



**Dhubaati Beluguri Eco-Development Committee**  
**Kaziranga National Park**  
**Eastern Assam Wildlife Division, Bokakhat**

## **MICRO-PLAN**

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

**Prepared by Dhubaati Beluguri EDC**

**Assisted by**

**Assam Forest Department**

**&**

**COMPELO**

**(IIE & RGVN)**



*Approved*  
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**Divisional Forest Officer**  
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**E.A.W.L. Division, Bokakhat**

## List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AfD	<i>Agence France de Développement</i>
APFBC	Assam Project on Forest & Biodiversity Conservation
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
CF	Conservator of Forests
COMPELO	Consulting Service for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities
DCF	Deputy Conservator of Forests
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
EDC	Eco-Development Committee
EPA	Entry Point Activity
FCA	Forest (conservation) Act, 1981
FD	Forest Department
FRA	Forest Rights' Act
FV	Forest Village
FYP	Five Year Plan
GHG	Green House Gases
GoI	Government of India

GP	GaonPanchayat
Ha	Hectare
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
MDR	Major District Roads
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Classes
ODR	Other District Roads
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
PHC	Primary Health Center
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
RGVN	RashtriyaGraminVikasNidhi
RO	Range Officer
Sc	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Spp	Species

ST	Scheduled Tribe
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity & Threat
TV	Taungya Village
TV	Television
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WPA	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
WPC	Working Plan Circle

# Glossary of Vernacular Name of Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, Other Plants

Sl.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name
<b>SHRUBS</b>		
1.	Hat-thenga.	<i>Cassia occidentalis.Linn.</i>
2.	Era gosh	<i>Riccinusommunis.Linn</i>
3.	Garakhiakoroi	<i>Hibiscus ablemoschus.Linn</i>
4.	Kuchia-kata	<i>Mimosa rubicaulis-Lamk.</i>
5.	Pani-Bhotora	<i>Ipomaea cornea. Jack</i>
6.	Xon-borolua or sokamara	<i>Urenalobota. Linn</i>
7.	Dighalati	<i>Litsaeasalicifolia. Roxb.</i>
<b>GRASS</b>		
1.	Kauri-moni	<i>CoixLacryma.Linn</i>
2.	Keya bon	<i>KoeleriaBrevifolia(Willd)Spreng.</i>
3.	Lokocha Bon	<i>HemarthiaCompressa. (Linn.F)R.Br</i>
4.	Erali Bon	<i>LeersiaHexandra Swartz</i>
5.	Ikora	<i>PhragmitesKakra. (Retz). Trin.</i>
6.	Ulukher	<i>ImperetaCylindrica. (Linn)P.Beauv.</i>
7.	Sonkher	<i>PolliniaCilata. Trin.</i>
8.	Dol.	<i>ArundoDonax.Linn</i>
9.	Birina	<i>ErianthusRavannae (Linn)P.Beauv</i>
10.	Duboribon	<i>CynodonDoctylon Pers.</i>
<b>TREES</b>		
1.	Baghnola	<i>Litsaeasebifera.Pers.</i>
2.	Azar	<i>Legerstromiaflosregance.Pers.</i>
3.	Jia	<i>Lannaegrandis.A.Rich.</i>
4.	Laru-bandha	<i>Mallotusfezocugireus. Muell&amp; Arg.</i>
5.	Xarua	<i>Streblusasper. Lour</i>
6.	Udal	<i>Sterculiavillosa. Roxb.</i>
7.	Kolajamu	<i>Syzygiumcumini (L) Skeels.</i>
8.	Amera	<i>SpondiumpinnataL.f. Kurz.</i>

9.	Khud-jamu	<i>Seziziumsyzzysioides. (Miq) Merril &amp; Perry.</i>
10.	Bhomora	<i>Terminaliabelirica. Roxb.</i>
11.	Xilikha	<i>Terminaliachebula. Retz</i>
12.	Tetelit	<i>Tamarindusindica. Linn</i>
13.	Bhelkor	<i>Trewianudiflora. Linn</i>
14.	Bogori	<i>Ziziphusmauritiana. Lamk</i>
15.	Kodom	<i>Anthocephaluscadamba. Miq.</i>
16.	Gomari	<i>Gmelinaarborea. Linn.</i>
17.	Dhutkhuri	<i>Holarrhenaantidysenterica. Wall</i>
18.	Cheleng	<i>SapiumbaccatumRoxb.</i>
19.	Bor-thekera	<i>GarciniapedunculataRoxb.</i>
20.	Moder	<i>ErythrinastrictaRoxb.</i>
21.	Tenga-bor	<i>Ficusgeniiculata. Kurz</i>

**DHUBAATI BELUGURI ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE  
KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK, EASTERN ASSAM WILDLIFE DIVISION,  
BOKAKHAT**

**Micro-Plan  
(2016-17 to 2026-27)**

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Divisional Forest Officer

**DHUBAATI BELUGURI ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**  
**KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK, EASTERN ASSAM WILDLIFE DIVISION,**  
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**PART-I**



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 About the Project

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'.

The above project is being mainly funded by the *Agence France de Développement* (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.

## 1.2 Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development

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.

A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati and *Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi* (RGVN) has been formed to implement (*inter-alia*) the micro-planning and livelihood development under the above project. The above consortium has been titled as 'Consulting Service for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities' - COMPELO in short.

As per project guidelines, this micro-plan includes 'various operations of village and forest development ... livelihood support of forest dependent members and keeping sustainable forest management as the broad objective'. It includes both forest development and livelihood development.

## General Description of the Area

### 1.3 Micro-Plan for the DHUBAATI BELUGURI EDC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the DHUBAATI BELUGURI EDC, which is located in the Golaghat district of Assam. The EDC falls under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Assam Wildlife Division. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

## 2. General Description of the Area

### 2.1 General Description:

Kaziranga is known world over as the habitat of the Greater One Horned Rhinoceros. It is spread over an area of 429.93 sq. km with further additions of about 454.50 sq km to its original area. The history of Kaziranga dates back to 1905 and scripted by none other than Lady and Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India. On 1st June 1908 it was first declared as a Reserve Forest. It was subsequently upgraded to a Game Sanctuary in 1916, a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1950, World Heritage Site in 1985, a National Park in 1974, and finally a Tiger Reserve in 2007. Kaziranga National Park is situated on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra River at the foot of the Karbi Anglong Hills about 8 km from Bokakhat and 230 km east of Guwahati, the State capital of Assam. The National Highway No.37 forms partly the southern boundary. The Kaziranga Tiger Reserve headquarters are located at Bokakhat, which is a Sub Divisional medium sized township situated on the NH37 (now NH715), also known as the Assam Trunk Road. Bokakhat is about 239 Km towards the east of Guwahati. The other two nearest townships are Jorhat which is 70 km further east of Bokakhat on the NH37, and Golaghat which is 53 km towards the southeast on the NH39 (now NH129). On the north bank Tezpur is the main township which is about 100 km from Bokakhat. The Bokakhat sub division has a population of 141,502 as per 2001 census. The Bokakhat urban population as per 2001 census is 8844.

There are five ranges in Kaziranga National Park. There are a total of thirty EDCs situated on the fringes of the KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK and about 400 fringe villages.

### 2.2 Location

Its coordinates are 26° 30' to 26° 45'N and 93° 05' to 93° 40'E. The Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, on the other hand, is bounded by the coordinates 26° 28' to 26° 49'N and 92° 35' to 93° 42'E. The Kaziranga Tiger Reserve as notified in 2007 is spread over an area of **1055.89454**sq km in the districts of Golaghat, Nagaon and Sonitpur in Assam. The **Appendix I** gives the location map and **Appendix II** gives the Approach Map of the EDC

The DhubaatiBeluguriEco Development Committee (EDC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in DhubaatiBeluguri, a village located on the Agoratoli range of Kaziranga National Park. The area covered by the above EDC falls within the Bokakhat Development Block of Golaghat District of Assam.

### 2.3 Soil:

The plain areas of Kaziranga predominantly comprise of recent composite alluvial plains and floodplains. The channels and point bars, back swamps deposits are quite conspicuous in the active flood plain of the area. Lithologically the Kaziranga formation is represented by grey silt and fine to medium sands which form the recent composite flood plain with numerous meander scars and scrolls. The area is swampy and is criss-crossed by a number of channels flowing through the park area. The area is characterised by numerous permanent water bodies locally known as "Beels". The Brahmaputra River flowing along the northern boundary of the Park exhibits braiding pattern with numerous river island (*char / chapories*). Two type of *Char / chapories* are encountered: -stable and unstable. The Park is characterized by a numerous swamps / *Beel* complexes, along with a thick vegetation cover. The soil overlying the sandy deposits at places is very deep while at some places it is of very recent origin consisting mainly of sand, devoid of any humus or decomposed organic matter. As such the soil at various places varies from sandy soil, sandy loam, and clayey loam to purely clayey soil.

### 2.4 Water:

The Kaziranga National Park is surrounded on the north by the Brahmaputra river and by the Mori Dhansiri, Diffolo and Mori Diffolo on the south. There is an intricate network of river channels, both dead and alive, and hundreds of big and small water bodies, locally called beels, spread all over the Park. Some of the noted beels are Sohola (in the Eastern Range), MihiBeel, Borbeel, Hanuman Beel (in the Central Range), RaomariBeel, DoongaBeel, Borbeel, DaflangBeel (in the Western Range), PatahiBeel (In the Burapahar Range).

### 2.5 Climate: Temperature & Rainfall

The maximum **temperature** during the summer is 35° C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 6° C.

The annual **rainfall** is about 1960 mm. About two-thirds of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The village has high levels of **humidity** (over 90%) during the rainy months and low levels in the winter (Below 30%).

### 2.6 Eco- system and Biodiversity:

About 5% of the total area of the KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK is permanently covered by water of the *Beels* and streams. The area under water increases during the rainy season. Some floating and creeping species of grasses and other aquatic plants grow in these *beels*. The main grass species is Erali (*Andropogon* spp). The other aquatic vegetation consists of Kalmou (*Ipomea repans*), Helonchi (*Enhydra fluctuans*) Borpuni (*Pistia stratiotes*),

Harupuni(*Lemnapanciostata*) etc. In addition to such aquatic vegetation some *Beels* have small floating swamps consisting of species such as Ekra, Nal, Khagori etc.

The Kaziranga National Park is known to house 38 mammal species, about 553 birds species, about 64 herpetofauna, 41 amphibian species, 42 piscifauna, and about 550 species of flora (of which 106 floras has been identified as rare and endangered). The Sloth bear (*Melarsusursinus*) is commonly found in the wooded areas of the park near Kanchanjuri, Bimoli, Kathpara, Rangamotia etc. They are not sighted frequently due to their natural habits. Estimated population of Sloth bear is about 40 - 50 in the park. The Hoolock gibbons (*Hylobateshoolock*) visit the wooded areas of the Park near Kanchanjuri and Panbari R.F. Common Langur (*Presbytes entellus*), Capped Langur (*Presbytespileatus*) are also found in this area. During 1999 census operation, 139 capped Langur were found in the park. Rhesus monkey (*Macacamulatta*), Assamese macaque (*Macacaassamensis*) are also found in the forested areas of the park. However their number is small. Indian porcupine (*Hystrixindica*), Hog badger (*Aratonyxcollaris*), Fishing cat (*Felisviverrina*), etc. are some of the smaller animals found in the Park. Amongst the reptilian fauna, python (*Python molurus*), common (*Najanaja*) and king cobra (*Ophiophagushannah*), water monitor lizards (*Salvator monitor*), Tortoises and Turtles of various species and Indian gharial (*Gavialusgangeticus*).

Kaziranga is situated in Indo-Australian mega fly way of birds and have at least 550 different avifauna species. The inventory contains 25 species of global importance (AnwaruddinChoudhary) of which 23 are critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable.

Kaziranga is regarded as breeding stock for tropical freshwater fishes in this region. Numerous water bodies and rivers have fishes in large quantity as well as in diversity. But so far only 42 species have been recorded.

Kaziranga National Park is a major habitat of famous endangered one horned Rhinoceroses. Attempts to find out the number of rhinoceroses in Kaziranga were made in 1957,1961 and 1963. But the method used was very crude and were aimed at finding out the number of rhinoceroses only. During these estimates the number of rhinoceroses in Kaziranga varied from 250-300. Systematic and detail censuses of the larger mammals in Kaziranga were carried out only in 1966, 1972, 1978,1984, 1991,1993,1999,2005,2009, 2012. A special population estimation of rhinos was conducted in 2013. According to recent records the population of rhino is increasing. The trends recorded as 366 in the year 1966 and 2401 in the 2015. Poaching has adversely affected the survival of rhinos in KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK.

