



ASSAM PROJECT ON  
FOREST & BIODIVERSITY  
CONSERVATION



AGENCE FRANÇAISE  
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

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

**LUMDING RANGE, NAGAON SOUTH DIVISION**

**NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE**

**MICRO-PLAN**

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

**Prepared by Sadhukhuti 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

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Full Form</b>
<b>APFBC</b>	Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation
<b>AFD</b>	<i>French Development Agency</i>
<b>BPL</b>	Below Poverty Line
<b>COMPELO</b>	Consortium for Micro Planning and Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities
<b>EPA</b>	Entry Point Activities
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>Ha</b>	Hectare
<b>IIE</b>	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
<b>JFMC</b>	Joint Forest Management Committee
<b>Kg</b>	Kilogram
<b>Km</b>	Kilometre
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organization
<b>NTFP</b>	Non Timber Forest Product
<b>PDS</b>	Public Distribution System
<b>PRA</b>	Participatory Rural Appraisal
<b>Rs.</b>	Indian Rupees
<b>SHG</b>	Self Help Group
<b>VCDC</b>	Village Council Development Committee
<b>DDUGJY</b>	Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana

**SADHUKHUTI JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**  
**Lumding Range, Nagaon South Forest Division,**

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

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## 1. Introduction

<b>About the Project</b>	<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>
<b>Micro-Planning &amp; Livelihood Development</b>	<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>
<b>Micro-Plan for the Sadhukhuti JFMC</b>	<p>This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Sadhukhuti 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 Forest Range. 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 finalized for adoption in July 2016.</p>

## 2. Village Socio-Economic Profile

<b>Location</b>	<p>The Sadhukhuti Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Sadhukhuti village located on the fringe of the Lumding Forest Range. The area covered by the above JFMC falls within Lanka Revenue Circle 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><b>Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC</b></p> <table> <tr> <td><b>Name of the JFMC</b></td><td>Sadhukhuti</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Habitation</b></td><td>Sadhukhuti</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of Revenue Village</b></td><td>Nil</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</b></td><td>Pachim Lumding</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>Borlongphar</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Year Formed</b></td><td>2008-2009</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Description of Boundary of JFMC</b></td><td>As below North: Plantation South: National Highway West: Sadhukhuti Paddy Field East: Diphu Road</td></tr> </table> <p><b>Source:</b> JFMC Records &amp; Discussions during PRA Exercise in June 2016</p> <p>Additional details are given at <b>Table-1</b> of Record-I (Given at Annexure)</p>	<b>Name of the JFMC</b>	Sadhukhuti	<b>Habitation</b>	Sadhukhuti	<b>Name of Revenue Village</b>	Nil	<b>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</b>	Pachim Lumding	<b>Revenue Circle</b>	Lanka	<b>District</b>	Hojai	<b>Forest Division</b>	Nagaon South	<b>Forest Range</b>	Lumding	<b>Forest Beat</b>	Borlongphar	<b>Year Formed</b>	2008-2009	<b>Description of Boundary of JFMC</b>	As below North: Plantation South: National Highway West: Sadhukhuti Paddy Field East: Diphu Road
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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><b>Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee &amp; general Body</b></p> <table> <tr> <td><b>Name of President</b></td><td>Mr. Sanjay Chouhan</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of Member Secretary</b></td><td>Mr. Nabin Ch. Hazarika, Forester - I</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of Treasurer</b></td><td>Mr Nimai Das</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>No. of Members in Executive Committee</b></td><td>Male:6 Female:4</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>No. of Members in the General Body</b></td><td>120 (Represented by adult member of the household.)</td></tr> </table> <p><b>Source:</b> JFMC Records</p>	<b>Name of President</b>	Mr. Sanjay Chouhan	<b>Name of Member Secretary</b>	Mr. Nabin Ch. Hazarika, Forester - I	<b>Name of Treasurer</b>	Mr Nimai Das	<b>No. of Members in Executive Committee</b>	Male:6 Female:4	<b>No. of Members in the General Body</b>	120 (Represented by adult member of the household.)												
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<b>Households &amp; Population Structure</b>	<p>The village has 120 households. The number of female headed households is nil. The total population is 775, of which 422 are male and the 353 are female members. Out of 120 HH 266 people belong to the SC community, 171 people belong to the OBC community and 338 people are of 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 6.</li> <li>(2) The sex ratio is 836 females per 1000 males in the village.</li> </ol>
<b>Education &amp; Skills Development</b>	<p>Over 77 % 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 skills in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Tailoring</li> <li>(b) Masonry.</li> <li>(c) Livestock rearing.</li> <li>(d) Farming.</li> <li>(e) Driving</li> <li>(f) Food Processing</li> <li>(g) Carpentry.</li> </ol> <p>Government has been active in promoting formal skills development programmes in the country as well as in the state. The village has not reported receipt of benefits of any such programme has been carried out in the habitation or in nearby areas.</p>
<b>Soil</b>	<p>The soil type of the project area includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sand dune soil in plain areas.</li> </ul> <p>This type of soil can support different kind of crops, as the soil is reported to be fertile on the whole.</p>
<b>Water</b>	<p>The area is drained by the river Borlongphar which flows from the adjoining mountains of karbi-Anglong into the project area before joining the River Doiyung to the south. This is a perennial river.</p>
<b>Climate: Temperature &amp; Rainfall</b>	<p>The maximum <b>temperature</b> during the summer is 40 ° C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 8°-11 ° C.</p> <p>The annual <b>rainfall</b> is about 65-300 mm. About one-thirds of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The village has high levels of <b>humidity</b> (over 95%) during the rainy months and low levels in the winter (Below 25%). 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 Semi hilly and densely vegetated. The main tree species are Neem, Amla, Silica, Arjuna, Bhoira, Fire wood and many other medicinal plants .Additional details in this regard are given at the ‘Forest Development Plan’.</p>
<b>Land Use Pattern</b>	<p><b>Appendix-2</b> gives the land-use pattern of the village. From the same, it is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows:</p> <p>National Highway 1%  Firewood Plantation 38%  Paddy Field 16%  Road .2%  Settlement Area 14%  Brick Industrial area 11%  Pond 1%</p>

	Stream 1% Teak Plantation 10% Tree clad area 6%
<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>• 68 % of the households are landless (76 HH)</li> <li>• 32 % of the households are marginal farmers (36 HH)</li> <li>• None of the households belong to small and large categories.</li> </ul>
<b>Livestock</b>	The total number of livestock in the village is 1400. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include: Cows: 350 Goats: 250 Poultry: 800 Buffaloes : Nil Bulls : Nil Pigs :Nil <b>Table-4</b> of Record-I may be referred to for the details in the above connection.
<b>Village Infrastructure &amp; Communication Facilities</b>	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 <b>Record-I</b> , which gives the present status of the village infrastructure.  From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:  <b>Physical Infrastructure:</b> The habitation is Comprised of basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, electricity, water supply, mobile network etc. Most of the Roads are Kuccha and Motor able.  <b>Education &amp; Health Facilities:</b> There are minimal educational and no health facilities. Public transport is not available, and the community members have to use bicycles to move around.  <b>Govt. Offices:</b> The government offices (such as Police station, Gram Panchayat office, Revenue office, 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.  <b>Financial Inclusion:</b> Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at a considerable distance from the habitation. The community members have accounts in faraway places.
<b>Agricultural Crops</b>	The details of the agricultural crops grown in the village is available at <b>Table-6</b> of Record-I.  The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village. <b>Kharif Crops:</b> Paddy(Aijong, Pankaj) <b>Rabi Crops:</b> Mustard <b>Others:</b> Mango, Jackfruit, Cabbage, Brinjal, Chilli, Cauliflower, Tomato, Drumstick etc. All the crops are rain fed.
<b>Crop Production Profile</b>	<b>Table-7</b> of Record-I may be referred to for the production and yield details of the crops grown in the village.  The maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops like rice

