



KATHALTOLI JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (JFMC)

K.V. RANGE NAGAON SOUTH DIVISION

NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Kathaltoli Joint Forest Management Committee

**assisted by
Assam Forest Department
&
COMPELO
(IIE, RGVN)**

Approved.
onm
11/7/17
Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Nagaon

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
AFD	French Development Agency
APFBC	Assam Project on Forest & Biodiversity Conservation
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CML	Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood
COMPELO	Consortium On Micro Planning And Enhancement Of Livelihood Opportunities
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	Gaon Panchayat
Ha.	Hectare
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
ST	Scheduled Tribes
WPC	Working Plan Circle

KATHALTOLI JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
KV Range, LANKA, Nagaon South Forest Division,

Micro-Plan for 10 Years
[Livelihood Development Plan & Forest Development Plan]

Table of Contents

Section No	Heading	Page No
1	Introduction	3
2	Village Socio-Economic Profile	4
3	Livelihood Opportunity Analysis	8
4	Livelihood Development Plan	13
5	Forest Development Plan	14
6	Annexure-1 List of Beneficiaries Identified for Livelihood Generation activities: (1) Weaving. (2) Areca Leaf Plate Making	56-57

1. Introduction

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

2. Village Socio-Economic Profile

Location	<p>The Kathaltoli Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Kathaltoli village located on the fringe of the K.V Range Of Nagaon South Forest Division. The area covered by the above JFMC falls within Hojai Revenue Circle of Hojai District of Assam.</p> <p>Appendix-1 Gives the Village Map.</p>																						
Key Information	<p>The key information of the JFMC is furnished below.</p> <p>Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="464 506 1396 1061"> <tr> <td>Name of the JFMC</td> <td>Kathaltoli</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitation</td> <td>Kathaltoli</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Revenue Village</td> <td>Milikbasti</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of the Gram Panchayat</td> <td>Nandapur</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue Circle</td> <td>Hojai</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District</td> <td>Hojai</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Division</td> <td>Nagaon South Forest Division, Hojai</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Range</td> <td>KV Range</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Beat</td> <td>Dhalpukhuri</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year Formed</td> <td>2006-2007</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Description of Boundary of JFMC</td> <td>As below North: Milikbasti. South: Hawaipur Village. West: Paddy Field. East: Laska Pathar</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: JFMC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in June 2016 Additional details are given at Table-1 of Record-I (Given at Annexure)</p>	Name of the JFMC	Kathaltoli	Habitation	Kathaltoli	Name of Revenue Village	Milikbasti	Name of the Gram Panchayat	Nandapur	Revenue Circle	Hojai	District	Hojai	Forest Division	Nagaon South Forest Division, Hojai	Forest Range	KV Range	Forest Beat	Dhalpukhuri	Year Formed	2006-2007	Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North: Milikbasti. South: Hawaipur Village. West: Paddy Field. East: Laska Pathar
Name of the JFMC	Kathaltoli																						
Habitation	Kathaltoli																						
Name of Revenue Village	Milikbasti																						
Name of the Gram Panchayat	Nandapur																						
Revenue Circle	Hojai																						
District	Hojai																						
Forest Division	Nagaon South Forest Division, Hojai																						
Forest Range	KV Range																						
Forest Beat	Dhalpukhuri																						
Year Formed	2006-2007																						
Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North: Milikbasti. South: Hawaipur Village. West: Paddy Field. East: Laska Pathar																						
Brief Details of the Executive Committee & General Body	<p>The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the JFMC are contained in the table, which is given below.</p> <p>Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee & general Body</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="464 1267 1396 1514"> <tr> <td>Name of President</td> <td>Mr. Kulendra Singh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Member Secretary</td> <td>Mr. Nabin Das, Forester-I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Treasurer</td> <td>Mr. Probhat Sing Timung</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in Executive Committee</td> <td>Male: 8 Female:6 Total=14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in the General Body</td> <td>143 (Represented by the adult member of household)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: JFMC Records</p>	Name of President	Mr. Kulendra Singh	Name of Member Secretary	Mr. Nabin Das, Forester-I	Name of Treasurer	Mr. Probhat Sing Timung	No. of Members in Executive Committee	Male: 8 Female:6 Total=14	No. of Members in the General Body	143 (Represented by the adult member of household)												
Name of President	Mr. Kulendra Singh																						
Name of Member Secretary	Mr. Nabin Das, Forester-I																						
Name of Treasurer	Mr. Probhat Sing Timung																						
No. of Members in Executive Committee	Male: 8 Female:6 Total=14																						
No. of Members in the General Body	143 (Represented by the adult member of household)																						
Households & Population Structure	<p>The village has 174 households. There are no female headed households. The total population is 1218, of which 696 are males and 522 are females' members. The 174 HHs belong to the SC, OBC and ST community and their religion is Hindu.</p> <p>Table-2 of Record-I may be referred for further details in the above regard.</p> <p>From this, it is inferred that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The average number of persons in a household is 7 (174 HHs). (2) The sex ratio is 750 females per 1000 males in the village which is 80% of the sex ratio of India. 																						

Education & Skills Development	<p>Over 95 % (174HHs) of the population is reported to be literate. Most of the community members have received school level education. The village is reported to have 21 no of graduates, 3 no of masters and 3 no of PHD holders. 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 skills in the following areas:</p> <p>(a) Farming. (b) Weaving. (c) Animal Husbandry. (d) Wage earning. (e) Livestock.</p> <p>Government has been active in promoting formal skills development programmes in the country as well as in the state. The village has not reported receipt of benefits of any such programme has been carried out in the habitation or in nearby areas.</p>
Soil	<p>The soil type of the project area includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand dune soil in plain areas. <p>This type of soil can support different kind of crops, as the soil is reported to be fertile on the whole.</p>
Water	<p>The area is drained by the river Kalamonijan which flows from the adjoining mountains of Karbi anglong into the project area before joining the River Brahmaputra to the North. This is a perennial river.</p>
Climate: Temperature & Rainfall	<p>The maximum temperature during the summer is 45° C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 8°-10° C.</p> <p>The annual rainfall is about 300 mm. About two-thirds of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The village has high levels of humidity (over 95%) during the rainy months and low levels in the winter (Below 25%).</p>
Forest & Bio-diversity	<p>The local forests have been broadly classified as deciduous moist and densely vegetated. The main tree species are Bamboo (various species) Neem, Amla, Hilikha, Arjuna, Teak, Fire wood and many other medicinal plants. Additional details in this regard are given at the 'Forest Development Plan'.</p>
Land Use Pattern	<p>Appendix-2 gives the land-use pattern of the village. From the same, it is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows:</p> <p>Community Fishery -3.16% Fallow Land - 6.03% Paddy Field -57.84% Forest Area -10.50% Road -1.52% Settlement Area -19.79% Stream -1.16%</p>
Land Holdings	<p>The type of households as per land-holding is given at Table-3 of Record-I. From the same, it is seen that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11% of the households are landless (20 HH) • 87% of the households are marginal farmers (151 HH) • 2% of the households belong to small Farmer (3HH).
Livestock	<p>The total number of livestock in the village is 3447. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:</p> <p>Cows: 1038 Goats: 651 Poultry: 412 Buffaloes : 728 Pigs :618</p>

	Table-4 of Record-I may be referred to for the details in the above connection.
Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities	<p>In any community; the availability of basic infrastructure enables the development of sustainable livelihood options. The present condition of infrastructure in the village is not satisfactory. This is borne out by Table-5 of Record-I, which gives the present status of the village infrastructure.</p> <p>From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:</p> <p>Physical Infrastructure: The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, electricity, water supply, Irrigation system etc. Most of the Roads are Kuccha.</p> <p>Education & Health Facilities: There are minimal educational and health facilities. Public transport is not available, and the community members have to use their bicycles to move around.</p> <p>Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, Gram Panchayat office, Revenue office, Forest Range office etc.) are located at a considerable distance of 3Km, which gets amplified as the villagers do not have access to regular public transport from either the habitation or from nearby areas.</p> <p>Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at Hojai at a distance of 7 Km from the habitation. The community members have accounts in a faraway places.</p>
Agricultural Crops	<p>The details of the agricultural crops grown in the village is available at Table-6 of Record-I.</p> <p>The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.</p> <p>Kharif Crops: Paddy(Aijong, Pankaj, Gaya, Ranjit)</p> <p>Rabi Crops: Mustard</p> <p>Others: Mango, Jackfruit, Cabbage, Brinjal, Chilli, Cauliflower, Tomato, Pumpkin, Gourd etc.</p> <p>All the crops are rain fed.</p>
Crop Production Profile	<p>Table-7 of Record-I may be referred to for the production and yield details of the crops grown in the village.</p> <p>The maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops like rice and vegetables.</p> <p>The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) Paddy : Production 435 Quintals Yield 68.82 q /ha (b) Vegetable: Production 360 Quintals Yield 18.75 q/ha</p>
Fodder Availability	<p>The matter of fodder availability in the village is dealt with at Table-8 of Record-I. The above shows that the main sources of fodder in the village are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Crop residue (b) Grazing in forest (c) Household wastage (d) Green fodder</p>
Markets	<p>Table-9 of Record-I shows the location of the different markets from the village. The main markets used by the community are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Grocery / PDS: Within the JFMC. (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: Nandapur at 3 km away. (c) Major Market: Hojai at 7 km away.</p>
Water Resources	<p>The water resources are tabulated at Table-10 of Record-I. The main water resources with the water availability is as follows:</p> <p>(a) Tube well (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal) (b) River (Water Availability: Perennial/ Seasonal)</p>

	(c) Stream (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal)
Energy Consumption	Table-11 of Record-I shows the major sources of energy in the village. The same have been listed below. (a) Fuel wood - Households Depending 143 Nos. Source: forest (b) LPG- Households Depending 30Nos. Source: Govt.
Socio-economic status	Social set-up: The village is inhabited by Manipuri community and all the inhabitants are classified as Schedule Tribe Category. The society is not marked by deep social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory. Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are Farming, Daily wages, Livestock rearing, Selling Vegetables etc. Most households earn Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 80,000 per year. There is no migration in this JFMC area.
Maps	Appendix-1 gives the following maps, based on PRA exercise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Map • Village Social Map (with the names and particulars of members in PRA) • Village Resource Map

3. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

Framework of livelihood Opportunity Analysis has been done with the help of the following criteria:

- a) Livelihood assets
- b) Livelihood context
- c) Priority ranking on potential livelihood

The livelihood situation of Kathaltoli JFMC has been analyzed during the PRA exercise using sustainable livelihood framework of DFDI (Department of Funding for International Development). The existing livelihood situation of JFMC is outlined in terms of –

- a) Natural Capital
- b) Physical Capital
- c) Social Capital
- d) Human Capital
- e) Financial Capital

4. Natural Capital

In Kathaltoli JFMC under KV Range under Nagaon south Forest Division, major natural capital are Bamboo, Teak, Sal and various species of Bamboo and there is only one River namely kalamonijan.

Majority of the people are dependent on the forest for firewood, green fodder, timber etc. For farming purpose and for livestock rearing, the villagers use the river water.

(Refer table 10, 11, table 3 of FDP for further details)

5. Physical Capital

Majority of the households in the Kathaltoli JFMC are involved in farming activities and are marginal farmers with farming land of less than 2 ha. Detailed land holding pattern is described in the table 3/annexure 6.

The village has 13 numbers of semi-pucca houses, 7 numbers of Pucca houses and the remaining houses are thatch. Among the various sources of energy consumption such as Biomass, kerosene, electricity, LPG and solar Power, villagers depend on the firewood and kerosene for household and other uses. Although, some of the household have LPG, reliability is very less. (Refer to table 10, 11) There is only LP school present within the JFMC area. No other education institution is present. (Refer to table 5)

In case of water sources, some of the HHs has access to tube well while the remaining depends on river water for their daily uses.

6. Social Capital

The villagers are not fully involved in the JFMCs/EDCs functioning due to lack of awareness on their roles, functions, and specific benefits they are going to receive.

There are no SHGS in the village. However, the village has two Anganwadi Centres and four temples where social meetings of the villages are held.

7. Human Capital

95 per cent of total population of the JFMC are educated and 5 per cent are illiterate. (Refer to table 3.3)

8. Financial Capital

There is no government bank or lending institution available in the JFMC area or in the nearby areas. However, villagers lend from informal lending groups, relatives etc.

637 numbers of people have bank account in commercial banks, but they are not aware of the benefits of financial inclusion.