Asian Elephants are also widely found in Kaziranga National Park. The elephant is one of the largest land mammals on Earth. The trunk of the Asian elephant has two finger-like structures at its tip that allow the animal to perform both delicate and powerful movements. Elephants have long, coarse hairs sparsely covering their body. Their skin is brown to dark gray. They are popularly for Wildlife Safari and festivals. According to survey of the year 2011 its population is 1165 while it was 1246 in 2005.

## 2.7 Concern of Biodiversity Conservation in Kaziranga National Park:

**Erosion:** The KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK is located in the flood plain of the Brahmaputra river and is affected by floods each year. Flooding has caused large scale erosion in the park and adjoining areas. Erosion is detrimental to the biodiversity conservation of the area. A number of researchers have studied the erosion problem of KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK.

According to JN Sharma, the loss of habitat is summarized in the Table below:-

Year/ Period	Area Lost (Sq. Km)	Area Gained (Sq. Km)
1912-1916 to 1972	84.87	24.49
1972 to 1998	44.70	29.47
1998 to 2008	20.41	7.89
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>149.98</b>	<b>60.85</b>

### Fishing:

The KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK is a rich habitat for a variety of fishes. Fishing is a traditional practice in the area and the communities residing in the fringe villages continue practice fishing in the Beels, mostly those that are along the National highway 37.

### Collection of Thatch Grass:

People from the fringe villages collect thatch grass mostly during the thatch grass season from December to March, despite restrictions. They use thatch grass for house roofing and some families also sell the thatch grass which is a source of livelihood.

### Poaching:

Poaching is a major concern in Kaziranga National Park. The Rhino is the most targeted animal for poaching. Poaching of tigers is also reported. Poaching of other animals and reptiles are also reported. Most of these animal parts are used in Chinese medicine and other traditional medicines

### 3. Village Socio-Economic Profile and EDC Profile

#### 3.1 Key Information

Dhubaati Beluguri is a revenue village and is located in Golaghat District. The EDC was registered on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2002 (Appendix III as per the registration certificate) with the office of the Director, Kaziranga National Park, Bokakhat.

**Table-A: Key Information of the EDC**

<b>Name of the EDC</b>	Dhubaati Beluguri
<b>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</b>	Mari Dhansri
<b>Revenue Circle</b>	Bokakhat
<b>District</b>	Golakhat
<b>Forest Division</b>	Bokakhat
<b>Forest Range</b>	Agoratoli
<b>Forest Beat</b>	Bokakhat
<b>Year Formed</b>	2002
<b>Registration no.</b>	KNP/EAWL/16 of 2002
<b>Description of Boundary of EDC</b>	As below North: Kaziranga National Park South: 2 no. Bohikhowa Mising Gaon West: Agoratoli Range East: Dhansiri Mukh High School

**Source:** EDC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in March 2017

#### 3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the EDC are contained in the table, which is given below. (Appendix IV- Signed list, APPENDIX V- Group photo of the EDC members)

**Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee**

SL. No.	Name	Age	Qualification	Guardian's Name / Address	Contact No.	Designation
1	MonjilPegu	30	H.S passed	S/O- AtulPegu,  DhubaatiBelu guri	8471869322	President
2	Dharanidhar Bora	52	Graduate	DFO office	9954927943	Member Secretary
3	HiyaramKutum	38	Graduate	S/O- PuwaliKutum,  DhubaatiBelu guri	7896391750	Member
4	Dharma KT Doley	40	H.S.L.C. passed	DhubaatiBelu guri		Member
5	MonaeDoley	47	H.S.L.C passed	S/O- TulaDoley  DhubaatiBelu guri	9854855716	Member
6	BiswajeetKutum	30	H.S.L.C passed	S/O- NimaiKutum,  DhubaatiBelu guri	8761852923	Member
7	AnumotiSunkuran g	40	V passed	W/O- Ganesh Sankurang,  Beluguriati		Member



				Gaon		
8	KhemaPatgiri	42	V Passed	W/O- RemjanPatgiri , DhubaatiBelu guri		Member
9	HunoPegu	48	V Passed	W/O- BudhiramPeg u, DhubaatiBelu guri		Member
10	BundowDoley	56	V Passed	W/O- NokhoramDol ey, DhubaatiBelu guri		Member
11	Kamal Pegu	48	V passed	S/O- BimoliPegu, BeluguratiGa on		Member
12	Raju Sunkurang	50	V passed	S/O- JongoliSankur ang, BeluguriatiGa on		Member

13	UdayBhaskarPatgiri	38	H.S.L.C passed	S/O- HoliramPatgiri,  DhubaatiBeluguri	9864766547	Member
14	PijingDoley	38	V Passed	S/O- PhuheswarDoley,  DhubaatiBeluguri		Member
15	Dino Munda	45	V Passed	BeluguriatiGaron		Member

Source: EDC Records

### 3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 164 households which have been surveyed. According to the survey report, 125 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

**Table-C: Demographic Profile**

Demography				
Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total
OBC	1	5	2	7
ST	104	253	222	475
SC	27	67	58	125
Min	6	13	10	23
Other	26	67	68	135
<b>Total</b>	164	405	360	765

The total population of the 164 surveyed households is 765 of which 405 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 27 SC, 104 ST, 1 OBC, 6 Minority and 26 Others.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 5
- (2) The sex ratio is 888 females per 1000 males in the village.

**Table-D: Age Group Distribution**

<b>Age and Sex Distribution</b>					
<b>Age Class</b>	<b>&lt; 5 years</b>	<b>5-18 years</b>	<b>18-45 years</b>	<b>45-60 years</b>	<b>&gt;60 years</b>
<b>Male</b>	44	107	169	55	30
<b>Female</b>	34	97	153	45	31
<b>Total</b>	78	204	322	100	61

### 3.4 Education & Skills Development

The education profile of the EDC is given in Table E below.

**Table-E : Education Profile**

<b>Age class</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Mid dle</b>	<b>High School</b>	<b>H.S.</b>	<b>Graduate</b>	<b>Masters</b>	<b>Illiterate</b>
<b>&lt;25 years</b>	74	57	99	13	2	0	41
<b>&gt;25 years</b>	89	71	54	7	0	0	169
<b>Total</b>	163	128	153	20	2	0	210

Over 68% of the population is reported to be literate.

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:

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Livestock rearing
- (c) Fishery

### 3.5 Land Use Pattern

The population is largely dependent on Agriculture and Livestock.

From the land-use pattern of the village, it is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows:

Crop Land: 47.61%

Tree Cover: 13%

Habitation: 17.31%

Water Bodies: 21.64%

Other: 0.44%

### 3.6 Land Holding Pattern

From the type of households as per land-holding, it is seen that:

- 5% of the households are landless;
- 90% of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and
- 5% of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).

### 3.7 Livestock

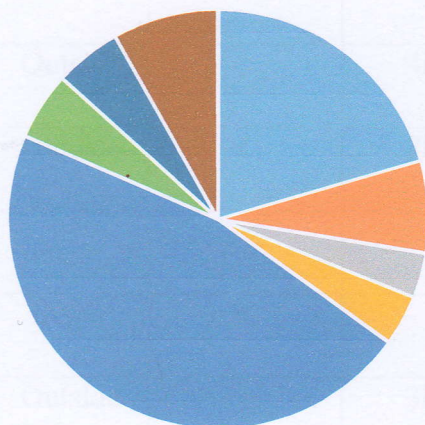
The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

**Table: Livestock Details**

Sl.No	Livestock	Number
1	Cows	442
2	Bulls	153
3	Buffalo	75
4	Duck	84

5	Hens	1006
6	Piglets	113
7	Pigs	110
8	Goats	175
9	Sheep	2

Livestock



■ Cows ■ Bulls ■ Buffalo ■ Duck ■ Hens ■ Piglets ■ Pigs ■ Goats ■ Sheep

### 3.8 Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities

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 gives the present status of the village infrastructure.

Table-F: Physical Infrastructure

Sl. No	Point Infrastructure	Location inside village or Outside	Number (If applicable)	Approximate Distance from Village, if outside (m/Km)	Condition and status of present use
1	Bus stand	Outside	1	8km	Good
2	Primary Health Centre	Outside	1	8km	Good

3	Primary School	Inside	3	1km	Good
4	Middle School	Inside	1	1km	Good
5	High School	Inside	1	1km	Good
6	HS School	Outside	1	1km	Good
7	College	Outside	1	1km	
8	Post Office	Outside	1	4km	Good
9	Bank	Outside	1	8km	Good
10	Telephone		-		
11	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	1		Good
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside	1	3km	Good
13	Revenue Circle Office	Outside	1	8km	Good
14	Police Outpost/ Thana	Outside	11	8km	
15	Forest Beat Office	Outside	1	8km	
16	Forest Range Office	Outside	1	4km	
17	Railway Station	Outside	1	75km	
18	Drinking Water Sources	Outside	1		
19	Community Hall	No			
20	House with Electricity	Inside	160		
21	Street Lighting	-			
22	No. of Tractors	-			
23	No. of Power Tillers	-	4		
24	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar	Inside	Temple-3 Namghar- 6		

25	District Head Quarter	Outside	Golaghat	75km	
26	No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)	-			
27	No. of JCB	-			
28	Nearest Market	Outside	Bokakhat	8km	

From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:

**Physical Infrastructure:** The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, water supply, street lights etc.

**Education & Health Facilities:** There are minimal educational and health facilities. Public transport is not available, and the community members have to use bicycles to move around.

**Govt. Offices:** The government offices (such as Police station, Revenue office, Forest Beat 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.

**Financial Inclusion:** Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at a considerable distance from the habitation, creating issues of communication.

### 3.9 Agriculture/Crops

The main crops grown in the area are Sali Paddy, mustard, pulses, vegetables like potatoes, king chilli etc.

The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:

- (a) SaliPaddy: **Production:**2400Quintal; **Yield:**3000 kg /ha
- (b) Mustard: **Production:** 320Quintal; **Yield:**6000 kg /ha
- (c) Pulses: **Production:** 400Quintal; **Yield:**7500 kg /ha

### 3.10 Fodder Availability

The village depends on the nearby forest. The main sources of the fodder in the village are as follows:

- a) Local areas
- b) Homestead
- c) Crop residue

### 3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: DhubaatiBeluguri EDC
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: :Sapjuriat 15km away
- (c) Major Market: Bokakhatat 8km away

### 3.12 Water Resources

The main water resources with the water availability are as follows:

- (a) Tube well: 160 nos. (Water Availability: Perennial)
- (b) Hand pump: 10 nos. (Water Availability: Perennial)

### 3.13 Energy Consumption

The major sources of energy in the village have been listed below.

- (a) Fuelwood: Households Depending: 200 Nos. (Source: Forest, Homestead)
- (b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 200 Nos. (Source: Distributor)
- (c) LPG: Households Depending: 12 Nos. (Source: Distributor)

### 3.14 Socio-economic status

**Social set-up:** The village is inhabited by Misingand Adivasicommunity. They have a caste system. The society is marked by social divisions. The observed position of women is not satisfactory.

**Economic Condition:** The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihood is Agriculture. Most households earn Rs.28000 to Rs. 90,000 per annum.

Additional details are available in the next section.



## **4. Livelihood assets profile and vulnerability contexts**

This section deals with the livelihood assets and their current status in the village. The vulnerability context has also been analysed in the section

### **4.1 Livelihood Assets Analysis**

As per the sustainable livelihood framework (SLF) there are five most important livelihood assets i.e. Human capital, financial capital, social capital, natural capital and physical capital that are needed for livelihood enhancement in a village. The status of the five capitals have been analysed and are given below:

#### **Human Capital**

In terms of the human capital of an area, the points of concern are the education profile, professional and skill profile. The literacy rate of DhubaatiBeluguri is 68% which denotes a considerably high level of literates. With regard to the skill profile, people are involved in weaving, tailoring, cane and bamboo craft, and carpentry etc. Skills such as these, could turn into income generating sources with proper skill development and awareness on market linkages. As per the kind of professions that are present in the area, people are employed as daily wage earners, farmers, shop keepers etc.

A higher working age group in the village, would denote a high work force potential in the community and this could add to the overall economic development with proper skill generation and education. In terms of DhubaatiBeluguri, 55% of the population is in the working age group. Enhancing the human potential in the community would be a great advantage to improve the socio-economic condition of the village.

