



**FATASIMUL ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**

**SILBORI FOREST RANGE**

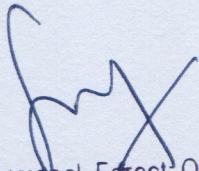
**ORANG NATIONAL PARK**

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

**Prepared by  
Fatasimul Eco Development Committee**

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

**May 2017**

  
Divisional Forest Officer  
Mangaldai Wildlife Divn  
Darrang

## List of Acronyms

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

# FATASIMUL ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

## [Livelihood Development Plan]

### Table of Contents

<b>Section No</b>	<b>Heading</b>	<b>Page No</b>
1	Introduction	1
2	Village Socio-Economic Profile	2 - 6
3	Livelihood Development Plan	6 - 8
4	Livelihood Opportunity Analysis	8 - 10
--	List of Appendices	11 - 35



## 1. Introduction

<p><b>About the Project</b></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 (AFD)</i> - i.e. the French Development Agency, with co-funding from the Government of Assam. The Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society (APFBC Society) has the mandate for planning, implementation, monitoring, coordination and management of all the activities under the above mentioned project.</p>
<p><b>Micro-Planning &amp; Livelihood Development</b></p>	<p>In order to promote livelihood activities through market potential based value addition; the present project intends to take up activities like entrepreneurship promotion, product processing value addition and marketing under this project. This has become necessary on account of the pressures on existing forest resources due to the growth of population. There is a need to explore value addition to the existing forest and biodiversity products and services, based on the market potential. In addition, non-forest based livelihoods need to be explored and the capacities of the community members need to be built-up through skills development initiatives.</p> <p>A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati and <i>Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi (RGVN)</i> has been formed to implement (<i>inter-alia</i>) the micro-planning and livelihood development under the above project. The above consortium has been titled as ‘Consortium for Micro Planning and Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities’ - COMPELO in short.</p> <p>As per project guidelines, this micro-plan includes <b>‘various operations of village and forest development livelihood support of forest dependent members and keeping sustainable forest management as the broad objective’</b>. It includes both forest development and livelihood development.</p>
<p><b>Micro-Plan for the Fatasimul EDC</b></p>	<p>This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Fatasimul EDC, which is located in Sonitpur district of Assam. The EDC falls under the jurisdiction of the Mangaldoi Wildlife Division of Dhekiajuli 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) process undertaken by the community and personnel of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati in 26<sup>th</sup> of 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 Fatasimul EDC.</p>

## 2. Village Socio-Economic Profile

<b>Location</b>	<p>The Fatasimul Eco Development Committee (EDC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Fatasimul block. The area covered by the above EDC falls within the Kacharism Gram Panchayat, Sonitpur district of Assam.</p> <p><b>Appendix-1</b> gives the Village Map.</p>																						
<b>Key Information</b>	<p>The key information of the EDC is furnished below.</p> <p><b>Table-A: Key Information of the EDC</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 595 1390 1335"> <tr> <td><b>Name of the EDC</b></td> <td>Fatasimul Block</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Habitation</b></td> <td>Fatasimul Block</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of Revenue Village</b></td> <td>Fatasimul N.C</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</b></td> <td>Kacharison</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Revenue Circle</b></td> <td>Dhekiajuli</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>District</b></td> <td>Sonitpur</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Forest Division</b></td> <td>Mangaldoi Wildlife Division</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Forest Range</b></td> <td>Silbori</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Forest Beat</b></td> <td>Baghbari</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Year Formed</b></td> <td>2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Description of Boundary of EDC</b></td> <td>                     GPS Coordinates (Centre Point)                      92°21'45" E &amp; 26°35'0" N  <b>North:</b> Fatasimul Village  <b>South:</b> Orang NP  <b>West:</b> Phatasimul N.C and Orang NP  <b>East:</b> Nisalamari/Kandabasti Village                 </td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Source:</b> EDC Records &amp; Discussions during PRA Exercise in April, 2017</p> <p>Additional details are given at <b>Table-1</b> of Record-I. (Appendix-6)</p>	<b>Name of the EDC</b>	Fatasimul Block	<b>Habitation</b>	Fatasimul Block	<b>Name of Revenue Village</b>	Fatasimul N.C	<b>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</b>	Kacharison	<b>Revenue Circle</b>	Dhekiajuli	<b>District</b>	Sonitpur	<b>Forest Division</b>	Mangaldoi Wildlife Division	<b>Forest Range</b>	Silbori	<b>Forest Beat</b>	Baghbari	<b>Year Formed</b>	2017	<b>Description of Boundary of EDC</b>	GPS Coordinates (Centre Point) 92°21'45" E & 26°35'0" N <b>North:</b> Fatasimul Village <b>South:</b> Orang NP <b>West:</b> Phatasimul N.C and Orang NP <b>East:</b> Nisalamari/Kandabasti Village
<b>Name of the EDC</b>	Fatasimul Block																						
<b>Habitation</b>	Fatasimul Block																						
<b>Name of Revenue Village</b>	Fatasimul N.C																						
<b>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</b>	Kacharison																						
<b>Revenue Circle</b>	Dhekiajuli																						
<b>District</b>	Sonitpur																						
<b>Forest Division</b>	Mangaldoi Wildlife Division																						
<b>Forest Range</b>	Silbori																						
<b>Forest Beat</b>	Baghbari																						
<b>Year Formed</b>	2017																						
<b>Description of Boundary of EDC</b>	GPS Coordinates (Centre Point) 92°21'45" E & 26°35'0" N <b>North:</b> Fatasimul Village <b>South:</b> Orang NP <b>West:</b> Phatasimul N.C and Orang NP <b>East:</b> Nisalamari/Kandabasti Village																						
<b>Brief Details of the Executive Committee &amp; General Body</b>	<p>The brief details of Executive Committee &amp; General Body of the EDC are contained in the table, which is given below.</p> <p><b>Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee &amp; general Body</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 1648 1385 1962"> <tr> <td><b>Name of President</b></td> <td>Md. Baharul Islam</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of Secretary</b></td> <td>Md. Ayez Ali</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of Treasurer</b></td> <td>Md. Muktar Ali</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Registration Number</b></td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>No. of Members in Executive Committee</b></td> <td>Male: 7 Female: 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>No. of members in the General Body</b></td> <td>One member from each household (104 Nos. of HH)</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Source:</b> EDC Records</p>	<b>Name of President</b>	Md. Baharul Islam	<b>Name of Secretary</b>	Md. Ayez Ali	<b>Name of Treasurer</b>	Md. Muktar Ali	<b>Registration Number</b>	-	<b>No. of Members in Executive Committee</b>	Male: 7 Female: 2	<b>No. of members in the General Body</b>	One member from each household (104 Nos. of HH)										
<b>Name of President</b>	Md. Baharul Islam																						
<b>Name of Secretary</b>	Md. Ayez Ali																						
<b>Name of Treasurer</b>	Md. Muktar Ali																						
<b>Registration Number</b>	-																						
<b>No. of Members in Executive Committee</b>	Male: 7 Female: 2																						
<b>No. of members in the General Body</b>	One member from each household (104 Nos. of HH)																						

<p><b>Households &amp; Population Structure</b></p>	<p>In Fatasimul EDC there are 104 households present inside the village. The total population of the village is 700 of which 370 are males and the rest 330 are female members. The member of the households belongs to General and MOBC Community. All are Muslim in religion.</p> <p><b>Table-2</b> 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"> <li>1. The average number of persons in a household is 7.</li> <li>2. The sex ratio is 892 females per 1000 males in the village.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Education &amp; Skills Development</b></p>	<p>Over 40% of the total population is reported to be literate and the rest 60% are illiterate. Majority of the people under this EDC falls under illiterate sector.</p> <p>Livelihood skills are usually acquired under various settings - formal &amp; informal. In the EDC area, informal means for skills development is the traditional norms. People have traditional skills in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Farming</li> <li>(b) Horticulture</li> <li>(c) Jute cultivation</li> </ol> <p>Government has been active in promoting formal skills development programmes in the country as well as in the state. While surveying, the village has reported of receiving only sanitation benefit to some extent but skill programmes has not been carried out in the EDC.</p>
<p><b>Soil</b></p>	<p>The status of soil ranges from old alluvial to new alluvial. The soils are sandy to sandy loam in texture and clayey in low lying areas. Soils are mostly acidic and are characterized by medium to high organic carbon, low to medium phosphorus and potash content. The northern border is covered by Alluvium, accompanied by another thin belt of older alluvium; the rest of the District is covered by sandstone &amp; shale.</p>
<p><b>Water</b></p>	<p>The area is drained by the Pasnoi River which flows in the north east direction adjacent to the project area before joining the Mighty Brahmaputra to the south. This is a perennial river.</p>
<p><b>Climate: Temperature &amp; Rainfall</b></p>	<p>The climate of Mangaldoi Wildlife Division is subject to subtropical monsoon climate with rainfall precipitation occurring mostly during the period from May to September. The average annual rainfall is 3,000 millimeters (120 in).</p> <p>Temperature records indicate that during winter months of October to March it varies from 5°C - 15°C (41°F - 59°F) in the mornings to 20°C - 25°C (68°F - 77°F) in the afternoons, in April it varies from 12°C - 25°C (54°F - 77°F) in the morning Celsius to 25–30°C (77–86 °F) in the afternoon; and in summer months of May and June, the variation is 20°C - 28°C (68°F - 82°F) in the morning to 30°C - 32°C (86°F - 90°F) in the afternoon.</p>

