

No 1&No 2 SARTHE GAON JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (JFMC)
LANKA RANGE, NAGAON SOUTH DIVISION,
NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE

MICRO-PLAN

(2017-18 to 2026-27)

Prepared by 1&2 Sarthe Gaon Joint Forest Management Committee

Assisted by
Assam Forest Department
&
COMPELO
(IE, RGVN)

Approved:
ANSN
11/7/17.
Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Main

List of Acronyms

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

**1&2 SARTHE GAON JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
LankaForest Range, Nagaon South Forest Division**

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

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Introduction | 1 |
| 2. Village Socio-Economic Profile | 2 |
| 3. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis | 7 |
| 4. Priority Ranking Through PRA Exercise | 8 |
| 5. Livelihood Development Plan | 12 |
| 6. Forest Development Plan of 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC | 13 |
| Lanka to Guwahati distance, location, road map and direction | 29 |
| Distance between Lanka and Guwahati | 29 |
| Lanka to Guwahati travel time | 29 |
| Lanka to Guwahati Bus | 29 |
| Bus fare from Lanka to Guwahati | 29 |
| Lanka to Guwahati road map | 29 |

1. Introduction

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

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| Micro-Plan for the 1&2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC | <p>This document gives the Micro-Plan for the 1&2 Sarthe 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

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|--|---|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|--|---|
| Location | <p>The 1&2 Sarthe Gaon Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in 1 No Sarthe Gaon Village & 2 Sarthe Gaon Village located on the fringe of the Lanka Forest Range, Nagaon South Division under the Northern Assam Circle. The area covered by the above JFMC falls within the Lanka Revenue Circle of Hojai District of Assam.</p> <p>Appendix-1 Gives the Village Map.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Key Information | <p>The key information of the JFMC is furnished below.</p> <p>Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="469 1249 1386 1912"> <tr> <td>Name of the JFMC</td> <td>1&2 Sarthe Gaon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitations</td> <td>Dwellers of No.1 & No. 2 Sarthe Gaon Villages</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Revenue Village</td> <td>No.1 Sarthe Gaon and No. 2 Sarthe Gaon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of the Gram Panchayat</td> <td>Khagorijan Gram Panchayat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue Circle</td> <td>Lanka</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>2009(Reg No)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Description of Boundary of JFMC</td> <td>As below North: PWD Road South: Lankajan Steam and Plantation West: 3 No Sarthe Gaon East: 1 No Debeagaon</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: JFMC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in April</p> | Name of the JFMC | 1&2 Sarthe Gaon | Habitations | Dwellers of No.1 & No. 2 Sarthe Gaon Villages | Name of Revenue Village | No.1 Sarthe Gaon and No. 2 Sarthe Gaon | Name of the Gram Panchayat | Khagorijan Gram Panchayat | Revenue Circle | Lanka | District | Hojai | Forest Division | Nagaon South | Forest Range | Lanka | Forest Beat | Naukhuti | Year Formed | 2009(Reg No) | Description of Boundary of JFMC | As below North: PWD Road South: Lankajan Steam and Plantation West: 3 No Sarthe Gaon East: 1 No Debeagaon |
| Name of the JFMC | 1&2 Sarthe Gaon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Habitations | Dwellers of No.1 & No. 2 Sarthe Gaon Villages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Revenue Village | No.1 Sarthe Gaon and No. 2 Sarthe Gaon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of the Gram Panchayat | Khagorijan Gram Panchayat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue Circle | Lanka | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District | Hojai | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest Division | Nagaon South | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest Range | Lanka | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest Beat | Naukhuti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year Formed | 2009(Reg No) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | <p>2017</p> <p>Additional details are given at Table-1 of Record-I (Given at Annexure)</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Brief Details of the Executive Committee & General Body</p> | <p>The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the JFMC are contained in the table, which is given below.</p> <p>Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee & general Body</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="469 445 1388 712"> <tr> <td>Name of President</td> <td>Mr. Nurul Haque</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Member Secretary</td> <td>Mr. Khagen Ch. Das (FR-I)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Treasurer</td> <td>Mr. Mozibur Rahman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in Executive Committee</td> <td>Male: 10 Female:3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in the General Body</td> <td>144(The number represents head of each household of under the JFMC)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: JFMC Records</p> | Name of President | Mr. Nurul Haque | Name of Member Secretary | Mr. Khagen Ch. Das (FR-I) | Name of Treasurer | Mr. Mozibur Rahman | No. of Members in Executive Committee | Male: 10 Female:3 | No. of Members in the General Body | 144(The number represents head of each household of under the JFMC) |
| Name of President | Mr. Nurul Haque | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Name of Treasurer | Mr. Mozibur Rahman | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Members in Executive Committee | Male: 10 Female:3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Members in the General Body | 144(The number represents head of each household of under the JFMC) | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Households & Population Structure</p> | <p>The 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon Villages comprise of a total of 144 households. The total population of the village total population is 825 of which 495 are male and 330 are female members. All the Households belong to General Category.</p> <p>Table-2 of Record-I may be referred for further details in the above regard.</p> <p>From this, it is inferred that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The average number of persons in a household is 5.73. (2) The sex ratio is 666 females per 1000 males in the village. | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Education & Skills Development</p> | <p>Over 46% of the population is reported to be literate. Most of the community members have received primary school level education. On the other hand, relatively fewer households have attended the formal college education. Which is reportedly very low in number.</p> <p>Livelihood skills are usually acquired under various settings – formal & informal. In the 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon area, informal means for skills development is the traditional form. People have skills in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Agriculture (b) Fishery (c) Bee Keeping (d) Carpentry (e) Nursery <p>Though the Government has been continuously active in promoting formal skill and capacity development programmes in the country through various schemes like PMKVY, DDU-GKY, PMEGP, etc. the villages has not reported receipt of benefits of any such programme within the habitation or its nearby areas.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Soil | The soil type of the Within the JFMC area: - Sandy Loamy soil in plain areas. This type of soil can support different kind of crops, as the soil is reported to be fertile on the whole. |
| Water | The 1 & 2 Sarthe 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. |
| Climate: Temperature & Rainfall | The maximum temperature during the summer is varies from 35-37°C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 10.5 ° C. The annual rainfall is about 1760 mm. About two-third of the rainfall usually occurs during the period from June to 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. |
| Forest & Bio-diversity | The local forests have been broadly classified as Semi hilly and densely vegetated. The main tree species are Teak, Neem, Amla, Hilikha, Arjuna, Bhoira, Fire wood and many other medicinal plants. Additional details in this regard are given in the ‘Forest Development Plan’. |
| Land Use Pattern | 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: Degraded Forest- 0.47% Paddy- 42.61% Pond- 0.57 Road- 0.77% Settlement with tree clad area-55.58% |
| Land Holdings | The type of households as per land-holding is given at Table-3 of Record-I. From the same, it is seen that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 % of the households are landless (5 HH) • 94 % of the households are marginal farmers (135HH) • 2% of the households belong to small categories.(4HH) |
| Livestock | The village has a significant volume of livestock and total number of livestock in the village is 4537. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include: Cows: 526 Goats: 403 Bulls:25 Hen/Cock:2271 Duck:1312 Table-4 of Record-I may be referred to for the details in the above connection. |

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| <p>Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities</p> | <p>In any community the availability of basic infrastructure and its access gives a clear picture of the development activities undertaken within that area. At present the village infrastructural facilities are not adequate. 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 peoples are deprived of basic physical infrastructure. There are absence of basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, Bank, Post Office etc.</p> <p>Education & Health Facilities: The education system of this village is not so satisfactory. There are minimal educational and no health facilities. Public transport is available but it cannot be said as much as good 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 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>Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial inclusion like bank is not located at a considerable distance from the habitation.</p> |
| <p>Agricultural Crops</p> | <p>The details of the agricultural crops grown in the village is available at Table-6 of Record-I.</p> <p>The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.</p> <p>Kharif Crops: Pankaj, Aijong, Sali, Ranjit Rabi Crops: Mustard, Turmeric, Sesame, Chili Others: Sugarcane, Banana, Bettel nut, Jute.</p> |
| <p>Crop Production Profile</p> | <p>Table-7 of Record-I may be referred to for the production and yield details of the crops grown in the village.</p> <p>The maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops like Paddy Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chilli, Lemon, Banana, Betel Nut, Sali, Pankaj, Aijong</p> <p>The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:</p> <p>(a) Paddy: Production 1456 q/ha Yield 14.56 q/ha (b) Oil Seed: Production 150 q/ha Yield 4.83q/ha (c) Vegetable: Production 100q/ha Yield 1.42qt/ha</p> |
| <p>Fodder Availability</p> | <p>The matter of fodder availability in the village is dealt with at Table-8 of Record-I. The above shows that the main sources of fodder in the village are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Crop residue (b) Grazing in forest (c) Household wastage (d) Green fodder</p> |

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| 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: Inside the JFMC (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: Naukhuti Bazar at 3 km away (c) Major Market: : Lanka at 25 km away</p> |
| Water Resources | <p>1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon Villages 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 – 32Nos for household consumption (7 community wells and 25 Household Wells). The availability of water is adequate. (b) Hand Pumps- 20 Nos for household consumption The availability of water is adequate. Hand pumps are set up in those areas where water is found at a lower ground level. (c) Lankajan Rivulet is perineal in nature and it fulfil the water requirement for cultivation of crops, livestock rearing and daily household activities.</p> <p>Details tabulated at Table-10 of Record-I</p> |
| Energy Consumption | <p>The 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon villages have access to basic electricity infrastructural facilities, though only 52% household have electricity connection at 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 which they collect from forest mainly. About one fourth of the households of both the villages depend on kerosene, which is basically used for lighting and cooking purposes and very few households have LPG connection. Table-11 of Record-I shows the major sources of energy in the village. The same have been listed below.</p> <p>(a) FIREWOOD- Households Depending 100%. Source: Forest (Major) (b) KEROSENE- Households Depending: 25%. Source: Market (Major) (c) LPG- Households Depending: 10%. Source: Govt. & Pvt (Secondary)</p> |
| Socio-economic status | <p>Social set-up: The 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon Villages are inhabited by minority community. The religion followed by the villagers is Islam. It has been observed that the position of women is not satisfactory.</p> <p>Economic Condition: The present economic position is not satisfactory and a majority of the villagers are involved in non-formal income earning sectors. The households generally depend on farming, daily wages labour work, horticulture etc. Most households earn Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000 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 • Venn Diagram |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapatti Diagram |
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3. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

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| Framework Undertaken | <p>Framework of livelihood Opportunity Analysis has been done with the help of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood assets Livelihood context Priority ranking on potential livelihood <p>The livelihood situation of 1&2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Capital Physical Capital Social Capital Human Capital Financial Capital |
| Natural Capital | <p>In 1&2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC under Lanka Reserve Forest, major natural capital are Bamboo, Teak, Sal and various species of Bamboo and there is only one Nala namely Lankajan.</p> <p>All the households of the JFMC are dependent on the forest firewood for cooking purposes and generating of other form of energy. Green fodder and timber is available in the forest plantation a those a consumed by the community for feeding the livestock and usage for other household purpose. The villagers use the Lankajan Rivulet water for cultivation and other farm based activities.</p> <p>(Refer table 10, 11, table 3 of FDP for further details)</p> |
| Physical Capital | <p>Majority of the households in the 1&2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC are involved in farming activities and are marginal farmers with farming land of less than 2 ha. The Detailed land holding pattern is described in the table 3/annexure 6.</p> <p>The village has 127 numbers of tin roofed kutcha houses, 5 numbers of Pucca houses and the remaining 12 houses are semi pukka houses. Among the sources of energy consumption the all the households are dependent on firewood for cooking purposes. A few of the house have LPG connection and Kerosene, electricity and LPG, villagers depend on the firewood and kerosene for household and other uses. Although some of the household have LPG, but reliability is very less. (Refer to table 10, 11)</p> <p>There are one LP schools, one High school, four Anganwadi centres,</p> |