9. Livelihood Context

Livelihood activities of the Kathaltoli JFMC are identified on the basis of following criteria:

- a) Contribution of particular livelihood activity in the total income of the JFMC
- b) Percentage involvement of income group in a particular livelihood activities
- c) Priority ranking of the potential livelihood activities

10. Priority Ranking Through PRA Exercise

PRA Exercise	Team from IIE Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Kathaltoli village as follows: Date: 9 th April, 2017 Location: Community Hall, Kathaltoli Numbers Present: 65 In Presence of: JFMC office bearers, Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel, etc.			
Objective of PRA	The objective was to study the existing household conditions and obtain other primary data about the community for developing the livelihood options and the forest development plan.			
Tools Used & Outcomes of the PRA	Different tools were used and outcomes obtained. These include: Social Mapping Wealth Ranking Time Line review Seasonality of Livelihoods Venn Diagram Chapatti Diagram Appendix-3 furnishes detailed information of the above.			
Ranking	Ranking exercise has been done for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entry Point Activities (EPA) • Livelihoods & Skills Development Appendix-3 elaborates the above. From the same, it is stated that: Ranking of EPA (Refer page no. 37)			
	Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details	Budget
	1	One Community Library with necessary materials	Location-Kathaltoli JFMC Size- L=25 Ft,B=(12+6)Ft	Rs 7 (7,00,000) Lakhs
	2.	Community Hall Boundary Wall with Gate	Location-Community Hall, Kathaltoli JFMC	Rs 3.5 (3,50,000) Lakhs
	3.	Double Storied building with one ring well with motor for Drinking Water Facility	Location-Community Hall, Kathaltoli JFMC L=16 Ft,B=(12+6)Ft	Rs 9 (9,00,000) Lakhs.(Approx.)
	4.	One Watch House,round corridor with Pipe Railing	Location-Community Fishery, Kathaltoli JFMC, Size=(9x9) Ft+ 3 FT Round Corridor	Rs 2.5 (2,50,000) Lakhs (Approx.)
	5.	Office Come Godown Near Durga Mandir	Location=Durga Mandir, Kathaltoli JFMC, Size:L=16Ft,B=(12+7)Ft	Rs 3 (3,00,000) Lakhs (Approx.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An arrangement of working capital worth Rs 2 Lacs should be arranged from the EPA fund for promoting livelihood activities. ➤ A low Community work shed cum JFMC office to be setup within the JFMC boundaries for setting up and commissioning of Tool kits/Equipment/Machineries. 				

	<p>Ranking of Livelihoods & Skills Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weaving 2. Farming. 3. Animal Husbandry. 4. Wage earning. 5. Livestock.
Livelihood opportunities	<p>Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:</p> <p>Agriculture & Horticulture Livestock NTFP Skills Development Credit Facility</p> <p>Additional discussion about the above has been given below.</p>
Agriculture & Horticulture	<p>Table-12 under Record-2 may be seen in this connection for opportunities in the areas of agriculture and horticulture.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Very negligible use of fertilizers and pesticides, insecticides. (b) Lack of irrigation facilities (c) Lack of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's viz, power tillers, tractors etc. (d) Non usages of high yielding seeds etc. <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Application of proper and controlled pesticides and insecticides. (b) Introduction of new and advance technology (c) Well-structured training programme. <p>The villagers are inherited with the skill of cultivation. All they need is improvisation of their skill level.</p> <p>The suggested programmes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tractor operation training • Agri.-skill development programme. • Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation etc.
Livestock	<p>Table-13 furnishes additional information about opportunities for livestock rearing.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Unable to buy fodder from market due to poor financial condition. (b) Trees fodder and crop residue are available only for 3-6 months. Green fodder is also not available for the whole year. (c) No veterinary care clinic (d) Lack of knowledge about the proper rearing of live stock <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Higher income from livestock rearing. (b) Majority of the workforce is engaged in this activity. <p>The suggested Skill Development Programme is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Goatery (b) Poultry (c) Cattle rearing

NTFP	<p>The opportunities for NTFP are tabulated at Table-14 under Record-2</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Lack of proper utilisation of NTFP due to inadequate knowledge. (b) Lack of research on development of high yielding varieties, domestication etc. (c) No technical know-how (d) No processing units (e) Lack of trained personnel and equipment (f) Lack of facilities to fabricate equipment locally <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Availability of fertile fallow land (b) A ready market for the finished products. <p>The suggested programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Plantation of Food plants, (b) Medicinal Plant etc.
Specialized Skills	<p>For skills development, the opportunities are tabulated at Table-15 under Record2</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Lack of product diversification (b) Lack of research on product quality (c) Lack of TQM techniques. <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Providing good communication facility (b) Training of the skill holder (c) Financial assistance from govt. <p>The suggested programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Modern Tools and Equipment • Providing modern technology to the villagers • Skill Up gradation & Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification • Setting up a raw material bank • Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.
Credit Facility	<p>Table-16 under Record-2 discusses this aspect.</p> <p>The main constraints with the reasons are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Financial exclusion (b) Higher rate charged by the private money lender. <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Setting up modern financial institution (b) Adequate awareness. (c) To provide credit facilities for modern equipment (tractors etc.) <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.
Strategic Interventions	<p>Summarizing the suggested programmes at above as strategic interventions for the Livelihood Development Plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Agriculture & Horticulture: Tractor operation training, Agro-skill development programme, Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation 2. Livestock: Cattle rearing, Goatery, Poultry, Piggery. 3. NWFP : Plantation of Food plants, Medicinal Plant etc 4. Specialized Skills: Training on Modern Tools and Equipment, Providing modern technology to the villagers, Skill Up gradation & Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification, Setting up a raw material bank, Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.

11. Livelihood Development Plan

Income Generating Activities	The main income generating activities as planned at the village are: Farm Sector : 1.Livestock 2.Farming 3.Horticulture Non-Farm sector: 1. Weaving 2. Electrician 3. Carpentry 4. Tailoring
SHG Activities	SHGs of the village can plan the following activities: 1. To create awareness. 2. To organise and form group 3. To involve the villagers in Livelihood Activities collectively.
Exposure Trips	The following exposure trips are planned: 1. NIL 2. NIL Source: Table-34 of Record-4
Convergence	The planned initiatives may be converged with the following schemes of the Government of India: (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment (b) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development (c) Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SJGSY) - for irrigation, including watershed development (d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (e) Skills Development schemes (f) 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 period.

12. Forest Development Plan of Kathaltoli JFMC

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared after a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of Kathaltoli 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 JFMC; while meeting the consumption and livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

1. Status of the JFMC Forests

The micro-plan takes into consideration the following categories of the JFM Forests of the Kathaltoli 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.

1.1. Forests & Their Conditions

The details of the status of forest areas assigned to the JFMC have been furnished at Table-3.1 under Proforma-3 ('Forest Development Plan'), which has been attached as Annexure to this micro-plan. After considering other areas planted (or to be planted), the conditions of the forests of the Kathaltoli JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Kathaltoli 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				
RF / PF Name: KV Range, LANKA Beat: Halodhiati Compartment:	183.54 Ha	0Km	Good Area: -183.54Ha Degraded Area: Nil	2-3m
(B) Other Planted Area				
Location: Type of Forest: Deciduous Moist VF / Other _____	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	183.54 Ha		Good Area: 183.54Ha Degraded Area: Nil	

Source: Proforma-3, Table 3.1 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

It is seen that the Kathaltoli JFMC has 300 Ha under its forests, of which 183.54 Ha is 'Good' and none is 'Degraded'.

1.2. Forest Soil Type

The forests of Kathaltoli JFMC are located in loamy 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 JFMC

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
Fertility Level	2.3 to 2.94% organic. The available N, P205 and K20 content of the Soil is comparatively less.	-
Soil Erosion Status	-	-
Presence of:		
(a) Silt	15%	-

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
(b) Mud-flat	20%	-
(c) Newly accreted land	Low	-
(d) Sand dune	65%	-

Source: Proforma-3, 'B. Forest Soil Type' / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members.

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

1. Entisol (32.3%)
2. Inceptisol (49.3%)
3. Alfisols (12.3%)
4. Ultisols (6.1%)

1.3. Existing Composition of Flora

In the forests of the Kathaltoli JFMC, the existing composition of the flora has been given as follows. It may be noted that the local forests are classified as deciduous moist Forests.

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

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Biological Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i> Linn
Associates	Gamari	<i>Gmelina Arborea</i>
Shrubs	Dhekia	<i>Ferns</i>
	Bhot jalakia	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>
Medicinal Plants	Arjun,	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
	Hilikha	<i>Terminalia Chebula</i>
	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
	Amlakhi	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>
Produces		
Others, if any	Jori bet	<i>Calamus erectus</i>
	Jati bet	<i>Calamus tenuis</i>
	Raidang bet	<i>Calamus rotang</i>
	Chuli bet	<i>Calamus flagellum</i>
	Lejai bet	<i>Calamus floribundus</i>
	Kako Bah	D. hamiltonii
	Pahari Jati Bah	Oxytennera parvifolia
	Dulu Bah	Schizostachyum dulloa

	Amlakhi	Emblica officinalis
	Halakh	Terminalia myriocarpa
	Hollong	Dipterocarpus macrocarpus
	Arjun	Terminalia arjuna
	Agar	Aquillaria agallocha

Source: Proforma-3, 'C. Composition of Existing Fauna & Flora' / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members.

2. Other Inputs for the Forest Development Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the other inputs for the Forest Development Plan of the Kathaltoli JFMC.

2.1. Past Protection Measures of the JFMC

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

- (a) Number of households involved: 143
- (b) Number of people involved: 143 (1 Person Per House hold)
- (c) Summary of the measures: Not available
- (d) Any formal mechanism: Patrolling by forest officials

[**Source:** Proforma-3, 'JFMC Status - viii + ix' / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & JFMC members]

2.2. 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 Kathaltoli JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	High	70-80 kg/yr		Forest
Timber for House	Medium	3-5 nos./yr		Forest
Small timber for Implements	-	-		-
Pole / Bamboo	Medium	2-3 nos./yr		Forest
Fodder from Forest	High	30-40 kg/yr		Forest
NTFP	High	20-30 kg/yr		Forest

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.2 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

There are 65 households in the Kathaltoli JFMC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the Kathaltoli village for forest products for own use is as follows:

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

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	10010-11440 kg/yr	Throughout the year
Timber for House	429-715 nos.	Dec - Jan
Small Timber for Implements	-	-
Pole / Bamboo	286-429 nos.	Dec - Jan
Fodder from Forest	4290-5720 kg/yr	Throughout the year
NTFP	2860-4290 kg/yr	Throughout the year

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

(*) = Approx. Qty. of Average Household Requirement (from Table-4 (A) x 174 Households)

2.3. 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 Kathaltoli JFMC is given in the following table.

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

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

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.3 / 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 [Kathaltoli JFMC]

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: Proforma-3, Table-3.4 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

2.4. Total Requirements of Forest Produce - Domestic Use & Marketing

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

Table-6: Total Requirements of Forest Produce by Villagers of the Kathaltoli 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	10010-11440 kg/yr	-	10010-11440 kg/yr
Timber for House	429-715 nos.	-	429-715 nos.
Small Timber for Implements	-	-	-
Pole / Bamboo	286-429 nos.		286-429 nos.
Fodder from Forest	4290-5720 kg/yr	-	4290-5720 kg/yr
NTFP	2860-4290 kg/yr	-	2860-4290 kg/yr

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

3. Forest Protection Issues

3.1. Protection Problems

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

Table-7: Protection Problems of the Kathaltoli 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	No	No
Smuggling of Timber	Yes	Yes
Accidental Fires	Yes	Yes
Encroachment of Forest Lands	Yes	Yes
Incident of Snake bites/life threats/risks while protecting forest	Yes	Yes
Theft of Medicinal Plants	Yes	Yes

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.5 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

- (a) Grazing - Local Animals
- (b) Grazing - Animals from Other Area
- (c) Accidental fire control by fire line cutting
- (d) Control of over grazing- Establishment of Pounds for keeping cattle as per the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.
- (e) Joint Patrolling along with Forest deptt by the J.F.M.C members in those areas for protection of the same.
- (f) Organize Awareness campaign in that area for importance of forest among that locality.