#### **Physical Capital**

The physical capital denotes the infrastructural growth in a village, such as availability of proper roads, transportation facilities, educational and administrative institutions along with markets. The absence of these basic amenities hamper the day-to-day activities of the people.

With regard to Dhubaati Beluguri, in terms of education facilities, there are 3 primary schools in the village, the Middle, High, HS schools and college are located outside the village at a distance of 1km.

Important administrative services such as post office and the bank are located 4km and 8km away from the village respectively. The condition of roads in the village are also not

satisfactory making transportation and communication a major issue for the people. Improving the condition of physical infrastructure is crucial for the overall development of the village.

### **Natural Capital**

Natural capital denotes the availability of a wide variety of flora, fauna and other natural elements in a village. Dhubaati Beluguri boasts of a rich natural capital as it is located in the fringes of the Kaziranga National Park, which inhabits a wide range wild life. These include different species of birds such as parrots, maina, cuckoo, sparrows and animals like elephants, deer, wild boars, rhinoceros and others.

There are a number of water bodies such as Dhubabeel, Ganakbeel with an abundance of local fishes. The highly fertile land in the village makes it suitable for production of crops such as paddy, mustard, pulses and vegetables like potatoes, cabbages, carrots, tomatoes etc. In their homestead gardens people grow a variety of produce like ghost chillies (*'BhootJolokia'*) and fruits such as mangos, berries etc.

### **Social Capital**

The social capital denotes the existence of social, cultural and religious institutions in the village. In terms of the religious institutions, there are 6 temples and 3 namghars. While with regard to social institutions there are SHGs in the village, which act as institutions for financial assistance and social bonding.

The panchayat helps in the fulfilment of administrative duties in the village and the village headman helps in resolving social conflicts that arise. There are 3 anganwadi centres in the village which provide pre-primary education to the children, pre natal care for women and child care. A strong social capital would denote a strong social bonding and harmony amongst the community members.

### **Financial Capital**

A strong financial capital in an area can be ascertained with the availability of financial institutions and a high financial literacy. In Dhubaati Beluguri, the bank is located at a distance of 8km and post office at 4km from the village, which leads to issues of travel for the people. There are 400 people who have bank accounts, while 50 have availed micro finance.

A strong financial literacy is a big boon of the people to help enhance their economic condition. The community should be made aware of the various government schemes available for their benefits and to provide them with financial aid.

## **4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon**

Based on the analysis and assessment of the existing five livelihoods assets in the village a livelihood pentagon was studied. The livelihood pentagon is not balanced and gaps could be plugged by taking appropriate livelihood strategies and actions that are mentioned in the village development plan and livelihood development plan

## **4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis:**

The existing vulnerabilities of a village such as floods, animal depredation, diseases etc. hamper the overall development despite it being rich in all five livelihood capitals. These have a negative impact on the livelihood enhancement of a village. With regard to Dhubaati Beluguri, floods are a major hazard which disrupts day-to-day life activities along with agricultural fields and crops. Also, animal depredation by elephants, wild boars and deer destroy the standing crops and cause havoc. Agricultural crops get damaged due to pest attacks during the months of May to August. Seasonal diseases such as malaria and dysentery are also prevalent in the village.

## **4.4 Seasonality:**

The seasonality calendar was prepared with a participatory approach. It shows the seasonality of different crops produced in the village and the hazard profile as well. The major crop produced in the village is paddy, such as Bodo, Ahu and Sali, grown in different seasons. While Bodo paddy is cultivated during the months of February to May, Ahu from March to July and Sali during June to December. Rabi crops are grown from September to January such as mustard, ghost chilli, potatoes etc.). Pulses such as black gram is also cultivated from October to January.

As per hazards, elephant, deer, wild boar depredation is also common almost all throughout the year, while floods tend to ruin the crops and fields during the months of June to September. Pest attacks destroy the crops from May to August. Also seasonal diseases such as malaria spreads during June to September, while dysentery spreads from March to June.

### Seasonality Calendar of DHUBAATI BELUGURI EDC

Particulars	Months											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crops			Ahu Paddy									
		Boro Paddy										
						Sali Paddy						
	Rabi								Rabi Crops (mustard, vegetables)			
	Pulses									Pulses(black gram)		
Hazards						Floods						
	Animals Depredation (Elephants, Deer, Wild boar)											
						Pest Attack						
Diseases						Malaria						
			Dysentery									

## 5. Existing Plans and programs

This Chapter deals with certain essential linkages with other key planning and execution mechanisms and processes which have direct bearing upon microplanning. The topmost among these is the Working Plans which provide an overall umbrella for sustainable development and forestry and wildlife conservation in forest areas of the State. In wildlife areas, these plans are known as Management Plan, and in Tiger Reserves, as Tiger Conservation Plans. In addition, there are several plan scheme components such as the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), and Scheduled Caste Component Plan (SCP) which also get implemented in forest villages through the Forest Department. There are several line departments providing health, education, power, irrigation and livelihood services. Often these departments also implement schemes in the forest villages.

After the promulgation of the Assam Joint (Peoples' Participation) Forestry Management Rules, 1998 in Assam, the joint forest management got initiated, and the JFMCs and EDC were constituted in 2002. Prior to this, some working plans had prescriptions for joint forest management or constituted JFM circles. However, the National Working Plan Code, 2014 gave the right impetus to the microplanning and has incorporated detailed guidelines to this effect. This Microplan is based on the 2014 National Working Plan Code.

### **Eco-Development Committees:**

In 1995-96, the Government of India decided to implement The India Eco Development Project as a five-year pilot project in 7 protected areas, viz. Buxa Tiger Reserve, Palamau Tiger Reserve, Ranthambore Tiger Reserve, Gir National Park, Pench Tiger Reserve, Nagarhole Tiger Reserve and Periyar Tiger Reserve with the objective of trying out the feasibility of this participatory conservation model. The IEDP envisaged eco-development as a strategy that 'aims to conserve biodiversity by addressing both the impact of the local people on the protected areas and the impact of the protected areas on local people'. In sum, the IED has been a landmark project in India. Starting as an ambitious exercise, facing civil society criticism, plagued with an agonizingly slow pick up, a serious rethink and downscaling at the MTR stage, it has finally resulted in some exceptional achievements (Project Tiger, India, 2004).

As on today there are 33 registered EDCs under Eastern Assam Wildlife Division FDA and another 28 registered numbers of EDCs under the Nagaon Wildlife Divisional FDA, Kaziranga Tiger Reserve. Moreover 40 and 10 EDCs have been proposed by the Eastern

Assam Wildlife Division FDA and Nagaon Wildlife Division FDA respectively. Eco Development Committees will be formed in all the fringe villages bordering Kaziranga National Park on the south as well as the north side. A Confederation of EDCs comprising of representatives of all the EDCs would be constituted once the remaining EDCs have been registered. In each village, Self Help Groups will be formed for different income generating activities. Existing Eco-Clubs under National Green Corps in the fringe village schools of the area will be converted to Nature Clubs. Wherever Eco Clubs are lacking, efforts would be made to constitute them. The Nature Clubs may also include institutions and organisations formed independently to educate people on environment and its values.

#### **Livelihood Support Initiatives through Village Micro Plans:**

Effective PRA exercises and socio-economic surveys in the fringe and forest villages would be conducted with the help and support of local NGOs and Institutions in order to make micro plans for the villages. With the help of the micro-plans, livelihood support to the villagers will be provided through various income generating activities (IGA).

The eco development programme of the KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK has been undertaken with the following objectives-

- To create a congenial relation between the KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK management and the people, this will act as an effective barrier against attempt of poachers and miscreants.
- To improve capacity of Protected Area management to conserve resources of the Park and to achieve local co-operation in achieving Park management objectives.
- To develop effective and extensive support for eco-development by putting in places an effective participatory conservation model for KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK.

Specific Issues to be tackled through the Eco Development Programme -

1. Alternative livelihood strategies.
2. Improvement of living condition.
3. Mitigating negative impact arising out of man animal conflict.
4. Community development work.
5. Non consumptive use of Protected Area through eco-tourism.
6. Dependence of villagers on forest resources.
7. Sustainable use of forest resources.

Broad strategies for operationalizing the Eco Development Programme -

1. Conduct participatory micro-planning and provide implementation support for eco-development.
2. Provide assistance for village Eco-development program which specify measurable action by villagers to strengthen conservation effort of the Park management.
3. Implementation of Eco-development activities which will encourage alternative livelihood and resource use, conservation and protection of the Protected Area.

Other suggested initiatives are-

- Livelihood Support Initiative through Village Micro-plans
- EDC Livelihood Support Initiative:
- Mitigation of Human Wildlife Conflicts
- Village Development Activities:
  - Entry point activities
  - Income Generation Activities (IGA)
- Human Resources Development/Capacity Building Plan
- Ecotourism Activities

Monitoring and Evaluation

*Expected Commitments from the EDCs:*

1. No destruction of PA habitat due to activities such as grazing, encroachment, illegal forest fire, illegal felling, illegal NTFP collection etc.
2. No poaching or illegal felling in the Protected Area.
3. Provision of intelligence, information and other assistance in the prevention and investigation of offences and offenders.
4. Facilitating registration of all fire arms in the village.
5. Ensuring 100% immunisation of village livestock.
6. Participation in sustainable eco tourism without damage to the PA habitat.
7. Maintenance of cordial relationship with the PA management.

Microplan Implementation Strategy: Micro-planning support teams composed of protected area personnel, NGOs and villagers will assist village communities to develop and implement Micro-plans on a continuing basis. Micro-plan should accommodate all issues such as guidelines, investment criteria, training programme, schedule, and commitment etc. so as to ensure achieving the set objectives. Strengthening of EDCs should be carried out in the fringe villages of the Reserve Forest buffer area components. The rural development works in the fringe villages can be taken up in collaboration with other line departments. The monitoring and evaluation of the eco development activities will be carried out by other than the implementing agencies. Local NGOs, Institutions, university can be asked to evaluate the ongoing activities. All the eco-development programmes should have in- built Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism so as ascertain the progress in right direction and also keep the ongoing activities in right track through timely corrective measures.

### **5.3 Forest Department Initiatives in the past**

### **5.4 Schemes of other departments**



**DHUBAATI BELUGURI ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**  
**KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK, EASTERN ASSAM WILDLIFE DIVISION,**  
**BOKAKHAT**

**Micro-Plan**  
**(2016-17 to 2026-27)**

**PART-II**

## 6. Micro plan Objectives, SWOT and GAP Analysis

### 6.1 Micro plan Objectives

A village level Micro-Plan is a village development plan and forest development plan, which is need based and site specific, commensurate to available resources. As the unit of the plan is small, it is called a micro plan. The Micro plan tries to meet the twin objectives of:

- i. Enhancing livelihoods
- ii. Biodiversity conservation and maintaining the ecological balance

In India, micro-plans have become an integral part of the joint forest management approach adopted by the Government of India. In this context, a micro-plan is a simple document prepared with the active participation of the community members. The community (village) is the unit for such micro-planning. The document aims to link local forest based resources to local needs and programme objectives of the Forest Department. As per the JFM Guidelines of 2000, the Forest Officers and EDC should prepare a micro plan after having detailed PRA exercise in the village. The micro-plans of the EDC are to be incorporated into the working plans of the Forest Department.

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 the following Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process undertaken by the community and personnel of RashtriyaGraminVikasNidhi (RGVN) in March 2017. The various steps followed are enumerated briefly below:-

- a) Community meetings organized at the outset in March 2017 to discuss the objective of the project and obtaining their cooperation to gather the required information about the community and its contexts;
- b) Collection of the baseline data on the community and its contexts as per the available formats;
- c) Validation of collected information through community discussions held thereafter; and
- d) Preparing the outline of the Action Plan as per the community participation and feedback.
- e) The micro-plan has been compiled by RGVN based on the project guidelines. The document has been discussed and finalized for adoption in April 2017.

## 6.2 Need Assessment and GAP Analysis

Based on the resource assessment, capacity assessment, livelihoods assets mapping and vulnerability assessment through focused group discussions, PRA exercises, village level and household level survey, the need assessment, gap analysis and SWOT analysis was carried out. The action plan, livelihood, village development strategies and forestry development plan were conceptualized for the EDC primarily based on this analysis.

### Training Need Assessment:

- a. **Capacity building** of communities through regular awareness programmes on important development issues like Forests and Biodiversity, Sustainable development, climate change issues, Gender issues, Financial inclusion, importance of WATSAN, Soil and water conservation, Flood management should be carried out. A mechanism for the same is proposed in the action plan for village development.
- b. **Skill Development:** Conducting regular review of livelihood skills and providing specialized training on use of equipment and tools and processes and procedures for livelihood enhancement to be conducted on a regular basis as proposed in the action plan for livelihood development.

