

Ranking of EPA			
Rank	Village ranked	EPA as	Probable source of funding/dept.
1.	Community hall with Latrine, Bathroom and Boundary wall	as	15,00,000/-
2.	Ring well (3Nos)	as	7,00,000/-
3.	Nursery (1hectare)	as	3,00,000/-
<b>Livelihood opportunities</b>	<p>Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture &amp; Horticulture</li> <li>Livestock</li> <li>Nursery and Medicinal &amp; Aromatic Plant(MAP) Management</li> <li>Skill Development in Non-Farm Sectors-Tailoring, Electrician,</li> <li>Credit Facility</li> </ol> <p>Additional discussion about the above has been given below.</p>		
<b>Agriculture &amp; Horticulture</b>	<p><b>Table-12</b> under Record-2 may be seen in this connection for opportunities in the areas of agriculture and horticulture.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of proper knowledge about cultivation.</li> <li>Traditional way of cultivation.</li> <li>Unavailability of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's</li> <li>Non usages of high yielding seeds etc.</li> </ol> <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Giving proper training on agriculture. Agriculture is a culture of Assamese people. Proper training can give them knowledge about modern techniques.</li> <li>Application of pesticides and insecticides in a scientific way.</li> <li>Introduction of organic Cultivation</li> </ol> <p>The suggested programmes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agro-skill development programme.</li> <li>Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation</li> <li>Training on organic cultivation</li> </ul>		
<b>Livestock</b>	<p><b>Table-13</b> furnishes additional information about opportunities for livestock rearing.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As the villagers are not financially so strong they are unable to buy fodder from the market.</li> <li>Trees fodder and crop residue are available only for 3-6 months. Green fodder is also not available for the whole year.</li> <li>Lack of modern scientific knowledge on livestock rearing.</li> <li>Unavailability of veterinary care centre.</li> <li>Peoples don't have any appropriate knowledge of livestock rearing</li> <li>Absence of proper linkage with the market.</li> <li>Unaware of the market demand of different honey made products.</li> </ol>		

## List of Acronyms

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Full Form</b>
<b>APFBC</b>	Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation
<b>AFD</b>	<i>French Development Agency</i>
<b>BPL</b>	Below Poverty Line
<b>COMPELO</b>	Consortium for Micro Planning and Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities
<b>EPA</b>	Entry Point Activities
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>Ha</b>	Hectare
<b>IIE</b>	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
<b>JFMC</b>	Joint Forest Management Committee
<b>Kg</b>	Kilogram
<b>Km</b>	Kilometre
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organization
<b>NTFP</b>	Non Timber Forest Product
<b>PDS</b>	Public Distribution System
<b>PRA</b>	Participatory Rural Appraisal
<b>Rs.</b>	Indian Rupees
<b>SHG</b>	Self Help Group
<b>VCDC</b>	Village Council Development Committee
<b>TQM</b>	Total Quality Management

**RAMSING GAON JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**  
**Lanka Forest Range, Nagaon South Forest Division**

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

**Table of Contents**

	<b>Section No</b>	<b>Heading</b>	<b>Page No</b>
	1	Introduction	1
	2	Village Socio-Economic Profile	2
	3	Livelihood Opportunity Analysis	5
	4	Livelihood Development Plan	10
	5	Forest Development Plan	11
	6	Annexure-1- List of Beneficiaries Identified for Livelihood Generation activities: (1)Livestock Rearing (Mixed Livestock)	57

## 1. Introduction

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

<b>Micro-Plan for the 3No Sarthe Gaon JFMC</b>	<p>This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Ramsing Gaon JFMC, which is located in the Hojai district of Assam. The JFMC falls under the jurisdiction of the Nagaon South Forest Division of the North Assam Circle. The profile of the community is given in the next section.</p> <p>The present micro-plan has been prepared by members of the community within the JFMC, including both male and female members. This document has emerged as an outcome of a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process undertaken by the community and personnel of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati in April 2017. The micro-plan has been compiled by IIE based on the project guidelines. The document has been discussed and finalized for adoption in --- 2017.</p>
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## 2. Village Socio-Economic Profile

<b>Location</b>	<p>The Ramsing Gaon Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Ramsing Gaon village located on the fringe of the Lanka Forest Range. The area covered by the above JFMC falls within the Lanka Revenue Circle of Hojai District of Assam.</p> <p><b>Appendix-1</b> Gives the Village Map.</p>																						
<b>Key Information</b>	<p>The key information of the JFMC is furnished below.</p> <p><b>Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td><b>Name of the JFMC</b></td><td>Ramsing Gaon</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Habitation</b></td><td>Ramsing Gaon</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Name of Revenue Village</b></td><td>Ramsing Gaon</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</b></td><td>Naukhuti Gram Panchayat</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Revenue Circle</b></td><td>Lanka</td></tr> <tr><td><b>District</b></td><td>Hojai</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Forest Division</b></td><td>Nagaon South</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Forest Range</b></td><td>Lanka</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Forest Beat</b></td><td>Naukhuti</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Year Formed</b></td><td>2007 (Feb 28<sup>th</sup>)</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Description of Boundary of JFMC</b></td><td>As below North: Pub Udali (Road) South: Lunding Reserved Forest East: Naukhuti JFMC West: Lankajan JFMC</td></tr> </table> <p><b>Source:</b> JFMC Records &amp; Discussions during PRA Exercise in April 2017</p> <p>Additional details are given at <b>Table-1</b> of Record-I (Given at Annexure)</p>	<b>Name of the JFMC</b>	Ramsing Gaon	<b>Habitation</b>	Ramsing Gaon	<b>Name of Revenue Village</b>	Ramsing Gaon	<b>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</b>	Naukhuti Gram Panchayat	<b>Revenue Circle</b>	Lanka	<b>District</b>	Hojai	<b>Forest Division</b>	Nagaon South	<b>Forest Range</b>	Lanka	<b>Forest Beat</b>	Naukhuti	<b>Year Formed</b>	2007 (Feb 28 <sup>th</sup> )	<b>Description of Boundary of JFMC</b>	As below North: Pub Udali (Road) South: Lunding Reserved Forest East: Naukhuti JFMC West: Lankajan JFMC
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<b>Brief Details of the Executive Committee &amp; General Body</b>	<p>The brief details of Executive Committee &amp; General Body of the JFMC are contained in the table, which is given below.</p> <p><b>Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee &amp; general Body</b></p>																						

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Name of President</b></td> <td>Mr. Saiful Islam</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of Member Secretary</b></td> <td>Mr. Pradip Boruah</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Name of Treasurer</b></td> <td>Mr. Abdul Hakim</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>No. of Members in Executive Committee</b></td> <td>Male: 8 Female:5 TOTAL=13</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>No. of Members in the General Body</b></td> <td>207 (The number represents one adult member of each household of the JFMC)</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Source:</b> JFMC Records</p>	<b>Name of President</b>	Mr. Saiful Islam	<b>Name of Member Secretary</b>	Mr. Pradip Boruah	<b>Name of Treasurer</b>	Mr. Abdul Hakim	<b>No. of Members in Executive Committee</b>	Male: 8 Female:5 TOTAL=13	<b>No. of Members in the General Body</b>	207 (The number represents one adult member of each household of the JFMC)
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<b>Households &amp; Population Structure</b>	<p>The village has 207 households. The number of female headed households is nil. The total population is 1242 of which 662 are male and the 580 are female members. Households are belong to General Category.</p> <p><b>Table-2</b> of Record-I may be referred for further details in the above regard.</p> <p>From this, it is inferred that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The average number of persons in a household is 6</li> <li>(2) The sex ratio is 876 females per 1000 males in the village.</li> </ol>										
<b>Education &amp; Skills Development</b>	<p>Over 44 % of the population is reported to be literate. Most of the people have only primary level of education. People from this village has not acquire any type of higher level of education. The major reason behind this is the level of awareness among the villagers is very low.</p> <p>Livelihood skills are usually acquired under various settings – formal &amp; informal. In the JFMC area, informal means for skills development is the traditional norm. People have skills in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Agriculture</li> <li>(b) Fishery</li> <li>(c) Carpentry</li> <li>(d) Masonry</li> <li>(e) Nursery</li> <li>(f) Business</li> <li>(g) Bee keeping</li> </ol> <p>Though Government has been continuously vigorous in promoting formal skills development programmes in the country as well as in the state like PMKVY, PMKVY, DDU-GKY, PMEGP etc., for sustainable development of the country. But the village has not reported receipt of benefits of any such programme has been carried out in the habitation or in nearby areas.</p>										
<b>Soil</b>	<p>The soil type of the project area includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sandy Loamy soil in plain areas.</li> </ul> <p>This type of soil can support different kind of crops, as the soil is reported to be fertile on the whole.</p>										
<b>Water</b>	<p>The Ramsing Gaon villages has access to few water resources and area is drained by Lankajan Rivulet which is 1.5 km away from the habitation. The rivulet flows from eastern the adjoining hills of Karbi Anglong into the JFMC area, before joining the River Kapili in the south.</p>										

<b>Climate: Temperature &amp; Rainfall</b>	The maximum <b>temperature</b> during the summer is 32.1°C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 10.5 ° C. The annual <b>rainfall</b> is about 1760 mm. About one-third of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The village has a high level of <b>humidity</b> (over 95%) during the rainy season and has a low level in the winter (Below 25%). Lanka and adjoining areas Rain shadow Zone and is known to be an area with least rainfall.
<b>Forest &amp; Bio-diversity</b>	The local forests have been broadly classified as Semi hilly and densely vegetated. The main tree species are Neem, Amla, Silica, Arjuna, Bhoira, Fire wood and many other medicinal plants. Additional details in this regard are given in the ‘Forest Development Plan’.
<b>Land Use Pattern</b>	<b>Appendix-2</b> gives the land-use pattern of the village. From the same, it is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows: Paddy- 64.99% Road-1.885% Settlement with tree clad area- 33.13%
<b>Land Holdings</b>	The type of households as per land-holding is given at <b>Table-3</b> of Record-I. From the same, it is seen that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9% of the households are landless ( 18 HH)</li> <li>• 31.14% % of the households are small farmers (64 HH)</li> <li>• 60.65% of the households belong to marginal categories.(125 HH)</li> </ul>
<b>Livestock</b>	The total number of livestock in the village is 6813. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include: Cows: 1756 Goats: 1527 Bulls:201 Sheep:153 poultry:3176  <b>Table-4</b> of Record-I may be referred to for the details in the above connection.

<p><b>Village Infrastructure &amp; Communication Facilities</b></p>	<p>In any society; the availability of basic infrastructure of the villages shows the development of sustainable livelihood options of the people. The present condition of infrastructure of Ramsing Gaon village is not satisfactory. This is borne out by <b>Table-5</b> of <b>Record-I</b>, which gives the present status of the village infrastructure.</p> <p>From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:</p> <p><b>Physical Infrastructure:</b> The peoples of the village are deprived of basic infrastructure facilities. There are absence of basic physical infrastructure like concreted roads, electricity, Primary Health Centre, Bank etc.</p> <p><b>Education &amp; Health Facilities:</b> The educational infrastructure present in this village is not adequate. There are minimal educational facilities and no health facilities present in this village which can be said as good. Public transport is available but it cannot be said as much as good.</p> <p><b>Govt. Offices:</b> The government offices (such as Police station, Gram Panchayat office, Revenue office, Forest Range office etc.) are located at a considerable distance, which gets augmented as the villagers do not have access to regular public transport from either the habitation or from nearby areas.</p> <p><b>Financial Inclusion:</b> Facilities for financial inclusion like bank is not located at a considerable distance from the habitation.</p>
<p><b>Agricultural Crops</b></p>	<p>The details of the agricultural crops grown in the village is available at <b>Table-6</b> of Record-I.</p> <p>The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.</p> <p>Kharif Crops: Pankaj, Aijong, Sali Rabi Crops: Mustard, Turmeric, Sesame, Chili, Ladies finger Others: Sugarcane, Banana, Bettel nut, Jute, Lemon</p>
<p><b>Crop Production Profile</b></p>	<p><b>Table-7</b> of Record-I may be referred to for the production and yield details of the crops grown in the village.</p> <p>The maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops like Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chilli, Lemon, Banana, Betel Nut, Sali, Pankaj, Aijong, Mustard, Ladies finger, Sesame.</p> <p>The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:</p> <p>(a) Paddy: Production 803 q/ha Yield 4.69 q /ha (b) Oil seeds : Production 65 q/ha Yield 3.82 q/ha (c) Vegetable : Production 561q/ha Yield 3.4 q/ha</p>
<p><b>Fodder Availability</b></p>	<p>The matter of fodder availability in the village is dealt with at <b>Table-8</b> of Record-I. The above shows that the main sources of fodder in the village are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Crop residue (b) Grazing in forest (c) Household wastage (d) Green fodder</p>



