



3 No Sarthey Gaon JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (JFMC)

LANKA RANGE, NAGAON SOUTH DIVISION

NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE

MICRO-PLAN

(2017-18 to 2026-27)

Prepared by 3 No Sarthey Gaon Joint Forest Management Committee

**Assisted by
Assam Forest Department**

&

**COMPELO
(IIE, RGVN)**

Approved.
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Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Telal

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

**3 No Sarthey Gaon JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Lanka Forest Range, Nagaon South Forest Division**

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

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1. Introduction

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

<p>Micro-Plan for the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC</p>	<p>This document gives the Micro-Plan for the 3 No Sarthey 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

<p>Location</p>	<p>The 3 No Sarthey Gaon Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in 3 No Sarthey Gaon village located on the fringe of the Lanka Forest Range. The area covered by the above JFMC falls within the Lanka Revenue Circle of Hojai District of Assam.</p> <p>Appendix-1 Gives the Village Map.</p>																						
<p>Key Information</p>	<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="467 1111 1386 1861"> <tr> <td>Name of the JFMC</td> <td>Sartheygaon 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitation</td> <td>Sartheygaon 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Revenue Village</td> <td>Sartheygaon 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC</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</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Description of Boundary of JFMC</td> <td>As below North: 2 No Khring Khring and 2 No Sarthe Gaon South: Lumding Forest and Lankajan Nala East: 1 No Khring Khring and Sarkeybasti JFMC West: 1 No Sartheygaon</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: JFMC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in April 2017 Additional details are given at Table-1 of Record-I (Given at Annexure)</p>	Name of the JFMC	Sartheygaon 3	Habitation	Sartheygaon 3	Name of Revenue Village	Sartheygaon 3	Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Khagorijan Gram Panchayat	Revenue Circle	Lanka	District	Hojai	Forest Division	Nagaon South	Forest Range	Lanka	Forest Beat	Naukhuti	Year Formed	2009	Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North: 2 No Khring Khring and 2 No Sarthe Gaon South: Lumding Forest and Lankajan Nala East: 1 No Khring Khring and Sarkeybasti JFMC West: 1 No Sartheygaon
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Brief Details of the Executive Committee & General Body	<p>The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the JFMC are contained in the table, which is given below.</p> <p>Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee & general Body</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="469 302 1386 604"> <tr> <td>Name of President</td> <td>Mr. Nizamuddin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Member Secretary</td> <td>Mr. Dhyanjyoti Hazarika</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name of Treasurer</td> <td>Mr. Kabiruddin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in Executive Committee</td> <td>Male: 9 Female:4 Total- 13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members in the General Body</td> <td>175 (The number represents one adult member of the household of the JFMC)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: JFMC Records</p>	Name of President	Mr. Nizamuddin	Name of Member Secretary	Mr. Dhyanjyoti Hazarika	Name of Treasurer	Mr. Kabiruddin	No. of Members in Executive Committee	Male: 9 Female:4 Total- 13	No. of Members in the General Body	175 (The number represents one adult member of the household of the JFMC)
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No. of Members in the General Body	175 (The number represents one adult member of the household of the JFMC)										
Households & Population Structure	<p>The village has 175 households. The total population is 1225 of which 650 are male and the 575 are female members. All households are 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 7 (2) The sex ratio is 884 females per 1000 males in the village. 										
Education & Skills Development	<p>Over 40 % of the population is reported to be literate. Most of the community members have received school level education. On the other hand, relatively fewer households have college educated members. Which is reportedly very low in number.</p> <p>Livelihood skills are usually acquired under various settings – formal & informal. In the JFMC area, informal means for skills development is the traditional norm. People have skills in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Agriculture (b) Fishery (c) Carpentry (d) Masonry <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>										
Soil	<p>The soil type of the project area includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sandy Loamy soil in plain areas. <p>This type of soil can support different kind of crops, as the soil is reported to be fertile on the whole.</p>										
Water	<p>The 3 No Sarthey Gaon village has access to few water resources and area is drained by a Nala Lankajan which flows from the adjoining hills of Karbi Anglong into the project area before joining the River Kapili to the south.</p>										

Climate: Temperature & Rainfall	<p>The maximum temperature during the summer is 32.1°C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 10.5 ° C.</p> <p>The annual rainfall is about 1760 mm. About one-third of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The village has a high level of humidity (over 95%) during the rainy season and has a low level in the winter (Below 25%). Lanka and adjoining areas Rain shadow Zone and is known to be an area with least rainfall.</p>
Forest & Bio-diversity	<p>The local forests have been broadly classified as Semi hilly and densely vegetated. The main tree species are Neem, Amla, Silica, Arjuna, Bhoira, Fire wood and many other medicinal plants. Additional details in this regard are given in the ‘Forest Development Plan’.</p>
Land Use Pattern	<p>Appendix-2 gives the land-use pattern of the village. From the same, it is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows:</p> <p>Fallow Land 11.36% Paddy Field 34.75% Pond 3.55% Road 1.86% Settlement Area 48.48</p>
Land Holdings	<p>The type of households as per land-holding is given at Table-3 of Record-I. From the same, it is seen that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0% of the households are landless (0 HH) • 100 % of the households are marginal farmers (175 HH) • 0% of the households belong to small categories (0 HH)
Livestock	<p>The total number of livestock in the village is 4537. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:</p> <p>Cows: 870 Goats: 1165 Bulls:166 Hen/Cock:1450</p> <p>Table-4 of Record-I may be referred to for the details in the above connection.</p>

<p>Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities</p>	<p>In any community; the availability of basic infrastructure shows the development of sustainable livelihood options. The present condition of infrastructure in the village is 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, electricity, Primary Health Centre, Bank 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. Kharif Crops: Pankaj, Aijong, Sali 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 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 736q/ha Yield 4.90 q/ha (b) Oil Seed: Production 70 q /ha Yield 3.88q/ha (c) Vegetable: Production 150q /ha Yield 2.14 q/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>

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 5Km away (c) Major Market: : Lanka at 21 km away appropriateness</p>
Water Resources	<p>The water resources are tabulated at Table-10 of Record-I. Villages have very are few numbers of drinking water and household water consuming sources. The main water resources with the water availability is as follows:</p> <p>(a) Ring wells – 8 Nos (Water Availability: Adequacy/ Seasonal) (b) Hand Pumps- 10 Nos (Water Availability: Adequacy/ Seasonal) (c) Rivulet - 1 Nos (Water Availability: Adequacy/ perineal)</p>
Energy Consumption	<p>The 3 No Sartheygaon village have access to basic electricity infrastructural facilities. Though only 42% household have electricity connection at homes their homes. As a significant number of households belong to the low income groups, they find it difficult to afford the basic electricity.</p> <p>For cooking purpose all households majorly use the forest firewood. Table-11 of Record-I shows the major sources of energy in the village. The same have been listed below.</p> <p>(a) FUEL WOOD- Households Depending 100%. Source: forest (Major) (b) KEROSENE-Households Depending: 0%. Source: Market (Major) (c) LPG- Households Depending: 0%. Source: Govt. & Pvt (Secondary)</p>
Socio-economic status	<p>Social set-up: 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 economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are Farming, Daily wages, Vegetable Vending 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 • Chapatti Diagram

3. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis

Framework Undertaken	<p>Framework of livelihood Opportunity Analysis has been done with the help of the following criteria:</p> <p>a) Livelihood assets b) Livelihood context c) Priority ranking on potential livelihood</p> <p>The livelihood situation of 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC has been analysed</p>
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	<p>during the PRA exercise using sustainable livelihood framework of DFDI (Department of Funding for International Development). The existing livelihood situation of JFMC is outlined in terms of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Natural Capital b) Physical Capital c) Social Capital d) Human Capital e) Financial Capital
Natural Capital	<p>In 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC under Lanka Reserve Forest, major natural capital are Bamboo, Teak, 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 planation 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 3 No Sarthey 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 two hundred sixty eight numbers of tin thatch houses, seven numbers of Pucca houses and the remaining fifteen houses are semi pukka house. Villagers depends only on firewood for household and other uses. (Refer to table 10, 11)</p> <p>There are one LP schools, six Anganwadi centres, One Madrassa, Five Power Transformer, Six culvert 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. But it is not well enough.</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, six Anganwadi centres, one Madrassa, five Power Transformer, and six</p>

	culvert present within the JFMC area
Human Capital	40 per cent of total population of the JFMC are literate and 60 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)
Financial Capital	There is no government bank or lending institution available inside the JFMC area however there is a bank 14km away from the JFMC.
Livelihood Context	Livelihood activities of the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC are identified on the basis of following criteria: <ul 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

PRA Exercise	Team from IIE Guwahati carried out PRA exercise at 3 No Sarthey Gaon village as follows: Date: 12 th April, 2017 Location: LP School Numbers Present: 30 In Presence of: JFMC executives, Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel, etc.
Objective of PRA	The objective was to study the existing household conditions and obtain other primary data about the community for developing the livelihood options and the forest development plan.
Tools Used & Outcomes of the PRA	Different tools were used and outcomes obtained. These include: Social Mapping Wealth Ranking Time Line review Seasonality of Livelihoods Venn Diagram