<b>Forest &amp; Biodiversity</b>	The main tree species are Sida, Ajar, Khokan, Gamari, Titasapa, etc., found in Orang National Park. Jute plants are grown in abundant in this EDC village. Some other species such as Jack Fruit, Bamboo, etc. are also grown in the village but in small quantity.
<b>Land Use Pattern</b>	<p><b>Appendix-2</b> gives the land-use pattern of the village. From the same, it is seen that the land-use pattern in the village is as follows:</p> <p>Paddy field: 72.29 %  Road: 1.18 %  Settlement area: 26.53 %</p>
<b>Land Holdings</b>	<p>The type of households as per land-holding is given at <b>Table-3</b> of Record-I (Appendix-6). From the same, it is seen that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23.08 % of the households are landless ( HH)</li> <li>• 1.92 % of the households are marginal farmers (HH, &lt; 2 ha.)</li> <li>• 75.0% of the households belong to small categories (HH, 2-10 ha.)</li> </ul>
<b>Livestock</b>	<p>The total number of livestock in the village is 1. The main types of livestock found in the households include:</p> <p>Cows: 300  Goats: 200  Poultry : 1000</p> <p><b>Table-4</b> of Record-I (Appendix-6) may be referred to for the details in the above connection.</p>
<b>Village Infrastructure &amp; Communication Facilities</b>	<p>The availability of basic infrastructure enables the development of sustainable livelihood options in a community. The present condition of infrastructure in the village is not satisfactory. This is borne out by <b>Table-5</b> 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><b>Physical Infrastructure:</b> The people of the Fatasimul EDC is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like transportation, water supply, Public Distribution System, mobile network etc.</p> <p><b>Education &amp; Health Facilities:</b> As per education facility is concern, there is one Primary school, one Anganwadi centre and one Madrassa school inside the village. Apart from the basic education facility the community people need to go outside the village for higher education. Regarding health facility, there is no Primary Health Centre and Veterinary Health Centre in the village.</p>

	<p><b>Govt. Offices:</b> The government offices (such as Police station, Gram Panchayat office, Revenue office, etc.) are located at a considerable distance.</p> <p><b>Financial Inclusion:</b> The financial Facilities like bank and post office are located at a considerable distance from the habitation.</p>										
<b>Agricultural Crops</b>	<p>The details of the agricultural crops grown in the village is available at <b>Table-6</b> of Record-I (Appendix-6)</p> <p>The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.  Kharif Crops: Sali, Boro  Rabi Crops: Potato, Tomato, Cabbage, Mustard  Others: Jute, Watermelon</p> <p>Most of the above mentioned crops are rain-fed.</p>										
<b>Crop Production Profile</b>	<p><b>Table-7</b> 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> <table> <tr> <td>(a) Paddy: Production 1960 Quintal</td> <td>Yield 42 Quintal /ha.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b)Vegetables: Production 100 Quintals</td> <td>Yield 7.50 Quintal/ha.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Mustard: Production 35 Quintals</td> <td>Yield 5.25 Quintal/ha.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Horticulture: Production 20 Quintals</td> <td>Yield 7.5 Quintal/ha.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(e) Jute: Production 200 Quintals</td> <td>Yield 30 Quintal/ha.</td> </tr> </table>	(a) Paddy: Production 1960 Quintal	Yield 42 Quintal /ha.	(b)Vegetables: Production 100 Quintals	Yield 7.50 Quintal/ha.	(c) Mustard: Production 35 Quintals	Yield 5.25 Quintal/ha.	(d) Horticulture: Production 20 Quintals	Yield 7.5 Quintal/ha.	(e) Jute: Production 200 Quintals	Yield 30 Quintal/ha.
(a) Paddy: Production 1960 Quintal	Yield 42 Quintal /ha.										
(b)Vegetables: Production 100 Quintals	Yield 7.50 Quintal/ha.										
(c) Mustard: Production 35 Quintals	Yield 5.25 Quintal/ha.										
(d) Horticulture: Production 20 Quintals	Yield 7.5 Quintal/ha.										
(e) Jute: Production 200 Quintals	Yield 30 Quintal/ha.										
<b>Fodder Availability</b>	<p>The matter of fodder availability in the village is dealt with at <b>Table-8</b> of Record-I. The 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 (&gt; 6 months)  (c) Grasses- Yes (3 to 6 months)  (d) Green fodder- Yes (&gt; 6 months)</p>										
<b>Markets</b>	<p><b>Table-9</b> of Record-I shows the location of the different markets from the village. The main markets used by the community are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Grocery / <b>PDS:</b> Borsala at 3.0 km away  (b) <b>Weekly</b> / Bi-weekly Market: : Borsala at 3.0 km away  (c) Major Market: Borsala at 3.0 km away</p>										
<b>Water Resources</b>	<p>The water resources are tabulated at <b>Table-10</b> of Record-I. The main water resources with the water availability is as follows:</p> <p>(a) Ring Wells (Water Availability: Perennial / <del>Seasonal</del>)  (b) Tube Wells (Water Availability: Perennial / <del>Seasonal</del>)</p>										
<b>Energy Consumption</b>	<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: 104 Nos. Source: Homestead and forest area.</p>										



<b>Socio-economic status</b>	Social set-up: The village is populated by 700 people and they belongs to the General category (99 HH) and MOBC category (5 HH). Economic Condition: The economic condition of the villagers is not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are Agriculture, Daily wages, Horticulture, Jute Cultivation, etc. Most households earn Rs. 60000 to Rs. 180000 per year.
<b>Impact of wild life area</b>	<p>Positive impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic benefits from tourism</li> <li>• Soil and water conservation</li> <li>• Environmental improvement</li> </ul> <p>Negative impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human wild life conflict</li> <li>• Damage of property by wild animals</li> <li>• Cattle/crop residue</li> </ul>
<b>Maps</b>	Appendix-1, 2 and 3 gives the following maps, based on GPS receiver and PRA exercise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location map</li> <li>• Village Map</li> <li>• Village Social Map</li> <li>• Village Resource Map</li> <li>• Venn Diagram</li> <li>• Chapatti Diagram</li> <li>• Land use map of GIS</li> </ul>

### 3. Livelihood Development plan

<b>Livelihood opportunity Analysis</b>	<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 Fatasimul EDC has been analyzed during the PRA exercise using sustainable livelihood framework of DFID (Department of Funding for International Development). The existing livelihood situation of EDC is outlined in terms of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Capital</li> <li>• Physical Capital</li> <li>• Social Capital</li> <li>• Human Capital</li> <li>• Financial Capital</li> </ul>
--	--

<b>Natural Capital</b>	<p>The Fatasimul EDC is under the jurisdiction of Mangaldoi Wildlife Division. Major natural capitals are trees that includes Sida, Ajar, Titasapa, etc.</p> <p>River Pasnoi flows adjacent the EDC in the north eastern part of the village. The villagers use the river water for farming purpose and for livestock rearing. Villagers use the ring well and tube well for drinking purpose.</p> <p>(Refer table 10 of Appendix-6)</p>
<b>Physical Capital</b>	<p>Most of the households in the Fatasimul EDC are involved in farming of Paddy, vegetables, jute and watermelon and are categorized as marginal farmers.</p> <p>(Detailed land holding pattern is described in the Table 3/Appendix-6.)</p> <p>The village has 02 numbers of pucca houses, 20 numbers of semi pucca houses and remaining 82 houses are kuccha houses. Among the various sources of energy consumption such as kerosene, electricity and LPG, the villagers depend solely on the firewood for household and other uses. (Refer Table 11 of Appendix-6)</p> <p>There is one number of L.P. School, Anganwadi Centre and Madrassa school available inside the village. ( Refer Table 5 of Appendix-6 )</p> <p>In case of water sources, there are 02 numbers of Ring well, 40 number of Tube well and one river available inside the EDC.</p>
<b>Social Capital</b>	<p>Participation of the villagers were active as revealed during the awareness programme, but the villagers are not fully aware about their roles, functions, and specific benefits that they are going to receive.</p> <p>There are no self-help groups (SHGs) function in the village. There are only one Majid (Mosque) present in the village. The village has no community hall inside the EDC.</p>
<b>Human Capital</b>	<p>About 60 percent of total the population of the EDC were reported to be illiterate. Less than 20% people (about 18.86 percent) have crossed the primary level education. However, only 2.43 percent have passed the higher secondary education and 0.28 percent population had completed graduation and above.</p> <p>(Refer table 3.2 of Appendix-3 )</p>
<b>Financial Capital</b>	<p>There is no government bank available in the EDC area. One bank is available in Sirajuli area which is at a considerable distance (17 km away from the EDC). However, there are no SHGs groups present in the village. Thus the villagers does not had any lending facility</p> <p>Nearly 60 percent have bank account in commercial banks, but they are not aware of the benefits of financial inclusion.</p>

<b>Livelihood Context</b>	Livelihood activities of the Fatasimul EDC are identified on the basis of following criteria: a) Contribution of particular livelihood activity in the total income of the EDC b) Percentage involvement of income group in a particular livelihood activity. c) Priority ranking of the potential livelihood activities
<b>Contribution of livelihood activity in the total income of the EDC</b>	Following are the main livelihood activity that contribute to the total income activity of the EDC (a) Farming of Paddy (b) Farming of Jute, Watermelon (c) Daily wage earning (d) Livestock rearing
<b>Involvement of income group in a particular livelihood activity</b>	By observing the household survey and analyzing the PRA activity it is found that all the households are involved in the above mentioned activities in some or other parts of the year. <b>Primary livelihood</b> : Farming of paddy, Daily wage labour <b>Secondary livelihood</b> : Jute farming, Horticulture
<b>Priority ranking of the potential livelihood activities</b>	Priority ranking of Livelihoods & Skills Development 1. Agriculture 2. Horticulture 3. Wage Labour

#### 4. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

<b>PRA Exercise</b>	Team from Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Fatasimul EDC as follows:  <b>Date:</b> 26 <sup>th</sup> April <b>Location:</b> Open field. <b>Numbers Present:</b> 35 <b>In Presence of:</b> Village Headman, Executive member of the EDC community members, Forest Department personnel, etc.
<b>Objective of PRA</b>	The objective was to understand the existing household conditions and obtain other primary data about the community for developing the livelihood options and the forest development plan.
<b>Tools Used &amp; Outcomes of the PRA</b>	Different tools were used and outcomes obtained. These include: Social Mapping Wealth Ranking Time Line review Seasonality of Livelihoods Venn Diagram Chapatti Diagram <b>Appendix-3</b> furnishes detailed information of the above.

