



Akashiganga Joint Forest Management Committee

Inner line Reserve Forest

Nagaon South Division, Nagaon

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Akashiganga JFMC

Assisted By

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE, RGVN)



Approved
Orin
18/5/17

Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai.

Md. Shafiqur Rahman

List of Acronyms

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

MDR	Major District Roads
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Classes
ODR	Other District Roads
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
PHC	Primary Health Center
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
RGVN	RashtriyaGraminVikasNidhi
RO	Range Officer
Sc	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Spp	Species
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity & Threat
TV	Taungya Village
TV	Television
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WPA	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
WPC	Working Plan Circle

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

TREES

Local Name	Botanical Name
Agar	<i>Aquilariaagallocha</i>
Amora	<i>Spondees mangifera</i>
Amlaki	<i>Phyllanthusemblica</i>
Badam(jungalibadam)	<i>Sterculiaalata</i>
Bahara(bhomora)	<i>Terminaliabelerica</i>
Bon jalakia	<i>Cryptocaryaamygdalina</i>
Bel	<i>Aeglemermelos</i>
Bogijamuk	<i>Eugenia praecox</i>
Boguri	<i>Ziziphus jujube</i>
Bon-baguri	<i>Ziziphusrugosa</i>
Bon-hunalu	<i>Cryptocarya floribunda</i>
Borthakera	<i>Garciniapedunculata</i>
Dhuna	<i>Canariumresiniferum</i>
Ghoranim	<i>Meliaazedarach</i>
Gomari	<i>Gmelinaarborea</i>
Hilika	<i>Terminaliacitrine</i>
Kadam	<i>Anthocephaluscadamba</i>
Kathal	<i>Articapureintegrifolia</i>
Kanchon	<i>Bauhinia species</i>
Kuhir	<i>Bredeliaratusa</i>
Lale	<i>Walsurasobusta</i>
Lohajum	<i>Eugenia Formosa</i>
Leluk	<i>Beisehmiddabrandisii</i>

Mahidal	<i>Cordial fragrantissima</i>
Makahi	<i>Phoebe cooperiana</i>
Madar	<i>Erythrina stricta</i>
Mon	<i>Same as kathora</i>
Moj	<i>Albizia lucida</i>
Mota-dhuna	<i>Canarium bengalensis</i>
Moroi	<i>Albizia lebbak</i>
Nahor	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>
Naga-dalchini	<i>Cinnamomum obtusifolium</i>
Naga kola	<i>Alphonsia ventricosa</i>
Naga udal	<i>Sterculia guttata</i>
Nimtita	<i>Picrasma javanica</i>
Pahari	<i>Starculia alata</i>
Panikadam	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Phakdima	<i>Trema orientalis</i>
Phulkath	<i>Styrax serrulatum</i>
Phulhingori	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>
Peniol	<i>Flacourtiacataphracta</i>
Pichola	<i>Kydia calycina</i>
Rali	<i>Dryptes assamica</i>
Sal	<i>Shorea robusta</i>
Sam	<i>Artocarpus chaplasha</i>
Satine	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>
Saw	<i>Albizia stipulate</i>
Seleng	<i>Sapium baccatum</i>
Simul	<i>Salmalia malabaricum</i>

Sissu	<i>Dalbargiasissoo</i>
Sida	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>
Silgomari	<i>Pramnamilleflora</i>
Soom	<i>Machilusbombycina</i>
Sopa	<i>Magnolia, michelia species</i>
Sonaru	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Tejpat	<i>Cinnamomumtamala</i>
Tepoltenga	<i>Garciniaanthochymus</i>
Thekero	<i>Garcinia species</i>
Uriam	<i>Bischofiajavanica</i>
Udal	<i>Strculiavillosa</i>

SHRUBS

Assm-lota	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>
Bogi-tora	<i>Alpiniamolluccensis</i>
Dhopatita	<i>Phlogocanthuscurviflorus</i>
Dighloti	<i>Litseasalicifolia</i>
Dhopat-tita	<i>Clerodendronhastatum</i>
Habida-cha	<i>Polyathiasuberosa</i>
Han boka	<i>Olox acuminata</i>
Jhau	<i>Tamarixdioica</i>
Kaupat	<i>Phrynium species</i>
Lekluru	<i>Coffeabengalensis</i>
Mechaki	<i>Debregeasiaspeciesq</i>
Patidoi	<i>Cinogynedichotoma</i>
Phutuka	<i>Melastomamalabathricum</i>

Soratgoch	<i>Laporteaacrenulata</i>
Tora	<i>Alpiniaallughas</i>
Tita-phul	<i>Phlogocanthustheysiflorus</i>

GRASSES

Ikra	<i>Erianthusravaneae</i>
Kush	<i>Saccharumspontaneum</i>
Meghela	<i>Saccharumarujdinacea</i>
Nal	<i>Phragmiteskarka</i>
Sau	<i>Pollinia ciliate</i>
Sungrass	<i>Impertaarundinacea</i>

BAMBOO

Bojal	<i>Pseudostachympolymorphum</i>
Dalu	<i>Teinostachyumdullon</i>
Hill-jati	<i>Bambussa pallid</i>
Kako	<i>Dendrocalamushamiltoni</i>
Kanta	<i>Bambusaaroundinaceae</i>
Kuli	<i>Melocannabambusoides</i>

CLIMBERS

Amroliolota	<i>Tapiria hirsute</i>
Arkeng-lota	<i>Combretum species</i>
Baghasora	<i>Mexoneurumcucullatum</i>
Bakul-lota	<i>Embeliaribes</i>
Bel-lota	<i>Uncariamacrophylla</i>

Bel-lota	<i>Willousghbeiaedulis</i>
Bhedalilota	<i>Paederiafoetida</i>
Bogalota	<i>Strychnoslaurina</i>
Bokalbhi	<i>Derris elliptica</i>
Bologlokha	<i>Ziziphusrugosa</i>
Cham lota	<i>Conocephalussuaveolens</i>
Chongelota	<i>Thunbergiacocinea</i>
Datbijla	<i>Dalbergiastipulacea</i>
Deobhi	<i>Linostomadecandrum</i>
Dhekialota	<i>Stenochleanapalustre</i>
Dhobailota	<i>Heptaplsurumvenulosum</i>
Gahoralota	<i>Myxopyrumsmilacifolium</i>
Ghilalota	<i>Myxopyrumsmilacifolium</i>
Ghilelota	<i>Entadascandens</i>
Gulancha	<i>Tinosporacordifolia</i>
Hogunilota	<i>Same as Gulancha</i>

AKASHIGANGA JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
NAGAON SOUTH DIVISION, NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE

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

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**AKASHIGANGA JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
NAGAON SOUTH DIVISION, NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE**

**Micro-Plan
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PART-I

1. Introduction

1.1 About the Project

The vision of the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBC) is ‘to enable sustainable forest and biodiversity conservation and management in Assam through multi-scale integrative planning and involvement of forest dependent communities in target areas and giving fillip to their livelihood activities through sustainable use of forest and non-forest resources’. The project’s objective has been stated as: ‘In collaboration with the forest dependent communities, to restore forest eco-systems to enhance the forest dependent community’s livelihoods and ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity’.

The above project is being mainly funded by the *Agence France de Développement* (AFD) - i.e. the French Development Agency, with co-funding from the Government of Assam. The Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society (APFBC Society) has the mandate for planning, implementation, monitoring, coordination and management of all the activities under the above mentioned project.

1.2 Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development

In order to promote livelihood activities through market potential based value addition; the present project intends to take up activities like entrepreneurship promotion, product processing value addition and marketing under this project. This has become necessary on account of the pressures on existing forest resources due to the growth of population. There is a need to explore value addition to the existing forest and biodiversity products and services, based on the market potential. In addition, non-forest based livelihoods need to be explored and the capacities of the community members need to be built-up through skills development initiatives.

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

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

1.3 Micro-Plan for the Akashiganga JFMC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Akashiganga JFMC, which is located in the Hojai district of Assam. The JFMC falls under the jurisdiction of J.V Dobokarange under Nagaonsouth Division. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

2. General Description of the Area:

2.1 General Description:

Nagaon South division was bifurcated from Erstwhile Nagaon with its Headquarters at Hojai for better management and control. The reserve forests of Nagaon district under civil jurisdiction of Hojai sub division (presently Hojai district) were included in the Nagaon South division. Doboka RF is spread over in two Divisions, Nagaon and Nagaon South Division. Following are the reserve forests under Nagaon south division:

1. Lumding RF.
2. Habaipur RF.
3. Hojai RF.
4. Kumurakata RF.
5. Kaki RF.
6. Jamuna-Maudanga RF.
7. Doboka RF(a part)

List of Forest Villages under Nagaon South Division

Name of F.V	Area of F.V	No of Families	Total Population	Remarks
Ambari	158.00h	52	592	s/cast
Ghaniapar	130.0"	54	577	Do
Burigaon	202.0"	75	580	Mixed
HojaiKurkut	53.0"	24	173	ST &other
Komarakata	100.80"	42	355	SIC&other
Kaki	420.0"	165	1080	Other
Tapanpur	144"	48	389	S.T.
Ramnagar	50.50"	30	179	S.T.

The Taungya villages are (1) Gangadisa (2) Hawaipur(Lankajan) (3) Nayabasti(4) Kaki

But at present the taungya villagers do not raise plantation in lieu of raising agricultural crop inside R.F. areas.

2.2 Location:

The Reserved Forest is situated between geographical limit of longitude 92°45' E to 93°15' E and latitude 25°45' N to 26°15' N. (**Appendix I- Location map and Appendix II- Approach Map**).

2.3 Soil

In the hilly areas, Soil is generally clayey loam, which is good and suitable for forest growth. It is generally deep except in some exposed hill surface. The soil is formed after weathering of most Gneiss and Sand stone. It is reddish in colour due to presence of ferruginous materials. The Soil is extremely slippery and clay like when wet, though when dry it look friable and sandy,

In the plain, the soil is alluvial origin belongs to Jamuna-Kapili alluvium.

2.4 Climate

The climate is characterized by the excessive moisture in air and rise in temperature is checked by frequent showers and thunder storm. There is no frost. Fog occurs during Nov/Dec in the early morning. The forests are on the whole healthy during winter.

2.5 Water

The RFs of this division falls within the rain shadow area which makes it drier than other parts of the district. The main rivers in this area are Borlangfar, Lankajan, River Jamuna and Kapili. The Kapili is the most important water body of the Division and the catchment of this river spreads over Karbi- Anglong Hills, N.C Hill and Jaintia hills of Meghalaya. Kapili originates from Jayantia hills of Meghalaya and passing through N.C. Hills and Karbi – Anglong enters Nagaon District in Khernoni situated in Southern corner of the district. The principal tributaries of Kapili in Nagaon South are Diyung, the Lankajan and Jamuna.

The water table in Lumding, Lamsakhang, and Lanka etc is rather low which creates problem in the supply of drinking water. Sinking of well in these areas is difficult. The ground water in this area contains heavy iron contents. Some of the natural water courses are river Borlangfar, Jamuna and Kapili and small rivulets like LamsakhangNala ,Lankajan, Kakijan, Dimarujan, KhringKhringnala, Taralangsojan, Thaisujan etc.

2.6 The Eco-system and Biodiversity:

Starting from dry and moist Sal forest in the hills and foothills of some of the reserve forests, the vegetation gradually changes from moist deciduous forests to riverein, savannah and swamp forest in the plains. Due to this variation, large numbers of forest species are available in this division. Some of the common species are Sal, Teak, Gamari, Haldu, Titasopa, Makrisal, Ahoi, Azar, Sida, Odal, Moj, Kodoim, Bhatghila, etc.

Due to diversity in vegetation this division is rich in fauna also. A wide variety of wildlife are found in the forests of this division. Some of the common wildlife are elephant, leopard, monkey, squirrel, hare, mongoos, jackel etc. are found in this division.

2.6.1 Forest type:

Following types of forests are found in this division:

a) Eastern hill sal forests – khasi hill sal. This type occurs in the hilly area of Doboka R.F. common associates are Makarisal, Haldu, Titasopa, Sida, Bahara etc.

b) Moist plain sal forests-kamrupsal. This type occurs in lower slope of foot hills and alluvial plain of Doboka R.F are occupied by this type. Common association are Makrisal, Ahoi, Gia, Jam etc.

c) Secondary euphorbiaceous scrub:

This type occurs in the area in left over areas after jhuming especially in some hilly areas under Lumding and Doboka R.F bordering KarbiAnglong district. Jagiru, Grewia, kadam, Machkoita are some of the species available under this formation.

d) Riverein type:

This type occurs in the area like bank of Jamuna and Kapili River under hawaipur, kumurakata, kaki anJamunamoudanga R.F. Principal species under this formation are simul, Ajhar, ow, urium species etc.

e) Savanah type:

Two types of savannah forests are available in this division, namely dry savannah and wet savannah in hawaipur and kumurakata R.F. Common species occurring under this type of formation are Imperataarundinacea, sacchrumnarenga etc.

f) Swamp type:

This type founds in the depressions and beels under this division and is not capable of supporting any forest.

2.7 Rights and Concessions

The following are the details of Rights and Concessions granted to people as mentioned against each of the R.F. as per notification published at the time of initial constitution of the same.

a. Doboka Reserve

The following areas lying within the boundaries mentioned in the schedule is excluded from the R.F. as Asram of Sadhu covered by a demarcated area of 7.5 acre near Burigaon on

the side BurigaonDeragaon Forest road passing through the Reserve. As a concession revocable at the will of the Govt. the public are permitted to use the BurigaonDeragaon Forest Road.

b. Kaki Reserve

Right and Privileges: The right of way is allowed through the following paths.

- (a) From kaki to Lanka station
- (b) From kaki to Kandura
- (c) From kaki to Bokulia.

Right Holders:

For the villagers of kaki Lalunggaon, kaki-kacharigaon, kaki Mikirgaon the following concessions are allowed in the reserved forest subject to the provision that may be withdrawn at any time under the order of the Chief Commissioner.

- i) Villagers will be allowed to draw water from and catch fish in these portions of the Dimaru, theDikhoomkhiring and the kakijan which forms the boundary of the R.F.
- ii) Free grazing is allowed in the R.F area to the following extent:
 - Kaki lulunggaon : 200 cattle
 - Kaki kacharigaon: 50
 - Kaki mikirgaon: 30
- iii) Villagers of kaki Lalunggaon, kaki kacharigaon and kaki Mikirgaon are allowed to take firewood, thatching grass, edible roots and other minor forest produce from the RF between June 15th and March 15th of each year.

C. Hawaipur Reserve

(a) The public is permitted to use the path through the reserve from village Habaipur to Komorakata. Fishing will be allowed in BorDensabeelon the condition that fire will not be lighted in Reserve

(b) The following right of way through the Reserve is conceded.

(i) The mikir path running south ward from Habaipur to the mustered Cultivation beyond Lankajan

(ii) The Forest Road from Hojai to Kopili River

d. Jammuna: (a) The public is allowed right of way over the existing footpath from Madanga to Doboka.

(b) As a concession revocable at the will of Govt. the public is allowed the use of path, 16' wide from the Jammunagaon village along the eastern boundary of the addition.

2.8 Concern of biodiversity conservation:

The worst kind of injuries to the forests comes from men- the worst enemy of forests and nature. Injuries caused to the forests by men are as follows:

a) Encroachment:

Population explosion and influx of refugees from east while east Bengal has very adverse effect on the forests of this division. Moreover, people effected by flood and erosion caused by river Brahmaputra and Kapili make the reserve forests under this division easy target for their settlement .

b) Illicit felling: Almost all the R.F s under this division is surrounded by villages. The inhabitants of these villages are mostly poor people who solely dependent on forests except a few families. They collect poles, timbers, fuel wood, thatches, and bamboos and other minor forest produces for their own consumption, illegally.

Unplanned and unauthorised felling of trees is not only detrimental to the cause of scientific management of forests but also severely affects the habitation.

c) Jhuming (Shifting cultivation): Shifting cultivation is still carried out by Chakma tribe in some hilly areas under Lumding and Doboka R.F bordering KarbiAnglong district. Shifting cultivation causes severe damage to the topical which resulted in conservation of valuable deciduous forests and scrub forests. It also severely affect the habitat both flora and fauna.

d) Man Animal conflict: Severe biotic pressure on forests leads to depredation of habitat of wild animals. Animals especially elephants have to come out of forests in search of food. In this process, they cause severe damage to the paddy crops in the winter season. Conflicts start when farmers attempt to resist the elephants from damaging the crops. In the conflict any one side or sometimes both sides may suffer causally.

3. Village Socio-Economic Profile and JFMC Profile

3.1 Key Information

Akashiganga is a Revenue village and is located in Hojai District. The JFMC was registered on 31/03/07(Appendix III as per the registration certificate) under Jamuna Valley range, Doboka within the jurisdiction of Nagaon South Division. The JFMC is under the Doboka revenue circle of Hojai district.

Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC

Name of the JFMC	Akashiganga
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Akashiganga
Revenue Circle	Doboka
District	Hojai
Forest Division	Nagaon south division
Forest Range	J.V range Doboka
Forest Beat	Haldiaati
Year Formed	2007
Registration no.	NAC/NS/9
Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North: Akashiganga Temple and R.F South: Paddy field and Dikharu river West :Forest nursery and doboka road East:PHC sub centre and KarbiAnglong road.

Source: JFMC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in March 2017

3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

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

Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee

Name	Age	Address	Educational qualification	Phone No	Designation
Md. Kadir Uddin	32	C/O- Tayaba Ali	H.S	9613965645	President
Mahesh ch.Nath	55	C/O-	H.S	9435162315	Member secretary
Mahmuda Begum	41	C/O- Abdul Jababar	H.S	9401392757	Treasurer
BasudebRangchihon	52	C/O- ChotulRangchihon	IX	9613994296	Member
Samsulhoque	53	C/O- Noor jamal	VIII		Member
Abdul Khayar	48	C/O- Noor jamal	VIII	9531220520	Member
Digombor Deuri	52	C/O-TemenaDeuri	IX		Member
Halima Begum	41	C/O-Suwag Miya	V	8751842605	Member
SobitaKour	45	C/O-MohabirGour	VII		Member
Maya rani Bisas	40	C/O-Subudbissas	IV		Member
Suruj Ali	43	C/O- Modaris Ali	IX	9435924590	Member
Sohid Ali	34	C/O- MotiurRahman	IX	8752824633	Member
Selim Uddin	30	C/O-Akol Ali	VI	9613892262	Member
AbulHussain	45	C/O-Abdul Jaffor	IV	9613301886	Member

Source: JFMC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 498 households, of which 217 household were surveyed. From the household survey of this village, 105 households are found under BPL (Below Poverty Line).

Table-C: Demographic Profile

Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total
Gen	120	318	649	967
OBC	0	0	0	0
ST	29	68	141	209
SC	1	4	7	11
Min	0	0	0	0
Other	67	170	305	475
Total	217	560	1102	1662

The total population is 1662, of which 560 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 11 numbers in SC, 206 numbers in ST and 967 numbers in General category.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 8 numbers.
- (2) The sex ratio is 1968 females per 1000males in the village.

Table-D: Age Group Distribution

Age and Sex Distribution					
Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years
Male	50	190	238	67	23
Female	48	193	222	58	20
Total	98	383	460	125	43

3.4 Education & Skills Development

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

Table-E : Education Profile

Age class	Primary	Mid dle	High School	H.S	Grad uate	Masters	Illiterate
<25 years	130	95	150	101	-	-	-
>25 years	-	-	-	-	31	5	-
Total	130	95	150	101	31	5	-

Over 62% of the population is reported to be literate.

Livelihood skills are usually acquired under various settings – formal & informal. In the JFMC area, informal means for skills development is the traditional norm. People have traditional skills in the following areas:

- (a) Weaving
- (b) Tailoring
- (c) Bamboo and cane craft
- (d) Nursery

3.5 Land Use Pattern

The population is largely dependent on Agriculture and Livestock.

