

KATAJHAR ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

BANSBARI FOREST RANGE

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

**Prepared by
Katajhar Eco Development Committee
Assisted by**

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

May 2017

Approval

Field Director, Manas Tiger Project
Barpeta Road, Assam.

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	Kilometer
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

KATAJHAR ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

[Livelihood Development Plan]

Table of Contents

Section No	Heading	Page No
1	Introduction	1
2	Village Socio-Economic Profile	2 - 6
3	Livelihood Opportunity Analysis	6 - 8
4	Livelihood Development Plan	
--	List of Appendices	

1. Introduction	
About the Project	<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>
Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development	<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>
Micro-Plan for The KATAJHAR EDC	<p>This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Katajhar EDC, which is located in Baksa district of Assam. The EDC falls under the jurisdiction of FDTP Forest Division of the BTC Circle. 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).</p>

2. Village Socio-Economic Profile

Location	<p>The Katajhar Eco Development Committee (EDC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Kataijhar village. The area covered by the above EDC falls within the Ghoramara VCDC, BAKSA 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 style="text-align: center;">Table-A: Key Information of the EDC</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="443 611 1345 1400"> <tr> <td>Name of the EDC</td> <td>Katajhar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitation</td> <td>Katajhar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Revenue Village</td> <td>Gossaivita</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</td> <td>Ghoramara</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue Circle</td> <td>Jalah</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District</td> <td>Baksa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Division</td> <td>Manas WL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Range</td> <td>Bansbari</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Beat</td> <td>New Camp (Katajhar)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year Formed</td> <td>2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Description of Boundary of EDC</td> <td> GPS Coordinates (Centre Point) N 26°40'40" E 91°4'40" North: Daoraibari Village South: Pohumara River West: Manas NP East: Rajabil village </td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: EDC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in April, 2017 Additional details are given at Table-1 of Record-I. (Given at Annexure)</p>	Name of the EDC	Katajhar	Habitation	Katajhar	Name of Revenue Village	Gossaivita	Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Ghoramara	Revenue Circle	Jalah	District	Baksa	Forest Division	Manas WL	Forest Range	Bansbari	Forest Beat	New Camp (Katajhar)	Year Formed	2014	Description of Boundary of EDC	GPS Coordinates (Centre Point) N 26°40'40" E 91°4'40" North: Daoraibari Village South: Pohumara River West: Manas NP East: Rajabil village
Name of the EDC	Katajhar																						
Habitation	Katajhar																						
Name of Revenue Village	Gossaivita																						
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Ghoramara																						
Revenue Circle	Jalah																						
District	Baksa																						
Forest Division	Manas WL																						
Forest Range	Bansbari																						
Forest Beat	New Camp (Katajhar)																						
Year Formed	2014																						
Description of Boundary of EDC	GPS Coordinates (Centre Point) N 26°40'40" E 91°4'40" North: Daoraibari Village South: Pohumara River West: Manas NP East: Rajabil village																						
Brief Details of the Executive Committee & General Body	<p>The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the EDC are contained in the table, which is given below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee & general Body</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="443 1686 1393 2000"> <tr> <td>Name of President</td> <td>Shekhar Ramchitary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Secretary</td> <td>Tapan Borgoyary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Treasurer</td> <td>NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registration Number</td> <td>MTP/EDC/07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in Executive Committee</td> <td>Male: 8 Female: 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of members in the General Body</td> <td>One member from each household (51 Nos. HH)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: EDC Records</p>	Name of President	Shekhar Ramchitary	Name of Secretary	Tapan Borgoyary	Name of Treasurer	NA	Registration Number	MTP/EDC/07	No. of Members in Executive Committee	Male: 8 Female: 8	No. of members in the General Body	One member from each household (51 Nos. HH)										
Name of President	Shekhar Ramchitary																						
Name of Secretary	Tapan Borgoyary																						
Name of Treasurer	NA																						
Registration Number	MTP/EDC/07																						
No. of Members in Executive Committee	Male: 8 Female: 8																						
No. of members in the General Body	One member from each household (51 Nos. HH)																						

<p>Households & Population Structure</p>	<p>The village has 51 households. The number of female headed households is 2. The total population is 232 out of which 114 are male and the rest 118 are female members. Out of 51 households, 17 households belong to the OBC community and rest 34 households belongs to the ST community.</p> <p>Table-2 of Record-I may be referred for further details in the above regard.</p> <p>From this, it is inferred that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The average number of persons in a household is 5. 2. The sex ratio is 1035 (No. of female per 1000 males) in the village.
<p>Education & Skills Development</p>	<p>Over 43.97 % of the total population is reported to be literate. Most of the community members have received school level education. On the other hand, relatively fewer households have higher level of education.</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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Farming (b) Weaving (c) Livestock rearing <p>Government has been active in promoting formal skills development programmes in the country as well as in the state. But the village has been deprived of such programmes.</p>
<p>Soil</p>	<p>The soil is deep alluvial Himalayan wash. This type of soil can support different kinds of crops, as the soil is reported to be fertile on the whole.</p> <p>The fast flowing Manas river on entering the plains from the steep hills loses its speed and as a result deposits enormous quantities of boulders, stones, sand, silt and other debris that are carried down by the water and this leads to the formation of alluvial terraces, comprising deep layers of rocks and sands deposits.</p>
<p>Water</p>	<p>The Manas River flows through the west of the Park, where it splits into two separate rivers, the Beki and Bholkaduba, to join the River Brahmaputra some 64 km further south.</p> <p>The area is drained by the Pohumara Stream which flows through the project area. This is a perennial stream.</p>

<p>Climate: Temperature & Rainfall</p>	<p>The maximum temperature during the summer is 27.3°C ± 4°C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 15.6°C ± 2°C.</p> <p>The climate of the EDC is moist tropical with an annual rainfall between 2900 mm to 3900 mm. About one-third of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (May to September). The village has a high level of relative humidity (over 80 % ± 3 %) during the rainy season and has a low level in the winter (below 76 %).</p>
<p>Forest & Biodiversity</p>	<p>The main tree species are Sida, Ajar, Khokan, Gamari, Titasapa, etc found in the EDC. Lemon trees are grown in abundant in this EDC village. Some other species such as Jack Fruit, Bamboo, etc. are also grown in the village.</p>
<p>Land Use Pattern</p>	<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> <p>Cultivated paddy field: 61.82% Pond: 8.19% River: 3.54% Road: 1.47% Settlement area: 15.87% Tree clad area: 9.11%</p>
<p>Land Holdings</p>	<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"> • 80.39% of the HH do not have agricultural land (41 HH) • 15.69% of the HH are marginal farmers (8 HH) • 3.92% of the HH belong to small farmers (2 HH)
<p>Livestock</p>	<p>The total number of livestock in the village is 1123. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:</p> <p>Cows: 153 Goats: 200 Buffaloes: 120 Poultry: 400 Duck: 200 Pig: 50</p> <p>Table-4 of Record-I may be referred to for the details in the above connection.</p>
<p>Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities</p>	<p>Infrastructure is the backbone for development. In any community; the availability of basic infrastructure enables the development of sustainable livelihood options. The present condition of infrastructural facility in the Katajhar EDC is not satisfactory. This is borne out by Table-5 of Record-I, which gives the present status of the village infrastructure.</p> <p>From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:</p> <p>Physical Infrastructure: The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like water supply, Public Distribution System, transportation, mobile network etc.</p>

