



**RAJABIL ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
MANAS TIGER PROJECT
BANSBARI FOREST RANGE**

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

**Prepared by
Rajabil Eco Development Committee**

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

May 2017

Approved

**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

**RAJABIL ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
FIELD DIRECTOR, MANAS TIGER PROJECT**

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

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1. Introduction

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

2. Village Socio-Economic Profile

Location	<p>The Rajabil Eco Development Committee has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Rajabil village. The area covered by the above EDC falls within the Ghoramara VCDC, within the jurisdiction of Field Director, Manas Tiger Project of 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="435 607 1342 1294"> <tr> <td>Name of the EDC</td> <td>Rajabil</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitation</td> <td>Rajabil</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Revenue Village</td> <td>Rajabil</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>Field Director, Manas Tiger Project</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Range</td> <td>Bansbari</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Beat</td> <td>New Camp</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 26.6733 E 91.0782 East: Rupohi, Pomora River West: Manas National Park North: Daoraibari village, Pomora River South: Kamalabari village</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: EDC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in April 2017</p> <p>Additional details are given at Table-1 of Record-I. (Appendix-6)</p>	Name of the EDC	Rajabil	Habitation	Rajabil	Name of Revenue Village	Rajabil	Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Ghoramara	Revenue Circle	Jalah	District	Baksa	Forest Division	Field Director, Manas Tiger Project	Forest Range	Bansbari	Forest Beat	New Camp	Year Formed	2014	Description of Boundary of EDC	GPS Coordinates(Centre Point) N 26.6733 E 91.0782 East: Rupohi, Pomora River West: Manas National Park North: Daoraibari village, Pomora River South: Kamalabari village
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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="435 1554 1342 1856"> <tr> <td>Name of President</td> <td>Dhirendra Basumatary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Member Secretary</td> <td>Denkhu Narzary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Treasurer</td> <td>Hari Saran Daimari</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registration Number</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in Executive Committee</td> <td>Male: 8 Female: 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in the General Body</td> <td>One member from each household (120 HH)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: EDC Records</p>	Name of President	Dhirendra Basumatary	Name of Member Secretary	Denkhu Narzary	Name of Treasurer	Hari Saran Daimari	Registration Number	-	No. of Members in Executive Committee	Male: 8 Female: 2	No. of Members in the General Body	One member from each household (120 HH)										
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Households & Population Structure	<p>The village has 120 households, of which 67 % households are APL family (Above Poverty Line) and 33 % households are BPL family (Below Poverty Line). The number of female headed households is nil.</p>																						

	<p>The total population of the village is 643. Out of the total 120 household, 100 % people belong to the ST plain community.</p> <p>Table-2.1 and 2.2 of Record-I (Appendix-6) 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 1034 females per 1000 males in the village.
Education & Skills Development	<p>Over 80 % of the population is reported to be literate. Most of the members of the individual household have received school level education. On the other hand, relatively fewer households have college educated members.</p> <p>Livelihood skills are usually acquired under various settings – formal & 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 (d) Dairy <p>Government has been active in promoting formal skills development programmes in the country as well as in the state. The village has not reported receipt of benefits of any such programs has been carried out in the habitation or in nearby areas.</p>
Soil	<p>The soil type of the project area is sandy loam. This type of soil can support different kinds of crops, as the soil is reported to be fertile on the whole.</p>
Water	<p>The 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. These and five small rivers running through the Reserve carry enormous amounts of silt and rock from the foothills as a result of heavy rainfall, steep gradients and friable bedrock upstream.</p> <p>The area is drained by the Pohumara stream which flows through the project area. This is a perennial stream.</p>
Climate: Temperature & Rainfall	<p>The maximum temperature during the summer is $27^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$. The minimum temperature during the winter is $15^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$.</p> <p>The climate of the EDC is moist tropical with an annual rainfall between 2800 mm to 3700 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 $81\% \pm 3\%$) during the rainy season and has a low level in the winter (below 75 %).</p>
Forest & Biodiversity	<p>The main tree species are Ajar, Gamari, Titasapa, Sisu, etc, found in the project area. Betel nuts trees are grown in abundant in this EDC village. Some other species such as Bamboo, Mango, etc. are also grown in the village.</p>

Land Use Pattern	<p>Appendix-2 gives the land-use pattern of the village. From the same, it is seen that the land-use pattern in the village were:</p> <p>Crop Land: 55.10 % Irrigation canal: 1.88 % Road: 1.17 % Pond: 2.98 % River: 2.35 Cultivable wasteland: 1.84 %</p>
Land Holdings	<p>The type of households as per land-holding is given at Table-3 of Record-I (Appendix-6).</p> <p>From the same, it is seen that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4 % of the households are small farmers (2 – 10 ha., 5 HH) ➤ 92 % of the households are marginal farmers (< 2 ha., 110 HH) ➤ 4 % of the households are landless (5 HH)
Livestock	<p>The total number of livestock in the village is 3500 The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:</p> <p>Cows: 1100 Buffaloes: 200 Goats: 200 Pigs 1200 Hen: 800</p> <p>Table-4 of Record-I (Appendix-6) may be referred to for the details in the above connection.</p>
Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities	<p>In any community; the availability of basic infrastructure enables the development of sustainable livelihood options. The present condition of infrastructure in the village is not satisfactory. This is borne out by Table-5 of Record-I (Appendix-6), which gives the present status of the village infrastructure.</p> <p>From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:</p> <p>Physical Infrastructure: The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, Public Distribution System, transportation, water supply, mobile network etc. Public transport is not available, and the community members have to use bicycles and motor cycles to move around.</p> <p>Education & Health Facilities: There are minimal educational and health facilities present within the village. There is only one primary school and one anganwadi centre inside the village. Apart from the basic education facility the community people need to go outside the village for higher education.</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, which gets amplified as the villagers do not have access to regular public transport from either the habitation or from nearby areas.</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 (Appendix-6).</p> <p>The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village. Kharif Crops: Ranjit, Aijong, Basmati. Rabi Crops: Mustard, Chillies, Potato, Cabbage Others: Betel-nuts</p> <p>Most crops are rain-fed</p>
Crop Production Profile	<p>Table-7 of Record-I (Appendix-6) may be referred to for the production and yield details of the crops grown in the village.</p> <p>The production and yield of these crops is given below:</p> <p>(a) Paddy : Production 1920 Quintal Yield 34-36 Quintal/ha (b) Mustard: Production 3 Quintal Yield 1.5 Quintal/ha (c) Vegetables: Production 10 Quintal Yield 3.5 Quintal/ha (d) Betel nuts: Production 106.67 Quintal Yield 10 Quintal/ha</p>
Fodder Availability	<p>The matter of fodder availability in the village is dealt with at Table-8 of Record-I (Appendix-6). 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) Household wastage – Yes (> 6 months) (c) Green fodder – Yes (> 6 months) (d) Grazing in forest – Yes (1 to 3 months)</p>
Markets	<p>Table-9 of Record-I (Appendix-6) 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 2 Km away (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: Salbari at 5 km away (c) Major Market: Salbari at 5 km away</p>
Water Resources	<p>The water resources are tabulated at Table-10 of Record-I (Appendix-6). The main water resources with the water availability is as follows:</p> <p>(a) Pond (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal) (b) Stream (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal) (a) Ring Wells (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal) (b) Tube Wells (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal)</p>
Energy Consumption	<p>Table-11 of Record-I (Appendix-6) shows the major sources of energy in the village. The same have been listed below.</p> <p>(a) Fuel wood: Households Depending: 120 Nos. Source: Local/Forest (b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 120 Nos. Source: PDS/Local market (c) LPG: Households Depending: 25 Nos. Source: Gas Agency</p>
Socio-economic status	<p>Social set-up: The village is inhabited by the Bodo community people only and they all belong to the ST plain category.</p> <p>The society is not marked by any deep social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory.</p>

