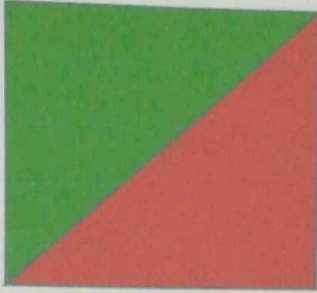


Divisional Forest Officer
Dhansiri Forest Division
Udalguri, BTC



RAJAGARH ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
BORNODI FOREST RANGE

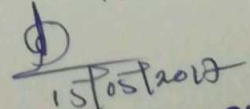
MICRO-PLAN (2017-18 to 2026-27)

Prepared by
Rajagarh Eco Development Committee Assisted by

Assam Forest Department
&
COMPELO (IIE and RGVN)

May 2017

Approved.


15/05/2017
Divisional Forest Officer
Dhansiri Forest Division
Udalguri, BTC

List of Acronyms

| Acronym | Full Form |
|-----------------|--|
| APFBC | Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation |
| AFD | <i>Agence France de Développement</i> |
| BPL | Below Poverty Line |
| BTC | Bodoland Territorial Council |
| COMPELO | Consortium for Micro Planning and Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities |
| EPA | Entry Point Activities |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| Ha | Hectare |
| IIE | Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship |
| EDC | Eco Development Committee |
| Kg | Kilogram |
| Km | Kilometre |
| Manas NP | Manas National Park |
| Manas TP | Manas Tiger Project |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NTFP | Non Timber Forest Product |
| PDS | Public Distribution System |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| Rs. | Indian Rupees |
| SHG | Self Help Group |
| VCDC | Village Council Development Committee |

RAJAGARH ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

[Livelihood Development Plan & Forest Development Plan]

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Correction Made by D. F. O., Dhansiri Forest Division, Udalguri District along with President of Rajagarh EDC

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1. Introduction

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>About the Project</p> | <p>The vision of the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBC) is ‘to enable sustainable forest and biodiversity conservation and management in Assam through multi-scale integrative planning and involvement of forest dependent communities in target areas and giving fillip to their livelihood activities through sustainable use of forest and non-forest resources’. The project’s objective has been stated as: ‘In collaboration with the forest dependent communities, to restore forest eco-systems to enhance the forest dependent community’s livelihoods and ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity’.</p> <p>The above project is being mainly funded by the <i>Agence France de Développement</i> (AFD) - i.e. the French Development Agency, with co-funding from the Government of Assam. The Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society (APFBC Society) has the mandate for planning, implementation, monitoring, coordination and management of all the activities under the above mentioned project.</p> |
| <p>Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development</p> | <p>In order to promote livelihood activities through market potential based value addition; the present project intends to take up activities like entrepreneurship promotion, product processing value addition and marketing under this project. This has become necessary on account of the pressures on existing forest resources due to the growth of population. There is a need to explore value addition to the existing forest and biodiversity products and services, based on the market potential. In addition, non-forest based livelihoods need to be explored and the capacities of the community members need to be built-up through skills development initiatives.</p> <p>A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati, and <i>Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi</i> (RGVN) has been formed to implement (<i>inter-alia</i>) the micro-planning and livelihood development under the above project. The above consortium has been titled as ‘Consortium for Micro Planning and Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities’ - COMPELO in short.</p> <p>As per project guidelines, this micro-plan includes ‘various operations of village and forest development livelihood support of forest dependent members and keeping sustainable forest management as the broad objective’. It includes both forest development and livelihood development.</p> |
| <p>Micro-Plan for the Daoraibari EDC</p> | <p>This document gives the Micro-Plan for the RAJAGARH EDC, which is located in the Udalguri district of Assam. The EDC falls under the jurisdiction of the Dhansiri Forest Division of the Udalguri District. 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 28th of May 2017. The micro-plan has been compiled by IIE based on the project guidelines. The document has been discussed and finalized for adoption in May 2017.</p> |

2. Village Socio- Economic Profile

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Location | <p>The Rajagarh Eco Development Committee (EDC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Rajagarh village. The area covered by the above EDC falls within the Rajagarh VCDC, Udalguri district of Assam.</p> <p>Appendix-1 gives the Village Map.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Key Information | <p>The key information of the EDC is furnished below.</p> <p>Table-A: Key Information of the EDC</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="418 514 1446 1234"> <tr> <td>Name of the EDC</td> <td>Rajagarh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitation</td> <td>Rajagarh (1,2,3,4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Revenue Village</td> <td>Rajagarh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</td> <td>Rajagarh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue Circle</td> <td>Harisinga</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District</td> <td>Udalguri</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Division</td> <td>Dhansiri Forest Division</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Range</td> <td>Barnodi Forest Range</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Beat</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year Formed</td> <td>2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Description of Boundary of EDC</td> <td> GPS Coordinates(Centre Point) N- 26^o45'0"- 26^o47'0" E- 90^o43'0"- 91^o46'0" North: Bornodi Wild Life Sanctuary South: Dharamjuli West: Barnodi River East: Banergajuli </td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: EDC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in April, 2017</p> <p>Additional details are given at Table-1 of Record-I. (Given at Appendix)</p> | Name of the EDC | Rajagarh | Habitation | Rajagarh (1,2,3,4) | Name of Revenue Village | Rajagarh | Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC | Rajagarh | Revenue Circle | Harisinga | District | Udalguri | Forest Division | Dhansiri Forest Division | Forest Range | Barnodi Forest Range | Forest Beat | - | Year Formed | 2016 | Description of Boundary of EDC | GPS Coordinates(Centre Point) N- 26 ^o 45'0"- 26 ^o 47'0" E- 90 ^o 43'0"- 91 ^o 46'0" North: Bornodi Wild Life Sanctuary South: Dharamjuli West: Barnodi River East: Banergajuli |
| Name of the EDC | Rajagarh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Habitation | Rajagarh (1,2,3,4) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Revenue Village | Rajagarh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC | Rajagarh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue Circle | Harisinga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District | Udalguri | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest Division | Dhansiri Forest Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest Range | Barnodi Forest Range | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest Beat | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year Formed | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Description of Boundary of EDC | GPS Coordinates(Centre Point) N- 26 ^o 45'0"- 26 ^o 47'0" E- 90 ^o 43'0"- 91 ^o 46'0" North: Bornodi Wild Life Sanctuary South: Dharamjuli West: Barnodi River East: Banergajuli | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brief Details of the Executive | <p>The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the EDC are contained in the table, which is given below.</p> <p>Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee & general Body</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="418 1507 1455 1879"> <tr> <td>Name of President</td> <td>Nilratan Roy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Secretary</td> <td>Thungrisa Boro</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Treasurer</td> <td>Chandan Deka</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in Executive Committee</td> <td>Total- 9, Male-6, Female- 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registration Number</td> <td>MTP/EDC/20, Dated 1st March, 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in the General Body</td> <td>One member from each household</td> </tr> </table> | Name of President | Nilratan Roy | Name of Secretary | Thungrisa Boro | Name of Treasurer | Chandan Deka | No. of Members in Executive Committee | Total- 9, Male-6, Female- 3 | Registration Number | MTP/EDC/20, Dated 1 st March, 2016 | No. of Members in the General Body | One member from each household | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of President | Nilratan Roy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Secretary | Thungrisa Boro | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Treasurer | Chandan Deka | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Members in Executive Committee | Total- 9, Male-6, Female- 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Registration Number | MTP/EDC/20, Dated 1 st March, 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Members in the General Body | One member from each household | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Households & Population Structure

(a) No. 1 Rajagarh- The village has 60 households. The total population is 268 of which 137 are male and 131 are female members. The people in No. 1 Rajagarh belong to mix community.

Table-2 of Record-I (Appendix 6) may be referred for further details in the above regard.

From this, it is inferred that:

1. The average number of persons in a household is 5.
2. The sex ratio is 956 females per 1000 males in the village.

(b) No. 2 Rajagarh- The village has 305 households with 1532 population. Out of the total population, 758 are male and 774 are female. Here too, the people belongs to mix community.

Table-2 of Record-I (Appendix 6) may be referred for further details in the above regard.

From this, it is inferred that:

1. The average number of persons in a household is 5.
2. The sex ratio is 1021 females per 1000 males in the village.

(c) No. 3 Rajagarh- The village has 75 households. The total population is 445, where number of males and females are 230 and 215 respectively. The population belong to SC, ST and general community excluding OBC community.

Table-2 of Record-I (Appendix 6) may be referred for further details in the above regard. From this, it is inferred that:

1. The average number of persons in a household is 6.
2. The sex ratio is 935 females per 1000 males in the village.

(d) No. 4 Rajagarh- The village has 215 households with the total population of 1077. Out of 1077, 500 are male and 577 are female. All the village people belongs to mix community.

Table-2 of Record-I (Appendix 6) may be referred for further details in the above regard.