	Appendix-3 furnishes detailed information of the above.																								
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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture 2. Fishery 3. Bee Keeping 4. Carpentry 5. Nursery 6. Masonry <p>Ranking of EPA</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rank</th> <th>Village EPA as ranked</th> <th>Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)</th> <th>Probable source of funding/dept.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Rahmania Shubahi Muktab School</td> <td>Location- 3 No Sarthey Gaon Area-</td> <td>3,00000/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Hussainia Shubahi Muktab school</td> <td>Location- 3 No Sarthey Gaon Area-</td> <td>3,00000/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Lankajan Shubahi Muktab School</td> <td>Location- 3 No Sarthey Gaon Area-</td> <td>3,00000/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Community Hall & Ring Well</td> <td>Location- 3 No Sarthey Gaon</td> <td>1,50000/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Imdadia ME Madrassa</td> <td>Location-3 No Sarthey Gaon</td> <td>50,000/-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details (Appendix-3 has additional particulars)	Probable source of funding/dept.	1.	Rahmania Shubahi Muktab School	Location- 3 No Sarthey Gaon Area-	3,00000/-	2.	Hussainia Shubahi Muktab school	Location- 3 No Sarthey Gaon Area-	3,00000/-	3.	Lankajan Shubahi Muktab School	Location- 3 No Sarthey Gaon Area-	3,00000/-	4.	Community Hall & Ring Well	Location- 3 No Sarthey Gaon	1,50000/-	5.	Imdadia ME Madrassa	Location-3 No Sarthey Gaon	50,000/-
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Livelihood opportunities	<p>Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:</p> <p>Agriculture & Horticulture Livestock NTFP Credit Facility</p> <p>Additional discussion about the above has been given below.</p>																								
Agriculture & Horticulture	<p>Table-12 under Record-2 may be seen in this connection for opportunities in the areas of agriculture and horticulture.</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Lack of proper knowledge about cultivation. (b) Traditional way of cultivation. (c) Unavailability of agricultural infrastructure, modern tools and equipment's (d) Non usages of high yielding seeds etc. 																								

	<p>The opportunities are:</p> <p>(a) Giving proper training on agriculture. Agriculture is a culture of Assamese people. Proper training can give them knowledge about modern techniques.</p> <p>(b) Application of pesticides and insecticides in a scientific way.</p> <p>(c) Introduction of organic Cultivation</p> <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> <p>(a) As the villagers are not financially so strong they are unable to buy fodder from the market.</p> <p>(b) Trees fodder and crop residue are available only for 3-6 months. Green fodder is also not available for the whole year.</p> <p>(c) Lack of modern scientific knowledge on livestock rearing.</p> <p>(d) Unavailability of veterinary care centre.</p> <p>(e) Peoples don't have any appropriate knowledge of livestock rearing.</p> <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. • 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:</p> <p>(a) Bee keeping</p> <p>(b) fishery</p>
NWFP	<p>The opportunities for NWFP are tabulated at Table-14 under Record-2</p> <p>The main constraints are:</p> <p>(a) Less availability of NWFP.</p> <p>(b) No technical know-how.</p> <p>(c) No processing units.</p> <p>The opportunities is:</p> <p>(a) Availability of fertile fallow land.</p> <p>The suggested programme are:</p> <p>(a) Plantation of Food plants.</p> <p>(b) Medicinal Plant etc.</p>
Credit Facility	<p>Table-16 under Record-2 discusses this aspect.</p> <p>The main constraints with the reasons are:</p> <p>(a) Financial exclusion.</p> <p>(b) Higher rate charged by the private money lender.</p>

	<p>The opportunities are:</p> <p>(a) Setting up modern financial institution.</p> <p>(b) Adequate awareness.</p> <p>The suggested programme is:</p> <p>(a) Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas.</p>
Strategic Interventions	<p>Summarizing the suggested programmes at above as strategic interventions for the Livelihood Development Plan:</p> <p>1.Agriculture & Horticulture: Tractor operation training, Agro-skill development programme ,Training on insecticides, pesticides, hybrid cultivation</p> <p>2. Livestock: Bee keeping, Poultry.</p> <p>3.NWFP : Plantation of Food plants, Medicinal Plant etc</p> <p>4.Credit facility: Setting up modern financial institution in the nearby areas</p>

3. Livelihood Development Plan

Income Generating Activities	<p>The main income generating activities as planned at the village are:</p> <p>Farm Sector :</p> <p>1.Poultry</p> <p>2.Bee keeping</p> <p>3. Horticulture</p> <p>Non-Farm sector:</p> <p>1. Embroidery</p> <p>2.Driving</p> <p>3. Carpentry</p>
SHG Activities	<p>SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:</p> <p>1. To create awareness.</p> <p>2. To organise and form group</p> <p>3. To involve the villagers in Livelihood Activities collectively.</p>
Exposure Trips	1. Nil.
Convergence	<p>The planned initiatives may be converged with the following schemes of the Government of India:</p> <p>(a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment</p> <p>(b) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development</p> <p>(c) Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SJGSY) - for irrigation, including watershed development</p> <p>(d) National Rural Livelihood Mission</p> <p>(e) Skills Development schemes</p>

	<p>(f) Other schemes for rural development and livelihood as found appropriate.</p> <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>
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4. Forest Development Plan of 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared after a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC. The objective of this plan is to provide for the sustenance of the conservation and bio-diversity values, environmental functions and productive potential of the forests assigned to the JFMC; while meeting the consumption and livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

1. Status of the JFMC Forests

The micro-plan takes into consideration the following categories of the JFM Forests of the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC:

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

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

1.1. Forests & Their Conditions

The details of the status of forest areas assigned to the JFMC have been furnished at Table-3.1 under Proforma-3 ('Forest Development Plan'), which has been attached as Annexure to this micro-plan. After considering other areas planted (or to be planted), the conditions of the forests of the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

Identification	Area of JFMC Forest (Ha)	Distance from Village (Km)	Condition of Forest [Good - Forest with crown density of 40% of more Else 'Degraded']	Frequency of Use by Community [2-3 m / 3-6 m / 6-9 m / Over 9 m]
(A) Assigned Forest				
RF / PF Name: Beat: Naukhuti Compartment:	175 Ha	10 km	Good Area: -175 Ha Degraded Area:- Nil	3-6 m
(B) Other Planted Area				

Location:				
Type of Forest: VF / Other _____				
TOTAL	175 Ha		Good Area: - 175Ha Degraded Area: Nil	

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

It is seen that the 3 No Sarthey Gaon has 115 Ha under its forests, of which 175 Ha area is 'Good' and none is 'Degraded'.

1.2. Forest Soil Type

The forests of 3 No Sarthey 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 3 No Sarthey 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 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC; the salient points of the forest soil type are summarized below:

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

1.3. Existing Composition of Flora

In the forests of the 3 No Sarthey 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 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

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

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

2. Other Inputs for the Forest Development Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the other inputs for the Forest Development Plan of the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC.

2.1. Past Protection Measures of the JFMC

The measures taken by the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC for forest protection in the past have been discussed as follows.

(a) Number of households involved: 46

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

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

2.2. Domestic Requirements of Forest Produce

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

Table-4 (A): Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce per Household of the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	monthly	50-60 kg		Forest
Timber for House	Once in a year	2-3 nos./yr		Forest
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 175 households in the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the 3 No Sarthey Gaon village for forest produce for own use is as follows.

Table-4 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	126,000kg	Throughout the year
Timber for House	2-3 nos.	Throughout the year
Small Timber for	-	-

Implements		
Pole / Bamboo	286-429 nos.	Dec - Jan
Fodder from Forest	8,400 kg	Throughout the year
NTFP	-	-
Other	-	-

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

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

2.3. Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers

Apart from use in the households, the community dependency on forest produces also includes the collection of such items for sale in local markets. The collection and marketing of forest produce by villagers of 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC is given in the following table.

Table-5 (A): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers of the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

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

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 [3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC]

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

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

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

The total requirements of forest produce by the community members of the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC have been summarized below - based on the information in the previous sub-sections.

Table-6: Total Requirements of Forest Produce by Villagers of the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) From Table-4(B)	Surplus Marketed (Kg) From Table-5(B)	Total Requirements (Kg)
Firewood	2,08,800 kg	-	2,08,800 kg
Timber for House	2-3 nos.	-	2-3 nos.
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-
Bamboo	-	-	-
Pole	286-429 nos.	-	-286-429 nos.
Fodder from Forest	530 kg	-	530 kg
NTFP	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-

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

3. Forest Protection Issues

3.1. Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-7: Protection Problems of the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

Type of Problem	Relevant (Yes / No)	Significant (Yes / No)
Grazing - Local Animals	Yes	Yes
Grazing - Animals from Other Area	Yes	Yes
Illicit Felling of Timber	Yes	Yes
Smuggling of Timber	No	No
Accidental Fires	Yes	Yes
Encroachment of Forest Lands	No	No
Others(Poaching of wild animals)	No	No

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

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

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

4. Components of the Forest Development Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC; viz. the plans for Protection, Forest Improvement (Treatment), Nursery Development, Maintenance and Miscellaneous Operations.

