



Nahorgaon Joint Forest Management Committee

Inner line Reserve Forest

Nagaon South Division, Nagaon

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Nohorgaon JFMC

Assisted By

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO
(IIE, RGVN)



Approved
over
18/11/17.

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	Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi
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

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>Terminalia citrine</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>Garciniaazanthochymus</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>Olax 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>Phlogocanthustheyriflorus</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>

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

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

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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 *Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi* (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 Nahargaon JFMC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Nahargaon JFMC, which is located in the Hojai district of Assam. The JFMC falls under the jurisdiction of the Nagaon South Division of the Doboka Revenue Circle. 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
Hojai Kurkut	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 Lamsakhang Nala , Lankajan, Kakijan, Dimarujan, Khiring Khiring nala, 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 Makari sal, Haldu, Titasopa, Sida, Bahara etc.

b) Moist plain sal forests-kamrup sal. 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 Karbi Anglong 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 anf Jamuna moudanga 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 Imperata arundinacea, sacchrum narenga 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 Burigaon Deragaon Forest road passing through the Reserve. As a concession revocable at the will of the Govt. the public are permitted to use the Burigaon Deragaon 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 Lalung gaon, 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, the Dikhoom khiring 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 Bor Densa beel on 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 Karbi Anglong 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

Nahargaon is Revenue village and is located in Hojai District. The JFMC was registered on 22/02/2005(Appendix III as per the registration certificate) under the jurisdiction of Nagaon South Division. This forest village is located in the R.F.

Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC

Name of the JFMC	Nahargaon
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Sutargaon
Revenue Circle	Doboka
District	Hojai
Forest Division	Nagaon South Division
Forest Range	JV Range
Forest Beat	Haldiaati
Year Formed	2005
Registration no.	NAC/NS/03
Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North: Buriganga stream and R.F South: Dighal jaruni village. West: Paddy field East: N.H 36

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. Kutub uddin	58	Late Nasib Ali	H.S.L.C	8876212937	President of the JFMC
Sri pradip Boruah	55	Homeswar Laskar		9435319959	Member secretary
Md. Manik Ahmed	25	Md. Terachand Miya	(viii)	8474890866	Treasurer
Md Safik uddin	28	Late Nurjahan	(vii)	8876609270	Member
Md. Alla Uddin	45	Late Safikur Rahman	(iii)	9577962100	Member
Abdur Rahim	28	Abdul Hashim	(x)	9678927158	Member
Dilip Gaokhuwa	32	Late BUdhuram Gaokhuwa	(v)	-	Member
Lakhiram Lashkar	28	Jugen Lashkar	(ix)	7086803890	Member
Nur uddin	34	Late Ali Ashad	(iii)	7086799677	Member
Samsul Haque	27	Late Abdul Hussain	(v)	7896144589	Member
Amina Khatun	20	Nur Alom	(iii)	9508971979	Member
Julekha Khatun	32	Late Mannan Patuwary	(x)	8404063683	Member
Minara Begum	22	Md Siraj Uddin	(v)	9864971627	Member
Samsun Nehar	35	Sikandar Ali	(iv)		Member

Source: JFMC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 140 households, of which 130 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table-C: Demographic Profile

Demography				
Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total
Gen	84	237	249	486
OBC	4	8	5	13
ST	3	11	7	18
Min	49	155	127	282
Total	140	411	388	799

The total population is 799 of which 411 are male and 388 are female members. The population includes 18 members in ST, 13 in OBC and 486 in General category. From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 6 numbers.
- (2) The sex ratio is 945 females per 1000 males 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	46	143	168	42	12
Female	61	130	148	35	14
Total	107	273	316	77	26

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	Gradu ate	Masters	Illiterate
<25 years	163	107	59	2	1	0	25
>25 years	75	64	26	0	0	0	145
Total	238	171	85	2	1	0	170

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) Cane and bamboo craft
- (b) Tailoring
- (c) Carpentry

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: 9%

Tree Cover: 86 %

Habitation: 4 %

Water Bodies: 1%

Barren Land: NIL

Other: NIL

3.6 Land Holding Pattern:

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

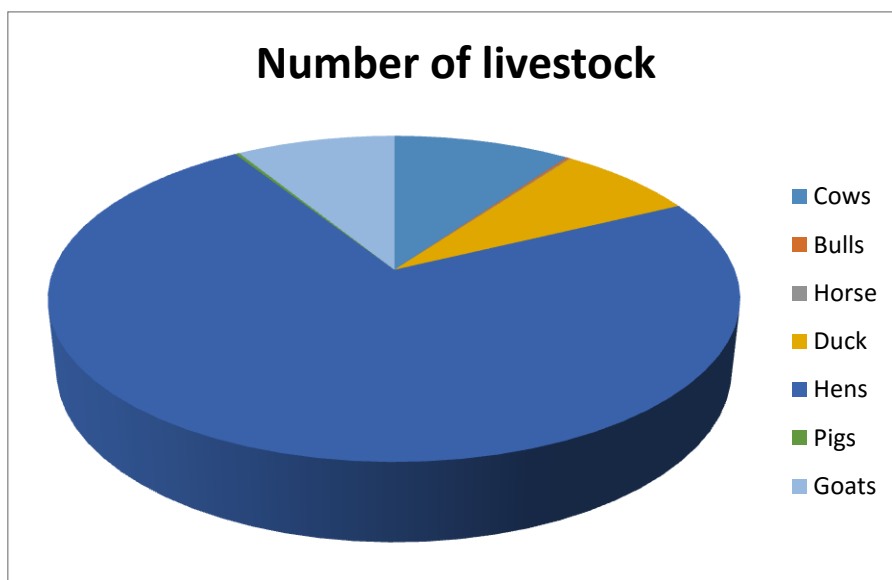
- 71% of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha);
- 6% of the households is small farmers (2-10 Ha) and
- 12 % of the households are landless.

3.7 Livestock

The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Table-F: Livestock Details

Cows	Bulls	Horse	Duck	Hens	Pigs	Goats
132	2	1	104	981	3	118



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	1	4 km	Good
2	Primary Health Centre	Outside	1	5 km	Good
3	Primary School	Inside	1	500mt	
4	Middle School	Outside	1	5 km	Good
5	High School	Outside	1	5 km	Good
6	HS School	Outside	1	5 km	Good
7	College	Outside	1	5 km	Good
8	Post Office	Outside	1	5 km	Good
9	Bank	Outside	1	5 km	Good
10	Telephone	Outside	1	5 km	Good
11	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	1	500mt	Good
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside	1	5 km	Good
13	Revenue Circle Office	Outside	1	5 km	Good
14	Police Outpost/ Thana	Outside	1	5 km	Good
15	Forest Beat Office	Outside	1	10 km	Good
16	Forest Range Office	Outside	1	1 km	Good
17	Railway Station	Outside	1	25 km	Good
18	Drinking Water Sources	Inside	1	1 km	Bad/ not in work
19	Community Hall	Inside	1	500mt	Good
20	House with Electricity	-	100	-	Good

21	Street Lighting	No	-	-	-
22	No. of Tractors	No	-	-	-
23	No. of Power Tillers	No	-	-	-
24	Temple/ Church/ Mosque/ Namghar	Inside	Temple- 1 Mosque- 1	500 mt	Medium
25	District Head Quarter	-	Hojai	25 km	-
26	No. of Vehicles (Cars/ Trucks)	-	-	-	-
27	No. of JCB	-	-	-	-
28	Nearest Market	Doboka	1	-	Good

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

Physical Infrastructure: The habitation is deprived of some basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, Street lighting, water supply, mobile network etc.

Education & Health Facilities: The educational and health facilities in this village are minimal. There is only one L.P school and one anganwadi centre inside the village. Public transport is not available, and the community members have to use bicycles and tempos to move around.

Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, Revenue office, Forest Beat office etc.) are located at a considerable distance, which gets amplified as the villagers do not have access to regular public transport from either the habitation or from nearby areas.

Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at a considerable distance from the habitation. Hence, a very few 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.

Paddy Crops: Sali and Boro

Rabi Crops: vegetables

Maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops 30

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

(a) Paddy: Production 320 Quintal in 40 bigha Yield 600 kg /ha

(b) Vegetables: Production 50 Quintal in 10 bigha Yield 1500 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 at 500 mt away.
- (b) Weekly Market: Doboka at 5 km away
- (c) Major Market: Doboka at 5 km away.

3.12 Water Resources

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

- (a) 1 Reservoir (Water Availability: non functioning)
- (b) 60 Tube wells (Water Availability: Adequate)
- (c) 1 Ring well (Dead)
- (d) 1 stream (poor)
- (e) 1 supply water (non functioning)

3.13 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuel wood: Households Depending: 130 Nos. (Source: Forest).
- (b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 130 Nos. (Source: Other source).
- (c) L.P.G: Households Depending: 10 Nos. (Source: Other source).
- (d) Electricity: Households Depending: 100 Nos.

3.14 Socio-economic status

Social set-up: The village is inhabited by Muslim, Assamese and Bengali community. They have not any caste system. The society is not marked by social divisions. The observed position of women is satisfactory.

Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihood is Agriculture, Labour work and fishery. Most households earn Rs 25000 to Rs. 36000 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 determines the skill, knowledge and experiences possessed by the population or individuals which are required for functioning and accomplishing their goals. The women of this village are skilled in weaving, cane & bamboo craft. There are 5 males in carpentry along with mason. Besides these, professionally 40 male members are recognised as farmer, 5 community members as shopkeeper, 80 members as daily wage earner and 1 member as third grade government job. This job profile shows the workforce of this area where 20 members are working in private companies. Women of this area are actively contributing to their household economy through their traditional skill and labour work. 50% of the total population is in working age group of (18-60). The immense potentiality of the rural youth can be productive by providing training in both traditional and modern skills.

Physical Capital:

The assessment of the physical capital can be analysed from the point of view of the presence and absence of roads, banks and post office in the village area. There is one primary school and one Anganwadi School inside the village which is not satisfactory. The higher educational institutions like higher secondary school and colleges are 5 km from the habitation. The area is also deprived of paved roads and proper drinking water facility. There is a drinking water source (reservoir) but it is not functioning. Overall, the village requires proper road connectivity, higher institutions and at least one bank or post office for the benefit of the villagers.

Natural Capital:

The village is rich in natural capital. The most fertile land of 40 bigha produces 320 quintal of paddy and 10 bigha produces 50 quintal of vegetables. The village is covered with 3 bigha of grazing land but fodder availability is low. The area is near the Doboka R.F and wildlife animals

like elephant, tiger, pig, deer, monkey, snake, python, cobra and common birds like Housemaina, dove, parrot, crane, crow, maina and Cuckoo are found. Buriganga stream is another resource which fulfils the unit of natural resource.