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| | <p>three Madrassas, three Power Transformers, and three Graveyard present within the JFMC area. No other educational or other institution is present. (Refer to table 5)</p> <p>In case of water sources, most of the HH have access to tube well, and ring well.</p> |
| Social Capital | <p>The villagers are not fully involved in the JFMCs functioning due to lack of awareness about the JFMCs concept and their roles, functions, 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. We can say that zero participation of women and women's of this particular JFMCs aren't have any right of decision making.</p> <p>There are no SHG in the village. However, the village have one L.P schools, one High school, four Anganwadi centres, 3 Madrassa, 3 Power Transformer, and 3 Graveyard present within the JFMC area</p> |
| Human Capital | <p>46 per cent of total population of the JFMC are literate and 54 per cent are illiterate. The education system of this village is not as good as half of the population is not having any proper education, the main cause behind this condition is people are not aware about the present system of the society or state. (Refer to table 3.3)</p> |
| Financial Capital | <p>There is no government bank or lending institution available inside the JFMC area however there is a bank 12km away from the JFMC.</p> |
| Livelihood Context | <p>Livelihood activities of the 1&2 Sarthe gaon JFMC are identified on the basis of following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |

4. Priority Ranking Through PRA Exercise

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| PRA Exercise | <p>A participatory rural appraisal activity was carried out by a team from IIE, Guwahati involving villagers from 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon Villages on 12th April, 2017 at Location: Open Air</p> <p>Number of Villagers Present:30</p> <p>In Presence of: JFMC Executives Members, Village Headman, Community Members, Forest Department personnel, etc.</p> |
| Objective of | <p>The objective was to study the existing household conditions and obtain other primary data about the community for developing the livelihood</p> |

| PRA | options and the forest development plan. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|----|---|-----------------------------|------------|----|--|----------------------------|------------|----|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|----|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Tools Used & Outcomes of the PRA | <p>Different tools were used and outcomes obtained. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Social Mapping b) Wealth Ranking c) Time Line review d) Seasonality of Livelihoods e) Venn Diagram <p>Appendix-3 furnishes detailed information of the above.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ranking | <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: Ranking of Livelihoods & Skills Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Agriculture b) Livestock c) Bee Keeping d) Fishery e) Nursery f) Carpentry g) Masonry <p>Ranking of EPA</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="459 1111 1422 1951"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="459 1111 560 1223">Ran k</th> <th data-bbox="560 1111 791 1223">Village EPA as ranked</th> <th data-bbox="791 1111 1145 1223">Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)</th> <th data-bbox="1145 1111 1422 1223">Probable source of funding/dept.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1223 560 1447">1.</td> <td data-bbox="560 1223 791 1447">Community Hall with Sanitary latrine, Ring well and Boundary Wall</td> <td data-bbox="791 1223 1145 1447">Location – 1 No Sarthe Gaon</td> <td data-bbox="1145 1223 1422 1447">15,00000/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1447 560 1592">2.</td> <td data-bbox="560 1447 791 1592">RCC one room at Ahmadiya Muktab School</td> <td data-bbox="791 1447 1145 1592">Location- 1 No Sartheygaon</td> <td data-bbox="1145 1447 1422 1592">3,00,000/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1592 560 1778">3.</td> <td data-bbox="560 1592 791 1778">RCC one room at AnwariaMukt b School</td> <td data-bbox="791 1592 1145 1778">Location- 1 No Sartheygaon</td> <td data-bbox="1145 1592 1422 1778">3,00,000/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1778 560 1951">4.</td> <td data-bbox="560 1778 791 1951">RCC one room at Belaley Muktab School</td> <td data-bbox="791 1778 1145 1951">Location- 2 No Sarthey Gaon</td> <td data-bbox="1145 1778 1422 1951">2,00,000/-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | Ran k | Village EPA as ranked | Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars) | Probable source of funding/dept. | 1. | Community Hall with Sanitary latrine, Ring well and Boundary Wall | Location – 1 No Sarthe Gaon | 15,00000/- | 2. | RCC one room at Ahmadiya Muktab School | Location- 1 No Sartheygaon | 3,00,000/- | 3. | RCC one room at AnwariaMukt b School | Location- 1 No Sartheygaon | 3,00,000/- | 4. | RCC one room at Belaley Muktab School | Location- 2 No Sarthey Gaon | 2,00,000/- |
| Ran k | Village EPA as ranked | Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars) | Probable source of funding/dept. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Community Hall with Sanitary latrine, Ring well and Boundary Wall | Location – 1 No Sarthe Gaon | 15,00000/- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | RCC one room at Ahmadiya Muktab School | Location- 1 No Sartheygaon | 3,00,000/- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | RCC one room at AnwariaMukt b School | Location- 1 No Sartheygaon | 3,00,000/- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | RCC one room at Belaley Muktab School | Location- 2 No Sarthey Gaon | 2,00,000/- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | 5 | RCC one room at Rosedey Muktab School | Location- 2 No Sarthey Gaon | 2,00,000/- |
| Livelihood opportunities | <p>Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture & Horticulture Livestock NTFP Credit Facility <p>Additional discussion about the above has been given below.</p> | | | |
| Agriculture & Horticulture | <p>Table-12 under Record-2 may be seen in this connection for opportunities in the areas of agriculture and horticulture.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of proper knowledge about cultivation. Traditional way of cultivation. Unavailability of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's Non usages of high yielding seeds etc. <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Giving proper training on agriculture. Agriculture is a culture of Assamese people. Proper training can give them knowledge about modern techniques. Application of pesticides and insecticides in a scientific way. Introduction of organic Cultivation <p>The suggested programmes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agro-skill development programme. Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation Training on organic cultivation | | | |
| Livestock | <p>Table-13 furnishes additional information about opportunities for livestock rearing.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> As the villagers are not financially so strong they are unable to buy fodder from the market. Trees fodder and crop residue are available only for 3-6 months. Green fodder is also not available for the whole year. Lack of modern scientific knowledge on livestock rearing. Unavailability of veterinary care center. Peoples don't have any appropriate knowledge of livestock rearing <p>The opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They can generate high income from livestock rearing. Livestock rearing can be an alternative way of livelihood. | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of diseases • Increases the life span of cattle. • It will also help to aware the villagers and will encourage them for livestock rearing <p>The suggested programme is: (a) Bee keeping (b) fishery</p> |
| NWFP | <p>The opportunities for NWFP are tabulated at Table-14 under Record-2 The main constraints are: (a) Less availability of NWFP. (b) No technical know-how. (c) No processing units. The opportunities is: (a) Availability of fertile fallow land.</p> <p>The suggested programme are: (a) Plantation of Food plants. (b) Medicinal Plant etc.</p> |
| Credit Facility | <p>Table-16 under Record-2 discusses this aspect. The main constraints with the reasons 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.</p> <p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Agriculture & Horticulture: Tractor operation training, Agro-skill development programme, Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation 2. Livestock: Bee keeping, Poultry. 3. NWFP: Plantation of Food plants, Medicinal Plant etc. 4. Credit facility: Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas |

5. Livelihood Development Plan

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

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared after a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of 1 & 2 Sarthe 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.

6.1 Status of the JFMC Forests

The micro-plan takes into consideration the following categories of the JFM Forests of the 1 & 2 Sarthe 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.

6.1.1 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 1 & 2 Sarthe GaonJFMC have been summarized below.

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of 1 & 2 Sarthe GaonJFMC

| 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 m] |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| (A) Assigned Forest | | | | |
| RF / PF Name: Beat:Naukhuti Compartment: | 309.75Ha | 10 km | Good Area: -309.75 Ha Degraded Area:- 1.47 | 3-6 m |
| (B) Other Planted Area | | | | |
| Location: Type of Forest: VF/ Other _____ | | | | |
| TOTAL | 311.22 Ha | | Good Area: - 309.75Ha Degraded Area: 1.47Ha | |

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

It is seen that the 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC has 311.22 Ha under its forests, of which 309.75 Ha area is 'Good' and 1.47 area is 'Degraded'.

6.2 Forest Soil Type

The forests of 1 & 2 Sarthe 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 1 & 2 Sarthe 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 | - | - |
| Presence of: | | |
| (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 1 & 2 Sarthe 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%)

6.3 Existing Composition of Flora

In the forests of the 1 & 2 Sarthe 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 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC

| Parameter | Local Name(s) | Biological Name(s) |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Major Forest Species | Teak | <i>Tectonagrandis Linn</i> |
| Associates | Gamari | <i>Gmelina Arborea</i> |

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Shrubs | Dhekia | <i>Ferns</i> |
| | Bhotjalakia | <i>Capsicum chinense</i> |
| Medicinal Plants | Arjun, | <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> |
| | Hilikha | <i>Terminalia Chebula</i> |
| | Neem | <i>Azadirachta indica</i> |
| | Amlakhi | <i>Phyllanthusemblica</i> |
| Produce | Pahari Jati Bah | <i>Oxytenteraparvifolia</i> |
| | Dulu Bah | <i>Schizostachyumdulloa</i> |
| | Amlakhi | <i>Emblicoefficialis</i> |
| | Halakh | <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> |
| | Hollong | <i>Dipterocarpmacrocarpus</i> |
| | Arjun | <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> |
| | Agar | <i>Aquillariaagallocha</i> |

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

7. Other Inputs for the Forest Development Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the other inputs for the Forest Development Plan of the 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC.

7.1 Past Protection Measures of the JFMC

The measures taken by the 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC for forest protection in the past have been discussed as follows.

- Number of households involved: 46
- Number of people involved: 80
- Summary of the measures: Not available
- Any formal mechanism: Not available

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

7.2 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 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC

| Name of Forest Produce | Average Household Requirement | | How met Present | Source |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|
| | Frequency Requirement | Approx. Qty | | |
| Firewood | monthly | 40-50 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 144 households in the 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaonvillage for forest produce for own use is as follows:

Table-4 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the 1 & 2 Sarthe GaonJFMC

| Name of Forest Produce | Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*) | Remarks |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Firewood | 86,400 kg | Throughout the year |
| Timber for House | 2-3 nos. | Throughout the year |
| Small Timber for Implements | - | - |
| Pole / Bamboo | - | - |
| Fodder from Forest | 6,912 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

7.3 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 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC is given in the following table.

Table-5 (A): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers of the 1 & 2 Sarthe GaonJFMC

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

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

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

Table-5 (B): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce - Additional Information [1 & 2 Sarthe 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

7.4 Total Requirements of Forest Produce - Domestic Use & Marketing

The total requirements of forest produce by the community members of the 1 & 2 Sarthe GaonJFMC have been summarized below - based on the information in the previous sub-sections.