### GAP Analysis

- During the time of severe floods in the area, there is a displacement of the community members to nearby areas like Bokakhat
- Poor road conditions hampers communication and transportation facilities
- Poor sanitation conditions with open defecation being the common practice leads to a number of health hazards
- Less involvement in income generating activities leading to a low standard of living

## 6.3 SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis was carried out through participatory approach by involving both male and female members of the community.

### Strengths

- i. Highly fertile agricultural land to help enhance production
- ii. Traditional skills in cattle rearing

- iii. Traditional agricultural knowledge
- iv. 'Chang ghars' in the village which act as shelter during heavy floods

#### **Weaknesses**

- i. Lack of enthusiasm to work towards the betterment of the present economic conditions
- ii. Untapped potential of the workers with regard to traditional skills
- iii. Alcohol addiction among the male population

#### **Opportunities**

- i. Provision of modern agricultural technology and knowledge to improve the overall production process
- ii. Scope for improvement of bodo and rabi paddy to enhance marketability
- iii. Encourage eco-tourism in the area to act as a source of income
- iv. Weaving expansion through design intervention and market linkage
- v. Scope for development of fishery

#### **Threats**

- i. Animal depredation which damage standing crops
- ii. Severe floods in the area cause displacement of people and destruction of property
- iii. Migration of youth as unskilled labour in search of livelihood to other areas

### **6.4 PRA Exercise**

Team from RGVN Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Dhubaati Beluguri village as follows:

**Date:** 5/4/2017 **Location:** Dhubaati Beluguri EDC

**Numbers Present:** 35

**In Presence of:** Forest officials, EDC office bearers, Village Headman, Community Members

**Appendix VI** gives the list of members present during PRA and FGD. **Appendix VII A to VII C** gives the PRA maps.

Awareness and orientation programme was conducted at village level before taking up the participatory mapping and transect walk. The main themes covered during awareness and orientation included the following:

- (a) Participatory Planning
- (b) Participatory tools & Methods
- (c) Importance of Microplanning and role of EDC

- (d) Environmental issues
- (e) Climate change and Climate variation
- (f) Ecological balance and Ecosystem management ( traditional and scientific)
- (g) Sustainable livelihood Framework
- (h) Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital
- (i) Cluster formation & SHG , Financial inclusion
- (j) Marketing and Value addition
- (k) Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological balance
- (l) Gender Issues and gender equality

**Observations:** The communities actively participated during the discussions and PRA exercise. The following important points have emerged:

- People expressed that the EDC have not been very active in the past due to lack of funds and projects
- There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the EDC in the past.
- They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.
- While some NGOs have been visiting the EDC they only collected data and information but did not take up any development activity.
- It was for the first time that Under the APBFC the NGO has come and interacted with the community and created awareness and proper orientation not only about the project but also on the development issues including environmental and ecological aspects to growth and development.
- The communities have good local wisdom and traditional knowledge regarding the environment, forestry and other livelihood issues like pest control, livestock management etc.
- They shared their concern over the climate variation and its ill effects on agriculture and health in the village. They are keen to learn more on the scientific facts about climate change issues.
- A sense of importance was observed among the people as they understood the important role they had towards reducing causes leading to climate variation by protecting the nearby forests and a sense of ownership seems to be gripping them boosting their self esteem.

**Community Need Assessment:** Based on the PRA exercise, Focus group discussions, consultations with village community, EDC members, forest staff and other stakeholders the Village Development plan and Livelihood development Plan was prepared for the EDC. Through the participatory approach the community Need Assessment was carried out. The people's needs can be categorized as follows:

**1. Structural Needs**

**2. Non Structural needs**

These needs can be classified further into long term needs and short term needs. The details of the community's needs are given in the village development plan.

The structural needs of the people have direct and indirect linkage with livelihood improvement. These include improvement of infrastructure like roads, school buildings, Health care infrastructure, drinking water supply system, water tanks, ring wells etc. Construction of toilets, community halls and training sheds, market sheds.

The non structural needs of the people include provision for skill training, provision of veterinary services, health care services, mobile doctors team, requirement of teachers for schools in the villages, capacity building through training and awareness on financial inclusion, SHG and cluster formation, provision for raw materials, village maintenance & development fund/ community fund for EDC, Value addition of traditional products and marketing linkages. Exposure visits to best practice sites relating to joint forest management, community participatory project sites, artisans villages and participation in melas, trade fairs etc.

## 7. Village Development Plan

Considering the long term and short term needs for village development a village development plan was prepared in consultation with the community members as well as the EDC members. The measures planned by the community members for the village development are as follows:

- a) Majority of the community members are involved in agricultural. Hence to improve the production level, modern technology should be made available to the people. Along with technical knowledge on agriculture such as maintenance of soil quality, market linkage, new tools, HYV seeds, new cultivation patterns, multi cropping pattern etc.
- b) Due to lack of employment opportunities in the area, the youth tend to migrate to other areas in search of jobs. Efforts could be made to provide proper skill development programmes in weaving, computer, tourist guide training etc. to help enhance alternate livelihood measures.
- c) The condition of sanitation in the community is rather poor with unhealthy practices of open defecation which adversely affect the health of the people. Hence awareness on proper sanitation must be provided along with infrastructure.
- d) Flood is a major hazard in the area which causes a number of issues such as displacement of people and destruction of property along with livelihood. Proper disaster management needs to be administered in the village whereby the community should be trained in ways to deal with disasters. This would help limit the amount of destruction caused by the heavy floods.
- e) Road conditions are not satisfactory in the village which creates communication and transportation issues for the community people, thereby crippling the day-to-day activities of the village. Construction of paved roads is a crucial aspect of development.

### 7.1 Ranking of EPA

For village development, the community proposes to take up a number of Entry Point Activities. The EPA includes infrastructure development and skill development and both are directly linked with other.

Activities	Details	Budget
<b>Community Hall</b>	1. 30 ft × 50 ft size (Community Hall with EDC Office)  2. Almira- 2 NOS.  3. Fan- 2 NOS.  4. Electricity Tools  5. Chair- 10 NOS,  6. Painting	6,66,000.00   10,000.00  5,000.00  4,000.00  5,000.00  10,000.00
	Total	9,00,000.00
<b>Toilet for Girls at Dhubaati L.P School</b>	(Bricks, Cement, Teen, Making, Sand, Steel) (5 ft × 3 ft size)	50,000.00
<b>Tent House</b>	1. Dining Table 2. Chair 3. Utensil	5,000.00 35,000.00 60,000.00
	Total	1,00,000.00
<b>Modern Agri and Farm equipment</b>	1. Tractor (DI – 47 Rx, Sonalika) 2. Cultivator 3. Rotarvator 4. Spraying Machine 5. Hydraulic Tractor Trailer 6. Cage Wheel 7. Insurance & Registration 8. Hood	6,95,162.00 36,000.00 1,15,000.00 6,000.00 1,75,000.00 26,000.00 26,000.00 5,000.00
	Total	10,84,162.00



<b>Wooden both for rescue during flood</b>	1. Wood	1,08,000.00
	2. Nail	9,000.00
	3. Boat Oil	15,000.00
	4. Dhuna	3,000.00
	Total	2,10,000.00
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>25,00,000.00</b>



Divisional Forest Officer  
-cum, FIU APFBC Society  
E A S/L, Division, Bokakhat

### 2.1 Working

#### 2.1.1 Working on Livelihood and Skill Development

- Agriculture
- Livestock rearing
- Weaving
- Nursery development
- Fishery
- Piggery

### 2.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood were identified as follows:

- Agriculture and Horticulture
- Livestock
- Skill Development
- Credit facilities
- NIP

### 2.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints are:

- Unfavourable topographical features of the

## **8. Livelihood Development Plan**

Effective PRA exercises and socio-economic surveys in the fringe and forest villages have been conducted with the help and support of EDC members and RGVN in order to prepare microplan for the village. Various Income Generating Activities (IGA) were identified through focus group discussions and PRA. Some of the important income generating activities as identified by the communities include:- pisciculture, vegetable farming, poultry, dairy farming, apiculture, mushroom farming, decentralized nursery, tailoring, small crafts, jute crafts, bamboo crafts, candle making, incense stick making, pickle making, etc. Value addition to the products can be made by processing, grading packing/ bottling and labelling professionally. Inputs, equipments, raw materials required for the IGA were identified. A marketing platform, called Van Bazar, is proposed to be established to showcase and sell products from EDCs.

### **8.1 Ranking**

#### **Ranking of Livelihood and Skill Development**

- Agriculture
- Livestock rearing
- Weaving
- Nursery development
- Fishery
- Piggery

### **8.2 Livelihood Opportunities**

#### **Livelihood were identified as follows:**

- Agriculture and Horticulture
- Livestock
- Skill Development
- Credit facilities
- NTFP

### **8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture**

The main constraints are:

- (a) Animal depredation damage crops

- (b) Excessive floods destroy the agricultural fields
- (c) Lack of modern tools and technology in agriculture
- (d) Lack of technical knowledge

The opportunities are:

- (a) Availability of fertile land
- (b) Multiple cropping through use of modern agricultural technique thereby improving crop production
- (c) Scope for development of boro and rabi crops

#### **8.4 Livestock**

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of veterinary services
- (b) Spread of diseases causing death of cattle
- (c) Lack of scientific rearing methods

The opportunities are:

- (a) Scope for development of dairy farming
- (b) Provision of veterinary services
- (c) Piggery development

#### **8.5 NTFP**

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of access to market linkages to help enhance its profits
- (b) The utility of the products are untapped due to the lack of knowledge

The opportunities are:

- (a) Awareness about conservation and judicious usage of NTFP
- (b) Create better awareness programmes on the varied utility of NTFP

#### **8.6 Specialized Skill**

The main constraints are:

- (a) The lack of availability of modern tools and machines to help encourage better skill building
- (b) No specialised training in traditional skills

The opportunities are:

- (a) Skill development programmes in skills such as weaving, nursery etc
- (b) Specialised training on cattle rearing methods

## **8.7 Credit Facility**

The main constraints with the reasons are:

- (a) Lack of knowledge on government schemes such as provision of loans at low interest rates
- (b) Lack of attention to marginal and small farmers by the credit agencies
- (c) Higher rate of interest charged by private money lenders

The opportunities are:

- (a) Provide better access to various government programmes initiated to give financial aid to the rural area
- (b) Emphasis on micro finance as they give loans without the burden of collateral
- (c) SHG formations by the community members

## **8.8 Strategic Interventions**

Summarizing the suggested programmes above as strategic interventions for the Livelihood Development Plan:

1. Agriculture expansion through Multiple cropping and use of modern agricultural technique thereby improving crop production profile.
2. With the help of Skill Development Programmes, provide specialised training in skills such as weaving, handicrafts, etc.
3. Motivation to form active SHGs and become financially self sufficient

## **8.9 Income Generating Activities**

The main income generating activities as planned at the village are:

1. Agriculture
2. Cattle rearing
3. Piggery
4. Weaving
5. Nursery development

## **8.10 SHG activities**

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Weaving
2. Handicraft
3. Piggery

## **8.11 Exposure Trips**

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Good practices/project of EDC in North East and other states of India

2. Participation in fairs (melas) like Agri-Horti Expo, SARAS and other exhibitions organised by TRIFED

### **8.12 Convergence**

The planned initiatives may be converged with the following schemes of the Government of India:

- (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment
- (b) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
- (c) Rashtriya Krishi Sinchay Yojana (RKSRY) - for irrigation, including watershed development
- (d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- (e) Skills Development schemes
- (f) Prime Minister Ujjwala Yojana
- (g) NRLM
- (h) NRHM
- (i) Bamboo Mission
- (j) Other schemes for rural development and livelihoods as found appropriate.

The above convergence will yield synergies for the present plan, as well as help in sustaining the planned works in the post-project periods.

## 9. Forest Development Plan of DhubaatiBeluguri EDC

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared after a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of DhubaatiBeluguri EDC. The objective of this plan is to meet the dual objective of conserving forest and bio-diversity and at the same time meeting the livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

The micro-plan takes into consideration the areas planted / to be planted on community lands and other lands outside the notified forest area by the DhubaatiBeluguri EDC

The status of both the above category of EDC forests is briefly discussed below.

### i. Forest Village Management in the past.

No systematic Forest Management plan in Village. It was based on traditional and indigenous knowledge.