Social Capital:

The form of social capital can be seen in various forms with the networks of relationships among the people of the village. There is 1 *namghar* and 1 *mosque* inside the village area. The only SHG (self help group) shows the cooperation among the women inside the village for enhancing their live. The governmental institutions like anganwadi , panchayat are present which helps to improving the quality of Government involvement and strengthen the democratic structure of the society.

Financial Capital

The economic assets inside the village determines the financial capital where it is not adequate due to the absence of bank and post office. There are 70 members who have bank accounts and 50 members have availed for the micro finance benefits. The bank and post office are outside the village of 5 km distance respectively.

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:

Dysentery, malaria and flood are the major hazards that affect the people in this village. Dysentery and malaria affects mainly in the period of April to August and flood affects during June to August. The agricultural crops, fisheries as well as households are mostly affected by flood during the rainy reason. Some other hazards like pest attack during January, February, June, July, November and December cause damage to lives and agricultural property.

4.4 Seasonality:

The seasonality calendar is prepared in consultation with the community. The villagers are mainly involved in paddy cultivation while Sali paddy is cultivated during the period of July to November and Boro paddy is cultivated during the period of January to April. Rabi cultivation is grown during the period from January to March and October to December .The hazards like dysentery, malaria and floods destructed the lives and property of the area.

Seasonality Calendar of Nahargaon JFMC

<i>Months</i>	<i>Januar</i>	<i>Febru</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Augu.</i>	<i>Septen</i>	<i>Octob</i>	<i>Novemb</i>	<i>Decembe</i>
<i>Crops</i>							<i>Sali</i>					
	<i>Boro</i>											
	<i>Vegetables</i>									<i>Vegetables</i>		
<i>Risk factor</i>				<i>Dysentry</i>								
<i>Hazards</i>						<i>Flood</i>						
				<i>Malaria</i>								
	<i>Pest Attack</i>					<i>Pest Attack</i>					<i>Pest Attack</i>	
<i>Animal Depredation</i>	<i>Elephant</i>											

5. Existing Plans and programs

This Chapter deals with certain essential linkages with other key planning and execution mechanisms and processes which have direct bearing upon micro planning. 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 micro planning and has incorporated detailed guidelines to this effect. This Micro plan 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 gamung Moudanga 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 came 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 neighbouring 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 is very important from water and soil conservation point of view.

Howaipur and Komorakata RF.s are located on the bank of river Kapili and protect 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:

				Area allocated to w .c. in hect			
Range	RF &Compt	Total area	Sal working circle	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 JamunaMaudan ga 1 &2	7859	1867	1775			1456

		1456					
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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.
 - Profoma No. III= Deals with Resource data
 - Profoma 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.

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

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

PART-II

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 Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi (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 April 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 equipments 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:

- The area is poor in infrastructure facilities which disrupt in proper function of roads, bridges water supply.
- Lack of Health facilities in the village due to non functioning PHE.
- Lack of Financial establishment like bank and post office.
- Absence of Higher educational institutions like high school, higher secondary and college inside the village.

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. Unity among the different communities of the village is the positive side of this village.
- ii. Traditional skill in cane and bamboo craft is present especially among the village women.

Weaknesses

- i. Poor physical infrastructure.
- ii. Absence of higher educational institutions.
- iii. Lack of safe drinking water source.

Opportunities

- i. Skill development.
- ii. Young entrepreneurs.

Threats

- i. Elephant depredation.
- ii. Flood and river bank erosion.

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 Nahargaon village as follows:

Date: 15/03/2017 **Location:** Nahargaon community Hall

Numbers Present: 44

In Presence of: JFMC office bearers, Village Headman, Community members, Forest Department 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:

- There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the JFMC in the past. AAPC started an awareness programme with Gramya Unnayan santha for the project NaRMIL under AACP.
- 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.

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 roads, school buildings, Health care infrastructure, drinking water supply system, water tanks, ring wells etc. Construction of toilets, community halls and training sheds, market sheds.

2. Non Structural needs

The non structural needs of the people include provision for skill training, provision of veterinary services, health care services, mobile doctors team, requirement of teachers for schools in the villages, capacity building through training and awareness on financial inclusion, 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, artisan's 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

Considering the long term and short term needs for village development a village development plan was prepared in consultation with the community members as well as the JFMC members. The measures proposed by the community members on immediate basis for the village development are as follows:

- a) Community centre plays an increasingly important role in bringing local communities together. There is a community hall where a JFMC office along with drinking water facility is required in this area to provide a network for cooperation and improved natural resource management.
- b) The village people required a tent house which can be included as an income generating source under the JFMC.
- c) There are no Pokka roads inside the village. The village has no Bridge as well. Construction of proper roads and a Bridge over the Buriganga River will be useful for better communication.
- d) There is a L.P school which need to be repair with toilet facility. But higher educational institutions are absent in this JFMC area for further study.
- e) The villagers are not fully aware of the health hazards for improper sanitation. The villagers require ten numbers of toilet facilities in different area of the village.

However, the basic developmental measures planned in long term for the village development are as follows:

- a) The community people affected by Flood problem in every year. There is no embankment in the village. As a flood control measure; construction of an embankment in the bank of Buriganga River helps the villagers.
- b) There is no proper source for drinking water in the area. Water supply or PHE is to be made available so as to ensure proper source of water in the village.
- c) The village have a primary health centre but it is not functioning. The community people need to have a proper functioning primary health centre.

d) The village need a proper training centre for skill development like cane and bamboo craft, tailoring etc. to enhance their livelihood.

7.1 Ranking of EPA

For village development, the community proposes to take up a number of Entry Point Activities. The EPA includes infrastructure development and skill development and both are directly linked with other.

Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details	Budget
1	JFMC office attach with community hall, ceiling, boundary wall and drinking water.	JFMC office size=12x14 feet. Location=JFMC area 2.1/2 kotha	6 lakhs
2	Tent house at community hall	Location –community hall Generator 1 no.s, Chair 100 no.s, Gas stove 1 no.s, Gas cylinder 1 no.s	1 lakh
3	Foot bridge	From NH 36 to Masjid road Location-Burigaon river Size-70x8 feet	15 lakhs
4	Bhug ram lashkar L.P school repairing with toilet	Door and windows repairing. Toilet size=5x10 feet Location-B R L L.P school	1 lakh
5	JFMC Masjid repairing	Wall, door and windows repairing	1 lakh
6.	Toilet construction	Toilet =10 no.s Toilet size= 5x10 feet	1 lakh

Approved
on
18/5/17

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, equipments, raw materials required for the IGA were identified. A marketing platform, called Van Bazaar, is proposed to be established to showcase and sell products from JFMCs.

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihood and Skill Development

- Agriculture
- Cane and bamboo craft
- Carpentry
- Tailoring
- Weaving

8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood were identified as follows:

- Agriculture
- Nursery
- Livestock
- Fishery

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of irrigation facilities
- (b) Flood

- (c) Pest attack
- (d) Lack Proper knowledge on agriculture.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Use of modern tools and techniques in agriculture to surplus their production.
- (b) Organic farming

8.4 Livestock

The main constraints are:

- (a) Absence of veterinary facility
- (b) Disease
- (c) Flood

The opportunities are:

- (a) Dairy farming
- (b) Poultry and duck

8.5 NTFP

The main constraints are:

- (a) Inadequacy of NTFP
- (b) Lack of knowledge on the utility of NTFP by community.
- (c) Animal attack during NTFP collection.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Plantation of medicinal plant and fruits may be used for commercial processing
- (b) Awareness about conservation and judicious use of NTFP
- (c) value addition

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of proper training and its centre.
- (b) Lack of information about government sponsored skill development programmes.
- (c) Absence of modern equipments.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Fishery programme and patitara cultivation can be developed.
- (b) Nursery development with medicinal plants.
- (c) Expansion of manual sital pati work.

8.7 Credit Facility

The main constraints with the reasons are:

- (a) Lack of knowledge about government schemes.
- (b) No access to bank loan due to high rate of interest.
- (c) No awareness on micro finance institutions.
- (d) Constrain growth of SHG due to poor economic status.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Inclusion of finance programmes.
- (b) Awareness on different government schemes.

8.8 Strategic Interventions

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

1. Use of modern tools and equipment to enhance productivity.
2. Proper techniques of livestock farming for subsistence livelihood.
3. Organic farming as an alternative agricultural system.
4. Skill development programme as alternative strategies for sustainable livelihood.
5. Inclusion in Micro finance programmes for financial extension.

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Weaving.
2. Tailoring.
3. Cane and bamboo craft
4. Livestock Farming.
5. Nursery.

8.10 SHG activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Weaving
2. Bamboo and Handicraft

3. Tailoring.

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 (RKSY) - 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 Nahargaon 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 Nahargaon 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.

The micro-plan takes into consideration the following categories of the JFM Forests of the Nahargaon 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 Nahargaon JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Nahargaon 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 Name: Doboka Beat: Haldiati Compartment:	300 Ha	150 m	Good Area: 120 Ha Degraded Area: 180 Ha	Over 9m
(B) Other Planted Area				
Location: Type of Forest: VF / Other _____			Good Area: ___ Ha Degraded Area: ____ Ha	
TOTAL	300 Ha		Good Area: 120 Ha Degraded Area: 180 Ha	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

It is seen that the Nahargaon JFMC has 300 Ha under its forests, of which 120 Ha is 'Good' (Crown density >40%) and the rest is 'Degraded'.

9.1.1 Forest Soil Type

The forests of Nahargaon 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 Nahargaon JFMC

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
Fertility Level	Good	
Soil Erosion Status	No	
Presence of:		
(a) Silt	No	
(b) Mud-flat	Yes	
(c) Newly accreted land	No	
(d) Sand dune	No	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

For the Nahargaon 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 Nahargaon 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 Nahargaon JFMC

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Sal, Khokon	Tectona grandis, Duabanga sonneritoides
Associates	Azar, Bohera, Arohi, M. Sal	Legerstromia flosregance. Pers., Terminalia bellirica, Shorea robusta
Shrubs		
Medicinal Plants	Hilikha, Bohera, Amlokhi, Bhatghila	Terminalia chebula. Retz, Terminalia bellirica, Phyllantus emblica, Oroxylum indicum
Produces	Jati, Bhuluka, Mulli etc	<i>Bambusa Tulda</i> , <i>Bambusa balcooa</i> , <i>Melocanna</i>

		<i>baccifera</i> etc 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 Nahargaon JFMC for forest protection in the past have been discussed as follows.