4.1. Protection Plan

The Protection Plan given at below, discusses the measures for the protection of the forests of 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC from the issues discussed earlier at Sub-section 3.1

Table-8: Protection Plan of the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

Protection Work [to be filled from Table 3.7 of Proforma-3 as applicable]	Location in Forest Area	Quantification of the Measures [Length, Area, Size etc.]	Timing	Priority [High / Medium / Low]
1. Fencing	3 No Sarthey Gaon forest	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 **3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC** (with high / medium priority) are as follows:

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

4.2. Types of Operations Proposed

The types of operations proposed for the treatment of degraded areas of the JFMC Forest of 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC are given hereunder.

Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the 3 No Sarthey 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 of Trees	Yes	Yes	Any time	-
Watershed Treatment	Yes	Yes	Any time	-
Water Reservoirs	Yea	Yes	Any time	-

Treatment	Required (Yes/ No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
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 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC:

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

4.3. Forest Improvement Plan - Advance Works & Creation

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

Table-10: Forest Improvement Planned in the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC.

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	-	-	-	-

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

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

4.4. Forest Improvement – Action Plan

Action Plan for Block Plantation of Saal Mixed with Associates

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

Financial	Activities	Amount
-----------	------------	--------

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

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

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

Name of Plantation : Block Plantation of Mixed Harwood Plantation - Teak with Associates, Firewood and Bamboo

Plantation Period : 2016-17 to 2025-26 (10 Years)

Plantation Area : -

Spacing : -

No. of Plants to be Raised : -

Number Blocks : -

Species : -

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

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

4.5. Nursery Development Plan

The Nursery Development Plan for the 3 No Sarthey 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 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC. This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in JFMC works

Table-11 (A): JFMC Nurseries of the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

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

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

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

4.6. Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

The maintenance plan for plantations raised in the 3 No Sarthey 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 3 No Sarthey 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 3 No Sarthey 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 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
-	-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(D) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

Table-12 (D): Maintenance Plan of NTFP / Medicinal Plantation in the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
-	-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

4.7. Miscellaneous Operations Plan

The miscellaneous operations planned in the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC are given below.

Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

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

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

5. Expected Benefits

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

5.1. Expected Benefits Related to Wood & Grass

The above has been tabulated below for the 3 No Sarthey 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 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

Item	Month	Year (Indicative)	Quantity
-	-	-	-

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

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

5.2. Sharing Mechanisms

The sharing mechanism for the benefits is indicated below for members of the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC.

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

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

According to Forest Officials of 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.

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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 Luming to Guwahati is **76.6** miles. This is a straight line distance and so most of the time the actual travel distance between Lanka and Guwahati may be higher or vary due to curvature of the road.

Lanka to Guwahati travel time

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

Lanka to Guwahati Bus

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

Bus fare from Lanka to Guwahati

May be around Rs.99.