From this, it is inferred that:

1. The average number of persons in a household is 5.
2. The sex ratio is 1154 females per 1000 males in the village.

Table C: Age and Sex distribution

| Households (Nos.) | Population (No.) | | | Sex ratio | Avg. HH size |
|-------------------|------------------|------|--------|-----------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | | |
| 655 | 3322 | 1625 | 1697 | 1044 | 5 |

Source: PRA

| | |
|--|---|
| Education & Skills Development | <p>Around 36.1 per cent (1200) of the total population in the village is reported to be literate whereas most of the population reported to be illiterate (63.9%). Most of the population (57.3%) has received school level education. On the other hand, relatively fewer households have received higher education as well as very few numbers of graduate members in the village.</p> <p>Livelihood skills are usually acquired under various settings – formal & informal. In the EDC area, informal means for skills development is the traditional norm. People have traditional skills in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Tea Plantation (b) Weaving (c) Livestock rearing (d) Wage Labour <p>Although government has been active in promoting formal skills development programmes in the country as well as in the state, the village has receipt very little of the benefits of such programmes that has been carried out in the habitation or in nearby areas.</p> |
| Soil | <p>The soil is Sandy loam. This type of soil can support different kinds of crops, as the soil is reported to be fertile on the whole.</p> |
| Water | <p>The EDC does not have any particular water resource. They solely depend on supplied water which is supplied by PHED. They use this water for drinking, washing as well as for cultivation too. Though this is the main water resource for the village people but due to frequent power cut they could not use the water regularly.</p> |
| Climate: Temperature & Rainfall | <p>The EDC has a sub-tropical humid climate with semi-dry hot summer and cold winter. Agro-climatically, the EDC falls under the North Bank Plain Zone. During summer (May to Early September), heavy rainfall occurs. It is observed that the village receives an average annual rainfall (normal) of about 2,000 mm and the temperature varies between Max= 34.50°C and Min= 13.50°C. Relative humidity ranges between 82% and 88%.</p> |
| Forest & Biodiversity | <p>The main tree species are Gamari, Teak, Ajar, Khokan, Titasapa, etc found in Barnodi Wild life Sanctuary. Tea plantation is the main cultivation in EDC village. Some other species such as Jack Fruit, Bamboo, Mango, Corn etc. are also grown in the village.</p> |
| Land Use Pattern | <p>Appendix-2 gives the land-use pattern of the village. From the same, it is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paddy field: 12.94% Road: 1.62% Settlement with tree clad Area: 27.63% Riverine Area: 3.70% Tea estate- 54.11% Total area is 1137.88 Hector. |

| | |
|--|---|
| Land Holdings | <p>The type of households as per land-holding is given at Table-3 of Record-I. From the same, it is seen that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.9% of households are landless (45 HH) • 1.5 % of the households belong to Large farmers (10 HH) • 48.9 % of the households are marginal farmers (320 HH) • 42.7 % of the households belong to small categories(280 HH) |
| Livestock | <p>The total number of livestock in the village is 739. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Cows: 750 Goats: 1450 Pig: 125 Poultry : 4300 Duck: 820 Pigeon: 500</p> <p>Table-4 of Record-I may be referred to for the details in the above connection.</p> |
| Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities | <p>In any community; the availability of basic infrastructure enables the development of sustainable livelihood options. The present condition of infrastructure in the village is not satisfactory. This is borne out by Table-5 of Record-I, (Appendix-6) which gives the present status of the village infrastructure.</p> <p>From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:</p> <p>Physical Infrastructure: The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like paved road, transportation, etc.</p> <p>Education & Health Facilities: There is five numbers of primary school and two numbers of M. E. School inside the EDC. For higher education the village people go outside the EDC. As per health facility is concern there is no Primary health centre and veterinary heath centre in the village.</p> <p>Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, Gram Panchayat Revenue office, Forest Beat office, etc.) are located at a considerable distance.</p> <p>Financial Inclusion: In case of financial facilities except one Post Office, other facilities are not available inside the EDC. The bank is located at a considerable distance from the habitation.</p> |
| Agricultural Crops | <p>The details of the agricultural crops grown in the village is available at Table-6 of Record-I. (Appendix-6)</p> <p>The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.</p> <p>Kharif Crops: NIL</p> <p>Rabi Crops: Pumpkin, Water Guard, Radish, spinach etc.</p> <p>Others: Tea Plantation, Betel Nuts, etc.</p> |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Crop Production Profile | <p>Table-7 of Record-I (Appendix- 6) may be referred to for the production and yield details of the crops grown in the village.</p> <p>The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:</p> <p>(a) Tea : Production 14220 Quintal Yield 18 Quintal /ha</p> <p>(b) Vegetables: Production 100 Quintals Yield 1 q/ha</p> <p>(c) Betel Nut: Production 560 Quintals Yield 10 q/ha</p> |
| Fodder Availability | <p>The matter of fodder availability in the village is dealt with at Table-8 of Record-I. The table shows that the main sources of fodder in the village are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Crop residue- Yes (1 to 3 months)</p> <p>(b) Grazing in forest- Yes (> 6 months)</p> <p>(c) Household Wastage- Yes (>6 months)</p> <p>(d) Green fodder- Yes (1- 3 months)</p> |
| Markets | <p>Table-9 of Record-I shows the location of the different markets from the village. The main markets used by the community are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Grocery / PDS: Inside the village</p> <p>(b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Dimakuchi at 12 km away</p> <p>(c) Major Market: : Dimakuchi at 12 km away</p> |
| Water Resources | <p>The water resources are tabulated at Table-10 of Record-I. The main water resources with the water availability is as follows:</p> <p>The village people solely depend on the supply water which is Supplied by PHED.</p> |
| Energy Consumption | <p>Table-11 of Record-I shows the major sources of energy in the village.</p> <p>The same have been listed below.</p> <p>(a) Fuel wood: Households Depending: 655 Nos. Source: Homestead and forest area</p> <p>(b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 142 Nos. Source: Open Market</p> <p>(c) LPG: Households Depending 202 Nos. Source: Agency</p> |
| Socio-economic status | <p>Social set-up: The village is inhabited by mix community and they are from schedule tribe, Schedule Caste, OBC and general. They mainly observed two religions Hindu and Christian.</p> <p>Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are Farming, Daily wages, Horticulture, Livestock rearing etc. Most households earn Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5, 00,000 per year.</p> <p>Additional details are available at the next section.</p> |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Impact of wild life area | Positive impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and water conservation • Economic benefits from tourism • Environmental improvement Negative impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human wild life conflict • Cattle/crop residue • Damage of property by wild animals |
| Maps | Appendix-1 & 2 gives the following maps, based on PRA exercise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Map • Village Social Map (with the names and particulars of members in PRA) • Village Resource Map • Venn Diagram • Chapatti Diagram |

3. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

| | |
|---|---|
| PRA Exercise | Team from IIE Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in RAJAGARH village as follows: Date: 28thApril Location: 4 no. Rajagarh Navajyaoti Milan Sangha Numbers Present: 47 In Presence of: Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel, etc. |
| Objective of PRA | The objective was to study the existing household conditions and obtain other primary data about the community for developing the livelihood options and the forest development plan. |
| Tools Used & Outcomes of the PRA | Different tools were used and outcomes obtained. These include: Social Mapping Wealth Ranking Time Line review Seasonality of Livelihoods Venn Diagram Appendix-3 furnishes detailed information of the above |

| <p>Ranking</p> | <p>Ranking exercise has been done for the following:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods & Skills Development (discussed in the Chapter 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Entry Point Activities (EPA)</p> <p>Ranking of EPA</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 363 1458 852"> <thead> <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> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Community Hall</td> <td>Community meetings can be organized properly.</td> <td>EPA from APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Drinking Water</td> <td>Water reservoir with boring facility</td> <td>EPA from APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Road Connectivity</td> <td>Black Topping of road from No. 4 Rajagarh to Rajagarh market (4 Km)</td> <td>PMGSY/PWD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Weaving</td> <td>A center with training facilities which link to mass consumption</td> <td>APFBC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Rank | Village EPA as ranked | Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars) | Probable source of funding/deptt. | 1. | Community Hall | Community meetings can be organized properly. | EPA from APFBC | 2. | Drinking Water | Water reservoir with boring facility | EPA from APFBC | 3. | Road Connectivity | Black Topping of road from No. 4 Rajagarh to Rajagarh market (4 Km) | PMGSY/PWD | 4. | Weaving | A center with training facilities which link to mass consumption | APFBC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----|----------------|---|----------------|----|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|----|-------------------|---|-----------|----|-----------------------|--|-------|---|---|---|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | Village EPA as ranked | Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars) | Probable source of funding/deptt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Community Hall | Community meetings can be organized properly. | EPA from APFBC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Drinking Water | Water reservoir with boring facility | EPA from APFBC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Road Connectivity | Black Topping of road from No. 4 Rajagarh to Rajagarh market (4 Km) | PMGSY/PWD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Weaving | A center with training facilities which link to mass consumption | APFBC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Livelihood opportunities</p> | <p>Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:</p> <p>Keeping the view of the present livelihood of the villagers, an overall assessment of skill needs/ skill preference of EDC have been analysed. The categorisation has been divided into farm sector and non-farm sector. The responses towards preference towards skill development training programmes have been presented in the following chart.</p> <p>Table H: Potential Livelihood Opportunities ranking</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="378 1201 1433 1482"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Type of training programme</th> <th colspan="5">Mark the preferred option</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agricultural and allied activities related</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horticultural related</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Livestock related</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>3</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Handicraft related</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Handloom related</td> <td>-</td> <td>2</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others (Tea Plantation)</td> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: PRA</p> <p>It is observed during the PRA that preference for agriculture and allied activities like bee keeping, sericulture related training programmes is negligible. The area is mainly used for tea plantation and some of the prestigious companies like Apeejay are present nearby the EDC.</p> | Type of training programme | Mark the preferred option | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Agricultural and allied activities related | - | - | - | - | 5 | Horticultural related | - | - | - | - | 5 | Livestock related | - | - | 3 | - | - | Handicraft related | - | - | - | - | 5 | Handloom related | - | 2 | - | - | - | Others (Tea Plantation) | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Type of training programme | Mark the preferred option | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural and allied activities related | - | - | - | - | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horticultural related | - | - | - | - | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Livestock related | - | - | 3 | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Handicraft related | - | - | - | - | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Handloom related | - | 2 | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (Tea Plantation) | 1 | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Agriculture & Horticulture | Table-12 Under Record-2 may be seen that there is no practice of Agriculture in the EDC area. They mainly focused on Tea plantation. In terms of Horticulture, there are very little area which is used for vegetation. |
| Weaving | <p>Table-13 Furnishes additional information about opportunities for Weaving. The main constraints are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Unable to buy raw materials from market due to poor financial condition. (b) Lack of modern scientific knowledge on machineries, tools. (c) Middleman in selling the products. <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Higher income from upgraded weaving design. (b) Market Exposure (c) Increase in demand <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Training on modern looms (b) Design clinic schemes |
| Livestock | <p>Table-13 Furnishes additional information about opportunities for livestock rearing.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) Unable to buy fodder from market due to poor financial condition. (e) Threat from wild animals which destroys most of the livestock. (f) Lack of knowledge about the proper rearing of livestock. <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) Higher income from livestock rearing. (e) Disease control (f) Increase the life span of cattle (g) Higher income from milk and milk products <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Training on making different milk products |
| NTFP | All village is located adjacent to protected area, there is no scope for collecting NTFP. |
| Credit Facility | <p>Table-16 under Record-2 discusses this aspect.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Financial exclusion (b) Higher rate charged by the private money lender. <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Setting up modern financial institution <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <p>Awareness programme</p> |