	<p>Economic Condition: The economic position is just in the marginal stage. The main livelihoods are Daily wages, Agriculture, Weaving etc. Most households earn Rs. 72,000 to Rs. 1,80,000 per year.</p> <p>There is no migration of the youth and others for livelihoods. Additional details are available at the next section.</p>
Maps	<p>Appendix-1, 2 and 3 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
Impact of wild life area	<p>Positive impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and water conservation • 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

3. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

PRA Exercise	<p>Team from IIE Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Rajabil village as follows:</p> <p>Date: 8th April Location: Rajabil Library Numbers Present: 40</p> <p>In Presence of: EDC office bearers, Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel, etc.</p>
Objective of PRA	<p>The objective was to study the existing household conditions and obtain other primary data about the community for developing the livelihood options and the forest development plan.</p>
Tools Used & Outcomes of the PRA	<p>Different tools were used and outcomes obtained. These include:</p> <p>Social Mapping Wealth Ranking Time Line review Seasonality of Livelihoods Venn Diagram Chapatti Diagram</p> <p>Appendix-3 furnishes detailed information of the above.</p>

<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="456 405 1369 925"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="456 405 547 517">Rank</th> <th data-bbox="547 405 743 517">Village EPA as ranked</th> <th data-bbox="743 405 1098 517">Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)</th> <th data-bbox="1098 405 1369 517">Probable source of funding/dept.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 517 547 591">1.</td> <td data-bbox="547 517 743 591">Community Hall</td> <td data-bbox="743 517 1098 591">For organizing community meetings</td> <td data-bbox="1098 517 1369 591">Panchayat and Rural Development</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 591 547 703">2.</td> <td data-bbox="547 591 743 703">Weaving centre</td> <td data-bbox="743 591 1098 703">A center with training facilities which link to mass consumption</td> <td data-bbox="1098 591 1369 703">EPA/APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 703 547 777">3.</td> <td data-bbox="547 703 743 777">Irrigation</td> <td data-bbox="743 703 1098 777">For agricultural activities</td> <td data-bbox="1098 703 1369 777">Irrigation Dept., Govt. of Assam</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 777 547 851">4.</td> <td data-bbox="547 777 743 851">Drinking water</td> <td data-bbox="743 777 1098 851">For drinking purposes</td> <td data-bbox="1098 777 1369 851">EPA/APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 851 547 925">5.</td> <td data-bbox="547 851 743 925">Sanitation</td> <td data-bbox="743 851 1098 925">For health and hygienic sanitation</td> <td data-bbox="1098 851 1369 925">Swachh Bharat Abhijan</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)	Probable source of funding/dept.	1.	Community Hall	For organizing community meetings	Panchayat and Rural Development	2.	Weaving centre	A center with training facilities which link to mass consumption	EPA/APFBC	3.	Irrigation	For agricultural activities	Irrigation Dept., Govt. of Assam	4.	Drinking water	For drinking purposes	EPA/APFBC	5.	Sanitation	For health and hygienic sanitation	Swachh Bharat Abhijan
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<p>Livelihood opportunities</p>	<p>Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:</p> <p>Agriculture Weaving Skills Development Programmes Dry Betel nut production</p> <p>Additional discussion about the above has been given below.</p>																								
<p>Agriculture & Horticulture</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 Non usage of high yielding 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 																								

Livestock	<p>Table-13 Furnishes additional information about opportunities for Livestock.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Unable to buy fodder from market due to poor financial condition. (b) Threat from wild animals which destroys most of the livestock. (c) Lack of knowledge about the proper rearing of livestock. (d) No veterinary care clinic <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Higher income from livestock rearing. (b) Increase the life span of cattle (c) Higher income from milk and milk products <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Piggery (b) Poultry
NTFP	<p>All village is located adjacent to protected area, there is no scope for collecting NTFP</p>
Specialized Skills	<p>For skills development, the opportunities are tabulated at Table-14 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) Non availability of raw material (d) 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) Setting up a cold storage facility (d) Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.

Credit Facility	<p>Table-15 under Record-2 discusses this aspect.</p> <p>The main constraints are: (a) Financial exclusion (b) Higher rate charged by the private money lender.</p> <p>The opportunities are: (a) Setting up modern financial institution (b) Adequate awareness. (c) Credit at low rate of interest</p> <p>The suggested programme is: (a) Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.</p>
Eco- tourism	<p>The main constraints are (a) Infrastructure (b) Marketing (c) Lack of trained guide</p> <p>The opportunities are (a) Location near Manas NP (b) Increase in eco-tourism</p>
Strategic Interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture & Horticulture: Organic farming, Tractor operation training, Agri-skill development programme, Training on HYV application, bio fencing 2. Livestock: Piggery, Poultry 3. Specialized Skills: Training on Modern Tools and Equipment, Providing modern technology to the villagers, Skill Up gradation & Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification, Setting up a raw material bank, providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers. 4. Credit facility: Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.

4. Livelihood Development Plan

<p>Livelihood opportunity Analysis</p>	<p>Framework of livelihood Opportunity Analysis has been done with the help of the following criteria:</p> <p>A) Livelihood assets B) Livelihood context C) Priority ranking on potential livelihood</p> <p>The livelihood situation of Rajabil 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
<p>Natural Capital</p>	<p>The present EDC is under the jurisdiction of Field Director, Manas Tiger Project and the major river flows near the EDC is Beki River with two adjoining streams. However, of the two streams, one stream is flowing within the area of EDC.</p> <p>For farming purpose and for livestock rearing, the villagers use the stream water. Whereas, the villagers use ring well and tube well for drinking purposes.</p> <p>They collect leafy vegetables and some seasonal fruits from the adjacent area of the forest.</p> <p>(Refer Table 10 of Appendix-6)</p>
<p>Physical Capital</p>	<p>Majority of the households in the Rajabil EDC are involved in rice cultivation, farming of vegetables and betel-nuts and are mostly categorized as marginal farmers. (Detailed land holding pattern is described in the table 3/annexure 6.) The village has 95 numbers of semi-pucca houses and 25 numbers of pucca houses. Among the various sources of energy consumption such as Biomass, kerosene, electricity, LPG and candle, villagers depend on the electricity, firewood and kerosene for household and other uses.</p> <p>(refer to Table 11 of Appendix-6)</p> <p>There is only one LP school present within the EDC area along with 1 number of Anganbadi center. No other education institutions are present. (refer to Table 5 of Appendix-6)</p> <p>In case of water sources, there are one community pond, 20 ring wells, 120 tube wells and one stream in the EDC area.</p>
<p>Social Capital</p>	<p>The villagers are partially involved in the EDCs functioning due to lack of awareness on their roles, functions, and specific benefits they are going to receive. There are 20 numbers of unregistered SHG (Female – 15 nos. and Male – 5 nos.) groups in the EDC.</p> <p>The village has no youth club and no community hall inside the EDC.</p>
<p>Human Capital</p>	<p>About 65 percent of the total population of the EDC are reported to be literate and rest 35 percent are illiterate.</p> <p>Most of the people (about 49.61 percent) have crossed the upper primary level education. However, people are less interested to continue their education post HSLC. Post Graduate people is only four numbers (3 male and 1 female) and Graduate people is 20 numbers.</p> <p>(refer to Table 3.2/Appendix-3)</p>