	<p>and vegetables.</p> <p>The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>(a) Paddy : Production</td> <td>1440 Quintals</td> <td>Yield 53.47 q /ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Mustard : Production</td> <td>100 Quintals</td> <td>Yield 6.25 q/ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Vegetable: Production</td> <td>720 Quintals</td> <td>Yield 18.75 q/ha</td> </tr> </table>	(a) Paddy : Production	1440 Quintals	Yield 53.47 q /ha	(b) Mustard : Production	100 Quintals	Yield 6.25 q/ha	(c) Vegetable: Production	720 Quintals	Yield 18.75 q/ha
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<b>Fodder Availability</b>	<p>The matter of fodder availability in the village is dealt with at <b>Table-8</b> of Record-I. The above shows that the main sources of fodder in the village are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Crop residue (b) Grazing in forest (c) Household wastage (d) Green fodder</p>									
<b>Markets</b>	<p><b>Table-9</b> of Record-I shows the location of the different markets from the village. The main markets used by the community are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Grocery / PDS: Lumding at 7 km away ( in Lumding Town) (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: Lumding at 7 km away ( in Lumding Town) (c) Major Market: Lumding at 7 km away ( in Lumding Town)</p>									
<b>Water Resources</b>	<p>The water resources are tabulated at <b>Table-10</b> of Record-I. The main water resources with the water availability is as follows:</p> <p>(a) Check dam (Water Availability: <del>Perennial</del> / <del>Seasonal</del>) (b) Tube well (Water Availability: Perennial / <del>Seasonal</del>) (c) River (Water Availability: Perennial-/ <del>Seasonal</del>) (d) Stream (Water Availability: <del>Perennial</del> / <del>Seasonal</del>) (e) Ring well (Water Availability: Perennial / <del>Seasonal</del>)</p>									
<b>Energy Consumption</b>	<p><b>Table-11</b> of Record-I shows the major sources of energy in the village. The same have been listed below.</p> <p>(a) Fuel wood - Households Depending 120 Nos. Source: forest (b) Kerosene - Households Depending: 10-15 Nos. Source: Open Market and PDS (c) LPG- Households Depending 36Nos. Source: Govt.</p>									
<b>Socio-economic status</b>	<p><b>Social set-up:</b> The village is inhabited by Bengali and Bihari community. The caste division is classified as General and Schedule Caste Category. The society is not marked by deep social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory.</p> <p><b>Economic Condition:</b> The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are Farming, Daily wages, Selling Vegetables etc. Most households earn Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 80,000 per year.</p> <p>There is no migration in this JFMC area.</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>									



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## 1. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

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

- a) Livelihood assets
- b) Livelihood context
- c) Priority ranking on potential livelihood

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

- a) Natural Capital
- b) Physical Capital
- c) Social Capital
- d) Human Capital
- e) Financial Capital

## 3. Natural Capital

In Sadhukhuti JFMC under Lumding Reserve Forest, major natural capital are Bamboo, Teak, Sal and various species of Bamboo and there is only one 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)

## 4. Physical Capital

Majority of the households in the Sadhukhuti 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 72 numbers of semi-pucca houses, 21 numbers of Pucca houses and the remaining houses are thatch. Among the various sources of energy consumption such as Biomass, kerosene, electricity and LPG, villagers depend on the firewood and kerosene for household and other uses. Although some of the household have LPG, but reliability is very less. (Refer to table 10, 11)

There is three LP schools, one High school, three anganwadi centres present within the JFMC area. No other education institution is present. (Refer to table 5)

In case of water sources, most of the HH have access to tube well, river and ring well.

## 5. 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.

There are no SHGS in the village. However, the village has one L.P school, one Anganwadi Centre and one community hall where social meetings of the villages are held.

## 6. Human Capital

77 per cent of total population of the JFMC are literate and 23 per cent are illiterate. (Refer to table 3.3)

## 7. 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.

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

## 8. Livelihood Context

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

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

## 9. Priority Ranking Through PRA Exercise

<b>PRA Exercise</b>	Team from IIE Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Sadhukhuti village as follows:  <b>Date:</b> 13 <sup>th</sup> June, 2016 <b>Location:</b> Kali Mandir, Sadhukhuti <b>Numbers Present:</b> 52  <b>In Presence of:</b> JFMC office bearers, Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel, etc.
<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</b>	Different tools were used and outcomes obtained. These include:  Social Mapping

<b>PRA</b>	Wealth Ranking Time Line review Seasonality of Livelihoods Venn Diagram Chapatti Diagram <b>Appendix-3</b> furnishes detailed information of the above.																																
<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> <p>1.Agriculture 2. Livestock Rearing 3. Food Processing 4. Driving</p> <p>Ranking of EPA</p> <table><tr><th>Rank</th><th>Village EPA as ranked</th><th>Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)</th><th>Probable source of funding/deptt.</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Drinking Water</td><td>At least 8 ring well</td><td>EPA APFBC/ NRDWP</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Road Connectivity</td><td>Black Topping of road From National Highway to Sadhukhuti village (~3 KM)</td><td>PMGSY/PWD</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>School</td><td>Upper Primary School</td><td>SSA/ Elementary Education Deptt.</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>Health Centre</td><td>Sub-Centre within the village</td><td>NHM/ H &amp; FW</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>Market</td><td>Market within the village</td><td>Municipal Corporation</td></tr><tr><td>6.</td><td>Electricity</td><td>Every Households should be Electrified of the JFMC area.</td><td>DDUGJY(Deendayal Upadhayaya Gram Jyoti Yojana)</td></tr><tr><td>7.</td><td>Sanitation</td><td>Providing HHL (House Hold Latrine) - Low cost, septic and sanitary type.</td><td>Swach Bharart Mission/ PHE</td></tr></table> <p>➤ An arrangement of working capital worth Rs 2 Lacs should be arranged from the EPA fund for promoting livelihood activities.</p> <p>➤ A low cost Community work shed cum JFMC office to be setup within the JFMC boundaries.</p> <p>➤ A low cost livestock rearing shed have to be arranged from the EPA fund for promoting a common livelihood Activity.</p>	Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)	Probable source of funding/deptt.	1.	Drinking Water	At least 8 ring well	EPA APFBC/ NRDWP	2.	Road Connectivity	Black Topping of road From National Highway to Sadhukhuti village (~3 KM)	PMGSY/PWD	3.	School	Upper Primary School	SSA/ Elementary Education Deptt.	4.	Health Centre	Sub-Centre within the village	NHM/ H & FW	5.	Market	Market within the village	Municipal Corporation	6.	Electricity	Every Households should be Electrified of the JFMC area.	DDUGJY(Deendayal Upadhayaya Gram Jyoti Yojana)	7.	Sanitation	Providing HHL (House Hold Latrine) - Low cost, septic and sanitary type.	Swach Bharart Mission/ PHE
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<b>Livelihood opportunities</b>	<p>Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:</p> <p>Agriculture &amp; Horticulture Livestock Rearing 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-12</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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very negligible use of fertilizers and pesticides, insecticides.</li> <li>Lack of irrigation facilities.</li> <li>Lack of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's viz, power tillers, tractors etc.</li> <li>Non usages of high yielding seeds etc.</li> </ol> <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Application of proper and controlled pesticides and insecticides.</li> <li>Introduction of new and advance technology</li> <li>Well-structured training programme. The villagers are inherited with the skill of cultivation. All they need is improvisation of their skill level.</li> </ol> <p>The suggested programmes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tractor operation training</li> <li>Agro-skill development programme.</li> <li>Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Livestock</b>	<p><b>Table-13</b> furnishes additional information about opportunities for livestock rearing.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unable to buy fodder from market due to poor financial condition.</li> <li>Trees fodder n crop residue are available only for 3-6 months. Green fodder is also not available for the whole year.</li> <li>No veterinary care clinic</li> <li>Lack of knowledge about the proper rearing of live stock</li> </ol> <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher income from livestock rearing.</li> <li>A huge demanded market for milk is available through Lumding town to the other parts of Assam.</li> </ol> <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Goatery</li> <li>Poultry</li> <li>Cattle rearing</li> </ol>
<b>NWFP</b>	<p>The opportunities for NWFP are tabulated at <b>Table-14</b> under Record-2</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p>

	<p>(a) Lack of proper utilisation of NWFP due to inadequate knowledge.</p> <p>(b) Lack of research on development of high yielding varieties, domestication etc.</p> <p>(c) No technical know-how.</p> <p>(d) No processing units.</p> <p>(e) Lack of trained personnel and equipment.</p> <p>(f) Lack of facilities to fabricate equipment locally.</p> <p>The opportunities are:</p> <p>(a) Availability of fertile fallow land.</p> <p>(b) A ready market for the finished products.</p> <p>The suggested programme are:</p> <p>(a) Plantation of Food plants,</p> <p>(b) Medicinal Plant etc.</p>
<b>Specialized Skills</b>	<p>For skills development, the opportunities are tabulated at <b>Table-15</b> under Record 2</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <p>(a) Lack of product diversification.</p> <p>(b) Lack of research on product quality.</p> <p>(c) Lack of TQM techniques.</p> <p>The opportunities are:</p> <p>(a) Providing good communication facility.</p> <p>(b) Training of the skill holder.</p> <p>(c) Financial assistance from govt.</p> <p>The suggested programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on Modern Tools and Equipment.</li> <li>• Providing modern technology to the villagers.</li> <li>• Skill Up gradation &amp; Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification.</li> <li>• Setting up a raw material bank.</li> <li>• Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.</li> </ul>
<b>Credit Facility</b>	<p><b>Table-16</b> under Record-2 discusses this aspect.</p> <p>The main constraints with the reasons are:</p> <p>(a) Financial exclusion.</p> <p>(b) Higher rate charged by the private money lender.</p> <p>The opportunities are:</p> <p>(a) setting up modern financial institution.</p> <p>(b) Adequate awareness.</p> <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <p>(a) Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.</p>
<b>Strategic Interventions</b>	<p>Summarizing the suggested programmes at above as strategic interventions for the Livelihood Development Plan:</p>

	<p>1 <b>Agriculture &amp; Horticulture:</b> Tractor operation training, Agro-skill development programme ,Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation</p> <p>2. <b>Livestock:</b> Cattle rearing, Goatery, Poultry.</p> <p>3. <b>NWFP :</b> Plantation of Food plants, Medicinal Plant etc.</p> <p>4. <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.</p> <p>5. <b>Credit facility:</b> Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.</p>
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## 2. Livelihood Development Plan

<b>Income Generating Activities</b>	<p>The main income generating activities as planned at the village are:</p> <p><b>Farm Sector :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Livestock Rearing.</li> <li>2. Horticulture</li> </ol> <p><b>Non-Farm sector:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Driving</li> <li>2. Electrician</li> <li>3. Carpentry</li> <li>4. Tailoring</li> </ol>
<b>SHG Activities</b>	<p>SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To create awareness.</li> <li>2. To organise and form group</li> <li>3. To involve the villagers in Livelihood Activities collectively.</li> </ol>
<b>Exposure Trips</b>	<p>The following exposure trips are planned:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NIL</li> <li>2. NIL</li> </ol> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment</li> <li>(b) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development</li> <li>(c) Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SJGSY) - for irrigation, including watershed development</li> <li>(d) National Rural Livelihood Mission</li> <li>(e) Skills Development schemes</li> <li>(f) Other schemes for rural development and livelihoods as found appropriate.</li> </ul> <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>
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### 3. Forest Development Plan of Sadhukhuti 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 Sadhukhuti 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 Sadhukhuti 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 Sadhukhuti JFMC have been summarized below.

