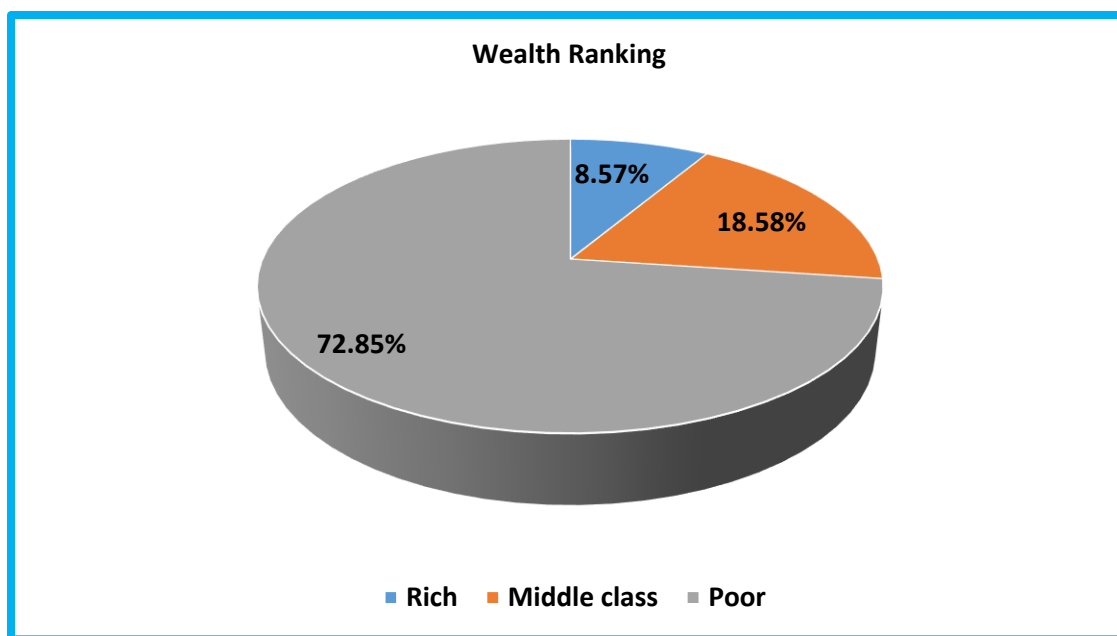
### **4.3 Wealth Ranking:**

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

Wealth ranking was done with the help of the following criteria

- Occupation
- Land holding
- Types of living houses

As such about 72.85% people are poor, about 18.58% belong to middle class and about 8.57 % are categorised to be rich. Poor people are mainly irregular wage earners, farmers, shopkeepers, doing farming on (adilua) others land. Rich people have more than 10 bighas of land, RCC and semi RCC house, service, adequate no of cattle, TV and CD, Motor Cycle, And Rice Mill, Irrigation Facilities and earning more than 100 quintals of rice are listed as rich people.



#### 4.4 Time Line Review:

*Table 4.2: Timeline review*

Year		Event	Type
Pre independence	1945	Dacoity in Raj Kumar's house (a reputed person in the village)	Robbery
	1961	Land agreement conflict between two renowned businessman, Sarath Ch Das and Manoj Sarkar	Land Agreement
Post -Independence	1963	An Elephant severely devastated the village people lives causing severe damage of their houses and plantations.	Elephant Depredation (enclosed copy in Annexure-5)
	1972	A person named Milon Ch Das got the first job as a L.P school teacher from the village.	First Employed
	1985	First Fish Breeding was done.	constructive
	1990	The First Road was constructed.	Construction of first road
20 <sup>th</sup> century	2000	The first Ring Well was facilitated by Govt. which was inaugurated by MP Rajen Gohain.	Construction of Ring Well.
	2010	The first Beaten rice (cheera) and puffed rice (muri) mill was built up.	Industrial establishment.

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

Learnings:

- The village name Murabasti was derived from the fact that there were people belonging to the *mura* community in the village hence the name Murabasti came into being.
- The man-elephant conflict is one of the major problem in the village and no preventive measures had taken place so far.
- The Beatenrice (Cheera) and Puffed Rice (Muri) Mill was a mini industrial initiative taken by the villagers which resulted in an income generating process for most of the households.