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Strategic Interventions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weaving: Training Modern looms, Design clinic scheme. 2. Livestock: Piggery, Poultry. 3. NWF: No scope 4. Specialized skills: Training on Modern Tools and Equipment, Providing modern technology to the villagers, Skill up gradation & training on new product development and product diversification, setting up a raw material bank, providing bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers. 5. Credit facility: Setting up modern financial institution in the area. |
|--------------------------------|---|

4. Livelihood Development Plan

| | |
|--|--|
| Livelihood opportunity Analysis | <p>Framework of livelihood Opportunity Analysis has been done with the help of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A) Livelihood assets B) Livelihood context C) Priority ranking on potential livelihood <p>The livelihood situation of Rajagarh EDC has been analyzed during the PRA exercise using sustainable livelihood framework of DFDI (Department of Funding for International Development). The existing livelihood situation of EDC is outlined in terms of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Capital • Physical Capital • Social Capital • Human Capital • Financial Capital |
| Natural Capital | <p>The present EDC is under the jurisdiction of Barnodi Wildlife Sanctuary.</p> <p>For tea plantation purpose and for livestock rearing, the villagers use the public wells water. Villagers use the supply water (Supplied by PHED) for drinking purpose.</p> <p>They collect leafy vegetables from the forest along with some seasonal fruits.</p> <p>(Refer table 10, 11 of Appendix 6, table 3 of FDP for further details)</p> |
| Physical Capital | <p>Majority of the households in the RAJAGARH EDC are involved in Tea plantation and farming of Betel-nuts. They are categorized as marginal farmer.</p> <p>(Detailed land holding pattern is described in the table 3/annexure 6.)</p> <p>The village has 131 numbers of katcha houses, 288 numbers of semi pucca houses and remaining 236 houses are pucca houses. Among the various sources of energy consumption such as kerosene, electricity and LPG, villages depend on firewood and kerosene for household and other uses.</p> <p>There are five L. P. Schools and four Anganwadi Centres available in the EDC. In case of water sources, there are 10 numbers of water resources for drinking water supplied by PHED.</p> |

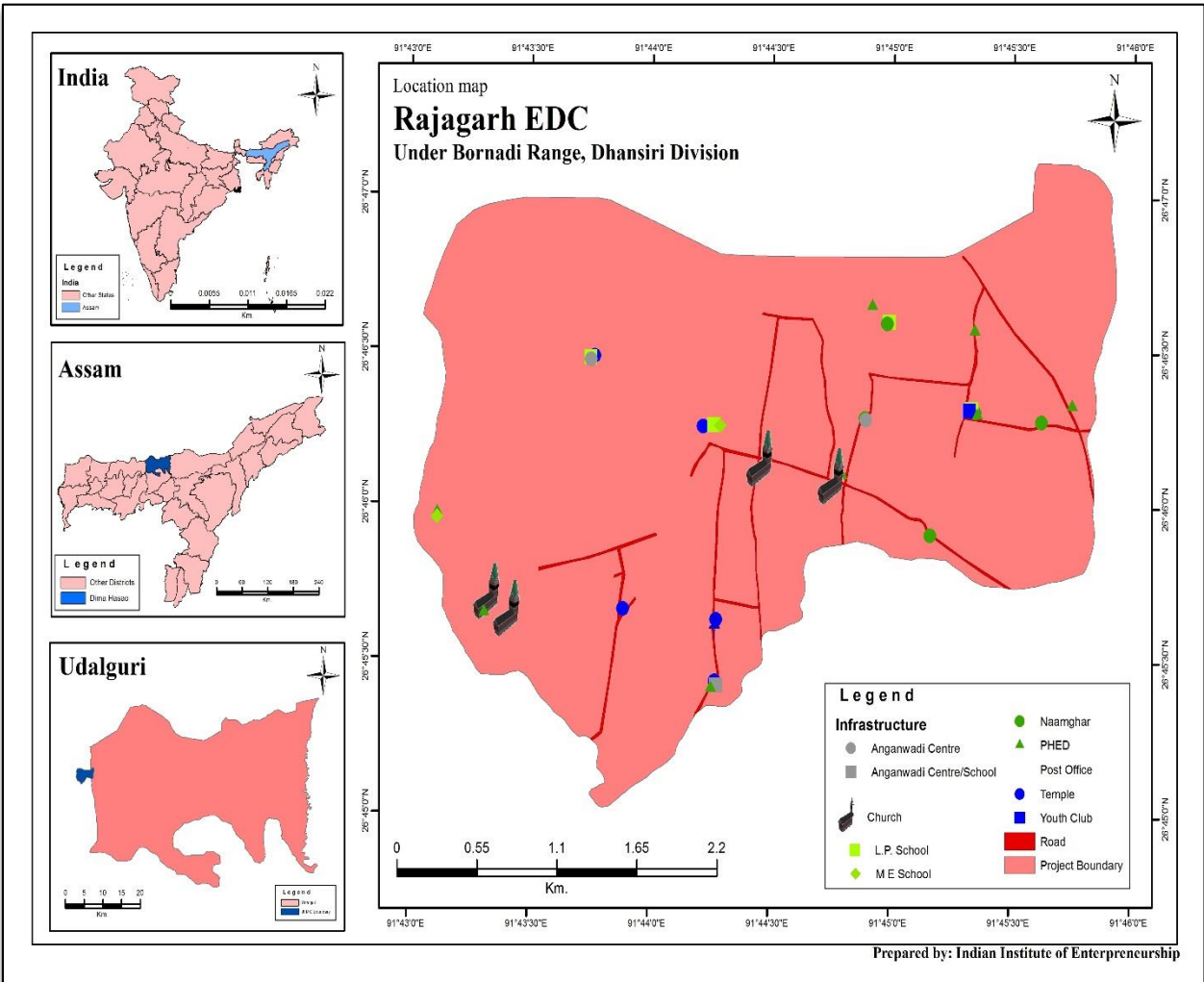
| | |
|---|--|
| Social Capital | The villagers are not fully involved in the EDCs functioning due to lack of awareness on their roles, functions, and specific benefits they are going to receive. There are nearly fifty Self-help groups (SHGs) and one Youth Club is present in the EDC. The village has no community hall inside the EDC. |
| Human Capital | 36.1 per cent of total population of the EDC are reported to be literate whereas 63.9 per cent are illiterate. Most of the people (about 57 per cent) have crossed the primary level education. Moreover 38 per cent have passed higher education. Whereas very few percentage have completed higher secondary education and graduation. |
| Financial Capital | There is no government bank available in the EDC area. The bank is available at Dimakuchi area which is 12 km away from the EDC. However, villagers lend from informal lending groups such as SHGs, relatives etc. 60 per cent have bank account in commercial banks, but they are not aware of the benefits of financial inclusion. |
| Livelihood Context | Livelihood activities of the Rajagarh EDC are identifies on the basis of following criteria: (a) Contribution of particular livelihood activity in the total income of the EDC (b) Percentage involvement of income group in a particular livelihood activities. (c) Priority ranking of the potential livelihood activities |
| Contribution of livelihood activity in the total income of the EDC | (a) Tea plantation, (b) Betel nuts farming (c) Daily wage earning (d) Livestock rearing (e) Service (f) Small Business |
| Involvement of income group in a particular livelihood activity | As observed from the household survey and PRA activity that all the households are involved in the above mentioned activities in some or other parts of the year. Primary livelihood : Tea Plantation, Daily wage labour Secondary livelihood: Betel nuts farming, livestock rearing, Small business. Some service sector employees are also there. |
| Priority ranking of the potential livelihood activities | Priority ranking of Livelihoods & Skills Development 1. Weaving 2. Livestock rearing 3. Wage Labour |