<p><b>Ranking</b></p>	<p>Ranking exercise has been done for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entry Point Activities (EPA)</li> <li>• Livelihoods &amp; Skills Development</li> </ul> <p>Ranking of EPA</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="488 383 1437 943"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rank</th> <th>Village EPA as ranked</th> <th>Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)</th> <th>Probable source of funding/deptt.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Watch Tower</td> <td>For protection of the agriculture crop</td> <td>EPA/APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Solar Fencing</td> <td>For protection of the agriculture crop</td> <td>EPA/APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Horticulture</td> <td>For production and livelihood</td> <td>EPA/APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Sanitation</td> <td>Providing HHL (House Hold Latrine)-low cost, septic and sanitary type.</td> <td>Swachh Bharat Mission/PHED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Community Hall</td> <td>For organizing community meeting and other activities</td> <td>EPA/APFBC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)	Probable source of funding/deptt.	1.	Watch Tower	For protection of the agriculture crop	EPA/APFBC	2.	Solar Fencing	For protection of the agriculture crop	EPA/APFBC	3.	Horticulture	For production and livelihood	EPA/APFBC	4.	Sanitation	Providing HHL (House Hold Latrine)-low cost, septic and sanitary type.	Swachh Bharat Mission/PHED	5.	Community Hall	For organizing community meeting and other activities	EPA/APFBC
Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)	Probable source of funding/deptt.																						
1.	Watch Tower	For protection of the agriculture crop	EPA/APFBC																						
2.	Solar Fencing	For protection of the agriculture crop	EPA/APFBC																						
3.	Horticulture	For production and livelihood	EPA/APFBC																						
4.	Sanitation	Providing HHL (House Hold Latrine)-low cost, septic and sanitary type.	Swachh Bharat Mission/PHED																						
5.	Community Hall	For organizing community meeting and other activities	EPA/APFBC																						
<p><b>Livelihood opportunities</b></p>	<p>Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Horticulture</li> <li>2. Farming of Paddy</li> <li>3. Wage labour</li> </ol> <p>Additional discussion about the above has been given below.</p>																								
<p><b>Agriculture &amp; Horticulture</b></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"> <li>(a) Lack of barrier for wild animals.</li> <li>(b) Inadequate irrigation facilities</li> <li>(c) It is found from the PRA exercise that the modern facilities used in agricultural farming is seen negligible i.e. tractors and other accessories are nil in the EDC.</li> <li>(d) There is no use of high yielding variety of seeds.</li> </ol> <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Social fencing to protect agricultural land.</li> <li>(b) Provide irrigation facilities and establish link with irrigation department</li> <li>(c) Introduction to modern tools and equipment.</li> <li>(d) Application of HYV seeds</li> </ol>																								

	<p>The suggested programmes are:</p> <p>(a) Training on organic farming.  (b) Linking up with govt. departments to avail different schemes.  (c) Awareness programme related to various government schemes, like RKVY, NFSM and so on.</p>
<b>NTFP</b>	All village is located adjacent to protected area, there is no scope for collecting NTFP.
<b>Specialized Skills</b>	<p>For skills development, the opportunities are tabulated at Table-15 under Record-2</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <p>(a) Lack of product diversification  (b) Lack of research on product quality  (c) Use of traditional machineries</p> <p>The opportunities are:</p> <p>a) Exploring new markets  b) Developing demand based products as per the needs</p> <p>The suggested programme are:</p> <p>(a) Training on Modern Tools and Equipment.  (b) Skill up-gradation &amp; Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification  (c) Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers</p>
<b>Credit Facility</b>	<p>Table-16 under Record-2 discusses this aspect.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <p>(a) Financial exclusion  (b) Higher rate charged by the private money lender.</p> <p>The opportunities are:</p> <p>Setting up modern financial institution</p> <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <p>Awareness Programmes on various subsidized schemes of government</p>
<b>Strategic intervention</b>	<p>The strategic interventions for the Livelihood Development Plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agriculture: Agri-skill development programme and tractor operation training.</li> <li>2. Weaving: Training on using modern equipment in weaving, convergence with weaver's association.</li> <li>3. NWFP: No scope</li> <li>4. Specialized skills: Training on Modern Tools and Equipment</li> <li>5. Credit facility: Setting up modern financial institution in the area</li> </ol>