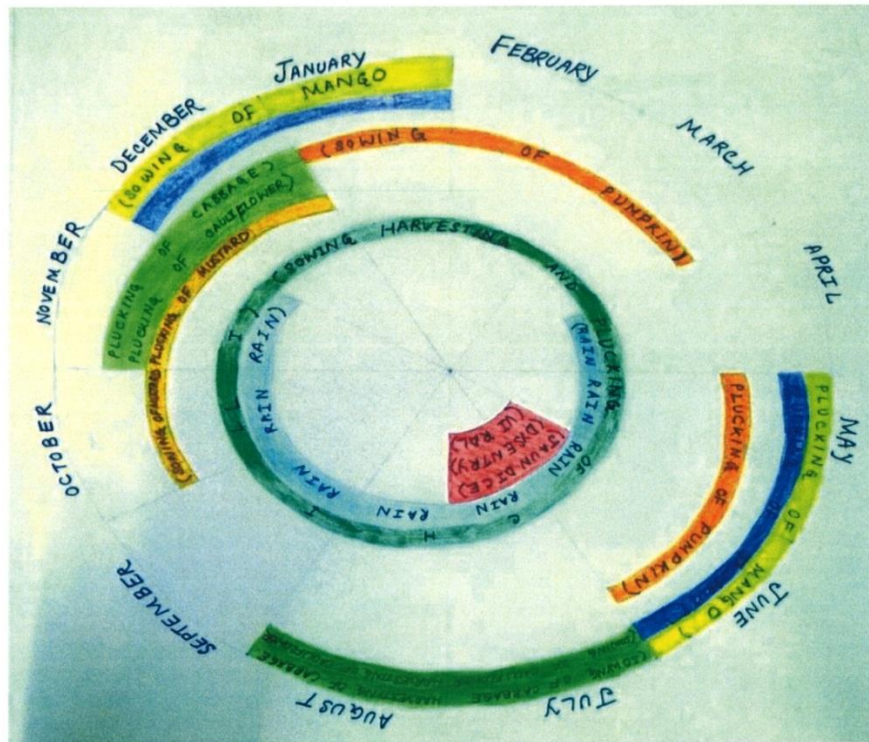
#### 4.5 Seasonal Mapping of livelihood activities:

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

Seasonal mapping mainly covers the seasonal variation of crops. In seasonal mapping, we considered agricultural crops and the timing of three activities viz. sowing, cropping and harvesting criteria and collected the details throughout the year. From the seasonal mapping, it has been noticed that the main crops grown in the village are Aijong, Pankaj, Ranjit rice, chilli, cabbage, cauliflower, mango etc. The FGD conducted revealed that other major livelihood options available in the JFMC are Food processing, bee keeping, shop-keeping, daily wage labourers, mason, tailoring, carpentry which are not seasonal in nature but is showed in the seasonal mapping.