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

Identification	Area of JFMC Forest	Distance from Village	Condition of Forest [Good - Forest with crown density of 40%	Frequency of Use by Community
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	<b>(Ha)</b>	<b>(Km)</b>	of more Else 'Degraded']	[2-3 m / 3-6 m / 6-9 m / Over 9 m]
<b>(A) Assigned Forest</b>				
RF / PF Name: Beat: Borlongphar Compartment:	110 Ha	1 Km	Good Area: -110 Ha Degraded Area: Nil	3-6 m
<b>(B) Other Planted Area</b>				
Location: Type of Forest: VF / Other _____	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	110 Ha		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 Sadhukhuti JFMC has 110 Ha under its forests, of which 110 Ha area is 'Good' and none is 'Degraded'.

## 1.2. Forest Soil Type

The forests of Sadhukhuti JFMC are located in loamy types of soil. Some salient points of the forest soil type have been given in the following table.

**Table-2: Forest Soil Type in 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	-	-
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 Sadhukhuti JFMC; the salient points of the forest soil type are summarized below:

- (a) Loam soil
- (b) Less fertile

## 1.3. Existing Composition of Flora



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

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

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Biological Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis Linn</i>
	Gamari	<i>Gmelina Arborea</i>
Associates	Dhekia	<i>Ferns</i>
Shrubs	Bhot jalakia	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>
Medicinal Plants	Arjun,	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
	Hilikha	<i>Terminalia Chebula</i>
	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
	Amlakhi	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>
Produces		
Others, if any	Pahari Jati Bah	<i>Oxytennera parvifolia</i>
	Dulu Bah	<i>Schizostachyum dulloa</i>
	Amlakhi	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>
	Halakh	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>
	Hollong	<i>Dipterocarpus macrocarpus</i>

**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 Sadhukhuti JFMC.

### 2.1. Past Protection Measures of the JFMC

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

- (a) Number of households involved: 46
- (b) Number of people involved:80
- (c) Summary of the measures: Not available
- (d) Any formal mechanism: Not available

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

### 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 Sadhukhuti JFMC**

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	monthly	60-70 kg		Forest
Timber for House	Once in a year	2-3 nos./yr		Forest
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-	-
Pole / Bamboo	-	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest	monthly	4 kg		Forest
NTFP	-	-	-	-
Other _____	-	-	-	-

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

There are 266 households in the Sadhukhuti JFMC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the Sadhukhuti village for forest products for own use is as follows:

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

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	161000	Throughout the year
Timber for House	2-3 nos.	Throughout the year
Small Timber for Implements	-	-
Pole / Bamboo	-	-
Fodder from Forest	530 kg	Throughout the year
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

### 2.3. 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 Sadhukhuti JFMC is given in the following table.

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

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

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

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

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

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**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 Sadhukhuti 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 Sadhukhuti 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	161000 kg	-	161000 kg
Timber for House	2-3 nos.	-	2-3 nos.
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-
Bamboo	-	-	-
Pole	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest	530 kg	-	530 kg
NTFP	-	-	-
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 Sadhukhuti FMC have been summarized below.

**Table-7: Protection Problems of the Sadhukhuti 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:

- (a) Grazing - Local Animals
- (b) Grazing - Animals from Other Area
- (c) Poaching of wild animals

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

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of Sadhukhuti 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 Sadhukhuti JFMC from the issues discussed earlier at Sub-section 3.1

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

Protection Work [to be filled from Table 3.7 of Proforma-3 as applicable]	Location in Forest Area	Quantification of the Measures [Length, Area, Size etc.]	Timing	Priority [High / Medium / Low]
1. Fencing	Sadhukhuti forest			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 Sadhukhuti JFMC (with high / medium priority) are as follows:

- (a) Fencing
- (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 Sadhukhuti JFMC are given here under.

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

Treatment	Required (Yes/ No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
Restoration of Degraded Forests	No	No	-	-
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees	No	No	-	-
Watershed Treatment	Yes	Yes	Anytime	-
Water Reservoirs	No	No	-	-
Grass & Silvi-pasture	No	No	-	-
Bamboo Plantation	Yes	Yes	Jun- August	

Treatment	Required (Yes/ No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
Seed Sowing	Yes	Yes	Jun/July	
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	Yes	Yes	Jun/July	
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	No	No	-	-
Physical Fencing	Yes	Yes	Sep- Nov	
Social Fencing	Yes	Yes	All throughout the year	Depends on JFMC
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 Sadhukhuti JFMC:

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

#### 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 Sadhukhuti JFMC**

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	-	-	-	-
Block Plantation	-	-	-	-
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	-	-	-	-
Enrichment Plantation	-	-	-	-
Direct Plantation	25 Ha	-	Fuelwood	-
Other	-	-	-	-
TOTAL AREA (in Ha)	25 Ha	-	Fuelwood	-

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

#### 4.4. Forest Improvement – Action Plan

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

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

Financial Year	Activities	Amount
2016-17	-	-
2017-18*	-	-
2018-19*	-	-
	-	-
2019-20*	-	-
	-	-
2020-21*	-	-
	-	-
2021-22*	-	-
2022-13*	-	-
2023-24*	-	-
2024-25*	-	-
2025-26*	-	-
Total Budgetary Requirement		-

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

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

Name of Plantation : Block Plantation of Mixed Harwood Plantation - Teak with Associates, Firewood and Bamboo  
Plantation Period : 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)  
Plantation Area : -  
Spacing : -  
No. of Plants to be Raised : -  
Number Blocks : -

Species : -

<b>Action Plan for Creation of Plantation</b>		
<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016-17	-	-
2017-18*	-	-
2018-19*	-	-
	-	-
2019-20*	-	-
	-	-
2020-21*	-	-
	-	-
2021-22*	-	-
2022-23*	-	-
2023-24*	-	-
2024-25*	-	-
2025-26*	-	-
<b>Total Budgetary Requirement</b>		-

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

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

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

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

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016-17	-	-
2017-18*	-	-



2018-19*	-	-
	-	-
2019-20*	-	-
	-	-
2020-21*	-	-
	-	-
2021-22*	-	-
2022-23*	-	-
2023-24*	-	-
2024-25*	-	-
2025-26*	-	-
<b>Total Budgetary Requirement</b>		-

#### 4.5. Nursery Development Plan

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

(a) JFMC Peoples' Nursery (incl. Departmental Nursery)

The details are given below.

##### JFMC Nurseries

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

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

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

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

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

#### 4.6. Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

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

(A) Timber Species Saal, Teak, Associates

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

Year(s)	Treatment
-	-
-	-

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

(B) Bamboo

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

Year(s)	Treatment
-	-

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

(C) Fuel wood Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment
2016-17 to 2025-26	As provided in Action Plan for Block Mixed Harwood Plantation - Teak with Associates, Firewood and Bamboo

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

(D) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment
---------	-----------

Year(s)	Treatment
-	-

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

#### 4.7. Miscellaneous Operations Plan

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

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

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

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

### 5. Expected Benefits

This sub-section furnishes the benefits expected from the forests protected by members of the Sadhukhuti 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 Sadhukhuti 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 Sadhukhuti 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

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

TO,

The Range Forest Officer,  
Lumding Range, Lumding

Sub: Unavailability of area for creation of  
plantation under Sadhukhuti JFMC  
area.


Sir,

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

This is for favour of your kind  
information & necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

1) Sanjay M. Chakma.  
(President)  
Sadhukhuti J.F.M.C  
Lumding, Assam

2)   
(Member Secretary)  
Member Secretary  
Sadhukhuti J.F.M.C  
Lumding, Assam

Forwarded,



Forest Range Officer,  
Lumding Range, Lumding

Confirmed



(S. Rahman, AFO)  
AFO, NS Division,  
Tejgaon

## 5.2. Sharing Mechanisms

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

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

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

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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## 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 the road.