	<p>Education & Health Facilities: In the Katajhar EDC the education and health facilities are not satisfactory. There is one primary school inside the village. Apart from the basic education facility the community people need to go outside the village for higher education. As per health facility is concern there is no Primary Health Centre and Veterinary Health Centre in the village.</p> <p>Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, Gram Panchayat office, Revenue office, Forest Beat office etc.) are located at a considerable distance.</p> <p>Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are 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.</p> <p>The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.</p> <p>Kharif Crops: Sali, Ranjit, Aijung Rabi Crops: Potato, Chilli, Radish, cabbage etc. Others: Lemon, Betel-nuts. Most crops are rain-fed.</p>
Crop Production Profile	<p>Table-7 of Record-I 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) Paddy: Production 1000 Quintals Yield 30 Quintal /ha. (b) Vegetables: Production 7.5 Quintals Yield 3.75 Quintal/ha. (c) Betel nuts: Production 150 Quintals Yield 10 Quintal/ha. (d) Lemon: Production 12 Quintals Yield 6 Quintal/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 (3 to 6 months) (b) Gazing in forest- Yes (3 to 6 months) (c) Household Wastage- Yes (> 6 months) (d) Green fodder- Yes (> 6 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: Rupohi at 3 km away. (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: Salbari at 5 km away (c) Major Market: Rupohi at 3 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>(a) Ring Wells (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal) (b) Tube Wells (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal) (c) Stream (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal) (d) Hand Pump (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal) (e) Pond (Water Availability: Perennial/ Seasonal)</p>

Energy Consumption	<p>Table-11 of Record-I shows the major sources of energy in the village. The same have been listed below.</p> <p>(a) Fuel wood: Households Depending: 51 Nos. Source: Purchase from local market.</p> <p>(b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 46 Nos. Source: Open Market</p> <p>(c) LPG: Households Depending 04 Nos. Source: Agency</p>
Socio-economic status	<p>Social set-up: The village is inhabited by Assamese, Bodo and Bengali community and they are from OBC and ST category and belong to Hindu religion.</p> <p>The society is not marked by deep social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory.</p> <p>Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are Daily wages, Horticulture, Livestock rearing etc. Most households earn Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 35,000 per year.</p> <p>There is some migration of the youth and others for livelihoods.</p>
Impact of wild life area	<p>Positive impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and water conservation • Economic benefits from tourism • Environmental improvement <p>Negative impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human wild life conflict • Cattle/crop residue • Damage of property by wild animals
Maps	<p>Appendix-1 gives the following maps, based on PRA exercise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Map • Village Social Map • Village Resource Map • Venn Diagram • Chapatti Diagram

3. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis	
Livelihood opportunity Analysis	<p>Framework of livelihood Opportunity Analysis has been done with the help of the following criteria:</p> <p>A) Livelihood assets</p> <p>B) Livelihood context</p> <p>C) Priority ranking on potential livelihood</p> <p>The livelihood situation of Katajhar 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 Manas Reserve Forest and one stream flows through the EDC which is Pohumara stream</p> <p>For farming purpose and for livestock rearing, the villagers use the stream water. Villagers use the ring well and hand pump for drinking water.</p> <p>Major natural capitals are trees which includes Sida, Ajar, Gamari, Titasapa, etc.,</p> <p>(Refer table 10 of annexure 6)</p>
Physical Capital	<p>Majority of the households in the Katajhar EDC are involved in Daily wage labour, Agriculture and farming of Betel-nuts and are categorized as marginal farmers.</p> <p>(Detailed land holding pattern is described in the table 3/ annexure 6.)</p> <p>The village has 39 numbers of semi pucca houses and remaining 12 houses are pucca houses. Among the various sources of energy consumption such as kerosene, electricity and LPG, the villagers depend on firewood and kerosene for household and other uses.</p> <p>There is only one L.P. School available in the village.</p> <p>In case of water sources, there is 1 number of pond and stream available inside the EDC.</p>
Social Capital	<p>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.</p> <p>There are four numbers of self-help groups (SHGs) and two numbers of temples are present in the village. The village has no community hall inside the EDC.</p>
Human Capital	<p>About 44 percent of the total population of the EDC are reported to be literate, whereas about 56 percent are reported to be illiterate.</p>
Financial Capital	<p>There is no government bank available in the EDC area. There is a bank in Salbari area which is 5 km away from the EDC. However, villagers lend from informal lending groups such as SHGs, relatives etc.</p> <p>Nearly 60 per cent have bank account in commercial banks, but they are not aware of the benefits of financial inclusion.</p>
Livelihood Context	<p>Livelihood activities of the Katajhar EDC are identified on the basis of following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution of particular livelihood activity in the total income of the EDC Percentage involvement of income group in a particular livelihood activity. Priority ranking of the potential livelihood activities

Contribution of livelihood activity in the total income of the EDC	(a) Betel nuts farming, farming of paddy (b) Daily wage earning (c) Livestock rearing (d) Service (e) 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: Betel nuts farming; Daily wage labour Secondary livelihood: Paddy 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. Livestock rearing 2. Wage Labour 3. Weaving 4. Carpentry 5. Horticulture

4. Priority Ranking Through PRA Exercise

PRA Exercise	Team from IIE Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Katajhar village as follows: Date: 9th April Location: Katajhar L.P. School. Numbers Present: 30 In Presence of: Village Headman, executive member of the EDC community members, Forest Department personnel, etc.
Objective of PRA	The objective was to study the existing household conditions of Katajhar EDC 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 Chapatti Diagram Appendix-3 furnishes detailed information of the above.