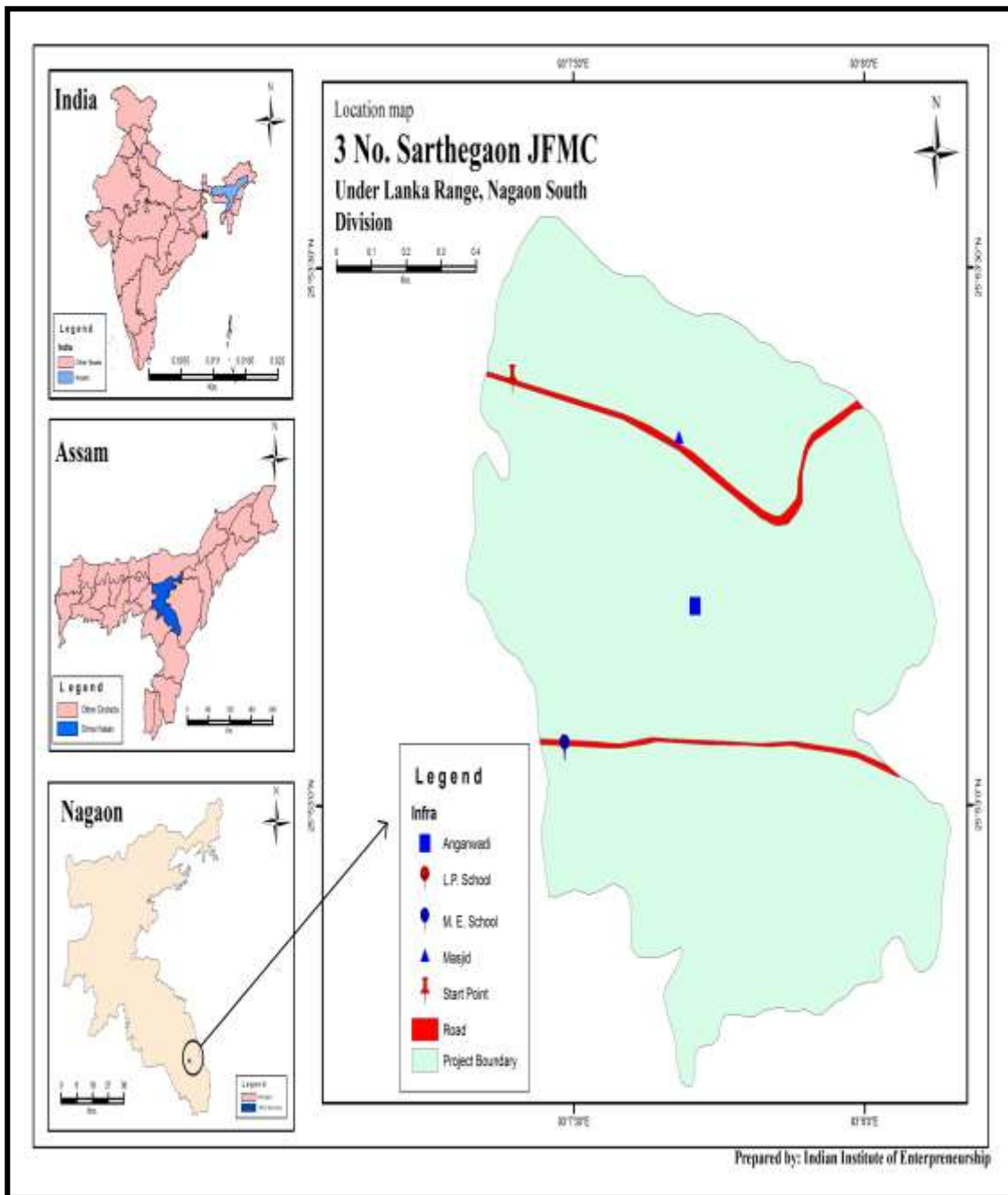
Lanka to Guwahati road map

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

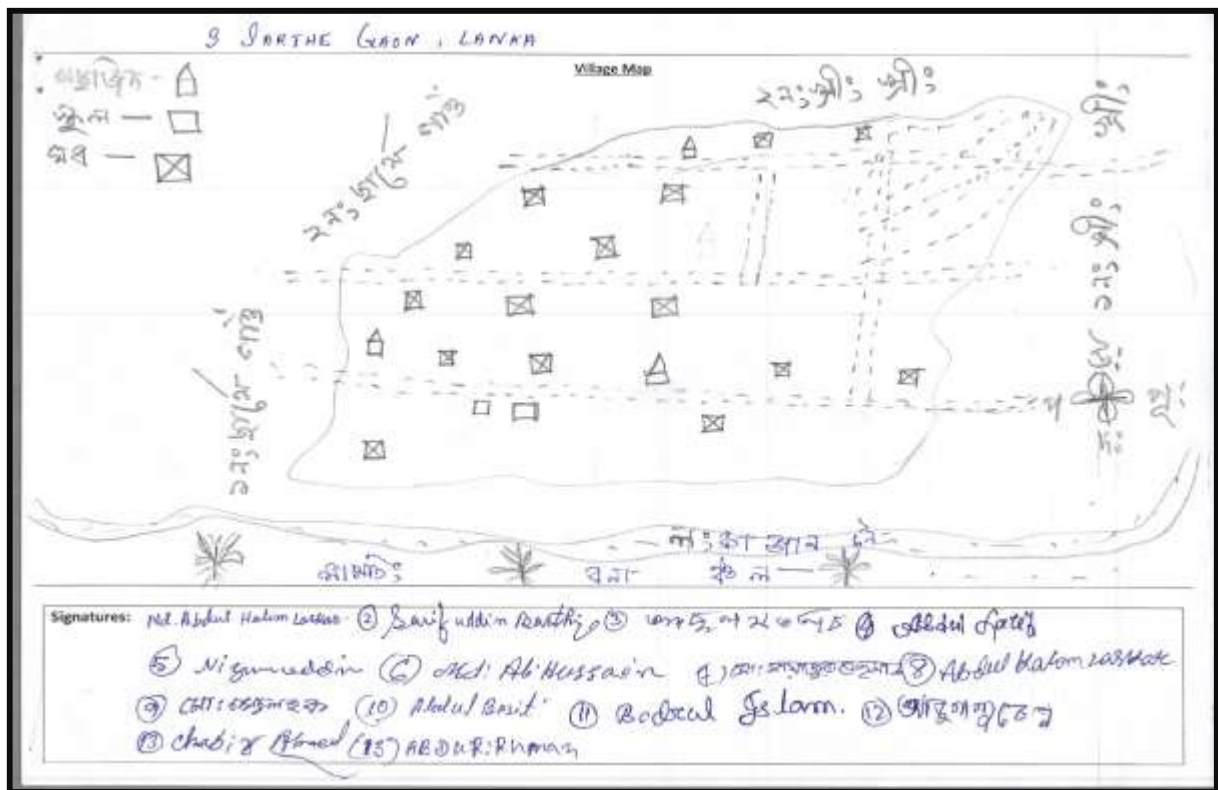


Source: Googol Maps

1. Location Map

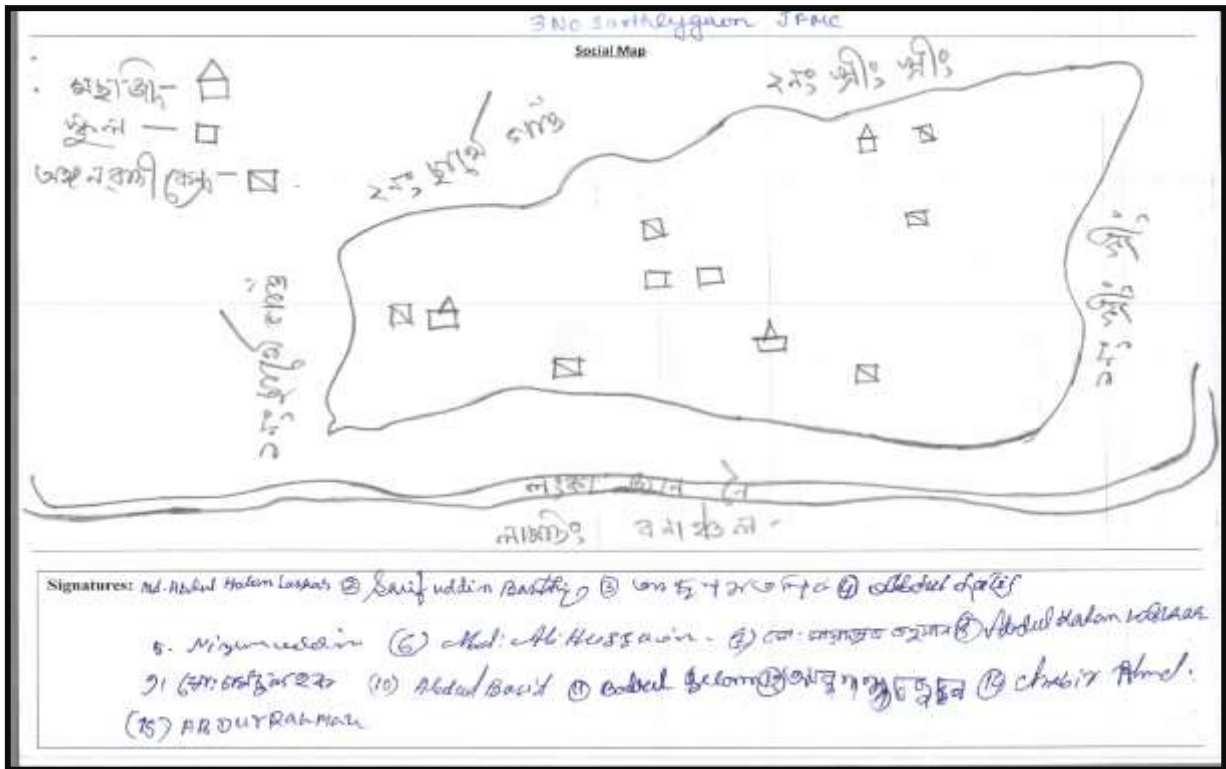


2. Village Map



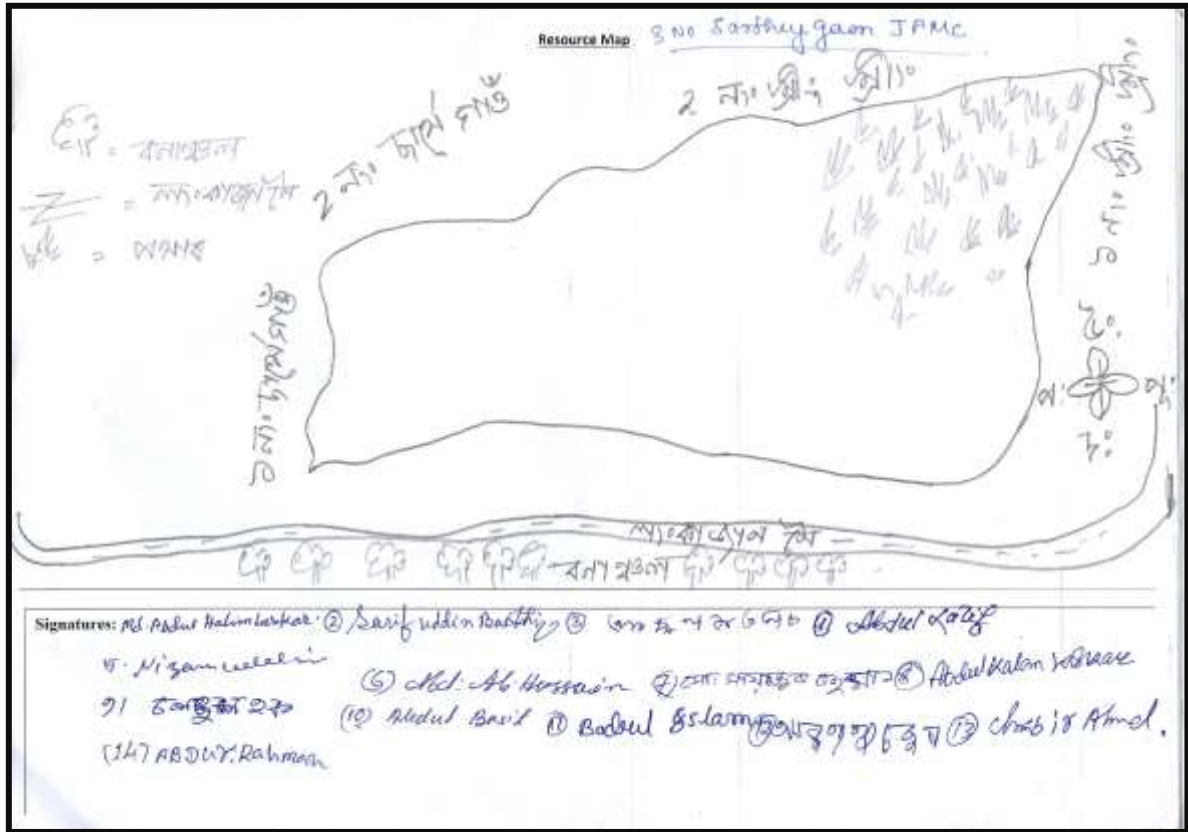
Village Map of The JFMC being drawn by the villagers

3. Social map



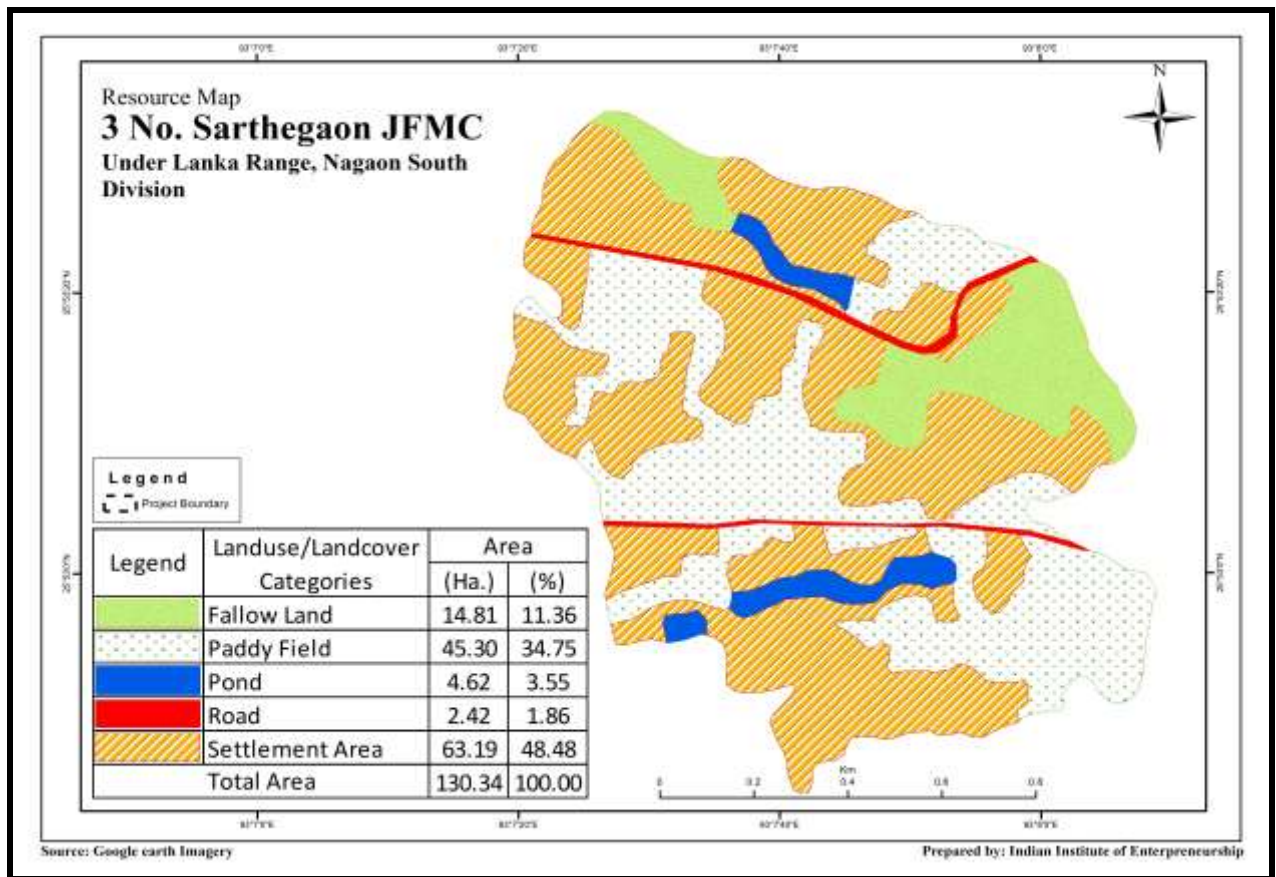
Social Map of The JFMC being drawn by the villagers