### ii. Domestic Requirements of Forest Produce

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

**Table-1(A): Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce per Household of the DhubaatiBeluguriEDC**

Name of Forest Produce	How met at Present	Source
Firewood	Homestead/Market& Forest	Homestead/Market& Forest
Timber for House	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
Small timber for Implements	Homestead/Market	Homestead/Market
Pole / Bamboo	Homestead &Market	Homestead & Market
Fodder from Forest	Homestead/Market	Homestead/Market
NTFP (Thatch grass, jharu etc.)	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market
Other (Fish)	Homestead & Market	Homestead & Market

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

**Table-2 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the  
DhubaatiBeluguriEDC**

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum)	Remarks
Firewood		
Timber for House		
Small Timber for Implements		
Pole / Bamboo		
Fodder from Forest		
NTFP		
Other __		

## 9.2 Forest Protection Issues

### 9.2.1. Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of DhubaatiBeluguri EDC have been summarized below

**Table-2: Protection Problems of the DhubaatiBeluguri EDC**

Type of Problem	Relevant (Yes / No)	Significant (Yes / No)
Grazing - Local Animals	Yes	Yes
Illegal fishing	Yes	No
Grazing - Animals from Other Area	Yes	No
Illicit Felling of Timber	No	
Smuggling of Timber	No	
Accidental Fires	No	
Encroachment of Forest Lands	No	
Others		

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

Thus, it is seen that the significant forest protection issues facing the above EDC is:

- (a) Grazing - Local Animals
- (b) Illegal fishing

### **9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest**

Grazing and illegal fishing was observed in Kaziranga National Park due to lack of community grazing ground and awareness among the people at Dhubaati Beluguri EDC. The fishing was traditionally a local source of livelihood; so many people are still inclined towards fishing from Brahmaputra River.

## **9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan**

### **9.3.1 Protection Plan**

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of Dhubaati Beluguri EDC; viz. the plans for Anti Rhino Poaching, Nursery Development, Man - Animal Conflict Reduction, Grazing Plan for village.

### **9.3.2 Protection Plan/Anti Rhino Poaching Plan.**

The protection Plan is twofold, namely wildlife protection and secondly Forest protection in terms of control over grazing, poaching of Rhino and control over traditional fishing practices to protect aquatic plants and animals. EDC members have well developed information network for Anti poaching of Rhinos and illegal fishing.

#### **Wildlife Protection:**

The Protection Plan given below discusses the measures for the protection of Kaziranga National Park. The Forest Department shall constitute Local Protection Squad from the youth members belonging to the villages involve in crop protection. They will be provided equipment like torches and battery. However, there are certain issues such as

1. Issue of training and skilling
2. Lack of scientific methods and inputs

Therefore, in view of the above, the following are prescribed:

1. They should be provided with minimum wages/ honorarium
2. The squad should be made at par with (Village Defence Party)VDP.
3. The squad should be well armed with boots, raincoats, torch, battery.
4. Regular training and motivational camps to be held for the Local Protection Squad
5. EDC to monitor the works and performance of the Local Protection Squad youths every month.



### **Forest Protection:**

As revealed in the PRA, the communities are not dependent upon the sanctuary for their daily requirement of firewood, grazing and timber. But in order to reduce Green house Gas emission and to meet their demands-

1. The EDC should create awareness among the people about proper sanitation and waste management issues.
2. All the EDC households to be given an alternate source for cooking such as bio-gas, solar cooker, LPG etc.
3. All the EDC household to be supplied with alternate sources of energy for lighting etc. such as solar/ wind/ hybrid energy solutions.
4. The grazing pressure should be reduced gradually (Village Grazing Land).
5. The EDC should create awareness among the people about the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 and any violations should be reported to the proper authorities.
6. The EDC should enforce strict discipline so that fishing and any other illegal activities are stopped totally within the Kaziranga National Park.

### **Habitat Improvement Plan:**

The park is mainly famous for one horned rhinoceros and tiger. It is also the home of variety of Wildlife like, Wild buffalo, Barking deer, Wild boar, etc. Birds like the Egrets, Pond herons, River tern, Black necked storks, Pelican, Pied horn bill, Greater Indian Hornbill, Fishing eagle are found abundance.

The following Habitat Improvement works are prescribed to be undertaken with the help of the EDC:

1. EDC members should be made aware to completely stop the grazing of cattle and traditional fishing inside the Kaziranga National Park.
2. EDC members shall participate on request of RO for removal of weed and de-siltation of forest areas, provided as and when proper funding is available.

### **Nursery Development Plan:**

Nursery is an excellent source of livelihood arising out of forestry activities. The following are prescribed:-

1. The EDC should develop a 0.25 Ha Nursery for poly-pots and naked bed seedlings.
2. Each seedling could be sold at Rs 5-8 to the neighbouring division, and at slightly higher prices to others

3. The nursery should be of fruit bearing, important forest species and medicinal plants

### **Wetland Conservation Plan:**

Kaziranga National Park is a unique place of wetland ecosystem with diverse flora and fauna. It is the prime habitat for Rhinoceros, Asiatic Wild buffalo etc. Apart from this, it acts as roosting and nesting ground for migratory and indigenous water birds.

However, this unique wetland eco-system is confronted with several problems such as shrinkage in size and depth of the water bodies due to heavy siltation and choking of water bodies by water hyacinths.

The following prescriptions are made for wetland conservation situated outside Kaziranga National Park:

1. The wetlands in the village area to be de-silted thoroughly.
2. Local variety of fish alone to be cultured in the village wetlands
3. Sprinkler irrigation to be used
4. Crops needing less water to be promoted along with organic manuring.
5. The EDC should not allow any fishing inside the Kairanga National Park.
6. Conducting extensive research on various aspects of wetland eco-system.

### **Man -Animal Conflict Reduction Plan:**

Depredation from tiger, elephant, rhino, wild buffalo, wild boar and other animals are common. Damage to human life and property is consequent in chance encounters with wildlife. To mitigate the man animal conflict situation, the following are prescribed:-

1. Small tongies / watch towers to be created by the Forest Department to keep watch and ward on stray wildlife.
2. Anti Depredation Squad to be created in the EDC
3. Torches & search lights, crackers and kerosene should be supplied regularly by the Department to the Anti Depredation Squads.
4. The EDC should monitor the functioning of the Anti Depredation Squad
5. All the crops should be insured regularly
6. All persons should be covered under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
7. The Forest Department should enhance the ex-gratia grant.
8. The process of awarding ex-gratia should be simplified so that the affected families do not have to wait for long to receive compensation.

9. The EDC president's certification should be sufficient to certify that the damage has occurred.

### **Grazing Plan for village**

The following prescriptions are made for control of grazing:

1. The EDC shall evolve novel methods for grazing control / stall feeding, develop village grazing land and fodder plantation.
2. High Yielding Variety cattle should slowly replace the existing cattle population.
3. The EDC should impose de-incentives on families having large number of cattle.
4. Stall feeding to be promoted by the Forest Department
5. Diary Development activities to be taken up by the EDC using high milk yielding cows.
6. There should be a conscious plan by the EDC to stop grazing completely within next 5 years.
7. All cattle to immunize regularly and the EDC should monitor the same. No unimmunized cattle should be allowed to be grazed.
8. ICT (Information and Communication Technology) could be used to study grazing pattern and suggest corrective measures.

### **Eco-Tourism Plan:**

Kaziranga National Park is a world famous eco-tourism spot. The Park with its rich biodiversity resources is the favoured destination of both domestic and foreign tourists and getting the top priority as tourist destination in the state.

The following prescriptions are made in respect of eco-tourism:

1. Educational wildlife tourism has a great potential in Kaziranga National Park which should be actively promoted by the Forest Department.
2. Home stay should be encouraged from now onwards from amongst the EDC members and also to maintain proper disposal of the home stay waste so as not to pollute the sanctuary.
3. The Department should provide funding for creating home stay facilities by the village communities
4. A number of eco-tourism trails should be developed with the help of Forest Department and the local communities
5. Such eco-trails may be actively promoted by the Department.
6. Local tourist guides should be trained in tourism and foreign languages
7. Commercial tourism should be discouraged

## 10. Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget

### 10.1 Roles and Responsibility Matrix

For the three sub plans namely Livelihood Development Plan, Village Development Plan and Forest Development Plan, a matrix of roles and responsibilities has been developed. The matrices have been shown below for each of the sub plans separately.

#### Livelihood Development Plan

Stakeholders	Planning	Manpower	Training	Funding	Production & Value Addition	Marketing	M&E
EDC		✓			✓	✓	
NGO		✓			✓	✓	
Skilling Agencies		✓			✓		
Forest Deptt		✓				✓	
Line Deptt.		✓					

#### Village Development Plan

Stakeholders	EDC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	Govt of India/Corp
Solar Power		✓	✓			✓
Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		✓	✓			✓
Sprinkler Irrigation		✓	✓		✓	✓
LPG		✓			✓	✓
Power Pumps		✓	✓			✓
Training Center		✓			✓	✓
Community Hall cum EDC Office		✓	✓			
Roads		✓	✓			
WATSAN		✓	✓			✓

School		✓				
Health Infra		✓	✓		✓	✓
Organic farming/ vermicompost		✓	✓		✓	✓

### Forest Development Plan

Stakeholders	EDC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	District Admin
Forest Protection		✓				✓
Wildlife Protection		✓	✓		✓	
Habitat Improvement		✓	✓		✓	
Nursery Development		✓			✓	
Wetland Conservation		✓				✓
Man-Animal Conflict		✓				
Grazing Control		✓	✓			
Eco-Tourism		✓	✓			

### 10.2 Finance and Budget

The budget for the microplan has been prepared based on annual requirement of the three sub plans namely the Livelihood Plan, Village Development Plan and Forest Development Plan. The consolidated table is given below.

SI No.	Plan	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
1.	Livelihood Development Plan		
2.	Village Development Plan		

3.	Forest Development Plan		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

### Livelihood Development Plan

Sl No.	Item of Work	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
1.	Skill Development & Training		
2.	Dairy Farming		
3.	Poultry/ Fishery/ Duckery		
4.	Computers		
5.	Trades and Callings		
6.	Handicrafts		
7.	Kits and Equipment		
8.	Value Addition & Certification		
9.	Packaging and Marketing		
10.	Exposure Visits		
11.	SHG/ JLG/ Cluster Formation & Credit		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

### Annual Village Development Plan:

Sl No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Solar Power		
2.	Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		
3.	Sprinkler Irrigation		
4.	LPG		
5.	Power Pumps		
6.	Training Center		
7.	Community Hall cum EDC Office		

8	Roads		
9	WATSAN		
10	School		
11	Health Infra		
12	Organic farming/ vermi-compost		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

### Annual Forest Development Plan

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	0.25 Ha Nursery		
2.	10 Ha Fuelwood Plantation Creation		
3.	Desiltation of water bodies		
4.	Anti Depredation Squad		
5.	Crop Insurance		
6.	Life Insurance		
7.	Cattle Insurance		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

### 10.3 Action Plans and Strategies:

Each of the **three** plans namely the Village Development Plan, Forest Development Plan and Livelihood Development Plan would require short term and long term action plans strategies in order to realize the prescriptions of the Microplan. Short term strategies should focus on activities to be taken up from 0-5 years, and long term plan should focus on activities to be taken up in 5-10 years of this Plan.

#### Livelihood Development Action Plan:

The livelihood action plan may be divided into three parts namely, skilling, production & marketing and value addition. The most immediate want of the population is skilling. The skilling requirements needs to be viewed at basic level and advanced level. Once the trades and skill requirements have been frozen, the basic skills should be imparted within a period

of 1 year for all willing members of the village both men and women in a phased manner. During this period, some of the trainees could also start production. The most marketable outputs need to be channelized to the available markets in order to create the brand effect and assess the marketability of the production in terms of quality and value.

#### **Village Development Action Plan:**

The village development action plan may be divided into the short term plan and the long term. In the short term plan activities like Solar lighting, Providing LPG connections, construction of Community hall and training centre and water sanitation needs would be addressed. In the long term plan for the village the activities like construction of schools, health care facilities would be taken up. Providing improved tools and equipment for enhancing agriculture production along with water sprinklers, power pumps would be provided.

**Forest Development Action Plan:** The forest development action plan comprises of the short term action plan and the long term plan. The short term plan includes formation and strengthening of forest protection squads, Nursery development, desiltation of water bodies, formation of anti depredation squads, Tongi construction and firewood plantations. In the long term action plan activities like Plantation, Crop improvement and habitat improvement would be taken up.

