

ASSAM PROJECT ON
FOREST & BIODIVERSITY
CONSERVATION



AGENCE FRANÇAISE
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT



SARKEY BASTI(I,II) JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (JFMC)

LANKA FOREST RANGE

NAGAON SOUTH DIVISION

MICRO-PLAN

(2017-18, to 2026-27)

**Prepared by
SarkeyBasti(I,II) Joint Forest Management Committee**

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

May 2017

Approved.
on
11/2/17
Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Assam

1. Introduction

About the Project	<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>
Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development	<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) 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. As per project guidelines, this micro-plan includes ‘various operations of village and forest development along with livelihood support of forest dependent members and keeping sustainable forest management as the broad objective’. It includes <u>both</u> forest development and livelihood development.</p>
Micro-Plan for the SarkeyBasti JFMC	<p>This document gives the Micro-Plan for the SarkeyBasti JFMC, which is located in the Hojai district of Assam. The JFMC falls under the jurisdiction of the Lanka Forest Range under Nagaon South Forest Division. The profile of the community is given in the next section.</p> <p>The present micro-plan has been prepared by members of the community, including both male and female members. This document has emerged as an outcome of a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process undertaken by the community and personnel of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati in April 2017. The micro-plan has been compiled by IIE based on the project guidelines.</p>

2. Village Socio-Economic Profile

Location	<p>The SarkeyBastiJoint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in SarkeyBasti, a village located on the fringe of the Lanka Range Forest.</p> <p>Appendix-1 gives the Village Map.</p>																						
Key Information	<p>The key information of the JFMC is furnished below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="464 533 1374 1088"> <tr> <td>Name of the JFMC</td> <td>SarkeyBasti</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitation</td> <td>SarkeyBasti</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Revenue Village</td> <td>SarkeyBasti</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue Circle</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>District</td> <td>Hojai</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Division</td> <td>Nagaon South</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Range</td> <td>Lanka</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Beat</td> <td>Naukhuti</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year Formed</td> <td>2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Description of Boundary of JFMC</td> <td>As below North:Centre Bazar, PhulbariGaon South:Lankayan Border and Lumding RF West:JanjuNala East:2 and 3 No. Sarthegaon</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: JFMC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in April 2017</p> <p>Additional details are given at Table-1 of Record-I. (Given at Appendix)</p>	Name of the JFMC	SarkeyBasti	Habitation	SarkeyBasti	Name of Revenue Village	SarkeyBasti	Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC		Revenue Circle		District	Hojai	Forest Division	Nagaon South	Forest Range	Lanka	Forest Beat	Naukhuti	Year Formed	2011	Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North:Centre Bazar, PhulbariGaon South:Lankayan Border and Lumding RF West:JanjuNala East:2 and 3 No. Sarthegaon
Name of the JFMC	SarkeyBasti																						
Habitation	SarkeyBasti																						
Name of Revenue Village	SarkeyBasti																						
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC																							
Revenue Circle																							
District	Hojai																						
Forest Division	Nagaon South																						
Forest Range	Lanka																						
Forest Beat	Naukhuti																						
Year Formed	2011																						
Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North:Centre Bazar, PhulbariGaon South:Lankayan Border and Lumding RF West:JanjuNala East:2 and 3 No. Sarthegaon																						
Brief Details of the Executive Committee & General Body	<p>The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the JFMC are contained in the table, which is given below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee & general Body</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="464 1350 1374 1597"> <tr> <td>Name of President</td> <td>Md. Afzal Hussain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Member Secretary</td> <td>Rahul Bora</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Treasurer</td> <td>Md. Nizamuddin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in Executive Committee</td> <td>Male: 12 Female: 05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in the General Body</td> <td>316(one male and one female member of each household)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: JFMC Records</p>	Name of President	Md. Afzal Hussain	Name of Member Secretary	Rahul Bora	Name of Treasurer	Md. Nizamuddin	No. of Members in Executive Committee	Male: 12 Female: 05	No. of Members in the General Body	316(one male and one female member of each household)												
Name of President	Md. Afzal Hussain																						
Name of Member Secretary	Rahul Bora																						
Name of Treasurer	Md. Nizamuddin																						
No. of Members in Executive Committee	Male: 12 Female: 05																						
No. of Members in the General Body	316(one male and one female member of each household)																						
Households & Population Structure	<p>The village has 316 households, of which about 45 per cent of the total households are of BPL (Below Poverty Line) category.</p> <p>The total population is 2212 of which 1138 are male and the rest 1074 are female members. 2098 Nos. of the population belong to the General caste, 52 belong to ST Caste and the rest 62 belongs to OBC.</p> <p>Table-2, 2.1 of Record-I may be referred for further details in the above regard. From this, it is inferred that:</p>																						

	<p>(1) The average number of persons in a household is 7.</p> <p>(2) The sex ratio is 944 females per 1000 males in the village.</p>
Education & Skills Development	<p>Over 45 % of the population is reported to be literate. Most of the community members have received school level education (primary school). On the other hand, relatively fewer households have college educated members.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>(a) Agriculture (b) Fishery (c) Vegetable Selling (d) Carpentry (e) Masonry, Tailoring and Nursery</p> <p>Government has been active in promoting formal skills development programmes in the country as well as in the state. But, no such programme has been carried out in the present habitation.</p>
Soil	<p>The soil type of the project area includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandy soil in plain areas (loamy soils). <p>These types of soil can support different kinds of crops, as the soil is reported to non-fertile on the whole.</p>
Water	<p>The area is drained by the drainage Lankajan(Nala)which follows from the adjoining hills of Karbi into the project area before joining the River Kapili to the South. This is a perennial river.</p>
Climate: Temperature & Rainfall	<p>The maximum temperature during the summer is 40°C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 8°-11 ° C.</p> <p>The annual rainfall is about 65-300 mm. About one-third of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The village has a high level of humidity (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.</p>
Forest & Bio-diversity	<p>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’.</p>
Land Use Pattern	<p>Appendix-2 gives the land-use pattern of the village. From the same, it is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows:</p> <p>Degraded Forest- 37.69% Paddy Field-29.34% Road-0.84% Settlement with tree clad-32.12%</p>
Land Holdings	<p>The type of households as per land-holding is given at Table-3 of Record-I. From the same, it is seen that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16% of the households are landless. • 82 % of the households are marginal farmers. • 2% of the households belong to small categories.

Livestock	<p>The total number of livestock in the village is around 4607. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:</p> <p>Cows: 1280 Goats: 640 Buffaloes : 62 Poultry:2560 and Horse: 65</p> <p>Table-4 of Record-I may be referred to for the details in the above connection.</p>
Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities	<p>In any community; the availability of basic infrastructure enables the development of sustainable livelihood options. The present condition of infrastructure in the village is not satisfactory. This is borne out by Table-5 of Record-I, which gives the present status of the village infrastructure.</p> <p>From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:</p> <p>Physical Infrastructure: The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, electricity, water supply etc.</p> <p>Education & Health Facilities: There are minimal educational and health facilities. Public transport is not available, and the community members have to use bicycles to move around.</p> <p>Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, Gram Panchayat office, 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 the habitation.</p> <p>Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial institutions like bank and post office are also located at a considerable distance from the habitation. Although the community members have accounts in faraway places, they rarely use it for financial transactions and for other facilities.</p>
Agricultural Crops	<p>The details of the agricultural crops grown in the village is available at Table-6 of Record-I.</p> <p>The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village. Kharif Crops: Paddy Rabi Crops: Mustard Others: Jackfruit, Tomato, Carrot, White melon, Radish, Pineapple</p> <p>All crops are rain fed.</p>
Crop Production Profile	<p>Table-7 of Record-I may be referred to for the production and yield details of the crops grown in the village.</p> <p>The maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops are 308. The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:</p> <p>(a) Paddy : Production 3825 Quintals (b) Oil Seeds : Production 6 Quintals (c) Haldi: Production 6000 Quintals (d) Sugarcane: Production 900 Quintals</p>
Fodder	<p>The matter of fodder availability in the village is dealt with at Table-8 of Record-I. The above shows that the main sources of fodder in the village are</p>

Availability	<p>as follows:</p> <p>(a) Crop residue (b) Grazing in forest (c) Household Wastage (d) Green fodder</p>
Markets	<p>Table-9 of Record-I shows the location of the different markets from the village. The main markets used by the community are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Grocery / PDS: (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : (c) Major Market: :</p>
Water Resources	<p>The water resources are tabulated at Table-10 of Record-I. The main water resources with the water availability is as follows:</p> <p>(a) check dam (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal) (b) tube well (Water Availability: Perennial / Seasonal) (c) river (Water Availability: Perennial/ Seasonal) (d) stream (Water Availability: Perennial/ Seasonal) (e) ring well (Water Availability: Perennial/ Seasonal) (f) Hand Pump (Water Availability: Perennial/ Seasonal)</p>
Energy Consumption	<p>Table-11 of Record-I shows the major sources of energy in the village. The same have been listed below.</p> <p>(a) Fuel Wood: Households Depending: 316 Nos. Source: forest (b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 316 Nos. Source: market (c) LPG: Households Depending: 3% Source: Gas Agency</p>
Socio-economic status	<p>Social set-up: The village is inhabited by assamese and Bengali community. The observed position of women is satisfactory.</p> <p>Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are Farming, Horticulture, Daily wage etc. Most households earn Rs. 25000 to Rs. 55000 per year.</p> <p>There is some migration of the youth and others for livelihoods. Additional details are available at the next section.</p>
Maps	<p>Appendix-1 gives the following maps, based on PRA exercise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Map • Village Social Map (with the names and particulars of members in PRA) • Village Resource Map

3. Priority Ranking Through PRA Exercises

PRA Exercise	<p>Team from IIE Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in SarkeyBastivillage as follows:</p> <p>Date: 10th April, 2017 Location: , SarkeyBasti, Poultry Farm Numbers Present: 50(Including few children)</p> <p>In Presence of: JFMC office bearers, Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel, etc.</p>
Objective of PRA	<p>The objective was to study the existing household conditions and obtain other primary data about the community for developing the livelihood options and the forest development plan.</p>
Tools Used & Outcomes of the PRA	<p>Different tools were used and outcomes obtained. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Social MappingWealth RankingTime Line reviewSeasonality of LivelihoodsVenn Diagram <p>Appendix-3 furnishes detailed information of the above.</p>

<p>Ranking</p>	<p>Ranking exercise has been done for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods & Skills Development • Entry Point Activities (EPA) <p>Appendix-3 elaborates the above. From the same, it is stated that:</p> <p>Ranking of Livelihoods & Skills Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture 2. Livestock 3. Horticulture 4. Tailoring, Fishery, Carpentry, Nursery, Masonry <p>Ranking of EPA</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="459 640 1394 1384"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ranks</th> <th>Village EPA as ranked</th> <th>Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)</th> <th>Probable source of Funding/Deptt.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Community Hall</td> <td>40ft X 35ft with platform and store house</td> <td>EPA from APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Community Hall Boundary</td> <td></td> <td>EPA from APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Nursery GPs</td> <td></td> <td>EPA from APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Road</td> <td>1 km leading 100 Ha. Plantation and food bridge</td> <td>EPA from APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Road</td> <td>1km leading 160 Ha.</td> <td>EPA from APFBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Ring well(30 Nos.)</td> <td>Linking PHE for regular and pure water supply</td> <td>NRDWP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Education</td> <td>Maktab School buliding(5 Nos)</td> <td>Education Dept.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>✓ An arrangement of working capital worth Rs. 2 Lacs should be arranged from the EPA fund for promoting livelihood activities.</p> <p>✓ A community work shed cum JFMC office to be set up within the JFMC boundaries for installation and commissioning of toolkits/equipments/machineries.</p>	Ranks	Village EPA as ranked	Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)	Probable source of Funding/Deptt.	1.	Community Hall	40ft X 35ft with platform and store house	EPA from APFBC	2	Community Hall Boundary		EPA from APFBC	3	Nursery GPs		EPA from APFBC	4	Road	1 km leading 100 Ha. Plantation and food bridge	EPA from APFBC	5	Road	1km leading 160 Ha.	EPA from APFBC	6	Ring well(30 Nos.)	Linking PHE for regular and pure water supply	NRDWP	7	Education	Maktab School buliding(5 Nos)	Education Dept.
Ranks	Village EPA as ranked	Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)	Probable source of Funding/Deptt.																														
1.	Community Hall	40ft X 35ft with platform and store house	EPA from APFBC																														
2	Community Hall Boundary		EPA from APFBC																														
3	Nursery GPs		EPA from APFBC																														
4	Road	1 km leading 100 Ha. Plantation and food bridge	EPA from APFBC																														
5	Road	1km leading 160 Ha.	EPA from APFBC																														
6	Ring well(30 Nos.)	Linking PHE for regular and pure water supply	NRDWP																														
7	Education	Maktab School buliding(5 Nos)	Education Dept.																														
<p>Livelihood opportunities</p>	<p>Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a)Agriculture & Horticulture (b)Livestock (c)NTFP (d)Skills Development (e)Credit Facility <p>Additional discussion about the above has been given below.</p>																																