## Seasonal Map

### SEASONAL MAPPING OF MURABASTI

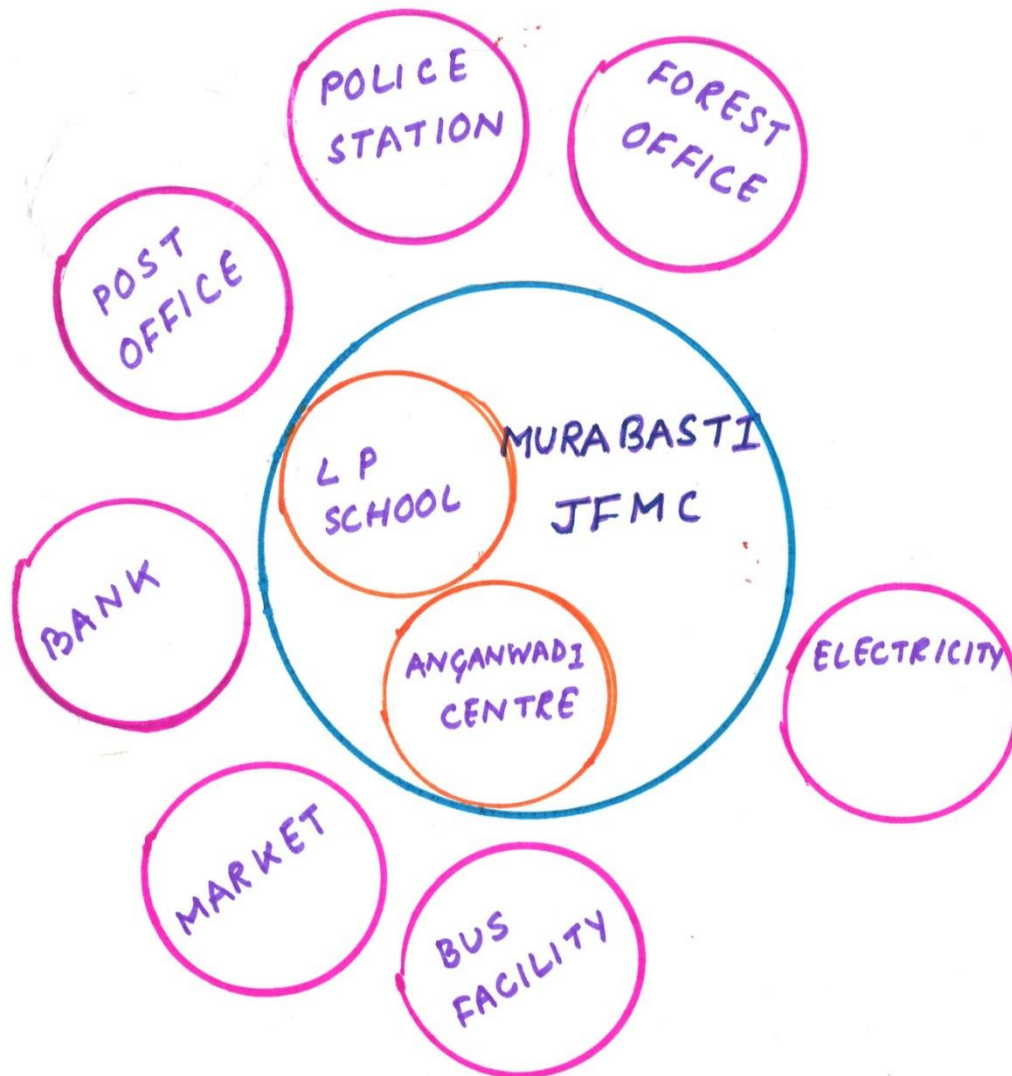


1. Biplab Das
2. Tapas Majumdar
3. Sanjay Chakraborty
4. S. S. Das
5. Sanjay Das

**Table 3.4 Seasonal cropping pattern**

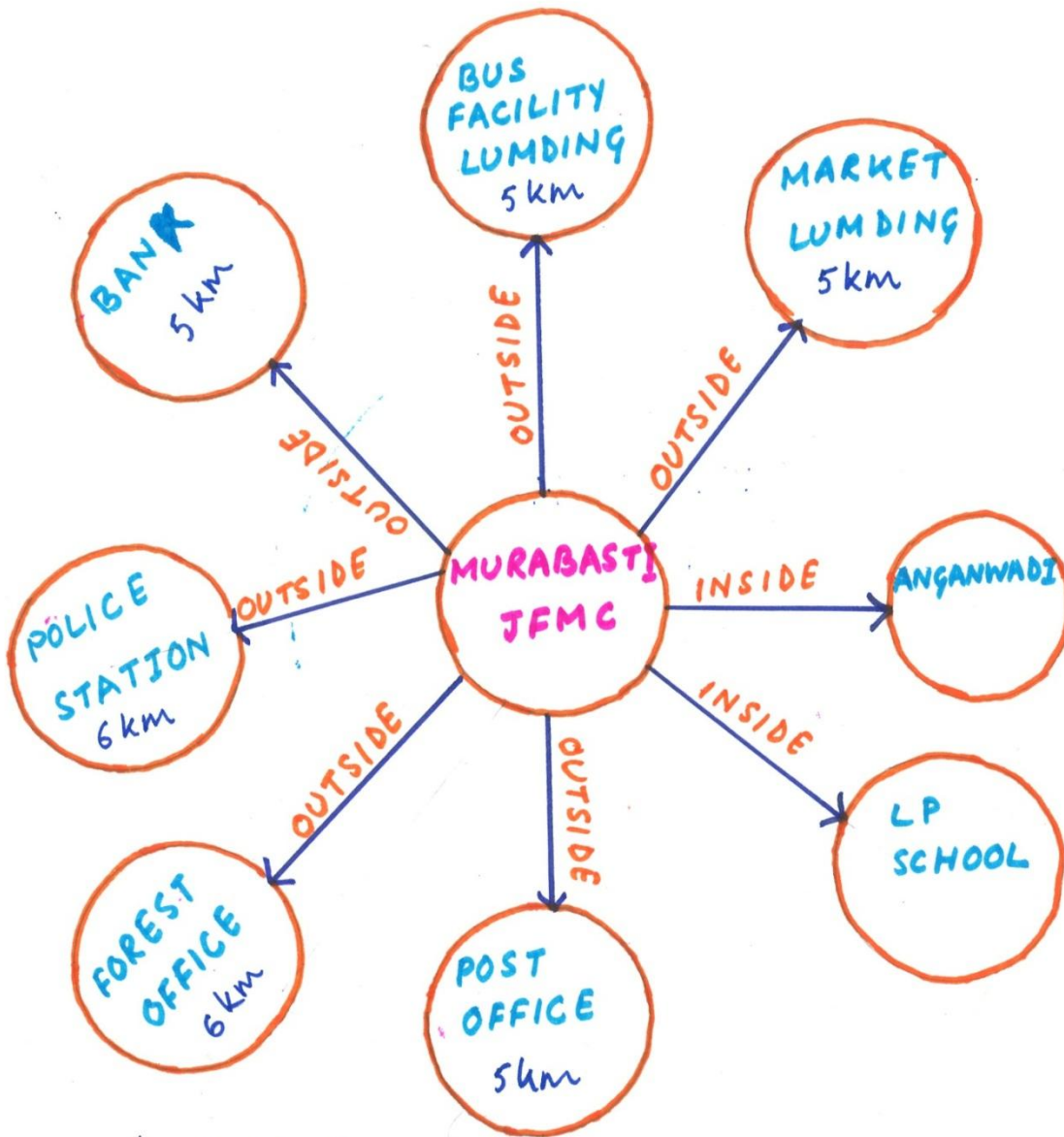
Categories	Time of Activity			
<b>Farming</b>		<b>Sowing</b>	<b>Harvesting</b>	<b>Plucking</b>
	<b>Cabbage</b>	July	August	Nov-Dec
	<b>Cauliflower</b>	July	August	Nov-Dec
	<b>Chilli</b>	Throughout the year		
	<b>Pumpkin</b>	Jan-Mar	-----	May-June
	<b>Mustard</b>	October	-----	Nov-Dec
	<b>Mango</b>	March-April	-----	May-June
	<b>Jackfruit</b>	April-May	-----	May-June
<b>Non-Farming</b>	<b>Weaving</b>	<b>Throughout the year</b>		
	<b>Livestock</b>			
	<b>Rearing</b>			
	<b>Daily Wage</b>			
	<b>Earning</b>			
	<b>Shop-keeper</b>			