<b>Markets</b>	<p><b>Table-9</b> of Record-I shows the location of the different markets from the village. The main markets used by the community are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Grocery / PDS: Inside the JFMC  (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: Naukhuti Bazar at 2Km away  (c) Major Market: : Lanka at 17 km away appropriateness</p>
<b>Water Resources</b>	<p>The water resources are tabulated at <b>Table-10</b> of Record-I. Ramsing Gaon Village have very are few numbers of drinking water and household water consuming sources. Majority of household depend on ground water which is available at a depth of 56-60 feet. The major water resources available in the villages in both the villages are follows:</p> <p>(a) Ring wells – 42 Nos. (Water Availability: Adequacy/ <del>Seasonal</del>)  (b) Hand Pumps- 25 Nos. (Water Availability: Adequacy/ <del>Seasonal</del>)  (c) Rivulet - 1 Nos. (Water Availability: <del>Adequacy</del>/ perineal)</p>
<b>Energy Consumption</b>	<p>The Ramsing Gaon village have access to basic electricity infrastructural facilities. Though only 42% household have electricity connection at homes their homes. As a significant number of households belong to the low income groups, they find it difficult to afford the basic electricity.</p> <p>For cooking purpose all households majorly use the forest firewood and 85% of household use kerosene. <b>Table-11</b> of Record-I shows the major sources of energy in the village. The same have been listed below-</p> <p>(a) FUEL WOOD- Households Depending 100%. Source: forest (Major)  (b) KEROSENE- Households Depending: 85%. Source: Market ( Major)  (c) LPG- Households Depending: 3.93%. Source: Govt. &amp; Pvt (Secondary)</p>
<b>Socio-economic status</b>	<p><b>Social set-up:</b> Majority population of the village is belong to minority community. The observed position of women is not satisfactory. The participation of women in social decision making matters are not satisfactory.</p> <p><b>Economic Condition:</b> The economic condition is not reasonable. The main livelihoods are Farming, Daily wages, Vegetable Vendoring etc. Most households earn Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 per year.</p> <p>There are some migration of the youth and others to nearby states and districts for livelihood opportunities.</p>
<b>Maps</b>	<p><b>Appendix-1</b> Gives the following maps, based on PRA exercise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Village Map</li> <li>● Village Social Map (with the names and particulars of members in PRA)</li> <li>● Village Resource Map</li> <li>● Venn Diagram</li> <li>● Chapatti Diagram</li> </ul>

### 3. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

<p><b>Framework Undertaken</b></p>	<p>The Context of livelihood Opportunity Analysis has been done with the help of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Livelihood assets</li> <li>b) Livelihood framework</li> <li>c) Priority ranking on potential livelihood</li> </ul> <p>The livelihood condition of Ramsing Gaon JFMC has been analysed during the PRA exercise using sustainable livelihood framework of DFDI (Department of Funding for International Development). The existing livelihood situation of JFMC is outlined in terms of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Natural Capital</li> <li>b) Physical Capital</li> <li>c) Social Capital</li> <li>d) Human Capital</li> <li>e) Financial Capital</li> </ul>
<p><b>Natural Capital</b></p>	<p>In Ramsing Gaon JFMC under Lanka Reserve Forest, major natural capitals are Bamboo, Teak, Sal and various species of Bamboo and there is only one rivulet namely Lankajan. Peoples are dependent on the forest for firewood, green fodder, timber etc. For farming purpose and for livestock rearing, the villagers use the Nala water. (Refer table 10, 11, table 3 of FDP for further details)</p>
<p><b>Social Capital</b></p>	<p>The villagers are not well aware about the concept of JFMC therefore they are not fully involved in the JFMCs functioning and are not conscious about their roles and specific benefits they are going to receive. Here we can mention one thing that the women participation in JFMCs related work or in any other kinds of work is very poor. However, the village have two L.P schools, four Anganwadi centres, 1 Madrassa, 3 Masjid present within the JFMC area.</p>
<p><b>Human Capital</b></p>	<p>44 per cent of total population of the JFMC are literate and 56 per cent are illiterate. The educational infrastructure is not well enough because there is only two primary level of school present in the village and half of the population is not having any proper education, the main cause behind this condition is people are not well aware about the present system of the society or state. (Refer to table 3.3)</p>

<b>Financial Capital</b>	There is not any government bank or lending institution available inside the JFMC area however there is a bank 7km away from the JFMC.
<b>Livelihood Context</b>	Livelihood activities of the Ramsing Gaon JFMC are identified on the basis of following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Contribution of particular livelihood activity in the total income of the JFMC</li> <li>b) Percentage involvement of income group in a particular livelihood activities</li> <li>c) Priority ranking of the potential livelihood activities</li> </ul>

#### 4. Priority Ranking Through PRA Exercise

<b>PRA Exercise</b>	Team from IIE Guwahati carried out PRA exercise at Ramsing Gaon village as follows: <b>Date:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> April, 2017 <b>Location:</b> Open Field <b>Numbers Present:</b> 27 <b>In Presence of:</b> JFMC executives, Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel, etc.
<b>Objective of PRA</b>	The objective of the PRA is to study the existing household conditions and obtain other primary data about the community for developing the livelihood options and the forest development plan.
<b>Tools Used &amp; Outcomes of the PRA</b>	Different tools were used and outcomes obtained. These include: Social Mapping Wealth Ranking Time Line review Seasonality of Livelihoods Venn Diagram  <b>Appendix-3</b> furnishes detailed information of the above.
<b>Ranking</b>	Ranking exercise has been done for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Livelihoods &amp; Skills Development</b></li> <li>• <b>Entry Point Activities (EPA)</b></li> </ul> <b>Appendix-3</b> elaborates the above. From the same, it is stated that: Ranking of Livelihoods & Skills Development <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agriculture</li> <li>2. Fishery</li> <li>3. Bee Keeping</li> <li>4. Carpentry</li> <li>5. Nursery</li> <li>6. Masonry</li> </ol>

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<b>Agriculture &amp; Horticulture</b>	<p><b>Table-12</b> under Record-2 may be seen in this connection for opportunities in the areas of agriculture and horticulture.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of proper knowledge about cultivation.</li> <li>Traditional way of cultivation.</li> <li>Unavailability of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's</li> <li>Non usages of high yielding seeds etc.</li> </ol> <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Giving proper training on agriculture. Agriculture is a culture of Assamese people. Proper training can give them knowledge about modern techniques.</li> <li>Application of pesticides and insecticides in a scientific way.</li> <li>Introduction of organic Cultivation</li> </ol> <p>The suggested programmes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro-skill development programme.</li> <li>• Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation</li> <li>• Training on organic cultivation</li> </ul>				
<b>Livestock</b>	<p><b>Table-13</b> furnishes additional information about opportunities for livestock rearing.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As the villagers are not financially so strong they are unable to buy fodder from the market.</li> <li>Trees fodder and crop residue are available only for 3-6 months. Green fodder is also not available for the whole year.</li> <li>Lack of modern scientific knowledge on livestock rearing.</li> <li>Unavailability of veterinary care centre.</li> <li>Peoples don't have any appropriate knowledge of livestock rearing</li> <li>Absence of proper linkage with the market.</li> <li>Unaware of the market demand of different honey made products.</li> </ol>				

	<p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They can generate high income from livestock rearing.</li> <li>• Livestock rearing can be an alternative way of livelihood.</li> <li>• Control of diseases</li> <li>• Increases the life span of cattle.</li> <li>• It will also help to aware the villagers and will encourage them for livestock rearing</li> </ul> <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <p>(a) Bee keeping (b) fishery</p>
<b>NWFP</b>	<p>The opportunities for NWFP are tabulated at <b>Table-14</b> under Record-2</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <p>(a) Less availability of NWFP. (b) No technical know-how. (c) No processing units.</p> <p>The opportunities is:</p> <p>(a) Availability of fertile fallow land.</p> <p>The suggested programme are:</p> <p>(a) Plantation of Food plants. (b) Medicinal Plant etc.</p>
<b>Credit Facility</b>	<p><b>Table-15</b> under Record-2 discusses this aspect.</p> <p>The main constraints with the reasons are:</p> <p>(a) Financial exclusion. (b) Higher rate charged by the private money lender.</p> <p>The opportunities are:</p> <p>(a) Setting up modern financial institution. (b) Adequate awareness.</p> <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <p>(a) Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.</p>
<b>Strategic Interventions</b>	<p>Summarizing the suggested programmes at above as strategic interventions for the Livelihood Development Plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 <b>Agriculture &amp; Horticulture:</b> Tractor operation training, Agro-skill development programme, Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation</li> <li>2. <b>Livestock:</b> Bee keeping, Poultry, Fishery</li> <li>3. <b>NWFP :</b> Plantation of Food plants, Medicinal Plant etc</li> <li>4. <b>Credit facility:</b> Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas</li> </ol>

## 5. Livelihood Development Plan

<p><b>Income Generating Activities</b></p>	<p>The main income generating activities as planned at the village are:</p> <p><b>Farm Sector :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poultry</li> <li>2. Bee keeping</li> <li>3. Horticulture</li> <li>4. Fishery</li> </ol> <p><b>Non-Farm sector:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carpentry</li> <li>2. Masonry</li> </ol>
<p><b>SHG Activities</b></p>	<p>SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To create awareness among the community members for undertake livelihood generation opportunities for enhancement of present social status</li> <li>2. To organise and form producer groups involving in common farm and non-farm based activity</li> <li>3. To undertake activities to involve the unemployed youth and create synergise present Livelihood Activities</li> </ol>
<p><b>Exposure Trips</b></p>	<p>The following exposure trips are planned:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nil.</li> <li>2. Nil.</li> </ol> <p><b>Source:</b> Table-34 of Record-4</p>
<p><b>Convergence</b></p>	<p>The planned initiatives may be converged with the following schemes of the Government of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment</li> <li>(b) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development</li> <li>(c) Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SJGSY) - for irrigation, including watershed development</li> <li>(d) National Rural Livelihood Mission</li> <li>(e) Skills Development schemes</li> <li>(f) Other schemes for rural development and livelihood as found appropriate.</li> </ol> <p>The above convergence will yield synergies for the present plan, as well as help in sustaining the planned works in the post-project period.</p>

## 6. Forest Development Plan of Ramsing Gaon 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 Ramsing Gaon JFMC. The objective of this plan is to provide for the sustenance of the conservation and bio-diversity values, environmental functions and productive potential of the forests assigned to the JFMC; while meeting the consumption and livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

### 1. Status of the JFMC Forests

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

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

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

#### 1.1. Forests & Their Conditions

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

**Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Ramsing Gaon 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]
<b>(A) Assigned Forest</b>				
RF / PF Name: Beat: Naukhuti Compartment:	295.92 Ha	10 km	Good Area: -295.92 Ha Degraded Area:- Nil	3-6 m
<b>(B) Other Planted Area</b>				
Location: Type of Forest: VF / Other _____				
<b>TOTAL</b>	295.92 Ha		<b>Good Area: -</b>	

			<b>295.92Ha</b>	
			<b>Degraded Area: Nil</b>	

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

It is seen that the Ramsing Gaon has 295.92 Ha under its forests, of which 295.92 Ha area is 'Good' and none is 'Degraded'.

## 1.2. Forest Soil Type

The forests of Ramsing Gaon JFMC are located in loamy type(s) of soil. Some salient points of the forest soil type have been given in the following table.

**Table-2: Forest Soil Type in Ramsing Gaon JFMC**

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
Fertility Level	2.3 to 2.94% organic. The available N, P205 and K20 content of the Soil is comparatively less.	-
Soil Erosion Status	-	-
<b>Presence of:</b>		
(a) Silt	15%	-
(b) Mud-flat	20%	-
(c) Newly accreted land	Low	-
(d) Sand dune	65%	-

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

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

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



### 1.3. Existing Composition of Flora

In the forests of the Ramsing Gaon JFMC, the existing composition of the flora has been given as follows. It may be noted that the local forests are classified as ever green Forest.