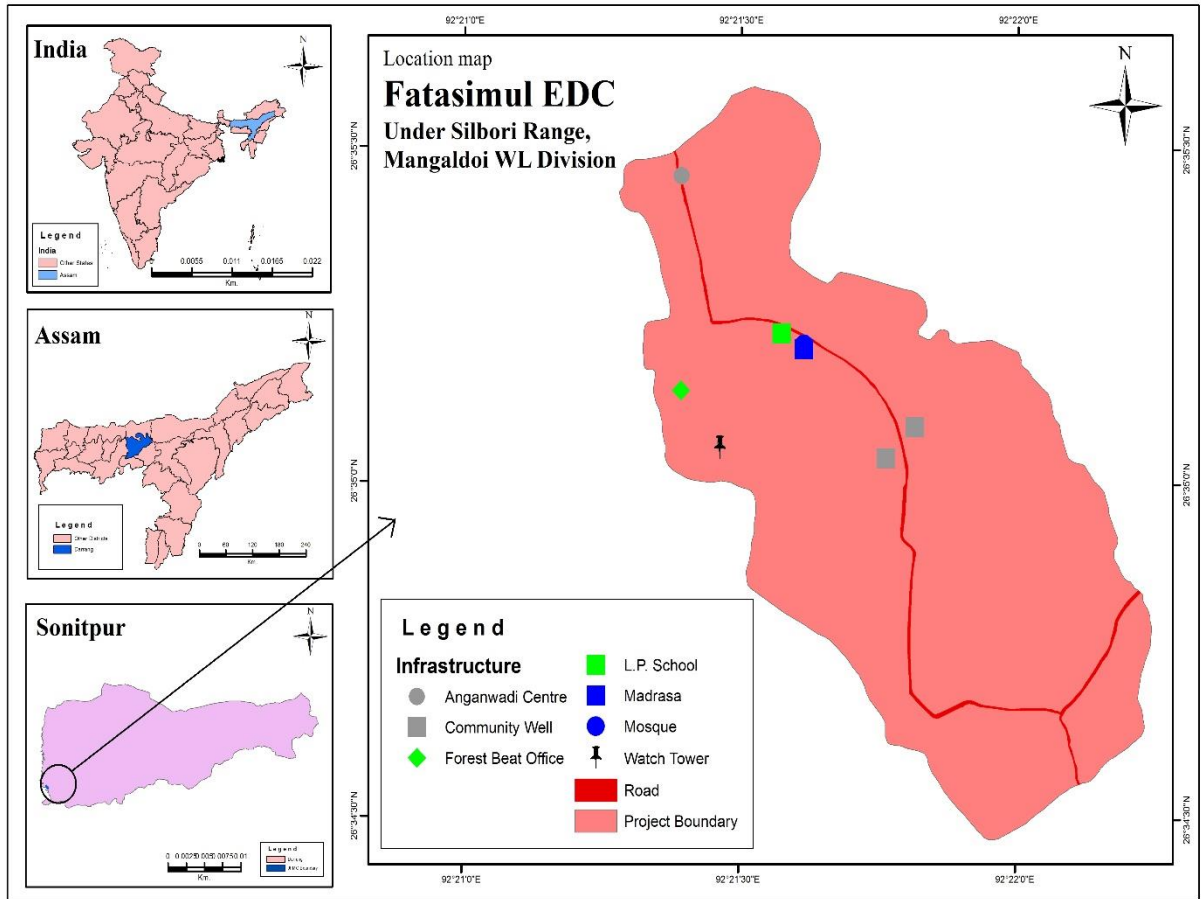


## List of Appendices

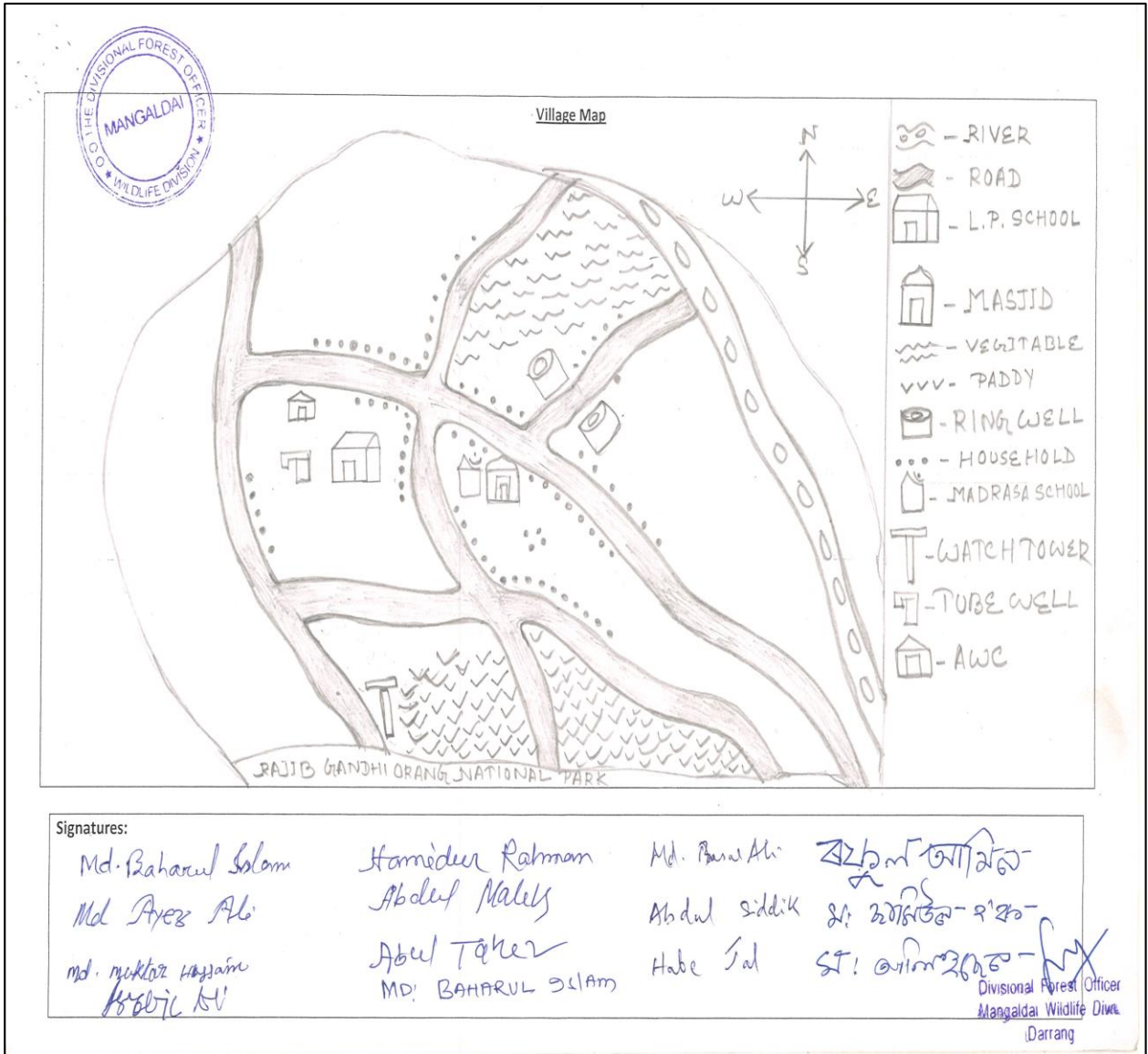
<b>Appendix No</b>	<b>Heading</b>	<b>Page No</b>
1	<b>Maps</b>	
	<i>Location Map</i>	12
	<i>Village Map</i>	13
	<i>Village Resources Map</i>	14
2	<b>Land Use Map of Village (GIS)</b>	15
3	<b>PRA Exercise</b>	16
	<i>Social Mapping</i>	17 – 19
	<i>Wealth Ranking</i>	19
	<i>Time Line review</i>	20
	<i>Seasonality of Livelihoods</i>	20 - 21
	<i>Venn Diagram</i>	22
	<i>Chapatti Diagram</i>	23
	<i>Priority Rankings-EPA and Potential Livelihoods</i>	24 - 25
4	<b>Photographs</b>	26
5	<b>List of EDC Executive Members</b>	27
	<b>List of Entrepreneurs for Weaving Training</b>	28
	<b>EDC Registration Certificate</b>	NA
6	<b>Filled Up Tables (Proforma-1 to Proforma-4)</b> Table Nos. 1-16	29 - 35