<p>Ranking</p>	<p>Ranking exercise has been done for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods & Skills Development • Entry Point Activities (EPA) <p>Ranking of EPA</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="488 434 1409 1032"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="488 434 579 546">Rank</th> <th data-bbox="579 434 746 546">Village EPA as ranked</th> <th data-bbox="746 434 1107 546">Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)</th> <th data-bbox="1107 434 1409 546">Probable source of funding/deptt.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 546 579 658">1.</td> <td data-bbox="579 546 746 658">Community Hall</td> <td data-bbox="746 546 1107 658">For organizing community meetings and Production centre.</td> <td data-bbox="1107 546 1409 658">Panchayat and Rural Development</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 658 579 770">2.</td> <td data-bbox="579 658 746 770">Weaving</td> <td data-bbox="746 658 1107 770">A center with training facilities which link to mass consumption</td> <td data-bbox="1107 658 1409 770">APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 770 579 848">3.</td> <td data-bbox="579 770 746 848">Drinking Water</td> <td data-bbox="746 770 1107 848">For household consumption</td> <td data-bbox="1107 770 1409 848">EPA/APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 848 579 927">4.</td> <td data-bbox="579 848 746 927">Irrigation</td> <td data-bbox="746 848 1107 927">For agriculture activities</td> <td data-bbox="1107 848 1409 927">Irrigation Dept., Govt. of Assam</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 927 579 1032">5.</td> <td data-bbox="579 927 746 1032">Sanitation</td> <td data-bbox="746 927 1107 1032">Providing HHL (House Hold Latrine)-low cost, septic and sanitary type.</td> <td data-bbox="1107 927 1409 1032">Swachh Bharat Mission/PHE</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)	Probable source of funding/deptt.	1.	Community Hall	For organizing community meetings and Production centre.	Panchayat and Rural Development	2.	Weaving	A center with training facilities which link to mass consumption	APFBC	3.	Drinking Water	For household consumption	EPA/APFBC	4.	Irrigation	For agriculture activities	Irrigation Dept., Govt. of Assam	5.	Sanitation	Providing HHL (House Hold Latrine)-low cost, septic and sanitary type.	Swachh Bharat Mission/PHE
Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)	Probable source of funding/deptt.																						
1.	Community Hall	For organizing community meetings and Production centre.	Panchayat and Rural Development																						
2.	Weaving	A center with training facilities which link to mass consumption	APFBC																						
3.	Drinking Water	For household consumption	EPA/APFBC																						
4.	Irrigation	For agriculture activities	Irrigation Dept., Govt. of Assam																						
5.	Sanitation	Providing HHL (House Hold Latrine)-low cost, septic and sanitary type.	Swachh Bharat Mission/PHE																						
<p>Livelihood opportunities</p>	<p>Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:</p> <p>Agriculture Weaving Livestock</p> <p>Additional discussion about the above has been given below.</p>																								
<p>Agriculture</p>	<p>Table-12 Under Record-2 may be seen in this connection for opportunities in the areas of agriculture and horticulture.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of barrier for wild animals. Lack of irrigation facilities Lack of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's such as tractors, etc. Non usage of high yielding variety of seeds etc. <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application of HYV seeds Provide irrigation facilities Organic farming increases productivity <p>The suggested programmes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Organic farming training Development of solar lights. 																								

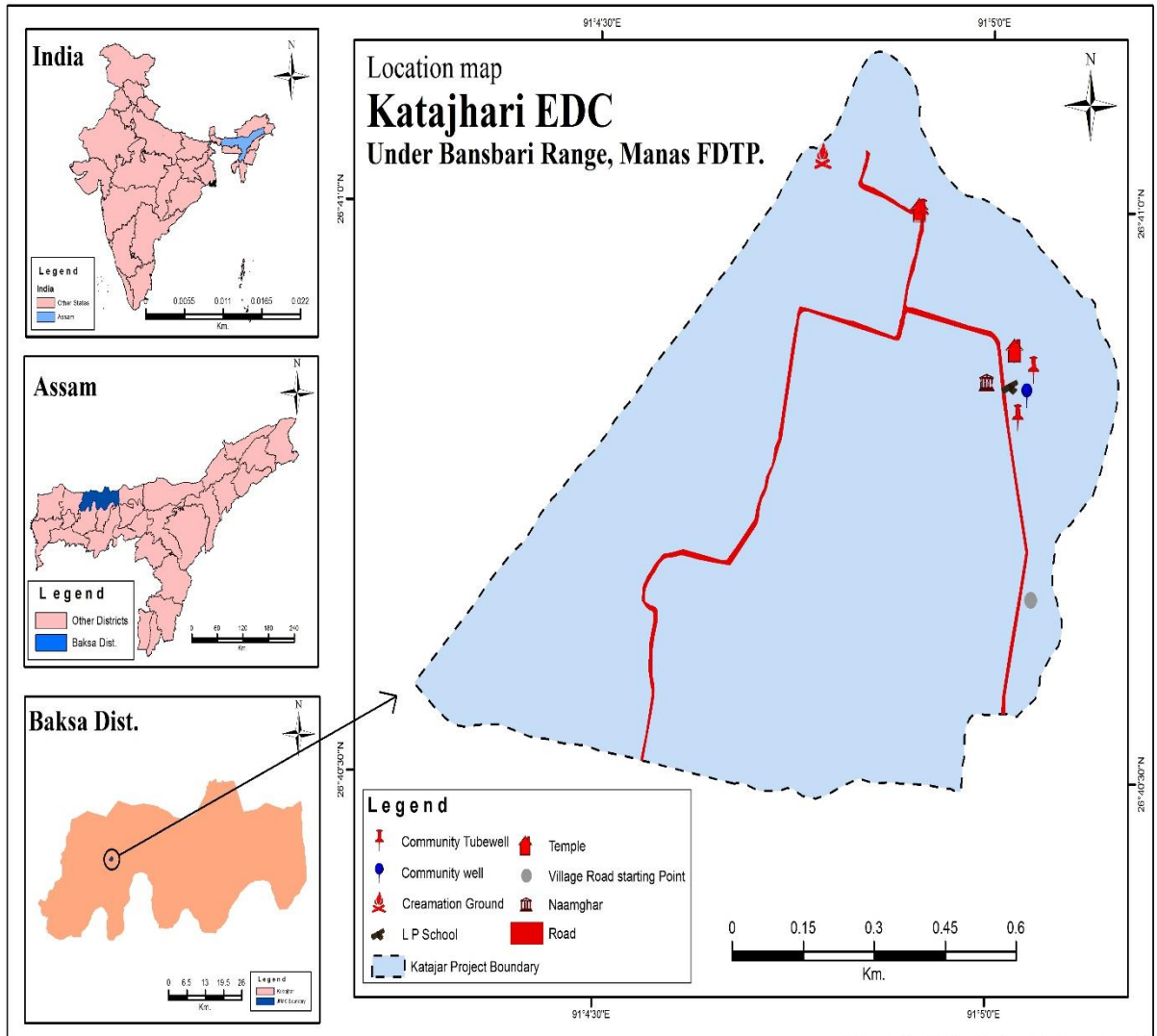
Livestock	<p>Table-13 Furnishes additional information about opportunities for livestock rearing. The main constraints are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Unable to buy fodder from market due to poor financial condition. (b) Lack of knowledge about the proper rearing of livestock. <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Higher income from livestock rearing. (b) Increase the life span of cattle <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Training on cattle food products
NTFP	All village is located adjacent to protected area, there is no scope for collecting NTFP
Specialized Skills	<p>For skills development, the opportunities are tabulated at Table-15 under Record-2</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Lack of product diversification (b) Lack of research on product quality (c) Use of traditional machineries <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Exploring new markets b) Developing demand based products as per the needs <p>The suggested programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Training on Modern Tools and Equipment. (b) Skill up-gradation & Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification (c) Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers
Credit Facility	<p>Table-16 under Record-2 discusses this aspect. 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Awareness programme
Strategic intervention	<p>The strategic interventions for the Livelihood Development Plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture: Agri-skill development programme and tractor operation training. 2. Livestock: Poultry 3. NWFP: No scope 4. Specialized skills: Training on Modern Tools and Equipment 5. Credit facility: Setting up modern financial institution in the area

List of Appendices

Appendix No	Heading	Page No
1	Maps	12-14
	<i>Location Map</i>	12
	<i>Village Social Map</i>	13
	<i>Village Resources Map</i>	14
2	Land Use Map of Village (GIS)	15
3	PRA Exercise	16
	<i>Social Mapping</i>	17
	<i>Wealth Ranking</i>	19
	<i>Time Line review</i>	20
	<i>Seasonality of Livelihoods</i>	20
	<i>Venn Diagram</i>	22
	<i>Chapatti Diagram</i>	23
	<i>Priority Rankings-EPA and Potential Livelihoods</i>	24
4	Photographs	26-27
5	List of EDC Executive Members	28
	EDC Registration Certificate	29
	List of Training Participants	30
6	Filled Up Tables (Proforma-1 to Proforma-4) Table Nos. 1-15	31-38