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

Crop Land: 36%

Tree Cover: 24%

Habitation: 30 %

Water Bodies: 6 %

Barren Land: 4 %

Other: NIL

3.6 Land Holding Pattern

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

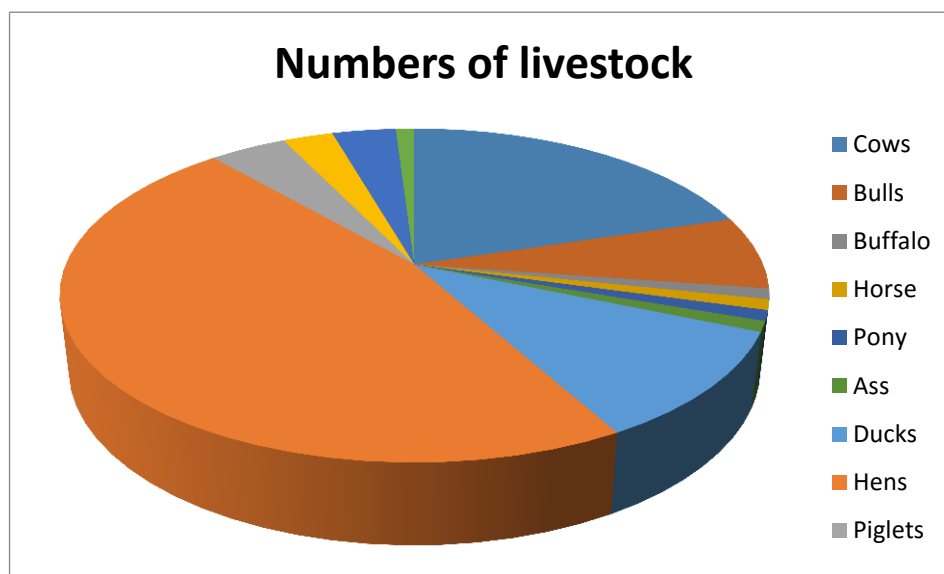
- 55 % of the households are landless;
- 40 % of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and
- 5 % of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).

3.7 Livestock

The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Table-F: Livestock Details

Sl.No	Livestock	Number
1	Cows	140
2	Bulls	49
4	Buffalo	7
5	Horse	7
6	Pony	7
7	Ass	7
8	Ducks	73
9	Hens	323
10	Piglets	29
11	Pigs	19
12	Goats	24
13	Sheep	7



3.8 Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities

In any community; the availability of basic infrastructure enables the development of sustainable livelihood options. The present condition of infrastructure in the village is not satisfactory. This gives the present status of the village infrastructure.

Table-F: Physical Infrastructure

Sl. No	Point Infrastructure	Location inside village or Outside	Number (If applicable)	Approximate Distance from Village, if outside (m/Km)	Condition and status of present use
1	Bus stand	Outside	01	10 km	Good
2	Primary Health Centre	Outside	02	01 km	Bad
3	Primary School	Inside	02	0 km	Bad
4	Middle School	Inside	01	0 km	Bad
5	High School	Outside	01	4 km	Good
6	HS School	Outside	01	4 km	Good
7	College	Outside	01	12 km	Good
8	Post Office	Outside	01	04 km	Good
9	Bank	Outside	01	12 km	Good
10	Telephone	Outside	01	12 km	Good
11	Anganwadi Centre	Outside	01	12 km	Good
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Inside	01	0 km	Good
13	Revenue Circle Office	Outside	01	12 km	Good
14	Police Outpost/ Thana	Inside	01	0 km	Good
15	Forest Beat Office	Inside	01	0 km	Good
16	Forest Range Office	Outside	01	8 km	Good
17	Railway Station	Outside	01	30 km	Good
18	Drinking Water Sources	Inside	01	2 km	Bad
19	Community Hall	Inside	01	0 km	Good
20	House with Electricity	-		-	-
21	Street Lighting	-		-	-
22	No. of Tractors	Inside	03	-	-

23	No. of Power Tillers	Inside	04	-	-
24	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar	-			-
25	District Head Quarter	-	01	-	HojaiSankardev Nagar
26	No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)	-	-	-	-
27	No. of JCB	-	-	-	-
28	Nearest Market	Outside	01	12 km	Doboka

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

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

Education & Health Facilities: The educational and health facilities are minimal in this area. Public transport is not available and bus stand is 10 km far from the habitation. Hence, the community members have to use bicycles or other vehicles to move around.

Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, Forest Beat office etc.) are located inside the village, whereas the Revenue Circle Office is at a distance of 12 km from the area which gets amplified as the villagers do not have access to regular public transport from either the habitation or from nearby areas.

Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at a considerable distance of 12km and 4 km from the habitation. However, 410 numbers of community members have bank accounts or postal savings accounts.

3.9 Agriculture/Crops

The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.

Maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops Sali and Ahu

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

Paddy:Sali: 144,00 Quintal in 3000 bigha Yield 3600 kg /ha

Ahu: 5000 Quintal in 500 bigha Yield 4500 kg /ha

3.10 Fodder Availability

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

- a) Forest.
- b) Local village area.
- c) Crop residue.

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery: Inside the village.
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: Dobokaat 12 km away.
- (c) Major Market: Dobokaat 12 km away.

3.12 Water Resources

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

- (a) River 1: Dikharu(Water Availability :Poor)
- (a) Tube wells 12 (Water Availability :Poordue to high fluoride content)
- (b) Hand pump 5 (Water Availability: Poor)
- (c) Ring well 40 (Water Availability: Poor)

3.13 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuel wood: Households Depending: 450 Nos. (Source: Local village and forest).
- (b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 300 Nos. (Source:Local distributor)
- (c) L.P.G: Households Depending: 50 Nos. (Source: Local gas agency).

3.14 Socio-economic status

Social set-up: The village is inhabited by Muslim, Assamese, Karbi, Tiwa, Bengali, Adivasi, Nepali, Manipuri, Bihari, Kachari community. The society is marked by social divisions. The observed position of women is not satisfactory. Only few women have traditional skill in weaving and tailoring which contributes to their household economy.

Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main source of livelihood is Agriculture. Most households sustain their livelihood through the agricultural income of Rs 35,000 to Rs 45,000 per annum.

Additional details are available in the next section.

4. Livelihood assets profile and vulnerability contexts

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

4.1 Livelihood Assets Analysis

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

Human Capital:

Human capital encompasses the collective intangible resources possessed by individuals or groups. The people of this area are skilled in weaving, cane & bamboo craft and as goldsmiths. The professional profile of this area show that men and women are both are engaged in teaching. Around 50 people are working as shopkeepers while there are 9 social workers in the village. Out of the total population, 24% of villagers work as daily wage labourers in different sectors which were the most vulnerable sections of the society. 70% of the total population are under the age group of 18-60 years, which determines a strong work force of this area is high.

Physical Capital:

To elaborate on Physical capital, the absence or presence of infrastructural growth of the village needs to be ascertained. The condition of roads in the village is not adequate, while the primary health centre is located outside the village. There are only 2 primary schools and a Middle school inside the village. For higher educational institutions, the local people need to travel outside the village area at the distance of 4 km. The bus stand is far from the area with distance of 10 km which leads more problems in day to day life of the villagers. It shows that the village is poor in connectivity and needs the improvement and attention.

Natural Capital:

Assessment of Natural capital also plays an important role in explaining the rural livelihood of the villages. The Doboka R.F is located near the village area, the condition of which is good. The Dikharu River is located half a kilometre away from the village. Different kind of local birds like cuckoo, maina, parrot, dove are found near the Reserve forest area along with animal species like elephant, monkey etc. which indicates the biodiversity of this area.

Social Capital:

The social capital can be understood with the religious practices by the local people of the area. There are 4 Namghars, 1 mosque and 2 temples inside this village area. Functionally, the religious institutions are important to maintain social solidarity. There are 3 mahilasamitis and 26 SHGs which show strong collaboration for shared meanings and goals. Along with this, the village also has 4 youth clubs and a sports club which provide a platform for the development of the youth as well as for the society. For effective social functioning there are 7 anganwadi centres, 1 panchayat, and 1 common service centre.

Financial Capital:

The village is inadequate in terms of its financial capital due to the absence of post office and bank. There are 410 bank account holders in the village who need to travel long distances to avail its services. Only 5 people have availed facilities such as bank loans and this needs to be encouraged in order to provide better financial aid.

4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon:

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

4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis:

The analysis of vulnerability to external shocks is also an inevitable livelihood issue of the village people. Dysentery, malaria, Japanese encephalitis and floods are the major hazards that affect the people in this village. Dysentery, Japanese encephalitis, floods and malaria affects mainly in the period of June to August. The agricultural crops, fisheries as well as households are mostly affected by flood during the rainy season. Some other hazards like pest attack during March, April and September, October which cause damage to lives and agricultural property. The area is also affected by animal depredation with elephant damaging the agricultural crops and household property.

4.4 Seasonality:

Seasonality refers to the recurring variations of a crop production at certain period. The seasonality calendar is prepared in consultation with the community. The villagers are mainly involved in paddy cultivation where Salicrops are cultivated during the period of July to November. Total production is 36000 monds in 3000 bigha of crop land. Ahucrops are cultivated during the period of March to July. Total production is 22500 monds in 500 bigha of crop land.

Seasonality Calendar of AkashigangaJFMC

<i>Months</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
<i>Crops</i>							<i>Sali</i>					
			<i>Ahu</i>									
<i>Risk Factor/ Hazards</i>						<i>Malaria</i>						
						<i>J.E</i>						
						<i>Dysentery</i>						
						<i>Flood</i>						
<i>Animal depredation</i>	<i>Elephant</i>		<i>Elephant</i>							<i>Elephant</i>		

5. Existing Plans and Programmes

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

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

5.1 Linkages with Working Plan: Prior to the bifurcation, the reserve forests of Nagaon South division were managed by erstwhile Nagaon division. Scientific management is started in some of the R.Fs of this division as early as 1908-09 when Mr. Coventry prepared working plan for erstwhile Nagaon division. The latest available working plan for Nagaon south division was prepared by P. Kakoty D.C.F. He constituted participatory Eco- Restoration working circle in his plan. 12,970.0 Ha of kaki R.F (out of which 8000.0 Ha under encroachment) under compartment no. 1 to 7 and 1456.0 ha (all under encroachment) under compartment 1 & 2 of gamungMoudanga R.F were allotted to this working circle.

5.1.1 Pre Conservation Period:

The tract dealt with was originally a part of old kingdom of Kamrup of Mohabharat about the tenth century A.D. the northern part of the district appeared to have formed a part of the territories of the line of pal kings. At that time the valleys of JamunaKopili and Diyungwerw ruled by the kachari kings. About sixteen hundred A.D. the kachari kingdom was conquered by the Ahoms but they continued to rule over this part of the country as fuditory chief till the entire territory come under British rule in 1826 after historical Eandabo treaty was executed by the Burmees invaders with the East India Company. The existence of Siba temple at Akashiganga in Doboka reserve

and recent discovery of some old relics of stone images in Jamuna-Madanga reserve provide ample evidence to the effect that the present reserves originated round about the time of that transitional period.

The hill areas were subjected to continuous processes of Jhum cultivation practiced by the hill people. Although the adverse affects of such practice has apparently come to the notice of the British people no attempt was made to interfere with their tradition probably for fear of injuries to the practices of the tribal people on political ground.

Indiscriminate felling of trees by the neighboring people for opening land for cultivation is another factor which contributes to the destruction of most of the valuable forests. Most of the trees of commercially valuable species were ruthlessly felled to meet the demand of the public works department for construction of bridge and culverts on Assam trunk road.

It was in the year 1868 that an earnest attempt of preserving the forest wealth of this region was made by Govt. and Mr. Gustav Mann, an Assistant Conservator of Forest was detailed by Govt. of India to inspect the forest accordingly and submitted his final report to Govt. in 1869-70 which laid the foundation stone for ultimate constitution of few R.F .s in the year 1873. It was therefore in the year 1873 that Doboka reserve forests was first constituted into regular reserve forest which actually contains bulk of sat forests of the Division.

5.1.1 Wild life Depredation:

Major depredation is caused by the elephants in the neighbouring villages of Forests by damaging paddy crop and destroying dwelling houses during the period from October to February each year. Herds of elephants come out of forests in search of food and enter the crop field and home stead areas of villages. Some time loss of human life is also caused by rouge elephants.

Cattle lifting by Tiger and Leopard in the vicinity of Forest are also reported time to time. In that process, human encounter with tiger and leopard also takes place, and rarely loss of human life is also reported.

5.1.2 Watershed Management and Soil Conservation

Doboka RF of this Division is mostly hilly and several streams are coming out from the hill. Particulatly Urdhagaon, Akashiganga, Burhiganga etc. are streams flowing from RF to Jamuna River.

So, maintenance of vegetative cover in the hills of Doboka R F is very much essential for interception of precipitation and reduction of runoff. The pure Teak plantations created in hill slope of Doboka RF. Causes lot of soil erosion beneath due absence of ground flora and drip effect of big leaves of Teak. So, pure plantations are to be under planted with bamboo and other species which are good soil binder.

Kaki RF and Lumding RF forms the catchment of kaki Jan, DimaruNala and Lankajan. Part of Lumding R F if caychment of Borlangfar River also. So protection of Vegetation in these two RFS are very important from water and soil conservation point of view.

Howaipur and Komorakata RF.s are located on the bank of river Kapili and protects the basin from the stream bank erosion.

Jhumming is also seen in the compartment of Lumding and Doboka RF adjoining the boundary of KarbiAnglong District. The Karbi and Chakma are the tribes doing Jhum cultivation (shifting)in these areas. Shifting cultivation do lot of damage to top soil and causes erosion. Hence motivating these people for permanent cultivation practices and planting up of these jhum effected areas are very much essential.

Micro-watershed Development schemes to be taken up in these areas for the benefit of the people and eco-restoration.

Range wise distribution of R.F, area into Diff. Working Circle:

Range	RF &Compt	Total area	Sal working circle	Area allocated to w .c. in hect			
				Habitat improvement w.c.	Bio diversity conservation w.c.	Kopili River Bank protection w.c.	Participatory Eco Restoration w.c.
Jamuna Valley Range, Doboka	Doboka 1-29 JamunaMaudanga 1 &2	7859	1867	1775			1456
		1456					

5.1.3 Participatory Eco-Restoration working circle:

The whole of Jamuna- Madanga RF measuring 1456.0 hactre and the compartment. No1, 3.4 and 6 of kaki RF measuring 8006 hecets are completely encroached and converted to cultivated field & village Hamlet. The rest area of kaki R.F in compartment, No. 2, 5 and 7 measuring 4964 hactre has some forest cover which is also under constant threat of encroachment. Lot of efforts was made from mid sixties to evict the encroachers but without any result. Hence these two RFs are put in people's participatory working circle so that efforts can be made to motivate the people to raise forestry crop in these areas to restore the forest Eco-system.

5.1.3 Working Plan for Participatory Eco-Rstoration Working Circle:

5.1.3.1 General Constitution:

The working circle is constituted comprising the compartment of Kaki R.F and Jamuna-Moudanga R.F out of total 12,970.0 hactres of Kaki R.F area, approximately 8000.0 hecets are under encroachment. In the similar way whole Jamuna-Moudanga R.F of 1456.0 hecets are under encroachment.

Lot of efforts has been made to evict the encroachers since early sixties but the result is not much encouraging. These areas are included in this working circle to restore the Forest Eco-System with people's participation.

5.1.3.2 General character of Vegetation:

Present open areas were covered by moist mixed deciduous Forest approximate to type 3c/c3b.

5.1.3.3 Blocks and compartment:

This working circle includes all the 7(seven) compartment of Kaki R.F and 2(two) compartments of Jamuna-Moudanga R.F.

Felling series:

The working circle is divided into 2(two) Felling series:

- (1) Kaki FS
- (2) Jamuna-Moudanga FS.

5.1.3.4 Special object and Management:

- 1) The National Forest Policy, 1988 envisage people's involvement in the development and protection of Forests. The requirement of firewood , Fodder, small timber, thatch etc. as house building material of the villagers living in and around Forest are to be treated as first charge on forest produce. The policy documents envisage it as one of the essential of forest management that the Forest communities should be motivated to identify themselves with the development and protection of Forests from which they derive benefits.
- 2) To convert encroached deforested land into productive asset.
- 3) To protect the existing forest cover in the working circle with people's participation.
- 4) To conserve soil and water by application of scientific treatment increasing the vegetative bio mass.

Area and allotment:

The area statement is given below:

Felling Series	RF	Comptt. No	Area in Hect	Remarks
Kaki F.S.	Kaki	1	1906	
		2	1747	
		3	942	
		4	1730	
		5	1651	
		6	3428	
		7	1566	
Total of F.S			12970	
Jamuna-Moudanga-F.S.	Jamuna Moudanga	1&2	1456	
Total F.S.			1456	

5.1.4 Silviculture System:

Reforestation by artificial regeneration in open areas and nursing of existing natural regeneration in forested area involving the forest community living in and around the R.F.

5.1.4.1 Rotation:

Rotation is fixed at 60 years for economic species like Teak, Gamari, Koroi, Som, Am, Uriam, Titachapa etc.

5.1.4.2 Method of Execution of works:

- (i) Identification of villages having willingness to participatory management practice is to be done by the local forest officer.
- (ii) Small homogeneous group of cohesively working villagers will constitute one forest protection committee (F, P.C.) and to be registered in Divisional office.
- (iii) Micro-planning is to be done meticulously as the micro plan is the plan for linkage of resources in given area with specific targeted groups or individuals through mutual consultation with these members by planners. This plan is to be prepared as below
 - a) The plan should be prepared by the Range officer with active involvement and consultation with the members of committee.
 - b) The service of existing clubs, panchayat religious body to be utilized for collecting the data and preparation of the plan.
 - c) For collection of field data, the method of PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) is to be adopted.
 - d) The micro-plan consists of 7(seven) profoma
Proforma No. I=Deals with basic information.
Proforma No. II= deals with Demographic information.
Proforma No. III= Deals with Resource data
Proforma No, IV= Deals with assessment information.
Proforma No, V=Annual beat work target.
Proforma No. VI= Beat level micro plan for the year.
ProformaNo.VII=F.P.C. level micro plan for 5/10 years.
- iv) The participatory management system being a new concept needs constant discussion at Beat staff level. Field level staff should be adequately trained and tuned for P.R.A exercise and for approaching people and report building.

6. Micro plan Objectives, SWOT and GAP Analysis

6.1 Micro plan Objectives

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

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

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

The present micro-plan has been prepared by members of the community, including both male and female members. This document has emerged as an outcome of the following Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process undertaken by the community and personnel of RashtriyaGraminVikasNidhi (RGVN) in March 2017. The various steps followed are enumerated briefly below:-

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

6.2 Need Assessment and GAP Analysis

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

Training Need Assessment:

- a. **Capacity building** of communities through regular awareness programmes on important development issues like Forests and Biodiversity, Sustainable development, climate change issues, Gender issues, Financial inclusion, importance of WATSAN, Soil and water conservation, Flood management should be carried out. A mechanism for the same is proposed in the action plan for village development.

- b. **Skill Development:** Conducting regular review of livelihood skills and providing specialized training on use of equipment and tools and processes and procedures for livelihood enhancement to be conducted on a regular basis as proposed in the action plan for livelihood development.

GAP Analysis

A gap analysis may be referred to as need analysis and it seeks to define the current status of the village.

- The quality of drinking water in the village is rather poor, due to high arsenic and fluoride content. 1050 numbers of people have been affected by deformities and diseases in this area.
- Lack of higher educational institutions which hampers the future of the younger generations in this area.
- The area is deprived of financial inclusion like bank and post office and only 5 numbers of villagers availing for micro finance.

6.3 SWOT Analysis

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

Strengths

- i. The village people have traditional skills in weaving, tailoring and bamboo craft
- ii. Nursery development may be productive because the villagers have good knowledge on plantation
- iii. Active participation of community members in biodiversity conservation to create sustainable livelihood

Weaknesses

- i. High fluoride content in drinking water is the major issue in this area.
- ii. Lack of electrification is a barrier to the infrastructural development
- iii. Lack of higher educational institutions

Opportunities

- i. Nursery of medicinal plants can be profitable.
- ii. The possibility of developing small scale industries of Cane and bamboo craft in this JFMC
- iii. Poultry farming may be a source of livelihood

Threats

- i. Flood
- ii. Poor physical infrastructure
- iii. Spread of infectious disease.

6.4 PRA Exercise

Appendix VI gives the list of executive committee and Appendix VII (A) to VII (D) gives the PRA maps.

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

Date: 15/03/2017 **Location:** at the presidents house. **Numbers Present:** 24

In Presence of: JFMC members, office bearers, Village headman, Community members, Forest development personnel etc.

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

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

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

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

forests and a sense of ownership seems to be gripping them boosting their self esteem.

- The villagers are very active in conservation strategies and some people have good knowledge on teak plantation but they expressed their insecurity of getting evicted from the forest area.
- The people of this area were benefited from the initiatives in fishery programme which was taken by the forest department in the past but due to lack of knowledge about fishery it is not functioning now.

