



Urdhagaon Joint Forest Management Committee

Inner line Reserve Forest

Nagaon South Division, Nagaon

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Urdhagaon JFMC

Assisted By

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE, RGVN)



Approved
Onm
TBPSTA
Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai.

Md. Shafiqur Rahman

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AfD	<i>Agence France de Développement</i>
APFBC	Assam Project on Forest & Biodiversity Conservation
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
CF	Conservator of Forests
COMPELO	Consulting Service for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities
DCF	Deputy Conservator of Forests
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
EDC	Eco-Development Committee
EPA	Entry Point Activity
FCA	Forest (conservation) Act, 1981
FD	Forest Department
FRA	Forest Rights' Act
FV	Forest Village
FYP	Five Year Plan
GHG	Green House Gases
GoI	Government of India
GP	GaonPanchayat
Ha	Hectare
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
MDR	Major District Roads

MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Classes
ODR	Other District Roads
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
PHC	Primary Health Center
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
RGVN	Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi
RO	Range Officer
Sc	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Spp	Species
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity & Threat
TV	Taungya Village
TV	Television
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WPA	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
WPC	Working Plan Circle

Glossary of Vernacular Name of Trees, Shrubs, Herbs and Other Plants

TREES

Local Name	Botanical Name
Agar	<i>Aquilariaagallocha</i>
Amora	<i>Spondees mangifera</i>
Amlaki	<i>Phyllanthusemblica</i>
Badam(jungalibadam)	<i>Sterculiaalata</i>
Bahara(bhomora)	<i>Terminaliabelerica</i>
Bon jalakia	<i>Cryptocaryaamygdalina</i>
Bel	<i>Aeglemermelos</i>
Bogijamuk	<i>Eugenia praecox</i>
Boguri	<i>Ziziphus jujube</i>
Bon-baguri	<i>Ziziphusrugosa</i>
Bon-hunalu	<i>Cryptocarya floribunda</i>
Borthakera	<i>Garciniapedunculata</i>
Dhuna	<i>Canariumresiniferum</i>
Ghoranim	<i>Meliaazedarach</i>
Gomari	<i>Gmelinaarborea</i>
Hilika	<i>Terminalia citrine</i>
Kadam	<i>Anthocephaluscadamba</i>
Kathal	<i>Articapureintegrifolia</i>
Kanchon	<i>Bauhinia species</i>
Kuhir	<i>Bredeliaratusa</i>
Lale	<i>Walsurasobusta</i>
Lohajum	<i>Eugenia Formosa</i>
Leluk	<i>Beisehmiddabrandisii</i>

Mahidal	<i>Cordial fragrantissima</i>
Makahi	<i>Phoebe cooperiana</i>
Madar	<i>Erythrina stricta</i>
Mon	<i>Same as kathora</i>
Moj	<i>Albizia lucida</i>
Mota-dhuna	<i>Canarium bengalensis</i>
Moroi	<i>Albizia lebbak</i>
Nahor	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>
Naga-dalchini	<i>Cinnamomum obtusifolium</i>
Naga kola	<i>Alphonsoa ventricosa</i>
Naga udal	<i>Sterculia guttata</i>
Nimtita	<i>Picrasma javanica</i>
Pahari	<i>Starculia alata</i>
Panikadam	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Phakdima	<i>Trema orientalis</i>
Phulkath	<i>Styrax serrulatum</i>
Phulhingori	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>
Peniol	<i>Flacourtiacataphracta</i>
Pichola	<i>Kydia calycina</i>
Rali	<i>Dryptes assamica</i>
Sal	<i>Shorea robusta</i>
Sam	<i>Artocarpus chaplasha</i>
Satine	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>
Saw	<i>Albizia stipulate</i>
Seleng	<i>Sapium baccatum</i>
Simul	<i>Salmalia malabaricum</i>

Sissu	<i>Dalbargiasissoo</i>
Sida	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>
Silgomari	<i>Pramnamilleflora</i>
Soom	<i>Machilusbombycina</i>
Sopa	<i>Magnolia,michelia species</i>
Sonaru	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Tejpat	<i>Cinnamomumtamala</i>
Tepoltenga	<i>Garciniaazanthochymus</i>
Thekero	<i>Garcinia species</i>
Uriam	<i>Bischofiajavanica</i>
Udal	<i>Strculiavillosa</i>

SHRUBS

Assm-lota	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>
Bogi-tora	<i>Alpiniamolluccensis</i>
Dhopatita	<i>Phlogocanthuscurviflorus</i>
Dighloti	<i>Litseasalicifolia</i>
Dhopat-tita	<i>Clerodendronhastatum</i>
Habida-cha	<i>Polyathiasuberosa</i>
Han boka	<i>Olax acuminata</i>
Jhau	<i>Tamarixdioica</i>
Kaupat	<i>Phrynium species</i>
Lekluru	<i>Coffeabengalensis</i>
Mechaki	<i>Debregeasiaspeciesq</i>
Patidoi	<i>Cinogynedichotoma</i>
Phutuka	<i>Melastomamalabathricum</i>

Soratgoch	<i>Laporteaacrenulata</i>
Tora	<i>Alpiniaallughas</i>
Tita-phul	<i>Phlogocanthustheysiflorus</i>

GRASSES

Ikra	<i>Erianthusravaneae</i>
Kush	<i>Saccharumspontaneum</i>
Meghela	<i>Saccharumarujdinacea</i>
Nal	<i>Phragmiteskarka</i>
Sau	<i>Pollinia ciliate</i>
Sungrass	<i>Impertaarundinacea</i>

Bamboo

Bojal	<i>Pseudostachympolymorphum</i>
Dalu	<i>Teinostachyumdullon</i>
Hill-jati	<i>Bambussa pallid</i>
Kako	<i>Dendrocalamushamiltoni</i>
Kanta	<i>Bambusaaroundinaceae</i>
Kuli	<i>Melocannabambusoides</i>

CLIMBERS

Amroliolota	<i>Tapiria hirsute</i>
Arkeng-lota	<i>Combretum species</i>
Baghasora	<i>Mexoneurumcucullatum</i>
Bakul-lota	<i>Embeliaribes</i>
Bel-lota	<i>Uncariamacrophylla</i>

Bel-lota	<i>Willousghbeiaedulis</i>
Bhedalilota	<i>Paederiafoetida</i>
Bogalota	<i>Strychnoslaurina</i>
Bokalbhi	<i>Derris elliptica</i>
Bologlokha	<i>Ziziphusrugosa</i>
Cham lota	<i>Conocephalussuaveolens</i>
Chongelota	<i>Thunbergiacocinea</i>
Datbijla	<i>Dalbergiastipulacea</i>
Deobhi	<i>Linostomadecandrum</i>
Dhekialota	<i>Stenochleanapalustre</i>
Dhobailota	<i>Heptaplsurumvenulosum</i>
Gahoralota	<i>Myxopyrumsmilacifolium</i>
Ghilalota	<i>Myxopyrumsmilacifolium</i>
Ghilelota	<i>Entadascandens</i>
Gulancha	<i>Tinosporacordifolia</i>
Hogunilota	<i>Same as Gulancha</i>

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

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

Table of Contents

Chapter	Title	Page No
PART-I		
1	Introduction	
2	General Description of the Area	
3	Village Socio-Economic Profile & JFMC Profile	
4	Livelihood Asset Profiles and Vulnerability Context	
5	Existing Plans and Programs	
PART-II		
6	Micro plan Objectives, SWOT and GAP analysis	
7	Village Development Plan	
8	Livelihood Development Plan	
9	Forest Development Plan	
10	Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget	
PART-III		
Tables, Maps and Appendices		

13/5/17
8
Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai. Md. Saifur
Rahman

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

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

PART-I

1. Introduction

1.1 About the Project

The vision of the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBC) is ‘to enable sustainable forest and biodiversity conservation and management in Assam through multi-scale integrative planning and involvement of forest dependent communities in target areas and giving fillip to their livelihood activities through sustainable use of forest and non-forest resources’. The project’s objective has been stated as: ‘In collaboration with the forest dependent communities, to restore forest eco-systems to enhance the forest dependent community’s livelihoods and ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity’.

The above project is being mainly funded by the *Agence France de Développement* (AFD) - i.e. the French Development Agency, with co-funding from the Government of Assam. The Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society (APFBC Society) has the mandate for planning, implementation, monitoring, coordination and management of all the activities under the above mentioned project.

1.2 Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development

In order to promote livelihood activities through market potential based value addition; the present project intends to take up activities like entrepreneurship promotion, product processing value addition and marketing under this project. This has become necessary on account of the pressures on existing forest resources due to the growth of population. There is a need to explore value addition to the existing forest and biodiversity products and services, based on the market potential. In addition, non-forest based livelihoods need to be explored and the capacities of the community members need to be built-up through skills development initiatives.

A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati) and *Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi* (RGVN) has been formed to implement (*inter-alia*) the micro-planning and livelihood development under the above project. The above consortium has been titled as ‘Consulting Service for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities’ - COMPELO in short.

As per project guidelines, this micro-plan includes ‘various operations of village and forest development ... livelihood support of forest dependent members and keeping sustainable forest management as the broad objective’. It includes both forest development and livelihood development.

1.3 Micro-Plan for the Urdhagaon JFMC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Urdhagaon JFMC, which is located in the Hojai district of Assam. The JFMC falls under the jurisdiction of Jamuna Valley Range of Doboka Revenue Circle. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

2. General Description of the Area

2.1 General Description:

Nagaon South division was bifurcated from Erstwhile Nagaon with its Headquarters at Hojai for better management and control. The reserve forests of Nagaon district under civil jurisdiction of Hojai sub division (presently Hojai district) were included in the Nagaon South division. Doboka RF is spread over in two Divisions, Nagaon and Nagaon South Division. Following are the reserve forests under Nagaon south division:

1. Lumding RF.
2. Habaipur RF.
3. Hojai RF.
4. Kumurakata RF.
5. Kaki RF.
6. Jamuna-Maudanga RF.
7. Doboka RF(a part)

List of Forest Villages under Nagaon South Division

Name of F.V	Area of F.V	No of Families	Total Population	Remarks
Ambari	158.00h	52	592	s/cast
Ghaniapar	130.0"	54	577	Do
Burigaon	202.0"	75	580	Mixed
HojaiKurkut	53.0"	24	173	ST &other
Komarakata	100.80"	42	355	SIC&other
Kaki	420.0"	165	1080	Other
Tapanpur	144"	48	389	S.T.
Ramnagar	50.50"	30	179	S.T.

The Taungya villages are (1) Gangadisa (2) Hawaipur(Lankajan) (3) Nayabasti(4) Kaki

But at present the taungya villagers do not raise plantation in lieu of raising agricultural crop inside R.F. areas.

2.2 Location:

The Reserved Forest is situated between geographical limit of longitude 92°45' E to 93°15' E and latitude 25°45' N to 26°15' N. (**Appendix I- Location map and Appendix II- Approach Map**).

2.3 Soil

In the hilly areas, Soil is generally clayey loam, which is good and suitable for forest growth. It is generally deep except in some exposed hill surface. The soil is formed after weathering of most Gneiss and Sand stone. It is reddish in colour due to presence of ferruginous materials. The Soil is extremely slippery and clay like when wet, though when dry it look friable and sandy,

In the plain, the soil is alluvial origin belongs to Jamuna-Kapili alluvium.

2.4 Climate

The climate is characterized by the excessive moisture in air and rise in temperature is checked by frequent showers and thunder storm. There is no frost. Fog occurs during Nov/Dec in the early morning. The forests are on the whole healthy during winter.

2.5 Water

The RFs of this division falls within the rain shadow area which makes it drier than other parts of the district. The main rivers in this area are Borlangfar, Lankajan, River Jamuna and Kapili. The Kapili is the most important water body of the Division and the catchment of this river spreads over Karbi- Anglong Hills, N.C Hill and Jaintia hills of Meghalaya. Kapili originates from Jayantia hills of Meghalaya and passing through N.C. Hills and Karbi – Anglong enters Nagaon District in Khernoni situated in Southern corner of the district. The principal tributaries of Kapili in Nagaon South are Diyung, the Lankajan and Jamuna.

The water table in Lumding, Lamsakhang, and Lanka etc is rather low which creates problem in the supply of drinking water. Sinking of well in these areas is difficult. The ground water in this area contains heavy iron contents. Some of the natural water courses are river Borlangfar, Jamuna and Kapili and small rivulets like LamsakhangNala ,Lankajan, Kakijan, Dimarujan, KhringKhringnala, Taralangsojan, Thaisujan etc.

2.6 The Eco-system and Biodiversity:

Starting from dry and moist Sal forest in the hills and foothills of some of the reserve forests, the vegetation gradually changes from moist deciduous forests to riverein, savannah and swamp forest in the plains. Due to this variation, large numbers of forest species are available in this division. Some of the common species are Sal, Teak, Gamari, Haldu, Titasopa, Makrisal, Ahoi, Azar, Sida, Odal, Moj, Kodoim, Bhatghila, etc.

Due to diversity in vegetation this division is rich in fauna also. A wide variety of wildlife are found in the forests of this division. Some of the common wildlife are elephant, leopard, monkey, squirrel, hare, mongoos, jackel etc. are found in this division.

2.6.1 Forest type:

Following types of forests are found in this division:

a) Eastern hill sal forests – khasi hill sal.

This type occurs in the hilly area of Doboka R.F common associates are Makarisal, Haldu, Titasopa, Sida, Bahara etc.

b) Moist plain sal forests-kamrupsal.

This type occurs in lower slope of foot hills and alluvial plain of Doboka R.F which is occupied by common association like Makrisal, Ahoi, Gia, Jam etc.

c) Secondary euphorbiaceous scrub:

This type occurs in the area in left over areas after jhuming especially in some hilly areas under Lumding and Doboka R.F bordering KarbiAnglong district. Jagiru, Grewia, kadam, Machkoita are some of the species available under this formation.

d) Riverein type:

This type occurs in the area like bank of Jamuna and Kapili River under hawaipur, kumurakata, kaki anfJamunamoudanga R.F. Principal species under this formation are simul, Ajhar, ow, urium species etc.

e) Savanah type:

Two types of savannah forests are available in this division, namely dry savannah and wet savannah in hawaipur and kumurakata R.F. Common species occurring under this type of formation are Imperataarundinacea, sacchromnarenga etc.

f) Swamp type:

This type founds in the depressions and beels under this division and is not capable of supporting any forest.

2.7 Rights and Concessions

The following are the details of Rights and Concessions granted to people as mentioned against each of the R.F. as per notification published at the time of initial constitution of the same.

a. Doboka Reserve

The following areas lying within the boundaries mentioned in the schedule is excluded from the R.F. as Asram of Sadhu covered by a demarcated area of 7.5 acre near Burigaon on the side BurigaonDeragaon Forest road passing through the Reserve. As a concession revocable at the will of the Govt. the public are permitted to use the BurigaonDeragaon Forest Road.

b. Kaki Reserve

Right and Privileges: The right of way is allowed through the following paths.

- (a) From kaki to Lanka station
- (b) From kaki to Kandura
- (c) From kaki to Bokulia.

Right Holders:

For the villagers of kaki Lalunggaon, kaki-kacharigaon, kaki Mikirgaon the following concessions are allowed in the reserved forest subject to the provision that may be withdrawn at any time under the order of the Chief Commissioner.