(a) Number of households involved: 119 Nos. Households

(b) Number of people involved: 450 Nos. 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 Nahargaon JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	Daily	15 kg		Reserved forest and homestead
Timber for House				
Small timber for Implements	Yearly	1 cft		Reserved forest
Pole / Bamboo	Seasonal	1 no	Market	Market
Fodder from Forest				
NTFP	Seasonal	7kg		Reserved forest
Other (Ikara)	Yearly	10 kg		Market

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

There are 119 households in the Nahargaon JFMC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the Nahargaon village for

forest produce for own use is as follows:

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

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	651525 kg	
Timber for House		
Small Timber for Implements	43435 cft	
Pole / Bamboo	43435 no	
Fodder from Forest		
NTFP	833 kg	
Other : Ikara	1190 kg	

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

(*) = Approx. Qty. of Average Household Requirement (from Table-4 (A) x 119 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 Nahargaon JFMC is given in the following table.

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

Name of Forest Produce	Collection for Marketing			Location of Collection
	Season / Months	No of Households Collecting	Average Qty. Collected (Kg)	
Firewood	Daily	119	2000	Reserved forest
Timber for House				
Small timber for Implements				
Bamboo	Seasonal	10	300	Homestead

Pole				
Fodder from Forest				
NTFP				
Other : Stone chips	Daily	40	200 tin	River

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
[Nahargaon JFMC]**

Name of Forest Produce	Surplus Marketed (Kg)	How marketed	Average Income per HH from sale of Forest Produce
Firewood	50	Local market	100
Timber for House	-	-	-
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-
Bamboo	20 nos	Local market	1400
Pole	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest	-	-	-
NTFP	-	-	-
Other : Stone chips	200 tin	Local	100

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 Nahargaon

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 Nahargaon 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	651525 kg	50	651575
Timber for House		-	
Small timber for Implements	43435 cft	-	43435 cft
Bamboo / Pole	43435 no	20 nos	43455 no
Fodder from Forest		-	
NTFP	833 kg	-	833 kg
Other	1190 kg	-	1190 kg

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 Nahargaon JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-7: Protection Problems of the Nahargaon 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	No

Encroachment of Forest Lands	No	No
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Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Thus, it is seen that the significant forest protection issues facing the above JFMC are:
Over grazing of local animal along with animals from other area.

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

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

(a) Overgrazing by animals

[**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 Nahargaon 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 Nahargaon JFMC from the issues discussed earlier at Sub-section 3.1

Table-8: Protection Plan of Nahargaon 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]
Patrolling by forest staff and villagers	Whole area	Whole area	7 P.M. – 4 A.M.	High

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

(a) 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 Nahargaon JFMC are given hereunder.

Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the Nahargaon JFMC

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 - Jun	180 Ha
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees				
Watershed Treatment				
Water Reservoirs				
Grass & Silvi-pasture				
Bamboo Plantation	Yes	Yes	Mar - May	10 Ha
Seed Sowing	Yes	Yes	Apr - Jun	15 Ha
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation				
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment				
Physical Fencing	Yes	Yes	Jan - Dec	Whole area
Social Fencing	Yes	Yes	Jan - Dec	Whole area
Other Activities				

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 Nahargaon 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 Nahargaon 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	2 X 20	Indigenous species	2 X 2
Block Plantation	-	-	-	-
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	-	-	-	-
Enrichment Plantation	-	-	-	-
Direct Plantation	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
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 Nahargaon JFMC 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 Nahargaon JFMC (Year-6 to Year-10)

Treatment	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Aided Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	20 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	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 Nahargaon 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 Nahargaon JFMC. This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in JFMC works.

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

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
Lalmati	Kadam, Hilikha, Gomari, Sal, Aam, Amlokhi, Arjun, etc.	2013 – 14	1 lakh and above	-----

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Other Nurseries

The following table gives the details of other nurseries near the Nahargaon JFMC.

Table-11 (B): Other Nurseries near the Nahargaon 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 Nahargaon JFMC is given below. This covers a period of ten years.

(A) Timber Species :

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

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community member

(B) Bamboo

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

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 Nahargaon JFMC

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 Nahargaon JFMC are given below.

Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the Nahargaon JFMC

Operation	Required (Yes / No)	Responsibility	Month / Year	Area (Ha)
Weed Cleaning	Yes	JFMC	Apr – Sep	In existing and newly created

Mulching	Yes	JFMC	Jan – Feb	areas in future
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 Nahargaon JFMC, 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 Nahargaon 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 Nahargaon 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 Nahargaon JFMC

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 members

9.5.2 Sharing Mechanisms

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

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Nahargaon 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.

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

Livelihood Development Plan

SI 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:

SI 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

SI 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:s

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, Tongi construction 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

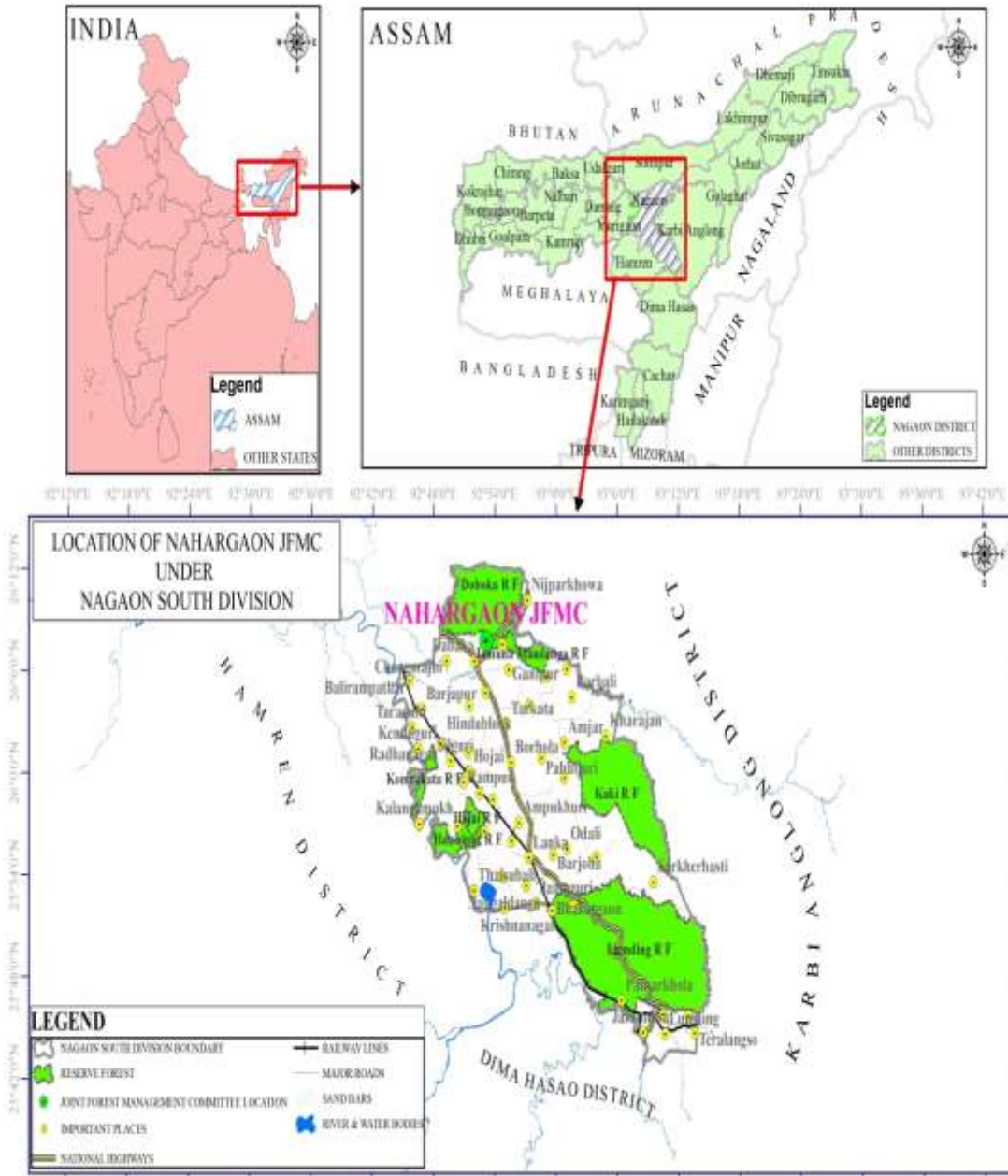
JFMC: The JFMC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed JFMC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support 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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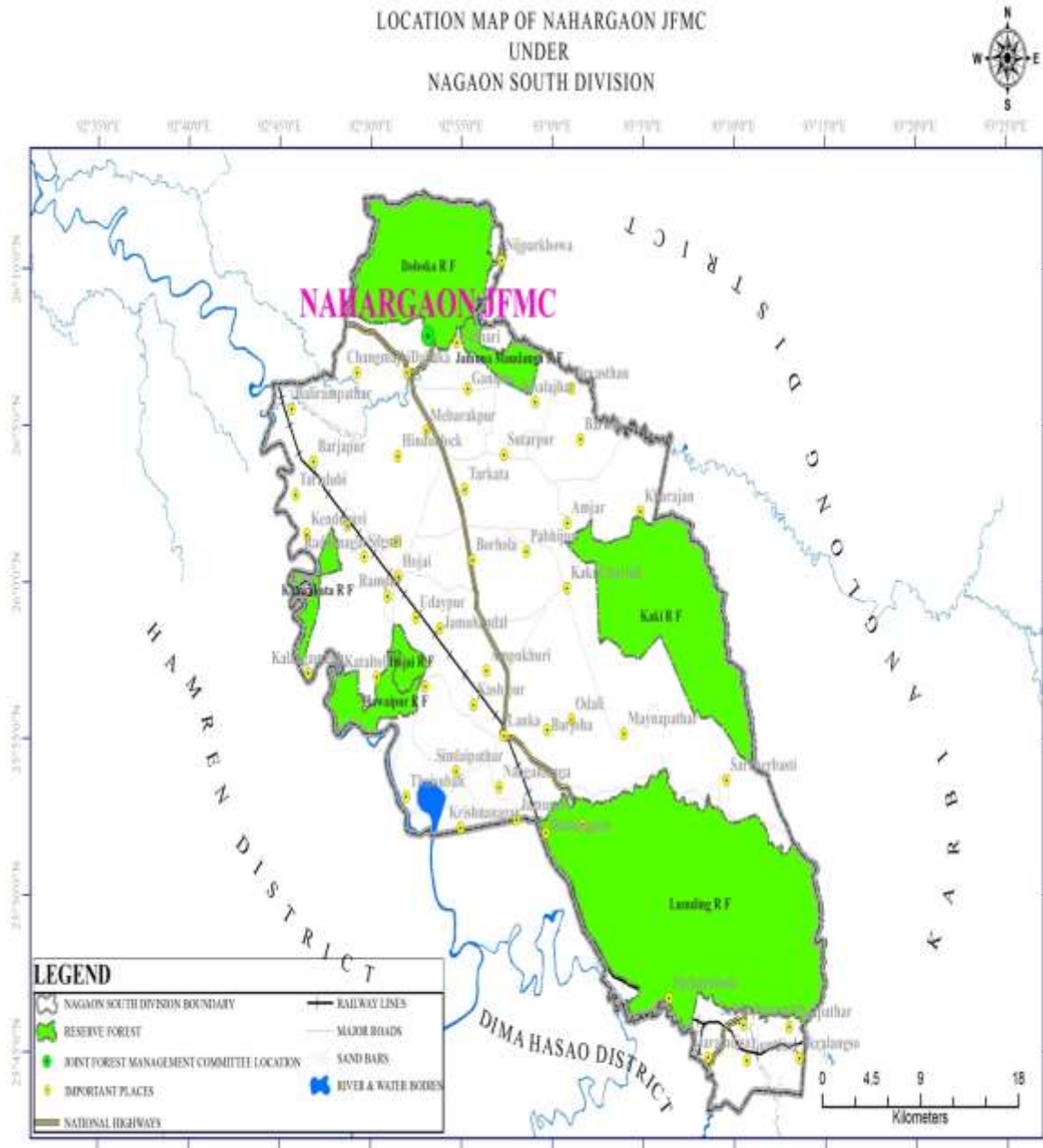
Appendix I(A)