Appendix 1

1. Location Map:



2. Village Map:

Village Map

🏠	- Temple
🏢	- Transformatore
🏫	- L.P. School
👤	- Cremation Ground
🐄	- Dairy Farm
🌾	- Paddy field
🏠	- House
🌊	- Rivule

Signatures:

জিতেন্দ্র চন্দ্র দাস

JITENDR

Sri Purni Das
সীমেনা চন্দ্রদাস

সীমেনা চন্দ্রদাস

Roshoboti Das

Sulchans Das

3. Resource Map:

VIII. Katajhar-Takumapara
Takumapara
P.O. Rupahi
Pin. 781318
Katajhar-Takumapara EGO Development Committee
Dist. Baksa (B. Assam)

Resource Map

☞ River
☞ Paddy Field
☞ Dairy Farm

Signatures:

জিতেন্দ্র
JITENDAS

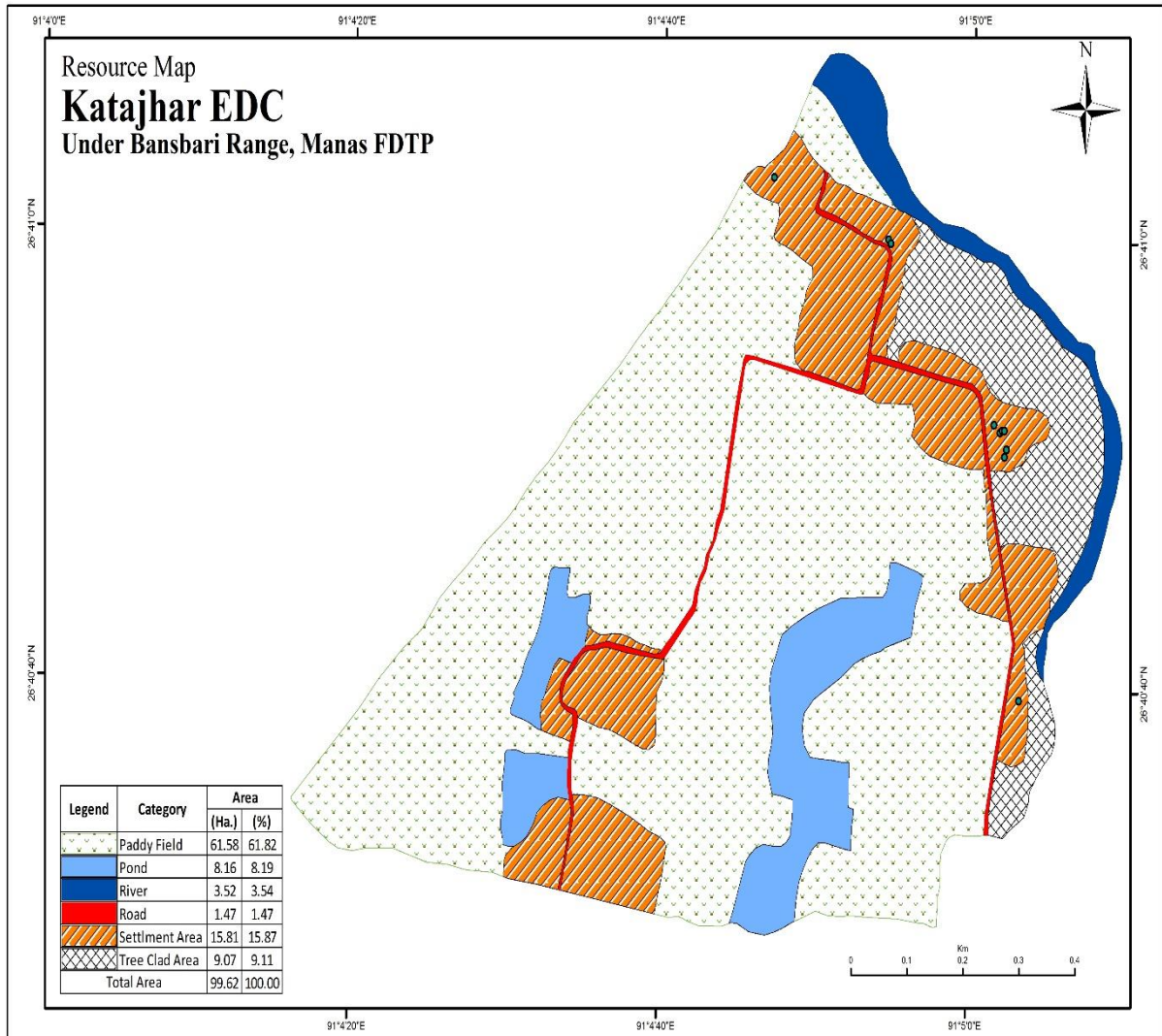
সমি দাস
Sami Das

Sri Pimoi Das
স্রী পিমৌ ডাস
স্বাক্ষরিতঃ

প্রভুবতি দাস
Prabhupati Das

Sulchona Das.

Appendix 2 Land Use Map of GIS



Source: Google earth Imagery

Prepared by: Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship

Appendix 3

PRA EXERCISE

Location and Timing of Participatory Rural Appraisal:

Numbers of participants :	30
Time :	10.30 am, 12th April 2017
Venue :	L.P. School (Katajhar village)

Table – 3.1: Brief about the villages under Katajhar EDC

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	No. of households	Population		
			Total	Male	Female
1.	Katajhar	51	232	114	118
	Total	51	232	114	118

Source: Field Survey

Table – 3.2: Education profile Katajhar EDC

Illiterate	Primary	Middle School	High School	Higher Secondary	Graduate and above	Total
130	55	19	11	10	7	232

Table – 3.3: Income category of Katajhar EDC

Income Category (in Rs.)Yearly	No. of Households
60000 – 80000	27
80000 – 100000	14
100000 – 120000	4
120000 – 150000	2
> 150000	4

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) Venn Diagram
- f) Chapatti Diagram