- i) Villagers will be allowed to draw water from and catch fish in these portions of the Dimaru, theDikhoomkhiring and the kakijan which forms the boundary of the R.F.
- ii) Free grazing is allowed in the R.F area to the following extent:
 - Kaki lulunggaon : 200 cattle
 - Kaki kacharigaon: 50
 - Kaki mikirgaon: 30
- iii) Villagers of kaki Lalunggaon, kaki kacharigaon and kaki Mikirgaon are allowed to take firewood, thatching grass, edible roots and other minor forest produce from the RF between June 15th and March 15th of each year.

C. Hawaipur Reserve

(a) The public is permitted to use the path through the reserve from village Habaipur to Komorakata. Fishing will be allowed in BorDensabeelon the condition that fire will not be lighted in Reserve

(b) The following right of way through the Reserve is conceded.

(i) The mikir path running south ward from Habaipur to the mustered Cultivation beyond Lankajan

(ii) The Forest Road from Hojai to Kopili River

d. Jammuna: (a) The public is allowed right of way over the existing footpath from Madanga to Doboka.

(b) As a concession revocable at the will of Govt. the public is allowed the use of path, 16' wide from the Jammunagaon village along the eastern boundary of the addition.

2.8 Concern of biodiversity conservation:

The worst kind of injuries to the forests comes from men- the worst enemy of forests and nature. Injuries caused to the forests by men are as follows:

a) Encroachment:

Population explosion and influx of refugees from east while east Bengal has very adverse effect on the forests of this division. Moreover, people effected by flood and erosion caused by river Brahmaputra and Kapili make the reserve forests under this division easy target for their settlement .

b) Illicit felling:

Almost all the R.F s under this division is surrounded by villages. The inhabitants of these villages are mostly poor people who solely dependent on forests except a few families. They collect poles, timbers, fuel wood, thatches, and bamboos and other minor forest produces for their own consumption, illegally.

Unplanned and unauthorised felling of trees is not only detrimental to the cause of scientific management of forests but also severely affects the habitation.

c) Jhuming (Shifting cultivation):

Shifting cultivation is still carried out by Chakma tribe in some hilly areas under Lumding and Doboka R.F bordering KarbiAnglong district. Shifting cultivation causes severe damage to the topical which resulted in conservation of valuable deciduous forests and scrub forests. It also severely affect the habitat both flora and fauna.

d) Man Animal conflict:

Severe biotic pressure on forests leads to depredation of habitat of wild animals. Animals especially elephants have to come out of forests in search of food. In this process, they cause severe damage to the paddy crops in the winter season. Conflicts start when farmers attempt to resist the elephants from damaging the crops. In the conflict any one side or sometimes both sides may suffer causally.

3. Village Socio-Economic Profile and JFMC Profile

3.1 Key Information

Urdhagaon is a revenue village and is located in Hojai District. The JFMC was registered on 08/07/2015 and renewed for the year of 2016-2017(Appendix III as per the registration certificate) under the jurisdiction of Nagaon south Division. This revenue village is located in the R.F.

Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC

Name of the JFMC	Urdhagaon
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Akashiganga
Revenue Circle	Doboka
District	Hojai
Forest Division	Nagaon south
Forest Range	J V Doboka
Forest Beat	Haldiaati
Year Formed	2015
Registration no.	NAC/NS/17
Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North: Karbi Anglong Border and Urdhaganga Stream South: Paddy field West: Urdhaganga hills and water supply tank. East: 36 N.H

Source: JFMC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in May 2017

3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the JFMC are contained in the table, which is given below.(**Appendix IV**- Signed list, **APPENDIX V**- Group photo of the JFMC members)

Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee

Name	Age	Address	Educational qualification	Phone No	Designation
Basudev Bora	45	Late Kanak Bora	(X)	7399652800	President of JFMC
Mahesh Nath	54		(XII)	9435162315	Member secretary
Pamud Hazarika	30	Late Gopal	(X)	8011528192	Treasurer
Kushal Senapati	39	Late Hareswar	(X)		Member
Krishnapratim Bora	29	Late Nareswar	H.S.L.C		Member
Bhula Bora	28	Late Dhiren	(VIII)		Member
Ranjan Bora	29		(X)		Member
Purnima Bora	35	Late Satya bora	(V)		Member
Sima bora	28	Jun kataki	H.S		Member
Bondana bora	28	Deepok	(X)		Member
Thira Hazarika	55	Late Kartik	(V)		Member

Source: JFMC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition :The village has 123 households, of which 69 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table-C: Demographic Profile

Demography				
Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total
OBC	108	203	201	404
ST	4	17	12	29
SC	2	7	5	12
Min	1	3	1	4
Other	8	15	17	32
Total	123	245	236	481

The total population is 481 of which 245 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 12 members in SC, 29 persons in ST and 404 persons in OBC category.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 4
- (2) The sex ratio is 963 females per 1000 males in the village.

Table-D: Age Group Distribution

Age and Sex Distribution					
Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years
Male	59	40	92	47	7
Female	31	42	112	41	10
Total	90	82	219	73	17

3.4 Education & Skills Development :

The education profile of the JFMC is given in Table E below.

Table-E : Education Profile

Age class	Primary	Middle	High School	H. S	Graduate	Masters	Illiterate
<25 years	21	26	61	14	6	0	3
>25 years	17	131	75	16	12	0	7
Total	38	157	136	30	18	0	10

Over 78% of the population is reported to be literate.

Livelihood skills are usually acquired under various settings – formal & informal. In the JFMC area, informal means for skills development is the traditional norm. People have traditional skills in the following areas:

- (a) Weaving
- (b) Carpentry
- (c) Cane and bamboo craft
- (d) Handicraft

3.5 Land Use Pattern

The population is largely dependent on Agriculture and Livestock.

From the land-use pattern of the village, it is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows:

Crop Land: 43%

Tree Cover: 30%

Habitation: 24%

Water Bodies: 2%

Barren Land: 1 %

Other: NIL

3.6 Land Holding Pattern

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

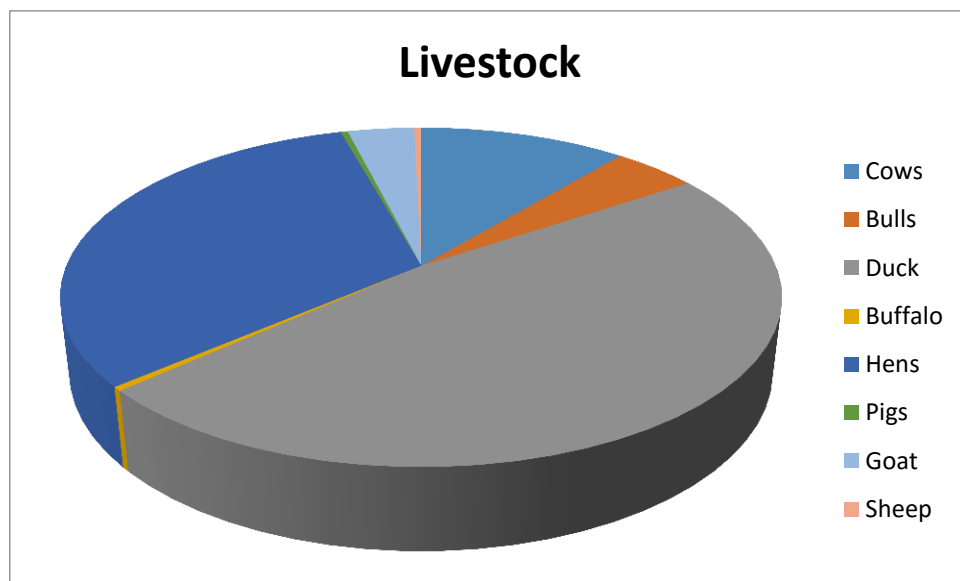
- 50% of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha);
- 48.5 % of households are landless;
- 1.5 % of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).

3.7 Livestock

The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Table-F: Livestock Details

Sl. no	Livestock	Number
1	Cows	59
2	Bulls	24
3	Duck	254
4	Buffalo	2
5	Hens	170
6	Pigs	2
7	Goat	19
8	Sheep	2



3.8 Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities

In any community; the availability of basic infrastructure enables the development of sustainable livelihood options. The present condition of infrastructure in the village is not satisfactory. This gives the present status of the village infrastructure.

Table-F: Physical Infrastructure

Sl. No	Point Infrastructure	Location inside village or Outside	Number (If applicable)	Approximate Distance from Village, if outside (m/Km)	Condition and status of present use
1	Bus stand	Inside	1	500 mt.	Good
2	Primary Health Centre	Outside	1	1 km.	Good
3	Primary School	Inside	1	500 mt.	Good
4	Middle School	Inside	1	500 mt.	Good
5	High School	Outside	1	500 mt.	Good
6	HS School	Outside	1	15 km.	Good
7	College	Outside	1	15 km.	Good
8	Post Office	Inside	1	500 mt.	Good
9	Bank	Outside	1	500 mt.	Good
10	Telephone	-	1	-	-
11	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	1	500 mt.	Good
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside	1	2 km.	Good
13	Revenue Circle Office	Outside	1	15 km.	Good
14	Police Outpost/ Thana	Outside	1	2 km.	Good
15	Forest Beat Office	Outside	1	2 km.	Good
16	Forest Range Office	Outside	1	13 km.	Good
17	Railway Station	Outside	1	26 km.	Good
18	Drinking Water Sources	Inside	1	500 mt.	Good
19	Community Hall	Inside	1	500 mt.	Bad
20	House with Electricity	Inside	80	-	-
21	Street Lighting	-	-	-	-

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

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

Physical Infrastructure: The habitations of basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, electricity, water supply, mobile network etc are satisfactory.

Education & Health Facilities: There are minimal educational and health facilities. There are one primary school and one middle school. Public transport is available inside the village but Services is not regular.

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

Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at a considerable distance from the habitation. Hence, a very few community members have bank accounts or postal savings accounts.

3.9 Agriculture/Crops

The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.

Kharif Crops: Paddy

Maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops paddy.

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

- (a) Paddy: Production 2000 Quintal in 500 bigha Yield 1125 kg /ha

3.10 Fodder Availability

The village depends on the nearby forest. The main sources of the fodder in the village are as follows:

- a) Forest
- b) Local village area.

- c) Crop residue.

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery: Inside at 100 mt. away.
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: Inside at 1km away.
- (c) Major Market: Doboka at 15 km away.

3.12 Water Resources

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

- (a) Reservoir 1 (Water Availability: poor)
- (b) River/ Stream 1(Water Availability: poor)

3.13 Energy Consumption

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

- (a) Fuel wood: Households Depending: 100 Nos. (Source: Forest.)
- (b) Kerosene: Households Depending 100 Nos. (Source: Other source).

3.14 Socio-economic status

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

Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihood is Agriculture. Most households earn Rs 30,000 per annum.

Additional details are available in the next section.

4. Livelihood assets profile and vulnerability contexts

This section deals with the livelihood assets and their current status in the village. The vulnerability context has also been analysed in the section

4.1 Livelihood Assets Analysis

As per the sustainable livelihood framework (SLF) there are five most important livelihood assets i.e. Human capital, financial capital, social capital, natural capital and physical capital that are needed for livelihood enhancement in a village. The status of the five capitals have been analysed and are given below:

Human Capital:

Human capital determines the ability of individuals or groups and the quality of knowledge in community members available in an area. With the literacy rate of 78%, the village has a high quality of human capital. 80 members of women are skilled in weaving, 1 person is working as blacksmith and 3 members are engaged in carpentry with 12 female workers in cane and bamboo craft along with 8 male members. Besides these, there are 2 masons and 3 female have Knitting skill which clearly defines that the quality of human capital is diverse in nature. Along with these, professionally 8 male members and one female from the same village are engaged as teacher. There are also 7 members engaged in police services, 1 person is in state forest department. The community members works as daily wage labour, both male and female to contribute their household economy. 49% of the total population is in the working age group(18-60years).The abundant prospect of the rural youth can be utilize by providing training in both traditional and modern skills.

Physical Capital:

The physical capital of the village is assessed based on the the presence or absence of roads, banks, post office etc. There is one primary school, one middle school and one anganwadi centre. The drinking water is not satisfactory though there is a water supply reservoir inside the village. Overall, the village requires higher educational institutions like higher secondary school and colleges for the benefit of people. The financial establishment like bank and post office are 500 mts distance from the habitation and 150 members have bank accounts but no members are availed bank loans.

Natural Capital:

The village is rich in natural capital. The most fertile land of 400 bigha produces 2000 quintal of paddy. The low productivity area consists of 50 bigha and waterlogged area is 20 bigha where 30 bigha is high land area. The village has 3 bigha of grazing land but fodder availability

is low. The area is also rich in wildlife animals and birds like elephant, tiger, pig, deer, House maina, dove and Cuckoo. The urdhaganga stream as a unit of natural capital fulfils the livelihood assets though it is poor in quality.

Social Capital:

The notion of social capital can be seen in various forms with the integration of the people in this village. There is one namghar and 1 temple. The only youth club provides a platform for physical and mental development of youths. But the women are well integrated with two mahila samitis and five self help groups who provide mutual support for each other by involving in economic activity and promoting micro enterprises.

Financial Capital:

Financial capital denotes the financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives in an area. The mode of financial capital of this village can be seen as satisfactory with one post office inside the village and one bank outside with the distance of 500 meters from the habitation. Only 150 community members have bank account and 50 members are availing for micro finance.

4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon:

Based on the analysis and assessment of the existing five livelihoods assets in the village a livelihood pentagon was studied. The livelihood pentagon is not balanced and gaps could be plugged by taking appropriate livelihood strategies and actions that are mentioned in the village development plan and livelihood development plan.

4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis:

Malaria and Japanese encephalitis are the major hazards that affect the people with viral infection in this village mainly in the period of May to September. Dysentery and Flood are also other hazards which affect the people of this area during the period of March to July and May to September. The agricultural crops, fisheries as well as households are mostly affected by flood during the rainy reason. Some other hazards like pest attack during June to September cause damage to lives and agricultural property.

4.4 Seasonality:

The calendar is prepared with in consultation with village community. The cropping seasons are reflected in the seasonality calendar where the village community involved only in the Sali cultivation. The Sali paddy cultivation is grown during the period of June to November. Hazards like flood destroy lives and property of the villagers during May to August period. As far, diseases like malaria, Japanese encephalitis and dysentery are concerned as vulnerable during May to September in this JFMC area.

Seasonality Calendar of Urdhagaon JFMC

<i>Months</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
<i>Crops</i>						<i>Sali</i>						
<i>Hazards</i>					<i>Malaria</i>							
<i>Risk Factor</i>			<i>Dysentry</i>									
					<i>Flood</i>							
						<i>Pest Attack</i>						
					<i>J.E</i>							
<i>Animal Depredation</i>												

5. Existing Plans and Programmes

This Chapter deals with certain essential linkages with other key planning and execution mechanisms and processes which have direct bearing upon micro planning. The topmost among these is the Working Plans which provide an overall umbrella for sustainable development and forestry and wildlife conservation in forest areas of the State. In wildlife areas, these plans are known as Management Plan, and in Tiger Reserves, as Tiger Conservation Plans. In addition, there are several plan scheme components such as the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), and Scheduled Caste Component Plan (SCP) which also get implemented in forest villages through the Forest Department. There are several line departments providing health, education, power, irrigation and livelihood services. Often these departments also implement schemes in the forest villages.