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

1. Structural Needs: The structural needs of the people have direct and indirect linkage with livelihood improvement. These include improvement of infrastructure like drinking water supply system, roads, school buildings, Health care infrastructure, construction of cultural institutions like namghar and masjid, financial establishment like bank and post office, water source improvement like water tanks, ring wells etc. Construction of toilets, community halls and training sheds etc.

2. Non Structural needs: The non structural needs of the people include provision for skill training, provision of veterinary services, higher educational institutions, capacity building through training and awareness on micro finance, SHG and cluster formation, provision for raw materials, village maintenance & development fund/ community fund for JFMC, Value addition of traditional products and marketing linkages. Exposure visits to best practice sites relating to joint forest management, community participatory project sites, artisans villages and participation in melas, trade fairs etc.

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

7. Village Development Plan

The purpose of preparing village development plan is to identify the development issues of a village for the community. Considering the long term and short term needs for village development a village development plan was prepared on the basis of PRA exercise, Focus group discussions, consultations with village community, JFMC members. The basic developmental measures planned in long term for the village development are as follows:

- a) The area lacks higher educational institutions like Middle school, High school, higher secondary school and college. At least one M.E school and one High school are required for further study after primary education. It will be very helpful for younger generations with these initiatives.
- b) The village has no primary medical facilities. One PHC needs to be provided in the village which will make changes in the lives of the people.
- c) The village has a drinking water source under PHE but the quality of the water is not adequate. The village is under high arsenic and fluoride prone area. Due to presence of water arsenic in the water level, community members have developed serious complications like disabilities of limb. The problem needs to be settled and also rehabilitation centre are required to be set up for the affected community members in this area.
- d) The area is also deprived of electrification. 90% of the people do not have electricity facility. Provision of electricity in the village area is required.

However, following are the measures that the village community proposes to carry out on immediate basis:

- a) The area is deprived of paved roads. Hence, proper construction of roads by GSB from national highway to different parts of the village may improve the basic infrastructure of the area.
- b) The area has heterogeneous community in nature. The place of worship is different in different communities. The existing tiwanamghar, jame masjid in haldiati and karbinamghar are not in good condition. Repairing and construction of these areas will make village unit complete structurally.

c) Community centre and village halls play an increasingly important role in bringing local communities together. A community hall with JFMC office along with drinking water facility is required in this area to provide a network for integration.

For village development, the community proposes to take up a number of Entry Point Activities on the basis of their priority, which are as follows:

Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details
1	JFMC office attach with community hall along with drinking water	Size 15x20 ft Budget 2.5 lakhs Water tank=8x12 ft Location in JFMC area Area=0.5 Bigha
2	Tent house	Generator- 1 no.s Budget 60 thousand Chair- 50 no.s Table- 2 no.s Location- Tapatjuri Area-0.5 Bigha
3	Repairing of Tapatjuri Pre senior Madrassa & toilet with drinking water	Madrassa-18x40 ft Budget 80 thousand Toilet-5x10 ft Water tank-8x12 ft Area-2 bigha
4	Construction of boundary wall of haldiati hafizia madrassa at Tapatjuri, with Paved footpath of 20 mtr.	Size-95x300 ft Budget 6 lakhs Location-Tapatjuri Area-2.5 bigha
5	Repairing of Tiwa Namghar at Tapatjuri	Size-15x34 ft Budget 1 lakhs Location-Tiwa Gaon Area-2 bigha
6.	Repairing of karbinamghar and fencing.	Size-22x40 ft Budget 1.5 lakhs Location-Nizparakuwa Area-3 bigha
7.	Construction of road by GSB from NH-36 to Abulkhayer house	Size- 20 mtr with one home pipe Budget 1 lakh Location- Tapatjuri
8.	Construction of road by GSB from NH-36 to Abdul Azid house	Size- 500 mtr Budget 5.5 lakh Location- Tapatjuri
9.	Construction of road by GSB from NH-36 to Nankun house, via Sahid Ali house.	Size- 250 mtr Budget 3.5 lakh Location- Tapatjuri
10.	Construction of road by GSB from NH-36 to Jagnu house chariali, with to Abul Hussain house.	Size- 250 mtr one home pipe Budget 4.5 lakh Location- Tapatjuri
11.	Construction of boundary wall Haldiati Jame Masjid (Front side wall)	Size- 120 mtr one home pipe Budget 3.5 lakh Location- Tapatjuri Area-2.5 bigha

Approved
ORM
18/10/19

Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai.

Md. Shafiqur Rahman

8. Livelihood Development Plan:

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

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihood and Skill Development

- Agriculture
- Weaving
- Cane and bamboo craft
- Tailoring

8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood were identified as follows:

- Agriculture
- Nursery.
- Cane and bamboo craft
- Tailoring

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints are:

- (a)Lack of irrigation facilities
- (b) Poor road connectivity and market linkage facilities.

Opportunities are:

- (a) Commercialization of paddy.

- (b) Increase productivity.

8.4 Livestock

The main constraints are:

- (a) Poor access to veterinary facilities.
- (b) Prone to disease.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Poultry farming.
- (b) Dairy farming.

8.5 NTFP

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of knowledge on NTFP utility.
- (b) Poor utility of Available NTFP

The opportunities are:

- (a) Fruits and Medicinal plant can be used for commercial processing.
- (b) Awareness about conservation of NTFP.

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of training facilities.
- (b) Financial problem.
- (c) Lack of product diversification

The opportunities are:

- (a) Weaving
- (b) Tailoring
- (c) Computer training.

8.7 Credit Facility

The main constraints with the reasons are:

- (a) Poor awareness about micro finance institutions.
- (b) Lack of knowledge about different schemes.

(c) Higher rate of interest charged by private money lenders.

The opportunities are:

(a) Micro finance institutions

(b) Empowerment of women through SHG.

(c) Provision of coverage under different government schemes.

8.8 Strategic Interventions

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

1. Use of modern equipments in agricultural activities to increase productivity.

2. Proper training of weaving and tailoring will help the community to enhance their livelihood.

4. Small scale industry of Cane and bamboo craft can be developed.

6. Proper knowledge on fishery programme can facilitate the support of additional socio economic and farming interventions.

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Agriculture and allied activities.

2. Tailoring

3. Weaving

4. Cane and bamboo craft

5. Fishery Programme.

6. Cultivation of medicinal plants.

8.10 SHG activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Tailoring

2. Weaving

3. Cane and bamboo craft

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Good practices of JFMC/ EDC/ Livelihood in North-East and other states of India

2. Participation in melas and fairs like Agri- horti expo, SARAS mela and other melas organised by TRIFED

3. Trips to nearby countries on training on bamboo treatment and handicraft/ furniture making

8.12 Convergence

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

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

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

9. Forest Development Plan of AkashigangaJFMC

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared after a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of Akashiganga JFMC. The objective of this plan is to provide for the sustenance of the conservation and bio-diversity values, environmental functions and productive potential of the forests assigned to the Akashiganga JFMC; while meeting the consumption and livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

The micro-plan takes into consideration the following categories of the JFM Forests of the Akashiganga JFMC:

- (a) Forest areas assigned to the JFMC by the Forest Department; and
- (b) Areas planted / to be planted on community lands and other lands outside the notified forest area.

The status of both the above categories of JFMC forests is briefly discussed below.

9.1 Forests & Existing Their Conditions

The conditions of the forests of the Akashiganga JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Akashiganga JFMC

Identification	Area of JFMC Forest (Ha)	Distance from Village (Km)	Condition of Forest [Good - Forest with crown density of 40% of more Else 'Degraded']	Frequency of Use by Community [2-3 m / 3-6 m / 6-9 m / Over 9 m]
(A) Assigned Forest				
RFName:Doboka Beat:Haldiati Compartment:	300	(Same locality)	Good Area: 120 Ha Degraded Area:180 Ha	Over 9m
(B) Other Planted Area				
Location: Type of Forest: VF / Other _____	NIL		Good Area: ___ Ha Degraded Area: ___ Ha	

TOTAL	300		Good Area: 120Ha Degraded Area: 180Ha	
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Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

It is seen that the Akashiganga JFMC has 300Ha under its forests, of which 180 Ha (60 %) is 'Good' (Crown density >40%) and the rest is 'Degraded'.

9.1.1 Forest Soil Type

The forests of Akashiganga JFMC are located in Red sandy gravel Soil type(s) of soil. Some salient points of the forest soil type have been given in the following table.

Table-2: Forest Soil Type in Akashiganga JFMC

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
Fertility Level	GOOD	NA
Soil Erosion Status	NIL	NA
Presence of:		
(a) Silt	NO	NA
(b) Mud-flat	YES	NA
(c) Newly accreted land	NO	NA
(d) Sand dune	NO	NA

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

For the Akashiganga JFMC; the salient points of the forest soil type are summarized below:

- (a) Good fertility
- (b) Red sandy gravel
- (c) Existence of mud-flat

9.1.2 Existing Composition of Flora

In the forests of the Akashiganga JFMC, the existing composition of the flora has been given as follows. It may be noted that the local forests are classified as Semi-Evergreen Forests.

Table-3: Existing Composition of Flora in the Akashiganga JFMC

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Sal, Khokon	Tectonagrandis, Duabangasonneritoides
Associates	Azar, Bohera, Arohi, M. Sal	Legerstromiaflosregan ce. Pers., Terminaliabellirica, Shorearobusta
Shrubs		
Medicinal Plants	Hilikha, Bohera, Amlokhi, Bhatghila	Terminaliachebula. Retz, Terminaliabellirica, Phyllantusemblica, Oroxylumindicum
Produces	Jati, Bhuluka, Mullietc	<i>BambusaTulda,</i> <i>Bambusabalcooa,</i> <i>Melocannabacciferaet</i> c Family: Bambusoideae
Others, if any		

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.1.3 Forest Village Management in the Past

The measures taken by the Akashiganga JFMC for forest protection in the past have been discussed as follows:

- (a) Number of households involved: 590 Households
- (b) Number of people involved: 2000 Persons.
- (c) Summary of the measures: Patrolling by villagers with the forest staff.

[**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & JFMC members]

9.1.4 Domestic Requirements of Forest Produce

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

Table-4 (A): Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce per Household of the Akashiganga JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	Daily	10kg	Reserved forest, homestead	Reserved forest, homestead
Timber for House	Yearly	45 cft		Market
Small timber for Implements				
Pole / Bamboo	Seasonal	20 no		Market
Fodder from Forest	Daily	120 kg		Reserved Forest
NTFP: Hilikha, Amlokhi, Bahera, Khak	Seasonal	5 – 7 kg		Reserved Forest
Other _____				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

There are 590 households in the AkashigangaJFMC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the Akashigangavillage for forest produce for own use is as follows:

Table-4 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the AkashigangaJFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	2153500 Kg	
Timber for House	26550 cft	
Small Timber for Implements		
Pole / Bamboo	11800 no	
Fodder from Forest	25842000 kg	
NTFP	4130 kg	
Other _____		

Source:Table - 4(A) at above & Total Household Number from Community records

(*) = Approx. Qty. of Average Household Requirement (from Table-4 (A) x 590 Households

9.1.5 Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers

Apart from use in the households, the community dependency on forest produces also includes the collection of such items for sale in local markets. The collection and marketing of forest produce by villagers of Akashiganga JFMC is given in the following table.

Table-5 (A): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers of the Akashiganga JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Collection for Marketing			Location of Collection
	Season / Months	No of Households Collecting	Average Qty. Collected (Kg)	
Firewood	NIL			
Timber for House				
Small timber for Implements				
Bamboo				
Pole				
Fodder from Forest				
NTFP				
Other ____				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

In the above connection, the following table gives additional pertinent information.

Table-5 (B): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce - Additional Information [AkashigangaJFMC]

Name of Forest Produce	Surplus Marketed (Kg)	How marketed	Average Income per HH from sale of Forest Produce
Firewood			
Timber for House			
Small timber for Implements			
Bamboo			
Pole			
Fodder from Forest			
NTFP			
Other			

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.1.6 Total Requirements of Forest Produce - Domestic Use & Marketing

The total requirements of forest produce by the community members of the AkashigangaJFMC have been summarized below - based on the information in the previous sub-sections.

Table-6: Total Requirements of Forest Produce by Villagers of the Akashiganga JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) From Table-4(B)	Surplus Marketed (Kg) From Table-5(B)	Total Requirements (Kg)
Firewood	2153500 Kg	-	2153500 Kg
Timber for House	26550 cft	-	26550 cft
Small timber for Implements		-	
Bamboo / Pole	11800 no	-	11800 no
Fodder from Forest	25842000 kg	-	25842000 kg
NTFP	4130 kg	-	4130 kg
Other	-	-	-

Source: Tables 4 (B) & 5 (B) of this Section, given at the previous pages

9.2 Forest Protection Issues

9.2.1 Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of Akashiganga JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-7: Protection Problems of the Akashiganga JFMC

Type of Problem	Relevant (Yes / No)	Significant (Yes / No)
Grazing - Local Animals	Yes	Yes
Grazing - Animals from Other Area	Yes	Yes
Illicit Felling of Timber	Yes	No
Smuggling of Timber	No	No

Accidental Fires	Yes	Yes
Encroachment of Forest Lands	No	No

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

- (a) Accidental Fires
- (b) Over grazing

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

In the Akashiganga JFMC, the reasons for degradation of forest are as follows:

- (a) Accidental Fires
- (b) Over Grazing

[Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members]

9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of Akashiganga JFMC; viz. the plans for Protection, Forest Improvement (Treatment), Nursery Development, Maintenance and Miscellaneous Operations.

9.3.1 Protection Plan

The Protection Plan given at below, discusses the measures for the protection of the forests of Akashiganga JFMC from the issues discussed earlier at Sub-section 3.1

Table-8: Protection Plan of Akashiganga JFMC

Protection Work [to be filled from Table 3.7 of Proforma-3 as applicable]	Location in Forest Area	Quantification of the Measures [Length, Area, Size etc.]	Timing	Priorit [High / Medium / Low]
Control of over grazing	Reserved Forest	1 – 2 Ha	6 A.M. – 3 P.M.	Medium
Accidental fire control by fire line cutting	Reserved Forest	20 Ha	Seasonal	High

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Thus, it is seen that the significant protection measures planned to be undertaken in

the Akashiganga JFMC (with high / medium priority) are as follows:

(a) Accidental fire control by fire line cutting

(b) Control of over grazing-

- Establishment of Pounds for keeping cattle as per the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

- Joint Patrolling along with Forest Department by the J.F.M.C members in those areas for protection of the same.

- Organize Awareness campaign in that area for importance of forest among that locality.

9.3.2 Types of Operations Proposed

The types of operations proposed for the treatment of degraded areas of the JFMC Forest of AkashigangaJFMC are given hereunder.

Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the AkashigangaJFMC

Treatment	Required (Yes/ No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
Restoration of Degraded Forests	Yes	Yes	Apr - Jul	180 Ha
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees	No			
Watershed Treatment	Yes	Yes	Nov - Feb	10 Ha
Water Reservoirs	Yes	Yes	Dec - Mar	10 Ha
Grass & Silvi-pasture	Yes	Yes	Apr - Jul	5 Ha
Bamboo Plantation	Yes	Yes	Mar - May	20 Ha
Seed Sowing	Yes	Yes	Apr - Jul	20 Ha
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	Yes	Yes	Apr - Jul	10 Ha
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	No			
Physical Fencing	Yes	Yes	Jan - Dec	Whole Area
Social Fencing	Yes	Yes	Jan - Dec	Whole Area

Other Activities				
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Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Thus, it is seen that the following are the treatment operations which have been proposed in the forest area of the Akashiganga JFMC:

9.3.3 Forest Improvement Plan - Advance Works & Creation

The pertinent details in the above connection have been tabulated as follows.

Table-10: Forest Improvement Planned in Akashiganga JFMC

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	40 Ha	20 Ha X 2 Blocks	Indigenous	2 X 2
Block Plantation				
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)				
Enrichment Plantation				
Direct Plantation				
Other (Bamboo)	10 Ha	1 Block	Indigenous Bamboo	As per norms
Total Area (in Ha)				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4 Forest Improvement - Annual Targets

The annual targets in the above connection are given below for a ten year period.

Table-10 (A): Annual Targets of Forest Improvement AkashigangaJFMC Year-1 to (Year-5)

Treatment	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	25 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha
Block Plantation					
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera(Medicinal Plants)		20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha
Enrichment Plantation		10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha

Direct Plantation					
Silvi-cultural Operations					
Intermediate Operations					

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

**Table-10 (B): Annual Targets of Forest Improvement in Akashiganga JFMC
(Year-6 to Year-10)**

Treatment	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Aided Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	25 Ha	25 Ha	25 Ha	25 Ha	25 Ha
Block Plantation					
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha
Enrichment Plantation	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha
Direct Plantation					
Silvi-cultural Operations					
Intermediate Operations					

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.1 Nursery Development Plan

The Nursery Development Plan for the Akashiganga JFMC depends on the following types of Nurseries:

- (a) JFMC Nurseries (incl. Departmental Nursery)
- (b) Other Nurseries - SHG & Private.

The details are given below.

JFMC Nurseries

The following table gives the details of the nurseries of the AkashigangaJFMC. This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in JFMC works.

Table-11 (A): JFMC Nurseries of the AkashigangaJFMC

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
Jabrakhowa	Sal, Agar, Amla, Bahera, Arjun, Titasop, Chanda n, Outeng a, Kumbhi r, Koroi, etc. (50 species)	2016	Above 1 lakh	Inadequate funds for development

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Other Nurseries

The following table gives the details of other nurseries near the AkashigangaJFMC.

Table-11 (B): Other Nurseries near the Akashiganga JFMC

Name of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
No other nurseries have been found near the JFMC				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.2 Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

The maintenance plan for plantations raised in the Akashiganga JFMC is given below. This covers a period of ten years.

(A) Timber Species

Table-12 (A): Maintenance Plan of Firewood Plantation in the Akashiganga JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2016 – 2025	Weeding, Climber Cutting, Mulching, Thinning, Vacancy Filling

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(B) Bamboo

Table-12 (B): Maintenance Plan of Bamboo Plantation in the Akashiganga JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2016 – 2025	Mulching, Weeding, Thinning, Vacancy Filling

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(C) Fuel wood Plantation

Table-12 (C): Maintenance Plan of Fuel Wood Plantation in the AkashigangaJFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2016 – 2025	Weeding, Mulching, Vacancy Filling

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(D) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

Table-12 (D): Maintenance Plan of NTFP / Medicinal Plantation in the AkashigangaJFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2016 – 2025	Weeding, Mulching, Thinning, Vacancy Filling

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.3 Miscellaneous Operations Plan

The miscellaneous operations planned in the AkashigangaJFMC are given below.

Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the AkashigangaJFMC

Operation	Required (Yes / No)	Responsibility	Month / Year	Area (Ha)
Weed Cleaning	Yes	JFMC	Apr - Sep	In existing and newly created areas in future
Mulching	Yes	JFMC	Jan – Feb	
Vacancy Filling	Yes	JFMC	Apr – Jul	
Plantation	Yes	JFMC	Apr – Jul	
Check Cattle Grazing	Yes	JFMC	Jan - dec	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.4 Marketing Operations

For produce from the AkashigangaJFMC, the planned marketing operations are:

- (a) Nursery
- (b) Firewood

(c) Sustainable Yield Development

9.5 Expected Benefits

This sub-section furnishes the benefits expected from the forests protected by members of the Akashiganga JFMC, as well as the sharing mechanism for the usufruct benefits.

9.5.1 Expected Benefits Related to Wood & Grass

The above has been tabulated below for the AkashigangaJFMC. The benefits are expected from the forests protected by its members under this Forest Development Plan.

Table-14: Expected Benefits from Forests Protected by Members of AkashigangaJFMC

Item	Month	Year (Indicative)	Quantity
Firewood	Oct - Feb	7 – 10 Years	2000 Quintal
Timber for House	Dec - Feb	20 Years	2000 Cft
Small timber for Implements			
Bamboo	Nov - Mar	4 th Year	1000 nos.
Pole			
Fodder from Forest Trees & Grass	Oct - Mar	1 st year	1000 kg
NTFP	Apr - Dec	1 st year	1000 kg
Wages	Rs. 300/Day		
Other			

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community member

9.5.2 Sharing Mechanisms

The sharing mechanism for the benefits is indicated below for members of the Akashiganga JFMC.