3.1 Social Mapping:

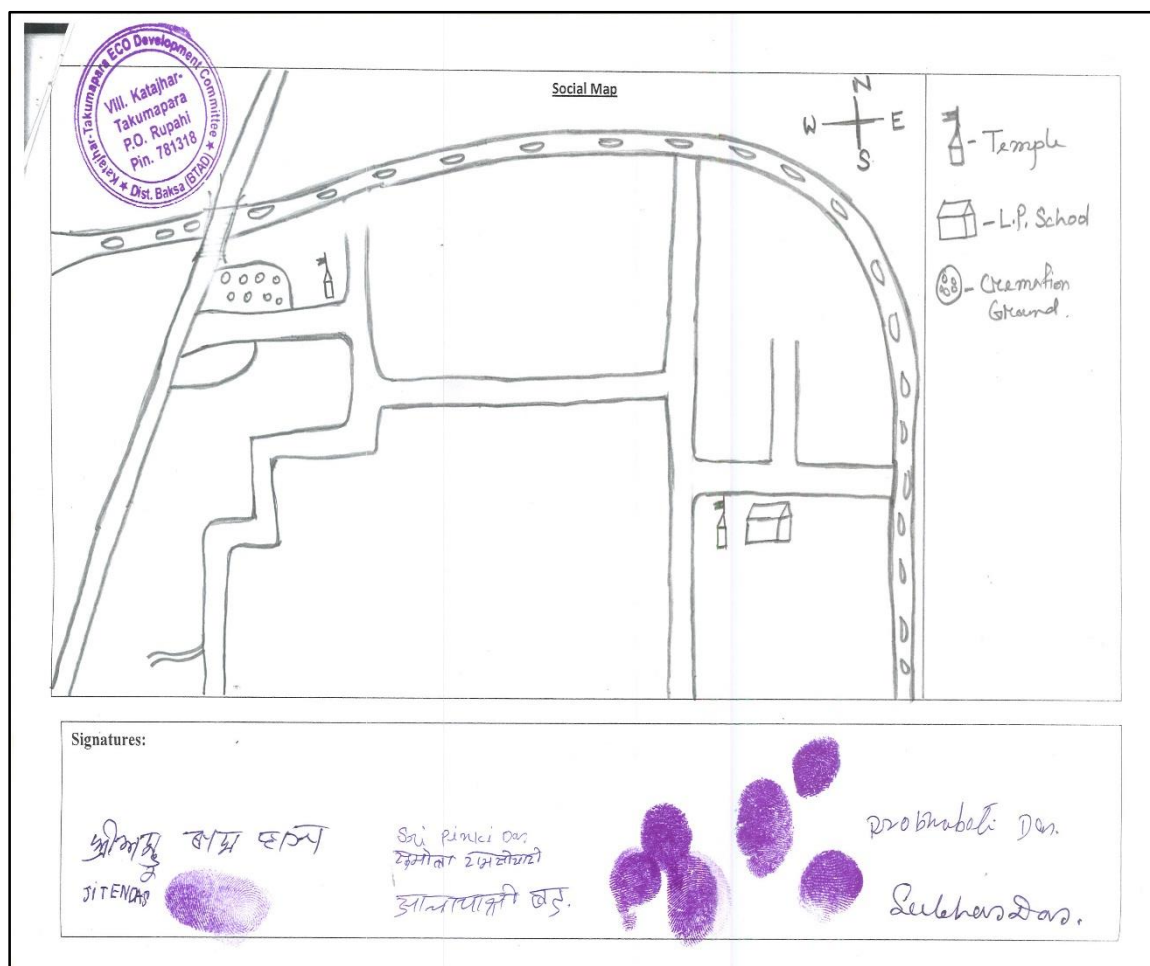
Social mapping is used to visualize the socio-economic aspects of the Katajhar EDC where the housing patterns of the households, the numbers of schools, social infrastructure, and religious beliefs among households. We had made the transect walk through the village and all the social institution were recorded using the GPS receiver. The villagers actively participated in the mapping process and provided required information about the village.

The people of the village were asked to draw the village main roads and then they were asked to locate their houses and the important social places and institutions with help of the PRA team members. Three of them voluntarily came out to draw and they were assisted by other villagers and the team members. All the villagers spotted their households and social places in the map.

Table 3.4: Information about the villages

Social Information	Village	Katajhar
	Total population	232 nos.
	Male	114 nos.
	Female	118 nos.
	Total households	51 nos.
	Numbers of Pucca Houses	13 nos.
	No of thatch house/Kutch House	-
	No's of semi pucca house	38 nos.
Land Marks	Stream	1 no.
	River	Nil
	PHED	Nil
	Community hall	Nil
	Community Hand pump	Nil
	Community Well	1no.
	Play Ground cum Grazing filed	1 nos.
	Library	3 Nos.
	Transformer	1 no
	Temple	2 nos
	Namghar	1 no.

Social map of Katajhar EDC



Findings of Social Map:

- The participants of social mapping have identified all the 51 households out of which 38 households were semi pucca house and rest 13 households were pucca. There were no IAY household within the village that came under the BPL category. This signifies that the IAY scheme of Government has not achieved considerable coverage of poor people residing in the village.
- Apart from the individual households, important places like LP school, Temples, stream, community well, community tube well, hand pump were mapped out.
- Main sources of water for the villagers are the community well and individual tube wells.
- Provision of Education facility is not satisfactory. There is only one primary LP school but no ME and High school within the village
- Out of the total population, 73% people belongs to ST category and the remaining 27% people belongs to OBC category.

Learnings:

- 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.

- Though 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.
- All other important institutions viz., ME school, High school, Primary Health Centre, Bank along with Post Office is located at Salbari which is at a distance of 5 km away from the village.
- The villagers of the EDC are fully dependent on crop residue, household wastages, grasses, and green fodder.
- 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 villagers of the Katajhar EDC have to move Salbari which is at a distance of 5 km for their weekly marketing activity.

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 68.63 percent people were poor, 19.61 percent were middle class family and the rest 11.76 percent were rich people. Poor people were mainly engaged in daily wage labour and sometimes they take lease (adhilua) others agricultural land.

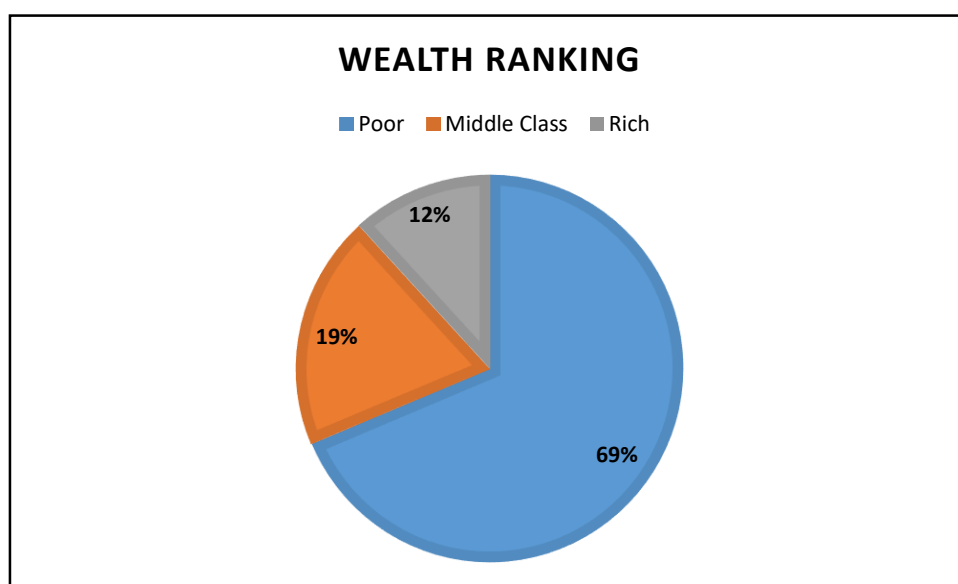


Figure 3.1: Wealth Ranking

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.

Table 3.3: Timeline review

Year	Event	Type
1962	Namghar established	Construction
1985	Bodo Movement	Political
1991	Elephant attack in the village	Destruction
2016	Youth migrated in search of livelihood opportunity	Construction

3.4 Seasonal Mapping of livelihood activities:

Seasonal calendars drawn by the local people are very useful means of generating information about seasonal trends within the community and identifying periods of particular stress and vulnerability.