4. Components of the Forest Development Plan

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

4.1. Protection Plan

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

Table-8: Protection Plan of the Kathaltoli 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	Priority [High / Medium / Low]
1. Engagement of Watcher	R.F.	3 km	6pm-6am	High
2. Informers award	R.F.	3km	Anytime	High
3. Fire Protection	R.F.	3km	Anytime	High

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.7 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Thus, it is seen that the significant protection measures planned to be undertaken in the Kathaltoli JFMC (with high / medium priority) are as follows:

- (a) Fencing
- (b) Fire protection

4.2. Forest Improvement – Action Plan

Action Plan for Block Plantation of Non Saal Mixed with Associates

Name of Plantation : Block Plantation of Non Saal Mixed with Associates
 Plantation Period : 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)
 Plantation Area : -
 Spacing : -
 No. of Plants to be Raised : -
 Number Blocks : -
 Species : -
 Rates : -

Financial Year	Activities	Amount
2016-17	Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference-Area Not Less than 100 ha, Demarcation of land during the month of December-January, Partition of land in 4 blocks, Land development, Soil Working @ Rs 1000/ha	-
2017-18*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area	-
2018-19*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area	-
	1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2019-20*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area	-
	2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2020-21*	Block Plantation 3m x 3m, 1111 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area	-
	3rd Weeding	-
2021-22*	4th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2022-13*	5th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2023-24*	6th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2024-25*	7th Weeding	-
2025-26*	8th Weeding	-
Total Budgetary Requirement		-

* Silvicultural thinning to be undertaken on intervals of five years post plantation

Action Plan for Block Plantation of Mixed Harwood Plantation - Teak with Associates, Firewood and Bamboo

Name of Plantation : Block Plantation of Mixed Harwood Plantation - Teak with Associates, Firewood and Bamboo
 Plantation Period : 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)
 Plantation Area :-
 Spacing :-
 No. of Plants to be Raised :-
 Number Blocks -
 Species :-

Action Plan for Creation of Plantation		
Financial Year	Activities	Amount
2016-17	Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference-Area Not Less than 100 ha, Demarcation of land during the month of December-January, Partition of land in 4 blocks, Land development, Soil Working @ Rs 1000/ha	-
2017-18*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area	-
2018-19*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June; GPS marking of the area	-
	1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2019-20*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June; GPS marking of the area	-
	2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2020-21*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June; GPS marking of the area	-
	3rd Weeding	-
2021-22*	4th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2022-13*	5th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2023-24*	6th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2024-25*	7th Weeding	-
2025-26*	8th Weeding	-
Total Budgetray Requirement		-

* Silvicultural thinning to be undertaken on intervals of five years post plantation

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.10 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community member

Action Plan for Block Plantation of Non Timber Forest Produce

Name of Plantation : NTFP PLANTATION
 Plantation Period : 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)
 Plantation Area : -
 Spacing : -
 No. of Plants to be Raised : -
 Number Blocks : -
 Species : -

Financial Year	Activities	Amount
2016-17	Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference-Area Not Less than 50 ha, Demarcation of land during the month of December-January, Partition of land in 4 blocks, Land development, Soil Working @ Rs 1000/ha, 3 wired barb fencing 2800 RM @ Rs56.36/RM	-
2017-18*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area	-
2018-19*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area	-
	1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2019-20*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area	-
	2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2020-21*	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area	-
	3rd Weeding & Pruning	-
2021-22*	4th Weeding & Pruning; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2022-13*	5th Weeding & Pruning; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year	-
2023-24*	6th Weeding & Pruning	-
2024-25*	7th Weeding	-
2025-26*	8th Weeding	-
Total Budgetary Requirement		-

4.3. Nursery Development Plan

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

(a) JFMC Peoples' Nursery (incl. Departmental Nursery)

The details are given below.

JFMC Nurseries

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

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

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.11 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

4.4. Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

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

(A) Timber Species Non Saal, Teak, Associates

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

Year(s)	Treatment
-	-
-	-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(B) Bamboo

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

Year(s)	Treatment
-	-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(C) Fuel wood Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment
-	-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(D) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment
-	-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

4.5. Miscellaneous Operations Plan

The miscellaneous operations planned in the Kathaltoli JFMC are given below.

Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the Kathaltoli JFMC

Operation	Required (Yes / No)	Responsibility	Month / Year	Area (Ha)
No such planned	-	-	-	-

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.13 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

5. Expected Benefits

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

5.1. Expected Benefits Related to Wood & Grass

The above has been tabulated below for the Kathaltoli JFMC. 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 Kathaltoli JFMC

Item	Month	Year (Indicative)	Quantity
Firewood	-	-	-
Timber for House	-	-	-
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-
Bamboo	-	-	-
Pole	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest Trees & Grass			
NTFP	-	-	-
Wages	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.14 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

NB: According to DFO the Plantation Land is inaccessible due to wild life habitation, extremist problem and the place is also very steep.

5.2. Sharing Mechanisms

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

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Kathaltoli JFMC

Method	Items
To be shared equally	NTFP
To be freely collected by the members	Firewood,
Other Methods	Processing of NTFPs

According to Forest Officials of K. V. Range the sharing mechanism process has not been started officially and the people who work in the plantation collect the residual remains only.

Source: Proforma-3, Table-3.15 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

List of Appendices

Appendix No	Heading	Page No
1	HOW TO REACH	27
2	Maps Village Map Village Social Map Village Resources Map	29 30 31
3	Land Use Map of Village (GIS)	32
4	PRA Exercise	33-34
	Social Mapping Wealth Ranking Time Line review Seasonality of Livelihoods Venn Diagram Chapatti Diagram Priority ranking and EPA	35-36 37 37 38 41 42 43-44
5	Photographs	45
6	List of JFMC Members	46
7	Filled Up Tables (Proforma-1 to Proforma-4) Table Nos. 1-16	47-54

Appendix 1

HOW TO REACH:

Guwahati to Lanka distance, location, road map and direction

Guwahati is located in **India** at the longitude of 91.75 and latitude of 26.19. Lanka is located in **India** at the longitude of 92.95 and latitude of 25.93 .

Distance between Guwahati and Lanka

The total straight line distance between Guwahati and Lanka is **123 KM** (kilometers) and 339.64 meters. The miles based distance from Guwahati to Lanka is **76.6miles**. This is a straight line distance and so most of the time the actual travel distance between Guwahati and Lanka may be higher or vary due to curvature of the road.

Guwahati To Lanka travel time

Guwahati is located around 123 KM away from Lanka so if you travel at the consistent speed of 50 KM per hour you can reach Lanka in 2.47 hours. Your Lanka travel time may vary due to your bus speed, train speed or depending upon the vehicle you use.

Guwahati to Lanka Bus

Bus timings from Guwahati to Lanka is around 2.06 hours when your bus maintains an average speed of sixty kilometer per hour over the course of your journey. The estimated travel time from Guwahati to Lanka by bus may vary or it will take more time than the above mentioned time due to the road condition and differnt travel route. Travel time has been calculated based on crow fly distance so there may not be any road or bus connectivity also.

Bus fare from Guwahati to Lanka
may be around Rs.99.

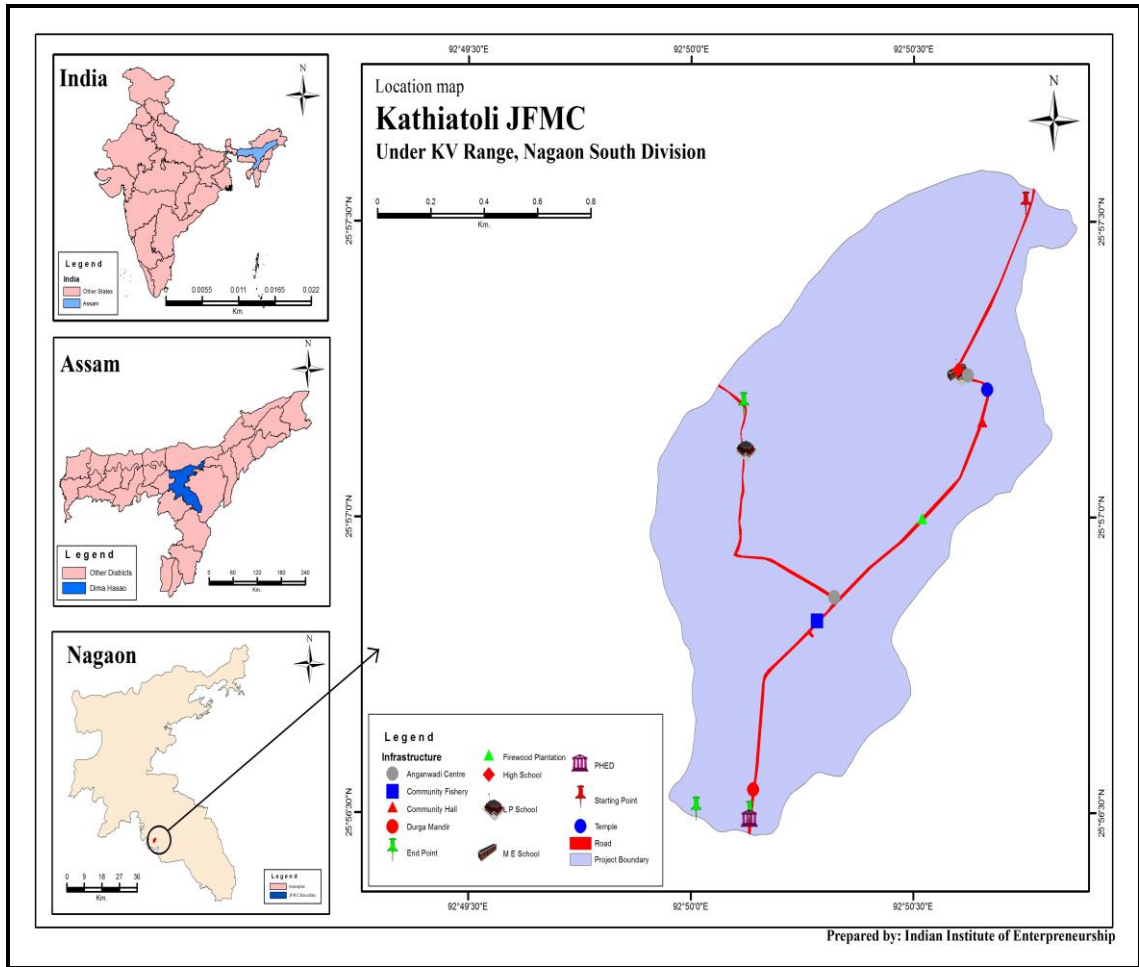
Guwahati To Lanka road map

Guwahati is located nearly west side to Lanka. The given west direction from Guwahati is only approximate. The given google map shows the direction in which the blue color line indicates road connectivity to Lanka . In the travel map towards Lanka you may find enrooted hotels, tourist spots, picnic spots, petrol pumps and various religious places.