After the promulgation of the Assam Joint (Peoples' Participation) Forestry Management Rules, 1998 in Assam, the joint forest management got initiated, and the JFMCs and EDC were constituted in 2002. Prior to this, some working plans had prescriptions for joint forest management or constituted JFM circles. However, the National Working Plan Code, 2014 gave the right impetus to the micro planning and has incorporated detailed guidelines to this effect. This Micro plan is based on the 2014 National Working Plan Code.

5.1 Linkages with Working Plan:

Prior to the bifurcation, the reserve forests of Nagaon South division were managed by erstwhile Nagaon division. Scientific management is started in some of the R.Fs of this division as early as 1908-09 when Mr. Coventry prepared working plan for erstwhile Nagaon division. The latest available working plan for Nagaon south division was prepared by P. Kakoty D.C.F. He constituted participatory Eco- Restoration working circle in his plan. 12,970.0 Ha of kaki R.F (out of which 8000.0 Ha under encroachment) under compartment no. 1 to 7 and 1456.0 ha (all under encroachment) under compartment 1 & 2 of gamung Moudanga R.F were allotted to this working circle.

5.1.1 Pre Conservation Period:

The tract dealt with was originally a part of old kingdom of Kamrup of Mohabharat about the tenth century A.D. the northern part of the district appeared to have formed a part of the territories of the line of pal kings. At that time the valleys of JamunaKopili and Diyungwerw ruled by the kachari kings. About sixteen hundred A.D. the kachari kingdom was conquered by the Ahoms but they continued to rule over this part of the country as fuditory chief till the entire territory come under British rule in 1826 after historical Eandabo treaty was executed by the Burmees invaders with the East India Company. The existence of Siba temple at Akashiganga in Doboka reserve and recent discovery of some old relics of stone images in Jamuna-Madanga reserve provide ample evidence to the effect that the present reserves originated round about the time of that transitional period.

The hill areas were subjected to continuous processes of Jhum cultivation practiced by the hill people. Although the adverse affects of such practice has apparently come to the notice of the British people no attempt was made to interfere with their tradition probably for fear of injuries to the practices of the tribal people on political ground.

Indiscriminate felling of trees by the neighboring people for opening land for cultivation is another factor which contributes to the destruction of most of the valuable forests. Most of the trees of commercially valuable species were ruthlessly felled to meet the demand of the public works department for construction of bridge and culverts on Assam trunk road.

It was in the year 1868 that an earnest attempt of preserving the forest wealth of this region was made by Govt. and Mr. Gustav Mann, an Assistant Conservator of Forest was detailed by Govt. of India to inspect the forest accordingly and submitted his final report to Govt. in 1869-70 which laid the foundation stone for ultimate constitution of few R.F.s in the year 1873. It was therefore in the year 1873 that Doboka reserve forests was first constituted into regular reserve forest which actually contains bulk of forest of the Division.

5.1.1 Wild life Depredation:

Major depredation is caused by the elephants in the neighbouring villages of Forests by damaging paddy crop and destroying dwelling houses during the period from October to February each year. Herds of elephants come out of forests in search of food and enter the crop field and home stead areas of villages. Some time loss of human life is also caused by rouge elephants.

Cattle lifting by Tiger and Leopard in the vicinity of Forest are also reported time to time. In that process, human encounter with tiger and leopard also takes place, and rarely loss of human life is also reported.

5.1.2 Watershed Management and Soil Conservation

Doboka RF of this Division is mostly hilly and several streams are coming out from the hill. Particulatly Urdhagaon, Akashiganga, Burhiganga etc. are streams flowing from RF to Jamuna River.

So, maintenance of vegetative cover in the hills of Doboka R F is very much essential for interception of precipitation and reduction of runoff. The pure Teak plantations created in hill slope of Doboka RF. Causes lot of soil erosion beneath due absence of ground flora and drip effect of big leaves of Teak. So, pure plantations are to be under planted with bamboo and other species which are good soil binder.

Kaki RF and Lumding RF forms the catchment of kaki Jan, Dimaru Nala and Lankajan. Part of Lumding R F is catchment of Borlangfar River also. So protection of Vegetation in these two RFS are very important from water and soil conservation point of view.

Howaipur and Komorakata RF.s are located on the bank of river Kapili and protects the basin from the stream bank erosion.

Jhumming is also seen in the compartment of Lumding and Doboka RF adjoining the boundary of Karbi Anglong District. The Karbi and Chakma are the tribes doing Jhum cultivation

(shifting)in these areas. Shifting cultivation do lot of damage to top soil and causes erosion. Hence motivating these people for permanent cultivation practices and planting up of these jhum effected areas are very much essential.

Micro-watershed Development schemes to be taken up in these areas for the benefit of the people and eco-restoration.

Range wise distribution of R.F, area into Diff. Working Circle:

Range	RF &Compt	Total area	Sal work ing circle	Area allocated to w .c. in hect		Kopili River Bank protection w.c.	Participator y Eco Restoration w.c.
				Habitat improveme nt w.c.	Bio diversity conservatio n w.c.		
Jamun a Valley Range, Dobok a	Doboka 1-29 JamunaMaudan ga 1 &2	7859	1867	1775			1456
		1456					

5.1.3 Participatory Eco-Restoration working circle:

The whole of Jamuna- Madanga RF measuring 1456.0 hactre and the compartment. No1, 3.4 and 6 of kaki RF measuring 8006 hecets are completely encroached and converted to cultivated field & village Hamlet. The rest area of kaki R.F in compartment, No. 2, 5 and 7 measuring 4964 hactre has some forest cover which is also under constant threat of encroachment. Lot of efforts was made from mid sixties to evict the encroachers but without any result. Hence these two RFs are put in people’s participatory working circle so that efforts can be made to motivate the people to raise forestry crop in these areas to restore the forest Eco-system.

5.1.3 Working Plan for Participatory Eco-Restoration Working Circle:

5.1.3.1 General Constitution:

The working circle is constituted comprising the compartment of Kaki R.F and Jamuna-Moudanga R.F out of total 12,970.0 hectares of Kaki R.F area, approximately 8000.0 hectares are under encroachment. In the similar way whole Jamuna-Moudanga R.F of 1456.0 hectares are under encroachment.

Lot of efforts has been made to evict the encroachers since early sixties but the result is not much encouraging. These areas are included in this working circle to restore the Forest Eco-System with people's participation.

5.1.3.2 General character of Vegetation:

Present open areas were covered by moist mixed deciduous Forest approximate to type 3c/c3b.

5.1.3.3 Blocks and compartment:

This working circle includes all the 7(seven) compartment of Kaki R.F and 2(two) compartments of Jamuna-Moudanga R.F.

Felling series:

The working circle is divided into 2(two) Felling series:

- (1) Kaki FS
- (2) Jamuna-Moudanga FS.

5.1.3.4 Special object and Management:

- 1) The National Forest Policy, 1988 envisage people's involvement in the development and protection of Forests. The requirement of firewood, Fodder, small timber, thatch etc. as house building material of the villagers living in and around Forest are to be treated as first charge on forest produce. The policy documents envisage it as one of the essential of forest management that the Forest communities should be motivated to identify themselves with the development and protection of Forests from which they derive benefits.
- 2) To convert encroached deforested land into productive asset.
- 3) To protect the existing forest cover in the working circle with people's participation.

- 4) To conserve soil and water by application of scientific treatment increasing the vegetative bio mass.

Area and allotment:

The area statement is given below:

Felling Series	RF	Comptt. No	Area in Hect	Remarks
Kaki F.S.	Kaki	1	1906	
		2	1747	
		3	942	
		4	1730	
		5	1651	
		6	3428	
		7	1566	
Total of F.S			12970	
Jamuna-Moudanga-F.S.	Jamuna Moudanga	1&2	1456	
Total F.S.			1456	

5.1.4 Silviculture System:

Reforestation by artificial regeneration in open areas and nursing of existing natural regeneration in forested area involving the forest community living in and around the R.F.

5.1.4.1 Rotation:

Rotation is fixed at 60 years for economic species like Teak, Gamari, Koroi, Som, Am, Uriam, Titachapa etc.

5.1.4.2 Method of Execution of works:

- (i) Identification of villages having willingness to participatory management practice is to be done by the local forest officer.

- (ii) Small homogeneous group of cohesively working villagers will constitute one forest protection committee (F, P.C.) and to be registered in Divisional office.
- (iii) Micro-planning is to be done meticulously as the micro plan is the plan for linkage of resources in given area with specific targeted groups or individuals through mutual consultation with these members by planners. This plan is to be prepared as below
 - a) The plan should be prepared by the Range officer with active involvement and consultation with the members of committee.
 - b) The service of existing clubs, panchayat religious body to be utilized for collecting the data and preparation of the plan.
 - c) For collection of field data, the method of PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) is to be adopted.
 - d) The micro-plan consists of 7(seven) profoma
 - Proforma No. I=Deals with basic information.
 - Proforma No. II= deals with Demographic information.
 - Profoma No. III= Deals with Resource data
 - Profoma No, IV= Deals with assessment information.
 - Proforma No, V=Annual beat work target.
 - Proforma No. VI= Beat level micro plan for the year.
 - ProformaNo.VII=F.P.C. level micro plan for 5/10 years.

iv) The participatory management system being a new concept needs constant discussion at Beat staff level. Field level staff should be adequately trained and tuned for P.R.A exercise and for approaching people and report building.

URDHAGAON JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
NAGAON SOUTH DIVISION, HOJAI DISTRICT
Micro-Plan
(2016-17 to 2026-27)

PART-II

6. Micro plan Objectives, SWOT and GAP Analysis

6.1 Micro plan Objectives

A village level Micro-Plan is a village development plan and forest development plan, which is need based and site specific, commensurate to available resources. As the unit of the plan is small, it is called a micro plan. The Micro plan tries to meet the twin objectives of:

- i. Enhancing livelihoods
- ii. Biodiversity conservation and maintaining the ecological balance

In India, micro-plans have become an integral part of the joint forest management approach adopted by the Government of India. In this context, a micro-plan is a simple document prepared with the active participation of the community members. The community (village) is the unit for such micro-planning. The document aims to link local forest based resources to local needs and programme objectives of the Forest Department. As per the JFM Guidelines of 2000, the Forest Officers and JFMC should prepare a micro plan after having detailed PRA exercise in the village. The micro-plans of the JFMC are to be incorporated into the working plans of the Forest Department.

The present micro-plan has been prepared by members of the community, including both male and female members. This document has emerged as an outcome of the following Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process undertaken by the community and personnel of Rashtriya GraminVikas Nidhi (RGVN) in March 2017. The various steps followed are enumerated briefly below:-

- a) Community meetings organized at the outset in March 2017 to discuss the objective of the project and obtaining their cooperation to gather the required information about the community and its contexts;
- b) Collection of the baseline data on the community and its contexts as per the available formats;
- c) Validation of collected information through community discussions held thereafter; and
- d) Preparing the outline of the Action Plan as per the community participation and feedback.
- e) The micro-plan has been compiled by RGVN based on the project guidelines. The document has been discussed and finalized for adoption in March 2017

6.2 Need Assessment and GAP Analysis

Based on the resource assessment, capacity assessment, livelihoods assets mapping and vulnerability assessment through focused group discussions, PRA exercises, village level and household level survey, the need assessment, gap analysis and SWOT analysis was carried out. The action plan, livelihood, village development strategies and forestry development plan were conceptualized for the JFMC primarily based on this analysis.

Training Need Assessment:

- a. **Capacity building** of communities through regular awareness programmes on important development issues like Forests and Biodiversity, Sustainable development, climate change issues, Gender issues, Financial inclusion, importance of WATSAN, Soil and water conservation, Flood management should be carried out. A mechanism for the same is proposed in the action plan for village development.

- b. **Skill Development:** Conducting regular review of livelihood skills and providing specialized training on use of equipments and tools and processes and procedures for livelihood enhancement to be conducted on a regular basis as proposed in the action plan for livelihood development.

GAP Analysis

- Lack of higher educational institutions like college, higher secondary school inside the village.
- Poor sanitary facilities in the household
- Lack of modern tools and techniques in the agricultural production.
- Lack of knowledge on medicinal plants.

6.3 SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis was carried out through participatory approach by involving both male and female members of the community.

Strengths

- i. Traditional skill in weaving and handicrafts.
- ii. Homogeneous community.
- iii. High literacy level

Weaknesses

- i. Poor sanitation facilities.
- ii. Lack of market linkage.
- iii. Lack of irrigation facilities.

Opportunities

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

Threats

- i. Flood
- ii. Animal depredation

6.4 PRA Exercise

Appendix VI gives the list of executive committee and Appendix VII (A) to VII (D) gives the PRA maps.

Team from RGVN Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Urdhagaon village as follows:

Date: 14/3/2017 **Location:** JFMC president's house.

Numbers Present: 46

In Presence of: JFMC office bearers, village headman, community members, forest department personal etc.

Awareness and orientation programme was conducted at village level before taking up the participatory mapping and transect walk. The main themes covered during awareness and orientation included the following:

- (a) Participatory Planning
- (b) Participatory tools & Methods
- (c) Importance of Micro planning and role of JFMC
- (d) Environmental issues
- (e) Climate change and Climate variation
- (f) Ecological balance and Ecosystem management (traditional and scientific)
- (g) Sustainable livelihood Framework
- (h) Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital
- (i) Cluster formation & SHG , Financial inclusion
- (j) Marketing and Value addition
- (k) Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological balance
- (l) Gender Issues and gender equality

Observations: The communities actively participated during the discussions and PRA exercise. The following important points have emerged:

- People expressed that the JFMC have not been very active in the past due to lack of funds and projects
- There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the JFMC in the past.
- They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.
- While some NGOs have been visiting the JFMC they only collected data and information but did not take up any development activity.
- It was for the first time that Under the APBFC the NGO has come and interacted with the community and created awareness and proper orientation not only about the project but also on the development issues including environmental and ecological aspects to growth and development.
- The communities have good local wisdom and traditional knowledge regarding the environment, forestry and other livelihood issues like pest control, livestock management etc.
- They shared their concern over the climate variation and its ill effects on agriculture and health in the village. They are keen to learn more on the scientific facts about climate change issues.
- A sense of importance was observed among the people as they understood the important role they had towards reducing causes leading to climate variation by protecting the nearby forests and a sense of ownership seems to be gripping them boosting their self esteem.

Community Need Assessment: Based on the PRA exercise, Focus group discussions, consultations with village community, JFMC members, forest staff and other stakeholders the Village Development plan and Livelihood development Plan was prepared for the JFMC. Through the participatory approach the community Need Assessment was carried out. The people's needs can be categorized as follows:

1. Structural Needs: The structural needs of the people have direct and indirect linkage with livelihood improvement. These include improvement of infrastructure like roads, school buildings, Health care infrastructure, drinking water supply system, water tanks, ring wells etc. Construction of toilets, community halls and training sheds, market sheds.

2. Non Structural needs: The non structural needs of the people include provision for skill training, provision of veterinary services, health care services, mobile doctors team, requirement of teachers for schools in the villages, capacity building through training and awareness on financial inclusion, SHG and cluster formation, provision for raw materials, village maintenance & development fund/ community fund for JFMC, Value addition of traditional products and marketing linkages. Exposure visits to best practice sites relating to joint forest management, community participatory project sites, artisans villages and participation in melas, trade fairs etc.