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Akashiganga JFMC

Method	Items
To be shared equally	Timber, Firewood, Bamboo, etc.
To be freely collected by the members	Grass, NTFP
Other Methods	A schedule for requirement of production capacity increase method

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

10. Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget

10.1 Roles and Responsibility Matrix

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

Livelihood Development Plan

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

Village Development Plan

Stakeholders	JFMC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	Govt of India/Corp
Solar Power		✓	✓			✓
Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		✓	✓			✓
Sprinkler Irrigation		✓	✓		✓	✓
LPG		✓			✓	✓
Power Pumps		✓	✓			✓
Training Center		✓			✓	✓
Community Hall cum JFMC Office		✓	✓			
Roads		✓	✓			
WATSAN		✓	✓			✓
School		✓				
Health Infra		✓	✓		✓	✓
Organic farming/vermicompost		✓	✓		✓	✓

Forest Development Plan

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

10.2 Finance and Budget

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

Sl No.	Plan	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
1.	Livelihood Development Plan		
2.	Village Development Plan		
3.	Forest Development Plan		
	TOTAL		

Livelihood Development Plan

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

Annual Village Development Plan:

Sl No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Solar Power		
2.	Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		
3.	Sprinkler Irrigation		
4.	LPG		
5.	Power Pumps		
6.	Training Center		
7.	Community Hall cum JFMC Office		2(two) community halls 1(one) JFMC office
8.	Roads		3.5 km (Renovation)
9.	WATSAN		
10.	School		1(one) no. for repairing/renovation
11.	Health Infra		
12.	Organic farming/ vermi-compost		
	TOTAL		

Annual Forest Development Plan

Sl No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	0.25 Ha Nursery		As per CAMPA scheme for 10 years maintenance
2.	10 Ha Fuelwood Plantation Creation		For creation only
3.	Desiltation of water bodies		
4.	Anti Depredation Squad		
5.	Crop Insurance		
6.	Life Insurance		
7.	Cattle Insurance		
	TOTAL		

10.3 Action Plans and Strategies:

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

Livelihood Development Action Plan:

The livelihood action plan may be divided into three parts namely, skilling, production & marketing and value addition. The most immediate want of the population is skilling. The skilling requirements needs to be viewed at basic level and advanced level. Once the trades and skill requirements have been frozen, the basic skills should be imparted within a period of 1 year for all willing members of the village both men and women in a phased manner. During this period, some of the trainees could also start production. The most marketable outputs need to be channelized to the available markets in order to create the brand effect and assess the marketability of the production in terms of quality and value.

Village Development Action Plan:

The village development action plan may be divided into the short term plan and the long term. In the short term plan activities like Solar lighting, Providing LPG connections,

construction of Community hall and training centre and water sanitation needs would be addressed. In the long term plan for the village the activities like construction of schools, health care facilities would be taken up. Providing improved tools and equipments for enhancing agriculture production along with water sprinklers, power pumps would be provided.

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

10.4 Institution Building, Networking and Partnership

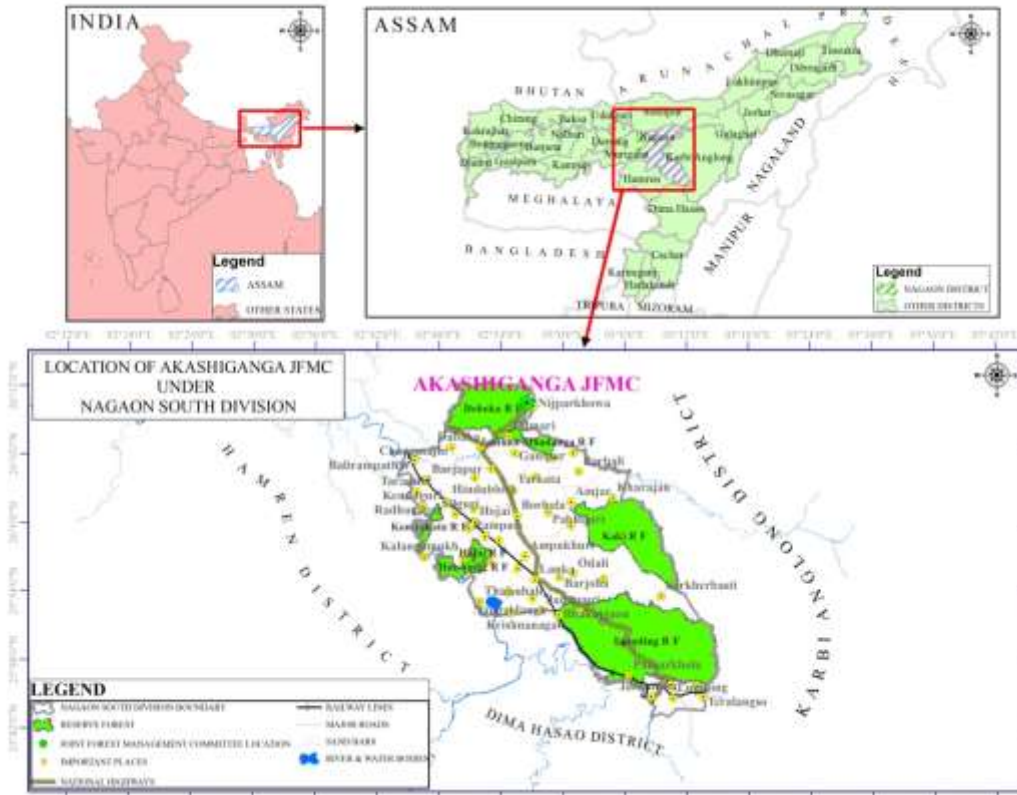
JFMC: The JFMC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed JFMC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support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

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IX(A)	Training list of Akashiganga JFMC (Proposed)
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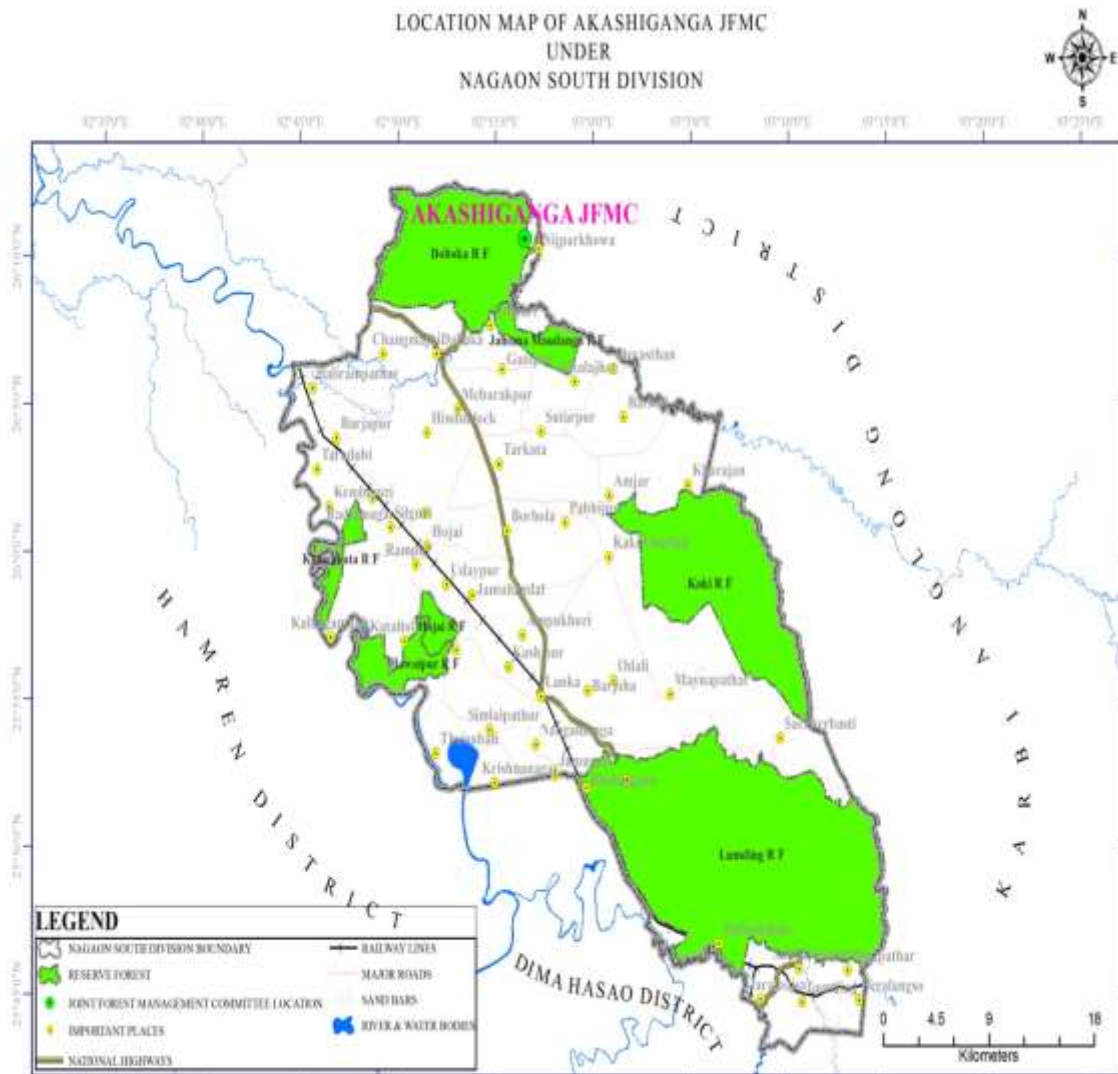
Appendix I(A)

Location Map of JFMC in India



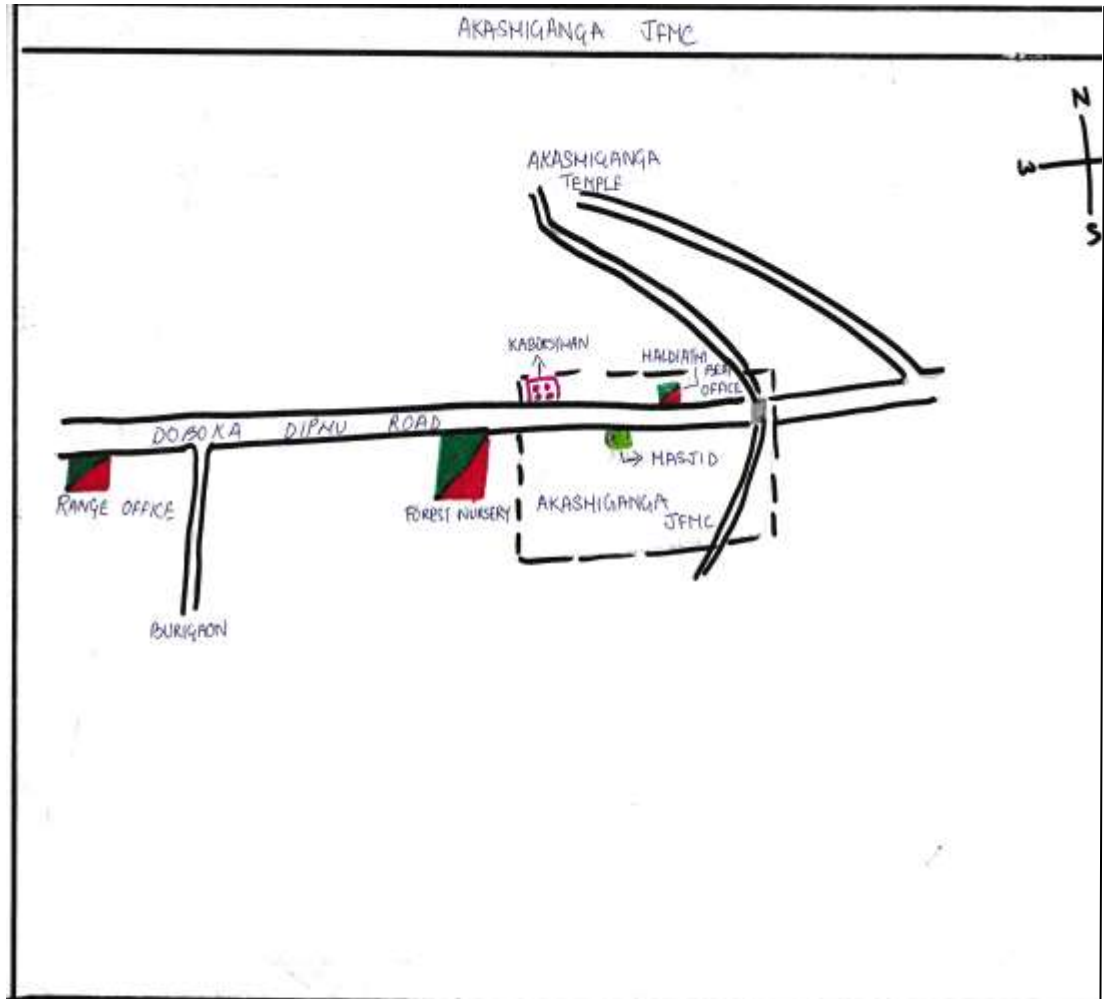
Appendix I(B)

Location Map of Akashiganga JFMC



Appendix II

Approach of the JFMC



Appendix III(A)

JFMC Registration Certificate



Government of Assam
Department of Environment & Forests
Office of the Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division, Hojai.

Renewal No.NS/B/JFMC/16/6758

Dated:03-04-2016

RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION OF JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Akashiganga Joint Forest Management Committee Registered under Jamuna Valley Range, Doboka within the jurisdiction of Nagaon South Division, Hojai in Nagaon District vide Registration No.NAC/NS/9 Dt. 31/03/07 is hereby renewed in the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Nagaon South Division, Hojai for the year 2016-17.

The renewal of registration of the committee has been done to facilitate implementation of forestry related projects under the scheme APFBC Society.

(S.Rahman,AFS)
Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division, Hojai
Nagaon South Division
Hojai

Appendix III(B)

MoU/Resolution Certificate

FORMAT OF AGREEMENT TO BE EXECUTED BETWEEN
THE JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AND
DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER OF THE RESPECTIVE FIELD IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Agreement No: & Date (To be filled up by the Divisional Forest Officer)

i. This deed of Agreement made in the form of Agreement on the 5th day of June 2016 between the Divisional Forest Officer of Nagaon South Division, Hojai, Department of Forest, Assam on behalf of the Project Implementation Unit of the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society (APFBCS; hereinafter referred to as the First Party) and the President, Treasurer and Member-Secretary of the Executive Committee duly elected by the General Body of the Akashiganga Joint Forest Management Committee Village Topatjuno P.O. Dabaka, Panchayat Akashiganga Block Dabaka Sub-Division, Hojai District Hojai. (Hereinafter referred to as the Second Party) to execute the project works under the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBC; hereinafter referred to as Project Works) on the following terms and conditions for proper protection and development of the Forest(s)/ Plantation(s) assigned to this committee as per the schedule given hereunder.

SCHEDULE:

<p><i>Mr. Kapil Chandra</i> President Akashiganga Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC)</p>	<p>a. Name of the Joint Forest Management Committee <u>Akashiganga J.F.M.C.</u> b. District <u>Hojai</u> c. Division <u>Nagaon South Division Hojai</u> d. Range <u>J.V. Range Dabaka</u> e. Section <u>NIL</u> f. Beat <u>Haledhati Forest Beat office.</u> g. Block, Compartment No: <u>NIL</u> h. Area(Ha) <u>300 Hectar.</u> i. Boundary:</p>	<p><u>North Dabaka R.F.</u> <u>East village Topatjuno, Nizprakhoda</u> <u>South Dikhou River</u> <u>West Dabaka R.F.</u></p>
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j. Pictorial Map showing JFMC area (not to scale)

2. Disbursement of funds:

- i. The Second Party shall open a Joint Current Account in the name of 'Joint Account and Community Account' in any Nationalized Commercial Bank, as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ii. The First party in consultation with the Circle Conservator shall nominate an Officer not below the rank of Forester-1 for opening and operating the Joint Account in the name of 'Forestry Account' as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Operational Manual and/or JFMC&EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- iii. Payment of necessary funds to the Second Party shall be released by the First Party as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.

3. Maintenance of Accounts:

- i. The second party shall maintain separate accounts for all expenditure incurred out of the fund provided from time to time for execution of Project works. Such Accounts shall be made available to the First Party or Project Implementation Unit or its authorized representatives for the purpose for inspection. The First Party shall be responsible for submission of expenditure statement and other necessary records to the PMU, as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ii. The First Party and also the Second Party shall have to maintain a register where all relevant data of civil works and inputs receipt records etc. shall be maintained properly. The register shall be kept open for all inspecting officers related to the implementation of the APFBC.
- iii. In case of any event of misuse of funds, the First Party shall have right to stop operation of the Bank Accounts of the Second Party and to be followed by enquiry as may be deemed proper by the First Party.

4. Completion of Project work:

- i. The Project Work shall be completed within the time frame of the annual work plan prepared as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.

5. Duties and responsibilities of the First party

- i. The First party in consultation with the respective Circle Conservator shall demarcate the forest area, where the Second Party shall be allowed to undertake all the project activities and discharge all the responsibilities as per the guidelines

M.A. Kadir ud Din
President
Alauddin Junga Joint Forest
Management Committee (JFMC)

prescribed in the APFBC's JPMC & EDC Manual, as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.

- ii. The First Party shall ensure that the activities of the Second Party are in accordance with the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual and JPMC & EDC Manual, other rules, instructions and directions of Government of India and Government of Assam in force.
 - iii. Until such time as the Second Party can undertake the task, any Forest Officer not below the rank of the Range Officer, as nominated by the First Party, shall prepare estimates for works.
 - iv. The First Party in consultation with the PMU, APFBC Society shall impart training to Joint Forest Management Committee members on aspects of Forest Management including basic inventory collection, management planning, map interpretation, silviculture, nursery raising, grafting of HYV, etc.
 - v. The First Party shall have the right to instruct to stop or suspend any activity at any stage if there is any deviation from the specification prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JPMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party, or violation of any of the terms of this agreement and demand recovery of its payments.
6. Duties and responsibilities of the Second Party:
- i. Apart from observing all the duties and responsibilities as prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JPMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party; the Second Party shall be responsible to manage and implement all the decisions of the Joint Forest Management Committee.
 - ii. The Second Party shall be responsible for maintaining the record of the proceedings and other documents like Chequebooks, Joint Account, Minutes Book, Executive Committee Resolution book, Annual Plan, Micro-plan, and Estimates for Works etc.
 - iii. The Second Party shall assign duties and responsibilities to the members and may constitute sub-committees as needed with a view to ensure implementation of the Joint Forest Management Committee micro-plan and for effective discharge of their prescribed duties and responsibilities.
 - iv. The Second Party in consultation with the General Body shall evolve methodology on all issues relating to membership, conflict resolution, encroachments, customary rights and benefit sharing.
 - v. The Second Party shall prepare a Micro Plan for Project Works as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JPMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
 - vi. It shall be the responsibility of the Second Party to account for and manage the funds and other resources received from the Government, other sources and the funds internally generated, in accordance with sound financial standards and practices.
 - vii. The Second Party shall identify and fix the responsibility on the members of the Joint Forest Management Committee who commit specific offences like grazing

Md. Kodiruddin

President
Arahaiganga Joint Forest
Management Committee (JFMC)

- ix. In the Forest and plantation areas, non-cooperation and disobedience to the decisions of the General Body and Executive committee and inflict Penalties as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JPMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party
- xiii. The Second Party shall ensure that the procurements are made as specified in the Procurement Procedure Manual of the APFBC Society as provided by the First Party and also as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- xiv. The Second Party shall be responsible for bringing any discrepancy or irregularity to the notice of the representative of the First Party
- xv. The Second Party shall abide by the technical suggestion/ direction of the First Party or his representatives.
- xvi. The Second Party shall ensure that there is no mis-utilization of the fund during execution of the Project Works.
- xvii. The Second Party shall pay all duties, taxes and other levies payable against procurement of inputs.
- xviii. The Second Party shall exercise its rights under this agreement in such manner as to protect the interests of the French Development Agency and First Party.
- xix. The second party shall be responsible for maintenance and security of the property / equipment, if any supplied to individuals / communities as part of the project and ensures the same is not mis-utilized.

7. Dispute Settlement:

During execution of work, any dispute arises between the two parties, relating to any aspect of this agreement, the parties shall first attempt to settle the dispute through mutual and amicable consultation. If the dispute is not settled through such consultation, the matter may be referred for arbitration to the Chairman of the DACU.

Signature of the First Party (Officers of the Forest Department, Assam.)