<p>Agriculture & Horticulture</p>	<p>Table-12 under Record-2 may be seen in this connection for opportunities in the areas of agriculture and horticulture.</p> <p>The main constraints are: (a)Very negligible knowledge of organic farming (b)Lack of irrigation facilities (c)Negligible use of modern machineries like tractor, power tiller etc. (d) Not driven by the market demand (e)Lack of transporting facilities for carrying products (f) Less contact with the direct market; much dependency upon middle man</p> <p>The opportunities are: (a)Application of HYV (High Yielding Varieties) seeds. (b)Use of irrigation facilities, modern machineries which directly lead to increase production with less cost (c)Smooth transportation facility will help the farmers to carry their products to the nearby markets.</p> <p>The suggested programme are: (a)Training on organic farming (b) Provide credit facility in order to buy modern machineries (c) Encourage vegetable cultivation</p>
<p>Livestock</p>	<p>Table-13 Furnishes additional information about opportunities for livestock rearing.</p> <p>The main constraints are: (a) Shortage in supply (b) Unable to buy fodder from market due to poor financial condition (c)Trees fodder and crop residues are available only for 3-6 months. Green fodder is also not available for the whole year (d)No veterinary care clinic (e) Less contact with the direct market for milk</p> <p>The opportunities are: (a) Faster growth (b) Higher income from livestock rearing (c) Disease control (d) Increases the life span (e) Encourage livestock rearing for earning purpose</p> <p>The suggested programme is: (a) Goatery (b) Poultry (c) Dairy</p>
<p>NTFP</p>	<p>The opportunities for NTFP are tabulated at Table-14 under Record-2</p> <p>The main constraints are: (a)Less availability of NTFP (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: (a)Plantation of Fruit trees etc. (b)Medicinal and Aromatic Plantation</p>
Specialized Skills	<p>For skills development on Handloom, Food Processing, Livestock Rearing etc, the opportunities are tabulated at Table-15 under Record-2</p> <p>The main constraints are: (a) Raw material are not available in the nearby areas (b)Lack of product diversification (c) No direct contact with the institutional buyers (c) Use of modern machinery and equipment</p> <p>The opportunities are: (a) Use of modern machinery and equipment (b) Improvement of quality and designs by comparing their products with those of others' artisans in the national and international fairs/seminars/ expos (c)Expansion of market</p> <p>The suggested programme are: (a)Training on Modern Tools and Equipment (b)Providing modern technology to the villagers.</p>
Credit Facility	<p>Table-16 under Record-2 discusses this aspect.</p> <p>The main constraints are (a) Financial exclusion (b) Higher rate charged by the private money lender. The opportunities are: (a)Setting up modern financial institution (b)Adequate awareness. The suggested programme is: (a) Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.</p>
Strategic Interventions	<p>Summarizing the suggested programmes at above as strategic interventions for the Livelihood Development Plan:</p> <p>1.Agriculture & Horticulture: Application of HYV (High Yielding Varieties) seeds, Training on organic farming, Provide credit facility in order to buy modern machineries, Agri-skill development programme etc</p> <p>2.Livestock: Piggery, Poultry</p> <p>3.NWFP : Plantation of Fruittrees, Medicinal and Aromatic Plantation</p> <p>4. Specialized Skills: Training on Modern Tools And Equipment, Providing modern technology to the villagers, skill up gradation & training on new product development and product diversification, Setting up a raw material bank, Providing a bulk buy arrangement of the finished product with institutional buyers.</p> <p>5. Credit facility: Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas</p>

4. Livelihood Development Plan

<p>Livelihood Opportunity Analysis</p>	<p>Framework of livelihood Opportunity Analysis has been done with the help of the following criteria:</p> <p>A) Livelihood assets B) Livelihood context C) Priority ranking on potential livelihood</p> <p>The livelihood situation of SarkeyBastiJFMC has been analysed during the PRA exercise using sustainable livelihood framework of DFID (Department of Funding for International Development). The existing livelihood situation of JFMC is outlined in terms of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Capital • Physical Capital • Social Capital • Human Capital • Financial Capital
<p>Natural capital</p>	<p>The major natural capital of SarkeyBastiJFMC is the Reserve Forest and the major streams flowing through the village are Kalabandri and Singijhaora.</p> <p>Majority of the people are dependent on the forest for firewood, green fodder, timber etc. For farming purpose and for livestock rearing, the villagers use the river water.</p> <p>(Refer table 10, 11, table 3 of FDP for further details)</p>
<p>Physical Capital</p>	<p>Majority of the households in the SarkeyBastiJFMC are involved in farming activities and are marginal farmers with farming land of less than 2 ha.</p> <p>(Detailed land holding pattern is described in the table 3/appendix 6)</p> <p>The village has 272 numbers of thatchhouses and 26houses are semi-pucca and rest 20 are pucca house. Among the various sources of energy consumption such as Biomass, kerosene, electricity, LPG and candle, villagers depend on the firewood and kerosene for household and other uses.</p> <p>In case of water sources, there are 4 community hand pump in the JFMC.</p> <p>(Refer to table 10,11/appendix 6)</p>
<p>Social Capital</p>	<p>The villagers are not fully involved in the JFMCs functioning due to lack of awareness on their roles, functions, and specific benefits they are going to receive.</p> <p>The village has one youth club and no community hall inside the JFMC</p>
<p>Human Capital</p>	<p>More than 55 per cent of total population of the JFMC are illiterate.</p> <p>(refer to additional tableii/appendix 6)</p>
<p>Financial capital</p>	<p>There is no government bank or lending institution available in the JFMC area or in the nearby areas. However, villagers lend from informal lending groups, relatives etc.</p> <p>All of the people have bank account in commercial banks, but they are not aware of the benefits of financial inclusion.</p>

Livelihood Context	Livelihood activities of the SarkeyBastiJFMC are identifies on the basis of following criteria: a) Contribution of particular livelihood activity in the total income of the JFMC b) Percentage involvement of income group in a particular livelihood activities c) Priority ranking of the potential livelihood activities (refer to appendix 3)
Contribution of livelihood activity in the total income of the JFMC	(a) Farming of paddy, Horticulture, (b) Daily wage earning (c) Livestock rearing (Poultry, Dairy) (d) Service (both Government and Private jobs)
Involvement of income group in a particular livelihood activity	As observed from the household survey and PRA activity that all the households are involved in the above mentioned activities in some or other parts of the year. Primary livelihood : Farming, Horticulture Secondary livelihood: Daily wage labour, livestock rearing Some service sector employee are also there.
Priority ranking of the potential livelihood activities	Priority ranking of Livelihoods & Skills Development 1. Agriculture 2. Horticulture 3. Livestock rearing 4. Handloom
SHG Activities	SHGs of the village can plan the following activities: 1. To create awareness. 2. To organise and form group 3. To involve the villagers in Livelihood Activities collectively. Source: Table-33 of Record-4
Summary of Action Plan	As attached in next page.
Convergence	The planned initiatives may be converged with the following schemes of the Government of India: (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment (b) RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development (c) RashtriyaKrishiSinchayYojana (RKSJ) - for irrigation, including watershed development (d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (e) Skills Development schemes (f) Help from departments of education, Sericulture, Veterinary, Irrigation, Industrial and Fishery. (g) Other schemes for rural development and livelihoods as found appropriate. The above convergence will yield synergies for the present plan, as well as help in sustaining the planned works in the post-project period.

5 Forest Development Plan

Forest Development Plan of SarkeyBastiJFMC

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared after a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of SarkeyBastiJFMC. 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 SarkeyBastiJFMC:

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

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

1.1. Forests & Their Conditions

After considering other areas planted (or to be planted), the conditions of the forests of the SarkeyBastiJFMC have been summarized below.

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of SarkeyBastiJFMC

Identification	Area of JFMC Forest (Ha)	Distance from Village (Km)	Condition of Forest [Good - Forest with crown density of 40% of more; Else 'Degraded']	Frequency of Use by Community [2-3 m / 3-6 m / 6-9 m / Over 9 m]
(A) Assigned Forest				
RF / PF: Name: Beat:Parbatjhora	170 Ha		Good Area: 70 ha Degraded Area: 100 ha	Over 9 m
(B) Other Planted Area				
Location: Type of Forest: Firewood plantation and medicinal plants VF / Other _____	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

1.2. Forest Soil Type

The forests of SarkeyBastiJFMC 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 SarkeyBastiJFMC

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
Fertility Level	Less fertile	NIL
Soil Erosion Status	Low	NIL
Presence of:	NIL	NIL
(a) Silt	NIL	NIL
(b) Mud-flat	NIL	NIL
(c) Newly accreted land	NIL	NIL
(d) Sand dune	NIL	NIL

For the SarkeyBastiJFMC, the salient points of the forest soil type are summarized below:

- (a) Loam soil
- (b) Less fertile

1.3. Existing Composition of Flora

In the forests of the SarkeyBastiJFMC, the existing composition of the flora has been given as follows. It may be noted that the local forests are classified Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest.

Table-3: Existing Composition of Flora in the SarkeyBastiJFMC

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Gomari	<i>Gmelinaarborea</i>
	Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
	Acacia	<i>Acacia sp.</i>
	Sal	<i>Shorearobusta</i>
	Teak	<i>Tectonagrandis</i>
	Koros	<i>Polyalthialongifolia</i>
	Diesel	<i>Copaiferalangsdorffii</i>
Associates	Tera	<i>Angiosperm</i>
	Sonaru	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Shrubs		
Medicinal Plants	GhoraNeem	<i>Azadirachtaindica</i>
	Amla	<i>Phyllanthusemblica</i>
Produces		
Others, if any		

2. Other Inputs for the Forest Development Plan

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

2.1. Past Protection Measures of the JFMC

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

- (a) Number of households involved: 40
- (b) Number of people involved: 70
- (c) Summary of the measures: Patrolling duty, cult boat operation in Sal forest annually
- (d) Any formal mechanism: NIL

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 SarkeyBastiJFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		Source (How met at Present)
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty	
Firewood	Once in a week	70-75 kg	Tree
Timber for House	Once in a year	100 kg	Forest
Small timber for Implements	Nil		
Pole / Bamboo	Nil	1-2 bamboo per months	
Fodder from Forest	Grazing by Cattles		
NTFP	-		
Others	-		

There are 62 households in the SarkeyBastiJFMC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the village for forest produce for own use is as follows:

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

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	225680	Throughout the year
Timber for House	4000	
Small Timber for Implements	Nil	
Pole / Bamboo	Nil	

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

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

Table-6: Total Requirements of Forest Produce by Villagers

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) From Table-4(B)	Surplus Marketed (Kg) From Table-5(B)	Total Requirements (Kg)
Firewood	225680		225680
Timber for House	NA	NA	NA
Small timber for Implements	NA	NA	NA
Bamboo	NA	NA	NA
Pole	NA	NA	NA
Fodder from Forest	NA	NA	NA
NTFP	NA	NA	NA

3. Forest Protection Issues

3.1. Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of SarkeyBastiJFMC have been summarized below.

Table-7: Protection Problems of the SarkeyBastiJFMC

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	Yes	Yes
Accidental Fires	Yes	Yes
Encroachment of Forest Lands	Yes	Yes
Incident of Snake bites/life threats/risks while protecting forest	Yes	Yes
Theft of Medicinal Plants	Yes	Yes

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

3.2. Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

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

- (a) Traditional methods of cultivation by Tribal People
- (b) Less LPG connection leads to high dependency on fuel wood collected from forest by JFMC members and other nearby villages.

4. Components of the Forest Development Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of SarkeyBastiJFMC; 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 SarkeyBastiJFMC from the issues discussed earlier at Sub-section 3.1

Table-8: Protection Plan of the SarkeyBastiJFMC

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]
Social Fencing	Boundary	Along the Demarcation of the Plantation Area	Grazing Season	High
Fire Protection	Within the Forest	-	Autumn-Winter	High

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

- (a) Social Fencing
- (b) Fire Protection
- (c) Patrolling
- (d) 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 SarkeyBastiJFMC are given hereunder.

Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the Sarkey Basti 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	April –August	
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees				
Watershed Treatment	Yes	Yes		Nil
Water Reservoirs				
Grass &Silvi-pasture				
Bamboo Plantation	Yes	Yes	Mar-April	
Seed Sowing	Yes	Yes	Jun/July	Nil
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	yes	Yes	Jun/July Oct-Nov	nil
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment				
Physical Fencing	Yes	No	Sep- Nov	nil
Social Fencing	Yes	Yes	Throughout the year	100 ha
Other Activities				

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

- (a) Seed Sowing
- (b) Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation
- (c) Physical Fencing
- (d) Social Fencing

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 SarkeyBastiJFMC

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	50	High	Sal, Arjun, Bohera, Sida	4m x 4m
Block Plantation Firewood plantation	50	High	Teak, Arjun, Bohera, Gamari, Sissoo, Ghoraneem	2m x 2m
NTFPs	100	High	Sowing of Amla, Bahera, Hilikhaetc	2m x 2m
TOTAL AREA (in Ha)	200	-	-	-

4.4. Forest Improvement- Annual Targets

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

Table-10 (A):Firewood Plantation- Annual Targets of Forest Improvement in SarkeyBastiJFMC (Year-1 to Year-5)

Name of Plantation	: Firewood Plantation
Plantation Period	: 2016-17 to 2020-21 (5Years)
Plantation Area	: 50 ha
Spacing	: 2m X 2m-2500 plants per ha
Number Blocks	: 1 block
Species	: Teak, Ajar, Khoroi, Arjun, Ghoraneem, Bamboo(Jaati, Kako, Bholoka, Bijili)

Financial Year	Activities
2016-17	Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference. Demarcation of land. Land development, Soil Working.Block Plantation 2m x2m, 2500 plants/ha.
2017-18	Maintenance of plantation
2018-19	Maintenance of Plantation
2019-20	Maintenance of Plantation
2020-21	Maintenance of Plantation
2021-22	Felling of trees in the 1 st , 5 th , 9 th , 13 th , etc rows and planting/seed sowing in these felled rows.
2022-23	Felling of trees in the 2 nd , 6 th , 10 th , 14 th , etc rows and planting/seed sowing in these felled rows.
2023-24	Felling of trees in the 3 rd , 7 th , 11 th , 15 th , etc rows and planting/seed sowing in these felled rows
2024-25	Felling of trees in the 4 th , 8 th , 12 th , 16 th , etc rows and planting/seed sowing in these felled rows

2025 onwards: Repeat of activities of 20121-22 to 2024-25 continuously

Table-10 (B): Block Plantation of Sal Mixed with Associates-Annual Targets of Forest Improvement in Sarkey Basti JFMC (Year-1 to Year 10)

Name of Plantation	: Block Plantation of Sal Mixed with Associates
Plantation Period	: 2016-17 to 2026-27 (10 Years)
Plantation Area	: 50 ha
Spacing	: 4m X 5m-500 plants per ha
No. of Plants to be Raised	: 12,500+2500 (Vacancy Filling)
Species	: Sal; Associates- Bohera, Arjun, Sida, Haldu.
Rates	: As Approved by APFBCS(to be increased by 20% every two years)

Financial Year	Activities
1 st Year	Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference- Demarcation of land during the month of December-January, Land development, Soil Working @ Rs 1000/ha
2 nd Year	Block Plantation 4m x 5m, 500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area
3 rd Year	Vacancy filling during the season of April-June Weeding; Cultural operation
4 th Year	Same as above
5 th Year	Same as above
6 th Year	Cultural operation
7 th Year	Jhuming and Cultural operation
8 th Year	Same as above
9 th Year	Same as above
10 th Year	Same as above

Table-10 (C): NTFP Plantation-Annual Targets of Forest Improvement in SarkeyBastiJFMC (Year-1 to Year 10)

Name of Plantation	: NTFP Plantation
Plantation Period	: 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)
Plantation Area	: 100 ha
Spacing	: 2m X 2 m-2500 plants per ha
No. of Plants to be Raised	: 2,50,000 (1,25,000 annually)
Number Blocks	: 2 Numbers(50 ha each)
Species	: Amla, Hilikha, Bhomora, Bohera, Mango, Guava, Neem, Arjun, etc

Financial Year	Activities
1 st Year	Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference, Demarcation of land during the month of December-January, Partition of land into blocks, Land development, Soil Working @ Rs 1000/ha, 3 wired barb fencing 2800 RM @ Rs56.36/RM
2 nd Year	Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area; cultural operation and weeding
3 rd Year	Cultural operation, weeding, vacancy filling
4 th Year	Same as above
5 th Year	Same as above
6 th Year	Same as above
7 th Year onwards	Prunning; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings trees, harvesting of fruits and medicinal parts

4.5 Nursery Development Plan

The Nursery Development Plan for SarkeyBastiJFMC 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 SarkeyBastiJFMC. This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in JFMC works.

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

Location of Nursery	Sp. Planted	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
Within the Village	Gomari, Teak, Goraneem, Bhelkhor, Jamun, Arjun, Bohera, Bamboo etc.	2015-16	1,25,000	Provide sapling for vacancy filling to be under taken in the 2016-17.Saplins availed from both departmental and JFMC nursery.
		2016-17	25,000	Provide sapling for vacancy filling to be undertaken in the 2017-18
		2017-18	20,000	Provide sapling for vacancy filling to be undertaken in the 2018-19

Location of Nursery	Sp. Planted	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
		2018-19	10,000	Provide sapling for plantation to be undertaken in the 2020-21
		2020-21 onwards	32,000	Planting in the felled rows (1/4 th of area) every year

4.6 Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

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

(A) Fuel wood Plantation

Table-12 (A): Maintenance Plan of Fuel Wood Plantation in the SarkeyBastiJFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2017-18 to 2026-27	As provided in Action Plan for Firewood Plantation

(B) Sal- ANR

Table-12 (B): Maintenance Plan of Sali ANR in the SarkeyBastiJFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
1 st to 10 th year	Action Plan for Sal-ANR; Sal with associates

(C) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

Table-12 (C): Maintenance Plan of NTFP / Medicinal Plantation in the SarkeyBastiJFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
1 st to 7 th Year & onwards	Action Plan for Block Plantation of Non Timber Forest Produce

5. Expected Benefits

This sub-section furnishes the benefits expected from the forests protected by members of the SarkeyBastiJFMC, 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 SarkeyBastiJFMC. 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 SarkeyBastiJFMC

Item	Month	Year (Indicative)	Quantity
Firewood	Throughout the year	2020-21	2 quintals annually /household
Timber for House	Throughout the year	2025-26	2-3 trunks per household annually
Small timber for Implements	Throughout the year	2025-26	6-7 pieces per household annually
Bamboo	Throughout the year	2017-18 onwards	100 pieces/ household
Pole	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest Trees & Grass			
NTFP	June-July	2021-22 onwards	1 MT
Wages	Plantation and its maintenance	2016-17 onwards	-
Firewood final felling	120/ha in Nov-Dec annually	2021 onwards	-

5.2. Sharing Mechanisms

The sharing mechanism for the benefits is indicated below for members of the SarkeyBastiJFMC

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for SarkeyBastiJFMC

Method	Items
To be shared equally	NTFP, Sal, Firewood (as revenue sharing)
To be freely collected by the members (with some amount of restriction)	Firewood
Other Methods	Processing of NTFPs

List of Appendices

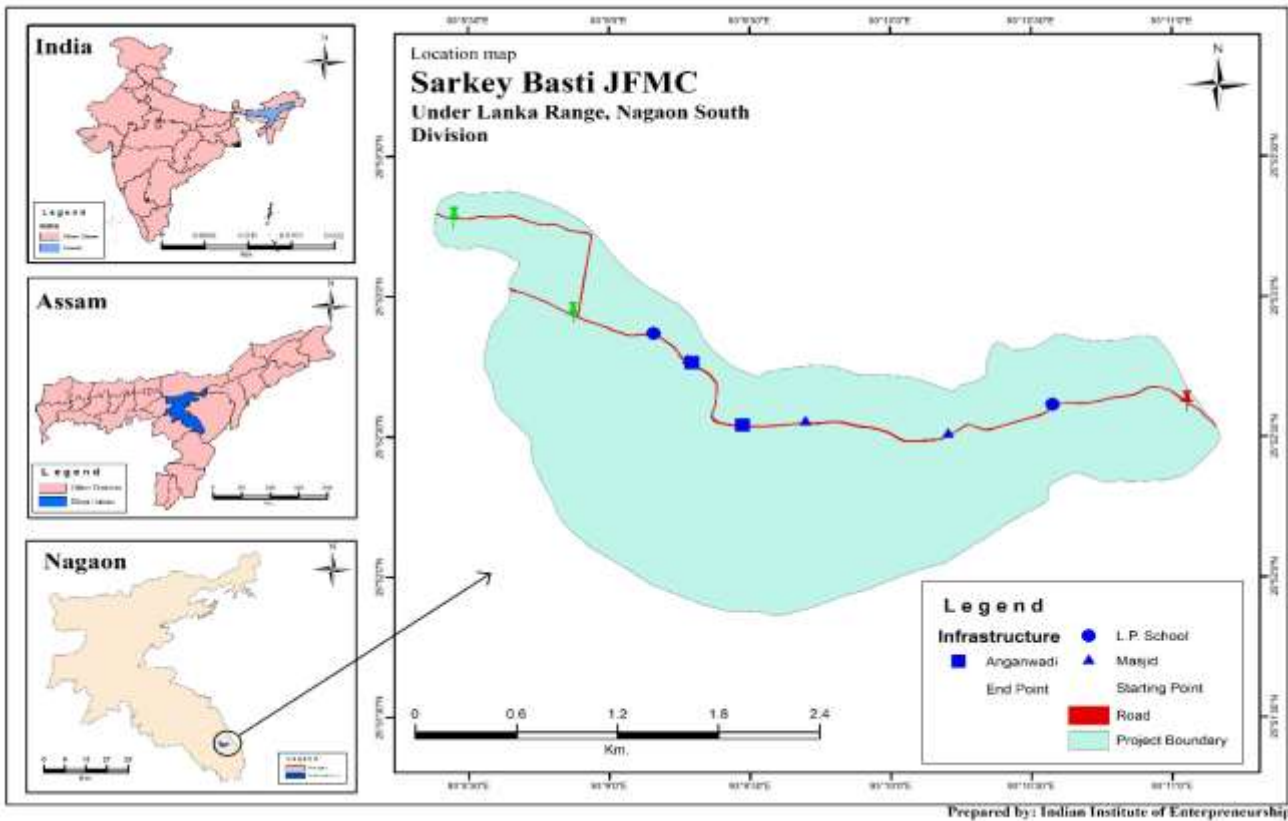
Appendix No	Heading	Page No
1	Maps Location Map Village Map Social Map Village Resources Map	24-27
2	Land Use Map of Village (GIS)	28
3	PRA Exercise	
	Social Mapping Wealth Ranking Time Line review Seasonality of Livelihoods Venn Diagram Chapatti Diagram Priority Ranking: Potential Livelihood and EPA	29-38
4	Photographs	39-40
5	List of JFMC Members	41
6	Filled Up Tables (Proforma-1 to Proforma-4) Table Nos. 1-37	42-49

Appendix 1

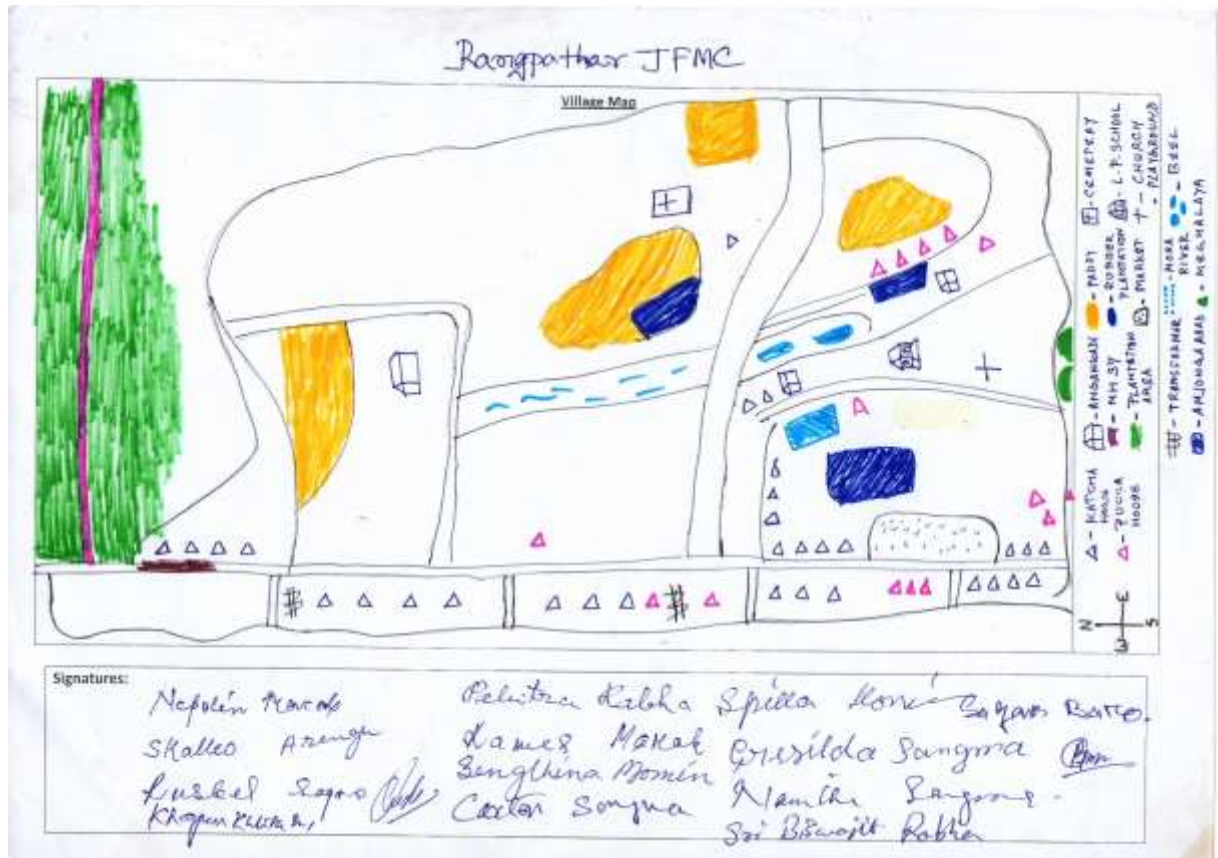
1.