#### **10.4 Institution Building, Networking and Partnership**

**EDC:** The EDC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed EDC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support equipment like generator etc. Building capacity of EDC members through training programs on use of computers, maintaining and updating records/ accounts keeping and village level/ forestry data on a regular basis. The EDC office to be upgraded as a resource center, an activity and training hub. Improving their networking skills and creating awareness regarding development schemes of other departments and modalities for partnership.

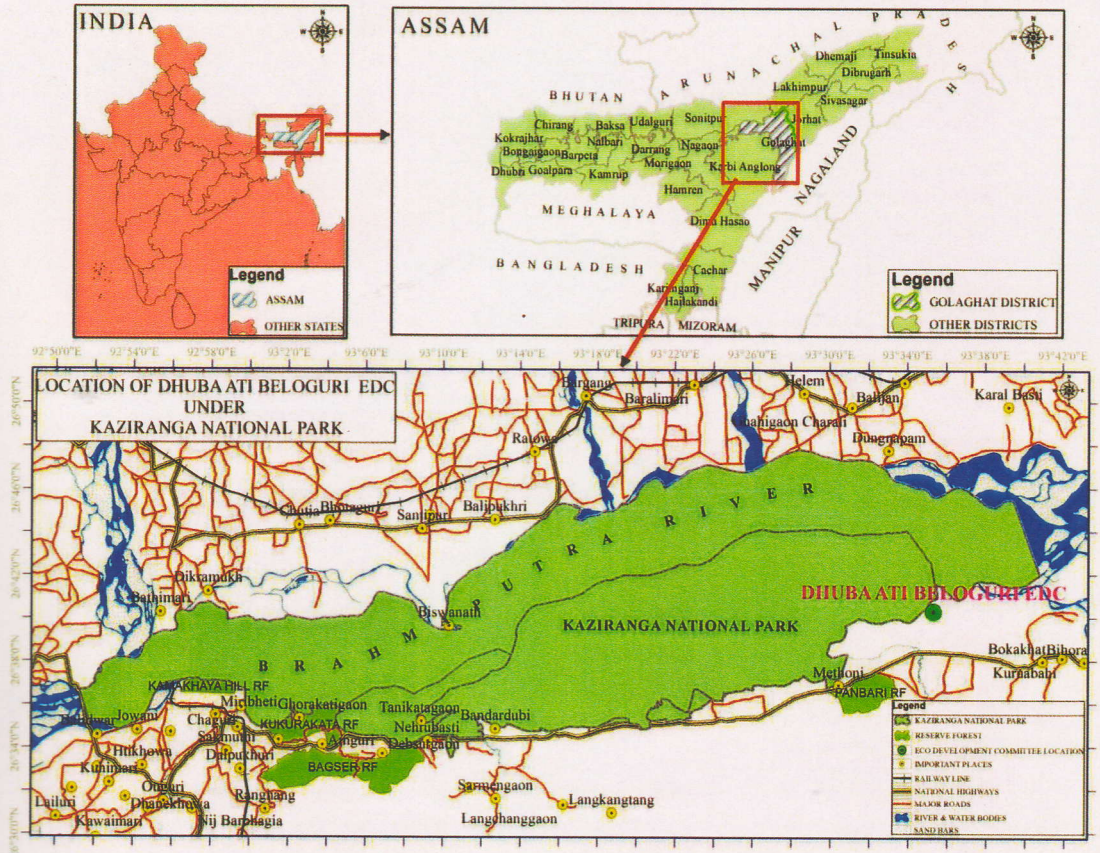


## LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix No.	Title
I(A)	Location Map of EDC in India
I(B)	Location Map of Dhubaati Beluguri EDC
II	Approach map to EDC
III(A)	EDC Registration Certificate
IV	Executive Members of Dhubaati Beluguri EDC
V	Executive Members group Photo of Dhubaati Beluguri EDC
VI	List of members present during PRA & FGD(Signed list)
VII(A)	Community map of Dhubaati Beluguri EDC
VII(B)	Resource map of Dhubaati Beluguri EDC
VII(C)	Hazard map of Dhubaati Beluguri EDC
VII(D)	Venn Diagram
VIII	Entry point Activities
IX(A)	Training list of Dhubaati Beluguri EDC (Proposed)
X	Photographs
XI	GPS Coordinates

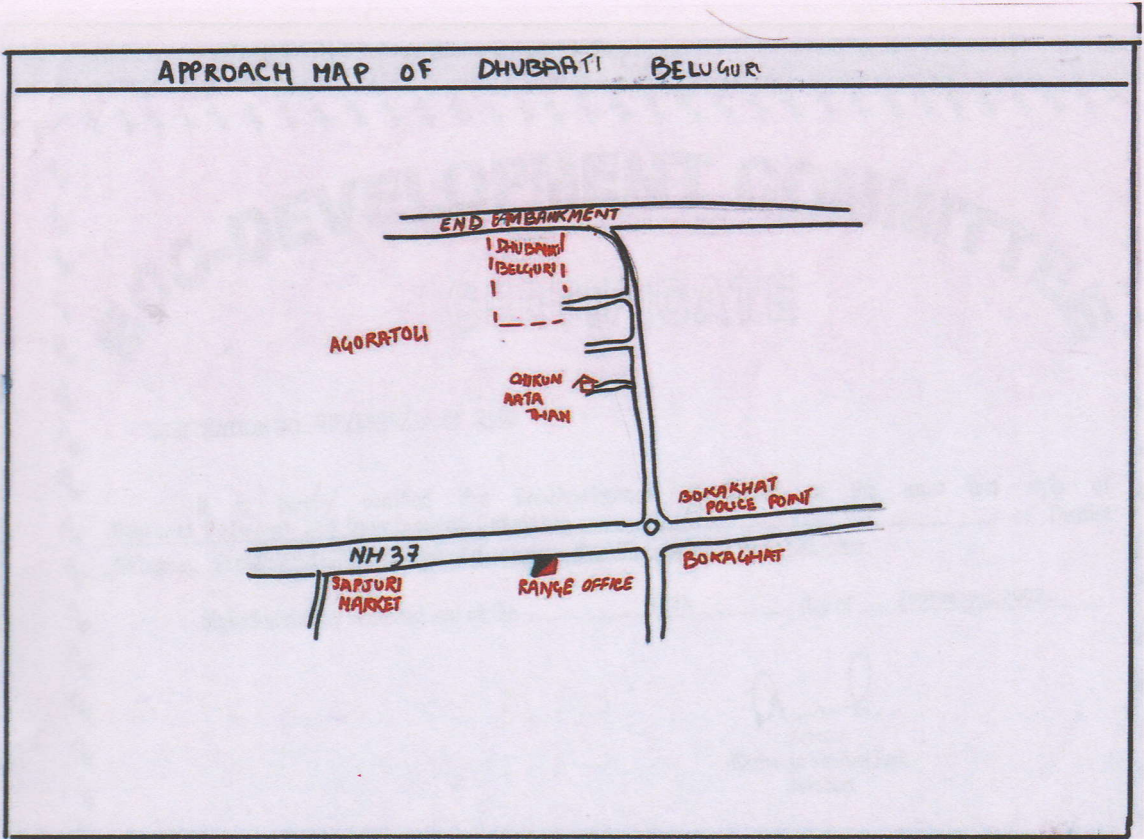
# Appendix I (A)

## Location Map of EDC in India



# Appendix II (A)

## Approach of the EDC



# Appendix III (A)

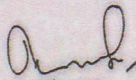
## EDC Registration Certificate

### ECO-DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE CERTIFICATE

REGISTRATION NO. KNP/EAWL/16 of 2002

It is hereby certified that Eco-Development Committee in the name and style of  
Dhubaati Beluguri Eco Development Committee of District  
Go.laghat is registered with the office of the Director, Kaziranga national Park, Bokakhat.

Signed under my hand and seal on the 10th day of September, 2002.

  
Director  
Kaziranga National Park  
Bokakhat

# Appendix IV

## Executive Members of Dhubaati Beluguri EDC

### Executive Members of Dhubaati Beluguri Eco-Development Committee (EDC)

SL No	Name	Age	Education Qualification	Address	Cont.No./ Designation
1.	SRI MONJIL PEGU	30	H.S Passed	S/O - Atul Pegu Dhuba ali	President 8471869322
2.	SRI DHARANIDHAR BORA	52	passed H.S.L.C.	Forest Beat office - Bokakhat Beat	Member Secretary 9954927943
3.	SRI HIYARAM KUTUM	38	Graduate	S/O - Puwari Kutum Dhuba ali	E.D.C Member 7896391750
4.	SRI DINO MUNDA	55	V Passed	Beloguri Ali S/O - Gange Munda	E.D.C Member
5.	SRI MONAE DOLEY	47	HSLC	S/O - Tula Doley Dhuba ali	E.D.C Member 9854855716
6.	SRI BISWAJEET KUTUM	30	HSLC	S/O - Nimai Kutum Dhuba ali	E.D.C Member 8761852923
7.	SMT. ANUMOTI SUNKURANG	40		W/O - Ganesh Sunkurang Beloguri Ali	E.D.C Member
8.	SMT. KHEMA PATGIRI	42		W/O - Ranjan Patgiri Dhuba ali	E.D.C Member
9.	SMT. HUNO PEGU	48		W/O - Rudhiram Pegu Dhuba ali	E.D.C Member
10.	SMTI BUNDOW DOLEY	56		W/O - Nakharam Doley Dhuba ali	E.D.C Member
11.	SRI KAMAL PEGU	48	V Passed	S/O - Raimoli Pegu Beloguri Ali	E.D.C Member
12.	SRI RAJU SUNKURANG	50	V Passed	S/O - Jangali Sunkurang Beloguri Ali	E.D.C Member
13.	SRI UDAY BHASKAR PATGIRI	38	HSLC	S/O - Holiyam Patgiri Dhuba ali	E.D.C Member 9864766547
14.	SRI PIJING DOLEY	38	V Passed	S/O - Phuteswar Doley Dhuba ali	E.D.C Member

  
Divisional Forest Officer  
Eastern Assam Wildlife Division  
Bokakhat

  
President/Secretary  
Eco-Development Committee  
Dhubaati Beluguri  
Seal with Signature

  
President/Secretary  
Eco-Development Committee  
Mem. Secretary  
Seal with Signature

# Appendix V

## Executive Members group Photo of Dhubaati Beluguri EDC

List of members present during PRA & FGD (Signed list)



from Left ( Standing) 1. Dharanidhar Bora (Mem.Sty) 2. Pijing Doley 3. Dino Munda  
4. Monai Doley 5. Monjil Pegu (President) 6. Uday Bhaskar Patgiri  
7. Dharmakanta Doley 8. Raju Sunkurang

from Left ( Sitting) 1. Khema Pegu 2. Bishwajit Kutum 3. Bundow Doley 4. Honow Doley  
5. Anumoti Sunkurang 6. Kamal Pegu.



Contd...