	<b>Masonary</b>			
	<b>Electrician</b>			
	<b>Tailoring</b>			

## Venn Diagram



1) Biplab Das 5) জি. বি. সান্নাওর ৭২৫  
২) জি. বি. সান্নাওর ৭২৫  
৩) সঞ্জীব চন্দ্র দাস  
৪) জি. বি. সান্নাওর ৭২৫

# Chapatti diagram



1 Bipulab Das  
 2 Teepanmajum Das  
 3 Sanjay ch Das  
 4 2008 4854

### Priority Ranking – EPA

	<b>Drink ing Water  (A)</b>	<b>Sanitat ion  (B)</b>	<b>Road   (C)</b>	<b>Health Centre  (D)</b>	<b>Communi ty Hall  (E)</b>	<b>School   (F)</b>	<b>Mark Scoring</b>	<b>Positio n</b>
<b>Drinkin g Water  (A)</b>	X	B	C	A	A	A	3+	2
<b>Sanitati on  (B)</b>	X	X	C	B	B	B	3	3
<b>Road   (C)</b>	X	X	X	C	C	C	5	1
<b>Health Centre  (D)</b>	X	X	X	X	C	D	1+	4
<b>Communi ty Hall  (E)</b>	X	X	X	X	X	E	1	5
<b>School   (F)</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	6