These needs can be classified further into long term needs and short term needs. The details of the community's needs are given in the village development plan.

7. Village Development Plan

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

- a) The area is rich in biodiversity so the area has an opportunity to develop a nursery along with greenhouse.
- b) Community centre plays an increasingly important role in bringing local communities together. A Community hall with JFMC office must required in this area which can provide work and organise the people together for the benefit of local communities.
- c) The community people required a tent house which can be included as an income generating source under the JFMC.
- d) The repairing of Mahila samiti office and construction of namghar boundary are necessary that can contributes to the community's cultural and social resources in this area.

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

- a) The village women are skilled in weaving traditionally. A training and production centre of weaving and tailoring can help them to enhance their livelihood.
- b) As a flood control measure, an embankment on the bank of Burhiganga stream can help the villagers.
- c) The villagers need to have a Library which can help to improve the quality of life of the rural elderly as well for younger generations to bridge the worldwide knowledge.

7.1 Ranking of EPA

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

Rank	Village EPA as ranked	Details	Budget
1	Community hall/JFMC office along with Toilet and drinking water facility.	Community hall= 30x50 feet Toilet=5x10 feet water tank Location-community land near Urdhagaon namghar Total land-3 kotha	10 lakhs
2	Community toilet	Location- Urghagaon namghar for male and female 2x8x8	1 lakh
3	Tent house	Generator, chair, table, 100 no.s utensils, screen etc.	1.5 lakh
4	Nursery with greenhouse	Nursery of medicinal plants, vanilla cultivation and strawberry cultivation for commercialization.	6 lakhs
5	Repairing of Mahila samiti Hall	Repairing of door, window, wall etc 12x25 feet	1 lakh
6	Construction of namghar boundary	Length- 30x2 mts Height-5 feet Breadth- 30x 2 mts	3 lakhs
7	Construction of embankment in the line of Urdhagaon stream	Length- 2 km From urdhagaon NH 36 to urdhagaon JFMC switch gate.	20 lakhs

Approved
ONM
18/5/19

Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai.

Md. Shafiqur Rahman

8. Livelihood Development Plan

Effective PRA exercises and socio-economic surveys in the fringe and revenue villages have been conducted with the help and support of JFMC members and RGVN in order to prepare micro plan for the village. Various Income Generating Activities (IGA) were identified through focus group discussions and PRA. Some of the important income generating activities as identified by the communities include:- pisciculture, vegetable farming, poultry, dairy farming, apiculture, mushroom farming, decentralized nursery, tailoring, small crafts, jute crafts, bamboo crafts, candle making, incense stick making, pickle making, etc. Value addition to the products can be made by processing, grading packing/ bottling and labelling professionally. Inputs, equipments, raw materials required for the IGA were identified. A marketing platform, called Van Bazaar, is proposed to be established to showcase and sell products from JFMCs.

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihood and Skill Development

- Agriculture
- Weaving
- Handicrafts
- NTFP

8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood were identified as follows:

- Agriculture
- Weaving
- Handicrafts.
- Cane and Bamboo craft

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints are:

- (a) Low agricultural Production due to elephant depredation.
- (b) Low production due to flood and irrigation facilities.
- (c) Lack of knowledge about scientific method of crop cultivation.
- (d) Pest attack.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Provision of organic farming.
- (b) Use of modern tools and techniques in agriculture.

8.4 Livestock

The main constraints are:

- (a) Disease.
- (b) Poor access to veterinary facilities.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Poultry farming
- (b) Dairy farming.

8.5 NTFP

The main constraints are:

- (a) Poor availability of NTFP
- (b) Lack of marketing linkage
- (c) Lack of proper knowledge about value addition.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Value added products.
- (b) Boosting income generation.
- (c) Medicinal plants can be used for preparation of different medicines.

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

- (a) Financial problem.
- (b) Lack of access to modern tools and implements.
- (c) Lack of access to training organizations.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Advance techniques in Weaving
- (b) Tailoring.
- (c) Nursery development.
- (d) Expansion of Handicraft

8.7 Credit Facility

The main constraints with the reasons are:

- (a) No access to bank loans.
- (b) Poor awareness and knowledge about micro finance institutions and government schemes.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Introduction to Micro finance programmes.
- (b) Inclusion in different government schemes.

8.8 Strategic Interventions

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

1. Use of modern agricultural tools to increase productivity.
2. Skill devolvement programmes in weaving and handicrafts for enhancing the community livelihood.
3. Nursery development of medicinal plants and its commercialization will be benefited.
4. Awareness to micro finance programme and introduction to different government schemes.

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Weaving
2. Tailoring.
3. Fruits and medicinal plant nursery.
4. Handicrafts.

8.10 SHG activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Weaving
2. Tailoring
3. Handicraft.

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Good practices of JFMC/ EDC/ Livelihood in North-East and other states of India
2. Participation in melas and fairs like Agri- horti expo, SARAS mela and other melas organised by TRIFED
3. Trips to nearby countries on training on bamboo treatment and handicraft/ furniture making.

8.12 Convergence

The planned initiatives may be converged with the following schemes of the Government of India:

- (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment
- (b) RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
- (c) RashtriyaKrishiSinchayYojana (RKSJ) - for irrigation, including watershed development
- (d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- (e) Skills Development schemes
- (f) Prime Minister UjjwalaYojana
- (g) NRLM
- (h) NRHM
- (i) Bamboo Mission
- (j) Other schemes for rural development and livelihoods as found appropriate.

The above convergence will yield synergies for the present plan, as well as help in sustaining the planned works in the post-project periods.

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

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

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

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

9.1 Forests & Existing Their Conditions

The conditions of the forests of the Urdhagaon JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Urdhagaon JFMC

Identification	Area of JFMC Forest (Ha)	Distance from Village (Km)	Condition of Forest [Good - Forest with crown density of 40% of more Else 'Degraded']	Frequency of Use by Community [2-3 m / 3-6 m / 6-9 m / Over 9 m]
(A) Assigned Forest				
RF Name: Doboka Beat: Haldiati Compartment:	300 Ha	1 km	Good Area: 20 Ha Degraded Area: 280 Ha	Over 9m
(B) Other Planted Area				
Location: Type of Forest: VF / Other _____			Good Area: ___ Ha Degraded Area: ____ Ha	
TOTAL	300 Ha		Good Area: 20 Ha Degraded Area: 280 Ha	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

It is seen that the Urdhagaon JFMC has 300 Ha under its forests, of which 20 Ha is 'Good' (Crown density >40%) and the rest is 'Degraded'.

9.1.1 Forest Soil Type

The forests of Urdhagaon JFMC are located in red sandy gravel Soil type(s) of soil. Some salient points of the forest soil type have been given in the following table.

Table-2: Forest Soil Type in Urdhagaon JFMC

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

- (a) Good fertility
- (b) Red sandy gravel
- (c) Existence of mud-flat

9.1.2 Existing Composition of Flora

In the forests of the Urdhagaon JFMC, the existing composition of the flora has been given as follows. It may be noted that the local forests are classified as Semi- Evergreen Forests.

Table-3: Existing Composition of Flora in the Urdhagaon JFMC

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Sal, Khokon	Tectona grandis, Duabanga sonneritoides
Associates	Azar, Bohera, Arohi, M. Sal	Legerstromia flosregance. Pers., Terminalia bellirica, Shorea robusta
Shrubs		
Medicinal Plants	Hilikha, Bohera, Amlokhi, Bhatghila	Terminalia chebula. Retz, Terminalia bellirica,

		Phyllanthus emblica, Oroxylum indicum
Produces	Jati, Bhuluka, Mulli etc	<i>Bambusa Tulda, Bambusa balcooa, Melocanna baccifera</i> etc Family: Bambusoideae
Others, if any		

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.1.3 Forest Village Management in the Past

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

- (a) Number of households involved: 120 Nos. Households
- (b) Number of people involved: 480 Nos. Persons.
- (c) Summary of the measures: Patrolling by villagers with the forest staff.

[**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & JFMC members]

9.1.4 Domestic Requirements of Forest Produce

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

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

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	Daily	10kg	Reserved forest, homestead	Reserved forest, homestead
Timber for House	Yearly	45 cft		Market
Small timber for Implements				
Pole / Bamboo	Seasonal	20 no		Market
Fodder from Forest	Daily	120 kg		Reserved Forest
NTFP: Hilikha, Amlokhi, Khak Bahera,	Seasonal	5 – 7 kg		Reserved Forest

Other _____				
-------------	--	--	--	--

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

There are 120 households in the Urdhagaon JFMC. From the above table and this number of households, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the Urdhagaon village for forest produce for own use is as follows:

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

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	438000 kg	
Timber for House	5400 cft	
Small Timber for Implements		
Pole / Bamboo	2400 nos	
Fodder from Forest	5256000	
NTFP	840 kg	
Other _____		

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

(*) = Approx. Qty. of Average Household Requirement (from Table-4 (A) x 120 Households

9.1.5 Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers

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

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

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

Table-5 (B): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce - Additional Information Urdhagaon JFMC]

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

Fodder from Forest	
NTFP	
Other	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.1.6 Total Requirements of Forest Produce - Domestic Use & Marketing

The total requirements of forest produce by the community members of the Urdhagaon 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 Urdhagaon 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	438000 kg		438000 kg
Timber for House	5400 cft		5400 cft
Small timber for Implements			
Bamboo / Pole	2400 nos		2400 nos
Fodder from Forest	5256000		5256000
NTFP	840 kg		840 kg
Other	-	-	-

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

9.2 Forest Protection Issues

9.2.1 Protection Problems

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

Table-7: Protection Problems of the Urdhagaon JFMC

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

- (a) Accidental fires
- (b) Over grazing

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

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

- (a) Accidental fires
- (b) Over grazing

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

9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan

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

9.3.1 Protection Plan

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

Table-8: Protection Plan of Urdhagaon 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]
Control of over grazing	Reserved Forest	1 – 2 Ha	6 A.M. – 10 P.M.	Medium
Accidental fire control by fire line cutting	Reserved Forest	20 Ha	Seasonal	High

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

(a) Accidental fire control by fire line cutting

(b) Control of over grazing:

- Establishment of Pounds for keeping cattle as per the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.
- Joint Patrolling along with Forest Department by the J.F.M.C members in those areas for protection of the same.
- Organize Awareness campaign in that area for importance of forest among that locality.

9.3.2 Types of Operations Proposed

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

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

Treatment	Required (Yes/ No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
Restoration of Degraded Forests	Yes	Yes	Apr - Jul	280 Ha
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees	No			
Watershed Treatment	Yes	Yes	Nov - Feb	10 Ha

Water Reservoirs	Yes	Yes	Dec - Mar	5 Ha
Grass & Silvi-pasture	Yes	Yes	Apr - Jul	5 Ha
Bamboo Plantation	Yes	Yes	Mar - May	50 Ha
Seed Sowing	Yes	Yes	Apr - Jul	30 Ha
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	Yes	Yes	Apr - Jul	20 Ha
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	No			
Physical Fencing	Yes	Yes	Jan - Dec	Whole Area
Social Fencing	Yes	Yes	Jan - Dec	Whole Area
Other Activities				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

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

9.3.3 Forest Improvement Plan - Advance Works & Creation

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

Table-10: Forest Improvement Planned in Urdhagaon JFMC

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)				
Block Plantation				
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)				
Enrichment Plantation				
Direct Plantation				
Other				
Total Area (in Ha)				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4 Forest Improvement - Annual Targets

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

Table-10 (A): Annual Targets of Forest Improvement Urdhagaon JFMC Year-1 to (Year-5)

Treatment	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)		50 Ha	50 Ha	50 Ha	50 Ha
Block Plantation		10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)		10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha
Enrichment Plantation		10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha
Direct Plantation		20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha
Silvi-cultural Operations					
Intermediate Operations					

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Table-10 (B): Annual Targets of Forest Improvement in Urdhagaon JFMC (Year-6 to Year-10)

Treatment	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Aided Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	50 Ha	50 Ha	50 Ha	50 Ha	50 Ha
Block Plantation	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha
Enrichment Plantation	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha	10 Ha
Direct Plantation	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha
Silvi-cultural Operations					
Intermediate Operations					

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.1 Nursery Development Plan

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

- (a) JFMC Nurseries (incl. Departmental Nursery)

(b) Other Nurseries - SHG & Private.

(c) The details are given below.

JFMC Nurseries

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

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

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
Jabrakhowa	Sal, Agar, Amla, Bahera, Arjun, Titasop, Chandan, Outenga, Kumbhir, Koroi, etc. (50 species)	2016	Above 1 lakh	Inadequate fur for developme

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Other Nurseries

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

Table-11 (B): Other Nurseries near the Urdhagaon JFMC

Name of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
No other nurseries have been found near the JFMC				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.2 Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

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

(A) Timber Species :

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

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(B) Bamboo

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

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

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(C) Fuel wood Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment
2016 – 2025	Weeding, Mulching, Vacancy Filling

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(D) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

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

Year(s)	Treatment
2016 – 2025	Weeding, Mulching, Thinning, Vacancy Filling

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.3 Miscellaneous Operations Plan

The miscellaneous operations planned in the Urdhagaon JFMC are given below.

Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the Urdhagaon JFMC

Operation	Required (Yes / No)	Responsibility	Month / Year	Area (Ha)
Weed Cleaning	Yes	JFMC	Apr - Sep	In existing and newly created areas in future
Mulching	Yes	JFMC	Jan – Feb	
Vacancy Filling	Yes	JFMC	Apr – Jul	
Plantation	Yes	JFMC	Apr – Jul	
Check Cattle Grazing	Yes	JFMC	Jan - dec	

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.4 Marketing Operations

For produce from the Urdhagaon JFMC, the planned marketing operations are:

- (a) Nursery
- (b) Firewood
- (c) Sustainable Yield Development

9.5 Expected Benefits

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

9.5.1 Expected Benefits Related to Wood & Grass

The above has been tabulated below for the Urdhagaon 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 Urdhagaon JFMC

Item	Month	Year (Indicative)	Quantity
Firewood	Oct – Feb	7 – 10 Years	2000 Quintal
Timber for House	Dec – Feb	20 Years	2000 Cft
Small timber for Implements			
Bamboo	Nov – Mar	4 th Year	1000 nos.
Pole			
Fodder from Forest Trees & Grass	Oct – Mar	1 st year	1000 kg
NTFP	Apr – Dec	1 st year	1000 kg
Wages	Rs. 300/Day		
Other _____			

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.5.2 Sharing Mechanisms

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

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Urdhagaon JFMC

Method	Items
To be shared equally	Timber, Firewood, Bamboo, etc.
To be freely collected by the members	Grass, NTFP
Other Methods	A schedule for requirement of production capacity increase method

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

10. Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget

10.1 Roles and Responsibility Matrix

For the three sub plans namely Livelihood Development Plan, Village Development Plan and Forest Development Plan, a matrix of roles and responsibilities has been developed.

The matrices have been shown below for each of the sub plans separately.