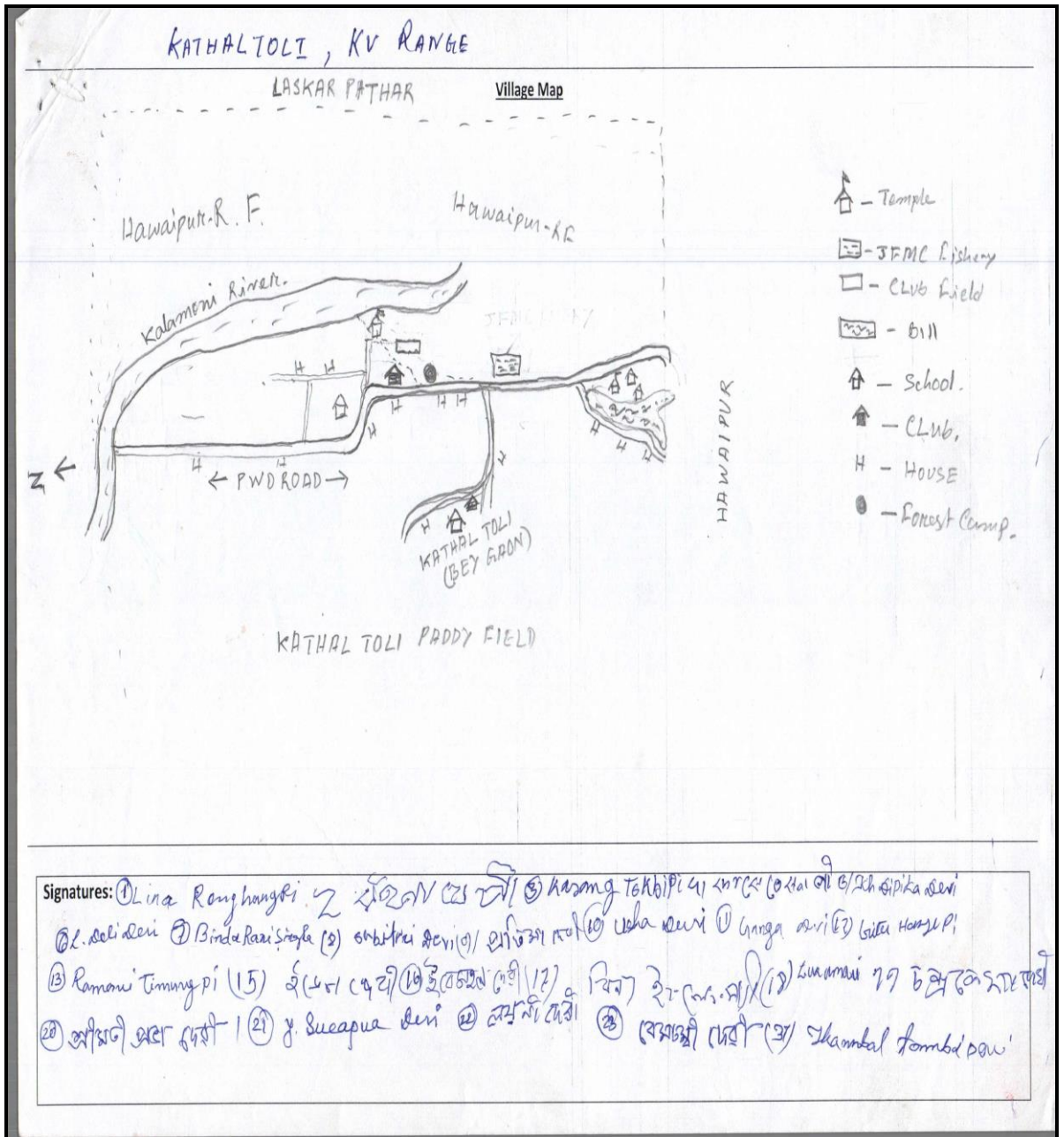


Source: Google Map

Location Map Of Kathaltoli JFMC

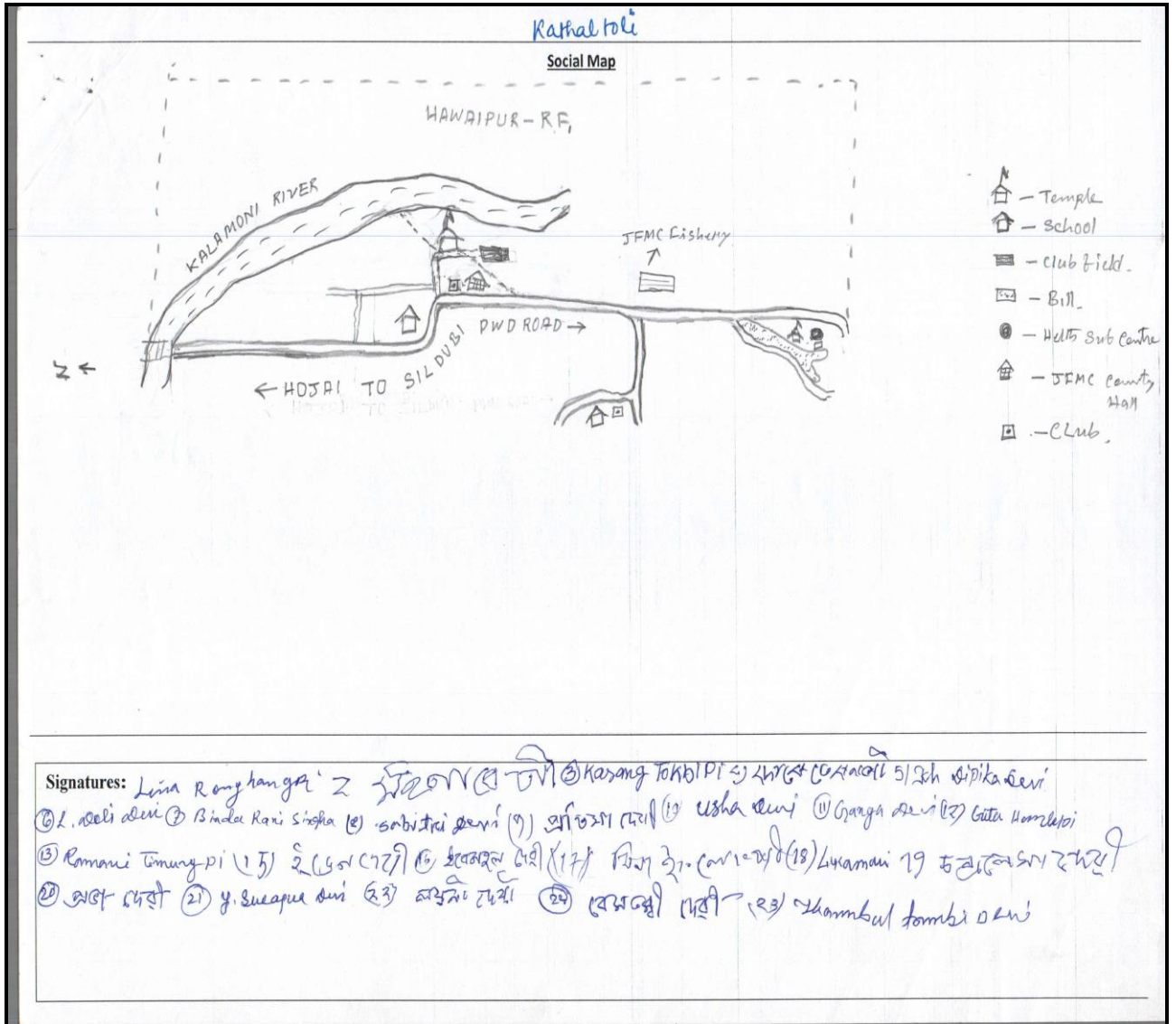


1. Village Map:



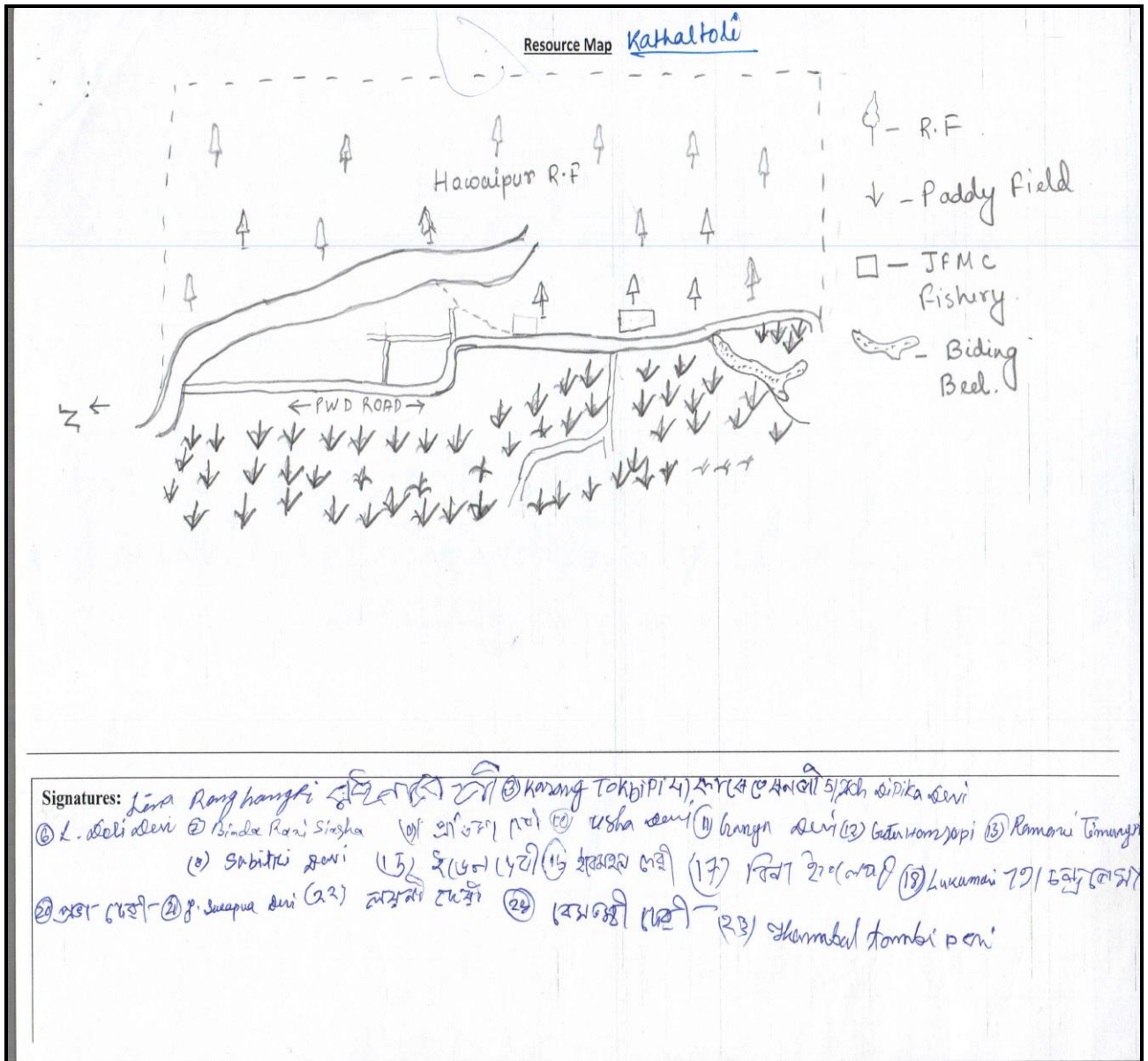
Village Map Being Drawn By the Villagers

1. Social map



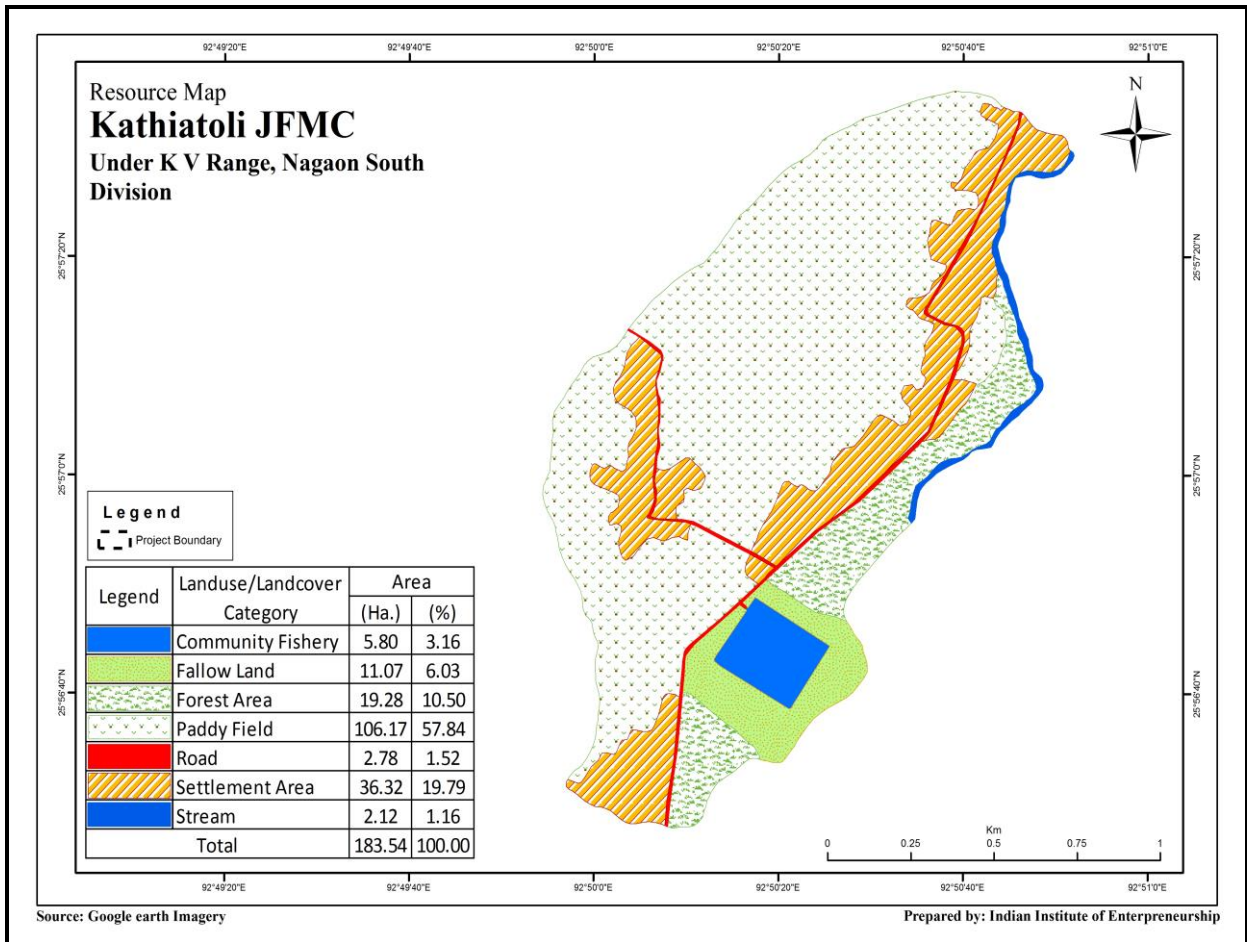
Social Map Being Drawn By the Villagers

2. Resource Map:



Resource Map Being Drawn By the Villagers

Land Use map of GIS



Appendix 4

PRA ACTIVITY

Location and Timing of Participatory Rural Appraisal:

Numbers of participants :	65
Time :	11:30 am, 9 th April 2017
Venue :	Community , Kathaltoli

Table – 3.1 Brief Profile about the villages under Kathaltoli JFMC

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	No. of households	Population		
			Total	Male	Female
1	Kathaltoli	174	1218	696	522
	Total	174	1218	696	522

Source: Field Survey

Table – 3.2 Age Profile of Kathaltoli JFMC

Age Class	<5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years
Male	130	135	161	141	129
Female	101	100	130	120	71
Total	231	235	291	261	200

Source: Field Survey

Table – 3.3 Education Profile of Kathaltoli JFMC

Age Class	Illiterate	Up-to IV	V- VII	VIII-X	X-XII	Graduate	Masters	Others
< 25 Years	30	201	160	252	51	12	3	3
>25 years(Adult)	45	235	90	86	39	9	0	0
Total	75	454	250	338	90	21	3	3

Source: Field Survey

Table – 3.4 Income Distribution of Kathaltoli JFMC

Income Category(in Rs) Yearly	No of HHs
>5000 Rs	-
5,0000-10,000	-
11,000-20,000	-
21,000-30,000	-
31,000-40,000	-
41,000-50,000	13
51,000-60,000	70
61,000-70,000	56
71,000-80,000	4
81,000-90,000	-
91,000-1,00,000	-
<1,00,000	-

Source: Field Survey

Different PRA tools used under the exercise of PRA technique are:

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

3.1 Social Mapping:

Social mapping is used to visualise the socio-economic aspects of the Kathaltoli JFMC where the housing patterns of the households, the numbers of schools, social infrastructure, and religious beliefs among households. Awareness camp about the project was carried out beforehand. So it was easy to gather people for the PRA process in the Kathaltoli Tiniali. And due to time constraint we have to skip the transect walk. The villagers were enthusiastic about the mapping process and they actively participated in the process.

Table 3.2: Information about the villages

	Village →	Kathaltoli
Social information	Total population	1218
	Male	696
	Female	522
	Total households	174
	Numbers of Pucca Houses	7
	No of thatch house	152
	No's of semi pukka house	15
	Stream	1
	River	1
	Community hall	1
	Ring Well	2
	Tube Well	60
	L.P School	2
	M.E School	1
High School	1	

Source: Field Survey

At first, the people of villagers were asked to draw the main roads of the village and then asked them to locate their houses and locate the important social places and Public offices with help of the PRA team members. Some of them voluntarily came out to draw and they were assisted by other villagers and the team members. All the villagers spotted their households in the map. After the mapping process the team members collected the information about the pattern of their household's namely pukka, semi pukka and thatch house.

Findings of social map:

- The participants of social mapping have identified all 174 households out of which 152 households are thatch house or Kuccha house. There are only 15 semi pukka houses and 7 pukka houses. This shows that the people of the village are still deprived of the basic household schemes from the Government.
- From the observations it is learnt that there is one Community hall, Two M.E School, one L.P School, one High School, two anganwadi centres, low drinking water facilities, Electricity in the JFMC area.
- A main source of water for the villagers is the Kalamonijan River which is used by villagers for their day to day use. The water is available throughout the year.
- Provision of Education facility is not satisfactory in the villages as there is two primary schools, one Upper primary school and one High School available within the village. There are two Anganawadi centres in the village but the interesting fact is that there is no infrastructure of the centre.
- The people belong to the Manipuri community and are of schedule caste, schedule tribe and are of OBC caste. The religion of all the villagers is Hindu.

Learnings:

- Electricity is available inside the village of the Kathaltoli JFMC. Very Few households of the JFMC have LPG connections. The Household still dependent on forest and use firewood for their cooking purposes. They go to forest for collecting the firewood which is still a concern for the forest department for degradation of the forest.
- The primary health centre is present within the JFMC. The post office, Forest beat office and Gram panchayat office is located in Nandapur area at a distance of 3 Km from the JFMC, while for transport and communication the villagers have to cover a distance of 7km to hojai town.
- There is one community hall available inside the JFMC and they also use the Anganwadi centre and the LP School where various meetings are held. Major meeting are – Gram panchayat meeting, village head meetings, forest department meetings and other political meetings.
- The availability of fodder for domestic animals depends on the resource available in the forest area and the capacity of the household who can rear the livestock's. The Village of the JFMC are fully dependent on crop residue, trees fodder, grasses, and green fodder. Field residues are materials left in an agricultural field after the crop has been harvested. These residues include stalks and stubble (stems), leaves, tree husks and seed pods.
- There are some grazing field where villagers use for their cattle rearing. These fields are available for a maximum of six months. Seasonal grazing incorporates “grazing animals on a particular area allows the land that is not being grazed to rest and allow for new forage to grow.
- The villagers of the Kathaltoli JFMC have to move Nandapur, a distance covered with 3 km, and to Hojai for their weekly and major marketing activity respectively. Domestic materials, utensils, bangles, cloths and stationeries are sold in different stalls.

3.2 Wealth Ranking:

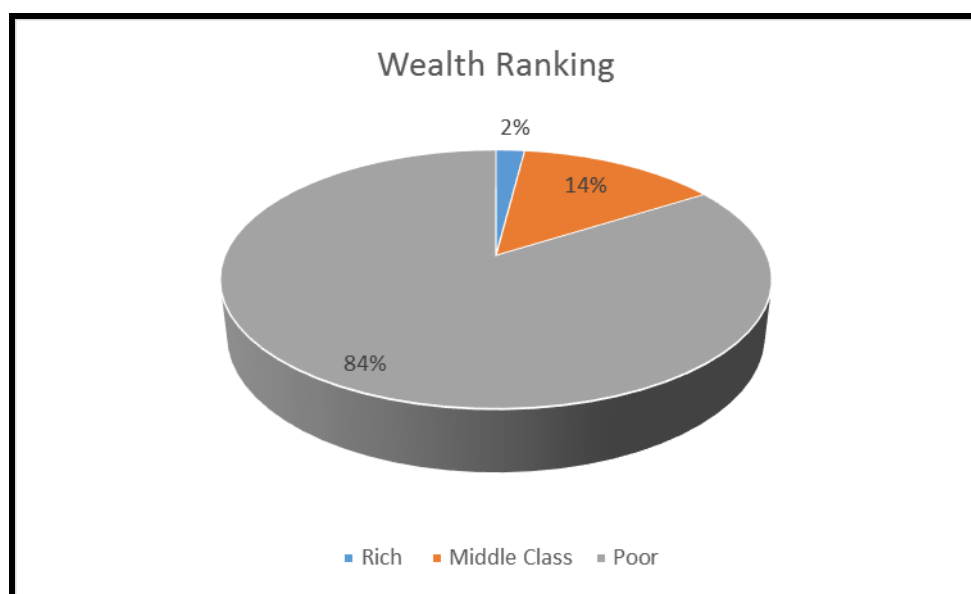
Wealth ranking, or well-being ranking, involves community members identifying and analysing the different wealth groups in a community. It enables evaluators to learn about the socioeconomic stratification of project beneficiaries and local people's definitions and indicators of wealth/well-being.

Wealth ranking was done with the help of the following criteria:

- a) Land holding
- b) Occupation

About 84 per cent people are poor, about 14 per cent belong to middle class and about 2 per cent are categorised to be rich. Poor people are mainly irregular wage earners, sometimes they lease (adhi lua) others land. They have favourable amount of agricultural land.

Figure 3.1: Wealth Ranking



3.3 Timeline Review

In order to know the past important cum historical events over time, the team has conducted the timeline analysis. The team members discussed about the local events to the village head, elderly persons and also to some young people to have an idea about how they dealt with those situations and what was the impact of those events on their lives as well as on the development of the village. Our time line illustrates the following events.

Table 3.3: Timeline review

Year	Event	Type	
Post-Independence	1955	First L.P School was Formed	Constructive
	1972	There was a huge Flood in the JFMC area which caused a great damage in the village area	Destructive
	1985	First M.E School was Constructed	Constructive
	1988	There was a First graduate from the village.	Educative
	1991	First High School was established	Constructive
20th Century	2005	The JFMC was established	Formative
	2010	The first SHG was Formed	Formative
	2014-15	The First community pond was built by the Forest Department	Constructive

Source: Field Survey

Learning:

- It has been observed and learnt from our research and information from the village people that there are some kind of notable occurrence of events in the village. The only destructive event that occurred was a huge Flood which caused a great damage in the village.

3.4 Seasonal Mapping of livelihood activities:

Seasonal calendars drawn by the local people are very useful means of generating information about seasonal trends within the community and identifying periods of particular stress and vulnerability. Best undertaken in the context of a group discussion (to help verify the information obtained), seasonal calendars are often drawn on the ground with the relative trends depicted using stones or seeds, as in a preference-ranking matrix. In other instances, simple line graphs can be drawn to show seasonal increases or decreases. A whole series of seasonal variables can be included in one calendar to give an overview of the situation throughout the year. These variables can include: rainfall, crop sequences, labour demand, availability of paid employment, out-migration, incidence of human diseases, expenditure levels, and so on. Important periods, such as festivals, can also be shown.

Seasonal mapping mainly covers the seasonal variation of crops. In seasonal mapping, we considered agricultural crops and the timing of three activities viz. sowing, cropping and harvesting criteria and collected the details throughout the year. From the seasonal mapping, it has been noticed that the main crops grown in the village are Aijong, Pankaj, Gaya rice, Mustard, Betel-nut, Ginger, Turmeric Onion, Tomato, etc. The FGD conducted revealed that other major livelihood options available in the JFMC are Livestock rearing (Piggery, poultry), weaving, daily wage labourers, mason, tailoring, carpentry which are not seasonal in nature but is showed in the seasonal mapping.

Figure 3.2: Seasonal Map of Kathaltoli JFMC

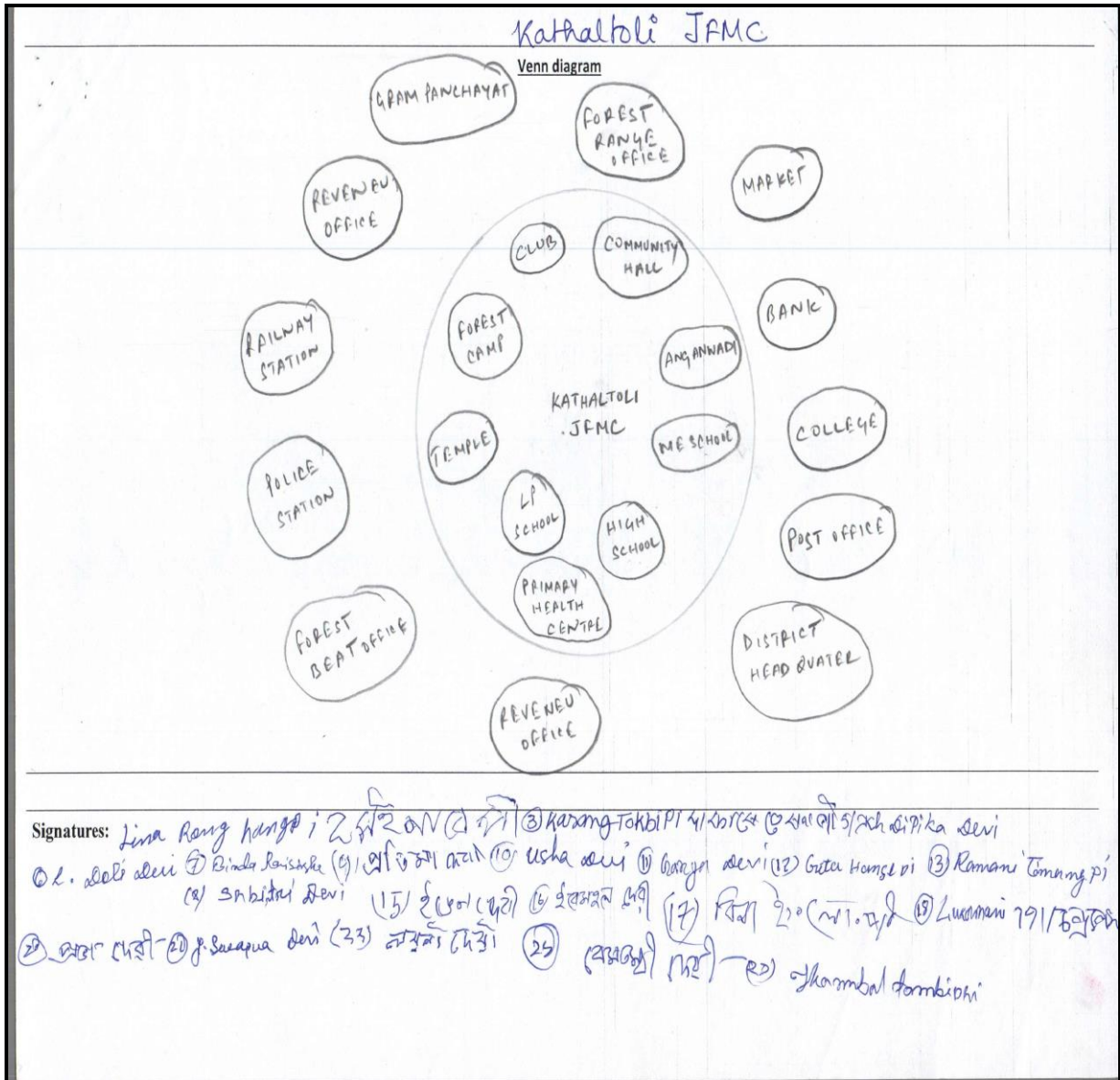
Table 3.4 Seasonal cropping pattern

Categories	Time of Activity			
		Sowing	Harvesting	Plucking
Farming	Paddy	Throughout the year		
	Lemon	Throughout the year		
	Ladies Finger	April-May	Dec-Jan	Feb-March
	Jackfruit	Sep-Oct		April-June
	Pumpkin	Dec-Jan		April-May
	Chilli	Throughout the year		
	Non-Farming	Weaving	Throughout the year	
Livestock Rearing				
Daily Wage Earning				
Tailoring				