**Table-3: Existing Composition of Flora in the Ramsing Gaon JFMC**

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Biological Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i> Linn
Associates	Gamari	<i>Gmelina Arborea</i>
Shrubs	Dhekia	<i>Ferns</i>
	Bhot jalakia	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>
Medicinal Plants	Arjun,	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
	Hilikha	<i>Terminalia Chebula</i>
	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
	Amlakhi	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>
Produces		
	Pahari Jati Bah	<i>Oxytennera parvifolia</i>
	Dulu Bah	<i>Schizostachyum dulloa</i>
	Amlakhi	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>
	Halakh	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>
	Hollong	<i>Dipterocarpus macrocarpus</i>
	Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
	Agar	<i>Aquillaria agallocha</i>

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

## 2. Other Inputs for the Forest Development Plan

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

## 2.1. Past Protection Measures of the JFMC

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

- (a) Number of households involved: 46
- (b) Number of people involved:80
- (c) Summary of the measures: Not available
- (d) Any formal mechanism: Not available

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

## 2.2. Domestic Requirements of Forest Produce

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

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

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	Monthly	50-60 kg		Forest
Timber for House	Once in a year	2-3 nos./yr		
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-	-
Pole / Bamboo	-	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest	Monthly	4 kg		Forest
NTFP	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-

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

There are 207 households in the Ramsing Gaon JFMC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the Ramsing Gaon village for forest produce for own use is as follows:

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

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	149,040kg	Throughout the year
Timber for House	2-3 nos.	Throughout the year
Small Timber for Implements	-	-
Pole / Bamboo	-	-
Fodder from Forest	9,936 kg	Throughout the year
NTFP	-	-
Other	-	-

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

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

### 2.3. Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers

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

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

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

Other	-	-	-	-
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**Source:** Proforma-3, Table-3.3 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

**Table-5 (B): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce - Additional Information [Ramsing Gaon JFMC]**

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

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

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

The total requirements of forest produce by the community members of the Ramsing Gaon 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 Ramsing Gaon 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	149,040 kg	-	149,040 kg

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) From Table-4(B)	Surplus Marketed (Kg) From Table-5(B)	Total Requirements (Kg)
Timber for House	2-3 nos.	-	2-3 nos.
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-
Bamboo	-	-	-
Pole	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest	9,936 kg	-	9,936 kg
NTFP	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-

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

### 3. Forest Protection Issues

#### 3.1. Protection Problems

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

**Table-7: Protection Problems of the Ramsing Gaon 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	Yes
Smuggling of Timber	No	No
Accidental Fires	Yes	Yes
Encroachment of Forest Lands	No	No
Others(Poaching of wild animals)	No	No

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

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

- (a) Grazing - Local Animals
- (b) Grazing - Animals from Other Area
- (c) Illicit Felling of Timber
- (d) Accidental Fires

#### 4. Components of the Forest Development Plan

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

##### 4.1. Protection Plan

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

**Table-8: Protection Plan of the Ramsing Gaon JFMC**

<b>Protection Work</b> [to be filled from Table 3.7 of Proforma-3 as applicable]	<b>Location in Forest Area</b>	<b>Quantification of the Measures</b> [Length, Area, Size etc.]	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Priority</b> [High / Medium / Low]
1. Fencing		Ha	-	High

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

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

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

##### 4.2. Types of Operations Proposed

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

**Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the Ramsing Gaon JFMC**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Required (Yes/ No)</b>	<b>Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)</b>	<b>Month / Year when can be done</b>	<b>Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)</b>
Restoration of Degraded Forests	No	No	-	-
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees	Yes	Yes	Any time	-
Watershed Treatment	Yes	Yes	Any time	-
Water Reservoirs	Yes	Yes	Any time	-
Grass & Silvi-pasture	No	No	-	-
Bamboo Plantation	Yes	Yes	Jun-August	-
Seed Sowing	Yes	Yes	Jun/July	-
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	Yes	Yes	Jun/July	-
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	No	No	-	-
Physical Fencing	Yes	Yes	Sep- Nov	-
Social Fencing	Yes	Yes	Any time	-
Other Activities	No	No	-	-

**Source:** Proforma-3, Table-3.9 / 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 Ramsing Gaon JFMC:

- (a) Seed Sowing
- (b) Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation

#### **4.3. Forest Improvement Plan - Advance Works & Creation**

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

**Table-10: Forest Improvement Planned in the Ramsing Gaon JFMC.**

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	-	-	-	-
Block Planting	-	-	-	-
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	-	-	-	-
Enrichment Plantation/ Sowing	-	-	-	-
Direct Plantation	115 Ha (90 Ha under NARMIL and 25 Ha under APFBC)	-	Fuelwood(under APFBC), Neem,Silica,Bogipoma,Sidha,Lichu(under NARMIL)	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total Area (in Ha.)	115 Ha	-	Fuelwood(under APFBC), Neem,Silica,Bogipoma,Sidha,Lichu(under NARMIL)	-

**Source:** Proforma-3, Table-3.8 / Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

#### 4.4. Forest Improvement – Action Plan

##### Action Plan for Block Plantation of Saal Mixed with Associates

Name of Plantation : Block Plantation of Saal Mixed with Associates  
 Plantation Period : 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)  
 Plantation Area : -  
 Spacing : -



No. of Plants to be : -  
 Raised  
 Number Blocks : -  
 Species : -  
 Rates : -

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

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

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

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

Raised

Number Blocks : -

Species : -

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

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

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

**Action Plan for Block Plantation of Non Timber Forest Produce**

Name of Plantation : NTFP PLANTATION  
 Plantation Period : 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)  
 Plantation Area : -  
 Spacing : -

No. of Plants to be : -  
 Raised  
 Number Blocks : -  
 Species : -

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

#### 4.5. Nursery Development Plan

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

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

The details are given below.

#### JFMC Nurseries

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

**Table-11 (A): JFMC Nurseries of the Ramsing Gaon JFMC**

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

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

**4.6. Maintenance Plan - 10 Years**

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

(A) Timber Species non-Saal, Teak, Associates

**Table-12 (A): Maintenance Plan of Plantation in the Ramsing Gaon JFMC**

Year(s)	Treatment
-	-
-	-

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(B) Bamboo

**Table-12 (B): Maintenance Plan of Bamboo Plantation in the Ramsing Gaon JFMC**

Year(s)	Treatment
-	-

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(C) Fuel wood Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment
-	-

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(D) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment
-	-

**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

#### 4.7. Miscellaneous Operations Plan

The miscellaneous operations planned in the Ramsing Gaon JFMC are given below.

**Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the Ramsing Gaon JFMC**

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

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

#### 5. Expected Benefits

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

### 5.1. Expected Benefits Related to Wood & Grass

The above has been tabulated below for the Ramsing Gaon 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 Ramsing Gaon JFMC**

Item	Month	Year (Indicative)	Quantity
-	-	-	-

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

NB::As Confirmed by DFO there is no available area for Plantation (Copy enclosed below)

### 5.2. Sharing Mechanisms

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

**Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Ramsing Gaon JFMC**

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

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

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

**List of Appendices**

<b>Appendix No</b>	<b>Heading</b>	<b>Page No</b>
1	<b>How To Reach</b>	27
2	<b>Maps</b>	28
	Location Map	29
	Village Map	30
	Village Social Map	31
	Village Resources Map	
3	<b>Land Use Map of Village (GIS)</b>	32
4	<b>PRA Exercise</b>	
	Social Mapping	33
	Wealth Ranking	36
	Time Line review	36
	Seasonality of Livelihoods	38
	Venn Diagram	41
	Chapatti Diagram	42
	Priority ranking and EPA	43
5	<b>Photographs</b>	45-46
6	<b>List of JFMC Members</b>	47
7	<b>Filled Up Tables (Proforma-1 to Proforma-4)</b>	49-56
	Table Nos. 1-16	

## Appendix 1

### HOW TO REACH:

#### Lanka to Guwahati distance, location, road map and direction

Lanka is located in **India** at the longitude of 92.93 and latitude of 25.93. Guwahati is located in **India** at the longitude of 91.75 and latitude of 26.19.

#### Distance between Lanka and Guwahati

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

#### Lanka to Guwahati travel time

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

#### Lanka to Guwahati Bus

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

#### Bus fare from Lanka to Guwahati

May be around Rs.99.

#### Lanka to Guwahati road map

Lanka is located nearly **east** side to Guwahati. The given west direction from Lanka is only approximate. The given google map shows the direction in which the blue color line indicates road connectivity to Guwahati. In the travel map towards Guwahati you may find enroute hotels, tourist spots, picnic spots, petrol pumps and various religious places. The given google map is not comfortable to view all the places as per your expectation then to view street maps, local places see our detailed map here.