Best undertaken in the context of a group discussion (to help verify the information obtained), seasonal calendars are often drawn on the ground with the relative trends depicted using stones or seeds, as in a preference-ranking matrix.

In other instances, simple line graphs can be drawn to show seasonal increases or decreases. A whole series of seasonal variables can be included in one calendar to give an overview of the situation throughout the year. These variables can include: rainfall, crop sequences, labour demand, availability of paid employment, out-migration, incidence of human diseases, expenditure levels, and so on. Important periods, such as festivals, can also be shown.

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

From the seasonal mapping, it has been noticed that the main crops grown in the village are Sali rice, Mustard, Jute, Betel-nut, Ginger, etc. The FGD conducted revealed that other major livelihood options available in the EDC are Livestock rearing (Piggery, poultry), shop-keeping, weaving, daily wage laborers, mason, tailoring, carpentry which are not seasonal in nature but is showed in the seasonal mapping.

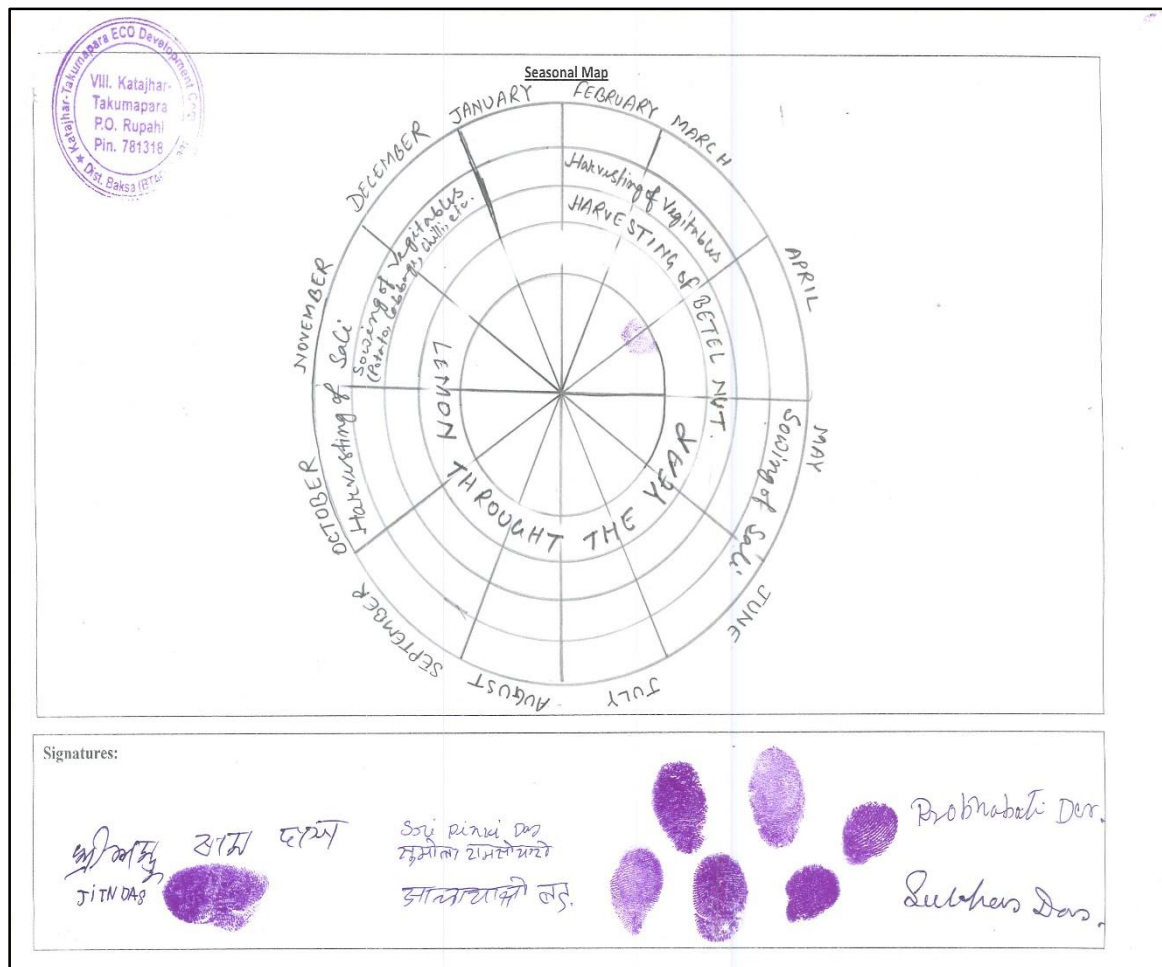
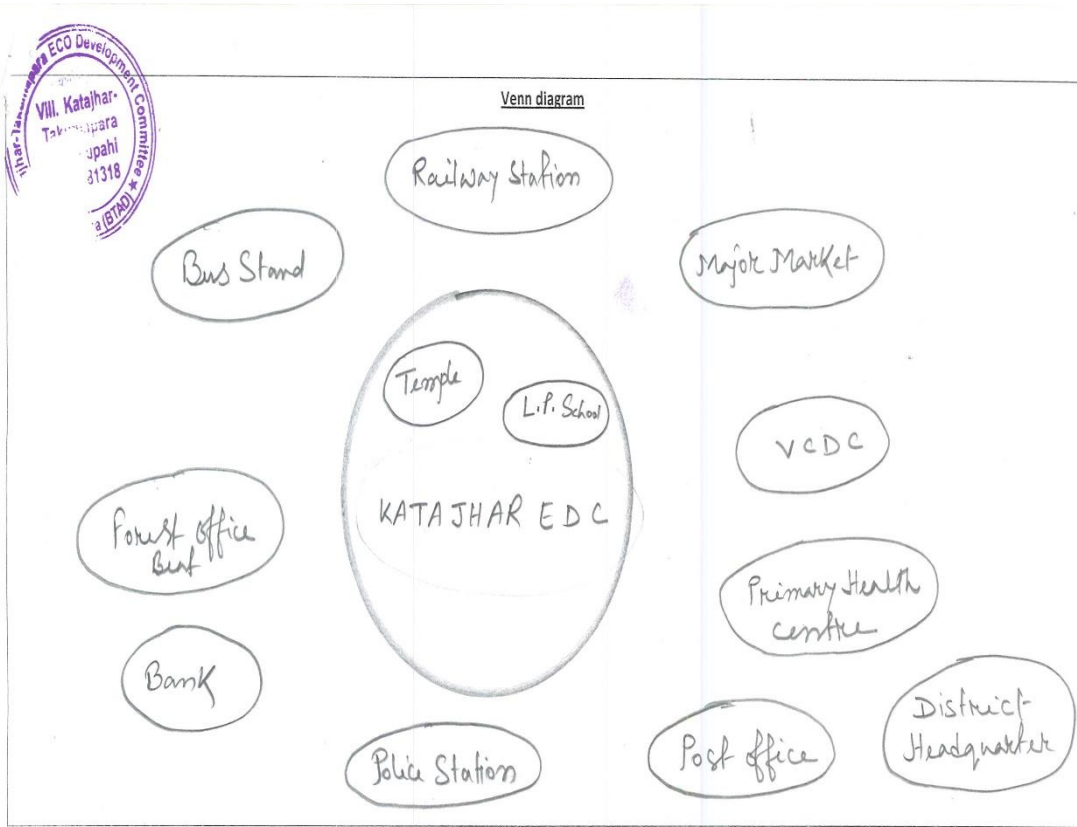