Learnings:

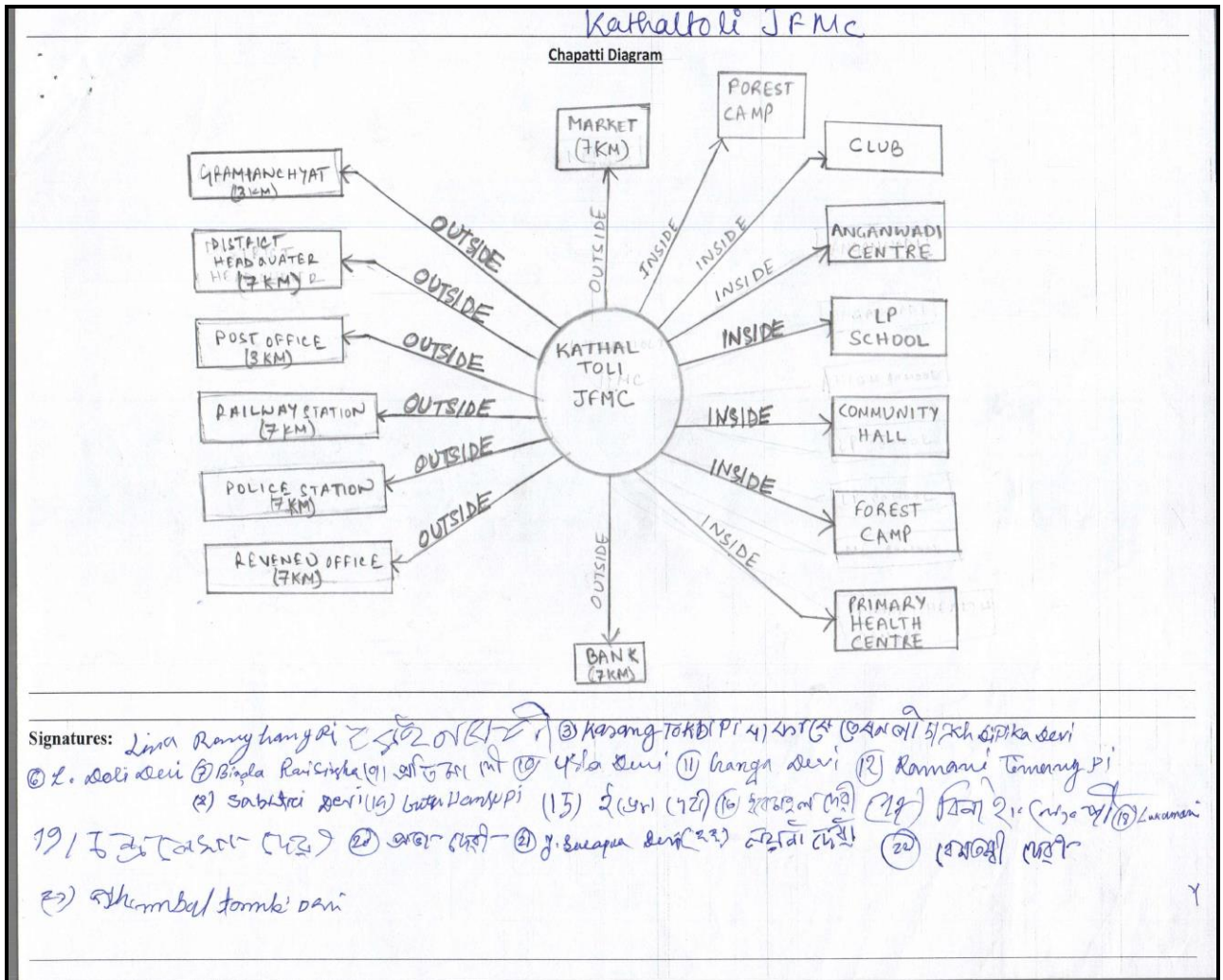
- Water availability is less during the period October to March, so agricultural productivity becomes less in this period.

3.5 Venn Diagram



Venn diagram being drawn by the villagers

3.6 Chapatti Diagram



Chapatti diagram being drawn by the villagers

Livelihood activity:

Kathaloli JPMC

Priority Ranking of Livelihood Activities

Livelihood Activities		Weaving	Farming	Animal Husbandry	Wage Earning	Livestock					Marks	Rank
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		
Weaving	A	X	A	A	A	A					4	1
Farming	B		X	B	B	B					3	2
Animal Husbandry	C			X	C	C					2	3
Wage Earning	D				X	D					1	4
Livestock	E					X					0	5
	F											
	G											
	H											
	I											

Signatures: Sina Ronghanga, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Priority Ranking of Livelihood Activities by the villagers

Annexure 5

PHOTOGRAPHS



A snap during Awareness



A snap during Awareness Programme



A Snap after completion of PRA Activity



A Group Photo with the Villagers

LIST OF JFMC MEMBERS

Executive Committee of APFBC under Kathal Toli J.F.M.C.

1. President- U. Upendra Singha. C/No- 8403861894
2. Member Secretary- Nobin Das.(Forester-1)
3. Treasurer – Th. Chawren Singha. M.A.,B.Ed., C/ No-8876324042.

Members

1. Moina Englengpi.
2. Moni Kumar Singha.
3. Babudhon Singha.
4. Babu Engleng.
5. Lobani Devi.
6. U. Dinomani Singha. (Panchayet Member)
7. Bimola Devi.
8. Sabitri Devi.
9. Semson Engti.
10. Th. Rajendra Singha.
11. Surachandra Singha.
12. Nongalei Devi.

Sri Nobin Das Jr.
Member Secretary
A.P.F.B.C.
Kathal Toli J.F.M.C.

Sri Upendra Singha
President
A.P.F.B.C.
Kathal Toli J.F.M.C.

Source: JFMC Records

Annexure 7 (Record I)

Table 1: Basic data of the village:

Table 1: Basic data of the JFMC

Sl no	Name of the JFMC	Date of establishment	No. of members in executive	Name of the president	Name of the member secretary	Money in VDF	Contribution per family /per person	Social fencing used	Yes / No	Remarks on special attainment	Grading %of success by RFO
1	Kathaltoli	2006-2007	14	Kulendra Singh	Nabin Das, Forester-I	-	-	-	-	-	80%

Source: - Field survey report.

Table 2: Village wise population data:

Table -2: Demographic status of the project villages

Name of Village	No. of House hold	SC		ST		OBC		General		Total-all category
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Kathaltoli	178	100	85	102	215	494	222	0	0	1218

Source: - Field survey report.

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

Table3 Village wise farmer category on the basis of land holding

Sl no	Name of the village	Type of famer according to land holding				
		Large farmer >10 ha.	small farmer 2-10 ha.	Marginal farmer (household) <2ha.	Land less (household)	total
1	Kathaltoli	-	3	151	20	174
Total		-	3	151	20	174

Source: - Field survey report.

Table 4: Cattle Population:*Table 4: Cattle Population of the JFMC*

Sl no	Name of the village	cows	buffaloes	Poultry	Pig	total
		1	Kathaltoli	1038	728	412
Total		1038	728	412	618	3447

Source: - Field survey report.

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

Sl no	Infrastructure	Location	Distance from village
1	Electricity	Inside	0km
2	Gas connection	Inside	0km
3	Transport	Inside	0km
4	PHC	Inside	0km
5	LP school	Inside	0.5km
6	High school	Inside	0.5km
7	Post office	Nandapur	3km
8	Bank	Hojai	7Km
9	Anganawadi centre	Inside	0km
10	Gram Panchayat Office	Nandapur	3km
11	Revenue Office	Hojai	7km
12	Police station	Hojai	7km
13	Forest Office(Beat)	Nandapur	3km
14	Post office	Nandapur	3km
15	Bus facility	Hojai	7km
16	Railway Station	Hojai	7km
17	District head quarter	Hojai	7km

Source: - Field survey report.

Table 6: Agricultural crops*Table 6 Agriculture Crops*

	Rain Fed		Irrigation	
	Name of the crop	Area (in ha.)	Name of the crop	Area (in hac)
Kharif	Paddy	17	-	-
Others	Vegetable, Fruits	19.2	-	-

Source: - Field survey report.

Table 7: Crop production profile of Kathaltoli JFMC:*Table 7 Crop production profile of Kathaltoli JFMC*

Type of crop	Total Production (approx) in quintals	No of household growing	Average production (quintal/ hac) approx	Area under crop (hac) approx
Paddy	435	87	68.82	106.17
Vegetable	20	10	2	19.2

Source: - Field survey report.

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

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

Source: - Field survey report.

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

For Purchase	Location	Distance from village if in other village (in km)
Grocery shop	Inside	0 km
Weekly Market	Nandapur	3 km
Major Market	Hojai	7km
Fish Market	Nandapur	3 km

Source: - Field survey report.

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

Water source	Number	Availability of water	Uses
Stream	1	Adequate	Drinking, Bathing, Irrigation, livestock rearing
Tube well	60	Adequate	Drinking, Bathing, Irrigation, livestock rearing
River	1	Adequate	Drinking, Bathing, Irrigation, livestock rearing

Source: - Field survey report.

Table 11: Energy consumption:*Table11 showing the Energy Consumption of the JFMC*

Type of Fuel	Number of household depending	Number of months dependent	Sources (local, village, forest, other sources)	Major/ Secondary
Fuel wood	143	12	Forest	Major
LPG	30	12	Govt.	Secondary

Source: - Field survey report

RECORD: II

LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS

Table 12: Agriculture and Horticulture:

Table 12: showing the agricultural and horticultural status

Constraints	Reason	Opportunities	Programme
Low Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional way of cultivation. • Only one crop undertaken annually (Paddy) • Very negligible use of fertilizers and pesticides, insecticides. • Lack of irrigation facilities. • Lack of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's viz, power tillers, tractors etc. • Non usages of high yielding seeds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of proper and controlled pesticides and insecticides. • Introduction of new and advance technology. • Well-structured training programme. The villagers are inherited with the skill of cultivation. But an improvisation of skills is the need of the hour. • Usage of high yielding seed programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tractor operation training • Agro-skill development programme. • Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation
Storage and Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of common storing place • Lack of cold storage facility due to non-availability of electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helpful in preserving unsold products for a longer period of time. • They can store their product and sell it when there is a higher demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaging • Transportation and distribution.
Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of transporting facilities for carrying products • Less contact with the direct market; much dependency upon middle man • No knowledge on marketing know-how, dependence on traditional system of selling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smooth transportation facility will help the farmers to carry their products to the nearby markets. • Generate highest market price by removing middle men. • More knowledge about the current market situation as well as the current value of their products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buyers sellers meet

Table 13: Livestock*Table 13 Livestock*

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Less grazing land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable 		
Availability of fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unable to buy fodder from market due to poor financial condition • Trees fodder n crop residue are available only for 3-6 months. Green fodder is also not available for the whole year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher income from livestock rearing. • The villagers can make it as an alternative livelihood opportunity if they have the easy access of livestock fodder. 	
Veterinary care facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No veterinary care clinic • Lack of knowledge about the proper rearing of live stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease control • Increases the life span of cattle. • It will also help to aware the villagers and will encourage them for livestock rearing. 	
Production of milk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less availability of fodder • No scientific knowledge on cattle rearing to increase the milk production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on the milk production can enhance the skill of milk production. • Availability of supplements like cattle “Milk Booster, Milk Plus” etc. can increase the production of milk in the area. 	
Milk market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less contact with the direct market for milk • Unaware of the market demand of different milk made products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A huge milk market is in demand. 	