# Appendix 1

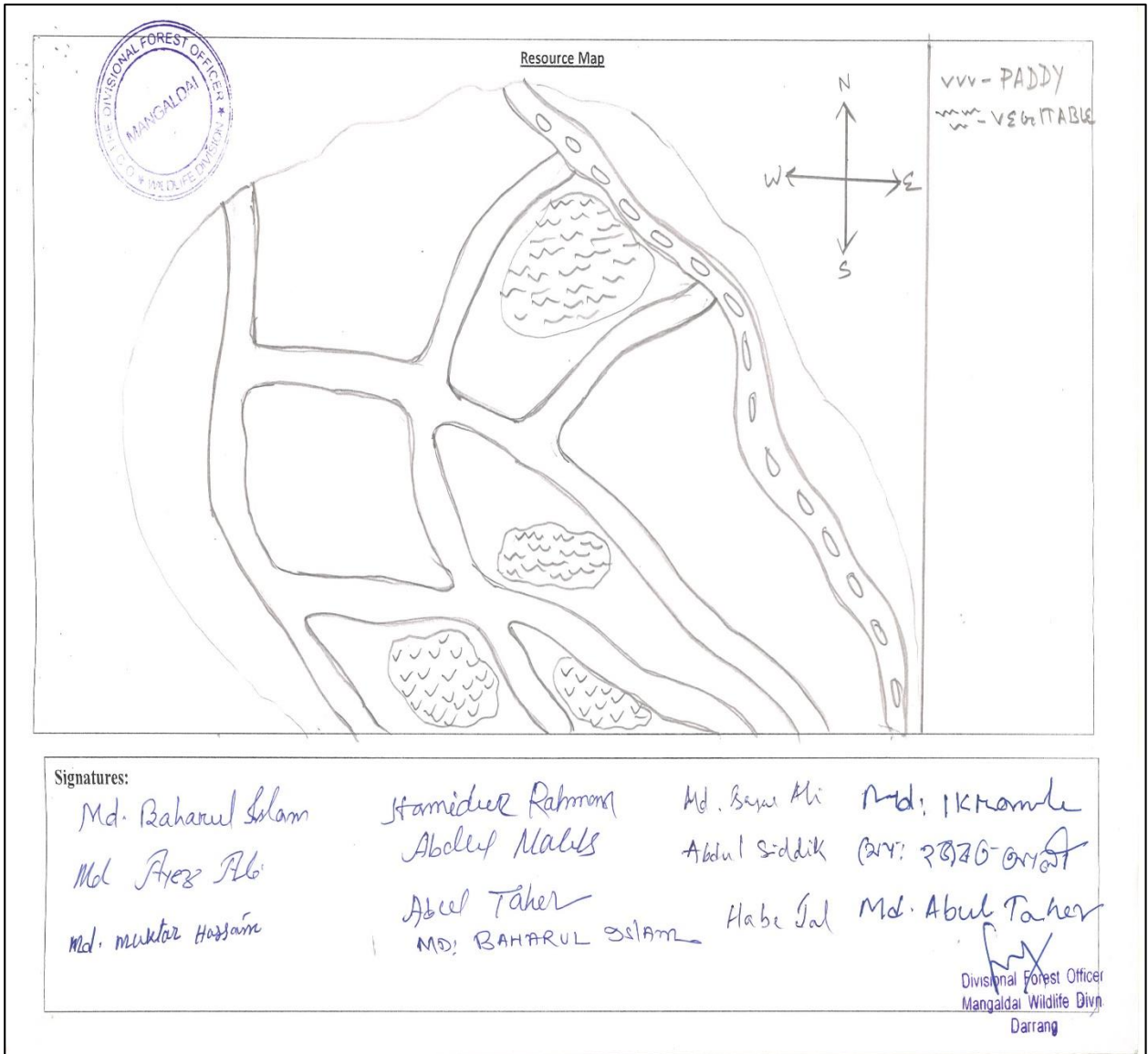
## 1. Location Map



## 2. Village Map:

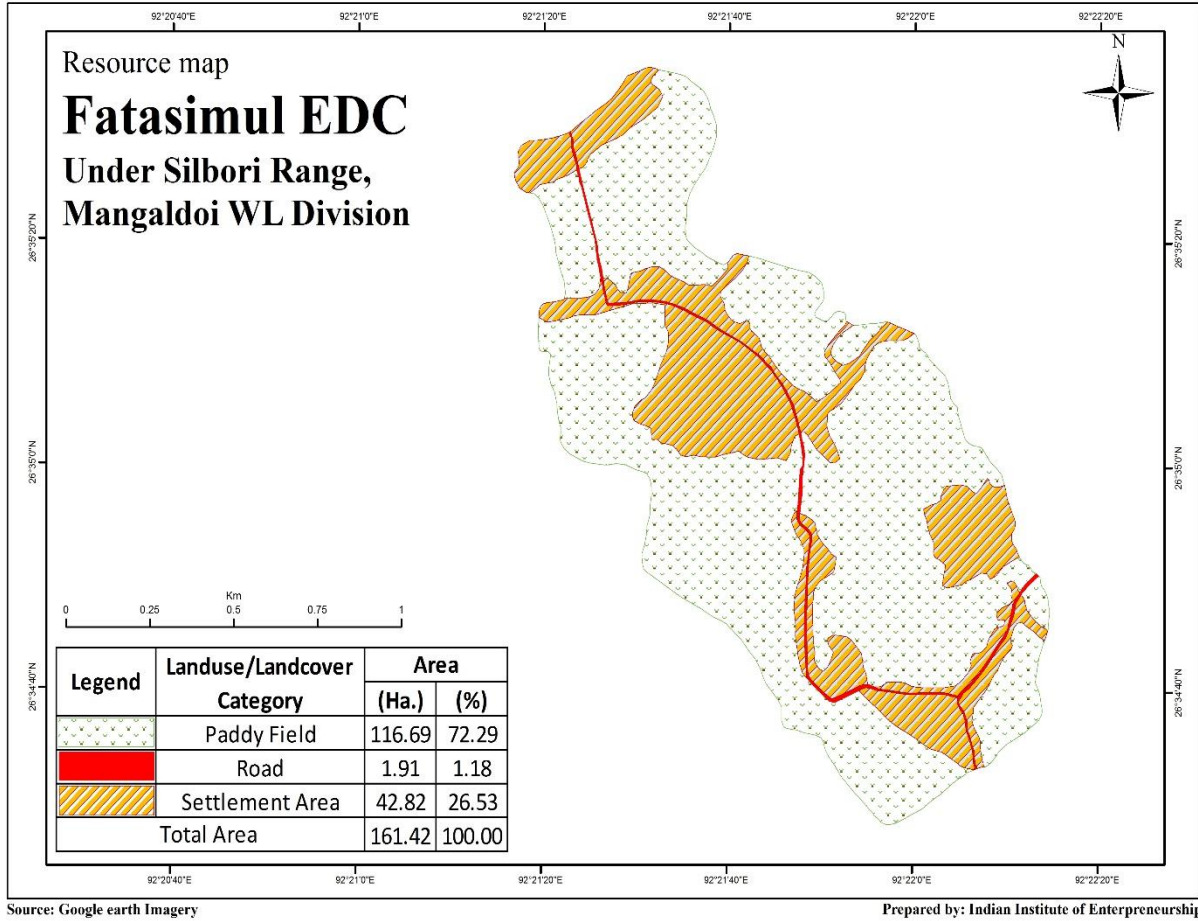


### 3. Resource Map of Fatasimul EDC



## Appendix 2

### Land Use Map of GIS





## Appendix 3

### PRA ACTIVITY

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

<b>Numbers of participants :</b>	35
<b>Time :</b>	10.30 am, 26 <sup>th</sup> April 2017
<b>Venue :</b>	Open space (Fatasimul EDC)

**Table – 3.1: Brief about the villages under Fatasimul EDC**

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	No. of households	Population		
			Total	Male	Female
1.	Fatisimul	104	700	330	370
	<b>Total</b>	104	700	330	370

Source: Field Survey

**Table – 3.2: Education profile Fatasimul EDC**

Illiterate	Primary	Middle School	High School	Higher Secondary	Graduate and above	Total
420	132	87	42	17	2	700

**Table – 3.3: Income category of Fatasimul EDC**

Income Category (in Rs.)Yearly	No. of Households
60000 - 80000	24
80000 – 100000	44
100000 – 120000	20
120000 – 140000	14
> 140000	2

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:

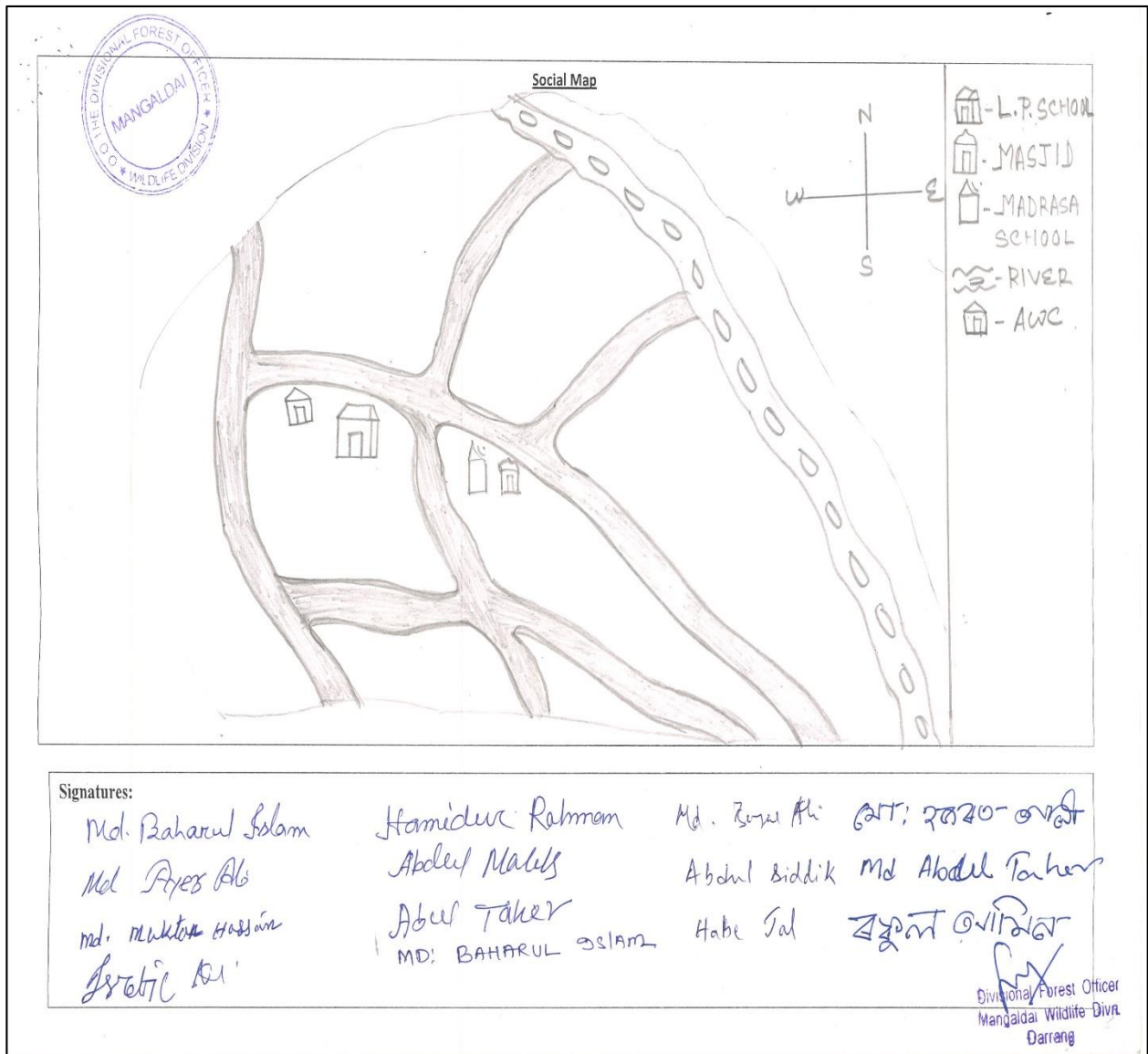
Social mapping is used to visualize the socio-economic aspects of the Fatisimul EDC where the housing patterns of the households, the numbers of schools, social infrastructure, and religious beliefs among households. At first, we made the transect walk through the village and all the social institution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

The villagers 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 3.1: Information about the villages**

<b>Social Information</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Fatasimul</b>
	Total population	700 nos.
	Male	370 nos.
	Female	330 nos.
	Total households	104 nos.
	Numbers of Pucca Houses	02 nos.
	No of thatch house/Kutch House	82 nos.
	No's of semi pucca house	20 nos.
<b>Land Marks</b>	River	1 no.
	PHED	Nil
	Community hall	Nil
	Community Hand pump	Nil
	Well	2 nos.
	Embankment	Nil
	Check Dam	Nil
	Play Ground	Nil
	Library	Nil
	Majid	1 no.

## 1. Social Map of Fatasimul EDC



### Findings of Social Map:

- The participants of social mapping have identified all the 104 households out of which 02 households were pucca house, 20 households were semi pucca house and rest 88 households were kuccha houses. There were 03 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, Anganwadi centre, Mosque, community ring well were mapped out.
- Main sources of water for the villagers are the community Ring well and 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
- All the people belong to the Muslim community which is of schedule tribe caste.

## Learning:

- Electricity is available inside the villages but its presence is negligible due to continuous power failure for more than 3-4 hours per day.
- All the villagers used firewood as primary source for their cooking purposes. The villagers are completely dependent on the forest and homestead resources for their daily livelihood activities.
- All other important institutions viz., ME school, High school, Primary Health Centre is located at Borsala which is at a distance of 3 km, while bank is located at Dhekiajuli which is 15 Km away from the village.
- There is also three village libraries available beside the L.P school in the EDC where various meetings are held.
- 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 Fatasimul EDC have to move Borsala which is at a distance of 3 km for their weekly marketing activity.