Sl.No.	Name & Designation	Signature
1.	(Divisional Forest Officer)	
2.	(Forest Range Officer)	

anjan
 Divisional Forest Officer
 Jangra South Division
 Kojal

Signature of the Second Party (Members of the Committee) *WV*
 Name & Address : Signature

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | (President) Md. Kadir Uddin | <i>Md. Kadir Uddin</i>
President
Akashiganga Joint Forest
Management Committee |
| 2. | (Treasurer) Mrs. Mahmuda Begum | <i>Mahmuda Begum</i> |
| 3. | (Member-Secretary) Mahesh Ch. Nath Frst | <i>Mahesh Ch. Nath Frst</i>
Member Secretary
Akashiganga Joint Forest
Management Committee J.F.M.C. |

Md. Kadir Uddin
 President
 Akashiganga Joint Forest
 Management Committee (J.F.M.C.)

Md. Kodur Uddin

President
Akashganga Joint Farm
Management Committee (JFMC)

Signature of Witnesses

Name & Address:

1. Md. Salim Uddin, vill. Tapatjuri
2. Md. Abul Hossain, vill. "
3. Sabita Gaur, vill. "
4. Moizamul Hoq
5. Suruj Ali
6. Abdul Khayer
7. Meena Biswas
8. Heliona Begam
9. Mahmuda Begam
- 10.

Signature

1. Md. Salim Uddin
2. Md. Abul Hossain
3. সৌভাগ্যবর্তী
4. Md. Suruj Ali
5. স. স. বিহারী
6. মনোজ কুমার
7. ম. স. বিহারী
8. গ. ম. বিহারী
9. Mahmuda Begam
- 10.

Appendix IV

Executive Members of Akashiganga JFMC

AKASHI GANGA JOIN FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (JFMC)

J.V Range - Doboka, Under N.S Division, Hojai
P.O - Parakhowa, P.S - Doboka, Dist- Hojai (Assam) Pin-782441
Regd.No-

President : Kadir Uddin
Cont. 9613965645

Treasurer: Mahmuda Begum
Cont. 9401392757

Ref No	Name	Gender	Age	Address / Phone	Phone No
1	MD. KADIR UDDIN	M	32	TAYAB ALI	9613965645
2	MAHMUDA BEGUM	F	41	ABDUL JABBAR	9401392757
3	BASUDEB RANGCHHON	M	52	CHOTULAL RANGCHHON	9613994296
4	SAMSUL HOQUE	M	53	NOOR JAMAL	
5	ABDUL KHAYEK	M	48	NOOR JAMAL	9531220520
6	DIGOMBOR DEURKY	M	52	TEMENA DEURI	
7	HALIMA BEGUM	F	42	SUWAG MIYA	8751842605
8	SOBITA KOUR	F	45	MOHABIR KOUR	
9	MAYA RANI BISSAS	F	40	SUBUD BISSAS	
10	SURUJ ALI	M	43	MODARIS ALI	9435924590
12	SCHID ALI	M	34	MOTIUR RAHMAN	8752824633
13	SELIM UDDIN	M	30	AKROL ALI	9613892262
14	ABUL HUSSAIN	M	45	ABDUL JAFFOR	9613301886
15	MAHESH CH. NATH (M.Sy)	M	55		9435162315

Kadir Uddin

President
Akashi - Join Forest
Management Committee (JFMC)

Appendix V

Executive Members group Photo of Akashiganga JFMC



Sitting from left handside: 1. Digombor Deury 2. Mahesh ch Nath (Secretary) 3. Samsul Hoque. 4. Mahmuda Begum 5. Maya Rani Biswas

Standing From Lefthand side: 6. Abul Hussain. 7. Salim Uddin 8. Suraj Ali 9. Kadir Uddin (President) 10. Basudeb Rangchihon 11. Abdul Khayek

Appendix VI

List of members present during FGD(Signed list)

AKASHI GANUA JPMC
(TAPATJURI VILLAGE)

15/3/17

LIST OF MEMBERS FOR FGD

SLNO	NAME	DESIG/ADDRESS	Ph. No.	Signature
1.	Abdullah Karto	RGVN	9508844746	AKA
2.	Suci Mahesh Ch. Nalendra	Head Sstry	9435362315	MBA
3.	Rodiy Widiy	President Akashi Ganua JPMC	9613965645	Widiy
4.	Robial Islam	RGVN	985412744	Robial
5.	Gol: 21/12/2017	Tapatjuri	9613992262	Pan
6.	Md. Saiful Uddin	Tapatjuri		
7.	Bki Basudeb Sengchikon	JMB Parokhwa	9613999296	
8.	Cor. 6/1/2017	Cor. 6/1/2017	7035483413	
9.	Cor. 5/1/2017	Cor. 5/1/2017	9435924590	
10.	Cor. 5/1/2017	Cor. 5/1/2017		
11.	Cor. 6/1/2017			
12.	Md. Abul Husain	Tapatjuri	9613301886	
13.	विश्वनाथजी		9854597915	
14.	Bhagadattar Dewti		7637936099 Ph.	
15.	Sri: Dipunbar Dewti			
16.	अरुण देव	Cor. 6/1/2017	9531220520	
17.	Anup Das	RGVN	9954357578	
18.	Mustafa Badu Fumed	RGVN	8453075677	
19.	Audita Kausal	RGVN		
20.	Anvika Kauli	RGVN		
21.	Cor. 6/1/2017			
22.	Cor. 6/1/2017		9678717821	
23.	Ismail Uddin		900224899499	
24.	Nazima Khatun			
25.				
26.				
27.				

List of members present during PRA (Signed list)

17/3/17

Akashiganga JPMC
Vanue - Tapajini Moktab.

PKH

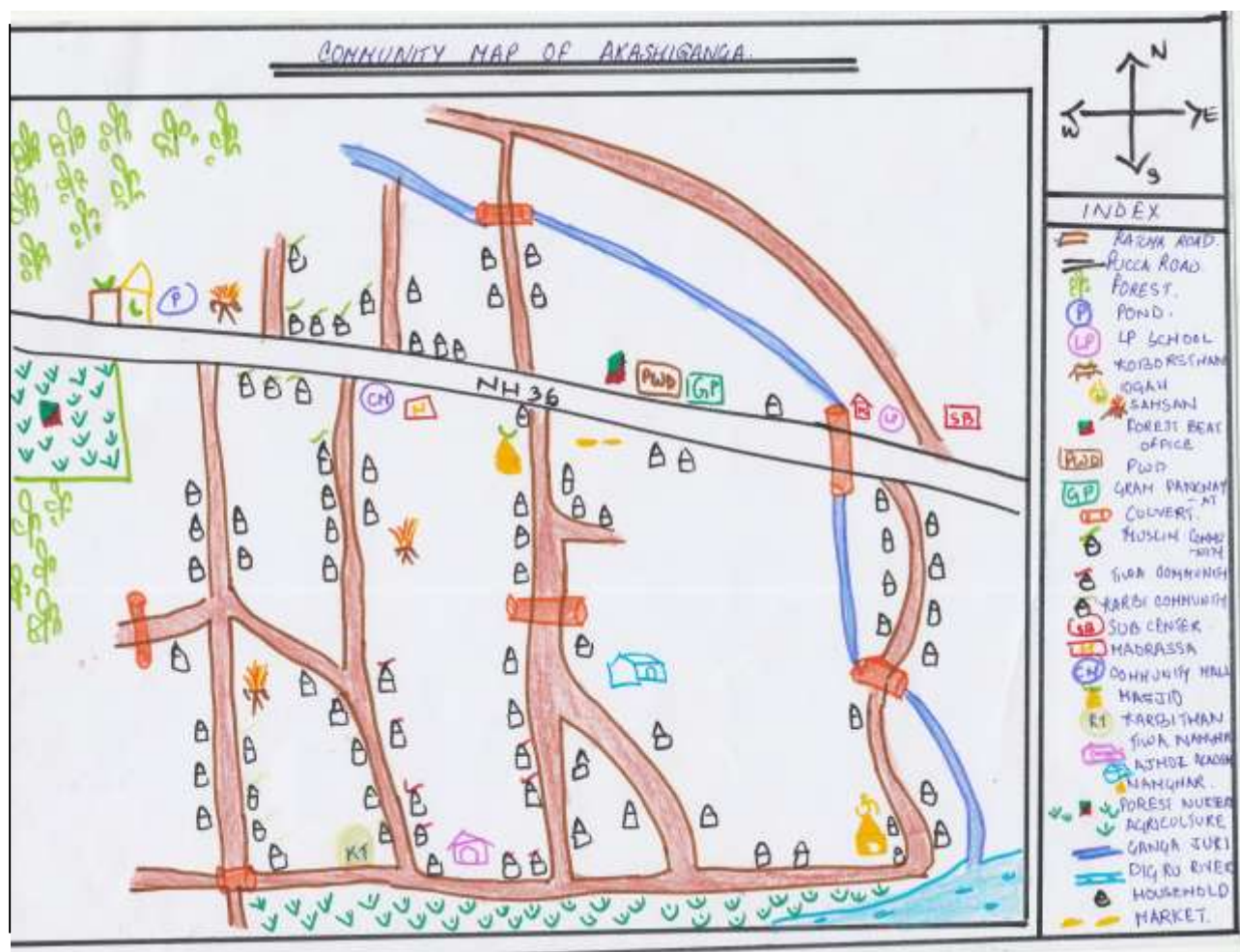
GPS → N 26° 6' 58" E 93° 1' 45"

S/NO	NAME.	Address	Phone NO.
1	Dipwan Kanta	Rh TN	9508844746
2	Md. Shaki dahi	Tapajini	8752824083
2	মো: শাকি দাহি	তাপজিনি	8752824083
4	মো: ব্রজেন কান্ত	তাপজিনি	7035483413
5	Kamal		9036589677
6	Md. Rezaul Hasan		9854570389
7	মো: রেজাউল হাসান		
8	মো: আমিনুল ইসলাম		
9	ব্রজেন		
10	আনুল কান্ত		
11	মো: এন উদ্দিন		
12	মো: মাহমুদুল হক		
13	Babul Hussain		
14	Shukur ul Ullah		
15	মো: শাকুরুল উল্লাহ		
16	মো: মাহমুদুল হক		
17	মো: মাহমুদুল হক		
18	মো: মাহমুদুল হক		
19	মো: মো: মাহমুদুল হক		
20	Abdul-Jabbar		
21	মো: আব্দুল জব্বার		
22	মো: মাহমুদুল হক		
23	মো: মাহমুদুল হক		
24	মো: মাহমুদুল হক		
25	মো: মো: মাহমুদুল হক		
26	মো: মাহমুদুল হক		
27	মো: মাহমুদুল হক		
28	BILLAL UDDIN		7086300960

NO	NAME	Address	Phone NO.
29	Kadiruddin	Tapatjuri	9813965845
30	Md. Seem Uddin	Tapatjuri	9613892262
31	Giasul Hossain		
32	Giasul Hossain		
33	Robiul Islam	RGVN	9854112744

Appendix VII(A)

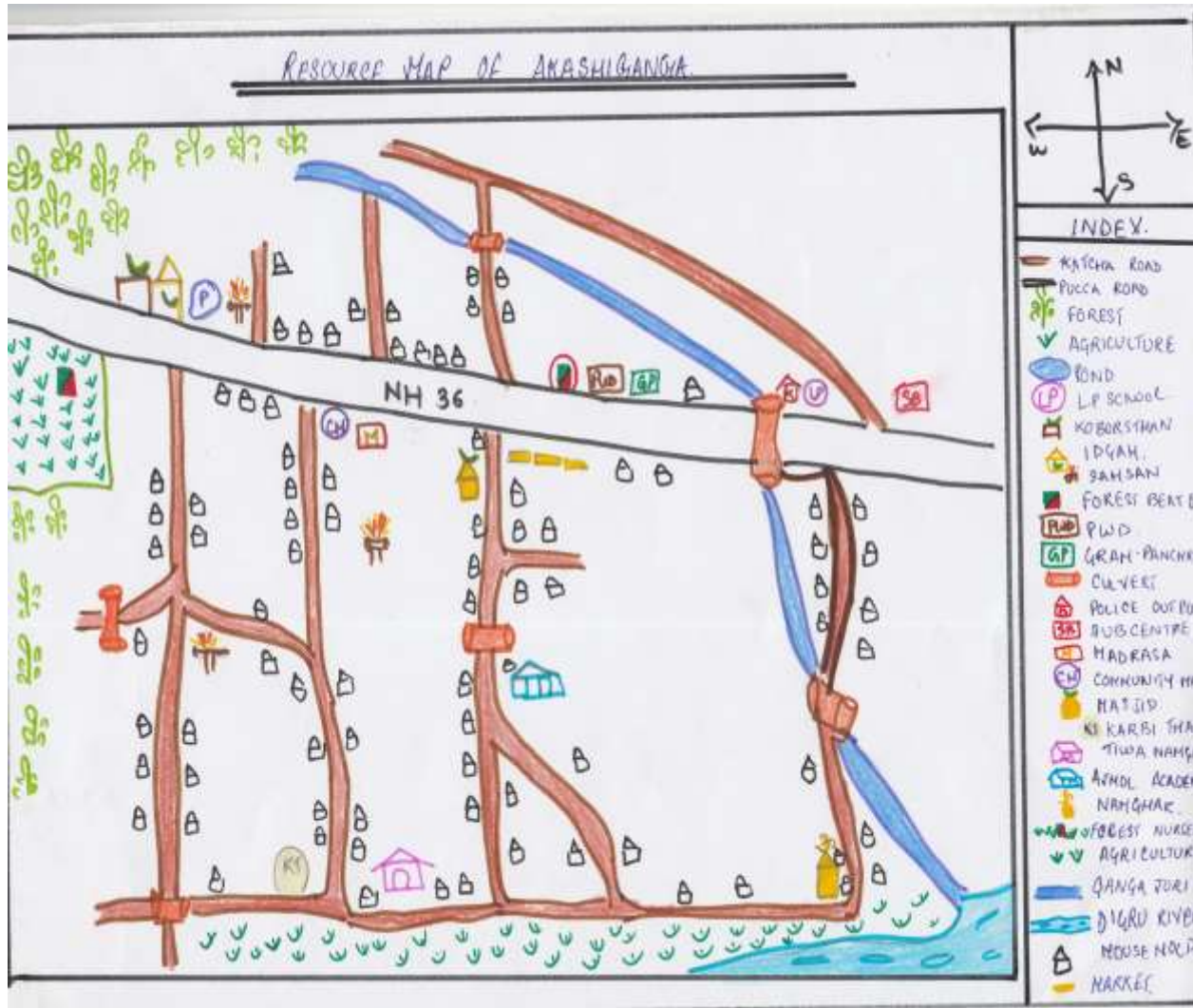
Community map of Akashiganga JFMC



Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Suraj Ali	Topotjuri	8752824633
2	Md. Samsul Hoque	Topotjuri	7035483413
3	Kamal	Topotjuri	9435896707
4	Billal Uddin	Topotjuri	7086300960

** Details list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix VI

Resource map of Akashiganga JFMC

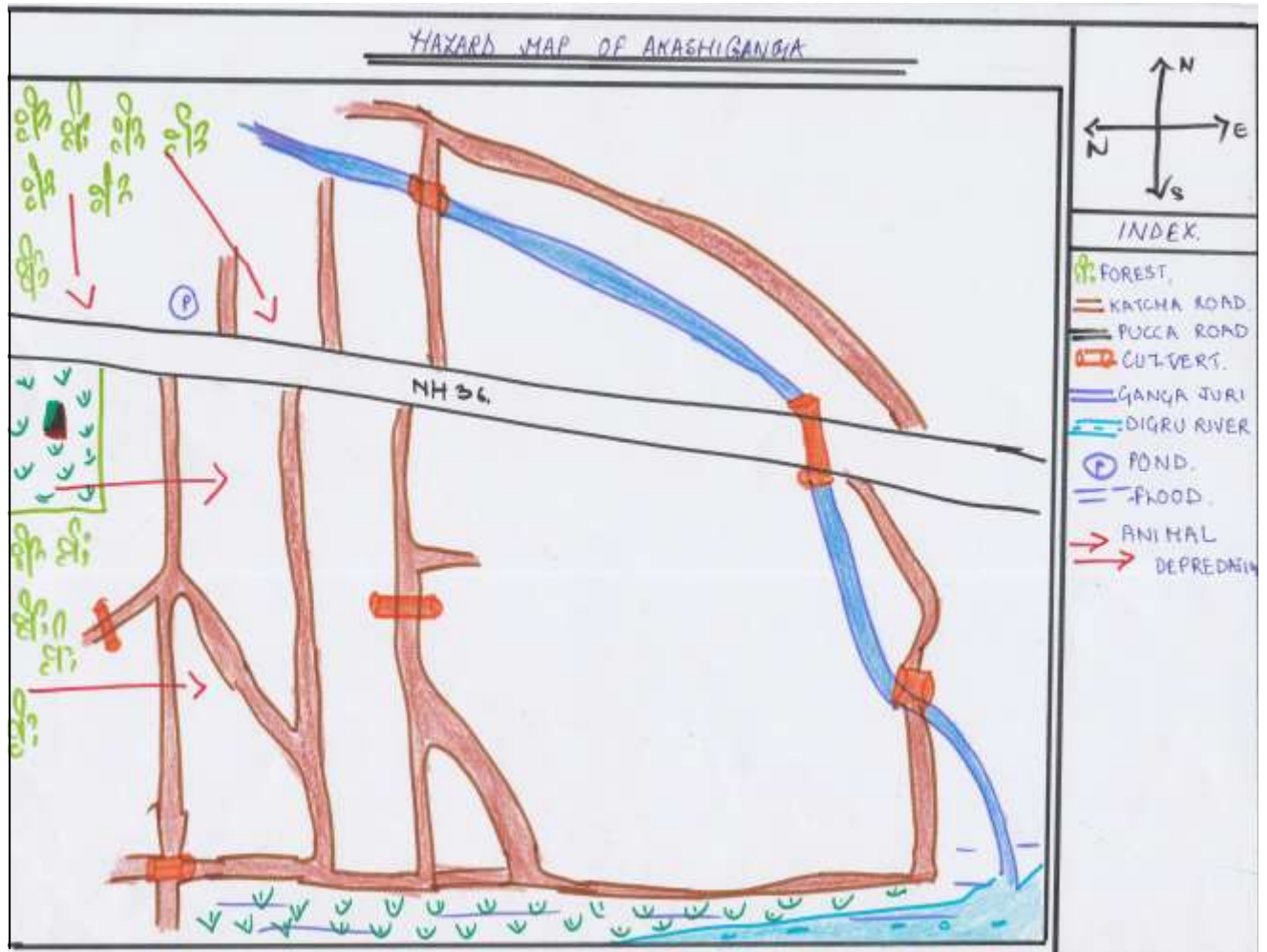


Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Suraj Ali	Topotjuri	8752824633
2	Md. Samsul Hoque	Topotjuri	7035483413
3	Kamal	Topotjuri	9435896707
4	Billal Uddin	Topotjuri	7086300960

**** Details list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix VI**

Appendix VII(B)

Hazard map of Akashiganga JFMC

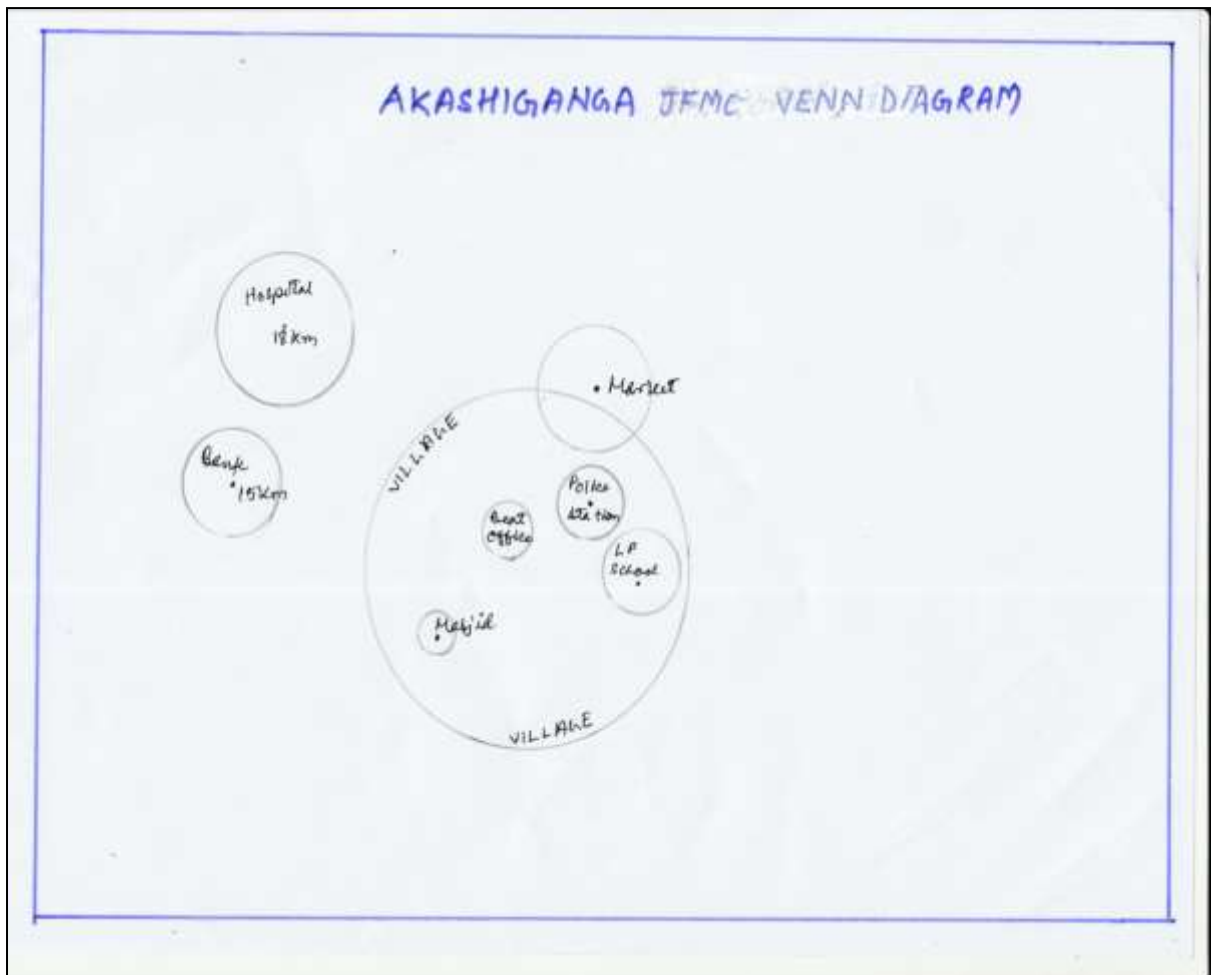


Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Suraj Ali	Topotjuri	8752824633
2	Md. Samsul Hoque	Topotjuri	7035483413
3	Kamal	Topotjuri	9435896707
4	Billal Uddin	Topotjuri	7086300960

** Details list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix VI

Appendix VII(C)

Venn Diagram



Appendix VIII

Entry point Activities

Save tree, Decorate the nature with green.