Location map

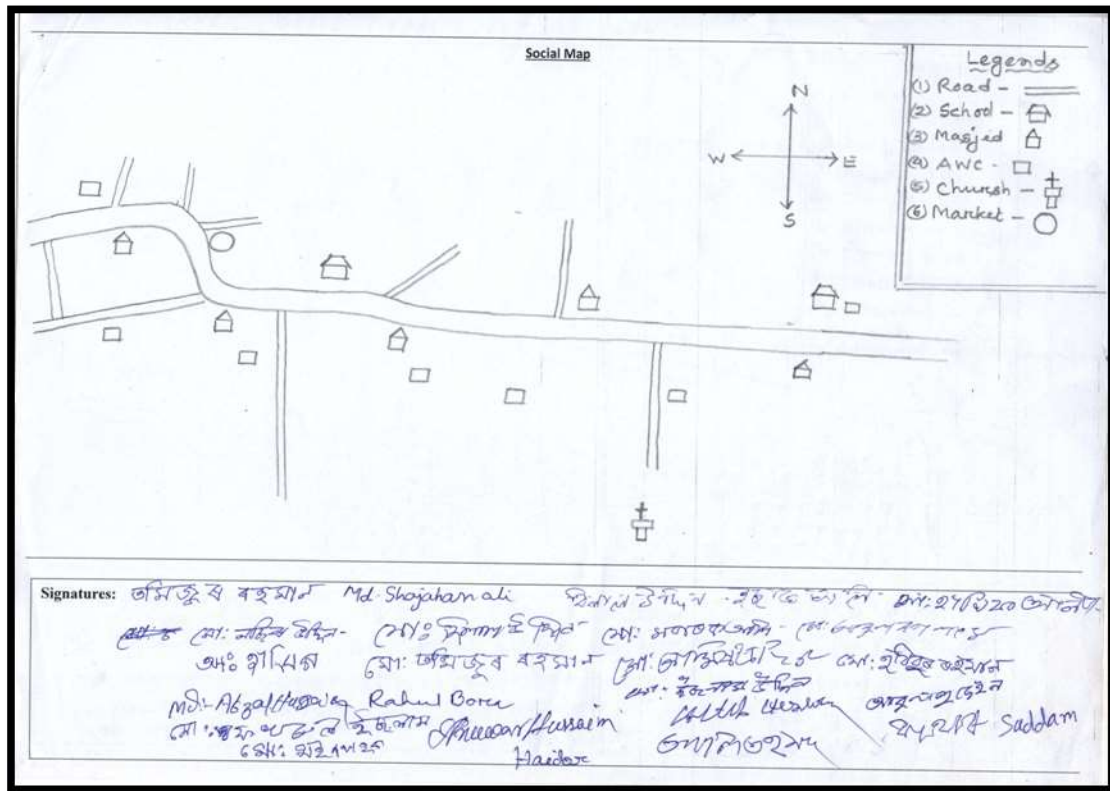
L



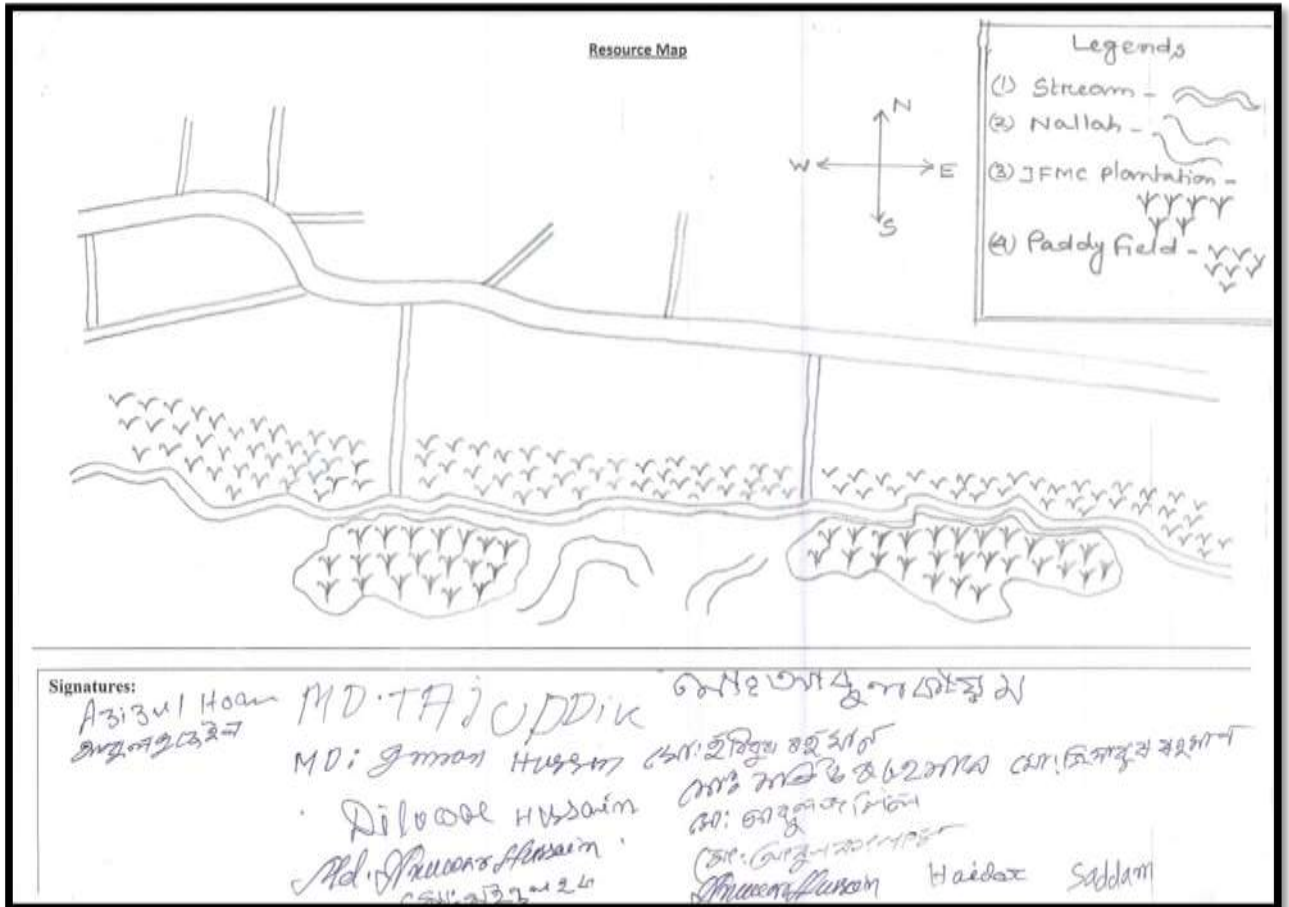
2. Village Map



3. Social Map

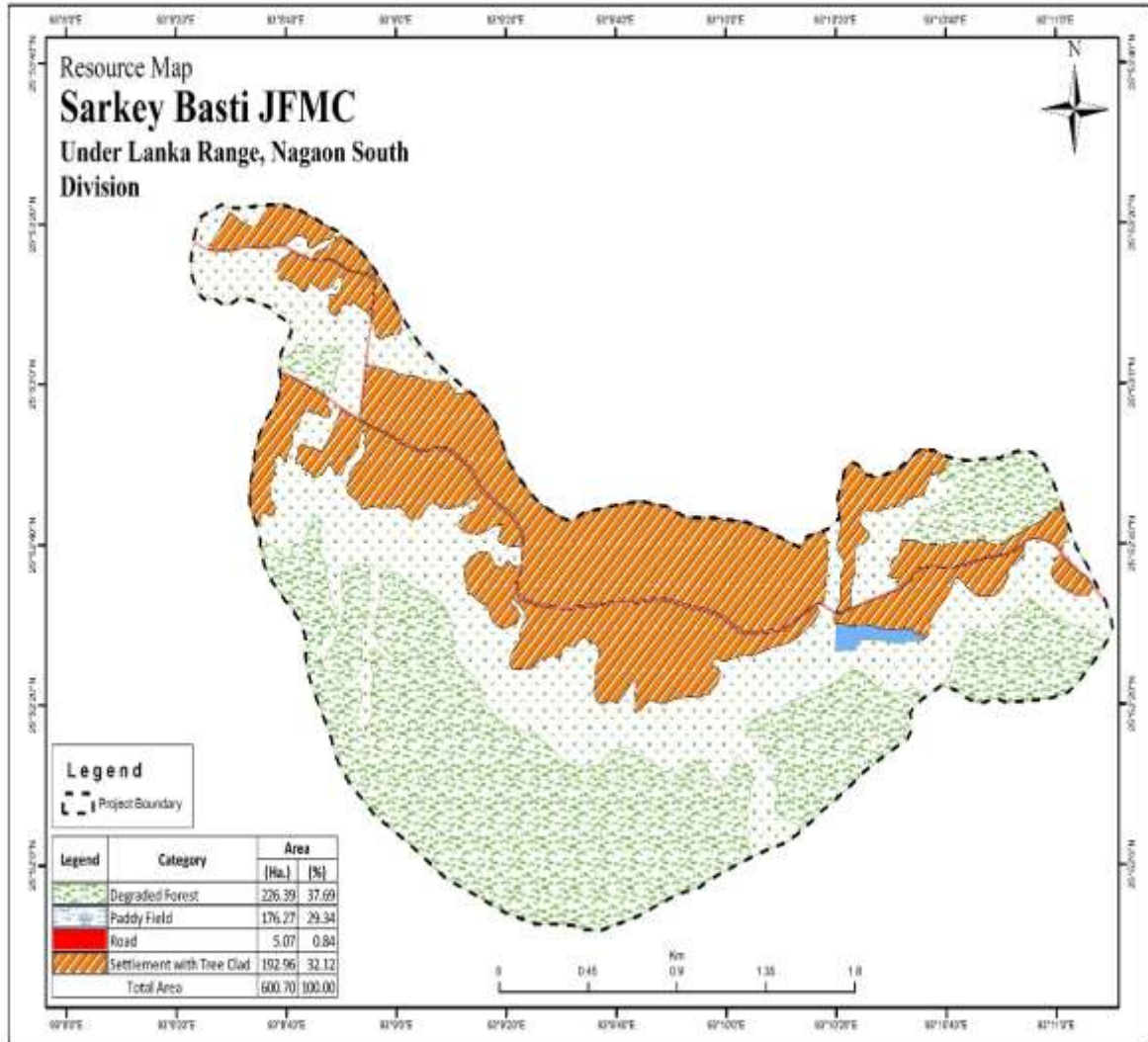


4. Resource Map



Appendix 2

Land Use and Resource Map of GIS



Source: Google earth Imagery

Prepared by: Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship

APPENDIX 3

PRA ACTIVITY

Location and Timing of Participatory Rural Appraisal:

Name of the JFMC	SarkeyBasti
Numbers of participants	50-60
Time	11AM, 10 TH APRIL, 2017
Venue	POULTRY FARM

Table – 3.1 Brief about the villages under SarkeyBastiJFMC

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	No. of households	Population		
			Total	Male	Female
1	SarkeyBasti	316	2212	1138	1074

Different PRA tools have been used under the exercise of PRA technique.

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

3.1 Social and Resource Mapping:

A visual technique through which a map is created by the villagers for the researchers to understand the community layout, in terms of its infrastructural facilities, demography, the existing ethno-linguistic groups along with the occurrence, distribution, access and the use of resources

It is used to identify the different social groups/institutions and the perceptions that the community/villagers have of them. In addition, it helps in recognizing different features and the significance it has attached to the community along with the problems, possibilities and the opportunities these social groups and institutions have attached with them

Since it is a graphical representation of one's community by the villagers themselves, it helps them in communicating the perceptions that they have of their community structures, the interactions that exist between different social groups, the distribution of the community in terms of class and caste and the analyses of the resources found and how they are used

Table 3.2: Information about the village

Social information	Total Population	2212
	Male	1138
	Female	1074
	Total households	316
	Numbers of Kaccha Houses	195
	Numbers of Semi-Pucca Houses	15
	Numbers of Pucca Houses	30
Landmarks	Bridges	0
	Streams	1
	Anganabadi school	1
	Playground cum grazing field	1

Findings of social map:

- The participants of social mapping have identified all 316 households out of which 272 households have thatch houses or kuccha house. There are 26 semi pukka houses and 20 Pukka Houses. This signifies that the village has not been yet considerably developed and achieved significant coverage of poor people residing in the rural area.
- The high school level education system prevailing in the village is not as much as satisfactory because there is only a one LP school, One Secondary school, One Madrassa and 5 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 is very poor in the village as 198 household have only avail the electricity connection out of the total 316 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 the drinking water.
- The people of the JFMC area belongs to only Muslim community and are General caste.

Learning

- The main road accessible by the village is National Highway (NH 31) and is 12 km away from the village. And the roads connecting the village with the national highway are kutchamotorable.
- Electricity connection is there in about 65 per cent households of the Sarkey Bastivillage. But daily availability of the electricity is very less (less than 5 hours/a day).
- There is a lack of LPG gas connections in households. The Household still dependent on forest and use firewood for their cooking purposes. They used to go to the forest for collecting the firewood which is still a concern for the forest department for degradation of the forest.
- The primary health centre along with post office is located in Centre Bazar which is 1KM away from the JFMC. As public transport is not available, and the villagers have to walk and use bicycles to avail the basic facilities.
- There is one Church in the JFMC.
- There are a grazing field which is used by the villagers use for their cattle rearing. These fields are available for a maximum of six months. Seasonal grazing incorporates “grazing animals on a particular area allows the land that is not being grazed to rest and allow for new forage to grow.

3.2 Wealth Ranking:

Participatory wealth ranking is a tool that captures differences in standards of living as perceived by the community themselves, thus making it possible to gain insight into relative social stratification. - Chambers

“Wealth” is defined in each society using different criteria.