Livelihood Development Plan

Stakeholders	Planning	Manpower	Training	Funding	Production & Value Addition	Marketing	M&E
JFMC		✓			✓	✓	
NGO		✓			✓	✓	
Skilling Agencies		✓			✓		
Forest Deptt		✓				✓	
Line Deptt.		✓					

Village Development Plan

Stakeholders	JFMC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	Govt. of India/Corp
Solar Power		✓	✓			✓
Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		✓	✓			✓
Sprinkler Irrigation		✓	✓		✓	✓
LPG		✓			✓	✓
Power Pumps		✓	✓			✓
Training Center		✓			✓	✓
Community Hall cum JFMC Office		✓	✓			
Roads		✓	✓			
WATSAN		✓	✓			✓
School		✓				
Health Infra		✓	✓		✓	✓
Organic farming/vermicompost		✓	✓		✓	✓

Forest Development Plan

Stakeholders	JFMC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	District Admin
Forest Protection		✓				✓
Wildlife Protection		✓	✓		✓	
Habitat Improvement		✓	✓		✓	
Nursery Development		✓			✓	
Wetland Conservation		✓				✓
Man-Animal Conflict		✓				
Grazing Control		✓	✓			
Eco-Tourism		✓	✓			

10.2 Finance and Budget

The budget for the micro plan has been prepared based on annual requirement of the three sub plans namely the Livelihood Plan, Village Development Plan and Forest Development Plan. The consolidated table is given below.

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

Livelihood Development Plan

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
1.	Skill Development & Training		
2.	Dairy Farming		
3.	Poultry/ Fishery/ Duckery		
4.	Computers		
5.	Trades and Callings		
6.	Handicrafts		
7.	Kits and Equipment		
8.	Value Addition & Certification		
9.	Packaging and Marketing		
10.	Exposure Visits		
11.	SHG/ JLG/ Cluster Formation & Credit		
	TOTAL		

Annual Village Development Plan:

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Solar Power		
2.	Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		
3.	Sprinkler Irrigation		
4.	LPG		
5.	Power Pumps		
6.	Training Center		
7.	Community Hall cum JFMC Office		2(two) community halls 1(one) JFMC office
8.	Roads		3.5 km (Renovation)
9.	WATSAN		
10.	School		1(one) no. for repairing/renovation
11.	Health Infra		
12.	Organic farming/ vermi-compost		
	TOTAL		

Annual Forest Development Plan

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	0.25 Ha Nursery		As per CAMPA scheme for 10 years maintenance
2.	10 Ha Fuelwood Plantation Creation		For creation only
3.	Desiltation of water bodies		
4.	Anti Depredation Squad		
5.	Crop Insurance		
6.	Life Insurance		
7.	Cattle Insurance		
	TOTAL		

10.3 Action Plans and Strategies:

Each of the **three** plans namely the Village Development Plan, Forest Development Plan and Livelihood Development Plan would require short term and long term action plans strategies in order to realize the prescriptions of the Micro plan. Short term strategies should focus on activities to be taken up from 0-5 years, and long term plan should focus on activities to be taken up in 5-10 years of this Plan.

Livelihood Development Action Plan:

The livelihood action plan may be divided into three parts namely, skilling, production & marketing and value addition. The most immediate want of the population is skilling. The skilling requirements needs to be viewed at basic level and advanced level. Once the trades and skill requirements have been frozen, the basic skills should be imparted within a period of 1 year for all willing members of the village both men and women in a phased manner. During this period, some of the trainees could also start production. The most marketable outputs need to be channelized to the available markets in order to create the brand effect and assess the marketability of the production in terms of quality and value.

Village Development Action Plan:

The village development action plan may be divided into the short term plan and the long

term. In the short term plan activities like Solar lighting, Providing LPG connections, construction of Community hall and training centre and water sanitation needs would be addressed. In the long term plan for the village the activities like construction of schools, health care facilities would be taken up. Providing improved tools and equipments for enhancing agriculture production along with water sprinklers, power pumps would be provided.

Forest Development Action Plan: The forest development action plan comprises of the short term action plan and the long term plan. The short term plan includes formation and strengthening of forest protection squads, Nursery development, desiltation of water bodies, formation of anti depredation squads, Tongi construction and firewood plantations. In the long term action plan activities like Plantation, Crop improvement and habitat improvement would be taken up.

10.4 Institution Building, Networking and Partnership

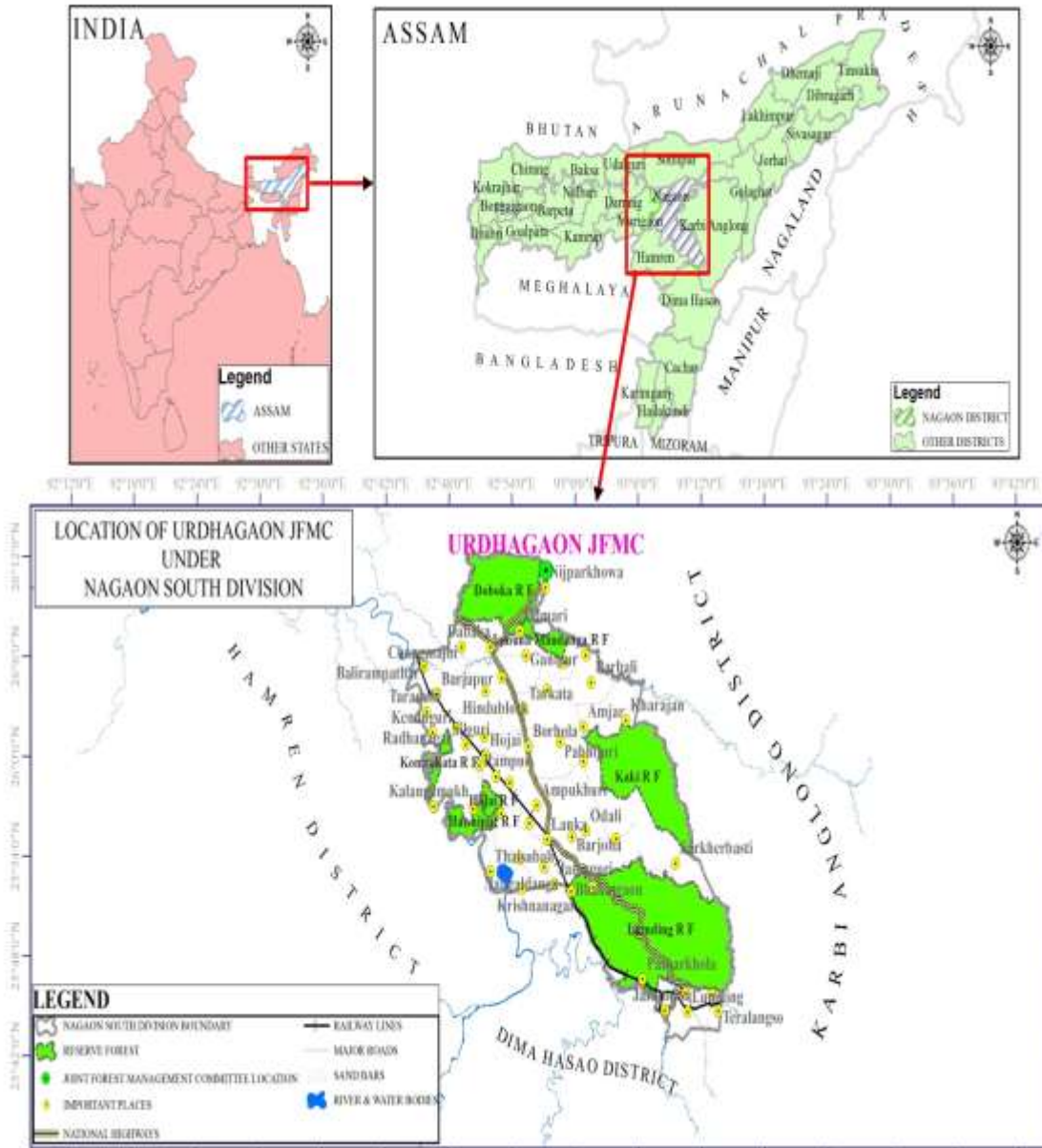
JFMC: The JFMC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource centre for village and forestry development. The proposed JFMC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support equipment like generator etc. Building capacity of JFMC members through training programs on use of computers, maintaining and updating records/ accounts keeping and village level/ forestry data on a regular basis. The JFMC office to be upgraded as a resource centre, an activity and training hub. Improving their networking skills and creating awareness regarding development schemes of other departments and modalities for partnership.

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix No.	Title
I(A)	Location Map of JFMC in India
I(B)	Location Map of Urdhagaon JFMC
II	Approach of the JFMC
III(A)	JFMC Registration Certificate
III(B)	MoU/Resolution Certificate
IV	Executive Members of Urdhagaon JFMC
V	Executive Members group Photo of Urdhagaon JFMC
VI	List of members present during PRA & FGD(Signed list)
VII(A)	Community & Resource map of Urdhagaon JFMC
VII(B)	Hazard map of Urdhagaon JFMC
VII(C)	Venn Diagram
VIII	Entry point Activities
IX(A)	Training list of Urdhagaon JFMC (Proposed)
X	Photographs
XI	GPS Coordinates

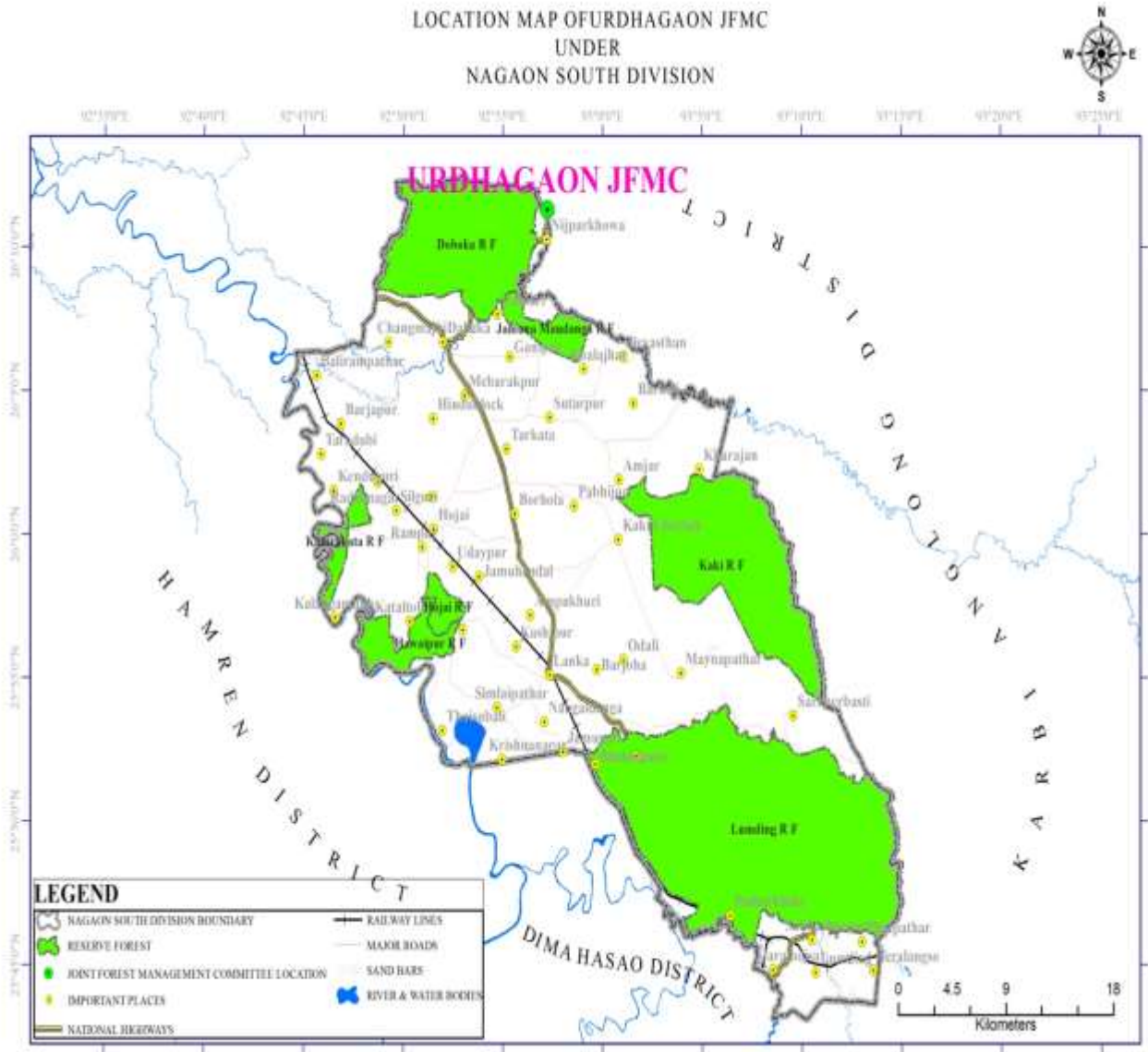
Appendix I (A)

Location Map of JFMC in India



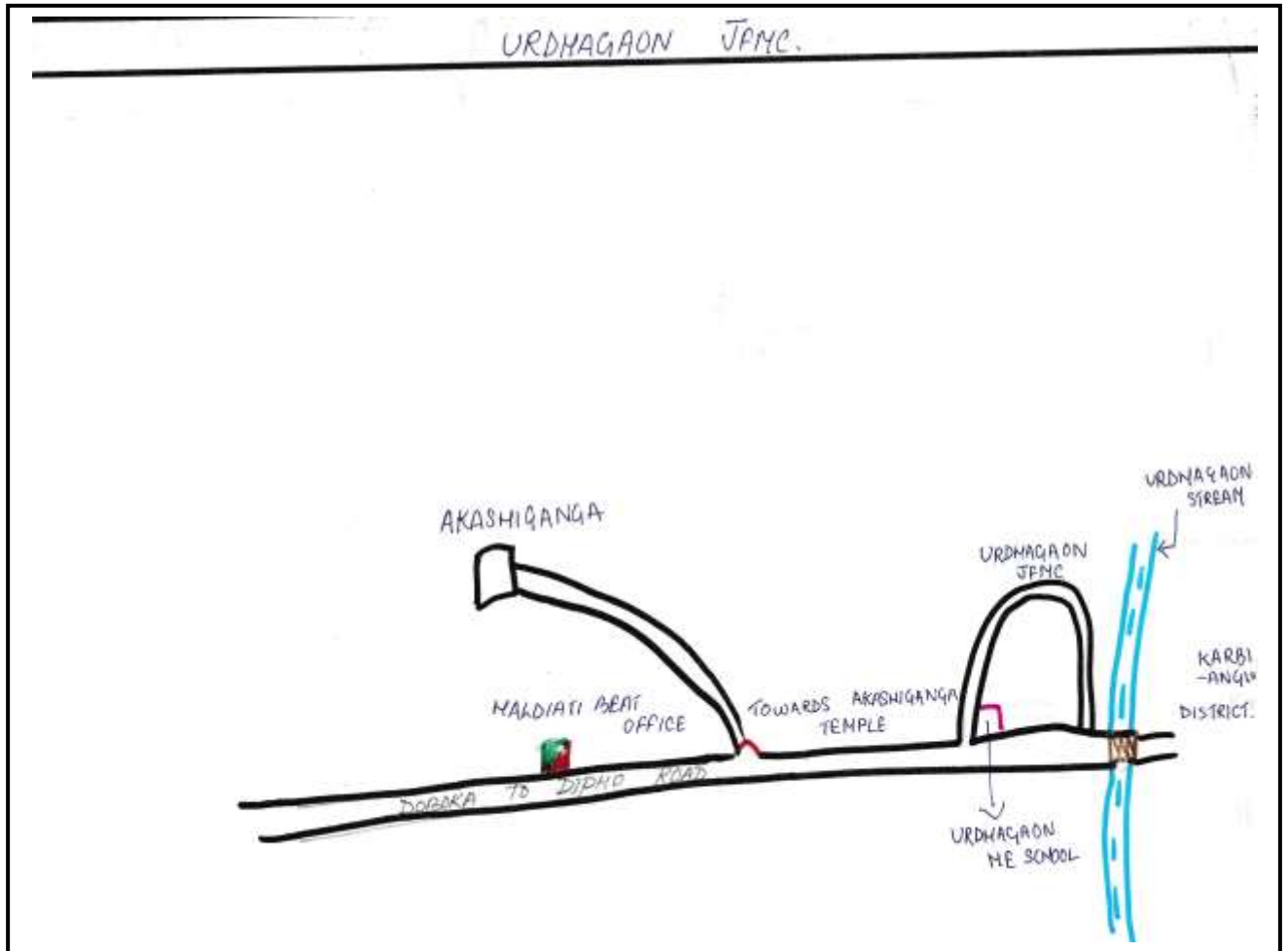
Appendix I(B)

LOCATION MAP OF URDHAGAON JFMC
UNDER
NAGAON SOUTH DIVISION



Appendix II

Approach of the JFMC



Appendix III(A)

JFMC Registration Certificate



Government of Assam
Department of Environment & Forests
Office of the Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division, Hojai.