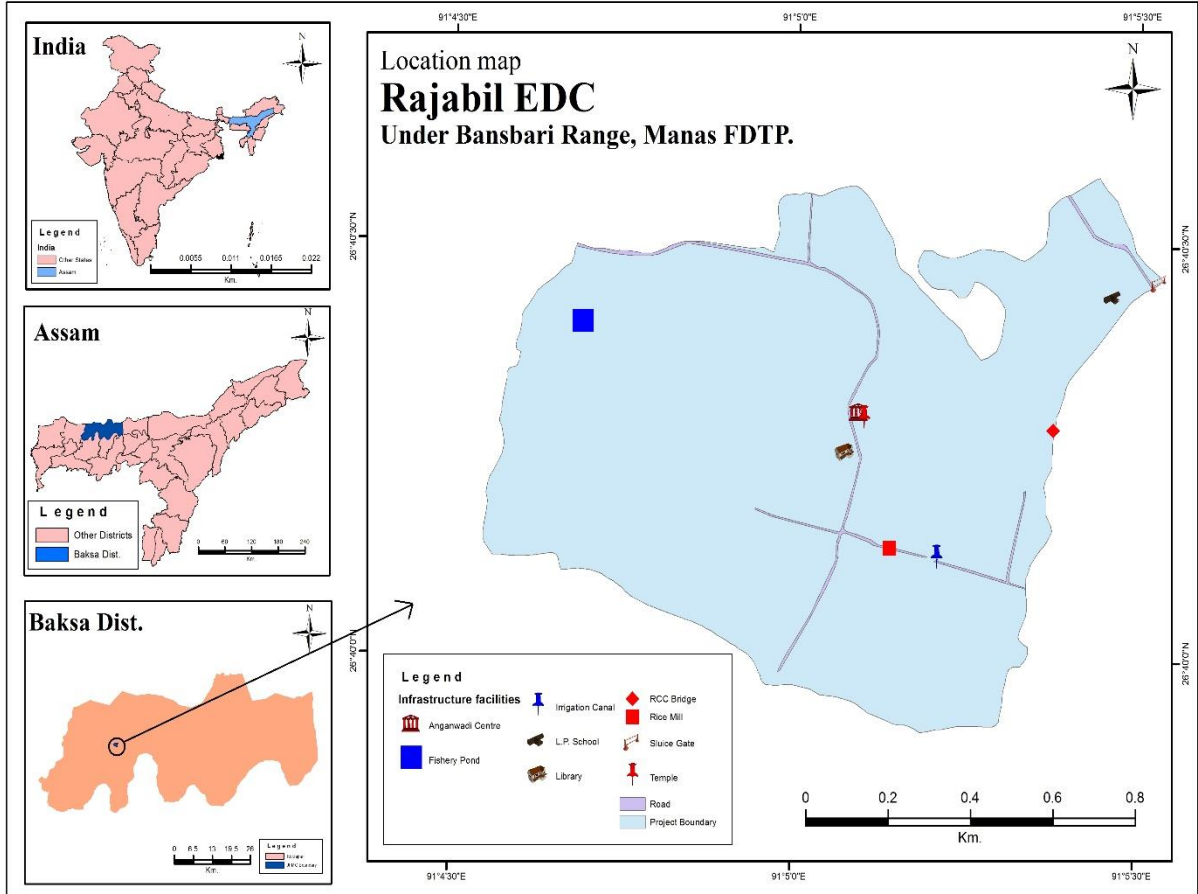
Financial Capital	<p>There is no government bank or lending institution available in the EDC area but is present at Salbari at a distance of 5 km away. The villagers used to lend from Bank and relatives etc.</p> <p>On an average two members of all the households have bank account in the commercial banks, but they are not aware of the benefits of financial inclusion</p>
Livelihood Context	<p>Livelihood activities of the Rajabil EDC are identifies on the basis of following criteria:</p> <ol 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 activities. Priority ranking of the potential livelihood activities
Income Generating Activities	<p>The main income generating activities as planned at the village are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Betel nuts farming and farming of paddy Vegetables Mustard
SHG Activities	<p>SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To create awareness. To organize and form group To involve the villagers in Livelihood Activities collectively
Exposure Trips	<p>The following exposure trips are planned:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Weaver Service Centre
Convergence	<p>The planned initiatives may be converged with the following schemes of the Government of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development Rashtriya Krishi Sinchay Yojana (RKSJ) - for irrigation, including watershed development National Rural Livelihoods Mission Skills Development schemes Other schemes for rural development and livelihoods as found appropriate. <p>The above convergence will yield synergies for the present plan, as well as help in sustaining the planned works in the post-project period.</p>

List of Appendices

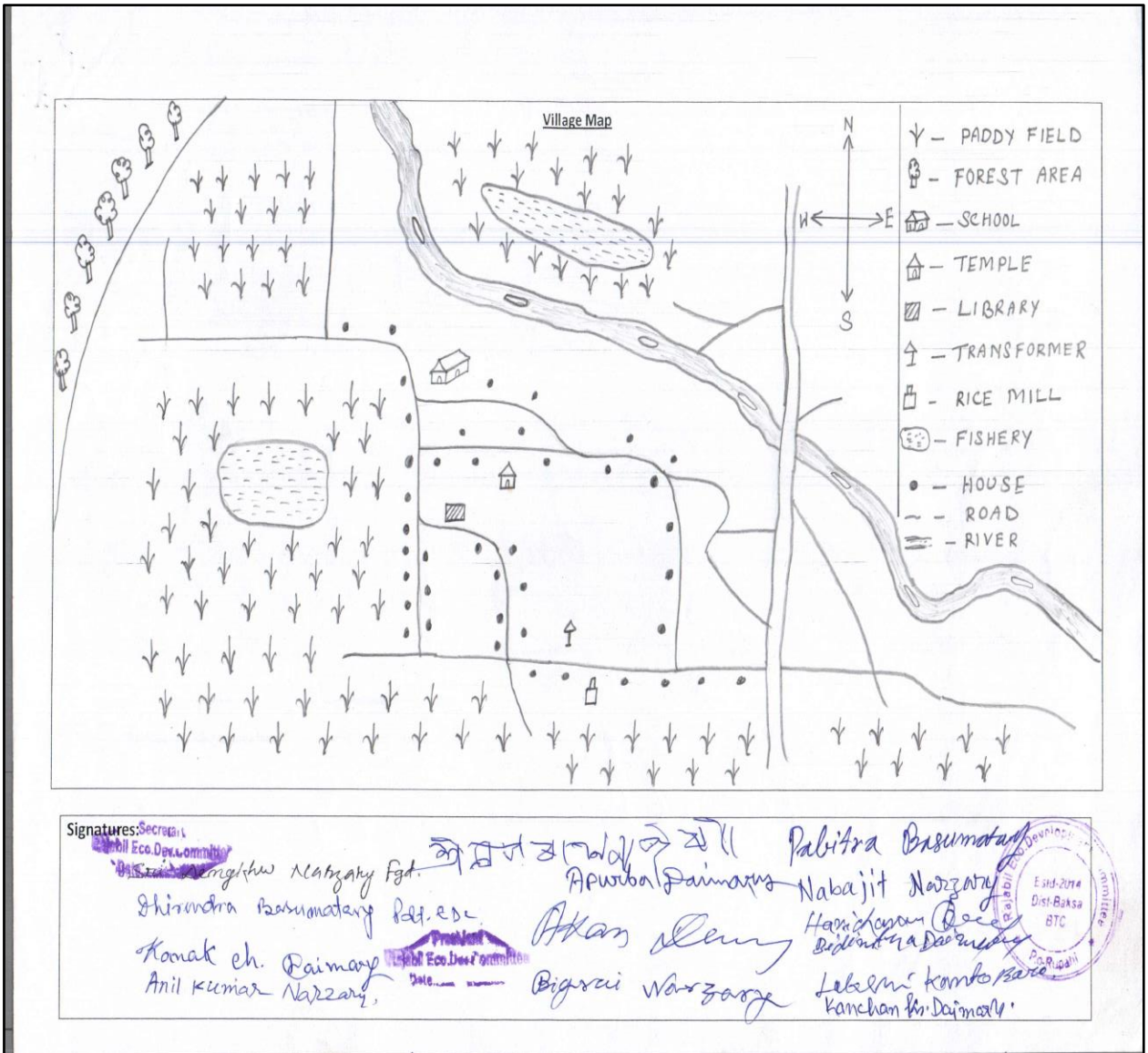
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Appendix-1