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

Wealth-ranking not only helps us identify the rich and poor families of the village but also gives us an insight into what constitutes wealth and what constitutes poverty as far as the people are concerned

Wealth ranking was done with the help of the following information about the households

- a) Occupation/livelihood
- b) Land holding
- c) Types of living house
- d) Ownership of assets

As such it is found that about 55 per cent people are poor, about 27 per cent are belonging to middle class and about 18 per cent are categorized to be rich. Poor people are mainly irregular wage earners and mostly mortgage land for the paddy cultivation. Rich people are mainly rubber cultivators and paddy cultivators with good amount of agricultural land. They also have televisions sets, two wheelers, and radio etc. Middle class people are doing cultivation of horticulture products as well as of paddy with own agriculture land along with mortgaged lands.

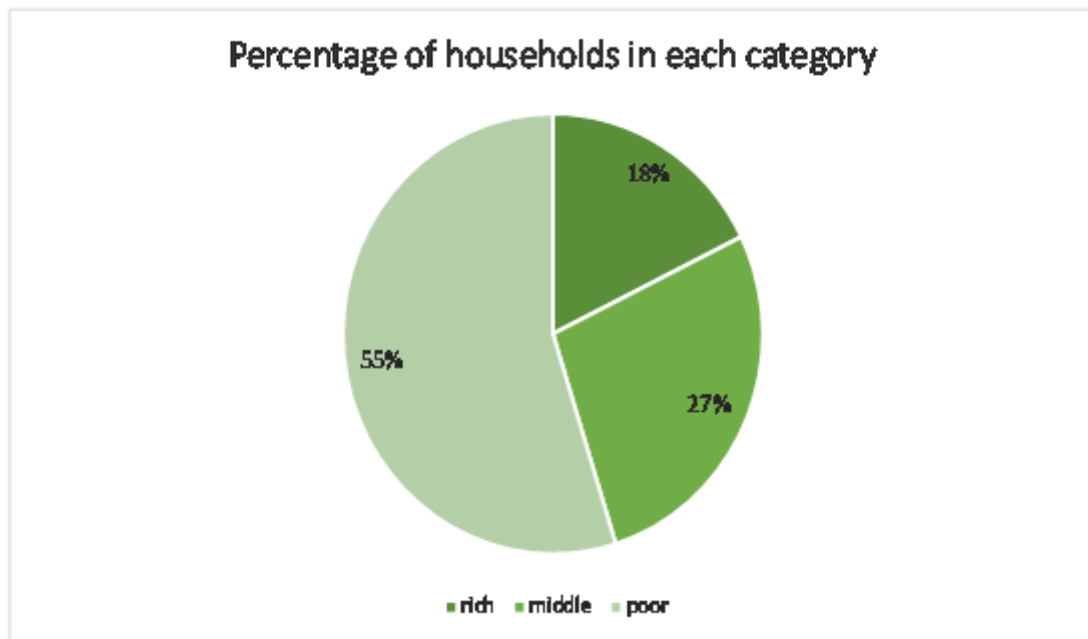


Figure 3.1: Wealth Ranking

Source: PRA

3.3 Timeline Review:

A graphic technique used to show significant and non-repetitive changes or events which have taken place in a village over time.

This not only helps in identifying and representing sequences of key events and major changes but also helps in tracking changes in specific issues related to climatic conditions over time and predicting future events based on past experiences.

It tells us about the historical upheavals and the downfalls or lows that a village/community has experienced and their responses to them which could also lead to finding solutions to current problems.

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

Table 3.3: Timeline review

Year	Event	Type
1967	There was a migration of people from Cachar	Migratory
1968	First Masjid was built up	Constructive
1978	There was a severe drought in the village	Destructive
1983	First Anganbadi was formed	Constructive
1992	There was malaria in the village where a lot of people were killed.	Destructive
1992	Ubaidur Rahman was the first gradate from the village	Achievement
2002	There was a communal riot between the Karbi and the village people	Destructive
2005-2006	Haldi market was first started	Constructive
2011	The JFMC was	Formative

Source: During PRA

3.4 Seasonal Mapping of Livelihood Activities

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

In the present JFMC, Seasonal mapping was done in such a process to cover mainly seasonal variation of crops, where we have considered agricultural crops and the timing of three activities viz. sowing, cropping and harvesting details throughout the year. From the seasonal mapping, it has been noticed that the main crops grown in the village are rubber, rice, yam, tapioca. Laos etc. The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) revealed that other major livelihood options available in the SarkeyBastiJFMC are Livestock rearing (goatery, poultry), shop-keeping, weaving, daily wageman, mason, electrician, tailoring and carpentry which are not seasonal in nature but is showed in the seasonal mapping. It has also been expressed that few of them also go to cities outside Northeast as temporary workers and get engaged in factories.

Figure: 3.2: Seasonal and Livelihood Map

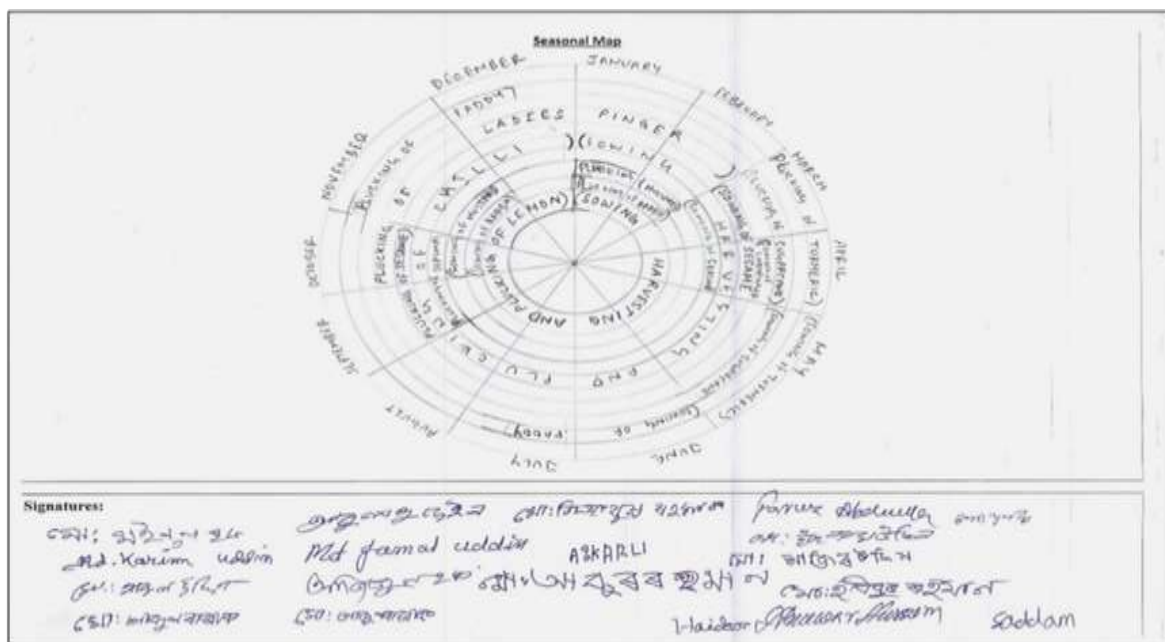


Table 3.4 Seasonal Pattern of Livelihood Activities

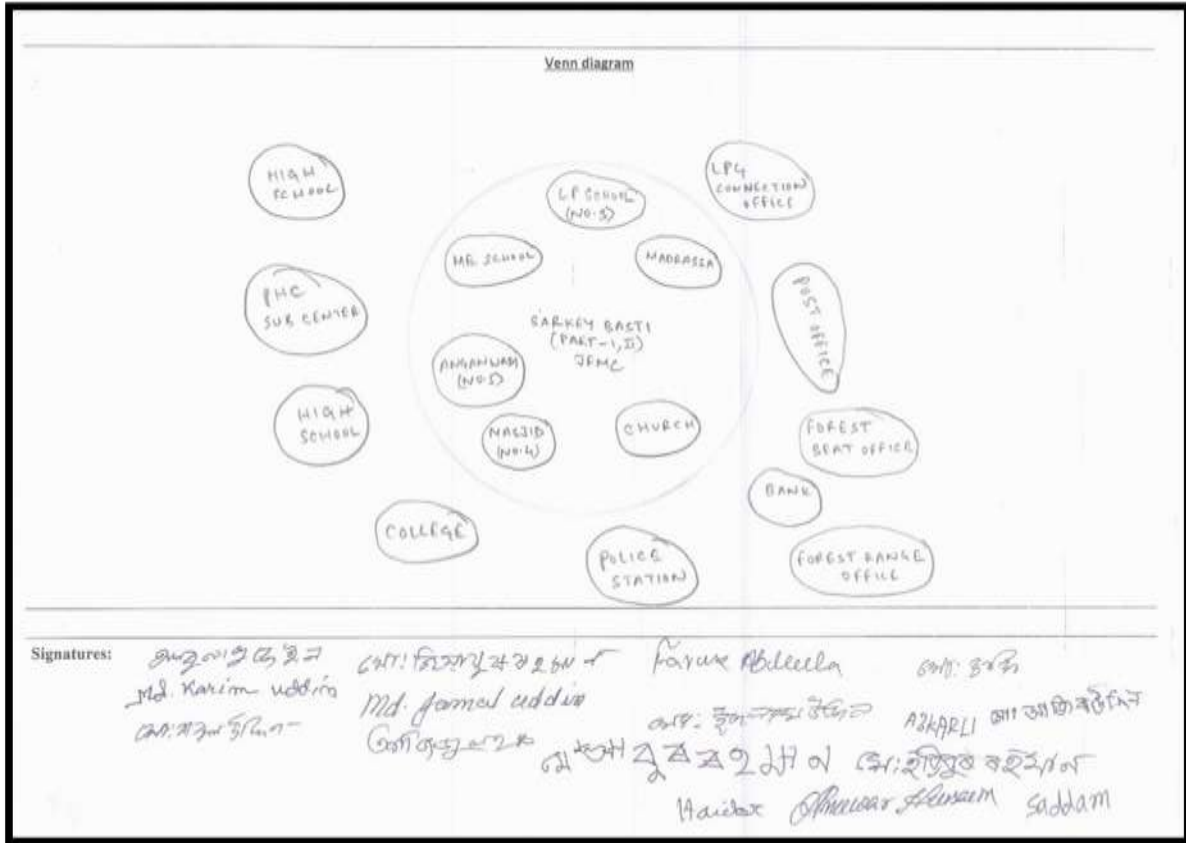
Categories	Time of Activity				
	Seasonal	Sowing	Harvesting	Plucking	
Farming	Turmeric	May		March-April	
	Paddy	June-July		Nov-Dec	
	Sugarcane	May		March-April	
	Bamboo	April	Throughout the Year		
	Lady's Finger	April			
	Chilli	Throughout the Year			
	Cabbage				
	Cauliflower				
	Sesame	March-April		Sept-Oct	
	Mustard	Oct-Nov		Jan-Feb	
	Radish	Oct-Nov		Jan-Feb	
		Throughout the year			
	Non-Farming				
Livestock Rearing					
Daily Wage Earning					
Shop-keeper					
Masonry					
Tailoring					

Source: PRA

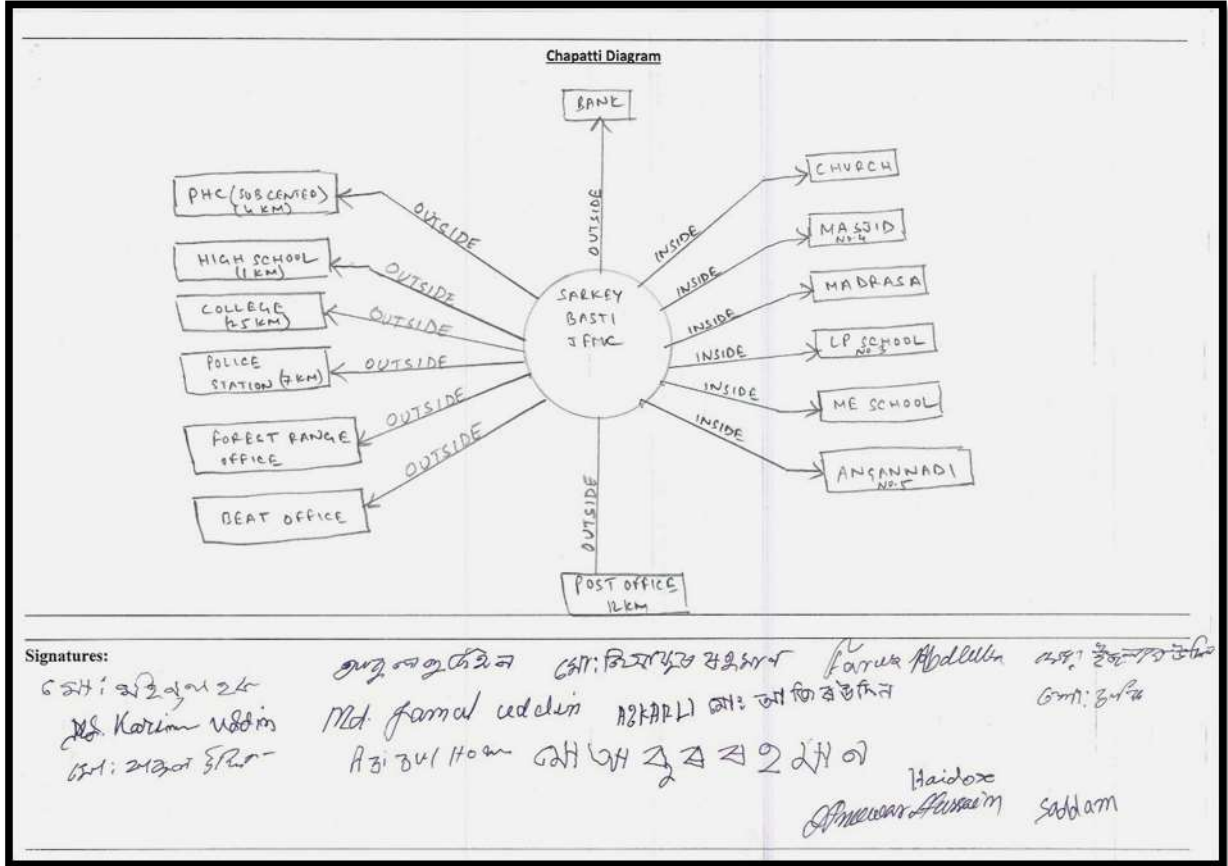
Learnings:

- All horticulture outputs of the village includes mango, jack-fruits, etc are abundant in number, though these are not marketed by the households as there is proper market for selling these outputs. Additional benefits may be earned by the households if these outputs can be value added in form of processing and preservation. By selling those households can enhance their monthly income, which will in turn benefit them for covering up their standard of living.
- Although livestock/poultry/goatery rearing is a good source of livelihood for the people in the surveyed areas, but it is also saddled with many problems. Some of these which were discussed during the FGD sessions include lack of assistance and support from Govt. department, outbreak of diseases, absence of veterinary services, lack of technical guidance on animal husbandry, involvement of maintenance cost and untimely availability of fodder and high price.
- The numbers of available trained or skilled resources have been found to be very less in the JFMC.