AKASHI GANGA JOIN FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (JFMC)

J.V Range - Doboka, Under N.S Division, Hojai
P.O. - Parakhowa, P.S - Doboka, Dist- Hojai (Assam) Pin-782441
Regd.No-

Ref No- Date-

Akashiganga JFMC Entry point activities

Sl No	Activities	Details	Budget
1	JFMC office attach with Community hall with drinking water	Size. 15x20 ft Water tank= 8x12ft Location in JFMC area Area= 0.5 Bigha	2.5 Lakhs
2	Teat House	Generate - 1 Nos Chair - 50 Nos Table - 2 Nos Location - Tapatjuri Area - 0.5 Bigha	60 Thousand
3	Tapatjuri Pre Senior Madrassa Repairing & Toilet with Drinking water.	Madrassa - 18x40 ft Toilet - 5x10 ft Water tank - 8x12 ft Area - 2 Bigha	80 Thousand
4	Const. of Boundary wall of Halduti Hafizia Madrassa at Tapatjuri, with RCC - footpath 20 mtr.	Size - 95x300 ft Location - Tapatjuri Area - 2.5 Bigha	6 Lakhs
5	Const. of Tiwa Nam Ghar Repairing	Size - 15x34 ft Location - Tiwa Gaon Area - 2 Bigha	1 Lakh
6	Karbi nam Ghar Repairing by fancying	Size - 22x40 ft Location - Niz Parakhawa Area - 3 Bigha	1.5 Lakhs
7	Const. of Rd. by GSB from NH-36 to Abul Khayer House.	Size - 20 Mtr. With one home pipe Location - Tapatjuri	1 Lakh
8	Const. of Rd. by GSB From NH-36 to Abdul Azid House.	Size - 500 Mtr. Location - Tapatjuri	5.5 Lakhs
9	Const. of Rd by GSB from NH-36 to Nankun House, via Sahid Ali House.	Size- 250 Mtr. Location - Tapatjuri	3.5 Lakhs
10	Const. of Rd. form NH-36 to Jagnu House Chariali, with one home pipe. Via abul Hussain House.	Size- 250 mtr. One home pipe Location - Tapatjuri	4.5 Lakhs.
11	Const. of Boundary wall Halduti Jamch Masjid (Front site wall)	Size . 120 Mtr. Location - Tapatjuri Area - 2.5 Bigha	3.5 Lakhs


FOREST RANGE OFFICER
 J.V. Range, Doboka


President
 Akashiganga Join Forest
 Management Committee (JFMC)


Divisional Forest Officer
 Nagaon South Division
 Hojai.

Appendix IX(A)

Training list of Akashiganga JFMC (Proposed)



Save tree, Decorate the nature with green,



AKASHI GANGA JOIN FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (JFMC)

J.V Range - Doboka, Under N.S Division, Hojai
P.O - Parakhowa, P.S - Doboka, Dist- Hojai (Assam) Pin-782441
Regd.No-

President : Kadir Uddin
Cont. 9613965645

Treasurer: Mahmuda Begum
Cont. 9401392757

Ref No. Date 01/04/2017

কমিটিৰ সদস্যৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ আৱশ্যকীয়তা সন্ধানত সকলৰ নামসহ তালিকা
আকাশীগঙ্গা জোইন ফৰেষ্ট ম্যানেজমেন্ট কমিটি
নং- ৩৩৩/১৭, ডাকঘৰ - পাৰাখোৱা, অসম - ডিব্ৰুগড় জিলা - হোজাই ৩৮৪৪

Sl. No	NAME	SEX	AGE	FATHER / HUSBAND	MOBILE NO.
1	ABDUL MALIK	M	30	AMIR HAMJA	9613168217
2	SAIF UDDIN	M	23	ABDUL JALIL	9577615935
3	ABDUL RAHIM	M	16	AMIR HAMJA	9613328626
4	HAMMAN ALI	M	24	SURAMIN ALI	9859898598
5	JAKIR HUSSAIN	M	32	HASEN ALI	9593871541
6	AZAR UDDIN	M	20	HANIF ALI	8724043191
7	ABIDA BEGUM	F	14	ASHROF ALI	same
8	NARJINA BEGUM	F	15	FAIZUL HOQUE	
9	SALENA BEGUM	F	18	STRAJUL HOQUE	7399677755
10	SAHARA BEGUM	F	18	MOSTAFA BEGUM	9678928589
11	RAGIBUR HUSSAIN	M	18	MOIN UDDIN	
12	ALIM UDDIN	M	22	ABDUL JALIL	9577615935
13	GULZAR HUSSAIN	M	16	ALAL UDDIN	
14	FIRUJ UDDIN	M	16	HARUN RAHIM	
15	NARGIS BEGUM	F	16	AKAL ALI	
16	SAJINA BEGUM	F	16	ABDUL HOQUE	
17	FARHANA BEGUM	F	16	FARRUL ISLAM	
18	RAJU TERANG	M	26	BIMAL TERANG	
19	CHUPAY RANGHANG	M	21	BOLIN RANGHANG	
20	NILMA DEURI	F	15	MILARAHDEURI	



FOREST RANGE OFFICER
J.V. Range, Doboka



Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai.



President
Akashiganga Join Forest
Management Committee (JFMC)

Appendix X

Photographs

 A group of people are seated in a room with a blue and red backdrop, attending an orientation session. A woman in a red dress is standing and addressing the group.	 A man in a white shirt is lighting a lamp on a table covered with a pink cloth. A woman in a red and green sari is standing next to him.
<p>Orientation & Awareness</p>	<p>Lighting of the lamp during orientation</p>
 A group of people are gathered around a large map on the floor, participating in a PRA Mapping session. A banner is visible in the background.	 A group of people are gathered around a large map on the floor, participating in a PRA Mapping session. A banner is visible in the background.
<p>PRA Mapping</p>	<p>Participation of Community members in PRA Mapping</p>
 A group of people are seated in a room, participating in a Focus Group Discussion. A banner is visible in the background.	 A group of people are seated in a room, participating in a Focus Group Discussion. A banner is visible in the background.
<p>Focus Group Discussion</p>	<p>Community Members in Focus Group Discussion</p>

Appendix XI

GPS Coordinates

1. Starting point	: N-26°10'37.0" E-092°56'29.5"
2.Sankardev Sishu Niketon LP School	: N-26°10'36.0" E-92°56'35.6"
3. PHE/Namghar	: N-26°10'33.9" E-092°56'46.8"
4. L.P. School	: N-26°09'07.6" E-092°56'12.0"
5. Akashiganga Shiv Mandir	: N-26°10'38.8" E-092°56'20.8"

Nagaon South Division

Sl. No	Amendment Suggested	Correction Done
1.	Incorporation of List of Beneficiaries	Incorporated in the end of Micro Plan

22/11/18/15

Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai.

Md. Shafiqur Rahman



GOPAL CH DAS <webfordas@gmail.com>

Fwd: Submission of draft Micro-plan of JV Range, Doboka, under Nagaon South Division, Hojai

1 message

sangeeta borah <sangeeta.borah.speed@gmail.com>
To: GOPAL CH DAS <webfordas@gmail.com>

Thu, May 18, 2017 at 10:32 AM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Gyanasree Borthakur" <gyanasree.rgvn@gmail.com>

Date: May 17, 2017 8:45 PM

Subject: Fwd: Submission of draft Micro-plan of JV Range, Doboka, under Nagaon South Division, Hojai

To: "sangeeta borah" <sangeeta.borah.speed@gmail.com>, "Nirmali Baruah" <baruahnirmali1@gmail.com>, "Ankita Kakati" <ankita_kakati@yahoo.in>, <bjdeka@outlook.com>, "Rachna Yadav" <yadav.rachna@gmail.com>, "Dipukan Kalita" <dipu.cfpl@gmail.com>

Cc:

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Divisional Forest Officer Nagaon South Division" <dfo.t.nagaonsouth@gmail.com>

Date: 17 May 2017 6:01 pm

Subject: Submission of draft Micro-plan of JV Range, Doboka, under Nagaon South Division, Hojai

To: <gyanasree.rgvn@gmail.com>

Cc: <pd.pmu.apfbc@nic.in>, "conservator.nac" <conservator.nac@gmail.com>, "ccft.uaz" <ccft.uaz@gmail.com>

Madam,

With reference to the subject cited above, I have the honour to inform you that after scrutinizing the Draft Micro plans of JFMCs namely **Akashiganga, Burigaon, Nahargaon and Urdhogaon JFMCs** by making necessary corrections in the list of beneficiaries for incorporating the same in the above mentioned JFMC Microplans.

This is for favour of your necessary action.

Yours Faithfully
DFO
NSD, Hojai

4 attachments

 **Akashiganga_JFMC.doc**
1384K

 **Burigaon JFMC.xlsx**
16K

 **Nahargaon JFMC.xls**
34K

 **Urdhogaon JFMC.xls**
37K

LIST OF BENEFICIARIES OF AKASHI GANGA JFMC

Sl. No.	Name of Family Members	Sex		Age	Relation between Head & Other Members.
		M	F		
1	<u>Mumin Ali</u>	√		45	Head
	Priyar Begum		√	36	Wife
2	<u>Minu Das</u>		√	65	Head
	Puranjoy Das	√		43	Son
3	<u>Upen Laskar</u>	√		67	Head
	Nilima Laskar		√	58	Wife
4	<u>Ranjit Dey</u>	√		70	Head
	Joytsna Dey		√	58	Wife
5	<u>Mohi Kt. Bora</u>	√		65	Head
	Geeta Bora		√	52	Wife
6	<u>Priyanath Medhi</u>	√		50	Head
	Bhudev Medhi	√		45	Son
7	<u>Binola Medhi</u>		√	70	Head
	Srinam Medhi	√		34	Son
8	<u>Babul Chandra</u>	√		70	Head
	Sukla Chandra		√	50	Wife
9	<u>Sewali Chandra</u>		√	85	Head
	Bana Chandra	√		55	Son
10	<u>Bipul Chandra</u>	√		48	Head
	Sabita Chandra		√	45	Wife
11	<u>Jarna Chandra</u>		√	46	Head
	Nirmal Chandra	√		31	Son
12	<u>Manik Chandra</u>	√		60	Head
	Neli Chandra		√	50	Wife
13	<u>Gaura Chandra</u>	√		55	Head
	Sabita Chandra		√	46	Wife
14	Prabha Sani Chandra		√	50	Head
	<u>Lt. Nitai Chandra</u>				
15	<u>Anjali Chandra</u>		√	63	Head

	Subhas Chandra	√		46	Son
16	<u>Animesh Chandra</u>	√		45	Head
	Maina Chanhdra		√	36	Wife
17	<u>Anirudhra Chandra</u>	√		70	Head
	Sunita Chandra		√	50	Wife
18	<u>Niranjan Biswas</u>	√		65	Head
	Preeti Biswas		√	45	Wife
19	Suchitra Nath		√	45	Head
	Lt. <u>Hari Bol Nath</u>				
20	<u>Sudhan Nath</u>	√		85	Head
	Sunil Nath	√		50	Son
21	<u>Nikhil Biswas</u>	√		45	Head
	Sasnti Biswas		√	37	Wife
22	<u>Akhil Biswas</u>	√		82	Head
	Niranjan Biswas	√		43	Son
23	<u>Samerendra Das</u>	√		54	Head
	Moni Rani Das		√	46	Wife
24	<u>Uma Borah</u>		√	50	Head
	Minu Bora		√	42	Wife
25	<u>Munindra Biswas</u>	√		75	Head
	Sumati Biswas		√	55	Wife
26	<u>Babul Ghosh</u>	√		45	Head
	Ruma Ghosh		√	26	Daughter
27	<u>Ajit Das</u>	√		60	Head
	Rekha Rani Das		√	45	Wife
28	<u>Bikash Das</u>	√			Head
29	<u>Anal Das</u>	√		70	Head
	Kunchan Das	√		45	Daughter in law
30	<u>Belonti Das</u>		√	55	Head
	Anal Das	√		22	Son
31	<u>Karuna Das</u>	√		75	Head
	Kartik Das	√		42	Son
32	<u>Zamal Uddin</u>	√		45	Head
	Fatima Begam		√	35	Wife
33	<u>Kamal Uddin</u>	√		40	Head

	Hazira Begam		√	36	Wife
34	<u>Ad. Haque</u>	√		50	Head
	Laki Begam		√	45	Wife
35	<u>Fazar Ali</u>	√		50	Head
	Maruyam Nesa		√	45	Wife
36	<u>Sapar Ali</u>	√		38	Head
	Kat Banu		√	35	Wife
37	<u>Ad. Rahim</u>	√		45	Head
	Sahena Begam		√	40	Wife
38	<u>Fatema Begam</u>		√	70	Head
	Faizul Haque	√		50	Son
39	<u>Mamtaz Ali</u>	√		80	Head
	Rushnara Begam		√	55	Wife
40	<u>Husnara Begam</u>		√	60	Head
	Abul Khayad	√		37	Son
41	<u>Khudiram Majumdar</u>	√		45	Head
	Bebi Majumdar		√	35	Wife
42	<u>Subhas Biswas</u>	√		37	Head
	Moina Biswas		√	35	Wife
43	<u>Amal Das</u>	√		35	Head
	Sabita Das		√	32	Wife
44	<u>Syamal Das</u>	√		20	Head
	Bina Das		√	55	Mother
45	<u>Saitandra Chandra</u>	√		55	Head
	Kalpana Chandra		√	45	Wife
46	<u>Binay Das</u>	√		38	Head
	Rabindra Das	√		75	Father
47	<u>Sajal Das</u>	√		42	Head
	Sandarani Das		√	38	Wife
48	<u>Rabindra Das</u>	√		35	Head
	Bimal Das	√		31	Brother
49	<u>Midumai Chakrabarti</u>	√		38	Head
	Babani Chakrabarti		√	19	Daughter
50	<u>Ganes Das</u>	√		47	Head
	Sipra Das		√	35	Wife

51	<u>Bubul Medhi</u>	√		40	Head
	Rina Medhi		√	37	Wife
52	<u>Jiten Das</u>	√		70	Head
	Pranita Das		√	60	Wife
53	<u>Ajit Dev. Nath</u>	√		55	Head
	Jyoti Dev. Nath		√	40	Wife
54	<u>Rinabala Das</u>		√	70	Head
	Ajit Das	√		35	Son
55	<u>Joliram Basumatari</u>	√		37	Head
	Renamai Basumatari		√	33	Wife
56	<u>Padum Basumatari</u>	√		50	Head
	Abanti Basumatari		√	40	Wife
57	<u>Sumeswar Dutta</u>	√		65	Head
	Kiran Dutta		√	45	wife
58	<u>Ranjit Nath</u>	√		50	Head
	Sewali Nath		√	40	wife
59	<u>Motiram Mudoj</u>	√		58	Head
	Silpirani Devimudoj		√	45	Wife
60	<u>Kinaram Bora</u>	√		75	Head
	Gunamai Bora		√	53	wife
61	<u>Patab Bora</u>	√		50	Head
	Luknath Bora			30	wife
62	Lakhimai Bhuyan	√		65	Head
	<u>Lt. Bakul Bhuyan</u>				
63	<u>Lalit Biswas</u>	√		49	Head
	Dayamoti Biswas		√	40	Wife
64	<u>Ralmuhan Biswas</u>	√		45	Head
	Anu Biswas		√	34	Wife
65	<u>Digambar Deka</u>	√		72	Head
	Mina Deka		√	60	Wife
66	<u>Chenaram Bora</u>	√	-	72	Head
	Sunamai Bora		√	62	Wife
67	Lakirani Das		√	50	Head
	<u>Lt. Pramud Das</u>				
68	<u>NarendaDas</u>	√		80	Head

	Nilmoni Das	√		50	Son
69	<u>Rajeswari Biswas</u>		√	45	Head
	Bulee Biswas		√	24	Daughter
70	<u>Sivanath Hira</u>	√		60	Head
	Leela Hira		√	40	Wife
71	<u>Jahar lal Majumdar</u>	√		60	Head
	Kalpana Majumdar		√	50	Wife
72	<u>Dilip Bardoloi</u>	√		50	Head
	Anu Bardoloi		√	40	Wife
73	<u>Bhugeswar Medhi</u>	√		50	Head
	Pratima Medhi		√	35	Wife
74	<u>Samsul Haque</u>	√		70	Head
	Philmoni Begam		√	55	Wife
75	<u>Halima Khatun</u>		√	55	Head
76	<u>Amina Khatun</u>	-	√	60	Head
	Anuar Hussain	√		35	Son
77	Afia Khatun		√	76	Head
	Babul Hussain	√		50	Son
78	Sahera Khatun		√	45	Head
	<u>Lt. Jalal ahmed</u>				
79	<u>Monir Ahmed</u>	√		45	Head
	Khatija Begam		√	35	Wife
80	<u>Abdul Karim</u>	√		45	Head
	Hajira Begam		√	35	Wife
81	<u>Abdul Ali</u>	√		40	Head
	Dilwar Begam		√	34	Wife
82	<u>San Banu</u>	-	√	50	Head
83	<u>Abdul Kalam</u>	√		65	Head
	Nurjahan Begam		√	40	Mother
84	Marhum Bibi		√	50	Head
	<u>Lt. Md. Safiullah</u>				
85	<u>Rahim Uddin</u>	√		40	Head
	Rukia Begam		√	38	Wife
86	<u>Hasan Ali</u>	√		36	Head