## 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

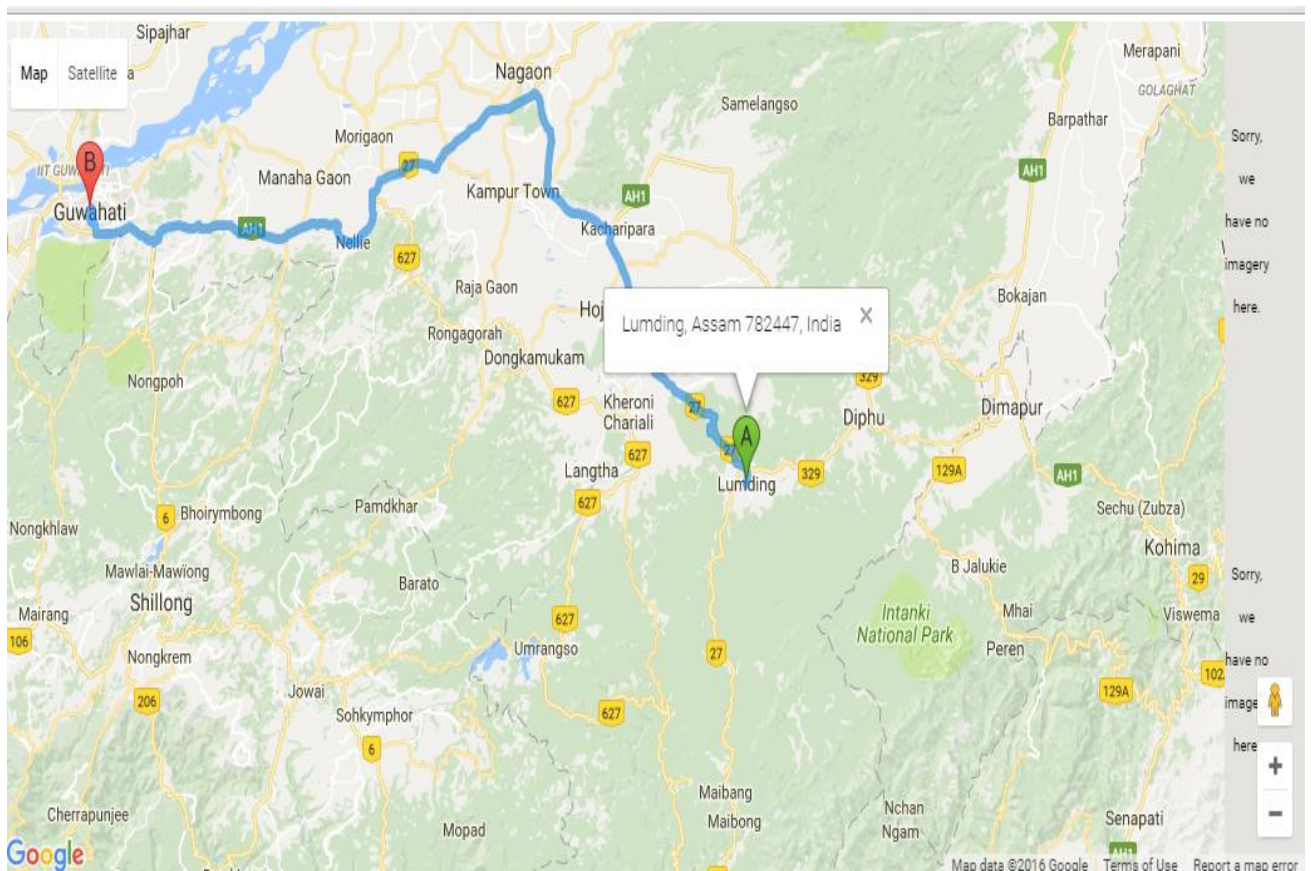
Bus timings from Lumding to Guwahati is around **2.5 hours** when your bus maintains an average speed of sixty kilometer per hour over the course of your journey. The estimated travel time from Lumding to Guwahati by bus may vary or it will take more time than the above mentioned time due to the road 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.