Table-6: Total Requirements of Forest Produce by Villagers of the 1 & 2 Sarthe GaonJFMC

| Name of Forest Produce | Community Requirement (Kg per annum) From Table-4(B) | Surplus Marketed (Kg) From Table-5(B) | Total Requirements (Kg) |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Firewood | 86,400 kg | - | 86,400 kg |
| Timber for House | 2-3 nos. | - | 2-3 nos. |
| Small timber for Implements | - | - | - |
| Bamboo | - | - | - |
| Pole | - | - | - |
| Fodder from Forest | 6,912kg | - | 6,912 kg |
| NTFP | - | - | - |
| Other | - | - | - |

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

8. Forest Protection Issues

8.1 Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of 1 & 2 Sarthe GaonJFMC have been summarized below.

Table-7: Protection Problems of the 1 & 2 Sarthe 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

9. Components of the Forest Development Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of 1 & 2 Sarthe GaonJFMC; viz. the plans for Protection, Forest Improvement (Treatment), Nursery Development, Maintenance and Miscellaneous Operations.

9.1 Protection Plan

The Protection Plan given at below, discusses the measures for the protection of the forests of 1 & 2 Sarthe GaonJFMC from the issues discussed earlier at Sub-section 3.1

Table-8: Protection Plan of the 1 & 2 Sarthe GaonJFMC

| Protection Work [to be filled from Table 3.7 of Proforma-3 and applicable] | Location in Forest Area | Quantification of Measures [Length, Area, Size etc.] | Timing | Priority [High Medium Low] |
|--|--------------------------------|--|---------------|--|
| 1. Fencing | 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaonforest | 150 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 **1 & 2 Sarthe GaonJFMC** (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.

9.2 Types of Operations Proposed

The types of operations proposed for the treatment of degraded areas of the JFMC Forest of 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC are given hereunder.

Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon 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 | No | No | - | - |
| Protection to Cut Stumps & 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 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC:

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

9.3 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 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC.

| Treatment | Area in Ha under Plantation Module | Priority for Block Plantation | Species | Spacing (metre 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 (9 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

9.4 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 Raise :-
 Number Blocks :-
 Species :-
 Rates :-

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

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

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

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

| Action Plan for Creation of Plantation | | |
|--|---|--------|
| Financial Year | Activities | Amount |
| 2016-17 | Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference-Area Not Less than 100 ha, Demarcation of land during the month of December-January, Partition of land in 4 blocks, Land development, Soil Working @ Rs 1000/ha | - |
| 2017-18* | Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area | - |
| 2018-19* | Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June; GPS marking of the area | - |
| | 1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year | - |
| 2019-20* | Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June; GPS marking of the area | - |
| | 2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year | - |
| 2020-21* | Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June; GPS marking of the area | - |
| | 3rd Weeding | - |
| 2021-22* | 4th Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year | - |
| 2022-23* | 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

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 Raise :-
 Number Blocks :-
 Species :-

| Financial Year | Activities | Amount |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| 2016-17 | Identification of suitable site for regeneration-examine possibilities of natural seed fall-determine intensity and nature of biotic interference- Area Not Less than 50 ha, Demarcation of land during the month of December-January, Partition of land in 4 blocks, Land development, Soil Working @ Rs 1000/ha, 3 wired barb fencing 2800 RM @ Rs56.36/RM | - |
| 2017-18* | Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area | - |
| 2018-19* | Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area | - |
| | 1st Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year | - |
| 2019-20* | Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area | - |
| | 2nd Weeding; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year | - |
| 2020-21* | Block Plantation 2m x 2m, 2500 plants/ha-during the season of April-June ; GPS marking of the area | - |
| | 3rd Weeding & Pruning | - |
| 2021-22* | 4th Weeding & Pruning; Replacement of dead/struggling saplings raised in the previous year | - |
| 2022-23* | 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 | | |

9.5 Nursery Development Plan

The Nursery Development Plan for the 1 & 2 Sarthe 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 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC. This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in JFMC works

Table-11 (A): JFMC Nurseries of the 1 & 2 Sarthe 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

9.6 Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

The maintenance plan for plantations raised in the 1 & 2 Sarthe 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 1 & 2 Sarthe 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 1 & 2 Sarthe 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 1 & 2 Sarthe GaonJFMC

| 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 1 & 2 Sarthe GaonJFMC

| Year(s) | Treatment |
|---------|-----------|
| - | - |

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.7 Miscellaneous Operations Plan

The miscellaneous operations planned in the 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC are given below.

Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC

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

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

10. Expected Benefits

This sub-section furnishes the benefits expected from the forests protected by members of the 1 & 2 Sarthe GaonJFMC, as well as the sharing mechanism for the usufruct benefits.

10.1 Expected Benefits Related to Wood & Grass

The above has been tabulated below for the 1 & 2 Sarthe 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 1 & 2 Sarthe 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)

10.2 Sharing Mechanisms

The sharing mechanism for the benefits is indicated below for members of the 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC.

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for 1 & 2 Sarthe GaonJFMC

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

According to Forest Officials of Lunding 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

7. List of Appendices

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

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

Bus fare from Lanka to Guwahati is approx. 100rs.

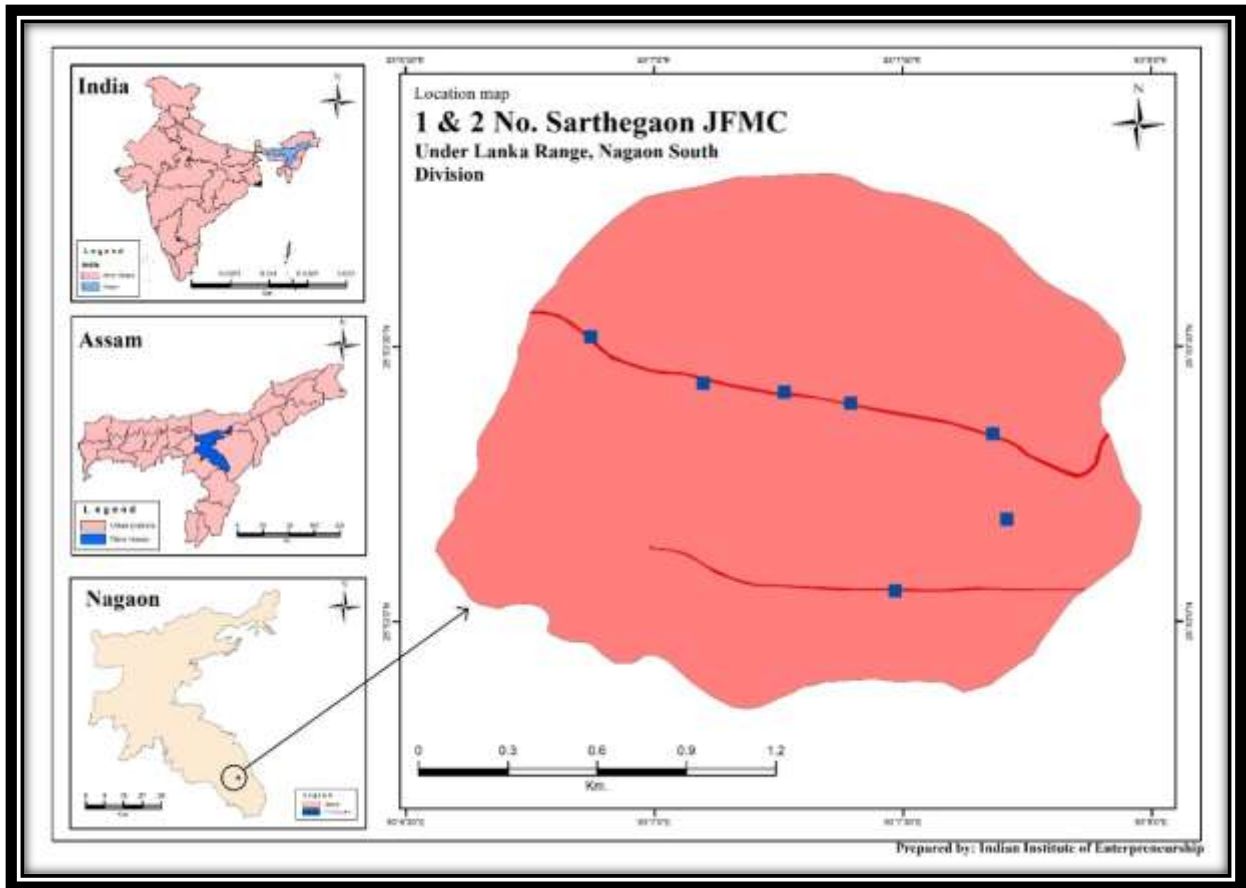
Lanka to Guwahati road map

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.