Location Map of JFMC in India



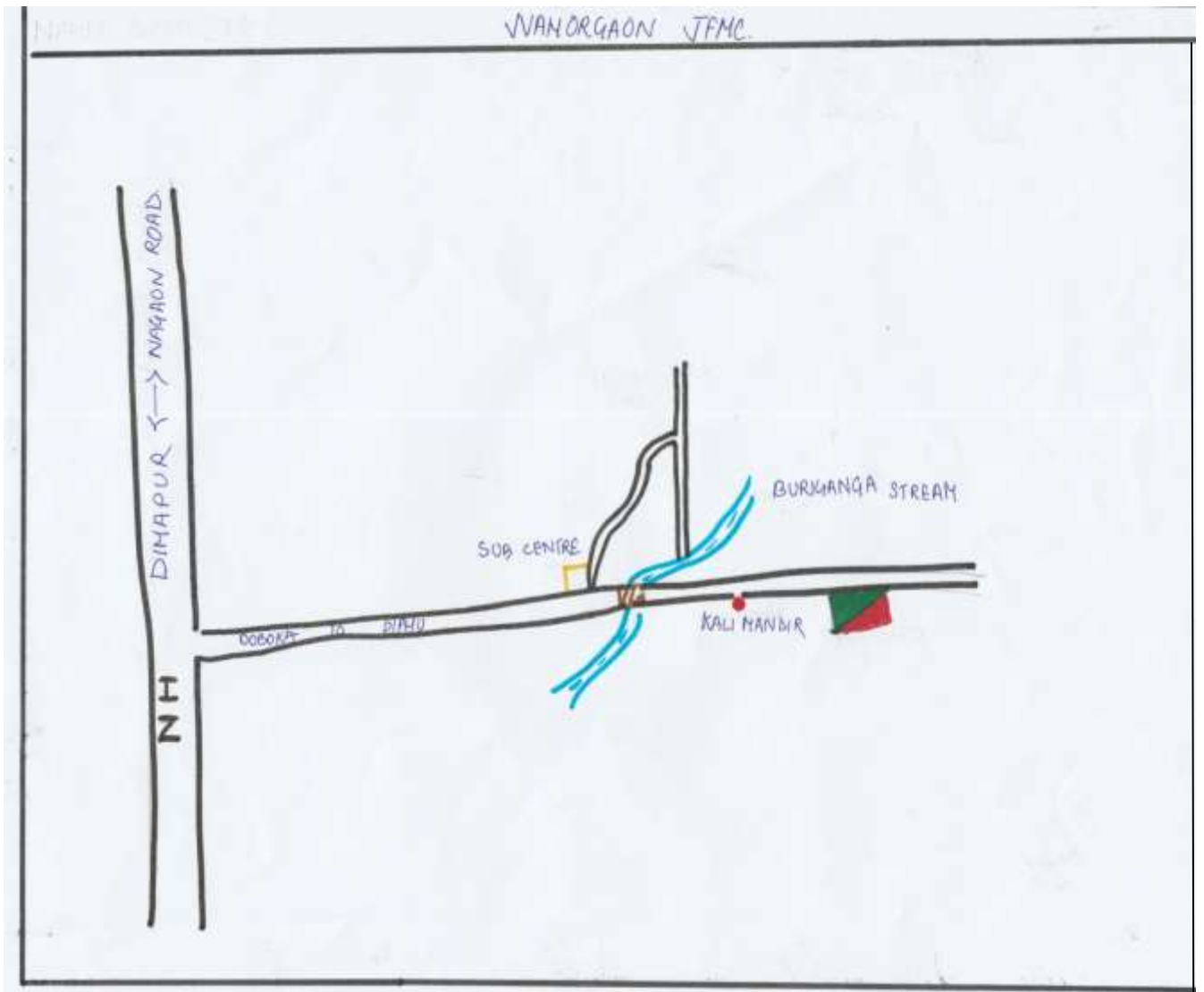
Appendix I(B)

Location Map of Nahargaon 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/16/6778

Dated:02-04-2016

RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION OF JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Nahorgaon 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/03 Dt. 22/2/05 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)

1. This deed of Agreement made in the form of Agreement on the 1st day of July 2015 between the Divisional Forest Officer Nahargam, South Division, Forest Department of 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 Nahargam Joint Forest Management Committee Village Nahargam P.O. Dabaka Panchayat Sutargam Block Bimankandi Sub-Division Hojai District Nagaon (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:

- a. Name of the Joint Forest Management Committee Nahargam JFMC
b. District Nagaon
c. Division Nagaon South division.
d. Range S.V. Range, Dabaka.
e. Section
f. Beat
g. Block, Compartment No.
h. Area (Ha) 40 Hect.
i. Boundary:

North hill
South Teak plantation

East Barhula Juni
West Kalichosa

- 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 'Forestry Account and Community Account' in any Nationalized Commercial Banks, 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' 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 also 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 action 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

prescribed in the APFBC's 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 shall ensure that the activities of the Second Party are in accordance with the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual and JFMC & 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, JFMC & 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, JFMC & 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, JFMC & 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 source 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


in the Forest and plantation areas, non-cooperation and disobedience towards 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

- viii. 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.
- ix. The Second Party shall be responsible for bringing any discrepancy or irregularity to the notice of the representative of the First Party
- x. The Second Party shall abide by the technical suggestion/ direction of the First Party or his representatives.
- xi. The Second Party shall ensure that there is no mis-utilization of the fund during execution of the Project Works.
- xii. The Second Party shall pay all duties, taxes and other levies payable against procurement of inputs.
- xiii. 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.
- xiv. 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 DACC.

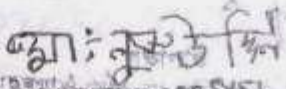
Signature of the First Party (Officers of the Forest Department, Assam.)

Sl.No.	Name & Designation	Signature	
1.	(Divisional Forest Officer)		Divisional Forest Officer Nagaou Sub-Division Hojai
2.	(Forest Range Officer)	 FOREST-RANGE-OFFICER J.V. Range, Jaboroa	

Signature of the Second Party (Members of the Committee)

Name & Address :

Signature

1.	(President)	<i>Md. Nur Uddin</i>	 MD. NUR UDDIN CHAIRMAN
2.	(Treasurer)	<i>Souwasa Begum</i>	
3.	(Member-Secretary)	<i>Jyoti Ch. Talak</i>	

Ndar. J.V. Range, Daboroa

Signature of Witnesses

Name & Address :

Signature

Name & Address :	Signature
1. श्री: प्रदीप लखन	1. Sree: Pradiip Laxkar .
2. " श्रीवर्षा कुमर - श्री	2. [Signature]
3. " आरुण सुकुमार - श्री	3. [Signature]
4) श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] - श्री: विद्यालया
5) " श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया
6) " श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया
7) " श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया
8) " श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया
9) " श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया
10) " श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया
11) " श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया
12) श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया
13) श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया
14) श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया
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16) श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया
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25) श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया
26) श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया
27) श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया
28) श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया
29) श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया
30) श्री: विद्यालया - श्री	[Signature] विद्यालया

Signature of Witnesses

Name & Address :

Signature

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|--------------------|
| ২৬ | ১. শ্রী দেব দাস নাথগাঁও ^১ | - | দেব দাস |
| ২৬ | ২. শ্রী: মোঃ হাশিম নাথগাঁও ^২ | - | মোঃ হাশিম |
| ২৭ | ৩. মোঃ জুলেখা বেগম নাথগাঁও ^৩ | - | মোঃ জুলেখা বেগম |
| ২৮ | " আমরুল ইসলাম নাথগাঁও ^৪ | - | আমরুল ইসলাম |
| ২৯ | শ্রী: দুর্গা লাক্ষণ - নাথগাঁও ^৫ | - | দুর্গা লাক্ষণ |
| ৩০ | শ্রী: মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল নাথগাঁও ^৬ | - | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল |
| ৩১ | শ্রী: মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল বেগম নাথগাঁও ^৭ | - | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল |
| ৩২ | " কামরুল বেগম - নাথগাঁও ^৮ | - | কামরুল বেগম |
| ৩৩ | " আমরুল বেগম - নাথগাঁও ^৯ | - | আমরুল বেগম |
| ৩৪ | শ্রী: মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল নাথগাঁও ^{১০} | - | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল |
| ৩৫ | শ্রী: মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল বেগম নাথগাঁও ^{১১} | - | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল |
| ৩৬ | শ্রী: মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল - নাথগাঁও ^{১২} | - | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল |
| ৩৭ | শ্রী: মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল নাথগাঁও ^{১৩} | - | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল |
| ৩৮ | " মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল নাথগাঁও ^{১৪} | - | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল |
| ৩৯ | " মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল - নাথগাঁও ^{১৫} | - | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল |
| ৪০ | " মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল - নাথগাঁও ^{১৬} | - | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল |
| ৪১ | শ্রী: মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল - নাথগাঁও ^{১৭} | - | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল |
| ৪২ | " মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল - নাথগাঁও ^{১৮} | - | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল |
| ৪৩ | " মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল - নাথগাঁও ^{১৯} | - | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল |
| ৪৪ | " মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল - নাথগাঁও ^{২০} | - | মোঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল |
| ৪৫ | Md. Ashik Uddin | - | Ashik Uddin |

Signature

Signature of witness.