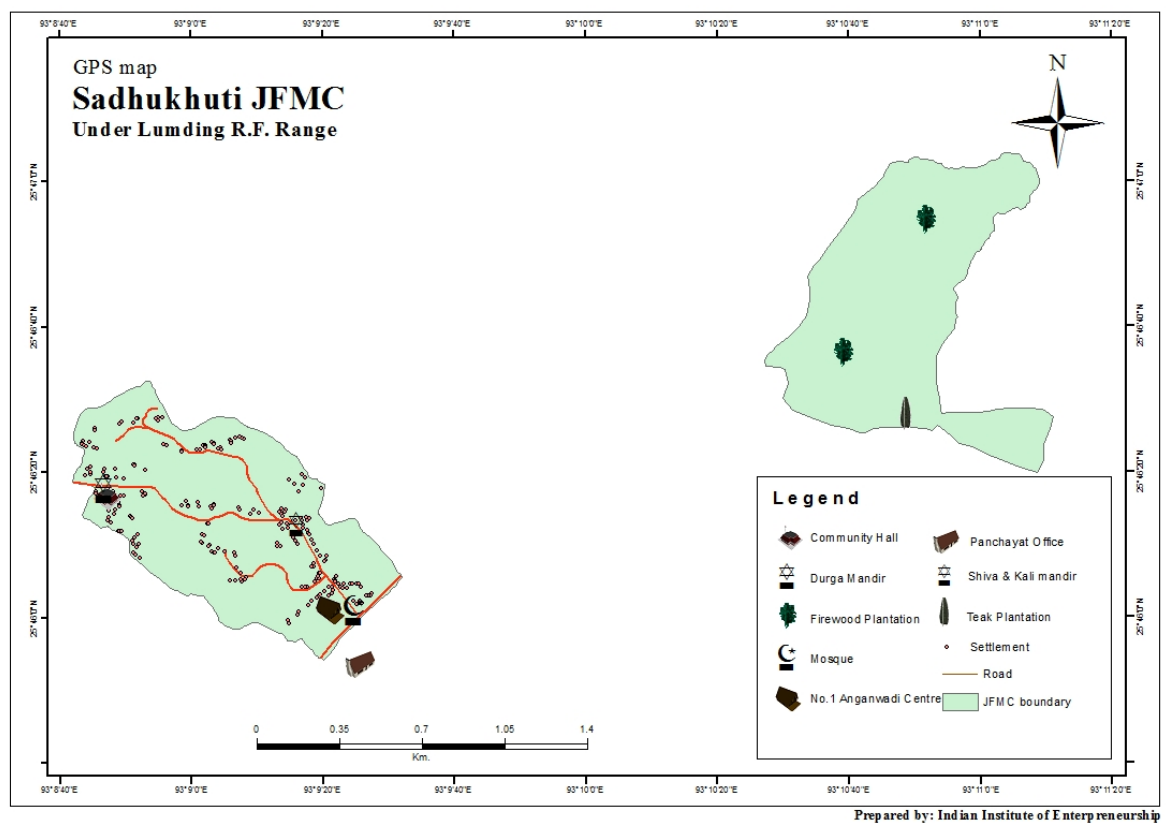
## Lumding to Guwahati road map

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 1

### 1. Village Map:

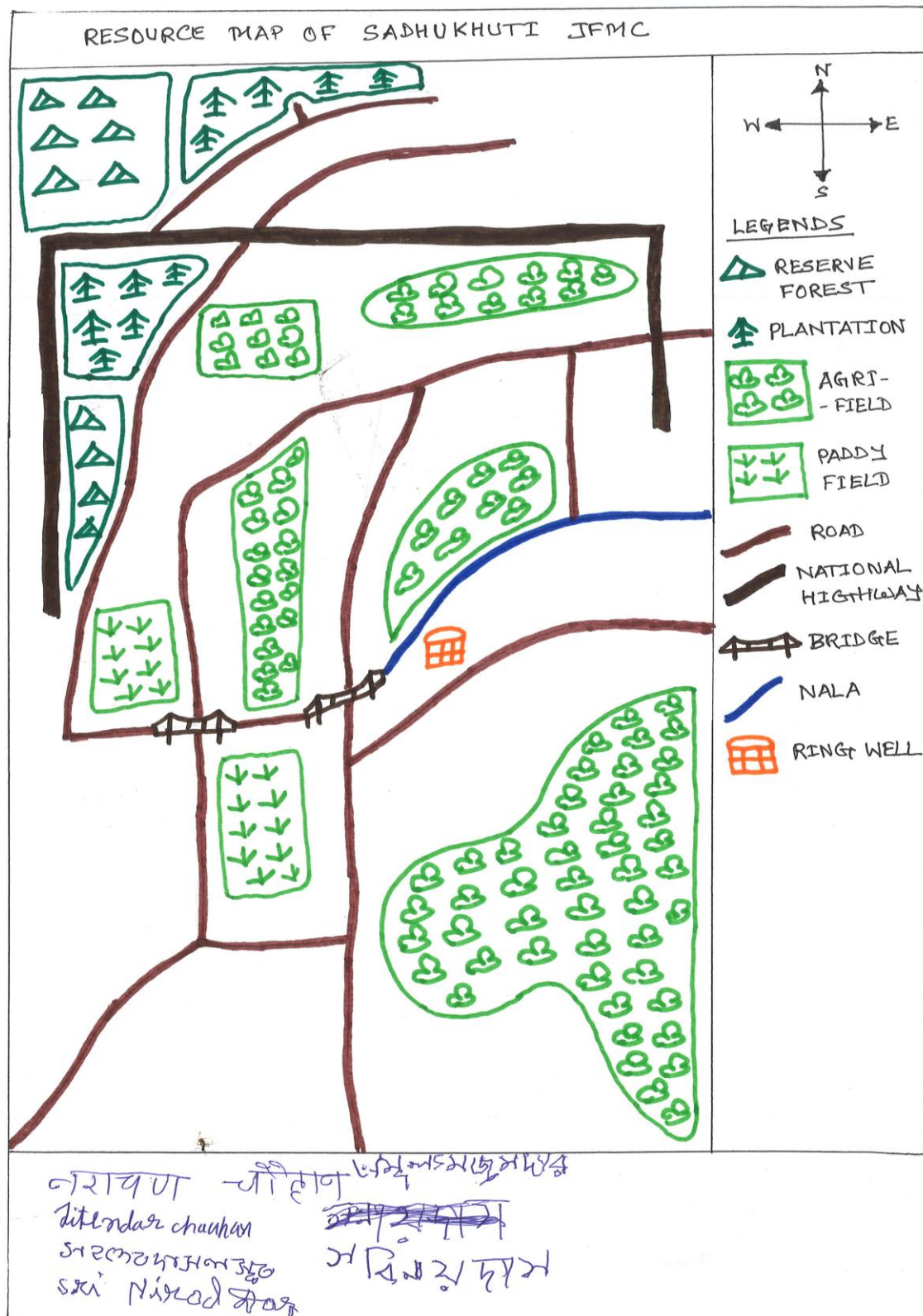




## 2. Social map

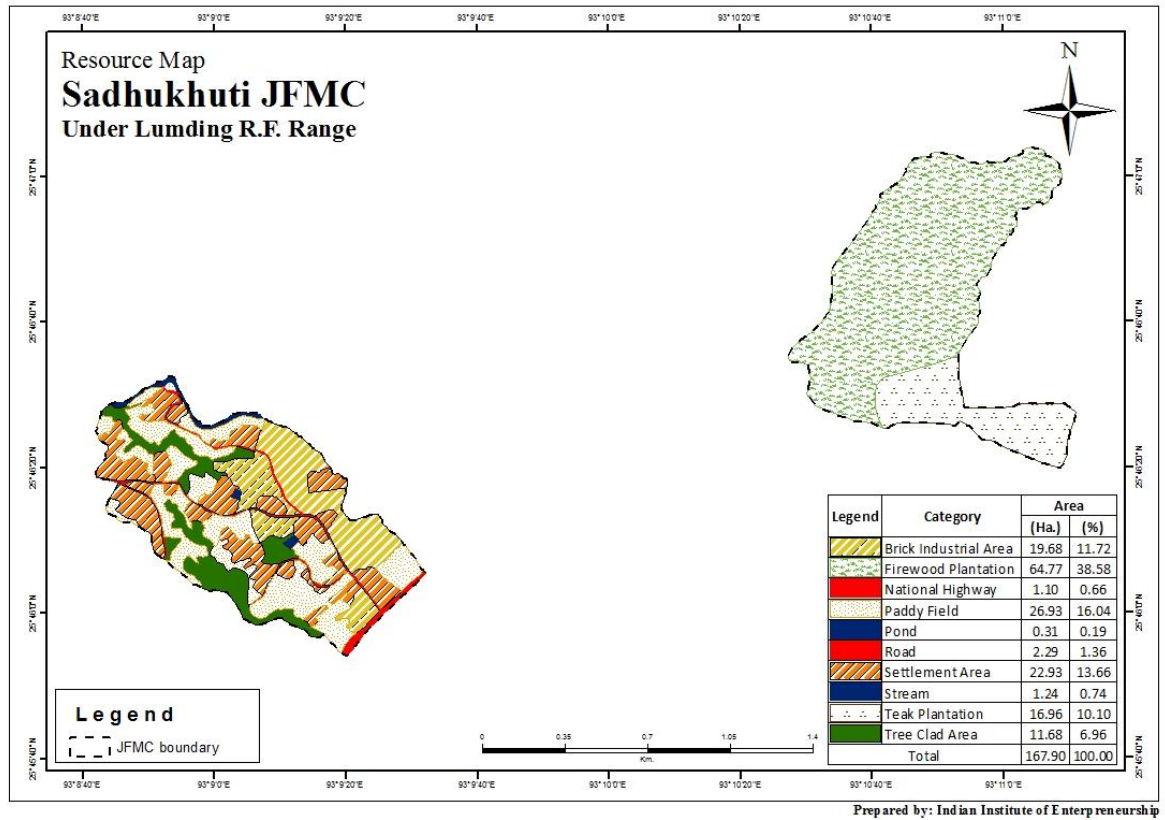


### 3. Resource Map:



## Appendix 2

### Land Use map of GIS





## Appendix 3

### PRA ACTIVITY

#### Location and Timing of Participatory Rural Appraisal:

Numbers of participants :	52
Time :	4.30 pm, 6 <sup>th</sup> June 2016
Venue :	Kali Mandir Premises , Sadhukhuti

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	No. of households	Population		
			Total	Male	Female
1	Sadhukhuti	120	775	422	353
<b>Total</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>353</b>

Source: Field Survey

**Table – 3.2***Brief about the villages under Sadhukhuti JFMC*

Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 Years	18-45 Years	45-60 Years	>60 Years
Male	12	141	158	75	36
Female	15	108	137	79	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>50</b>

**Table – 3.***Education profile of Sadhukhuti JFMC*

Education Class	K.G/Nursery	Upto IV	V- VII	VIII- X	X- XII	Graduate	Masters	Illiterate
<25 Years	5	108	24	106	48	-	-	20
>25 Years(Adult)	-	134	38	35	10	2	-	135
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>155</b>

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

- Social Mapping
- Wealth Ranking
- Time Line Review
- Seasonality Analysis
- Chapatti diagram

### 3.1 Social Mapping:

Social mapping is used to visualise the socio-economic aspects of the Sadhukhuti 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 - mely pukka, semi pukka, and thatch house.

*Table 3.2: Information about the villages*

Social information	Village	Sadhukhuti
	Total Population	775
	Male	422
	Female	353
	Total households	120
	Numbers of semi pakka Houses	72
	Numbers of Thatch houses	28
	Numbers of Pakka Houses	21
Landmarks	Bridges	0
	Stream	1
	River	1
	LP School	1
	Secondary School	0
	PHE	0
	Power Transformer	0
	Community hall	1
	Anganwadi centre	1
	Temple	2
	Mosque	1

### Findings of social map:

- The participants of social mapping have identified all 120 households out of which 28 households are thatch house or kuccha house 72 households have semi pucca houses and 21 households have pucca houses. This signifies that the 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, anganwadi centres and community hall, stream, well, Ring well, hand pump and bridges are mapped.
- Main source of water for the villagers is the Govt Ring Well and the streams and the river which is used by villagers for their day to day use. But the water is available only for 4-6 month (during monsoon season).
- Provision of Education facility is not satisfactory as there is only one primary school available within the boundary of the village. There are two Anganwadi centres in the village.
- The people belong of the village belong to the Bengali and Bihari and are of General, OBC and Schedule caste. The religion of the villagers is Hindu and Muslim.

### Learnings:

- Electricity is available inside the village of the Sadhukhuti JFMC. There is LPG gas connections in the villager of the JFMC. The Household still dependent on forest and use firewood for their cooking purposes. They used to go to the forest for collecting the firewood which is still a concern for the forest department for degradation of the forest.
- The primary health center along with post office is located in Lumding, which is 7KM away from the JFMC. The villagers have to cover a long distance for their health check-up.
- There is two community halls available in the JFMC where various meetings are held. Major meeting are – Gram panchayat meeting, village head meetings, forest department meetings and other political meetings.
- The availability of fodder for domestic animals depends on the resource available in the forest area and the capacity of the household who can rear the livestock's. The two villages of the JFMC are fully dependent on crop residue, trees fodder, grasses, and green fodder. Field residues are materials left in an agricultural field after the crop has been harvested. These residues include stalks and stubble (stems), leaves, and seed pods.
- There are some grazing field where villagers use for their cattle rearing. These fields are available for a maximum of six months. Seasonal grazing incorporates “grazing animals on a particular area allows the land that is not being grazed to rest and allow for new forage to grow.
- The villagers of the Sadhukhuti JFMC have to move Lumding, a distance covered with 7 km, for their weekly marketing activity. Domestic materials, utensils, bangles, cloths and stationeries are sold in different stalls.