Renewal No. NS/B/ JFMC/16/6804

Dated:02-04-2016

RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION OF JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Urdhagaon Joint Forest Management Committee Registered under Jartuna Valley Range, Doboka within the jurisdiction of Nagaon South Division, Hojai in Nagaon District vide Registration No.NAC/NS/17, Dt. 08/07/2015 is hereby renewed in the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Nagaon South Division, Hojai for the year 2016-17.

The renewal of registration of the committee has been done to facilitate implementation of forestry related projects under the scheme APFBC Society.


(S.Rahman,AFS)
Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division, Hojai
Hojai

Appendix III(B)

MoU/Resolution Certificate

Page 1

FORMAT OF AGREEMENT TO BE EXECUTED BETWEEN
THE JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AND
DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER OF THE RESPECTIVE FIELD IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Agreement No: & Date (To be filled up by the Divisional Forest Officer)

1. This deed of Agreement made in the form of Agreement on theday of 2015 between the Divisional Forest Officer..South...Division, Hojai, Department of Forest, Assam on behalf of the Project Implementation Unit of the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society(APFBCS; hereinafter referred to as the First Party) and the President, Treasurer and Member-Secretary of the Executive Committee duly elected by the General Body of the..... Joint Forest Management Committee Village Urthagaon P.O. Haldhuti, Panchayat Urthagaon Block, Karimganj Sub-Division...Hojai... District Nagaoon, (Hereinafter referred to as the Second Party) to execute the project works under the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation(APFBC, hereinafter referred to as Project Works) on the following terms and conditions for proper protection and development of the Forest(s)/ Plantation(s) assigned to this committee as per the schedule given hereunder.

SCHEDULE:

a. Name of the Joint Forest Management Committee Urthagaon J.F.M.C.

b. District Nagaoon.

c. Division South.

d. Range J.V.R. Deboka.

e. Section

f. Beat Haldhuti.

g. Block, Compartment No.

h. Area(Ha) 300 hectares.

i. Boundary :

North Urthagaon River East Paddy field.
South Karimganj J.F.M.C West Deboka R.F (Kludung hills)
& P.O.C. Tank.

j. Pictorial Map showing JFMC area (not to scale)

2. Disbursement of funds:

- i. The Second Party shall open a Joint Current Account in the name of 'Forestry Account and Community Account' in any Nationalized Commercial Banks, as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JPMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ii. The First party in consultation with the Circle Conservator shall nominate an Officer not below the rank of Forester-I for opening and operating the Joint Account in the name of 'Forestry Account' as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Operational Manual and/ or JPMC&EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- iii. Payment of necessary funds to the Second Party shall be released by the First Party as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society' Operational Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.

3. Maintenance of Accounts:

- i. The second party shall maintain separate accounts for all expenditure incurred out of the fund provided from time to time for execution of Project works. Such Accounts shall be made available to the First Party or Project Implementation Unit or its authorized representatives for the purpose for inspection. The First Party shall be responsible for submission of expenditure statement and other necessary records to the PMU, as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JPMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ii. The First Party and also the Second Party shall have to maintain a register where all relevant data of civil works and items receipt records etc. shall be maintained properly. The register shall be kept open for all inspecting officers related to the implementation of the APFBC.
- iii. In case of any event of misuse of funds, the First Party shall have right to stop operation of the Bank Accounts of the Second Party and to be referred by enquiry as may be deemed proper by the First Party.

4. Completion of Project work:

- i. The Project Work shall be completed within the time frame of the annual work plan prepared as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JPMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.

5. Duties and responsibilities of the First party

- i. The First party in consultation with the respective Circle Conservator shall demarcate the forest area, where the Second Party shall be allowed to undertake all the project activities and discharge all the responsibilities as per its conditions.

- prescribed in the APFBC's JFMC & EDC Manual, as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ii. The First Party shall ensure that the activities of the Second Party are in accordance with the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual and JFMC & EDC Manual, other rules, instructions and directives of Government of India and Government of Assam in force.
 - iii. Until such time as the Second Party can undertake the task, any Forest Officer not below the rank of the Range Officer, as nominated by the First Party, shall prepare estimates for works.
 - iv. The First Party in consultation with the PMU, APFBC Society shall impart training to Joint Forest Management Committee members on aspects of Forest Management including basic inventory collection, management planning, map interpretation, silviculture, nursery raising, grafting of HYV, etc.
 - v. The First Party shall have the right to instruct to stop or suspend any activity at any stage if there is any deviation from the specification prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party, or violation of any of the terms of this agreement and demand recovery of its payments.
6. Duties and responsibilities of the Second Party:

- i. Apart from observing all the duties and responsibilities as prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party, the Second Party shall be responsible to manage and implement all the decisions of the Joint Forest Management Committee.
- ii. The Second Party shall be responsible for maintaining the record of the proceedings and other documents like Chequebooks, joint Account, Minutes Book, Executive Committee Resolution book, Annual Plan, Micro-plan and Estimates for Works etc.
- iii. The Second Party shall assign duties and responsibilities to the members and may constitute sub-committees as needed with a view to ensure implementation of the Joint Forest Management Committee micro-plan and for effective discharge of their prescribed duties and responsibilities.
- iv. The Second Party in consultation with the General Body shall evolve methodology on all issues relating to membership, conflict resolution, encroachments, customary rights and benefit sharing.
- v. The Second Party shall prepare a Micro Plan for Project Works as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- vi. It shall be the responsibility of the Second Party to account for and manage the funds and other resources received from the Government, other sources and the funds internally generated, in accordance with sound financial standards and practices.
- vii. The Second Party shall identify and fix the responsibility on the members of the Joint Forest Management Committee who commit specific offences like

in the Forest and plantation areas, non-cooperation and disobedience towards decisions of the General Body and Executive committee and inflict Penalties as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, IFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party

- viii. The Second Party shall ensure that the procurements are made as specified in the Procurement Procedure Manual of the APFBC Society as provided by the First Party and also as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ix. The Second Party shall be responsible for bringing any discrepancy or irregularity to the notice of the representative of the First Party
- x. The Second Party shall abide by the technical suggestion/ direction of the First Party or his representatives.
- xi. The Second Party shall ensure that there is no mis-utilization of the fund during execution of the Project Works.
- xii. The Second Party shall pay all duties, taxes and other levies payable against procurement of inputs.
- xiii. The Second Party shall exercise its rights under this agreement in such manner as to protect the interests of the French Development Agency and First Party.
- xiv. The second party shall be responsible for maintenance and security of the property / equipment, if any supplied to individuals / communities as part of the project and ensures the same is not mis-utilized.

7. Dispute Settlement:

During execution of work, any dispute arises between the two parties, relating to any aspect of this agreement, the parties shall first attempt to settle the dispute through mutual and amicable consultation. If the dispute is not settled through such consultation, the matter may be referred for arbitration to the Chairman of the DACC.

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

Sl.No.	Name & Designation	Signature
1.	(Divisional Forest Officer)	
2.	(Forest Range Officer)	

Divisional Forest Officer
Bogoso South Division
Mizal

Signature of the Second Party (Members of the Committee)

Name & Address :	Signature
1. (President)	
2. (Treasurer)	
3. (Member-Secretary)	

- 1. Sri BOSHU de BOICA
- 2. Sri Parasmananda Bora.
- 3. Sri Prakash Ch. Nath - A-2

Signature of Witnesses

Name & Address :

1. श्रीवत्सल शर्मा
2. श्रीकृष्ण शर्मा
3. श्री मिश्र बला
4. श्री प्रमोद शर्मा
5. श्री सत्य बला
6. Mis Priti Bona
7. श्रीमती सुबला
8. श्रीमती सुबला
9. Mis Priti Bona
10. श्रीमती सुबला
11. श्रीमती सुबला
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.

Signature

- 1.
2. श्रीमती सुबला
3. श्रीमती सुबला
4. श्रीमती सुबला
5. Mahesh Hira
6. श्रीमती सुबला
7. श्रीमती सुबला
8. Ajeeta Nath
9. श्रीमती सुबला
10. Disha Goyal

Appendix IV

Executive Members of Urdhagaon JFMC

Urdhagaon JFMC

क्र.सं.	नाम	वय	लिंग	व्यवसाय	संपर्क नं.	पदा
६/	राधादेव शर्मा	५५	पुरुष	उद्योगिक	७३७७६५२८००	उपनिर्वाहक
२/	अरुण शर्मा	५५				उपनिर्वाहक
७/	अशोक शर्मा	३०	पुरुष	उद्योगिक	८०११५२८१७२	उपनिर्वाहक
८/	सुभाष शर्मा	३९	पुरुष	उद्योगिक		उपनिर्वाहक
९/	अशोक शर्मा	२९	पुरुष	उद्योगिक		"
१०/	अशोक शर्मा	२८	पुरुष	उद्योगिक		"
११/	अशोक शर्मा	२९	पुरुष			"
१२/	अशोक शर्मा	३५	पुरुष	उद्योगिक (शर्मा)		"
१३/	अशोक शर्मा	२८	पुरुष	उद्योगिक (शर्मा)		"
१४/	अशोक शर्मा	२८	पुरुष	उद्योगिक (शर्मा)		"
१५/	अशोक शर्मा	५५	पुरुष	उद्योगिक		"

Stu. B. B. B. B. B.

President
Urdhagaon J.F.M.C.
Doboka Range
Date.....

Appendix V

Executive Members group Photo of Urdhagaon JFMC



Sitting from Left hand side; 1.Sima Deka 2.Bondana Borah 3. Mira Hazarika 4. Basudev Borah Standing from Left hand side 5. Pramud Hazarika 6. Krishna protim Borah 7. Kushal senapatti 8. Ranjan Borah 9. Bhula Borah (Absent) 10 Mahesh Nath(absent) 11. Purnima Borah

Appendix VI

List of members present during FGD (Signed list)

14/8 FGD - Uddhagaon

Sl no.	Name	Designation	Phone	Sign
1	Dipakum Kalita	ARVN-	9502244766	Gate
2	Sri Mahesh Ch Nataraj	M/Secy.	9455162015	
3	Rohini Dylam	RGVN	9854112744	
4	Abul Kalam Daulta	RGVN	9676668767	Uddhagaon
5	Chaita Baruah	RGVN	8822381181	Assam
6	Arshita Kalaki	RGVN	9857252926	Assam
7	Musafa Inara Ahmed	RGVN		
8	Pratik Kalaki	Uddhagaon	9613846843	PTA
9	গণসংগঠন বাজা	উদ্ভাগাণ		
10	Pran Baruah	Uddhagaon		
11	অসম চৰকাৰ	উদ্ভাগাণ		
12	(স্বাস্থ্য) স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগ	উদ্ভাগাণ		
13	তাৰনা ডেকা	উদ্ভাগাণ	8011924616	
14	অসম চৰকাৰ	উদ্ভাগাণ		
15	কোষাধ্যক্ষ	উদ্ভাগাণ		
16	কনিষ্ঠা ডেকা	উদ্ভাগাণ		
17	বন বিভাগ	উদ্ভাগাণ		
18	সুখীয়া দেবী	উদ্ভাগাণ		
19	স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগ	উদ্ভাগাণ	9577060145	
20	স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগ	উদ্ভাগাণ	9854258773	
21	স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগ	উদ্ভাগাণ		
22	স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগ	উদ্ভাগাণ	7086799255	
23	Musomai Borgonika	Uddhagaon	9859953681	
24	Pratik Kalaki	Uddhagaon	9613428604	
25	Naboneta Bara	Uddhagaon	8471841675	
26	Rimpi Bara	Uddhagaon	8135977534	
27	স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগ	উদ্ভাগাণ		
28	স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগ	উদ্ভাগাণ		
29	স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগ	উদ্ভাগাণ		
30	স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগ	উদ্ভাগাণ		
31	স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগ	উদ্ভাগাণ		
32	স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগ	উদ্ভাগাণ		

List of members present during PRA (Signed list)