### Priority Ranking – Livelihood

	<b>Food Processing (A)</b>	<b>Bee Keepin g (B)</b>	<b>Driving (C)</b>	<b>Tailo ring (D)</b>	<b>Carpe ntry (E)</b>	<b>Electr icia (F)</b>	<b>Mark scoring</b>	<b>Position</b>
<b>Food Processing (A)</b>	X	A	A	A	A	A	5	1
<b>Bee Keeping (B)</b>	X	X	B	B	B	B	4	2
<b>Driving (C)</b>	X	X	X	C	C	C	3	3
<b>Tailoring (D)</b>	X	X	X	X	D	D	2	2
<b>Carpentry (E)</b>	X	X	X	X	X	E	1	1
<b>Electricia n (F)</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	5

## Priority Ranking of Murabasti

### Priority Ranking – EPA

	Drink ing Water (A)	Sanitat ion (B)	Road (C)	Health Centre (D)	Communi ty Hall (E)	School (F)	Mark Scoring	Positio n
Drinkin g Water (A)	X	B	C	A	A	A	3+	2
Sanitati on (B)	X	X	C	B	B	B	3	3
Road (C)	X	X	X	C	C	C	5	1
Health Centre (D)	X	X	X	X	C	D	1+	4
Commu nity Hall (E)	X	X	X	X	X	E	1	5
School (F)	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	6

- 1 Biplab Das
- 2 Tapas Majumdar
- 3 S. S. Ghosh
4. S. S. Ghosh
5. S. S. Ghosh

## Priority Ranking of Murabasti

### Priority Ranking – Livelihood

	Food Processing (A)	Bee Keeping (B)	Driving (C)	Tailoring (D)	Carpentry (E)	Electrician (F)	Mark scoring	Position
Food Processing (A)	X	A	A	A	A	A	5	1
Bee Keeping (B)	X	X	B	B	B	B	4	2
Driving (C)	X	X	X	C	C	C	3	3
Tailoring (D)	X	X	X	X	D	D	2	2
Carpentry (E)	X	X	X	X	X	E	1	1
Electrician (F)	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	5

1. Biplob Das  
 Tapash Majumdar  
 3. Sanjay Ch Das  
 4. Ananta Das  
 5. Ananta Das

## Annexure 5

### Photographs



**During the PRA activity**



## LIST OF JFMC MEMBERS

## RECORD 7 : MEMBERSHIP REGISTER

Murabasti  
Name of JFMC N. South  
Division Range Lumding

Beat Borlongbar JFMC Code

Sr. No.	Name	Father's / Husband's name	Age	Male / Female	Education	SC/ST / BC/OBC
1	Biswanath Das.	Sarat Chandra Das.	45	Male	7th	General.
2	Diplob Das.	Sankrishna Das.	32	"	HSLC	
3	Sanjib Das	Lakhi Kanta Das	38	"	7	
4	Shepali Dutta	Ashim Dutta (D)	34	Female	-	
5	Ashiranti Das	Kajol Das (D)	24	"	-	

6. Sabita Das. Hirudal Das (D) 50 " 10

7. Alot Halda. Dulal Halda 30 " 2 "

8. Sheena Das. 60 Male -

9. Dipak Das. Prasanta Das. 30 " -

10. Puspa  
ranti Das. Biswanath Das (D) 32 Female 5 General.

11. Parosh Das. Mona Das. 30 Male 2 "

*Sally Bora*  
Member Secretary  
Murabasti J. F. M. C.  
Lumding



## Man-animal conflict list

Division Nagaon South Division, Holo

Range..... Lunding Range .....