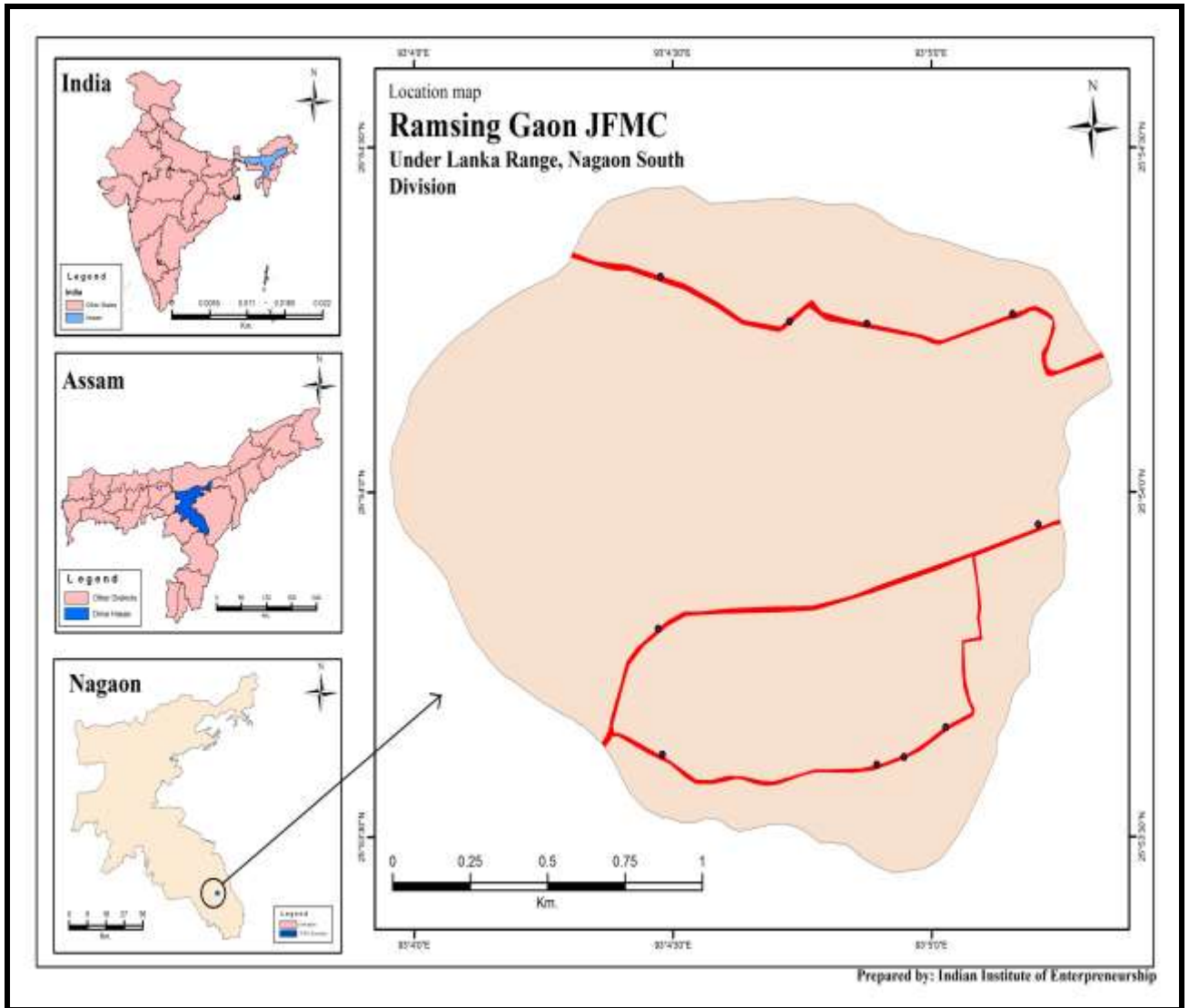




*Source-Google Maps*

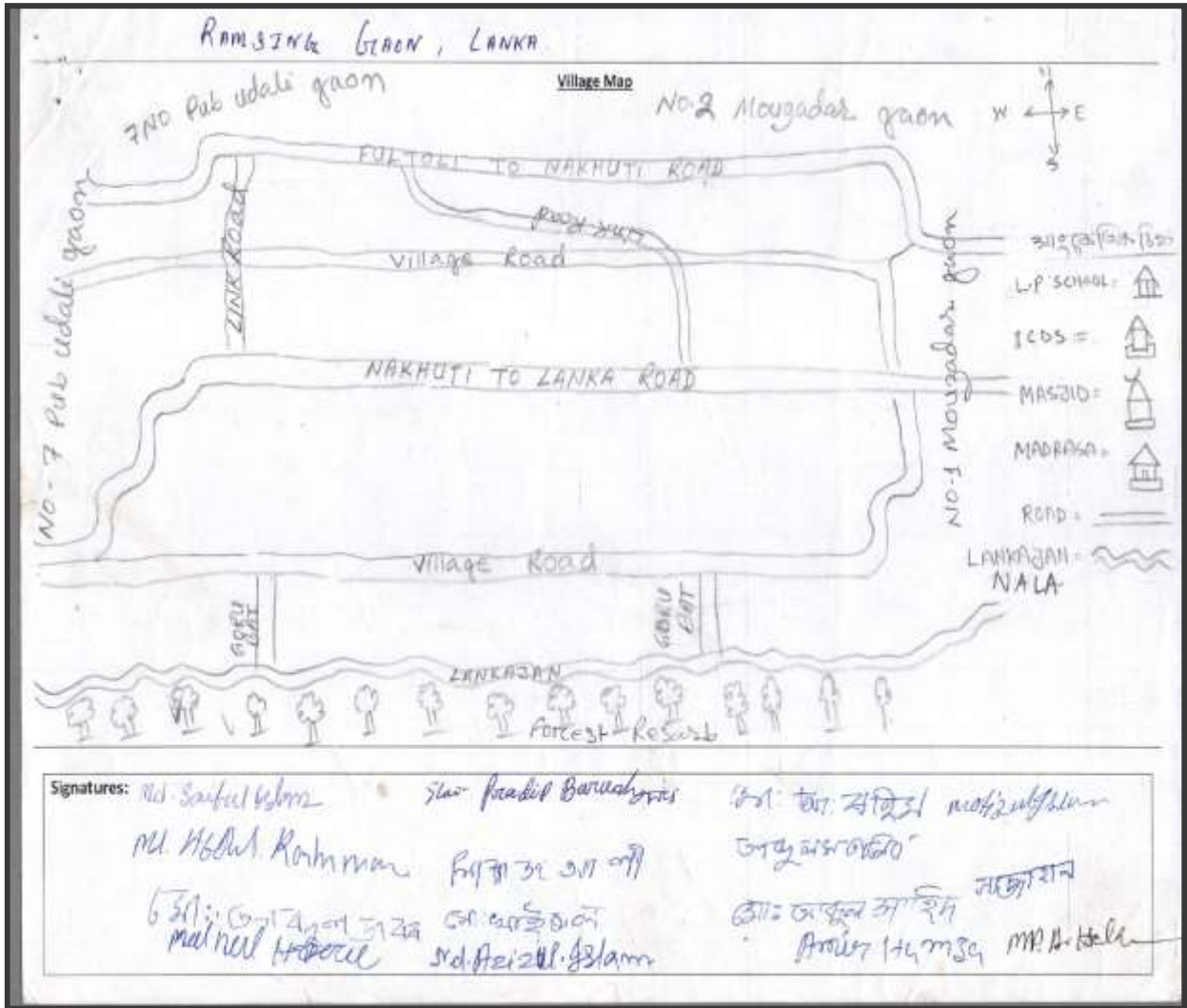
Appendix 2

1. Location Map



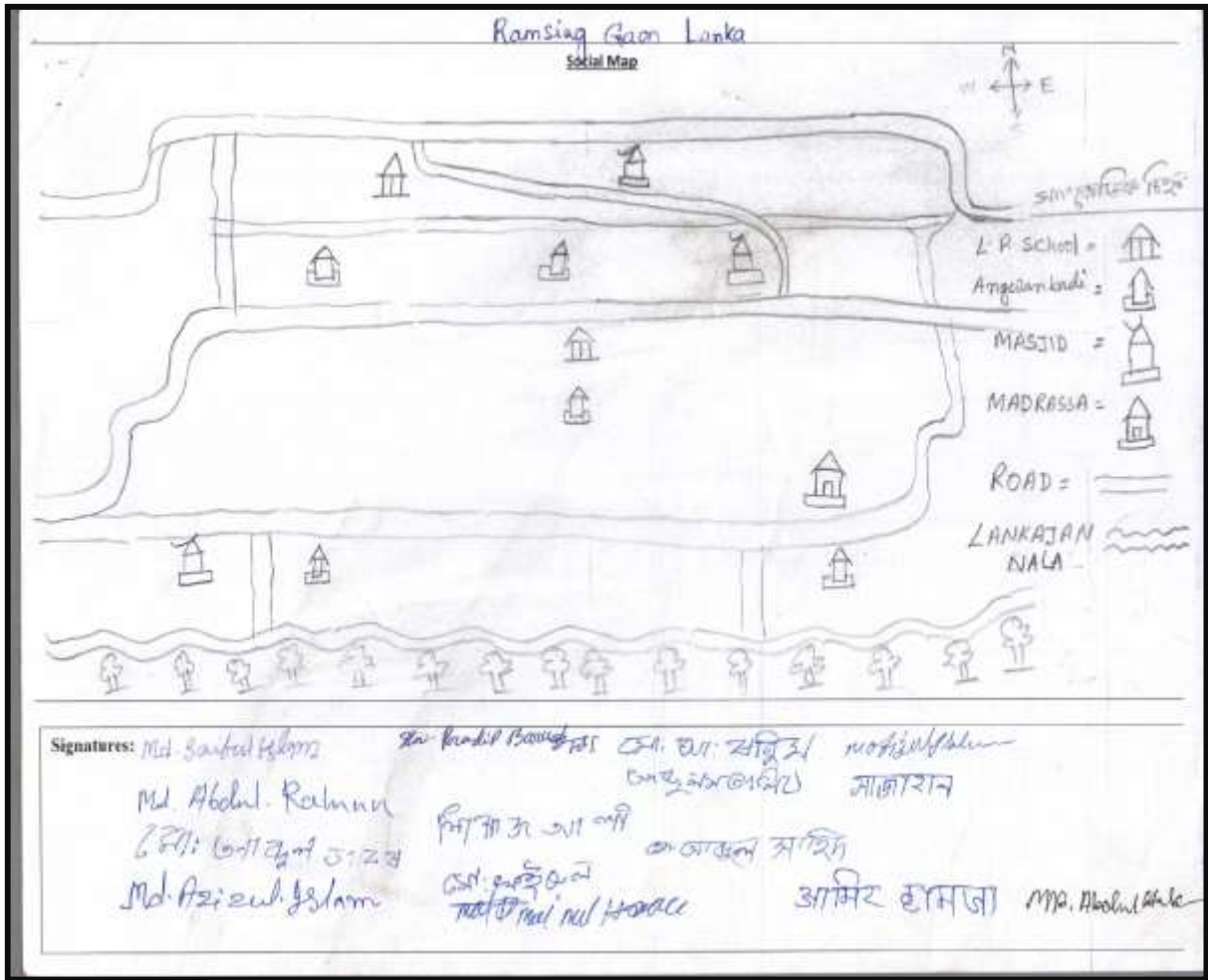
Source-Google Maps

**2. Village Map**



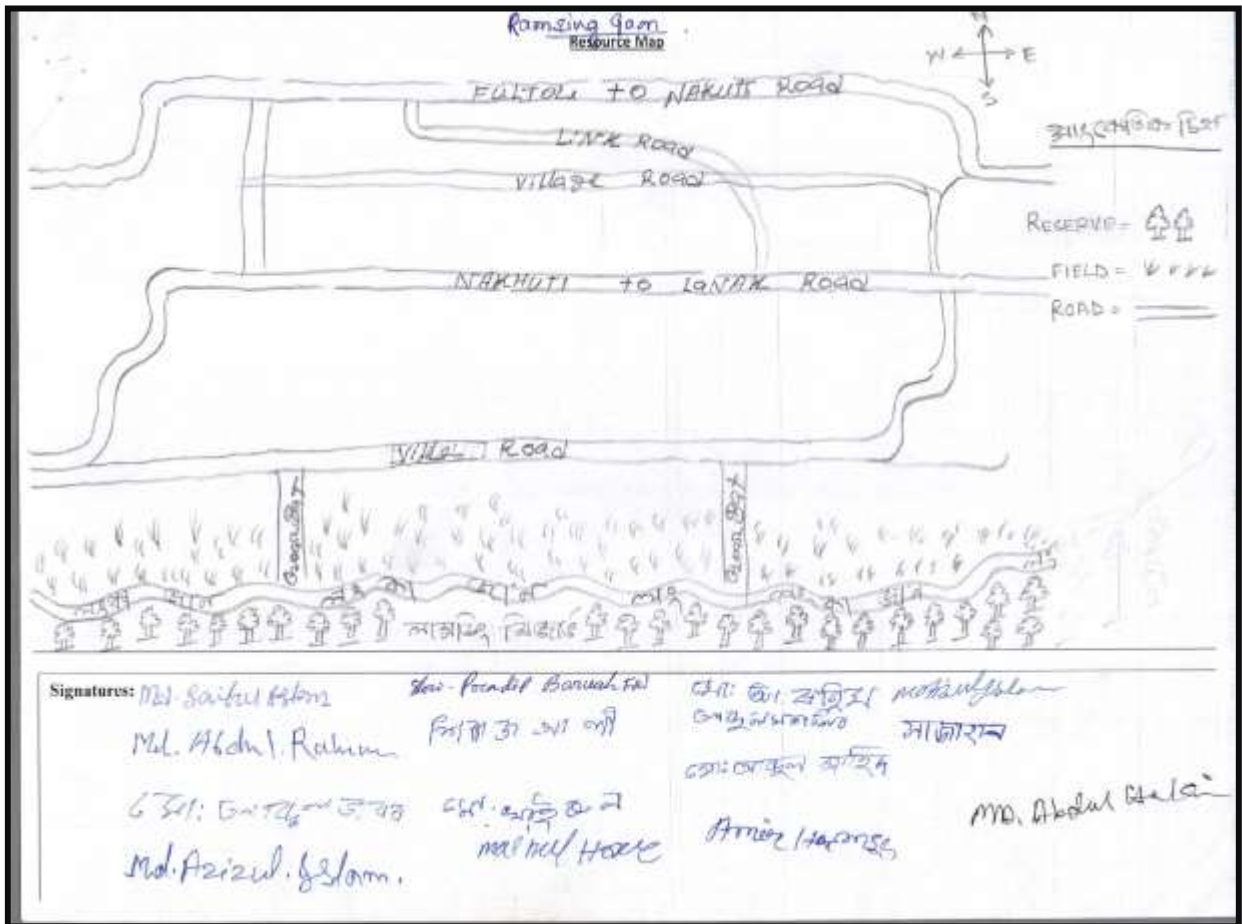
**Village Map of The JFMC being drawn by the villagers**