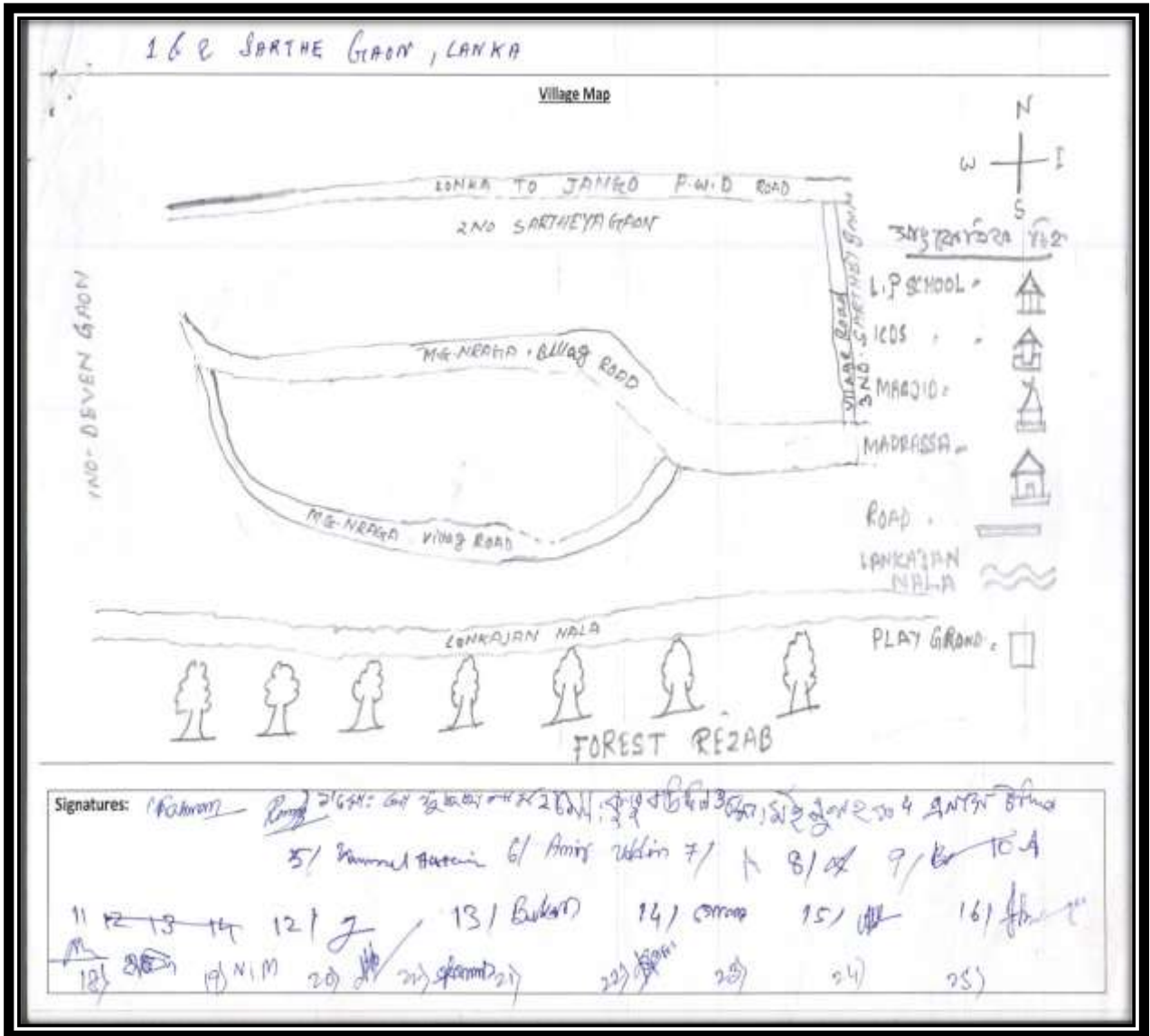


Appendix 2

1. Location Map

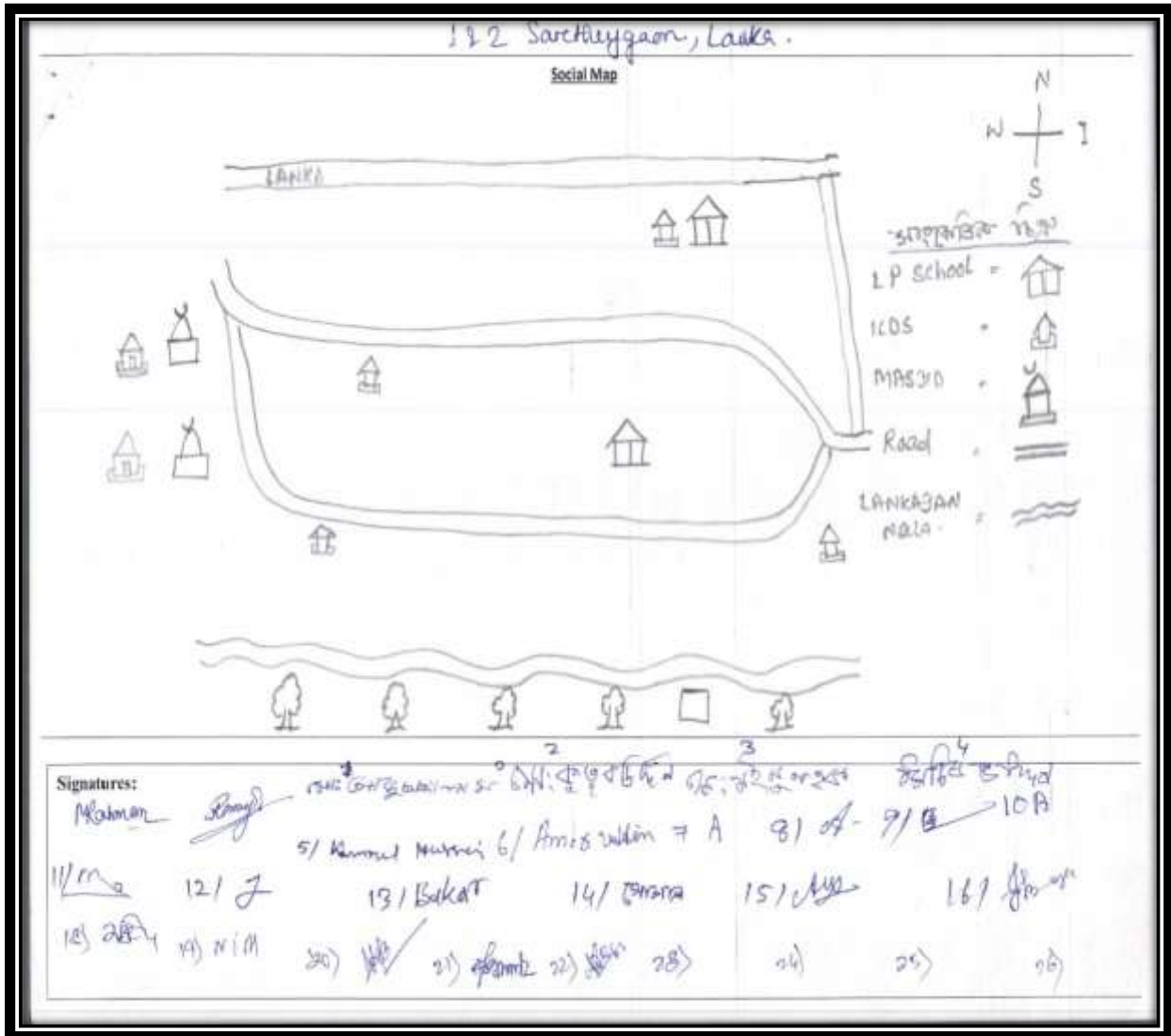


2. Village Map



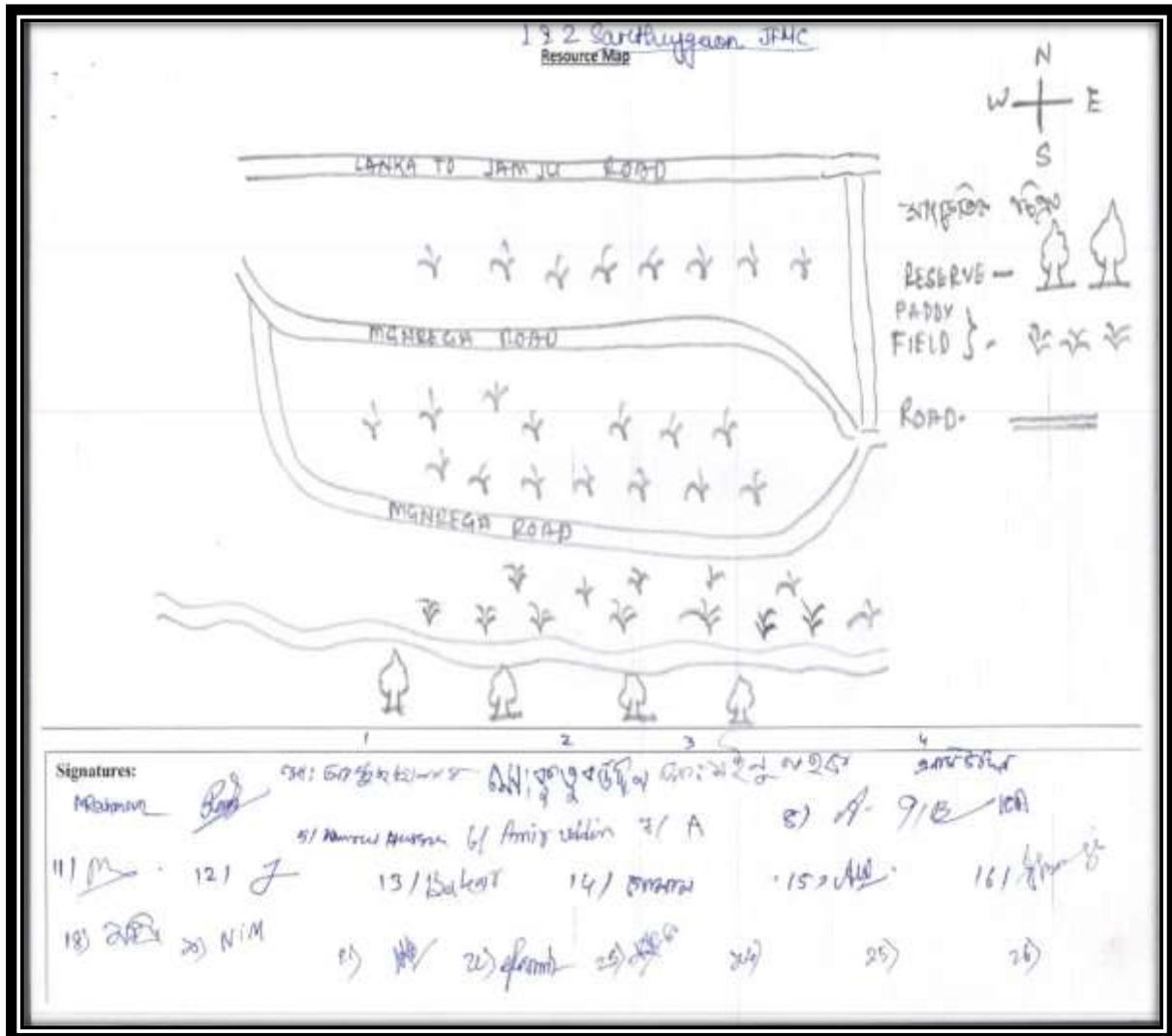
Village Map of The JFMC being drawn by the villagers

3. Social map



Social Map of The JFMC being drawn by the villagers

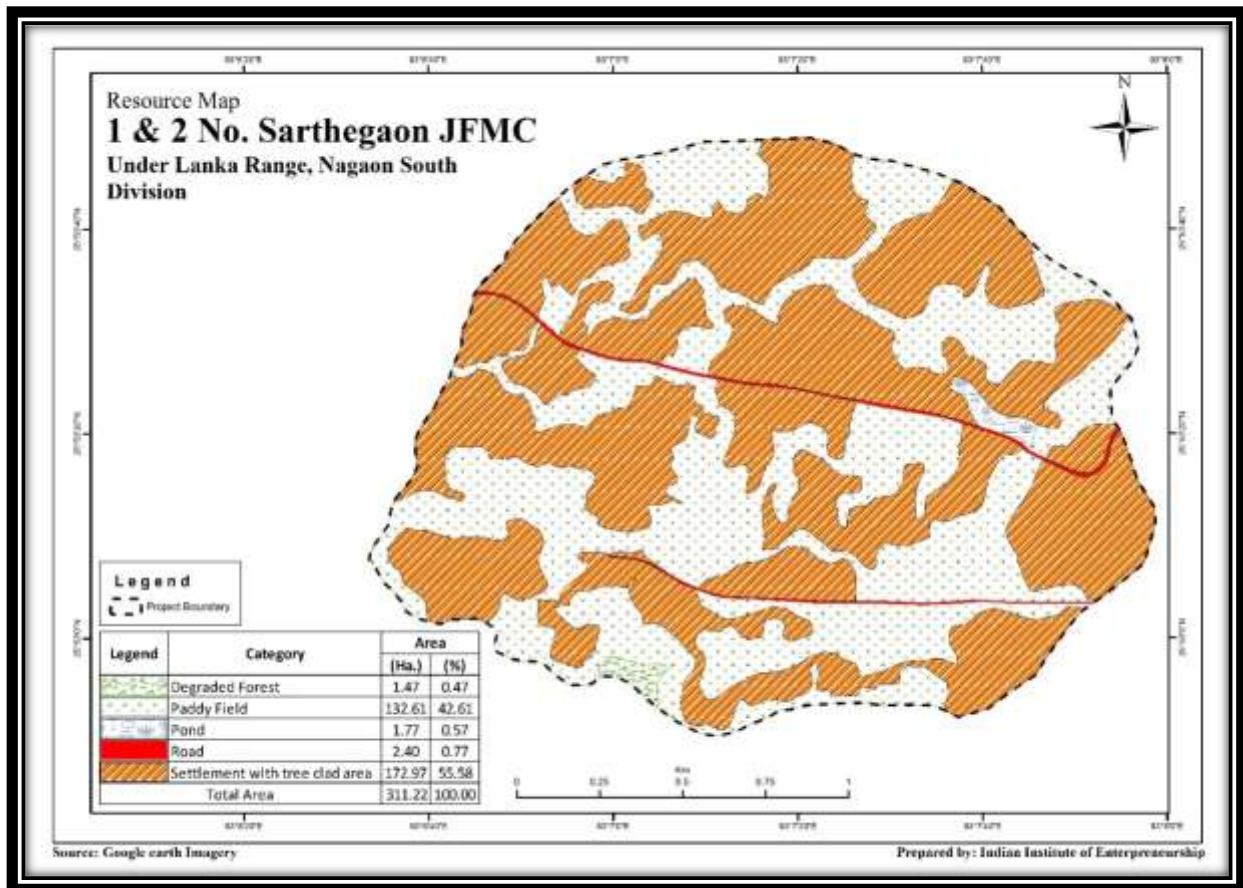
4. Resource Map:



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 : | 11:00 am, 12 th April 2017 |
| Venue : | 1No Sarthe Gaon, Open field |

Table – 3.1 Brief Profile about the villages under 1&2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC

| Sl. No. | Name of the Village | No. of households | of Population | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| | | | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 1&2 Sarthe Gaon | 144 | 825 | 495 | 330 |
| Total | | 144 | 825 | 495 | 330 |

Source: Field Survey.