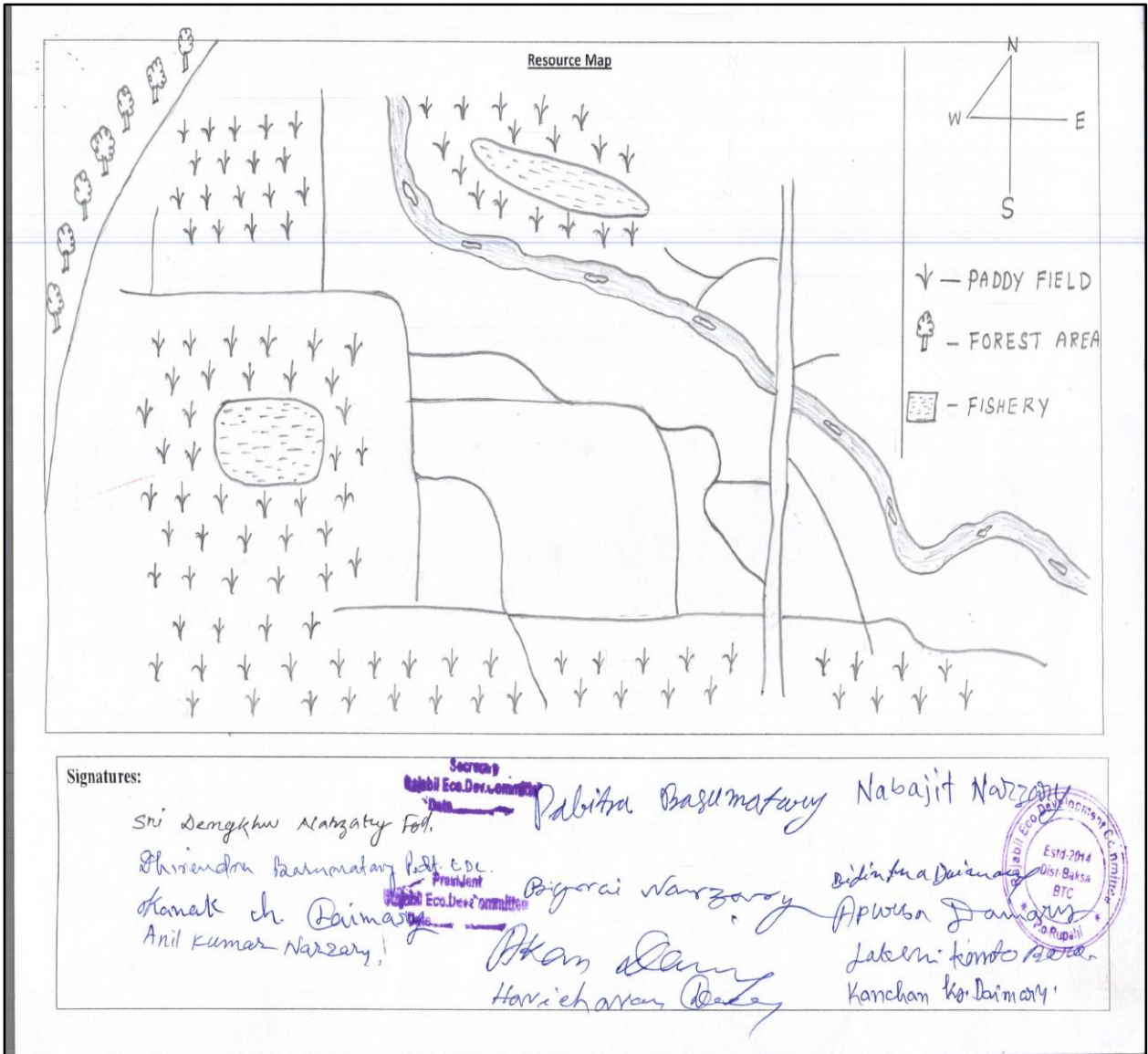
1. Location Map



2. Village Map

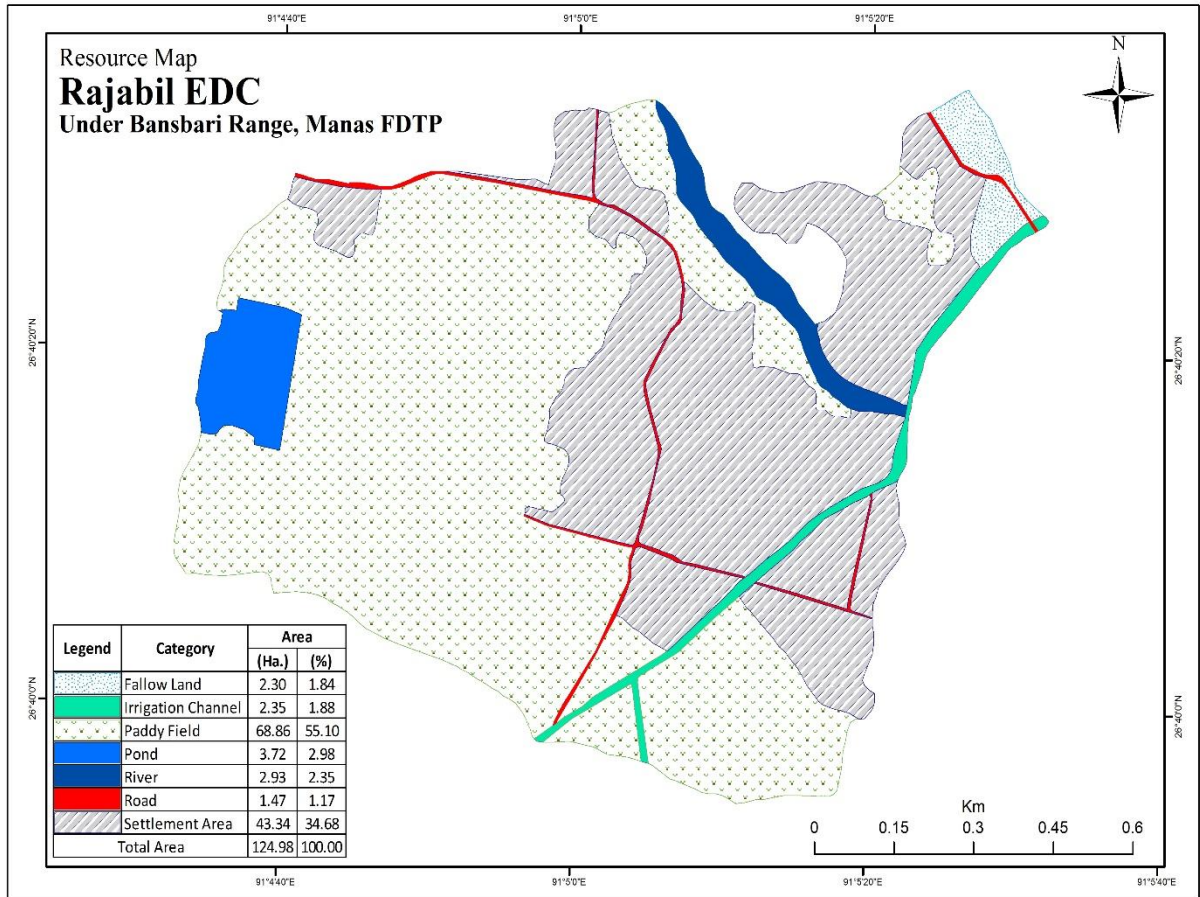


3. Resource Map



Appendix-2

Land use map of GIS



Appendix-3

PRA Activity

Location and Timing of Participatory Rural Appraisal:

Name of the EDC	Rajabil
Numbers of participants	40
Time	10.05 a.m., 8 th April, 2017
Venue	Rajabil Library

Table – 3.1: Brief about the villages under Rajabil EDC

Name of the Village	No. of households	Population		
		Total	Male	Female
Rajabil	120	643	316	327
Total	120	643	316	327

Source: Field Survey

Table – 3.2: Education profile Rajabil EDC

Illiterate	Primary	Middle School	High School	Higher Secondary	Graduate and above	Total
225	138	94	87	75	24	643

Table – 3.3: Income category of Rajabil EDC

Income Category (in Rs.)Yearly	No. of Households
72000 – 90000	20
90000 – 110000	55
110000 – 130000	25
130000 – 150000	15
> 150000	5

Different PRA tools have been used under the exercise of PRA technique.