3. Social Map



Social Map of The JFMC being drawn by the villagers

4. Resource Map:

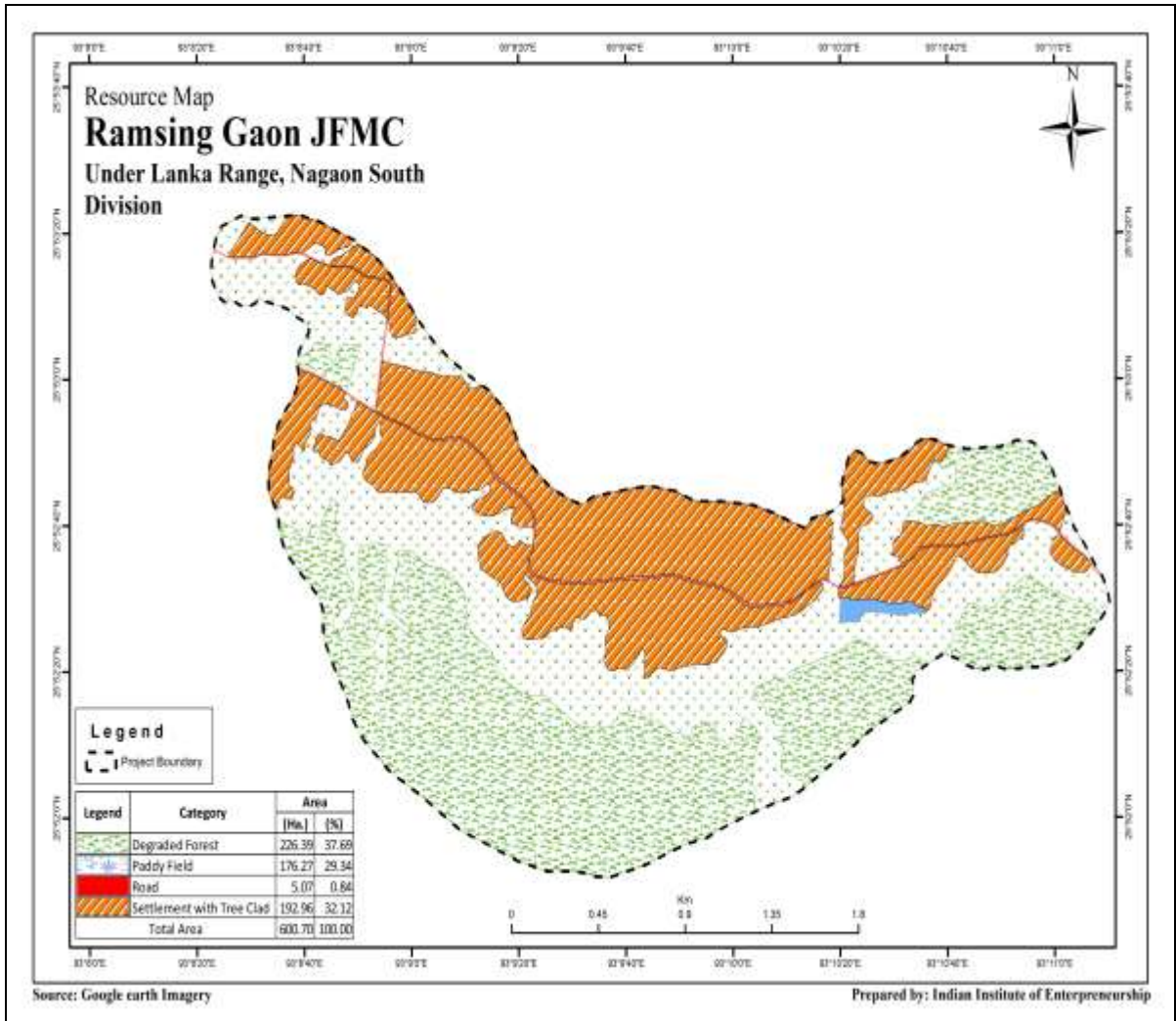


**Resource Map of The JFMC being drawn by the villagers**



Appendix 3

Land Use map of GIS



## Appendix 4

### PRA ACTIVITY

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

Numbers of participants :	27
Time :	04:00 pm, 11 <sup>th</sup> April 2017
Venue :	Ramsing Gaon, Open Field

*Table – 3.1 Brief Profile about the villages under Ramsing Gaon JFMC*

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	No. of households	Population		
			Total	Male	Female
1	Ramsing Gaon	207	1242	662	580
<b>Total</b>		<b>207</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>580</b>

Source: Field Survey.

*Table – 3.2 Age Profile of the Ramsing Gaon JFMC*

Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 Years	18-45 Years	45-60 Years	>60 Years
Male	115	130	175	158	84
Female	112	118	120	150	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>164</b>

Source: Field Survey.

*Table – 3.3 Education profile of Ramsing Gaon JFMC*

Age Class	K.G/Nursery	Up to IV	V-VII	VIII-X	X-XII	Illiterate
<25 Years	90	120	80	20	10	282
>25 Years(Adult)	-	150	56	15	5	413
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>695</b>

Source: Field Survey.

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

- Social Mapping
- Wealth Ranking
- Time Line Review
- Seasonality Analysis
- Chapatti diagram

### 3.1 Social Mapping:

Social mapping is usually used to draw the socio-economic aspects of the JFMC areas where the housing patterns of the households, the numbers of schools, Social infrastructure, and religious institutions among the households were identified. Awareness programme about the project was carried out earlier. So it was easy to gather people for the PRA process in the next step. The villagers were very eager about the mapping process and they actively participated in the process.

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

**Table 3.2: Information about the villages**

	<b>Village</b>	<b>1&amp;2 Gaon</b>	<b>Sarthe</b>
<b>Social information</b>	Total population	1242	
	Male	662	
	Female	580	
	Total households	207	
	Numbers of Pucca Houses	8	
	No of thatch house	187	
	Nos. of semi pukka house	12	
<b>Landmarks</b>	Culvert	0	
	Nala	1	
	River	0	
	LP School	2	
	Secondary School	0	
	PHE	0	
	Power Transformer	0	
	Community hall	0	
	Anganwadi centre	4	
	Masjid	3	



	Madrassa	1
	Graveyard	0

Source: Field Survey.

### Findings of social map:

- The participants of social mapping have identified all 207 households out of which 187 households have thatch houses or kuccha house. There are 12 semi pukka houses and 8 Pukka Houses. This shows that the village has not been yet considerably developed and achieved significant exposure of poor people residing in the rural area.
- The school level education system prevailing in the village is not as much as satisfactory because there is only two LP school and there is not any higher secondary school present in this village. However there is One Madrassa and 4 Anganwadi centre available within the boundary of the village.
- On the other hand there is not any important places like Community hall, Public health centre are existed inside the village.
- Electricity connection in this village can said as good because 86 household have avail the electricity connection out of the total 207 household.
- Main sources of water for the villagers are the Ring Well and the hand pump which is used by villagers for their day to day life. The most important thing is that the quality of water is not good in that area and for that reason people are daily facing problem related to drinking water.
- The people of the JFMC area belongs to only Muslim community and are General caste.

### Learnings:

- The 100% of Household still dependent on forest and use firewood for their cooking and other day to day purposes while 85% people have use kerosene and only 3% people have the LPG connection. The villagers used to go to the forest for collecting the firewood which is still a big concern for the forest department for degradation of the forest.
- The primary health centre (PHC), Bank along with Post office is located in a reasonable distance which is accordingly 5Km, 7Km and 2Km away from the JFMC area.
- The Ramsing Gaon people do not have any type community hall where various meetings can be held. Major meeting are – Gram panchayat meeting, village head meetings, forest department meetings and other political meetings they used to be arrange in open field.

- The people of the JFMC area are usually depends on the resource available in the forest for the fodder of their domestic animals and it is also depends on the capacity of the household who can rear the livestock's. The village of the JFMC are fully dependent on crop residue, trees fodder, grasses, and green fodder. Field residues are materials left in an agricultural field after the crop has been harvested. These residues include stalks and stubble (stems), leaves, and seed pods.
- Although the transportation system of the village is not so far from the JFMC but the condition of the road not so well. The railway station is situated in Lanka which is 17Km away from the village.

### 3.2 Wealth Ranking:

Wealth ranking contains community members identifying and analysing the different wealth groups in a community. It allows us to evaluate various socio-economic stratification of project beneficiaries and local people's classifications and thought of wealth/well-being.

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

- a) Land holding
- b) Occupation

As such about 65.21% people are poor, about 31.41% belong to middle class and about 3.86% are considered to be rich. Poor people are mainly irregular wage earners, land less peoples and marginal farmers.

*Figure 3.1: Wealth Ranking*



### 3.3 Timeline Review

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

**Table 3.3: Timeline review**

Year	Event	Type	
<b>Post-Independence</b>	1979	There was a severer chronic disease in the village area	Destructive
	1985	Tej Bahadur Chetry was the first HSLC passed	Recognitive
<b>20<sup>th</sup> century</b>	2007	The first pukka road was built	Constructive
	2007	JFMC was formed	Constructed
	2014	There was a severe drought in the village	Destructive

**Source: Field Survey.**

The timeline analysis has taken for accumulating the important information about the past and historical events that has been taken place in the village and which had a significant effect on the villages. The team members discussed about the local events with the village head, elderly persons and also to some young people whom have an idea about when the event taken place and how they dealt with those situations and what was the impact of those events on their lives and how those events has bring several changes in their village as well as on the development of the village. This timeline illustrates the some major events in the Ramsing Gaon JFMC.

During the year 1979 there was a severer chronic disease in the village area. For this reason villagers had to face many complications in their life.

In 1985 Tej Bahdur chetry was the first person from the Ramsing Gaon who passed the HSLC examination.

During the year 2007 Ramsing Gaon got the first black toppings road.

In the year 2007 the first JFMC was formed which prevented the illegal activities and promoted conservation of the forest and it take along awareness among the villager how it is very important to protect the forest for seek of their next generation and it help in the progress of the concerned project.

During the year 2014 there was a severer drought in the village. For this reason villagers had to face many difficulties in every aspect of life starting from water to farming

**Learning:**

- The villagers are aware of the fact that cutting down of the trees lead to the less down the number of animals in the forest which indicates the forest preserving awareness of the people.
- From the discussion with the villagers it was noticed that people are now become aware about the conservation of the forestry, we can say that after the formation of the JFMC they are also engaged in plantation process.

**3.4 Seasonal Mapping of livelihood activities:**

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

Seasonal mapping mainly covers the seasonal variation of crops. In seasonal mapping, we considered agricultural crops and the timing of three activities viz. sowing, cropping and harvesting criteria and collected the details throughout the year. From the seasonal mapping, it has been noticed that the main crops grown in the village are Sali rice, Arjun, Pankaj, Aijong, Ranjit, Mustard, Jute, Betel-nut, Banana, Lemon, Turmeric etc. The FGD conducted revealed that other major livelihood options available in the JFMC are Livestock rearing (poultry, Bee Keeping, Fishery), Nursery, carpentry etc. which are not seasonal in nature but is showed in the seasonal mapping.

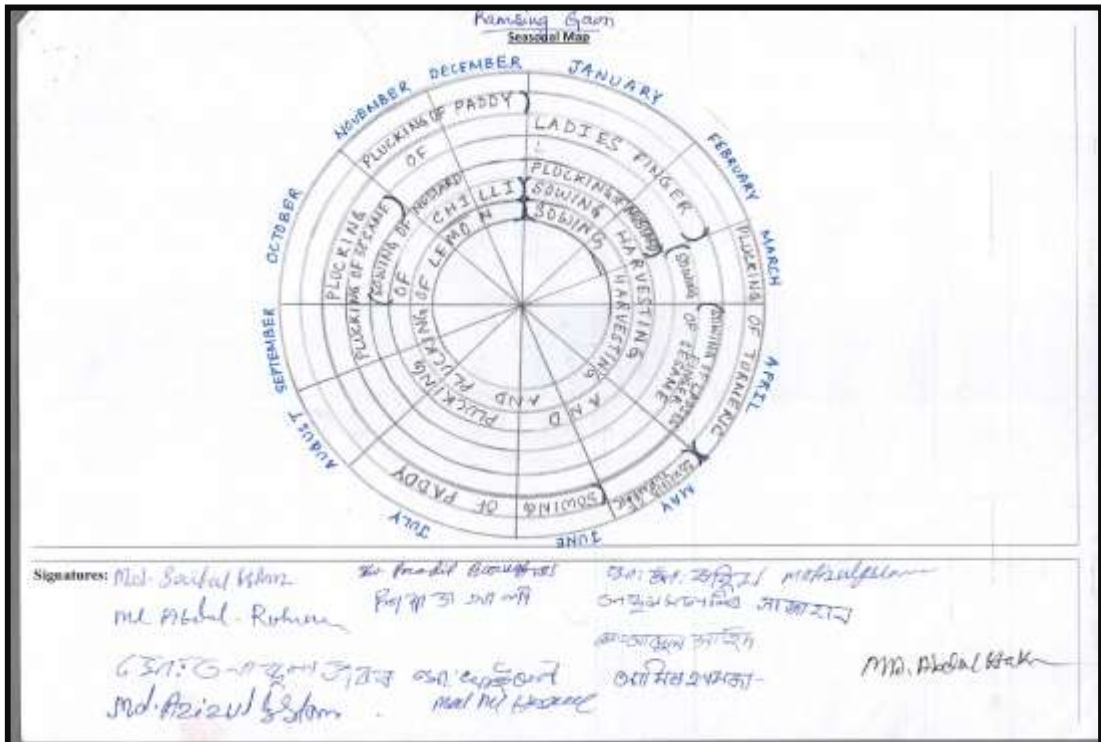
*Figure 3.2: Seasonal Map of Ramsing Gaon JFMC*

**Table 3.4 Seasonal cropping pattern**

Agricultural crop	Sowing	Harvesting	Plucking
Paddy	June-July	October- November	December- January
Jute	April	-----	July
Turmeric	June-July	-----	February- March
Mustard	December	-----	February- March
Sesame	July	-----	August- September
Ladies Finger	April		October- February
Chili	Throughout the year		
Lemon	Throughout the year		