# Appendix VI

## List of members present during PRA & FGD (Signed list)

DHUBA ATI BEL GURI EDC  
FGD / PRA

Date: - 5/4/17

S. No	NAME	village	contact no	Signature
1.	MONJIL PEGU S/O - ATUL PEGU (President - EDC)	Dhuba Ati Beloguri Gorn.	8471869322	
2.	Shri Hiyeram Kutarn	"	7896391750	
3.	Jai Nirmal Patgiri	"		
4.	" Dharmakr Doley	"		
5.	" Manu Doley	Dhuba atii	9854855716	
6.	" Jyendra Pegu	Beloguri	8751930377	
7.	" Rumboo Doley	"		
8.	" Nohkaram Doley	"		
9.	" Kamal Pegu	mabou	9613620684	
10.	" Atul Pegu	"		
11.	" Manu Patgiri	"		
12.	" Dhormel kante Doley	Dhuba Ati.	9577705992	
13.	" Atul pegu	E.D.C.		
14.	" Manzita Pegu	"		
15.	" Madhusmita Pegu	"		
16.	" Manzita Pegu	"		
17.	" Madhusmita Pegu	"		
18.	Sunali pegu patgiri	"		
19.	" Sunali pegu	"		
20.	" Chitra dai Doley	"		
21.	" Sunali pegu	"		
22.	" Sunali pegu	"		
23.	" Khema Pegu	"		
24.	" Parul Doley	"		
25.	" Manu Kutarn	"		
26.	" Sunali Pegu	"		
27.	" Uno Pegu	"		
28.	" Chitra dai Doley	"		

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## Appendix VII (A)

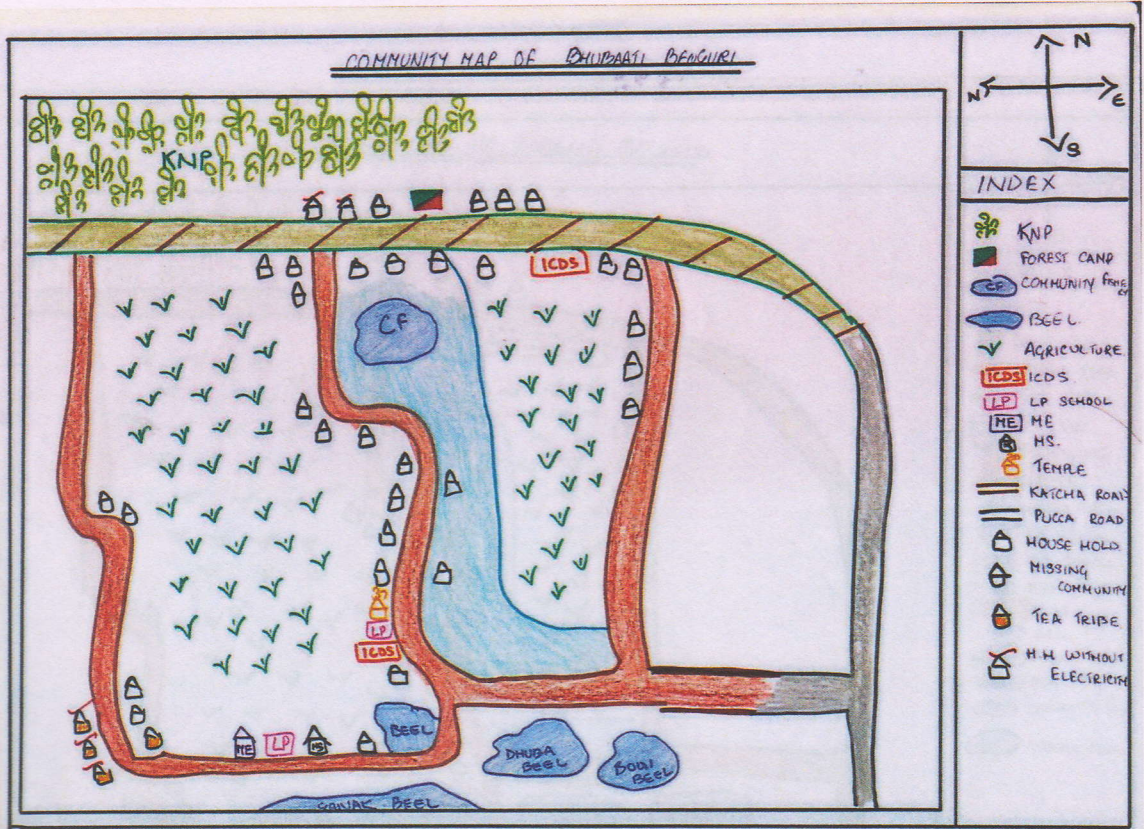
Community map of Dhubani District EDC

Sl No	Name	Address	Contact No	Signature
29.	Bina Hazarika	Dhuba Oli		শ্রীমতী
30.	Meri Doley	"		মমতী
31.	Maity Pegu	"		মর্তী
32.	Borasi Doley	"		শ্রীমতী
33.	Niremai Doley	"		শ্রীমতী
33.	Arap Das	RGVN		শ্রীমতী
34.	Jyoti Bikash Chakravarty	RGVN		শ্রীমতী
35	Manoj Barman	RGVN		শ্রীমতী



# Appendix VII (A)

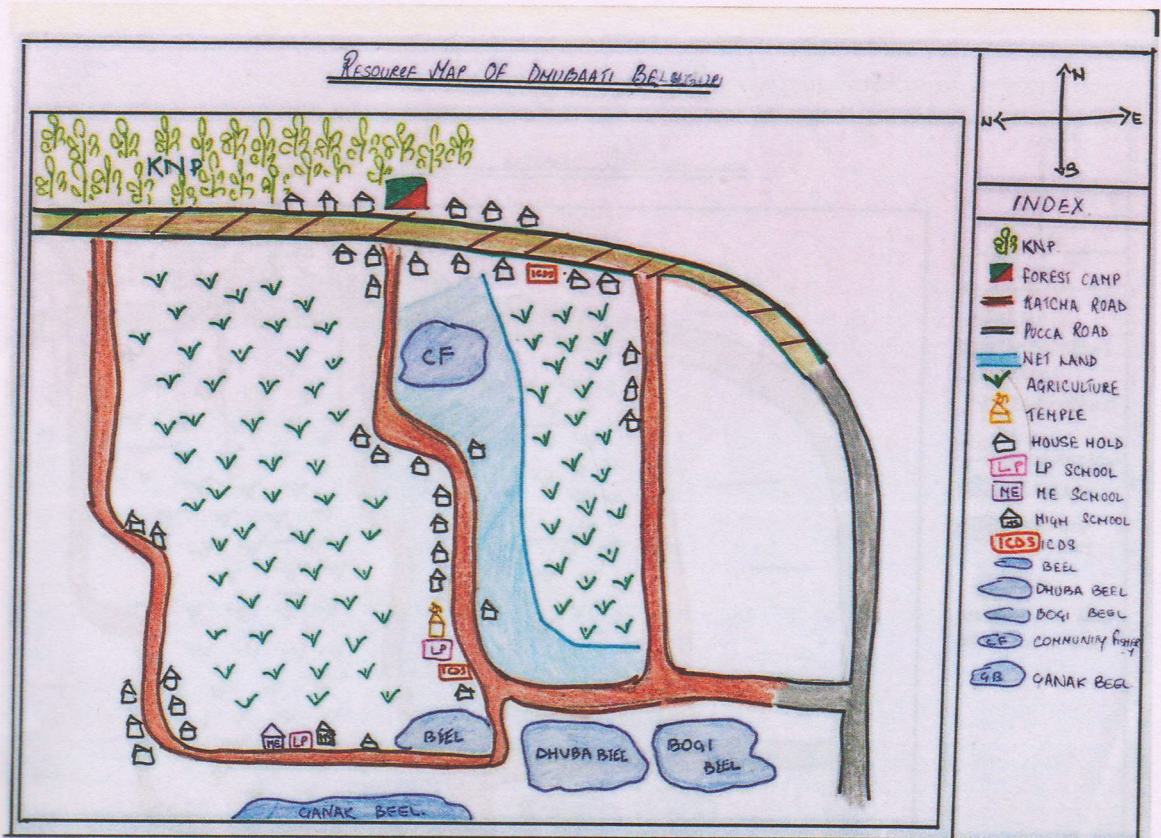
## Community map of Dhubaati Beluguri EDC



# Appendix VII (B)

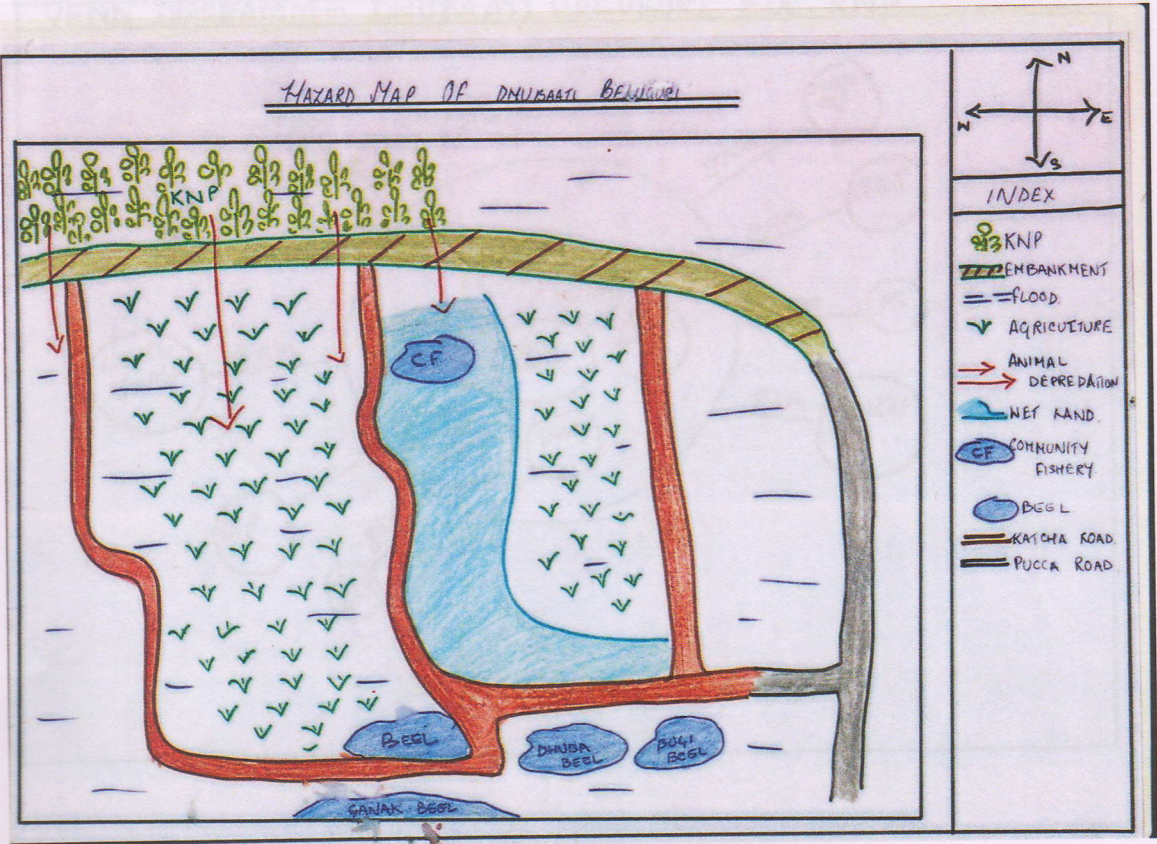
## Resource map of Dhubaati Beluguri EDC

Hazard map of Dhubaati Beluguri EDC



# Appendix VII (C)

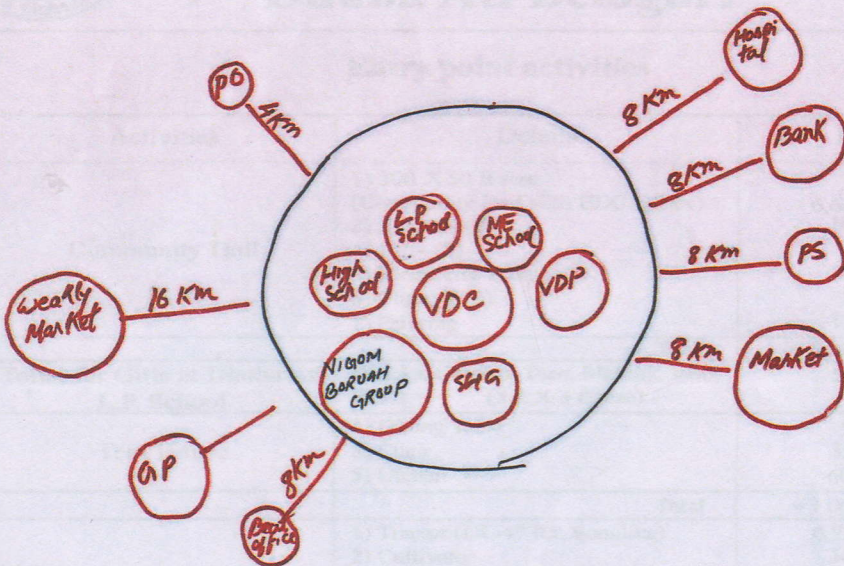
## Hazard map of Dhubaati Beluguri EDC



# Appendix VII (D)

## Venn Diagram

VENN DIAGRAMM - DHUBAATI BELUGURI EDC. KNP.