Table – 3.2 Age Profile of the 1&2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC

| Age Class | < 5 years | 5-18 Years | 18-45 Years | 45-60 Years | >60 Years |
|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Male | 100 | 100 | 102 | 140 | 53 |
| Female | 50 | 90 | 100 | 50 | 40 |
| Total | 150 | 190 | 202 | 190 | 93 |

Source: Field Survey.

Table – 3.3 Education profile of 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC

| Age Class | K.G/Nurse ry | Upto IV | V-VII | VII I-X | X-XII | Graduate | Masters | Illiterate |
|------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|
| <25 Years | 35 | 90 | 16 | 15 | 5 | 2 | - | 185 |
| >25 Years(Adult) | 55 | 92 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 5 | - | 260 |
| TOTAL | 90 | 182 | 51 | 35 | 15 | 7 | - | 445 |

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 used to visualise the socio-economic aspects of the JFMC areas where the housing patterns of the households, the numbers of schools, social infrastructure, and religious institutions and beliefs among 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

| | Village | 1&2 Sarthe Gaon |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Social information | Total population | 825 |
| | Male | 495 |
| | Female | 330 |
| | Total households | 144 |
| | Numbers of Pucca Houses | 5 |
| | No of thatch house | 127 |
| | Nos. of semi pukka house | 12 |
| | Landmarks | Bridges |
| Stream | | 1 |
| River | | 0 |
| LP School | | 1 |
| Secondary School | | 1 |
| PHE | | 0 |
| Power Transformer | | 3 |
| Community hall | | 0 |
| Anganwadi centre | | 4 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|---|
| | Masjid | 3 |
| | Madrassa | 3 |
| | Graveyard | 3 |

Source: Field Survey

Findings of social map:

- The participants of social mapping have identified all 144 households out of which 127 households have thatch houses or kuccha house. There are 12 semi pukka houses and 5 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, Three 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 is very poor in the village as 74 household have only avail the electricity connection out of the total 144 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.

Learnings:

- The 100% of Household still dependent on forest and use firewood for their cooking and other day to day purposes. Rest of the other uses the kerosene stove and only 10% of the total household avail the gas connection in the village. 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 Railway station is located in Lanka, which is accordingly 17, 12 and 17 KM away from the JFMC area. The villagers have to cover a long distance for their health check-up and if there is occur any emergency people are not be able to get any treatment.
- The 1 & 2 Sarthe 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.
- There are some grazing field where villagers use for their cattle rearing. These fields are available for a maximum of six months. Seasonal grazing incorporates “grazing animals on a particular area allows the land that is not being grazed to rest and allow for new forage to grow.
- The transportation system of the village can be said as not so well as the main connectivity to the village is situated 25 km away from the village and also the railway station is again 17 km away from the village.

3.2 Wealth Ranking:

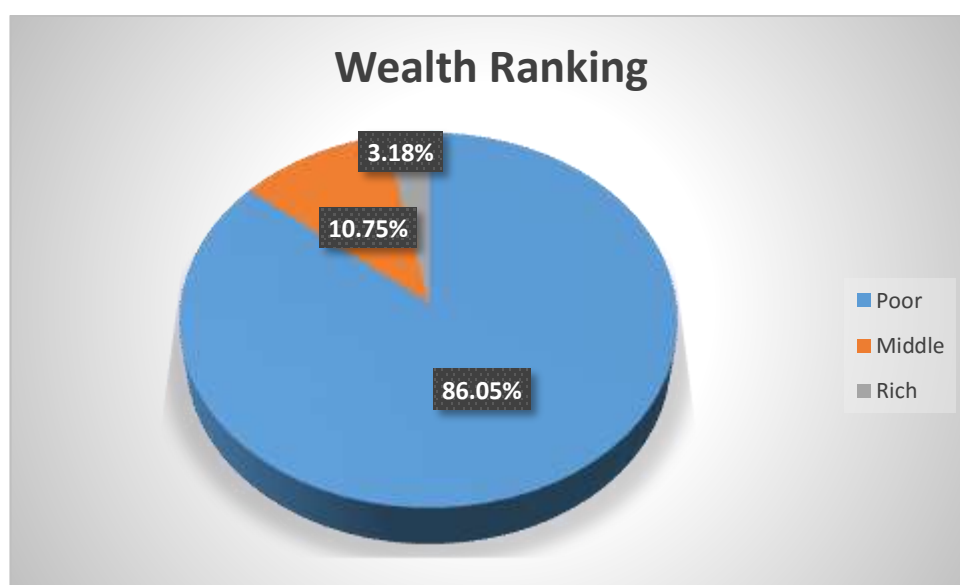
Wealth ranking contains community members identifying and analysing the different wealth groups in a community. It allows us to evaluate various socio-economic stratification of project beneficiaries and local people's classifications and thought of wealth/well-being.

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

- a) Land holding
- b) Occupation

As such about 86.05% people are poor, about 10.75% belong to middle class and about 3.18% 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 important cum historical events over time, the team has conducted the timeline analysis. The team members discussed about the local events to the village head, elderly persons and also to some young people to have an idea about how they dealt with those situations and what was the impact of those events on their lives as well as on the development of the village. Our time line illustrates the following events.

Table 3.3: Timeline review

| Year | | Event | Type |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|------------------|
| Post-Independence | 1992 | There was a severer epidemic in the village which killed a lot of people | Illness |
| | 2009 | The JFMC was formed | Constructed |
| | 2016 | Samim and Rahul got the first scholarship from Khagorigaon high school | Achievement |
| 20th century | 2011-12 2012-13 | There was a severer drought in the village | Natural Disaster |
| | 2016 | Elephant depredation caused a great havoc in the village and killed many people | Destructed |

The timeline analysis has taken for collecting 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 time line illustrates the some major events in the 1&2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC.

In the year 1992, according to elderly persons of the village there was a severer epidemic in the village which has killed a lot of people and it has a very worst impact among the people of the village.

During the year 2011-12, 2012-13 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.

The 1&2 Sarthe Gaon village people had suffered a worst elephant depredation during the year 2016 and it is still a major problem existing for the people of the village. The village people suffers a lot of damage of their houses and in agricultural field due to this elephant depredation. This is a major hindrance in the lives of the villagers. It is also big threat to their lives.

In the year 2009 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.

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 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC

Table 3.4 Seasonal cropping pattern

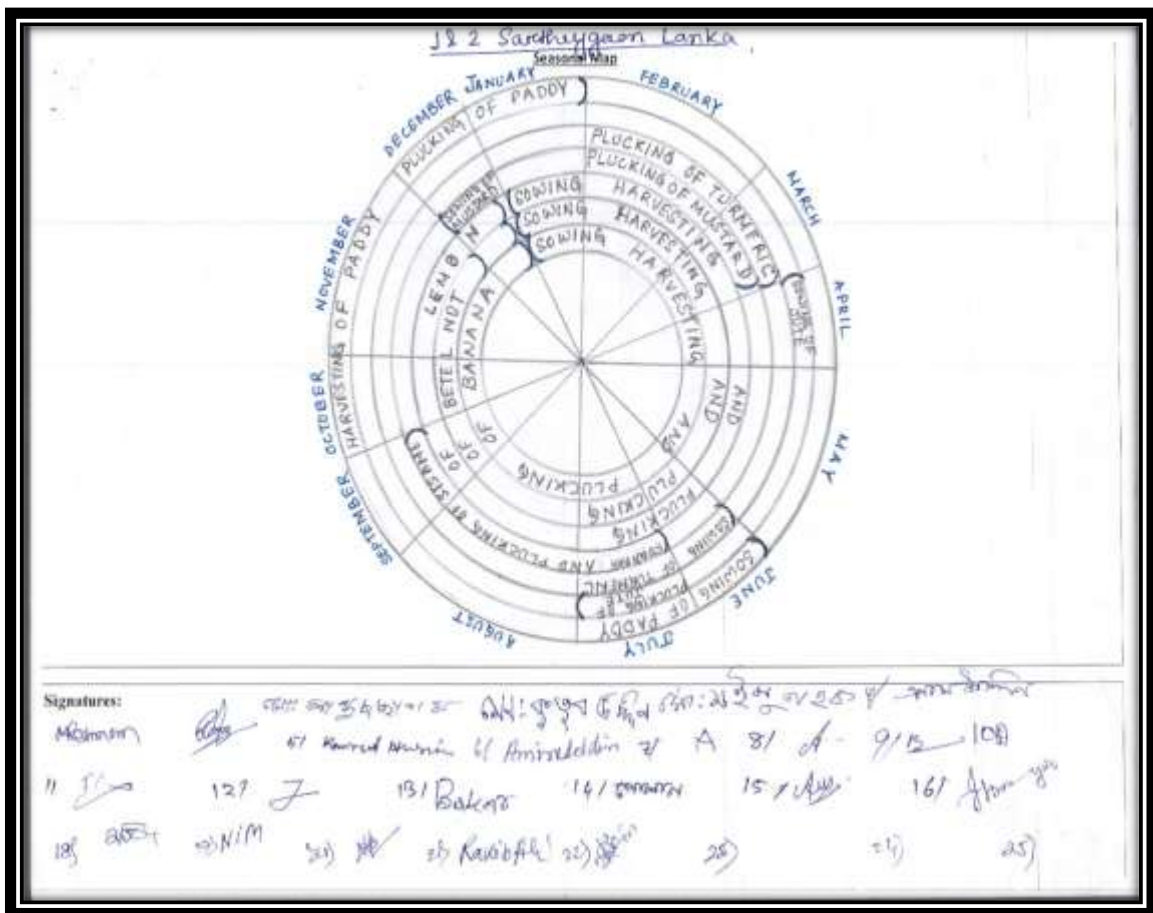
| Agricultural crop | Sowing | Harvesting | Plucking |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Paddy | June-July | October- November | December- January |
| Jute | April | ----- | July |
| Turmeric | June-July | ----- | February- March |
| Mustard | December | ----- | February- March |
| Sesame | July | ----- | August- September |

| | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| Chili | Throughout the year |
| Sugarcane | Throughout the year |