List of Appendices

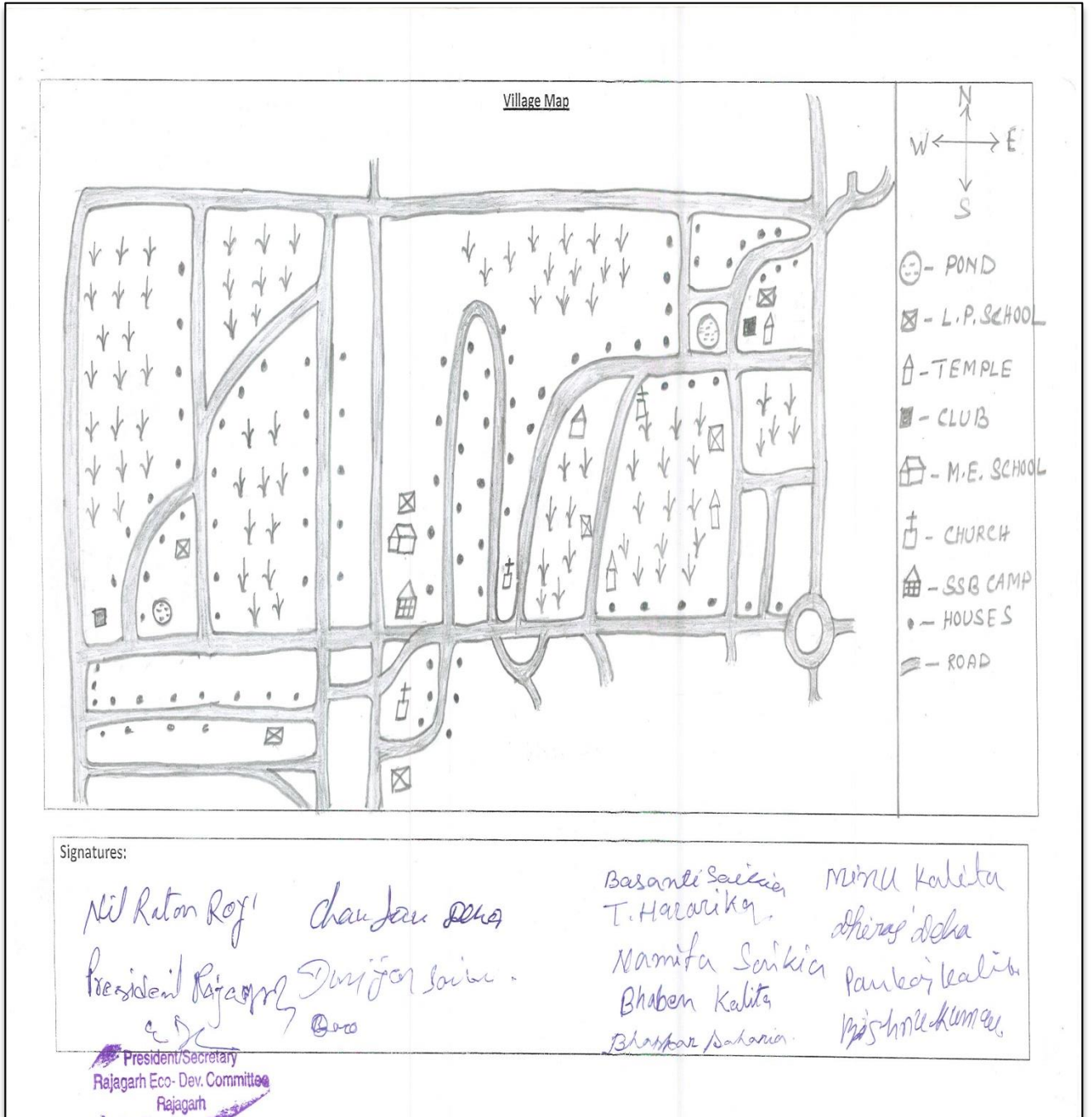
| Appendix No | Heading | Page No |
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Appendix 1

1. Location Map:



2. Village Map:



3. Resource Map:

Resource Map

N
↑

← W E →

↓
S

∨ - TEA PLANTATION

🌳 - FOREST AREA

😊 - POND

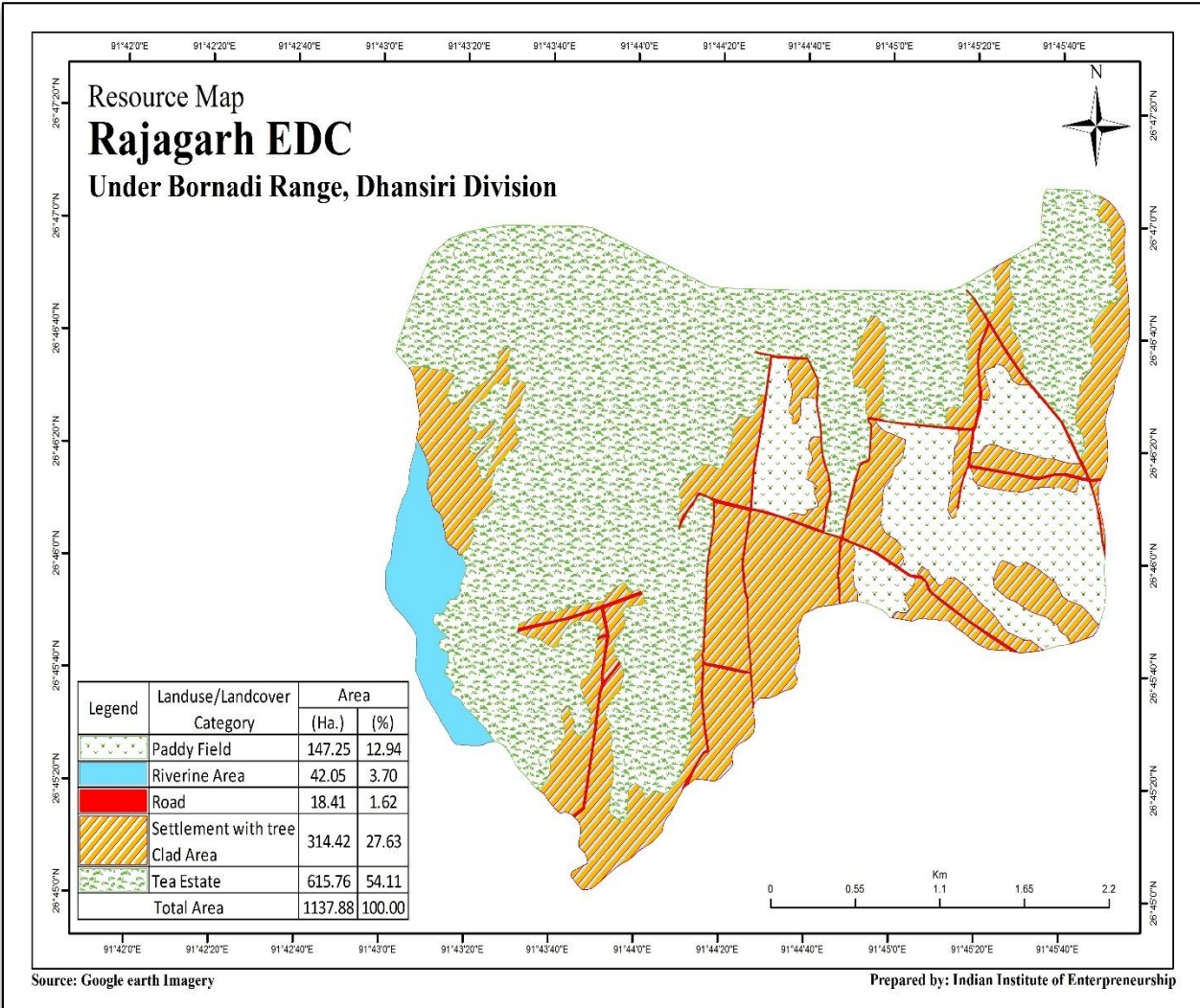
== - ROAD

Signatures:

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|---|--|
| Nil Ratan Roy | Chandan Deka | Basanti Saini T. Hazarika | Mina Kalita Aliraj Deka |
| President Rajagah E D E | Dejjan Bala | Namita Saini Bhaben Kalita Bhaskar Bahari | Pankaj Kalita Boshrumkumar Jyoti mani Kalita |

President/Secretary
Rajagah Eco-Dev. Committee
Rajagah

Appendix 2
Land Use Map of GIS



Appendix 3

PRA ACTIVITY

Location and Timing of Participatory Rural Appraisal:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Numbers of participants : | 47 |
| Time : | 10.30 am, 28 th April 2017 |
| Venue : | No. 4 Rajagarh Navajyoti Milan Sangha |