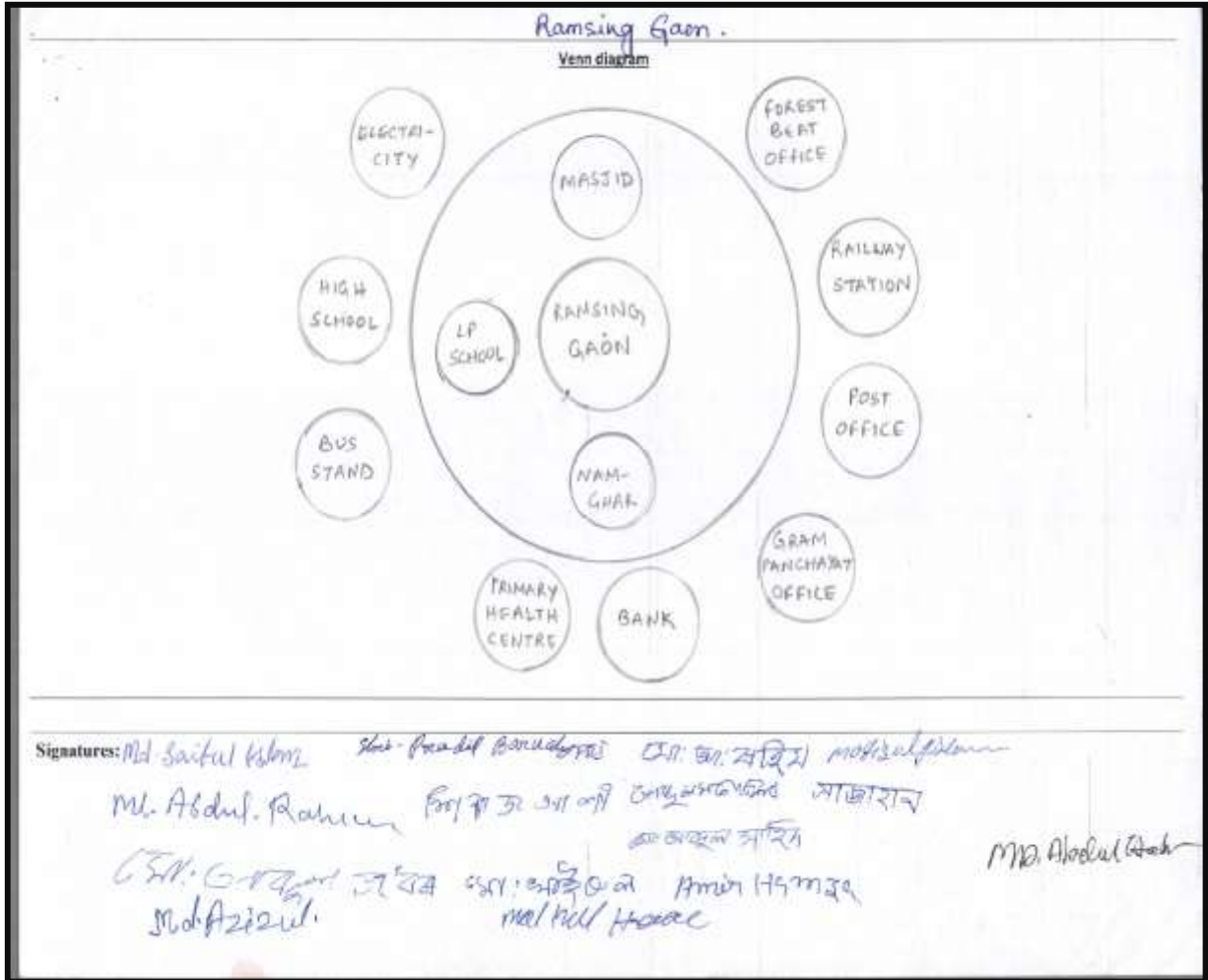
**Learnings:**

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



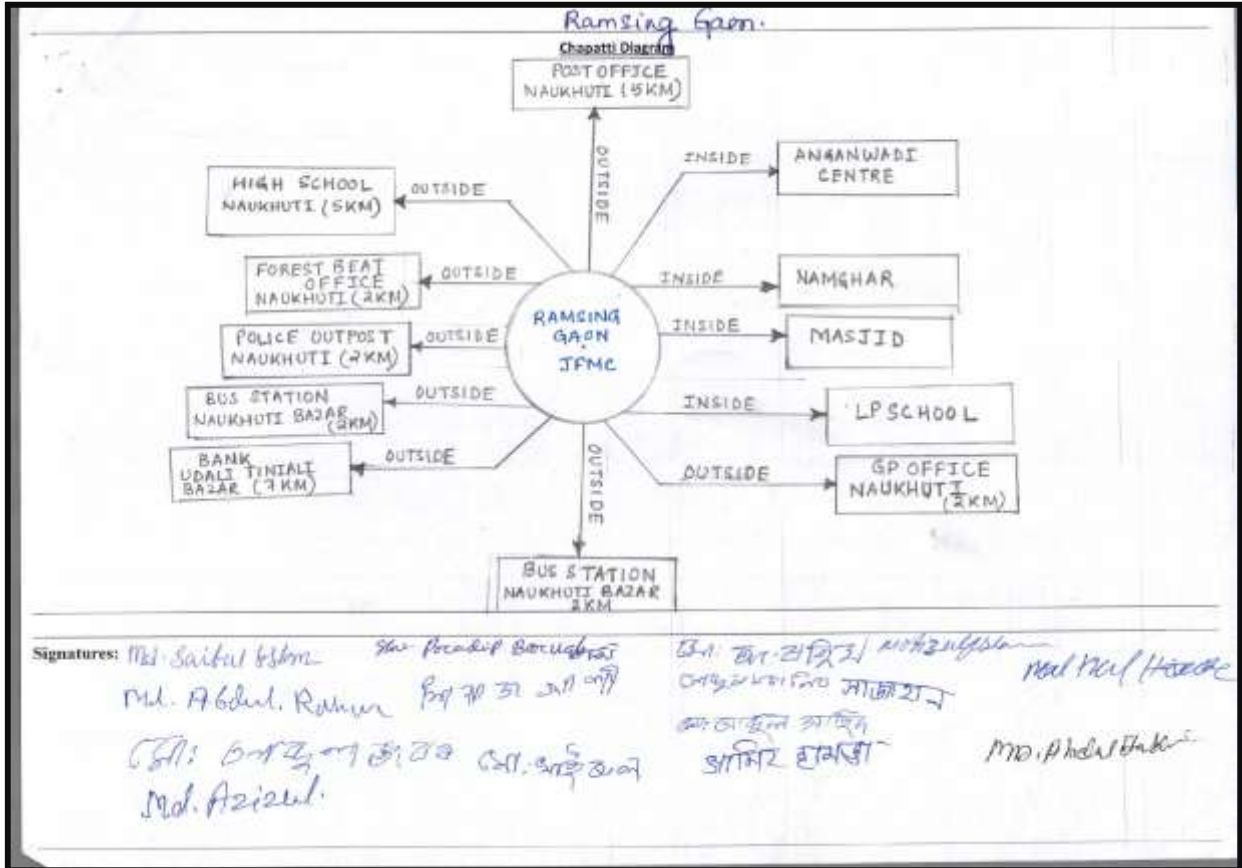
*Seasonal Map being drawn by the JFMC people*

### 3.5 Venn Diagram



Venn diagram being drawn by the JFMC people

3.6 Chapatti Diagram



Chapatti Diagram being drawn by the JFMC people



**Priority Ranking- EPA and Livelihood**

Ramsing Gaon JFMC  
**Priority Ranking of Entry Point Activity**

Entry Point Activities		By Community	By Village	By Women											Marks	Rank	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K					
Community Hall	A	X	A	A												2	1
Ring wall (3 Nos)	B		X	B												1	2
Nursery (3 ha)	C			X												0	3
	D																
	E																
	F																
	G																
	H																
	I																
	J																
	K																

Signatures: Mr. Saikat Barua    Mr. Pradip Barua    Mr. Saikat Barua    Mr. Saikat Barua  
 Mr. Abdul-Rahman    Mr. Saikat Barua    Mr. Saikat Barua    Mr. Saikat Barua  
 Mr. Saikat Barua    Mr. Saikat Barua    Mr. Saikat Barua    Mr. Saikat Barua  
 Mr. Saikat Barua    Mr. Saikat Barua    Mr. Saikat Barua    Mr. Saikat Barua

**Priority ranking of EPA by the Villagers**



**Livelihood activity:**

Ramsing Gaon JFMC  
**Priority Ranking of Livelihood Activities**

Livelihood Activities		কৃষি	শিল্প	কাঠকাটা	মিস্ত্রি	নামস	নামস	G	H	I	Marks	Rank
		A	B	C	D	E	F					
Agriculture	A	X	A	A	A	A	A				5	1
Fishing	B	X	X	B	B	B	B				4	2
Birdkeeping	C	X	X	X	C	C	C				3	3
Carpentry	D	X	X	X	X	D	D				2	4
Masonry	E	X	X	X	X	X	E				1	5
Masonry	F	X	X	X	X	X	X				0	6
	G											
	H											
	I											

Signatures: Mr. Saibal Islam      Mr. Abdul Rahman      Mr. Saibal Islam      Mr. Saibal Islam      Mr. Saibal Islam  
 Mr. Saibal Islam      Mr. Saibal Islam      Mr. Saibal Islam      Mr. Saibal Islam      Mr. Saibal Islam  
 Mr. Saibal Islam      Mr. Saibal Islam      Mr. Saibal Islam      Mr. Saibal Islam      Mr. Saibal Islam  
 Mr. Saibal Islam      Mr. Saibal Islam      Mr. Saibal Islam      Mr. Saibal Islam      Mr. Saibal Islam

**Priority ranking of Livelihood Activities by the Villagers**

Annexure 4

PHOTOGRAPHS



*PRA ACTIVITY*



*PRA ACTIVITY*





*AWARENESS PROGRAMME*

Annexure 5

LIST OF JFMC MEMBERS

**NAME OF THE EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF RAMSING GAON J.F.M.C.**  
UNDER LANKA RANGE, NAGAON SOUTH DIVISION, HOJAI (ASSAM)

SL.NO.	NAME	FATHERS/HUSBANDS NAME	GENDER	AGE	DESIGNATION	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	CONTACT NO.	REMARKS IF ANY
1	MD. SAIFUL ISLAM	MD. NAIM UDDIN	MALE	35	PRESIDENT	H.S.C. PASSED	8011605233	
2	MRS. NAJMA AKTAR	MD. AKIR HUSSAIN	FEMALE	37	VICE PRESIDENT	IX (NINE) PASSED	7564934804	
3	PRADIP BORUAH	Pradip - Ichagashan Boruah	MALE	48	MEMBER SECRETARY	B.A. PASSED	9421110050	
4	MD. ABDUL HAKIM	MD. ABID ALI	MALE	48	TREASURER	IX (NINE) PASSED	9572627995	
5	MISS. KAMALA KHATUN	MD. SAMSUL HOQUE	FEMALE	42	EXECUTIVE MEMBER	VII (SEVEN) PASSED		
6	MISS. SAMRA KHATUN	MD. TUTA MIYA	FEMALE	40	EXECUTIVE MEMBER	VII (SEVEN) PASSED	995708118	
7	MD. SIRAJUL ISLAM	MD. ABUL HUSSAIN	MALE	42	EXECUTIVE MEMBER	VI (SIX) PASSED	8471996324	
8	MISS. NAJMA BEGLAM	MD. ISMAIL ALI	FEMALE	40	EXECUTIVE MEMBER	VI (SEVEN) PASSED	8011606938	
9	MD. NUJAMUL HOQUE	MD. ABDUR RAHMAN	MALE	54	EXECUTIVE MEMBER	IX (NINE) PASSED		
10	MISS. FARIDA K. TUN	MD. SOHIDU ISLAM	FEMALE	34	EXECUTIVE MEMBER	IX (NINE) PASSED		
11	MD. ALI HUSSAIN	MD. ABUL HUSSAIN	MALE	37	EXECUTIVE MEMBER	IX (NINE) PASSED	8676781759	
12	MD. ATABUR RAHMAN	MD. ABDUL SAMED	MALE	30	EXECUTIVE MEMBER	VII (SEVEN) PASSED	9572627995	
13	MD. ABDUL SUBAN	MD. NORUL AMIN	MALE	38	EXECUTIVE MEMBER	VI (SIX) PASSED	8126517231	
14	MD. MAHABUR RAHMAN	MD. SANJIDA	MALE	30	EXECUTIVE MEMBER	H.S.C. PASSED		
15							8011605233	

Signature of Treasurer: *[Signature]*  
Signature of President: *[Signature]*  
Signature of Member Secretary: *[Signature]*

Annexure 6 (Record I)

Table 1: Basic data of the village:

Table 1: Basic data of the JFMC

Sl no	Name of the JFMC	Date of establishment	No. of members in executive	Name of the president	Name of the Member secretary	Money in VDF	Contribution per family	Social fencing used	Yes / No	Remarks on special	Grading % of success by RFO
	Ramsing Gaon	2007	13	Saiful Islam	Pradip Boruah	-	-	No		-	

**Table 2: Village wise population data:**

*Table -2: Demographic status of the project villages*

Name of Village	No. of House hold	SC		ST		OBC		General		Total-all category
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Ramsing Gaon</b>	207	32	30	51	37	42	33	537	480	<b>1242</b>

Source: - Field survey report.