Table 13: NWFP*Table 14 NWFP*

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Less collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less availability of NWFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fertile fallow land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation of Food plans, Medicinal Plant etc.
Unsustainable extraction	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fertile fallow land 	-
Low rates	-	-	-
Value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No processing units • Non availability of required resources • No technical know-how 		

Table 15: Specialised skill

Table 15: Specialised skills: Weaving

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Raw material availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective use of the available raw materials • No Storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common place for setting a raw material storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up a raw material bank • Training Programmes on Weaving by using modern methodology
Product quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of High Quality Materials • Use of Traditional machineries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Quality Products for new market exploration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Modern Tools and Equipment. • Providing modern technology to the villagers
Marketing potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No standardised market • No pricing policy • No linkage with the institutional buyers • No Product Diversification or New Product Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring new markets with diversified products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.
Credit facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No linkage with the banks or post office saving banks. • Unaware of the development schemes of banks and government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance by the Govt. • Providing easy access to credit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfinance, Term Loans, Working Capital Arrangement
Product Diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Product Diversification or New Product Development. • Lack of concept for product diversification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Demand Based Products, as per the needs of the modern day market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill Upgradation & Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification

Table 16: Credit facility*Table 16 Credit facility*

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

List of Beneficiaries for Weaving Training

List of woman for weaving training under Kathal Toli JFMC.

Sl No.	Name of participant.	Name of Husband	Remarks
1	Jubati Devi.	Mouidhen Singha	
2	Akasini Devi.	Joychandra Singha.	
3	Gita Devi.	Bojendra Singha.	
4	Maidula Devi.	Th. Chawren Singha.	
5	Anupama Adhikari.	Moni Adhikari.	
6	Bentambi Devi.	lt. Manibabu Singha.	
7	Febi Devi.	lt. Bidyababu Singha.	
8	Pamila Devi.	Jageswar Singha.	
9	Usha Devi.	Dinesh Singha.	
10	Dipali Devi.	Moni Singha.	
11	Rita Devi.	D/O - ATO Singha.	
12	Santibala Devi	Basanta Singha.	
13	Chandralakha Devi.	Biren Singha.	
14	Hemalata Devi.	Bijoy Singha.	
15	Malatambi Devi.	Raju Singha.	
16	Asharani Devi.	Jaymohan Singha.	
17	Sangeini Devi.	U. Kulachandra Singha.	
18	Pratima Devi.	lt - Rajendra Singha.	
19	Sarita Devi.	Manitan Singha.	
20	Dipmala Devi.	Dipak Singha.	
21	Bijoya Devi.	Bidyadhan Singha.	
22	Engen Devi.	Sangam Singha.	
23	Mama Englungpi.	Bidyabing Rongpi.	
24	Rita Jimugpi.	Fumen Englung	
25	Jumali Engtupi.	Joying Jerang	
26	Bhanti Jerangpi.	Pradip Englung.	
27	Gusta Hansepi.	Bimal Sing Engsti.	
28	Meina Takbipt.	Mangalsing Engsti	
29	Ramani Jimugpi.	Ranjay Kro.	
30	Malati Enghipi.	Birenbing Jeran.	

Sri Nabin Singh
Member Secretary
A.P.F.B.C.
Kathal Toli J.F.M.C.

Sri Upendra Singh
President
A.P.F.B.C.
Kathal Toli J.F.M.C.

EPA list Verified by President and Treasurer of Kathaltoli JFMC

Office of the
A.P.F.B.C. UNDER KATHAL TOLI J.F.M.C.

P/o - Nandapur Chariali : Dist.- Hojai.

ENTRY POINT ACTIVITY (EPA)

Considering to the necessary & demand of the local public, the executive committee of APFBC under Kathal Toli J.F.M.C. unanimously decided to take the following Scheme as a EPA and same is resolved to send to the concerned departmental authority as follows -

1. One Community Library with necessary materials.
Size- L= 25ft. B= (12+6) ft. Amount=Rs 7.00 L. (Approx.)
2. Community Hall Boundary Wall with Gate.
Amount= Rs.3.5 L. (Approx).
3. Double Storied building near Kathal Toli J.F.M.C. Community Hall. L=16ft., B=(12+6)ft. with one Ring Well with motor for drinking water facility. Amount= 9.00 L. (Approx)
4. One 'Watch-House' at Community fishery. Size= (9x9)ft + 3ft round corridor with pipe railing. Amount= 2.5 L. (Approx)
5. Office cum Godown near Durga Mandir.
Size : L=16ft, B= (12+7)ft. Amount= 3.00L. (Approx)

M. Chandra Singh
Treasurer
A.P.F.B.C.
Kathal Toli J.F.M.C.
26-05-2017

Sri Upendra Singh
President
A.P.F.B.C.
Kathal Toli J.F.M.C.

List of people present in Awareness programme


KATHALTOLI , KV RANGE

List of People Present in Awareness Programme


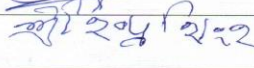
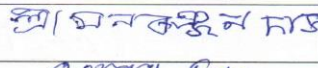
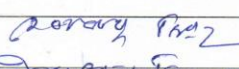
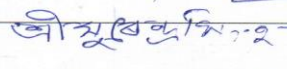
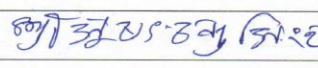
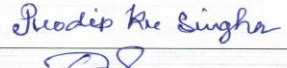
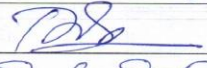
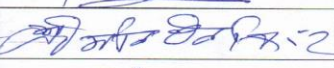

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
1.	↓	Lina Ranghangpi	Lina
2.		2602 (030101)	2602 (030101)
3.		Kasang Tokbi Pi	Kasang Tokbi Pi
4.	Kathaltoli	2602 (030101)	2602 (030101)
5.		Ramani Timungpi	Ramani Timungpi
6.	↓	Gutee Hangepi	Gutee Hangepi
7.		Sabitra Devi	Sabitra Devi
8.		Binda Rani Singha	Binda Rani Singha
9.		L. Doli Devi	L. Doli Devi
10.		Changa Devi	Changa Devi

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

①

JFMC Name	Name	Signature
1	ଆମିତା ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଦେବୀ	ଆମିତା ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଦେବୀ
2	୧. Sulepua Devi	
3	ଆମିତା ପ୍ରଭା ଦେବୀ	ଆମିତା ପ୍ରଭା ଦେବୀ
4	ହରିହରାଚାରୀ ଦେବୀ	ହରିହରାଚାରୀ ଦେବୀ
5	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଚକ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଚକ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ
6	Shambal tombira	Shambal tombira
7	Bentombi Devi	Bentombi Devi
8	ଆମିତା ହରିହରା ଦେବୀ	ଆମିତା ହରିହରା ଦେବୀ
9	Luxamani Devi	Luxamani Devi
10		

List of People Present in Awareness Programme

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
1.		Ch. Basanta Singh	
2.		श्री श्री सिंह	
3.		श्री मन व सु नद	
4.		श्री प्रकाश सिंह	
5.		श्री सुख सिंह	
6.		श्री सुख सिंह	
7.		Prudip K Singh	
8.		M. Primal Singh	
9.		श्री मणि सिंह	
10.		Rajmohan Simla	

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

JFMC Name	Name of the participant	Signature
	<p>ইন্ডিয়ান (স্বয়ং)</p> <p>Bina Englangpi</p> <p>স্বয়ং দেবী</p> <p>mala xevi</p> <p>Runu M xevi</p> <p>স্বয়ং দেবী</p> <p>Chaubihan Devi</p> <p>স্বয়ং দেবী</p> <p>প্রতিভা দেবী</p>	<p>ইন্ডিয়ান (স্বয়ং)</p> <p>Bina Englangpi</p> <p>স্বয়ং দেবী</p> <p>mala xevi</p> <p>Runu M xevi</p> <p>স্বয়ং দেবী</p> <p>Chaubihan Devi</p> <p>স্বয়ং দেবী</p> <p>প্রতিভা দেবী</p>

(4)

List of People Present in Awareness Programme

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
1.		Raj Kumar Singh	Raj Kumar Singh
2.		Babu Singh	Babu Singh
3.		श्री केशव सिंह	श्री केशव सिंह
4.		P. Krishna Kumar Singh	P. Krishna Kumar Singh
5.		Sai Ador Singh	Sai Ador Singh
6.		श्री अशोक सिंह	श्री अशोक सिंह
7.		Joy Singh	Joy Singh
8.		Sri Kpendra Singh	U Singh
9.		Sri Nandan Singh	200, 1-1
10.		Md Abu Bakar Siddique Pr-1	

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

(5)

List of people present in PRA exercise

KATHALTOLI , KV RANGE



List of People Present in PRA Exercise

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
		ଶ୍ରୀ ମତ୍ତୀ ମିତ୍ରା	ମିତ୍ରା
		Kasong Tokbi Pi	Kasong Tokbi Pi
		ଅମରତେ ତେଜସ୍ଵୀ	ଅମରତେ ତେଜସ୍ଵୀ
		Romani Temung pi	Romani Temung pi
		butei Hansupi	butei Hansupi
		ଶ୍ରୀ ଶଶି-କାନ୍ତା ମହା	କାନ୍ତା ମହା
		Banda Rani Singha	Banda Rani Singha
		Ganga devi	Ganga devi
		Usha devi	Usha devi
		ଆଦିତ୍ୟ ଆଦିତ୍ୟା ମହା	ଆଦିତ୍ୟା ମହା

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.


JPMC Name	Name of the Participant	Signature
<p data-bbox="316 882 568 972">Kathaloli</p>	Sari Ador Singh	Sari Ador Singh
	श्री श्री चन्द्र सिंह	श्री श्री चन्द्र सिंह
	L. Bunga Singha	L. Bunga Singha
	Joy Singha	Joy Singha
	Sri Upendra Singh	Sri Upendra Singh
	श्री नमो देव	श्री नमो देव
	Sri. Premnath Hazare D/R	Sri. Premnath Hazare D/R
	Kulendra Singh	Kulendra Singh
	श्री श्री चन्द्र सिंह	श्री श्री चन्द्र सिंह
	श्री श्री लक्ष्मी देवी	श्री श्री लक्ष्मी देवी
	J. Swapna Devi	J. Swapna Devi
	श्री श्री लक्ष्मी देवी	श्री श्री लक्ष्मी देवी
	श्री श्री लक्ष्मी देवी	श्री श्री लक्ष्मी देवी
	Bemtombi Devi.	Bemtombi Devi.
Shambal tombo Devi.	Shambal tombo Devi.	
श्री श्री लक्ष्मी देवी	श्री श्री लक्ष्मी देवी	
Laxmani Devi	Laxmani Devi	
श्री श्री ईश देवी	श्री श्री ईश देवी	
इश देवी	इश देवी	
Dina Singh	Dina Singh	
श्री श्री देवी	श्री श्री देवी	

List of People Present in PRA Exercise

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
		Chaubihan Devi	Chaubihan Devi
		बनभिरा मुंद असती काठेरा देवी	बनभिरा मुंद असती काठेरा देवी
		Jh Dipika Devi	Jh Dipika Devi
		Mala Devi	Mala Devi
		Renu 10 Devi	Renu 10 Devi
		Judip Khe Singh	Judip Khe Singh
		M Primal Singh	
		श्री अशोक देवी	श्री अशोक देवी
		Rajmohan Dinkha	

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

List of People Present in PRA Exercise

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
		S. Choudamani singh	
		MANI SINGHA	MANI SINGHA
		मनसिंह	मनसिंह
		श्री मनसिंह नारायण	श्री मनसिंह नारायण
		श्रीमन्मथसिंह	श्रीमन्मथसिंह
		श्रीमन्मथसिंह	श्रीमन्मथसिंह
		Raj Kumar singh	Raj Kumar singh
		Babu singh	Babu singh
		श्रीमन्मथसिंह	श्रीमन्मथसिंह
		P. Krishna Kumar Singh	P. Krishna Kumar Singh

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

List of House Holds of Kathaltoli JFMC

List of family under Kathal Toli J.F.M.C.