JFMC Murabesti JFMC

[illegible]

শ্রী কৃষ্ণকান্ত দত্ত *Relig* Bure HT

Signature

President

*Mrabasti J.F.M.C.*

Signature

Member/Secretary  
Muraboli J. F. M. C.  
Lumding

Signature

(M. DAHAL)  
Range officer  
Range Forest Officer,  
Lumding Range, Lumding

Signature

Divisional Forest Officer

(S. Rethman, AFS)

**RECORD – I: VILLAGE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE**

**TABLE-1: BASIC DATA OF VILLAGE/JFMC**

**Name of the Forest Division**

**Name of the Forest Range**

Nagaon South

Lumding

Sl. No	Name of JFMC/Village	Date of Establishment	No. of Members In Executive Comtt.	Name of President	Name of Member Secretary	Money in village Dev. Fund (VDF)	Contribution per family or per person	Social fencing used Yes/ No	Remarks on special attainments	Grading % of Success of JFMC by RFO
1	Murabasti	2007-2008	11	Biswanath Das	Dilip Bora, Forester-I	-	-	-	-	80%

**TABLE-2: VILLAGE WISE POPULATION DATA**

Name of Village	No. of House hold	SC		ST		OBC		General		Total-all category
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Murabasti	70	32	24	-	-	-	-	194	155	<b>405</b>

**TABLE-3: VILLAGE WISE AGE PROFILE**

Age Class	<5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years
Male	16	55	82	68	5
Female	12	53	65	43	6
Total	28	108	147	111	11

**TABLE-4: VILLAGE WISE EDUCATION PROFILE**

Age Class	KG/Nursery	Up to IV	V-VII	VIII-X	X-XII	Graduate	Masters	Illiterate
<25 years	6	63	48	42	16	-	-	12
>25 years	0	78	23	17	0	-	-	78
Total	6	141	71	59	16	-	-	90

**TABLE-5: VILLAGE WISE INCOME DISTRIBUTION**

Income Category(in Rs) Yearly	No of HHs
>5000 Rs	-
5,000-10,000	-
11,000-20,000	10
21,000-30,000	32
31,000-40,000	28
41,000-50,000	-
<50,000	-



**TABLE-6: VILLAGE WISE FARMERS CATEGORY ON THE  
BASIS OF LAND HOLDING**

Sl. No	Name of Village	Type of Farmers according to land holding				Total
		Large Farmer > 10ha.	Small Farmer 2 – 10 ha.	Marginal Farmer <2 ha.	Land Less	
1	Murabasti	-	-	25	31	56

**TABLE-7: CATTLE POPULATION**

Sl.No	Name of Village	Village – wise No. of cattles or Type of animals								Total
		Cows	Buffaloes	Goats	Sheep	Bulls/ Oxeing	Came ls	He n/ Co ck	Other s	
1	Murabasti	80	-	140	-	-	-	127	-	347

**TABLE-8: VILLAGE WISE INFRASTRUCTURE**

Sl.No	Infrastructure	Location	Distance from village, if in another location (in Kilometers)	Condition and status of present use
1	Main Road	Inside	0km	Good
2	Electricity	Inside	0km	Good
3	Gas connection	Inside	0km	Good
4	Transport	Outside	7KM	Good
5	Primary Health Centre	Outside	7KM	Poor

6	School ( <b>LP</b> )	Inside	0km	Good
7	Post Office	Outside	1KM	Good
8	Bank	SBI, UBI,ICICI,AG VB(Lumding)	2KM	Good
9	Phone	-	-	-
10	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	0km	Good
11	Gram Panchayat Office	Inside	0km	Good

**TABLE-9: AGRICULTURAL CROP**

	Rain fed		Irrigation	
	Name of Crop	Area in ha.	Name of Crop	Area in ha.
<b>Kharif</b>	Paddy(Aijong,Pankaj)	20.45 Ha	-	-
<b>Rabi</b>	Mustard	4 Ha	-	-
<b>Others</b>	Horticulture (Ladies Finger, Chilli, Drum stick etc)	22 Ha	-	-

**TABLE-10: CROP PRODUCTION PROFILE OF THE VILLAGE**

Crop	Total production (approx)	Number of households growing	Average production(quintal per/ha)
Paddy	1260 Quintal	56	61.61
Mustard	45 Quintal	25	11.25
Vegetables	600 Quintal	56	26.78