3.3 Venn Diagram



3.4 Chapatti Diagram



Priority Ranking- EPA

Sankeybast (I & II)

Priority Ranking of Entry Point Activity

Entry Point Activities		Nursery APS	Community Hall	Community Hall Boundary	Road Connectivity	Education	Ring wall								Marks	Rank
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K				
Nursery APS	A	X	B	C	A	A									3	2 nd
Community Hall	B		X	B	B	B									5	1 st
Community Hall boundary	C			X	C	E	C								3	2 nd
Road Connectivity	D				X	D	D								2	3 rd
Education	E					X	F								2	4 th
Ring wall	F						X								1	4 th
	G							X								
	H								X							
	I									X						
	J										X					
	K											X				

Signatures:

SH: 2/2/2025 Md. Karim uddin	Md. Jamal uddin	Fawaz Aboluday an: AKARALI an: Azizul Hoan- Klaider
---------------------------------	-----------------	--

Priority Ranking- Potential Livelihood

Priority Ranking of Livelihood Activities

Livelihood Activities		Weaving	Eri Silk Spinning	Livestock rearing	Handloom	Driving	Tailoring	Cane & Bamboo	Carpentry	Masonry	Marks	Rank
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		
Weaving	A	X	A	C	A	A	F	A	A		5	1
Eri Silk Spinning	B		X	B	D	B	F	B	B		3	4
Livestock rearing	C			X	D	C	F	C	C		3	5
Handloom	D				X	D	F	D	D		3	3
Driving	E					X						
Tailoring	F						X	F	F		2	2
Cane & Bamboo	G											
Carpentry	H											
Masonry	I											

Signatures

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bhagyabati Rabha | 8. Kalyan ch, Rabha | 16. Ganta Rabha |
| 2. Romboh Rabha | 9. Pradip Baruah, P. | |
| 3. [Signature] | 10. GURUJI [Signature] | |
| 4. [Signature] | 11. Arup Koo Rabha | |
| 5. Sukumar Rabha | 12. Trishna Rubhee | |
| 6. Rathi Rabha | 13. Ranay ch Rabha | |
| 7. [Signature] | | |

PHOTOGRAPHS



During the PRA exercise

Some random photographs during PRA at Sarkey BastiJFMC (I, II)



Appendix 5

LIST OF JFMC MEMBERS

NAME OF THE EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF SARKEYBASTI JFMC
Under Lanka Range, Nagaon South Division, Hojai (Assam)

Sl. No.	Name	Father's/Husband's Name	Gender	Age	Designation	Education Qualification	Contact No	Remarks
1	Afjal Hussain	Motdur Rohman	M	35	President	HSLC	8811886934	
2	Laila Begum	Habibur Rahman	F	46	V. President			
3	Rahul Bora		M	45	M. Secretary	MA	9957063328	
4	Nijam Uddin	Monojir Ali	M	34	Tresserer	V	8471996863	
5	Anwar Hussain	Lutfor Rahman	M	32	Member	X		
6	Jiabor Rahman	Said Ali	M	42	Member			
7	Abdul Rajak	A. Khalik	M	34	Member			
8	Abdul Lotif	Hobib Ali	M	58	Member			
9	Mohibur Rahman	Sokot Ali	M	40	Member			
10	Bilal Uddin	Mijajur Rahman	M	35	Member			
11	Amir Uddin	Tafajul Ali	M	36	Member			
12	Abida Begum	Abul Hussain	F	27	Member			
13	Alasun Nessa	A. Mojid	F	46	Member			
14	Abdur Rahman	A. Mannan	M	38	Member			
15	Imran Hussain	A. Hakim	M	23	Member			
16	Anuwara Begum	Monul Hoque	F	36	Member			
17	Minara Begum	Ainul Hoque	F	31	Member			


 Treasurer
 Sarkey Bosti J.F.M.C.
 Signatur of Treasurer


 President
 Sarkey Bosti J.F.M.C.
 Signatur of President


 Member Secretary
 Sarkey Bosti J.F.M.C.
 Signatur of Member Secretary

Appendix 6 (RECORD I)

Table 1: Basic data of the JFMC:

Sl no	Name of the JFMC	Date of establishment	No. of members in executive committee	Name of the president	Name of the secretary	Money in VDF	Contribution per family /per person	Social fencing used Yes / No	Remarks on special attainment	Grading %of success by RFO
1	SarkeyBasti	2011	17 M=12 F=5	Md. Afzal Hussain	Rahul Bora			Yes		

Source: Field survey report

Table 2: Village wise population data:

Table -2: Demographic status of the project villages

Sl. No.	Name of village	Households (No.)	Population (No.)			Sex ratio	Avg. HH size
			Total	Male	Female		
1	Sarkey Basti	316	2212	1138	1074		7

Source: - Field survey report.

Table-2.1

No of the households	Community	Caste	Religion
316	Assamese	General	Muslim

Source: Field survey

Table 3: Village wise Farmer Category on the basis of landholding:

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

Name of the JFMC	Types of Farmers according to land holding				
	Large Farmer (> 10 hectare)	Small Farmer (2-10 hectare)	Marginal farmer (< 2 hectare)	Landless	Total
SarkeyBasti	Nil	2	302	12	316

Source: Field survey

Table 4: Cattle Population:

Table 4: Cattle Population

JFMC	Village wise numbers of Cattle or type of animal					
	Cows	Goats Cocks/Hens	Bulls/Oxen	Horses	Poultry	Total
SarkeyBasti	1280	640	62	65	2560	4607

Source: Field survey

Table 5: Village wise Infrastructure:*Table 5: Infrastructure in the SarkeyBastiJFMC*

Infrastructure	Location	Distance from Village (in km)
Main Road	Naukhuti to Janju	12km
Electricity	No Electricity	
LPG Cooking Gas	Lanka	30km
Public Transport	Janju	7km
PHC(Sub Center)	Center Bazar	1km
School(LP and MP)	Within the JFMC LP-3 ME-1	1KM
College	Udali	25Km
Post Office	Naukhuti	12km
Bank	Naukhuti	6KM
Madrassa	Within the JFMC	1km
Anganwadi Centre	Within the JFMC (5 Nos.)	1km
Church	Within the JFMC	1km
Police Station	Naukhuti	7KM

Source: field survey

Table 6: Agricultural crops*Table – 6. Agriculture Crops*

	Rain Fed		Irrigation	
	Name of the crop	Area (in ha.)	Name of the crop	Area (in ha)
Kharif	Sali rice, Chinese rice	30.5	NA	
Rabi	Mustard, leafy vegetables	Household use	NA	
Rubber	Rubber	12.9		
Others	Vegetable, Fruits	20.87	NA	

Source: Field survey

Table 7: Crop production profile*Table 7 Crop production profile*

Type of crop	Total Production (approx) in quintals	No of household growing	Average production (quintal/ ha) approx	Area under crop (ha) approx
Paddy	3825Q approx.	308	12.42 q/hc	
Oil Seeds	6Q	6	10 q/hc	
Haladi	6000Q approx.	300	20 q/hc	
Sugar Cane	900Q	30	30 q/hc	

*1 ha= 1.68 Bighas Source: Field survey

Table 8: Fodder Availability*Table 8: Fodder Availability*

Types	1-3 months	3-6 months	>6 months
Crop Residue		✓	
Trees Fodder		✓	
Grasses			✓
Green Fodder			✓
Grazing in Forest			✓

Source: Field survey**Table 9: Location of market from the village***Table 9: Location of the markets from the village*

For Purchase	Location	Distance from village if in other village (in km)
Grocery shop	Inside	
Weekly Market	Naukhuti	3 Km
Major Market	Hojai	18 Km

Source: Field survey**Table 10: Water Resources Facility:***Table 10: Water Resource Facilities*

Water Source	Number	Water Availability	Uses
Hand pump	0	Perennial	Household
Streams/Nala	1	Perennial	Household
Ring Well	12	Perennial	Household

Source: Field survey**Table 11: Energy Consumption***Table- 11: Energy Consumption*

Type of Fuel	Number of household depending	Number of months dependent	Sources (local, village, forest, other sources)	Major/ Secondary
Fuel wood	316	12	Forest	Major
Kerosene stove	316	12	Market	Major
Gobar/Bio gas	-	-	-	-
LPG	3%	4	Market	Secondary
Electric Heater				

Source: Field survey

RECORD: II**LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS****Table 12: Agriculture and Horticulture:***Table-12: Agriculture and Horticulture*

Constraints	Reason	Opportunities	Programme
Low Production/ Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degraded fertility level of the paddy land due to rubber cultivation • Negligible knowledge for organic farming • No use of HYV seeds • Lack of irrigation facilities • Negligible use of modern machineries like tractor, power tiller etc. • Not driven by the market demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of irrigation facilities, modern machineries which directly lead to increase production • Application of HYV (high yielding variety) seeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on organic farming • Provide training on the application of modern seeds, machineries etc. • Provide credit facilities to buy modern machineries.
Storage and Processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of common storing place • Lack of cold storage facility due to non-availability of electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helpful in preserving unsold products for a longer period of time 	
Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of transporting facilities for carrying products • Less contact with the direct market; much dependency upon middle man • No knowledge on marketing know-how, dependence on traditional system of selling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smooth transportation facility will help the farmers to carry their products to the nearby markets. • Generate highest market price by removing middle men. • More knowledge about the current market situation as well as the current value of their products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buyer seller meet

Table 13: Livestock

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Program me
Less grazing land	Not Applicable		
Availability of fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unable to buy fodder from market due to poor financial condition • Trees fodder n crop residue are available only for 3-6 months. Green fodder is also not available for the whole year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faster growth of cattle • Higher income from livestock rearing 	
Veterinary care facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No veterinary care clinic • Lack of knowledge about the proper rearing of live stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease control • Increases the life span of cattle • encourage livestock rearing for earning purpose 	
Production of milk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less availability of fodder • No scientific knowledge about the cattle rearing for increasing milk production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High demand for milk products • Availability of supplements to cattle like “Milk Booster, Milk Plus” etc. can increase the production of milk in the area. 	
Milk market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less contact with the direct market for milk • Unaware of the market demand of different milk made products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A huge demanded market for milk is available within and outside the market. 	