Sl No.	Name of family head member/ <u>SEX</u>	Father/Husband	Remarks/ <u>Age</u>
1	Engen Singha M	S/O - Lt. Babaton Singha	52
2	Sabitri Devi F	w/o - Lt. Basna Singha	62
3	Rajen Singha M	S/O - Sangombabu Singha	51
4	Joy Singha F	S/O - Lt. Jaima Singha.	58
5	Chawton Singha M	S/O - Lt. Engenjau Singha	72
6	Singabi Singha M	S/O - Lt. Indrojit Singha	73
7	Jamini Devi F	w/o - Lt. Nanda Kr. Singha	50
8	Ebohanbi Sharma M	S/O - Lt. Moni Sharma	65
9	Thoirendra Singha M	S/O - Lt. Indrojit Singha	53
10	Apabi Devi F	w/o - Lt. Nandamohan Singha	68
11	Andro Singha M	S/O - Lt. Alobanta Singha.	53
12	Koibi Devi F	w/o - Lt. Babaton Singha	78
13	Herababu Singha M	S/O - Lt. Herando Singha	56
14	Krishnodhon Adhikari M	S/O - Lt. Hori Adhikari	77
15	Moni Adhikari M	S/O - Krishnodhon Adhikari	58
16	Mena chawbi Devi F	w/o - Lt. KumarDhon Singha.	70
17	Kunjonraj Singha M	S/O - Lt. Kunjabihari Singha	47
18	Dinesh Singha M	S/O - Lt. Kunjesowan Singha	36
19	Jugsowan Singha M	S/O - Lt. Kunjabihari Singha	55
20	Protima Devi F	w/o - Lt. Rajendra Singha	46
21	Roton Singha M	S/O - Lt. Kunjabihari Singha	36
22	Raj kumar Singha M	S/O - Lt. Tombi Singha	68
X 23	Radhabati Devi F	w/o - HElem Singha	36
24	Tombi Devi F	w/o - Lt. Dhoblo Singha	76
25	Manglemba Singha M	S/O - -Do-	48
26	Dhiren Singha M	S/O - Angau Singha	56
27	Sanajaw Singha M	S/O - Lt. Angau Singha.	52
28	Dhanjoj Singha M	S/O - Lt. Chandra Singha.	68
29	Asharani Devi F	w/o - Joy mohan Singha	34

Sri Upendra Singha
 President
 A.P.F.B.C.
 Kathal Toli J.F.M.C

List of family under Kathal Toli J.F.M.C.

Sl No.	Name of family head member/sex	Father/Husband	Remarks/age
30	Gaurkishor Singh M	S/o-Lt. Chauba Singh	68
31	Aton Singh M	S/o-Lt. Gaur Singh	61
32	Haitombi Devi F	w/o- Nandababu Singh	78
33	Brajomoni Singh M	S/o-Lt. Tomba Singh	47
34	Rabindra Singh M	- Do -	49
35	Shama Devi F	w/o-Lt. Babudhon Singh	63
36	Submlai Devi F	w/o-Lt. Horendra Singh	64
37	Surendra Singh M	S/o-Lt. Angau Singh	65
38	Nabadip Sharma M	S/o-Lt. Gopal Sharma	62
39	Gunadon Singh M	S/o-Lt. Anyton Singh	75
40	Dhonbahu Singh M	S/o- Gunadon Singh	62
41	Nenatombi Devi F	w/o-Lt. Narendra Singh	80
42	Ton Singh M	S/o-Lt. Anyton Singh	76
43	Rajendra Singh M	S/o- Ton Singh	45
44	Santosh Singh M	S/o - Do -	36
45	Rajesh Singh M	S/o-Lt. Rajmoni Singh	34
46	Kunje Devi F	w/o-Lt. Haitombe Singh	72
47	Amuba Singh M	S/o-Lt. Chandra Singh	80
48	Bunche Singh M	S/o- Amuba Singh	34
49	Joy kumar Singh M	S/o-Lt. Babaton Singh	58
50	Bimal kumar Singh M	S/o-Lt. Modon kishon Singh	37
51	Narjit Singh M	S/o-Lt. Nilachand Singh	58
52	Mardon muhan Singh M	S/o-Lt. Sakthi Singh	56
53	Broja Singh M	- Do -	51
54	Amon Singh M	- Do -	46
55	Rupobati Devi F	w/o-Lt. Dholachan Singh	65
56	Ranjit Singh M	S/o-Lt. Dholachan Singh	36
57	Badal Singh M	S/o-Lt. Shaila Singh	58
58	Bikramjit Singh M	S/o- Badal Singh	34

List of family under Kathal Toli J.F.M.C.

Sl No.	Name of family head member/sex	Father/Husband	Remarks /Age
59	Sabitri Devi F	w/o-Lt. Binendra Singh	56
60	U. Pinku Singh M	S/o-Lt. Binendra Singh	34
61	Manaw Singh M	S/o-Lt. Bamcha Singh	65
62	Raju Singh M	S/o-Manaw Singh	38
63	Upendra Singh M	S/o-Lt. Nilachand Singh	58
64	Tampha Devi F	w/o- -Do-	78
65	Dinamoni Singh M	S/o-Lt. Nilachand Singh	46
66	Pradip kr. Singh M	S/o-Lt. Babu Singh	59
67	Subhasini Devi F	w/o-Chandramoni Singh	68
68	Monihar Singh M	S/o-Lt. Chandramoni Singh	59
69	Brajamoni Singh M	S/o- -Do-	46
70	Monichandra Singh M	S/o- -Do-	38
71	Jamuna Devi F	w/o-Lt. Mani kr. Singh	34
72	Pukchaw Singh M	S/o-Lt. Thopa Singh	69
73	Broja Singh M	S/o-Pukchaw Singh	48
74	Thembol Singh M	S/o-Lt. Thopa Singh	79
75	Rendal Gaur M	S/o-Lt. Lakhiram Gaur	54
76	Kandur Guwala M	S/o-Nadulal Guwala	51
77	Manumanjon Day M	S/o-Binendra Dal	48
78	Rekha Gaur F	w/o-Lt. Maniram Gaur	38
79	Fulmoni Guwala F	w/o-Lt. Nanda Guwala	65
80	Kula chandra Singh M	S/o-Lt. Nilachand Singh	52
81	Manibabu Singh M	S/o-Lt. Nilachand Singh	44
82	Pran kr. Singh M	S/o- -Do-	38
83	Nidamoni Singh M	S/o- -Do-	36
84	Maniton Singh M	S/o- -Do-	34
85	Ramoni Devi F	w/o-Lt. Basna Singh	48
86	Shanti Singh M	S/o-Lt. Gobopishak Singh	36
87	Surjit Singh M	S/o-Lt. Dhambabu Singh	38

List of family under Kathal Toli J.F.M.C.

Sl No.	Name of family head member	Sex	Father/Husband	Remarks/Age
88	Guanamoni Singh	M	s/o - Lt. Lalit Singh	53
89	Bira chandra Singh	M	s/o - Lt. Gopal Singh	65
90	Bashi Singh	M	s/o - Lt. Kamesour Singh	70
X 91	Thambangau Singh	M	s/o - Lt. Kamesour Singh	-
92	Smaton Devi	F	w/o - Lt. Manglem Singh	62
93	Nilakar. Singh	M	s/o - Lt. Manglem Singh	38
94	Modon Singh	M	s/o - Lt. Babu Singh	70
95	Nenabi Devi	F	w/o - Lt. Babaton Singh	68
96	Bubu Singh	M	s/o - Lt. Nilamoni Singh	-
97	Biralal Singh	M	s/o - Lt. Nilachand Singh	38
98	Rajmohan Singh	M	s/o - Lt. Rajendra Singh	30
99	Sajeda Begum	F	w/o - Chitraj Uddin	60
100	Ali Akbar	M	s/o - Chitraj uddin	41
101	Krishna kumar Singh	M	s/o - Lt. S. bunghan Singh	56
102	Krishna moni Singh	M	s/o - - Do -	50
103	Bijoy Singh	M	s/o - Brajabidhu Singh	62
104	Biren Singh	M	s/o - - Do -	60
105	Provabati Devi	F	w/o - Lt. Nadiachand Singh	68
106	Manidhan Singh	M	s/o - Lt. Dhoja Singh	52
X 107	Mani chandra Singh	M	s/o - - Do -	49
108	Chandradhan Singh	M	s/o - Lt. Shamu Singh	71
109	Bimol Singh	M	s/o - Chandradhan Singh	44
110	Babudhan Singh	M	s/o - Lt. Udhob Singh	61
111	Birendra Singh	M	s/o - - Do -	57
112	Nilabi Singh	M	s/o - Lt. Anu Singh	68
113	Kamini Singh	M	s/o - - Do -	58
114	Binda Devi	F	w/o - Lt. Ningshaubi Singh	61
115	Tumjaw Singh	M	s/o - Lt. Thambal jaw Singh	63
116	Bemtombi Devi	F	w/o - Lt. Manibabu Singh	44

List of family under Kathal Toli J.F.M.C.

Sl No.	Name of family head member	Sex	Father/Husband	Remarks/Age
117	Febi Devi	F	w/o-Lt. Bidyababu Singha	55
118	Fumen Engleng	M	s/o-Lt. Hematisu Engleng	42
119	Sing Engleng	M	s/o-Lt. Hematisu Engleng	47
120	Sikari Engleng	M	s/o - Do -	42
121	Rita Rongpi	F	s/o - Lt. Dhaniram Rongpi	39
122	Babusam Rongpi	M	s/o-Lt. Ferma Rongpi	43
123	Bidyasing Rongpi	M	s/o - - Do -	40
124	Babu Engleng	M	s/o-Lt. Sarthe Engleng	48
125	Komol sing Engleng	M	s/o-Lt. Prabulo Engleng	39
126	Longsing Teron	M	s/o-Lt. Biren Teron	38
127	Nando Teron	M	s/o - - Do -	37
128	Jonthi Terang	M	s/o-Lt. Bura Terang	72
129	Jon Terang	M	s/o - Jonthi Terang	43
130	Joy sing Terang	M	s/o - - Do -	41
131	Prodip Engleng	M	s/o-Lt. Sambura Engleng	40
132	Babudhon Singha	M	s/o-Lt. Laimijaw Singha	76
133	Dashamoti Devi	F	w/o-Lt. Honendra Singha	54
134	Gulapi Singha	M	s/o-Lt. Khetendra Singha	69
135	Suradhoni Devi	F	w/o-Lt. Hemango Singha	65
136	Sharat Singha	M	s/o-Lt. Tambinu Singha	42
137	Chandrabati Devi	F	w/o - - Do -	69
138	Khumanton Singha	M	s/o - - Do -	40
139	Deven kr. Singha	M	s/o - - Do -	42
140	Sumit kr. Das	M	s/o - Bokul das	42
141	Babusana Singha	M	s/o-Lt. Mangoljaw Singha	-
142	M. Dashini Sharma	F	w/o-Lt. Sunil Sharma	65
143	Joy sing Engti	M	s/o - Serrson Engti	40
144	Bokul Das	M	s/o-Lt. Durjodhan Das	55
145	Mauureanjan Das	M	s/o-Lt. Nishikante Das	48

List of family under Kathal Toli J.F.M.C.

Sl No.	Name of family head member/son	Father/Husband	Remarks/Age
X 146	Monurayan Das	Lt Heshikanta Das	
147	Chandra Engli M	Lt Menseng Engli	42
148	Mangal Sing Engli M	- do -	40
149	Bimal Engli M	" Hemari Engli	42
150	Kumbura Engli M	" - do -	43
151	Semson Engli M	" Menseng Engli	42
152	Hekuram Engli M	" Hemari Engli	40
153	Kambura Engli M	- do -	38
154	Lemse Kro M	" Thare Kro	36
155	Hemari Ronghang M	" Seng Ronghang	52
156	Babu Engli M	" Kaniya Engli	42
157	Lengkiram Engli M	" Sekasi Engli	40
158	Sanjoy Kro M	Aboni Kro	42
159	Ajit Kro M	- do -	40
160	Saiton Tokbi M	Noren Tokbi	40
161	Bedya Sing Engli M	Mahajan Engli	38
162	Romen Engli M	Sasthe Engli	65
163	Dhaniram Engli M	Mahajan Engli	48
164	Madhav Engli M	Romen Engli	39
165	Jiten Temung M	Sarineng Temung	36
166	Babu " M	- do -	35
167	Sanjoy " M	Lt Kengta Temung	39
168	Sasthe Temung M	" Hemari "	40
169	Jayanta Rongpi M	" Moniram Rongpi	36
170	Babu Engli M	" Hemari Engli	49
171	Bimal Engli M	Mr Babu Engli	46
172	Ranjay Kro M	Lt Aboni Kro	43
173	Manik Sing Bey M	Mr Balak Bey	56
174	Dhaniram Teron M	Lt Arun Teron	40