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

3.1. Social Mapping:

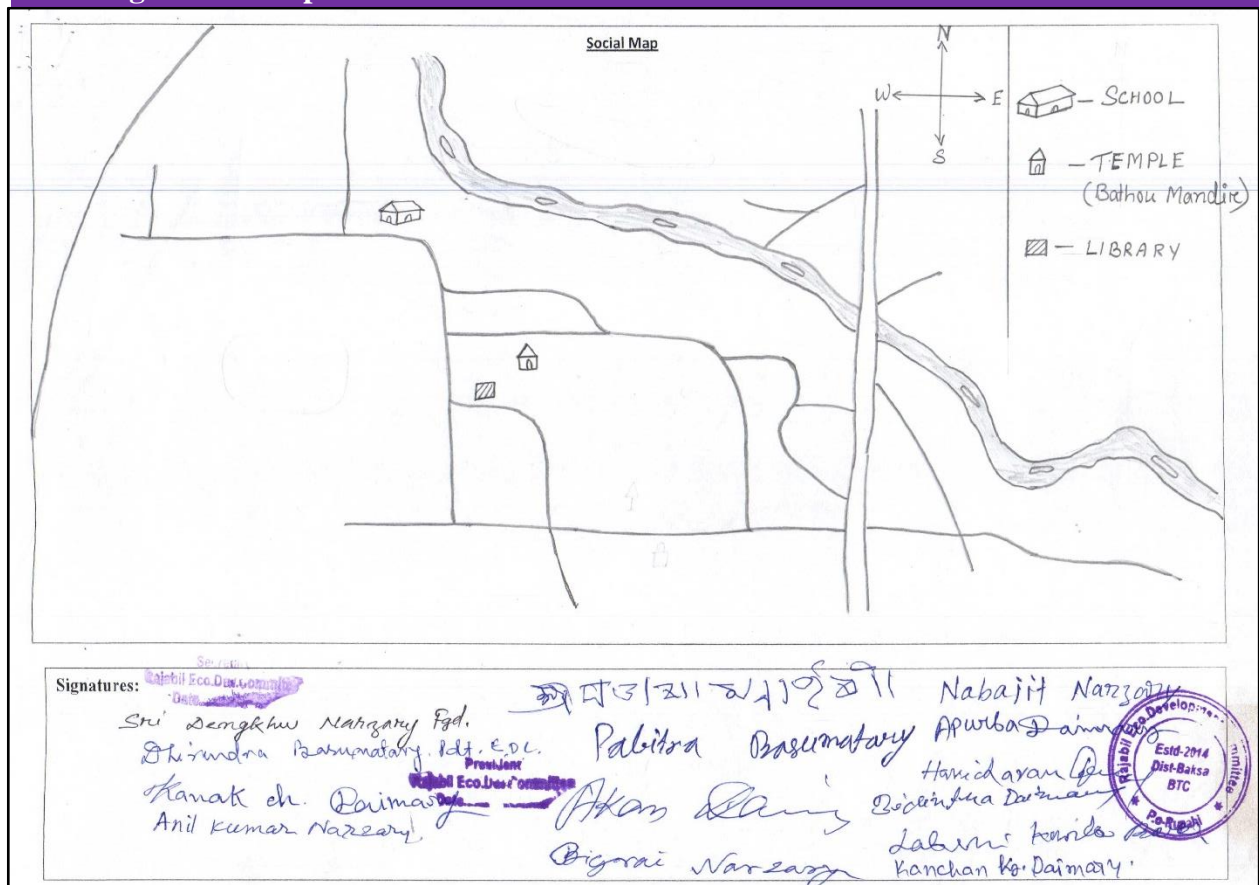
Social mapping is used to visualize the socio-economic aspects of the Rajabil village where the housing patterns of the households, the numbers of schools, social infrastructure, and religious beliefs among households. Awareness camp about the project was carried out beforehand. So people came collectively to participate in the PRA process. Simultaneously, transect walk has been done by one of the team member along with some villagers. The villagers are enthusiasms about the mapping process and they actively participated in the process.

Table 3.1: Information about the village

Social Information	Total households	120
	Numbers of Kaccha Houses	Nil
	Numbers of Semi-Pucca Houses	95
	Numbers of Pucca Houses	25
Landmarks	Stream	1
	Temple	1
	School (L.P)	1
	Anganwadi Centre	1
	Library	1
	Rice Mill	1
	Transformer	1

Source: PRA Exercise

1. Village Social Map



Findings of Social map:

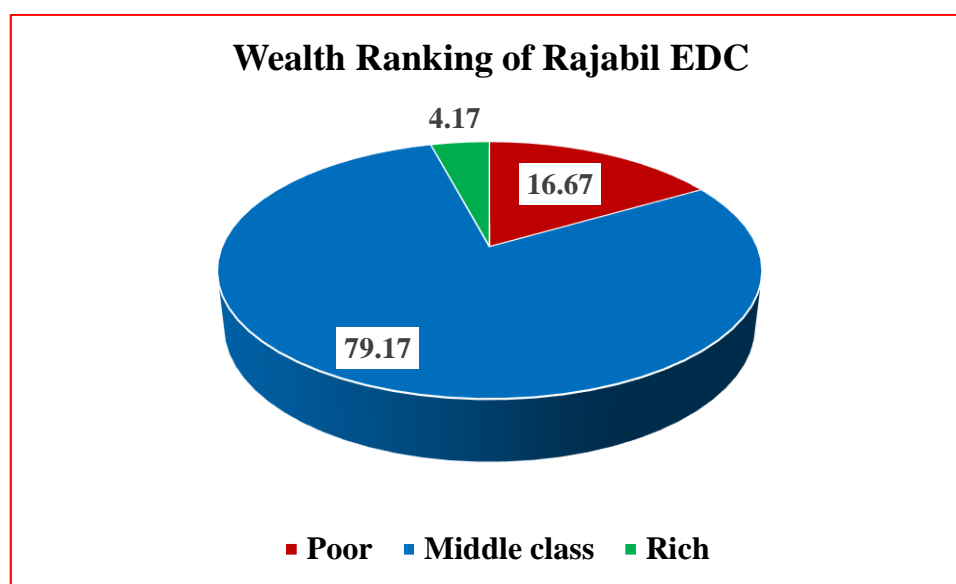
- The participants of social mapping have identified 120 households out of which 25 numbers are pacca house and 95 numbers are semi-pacca houses.
- Other than construction based division of the households, important places like temple, one primary school, one anganbadi centre, one library are mapped.
- Water facility is not adequate in the village. There are one streams present where people availed water for agricultural activities and livestock rearing. On the other hand, for drinking and household activities, every household have their own tube well, but their requirement is not fulfilled. They also used public for their daily requirements.
- Provision of Education facility up to school level is not satisfactory in the village. There is only one LP school present within the EDC area.

3.2. Wealth Ranking:

Wealth ranking was done with the help of the following information about the households

- a) Occupation/livelihood
- b) Land holding
- c) Ownership of assets

From the analysis it was observed that about 18.18 percent people are poor, 86.36 percent belongs to the middle class category and rest 4.55 percent are categorized to be rich. Poor people are mainly daily wage earners and mostly mortgage land for the paddy cultivation. Rich people cultivate paddy, vegetables for their own consumption as well as to sell in the market with good amount of land. Some of the people under rich category are also government and company employees. They also have televisions sets, two wheelers, radio, etc. People in the middle class category are wage earners, cultivators and small business owner.