Name & Address.

No.	Name & Address	Signature
46	MR: KUMARAN SUNDAR - MAHARAJA	47-9. [Signature]
47	" SRI: SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
48	" SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
49	MR: SRI: SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
50	MR: SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
51	" SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
52	" SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
53	" SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
54	MR: SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
55	MR: SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
56	" SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
57	" SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
58	" SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
59	" SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
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64	" SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
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67	" SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
68	" SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
69	" SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]
70	" SUNDAR SUNDAR - [Address]	[Signature]

Signature of witnesses.
Name & Address

Signature

Signature of witnesses. Name & Address	Signature
73) আব্দুল সূর - নারায়ণ	Abdul Sur
74) এম. মাহিনুর -	M. Mahinur
75) শিবভূষণ আশা -	Shibbhushan Asha
76) আমনুল হক -	Amnol Haq
77) সুলতানুল হুদা -	Sulatanul Huda
78) লীলিতাম-লালু -	Lalita Ram Lal
79) জ্যোতিষা দেবী -	Jyotisha Devi
80) প্রমথ লাল -	Prath Lal
81) শ্রীমতি (মহাশয়) লাল -	Shrimati (Mahashay) Lal
82) মিঃ এম. হামিদ -	Mr. M. Hamid
83) " আব্দুল হক -	Abdul Haq
84) " মাহিনুর আলম -	Mahinur Alam
85) " জাহিদ হুদা -	Jahid Huda
86) " জ্যোতিষা দেবী -	Jyotisha Devi
87) " শিবভূষণ হুদা -	Shibbhushan Huda
88) " আব্দুল হামিদ -	Abdul Hamid
89) জাহিদ হুদা -	Jahid Huda
90) শ্রীমতি (মহাশয়) -	Shrimati (Mahashay)
91) এম. হামিদ -	M. Hamid
92) আব্দুল হামিদ -	Abdul Hamid
93) এম. মাহিনুর -	M. Mahinur
94) জ্যোতিষা দেবী -	Jyotisha Devi
95) এম. মাহিনুর -	M. Mahinur
96) এম. মাহিনুর -	M. Mahinur

B.N=26°08'50.0"
E=092°53'33.7"

N=26°08'55.1"
E=092°53'20.0"

20Ha

Nahargam J.F.M.e

N=26°08'
E=092°53'

N=26°08'40.1"
E=092°53'21.1"

କ୍ରମ: କୁଟୁମ୍ବିକା
ମହାଗଣି
ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରମାନଙ୍କ



କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ମତା:-

କ୍ରମ:- ନାହଟଗଡ଼ କମିଟି ରିପୋର୍ଟ ।

ତା:- ୨୪/୦୫/୨୦୨୦

ପିନ୍କୋଡ୍- ୭୫୪୦ ୬ ୪୪୦୦

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ମତା:-

- ୧) ମହାଶାନ୍ତି ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ସମ୍ମାନ
- ୨) ମହାଶାନ୍ତି ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ସମ୍ମାନ
- ୩) ନାହଟଗଡ଼ JFMC ର ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ- ପ୍ରାଧିକାର ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ।
- ୪) ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ
- ୫) ମହାଶାନ୍ତି ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ମତା ଓ ମତା ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ

ଡିପାରିଂଗ୍ମେଣ୍ଟ ମତା:-

- ୧) କା. କେ. ପି. ପି. ପି.
- ୨) Md. Asimuddin
- ୩) ଡି. ପି. ପି. ପି. ପି.
- ୪) କା. କେ. ପି. ପି. ପି.
- ୫) କା. କେ. ପି. ପି. ପି.
- ୬) କା. କେ. ପି. ପି. ପି.
- ୭) କା. କେ. ପି. ପି. ପି.
- ୮) କା. କେ. ପି. ପି. ପି.
- ୯) କା. କେ. ପି. ପି. ପି.
- ୧୦) କା. କେ. ପି. ପି. ପି.
- ୧୧) କା. କେ. ପି. ପି. ପି.
- ୧୨) କା. କେ. ପି. ପି. ପି.

ତାରିଖ: ୨୪/୦୫/୨୦୨୦ ତାରିଖ ନାହଟଗଡ଼ କମିଟି ରିପୋର୍ଟ ନାହଟଗଡ଼

JFMC ର ସମ୍ପର୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ମତା-ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ସମ୍ମାନ । ମହାଶାନ୍ତି ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ
 ମହାଶାନ୍ତି-ମୋ: ନାହଟଗଡ଼ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ-ମହାଶାନ୍ତି ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ କମିଟି
 ମହାଶାନ୍ତି ମତା କମିଟି ରିପୋର୍ଟ ଓ ମହାଶାନ୍ତି ମତା ମହାଶାନ୍ତି ମତା
 ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ମତା ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ମତା ମହାଶାନ୍ତି ମତା ମହାଶାନ୍ତି ମତା
 ମହାଶାନ୍ତି ମତା ମହାଶାନ୍ତି ମତା ମହାଶାନ୍ତି ମତା ମହାଶାନ୍ତି ମତା
 ନାହଟଗଡ଼ JFMC ର ନାହଟ ଓ.ପି.ପି.ପି. ମହାଶାନ୍ତି Forestry Project
 Account ପ୍ରାଧିକାର ନୁହେଁ ।

କଳାକାରମାନଙ୍କର ନାମ

୧ମ ପ୍ରକାର :- ଲାଲିତ ଅତିକ୍ରମ ଉପରେ କରା

franch project ଓ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବିଷୟ
ପ୍ରକାରୀ J.F.M.C. ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ସମ୍ମୁଖେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ କରା
ଯାଇଥିବାର ସୂଚନା ।

୨ୟ ପ୍ରକାର :- ଲାଲିତ ଅତିକ୍ରମ ଉପରେ କରା
ଯାଇଥିବାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବିଷୟରେ ଲାଲିତ ଅତିକ୍ରମ
ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ସମ୍ମୁଖେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ କରାଯାଇଥିବାର
ସୂଚନା ।

୩ୟ ପ୍ରକାର :- ଲାଲିତ ଅତିକ୍ରମ ଉପରେ କରା
ଯାଇଥିବାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବିଷୟରେ ଲାଲିତ ଅତିକ୍ରମ
ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ସମ୍ମୁଖେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ କରାଯାଇଥିବାର
ସୂଚନା ।

ଜଣା: ନୂତନ ଓଡ଼ିଶା
ପତ୍ରାଳୟ
ବାଲିଆପାଟଣା ପୁସ୍ତକ ମହାବିହାରୀ ପାଠ୍ୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ମଣ୍ଡଳ

Appendix IV

Executive Members of Nahorgaon JFMC

Nahorgaon JFMC
 JOMONA VALLY Range Office
 DIVISION-HOJAI

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পিতা	মমার নং
০১	শ্রী: কুতুব উদ্দিন (৫৪) X passed (অবসর)	শ্রী: নব্বি জালাল	৪৪৭৬২১২৭৩৭
০২	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের (৬৫) (অবসর)	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের	
০৩	শ্রী: জাফর আলী (২৫) (অবসর)	শ্রী: জাফর আলী	৪৭৭৪৪৭০৪৬৬
০৪	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের (২৪) II	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের	৪৪৭৬৬০৭২৭০
০৫	শ্রী: জালাল উদ্দিন (৫৫) II	শ্রী: জালাল উদ্দিন	৭৫৭৭৭৬২১০০
০৬	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের (২৪) II	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের	৭৬৭৪৭২৭১৫৪
০৭	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের (৩২) II	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের	
০৮	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের (২৪) IX	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের	৭০৪৬০৩৪৭০
০৯	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের (৩৫) III	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের	৭০৪৬৭৭৭৬৭৭
১০	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের (২৭) II	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের	৭৪৭৬১৫৫৫৪৭
১১	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের (২০) III	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের	৭৩০৪৭৭১৭৭৭
১২	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের (৩২) II	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের	৪৭০৪০৬৩৬৪৩
১৩	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের (২২) II	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের	৭৪৬৫৭৭১৬২৭
১৪	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের (৩৫) IV	শ্রী: সৈয়দুল কাদের	

Kutubuddin

President
Nahorgaon Joint Forest
Management Committee

Appendix V

Executive Members group Photo of Nahorgaon JFMC



**From Left Hand Sitting: 1.President Md. Kutub Uddin 2. Vice President Safikur Rahman 3 Finance Manik Ahmed 4. Sumsun Nehar(member) 5. Julekha Begum (member)6. Minara Begum(member).
From Left Hand Standing Members : 7. Samsul Haque 8.Nur Uddin 9. Lakhiram Laskar 10. Dilip Gaonkhuwa 11. Abdul Rohim. 12 Aala Uddin. 13. Amina Begum 14. Prodip Boruah(not in photo)**

Appendix VI

List of members present during FGD (Signed list)

25/3/17

FGD (NAHARGOAN)

venue - Community Hall

S.No	Name	Designation / Aff.	Ph no	Signature
1/	শ্রীমতী সীতা দেবী	সিআইডি		
2/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	??		
3/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	??		
4/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	??		
5/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	President	8875219937	
6/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	Member Secy	9435319959	
7/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	সিআইডি	9401210134	
8/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	সিআইডি		
9/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	Nahargoon	8876609270	
10/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	সিআইডি		
11/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	সিআইডি	8472 886003	
12/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	Do.	8999777224	
13/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	Do.	7055423035	
14/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	Do.		
15/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	Do.		
16/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	Naharg	8522844157	
17/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	Do.		
18/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	Do.		
19/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	Do.		
20/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	সিআইডি	7896260627	
21/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	সিআইডি	9864410615	
22/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	Nahargoon	9878927158	
23/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	সিআইডি	7086799677	
24/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	সিআইডি	8474890866	
25/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী		9896903908	
26/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	Nahargoon	7399308232	
27/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	" "		
28/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	" "		
29/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	" "	8301048610	
30/	শ্রীমতী মীরা দেবী	" "		

Continue...