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

*Table3 Village wise farmer category on the basis of land holding*

Sl no	Name of the village	Type of famer according to land holding				
		Large farmer >10 ha.	small farmer 2-10 ha.	Marginal farmer (household) <2ha.	Land less (household )	total
<b>1</b>	<b>Ramsing Gaon</b>	0	64	125	18	207
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>207</b>

Source: - Field survey report.

**Table 4: Cattle Population:**

*Table 4: Cattle Population of the JFMC*

Sl. No	Name of Village	Village – wise No. of cattle’s or Type of animals							Total
		Cows	Buffaloes	Goats	Sheep	Bulls/Oxen	Camels	Poultry	
<b>1</b>	<b>Ramsing Gaon</b>	1756	0	1527	153	201	0	3176	<b>6813</b>

Source: - Field survey report.

**Table 5: Village wise Infrastructure:**

*Table 5 showing village wise infrastructure*

Sl.No	Infrastructure	Location	Distance from village, if in another location (in Kilometres)
1	Main Road	Naukhuti	5Km
2	Electricity	Lanka	17Km
3	Gas connection	Lanka	17Km
4	Transport	Naukhuti	5Km
5	Primary Health Centre	Pub Udali	5Km
6	School (LP)	Inside (2Nos)	Local
7	Post Office	Naukhuti	5Km
8	Bank	Udali tiniali Bazar	7KM
9	Anganwadi Centre	Inside (6Nos)	Local
10	Gram Panchayat office	Naukhuti	2Km
11	High School	0	0
12	Police outpost	Naukhuti	2Km
13	Police Outpost	Naukhuti	2 Km
14	Forest Office (Beat)	Naukhuti	2 Km
15	Post Office	Naukhuti Bazar	2Km
16	Bus facility	Naukhuti Bazar	2Km
17	Railway Station	Lanka	17Km
18	Masjid	Inside	
19	Namghar	Inside	
20	District Head Quarter	Hojai	

**Source: - Field survey report.**

**Table 6: Agricultural crops**

*Table 6 Agriculture Crops*

Rain Fed		
	Name of the crop	Area (in ha.)
<b>Kharif</b>	Paddy(Aijong, Pankaj, Sali ,Ranjit)	192.3
<b>Rabi</b>	Turmeric, Mustard, Chilli, Sesame, Ladies finger	6.81
<b>Others</b>	Vegetable, Lemon, Fruits, Sugarcane, Jute,	12.03

Source- Field Survey report

**Table 7: Crop production profile of Ramsing GAON JFMC:**

*Table 7 Crop production profile of Ramsing Gaon JFMC*

Type of crop	Total Production (approx) in quintals	No of household growing	Average production (quintal/ approx hac)	Area under crop (hac) approx
<b>Paddy</b>	803	171	4.69	192.3
<b>Oil seeds</b>	65	17	3.82	6.67
<b>Vegetable</b>	561	165	3.4	11.51

Source- Field Survey report

**Table 8: Fodder Availability (animal)**

*Table 8 fodder availability of the JFMC*

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

Source- Field Survey report

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

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

For purchase	Location	Distance from village if in other village kilometre
Grocery Shop/PDS centre	Inside	-----
Weekly Market	Naukhuti Bazar	5Km
Major Market	Lanka Town	21Km

**Source- Field Survey report**

**Table 10: Water Resources Facility:**

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

Water Source	Number	Water Availability (Adequacy, seasonality)	Uses (drinking, irrigation, livestock bathing)
Tube well	10	Adequacy	Drinking, bathing
River/Nala	1	Seasonality	Bathing
Other, pl specify, Ring well	8	Adequacy	Drinking, Bathing

**Source- Field Survey report**

**Table 11: Energy consumption:**

**Table11 showing the Energy Consumption of the JFMC**

Type of fuel	Number of household depending	Number of months dependent	Source (local village, forest, other source)	Major/Secondary
Fuel wood	207 HH	12 month	Forest	Major
Kerosene stove	175 HH	12 month	Pvt	Secondary
LPG	6 HH	12 month	Govt	Secondary

**Source- Field Survey report**



**RECORD: II**  
**LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS**

**Table 12: Agriculture and Horticulture:**

*Table 12: showing the agricultural and horticultural status*

<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Reason</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<b>Low Production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of proper knowledge about cultivation</li> <li>• Traditional way of cultivation.</li> <li>• Very insignificant use of fertilizers and other pesticides, insecticides.</li> <li>• Non availability of irrigation facilities.</li> <li>• Unavailability of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's.</li> <li>• Unaware about use of high yielding seeds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Giving proper training on agriculture. Agriculture is a culture of Assamese people. Proper training can give them knowledge about modern techniques.</li> <li>• Application of pesticides and insecticides in a scientific way.</li> <li>• Introduction of modern technologies.</li> <li>• Introduction of organic Cultivation.</li> <li>• Usage of high yielding seed programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro-skill development programme.</li> <li>• Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation</li> <li>• Training on organic cultivation</li> </ul>
<b>Storage and Production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of awareness about preservation system.</li> <li>• Unavailability of storing place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It will help in preserving the unsold products for a longer period of time.</li> <li>• They can store their products without facing any damaging and sell it when there is a higher demand in market.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on Packaging system</li> <li>• Training programme on food processing</li> </ul>
<b>Marketing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of middleman for which they didn't setup any contact with the direct market.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper road connectivity facility will help them to carry their products to the nearby markets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buyer's sellers meet.</li> <li>• Market orienting training programme.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation system is very poor.</li> <li>• No knowledge on marketing know-how, dependence on traditional system of selling.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generating suitable market price by removing middle men.</li> <li>• More knowledge about the current market situation as well as the current value of their products.</li> <li>• They can sell their products outside of the state by introducing exporting system.</li> </ul>	
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**Table 13: Livestock**

**Table 13 Livestock**

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Less grazing land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Applicable</li> </ul>		
Availability of fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As the villagers are not financially so strong they are unable to buy fodder from the market.</li> <li>• Trees fodder and crop residue are available only for 3-6 months. Green fodder is also not available for the whole year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They can generate high income from livestock rearing.</li> <li>• Livestock rearing can be an alternative way of livelihood.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bee Keeping</li> <li>• Fishery</li> </ul>
Veterinary care facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unavailability of veterinary care centre.</li> <li>• Peoples don't have any appropriate knowledge of livestock rearing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of diseases</li> <li>• Increases the life span of cattle.</li> <li>• It will also help to aware the villagers and will encourage them for livestock rearing.</li> </ul>	
Honey Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of proper linkage with the market.</li> <li>• Unaware of the market demand of different honey made products.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Great Opportunities of growth of a big honey market if proper steps are taken.</li> </ul>	
Food processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unaware of the market demand of different food</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A huge demanded market for pickle is</li> </ul>	

	products.	available	
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**Table 1: NWFP**

**Table 14 NWFP**

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

**Table 15: Credit facility**

**Table 15 Credit facility**

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

Household list of Ramsing Gaon JFMC

List of beneficiaries of .. Ramsing Gaon J.F.M.C

Sl No.	Name	Father/ Husband Name.	Age	Sex
1.	MD. Fakaruddin	MD. Uzman Ali	40	Male
2.	MD. Takare Ali	MD L. Amur Hussain	32	"
3.	Shi. Anid Saika	Shi. Dhan Saika	40	"
4.	Shi. Jucam Bardali	Shi. Rahoram Bondi	28	"
5.	MD. Alib Ali	S/O L. Saharuddin	42	"
6.	MD. Saamuddin	S/O L. Kudus Ali	40	"
7.	Mrs. Amara Khatun	S/O L. Ramot Ali	45	Female
8.	MD. Ajea	MD. Jazafil Ali	42	Male
9.	MD. Basiruddin	S/O Muzaffar Ali	50	"
10.	MD. Motalif	S/O L. Sahar Ali	45	"
11.	MD. Abdul Sidik	S/O MD. Saamsul Haque	42	"
12.	MD. Zamiruddin	S/O L. Ali Hussain	44	"
13.	MD. Abdul Karim	S/O L. Abbas Ali	46	"
14.	MD. Sufia Khatun	S/O L. Sahar Ali	60	"
15.	MD. Kuddrat Ali	S/O MD. Abdul Satar	42	"
16.	MD. Nazimuddin	S/O L. Mozibur	50	"
17.	MD. Satar	S/O MD. Khalak	65	"
18.	MD. Umad Ali	S/O L. Hamid Ali	70	"
19.	MD. Sahar Ali	S/O L. Zamir Ali	65	"
20.	MD. Kalam	S/O L. Abdul Rahim	65	"
21.	MD. Malak	S/O L. Tabul Ali	70	"
22.	MD. Adil Muddin	S/O L. Abdul Kader	65	"
23.	MD. Habibuddin	S/O L. Abdul Kader	60	"
24.	MD. Babul Hussain	MD. Khalak	45	"
25.	MD. Abdul Zabar	MD. L. Matab Ali	45	"
26.	MD. Sulon Ali	MD L. Saharuddin	40	"
27.	MD. Abdul Rahim	MD. Hozaifat Ali	42	"
28.	MD. Mozibur Rahman	MD. Jazafil Ali	45	"
29.	MD. Abdul Warid	MD. L. Masum Saika	50	"
30.	MD. Mozibur Rahman	MD. A. Abdul Kadam	42	"
31.	MD. Saamsul Haque	MD L. Kudus Ali	75	"
32.	MD. Moku Udzan	S/O MD. Jazafil Ali	65	"
33.	MD. Yusub Ali	L. Abdul Rahman	65	"
34.	MD. Abdul Jalil	L. Amson Ali	40	"
35.	MD. Abdul Rahim	L. Kudus Ali	45	"
36.	MD. Azmat Ali	L. Ali Hussain	60	"
37.	MD. Abdul Malak	L. Tabul Hussain	70	"
38.	MD. Zamana Khatun	L. Matab Ali	60	"
39.	MD. Moina Saikat	L. Kalamant	60	"
40.	MD. Abdul Salam	L. Sahar Ali	50	"
41.	MD. Sabirul Islam	L. Rustam Ali	55	"
42.	MD. Abdul Hassan	L. Abbas Ali	55	"
43.	MD. Amirul Hassan	L. Ali Hassan	45	"
44.	MD. Abu Samad	DO.	40	"

A. Hekim  
 Treasurer  
 Ramsing Gaon Amariyoti  
 J.F.M.C.

MD. Saiful Islam  
 President  
 Ramsing Gaon Amariyoti  
 J.F.M.C.



List of beneficiaries of Ramsing Gaon J.F.M.C

Sl No.	Name	Father/ Husband Name.	Age	Sex
45	md Jabeis Ali	L. Abdul Satar.	45	Male.
46	md Hazoren khatun	L. Kudus Ali	55	Female
47	md Hazoren khatun	L. Abbas Ali	45	Male.
48	md Abdul Malak	L. Abdul Aziz	42	"
49	md Ramzan Ali	md. Dilal Uddin.	38	"
50	md Abdul Hossain	L. Hassan Ali	75	"
51	md. Fakur Ali	L. Nazim Ali	40	"
52	md. Afazuddin	md. Anson Ali	60	"
53	md. Abdul Rafik	L. Anwar Hussain	46	"
54	md. Ziaur Rahman	md. Usman Ali	40	"
55	md. Mozidur Rahman	A. Kasim Ali	45	"
56	md. Mozidur Rahman	md L. Abbas Ali	45	"
57	md. Abdul Saleem	L. Akas Ali	50	"
58	md. Ziaur Rahman	L. Ramjan Ali	45	"
59	md. Usman Ali	md. Kudus Ali	60	"
60	md. Abdul Satar.	md. Abdul Khalik.	75	"
61	md. Ali Akbar.	L. Jgot Ali	70	"
62	md. Fakur Uddin	L. Abdul Kasim	40	"
63	md. Amin Hossain.	md. Motlab Ali	40	"
64	md. Hossain	A. Jgot Ali	60	"
65	md. Nazim Anon	L. Anwar Hussain Ali	42	"
66	md. Anson Ali	L. Hossain Ali	55	"
67	md. Zakir Hossain	L. Kudus Ali	45	"
68	md. Nur Hussain.	L. Das	60	"
69	md. Abdul Kader.	L. Anson Ali	65	"
70	md. Usman Ali	L. Shohab Ali	65	"
71	md. Akbar Rahman	L. Abdul Bazar.	45	"
72	md. Khalil Uddin.	L. Abbas Ali	55	"
73	md. Riaz Uddin	L. Anson Ali	45	"
74	md. Nur Islam	L. Nazim Uddin	45	"
75	md. Abdul Hakim	L. Babar Ali	45	"
76	md. Baliram Borkali	md. Sarim Borkali	70	"
77	md. Abdul Rafik.	L. Anwar Hussain.	42	"
78	md. Zoyasat Abdul	md. Jantag Ali	65	"
79	md. Abdul Zahir	L. Rahmat Ali	50	"
80	md. Sabad Ali	L. Hossain Ali	55	"
81	md. Mazada Borkom	L. Akbar Ali	50	"
82	md. Abdul Kader.	L. Rustom Ali	50	"
83	md. Abdul Sahid	L. Anson Ali	46	"
84	md. Abdul Tahid.	L. Asab Ali	42	"
85	md. Baliram Borkali	L. Joyram Borkali	55	"
86	md. Goolam Das.	L. Subimda Das.	50	"
87	md. Nur Islam.	L. Asab Ali	45	"
88	md. Babor Ali	L. Moonas Ali	65	"

A. Hakim  
 Treasurer  
 Ramsing Gaon Amarijyoti  
 J.F.M.C.

md. Saibul Kalam  
 President  
 Ramsing Gaon Amarijyoti  
 J.F.M.C.