Table 14: NWFP

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

15. Specialized Skills

Table 15: Specialized Skills: Handloom

Constraints	Reasons	Opportunities	Programme
Raw material availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Availability of Raw Materials within reachable location • No Storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common place for setting a raw material storage • Strengthen the commercialisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up raw material bank
Product quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of research on product quality • Shortage of high quality materials • Depend on traditional machineries. No use of modern machinery and equipment • Lack of TQM techniques. • Lack of innovation in product development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase productivity • Optimal use of manpower • Use of modern machinery and equipment • Improvement of quality and designs by comparing their products with those of others' artisans in the fairs/seminars/expos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Modern Tools and Equipment. • Providing modern technology to the villagers
Marketing potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No proper market for hand made products • No pricing policy • No direct contact with the institutional buyers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better price for the products • Expansion of market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish link between buyers and sellers • Marketing provision for participation in national and international seminars/expos • Intervention in the form of engagement of market consultant • Introduction of product catalogues
Credit facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No linkage with the banks or post office saving banks • Unaware of the development schemes of banks and government 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfinance, Term Loans, Working Capital Arrangement
Product Diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Product Diversification or New Product Development. • Lack of concept for product diversification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Demand Based Products, as per the needs of the modern day market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill Up gradation & Training on New Product Development and Product Diversification

16. Credit Facility

Table 16: Credit facility

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

List of Participants for Skill Development Programme

Sarkey Basti	1) Anuar Hussain	Lutfur Rahman	34	Male		Electrician	IX
	2) Hamid Ali	Mijajur Rahman	30	Male		Electrician	VII
	3) Ainijor Hussain	Motkur Rahman	31	Male		Tailoring	XI
	4) Hamida Khatun	Afjal Hussain	33		Female	Tailoring	XI
	5) Sharuk Hussain	Jakir Hussain	24	Male		Tailoring	VIII
	6) Hasnara Begum	Mijajur Rahman	40		Female	Tailoring	V
	7) Rajak Ali	A. Khalk	27	Male		Tailoring	V
	8) Sabjan Begum	Siraj Uddin	26		Female	Tailoring	V
	9) Nekjan Begum	Sams Uddin	27		Female	Tailoring	VIII
	10) Jakir Hussain	A. Kalam	22	Male		Electrician	HSLC
	11) Rabia Begum	Hurmot Ali	44		Female	Tailoring	III
	12) Noor Ahmad	A. Latif	24	Male		Tailoring	HSLC
	13) Saidul Ali	Anam Uddin	28	Male		Tailoring	IX
	14) Badrul Jamal	Safikur Zaman	22	Male		Tailoring	X
	15) Amir Uddine	Tofzul Ali	38	Male		Electrician	V
	16) Fokrul Islam	Moiul Haque	26	Male		Electrician	VII

Submitted,

 Divisional Forest Officer
 Nagaon South Division, Nagaon


Household list of Sarkey Basti(I & II)

SL.NO	Name of Family Members	Father's Name	Age	Sex		Relation between Head & other members	Remarks
				M	F		
1	Motibur Rahman	Hasen Ali	61	m		SON	
2	Lutfur Rahman	Hason ali	56	m		DO	
3	Afjal Hussain	Motuir Rahman	36	m		DO	
4	Sofiqur Rahman	Hason Ali	49	m		DO	
5	Abdul Kayum	Tabark Ali	47	m		DO	
6	Mohibur Rahman	Hason Ali	57	m		DO	
7	Anuwar Hussain	Lutfur Rahman	34	m		DO	
8	Ahab Hussain	Motibur Rahman	28	m		DO	
9	Anjor Hussain	Motibur Rahman	23	m		DO	
10	Siraj Uddin	Tafful Ali	59	m		DO	
11	Abul Kalam	Siraj Uddin	35	m		DO	
12	Abul Hasem	Siraj Uddin	33	m		DO	
13	Abu Bakkar	Siraj Uddin	27	m		DO	
14	Idris Ali Mazumdar	Mohammad Ali	44	m		DO	
15	Forij Uddin	Mohammad Ali	59	m		DO	
16	Abdus Suban	Taffzul Ali	34	m		DO	
17	Rajia Begum	Taffajul Ali	37	m		DO	
18	Eakub Ali	Kotu Mia	42	m		DO	
19	Azizul Hoque	Joban Ali	46	m		DO	
20	Niaz uddin	Ilas Ali	49	m		DO	
21	Inus Ali	Niaz Uddin	27	m		DO	
22	Abdur Rouf	Sumu Miza	63	m		DO	
23	Amina Khatun	Ataur Rahman	56	m		DO	
24	Badrul Islam	Ataur Rahman	38	m		DO	
25	Motuir Rahman	Hummat Ali	56	m		DO	
26	Askor Ali	Abdul Roof	39	m		DO	
27	Noor Islam	Foriz Uddin	47	m		DO	
29	Taz Uddin	Foriz Uddin	32	m		DO	
30	Romiz Uddin	Hummat Ali	51	m		DO	

M.A. Afzal Husain
President
Sarkey Bosti J.F.M.C.

G. Jafar Husain
Treasurer
Sarkey Bosti J.F.M.C.

SL.No	Name of Family Members	Father's Name	Age	Sex		Relation between Head & other members	Remarks
				M	F		
31	Hobibur Rahman	Intaj Ali	43	m		Do	
32	Mohibur Rahman	Intaj ali	46	m		//	
33	Aurwar Hussain	Mohibur Rahman	29	m		//	
34	Nozrul Islam	MohiburRahman	27	m		//	
35	Taz Uddin	Forj Uddin	27	m		//	
36	Nizam Uddin	Forj Uddin	30	m		//	
37	Jamal uddin	Frij Uddin	40	m		//	
38	Saidul Hussian	Abdul Kayum	24	m		//	
39	Mohibur Rahman	Humat Ali	24	m			
40	Ali Ahmed	Abdul Roof	40	m			
41	Atabur Rahman	Sahanur ali	56	m			
42	Ali Haidor	Abdur Roof	25	m			
43	Islam Uddin	Asman ali	36	m			
44	Fokrul Islam	Asman Ali	33	m			
45	Joitun Nessa	Islam Uddin	34		F		
46	Ali Ahmed	Abdul Monnan	31	m			
47	Abdur Rahman	Toiar Ali	41	m			
48	Abdul mozid	Toiar Ali	53	m			
49	Yaris ali	Sunu Mia	76	m			
50	Sams Uddin	Yaris Ali	39	m			
51	Sorif Uddin	Yaris Ali	26	m			
52	Abdul Sukur	Intaj Ali	46	m			
53	Rushna Begum	Akoor Ali	43	m			
54	Nosib Ali	Inmtaj ali	43	m			
55	Abdul Gofur	Kuti Raja	51	m			
56	Abdul Sohid	Kuti Raja	43	m			
57	abdul Hannan	Kuti Raja	36	m			
58	sahjan Ali	AbdulGofur	25	m			
59	Bahar Uddin	Akbor Ali	29	m			
60	Husan Ahmed	Abdul Sattar	31	m			

Mrs. ABOY MUSA
President
Serkey Bostil F.M.C.
Abdul Sattar
Treasurer
Serkey Bostil F.M.C.

Sl.No	Name of Family Members	Father's Na,Name	Age	Sex		Relation between Head & other members	Remarks
				M	F		
61	Abdul Noor	Tahir Ali	69	m			
62	Jakir Hussain	Tahir Ali	25	m			
63	Monir Ali	Afaj Ali	66	m			
64	Hilala Uddin	Monir Ali	26	m			
65	Dulal Uddin	Monir Ali	24	m			
66	Usman Ali	Mokodes Ali	34	m			
67	Alim Uddin	Sofikur Rahman	59	m			
68	Somor Uddin	Sofikur rahman	56	m			
69	Abdul Hashim	Fatir Ali	31	m			
70	Saib Uddin	Isab Ali	31	m			
71	Rohim Uddin	Mokodes Ali					
72	Abdul Mona	Fatir Ali	47	m			
73	Hilla Uddin	Abdul Satter	29	m			
74	Namor Ali	Alor Ali	66	m			
75	Nasir uddin	Namor Ali	39	m			
76	Akbor Ali	Isak ali	38	m			
77	Billa Uddin	Moinul Hoque	29	m			
78	Kamal Uddin	Abdul Noor	36	m			
79	Rohim Uddin	Tahir Ali	38	m			
80	Abdul Jabbar	Abdul Satter	47	m			
81	Faruk Uddin	Ataur Rahman	48	m			
82	Habij Uddin	Sofikur rahman	47	m			
83	Azibur Rahman	Abdul Jabbar	38	m			
84	Dilwar Hussain	Shab Uddin	28	m			
85	Jamal Uddin	Wahab ali	49	m			
86	Shab Uddin Ataur	Rahman	46	m			
87	Mojibur Rahman	Abdul Jabbar	40	m			
88	Taj Uddin	Mojir Ali	41	m			
89	Mojibur rahman	Suna Miya	39	m			
90	Habij Uddin	Suna Miya	37	m			

M. S. A. Ozael Hussain
President
Sankey Bost J.F.M.C.

F. H. Hossain
Treasurer
Sankey Bost J.F.M.C.

Sl.No	Name of Family Members	Father's Name	Age	Sex		Relation between Head & other members	Remarks
				M	F		
91	Nizam Uddin	Monjir Ali	37	m			
92	Sitab Uddin	Monjir ali	35	m			
93	Jahanara Begum	Montaj Ali	38	F			
94	Asia Begum	Monjir Ali	56	m			
95	Bilaton Nessa	Monjir Ali	49	m			
96	Azizur Rahman	Mokrom Ali	52	m			
97	Riaz Uddin	Wahab ali	42	m			
98	Ali Ahmed	Azir Uddin	28	m			
99	Abdul Sahid	Mizazur Rahman	30	m			
100	Abdul Gofur	Mizazur Rahman	32	m			
101	Billal Uddin	Mizazur Rahman	38	m			
102	Babu Ali	Bosarat Ali	28	m			
103	Abdul Monan	Abdul Sukur	39	m			
104	Bilal Uddin	Mimir ALi	34	m			
105	Noor Uddin	Siraj Ali	37	m			
106	Komrul Islam	Sobor Uddin	28	m			
107	Fokrul Islam	Sobor Uddin	43	m			
108	Foiz Uddin	Ilas Ali					
109	Abdul Hussain	Foiaz Ali	26	m			
110	Husan Ahmed	Foiaz Ali	28	m			
111	Abdul Motin	Mizazur Rahman	44	m			
112	Abdul Jolil	Mizazur Rahman	49	m			
113	Rahmat ali	Miya Husan	52	m			
114	Abdul Kadir	Hajrat Ali	58	m			
115	Abdur rahman	Umor Ali	65	m			
116	Noor Islam	Halim Uddin	57	m			
117	Siraj Uddin	Monohir ali	52	m			
118	Imran Hussain	Abdul Hakim	27	m			
119	Amir Uddin	Abdul Korim	49	m			
120	Monir Uddin	Abdul korim	47	m			

md. A. G. Hossain
President
Sarkar Bari J.F.M.C.

Dr. Md. Shamsuddin
Treasurer
Sarkar Bari J.F.M.C.

Sl.No	Name of Family Members	Father's Name	Age	Sex		Relation between Head & Other Members	Remarks
				M	F		
121	Nokim Uddin	Abdul Hasim	52	m			
122	Soidul Islam	Aman Uddin	27	m			
123	Jakir Hussain	Abdul Hadsim	87	m			
124	Islam Uddin	Abdul Hasim	55	m			
125	Sobor Uddin	Abdul hasim	60	m			
126	Anam Uddin	Abdul Hasim	53	m			
127	Joinal Hoque	Anam Uddin	28	m			
128	Jiabor Rahman	Soid Ali	46	m			
129	Intajur Rahman	Monohor Ali	42	m			
130	Manik Uddin	Ajmot Ali	48	m			
131	Najim Uddin	Ajmot Ali	45	m			
132	Abdul Mojib	Haris ali	55	m			
133	Sunahor Rahman	Soid Ali	39	m			
134	Afia Begum	Soid Ali	42	m			
135	Diluwar Hussain	Rofik Uddin	27	m			
136	Abidur Rahman	Ala Uddin	25	m			
137	Atab uddin	Monozir Ali	26	m			
138	Matab Uddin	Monjir Ali	26	m			
139	Abdul hannan	sai Miya	37	m			
140	Najim uddin	Monjir Ali	37	m			
141	Saiful Islam	Muslim Ali	43	m			
142	Nasir uddin	Somsu Miya	38	m			
143	Najar Uddin	Samsu Mioya	38	m			
144	Monaf Ali	Basir Ali	51	m			
145	Abdul Lotif	Hobib Ali	56	m			
146	Husain Ahmed	Abdul Lotif	30	m			
147	Mohibur rahman	Sokot Ali	42	m			
148	Sofikur Rahman	Sokot Ali	44	m			
149	Altab Hussain	A.Rahman	66	m			
150	Hanif Ali	Altab Ali	32	m			

MD. Abzal Hussain
President
Sarkey Bosti J.F.M.C.

E. P. B. B. B. B. B.
Treasurer
Sarkey Bosti J.F.M.C.

Sl.No	Name of Family Members	Father's Name	Age	Sex		Relation between Head & other members	Remarks
				M	F		
151	Abdul rajak	Abdul Khalik	37	m			
152	Forij uddin	Mahmod ali	57	m			
153	Soibur Rahman	Abdul Khalik	30	m			
154	kutub uddin	rena Miya	33	m			
155	Suaib Uddin	Abdul lotif	28	m			
156	Noor Ahmed	Abdul Lotif	26	m			
157	Sukur Ali	Yafor ali	42	m			
158	Azibur rahman	Fenu Miya	25	m			
159	Hobinur rahman	Romij Uddin	56	m			
160	Moinul Hoque	Kutu Min	67	m			
161	Aktar Ali	A. Rahman	62	m			
162	Julfikar Ali	Muslim Uddin	67	m			
163	Barak Ali	Surhab ali	52	m			
164	Noor Islam	Surhab Ali	41	m			
165	Sokot Ali	Bosir Ali	66	m			
166	Dihuar Hussain	Lutfur Rahman	27	m			
167	Abdul Motin	Hurmat Ali	58	m			
168	Fokor Ali	Abdul motin	37	m			
169	Monsur Ali	A.Rahman	58	m			
170	Abdul Ali	A.Rahman	32	m			
171	Jnat ali	Kitab Ali	68	m			
172	Rais Uddin	Kitab ali	46	m			
173	Matib aib	Uddin Jinat Ali	46	m			
174	Momtaz Uddin	Jnat ali	41	m			
175	Abul kalam	A.Khalik	36	m			
176	Haris ali	Sayed Ali	40	m			
177	Rofi Mia	Abdul Satter	54	m			
178	Finu Mia	Abdul Satter	59	m			
179	Kamrul Islam	Fenu Miya	39	m			
180	Aklas Uddin	Rofi Mia	23	m			

Md: Abzal Hussain
President
Sarkay Bost J.F.M.C.