### 3.2 Wealth Ranking:

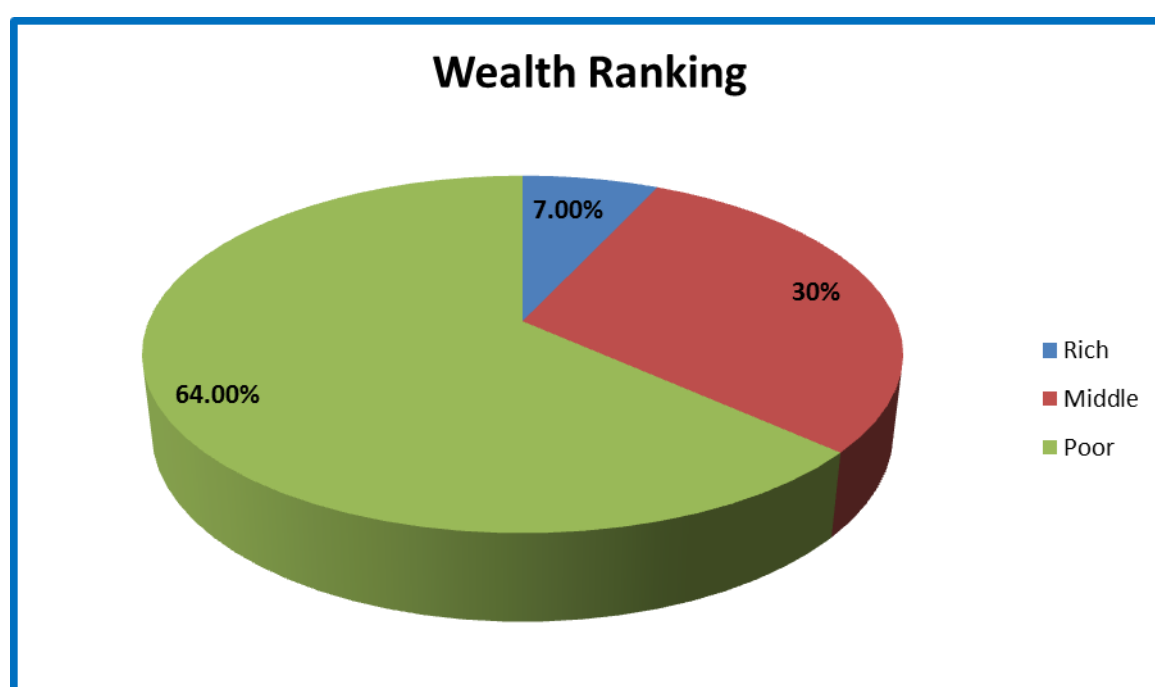
Wealth ranking, or well-being ranking, involves community members identifying and analysing the different wealth groups in a community. It enables evaluators to learn about the socioeconomic stratification of project beneficiaries and local people's definitions and indicators of wealth/well-being.

Wealth ranking was done with the help of the following criteria:

- a) Land holding
- b) Occupation

As such about 64 per cent people are poor, about 30 per cent are belong to middle class and about 7 per cent are categorised to be rich. Poor people are mainly irregular wage earners, sometimes they lease (adhi lua) others land. They also have good amount of agricultural land.

*Figure 3.1: Wealth Ranking*



### 3.3 Timeline Review

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 following events.

*Table 3.3: Timeline review*

Year		Event	Type
Post - Independence	1975	Almost every houses of the village were damaged due to Elephant depredation.	Elephant depredation



	1986	The first Kali Mandir Was Built up.	Constructive
	1992	An M.E School was built up -med Rajiv Gandhi Memorial School in the village area.	Constructive
	1996	Second Kali Mandir Was Built up.	Constructive
<b>20<sup>th</sup> century</b>	2009	The first community Hall was built up.	Constructive
	2014	A boy namely Ramesh Shah got first job in the village in CRPF.	Service

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 Sadhukhuti JFMC.

The Sadhukhuti village people had suffered a worst elephant depredation in the year 1975 which damaged almost every houses of the village. This was a major setback in the lives of the villagers which forced most of the villagers to leave their houses and move to other nearby places.

In the year 1986 the first Kali Mandir was constructed in the village of sadhukhuti. This was a very happy and auspicious moment for the Sadhukhuti village.

In the year 1992 an M.E School -med Rajiv Gandhi was established in the village.

Another auspicious moment in the Sadhukhuti village was when the second kali mandir was built in the year 1996.

In the year 2009 the first community hall was constructed.

The year 2014 was a very remarkable year for the villagers as a boy named Ramesh Shah from the village got first job in CRPF. This was a very proud moment for all the villagers. This achievement was a motivation factor among all the youths of the village.

### **Learning:**

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

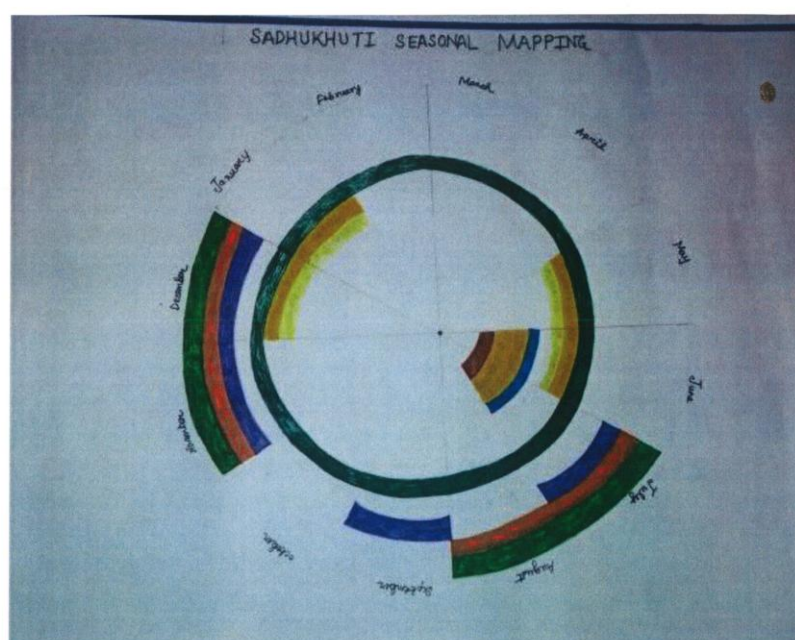
### **3.4 Seasonal Mapping of livelihood activities:**

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

sequences, labour demand, availability of paid employment, out-migration, incidence of human diseases, expenditure levels, and so on. Important periods, such as festivals, can also be shown.

Seasonal mapping mainly covers the seasonal variation of crops. In seasonal mapping, we considered agricultural crop and the timing of three activities viz. sowing, cropping and harvesting criteria and collected the details throughout the year. From the seasonal mapping, it has been noticed that the main crops grown in the village are Betel Nuts, Turmeric, Ginger, Pineapple and Banana.