Figure 3.2: Seasonal Map of Katajhar EDC

Table 3.4 Seasonal cropping pattern

Categories	Time of Activity			
	Sowing	Harvesting	Plucking	
Farming	Paddy (Sali)	May-June	Oct-Dec	-
	Betel-Nut	-	Jan-May	-
	Vegetables	Nov-Dec	Feb-April	-
	Lemon	Throughout the year		
	Non-Farming	Throughout the year		
	Weaving			
	Livestock Rearing			
	Daily Wage Earning			
	Shop-keeper			
	Electrician			
	Masonry			

3.5 Venn Diagram



Signatures:

जितेंद्र ठाकुर
JITENDRA



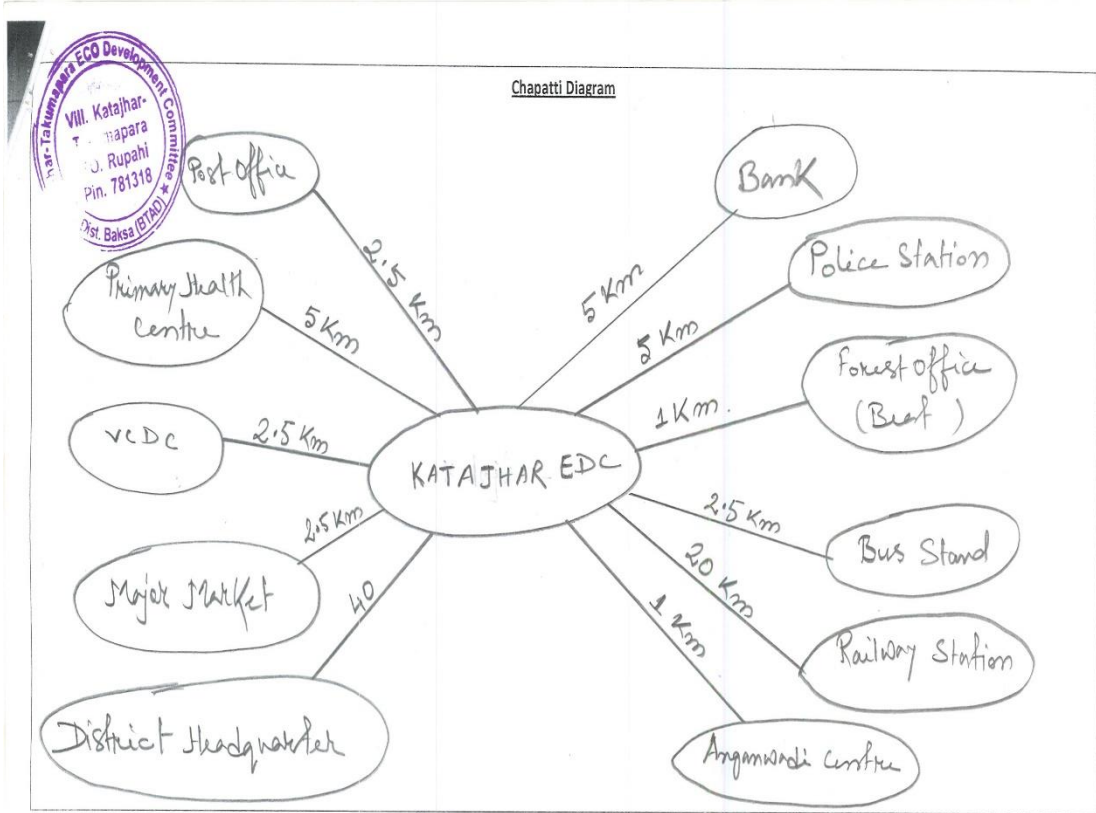
Sri Pindi Das
श्री पिन्दी दास
आचारणी क.



Prabhakar Das.

Sudhansu Das.

3.6 Chapatti Diagram



Signatures:

Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*
 Jitendra Das

Sri Rini Das
 Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*
 Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*



Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*
 Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*

Priority Ranking- EPA:

	Spa d	Drinkin g water	Electricit y	Hospita l	veterinar y	Communit y hall	irrigatio n	sanitatio n	Educatio n	Mark t shed	Handloo m	Marks scorin g	Positio n
Road	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		
Drinking water	A	K	F	A	A	F	A	H	A	A	K	6	5 th
Electricity	C	K	b	b	b	F	b	b	b	b	b	9	2 nd
Hospital	D		K	C	C	F	C	H	C	C	K	5	6 th
Veterinary	E			K	D	F	D	H	D	D	K	4	7 th
Communit y hall	F				K	F	G	H	I	E	K	1	10 th
Irrigation	G					K	f	F	F	F	F	10	1 st
Sanitation	H						K	H	I	G	K	2	9 th
Education	I							K	H	H	H	8	3 rd
Marked shed	J								K	I	K	3	8 th
Handloom	K									K	K	0	4 th
											K	7	1 st





 - **JITEN DAS**



 Sushanta Das



 Sushanta Das



 Sushanta Das



 Sushanta Das




 Sushanta Das



 Sushanta Das

Priority Ranking- Livelihood Activities:


Priority Ranking of Livelihood Activities



Livelihood Activities	Priority Ranking of Livelihood Activities										Rank	
	Agriculture	Weaving	Livestock	Drugs Labour	Carpenry	Tailoring	Other activities	Masonry	Food Processing	Marks		Rank
Agriculture	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I			
Weaving	X	A	A	D	A	A	G	A	A	6	2 nd	
Livestock		X	C	D	B	B	B	B	B	5	3 rd	
Drugs Labour			X	E	C	C	C	C	C	7	1 st	
Carpenry				X	D	D	D	D	D	6	2 nd	
Tailoring					X	E	E	E	E	3	4 th	
Other activities						X	G	H	F	1	6 th	
Masonry							X	G	H	3	4 th	
Food Processing								X	I	2	5 th	
									X	1	6 th	


Signatures:

श्री अशोक जी




JITENDRA

श्री प्रमोद दास




प्रमोद दास

श्री अशोक दास




अशोक दास

श्री अशोक दास



अशोक दास

श्री अशोक दास



अशोक दास

Appendix 4
PHOTOGRAPHS





Annexure 5

LIST OF EDC EXECUTIVE MEMBERS			
Sl. No.	Name	Designation	M/F
1	Sekhar Ramchiary	President	M
2	Biren Das	Vice President	M
3	Jeish Daimary	Joint Vice President	M
4	Tapan Borgoyary	Secretary	M
5	Bhupen Boro	Assistant Secretary	M
6	Subas Das	Member	M
7	Satish Boro	Member	F
8	Jayanti Daimary	Member	F
9	Kamala Das	Member	F
10	Kalpana Das	Member	F
11	Promila Das	Member	F
12	Rina Ramchiary	Member	F
13	Dipak Daimary	Member	M
14	Asari Daimary	Member	F
15	Darmeswar Daimary	Member	M
16	Renu Daimary	Member	F

GOVT. OF ASSAM



सत्यमेव जयते

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

Registration No. MTP/EDC/07, dated 10th April 2016

This is to certify that "KATAJHAR ECO-DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE" under Bansbari Range of Manas Tiger Project, Barpeta Road which was Registered with the Office of the Field Director, Manas Tiger Project, Barpeta Road, Assam on 10th April' 2016 has been renewed upto 10th April 2017

Signed under my hand & seal.