15/21

FGD (NAHARGOAN)

Sl No.	Name	Designation / Add.	Ph. No.	Sign.
31	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)	নাম্বাৰ ১৫৩		
32	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)	৭১ ১৭		
33	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
34	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
35	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
36	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
37	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
38	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
39	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
40	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
41	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
42	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
43	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
44	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
45	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
46	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
47	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
48	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
49	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
50	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
51	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
52	Imran Hussain		7636743436	
53	Abdul malik		9707039953	
54	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)		3394844157	
55	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)		919897455-	
56	Sri. Sukh Singh		7086803890	
57	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
58	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
59	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
60	হাৰ্ভাৰ্ড (নাম্বাৰ)			
61	Rajul Dastar	RGVN	9854112744	R. D.
62	Ankit & Pooja	RGVN		
63	Ankit Kakati	RGVN	9857252726	Ankit
64	Muhammad Saad	RGVN	8753075677	

List of members present during PRA (Signed list)

PRA				
No.	Name	Designation	Ph. No.	Signature
1.	Shripawan Khatu	J PAVN	9508111116	[Signature]
2.	Ankita Baruah	RGVN	8822381181	AB
3.	Ponadip Baruah	M/Secretary	9435319959	[Signature]
4.	Mustafa Saabir Ahmad	RGVN	8755075677	[Signature]
5.	Robind Dey	RGVN	985442744	R. Laha
6.	TRIPATI ANJI			
7.	Sherwal Laskar		8135974808	S.K.
8.	Rahana Begum		8876035115	R.B.
9.	Nitumoni Laskar		7087083890	[Signature]
10.	Mitali Laskar		7087083890	
11.	শ্রী সত্যজিৎ কলিতা		99373399	
12.	JINJA LASKAR			
13.	Sri. Lekhi Rama Laskar	Nahar Gaon		[Signature]
14.	সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
15.	সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
16.	সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
17.	সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
18.	সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
19.	MD: KHAIROZ	ISLAM		
20.	সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
21.	সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
22.	সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
23.	সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
24.	সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
25.	Nazmin Begum			
26.	Rumpi Rani Das			
27.	Jumpy Rani Das			
28.				
29.	সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
30.	সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
31.	সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
32.	Sri Binu Laskar			
33.	সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
34.	সত্যজিৎ কলিতা			
35.	Mel. Sofiane ulfa			

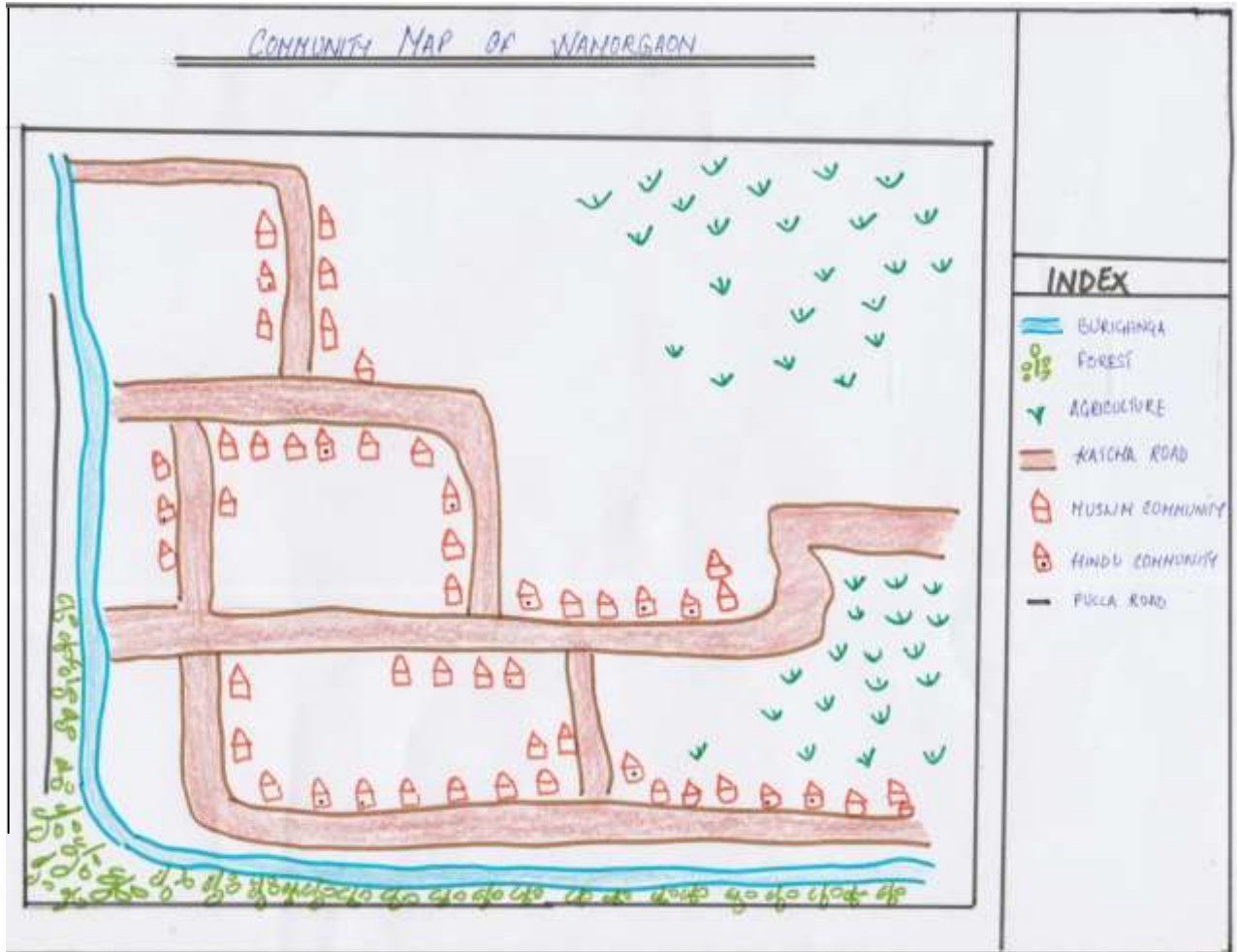
Continue.....

NAHARGAON (PRA) (16/03/2017)

36/	Jalaka Begum.			
37/	Sorotun Nussa			
38/	সিহাৰ লসিকা			
39/	সিহাৰ লসিকা			
40/	সিহাৰ লসিকা			
41/	সিহাৰ লসিকা			
42/	সিহাৰ লসিকা			
43/	Kulub uchi	President	8876212937	
44/	Mandun Ahmed	" "	8472890366	
45/	A. Rakim	Member	9678927158	
46/	Ankita Kakati	RGVN		A. Kakati.
47/	Ankita Boruah	RGVN		
48/	Gopal Ch. Dey	RGVN	9864088225	

Appendix VII (A)

Community map of Nahorgaon JFMC



Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Prodip Boruah	--	9435319959
2	Rehena Begum	--	8876035115
3	Mitali Laskar	--	7087083890
4	Jayarani Das	--	9937339311

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

Resource map of Nahorgaon JFMC.

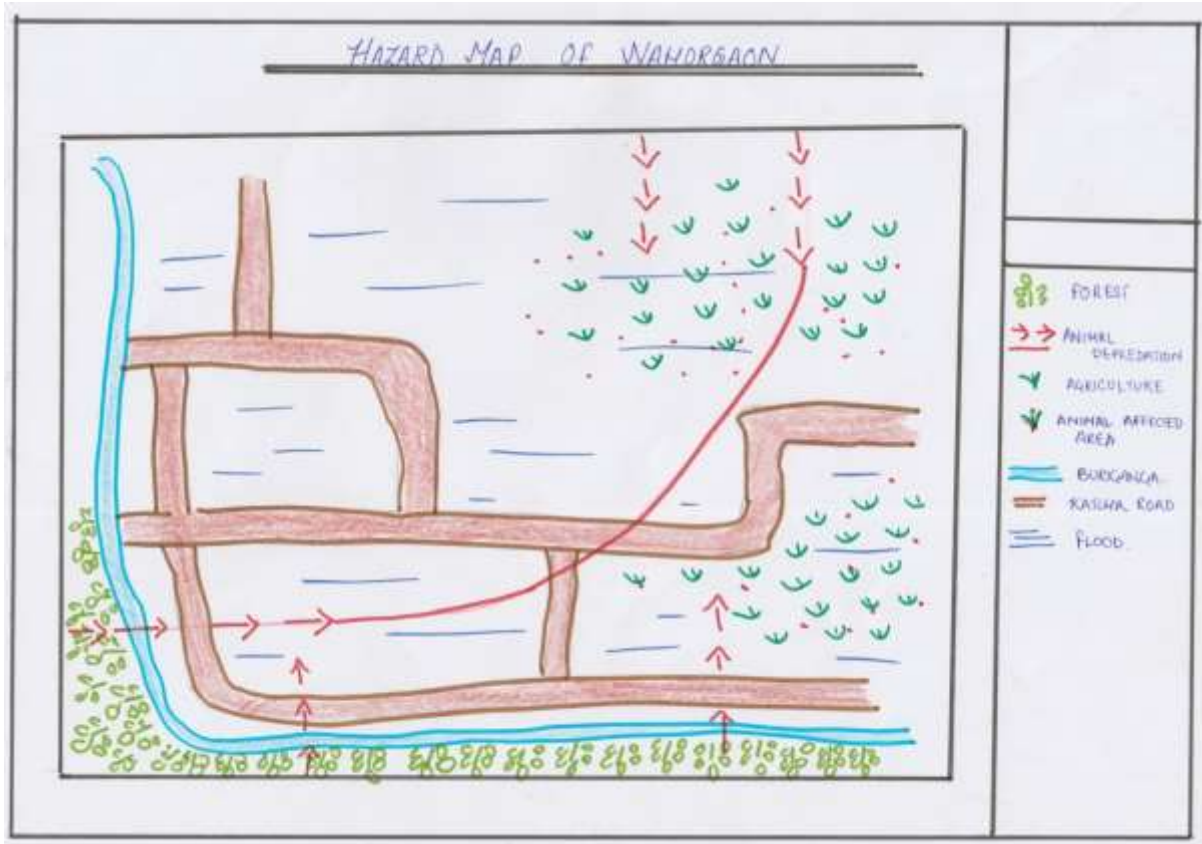


Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Prodip Boruah	--	9435319959
2	Rehena Begum	--	8876035115
3	Mitali Laskar	--	7087083890
4	Jayarani Das	--	9937339311