Table – 3.1 Brief about the villages under Rajagarh EDC

| Sl. No. | Name of the Village | No. of households | Population | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|------|--------|
| | | | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | Rajagarh (1, 2, 3, 4) | 655 | 3322 | 1625 | 1697 |
| | Total | 655 | 3322 | 1625 | 1697 |

Source: Field Survey

Table – 3.2 Education profile Rajagarh EDC

| Illiterate | Primary | Middle School | High School | Higher Secondary | Graduate | Master | Total |
|------------|---------|---------------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------|-------|
| 2122 | 688 | 280 | 153 | 50 | 25 | 4 | 1200 |

Table – 3.3 Income category of Rajagarh EDC

| Income Category(in Rs)Yearly | No. of Households |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 50,000- 1,00,000 | 33 |
| 1,50,000- 2,00,000 | 12 |
| 2,00,000- 2,50,000 | 270 |
| 2,50,000- 3,50,000 | 154 |
| 3,50,000- 4,00,000 | 120 |
| 4,00,000- 4,50,000 | 4 |
| 4,50,000- 5,00,000 | 4 |
| >5,00,000 | 6 |

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:

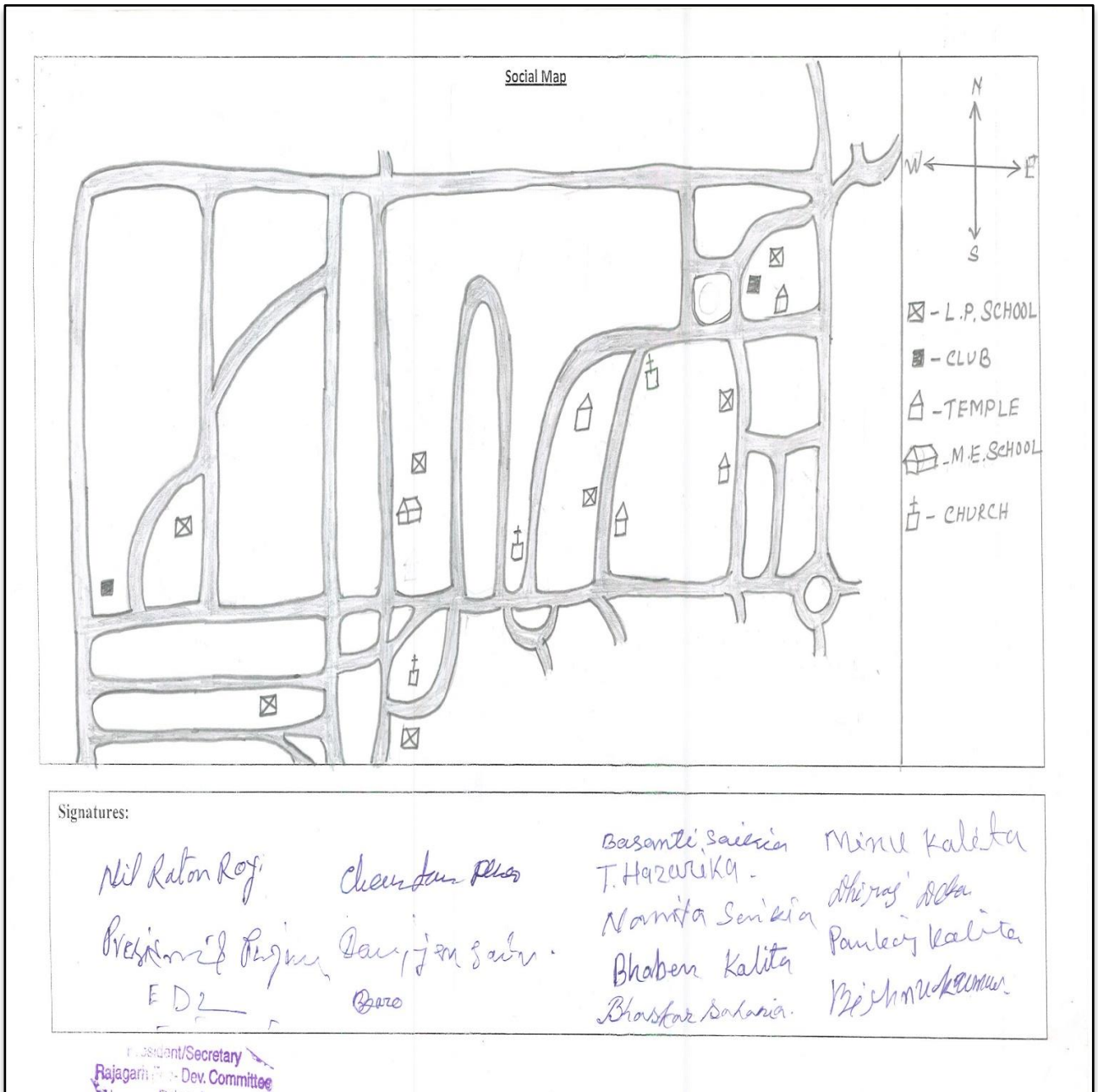
Social mapping is used to visualize the socio-economic aspects of the Rajagarh EDC where the housing patterns of the households, the numbers of schools, social infrastructure, and religious beliefs among households. Due to time constraint and bad weather we have to skip the transect walk. The villagers 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.

Table 3.2: Information about the villages

| Social Information | Village | Rajagarh |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Total population | 3322 nos. |
| | Male | 1625 nos. |
| | Female | 1697 nos. |
| | Total households | 655 nos. |
| | Numbers of Pucca Houses | 236 nos. |
| | Numbers of Semi Pucca Houses | 288 nos. |
| | No of thatch house/Kutch House | 131 nos. |
| Land Marks | Bridges | Nil |
| | Stream | Nil |
| | River | Nil |
| | PHE | Nil |
| | Community hall | Nil |
| | Community Hand pump | Nil |
| | PHE Well | 2 nos. |
| | Embankment | Nil |
| | Check Dam | 1 no. |
| | Play Ground cum Grazing filed | Nil |

Social Map of Rajagarh EDC



Findings of Social Map:

The participants of social mapping have identified all the 655 households out of which 131 katcha households, 288 semi pucca houses and 236 household were pucca house. There are 246 households are below poverty line and nearly 24 percent (805) households have their own MGNREGA job card. Apart from the individual households, important places like LP school, M.E. School, Anganwadi centre, Temples, Churches and Post Office were mapped out. All the people belongs to mix community such as ST, SC, OBC and general.

There are only one source of drinking water facility i.e. supply water (Supplied by PHED). The village people used the same water for washing purpose also. The provision for education facilities is satisfactory. There are four Anganwadi schools, five L. P. schools and one M. E. school. Apart from this, the village people go outside for receiving higher education and collage level education.

Learnings:

All the villagers used firewood as primary source for their cooking purposes, but few of the households have LPG connection. The villagers are not completely dependent on the forest resources for their daily livelihood activities. Though electricity is available inside the villages but its presence is negligible due to continuous power failure for more than 4-5 hours per day. The villagers of the Rajagarh EDC have to move Dimakuchi which is at a distance of 12 km for their weekly marketing activity. Agricultural and livestock are partly damaged by the wild animals that come from the national park as there were no social fencing constructed throughout the area.

The main institutions such as High school, Primary Health Centre, Bank is located at Dimakuchi which is at a distance of 12 km away from the village.

The villagers of the EDC are fully dependent on crop residue, household wastages, grasses, and green fodder.

3.2 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/wellbeing.

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

- a) Land holding
- b) Occupation

The analysis revealed that about 6.9 per cent people were poor, 91.6 per cent were middle class family and the rest 1.5 percent were rich people. Poor people were mainly engaged in daily wage labour and sometimes they take lease (adhilua) others agricultural land.

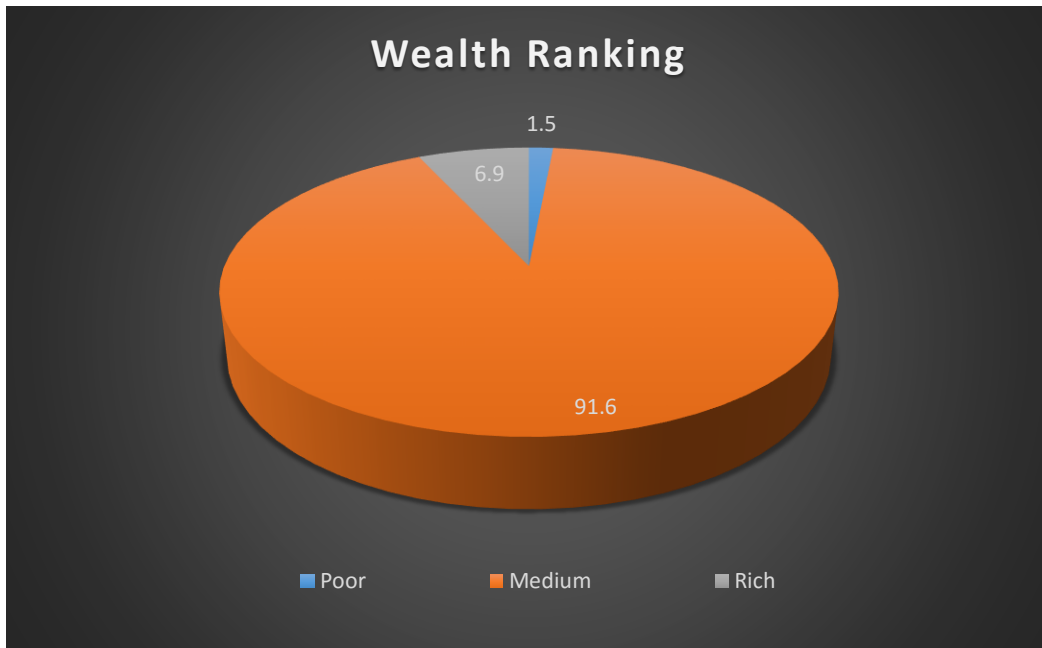


Figure 3.1: Wealth Ranking

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.