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



Place: Barpeta Road.

Date: 10/04/2016...

Annexure 6 (Record I)

Table 1: Basic data of the EDC

Name of EDC	Year of Establishment of the EDC	No of members in executive committee	Name of president	Name of Secretary	Money in Village dev. Fund(V DF)	Contribution per family or per person	Social financing used Y/N	Remarks on special attainments	Grading %of success of EDC by RFO
Katajhar	2014	16	Sekhar Ramch iyar	Tapan Borga yary	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2: Demographic status of the project village

Name of village	House holds (No.)	ST			OBC		SC		Sex ratio (per 1000 male)	Avg. HH Size (Approx.)
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem ale		
Katajhar	51	232	84	86	30	32	--	--	1035	5
Total	51	232	84	86	30	32	--	--	1035	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

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
Katajhar	-	2	8	41	51
Total	-	2	8	41	51

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	Pig	Total
1	Katajhar	153	120	200	200	400	50	1123
Total		153	120	200	200	400	50	1123

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

Sl. No.	Infrastructure	Location	Distance from village
1	Bus Stand	Rupohi	3 Km
2	Electricity	Salbari	5 Km
3	Gas connection	Salbari	5 Km
4	Primary Health Centre	Salbari	5 Km
5	Primary School	Katajhar	Inside the Village
6	Middle School	Rupohi	3 Km
7	Post office	Rupohi	3 Km
8	High school	Salbari	5 Km
9	Bank	Salbari (SBI)	5 Km
10	Anganwadi centre	Rajabil	1 Km
11	Post Office	Rupohi	3 Km
12	Forest Range Office	Bansbari	7 Km
13	Forest Beat Office	New Camp	1 Km
14	Railway Station	Sarupeta	20 Km
15	College	Salbari	5 Km
16	Police Outpost	Salbari	5 Km
17	Weekly Market	Salbari	5 Km
18	VCDC	Ghoramara	2 Km

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 ha.)
Kharif	Aijung, Sali, Basmati, Ranjit	33.33	-	-
Rabi	Chilli, Radish, Potato	2	-	-
Others	Lemon	2	-	-
	Betel nuts	15	-	-

Table 7: Crop Production Profile of Katajhar EDC**Table 7: Crop production profile of Katajhar EDC**

Type of crop	Total Production (approx.) in quintals	No of household growing	Average production (Quintal/ ha.) approx.	Area under crop (ha.) approx.
Paddy	1000	10	30	33.33
Vegetable	7.5	24	3.75	2
Lemon	12	35	6	2
Betel nuts	150	95	10	15

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

Types	1-3 month	3-6 month	> 6 month
Crop residue		✓	
Household wastages			✓
Green Fodder			✓
Grazing in Forest		✓	

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

For Purchase	Location	Distance from village if in other village (in km)
Grocery shop	Rupohi	3 Km
Weekly Market	Salbari	5 Km
Major Market	Rupohi	3 Km

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

Water source	Number	Availability of water	Uses
Stream	1	Perennial	Irrigation, livestock rearing
Tube well	3	Perennial	Drinking, Domestic uses
Ring Well	1	Perennial	Drinking, Domestic uses
Pond	1	Perennial	Fishery

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

Type of Fuel	Number of household depending	Number of months dependent	Sources (local, village, forest, other sources)	Major/ Secondary
Fuel wood	51	Whole Year	Homestead/ Forest area	Major
Kerosene stove	41	Whole year	Open Market	Secondary
LPG	04	Whole year	Agency	Secondary
Electric Heater	-	-	-	-

RECORD: II

LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS

Table 12: Agriculture and Horticulture:

Table 12: Showing the agricultural and horticultural status

Constraints	Reason	Opportunities	Programme
Low Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of fencing which is mostly important. ➤ Very negligible use of fertilizers and pesticides, insecticides. Lack of irrigation facilities. ➤ Lack of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's viz, power tillers, tractors etc. ➤ Non usages of high yielding seeds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction of Bio Fencing process. ➤ Eco-tourism with guide. ➤ Well-structured training programme. The villagers are inherited with the skill of cultivation. But an improvisation of skills is the need of the hour. Usage of high yielding seed programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tractor operation training ➤ Agri-skill development programme. ➤ Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid ➤ cultivation
Storage and Production	Lack of common storing place and Lack of cold storage facility due to nonavailability of electricity.	Helpful in preserving unsold products for a longer period of time. They can store their product and sell it when there is a higher demand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaging • Transportation and distribution.
Marketing	Lack of transportation facilities for carrying good in the Market	Smooth transportation facility will help better market linkage	☐ Buyers sellers meet

Table 13: Livestock

Table 13 Livestock

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Less grazing land	<input type="checkbox"/> 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 also 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.	<input type="checkbox"/> 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. 	<input type="checkbox"/> A huge demanded market for milk	

Table 14: NWFP

Table 14 NWFP

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Less collection	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
Unsustainable extraction	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
Low rates	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
Value addition	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable

Table 15: Specialized skill

Table 15: Specialized skills: Handloom

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Raw material availability	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Availability of Raw Materials within reachable location (market 7km away) <input type="checkbox"/> No Storage	<input type="checkbox"/> Common place for setting a raw material storage	<input type="checkbox"/> Setting up a raw material bank
Product quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Shortage of High Quality Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Use of Traditional machineries	<input type="checkbox"/> 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	<input type="checkbox"/> No standardized market <input type="checkbox"/> No pricing policy <input type="checkbox"/> No linkage with the institutional buyers <input type="checkbox"/> No Product Diversification or New Product Development.	<input type="checkbox"/> Exploring new markets with diversified products	<input type="checkbox"/> Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.
Credit facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> No linkage with the banks or post office saving banks. <input type="checkbox"/> Unaware of the development schemes of banks and government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance by the Govt. • Providing easy access to credit. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfinance, Term Loans, Working Capital Arrangement

Product Diversification	<input type="checkbox"/> No Product Diversification or New Product Development. <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of concept for product diversification.	<input type="checkbox"/> Developing Demand Based Products, as per the needs of the modern day market.	<input type="checkbox"/> Skill Up gradation & Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification
--------------------------------	--	---	---

Table 16: Credit facility

Table 16 Credit facility

Constraints	Reason	Opportunities
Indebtness	Nil	<input type="checkbox"/> Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.
Rate of interest	<input type="checkbox"/> Higher lending rates charged by the private money lender	<input type="checkbox"/> Subsidized credit arrangement
Availability of loan	<input type="checkbox"/> Fear of risk taking <input type="checkbox"/> No knowledge of documentation	<input type="checkbox"/> Start-ups entrepreneurial venture
Mortgage difficulty	<input type="checkbox"/> Unavailability of proper documentation of mortgaged property.	<input type="checkbox"/> Proper awareness about documentation in the area