Source: Field Survey

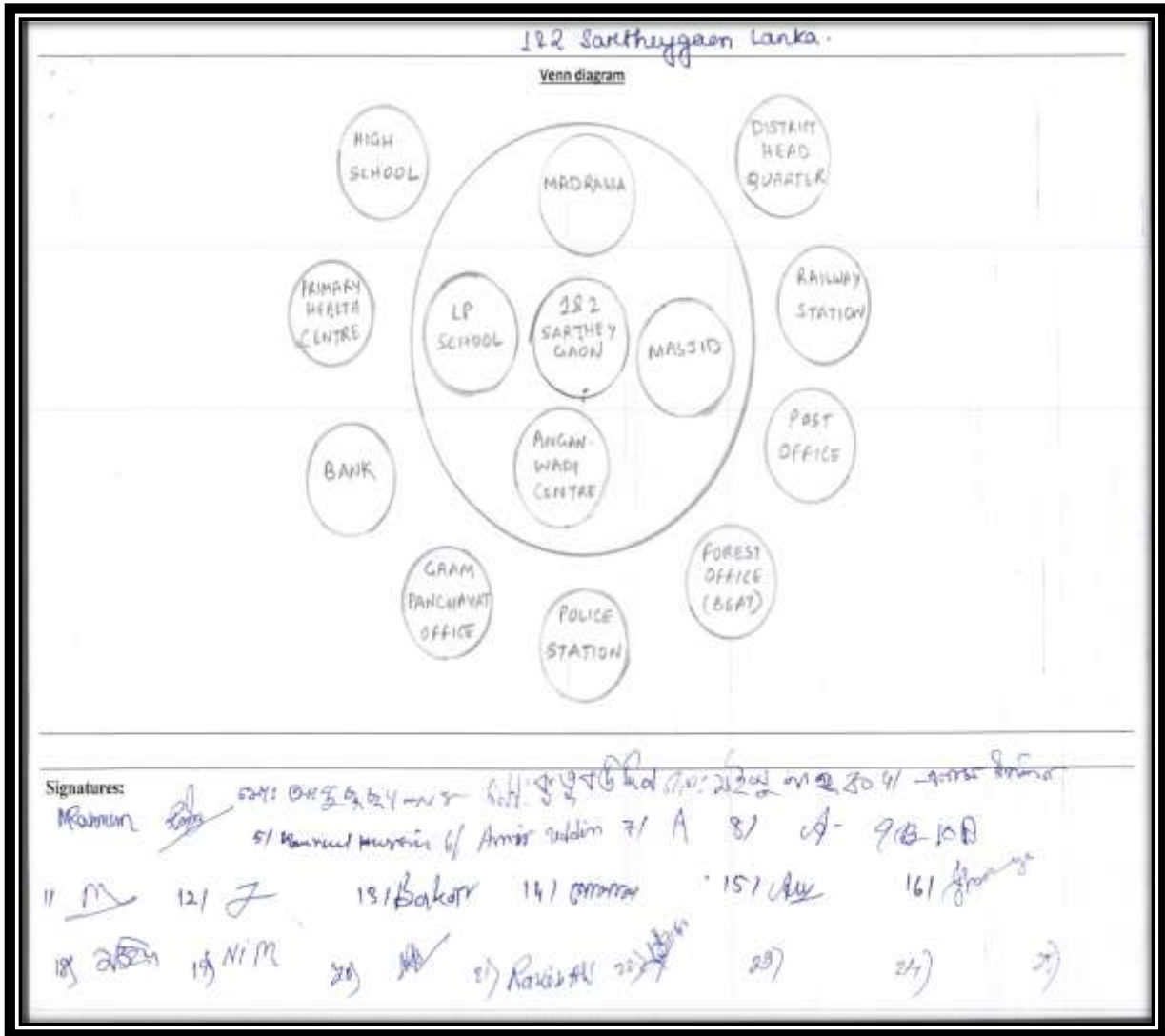
Learnings:

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



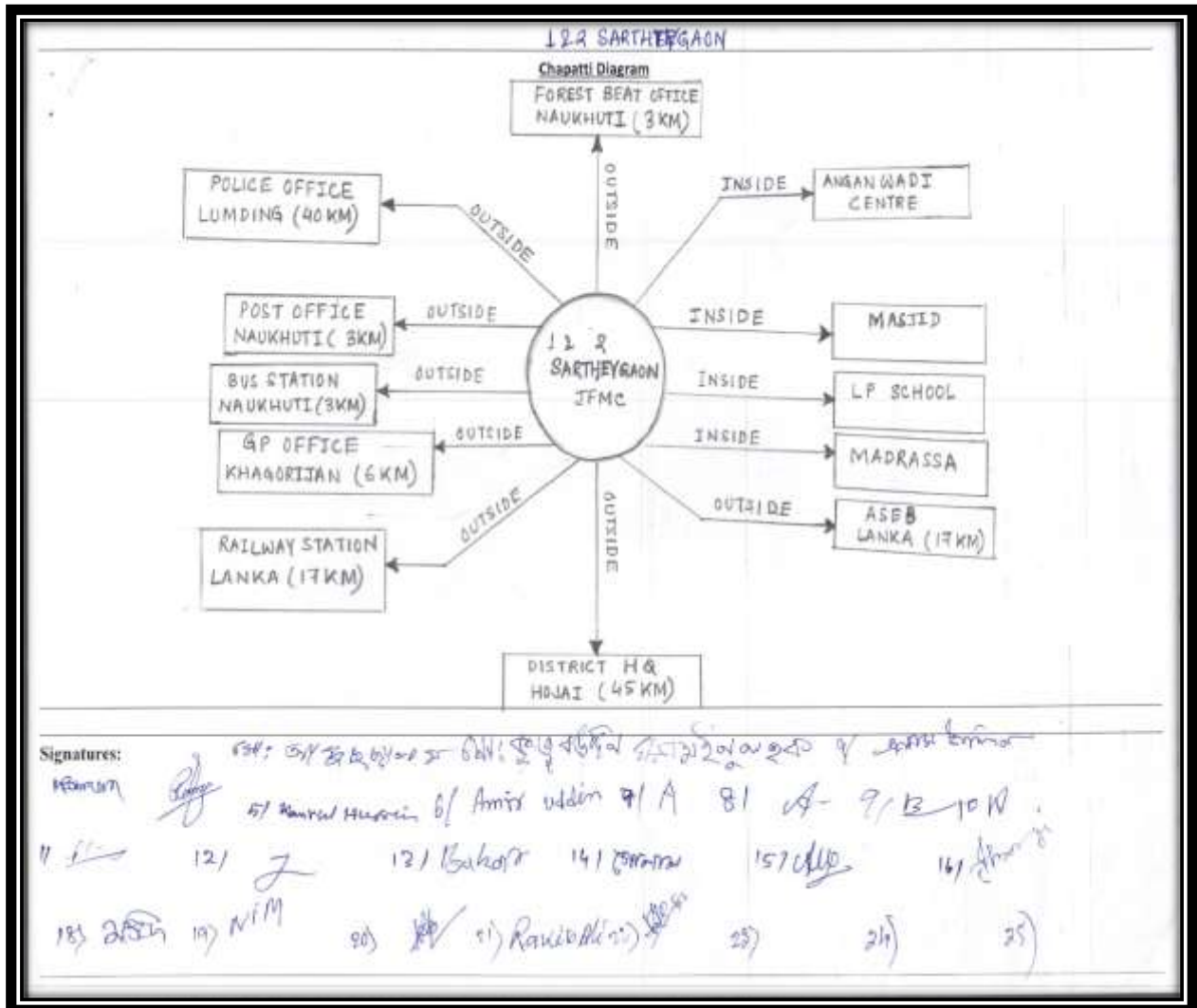
Seasonal Map of the JFMC being drawn by the villagers

3.5 Venn Diagram



Venn diagram of The JFMC being drawn by the villagers

3.6 Chapatti Diagram



Chapatti diagram of The JFMC being drawn by the villagers

Priority Ranking- EPA and Livelihood

1 & 2 SARTHEGAON JFMC

Priority Ranking of Entry Point Activity

| Entry Point Activities | Community Hall | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | Marks | Rank |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Community Hall | A | X | A | A | A | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Rec One Room (1 No Sarthe Gaon) | B | | X | B | B | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Rec One Room (2 No Sarthe Gaon) | C | | | X | C | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| LP School (1 No Sarthe Gaon) | D | | | | X | | | | | | | | 0 | 4 |
| | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | H | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | I | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | K | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Signatures: *[Handwritten signatures and names]*

11) *[Signature]* 12) *[Signature]* 13) *[Signature]* 14) *[Signature]* 15) *[Signature]* 16) *[Signature]*

17) *[Signature]* 18) *[Signature]* 19) *[Signature]* 20) *[Signature]* 21) *[Signature]* 22) *[Signature]* 23) *[Signature]* 24) *[Signature]* 25) *[Signature]*

Priority Ranking Of EPA by the Villagers

Livelihood activity:

122 SARTHEGAON JFMC

Priority Ranking of Livelihood Activities

| Livelihood Activities | | Agriculture | Fishing | Bee Keeping | Carpentry | Nursery | Masonry | | | | Marks | Rank |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------|---------|---------|---|---|---|-------|------|
| | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | | |
| Agriculture | A | X | A | A | A | A | A | | | | 5 | 1 |
| Fishing | B | | X | B | B | B | B | | | | 4 | 2 |
| Bee Keeping | C | | | X | C | C | C | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Carpentry | D | | | | X | D | D | | | | 2 | 4 |
| Nursery | E | | | | | X | E | | | | 1 | 5 |
| Masonry | F | | | | | | X | | | | 0 | 6 |
| | G | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | H | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | I | | | | | | | | | | | |

Signatures:

1) Mahomed [Signature]

2) [Signature]

3) [Signature]

4) [Signature]

5) [Signature]

6) [Signature]

7) [Signature]

8) [Signature]

9) [Signature]

10) [Signature]

11) [Signature]

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Priority Ranking Of Livelihood by the Villagers

Annexure 4

PHOTOGRAPHS



PRA ACTIVITY



COMPLETION OF SOCIAL MAPPING



A SNAP WITH THE VILLAGERS

Annexure 5

LIST OF JFMC MEMBERS

1.2 NO SARTHE GAON JFMC

| L | NAME | FATHER/HUSBAND | SEX M/F | AGE | Qualification | Designation |
|----|---|------------------------------|------------|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Mr. Nurul Haque মুহাম্মদ বারদুয়ান স্বি-রহমান চ. ডা | Mr. Nizamuddin বারদুয়ান | M | 45 | B.S, Kubiya Broughtman (Civil) | President |
| 2 | | | M | | | M/Secy |
| 3 | Mr. Anisur Bequm | Mr. Abdul Monik | F | 42 | B | Vice-president |
| 4 | Mr. Mojibur Rahman বরদুয়ান | Mr. Sumsher Ali বারদুয়ান | M | 33 | B | Treasurer |
| 5 | Mr. Robik Uddin | Mr. Bosharat Ali | M | 32 | B | Member |
| 6 | Mr. Romik Uddin | Mr. Bishar Ali | M | 32 | M.S | Member |
| 7 | Mr. Rakib Ali | Mr. Sumher Ali | M | 46 | M.S | Member |
| 8 | Mr. Kufus Uddin | Mr. Abdul Mozid | M | 45 | B | Member |
| 9 | Mr. Sukam Ali | Mr. Rakib Ali | M | 44 | B | Member |
| 10 | Mr. Golik Uddin | Mr. Hoshair Ali | M | 35 | B | Member |
| 11 | Mr. Abdul Kalam | Mr. Abdul Somad | M | 34 | B | Member |
| 12 | Mr. Abdul Salam | Mr. Akadmas Ali | M | 47 | B | Member |
| 13 | Mr. Anisur Bequm | Mr. Bead Ahmad | F | 33 | B | Member |
| 14 | Mr. Kartam Bequm | Mr. Boshair Uddin | F | 40 | B | Member |
| 15 | Mr. Ruzik Bequm | Mr. Ahmad | F | 30 | B | Member |

Mr. Nurul Haque Bequm
 Mr. Nurul Haque Bequm

Treasurer
 1.2 No Sarthe Gaon JFMC

Mr. Nurul Haque Bequm
 President
 1.2 No Sarthe Gaon JFMC

Source: JFMC Records

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 /per | Social fencing used | Yes / No | Remarks on special | Grading %of success by RFO |
|-------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| | 1&2 Sarthe Gaon | 2009 | 13 | NurulHaqueBorbhuyan | Khagen Ch. Das | - | - | No | - | | |

Source- JFMC records

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 | |
| 1&2 Sarthe Gaon | 144 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 495 | 330 | 825 |

Source: - Field survey report.