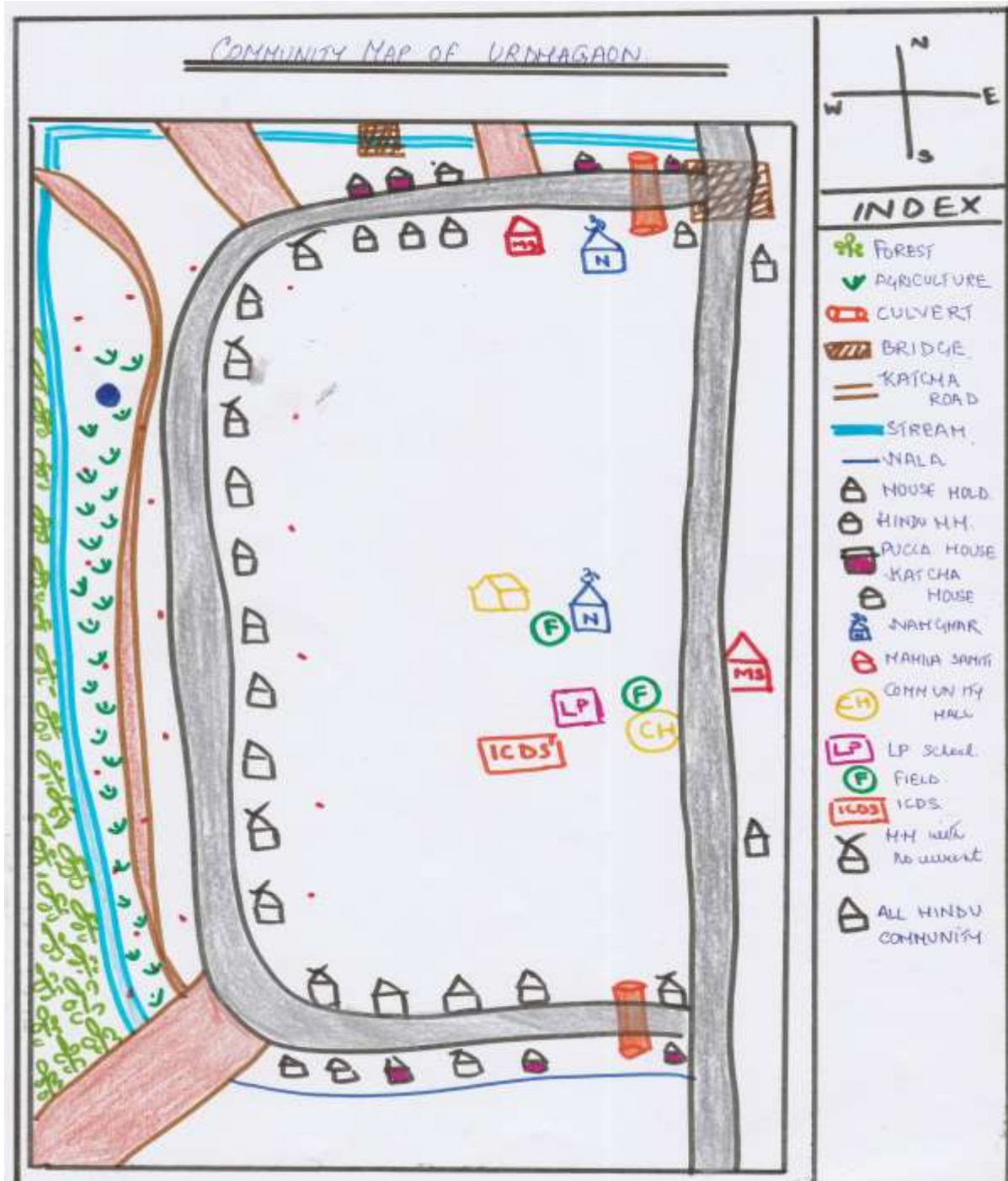
SL. NO.	NAME	ADDRESS	PH. NO
1	Murthy Sushil Ahmed	RGVN	8753075677
2	Dipunam K...	RGVN	9558544446
3	Narayan Baruah	Reporter	7399896142
4	Ankita Baruah	RGVN	
5	Robiul Islam	RGVN	9854112744
6			
7	Sri Rama Debra	Urdhagaon	9613612230
8	ଅନିଲ କୁମାର ବରୁଆ	U	9618420568
9	Mamta Bora	Urdhagaon	9613846305
10	Sema Debra Bataki	"	9854558773
11	ଅନିଲ ଦେବ	"	
12	ଅନିଲ ଦେବ	"	
13	ଅନିଲ ଦେବ	"	9574456353
14	ଅନିଲ ଦେବ	"	
15	Rimpi Bora	"	8135977534
16	Alpina Bora	"	9957587701
17	ଅନିଲ ଦେବ	DO	96136275
18	ଅନିଲ ଦେବ		9613627523
19	ଅନିଲ ଦେବ	"	
20	ଅନିଲ ଦେବ		7549652100
21	ଅନିଲ ଦେବ	20	9577102454
22	ଅନିଲ ଦେବ		8011297514
23	ଅନିଲ ଦେବ		"
24	Nabamita Barua		8971891675
25	ଅନିଲ ଦେବ		9678420558
26	ଅନିଲ ଦେବ)	7399359399
27	Popi Bora	"	8184048210
28	ଅନିଲ ଦେବ		8011287219
29	APARUPA Debra		7896245420
30	ଅନିଲ ଦେବ		
31	"		
32	"		8814828790
33	"		

Sl. No.	NAME	ADDRESS	PH. NO.
34	শ্রী সুনীল কান্তি মারোয়া	GLASHATI	
35	" " " " " " " "	"	
36	Sabita Ductarat Laskar	"	
37	ARU BAZALUH	"	
38	Minati Borca	"	8812 898324
39	Rumli Borca	"	9678223356
40	Nabamita Borca Saikya	"	8973 850390
41	Juanti Garjom	"	9126503948
42	শ্রী হৃদয় শ্রী বসু	"	9613644086
43	" " " " " " " "	"	
44	" " " " " " " "	"	
45	" " " " " " " "	"	9613644086
46	Anas Bora	"	9613644099
47	শ্রী হীমা বালি কাম্বু	"	9613644099
48	" " " " " " " "	"	
49	শ্রী হীমা বালি কাম্বু	"	9086477255
50	Bichhika Hazaroka	"	9859953681
51	শ্রী " " " " " " " "	"	
52	শ্রী " " " " " " " "	"	
53	শ্রী " " " " " " " "	"	
54	" " " " " " " "	"	
55	" " " " " " " "	"	
56	" " " " " " " "	"	
57	" " " " " " " "	"	
58	Mrs - Pachumlaste	"	7399642315
59	" " " " " " " "	"	
60	" " " " " " " "	"	
61	" " " " " " " "	"	961 3846843
62	" " " " " " " "	"	9859857898
63	" " " " " " " "	"	8753 806064
64	" " " " " " " "	"	
65	" " " " " " " "	"	
66	" " " " " " " "	"	8812892324

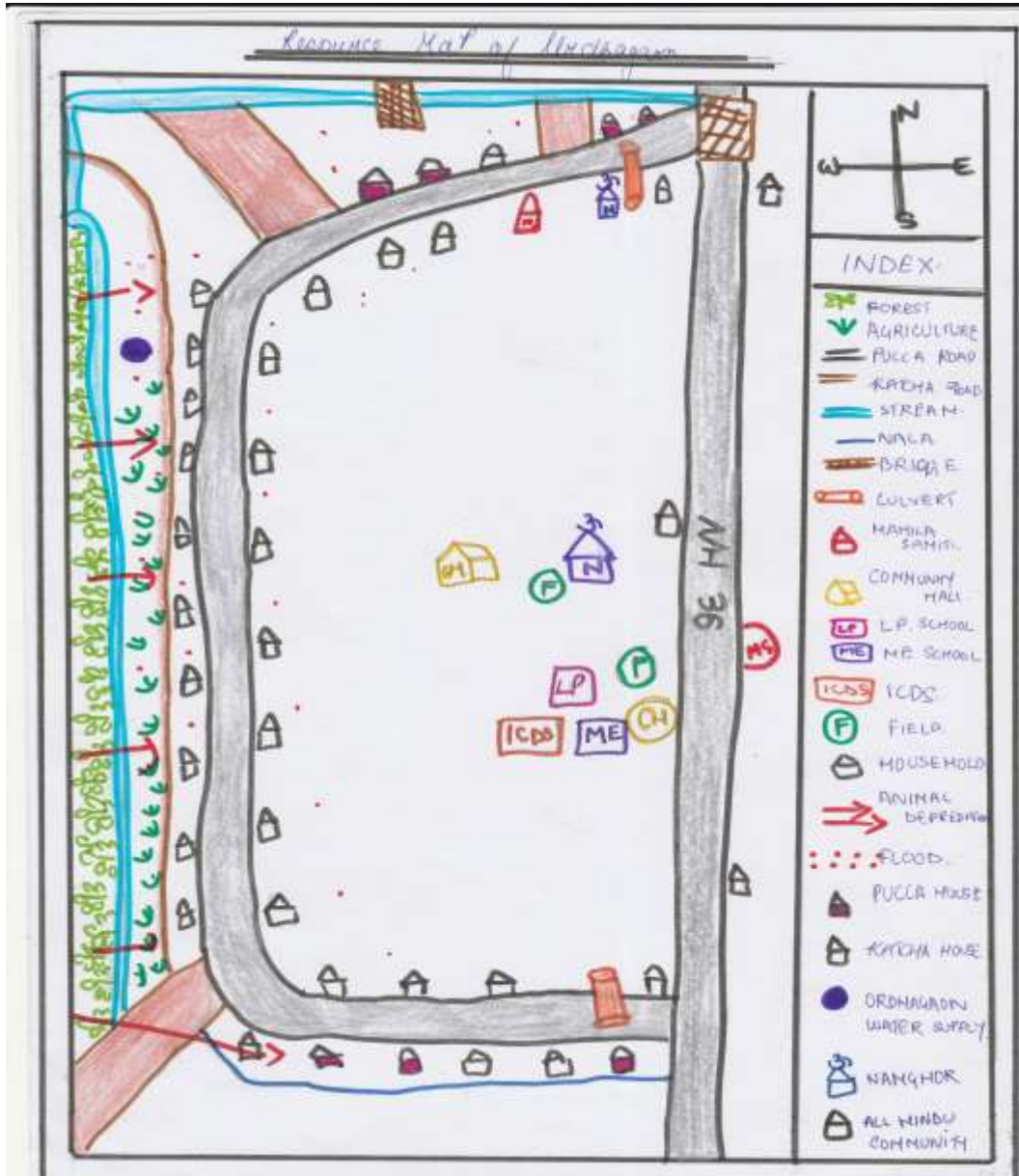
67	Miss Nilima Das		
68	"		
69	সুনীতা রাজবিকার		
70	শ্রী মণী ভাস্করনা বসু		
71	শ্রী ডি বি বসু	78 96 720004	
72	শ্রীমতী উমানী রমা		
73	শ্রী দিগন্ত হস্তাভিষেক		
74	শ্রী জয়ন্ত হস্তাভিষেক		
75	শ্রীমতী জোনাকী অম্বিকায়	8011221946	
76	শ্রীনা শতাবিকা		
77	Ankita Kulkarni	98572527	RGVN
78	Deepal Ch Dey	9866088225	RGVN

Appendix VII(A)

Community map of Urdhagaon JFMC

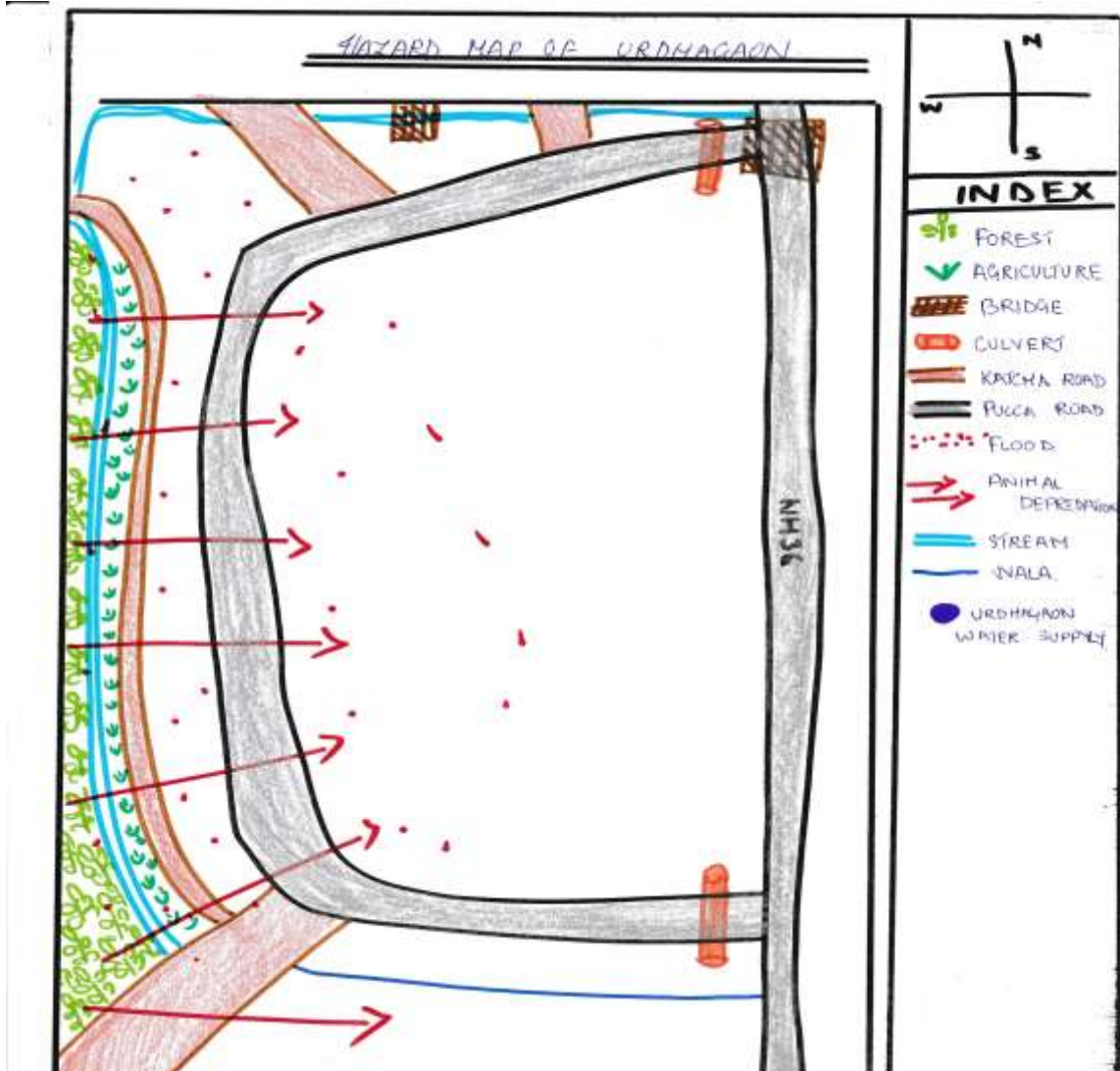


Resource map of Urdhagaon JFMC



Appendix VII (B)

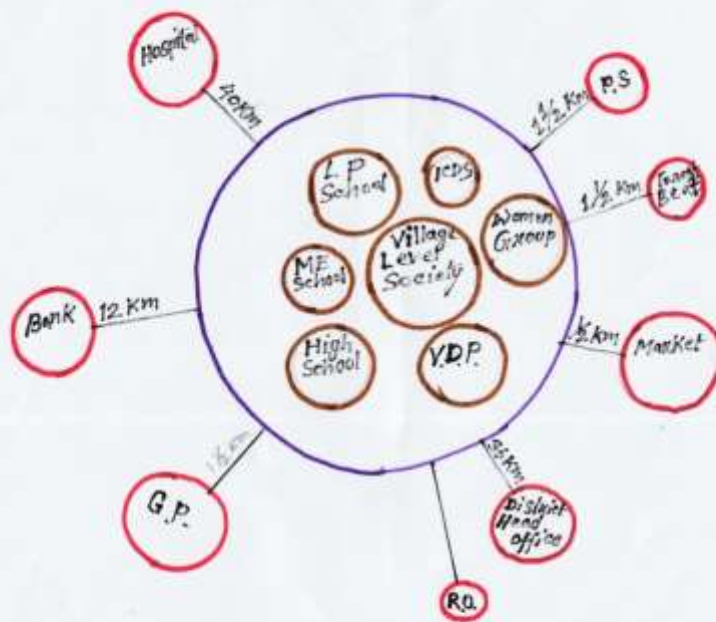
Hazard map of Urdhagaon JFMC



Appendix VII(C)