4. Resource Map:



Resource Map of The JFMC being drawn by the villagers

Land Use map of GIS



Appendix 4

PRA ACTIVITY

Location and Timing of Participatory Rural Appraisal:

Numbers of participants :	30
Time :	01:00 pm, 12 th April 2017
Venue :	3 No Sarthey Gaon , LP school

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	No. of households	Population		
			Total	Male	Female
1	3 No Sarthey Gaon	175	1225	650	575
Total		175	1225	650	575

Source: Field Survey.

Table – 3.2 Age Profile of the 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 Years	18-45 Years	45-60 Years	>60 Years
Male	85	155	150	160	100
Female	62	120	159	150	84
Total	147	275	309	310	184

Source: Field Survey.

Table – 3.3 Education profile of 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

Age Class	K.G/Nursery	Upto IV	V-VII	VIII-X	X-XII	Graduate	Illiterate
<25 Years	50	80	53	40	15	-	246
>25 Years(Adult)	-	120	70	50	10	2	450
TOTAL	50	200	123	90	25	2	735

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	1225
	Male	650
	Female	575
	Total households	175
	Numbers of Pucca Houses	7
	No of thatch house	153
	Nos. of semi pukka house	15
	Landmarks	Culvert
Nala		1
River		0
LP School		1
Secondary School		0
PHE		0
Power Transformer		5
Community hall		0
Anganwadi centre		6
Masjid		3

	Madrassa	1
--	----------	---

Source: Field Survey report.

Findings of social map:

- The participants of social mapping have identified all 175 households out of which 153 households have thatch houses or kuccha house. There are 15 semi pukka houses and 7 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 Madrassa and 6 1Anganwadi 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 73 household have only avail the electricity connection out of the total 175 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. There is not availability of any 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 (PHE), Bank along with Railway station is located in Lanka udali tiniali which is accordingly 21, 14 and 21 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 3 No Sarthey 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 21 km away from the village and also the railway station is again 21 km away from the village.

3.2 Wealth Ranking:

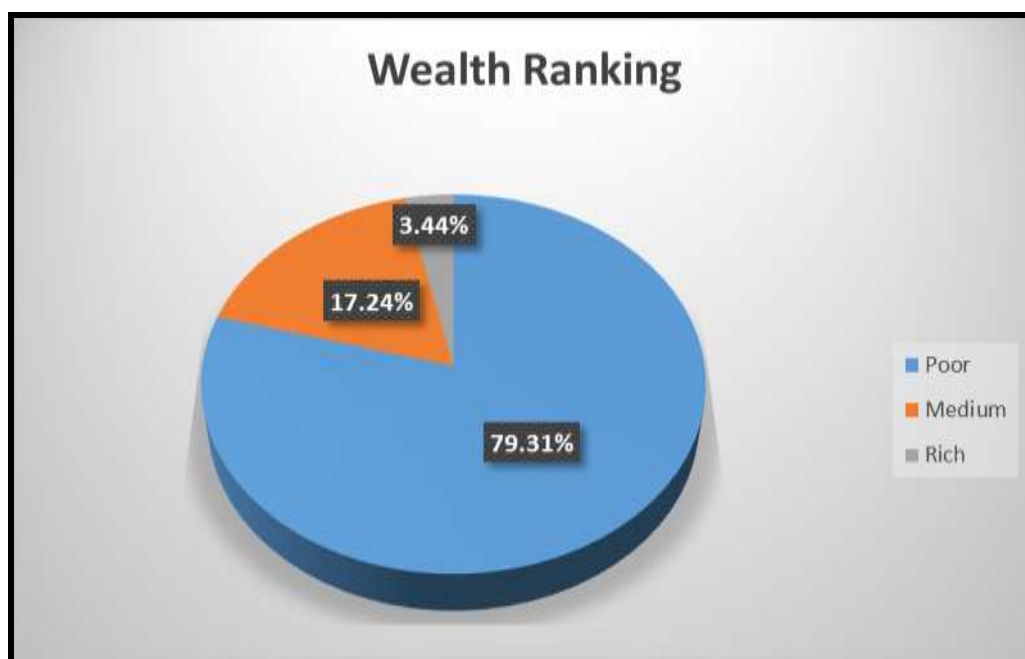
Wealth ranking contains community members identifying and analysing the different wealth groups in a community. It allows us to evaluate various socio-economic stratification of project beneficiaries and local people's classifications and thought of wealth/well-being.

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

- Land holding
- Occupation

As such about 79.31% people are poor, about 17.24% belong to middle class and about 3.44% 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	2016	There was a severe drought in the village	Destructive
	2009	JFMC was formed	Constructive

Source: Field Survey report

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 3N0 Sarthe Gaon JFMC.

During the year 2016 there was a severe drought in the village. For this reason villagers had to face many difficulties in every aspect of life starting from water to farming.

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 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

Table 3.4 Seasonal cropping pattern

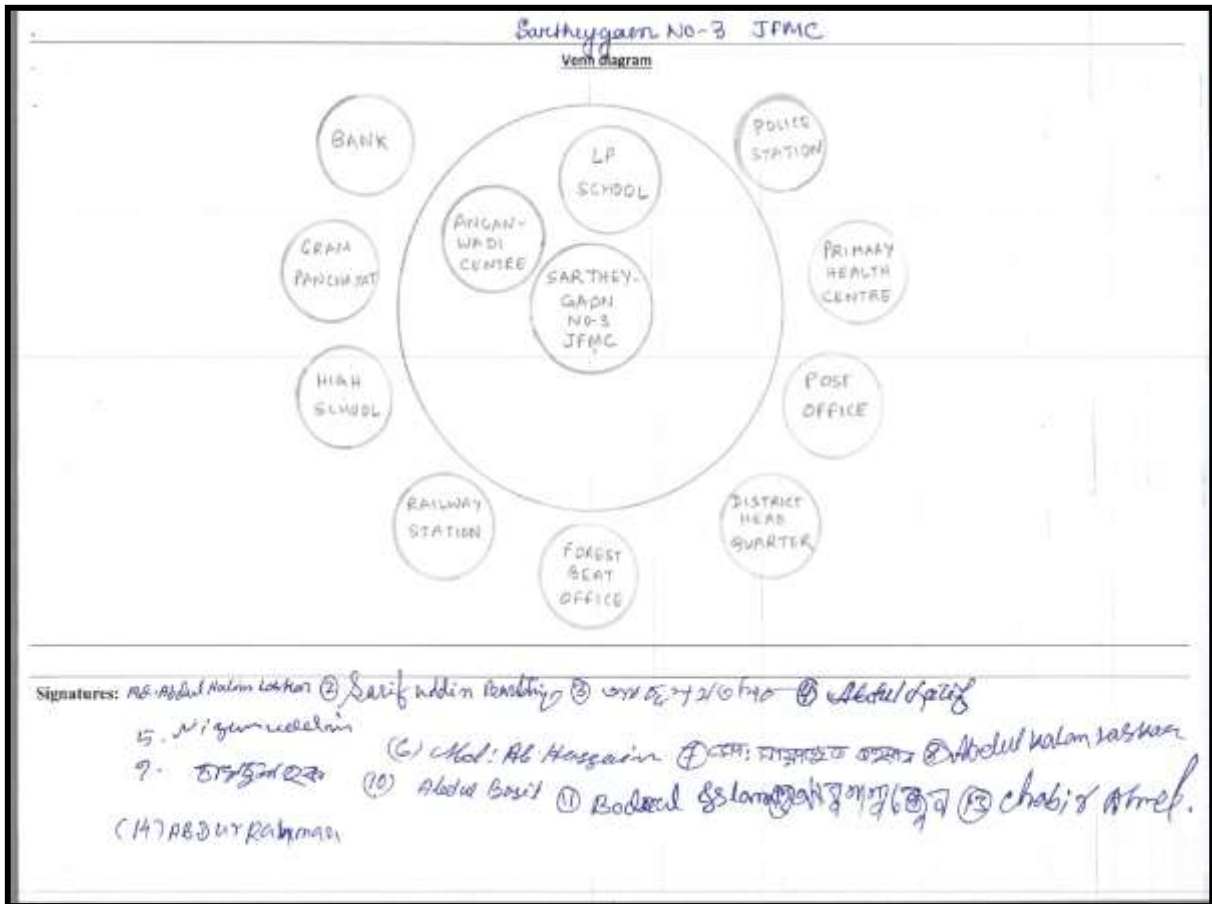
Agricultural crop	Sowing	Harvesting	Plucking
Paddy	June-July	October- November	December- January
Jute	April	-----	July
Turmeric	June-July	-----	February- March
Mustard	December	-----	February- March
Sesame	July	-----	August- September
Chili	Throughout the year		
Sugarcane	Throughout the year		

Source: Field Survey report.