List of beneficiaries of ... *Ramsing Gaon* ... J.F.M.C

Sl No.	Name	Father/ Husband Name.	Age	Sex
89.	md. Jalis Ali	Miss L. Hanana Khan	50	male
90.	md. Akbar Ali	Miss - Sahara Khatun	52	"
91	md. Abdul Suwar	Miss - Sahada Begum	50	"
92	md. Baharul Haque	L. Hussan Ali	45	"
93	md. Musafar Ali	md. Maizul Islam	58	"
94	md. Saiful Islam	md. Usman Ali	40	"
95	md. Isul Ali	md. Sahar Ali	35	"
96	md. Abdul Wahid.	L. Abdul Rahim	45	"
97.	md. Harizat Ali	L. Bahar Ali	50	"
98.	md. Gulzar Hussan	Miss - Ab Hanifa	35	"
99.	md. Amin Hussan	L. Abdul Karim	55	"
100	md. Zabeerul Islam	md. Karim	50	"
101	md. Jomuddin	Do	45	"
102	md. Abdul Salaam	L. Sahar Ali	52	"
103	md. Motlip Ali	L. Sahar Ali	65	"
104	md. Abdul Razak.	L. Tabal Hussan	45	"
105	md. Natab Ali	MDL. Abul Ali	70	"
106	md. Zafar Ali	L. Amzar Ali	55	"
107	md. Jalis Ali	L. Do	40	"
108	md. Harun Rasid	L. Amzar Hussan	40	"
109	md. Saikat Ali	L. Abdul Rasid	45	"
110	md. Zakir Hussan	md. Abul Hussan	50	"
111	md. Abdul Hakim	md. Abul Ali	60	"
112	md. Jalis - Harza Kanta Bona	md. -daba 1st Bona	45	"
113	md. Abdul Hai	L. Mahad Ali	65	"
114	md. Abdul Rahim	L. Sagan Ali	55	"
115	md. Suraz Ali	- Do	45	"
116	md. Lal Mia	- Do	40	"
117	md. Akas Ali	L. Amzar Ali	70	"
118	md. Mafzul Islam	md. Abul Hussan	40	"
119	md. Jgul Haque	MD Do	45	"
120	md. Strazul Haque	Do	50	"
121	md. Magdul Hussan	L. Halimuddin	55	"
122	md. Jamaluddin	- do -	45	"
123	md. Ali Islam	L. Muslamuddin	45	"
124	md. Saiful Islam	L. - do -	60	"
125	md. Usman Ali	L. Hussan Ali	52	"
126	md. Jul Has Ali	- do -	35	"
127	md. Harizat Ali	- do -	55	"
128	md. Jomail Ali	- do -	45	"
129	md. Usman Faruk	L. Abdul Rasid	32	"
130	md. Zahangir Alam	- do -	42	"
131	md. Saiful Islam	- do -	50	"
132	md. Jomadar Baharun	md. Abul Karim	30	"

*A. Wahi*  
 Treasurer  
 Ramsing Gaon Amariyoti  
 J.F.M.C.

*MD. Saiful Islam*  
 President  
 Ramsing Gaon Amariyoti  
 J.F.M.C.



List of beneficiaries of .. Ramsing Gaon .. J.F.M.C

Sl No.	Name	Father/ Husband Name.	Age	Sex
133	Md. Noym Uddin	M.L.T - Sohrawar	60	Male
134	Md. Abu Kalam	L.T - HOSJ	62	Male
135	Md. Bahar Uddin	L.T - Songor	42	Male
136	Md. Saifalim	Md. Songor Ali	38	Male
137	Md. Jamad Uddin	Md. Songor Ali	42	Male
138	Md. Nojad Ail	Md. Kodus Ali	45	Male
139	Md. Rofiq Ail	Md. Abdul Kader	40	Male
140	Md. Assad Ali	Jongor Ali	42	Male
141	Md. Dulam Uddin	Md. Hojud Islam	48	Male
142	Md. Ainkat Ail	L.T. Ekob Ail	32	Male
143	Md. Ajezul Islam	Akob Ail	42	Male
144	Md. Hormuz Ail	Abdul Kader	45	Male
145	Md. Ail Husam	Abdul Husam	40	Male
146	Md. Gohar Husam	Abdul Husam	42	Male
147	Md. Akabur Roman	L.T. Romad Ali	48	Male
148	Md. Rakat Uddin	L.T. Sohruddin	47	Male
149	Md. Noj Islam	L.T. Abdul Kader	50	Male
150	Md. Abdul Husam	Abdul Roman	51	Male
151	Md. Abdul Halim	L.T. Abdul Roman	48	Male
152	Md. Mozamud HOK	L.T. Abdul Roman	38	Male
153	Md. Masud Islam	Akabar Roman	39	Male
154	Md. Kabirul Islam	Monaq Ail	32	Male
155	Md. Abdul Salam	Aiman Husam	40	Male
156	Md. Eida Ail	Md. Kodus Ail	41	Male
157	Md. Jamana Karim	L.T. Abdul Karim	60	Female
158	Md. Saifalim	Md. Sahomeya	38	Male
159	Md. Abdul Sobor	Md. Noxamen	40	Male
160	Md. Nojud Islam	Md. Noxamen	36	Male
161	Md. Noxamam	Md. Ha Sam Ail	59	Male
162	Md. Sammeya	Md. Sokomeya	48	Male
163	Md. Abdul Rohama	Md. Abdul Kader	62	Male
164	Md. Totameya	Md. Sagor Ail	43	Male
165	Md. Samdul HOK	Md. Sagor Ail	54	Male
166	Md. Saifad Ail	Md. Ha Sam Ail	29	Male
167	Md. Abdul Aqab	Md. Saifad Ail	39	Male
168	Md. Eob Ail	Md. Meza Ail	70	Male
169	Md. Fojos Ail	Md. Abdul Hakim	65	Male
170	Md. Islam Ail	Md. Fojos Ail	40	Male
171	Md. Saifud Islam	Md. Jalal Uddin	32	Male
172	Md. Jalal Uddin	Md. Abdul Karim	55	Male
174	Md. Rofiq Ail	Md. Eizat Ail	48	Male
175	Md. Mezbur Rohama	M.L.T. Baboy Ail	50	Male
176	Md. Haneka	L.T. Annot Ail	40	Male
177	Md. Haneka	Md. Abdul Ail	38	Male

A. Hakim  
 Treasurer  
 Ramsing Gaon Amarijoli  
 J.F.M.C.

Md. Saifud Islam  
 President  
 Ramsing Gaon Amarijoli  
 J.F.M.C.





**List of People Present in PRA Exercise**

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
		Md. Jondaulul Islam	Md. Jondaulul Islam
		প্ৰিয়ং - জামলাৰ ৰাজেশ্বৰ জামলাৰ ৰাজেশ্বৰ	
		স্বাক্ষৰ: মনোজাৰা ৰাজেশ্বৰ মনোজাৰা ৰাজেশ্বৰ	
		স্বাক্ষৰ: জয়ন্তী ৰাজেশ্বৰ স্বাক্ষৰ: জয়ন্তী ৰাজেশ্বৰ	
		স্বাক্ষৰ: গজলক্ষ্মী ৰাজেশ্বৰ স্বাক্ষৰ: গজলক্ষ্মী ৰাজেশ্বৰ	
		Md - Joyanal Abhin	Md. Joyanal Abhin
		Md. Abdul Hakim	A. Hakim

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.


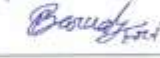
**List of People Present in PRA Exercise**

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
		জোঃ জাক্বুল আহিদি	জোঃ জাক্বুল আহিদি
		উল্লী মল উল্লী ম	উল্লী মল উল্লী ম
		জোঃ খাইজুল	জোঃ খাইজুল
		সাজ্জাদন	সাজ্জাদন
		জাঃ জাব্ব	জাঃ জাব্ব
		Md. Azizul Islam	Md. Azizul Islam
		উল্লী মল উল্লী ম	উল্লী মল উল্লী ম
		Faijul	Faijul
		Mai mul Hoque	Mai mul Hoque
		উল্লী মল উল্লী ম	উল্লী মল উল্লী ম

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

RAMSING GAON, LANKA


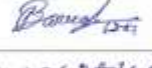
List of People Present in PRA Exercise

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
		Md. Saiful Islam (P)	
		Shri- Pradip Baruah	
		Abdur Mottalib	Abdur Mottalib
		Motizul Islam	Motizul Islam
		পিতা ৩১ ডা এন এম	পিতা ৩১ ডা এন এম
		Sadhu Jahan	Sadhu Jahan
		স্বপ্না কান্ত	স্বপ্না কান্ত
		উম্মা মল্লিক	উম্মা মল্লিক
		FOJUL HAUF	FOJUL HAUF
		Amir Hamza	Amir Hamza

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

RAMSING GAON, LANKA

**List of People Present in Awareness Programme**

Sl. No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
1.		Mr. Saikat Balam (P)	
2.		Shri. Pradip Baruah (P)	
3.		Abdul Matkur	Abdul Matkur
4.		শ্রী: উঃ: অক্ষয়	শ্রী: উঃ: অক্ষয়
5.		Mr. Modirul Islam	Mr. Modirul Islam
6.		শ্রী: অক্ষয় কুমার	শ্রী: অক্ষয় কুমার
7.		Sadhu Jena	Sadhu Jena
8.		শ্রী: অক্ষয় কুমার	শ্রী: অক্ষয় কুমার
9.		শ্রী: অক্ষয় কুমার	শ্রী: অক্ষয় কুমার
10.		FOJUL HAU E	FOJUL HAU E

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

**List of People Present in Awareness Programme**

Sl. No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
1.		mal mul Horeck	mal mul Horeck
2.		৬ নং; ২ কঃ সন ০৭	৬ নং ২ কঃ সন ০৭
3.		Md. Jondakul Islam	Md. Jondakul Islam
4.		সিঃসন্ন্যাসী এমঃসুজন	সিঃসন্ন্যাসী এমঃসুজন
5.		০৭ নং কঃসন সন ০৭	০৭ নং কঃসন সন ০৭
6.		সিঃ: সন্ন্যাসী এমঃসুজন	সন্ন্যাসী এমঃসুজন
7.		০৭ নং কঃসন সন ০৭	০৭ নং কঃসন সন ০৭
8.		Md. Goyual Andin	Md. Goyual Andin
9.		Md. Abdul Halim	A. Halim
10.			

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

**List of People Present in Awareness Programme**

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
1.		Armita H. M. B. S.	Armita H. M. B. S.
2.		শো: মোকুল আহিত	শো: মোকুল আহিত
3.		উল্লাহ উল্লাহ	উল্লাহ উল্লাহ
4.		শো: মোকুল	শো: মোকুল
5.		মাকারান	মাকারান
6.		আব্দুল রহমান আহিত	আব্দুল রহমান আহিত
7.		শো: মোকুল আহিত	শো: মোকুল
8.		Md. Azizul-Islam.	Md. Azizul-Islam.
9.		উল্লাহ আহিত	উল্লাহ আহিত
10.		fajil	fajil

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.