| Year | Event | Type |
|------|---|--------------|
| 1950 | Village road constructed | Constructive |
| 1960 | 1 st community pond dug out | Constructive |
| 1970 | Establishment of 1 st Namghar | Constructive |
| 1983 | Community clash | Destructive |
| 1990 | Elephant attack | Destructive |
| 1991 | Achieved 1 st government service | Achievement |

3.4 Seasonal Mapping of livelihood activities:

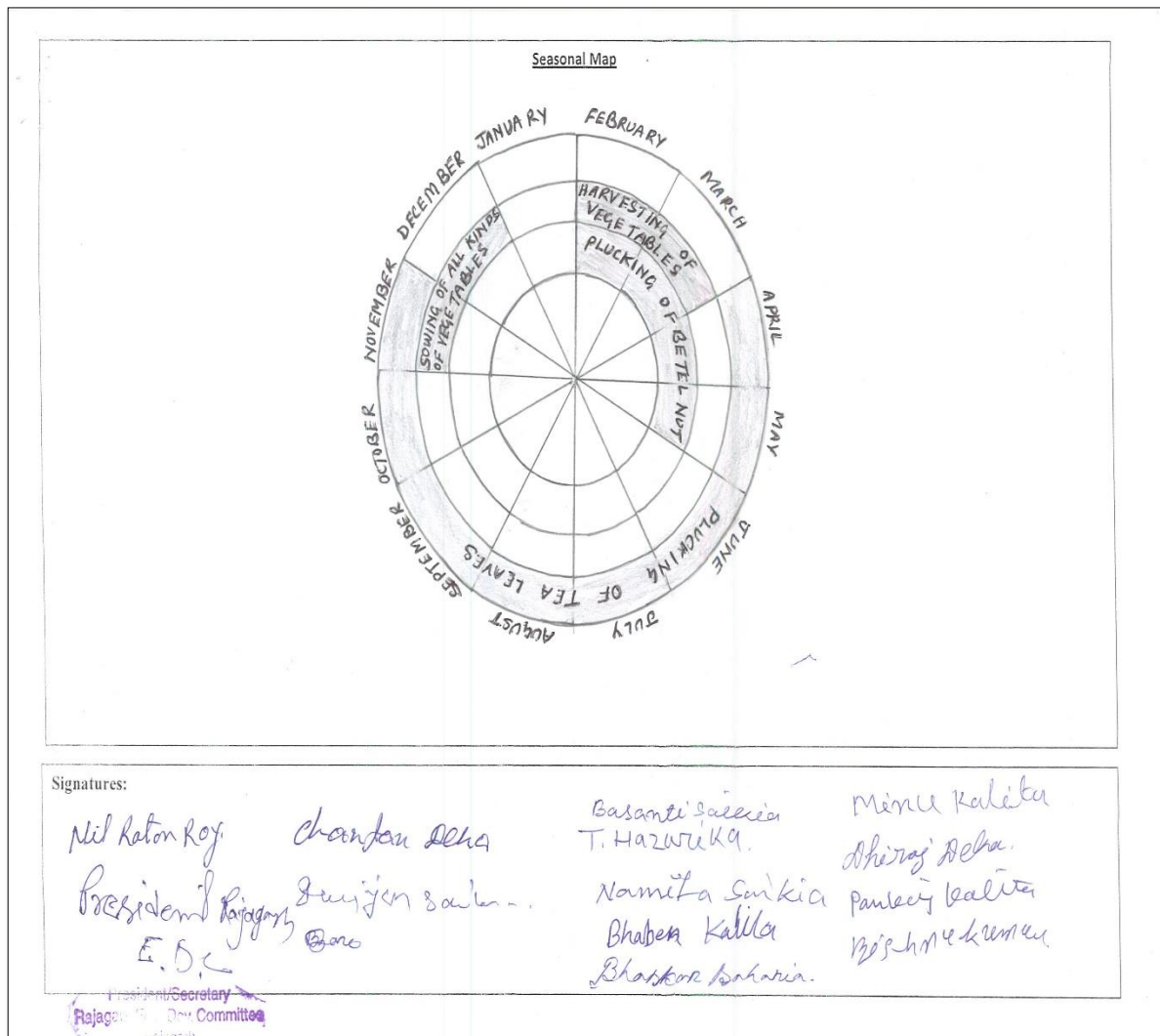


Figure 3.2: Seasonal Map of Rajgarh EDC

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.

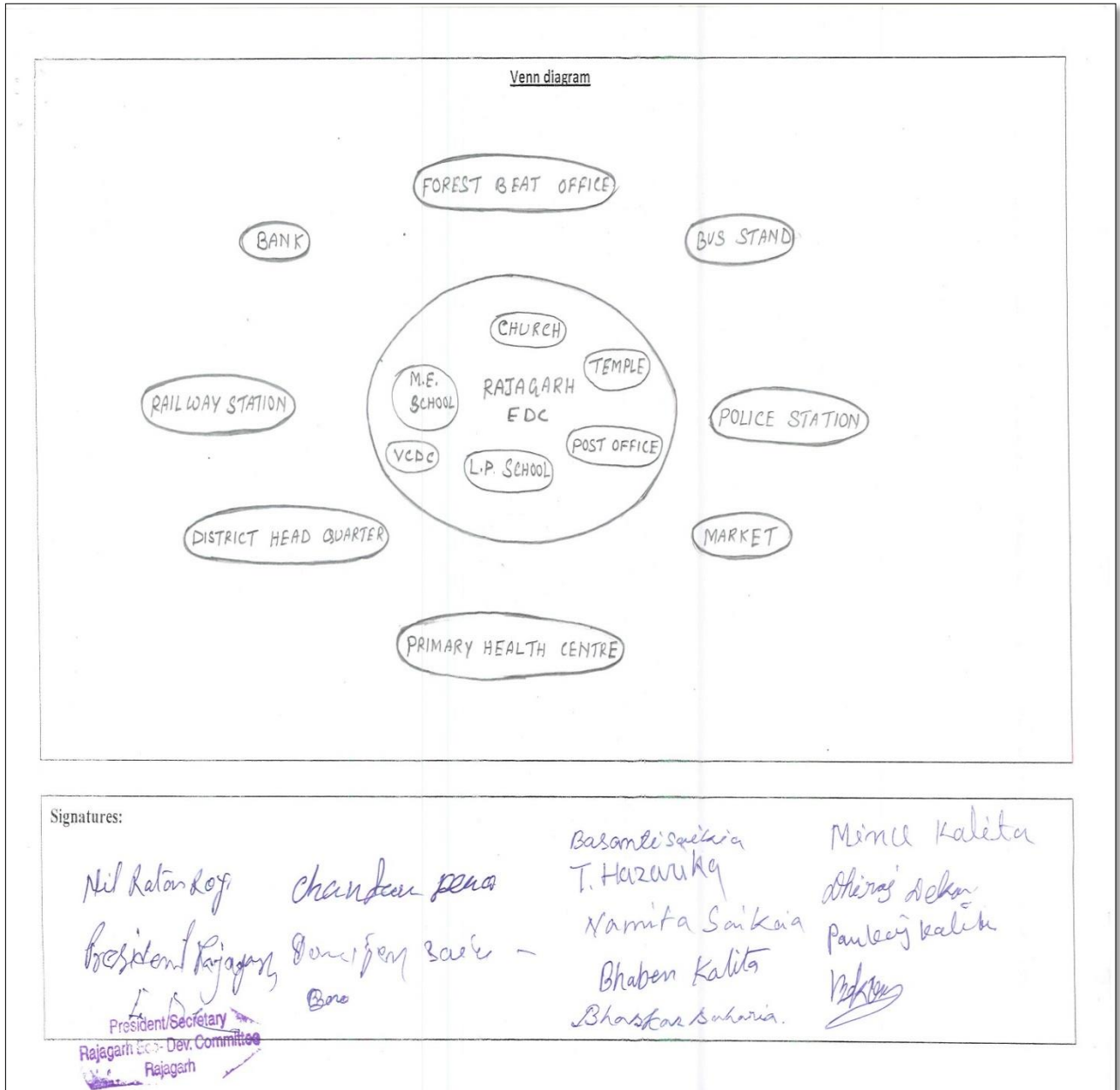
Seasonal mapping mainly covers the seasonal variation of crops. In seasonal mapping, we considered agricultural crops and the timing of three activities viz. sowing, cropping and harvesting criteria and collected the details throughout the year.

From the seasonal mapping, it has been noticed that the people of Rajagr EDC mainly concentrated with the Tea cultivation. Apart from the tea cultivation, the people also cultivate the vegetables. Half of the village people grow the betel nuts. The FGD conducted revealed that other major livelihood options available in the EDC are daily wage laborers, Livestock rearing (Piggery, poultry), weaving, mason, tailoring, carpentry which are not seasonal in nature but is showed in the seasonal mapping.