Learnings:

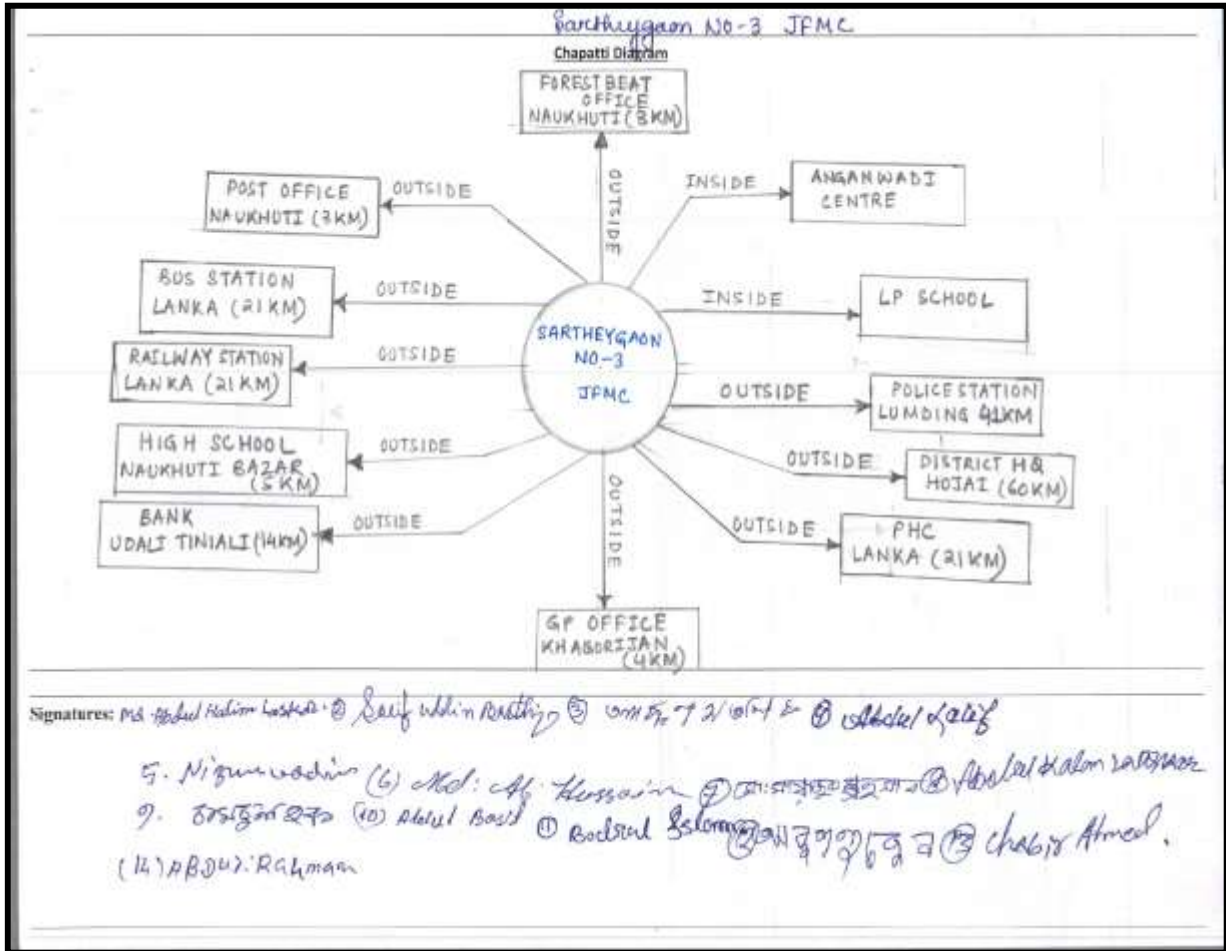
- Water availability is less during the period October to March, so agricultural productivity becomes less in this period.

3.5 Venn Diagram



Venn diagram being drawn by the JFMC people

3.6 Chapatti Diagram



Chapatti Diagram being drawn by the JFMC people

Priority Ranking- EPA and Livelihood

Sartheygam NO-3 JFMC

Priority Ranking of Entry Point Activity

Entry Point Activities		Community Hall	Religious Shubani Muktab	Muslims	Muslims	Muslims	Muslims	Muslims	Muslims	Muslims	Muslims	Muslims	Muslims	Muslims	Muslims	Marks	Rank
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K					
Community Hall	A	X	A	A	A	A										4	1
Rahman Shubani Muktab School	B		X	B	B	B										3	2
Hussain Shubani Muktab School	C			X	C	C										2	3
Lanjan Shubani Muktab School	D				X	D										1	4
Imdad ME MADRASAH	E					X										0	5
	F																
	G																
	H																
	I																
	J																
	K																

Signatures: Mr. Abdul Hakim Lakar (1) Farifuddin Parthy (2) ... (3) ... (4) ... (5) Nizamuddin (6) ... (7) ... (8) ... (9) ... (10) Abdul Basir (11) ... (12) ... (13) ... (14) ...

Priority Ranking Of EPA by the Villagers

Livelihood activity:

Sartheygam NO-3 JPMC

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				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. Mr. Abdul Halim Lakshmi 2. Saif Uddin Rashedy 3. ... 4. ...
 5. Nizamuddin 6. Mr. Ab. Hussain 7. ... 8. ...
 9. ... 10. Abdul Basit 11. Bodrul Salam 12. ...
 13. Chabi & Amel 14. ABJUT. Rahman

Priority Ranking Of Livelihood by the Villagers

PHOTOGRAPHS



PRA ACTIVITY



COMPLETION OF SOCIAL MAPPING



A SNAP WITH THE VILLAGERS

Annexure 5

LIST OF JFMC MEMBERS

NAME OF THE EXECUTIVE MEMBER OF 3 NO SARTHEY G

SL No	Name	Father's /Husband Name	Gender	Age	Designation	Educational	Contact	Remarks
1	Md. Nizam Uddin	Abdul Hannan	Male	46	President	ix Passed	96783211102	
2	Mrs. Hazira Begum	Siraz Uddin	Female	36	Vice President	ix		
3	Md. Rahim Uddin	Abdul Manik	Male	42	Tazarar	ix	8812986437	
4	Md. Abdul Kalm Laskar	Shofiqur Rahman	Male	32	Member	Vii	8471840592	
5	Md. Rofique Uddin	Lala Uddin	Male	36	Member	Vii	9859690659	
6	Md. Monir Uddin	Mosoddor Ali	Male	36	Member	Vii	7896460240	
7	Md. Abdul Monnan	Late Arfan Ali	Male	61	Member	iv	9678174985	
8	Mrs. Sorifa Begum	Altab Hussain	Female	36	Member	ix		
9	Mrs. Hazira Begum	Sorif Uddin	Male	52	Member	X	8133087616	
10	Md. Iqbal Hussain	L. Mofiz Uddin	Male	34	Member	Viii	7896710421	
11	Md. Mayazur Rahman	L. Abdul Lotif	Male	52	Member	Vii	967842913	
12	Forida Begum	Amir Uddin	Female	27	Member	Vi		
13	Jomila Begum	Abdul Halim Laskar	Male	38	Member	Vi	8761012632	

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
	Sartheyga on 3	2009	13	Nizamuddin	Dhyanjyoti Hazarika	-	-	No	-	-	

Source: - Field survey report.

Table 2: Village wise population data:

Table -2: Demographic status of the project villages

Name of Village	No. of House hold	SC		ST		OBC		General		Total- all category
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
3 No Sarthey Gaon	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	650	575	1225

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	3No Sarthey Gaon	0	0	175	0	175
Total		0	0	175	0	175

Source: - Field survey report.

Table 4: Cattle Population:

Table 4: Cattle Population of the JFMC

Sl. No	Name of Village	Village – wise No. of cattle's or Type of animals							Total
		Cows	Buffaloes	Goats	Sheep	Bulls/Oxen	Camels	Poultry	
1	3 No Sarthey Gaon	870	-	1165	-	166	-	1450	3651

Source: - Field survey report.