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

Table3 Village wise farmer category on the basis of land holding

| Sl no | Name of the village | Type of famer according to land holding | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | | Large farmer >10 ha. | small farmer 2-10 ha. | Marginal farmer (household) <2ha. | Land less (household) | total |
| 1 | 1&2 Sarthe Gaon | - | 4 | 135 | 5 | 144 |
| | Total | - | 4 | 135 | 5 | 144 |

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 | Hen/Cock | Duck | |
| 1 | 1&2 Sarthe Gaon | 526 | - | 403 | - | 25 | - | 2271 | 1312 | 4537 |

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 Kilometers) |
|-------|-----------------------|----------------|---|
| 1 | Main Road | NaukhutiJanju | 25Km |
| 2 | Electricity | Lanka ASEB | 17Km |
| 3 | Gas connection | Gas connection | 17Km |
| 4 | Transport | Naukhuti | 3 Km |
| 5 | Primary Health Centre | Lanka | 17Km |
| 6 | School (LP) | Inside | Local |
| 7 | Post Office | Naukhuti Bazar | 3Km |
| 8 | Bank | Tiniali Bazar | 12KM |
| 9 | Anganwadi Centre | Inside (5Nos) | |
| 10 | Gram Panchayat office | Khagorigaon | 6 Km |
| 11 | High School | Naukhuti | 3Km |
| 12 | Police outpost | Naukhuti | 3Km |
| 13 | Police Office | Lumding | 40 Km |
| 14 | Forest Office | Naukhuti | 4 Km |

| | | | |
|----|---|----------|------|
| | (Beat) | | |
| 15 | Post Office | Naukhuti | 3Km |
| 16 | Bus facility | Naukhuti | 3Km |
| 17 | Railway Station | Lanka | 17Km |
| 18 | Masjid | Inside | |
| 19 | JFMC assets community hall petromax loudspeaker utensils etc. | ----- | |
| 20 | District Head Quarter | Hojai | 45Km |

Source: - Field survey report.

Table 6: Agricultural crops

Table 6 Agriculture Crops

| Rain Fed | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Name of the crop | Area (in ha.) |
| Kharif | Paddy(Aijong, Pankaj, Sali ,Ranjit) | 132.61 |
| Rabi | Turmeric, Mustard, Chilli, Sesame | 18.31 |
| Others | Vegetable, Fruits, Sugarcane,Jute | 11.67 |

Source: - Field survey report.

Table 7: Crop production profile of 1 & 2 SARTHE GAON JFMC:

Table 7 Crop production profile of 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon JFMC

| Type of crop | Total Production (approx.) in quintals | No of household growing | Average production (quintal/ hac) approx. | Area under crop (hac) approx |
|------------------|--|-------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Paddy | 1456 | 100 | 14.56 | 132.61 |
| Oil seeds | 150 | 31 | 4.83 | 22.34 |
| Vegetable | 100 | 70 | 1.42 | 11.66 |

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 kilometer |
|-------------------------|----------------|---|
| Grocery Shop/PDS center | Inside | ----- |
| Weekly Market | Naukhuti Bazar | 3Km |
| Major Market | Lanka Town | 17Km |

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 | 20 | Adequacy | Drinking, bathing |
| River/Nala | 1 | Seasonality | Bathing |
| Other, pl specify, Ring well | 25 | Adequacy | Drinking, Bathing |

Source: - Field survey report.

Table 11: Energy consumption:

Table 11 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 | 144 HH | 12 month | Forest | Major |
| Kerosene stove | 36 HH | 12 month | Pvt | Secondary |
| LPG | 14 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

| Constraints | Reason | Opportunities | Programme |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Low Production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of proper knowledge about cultivation • Traditional way of cultivation. • Very insignificant use of fertilizers and other pesticides, insecticides. • Non-availability of irrigation facilities. • Unavailability of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's. • Unaware about use of high yielding seeds. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving proper training on agriculture. Agriculture is a culture of Assamese people. Proper training can give them knowledge about modern techniques. • Application of pesticides and insecticides in a scientific way. • Introduction of modern technologies. • Introduction of organic Cultivation. • Usage of high yielding seed programme. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro-skill development programme. • Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation • Training on organic cultivation |
| Storage and Production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness about preservation system. • Unavailability of storing place | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will help in preserving the unsold products for a longer period of time. • They can store their products without facing any damaging and sell it when there is a higher demand in market. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Packaging system • Training programme on food processing |
| Marketing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of middleman for which they didn't setup any contact with the direct market. • Transportation system is very poor. • No knowledge on marketing know-how, dependence on traditional system of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper road connectivity facility will help them to carry their products to the nearby markets. • Generating suitable market price by removing middle men. • More knowledge about the current market situation as well as the current value of their | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buyer's sellers meet. • Market orienting training programme. |

| | | | |
|--|----------|---|--|
| | selling. | products. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They can sell their products outside of the state by introducing exporting system. | |
|--|----------|---|--|

Table 13: Livestock

Table 13 Livestock

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

Table 14: NWFP

Table 14 NWFP

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

Table 15: 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 | |
| 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 | |

Household list of 1&2 SartheyGaon JFMC

1,2 NO SARTHEY GAON JFMC

List of beneficiaries of J.F.M.C

| Sl No. | Name | Father/ Husband Name. | Age | Sex |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| 1. | A/A uddin | Lt Abdul KALIK | 37 | M |
| 2. | Saidul Islam | Abdul Motta | 28 | M |
| 3. | Fahim Ahmed | Lt Yakub Ali | 37 | M |
| 4. | Robik Ahmed | Lt Yakub Ali | 35 | M |
| 5. | Islam uddin | Hobibur Rahman | 34 | M |
| 6. | Hobibur Rahman | Lt Abdul Musabbir | 21 | M |
| 7. | Abia Bazum | Hobibur Rahman | 40 | F |
| 8. | A/Im uddin | Hobibur Rahman | 22 | M |
| 9. | Fazrul Hoque Barbhayan | Lt Nizam uddin gahy | 48 | M |
| 10. | Nazimul Hoque Barbhayan | Lt Nizam uddin | 40 | M |
| 11. | Imamul Hoque Barbhayan | Lt Nizam uddin Barbhayan | 35 | M |
| 12. | Nurul Hoque Barbhayan | Lt Nizam uddin Barbhayan | 45 | M |
| 13. | Shahjahan Alam | Imam uddin | 26 | M |
| 14. | Rukia Bazum | Imam uddin | 44 | F |
| 15. | Abdul Kuddus | Lt Elias Ali | 32 | M |
| 16. | Abdul Manik | Lt Elias Ali | 36 | M |
| 17. | Abdul Karim | Lt Elias Ali | 28 | M |
| 18. | Hosainul Hoque | Lt Laif uddin | 42 | M |
| 19. | Gulaf uddin | Lt Laif uddin | 40 | M |
| 20. | Makhlisur Rahman | | 57 | M |
| 21. | Fahim ali | Lt A/Im uddin | 68 | F |
| 22. | Gias uddin | Lt Sunahar Ali | 47 | M |
| 23. | Mizgur Rahman | Lt Sunahar Ali | 65 | M |
| 24. | Abdul Gani | Hobibur Rahman | 36 | M |
| 25. | Abdul Subur | Lt Mizgur Rahman | 41 | M |
| 26. | Abdul Kuddus | Lt Rahman Ali | 33 | M |
| 27. | Abul Kalam | Lt Sunahar Ali | 43 | M |
| 28. | Abdul Haqnam | - 30 - | 48 | M |
| 29. | Abdul Salam | - 30 - | 35 | M |
| 30. | Hobib Ali | Lt r | 64 | M |
| 31. | Farina Bazum | Lt Yasin Ali | 44 | F |
| 32. | Makaddas Ali | Lt Karim Ali | 53 | M |
| 33. | Anam uddin | Lt Abdul KALIK | 40 | M |
| 34. | Abdul Hoque | Lt Masud Ali | 53 | M |
| 35. | Ruhul Amin | Lt Ahmed ROZA | 57 | M |
| 36. | Saidur Rahman | Hobibur Rahman | 36 | M |
| 37. | H/S/S uddin | Lt Habibur Rahman | 48 | M |
| 38. | Usman qood | Hobibur Rahman | 30 | M |
| 39. | Hobibur Rahman | | | |
| 40. | Hobibur Rahman | Lt Sunahar Ali | 33 | M |
| 41. | Nur uddin | - 30 - | 47 | M |
| 42. | Kutub uddin | - 30 - | 53 | M |
| 43. | Aziz uddin | - 30 - | 59 | M |
| 44. | R/93 uddin | - 30 - | 26 | M |

Md. Masibur Rahman Barbhayan

Off. Nurul Hoque Barbhayan

1,2 No Sarthey Gaon J.F.M.C.

সত্যনি
কোন কোন পরিচালনা সমিতি
এক এক এক একটি এক
১১.১১.১১.১১

List of beneficiaries of L.R.No. Sarthey Gaon J.F.M.C

| Sl No. | Name | Father/Husband Name. | Age | Sex |
|--------|----------------|----------------------|-----|-----|
| 45 | Mozibur Rahman | V Sumahar Ali | 33 | M |
| 46 | Abdul Kadir | V Yakub Ali | 65 | M |
| 47 | Abdul Motin | V Nurul Hoque | 44 | M |
| 48 | Abbas Uddin | V Lajis Uddin | 50 | M |
| 49 | Abad Ulla | V Mosahid Ali | 48 | M |
| 50 | Ashik Ulla | Do | 38 | M |
| 51 | Mozibur Rahman | - Do - | 39 | M |
| 52 | Asad Ulla | - Do - | 40 | M |
| 53 | Mozibur Rahman | V Khatun Ali | 44 | M |
| 54 | Sams Uddin | V Khatun Ali | 46 | M |
| 55 | Furkan Ali | V Ashif Ali | 47 | M |
| 56 | Abdul Suban | - Do - | 44 | M |
| 57 | Tafiqul Hoque | V Maksud Ali | 46 | M |
| 58 | Samsul Hoque | - Do | 40 | M |
| 59 | Islam Uddin | V/As Khatun Ali | 61 | M |
| 60 | Anwar Uddin | - Do - | 57 | M |
| 61 | Kamizuddin | V Abdul Noor | 42 | M |
| 62 | Kapil Uddin | V Kasim Ali | 44 | M |
| 63 | Qamar Uddin | Do | 38 | M |
| 64 | Kamran Uddin | Do | 40 | M |
| 65 | Shree Uddin | V Abdul Monir | 31 | M |
| 66 | Jamil Osman | V Abdul Latif | 48 | M |
| 67 | Rafiq Uddin | V Asrarat Ali | 59 | M |
| 68 | Abdul Muhi | V Ambar Ali | 48 | M |
| 69 | Mozibur Rahman | V Asrarat Ali | 45 | M |
| 70 | Mohkur Rahman | - Jais Uddin | 56 | M |
| 71 | Sarib Uddin | - Abdul Aziz | 48 | M |
| 72 | Ataur Rahman | V Aziz Uddin | 40 | M |
| 73 | Abdur Rahman | Do | 38 | M |
| 74 | Faruk Rahman | Do | 46 | M |
| 75 | Aliab Hussain | Abdul Motin | 40 | M |
| 76 | Kaidul Islam | - Do | 37 | M |
| 77 | Abdul Motin | V Sabor Ali | 67 | M |
| 78 | Motaz Ali | V Abdul Latif | 67 | M |
| 79 | Rafiq Ali | V Ambar Ali | 47 | M |
| 80 | Kamiz Uddin | V Atar Ali | 32 | M |
| 81 | Atar Ali | V Ambar Ali | 56 | M |
| 82 | Abdul Hamid | V Atar Uddin | 25 | M |

Md. Mozibur Rahman Borahuyam

Treasurer
1,2 No Sarthey Gaon J.F.M.C.