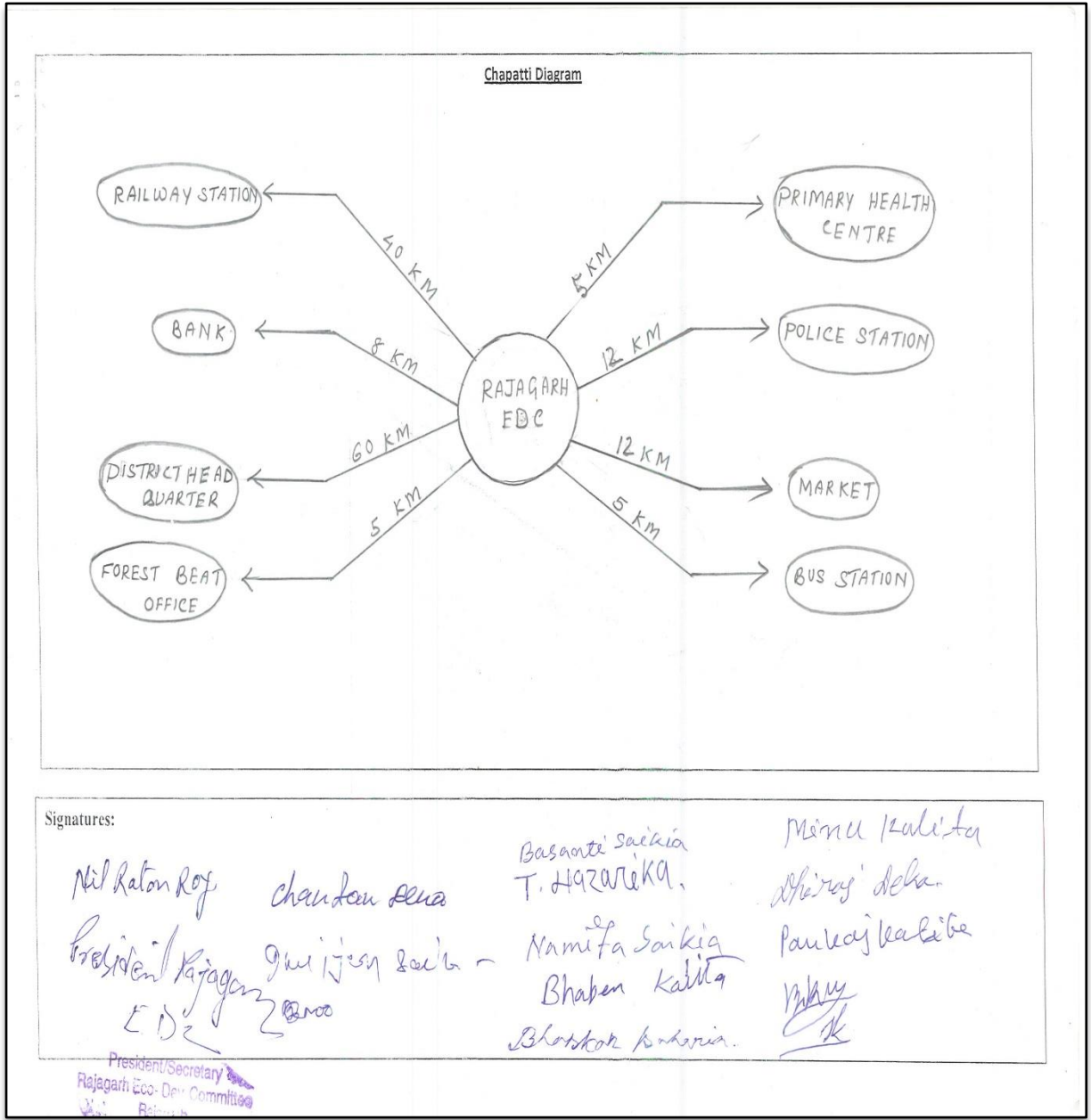
Table 3.4 Seasonal cropping pattern

| Categories | Types | Time of Activity | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | | Sowing/Planting | Harvesting | Plucking |
| Farming | Tea | | | April- Nov |
| | Vegetables | Nov-Dec | Feb-Mar | |
| | Betel-Nut | | | Feb-May |
| | Non-Farming | Daily Wage Earning | Throughout the year | |
| | Livestock Rearing | | | |
| | Weaving | | | |
| | Masonry | | | |
| | Carpentry | | | |

3.5 Venn Diagram



3.6 Chapatti Diagram



Priority Ranking- EPA:

Priority Ranking of Entry Point Activity

| Entry Point Activities | Drinking water | Road | Electricity | Community Hall | Sanitation | Education | Handloom | Irrigation | Veterinary | Hospital | Marked Shed | Marks | Rank |
|------------------------|----------------|------|-------------|----------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|----------|-------------|-------|-----------------|
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | | |
| Drinking water | A | x | A | D | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | 9 | 2 nd |
| Road | B | x | B | D | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | 8 | 3 rd |
| Electricity | C | | x | D | E | F | G | E | C | C | C | 4 | 5 th |
| Community Hall | D | | | x | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | 10 | 1 st |
| Sanitation | E | | | | x | E | G | E | I | E | K | 4 | 6 th |
| Education | F | | | | | x | G | H | F | J | K | 2 | 8 th |
| Handloom | G | | | | | | x | G | G | G | G | 6 | 4 th |
| Irrigation | H | | | | | | | x | H | H | K | 3 | 7 th |
| Veterinary | I | | | | | | | | x | I | I | 3 | 7 th |
| Hospital | J | | | | | | | | | x | J | 2 | 8 th |
| Marked Shed | K | | | | | | | | | | x | 1 | 9 th |

Signatures:

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <p>Nil Ratan Roy President</p> | <p>Chandrashekhar Secretary</p> | <p>Basanti Saensin T. Hazarekku</p> | <p>Moinu Karbeta Akhraj Deha</p> |
| <p>Rajagadh Dev. Committee</p> | <p>Ranjit Singh Bano</p> | <p>Namita Sankia Bhoben Kalita</p> | <p>Pankaj Kalita Bishnu Kumar</p> |

APPENDIX 4
PHOTOGRAPHS



Awareness in Rajagarh EDC



Village Map in PRA Activity

Appendix 5

LIST OF EDC EXECUTIVE MEMBERS

| Sl. No. | Name | Designation | Sex |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | Nil Ratan Roy | President | Male |
| 2 | Thungrisha Boro | Member Secretary | Male |
| 3 | Chandan Deka | Member | Male |
| 4 | Uiliamson Marak | Member | Male |
| 5 | Parsu Ram Koirala | Member | Male |
| 6 | Krishna Adhikari | Member | Male |
| 7 | Bhagya Rani Boro | Member | Female |
| 8 | Tika Maya Upreti | Member | Female |
| 9 | Tarulata Hajarika | Member | Female |

GOVT. OF ASSAM



BODOLAND TERRITORIAL COUNCIL
OFFICE OF THE FIELD DIRECTOR, MANAS TIGER PROJECT
Barpeta Road- 781315, Assam.

Registration No. MTP/EDC/20, dated 1st March' 2016

This is to certify that "RAJAGARH ECO-DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE" under Dhansiri Forest Division, Barnadi Wildlife Sanctuary, Undalguri is Registered with the Office of the Field Director, Manas Tiger Project, Barpeta Road, Assam on this day of 1st March' 2016 signed under my hand and seal.

The Registration needs renewal annually.



(H.K. Sharma, IFS)
Field Director, Manas Tiger Project
Barpeta Road, Assam.

Field Director, Manas Tiger Project
Barpeta Road, Assam.

Place: Barpeta Road.

Date: 01.03.2016..

List of Participants for the Skill Development Programme

Participants List of the Rajagarh EDC for the Skill Development Training on Weaving and Tailoring

| Sl. No | Name of the Participants | Age | Sex |
|--------|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| 1 | Janoki Devi | 18 | F |
| 2 | Sova Devi | 18 | F |
| 3 | Mamata Das | 20 | F |
| 4 | Panchami Biswas | 18 | F |
| 5 | ManjuKoirala | 18 | F |
| 6 | Anita Upreti | 21 | F |
| 7 | Sarala Deka | 22 | F |
| 8 | GayatriDeka | 20 | F |
| 9 | Narmada Kalita | 21 | F |
| 10 | Uma Upreti | 22 | F |
| 11 | Manisha Koirala | 20 | F |
| 12 | NamitaSaikia | 23 | F |
| 13 | HimashriDeka | 20 | F |
| 14 | TarulataHajarika | 24 | F |
| 15 | JanmoniKalita | 19 | F |
| 16 | ChitraKalita | 21 | F |
| 17 | Bina Kalita | 26 | F |
| 18 | KabitaDeka | 24 | F |
| 19 | ArpanaMajumdar | 20 | F |
| 20 | AnuDeka | 21 | F |
| 21 | AnamikaBaruah | 20 | F |
| 22 | Jamuna Das | 20 | F |