Table 5: Village wise Infrastructure:

Table 5 showing village wise infrastructure

Sl.No	Infrastructure	Location	Distance from village, if in another location (in Kilometres)
1	Main Road	Lanka	21Km
2	Electricity	Lanka	21Km
3	Gas connection	Lanka	21Km
4	Transport	Lanka	21Km
5	Primary Health Centre	Lanka	21Km
6	School (LP)	Inside	Local
7	Post Office	Naukhuti Bazar	5Km
8	Bank	Udali tiniali	14KM
9	Anganwadi Centre	Inside (6Nos)	
10	Gram Panchayat office	Khagorigaon	4 Km
11	High School	Naukhuti Bazar	5 Km
12	Police outpost	Naukhuti	5Km

14	Police Office	Lumding	41 Km
15	Forest Office (Beat)	Naukhuti	3 Km
16	Post Office	Naukhuti	3Km
17	Bus facility	Lanka	21Km
18	Railway Station	Lanka	21Km
19	Masjid	Inside	
21	District Head Quarter	Hojai	60Km

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)	45.30
Rabi	Turmeric, Mustard, Chilli, Sesame	8.07
Others	Vegetable, Fruits, Sugarcane, Jute	12.18

Source: - Field survey report.

Table 7: Crop production profile of 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC:

Table 7 Crop production profile of 3 No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

Type of crop	Total Production (approx) in quintals	No of household growing	Average production (quintal/ approx hac)	Area under crop (hac) approx
Paddy	736	150	4.90	45.30
Oil seeds	70	18	3.88	8.03
Vegetable	150	70	2.14	12.16

Source: - Field survey report.

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

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

Source: - Field survey report.

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

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

Source: - Field survey report.

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

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

Source: - Field survey report.

Table 11: Energy consumption:*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
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Fuel wood	175 HH	12 month	Forest	Major
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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 selling. 	<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 products. • They can sell their products outside of the state by introducing exporting system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buyer's sellers meet. • Market orienting training programme.
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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. 	
Veterinary care facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unavailability of veterinary care center. • 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. 	

Food processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unaware of the market demand of different food products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A huge demanded market for pickle is available 	

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 15 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 3No Sarthey Gaon JFMC

2

List of beneficiaries of 3NO Sarthey Gaon J.F.M.C

Sl No.	Name	Father/ Husband Name.	Age	Sex
1	Mujibur Rahman	Rebath Ali	40	M
2	Abul Wasim	Abdul Manik	46	M
3	Sarmul Hoque	Misir Ali	31	M
4	Jalal Uddin	Abdul Mathlib	48	M
5	Monir Uddin	Masadolor Ali	30	M
6	Reza Uddin	Masadolor Ali	32	M
7	Ala Uddin	Abdul Gabur	58	M
8	Abul Uddin	Ala Uddin	38	M
9	Jalal Uddin	Abdul Gabur	62	M
10	Amir Uddin	Makadash Ali	40	M
11	Asadolor Ali	Fatir Ali	62	M
12	Ali Hussain	Abdul Munik	45	M
13	Haydore Hussain	Somzidh Ali	50	M
14	Hilal Uddin	Ala Uddin	47	M
15	Ajir Rahman	L. Yakub Ali	61	M
16	Mislat Uddin	L. Yakub Ali	48	M
17	Narzul Hoque	L. Yakub Ali	55	M
18	Abdul Mahith	Yakub Ali	48	M
19	Somul Rahman	Idurid Ali	60	M
20	Yasin Ali	L. Fatir Ali	58	M
21	Luthfur Ali	L. Kuresid Ali	70	M
22	Alim Uddin	Luthfur Rahman	41	M
23	Ejam Uddin	Luthfur Rahman	45	M
24	Narzul Hoque	L. Mober Ali	58	M
25	Mahmodul Rahman	L. Tostub Ali	65	M
26	Abdul Gabur	Mahmodul Rahman	28	M
27	Abdul Kalia	Mahmodul R.	30	M
28	Abdul Karim	Mahmodul Rahman	32	M
29	Mizajur Rahman	L. Tadrub Ali	62	M
30	Abdul Hoque	Mizajur Rahman	36	M
31	Sirajul Hoque	Mizajur Rahman	33	M
32	Tojbur Rahman	L. Tadrub Ali	57	M
33	Abdul Tali	Mahmodul Rahman	56	M
34	Abdul Baish	L. Abdul Tali	30	M
35	Parbez Alam	L. Ala Uddin	19	M
36	Sahajan Uddin	L. AbTar Ali	25	M
37	ATabur Rahman	L. Ahmodh Ali	52	M
38	Hobibur Rahman	Ahmodh Ali	50	M
39	Muhibur Rahman	Ahmodh Ali	58	M
40	Bois Uddin	L. Muzammil Ali	50	M
41	Ala Uddin	L. Muzammil Ali	75	M
42	Rabique Uddin	Ala Uddin	36	M
43	Mujibur Rahman	Narzul Hoque	22	M
44	Pijar Uddin	Akadash Ali	27	M

Md. Nizam Uddin
President
No.3 Sarthey Gaon
J.F.M.C. Development AC

Rahimuddin
Treasurer
No.3 Sarthey Gaon
J.F.M.C. Development AC

List of beneficiaries of 3 NO Sarthey Gaon, J.F.M.C

Sl No.	Name	Father/ Husband Name.	Age	Sex
45	Hasoddor Ali-	L. Falir Ali-	63	M.
46	Somzid Ali-	L. Asrof Ali-	50	M.
47	Altal Husain-	Somzid Ali-	48	M.
48	Kutobur Rahman	Tosoruf Ali-	53	M.
49	Abdul kalom	L. Akoddos Ali-	35	M.
50	Frukam Ali-	L. Falir Ali-	54	M.
51	Mozim uddin-	L. Mokoddos Ali-	30	M.
52	Islom uddin-	Frukam Ali-	28	M.
53	Abdul Solom.	L. Akoddos Ali-	47	M.
54	Murakib Ali-	Falir Ali-	50	M.
55	Moktar Ali-	Murakib Ali-	38	M.
56	Momin uddin-	Murakib Ali-	36	M.
57	Abdul-Mannik	L. Nirman Ali-	63	M.
58	Muktaz uddin	L. Nirman Ali-	50	M.
59	JOSIM uddin-	L. Abdul Hannan-	48	M.
60	HOSIN uddin.	L. Abdul Hannan-	40	M.
61	NIZAM uddin	L. Abdul Hannan	48	M.
62	MUMIN ALI-	Azabur Rahman-	37	M.
63	Abdul Rahim	Azabur Rahman	39	M.
64	Abdul kuddus	Azabur Rahman	48	M.
65	Fozi uddin.	Abdul Hannan-	33	M.
66	Fokrul islom.	AZIM uddin	36	M.
67	Sorij uddin.	Turabam Ali-	38	M.
68	Amir uddin-	Turabam Ali-	48	M.
69	Azab uddin.	Somare uddin-	30	M.
70	Abdul Golub uddin-	Kalaraza-	28	M.
71	Abdul Latif	Kalaraza-	26	M.
72	Abdul Hasom	Kalaraza-	24	M.
73	Kalaraza-	Bomon Raja-	63	M.
74	Sofor Ali-	Bodoy uddin-	48	M.
75	Samsur Rahman-	Bodoy uddin-	35	M.
76	Mkoddos Ali-	Kotamaj Ali-	49	M.
77	Hasim Ali-	L. Abdul Jalil	53	M.
78	Asik uddin-	L. A. Jalil-	38	M.
79	Kamir uddin.	Hasim Ali-	29	M.
80	Sorob uddin-	L. Foyzur Rahman	40	M.
81	Abdul salam.	MUZOMIL ALI-	52	M.
82	Abdul waaris	L. Sofijur Rahman	30	M.
83	SURATUN NASSA-	L. Abdul mozid-	63	F.
84	Bodrud islom-	Abdul mozid	35	M.
85	Islom uddin.	Mosid Ali-	58	M.
86	Soms uddin-	Mosid Ali-	49	M.
87	MUZOMIL ALI-	L. Sanu Hor Ali-	60	M.
88	Jamal uddin.	Sanu hor Ali-	49	M.