C/O. Nurul Hoque Borahuyam

সভাপতি
লৌকিক বন পরিচালনা সমিতি
১নং সার্ভে নং সার্ভে নং
মুন্সি, মনোর, বাগম

List of beneficiaries of 1,2 No Sarthe Gaon J.F.M.C

| Sl No. | Name | Father/ Husband Name. | Age | Sex |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| 83 | Md. Abdul Khadir | dt. Abdul Rasid | 60 | M |
| 84 | Md. Glish Ali | " Abdul Malik | 50 | M |
| 85 | " Abdul Hamid | Md. Abdul Khadir | 32 | M |
| 86 | " Abdul Monab | Md. Mosaid Ali | 65 | M |
| 87 | " Abdul Hasim | " Abdul Monab | 42 | M |
| 88 | " Abdul Khaliqu | " Abdul Monab | 38 | M |
| 89 | " Abdul Kalam | " do | 30 | M |
| 90 | " Abdul Salam | do | 28 | M |
| 91 | " Sungul Ali | do | 24 | M |
| 92 | " Saimul Hoque | dt. Abdul Motin | 22 | M |
| 93 | " Abdul Subur | dt. Seddek Ali | 38 | M |
| 94 | " Sorik Uddin | dt. Abdus Somad | 30 | M |
| 95 | " Abdul Khalam | dt. Abdus Somad | 35 | M |
| 96 | " Eusub Ali | dt. Abdul Majid | 50 | M |
| 97 | " Gleas Ali | dt. Abdul Majid | 48 | M |
| 98 | " Abdul Monman | Md. Gleas Ali | 32 | M |
| 99 | " Abdul Kuddus | Md. Gleas Ali | 28 | M |
| 100 | " Asad Ahmad | Md. Mahmudur Rah | 35 | M |
| 101 | " Mokid Ahmad | do | 30 | M |
| 102 | " Mahmudur Rahman | dt. Nesar Ali | 65 | M |
| 103 | " Abdus Salam | dt. Mokodas Ali | 50 | M |
| 104 | " NOBRUL Gislam | dt. Gsmail Ali | 35 | M |
| 105 | " HUSSAIN Ahmad | dt. Nesar Ali | 60 | M |
| 106 | " Abdul Mamik | dt. Mokodas AA | 55 | M |
| 107 | " Moktar Uddin | dt. Sungul Ali | 38 | M |
| 108 | " Anwar Uddin | dt. Kutu moni | 46 | M |
| 109 | " Amin Uddin | dt. Kutu moni | 44 | M |
| 110 | " Nur Ahmad | dt. Yakub Ali | 30 | M |
| 111 | " Abdul Monab | dt. Mokodas Ali | 52 | M |
| 112 | " ATABUL RAHMAN | dt. Kutu moni | 55 | M |
| 113 | " Mokodas Ali | dt. | 45 | M |
| 114 | " Tajim Uddin | dt. Asad Ali | 52 | M |
| 115 | " Taj Uddin Kazi | dt. Nesar Ali | 65 | M |
| 116 | " Belal Uddin | dt. Abdul Kayum | 32 | M |
| 117 | " Hetal Uddin | " do | 24 | M |
| 118 | Abdul Masid | " Nurul Hoque | 38 | M |
| 119 | Abdul Wahid | " do | 37 | M |
| 120 | Abdul Kalam | Md. Abdul Karim | 38 | M |
| 121 | Kutub Uddin | dt. Abdul Masid | 45 | M |
| 122 | Alim Uddin | do | 42 | M |
| 123 | Gislam Uddin | do | 35 | M |
| 124 | Nesam Uddin | do | 34 | M |
| 125 | Jabir Uddin | do | 30 | M |
| 126 | Komal Gislam | " | 28 | M |

Md. Masibur Rahman

Treasurer
1,2 No Sarthe Gaon J.F.M.C

dt. Nurul Hoque

সভাপতি
সৌথ গাওঁ জয়েন্ট ফরেস্ট ম্যানেজমেন্ট কমিটি
১নং গাওঁ ২নং গাওঁ লংকা
নগাঁও, বনবিভাগ, অসম

List of beneficiaries of *L. R. No. 1 & 2 Sarthe Gaon J.F.M.C*

| Sl No. | Name | Father/ Husband Name. | Age | Sex |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| 127 | Md. Abdul Rafiq | Lt. Harun Rosid | 62 | M |
| 128 | " Fariz Uddin | Lt. Abdul Rafiq | 35 | M |
| 129 | " Hussam Ali | do | 32 | M |
| 130 | " Altab Hussain | do | 30 | M |
| 121 | " Kutir Meiya | Lt. Harun Rosid | 60 | M |
| 122 | " Amin Uddin | Lt. Kutir Meiya | 35 | M |
| 133 | " Abdul Kalam | Lt. do | 32 | M |
| 134 | " Bodol Uddin | Lt. do | 30 | M |
| 135 | " Taj Uddin | Lt. do | 28 | M |
| 136 | Atabur Rahman | Lt. Harun Rosid | 50 | M |
| 137 | Akbar Uddin | Atabur Rahman | 30 | M |
| 138 | Sohibur Rahman | Lt. Ambar Ali | 55 | M |
| 139 | Nazim Islam | Md. Sohibur Rahman | 32 | M |
| 140 | Abdul Mannan | Ambar Ali | 48 | M |
| 141 | Fakir Uddin | " Amir Ali | 50 | M |
| 142 | Kamrul Islam | Fakir Uddin | 33 | M |
| 143 | Mrs. Sofiya Begum | Lt. Amir Ali | 50 | M |
| 144 | " Mayaram Nesk | " " | 52 | M |





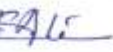


Md. Mozibur Rahman Barbhuyan

Treasurer
 1.2 No Sarthe Gaon J.F.M.C.

Md. Nurul Hoque

সহ-সচিব
 জীবন বন বিভাগের অধিকারী
 ১২ নং সার্ভে গাওঁ জ.ফ.ম.সি.
 লংকা, নগাঁও, অসম

List of People Present in PRA Exercise

| Sl .No. | JFMC Name | Name of Participants | Signature |
|---------|-----------|----------------------|--|
| | | Kamruel Akter |  |
| | | গণসংগঠন বিষয়ক | গণসংগঠন |
| | | Bital Ahmed |  |
| | | Asli K. Ullah - |  |
| | | গণসংগঠন | গণ |
| | | Md. Amiruddin |  |
| | | Md- Fuzhen ali |  |
| | | Md- Ajiruddin |  |
| | | Md. Masbuz Kabir |  |
| | | গণসংগঠন বিষয়ক | |

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.


162 SARTHE GAON, LANKA

List of People Present in PRA Exercise

| Sl .No. | JFMC Name | Name of Participants | Signature |
|---------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | ০৩০ নং ১০ নং ২২ নং | ০৩০ নং ১০ নং ২২ নং |
| | | ০৩০ নং ১০ | ০৩০ নং ১০ |
| | | Samuel - Hoque | Samuel - Hoque |
| | | Abdul Mannan | Abdul Mannan |
| | | MIRAZUR | MIRAZUR |
| | | ০৩০ নং ১০ | ০৩০ নং ১০ |
| | | ০৩০ নং ১০ | ০৩০ নং ১০ |
| | | Barkun | Barkun |
| | | JABIR | JABIR |
| | | Abdul Mannan | Abdul Mannan |

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

List of People Present in PRA Exercise

| Sl .No. | JFMC Name | Name of Participants | Signature |
|---------|-----------|----------------------|--|
| | | Romifudehin |  |
| | | নাম | নাম |
| | | অম্বিকা - | AR |
| | | APF Vellin | AR |
| | | অ. - ০১১০০০০ | AR |
| | | MIZAZUR | VR |
| | | অম্বিকা | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

1 & 2 SARTHE GAON (LANKA)

List of People Present in Awareness Programme

| Sl .No. | JFMC Name | Name of Participants | Signature |
|---------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | | সম্মতিপত্রের উদ্দেশ্য | সম্মতিপত্রের উদ্দেশ্য |
| 2. | | জন: অজয় | জন: অজয় |
| 3. | | Jainul Haque | Jainul Haque |
| 4. | | Muhammad Hossain | Muhammad Hossain |
| 5. | | MIZAZUR | MIZAZUR |
| 6. | | মুজিবুল হক | মুজিবুল হক |
| 7. | | মুজিবুল হক | মুজিবুল হক |
| 8. | | Bekar | Bekar |
| 9. | | JABIR | JABIR |
| 10. | | Abdul manik | Abdul manik |




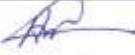
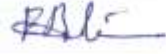
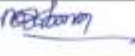
Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

List of People Present in Awareness Programme

| Sl .No. | JFMC Name | Name of Participants | Signature |
|---------|-----------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. | | Romijudelin | Romijudelin |
| 2. | | মহাৰা | মহাৰা |
| 3. | | ব্রজেশ্বৰ | ব্রজেশ্বৰ |
| 4. | | অক্ষয় কলিতা | অক্ষয় কলিতা |
| 5. | | অঃ শ্ৰীধৰ | অঃ শ্ৰীধৰ |
| 6. | | MIZAZUR | MIZAZUR |
| 7. | | তানি কলিতা | |
| 8. | | | |
| 9. | | | |
| 10. | | | |

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

List of People Present in Awareness Programme

| Sl .No. | JFMC Name | Name of Participants | Signature |
|---------|-----------|----------------------|--|
| 1. | | Kannul Shastri |  |
| 2. | | Corrator Bishu | Corrator |
| 3. | | Bilal Ahmed |  |
| 4. | | Abdul W/O. |  |
| 5. | | Corrator Bishu | Corrator |
| 6. | | Md. Amiruddin |  |
| 7. | | Md. Fuzkan ali |  |
| 8. | | Md. Aliuddin | Aliuddin |
| 9. | | Corrator Bishu | |
| 10. | | Corrator Bishu |  |

~

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.