Dr: Md. Faruk Hossain
Treasurer
Sarkay Bost J.F.M.C.

Sl.No	Name of Family Members	Father's Name	Age	Sex		Relation between Head & other members	Remarks
				M	F		
181	Rohim Uddin	Mubojit Ali	48	m			
182	Rofik Uddin	Samsu Mia	42	m			
183	Siraj Uddin	Fatir Ali	46	m			
184	Nasir Uddin	Fatir Ali	38	m			
185	Suruj Ali	Ramjan Ali	37	m			
186	Ainul Hoque	Musim Ali	37	m			
187	Samsul Hoque	Muslim Ali	37	m			
188	Orun Sangma	koylash Marak	52	m			
189	Hierofin Marak	Prosanta Marak	41	m			
190	Dibos Sagma	Gorlat Marak	38	m			
191	Andar sag Marak	Orun Marak	43	m			
192	Jipen Sagma	Rofi Marak	38	m			
193	Dipok Sangma	Rofi Marak	38	m			
194	Prosanta Sangma	Koilas marak	34	m			
195	Lotin marak Tufan	Sangma	45	m			
196	Orup Sangma Satis	Marak	34	m			
197	Rogudish Marak	Satis Marak	32	m			
198	Jicical Marak	Rubin Sangma	42	m			
199	Raju Marak	Leben Marak	36	m			
200	Nikil Sangma	Leben Sangma	38	m			
201	Remao Marak	Diren Marak	44	m			
202	Porneson Sangma	Sujit Nomik	39	m			
203	Ojonta Sangma	Sujit Nomik	42	m			
204	Cojogti Marak	Prosanta Sangma	34	m			
205	Soidul Islam	Nur Hussain	38	m			
206	Sajan Ali	Nur Hussain	287	m			
207	Whab ali	Jobed Ali	34	m			
208	Baharul Islam	Jobed ali	26	m			
209	Kasim Ali	Altab ali	42	m			
210	Abu Sama	Altab Ali	42	m			

M. Abzal Hussain
President
Sankey Bosti J.F.M.C.

M. Abzal Hussain
Treasurer
Sankey Bosti J.F.M.C.

Sl.No	Name of Family Members	Father's Name	Age	Sex		Relation between Head & others members	Remarks
				M	F		
211	Ramjan Ali	San Miya 43 m					
212	Alal Uddin	Ansir Ali 28 m					
213	Azibur Rahman	Hasamat Ali 29 m					
214	Joinal Uddin	Akbor ali 24 m					
215	Ain Uddin	Nena miya 27 m					
216	Fojjul Hoque	Muslim Uddin 35 m					
217	A Hasim	Hakim Sarkar 44 m					
218	Rofik Uddin	Fokor Uddin 28 m					
219	kaum	Hakim arkar 33 m					
220	Fokor Uddin	Amir Uddin 27 m					
221	Sofikur Rahman	Romj Uddin 43 m					
222	Mustafa Ali	Jamsed Ali 32 m					
223	Joibur Rahman	Sokot Ali 34 m					
224	Sokot Ali	Sobdul Ali 42 m					
225	Ahmed ali	Sokbor Ali 42 m					
226	Abdul Hoque	A Wahid 44 m					
227	A Sukair	A wahid 44 m					
228	Mujibur Rahman	Furkan Ali 33 m					
229	fijur Uddin	somir ali 28 m					
230	Monay uddin	Roib Ali 49 m					
231	Mojibur Rahman	Mohab Ali 44 m					
232	Nur uddin	A Asod 56 m					
233	Sorif uddin	Akib Ali 40 m					
234	Moibur Rahman	Akib Ali 36 m					
235	Najim uddin	Akib Ali 52 m					
236	A. Jobar	A.Mnan 36 m					
237	A.Mojid	A.Manan 33 m					
238	A Rahman	A.Mojid 45m					
239	Gujjar Hussain	Mokram Ali 30 m					
240	Babul Hussain	Akib Ali 36 m					

MO: 985304
 President
 Sakhey Bosti J.F.M.C.

Treasurer
 Sakhey Bosti J.F.M.C.

Sl.No	Name of Family Members	Father's Name	Age	Sex		Relation between Haed & other members	Remarks
				M	F		
241	Sabul Hussain	Akib Ali	34	m			
242	Azim Uddin	Akib Ali	34	m			
243	A.Ajid	A Monan	33	m			
244	Hamid Ali	Basa Miya	42	m			
245	Minoi Ali A	hmed Ali	57	m			
246	A.Suban	Abdul Monan	58	m			
247	A.Satter	Abdul monnan	56	m			
248	A.Rahman	A.Monan	54	m			
249	A Kuddus	Abdul Monan	44	m			
250	A Monaf	Furkan ali	55	m			
251	Mokbul Ali	Arsod Ali	44	m			
252	Jakir Hussain	Mokbul ali	39	m			
253	Ala Uddin	A.Jolil	55	m			
254	Sams Uddin	A.Jolil	58	m			
255	Siraj Uddin	A.Jolil	60	m			
256	A.Monnan	Kala Miya	57	m			
257	A.Hoque	Kala Miya	55	m			
258	A Rajak	Kal Miya	40	m			
259	Aftab Uddin	A.Jolil	41	m			
260	Dilwar Hussain	Aiub ali	34	m			
261	Aiub Ali	Asod Ali	50	m			
262	Mosodor	Ali Kutub Ali	43	m			
263	Altab hussain	Tajomul Ali	26	m			
264	sams Uddin	Sohor ali	59	m			
265	A.Noor	A Monnan	50	m			
266	Azir Uddin	Haris ali	42	m			
267	Nur Ali	Junab Ali	52	m			
268	Sajan ali	Nur Ali	29	m			
269	Amir Uddin	Tofojol Ali	38	m			
270	Foroj Uddin	Tofojul Ali	43	m			

Md. Akmal Hussain
President
Sarkhey Bosti J.F.M.C.

Mr. Urooj M. Khan
Treasurer
Sarkhey Bosti J.F.M.C.

Sl.No	Name of Family Members	Father's Name	Age	Sex		Relation between Head & other members	Remarks
				M	F		
271	Jamal Uddin	Tofojul Ali	29	m			
272	Sams Uddin	Tofojul Ali	34	m			
273	Aftab Uddin	Tofojul Ali	36	m			
274	Taj Uddin	Tofojul Ali	27	m			
275	Kofil Uddin	Tofajul Ali	26	m			
276	Taj Uddin	A.Monaf	27	m			
277	Eslam Uddin	A.Monaf	28	m			
278	Fokrul Islam	A.Monaf	27	m			
279	Nojrul Islam	Moinul Hoque	26	m			
280	Eodrul Hoque	Mahar Ali	29	m			
281	Lal Miya	Forman Ali	56	m			
282	Mojibur Rahman	Lal Miya	28	m			
283	Hifjur Ali	Nena Miya	38	m			
284	A.Hasim	Kala Miya	41	m			
285	Jiibur Rahman	Yar Uddin	31	m			
286	Jafar Uddin	Mosodor Ali	47	m			
287	Noor Ahmed	Mojibur Rahman	32	m			
288	Amir Uddin	Nojomim Ali	35	m			
289	Hasen Ali	Kholilur Rahman	36	m			
290	AlaUddin	Kotu Moni	53	m			
291	Tasir Uddin	Kotu Moni	42	m			
292	Hojrat Ali	A.Rahman	39	m			
293	Huson Ali	Kolilur Rahman	28	m			
294	A.Rohim	Mosodor Ali	60	m			
295	Bahar Uddin	Siraj Uddin	33	m			
296	Moktar Ali	A.Motin	36	m			
297	Rohim Uddin	A. Motin	34	m			
298	Sokmod Ali	Kajim Uddin	47	m			
299	Abdul Hannan	Mumin Ali	49	m			
300	Abdul Kuddus	Somed ali	35	m			

M. A. Hussain
President
Sakhey Bosti J.F.M.C.

M. A. Hussain
Treasurer
Sakhey Bosti J.F.M.C.

Sl.No.	Name of Family Members	Father's Name	Age	Sex		Relation between Head & other Members	Remarks
				M	F		
301	Kurman Ali	sofiqur Rahman	34	m			
302	Nasir Uddin	Sofu'iqur Rahman	39	m			
303	Kutub Uddin	Fatiz Ali	45	m			
304	Abdur rahmar	Toib Ali	43	m			
305	Mohobot Ali			m			
306	Rahan Uddin	Abdul hamid	33	m			
307	Huson ALi	Mosorof Ali	34	m			
308	Muson ali	Mosorof Ali 27 m		m			
309	Siraj Uddin	Sunu Miya	56	m			
310	Amir Uddin	Nurman Ali	37	m			
311	Jakir Hussain	Nurman Ali	35	m			
312	Nurman Ali	Abdul Hoque	55	m			
313	Nasir Uddin	Nijam Uddin	31	m			
313	Hikal Uddin	ASAD ALI	36	m			
314	Billal Uddin	ASADALI	34	m			
315	LOKAI MVA	Tolar Ali	46	m			
316	Jobir Begom	HASMOT ALI	55	F			

Mr. Abzal Huseen
President
Sarkay Bost J.F.M.C.

Mr. Faruk Huseen
Treasurer
Sarkay Bost J.F.M.C.

SARKEY BASTI (PART I, PART II), LANKA

List of People Present in PRA Exercise

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
		Mr. Ubaedun Rahman Rasulhujja	Mr. Ubaedun Rahman Rasulhujja
		Mr. Lut Kus Ratna	
		Mr. Jamal Uddin	
		Mr. Kareem Uddin	
		ABDURRAHMAN	ABDE/P
		AZFAALI	AZFAALI
		MD: MAYAB UDDIN	MD: MAYAB UDDIN
		CST: 247202512	

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

CST: 247202512

List of People Present in PRA Exercise

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
		শ্রী: মজিব উদ্দিন	শ্রী: মজিব উদ্দিন
		শ্রী: মজিব উদ্দিন	
		MD TAJUDDIN	MD TAJUDDIN
		শ্রী: হুমায়ুন মকসুদ	শ্রী: হুমায়ুন মকসুদ
		শ্রী: নজিব উদ্দিন	শ্রী: নজিব উদ্দিন
		আঃ মুনীর	
		Ali Ahmed	
		মিলন হোসেন	মিলন হোসেন
		ইচ্ছাক জামিল	ইচ্ছাক জামিল
		মোঃ মুনীরুজ্জামান	শ্রী: মুনীরুজ্জামান

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

List of People Present in PRA Exercise

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
		মো: আমজাদ হুসেইন	মো: আমজাদ হুসেইন
		মো: আব্দুল মালিক	মো: আব্দুল মালিক
		মো: আব্দুল মালিক হুসেইন	
		মো: হুসেইন হুসেইন	মো: হুসেইন হুসেইন
		মো: হুসেইন হুসেইন	
		মো: হুসেইন হুসেইন	
		মো: হুসেইন হুসেইন	
		Amreear Hossain .	Amreear Hossain
		মো: আমজাদ হুসেইন	মো: আমজাদ হুসেইন
		মো: আমজাদ হুসেইন	মো: আমজাদ হুসেইন

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

SHARKEY BASTI (PART I, PART II), LANKA

List of People Present in Awareness Programme

Sl. No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
1.		මො: ජායරත්න	මො: ජායරත්න
2.		මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්	මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
3.		මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්	මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
4.		මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්	මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
5.		Md. Ubaidul Rahman Barahuniya	Md. Ubaidul Rahman Barahuniya
6.		Md. Lutful Rahman	
7.		මො: ජායරත්න	
8.		Md. Karim Uddin	
9.		Md. Jamat Uddin	
10.		Md. Abdul Mannan	

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

11. මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 12. මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 13. මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 14. මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 15. මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 16. මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 17. මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 18. මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 19. මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 20. මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්

මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්
 මො: ජොහාන් ජාමාල්

List of People Present in Awareness Programme

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
1.		ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.	ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.
2.		ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.	ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.
3.		Md. Rajibun Rehana	Md. Rajibun Rehana
4.		ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.	ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.
5.		ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.	ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.
6.		ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.	Md. Abul Kalam
7.		ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.	ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.
8.		ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.	ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.
9.		ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.	ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.
10.		ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.	ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.


Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.

ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.

ಮೆ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.

List of People Present in Awareness Programme

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
1.		ওমি জুব বর মামল	ওমি জুব বর মামল
2.		সকুতুব উদ্দিন	সকুতুব উদ্দিন
3.		মোঃ জাহিদ হুসেইন মামল	মোঃ জাহিদ হুসেইন মামল
4.		Faruk Abdulla	
5.		Nazim	Nazim
6.		ASKARALI	ASKARALI
7.		মোঃ মাহমুদ হামিদ	মোঃ মাহমুদ হামিদ
8.		মোঃ মাহমুদ হামিদ	মোঃ মাহমুদ হামিদ
9.		Fakirul Islam	Fakirul Islam
10.		MR TAJUDDIN	MR TAJUDDIN

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.