Source: PRA Exercise

Figure 3.1: Wealth ranking showing percentage (%) of households in each category

3.3. Time Line Review:

Table 3.2: Timeline review

Year	Event	Type
1947	LP School was established	Construction
1980	Bathou Temple was build	Construction
1984	High flood	Environmental
1990	Destruction from wild animals	Environmental

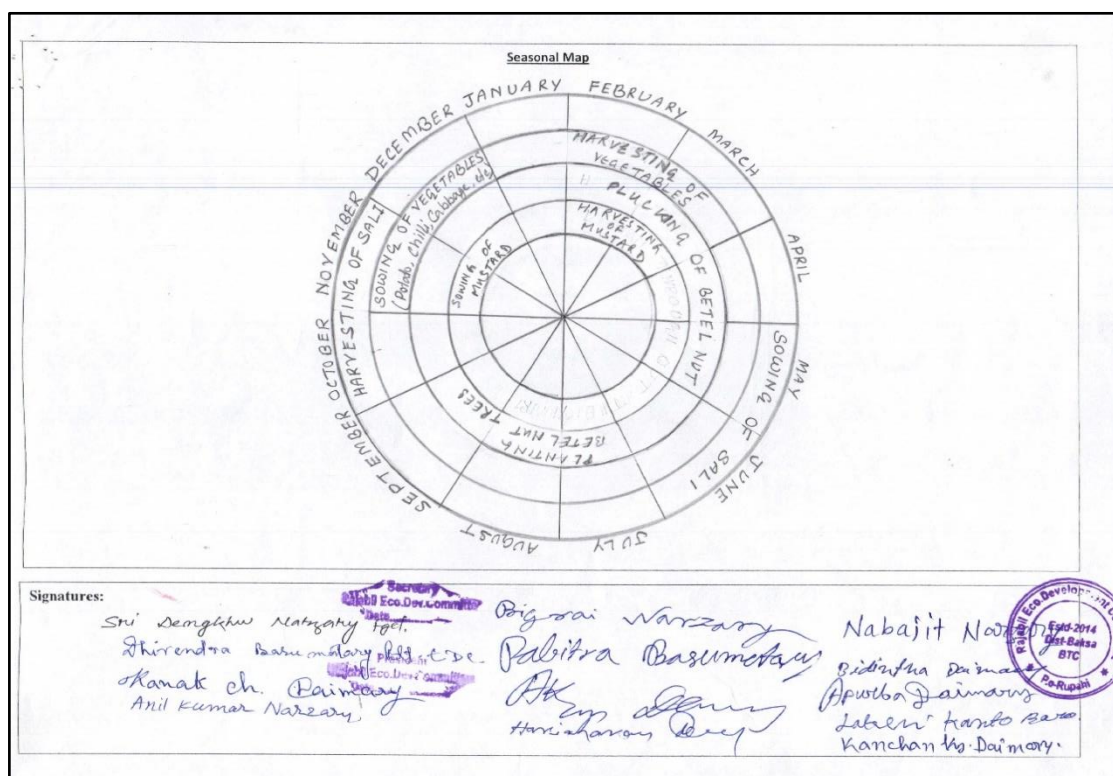
From the Finding and field survey, it was observed that the historical events of Rajabil EDC can be categorized as constructive (2 nos.) and environmental (2 nos.)

3.4. Seasonal Mapping of livelihood activities:

Table 3.3: Seasonal Pattern of Livelihood Activities

Categories	Time of Activity			
		Sowing/Planting	Harvesting	Plucking
Farming	Paddy	May-June	Oct-Nov	-
	Betel-Nut	July-September	-	Feb-May
	Vegetables	Nov-Dec	Jan-Mar	-
	Mustard	Nov-Dec	Feb-Mar	-
	Non-Farming	Weaving	<i>Throughout the year</i>	
Daily Wage Earning				
Shop-keeper				
Masonry				