# Appendix VIII

## Entry point Activities (Proposed)



## Eco-Development Committee Dhuba Ati Beloguri

### Entry point activities

Activities	Details	Budget
Community Hall	1) 30ft X 50 ft size (Community Hall with EDC Office)	6,66,000.00
	3) Almira - (2)	10,000.00
	4) Fan - (2)	5,000.00
	5) Electricity Tools	4,000.00
	6) Chair - (10)	5,000.00
	7) Painting	10,000.00
	Total	= 9,00,000.00
	Toilet for Girls at Dhuba Ati L.P. School	(Bricks, Cement, Teen, Making, sand, Steel) (5 ft X 3 ft size)
Tent House	1) Dining Table	5,000.00
	2) Chair	35,000.00
	5) Utensil	60,000.00
	Total	= 1,00,000.00
Modern Agri and Farm equipment	1) Tractor (DI -47 Rx, Sonalika)	6,95,162.00
	2) Cultivator	36,000.00
	3) Rotarvator	1,15,000.00
	4) Sparyer	6,000.00
	5) Hidrolic Tractor Trailer	1,75,000.00
	6) Cagewheel	26,000.00
	7) Insuranc & Registration	26,000.00
	8) Hood	5,000.00
Total	= 10,84,162.00	
Wooden boat for resque during flood	1) Wood	1,08,000.00
	2) Nail	9,000.00
	3) Boat Oil	15,000.00
	4) Dhuna	3,000.00
Total	= 2,10,000.00	
Grand Total		= 25,00,000.00

*[Signature]*  
Divisional Forest Officer  
Eco-Development Committee Division

*[Signature]* President/Secretary  
Eco-Development Committee  
President

# Appendix IX(A)

## Training list of Dhubaati Beluguri EDC (Proposed)

### Fishery Training

SL No	Name	Age	Address	Qualification
1.	Biru Patgiri	22	S/O - Ranjan Patgiri Add - Dhuba ali	HS. Passed
2.	Chancel Patgiri	23	S/O - Purna Patgiri Add - Dhuba ali	HS. Passed
3.	Suraj Patgiri	23	S/O - Mangol Patgiri Add - Dhuba ali	HS. Passed
4.	Amarjyoti Patgiri	24	S/O - Benu Patgiri Add - Dhuba ali	B.A.
5.	Lalit Kutum	25	S/O - Lakhiram Kutum Add - Dhuba ali	HS. Passed
6.	Tephiram Pegu	23	S/O - Khagen Pegu Add - Dhuba ali	HS. Passed
7.	Dipak Kutum	24	S/O - Minai Kutum Add - Dhuba ali	HSLC.
8.	Phija Doley	22	S/O - Hiza Doley Add - Dhuba ali	HS. Passed.
9.	Mony Doley	20	S/O - Gema Doley Add - Dhuba ali	HSLC.
10.	Gojen Pegu	20	S/O - Bengol Pegu Add - Dhuba ali	HSLC.
11.	Monjil Pegu	28	S/O - Atul Pegu Add - Dhuba ali	HS. Passed
12.	Bhisma Doley	42	S/O - Dhameswar Doley Add - Dhuba ali	HSLC.
13.	Nitul Doley	28	S/O - Dhenai Doley Add - Dhuba ali	HSLC.
14.	Bishwjit kutum	29	S/O - Nirmal kutum Add - Dhuba ali	Class IX
15.	Uday Patgiri	33	S/O - Halizam Patgiri Add - Dhuba ali	HSLC.

*Barkis*

Forest Officer  
Assam Wildlife Division  
Eastern Assam Wildlife Division

President/Secretary  
Eco-Development Committee  
Dhubaati Beluguri  
President

Seal with Signature


President/Secretary  
Eco-Development Committee  
Dhubaati Beluguri  
Mem. Secretary

Seal with Signature


Contd...

## Fishery Training

SL No	Name	Age	Address	Qualification
1.	Dharma kt Doley	38	S/o-Bhodeswar Doley Dhuba ali	Class IX
2.	Monai Doley	44	S/o- Tula Doley	Class IX
3.	Hadananda Patyini	28	S/o- Benu Patyini Dhuba ali	HSLC,
4.	Dipen Pegu	35	S/o- Lila Pegu	
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				


  
 District Forest Officer  
**D.F.O.**  
 Eastern Assam Wildlife Division  
 Eastern Assam Wildlife Division

President/Secretary  
 Eco-Development Committee  
 Dhuba Ali Belaguri  
 President  
 Seal with Signature


  
 President/Secretary  
 Eco-Development Committee  
 Member Secretary  
 Seal with Signature

## Piggary Farm Training

SL No	Name	Age	Address	Qualification
1.	Nepaloni Gupta	42	w/o - Bhaity Gupta Add - Dhuba, Ati Beloguri	Primary
2.	Rupa Doley	35	w/o - Arun Doley Add - Dhuba, Ati Beloguri	"
3.	Anjali Doley	35	w/o - Dabeswar Doley Add - Dhuba, Ati Beloguri	"
4.	Jiri Doley	23	D/o - Phuleswar Doley Add - Dhuba	HSLC
5.	Hozukon Doley	35	w/o - Piging Doley Add - Dhuba, Ati Beloguri	Primary
6.	Mari Doley	32	w/o - Patuwa Doley Add - Dhuba, Ati Beloguri	"
7.	Papori Doley	30	w/o - Anareyyoti Doley Add - Dhuba, Ati Beloguri	Class IX
8.	Paina Doley	30	w/o - Magmath Doley Add - Dhuba, Ati	Class IX
9.	Konmai Doley	33	w/o - Hiram kutum Add - Dhuba, Ati	HSLC
10.	Monalisha Doley	39	w/o - Ramesh Doley Add - Dhuba, Ati	Primary
11.	Manjali Kutum	20	D/o - Menai kutum Add - Dhuba, Ati	HSLC.
12.	Sumali Patgiri	30	w/o - Uday Bhaskar Patgiri Add - Dhuba, Ati	HSLC.
13.	Khema Patgiri	25	w/o - Ranjan Patgiri Add - Dhuba, Ati	Primary
14.	Kashmir Pegu	25	w/o - Akash Pegu Add - Dhuba, Ati	B.A.
15.	Horuswati Pegu	22	D/o - Mohan Pegu Add - Dhuba, Ati Beloguri	Class VII

  
 Divisional Forest Officer  
 Eastern Assam Wildlife Division  
 Eastern Assam Wildlife Division

President/Secretary  
 Eco-Development Committee  
 Dhuba Ati Beloguri  
  
 President  
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 President/Secretary  
 Eco-Development Committee  
 Dhuba Ati Beloguri  
 Mem. Secretary  
 Seal with Signature



## Piggary Farm Training

SL No	Name	Age	Address	Qualification
1.	Dumoni kutum	42	w/o - Uma kutum Add - Dhuba ali	Primary
2.	Promada Kardong	32	w/o - Padma Kardong Add - Dhuba ali	"
3.				
4.				
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15.				

*[Handwritten Signature]*

**Divisional Forest Officer**  
Eastern Assam Wildlife Division  
Dibrugarh

**President/Secretary**  
Eco-Development Committee  
Dhuba Athi Belaguri

**President**

**Seal with Signature**


**President/Secretary**  
Eco-Development Committee  
Dhuba Athi Belaguri

**Mem. Secretary**


**Seal with Signature**

## Piggary Farm Training

SL No	Name	Age	Address	Qualification
1.	Hozrubhani Kutum	24	w/o- Abhimanya Kutum Add- Dhuba ali	Class IX
2.	Momi kutum	20	w/o- Bishwa kutum Add- Dhuba ali	Class IX
3.	Modhusrmita Pegu	32	w/o- Dimeswar Pegu Add- Dhuba ali	HSLC.
4.	Pomidi Pegu	35	w/o- khagen Pegu Add- Dhuba ali	Primary
5.	Rupamoni Patgiri	25	w/o- Madananda Patgiri Add- Dhuba ali	HSLC.
6.	Mamoni Pegu	32	w/o- Dipen Pegu Add- Dhuba ali	Primary
7.	Bulbuli Pegu	30	w/o- Biren Pegu Add- Dhuba ali	"
8.	Bina Doley	35	w/o- Ronai Doley Add- Dhuba ali	'
9.	Nirmoli Doley	40	w/o- Bhisma Doley Add- Dhuba ali	Class IX
10.	Pompi Doley	20	w/o- Pimol Doley Add- Dhuba ali	Class VIII
11.	Bogidai Bori	42	w/o- Rebo Bori Add- Dhuba ali	Primary
12.	Ghemusa Bori	37	w/o- Hemeswar Bori Add- Dhuba ali	Primary
13.	Howni Doley	35	w/o- Paniram Doley Add- Dhuba ali	Primary
14.	Rupjali Bori	48	w/o- Pradip Bori Add- Dhuba ali	HSLC.
15.	Dipali Patgiri	35	w/o- Lotik Patgiri Add- Dhuba ali	Primary

  
 Regional Forest Officer  
 Assam Wildlife Division  
 Eastern Assam Wildlife Division

President/Secretary  
 Eco-Development Committee  
 Dhuba Ali Belaguri  
 President  
 Seal with Signature

  
 President/Secretary  
 Eco-Development Committee  
 Dhuba Ali Belaguri  
 Mem. Secretary  
 Seal with Signature

Contd...

## Piggary Farm Training

SL No	Name	Age	Address	Qualification
1.	Menoka Doley	28	w/o- Bisabol Doley Add- Dhuba ali Belongri	Primary
2.	Tilai Patgiri	40	w/o- Purna Patgiri Add- Dhuba ali	"
3.	Champa Doley	29	w/o- Anil Doley Add- Dhuba ali Belongri	Primary
4.	Mainu Doley	20	D/o- Raimdham Doley Add- Dhuba ali	Class <u>VII</u>
5.	Rina kutum	47	w/o- Lakhiram kutum Add- Dhuba ali	Primary
6.	Junel Pegu	45	w/o- Atul Pegu Add- Dhuba ali	"
7.	Junali Patgiri	25	w/o- Ramen Patgiri Add- Dhuba ali	Class <u>IX</u>
8.	Phulmai Patgiri	32	w/o- Rajib Patgiri Add- Dhuba ali	Primary
9.	Beauty Patgiri	25	w/o- Mohanta Patgiri Add- Dhuba ali	Class <u>VII</u>
10.	Jambo Patgiri	40	w/o- Ranjan Patgiri Add- Dhuba ali	Primary
11.	Nirumai Doley	35	w/o- Dharma kt Doley Add- Dhuba ali	Primary
12.	Junu Doley	25	w/o- Thenu Doley Add- Dhuba ali	Primary
13.	Anamika Doley	22	w/o- Chandra kt Doley Add- Dhuba ali	"
14.	Ruhita Doley	27	w/o- Nitul Doley Add- Dhuba ali	Class <u>IX</u>
15.	Parul Doley	45	w/o- Monai Doley Add- Dhuba ali	Class <u>IX</u>

*(Signature)*

**D.F.O.**  
District Forest Officer  
Eastern Assam Wildlife Division  
Eastern Assam Wildlife Division

*(Signature)*  
President / Secretary  
Eco-Development Committee  
Dhuba ali Belongri

*(Signature)*  
President / Secretary  
Eco-Development Committee  
Dhuba ali Belongri  
Seal with Signature

# Appendix X

## Photographs



**PRA Mapping**



**Transect Walk**



**Cultivation of Paddy**



**Cattle**



**Community Fishery( Beel)**



**King Chilli Farming (BHUT JALAKIA)**

# Appendix XI

## GPS Coordinates

### Eco-Development Committee Dhuba Ati Beloguri



#### GPS location

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Start point                        | : N 26.64511° E 093.59785°<br>Elevation - 62m |
| 2. Dhuba Ati L.P School               | : N 26.64909° E 093.58786° Elevation - 77m    |
| 3. EDC's existing fishery             | : N 26.65711° E 093.58848° Elevation - 62m    |
| 4. Middle of Village                  | :   |
| 5. Desuwali (Blhari) Gaon             | : N 26.67462° E 093.57550°<br>Elevation - 79m |
| 6. Mohkhuti camp (KNP)                | : N 26.67859° E 093.58526°<br>Elevation - 57m |
| 7. END Highland                       | : N 26.67714° E 093.58495° Elevation - 65m    |
| 8. New Fishery Location<br>(proposed) | : N 26.67231° E 093.58871°<br>Elevation - 67m |
| 9. Rhinoland M.E. School              | :   |
| 10. Beloguri missing L.P. School      | : N 26.66311° E 093.57597°<br>Elevation - 63m |
| 11. End Point of EDC                  | :   |
| 12. Beloguri Village temple           | :   |
| 13. Dhuba Ati Village Temple          | : N 26.6609° E 093.58783°<br>Elevation - 71m  |
| 14. Dhuba Ati Lakhi Temple            | : N 26.62322° E 093.58702°<br>Elevation - 67m |

*Monjil Pegu*  
President / Secretary  
Eco-Development Committee  
Dhuba Ati Beloguri  
**(Monjil Pegu)**

President  
EDC, Dhuba Ati Beloguri

*(D. Borah)*  
President / Secretary  
Eco-Development Committee  
Dhuba Ati Beloguri

Mem. Secretary  
EDC, Dhuba Ati Beloguri

*Barkhi*

Divisional Forest Officer  
-cum- FTO APPD  
-cum- FTO APPBC  
E.A.W.L. Division, Batakhat