Nigam uddin

President
No.3 Sarthey Gaon
J.F.M.C. Development A/C

Rahim uddin

Treasurer
No.3 Sarthey Gaon
J.F.M.C.D

List of beneficiaries of . 3.N.O. Sarthey Gaon J.F.M.C

Sl No.	Name	Father/Husband Name.	Age	Sex
89	Abdul Halim Laskon	✓ Sofiqur Rahman	48	M
90	Abdul Hashim	✓ Sofiqur Rahman	40	M
91	Badrul Gislam	Lt. A. Noor	35	M
92	Shahab uddin	A. Noor	30	M
93	A. Kalam	Lt. Sofiqur Rahman	35	M
94	A. Aziz Laskon	Lt. Sofiqur Rahman	30	M
95	A. Salam "	Lt. Sofiqur Rahman	27	M
96	Abdul Razak	Abdul Khadir	36	M
97	Tahira uddin -		49	M
98	Abdul Halim	Abdul Rahim	32	M
99	A. Hamman	Abdul Rahim	26	M
100	Rakib Ali	" Rahim	28	M
101	Abdul - Rub	✓ Tahir Ali	55	M
102	Abdul Khadir	✓ Tahir Ali	60	M
103	Abdul Hussain	✓ Afgan Ali	40	M
104	A. Azak	✓ Afgan Ali	45	M
105	Abdul Hossain	✓ Afgan Ali	60	M
106	Rahim uddin	A. Mamik	48	M
107	Abul Bakkar	Khakimur Rahman	49	M
108	Khairul Gislam	✓ Jamal uddin	27	M
109	Aimul Hogue	A. Mamik	35	M
110	Basmat Ali	✓ Mozaid Ali	50	M
111	Shahid uddin	Mozaid Ali	45	M
111	A. Kalam	Mozaid Ali	50	M
112	Mukabir Ali	Lt. Afgan Ali	59	M
113	Mozaid Rahman	✓ Lotar "	55	M
114	Aftab uddin	Lt. Mozaid "	40	M
115	Abdul Noor	Lt. Habun Rasid	65	M
116	Maimul Hogue	Lt. Habun Rasid	60	M
117	Ishak Ali	Lt. Akaddeh "	60	M
118	Rafiqul Gislam	Lt. Akaddeh "	65	M
119	Shah uddin	Lt. Mujib uddin	34	M
120	Gislam uddin	Lt. Mujib uddin	30	M
121	Mazim uddin	Muzibul Hogue	37	M
122	Sarif uddin	Muzibul "	32	M
123	Aftab Rahman	Lt. Main uddin	45	M
124	Abdul Rahman	Lt. Main uddin	32	M
125	Aziz uddin	Lt. Main uddin	40	M
126	Abdul Hogue	Lt. Sumamiya	33	M
127	Samsul Hogue	Lt. Sumamiya	46	M
128	Sigaz uddin	Lt. Nizam Ali	49	M
129	Rafiq uddin	Lt. Mahomed Bax	60	M
130	Samsul uddin	Lt. Mahomed Bax	60	M
131	Ahsan uddin	Lt. Mahomed "	45	M

Nizamuddin

President
No.3 Sarthey Gaon
J.F.M.C. Development AC

Rahimuddin

Treasurer
No.3 Sarthey Gaon
J.F.M.C.

List of beneficiaries of 3ND Sartheygaon J.F.M.C

Sl No.	Name	Father/ Husband Name.	Age	Sex
132	Mubassoz Ali-	L. Samuhoz Ali-	38	M.
133	Seraf uddin-	L. Samuhoz Ali-	53	M.
134	Fokoz uddin-	L. Mujomul Ali-	48	M.
135	Ali Hamad-	Mujomul Ali-	32	M.
136	M. Abdul kalik	L. Aboul bokkoz-	56	M.
137	Samahoz Ali-	Aboul bokkoz-	38	M.
138	Abdul kalom.	M. Samam Ali-	48	M.
139	Jomir uddin	Aboul bokkoz-	58	M.
140	Alabur Rahman.	Aboul bokkoz-	60	M.
141	Abdul pranot	posond Ali-	30	M.
142	Abdul kalom.	posond Ali-	28	M.
143	Soruf- uddin-	L. Abdul Ratak	48	M.
144	Abdul Motlib-	Kaladon Mulli-	58	M.
145	Ekbal Husain	L. Mujiz uddin.	38	M.
146	Email Ali-	Azeid Ali-	36	M.
147	Mosamit- Ali-	Azeid Ali-	63	M.
148	Siraz uddin	Frukam Ali-	30	M.
149	Frukam Ali-	Azeid Ali-	70	M.
150	Komoz uddin.	Samahoz Ali-	49	M.
151	Alab Ali-			
152	Takir Huson.	Alab Ali-	30	M.
153	Hobibur Rahman	Moymuddin.	35	M.
154	Ala uddin-	Hyub Ali-	50	M.
155	Fekoz uddin.	Hyub Ali-	48	M.
156	Abdul pranik	Akaddos Ali-	30	M.
157	Aboul Husain	Akaddos Ali-	29	M.
158	Abdul kalom.	Mozyad Ali-		
159	Mozir uddin.	A. Ratak	30	M.
160	Abdul motlib.	Kaladon mullik	55	M.
161	Abdul kayum.	Kalaraja.	47	M.
162	Abdul mohaf	Kala-Raja-	44	M.
163	Samsuddin.	Mahamiddul Bor	60	M.
164	Husin Hamad.	Abdul Jomir	55	M.
165	Abdul Hamud	Abdul Jomir	48	M.
166	Aimul Hok	L. Foyzuz Rahim.	30	M.
167	Samar uddin.	L. Foyzuz Rahim.	27	M.
168	Tiam uddin	Foyzuz Rahim.	24	M.
169	Rahim uddin.	Foyzuz Rahim.	30	M.
170	Abdul Rosid	Sobi ulur Rahim.	32	M.
171	Samsum Nahoz	Nimar Ali-	35	F.
172	Abdul Hok	Nimar Ali-	38	M.
173	Kulob uddin	Formuz Ali-	65	M.
174	Abdul Sukhoz-	Abdul Hasim.	49	M.
175	Abdul-Mullib	Abdul Hasim.	46	M.

Nigam uddin



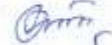



President
No.3 Sarthey Gaon
J.F.M.C. Development A/C

Rahim uddin

Treasurer
No.3 Sarthey Gaon
J.F.M.C. Development A/C








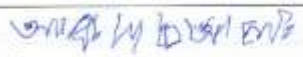
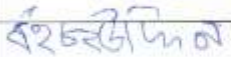
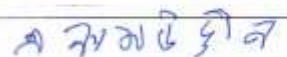
3 SARTHE GAON, LANKA

List of People Present in PRA Exercise

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
		Mr. Abdul Halim Laskar.	
		Sarifuddin Mankhij	
		මහජන මන්දිරය	මහජන මන්දිරය
		ශ්‍රී. ආරාමයේ මන්දිරය	ශ්‍රී. ආරාමයේ මන්දිරය
		Abdul Latif	
		Migumuddin	
		මහජන මන්දිරය	UP
		Bodul Gulam.	
		Abdul Basil Chaudh	
		Mr: Ab Hussain	Mr: Ab Hussain

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

List of People Present in PRA Exercise

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
		md: Chabir Ahmad	
		କୋଷ୍ଠକର୍ତ୍ତା	
		କୋଷ୍ଠକର୍ତ୍ତା	
		କୋଷ୍ଠକର୍ତ୍ତା	
		md: AB & W: Rahaman	
		କୋଷ୍ଠକର୍ତ୍ତା	
		କୋଷ୍ଠକର୍ତ୍ତା	
		କୋଷ୍ଠକର୍ତ୍ତା	
		କୋଷ୍ଠକର୍ତ୍ତା	
		କୋଷ୍ଠକର୍ତ୍ତା	

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

List of People Present in PRA Exercise

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
		মোঃ কুহু মুহাম্মদ রহমান	মঃ কুহু মুহাম্মদ রহমান
		মোঃ মইনু বুরহান	মোঃ মইনু বুরহান
		Md: Sahuruddin	Md: Sahuruddin
		মুঃ মঈনু মুহাম্মদ	মুঃ মঈনু মুহাম্মদ
		মোঃ মিত্রা কুমার রহমান	মোঃ মিত্রা কুমার রহমান
		মোঃ মঈনু মুহাম্মদ	মোঃ মঈনু মুহাম্মদ
		মঃ মঈনু মুহাম্মদ	মঃ মঈনু মুহাম্মদ
		Abdul Kalam Laskar	Abdul Kalam Laskar
		Md: Priyaji Uddin	Md: Priyaji Uddin
		Abul Kalam	Abul Kalam

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

List of People Present in Awareness Programme

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
1.		Mr. P. S. Srinivasan	P. S. Srinivasan
2.		Abul Kalam	Abul Kalam
3.		Abdul Wahid	A. Wahid
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.




3 SARTHE GARDON, LANKA

List of People Present in Awareness Programme

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
1.		Mr. Abdul Halim Laskar.	Ar.
2.		Ranib uddin Rasli	Ri
3.		මහේශ්වර්ණය	මහේශ්වර්ණය
4.		Abdul Louis	Am
5.		Nizam uddin	Nudin
6.		මහේශ්වර්ණය	ම
7.		Bedat Islam.	Bedat
8.		Abdul Basil Chaudhry	Bas
9.		Mr. Ab Hussain	Mr. Ab Hussain
10.		Mr. Chasir Ahmad.	Chasir

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.

List of People Present in Awareness Programme

Sl .No.	JFMC Name	Name of Participants	Signature
1.		মোঃ হুমায়ূন হুসেইন	
2.		মোঃ অহিমান হুসেইন	
3.		মুজিবুর রহমান	
4.		মোঃ মোস্তফা হক	
5.		Md: Soheluddin	Md: Soheluddin
6.		মুজিবুর রহমান	মুজিবুর রহমান
7.		মোঃ মিজানুর রহমান	মোঃ মিজানুর রহমান
8.		মোঃ মুক্কেম হুসেইন	মোঃ মুক্কেম হুসেইন
9.		মোঃ মনিরুল হক হুসেইন	মোঃ মনিরুল হক হুসেইন
10.		Abdul Kalam Laskar	Abdul Kalam Laskar

Signature of Forest Divisional Officer.