**Figure 3.2: Seasonal Map of Sadhukhuti JFMC**



ସାଧୁଖୁଟି  
ଡିପାଣ୍ଡାଚାନ୍ଦନ  
ଝରସାମନ୍ତ  
ସୁନି ମିଶ୍ର  
ସାବିତ୍ରୀ

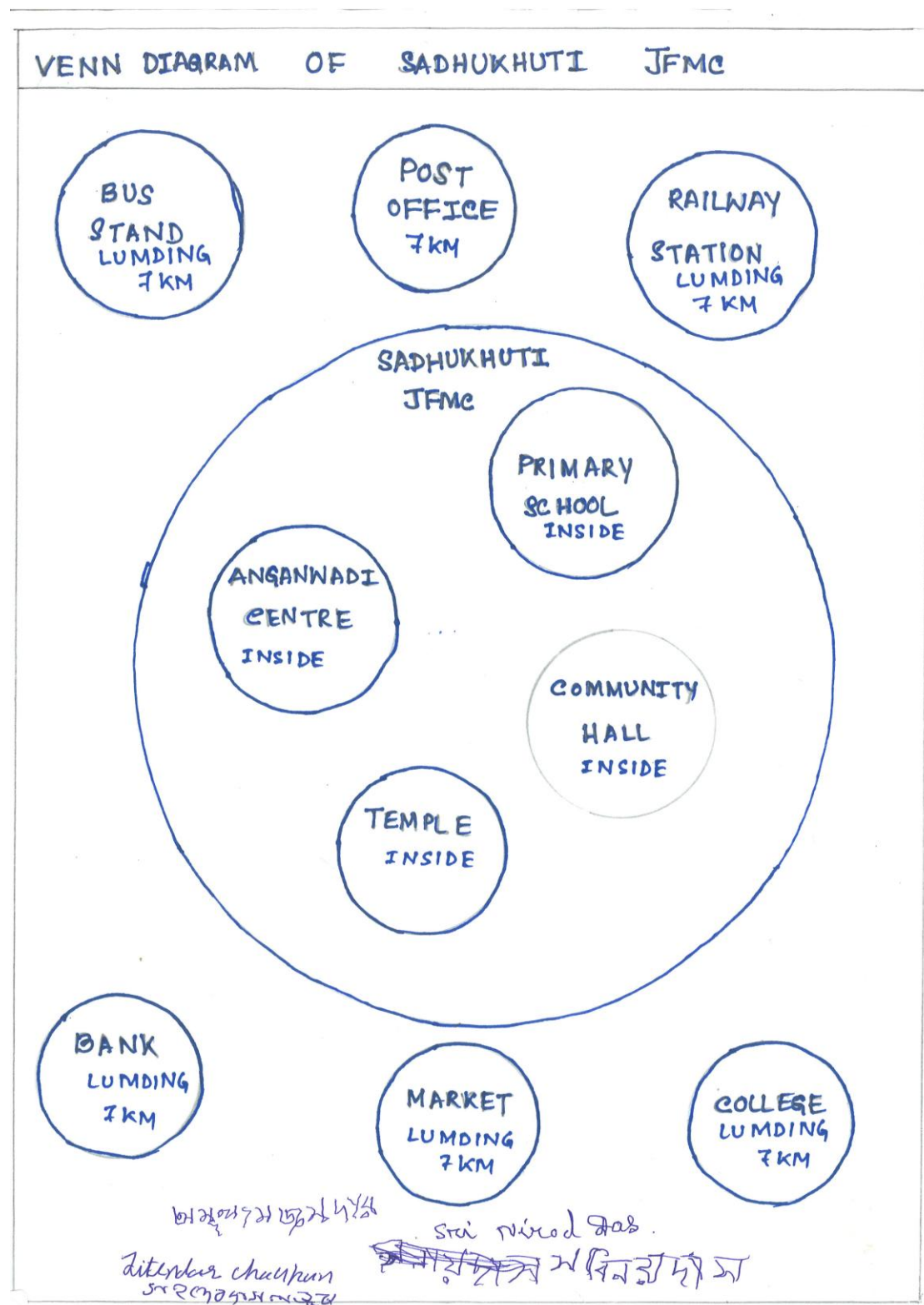
**Table 3.4 Seasonal cropping pattern**

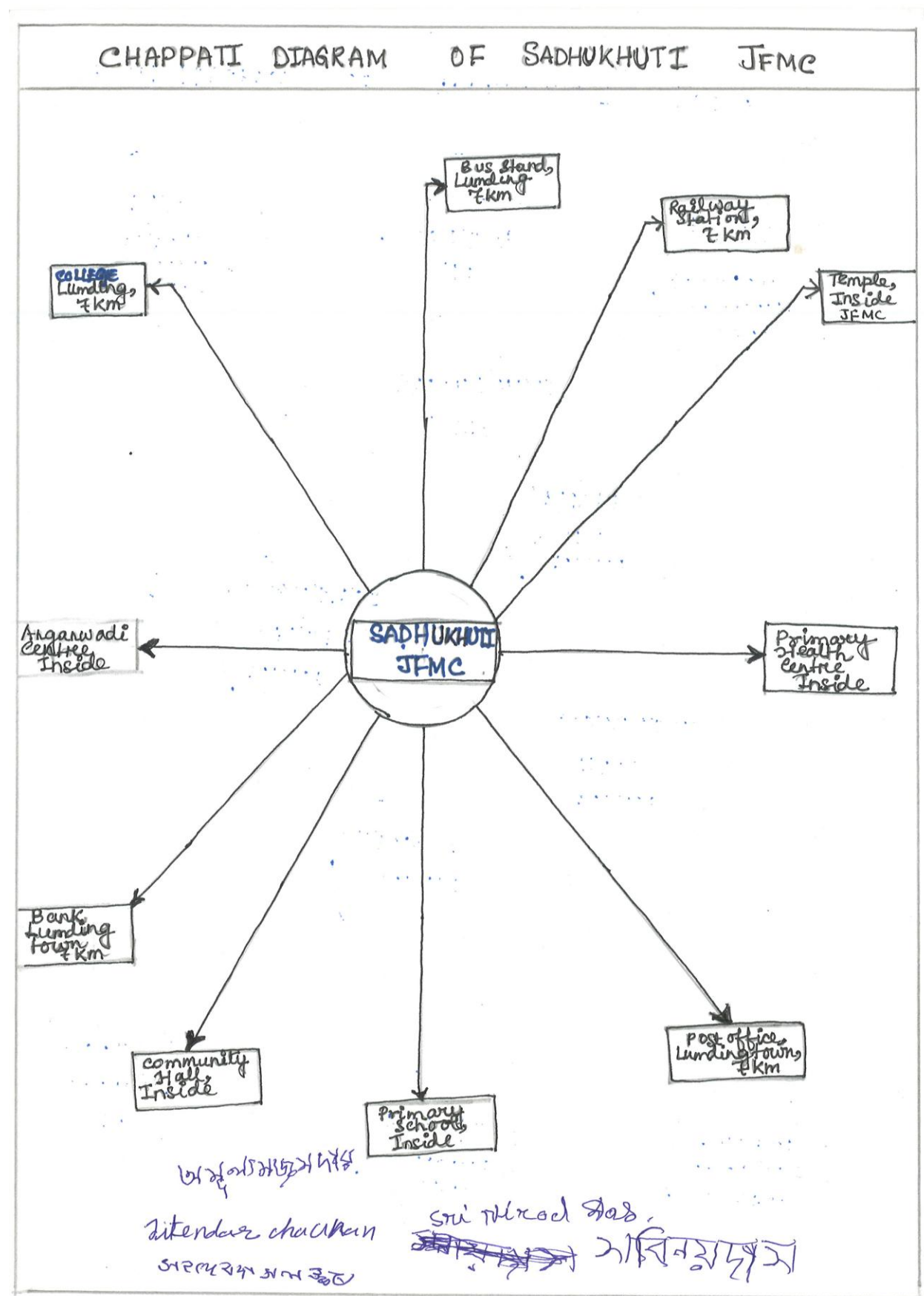
Agricultural crop	Sowing	Harvesting	Plucking
Cabbage	July	August	November-December
Cauliflower	July	August	November-December
Brinjal	July	-	November-December
Pumpkin	Jan – March	-	May-June
Mango	Dec-Jan(Budding)	-	May-June
Jackfruit	Dec-Jan	-	May-June
Wheat	July-Sep	-	Sept-Oct
Mustard	Oct	-	Nov-Dec
Chilli	Throughout the year		
Rice	Throughout the year		

**Learnings:**

- Water availability is less during the period October to March, so agricultural productivity become less in this period.

### 3.5 Venn Diagram





## Priority Ranking- EPA and Livelihood

EPA Activities		Drinking Water A	Road Connectivity B	Electricity C	School D	Sanitation E	Marks	Rank
Drinking Water	A	x	A	A	A	A	4	1
Road Connectivity	B		x	B	B	E	3	2
Electricity	C			x	D	E	2	4
School	D				x	E	1	5
Sanitation	E					x	2+	3

## Livelihood activity:

Livelihood Activities		Agriculture & Horticulture A	Livestock B	Food Processing C	Bee Keeping D	Cane & Bamboo E	Marks	Rank
Agriculture & Horticulture	A	x	A	A	A	A	4	1
Livestock	B	x	x	B	B	B	3	2
Food Processing	C	x	x	x	C	C	2	3
Bee Keeping	D	x	x	x	x	E	1	5
Cane & Bamboo	E	x	x	x	x	x	1+	4

# PRIORITY RANKING - EPA and Livelihood OF SADHUKHUTI JPMC

## EPA activity:

EPA activity	Drinking Water (A)	Road Connectivity (B)	Electricity (C)	School (D)	Sanitation (E)	Marks	Rank
Drinking Water (A)	X	A	A	A	A	4	1
Road Connectivity (B)		X	B	B	E	3	2
Electricity (C)			X	D	E	2	4
School (D)				X	E	1	5
Sanitation (E)					X	2 <sup>+</sup>	3

## Livelihood Activity :

Livelihood Activities	Agriculture and Horticulture (A)	Livestock (B)	Food Processing (C)	Bee Keeping (D)	Cane and Bamboo (E)	Marks	Rank
Agriculture and Horticulture (A)	X	A	A	A	A	4	1
Livestock (B)	X	X	B	B	B	3	2
Food Processing (C)	X	X	X	C	C	2	3
Bee Keeping (D)	X	X	X	X	E	1	5
Cane and Bamboo (E)	X	X	X	X	X	1 <sup>+</sup>	4

Signature *अशोक कुमार*

*Titender chohan*  
*अशोक कुमार*  
*Sri Nitod Das.*  
*अशोक कुमार*  
*अशोक कुमार*



PHOTOGRAPHS



*PRA ACTIVITY*



*COMPLETION OF SOCIAL MAPPING*





*A SNAP WITH THE VILLAGERS*

## LIST OF JFMC MEMBERS

RECORD 7 : MEMBERSHIP REGISTER

Name of JFMC Sadhu Division Nagarn Range Lurding Range  
Subi So. Leth.