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

Appendix VII(B)

Hazard map of Nahorgaon JFMC

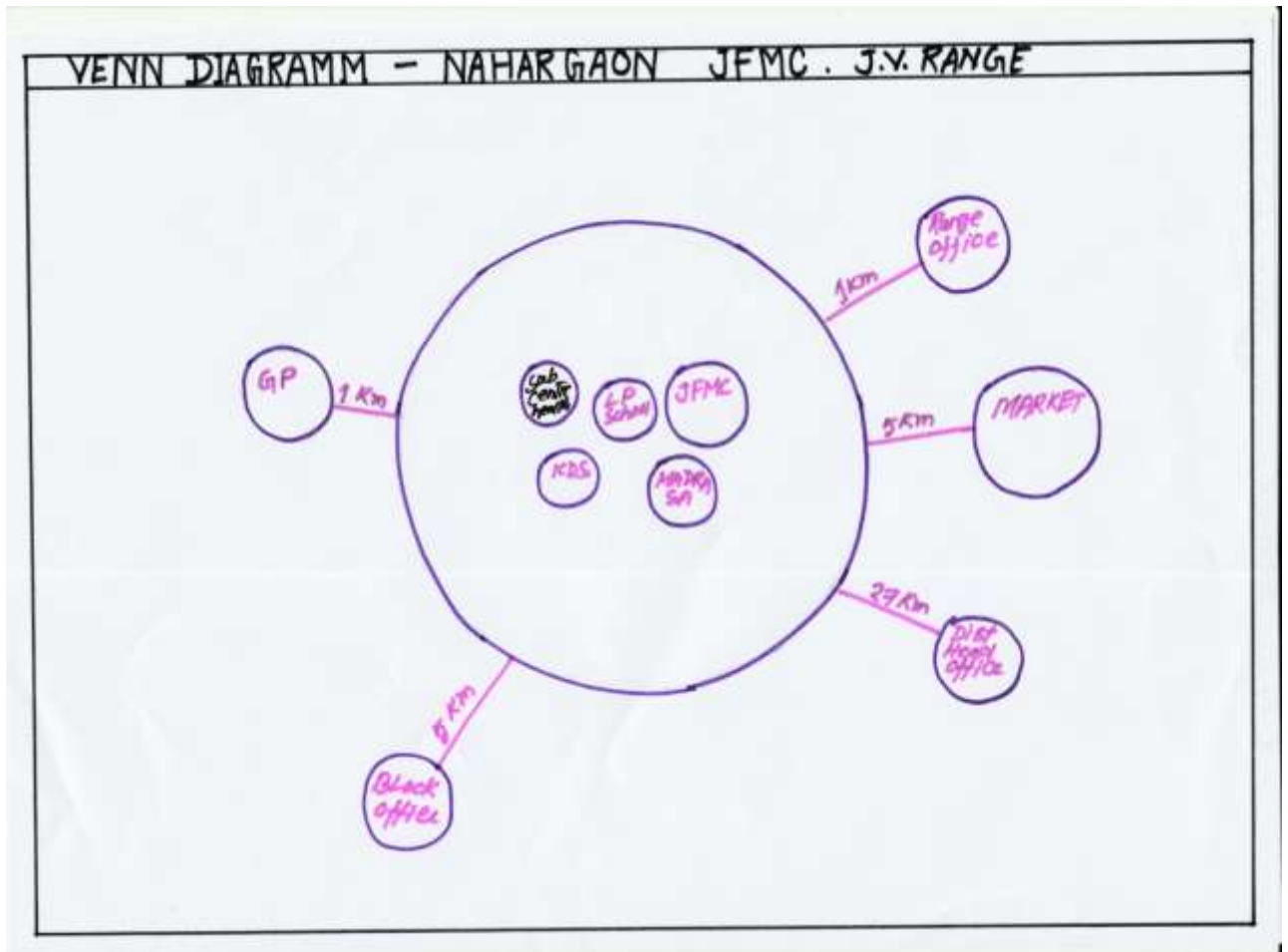


Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Prodip Boruah	--	9435319959
2	Rehena Begum	--	8876035115
3	Mitali Laskar	--	7087083890
4	Jayarani Das	--	9937339311

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

Appendix VII(C)

Venn Diagram



Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Prodip Boruah	--	9435319959
2	Rehena Begum	--	8876035115
3	Mitali Laskar	--	7087083890
4	Jayarani Das	--	9937339311

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

Appendix VIII

Entry point Activities

NAHORGON EPA

Sl No	Activities	Details	Budget
(1)	JFMC office attached with Community hall and drinking water, Ceiling and Boundary Wall, Gate, Etc..	JFMC office Size = 12 X 14 Feet Location = JFMC Area = 2 1/2 katha. Land belong to JFMC.	6 Lakhs.
(2)	Tent House at Community hall	Location = Community Hall. (1) Generator = 1 Nos. (1) Chair = 100 Nos. (2) Gas stove = 01 Nos. (3) Gas Cylinder = 01 Nos.	1 Lakhs.
(3)	Food Bridge	From 36 NH to Masjid Road. Location = Buri Gaon River. Size = 70 X 8 Ft	15, Lakhs.
(4)	Bhug Ram Loekar L.P. School Repeating with Toilet.	(1) Door's and windows repeating. (2) Toilet Size = 5 X 10 Ft Location = BRL LP School.	1 Lakhs.
(5)	JFMC Masjid. Repeating.	Wall Repeating. Door's & windows repeating	1 Lakhs.
(6)	Toilet	Toilet = 10 Nos. Toilet Size = 5 X 10.	1 Lakhs.

FOREST RANGE OFFICER
J.V. Range, Doboka

Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai.

President
Nahorgaon Joint Forest
Management Committee

Appendix IX(A)

Training list of Nahorgaon JFMC (Proposed)

Name of Psado → Bamboo & Patidoya craft					
No	Name	Guardient Name	Age	Sex	M.No.
1	Piyasa Begum	w/o: Abdul Hasib	48	F	9678206423
2	Joyrab Nabi	w/o: Mafiz uddin	45	F	8822346821
3	Monwara Begum	w/o: Rafiq uddin	32	F	
4	Ayasha Begum	w/o: Abu Sayed	35	F	
5	Jomila Begum	w/o: Abdul Kadir	48	F	
6	Bajida Begum	w/o: Safiq uddin	36	F	
7	Rahima Begum	w/o: Abdul Wahid	42	F	
8	Samsua Nchar	w/o: Sikander Ali	42	F	8822795582
9	Piyasa Begum	w/o: Faruk Ahmed	23	F	"
10	Hafsa Begum	w/o: Nazim Ali	26	F	
11	Fatima Begum	w/o: Hashim Ali	48	F	
12	Moina Begum	w/o: Bolai Mia	25	F	
13	Joya Rani Das	w/o: Sardon Das	38	F	
14	Piyasa Begum	w/o: Abdul Monnar	42	F	
15	Julekha Begum	w/o: Abdul Monnar	36	F	9864410615
16	Jahanara Begum	w/o: Abdul Haque	28	F	
17	Minara Begum	w/o: Taj uddin	30	F	
18	Safia Begum	w/o: Asmat Ali	38	F	
19	Susmita Nessa	w/o: Joynt Abdin	33	F	8486733092
20	Khoirun Nessa	w/o: Hasnat Rashid	30	F	
21	Husnara Begum	w/o: Taj uddin	37	F	
22	Noor Jahan	w/o: Abdul Rohim	28	F	
23	Rahena Begum	w/o: Pokhor uddin	29	F	
24	Somsua Nchar	w/o: Jahangir Alam	27	F	



Divisional Forest Officer
Nahorgaon South Division
Hojai.

FOREST RANGE OFFICER
IV Range, Doboka

Kuteb uddin
President
Nahorgaon Joint Forest
Management Committee

Name	Name of Guardian	Age	Sex	M.No.
1) Mrs. Julekha Begum	Haji Ft. Abdul Monnen	32	F	9864410615
2) Jubada Begum	Father Nizamuddin	18	F	7035072034
3) Ruosa Begum	Mt. Nurul Islam	18	F	9859760342
4) Jahanara Begum	Abdul Haque	19	F	
5) Saira Begum	Lakhsa Bibi	18	F	
6) Rumpi Ramidas	Sardor Das	19	F	
7) Rabuna Begum	Father Mt. Abdul Moaman	17	F	
8) Kheerida Begum	Father Abdul Rajak	17	F	
9) Shohida Begum	do	18	F	
10) Piyara Begum	Faruk Ahmad	20	F	8822795582
11) Afsana Begum	Abdul Kalam	16	F	
12) Halima Begum	Jahangir Alam	15	F	
13) Dilara Begum	Abdul Karim	18	F	
14) Monuara Begum	do	16	F	
15) Roxana Begum	Musson Ali	16	F	
16) Jahanara Begum	Bolai Mia	14	F	
17) Baby Sultana	Kholibur Rahman	17	F	8822325311
18) Rahima Begum	Sirajuddin	16	F	7086974241
19) Molna Bibi	Abu Taher	16	F	8721012187
20) Erada Begum	Ala uddin	18	F	
21) Binu Laskar	Dibyoo Gyoti Laskar	21	F	7399308232
22) Proliana Laskar	Digonlo Laskar	20	F	
23) Nitumoni Laskar	Anshant Laskar	22	F	
24) Mitali Laskar	Igyishno Laskar	21	F	
25) Sabila Das	Father Madhab Das	19	F	
26) Monjuona Begum	Noor Islam	24	F	
27) Julekha Begum	Abdul Malek	20	F	
28) Porhana Begum	Faijul Haque	16	F	
29) Taslima Begum	Afjal Mia	16	F	7896909908
30) Plazjana Begum	Mt. Abdul Hajid	18	F	8876436131

FOREST RANGE OFFICER
J.V. Ranga, Doboka

Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai.

M. Kutubuddin
President
Nahergaon Joint Forest
Management Committee

Name of Prado → Computer

Page No.