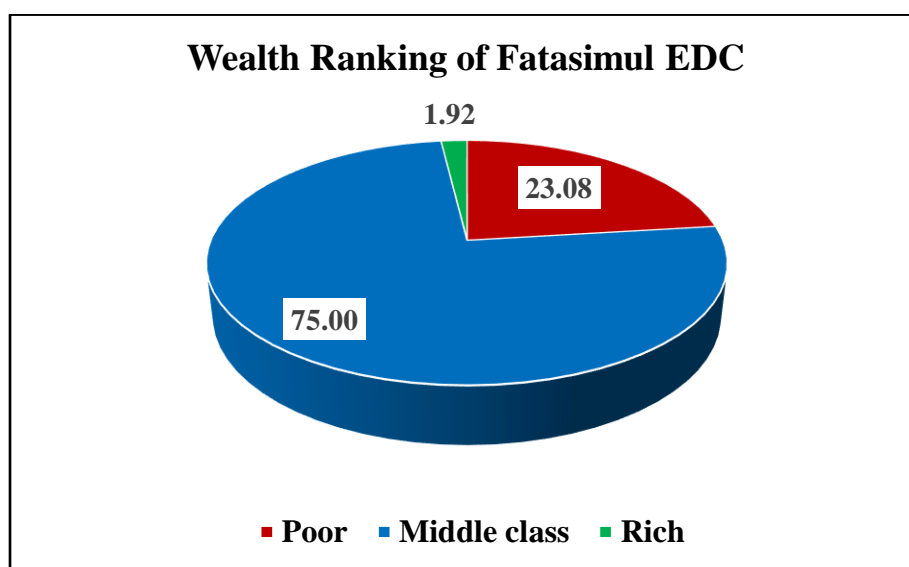
## 3.2. Wealth Ranking:

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 23.08 percent people were poor, 75.0 percent were middle class family and the rest 1.92 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**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Type</b>
1956	Majid was established	Construction
2001	Primary School established	Construction
2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Madrassa from the village	Achievement
2013	1 <sup>st</sup> Matriculate from the village	Achievement

### 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 & Boro, vegetables, watermelon, jute, etc. The survey revealed that other major livelihood options available in the EDC are agriculture, horticulture, daily wage laborers, and masonry which are not seasonal in nature but is showed in the seasonal mapping.



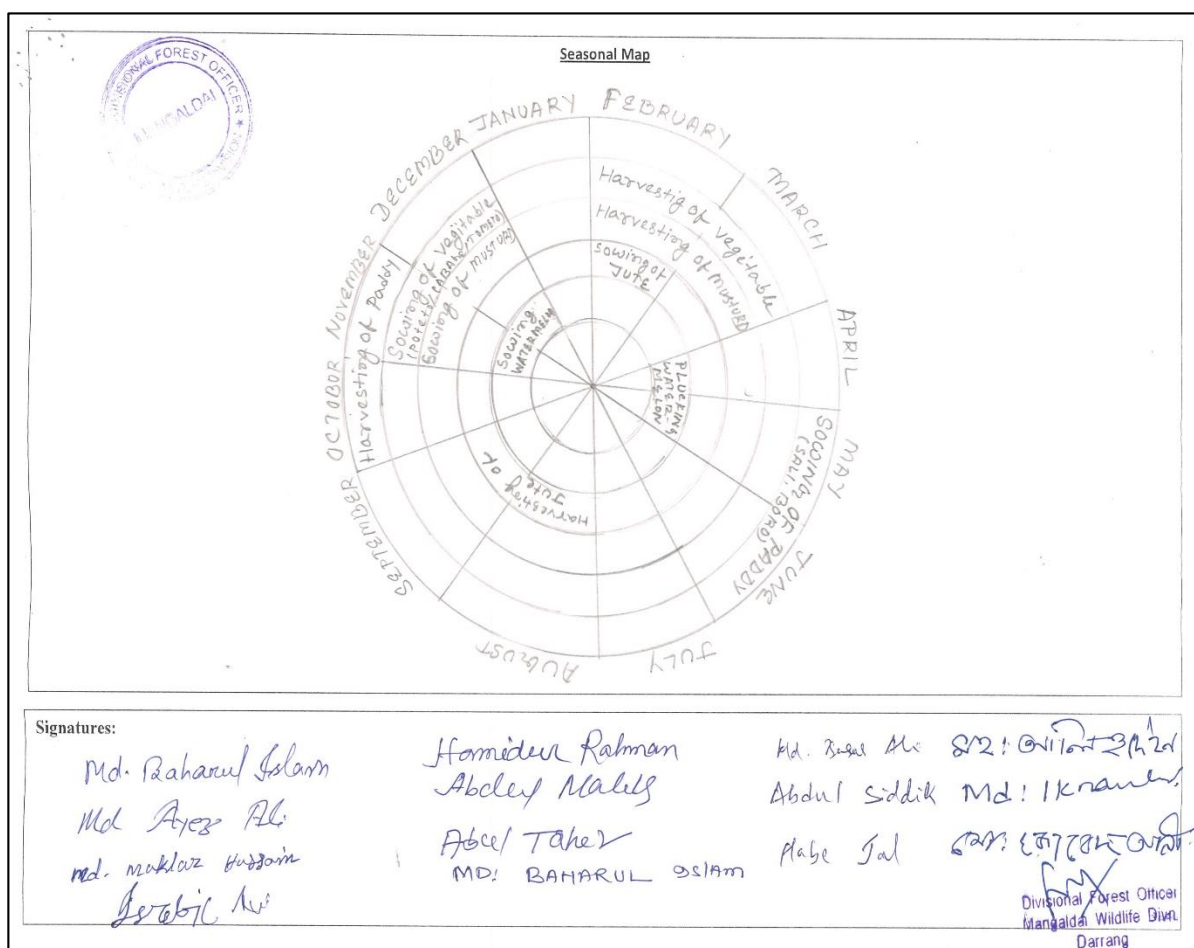
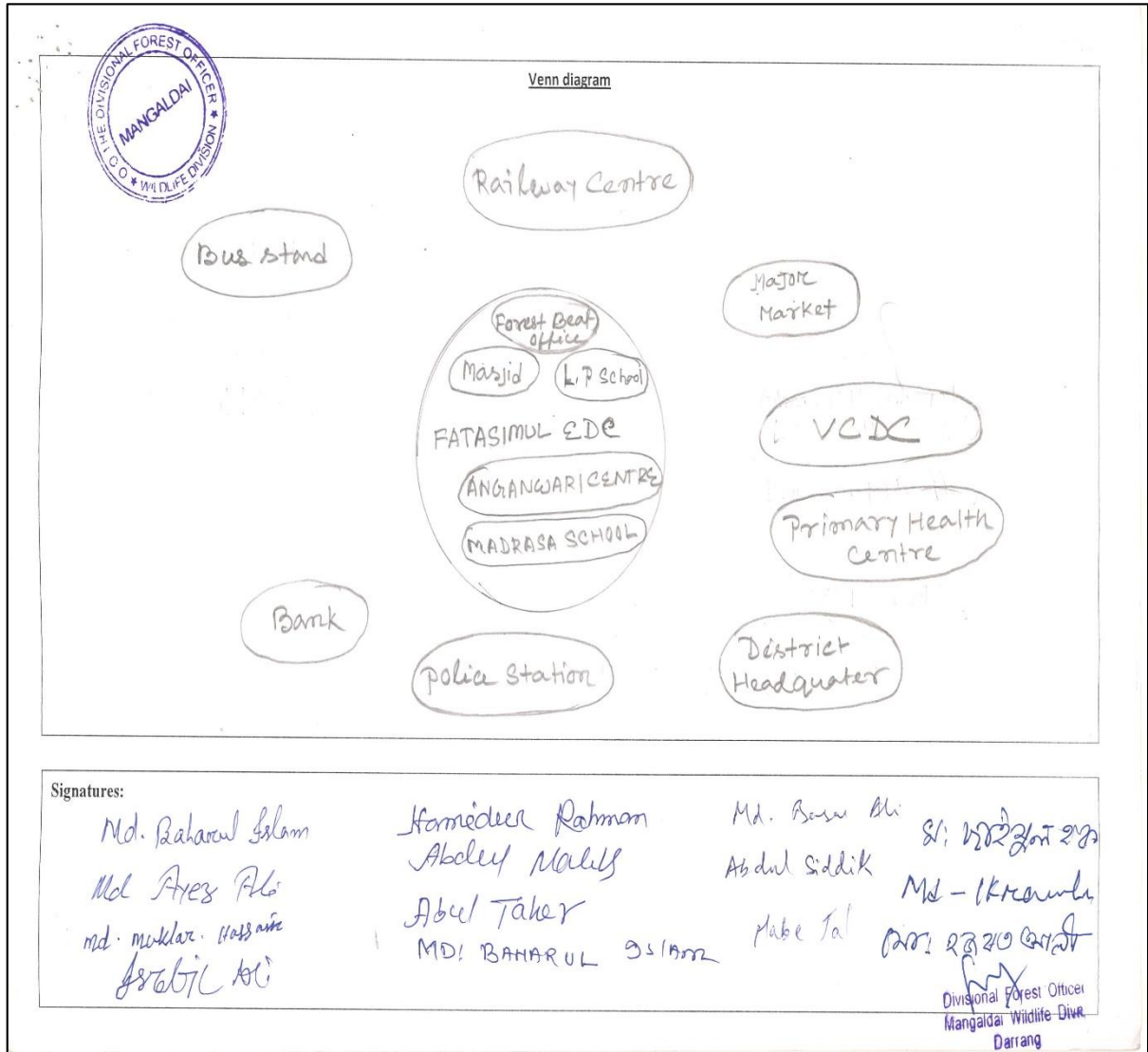