**TABLE-11: FODDER AVAILABILITY**

	1 – 3 months	3 – 6 months	> 6 months
<b>Crop residue</b>	X	✓	X
<b>Trees fodder</b>	X	✓	X
<b>Grasses</b>	✓	✓	✓
<b>Green fodder</b>	✓	✓	✓
<b>Grazing in forest</b>	X	✓	X

**TABLE-12: LOCATION OF MARKET FROM THE VILLAGE**

<b>For purchase</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Distance from village if in other village kilometer</b>
Grocery Shop/PDS center	Inside	0km
Weekly Market	Outside	2KM
Major Market	Outside	2KM
Forest corporation sale depo.	-	-
TenduPatta PHAD	-	-
Fish Market	Outside	2KM
Medicinal Plant Collection Center	-	-
Forest Corporation Medicinal	-	-
Plant Collection Center	-	-
Other Specify	-	-

**TABLE-13: WATER RESOURCES FACILITIES**

<b>Water Source</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Water Availability (Adequacy, seasonality)</b>	<b>Uses (drinking, irrigation, livestock bathing)</b>
Water Harvesting Structure	-	-	-
Check dam	-	-	-
Tube well	10	Adequacy	Drinking, bathing
River/Nala	1	Seasonality	Bathing
Spring	-	-	-
Canal	-	-	-
Water Reservoir	-	-	-
Other, pl specify, Ring well	4 (Individual),1(Govt Source)	Adequacy	drinking

**TABLE 14: ENERGY CONSUMPTION**

<b>Type of fuel</b>	<b>Number of household depending</b>	<b>Number of months dependent</b>	<b>Source (local village forest, other source)</b>	<b>Major/Secondary</b>
Fuel wood	70HHs	12 month	Forest	Major
Kerosene stove	50HHs	12 month	Market	Secondary
Gobar/Bio Gas	-	-	-	-
Cow dung cake	-	-	-	-
LPG	21HHs	12 month	Govt	Secondary
Electric Heater	-	-	-	-
Solar	-	-	-	-

## **RECORD 2 - LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS**

**TABLE- 15: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE**

<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Programme</b>
Low production/collect	Traditional way of cultivation.  Lack of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's viz, power tillers, tractors etc.	Nearness to marketing hub i.e. Guwahati	Agro-skill development programme. Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation
Storage & processing	Lack of common storing place  Lack of cold storage facility due to non-availability of electricity	Availability of new technologies and farming practices	Training programme
Marketing	Lack of cold storage facility due to non-availability of electricity  Lack of transporting facilities for carrying products	Rising demand for diversified agriculture product	Awareness programme on marketing know how

**TABLE- 16: LIVESTOCK**

<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Programme</b>
Lack of monetary assistance	No SHG's within the JFMC	Income generating activity	Training programmes
Insufficient knowledge	Lack of appropriately skilled trainers	Good domestic market	Awareness programmes on the demand of honey in the domestic market
Production of honey	No scientific knowledge on bee keeping to produce quality honey	Identification of the potential bee keepers	
Honey Market	Remoteness of the producers from		

	the supplier market		
	Unaware of the market demand of different honey made products.		

**TABLE- 17: SPECIALIZED SKILLS (Food Processing)**

<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Programme</b>
Raw material availability	Ineffective use of the available raw materials	Abundance of mangoes, chillies in the JFMC	Training programmes on food processing
Product quality	Lack of scientific knowledge	Use of modern scientific method to compete with the outside market	Training on Modern Tools and Equipment.
Marketing potential	Lack of marketing knowledge	Nearness to marketing hub	EDP's within the JFMC
Credit facility	No SHG's within the JFMC	Low interest facility by SHG's	Education programme on SHG's

**TABLE- 18: CREDIT FACILITY**

<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Programme</b>
Rate of interest	Higher lending rates charged by the public and private money lender	Creating SHG's	Education programme on SHG's
Availability of loan	Fear of risk taking  No SHG's formed in the JFMC	Setting up Micro finance institutions	Education programme on the benefits of micro finance
Mortgage difficulty	Unavailability of proper documentation of mortgaged property.		