No	Name	Guardant	Age	Sex	M.No
1	Bino Laskar	Dibyoo gyolihaskar	21	F	7399308232
2	Prokima Laskar	Digonto Laskar	20	F	
3	Nitumonooi Laskar	Mr. Lachhi Ram Laskar	22	F	
4	Mitali Laskar	Mr. Moishmo Laskar	21	F	
5	Najmin Begum	Mr. [unclear]	17	F	
6	Imran Husain	Rahim uddin	20	M	
7	Hasina Begum	Mr. Samsul Haque	120		
8	Rehana Begum	Mr. Abdul Kadir	192	F	
9	Mashukur Rehman	Mr. Abu Sayed	19	M	

FOREST RANGE OFFICER
J.V. Range, Daboka

Kutub Uddin
President
Nagaon Joint Forest
Management Committee

Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai

SL No

Weaving

SL No	Name	Guardant	Age	Sex	M.No
1)	Bino Laskar	Dibyoo gyolihaskar	21	F	7399308232
2)	Prokima Laskar	Digonto Laskar	20	F	
3)	Mitali Laskar	Moishmo Laskar	21	F	
4)	Nitumonooi Laskar	Lachhi Ram Laskar	22	F	
5)	Bino Laskar			F	
6)	Babita Goankhru	Mr. Dibi Goankhru		F	
7)	Khewati Laskar	Mr. Purno Laskar	32	F	

FOREST RANGE OFFICER
J.V. Range, Daboka

Kutub Uddin
President
Nagaon Joint Forest
Management Committee

Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai

Appendix X

Photographs

 A photograph showing a group of people seated in a room, facing a stage where a woman is presenting. There are posters and a screen on the stage.	 A photograph showing a large group of people, mostly women, sitting on the floor in a room, engaged in a discussion.
<p>Orientation & Awareness</p>	<p>Community Members in Focus Group Discussion</p>
 A photograph showing a large map drawn on the floor, with various colored areas and lines, representing a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) mapping exercise.	 A photograph showing a group of people, including children and adults, gathered around a map drawn on the floor, participating in a PRA mapping exercise.
<p>PRA Mapping</p>	<p>Participation of Community members in PRA Mapping</p>
 A photograph showing a group of people, including men and women, sitting on the floor in a room, engaged in a focus group discussion.	 A photograph showing a narrow, muddy stream or channel of water flowing through a dirt embankment, illustrating soil erosion along a village road.
<p>Focus Group Discussion</p>	<p>Soil Erosion along village road</p>

Appendix XI

GPS Coordinates

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. PHE : | N-26°8'42"
E-092°52'59.6" |
| 2. Community Hall : | N -260752.9
E-092°52'59.6" |
| 3. L P School | N- 26°07'53.7"
E-092°52'59.5" |
| 4. Majid | N-26°07'51.6"
E-092°53'07.6" |
| 5. Entry point | N-26°08'03.8"
E-092°52'50.2" |
| 6. Kali Mandir | N-26°16'47"
E-092°52'5" |

Nagaon South Division

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

On
18/5/13

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 Nahargaon J.F.M.C

Sl. No.	Name of Family Members	Fathers/Husband Name	Age	Sex
1	Abdulak Patuary	Late Basu Miya Patuary	38	Male
2	Julekha Begam	Late Abdul Mannan Patuary	35	Female
3	Abdul Hannan Patuary	Late Basu Miya Patuary	43	Male
4	Abdul Salam Patuary	Late Basu Miya Patuary	48	Male
5	Salima Khatun	Late Safikur Rahman	75	Female
6	Abu Taher	Late Abujan Ali	52	Male
7	Sekandar Ali	Late Abu Miya	55	Male
8	Nizam Uddin	Late Zobar Ali	65	Male
9	Taj Uddin	Md. Ali Hussain	40	Male
10	Kutijan Bibi	Late Saher Ali	60	Female
11	Habibur Rahman	Late Saher Ali	46	M
12	Nur Uddin	Late Ali Ashad	38	M
13	Kutina Begam	Late Basir Uddin	48	Female
14	Refiq Uddin	Late Maklish Uddin	45	M
15	Nur Islam	Md. Abdul Munnan	40	M
16	Abdul Kalam	Late Salamu Tula	52	M
17	Kasim Ali	Md. Idis Ali	45	M
18	Abdul Matin	Md. Idis Ali	40	M
19	Saidul Rahman	Late Abdul Motin	45	M
20	Mofida Khatun	Late Khushid Ali	55	Female
21	Abdul Munnan	Late Idrish Ali	48	M
22	Asmot Ali	Late Idrish Ali	55	M
23	Laili Begam	Late Mainuddin	65	Female
24	Minara Begam	Late Tej Uddin	30	Female
25	Abdul Hasim	Late Rahim Uddin	55	M
26	Khalilur Rahman	Late Samsul Haque	45	M
27	Piyara Begam	Late Samsul Haque	35	Female
28	Nebarun Nesa	Late Lakhar Ali	55	Female
29	Sand Banu	Late Azhor Ali	90	Female
30	Zahera Begam	Lt Gulap Hussan	60	Female
31	Mohibur Rahman	Lt Montaz Ali	45	M
32	Abdul Rashid	Lt. Montaz Ali	65	M
33	Rahima Begam	Lt. Siraj Uddin	80	Female
34	Taj Uddin	Lt. Siraj Uddin	40	M
35	Jugen Laskar	Lt. Sundar Laskar	50	M
36	Jyoti Laskar	Lt. Upendra Laskar	50	Female
37	Radha Gaonkhuwa	Lt. Budu Gaonkhuwa	60	Female
38	Sabitri Laskar	Lt. Sundar Laskar	50	Female
39	Pradip Gaonkhuwa	Lt. Budu Gaonkhuwa	40	M
40	Mirzan Ali	Lt. Mabeswar Ali	80	M
41	Kabul Nesa	Lt. Safiq	90	Female
42	Koton Miya	Lt. Samsul Haque	50	M
43	Bahar Uddin	Lt Katon Miya	35	M
44	Ajima Khatun	Md. Samsul Haque	88	Female
45	Abul Hussain	Md. Samsul Haque	45	M

46	Abdul Karim	Md. Samsul Haque	43	M
47	Moson Ali	Lt. Sukan Ali	42	M
48	Bhaddra Laskar	Lt. Humeswar Laskar	75	
49	Pradip Laskar	Lt. Humeswar Laskar	44	M
50	Abdul Kadir	Lt. Mobatzir Ali	65	M
51	Abdul Razzak	Lt. Rahish Ali	65	M
52	Abdul Haque	Lt. Rahish Ali	60	M
53	Ahmad Ali	Lt. Rahish Ali	45	M
54	Abdul Kadir	Lt. Rahish Ali	42	M
55	Kapil Uddin	Lt. Rahish Ali	35	M
56	Ali Hussain	Lt. Hazi Ator Ali	80	M
57	Nur Alom	Md. Ali Husen	37	M
58	Nur Uddin	Md. Ali Husen	45	M
59	Madhab Ch. Das	Lt Rashmoni Das	80	M
60	Taj Uddin	Lt. Sangsar Ali	50	M
61	Ashab Ali	Lt. Ashab Ali	85	M
62	Abdul Rahman	Lt. Asab Ali	50	M
63	Dil Mahmmd	Lt. Azor Ali	65	M
64	Safia Khatun	Lt. Azor Ali	75	Female
65	Terachand	Abdulla Miya	70	M
66	Majuda Bibi	Lt. Ayob Ali	75	Female
67	Arthi Hussain	Mehersan	32	
68	Azir Uddin	Mehersan	55	M
69	Abdul Zolil	Lt. Sayad Ali	60	M
70	Zamal Uddin	Lt. Sayad Ali	57	M
71	Abdul Samad	Lt. Sayad Ali	40	M
72	Abdul Karim	Lt. Arak Ali	65	M
73	Qutubuddin	Lt. Nosib Ali	60	Female
74	Joynob Banu	Lt. Mofiz Uddin	60	Female
75	Alim Uddin	Lt. Safiqur Rahman	52	M
76	Abdul Manik	Lt. Safiqur Rahman	40	M
77	Ajir Uddin	Lt. Safiqur Rahman	36	M
78	Arshiq Uddin	Lt. Nurut Zamal	32	M
79	Moinuddin	Lt. Nurut Zamal	43	M
80	Safik Uddin	Lt. Nurut Zamal	36	M
81	Rofiq Uddin	Lt. Nurut Zamal	35	M
82	Aman Ullah	Lt. Azar Ali	58	M
83	Romiza Bibi	Lt. Nena Miya	50	Female
84	Ibrahim Ali	Lt. Nena Miya	50	M
85	Ismail Ali	Lt. Nena Miya	40	M
86	Aimuna Bibi	Lt Ab. Latip	80	Female
87	Ab. Rahman	Lt Ab. Latip	45	M
88	Ab. Khayed	Lt. Besa Miya	47	M
89	Saleha Bibi	Lt. Ab. Munnan	45	Female
90	Abu Sahed	Lt. Dewan Ali	55	M
91	Abu Kasim	Lt. Dewan Ali	65	M
92	Samsul Haque	Lt. Montaz Ali	75	M
93	Nur Ahmod	Lt. Samsul Haque	38	

94	Kaitzan Bibi	Majur Ali	48	Female
95	Ab. Rahim	Lt. Hason Ali	35	M
96	Rahim Uddin	Lt. Ab. Hasim	38	M
97	Minara Begam	Lt Ab. Hasim	45	Female
98	Amina Khatun	Lt Ab. Nur	55	
99	Samsun Nehar	Abdul Hussain	55	
100	Ab. Hussain	Lt. Mahammad Ali	78	M
101	Sayed Ali	Lt. Mahammad Ali	67	M
102	Fatima Begam	Abu Kalam	52	Female
103	Ab. Sattar	Abu Kalam	59	M
104	Ab. Rahman	Abu Kalam	56	M
105	Hafij Ab. Gafur	Abu Kalam	54	M
106	Amina Begam	Suddik Ali	50	Female
107	Hazira Begam	Lt Ab. Kuddus	50	Female
108	Ab. Kadir	Lt. Iman Ali	45	M
109	Morom Ali	Lt. Iman Ali	45	M
110	Nurzahan Begam	Md. Makoi Miya	60	Female
111	Piyara Begam	Makoi Miya	55	Female
112	Samsul Haque	Lt. Sahid Ali	45	M
113	Ab. Wahab	Lt. Mosid Ali	65	M
114	Ab. Miya	Lt. Husan Ali	110	M
115	Ab. Hasim	Lt. Ab. Miya	65	M
116	Ab. Malek	Lt. Ab. Miya	55	M
117	Balai Miya	Balai Miya	70	M
118	Nurwan Bibi	Lt. Ab. Motin	70	Female
119	Renuwala Das	Lt. Sidheswar Das	80	Female