Figure 3.2: Seasonal Map of Fatasimul EDC

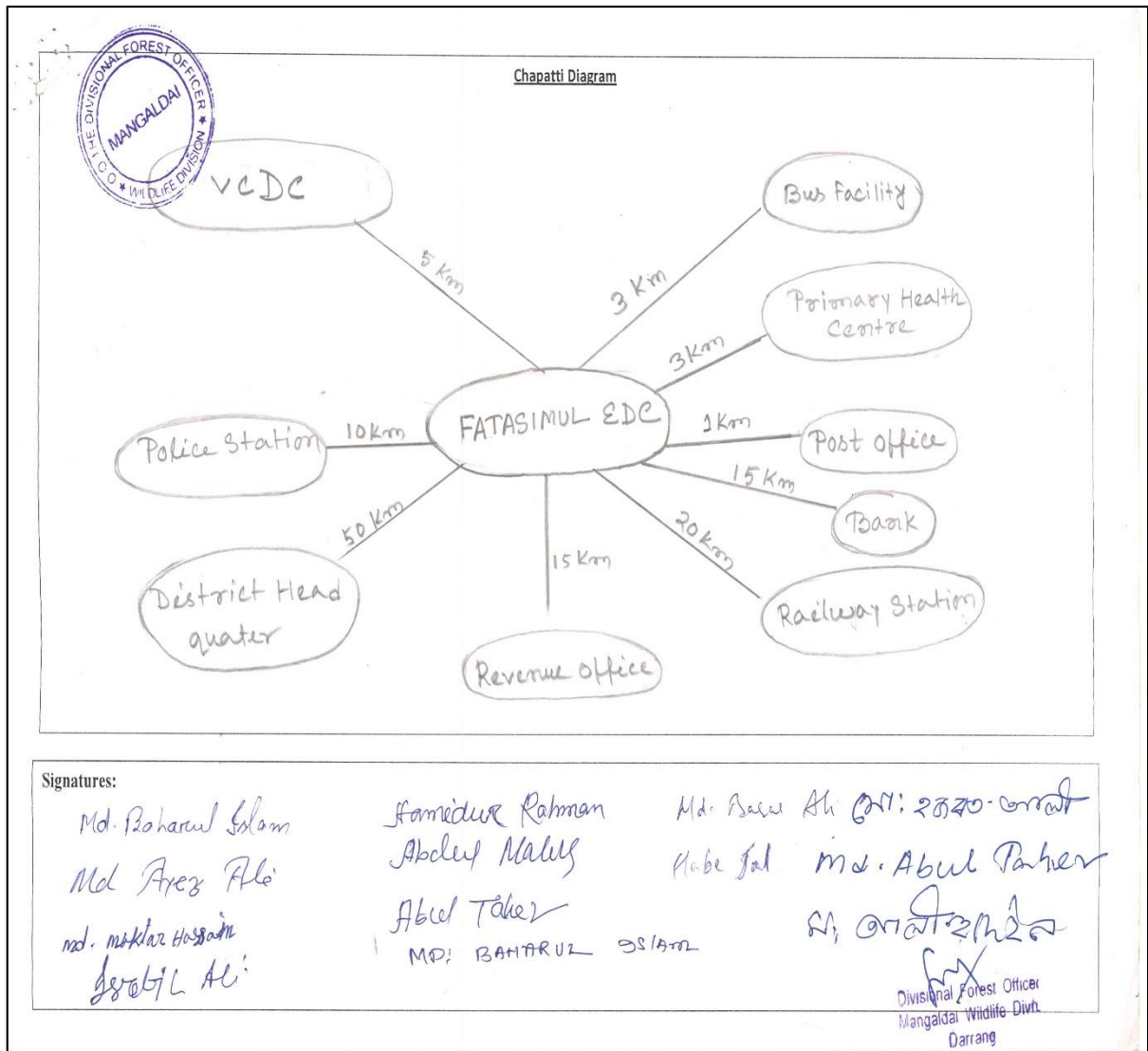
Table 3.4 Seasonal cropping pattern

Categories	Time of Activity			
	Sowing	Harvesting	Plucking	
<b>Farming</b>	<b>Sali &amp; Boro</b>	May-June	Oct-Nov	-
	<b>Vegetables (Potato, Tomato, Cabbage)</b>	Nov-Dec	Feb-Mar	-
	<b>Mustard</b>	Nov-Dec	Feb-Mar	-
	<b>Jute</b>	Feb	Aug-Sep	-
	<b>Watermelon</b>	Nov-Dec	-	Apr-May
	<b>Non-Farming</b>	<b>Daily Wage Earning</b>	Throughout the year	
<b>Livestock Rearing</b>				
<b>Masonry</b>				

### 3.5 Venn Diagram



### 3.6 Chapatti Diagram



Priority Ranking of Entry Point Activity

Entry Point Activities	Priority Ranking of Entry Point Activity											Rank
	Road	Drinking water	Electricity	Solar fencing	Horticulture	Community Hall	Sanitation	Education	Watch Tower	Handloom	Marks	
Road	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
Drinking water	X	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	A	1
Electricity		X	B	D	E	F	G	H	B	J	B	4
Solar fencing			X	D	E	F	G	H	C	J	K	2
Handloom				X	D	E	F	D	D	J	D	9
Community Hall					X	E	F	E	E	J	E	8
Sanitation						X	F	H	F	J	F	5
Education							X	H	B	J	G	5
Watch Tower								X	H	J	H	6
Handloom									X	J	K	1
										X	J	10
											X	8

Divisional Forest Officer  
Mangaldai Wildlife Divn.

Signatures:  
 Md. Baharul Islam  
 Md. Aziz Ali  
 Md. Moktar. Hassan  
 Hamideur Rahman  
 Abdel Malis  
 Abel Taker  
 Md. Sami Parang  
 MD: BAHARUL ISLAM  
 MD: AZIZ ALI  
 MD: MOKTAR HASSAN



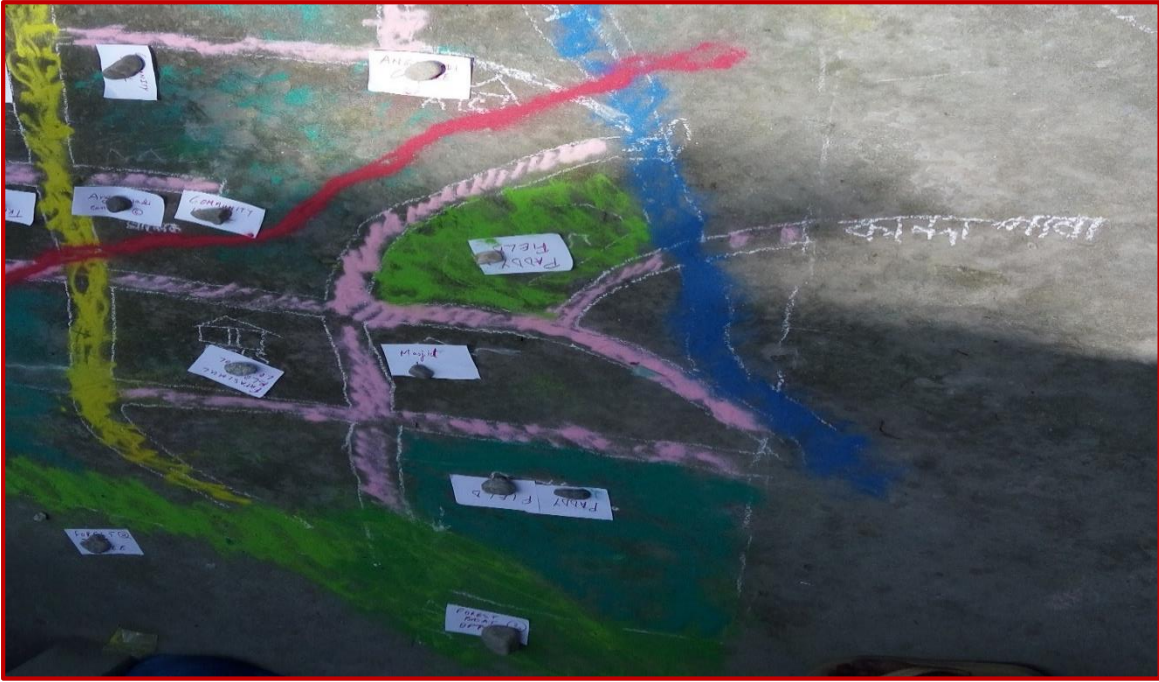
**Table 3.5:** Livelihood Opportunities ranking

Type of training programme	Mark the preferred option				
	1	2	3	4	5
Horticultural related	1	-	-	-	-
Agricultural and allied activities related	-	2	-	-	-
Wage labour (Masonry)	-	-	3	-	-