Signature & Seal of the D. F. O


 Divisional Forest Officer
 Dhansiri Forest Division
 Udalguri, BTC

Signature & Seal of the President


 President/Secretary
 Rajagarh Eco- Dev. Committee
 Rajagarh

Appendix 6 (Record I)

Table 1: Basic Data of the Village:

Table 1: Basic data of the EDC

| Name of the EDC | Date of Establishment of the EDC | No. of Members in Executive Committee | Name of President | Name of Secretary | Money in village Dev. Fund | Contribution per family or per person | Social fencing used Yes/No | Remarks on special attainments | Grading % of success of EDC by RFO |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Rajagarh | 2016 | 9 | Nilaratan Roy | Thungrisha Boro | - | - | No | - | - |

Table 2: Village wise population data:

Table -2: Demographic status of the project villages

| Name of village | Households (No.) | ST | | | SC | | | OBC | | | General | | | Sex ratio (per 1000) male | Avg. HH Size (Approx.) |
|-----------------------|------------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | | |
| No. 1 Rajagarh | 60 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 121 | 117 | 238 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 956 | 5 |
| No.2 Rajagarh | 305 | 55 | 45 | 100 | 361 | 371 | 732 | 89 | 61 | 150 | 253 | 297 | 550 | 1021 | 5 |
| No. 3 Rajagarh | 75 | 190 | 175 | 365 | 23 | 27 | 50 | - | - | - | 17 | 13 | 30 | 935 | 6 |
| No. 4 Rajagarh | 215 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 125 | 150 | 275 | 55 | 60 | 115 | 310 | 355 | 655 | 1154 | 5 |
| Total | 655 | 262 | 240 | 502 | 630 | 665 | 1295 | 150 | 125 | 275 | 583 | 667 | 1240 | 1044 | 5 |

Source: - Field survey report.

Table 3: Village wise farmer category on the basis of landholding:*Table3 Village wise farmer category on the basis of land holding*

| Sl no | Name of the village | Type of famer according to land holding | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------|
| | | Large farmer >10 ha. | Small farmer 2-10 ha. | Marginal farmer (household) <2ha. | Land less (household) | Total |
| 1 | Rajagarh (1,2,3,4) | 10 | 280 | 320 | 45 | 655 |
| | Total | 10 | 280 | 320 | 45 | 655 |

Table 4: Livestock Population:*Table 4: Cattle Population of the EDC*

| Sl no | Name of the village | village wise no of cattle's or type of animal | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|---|-----------|------|------|------|--------|-----|-------|
| | | Cows | Buffaloes | Goat | Duck | Hen | Pigeon | Pig | Total |
| 1 | Rajagarh | 750 | - | 1450 | 820 | 4300 | 500 | 125 | 7445 |
| | Total | 750 | - | 1450 | 820 | 4300 | 500 | 125 | 7445 |

Table 5: Village wise Infrastructure:*Table 5 Showing village wise infrastructure*

| Sl no | Infrastructure | Location | Distance from village |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Bus Stand | Suklei | 8 Km |
| 2 | Primary Health Centre | Dimakuchi | 12 Km |
| 3 | Primary School | Rajagarh | Inside Village |
| 4 | Middle School | Rajagarh | Inside Village |
| 5 | Post office | Rajagarh | Inside Village |
| 6 | High school | Suklei | 8 Km |
| 7 | Bank | Dimakuchi | 12 Km |
| 8 | Anganwadi centre | Rajagarh | Inside Village |
| 9 | Police Outpost | Dimakuchi | 12 Km |
| 10 | Forest Beat Office | Nalapara | 5 Km |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| 11 | Railway Station | Khoirabari | 40 Km |
| 12 | College | Dimakuchi | 12 Km |
| 14 | Weekly Market | Dimakuchi | 12 Km |
| 15 | VCDC | Rajagarh | Inside Village |

Table 6: Agricultural crops

Table 6 Agriculture Crops

| Particulars | Rain Fed | | Irrigation | |
|-------------|--|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Name of the crop | Area (in ha.) | Name of the crop | Area (in hc) |
| Kharif | - | - | NA | NA |
| Rabi | Pumpkin, Water Guard, Radish, spinach etc. | 100 Ha | NA | NA |
| Others | Betel nut | 56 Ha | NA | NA |
| | Tea Plantation | 790 Ha | | |

Table 7: Crop production profile of Rajagarh EDC:

Table 7 Crop production profile of Rajagarh EDC

| Type of crop | Total Production (approx.) in quintals | No of household growing | Average production (quintal/ hc) approx. | Area under crop (hc) approx. |
|--------------|--|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Tea | 14220 q | 610 nos. | 18 q/ha | 790 ha |
| Vegetable | 100 q | 630 nos. | 1 q/ha | 100 ha |
| Betel Nuts | 560 q | 360 nos. | 10 q/ha | 56 ha |

Table 8: Fodder Availability (animal)

Table 8 Fodder availability of the EDC

| types | 1-3 month | 3-6 month | >6 month |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Crop residue | Yes | | |
| Trees fodder | | Yes | |
| Grasses | | | Yes |
| Green Fodder | Yes | | |
| Grazing in Forest | | | Yes |

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 (in km) |
|--|-----------|---|
| Grocery shop /PDS | Rajagarh | Inside village |
| Weekly Market | Dimakuchi | 12 Km |
| Major Market | Dimakuchi | 12 Km |
| Forest Corporation Sale Depot. | NA | - |
| Tendu Patta PHAD | NA | - |
| Fish Market | Dimakuchi | 12 Km |
| Medicinal Plant collection Centre | NA | - |
| Forest Corporation Medicinal plant Collection Centre | NA | - |

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

| Water source | Number | Availability of water | Uses |
|--------------|--------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Stream | NA | - | - |
| Tube well | NA | - | - |
| Ring Well | 2 nos. | Perennial | Drinking and Domestic uses |

Table 11: Energy consumption:**Table11: Showing the Energy Consumption of the EDC**

| Type of Fuel | Number of household depending | Number of months dependent | Sources (local, village, forest, other sources) | Major/ Secondary |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| Fuel wood | 655 nos. | Whole year | Homestead/ forest | Major |
| Kerosene stove | 142 nos. | Whole year | Market | Secondary |
| Gobar/Bio gas | - | - | - | - |
| LPG | 202 nos. | - | Local LPG Agency | Secondary |
| Electric Heater | - | - | - | - |

RECORD: II

LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS

Table 12: Agriculture and Horticulture:

Table 12: Showing the agricultural and horticultural status

| <i>Constraints</i> | <i>Reason</i> | <i>Opportunities</i> | <i>Programmes</i> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Low Production | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Storage and Production | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Marketing | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

Table 13: Livestock

Table 13: Showing the Livestock status

| Constraints | Reasons | Opportunities | Programme |
|--|---|--|-----------|
| Less grazing land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable | | |
| Availability of fodder | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unable to buy fodder from market due to poor financial condition • Green fodder is not available for the whole year. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher income from livestock rearing. • The villagers can make it as an alternative livelihood opportunity if they have the easy access of livestock fodder. | |
| Veterinary care facility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No veterinary care clinic • Lack of knowledge about the proper rearing of live stock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease control • Increases the life span of cattle. • It will also help to aware the villagers and will encourage them for livestock rearing. | |
| Production of milk and Dairy Products. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No scientific knowledge on cattle rearing to increase the milk production. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on the milk production can enhance the skill of milk production. • Availability of supplements like cattle “Milk Booster, Milk Plus” etc. can increase the production of milk in the area. | |
| Milk market | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less contact with the direct market for milk • Unaware of the market demand of different milk made products. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A huge demanded market for milk | |

Table 14: NWFP

Table 14 NWFP

| Constraints | Reasons | Opportunities | Programme |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Less collection | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Unsustainable extraction | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Low rates | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Value addition | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

Table 15: Specialised skill

Table 15: Specialised skills: Weaving

| Constraints | Reasons | Opportunities | Programme |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Raw material availability | 1. Non-Availability of Raw Materials within reachable location (market 25 km away) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common place for setting a raw material storage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up a raw material bank |
| Product quality | 1. Lack of using modern equipment's like jacquard machine. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the weavers are equipped with traditional skill and introduction of new technology will help increasing both production and income. • Developing Quality Products for new market exploration. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Modern Tools and Equipment. • Providing modern technology to the villagers |
| Marketing potential | 1. No standardized market 2. No pricing policy 3. No linkage with the institutional buyers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring new markets with diversified products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers. |
| Credit facilities | 1. Avail credit facility through SHGs. 2. Unaware of the development schemes of banks and government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make financial institutions in touch with the community people for building trust among the members to avail credit facility. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkage with customer service point by linking community people through financial institution. |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance by the Govt. • Providing easy access to credit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfinance, Term Loans, Working Capital Arrangement |
| Product Diversification | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Product Diversification or New Product Development. 2. Lack of concept for product diversification. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Demand Based Products, as per the needs of the modern day market. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill Up gradation & Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification |

Table 16: Credit facility

Table 16 Credit facility

| Constraints | Reason | Opportunities |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Ineptness | Nil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas. |
| Rate of interest | Higher lending rates charged by the private money lender | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidized credit arrangement |
| Availability of loan | Fear of risk taking lack of knowledge of documentation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start-ups entrepreneurial venture |
| Mortgage difficulty | Unavailability of proper documentation of mortgaged property. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper awareness about documentation in the area |