	Asmada Begam		√	30	Wife
87	<u>Abdul Rouf</u>	√		65	Head
	Majida Begam		√	45	Wife
88	<u>Bahar Uddin</u>	√		50	Head
	Hanifa Khatun		√	35	Wife
89	<u>Aiub Ali</u>	√		50	Head
	Halima Khatun		√	35	Wife
90	<u>Abdul Awal</u>	√		40	Head
	Manuara Begam		√	35	Wife
91	<u>Hanifa Khatun</u>	-	√	38	Head
	Imutara Begam		√	19	Daughter
92	<u>Abdul Rahim</u>	√		50	Head
	Salema Begam		√	45	Wife
93	<u>Khairun Nessa</u>	-	√	45	Head
	Hasan Ali	√		35	Son
94	Amirun Nessa		√	62	Head
	<u>Lt. Abdul Mannan</u>				
95	<u>Islam Uddin</u>	√			Head
	Aklima Begam		√	55	Wife
96	<u>Fajarun nessa</u>		√	70	Head
	Jinnat ali	√		40	Son
97	<u>Abdul Ali</u>	√		70	Head
	Saleha Khatun		√	50	Wife
98	<u>Abdul Kalam</u>	√		62	Head
	Khudeja Khatun		√	50	Wife
99	<u>Jahed Ali</u>	√		55	Head
	Safia Khatun		√	45	Wife
100	<u>Abdul Ajid</u>	√		45	Head
	Minara Begam		√	40	
101	<u>Abdul Majid</u>	√		40	Head
	Marjin Nessa		√	35	Wife
102	<u>Abdul Salam</u>	√		70	Head
	Kanakjan Bibi		√	55	Wife
	Samad Ali	√		12	Son
103	<u>Abdul Mussalib</u>	√		50	Head

	Aktarun Nesa		√	38	Wife
104	<u>Haraj Ali</u>	√		45	Head
	Hasan Banu		√	30	Mother
105	<u>Iddis Ali</u>	√		55	Head
	Samsul Nehar	√		35	Wife
106	<u>Abdul Halim</u>	√		45	Head
	Reziya Khatun		√	80	Mother
107	<u>Rahim Uddin</u>	√		50	Head
	Malikha Begam		√	34	Mother
108	<u>Moin Uddin</u>	√		50	Head
	Rukiya Begam		√	45	Wife
109	<u>Sah Alam</u>	√		50	Head
	Rukiya Begam		√	38	Wife
110	<u>Kamal Uddin</u>	√		75	Head
	Taizun Nesa		√	40	Mother
111	<u>Ainul Haque</u>	√		60	Head
	Mairam Bibi		√	40	Son
112	<u>Mainul Haque</u>	√		42	Head
	Alia Begam		√	36	Wife
113	<u>Saidul Islam</u>	√		40	Head
	Mazeda Khatun		√	33	Wife
114	<u>Babul Hussain</u>	√		48	Head
	Rahima Begam		√	32	Wife
115	<u>Hamida Begam</u>		√	70	Head
	Nur Islam	√		44	Son
116	<u>Kamal Hussain</u>	√		41	Head
	Afia Begam		√	34	Wife
117	<u>Jakir Uddin</u>	√		38	Head
	Khiriz Hussain	√		35	Sister
	Afiwa Khatun		√	28	Head
118	<u>Maqbul Ali</u>	√		40	Head
	Marzina Begam		√	30	Wife
119	<u>Abul Kalam</u>	√		55	Head
120	<u>Akal Ali</u>	√		60	Head
	Taibur Rahman	√		41	Son

121	<u>Anuara Begam</u>		√	50	Head
	Zamal Uddin	√		30	Son
122	<u>Sulaiman Ali</u>	√		41	Head
	Rasida Begam		√	38	Wife
123	<u>Harun Rashid</u>	√		50	Head
	Farida Begam		√	38	Wife
124	<u>Saleha Ahmed</u>	√		60	Head
	Sale Ahmed	√		35	Son
125	<u>Budiur Rahman</u>	√		80	Head
	Sesma Khtun		√	70	Wife
126	<u>Rafiq Uddin</u>	√		40	Head
	Rabiya Begam		√	35	Wife
127	<u>Binud Sing</u>	√		80	Head
	Sailawati Devi		√	76	Wife
128	<u>Senambi Devi</u>	√		44	Head
	Nimam Sigh		√	24	Wife
129	<u>Tulshi Ram Kuowar</u>	√		70	Head
	Bisahin Kuowar	√		33	Son
130	<u>Abdul Kadir</u>	√		37	Head
	Nihari Begam		√	32	Wife
131	Rashmi Ranghangpi	√		65	Head
	<u>Lt. Pashuram Ranghang</u>				
132	<u>Fazul Haque</u>	√		80	Head
	Phutiphul Nesa		√	60	Wife
133	<u>Niramai Ranghpi</u>	√		70	Head
	Nitali Ingtipi		√	55	Wife
134	<u>Bharat Thakur</u>	√		65	Head
	Rajkumari Devi		√	60	Wife
135	<u>Biju Saikia</u>	√		36	Head
	<u>Lt. Moniram Saikia</u>				
136	<u>Bilal Hussain</u>		√	32	Head
	Lt. Sukkur Ali				
137	<u>Saramin Ali</u>	√		56	Head
	Narmina Begam		√	40	Wife
138	<u>Anwar Hussain</u>	√		50	Head

	Anzuma Begam		√	40	Wife
139	<u>Taijul Haque</u>	√		50	Head
	Maleka Begam		√	40	Wife
140	<u>Nur Md.</u>	√		60	Head
	Piyara Begam		√	50	Wife
141	<u>Ab. Rahim</u>	√		40	Head
	Mazina Begam		√	35	Wife
142	<u>Abdul Halim</u>	√		70	Head
	Rosnara Begam		√	50	Wife
143	<u>Sahjahan Ali</u>	√		50	Head
	Piara Begam		√	40	Wife
144	<u>Abdul Motin</u>	√		40	Head
	Sakina Begam		√	35	Wife
145	<u>Abdul Noor</u>	√		50	Head
	Rasu Begam		√	23	Wife
146	<u>Sahabuddin</u>	√		38	Head
	Rukia Begam		√	28	Wife
147	<u>Ab Nasir</u>	√		37	Head
	Diluara Begam		√	32	Wife
148	<u>Ab Zalil</u>	√		52	Head
	Manuara Begam		√	40	Wife
149	<u>Billal Hussain</u>	√		40	Head
	Suba Begam		√	35	Wife
150	<u>Anuar Hussain</u>	√		58	Head
	Aisa Begam		√	33	Wife
151	<u>Indra Kro</u>	√		52	Head
	Melamai Teronpi		√	42	Wife
152	Anuar Khatun	√		38	Head
	<u>Lt. Jubedali Mallik</u>				
153	<u>Rajabali Mallik</u>	√		41	Head
	Mamtajv		√	30	Wife
154	<u>Emedali Mallik</u>	√		48	Head
	Rajia Khatun		√	40	Wife
155	<u>Md Ali Mallik</u>	√		70	Head
	Sahura Khatun		√	50	Wife

156	Firuja Khatun	√		58	Head
	<u>Lt. Ahmed Mallik</u>				
157	<u>Ahad ali Mallik</u>	√		57	Head
	Fatema Begam		√	45	Wife
158	<u>Sahidul haque</u>	√		45	Head
	Anuara Khatun		√	30	Wife
159	<u>Rafiqul haque</u>	√		39	Head
	Afia Khatun		√	35	Wife
160	<u>Ajjul Haque</u>	√		48	Head
	Sahar banu		√	38	Wife
161	<u>Sirajul haque</u>	√		38	Head
	Safai Begam		√	30	Wife
162	<u>Giasuddin Mallik</u>	√		36	Head
	Sanbanu Begam		√	32	Wife
163	<u>Fajar Ali</u>	√		60	Head
	Noorjan Begam		√	50	Wife
164	<u>Haren Barman</u>	√		50	Head
	Renuka Barman		√	40	Wife
165	<u>Moni Bora</u>	√		42	Head
	Bobita Bora		√	36	Wife
166	<u>Punaram Bora</u>	√		60	Head
	Numali Bora		√	52	Wife
167	<u>Ujjal Bora</u>	√		50	Head
	Bina bora		√	38	Wife
168	<u>Ajad Ali</u>	√		38	Head
	Sarifa Begam		√	65	Mother
169	<u>Kasem Ali</u>	√		49	Head
	Noorjahan Bibi		√	40	Wife
170	<u>Hasena Khatun</u>	-	√	70	Head
	Majida Khatun		√	45	Daughter
171	<u>Samsul Haque</u>	√		58	Head
	<u>Sarup Banu</u>			48	Daughter
	Faruk Hussain	√		24	Son
172	<u>Dilwar Haque</u>	√		42	Head
	Halima Begam		√	34	Wife

173	<u>Sarifullah</u>	√		65	Head
	Sukurun Nessa		√	53	Wife
174	<u>Lukman Ali</u>	√		60	Head
	Firuja Khatun		√	48	Wife
175	<u>Ainul Haque</u>	√		82	Head
	Manuara Begam		√	44	Wife
176	<u>Abul Kalam</u>	√		62	Head
	Hajira Khatun		√	55	Wife
177	<u>Rahim Uddin</u>	√		45	Head
	Salema Begam		√	35	Wife
178	<u>Sahjamal</u>	√		60	Head
	Kulsuma Begam		√	55	Wife
179	<u>Robia Bibi</u>		√	58	Head
	Sukur ali	√		28	Son
180	<u>Sabiullah</u>	√		60	Head
	Asia bibi		√	58	Wife
181	<u>Kukila bibi</u>		√	60	Head
	Hussain Ahmed	√		35	Son
182	<u>Sakina Khatun</u>		√	70	Head
183	<u>Haidar ali</u>	√		38	Head
184	<u>Hasan Ahmed</u>	√		65	Head
	Sufia Begam		√	52	Wife
185	<u>Faruk Hussain</u>	√		32	Head
	Fatima Begam		√	56	Mother
186	<u>Faijul Haque</u>	√		49	Head
	Purnima Begam		√	38	Wife
187	<u>Hasan ali</u>	√		66	Head
	Jahanara Begam		√	55	Wife
188	Rahima Begam	√		65	Head
	Lt. <u>Suraj Ali</u>				
189	<u>Lal Miya</u>	√		46	Head
	Parimun Nessa		√	38	Wife
190	<u>Manik Miya</u>	√		55	Head
	Manuara Begam		√	40	Wife
191	<u>Abu kalam</u>	√		52	Head

	Safali Begam		√	42	Wife
192	<u>Khalilur Rahman</u>	√		42	Head
	Kutina Begam		√	35	Wife
193	<u>Ali Ahmed</u>	√		56	Head
	Fatima Khatun		√	46	Wife
194	Latifa Khatun	√		50	Head
	Lt. <u>Akbar Ali</u>				
195	<u>Jainal Hussain</u>	√		40	Head
	Halima Khatun		√	33	Wife
196	<u>Billal Hussain</u>	√		38	Head
	Umesha Begam		√	31	Wife
197	<u>Anuar Hussain</u>	√		36	Head
	Mamataj Begam		√	30	Wife
198	<u>Mubarak Ali</u>	√		70	Head
	Piara Begam		√	50	Wife
199	<u>Noor Islam</u>	√		45	Head
	Amina Begam		√	38	Wife
200	<u>Abdul Salam</u>	√		68	Head
	Noorjahan		√	55	Wife
201	<u>Abdul Mannan</u>	√		42	Head
	Jarina Khatun		√	35	Wife
202	<u>Abdul kalam</u>	√		35	Head
	Khudeja Khatun		√	28	Wife
203	<u>Jaitun Nessa</u>		√	50	Head
	Abdul Jabbar	√		38	Son
204	<u>Manik Miya</u>	√		55	Head
	Jairul Nessa		√	45	Wife
205	<u>Mafiz Miya</u>	√		55	Head
	Marinoom Nesa		√	45	Wife
206	<u>Abdul Gaffur</u>	√		50	Head
	Manuara Khatun		√	40	Wife
207	<u>Abdul Manik</u>	√		35	Head
	Mairun Nessa		√	80	Mother
208	<u>Abdul Kasim</u>	√		60	Head
	Manuara Begam		√	40	Wife

209	<u>Abdul Hassim</u>	√		45	Head
	Prinara Begam		√	35	Wife
210	<u>Abu Saied</u>	√		45	Head
	Akhtaranun Nessa		√	23	Wife
211	<u>Abu Taher</u>	√		40	Head
	Anuara Begam		√	35	Wife
212	<u>Abu kalam</u>	√		38	Head
	Pirun Nessa		√	30	Wife
213	<u>Jahirul Islam</u>	√		50	Head
	Halima Khatun		√	40	Wife
214	<u>Mainul Uddin</u>	√		46	Head
	Manuara Begam		√	38	Wife
215	<u>Nurul Uddin</u>	√		38	Head
	Sukurun Nessa		√	30	Wife
216	<u>Abdul kalam</u>	√		40	Head
	Abdul Sukur	√		32	brother
217	<u>Abdul Barek</u>	√		40	Head
	Halima Khatun		√	32	Wife
218	<u>Billal Hussain</u>	√		22	Head
	Anuara Begam		√		Wife
219	<u>Amir Hussain</u>	√		63	Head
	Mabida Begam		√	52	Wife
220	<u>Zakir Hussain</u>	√		42	Head
	Jahanara Begam		√	35	Wife
221	<u>Terabun Bibi</u>		√	58	Head
	<i>Late Alauddin Laskar</i>				
222	<u>Abdul Hamid</u>	√		39	Head
	Noor Khatun		√	33	Wife
223	<u>Mushlem ali</u>	√		75	Head
	Jamila Khatun		√	60	Wife
224	<u>Taiab Ali</u>	√		80	Head
	Ayasha Begam		√	60	Wife
225	<u>Basir Uddin</u>	√		45	Head
	Tayub Ali	√		80	Father
226	<u>Jamal Uddin</u>	√		42	Head

	Pirun Nesa		√	39	Wife
227	<u>Nijam Uddin</u>	√		38	Head
	Khursida Begam		√	33	Wife
228	<u>Bhagawati Malakar</u>		√	68	Head
	<i>Late Tarun Malakar</i>				
229	<u>Anuwar Hussain</u>	√			Head
230	<u>Amir Hussain</u>	√			Head
231	<u>Fajar Ali</u>	√		80	Head
	Rahima Khatun		√	50	Wife
232	<u>Abdul Karim</u>	√		58	Head
	Rahima Begam		√		Mother
233	Zunaki Begam		√	35	Head
	<u>Late Akbar Ali</u>				
234	<u>Abdul Rahim</u>	√		50	Head
	Alia Begam		√	40	Wife
235	<u>Abdul Rahim</u>	√		50	Head
	Mayarun Nesa		√	42	Wife
236	<u>Abdul kalam</u>	√		50	Head
	Atrun Nesa		√	55	Wife
237	<u>Main Uddin</u>	√		60	Head
238	<u>Sahzahan</u>	√		42	Head
	Famin Begam		√	32	Wife
239	<u>Modon Saikia</u>	√		68	Head
	Patima Saikia		√	57	Wife
240	<u>Jibon Rajbanshi</u>	√		50	Head
	Champa Rajbanshi		√	45	Wife
241	Niru Kalita		√	48	Head
	<u>Late Lakhi Kalita</u>				
242	<u>Lilibala Saikia</u>	-	√	70	Head
	Pranjal Saikia	√		37	Nephew
243	<u>Ratul Kalita</u>	√		51	Head
	Rupali Kalita		√	42	Wife
244	Dipali Bora		√	50	Head
	<u>Late Sumeswar Bora</u>				
245	<u>Lakhindra Das</u>	√		43	Head

	Santana Das		√	70	Mother
246	<u>Luhit Bora</u>	√		37	Head
	Rekharani Bora		√	36	Wife
247	<u>Satya maya Deuri</u>	√		50	Head
	Rinju Deuri	√		33	Son
248	<u>Jibon Deuri</u>	√		53	Head
	Papi Deuri		√	48	Wife
249	<u>Milaram Deuri</u>	√		49	Head
	Kalapana Deuri		√	47	Wife
250	<u>Luk Nath Kalita</u>	√		70	Head
	Jiban Kalita	√		24	Son
251	<u>Krinamoti Hira</u>		√	70	Head
	Padum Hira	√		38	Son
252	<u>Ratan Hira</u>	√		40	Head
	Dipamoni Hira		√	39	Wife
253	<u>Thukleswar Bora</u>	√		80	Head
	Phuleswari Bora		√	75	Wife
254	<u>Kesab Bordoloi</u>	√		55	Head
	Kanaka Bordoloi		√	51	Wife
255	<u>Sunti Bora</u>	√		65	Head
	Sumi Bora		√	36	Daughter
256	<u>Bhadra Kalita</u>	√	-	50	Head
	Indu Kalita		√	46	Wife
257	<u>Gokul Bora</u>	√		53	Head
	Babi Bora		√	45	Wife
258	<u>Usha Bora</u>		√	49	Head
	Priyanka Bora		√	30	Daughter
259	<u>Biman Bora</u>	√		37	Head
	Babita Bora		√	36	Wife
260	<u>Nira Kt. Kalita</u>		√	56	Head
	Bihu Kalita		√	48	Brother
261	<u>Kunja Borua</u>	√		60	Head
	Rina Barua		√	55	Wife
262	<u>Pradip Bora</u>	√		45	Head
	Alpana Bora		√	39	Wife

263	<u>Zainal Uddin</u>	√		62	,Head
	Sirudjan Begam		√	80	Mother
264	<u>Barek Miya</u>	√		60	Head
	Nurjan Begam		√	55	Wife
265	<u>Atul Ronghang</u>	√		61	Head
	Minati Ranghangpi		√	55	Wife
266	<u>Morning Ronghang</u>	√		52	Head
	Maniki Patar		√	49	Wife
267	<u>Sirazul Haque</u>	√		62	Head
	Amina Khatun		√	58	Wife
268	<u>Ab.Latif</u>	√		52	Head
	Salea Begam		√	36	Wife
269	<u>Kabir Uddin</u>	√		45	Head
	Alea Begam		√	35	Wife
270	<u>Nur Nabir</u>	√		55	Head
	Sazira Begam		√	45	Wife
271	<u>Birat Ranghang</u>	√		50	Head
	Bhabuki Kropi		√	80	Mother
272	<u>Animal Ranghang</u>	√		55	Head
	Sihali Kropi		√	48	Wife
273	<u>Langsing Ranghang</u>	√		48	Head
	Naren Ranghang		√		Wife
274	<u>Budhimoni Kalita</u>	√		45	Head
	Pinki Kalita		√	34	Wife
275	Mamoni Kalita		√	58	Head
	<u>Late Kamaleswar kalita</u>				
275	<u>Mihiram Gayan</u>	√		75	Head
	Urmila Gayan		√	52	Wife
276	<u>Rajen Kalita</u>	√		55	Head
277	<u>Chandra Kalita</u>	√		59	Head
	Joyanti Kalita		√	56	Wife
278	<u>Mohan Bhuyan</u>	√		70	Head
	Pakhili Bhuyan		√	61	Wife
279	<u>Khageswar Bordoloi</u>	√		457	Head

	Lakhimai Bordoloi		√	47	Wife
280	<u>Bhuban Saikia</u>	√		80	Head
	Subali Saikia		√	69	Wife
281	<u>Dhaniram Saikia</u>	√		47	Head
	Bhanu Saikia		√	46	Wife
282	<u>Khitiram Bhuyan</u>	√		63	Head
	Nirumai Bhuyan		√	54	Wife
283	Labheswari Bhuyan		√	69	Head
	<u>Late Shreeram Bhuyan</u>				
284	<u>Sinu Bhuyan</u>		√	56	Head
	Pampi Bhuyan		√	26	Daughter
285	<u>Balimai Bora</u>		√	80	Head
	Jirumoni Bora		√	22	Grand daughter
286	<u>Manju Bordoloi</u>		√	38	Head
	Rumi Bordoloi		√		Daughter
287	<u>Sunil Devnath</u>	√		46	Head
	Rita Devnath		√	44	Wife
288	<u>Monindra Devnath</u>	√		61	Head
	Rita Devnath		√	52	Wife
289	<u>Anima Devnath</u>	√		52	Head
	Nima Devnath		√	16	Daughter
290	<u>Ajoy Deori</u>	√		45	Head
	Anima Deori		√	42	Wife
291	<u>Tularam Deori</u>	√		50	Head
	Meseki Deori		√	71	Mother
292	<u>Bahiram Deori</u>	√		62	Head
	Jibani Deuri		√	55	Wife
293	<u>Bhagadatta Deori</u>	√		57	Head
	Manemai Deuri		√	52	Wife
294	<u>Majibur Rahman</u>	√		62	Head
	Mafia Begam		√	51	Wife
295	<u>Ananta Bordoloi</u>	√		42	Head
296	<u>Ab. Gani</u>	√		45	Head
	Rukia Begam		√	35	Wife
297	<u>Maju Bordoloi</u>		√	44	Head