## Appendix 4

### PHOTOGRAPHS



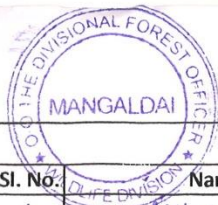
## Appendix 5

### LIST OF EDC EXECUTIVE MEMBERS

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>M/F</b>
1.	Md. Baharul Islam	President	Male
2.	Md. Ayez Ali	Secretary	Male
3.	Md. Muktar Ali	Treasurer	Male
4.	Miss Sancewara Begum	Member	Female
5.	Md. Israfil Ali	Member	Male
6.	Md. Abul Hussain	Member	Male
7.	Miss Jayeda Khatan	Member	Female
8.	Md. Shukkur Ali	Member	Male
9.	Md. Mafij Uddin	Member	Male



List of Entrepreneurs for Weaving Training



List of Participants

Sl. No.	Name of Participant	Sex	Age	Qualification
1.	Akhal Ali	M	48	V
2.	Idrish Ali	M	40	VII
3.	Ikromal Hussain	M	35	VII
4.	Miss Shahr Banu	F	28	V
5.	Md. Shaideel Islam	M	30	VI
6.	Md. Zamroz Ali	M	22	VII
7.	Miss Masikjan	F	22	V
8.	Brofel Ali	M	30	VII
9.	Md. Hasmyr Ali	M	40	VI
10.	Miss Jamila Khatun	F	38	V
11.	Miss Atufa Khatun	F	36	VI
12.	Mahit Uddin	M	36	VII
13.	Md. Shabideel Islam	M	25	V
14.	Miss Hamati Khatun	F	24	VII
15.	Md. Abul Hussain	M	30	V
16.	Md. Fariedul Islam	M	32	VII
17.	Md. Paibur Rahman	M	30	V
18.	Md. Abul Kalam	M	40	VII
19.	Miss Hamaki Bibi	F	24	V
20.	Md. Ahammed Ali	M	24	VII
21.	Md. Abdul Jabbar	M	40	V
22.	Md. Rejak Ali	M	32	VI
23.	Md. Ahammed Rahman Ali	M	35	V
24.	Md. Abu Kalam	M	25	VIII
25.	Md. Abdul Rahman	M	35	VI
26.				
27.				

*[Signature]*  
 Divisional Forest Officer  
 Mangaldai Wildlife Divn.  
 Darrang

## Appendix 6 (Record I)

### Table 1: Basic data of the EDC

*Table 1: Basic data of the EDC*

Name of EDC	Date of Establishment of the EDC	No of members in executive committee	Name of president	Name of Secretary	Money in Village dev. Fund(VDF)	Contribution per family or per person	Social financing used Y/N	Remarks on special attainments	Grading %of success of EDC by RFO
Fatasimul	2017	9	Md. Baharul Islam	Md. Ayez Ali	-	-	-	-	-

### Table 2: Demographic status of the project village

*Table 2: Demographic status of the project village*

Name of village	House holds (No.)	Gen			MOBC		SC		Sex ratio (per 1000 male )	Avg. HH Size (Approx.)
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Fatasimul	104	700	348	322	22	08	--	--	892	7
<b>Total</b>	104	700	348	322	22	08	-	-	892	7

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
Fatasimul	-	78	02	24	104
<b>Total</b>	-	78	02	24	104

**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	Goat	Hen	Total
1	Fatisimul	300	200	1000	1500
	Total	300	200	1000	1500

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

Sl. No.	Infrastructure	Location	Distance from village
1	Bus Stand	Borsala	3 Km
2	Electricity	Borsala	3 Km
3	Gas connection	Borsala	3 Km
4	Primary Health Centre	Borsala	3 Km
5	Primary School	Inside the Village	0 Km
6	Middle School	Borsala	3 Km
7	Post Office	Fatasimul NC	1 Km
8	High School	Borsala	3 Km
9	Bank	Sirajuli	15 Km
10	Anganwadi centre	Inside the Village	0 Km
11	Police Station	Orang	10 Km
12	Forest Range Office	Orang	10 Km
13	Forest Beat Office	Inside the Village	0 Km
14	Railway Station	Majbat	25 Km
15	College	Sirajuli	17 Km
16	Police Outpost	Orang	10 Km
17	Weekly Market	Borsala	3 Km
18	VCDC	Kacharison	5 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.)
<b>Kharif</b>	Sali, Boro	46.67	-	-
<b>Rabi</b>	Potato, Tomato, Cabbage	13.33	-	-
	Mustard	6.67	-	-
<b>Others</b>	Jute	7.00	-	-
	Horticulture (Watermelon)	2.67	-	-

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

Type of crop	Total Production (approx.) in quintals	No of household growing	Average production (Quintal/ ha.) approx.	Area under crop (ha.) approx.
<b>Paddy</b>	1960	80	42	46.67
<b>Vegetable</b>	100	60	7.5	13.33
<b>Mustard</b>	35	65	5.25	8.67
<b>Horticulture</b>	20	45	7.5	2.67
<b>Jute</b>	200	20	30	7.33

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

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

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

<b>For Purchase</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Distance from village if in other village (in km)</b>
Grocery shop	Borsala	3 Km
Weekly Market	Borsala	3 Km
Major Market	Borsala	3 Km
Forest Corporation Sale Depot.	-	-
Tendu Patta PHAD	-	-
Fish Market	-	-
Medicinal Plant collection Centre	-	-
Forest Corporation Medicinal plant Collection Centre	-	-

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

<b>Water source</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Availability of water</b>	<b>Uses</b>
<b>River</b>	1	Perennial	Irrigation, livestock rearing, Homestead
<b>Ring Well</b>	2	Seasonal	Drinking, Domestic uses

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

<b>Type of Fuel</b>	<b>Number of household depending</b>	<b>Number of months dependent</b>	<b>Sources (local, village, forest, other sources)</b>	<b>Major/ Secondary</b>
<b>Fuel wood</b>	104	Whole Year	Homestead/ Forest area	Major
<b>Kerosene stove</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Gobar/Bio gas</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>LPG</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Electric Heater</b>	-	-	-	-

LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS

Table 12: Agriculture and Horticulture

Table 12: Showing the agricultural and horticultural status

Constraints	Reason	Opportunities	Programme
<b>Low Production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of barrier for wild animals(social fencing)</li> <li>• Inadequate irrigation facility</li> <li>• Traditional method of cultivation (Lack of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's viz, power tillers, tractors etc.)</li> <li>• Application of HYV seeds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to Bio fencing</li> <li>• Provide irrigation facilities and establish link with irrigation department</li> <li>• Introduction to modern tools and equipment</li> <li>• 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 program.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linking up with govt. departments to avail schemes related to irrigation.</li> <li>• Tractor operation training</li> <li>• Agra-skill development programme Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation</li> </ul>
<b>Storage and Production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of common storing place</li> <li>• Lack of cold storage facility due to non-availability of electricity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helpful in preserving unsold products for a longer period of time. They can store their product and sell it when</li> <li>• There is a higher demand.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Packaging</li> <li>• Transportation and distribution.</li> </ul>
<b>Marketing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of transporting facilities for carrying</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smooth transportation facility will help the buyers meet sellers.</li> </ul>	

**Table 13: Livestock**

*Table 13: Livestock*

<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<b>Less grazing land</b>	Not Applicable	-	-
<b>Availability of Fodder</b>	Not Applicable	-	-
<b>Veterinary care facility</b>	No Veterinary care facility available	Training on minimum veterinary care facility	-
<b>Production of milk and dairy products</b>	No scientific knowledge on cattle rearing to increase milk production	Training on milk production	-
<b>Milk market</b>	No proper market facility	Suitable market for selling	-

**Table 14: NWFP**

*Table 14: NWFP*

<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<b>Less collection</b>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
<b>Unsustainable extraction</b>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
<b>Low rates</b>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
<b>Value addition</b>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**Table 15: Specialized Skills**

*Table 15: Specialized skills: Weaving*

<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<b>Raw material availability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-Availability of Raw Materials within reachable location (market 25 km away)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common place for setting a raw material storage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up a raw material bank</li> </ul>
<b>Product quality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of using modern equipment like jakart machine.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As the weavers are equipped with traditional skill and introduction of new technology will help increasing both production and income.</li> <li>• Developing Quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on Modern Tools and Equipment.</li> <li>• Providing modern technology to the villagers</li> </ul>



		Products for new market exploration.	
<b>Marketing potential</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No standardized market</li> <li>• No pricing policy</li> <li>• No linkage with the institutional buyers</li> <li>• No Product</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploring new markets with diversified products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.</li> </ul>
<b>Credit facilities</b>	<p>Avail credit facility through SHGs.</p> <p>Unaware of the development schemes of banks and government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make financial institutions in touch with the community people for building trust among the members to avail credit facility.</li> <li>• Financial assistance by the Govt.</li> <li>• Providing easy access to credit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linkage with customer service point by linking community people through financial institution.</li> <li>• Microfinance, Term Loans, Working Capital Arrangement</li> </ul>
<b>Product Diversification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Product Diversification or New Product Development.</li> <li>• Lack of concept for product diversification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing Demand Based Products, as per the needs of the modern day market.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skill Up gradation &amp; Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification</li> </ul>

**Table 16: Credit Facility**

*Table 16 Credit facility*

<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Reason</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
<b>Ineptness</b>	Nil	Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.
<b>Rate of interest</b>	Higher lending rates charged by the private money lender	Subsidized credit arrangement
<b>Availability of loan</b>	Fear of risk taking lake of knowledge of documentation	Start-ups entrepreneurial venture
<b>Mortgage difficulty</b>	Unavailability of proper documentation of mortgaged property.	Proper awareness about documentation in the area