Beat \_\_\_\_\_ JFMC Code \_\_\_\_\_

Sr. No.	Name	Father's / Husband's name	Age	Male / Female	Education	SC/ST / BC/OBC
1	Sangay Choudhary	L. Swami Nath Choudhary		Male	8 <sup>th</sup>	General
2	Swendee Choudhary	L. Swami Nath Choudhary		Male	4 <sup>th</sup>	General
3	Nimai Das			Female	5 <sup>th</sup>	General
4	Kailash Choudhary	Pradham Das Choudhary		Male	7 <sup>th</sup>	General
5	Amuly Mazumdar			Male	4 <sup>th</sup>	General

6. Barita Sahu Ramnath Sahu. Female 4<sup>th</sup> General
7. Mani Mazumdar. Amuly Mazumdar. Female 6<sup>th</sup> General
8. Rupali Mazumdar. Subi Mazumdar. Female 10<sup>th</sup> General
9. Boajendra Nath. Male 8<sup>th</sup> OBC
10. Nabin ch Hazarika. Male 12<sup>th</sup> General

## Annexure 6 (Record I)

**Table 1: Basic data of the village:**

*Table 1: Basic data of the JFMC*

Sl no	Name of the JFMC	Date of establishment	No. of members in executive	Name of the president	Name of the Member secretary	Money in VDF	Contribution per family /per person	Social fencing used Yes / No	Remarks on special attainment	Grading %of success by RFO
1	Sadhukhuti	2009	10	Sanjoy Chouhan	Nabin Chandra Hazarika, Forester-I	-	-	-	-	80%

**Table 2: Village wise population data:**

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

Name of Village	No. of Household	SC		ST		OBC		General		Total-all category
		Male	Female	Male	female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Sadhukhuti	120	145	121	-	-	91	80	186	152	775

**Source: - Field survey report.**

**Table 3: Village wise farmer category on the basis of land holding :**

*Table3 Village wise farmer 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.	Margi-l Farmer <2 ha.	Land Less	
1	Sadhukhuti	-	-	36	76	112

**Table 4: Cattle Population:***Table 4: Cattle Population of the JFMC*

Sl. No	Name of Village	Village – wise No. of cattles or Type of animals								Total
		Cows	Buffaloes	Goats	Sheep	Bulls/Oxen	Camels	Hens/Cocks	Others	
1	Sadhukhuti	350	-	250	-	-	-	800	-	1400

**Table 5: Village wise Infrastructure:***Table 5 showing 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	NH	5KM	Good
2	Electricity	Lumding	7KM	Good
3	Gas connection	Lumding	7KM	Good
4	Transport	Lumding	7KM	Poor
5	Primary Health Centre	Lumding	7KM	Poor
6	School (LP)	Yes	Under Village area	Good
7	Post Office	Lumding	7KM	Good
8	Bank	SBI, UBI, ICICI, AGVB, CBI, (Lumding)	7KM	Good
9	Phone	Lumding	7KM	Good
10	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	0km	Good

11	Revenue Office	Hojai	46 km	Good
12	Police Office	Lumding	7KM	Good

13	Forest Office (Beat)	Borlongphar	10KM	Good
14	Post Office	Lumding	7KM	Poor
15	Bus facility	Lumding	7KM	Poor
16	Railway Station	Lumding	7KM	Good
17	Drinking Water	Ring well (31 Nos)	Under Village area	Average
18	JFMC assets community hall petromax loudspeaker utensils etc.	Inside	0km	Poor
19	District Head Quarter	Hojai	60.8KM	Good

**Table 6: Agricultural crops**

*Table 6: Agriculture Crops*

	Rain fed		Irrigation	
	Name of Crop	Area in ha.	Name of Crop	Area in ha.
Kharif	Paddy(Aijong,Pankaj)	26.93	-	-
Rabi	Mustard	16	-	-
Others	Horticulture (Ladies Finger, Chilli, Drum stick etc)	38.4	-	-

**Table 7: Crop production profile of Sadhukhuti JFMC:**

*Table 7 Crop production profile of SADHUKHUTI JFMC*

Crop	Total production (approx.)	Number of households growing	Average production(quintal per/ha)
Paddy	1440 Quintal	112	53.47
Mustard	100 Quintal	40	6.25
Vegetables	720 Quintal	112	18.75

**Table 8: Fodder Availability (animal)***Table 8 Fodder availability of the JFMC*

Types	1-3 month	3-6 month	>6 month
Crop residue		✓	
Trees fodder			✓
Grasses	✓	✓	✓
Green Fodder	✓	✓	✓
Grazing in Forest			✓

**Table 9: Location of market from the village***Table 9 Location of market from the village*

For purchase	Location	Distance from village if in other village kilometre
Grocery Shop/PDS center	Outside	7km
Weekly Market	Outside	7km
Major Market	Outside	7km
Other Specify	-	-

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

Water Source	Number	Water Availability (Adequacy, seaso-lity)	Uses (drinking, irrigation, livestock bathing)
Water Harvesting Structure	-	-	-
Check dam	-	-	-
Tube well	3	Adequacy	Drinking, bathing

River	1	Seasonality	Bathing
Spring	-	-	-
Canal	-	-	-
Water Reservoir	-	-	-
Other, pl specify, Ring well	21 (Individual),1(Govt. Source)	Adequacy	Drinking

**Table 11: Energy consumption:**

*Table11 showing the Energy Consumption of the JFMC*

Type of fuel	Number of household depending	Number of months dependent	Source (local village, forest, other source)	Major/Secondary
Fuel wood	100% (120 HHs)	12 month	Forest	Major
Kerosene stove	67% (80 HHs)	12 month	Market	Secondary
Gobar/Bio Gas	-	-	-	-
Cow dung cake	-	-	-	-
LPG	30% (36HHs)	12 month	Govt.	Secondary
Electric Heater	-	-	-	-
Other, pl specify, Solar	-	-	-	-

## RECORD: II

### LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY A-LYSIS

**Table 12: Agriculture and Horticulture:**

*Table 12: showing the agricultural and horticultural status*

Constraints	Reason	Opportunities	Programme
<b>Low Production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traditional way of cultivation.</li> <li>Only one crop undertaken annually (Sali)</li> <li>Very negligible use of fertilizers and pesticides, insecticides.</li> <li>Lack of irrigation facilities.</li> <li>Lack of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's viz, power tillers, tractors etc.</li> <li>Non usages of high yielding seeds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Application of proper and controlled pesticides and insecticides.</li> <li>Introduction of new and advance technology.</li> <li>Well-structured training programme. The villagers are inherited with the skill of cultivation. But an improvisation of skills is the need of the hour.</li> <li>Usage of high yielding seed programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tractor operation training</li> <li>Agri-skill development programme.</li> <li>Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation</li> </ul>
<b>Storage and Production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of common storing place</li> <li>Lack of cold storage facility due to non-availability of electricity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helpful in preserving unsold products for a longer period of time.</li> <li>They can store their product and sell it when there is a higher demand.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Packaging</li> <li>Transportation and distribution.</li> </ul>
<b>Marketing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of transporting facilities for carrying products</li> <li>Less contact with the direct market; much dependency upon middle man</li> <li>No knowledge on marketing know-how, dependence on tradition - l system of selling.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smooth transportation facility will help the farmers to carry their products to the nearby markets.</li> <li>Generate highest market price by removing middle men.</li> <li>More knowledge about the current market situation as well as the current value of their products.</li> <li>They can sell their products outside of the state, as the JFMC is located in Assam West Bengal border and Bhutan border is also not far from it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buyers sellers meet</li> </ul>



**Table 13: Livestock****Table 13 Livestock**

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

**Table 14: NWFP****Table 14 NWFP**

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

**Table 15: Specialised skill**

*Table 15: Specialised skills: Driving*

<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<b>Training Centre</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-Availability of Well-equipped training centre</li> <li>• Lack of Proper Knowledge of the utilisation of the skill</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A majority of Youth is interested in Driving Training</li> <li>• This Skill is creative and Productive and there are abundant opportunities for a Driver today's market.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Driving Training</li> </ul>
<b>Trainer quality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of High Quality of Trainers</li> <li>• Non usage of modern automobile products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing Quality Products for new automobile exploration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on Modern Tools and Equipment.</li> <li>• Providing expert trainers to the villagers</li> </ul>
<b>Credit facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No linkage with the banks or post office saving banks.</li> <li>• Unaware of the development schemes of banks and government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial assistance by the Govt.</li> <li>• Providing easy access to credit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Microfinance, Term Loans, Working Capital Arrangement</li> </ul>
<b>Absence of Govt. Technical Institutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non availability of ITI (Industrial Training Institute).</li> <li>• Lack of concept for the value of such modernised trainings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing Demand Based Modern Institutes for proper and expert trainings both nationally and overseas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skill Upgradation &amp; Training on New Automobile Technology and the demand in the Global Market.</li> </ul>

**Table 16: Credit facility**

*Table 16 Credit facility*

<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Reason</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<b>Indebtness</b>	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.</li> </ul>	
<b>Rate of interest</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher lending rates charged by the private money lender</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsidised credit arrangement</li> </ul>	
<b>Availability of loan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fear of risk taking</li> <li>• No knowledge of documentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start-ups entrepreneurial venture</li> </ul>	

<b>Mortgage difficulty</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unavailability of proper documentation of mortgaged property.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper awareness about documentation in the area</li> </ul>	
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