	Animal Bordoloi	√		29	Son
298	<u>Bipul Bordoloi</u>	√		37	Head
	Maheswari Bordoloi		√	65	Mother
299	<u>Sukuram Bordoloi</u>	√		50	Head
	Mulani Bordoloi		√	46	Wife
300	<u>Bahiram Bordoloi</u>	√		62	Head
	Damayanti Bordoloi		√	59	Wife
301	<u>Kularam Bordoloi</u>	√		70	Head
	Maheswari Bordoloi		√	65	Wife
302	<u>Phanidhar Bordoloi</u>	√		65	Head
	Chan Bordoloi	√		36	Son
303	<u>Botahi Bordoloi</u>	-	√	50	Head
	Dharani Bordoloi		√	31	Son
304	<u>Montu Bordoloi</u>	√		38	Head
	Harabi Bordoloi		√	34	Wife
305	<u>Digambor Bordoloi</u>	√		70	Head
	Nirala Bordoloi		√	65	Wife
306	<u>Bogiram Deori</u>	√		58	Head
	Niru Deuri		√	55	Wife
307	<u>Noman Bordoloi</u>	√		40	Head
	Basmoti Bordoloi		√	38	Wife
308	<u>Prafulla Bordoloi</u>	√		40	Head
	Nalini Bordoloi		√	38	Wife
309	<u>Mahandra Bordoloi</u>	√		70	Head
	Pratibha Bordoloi		√	65	Wife
310	<u>Budheswar Bordoloi</u>	√		40	Head
	Rahila Bordoloi		√	38	Wife
311	<u>Kalian Bordoloi</u>	√		75	Head
	Jabita Bordoloi		√	70	Wife
312	<u>Kusal Bordoloi</u>	√		42	Head
	Hahili Bordoloi		√	39	Wife
313	<u>Junaki Bordoloi</u>	-	√	52	Head
	Tutumoni Bordoloi		√	22	Daughter
314	<u>Mantu Bordoloi</u>	√		36	Head
	Putuli Bordoloi		√	34	Wife

315	<u>Tutu Bordoloi</u>	√		34	Head
	Dighali Bordoloi		√	31	Wife
316	Lerela Bordoloi		√	38	Head
	<i>Late Madhab Bordoloi</i>				
317	<u>Hemanta Bordoloi</u>	√		38	Head
	Janumai Bordoloi		√	36	Wife
318	<u>Bhadra Bordoloi</u>	√	-	55	Head
	Padumi Bordoloi		√		Wife
319	<u>Narendra Bordoloi</u>	√		70	Head
	Ana Bordoloi		√	65	Wife
320	<u>Rameswar Bordoloi</u>	√		48	Head
	Sunmoni Bordoloi		√	32	Wife
321	<u>Punaram Bordoloi</u>	√		70	Head
322	<u>Paban Ranghang</u>	√		48	Do
	Tapan Ranghang	√		45	Brother
323	Kareng Tisupi		√	34	Head
	<i>Late Khagen Ingti</i>				
324	<u>Moneswar Ingti</u>	√		40	Head
	Minati Tisupi		√	38	Wife
325	<u>Dharma Tissue</u>	√		34	Head
	Sampa Tisupi		√	38	Sister
326	<u>Nonkan Kanwar</u>	√		38	Head
	Ranu Kanwar		√	36	Brother
327	<u>Haren Rangpi</u>	√		38	Head
	Turen Rangpi	√		80	Father
328	<u>Jorasing Mallik</u>	√		36	Head
	Mali Ingtipi		√	32	Wife
329	<u>Rajen Rongpi</u>	√		38	Head
	Malati Ingtipi		√	34	Wife
330	<u>Jibon Rongpi</u>	√		65	Head
	Fudo Teronpi		√	58	Wife
331	<u>Firuj Ali</u>	√		50	Head
	Fatema Begam		√	48	Wife
332	<u>Majibur Rahman</u>	√		45	Head

	Rashida Begam		√	40	Wife
333	<u>Nanuder Ali</u>	√		70	Head
	Sakua Khatun		√	60	Wife
334	<u>Kuneswar Bey</u>	√		60	Head
	Punimai Rangpipi		√	55	Wife
335	<u>Bhudha Dev Tissue</u>	√		28	Head
	Supal Tissu	√		25	Brother
336	<u>Barsing Tissue</u>	√		48	Head
	Mira Elengpi		√	45	Wife
337	<u>Naren Tissue</u>	√		50	Head
	Junali Teranpi		√	48	Wife
338	<u>Sarukan Tissue</u>	√		42	Head
	Sanjay Tissu	√		31	Brother
339	<u>Chandra Tissue</u>	√		70	Head
	Kaku Beypi		√	65	Wife
	Jelina Tisupi		√	38	Daughter
340	<u>Kharsing Terang</u>	√		42	Head
	Babita Tisupi		√	40	Wife
341	Rebate Kropi		√	70	Head
	<u>Late Balin Ranghan</u>				
342	<u>Nabin Ranghan</u>	√		42	Head
	Dilu Bey		√	38	Wife
343	<u>Mansing Ranghan</u>	√		75	Head
	Kapi Teranpi		√	70	Wife
344	<u>Kamala Kropi</u>	√		68	Head
	Ananta Ranghan	√		48	Wife
345	<u>Dilip Ingti</u>	√		45	Head
	Pramila Hanshepi		√	40	Wife
346	<u>Anuar Hussain</u>	√		70	Head
	Rajia Begam		√	60	Wife
347	<u>Hussain Ahmed</u>	√		38	Head
	Isa Begam		√	30	Wife
348	<u>Noor Ahmed</u>	√		60	Head
	Amina Khatun		√	55	Wife
349	<u>Abdul Latif</u>	√		70	Head

	Mallika Begam		√	65	Wife
350	<u>Akan Fhangsu</u>	√		52	Head
	Digen Fangshu	√		49	Brother
351	Ratidoi Rangpipi		√	40	Head
	<i>Late Pratap Ingti</i>				
352	<u>Sukura Sautal</u>	√		70	Head
353	<u>Barat Panika</u>	√		55	Head
	Sunti Panika		√	50	Wife
354	<u>Amar Paul</u>	√		48	Head
	Lakhi Paul		√	45	Wife
355	<u>Mohan Boro</u>	√		40	Head
	Takhila Boro		√	37	Wife
356	<u>Rabin Ranghang</u>	√		45	Head
	Kare Teranpi		√	40	Wife
357	Ketrini Boro		√	60	Head
	<u>Late Kamaleswar Boro</u>				
358	<u>Bohan sing Gaura</u>	√		40	Head
	Salimai Gauda		√	38	Wife
359	<u>Pankaj Paul</u>	√		36	Head
	Sewali Paul		√	32	Wife
360	<u>Amiruddin</u>	√		60	Head
	Asia Khatun		√	55	Wife
361	<u>Biju Ranghan</u>	√		36	Head
	Rekharani Bordoloi		√	32	Daughter
362	<u>Dhaniram Engti</u>	√		48	Head
	Lilimai Boro		√	45	Wife
363	<u>Manuwa Kouwar</u>	√		40	Head
	Purnima Konwar		√	38	Wife
364	<u>Ali Hussain</u>	√		50	Head
	Alia Begam		√	37	Wife
365	<u>Musafar Ali</u>	√		75	Head
	Sahara bibi		√	65	Wife
366	<u>Abul Hussain</u>	√		48	Head
	Wahida Begam		√	45	Wife
367	<u>Ab. Rahim</u>	√		45	Head

	Anuara Begam		√	40	Wife
368	<u>Sirajul Haque</u>	√		55	Head
	Sahida Begam		√	48	Wife
369	<u>Sabita Guor</u>		√	50	Head
	Tileswari Gauda		√	26	Daughter
370	<u>Sahid Ulla</u>	√		38	Head
	Mamata Begam		√	35	Wife
371	<u>Aliulla</u>	√		37	Head
	Amina Begam		√	33	Wife
372	<u>Ab. Wahid</u>	√		72	Head
	Baharun Nessa		√	60	Wife
373	<u>Tera Miya</u>	√		50	Head
	Farida Begam		√	35	Wife
374	<u>Ab. Zabbar</u>	√		53	Head
	Mahmuda Begam		√	47	Wife
375	<u>Ab. Kadir</u>	√		37	Head
	Noorbanu Begam		√	35	Wife
376	<u>Hussanara Begam</u>	-	√	50	Head
	Parmina Begam		√	19	Daughter
377	<u>Phulasa Begam</u>	-	√	50	Head
	Fajal Haque	√		26	Son
378	<u>Zamir Uddin</u>	√		60	Head
	Kursima Begam		√	47	Wife
379	<u>Ab. Kalam</u>	√		60	Head
	Jaigun Nessa		√	55	Wife
380	<u>Sirajuddin Lasker</u>	√		50	Head
	Swapna Begam		√	45	Wife
381	<u>Rafik Ullah</u>	√		70	Head
	Sakina Begam		√	45	Wife
382	<u>Monuar Ali</u>	√		70	Head
	Bilatun Nesa		√	60	Wife
383	<u>Suraz Miya</u>	√		40	Head
	Mamata Begam		√	25	Wife
384	<u>Mantu Miya</u>	√		50	Head
	Salima khatun		√	40	Wife

385	<u>Eklas Miya</u>	√		50	Head
	Rukia Begam		√	40	Wife
386	<u>Suruz Miya</u>	√		38	Head
	Halima Begam		√	35	Wife
387	Majuda Khatun		√	40	Head
	<u>Late Makran Ali</u>				
388	<u>Renu Miya</u>	√		70	Head
	Fulesa Khatun		√	50	Wife
389	<u>Mainul Islam</u>	√		50	Head
	Hajira Begam		√	40	Wife
390	<u>Amirun Nesa</u>	-	√	50	Head
	Amir hussain	√		30	Son
391	<u>Md. Abul</u>	√		33	Head
	Sahida Begam		√	26	Sister
392	<u>Zamiruddin</u>	√		75	Head
	Ashia Begam		√	60	Wife
393	<u>Zakir Hussain</u>	√		55	Head
	Rahima Begam		√	48	Wife
394	<u>Daloi Bibi</u>		√	60	Head
	Karim Uddin	√		32	Son
395	<u>Anuwara Begam</u>		√	80	Head
	Sahib Uddin	√		55	Son
	Moinul Nesa		√	45	Daughter in law
396	<u>Mamud ali Mallik</u>	√		65	Head
	Khudisa Khatun		√	55	Wife
397	<u>Zahera Khatun</u>		√	60	Head
	Bahar Uddin	√		34	Son
398	<u>Nur Islam</u>	√		45	Head
	Manuwara Begam		√	38	Wife
399	<u>Nur Uddin</u>	√		38	Head
	Anuwara Begam		√	30	Wife
400	<u>Anfar Ali</u>	√		45	Head
	Suhana Begam		√	38	Wife
401	<u>Ibrahim Ali</u>	√		55	Head
	Afia Khatun		√	40	Wife

402	<u>Mainul Haque</u>	√		28	Head
	Safia Begam		√	50	Mother
403	<u>Maram Ali</u>	√		35	Head
	Anuwara Begam		√	28	Wife
404	<u>Hasan Ali</u>	√		32	Head
405	<u>Hussain Ali</u>	√		30	Head
406	<u>Zamila Khatun</u>	-	√	48	Head
	Zamir Uddin	√		23	Son
407	<u>Ab Rashid</u>	√		75	Head
	Fatema Khatun		√	55	Wife
408	<u>Saidul Islam</u>	√		40	Head
	Ruptara Begam		√	32	Wife
409	<u>Ab. Khalek</u>	√		45	Head
	Afia Khatun		√	38	Wife
410	<u>Ab. Khayar</u>	√		62	Head
	Saliman Nesa		√	52	Wife
411	<u>Ab. Malek</u>	√		52	Head
	Mayarun Nesa		√	40	Wife
412	<u>Ab. Rashid</u>	√		65	Head
	Mamtaz Begam		√	45	Wife
413	<u>Zamal Uddin</u>	√		45	Head
	Mariyam Bibi		√	35	Wife
414	<u>Safik Uddin</u>	√		75	Head
	Amirun Nesa			62	Wife
415	Safia Khatun		√	45	Head
	<u>Late Hasen Ali</u>				
416	<u>Allauddin</u>	√		52	Head
	Rezia Khatun		√	60	Wife
417	<u>Tayeb Ali</u>	√		55	Head
	Nurzahan Begam		√	40	Wife
418	<u>Harish Ali</u>	√		45	Head
	Mafida Khatun		√	35	Wife
419	<u>Tapatzul Hussain</u>	√		52	Head
	Salima Begam		√	40	Wife

420	<u>Lakiullar</u>	√		80	Head
	Sakina Begam		√	55	Wife
421	<u>Faizul Haque</u>	√		60	Head
	Alea Begam		√	50	Wife
422	<u>Jahangir Alom</u>	√		60	Head
	Rukia Begum		√	32	Mother
423	<u>Moinuddin</u>	√		42	Head
	Ruksana Begam		√	30	Wife
424	Faguni Kurmi		√	35	Head
	<u>Late Babulal Kurmi</u>				
425	<u>Maneswar Gour</u>	√		55	Head
	Pitarbai Gour		√	35	Wife
426	<u>Hasen Ali</u>	√		66	Head
	Sahanara Begam		√	50	Wife
427	<u>Kasim Ali</u>	√		60	Head
	Khusida Begam		√	48	Wife
428	<u>Kudush Ali</u>	√		56	Head
	Ushed Khatun		√	46	Wife
429	<u>Anuar Ullah</u>	√		58	Head
	Diluwara Begam		√	50	Wife
430	<u>Abdul Rahman</u>	√		50	Head
	Piyara Begam		√	36	Wife
431	<u>Ab. Zalil</u>	√		58	Head
	Rahim Khatun		√	49	Wife
432	<u>Amir Hussain</u>	√		56	Head
	Piyarun Nesa		√	47	Wife
433	<u>Zainal Uddin</u>	√		36	Head
	Sultana Begam		√	30	Wife
434	<u>Md. Zakir</u>	√		36	Head
	Piyara Begam		√	55	Wife
435	<u>Alfatun Nesa</u>		√	45	Head
	Rumina Begam		√	24	Daughter
436	<u>Prabitra Ranghang</u>	√		55	Head
	Sarmila Kropi		√	45	Wife
437	<u>Sunil Mahela</u>	√		40	Head

	Runumai Rangsihanpi		√	35	Wife
438	<u>Bhurju Rangpi</u>	√		40	Head
	Dibika Fangsapi		√	35	Wife
439	<u>Sohansing Bey</u>	√		50	Head
	Ramili Tisupi		√	40	Wife
440	<u>Tuwaram Ranghang</u>	√		45	Head
	Nima Kropi		√	40	Wife
441	<u>Second Ranghang</u>	√		60	Head
	Tay Ranghang	√		34	Son
442	<u>Moni Ranghang</u>	√		55	Head
	Pratima Kropi		√	50	Wife
443	<u>Bupdev Hira</u>	√		58	Head
	Modumai Hira		√	50	Wife
444	<u>Bapuram Terang</u>	√		70	Head
	Kazi Ingtipi		√	55	Wife
445	<u>Kare Timongpi</u>		√	55	Head
	Bush Terang	√		28	Son
446	Gita Ranghangpi		√	50	Head
	<u>Late Ruleng Kro</u>				
447	<u>Lakheswar Terong</u>		√	58	Head
	Bahanti Hansapi		√	50	Wife
448	<u>Pitaram Terong</u>	√		52	Head
	Nandita Kropi		√	48	wife
449	Jeelina Teranpi		√	28	Head
	<u>Late Muzari Terong</u>				
450	<u>Sim Terong</u>		√	30	Head
	Maya teronpi		√	27	Sister
451	<u>Sanjay Kro</u>		√	38	Head
	Anima kropi	√		42	Sister
452	<u>Jugen Kro</u>		√	37	Head
	Reena Ranhanpi	√		35	Wife
453	<u>Deben Terong</u>		√	58	Head
	Mina Baipi	√		50	Wife
454	<u>Jatharam Terong</u>		√	52	Head

	Malato Ingtipi	√		48	Wife
455	<u>Dhuba Bey</u>	√		45	Head
	Manjula Ingtipi		√	40	Wife
456	<u>Laib Bey</u>	√		34	Head
	Kasang tagbipi		√	33	Wife
457	<u>Pradip Bey</u>	√		58	Head
	Mitali Ranghanpi		√	45	Wife
458	Renu Tagbipi		√	45	Head
	<u>Late Lakhindra Terong</u>				
459	<u>Bhukta Fangsu</u>	√		38	Head
	Rinku Kropi		√	30	Wife
460	<u>Bharat Kro</u>	√		45	Head
	Banu Bey		√	72	Mother
461	<u>Basudev Rongsihang</u>	√		53	Head
	Renu Timungpi		√	45	Wife
462	<u>Rajat Rongsihang</u>	√		34	Head
	Fulmai Teronpi		√	32	Wife
463	<u>Alibhar Rongsihang</u>	√		50	Head
	Padmini Kropi		√	45	Wife
464	<u>Bijay Teron</u>	√		58	Head
	Kartik Hasanpi		√	80	Mother
465	Malati Derapi		√	45	Head
	Late <u>Babul Teron</u>				
466	<u>Kularam Rongsihang</u>	√		80	Head
	Kong Ingtipi		√	75	Wife
467	<u>Prabhat Rongsihang</u>	√		48	Head
	Nalini Ingtipi		√	45	Wife
468	<u>Gobin Tissu</u>	√		35	Head
	Janmoni Bordoloi		√	33	Wife
469	<u>Sukleswar Tissu</u>	√		55	Head
	Reni Ingtipi		√	50	Wife
470	<u>Puheswar Tissu</u>	√		42	Head
	Lakhimai Kropi		√	35	Wife
471	Moina Ingtipi		√	33	Head
	<u>Late Bibek Tissu</u>				

472	<u>Chitaram Kro</u>	√		75	Head
	Bobita Ranhanpi		√	65	Wife
473	Kabe Ingtipi		√	45	Head
	Late <u>Gundra Teron</u>				
474	Sewali Ingtipi		√	50	Head
	<u>Darson Rongsikon</u>				
475	<u>Dilip Kro</u>	√		50	Head
	Sarumai Teronpi		√	40	Wife
476	<u>Naharsing Gaur</u>	√		55	Head
	Parvati Gaur		√	42	Wife
477	<u>Babul Ranpi</u>	√			Head
	<u>Late Phukan rangpi</u>				
478	<u>Robin Kro</u>	√		32	Head
	Minati Ranghanpi		√	60	Mother
479	<u>Mahanta Kro</u>	√		38	Head
	Momi Teronpi		√	75	Mother
480	<u>Dharmendra Tissu</u>	√		38	Head
	Moina timungpi		√	32	Wife
481	<u>Sarukan Teron</u>	√		38	Head
	Mira Tissepi		√	32	Wife
482	Anima Kropi	-	√	52	Head
	<u>Late Mukti Tissu</u>				
483	<u>Kamal sing Teron</u>	√		50	Head
	Kasai Rangpipi		√	45	Wife
484	<u>Balensing Ingti</u>	√		38	Head
	Kadam Tisepi	√		36	Wife
485	<u>Keteki Bepi</u>		√	50	Head
	Raju Mahela	√		35	Son
486	<u>Brajen Kro</u>	√		62	Head
	Gandhiram Kro	√		55	Brother
487	<u>Ajoy Kro</u>	√		58	Head
	Pratima Ingtipi		√	45	Wife
488	<u>Bari Tegbipi</u>		√	50	Head
	Riju Kro	√		24	Son
489	<u>Ab. Nur</u>	√		60	Head

	Amina Begam	-	√	50	Wife
490	<u>Selim Uddin</u>	√		45	Head
	Parul Begam		√	34	wife
491	Muni Begam		√	22	Head
492	<u>Nirmal Saha</u>	√		50	Head
	Laki Saha		√	36	Wife
493	<u>Siddik Ali</u>	√		55	Head
	Safura Begam		√	45	Wife
	Faijul Haque	√		47	Head
494	Jobeda Khatun		√	49	Wife
495	Hanif Ali	√		40	Head
	Ayesha Begum		√	45	Wife
496	Asraf Ali	√		33	Head
	Rahela Begum		√	34	Wife
497	Kadir Uddin	√		25	Head
	Noorjahan Begum		√	30	Wife
498	Mainul Haque	√		24	Head
	Perbina Begum		√	45	Wife
499	Maina Miya	√		28	Head
	Kulsuma Begum		√	25	Wife