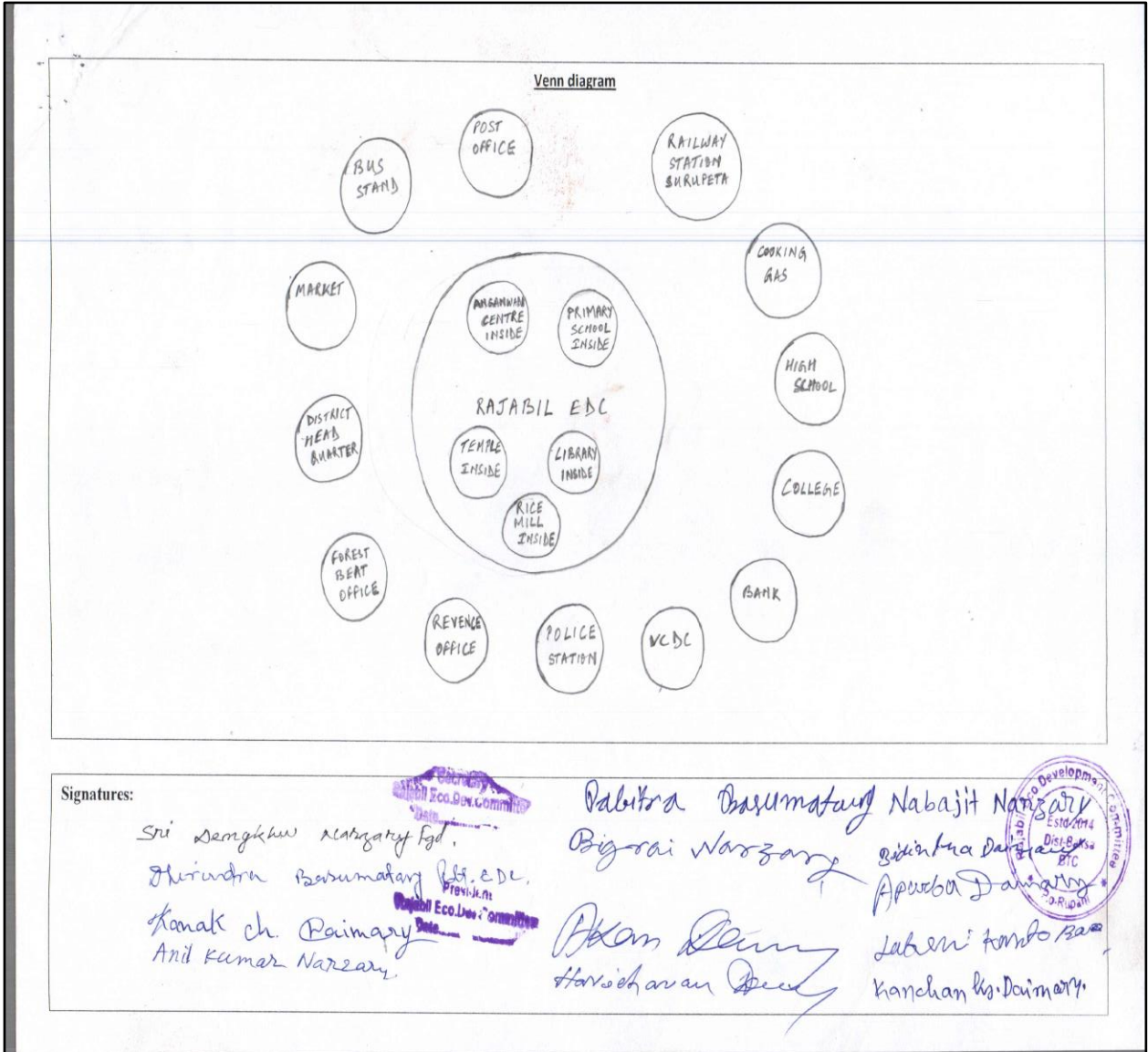
Source: PRA Exercise



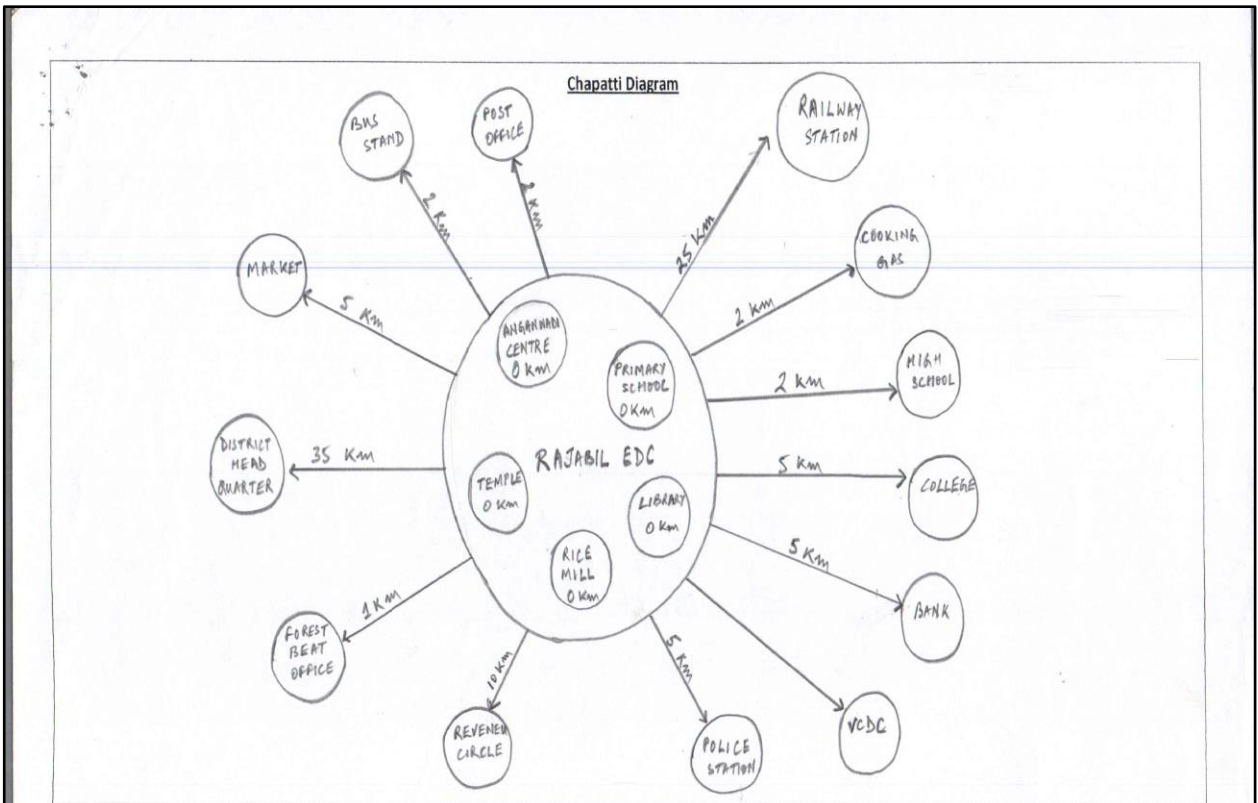
Source: PRA Exercise

Figure 3.2: Seasonal and livelihood map

Venn Diagram

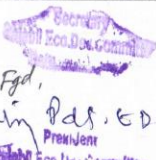


Chapatti Diagram



Signatures:

Sri Sankhu Narzary Jgd,
 Dhirendra Narzary Pds, EDC,
 Kanak ch. Daim
 Anil Kumar Narzary



Salitra Narzary Nabajit Narzary
 Bigorai Narzary Bidinbua Narzary
 Akan Narzary
 Hansicharan Narzary

Apurba Narzary
 Jaganbhai Narzary
 Kanchankha Narzary



Priority Ranking- EPA

Road	Drinking water	Electricity	Hospital	veterinary	Community hall	irrigation	sanitation	Education	Marketed shed	Handloom	Marks scoring	Position
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		
x	b	A	A	A	F	G ₁	H	A	J	K	4	6 th
	x	b	B	B	F	G ₁	H	B	B	K	6	4 th
		x	C	C	F	G	H	I	J	K	2	8 th
			X	D	F	G	D	I	D	K	3	7 th
				x	F	G	E	I	E	K	2	8 th
					x	F	F	F	F	F	10	1st
						x	G	G	G	K	8	3 rd
							x	H	H	K	5	5 th
								x	I	K	4	6 th
									x	K	2	8 th
										x	9	2 nd



Shri Deyykhil Narzary Fgd.
Dhirendra Basumatary P.H. F.D.C.
Hanuk Ch. Daimary Rajahmundry Eco-Dev. Community
Anil Kumar Narzary Biddhata Daimary
Sujom Daimary Arwba Daimary
Akron Daimary
Deveni Kanda Rao
Hariharan Daimary
Kancham Mr. Daimary

Priority Ranking- Potential Livelihood activities in the EDC

Priority Ranking of Livelihood Activities

Livelihood Activities	Agriculture		Weaving		Livestock	Wage Labour	Self-employment	Tailoring	North India	Homebased	Food Product	Marks	Rank
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I				
Agriculture	A	A	A	D	E	A	G	H	A			4	3rd
Weaving			B	C	B	B	B	B	B			7	2nd
Livestock			C	C	E	C	G	H	I			1	5th
Wage Labour				X	E	X	D	D	D			4	3rd
Self-employment					X		E	E	I			5	2nd
Tailoring							F	F	F			5	2nd
North India							X	X	I			4	3rd
Homebased								X	I			2	4th
Food Product									X			4	3rd

Signatures:

Secretary
Bill Eco. Development Committee

Shreendra Kumar Nayyar, Fod.

Sanat Ch. Paimary

Anil Kumar Nayyar

Date

20/11/2021

Atankanto base

Akan klang

Apurba Daimary

Signature

Biggai Nayyar

Pabitra Prasmuary

Hariharan Beere

Nabajit Nayyar

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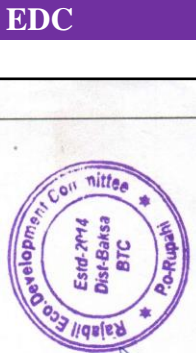
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Appendix-4: Photographs

During the PRA exercise





Appendix-5

List of EDC Executive Members

Name of EDC: Rajabil EDC

Sl. No.	Name	Male/ Female	Age	Category	Designation
1	Dhirendra Basumatary	M	52	ST	President
2	Denkhw Narzary	M	28	ST	Secretary
3	Hari Saran Daimary	M	42	ST	Treasurer
4	Durga Kherkatary	M	33	ST	Member
5	Anil Nrzary	M	30	ST	Member
6	Akon Daimary	M	29	ST	Member
7	Konak Daimari	M	25	ST	Member
8	Monil Daimary	M	24	ST	Member
9	Pronita Rani Basumatary	F	20	ST	Member
10	Mainao Basumatary	F	20	ST	Member

GOVT. OF ASSAM



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

Registration No. MTP/EDC/06, dated 10th April' 2016

This is to certify that "RAJABIL 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..

List of Training Participants

Sl. No	Name of candidate	Name of Guardian	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	Smt. Rwisumwi Basumatary	Monten Basumatary	
2	Smt. Mainao Narjary	Anil Narjary	
3	Smt. Neema Daimary	Akan Daimary	
4	Smt. Alaka Narjary	Khibong Narjary	
5	Smt. Kabita Daimary	Mantu Daimary	
6	Smt. Rekha Daimary	Rabi Daimary	
7	Smt. Lolita Basumatary	Rupen Basumatary	
8	Smt. Krishna Daimary	Hari Charan Daimary	
9	Smt. Songita Boro	Phulen Boro	
10	Smt. Mamoni Basumatary	Nepal Basumatary	
11	Smt. Rita Narjary	Babul Narjary	
12	Smt. Malati Basumatary	Kameswar Basumatary	
13	Smt. Nabothi Narjary	Dhuma Narjary	
14	Smt. Riju Daimary	Anil Daimary	
15	Smt. Thempali Daimary	Dimasa Daimary	
16	Smt. Jonaki Daimary	Dabam Daimary	
17	Smt. Kakila Basumatary	Pranil Basumatary	
18	Smt. Sombasi Daimary	Sunil Daimary	
19	Smt. Anjali Kherkatary	Bujan Kherkatary	
20	Smt. Menoka Narjary	Ramesh Narjary	
21	Smt. Bisola Kherkatary	Durga Kherkatary	
22	Smt. Aroti Narjary	Soden Narjary	
23	Smt. Monjita Narjary	Kamuk Narjary	
24	Smt. Rami Daimary	Utchab Daimary	
25	Smt. Nita Basumatary	Bijoy Basumatary	
26	Smt. Anima Boro	Bhaken Boro	
27	Smt. Namski Boro	Dukhisam Boro	
28			
29	Miss Pranita Rami Basumatary	d/o Dharendra Basumatary	
30	Miss Mainao Basumatary	d/o Sanku Basumatary	

Dhirendra Basumatary

President
Rajshahi Eco. Dev. Committee
2020

Dengkhw Narjary

Secretary
Rajshahi Eco. Dev. Committee
2020

Appendix-6 (Record I)

Table 1: Basic data of the EDC

Table 1: Basic data of the EDC

Sl No.	Name of the EDC	Date of establishment	No. of members in Executive Committee	Name of the President	Name of the Secretary	Name of Treasurer	Contribution per family /per person	Social fencing Used Yes/No	Remarks on special attainment	Grading %of success by RFO
1	Rajabil	2014	20	Dhirendra Basumatary	Denkhw Narzary	Hari Saran Daimary	-	No	-	-

Table 2: Village wise population data

Table -2.1: Demographic status of the project villages

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Households (No.)	Population (No.)			Sex ratio	Avg. HH size
			Total	Male	Female		
1	Rajabil	120	643	316	327	1035	5

Table 2.2: Religion and Category wise distribution of households.

No. of the households	Community	Caste/Category	Religion
120	Bodo	Schedule Tribe (Plain)	Hinduism

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

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

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Type of farmer (Household) according to land holding				
		Large farmer >10 ha	Small farmer 2-10 ha.	Marginal farmer <2ha.	Land less (household)	Total
1	Rajabil	-	5	110	5	120

Table 4: Cattle 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	Hen	Bulls	Pig	Total
1	Rajabil	1100	200	200	800	-	1200	3500

Table 5: EDC Infrastructure:**Table 5: EDC infrastructure**

Infrastructure	Location	Distance from Village (in km)
Main Road	Rupohi (outside village)	2 km
Electricity	Rupohi (outside village)	2 km
Cooking Gas	Salbari (outside village)	5 km
Public Transport	Rupohi (outside village)	2 km
Primary Health Centre	Salbari (outside village)	5 km
School	Lower Primary School	Within the village
	High School (outside village) - Rupohi	2 km
HS School	Salbari (outside village)	5 km
College	Salbari (outside village)	5 km
Post Office	Rupohi (outside village)	2 km
Bank	Salbari (outside village)	5 km
Drinking Water	Tube well per household Well – 20 nos.	Within the village
Anganwadi Centre	1 number	Within the village
VCDC	Ghoramara (outside village)	2 km
Police Office	Salbari (outside village)	5 km
Railway Station	Surupeta (outside village)	25 km
Revenue Office	Jalah (outside village)	10 km
Forest Beat Office	New Camp	1 km
District Head Quarter	Mushalpur (outside village)	35 km

Table 6: Agricultural crops*Table 6: Agriculture Crops*

Crops	Rain Fed		Irrigation	
	Name of the crop	Area (in ha.)	Name of the crop	Area (in ha)
Kharif	Paddy	53.33	NA	NA
Rabi	Vegetable	3.0	NA	NA
	Mustard	2.0	NA	NA
Other	Betel nuts	10.67	NA	NA

Table 7: Crop production profile*Table 7: Crop production profile*

Type of crop	Total Production (approx.) in quintals	No of household growing	Average production (quintal/ ha.) approx.	Area under crop (ha.) approx.
Paddy	1920	115	34-36	53 .33
Vegetables	10	70	3.5	3.0
Mustard	3	50	1.5	2
Betel-nuts	106.67	80	10	10.67

Table 8: Fodder Availability*Table 8: Fodder availability of the EDC*

Types	1-3 month	3-6 month	>6 month
Crop residue		✓	
Household wastage			✓
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	2 km
Weekly Market	Salbari	5 km

Major Market	Salbari	5 km
Forest Corporation Sale Depot.	NA	-
Tendu Patta PHAD	NA	-
Fish Market	Salbari	5 km
Medicinal Plant collection Centre	NA	-
Forest Corporation Medicinal plant Collection Centre	NA	-

Table 10: Water Resources Facility

Table 10: Showing the water resource facility available in the village

Water source	Number	Availability of water	Uses
Stream	1	Perennial	Irrigation, livestock rearing
Ring well	20	Perennial	Domestic use
Tube well	120	Perennial	Domestic use

Table 11: Energy consumption

Table 11: Showing the Energy Consumption of the EDC

Type of Fuel	Number of household depending	Number of months dependent	Sources (local, village, forest, other sources)	Major/ Secondary
Fuel wood	120	12	Local/Forest	Major
Kerosene	120	12	PDS/Market	Secondary
Gobar/Bio gas	NA	-	-	-
LPG	25	4-6	Market	Secondary
Electric Heater	NA	-	-	-

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. • Only one crop undertaken annually (Sali) • 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 new and advance technology. • Well-structured training programme. Usage of high yielding seed programme. • Organic farming helps in increase productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Bio-Fencing process. • Tractor operation training • Agri-skill development programme. • Loan facility to purchase modern equipment
Storage and Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of common storing place • Lack of cold storage facility due to non-availability of electricity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helpful in preserving unsold products for a longer period of time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaging and distribution. • Buyers sellers meet
Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No knowledge on marketing know-how, dependence on traditional system of selling. • Weak marketing linkages • More output is producing than demand in the local market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More knowledge about the current market situation as well as the current value of their products. • They can sell their products outside of the village area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open up the new markets outside the district • Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.

Table 13: Livestock

Table 13: Livestock

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Less grazing land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	-	-
Availability of fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	-	-

Veterinary care facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper functioning of veterinary care clinic • Lack of knowledge about the proper rearing of live stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease control • It will also help to aware the villagers and will encourage them for livestock rearing. 	-
Production of milk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less availability of fodder • 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. 	-
Milk market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No market facility • Unaware of the demand of different milk made products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High income from milk and milk product 	-

Table 14: Specialized skill

Table 14: Specialised skills (Weaving)

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Raw material availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Availability of Raw Materials within reachable location (market 7km away) No Storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common place for setting a raw material storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up a raw material bank
Product quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of High Quality Materials • Use of Traditional machineries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Quality Products for new market exploration. • Use of Jacard tool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Modern Tools and Equipment. • Providing modern technology to the villagers
Marketing potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No standardized market • No pricing policy • No linkage with the institutional buyers • No Product Diversification or New Product Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring new markets with diversified products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.
Credit facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No linkage with the banks or post office saving banks. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfinance, • Term Loans, • Working Capital • Arrangement
Product Diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Product Diversification /New Product Development. • Lack of concept for product diversification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Demand Based • Products, as per the needs of the modern day market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill Up gradation & Training on New Product • Development and Product Diversification

Table 15: Credit facility

Table 15: Credit facility

Constraints	Reason	Opportunities	Programme
Indebtness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas. 	-
Rate of interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher lending rates charged by the private money lender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidized credit arrangement 	-
Availability of loan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of risk taking • No knowledge of documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start-ups entrepreneurial venture 	-
Mortgage difficulty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unavailability of proper documentation of mortgaged property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper awareness about documentation in the area 	-