Venn Diagram

VENN DIAGRAM - URDHAGAON JEMC

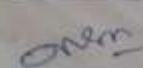



Appendix VIII


Entry point Activities


উদ্ভিদগাওঁ JFMC
 মন্ডলীয় জেএল সেক্টর, বেলা
 EPA

কম্পানি বিবরণ	বিবরণ	মূল্য
মাছেরাঙ্গা উদ্ভিদগাওঁ JFMC কার্যালয় জেএল সেক্টর/বেলা প্রধান কার্যালয় - বঙ্গবন্ধু	উদ্ভিদগাওঁ - ৩০x৩০ ফুট সৌধালয় - ৫x৩০ ফুট লাক্ষী জেলা কন্যা টেক্সটাইল জেএল স্ট্রাকচারিং কোং নাম প্রাপ্ত স্থান - উদ্ভিদগাওঁ নাম প্রাপ্ত কার্মাং নাম প্রাপ্ত বাড়ি নাম প্রাপ্ত বাড়ি নাম - ৩ খণ্ড। দুই খণ্ড।	১০ লাখ
মাছেরাঙ্গা সৌধালয় বঙ্গবন্ধু	উদ্ভিদগাওঁ নাম প্রাপ্ত স্থান দুই খণ্ড জেএল সেক্টর মাছেরাঙ্গা জেএল সেক্টর উদ্ভিদগাওঁ বঙ্গবন্ধু ২x৪x৪	৬ লাখ
টেক্সটাইল বঙ্গবন্ধু	জেএল সেক্টর ৪খণ্ড, জেএল ২০০ খণ্ড মাছেরাঙ্গা ২ খণ্ড জেএল সেক্টর উদ্ভিদগাওঁ উদ্ভিদগাওঁ নাম প্রাপ্ত উদ্ভিদগাওঁ নাম প্রাপ্ত উদ্ভিদগাওঁ নাম প্রাপ্ত	১০.০০ লাখ
বাউন্সিং/জিএল	উদ্ভিদগাওঁ নাম প্রাপ্ত উদ্ভিদগাওঁ নাম প্রাপ্ত উদ্ভিদগাওঁ নাম প্রাপ্ত	৬ লাখ

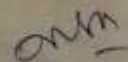

 Divisional Forest Officer
 Nagarjun Scuba Division
 Dhaka


 FOREST RANGE OFFICER
 IV. Range, Doboka


 Member Secretary
 Urdhagach J.F.M.C.
 Doboka Range
 Date:



 President
 Urdhagach J.F.M.C.
 Doboka Range
 Date:

সামগ্র্য বিবরণ	বিবরণ	মূল্য
কাঠের কাঠি ১২-১৩মাসের	লুপায়া, পিয়ারি বিস. লক্ষিতপুত্রান লুপায়া ২০০০ 12x25 ফুট	৬ লাখ
লাথ প্রায় কাঠের কাঠি	লাথ - ৩০ মিটার x 2 ৩ম - ০ ফুট লাথ - ৩০ মিটার x 2	৬ লাখ
উপকরণ ক্রয় আর্থনগরী বিভাগ (কাঠ প্রায়)	লাথ - ২ কিলোমিটার উপকরণ NH 36 উপকরণ JFMC - কুইট কোর্স	২০ লাখ


 Divisional Forest Officer
 Nagaon South Division
 Hojai.

FOREST RANGE OFFICER
 J.V. Range, Dooars


 Member Secretary
 Urthagaon J.F.M.C.
 Doboka Range
 Date:


 President
 Urthagaon J.F.M.C.
 Doboka Range
 Date:

Appendix IX(A)

Training list of Urdhagaon JFMC (Proposed)

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	বয়স	পুৰুষ/মহিলা	শিক্ষা (বছৰ)	শিক্ষায়তন নাম	যোগাযোগ নম্বৰ
০১	শ্ৰী দিপীকা কলৌ	৩৭	ম:	X	সাহাব কলৌ	
০২	শ্ৰী পাতমা কলৌ	৩৬	ম:	H.S	প্ৰনিত কলৌ	
০৩	শ্ৰী কমলানা হাজৰিকা	৪৫	ম:	H.S	জ্যোতিৰাম হাজৰিকা	
০৪	শ্ৰী শৰমা বৰা	৪৪	ম:	X	শৰমা বৰা	৭৩৩৭৬৫২৪০০
০৫	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৩৪	ম:	X.I	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	-
০৬	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰ্মন	৪৭	ম:	X.I	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰ্মন	-
০৭	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৩৫	ম:	10th	বৰ্মন বৰা	৯৯৫৭৫৪৭৭০১
০৮	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত দুৱৰা	৩৪	ম:	3	বিনু দুৱৰা	৪০১১৪০৪৪০৪
০৯	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত দুৱৰা	৩৭	ম:	H.S	বিনু দুৱৰা	৪০১১৭২৪৬২
১০	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৪৬	ম:	10	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	-
১১	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	২৪	ম:	11	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৩৫৭৭৪০১২৪৩
১২	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	২৭	ম:	11	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	-
১৩	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	২৬	ম:	11	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	-
১৪	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৩২	ম:	11	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	-
১৫	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	২৫	ম:	11	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৪০১১২৪৭৫১৭
১৬	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	২৪	ম:	X	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৪৪১২৪৬৩৩১৭
১৭	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৩০	ম:	H.S	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৭৪৫৭৬৬৭২৩৩
১৮	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৩১	ম:	11	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	-
১৯	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	২৭	ম:	11	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৩৫৭৭০৬০১৭৫
২০	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৪৭	ম:	11	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	-
২১	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৩১	ম:	11	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৪৪১২৪৭৪৩২৭
২২	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৩০	ম:	11	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	-
২৩	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	২৪	ম:	11	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	-
২৪	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৩০	ম:	X	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৪০১১৩০৭৭৩৭
২৫	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	২৪	ম:	X	শ্ৰীকান্ত বৰা	৭৪৫৭৭৩৫০৬২


 Divisional Forest Officer
 Nagaon South Division
 Hojai.


 FOREST RANGE OFFICER
 J.V. Range, Doboka


 Member Secretary
 Urdhagaon J.F.M.C.
 Doboka Range
 Date.....


 President
 Urdhagaon J.F.M.C.
 Doboka Range
 Date.....

ডাৰ্চী জাৰ্ছী J.F.M.C
সহকাৰিতাৰ শিক্ষাৰ্থী সকলৰ নাম

সং.নং	নাম	বয়স	পুৰুষ মহিলা	শিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰ	সহকাৰিতাৰ নাম	মোবাইল নম্বৰ
১/	শ্ৰী দেৱী ডেৰী	২০	ম:	H.S	মনোজ ডেৰী	৮১৩৩৭০২০৭৪
২/	শ্ৰী বহুবিজা বৰা	১৭	ম:	H.S	শ্ৰীমা বৰা	৮১৩৩৭০২০৭৪
৩/	শ্ৰী দিল্লক বৰা	৩৬	পু:	H.S	কমল বৰা	৯৩৩৭৬৫২৪৬০
৪/	শ্ৰী মুনৰী অইলীয়া	২০	ম:	H.S	বিনোদ অইলীয়া	
৫/	শ্ৰী ডেৰী ডেৰী	৩৩	পু:	H.S	বৰা ডেৰী	৭৬১৩৫১২২৩০
৬/	শ্ৰী দীপাধৰি কোকচী বৰা	৩২	ম:	H.S	মতীন বৰা	৭৬১৩৬৬০৭৭
৭/	শ্ৰী সুদুষ্টিতা বৰা	১৫	ম:	H.S	মোনাৰাম ডেৰী	৭৬০১০৬২৫৭০

onm
Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai

FOREST RANGE Officer
J.V. Range, Doboka

AA
Member Secretary
Urdhagaan J.F.M.C.
Doboka Range
Date.....

Shri Boshu dev Bara
President
Urdhagaan J.F.M.C.
Doboka Range
Date.....


হিলাই প্ৰশিক্ষণী সকলৰ তালিকা

ক্রমিক-নং	নাম	বয়স	পুৰুষ স্বামী	শিক্ষণ ভাৱে	অভিভাৱকৰ নাম	সেৱাসংখ্যা-নম্বাৰ
০১	শ্ৰী লক্ষী দেৱা	২৫	ঋ:	V I	বানিজ্য দেৱা	৪১৩৭৭৭০৭৬৩
০২	শ্ৰী-প্ৰীত্যা দেৱা	২৬	ঋ:	H.S.	ধাৰ্জেন দেৱা	৪০১১৭৬১৭২৭
০৩	শ্ৰী অন্নপিত্ৰী বৰা	১৪	ঋ:	H.S.	ইণবৰ্ষী ভূঞা	৪৭৭৪৪৪১২৬২
০৪	শ্ৰী সুৰ্য্য বৰা	৩২	ঋ:	H.S.	বৈষ্ণু বৰা	৭৪৭৬২৭৬৭৭৫
০৫	শ্ৰী চন্দ্ৰ বৰা	২১	ঋ:	H.S.	বৰুৱা বৰা	৪৭৭৭৪৪১২৬২
০৬	শ্ৰী আৰ্যু হাজৰিকা	২৪	ঋ:	H.S.	তিলেত হাজৰিকা	৭৩৭৭৭৭১৭৪৩
০৭	শ্ৰী অনুসূয়া বৰা	৩০	ঋ	X	দ্বিতীয়া বৰা	৭৪৭৬৩২০৭২২
০৮	শ্ৰী নন্দিতা মৰ্চণ্ডী	২৩	ঋ:	H.S.	দয়ামণি মৰ্চণ্ডী	-
০৯	শ্ৰী বিজা ভাণ্ডাৰ	২৫	ঋ:	X	৩ প্ৰশিক্ষণী ভাণ্ডাৰ	৭৪৭৬৪০৭৭২
০১০	শ্ৰী সুধী বৰা দেৱা	৩২	ঋ:	V II	বিনয় দেৱা	৭৬১৩৫১২২৩০
০১১	শ্ৰী অনু বৰা	৩০	ঋ:	V I	দ্বিজয় বৰা	৭৪৭৬২৭৬৭২৭
০১২	শ্ৰী অৰ্ণৱ দেৱা	৩৭	ঋ:	H.S.	প্ৰশান্ত দেৱা	-
০১৩	শ্ৰী হৃদয়ীতা বৰুৱা	৩৭	ঋ:	V I	কৃষ্ণ কাৰ্ত্তী	-
০১৪	শ্ৰী মীলামণি ভাণ্ডাৰ	৩৬	ঋ:	H.S.	অতীন বৰা	৭৬১৩১৭৭০৭৭
০১৫	শ্ৰী নীতা হাজৰিকা	২২	ঋ:	V	প্ৰমোদ হাজৰিকা	৪০১১৩২৪১৭২
০১৬	শ্ৰী ৰীতা বৰা	২০	ঋ:		প্ৰানৱ বৰা	৪৭৭১৭২৫১১২৬
০১৭	শ্ৰী আৰ্ণৱ বৰা	৩০	ঋ:	H.S.	সোৱণনি বৰা	৭৬১৩৭৩৪৭০৫
০১৮	শ্ৰী ললী বৰা	১৭	ঋ:	X	ভবেন্দ্ৰ বৰা	৪০১১২৪৭২১৭
০১৯	শ্ৰী নাৰ্শ্বিনী বৰা	১৫	ঋ:	X	"	
০২০	শ্ৰী শ্ৰীমতী বৰা	২৫	ঋ:	V II	অনী বৰা	৪৪১২৪৭৪৩২৭
০২১	শ্ৰী ভুবন বৰা	২২	ঋ:	H.S.	ভবেন্দ্ৰ বৰা	-
০২২	শ্ৰী ভাৰ্গৱী বৰা	৩০	ঋ:		পৰমানন্দ বৰা	৭৪৫৭৬৩৪২২৭৭
০২৩	শ্ৰী বিজয়নি বৰা	২৭	ঋ:	X	বসুদেৱ বৰা	৪৪১১৪২-৪৭৭০
০২৪	শ্ৰী বিষ্ণী বৰা	১৭	ঋ:	X I	৩ প্ৰজ্ঞা বৰা	৪১৩৫৭৭৭৫৩৭
০২৫	শ্ৰী সুবৰ্ণমা বৰা	১৪	ঋ:	V	বালুণা বৰা	৪০১১২৭৭৫১৭
০২৬	শ্ৰী অন্নপিত্ৰী দেৱী	২৫	ঋ:	V II	পদুম নাৰ্জ	৪৭৭৩৪০০৭৬৭

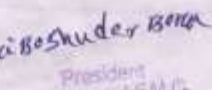
উদ্ভিদ গাউন J.F.M.C
চিলাৰ্ছ প্ৰশিক্ষাৰ্থী সকলৰ নাম

ক্র. নং	নাম	বয়স	প্ৰথম প্ৰাৰ্থনা	বিভাগ ভেদে	অভিভাৱকৰ নাম	যোগাযোগ নম্বাৰ
২৭)	শ্ৰী জয় শীৰা	১৪	ম:	IX	দয়াকান্ত শীৰা	৯৬১৩৬২৭৪১৩
২৮)	শ্ৰী মৌলিক শীৰা	১৪	ম:	IX	মহেশ্বৰ শীৰা	৯৪৫৭৪৫৭৪৭৪
২৯)	শ্ৰী অক্ষয় ডেকা	২৪	ম:	VII	আনন্দ ডেকা	—
৩০)	শ্ৰী পুৰণী ডেকা	২৪	ম:	VII	নতেশ্বৰ বৰা	—


 Divisional Forest Officer
 Nagaon South Division
 Hojai.


 FOREST RANGE OFFICER
 J.V. Range, Doboka


 Member Secretary
 Urdhagaon J.F.M.C.
 Doboka Range
 Date.....


 President
 Urdhagaon J.F.M.C.
 Doboka Range
 Date.....

উর্দা জাতি J.F.M.C
 উর্দা প্ৰশিক্ষণী প্ৰকল্পৰ নাম

	নাম	বয়স	পু:ম:	শিক্ষণ আইডি	ওপৰিভাৱকৰ নাম	মোবাইল নাম্বাৰ
২৬।	শ্ৰী দিলীপী হাজৰিকা	৩৩	ম:	x	অক্ষিত হাজৰিকা	9854845943
২৭।	শ্ৰী প্ৰতিভা দেৱা	৩৫	ম:	H.3	প্ৰজ্ঞা দেৱা	-
২৮।	শ্ৰী উত্তৰী বৰা	৩৬	ম:	V.1	প্ৰদীপ বৰা	-
২৯।	শ্ৰী হীৰা জাড়া	৪৪	ম:	v	অৰুণ জাড়া	8135925105
৩০।	শ্ৰী সুস্মিতা ধোৱী	৪৬	ম:	v	সুস্মিতা ধোৱী	-
৩১।	শ্ৰী বসন্তা ধোৱী	২৪	ম:	v	সুস্মিতা ধোৱী	-
৩২।	শ্ৰী প্ৰতিভা কাকতি	২৫	ম:	x	সুজন কাকতি	7086542907
৩৩।	শ্ৰী প্ৰতিভা কাকতি	২৬	ম:	x	বৰ কাকতি	-
৩৪।	শ্ৰী অৰুণা কাকতি	৩২	ম:	v	শ্ৰীনাথ কাকতি	-
৩৫।	শ্ৰী চিত্ৰা দেৱী	৩৩	ম:	v	পুনি দেৱী	-
৩৬।	শ্ৰী নিলো বৰা	৩৭	ম:	x	প্ৰজ্ঞা বৰা	-
৩৭।	শ্ৰী প্ৰদীপ দেৱী	৩০	ম:	x	প্ৰদীপ দেৱী	-
৩৮।	শ্ৰী প্ৰীতা কাকতি	৩২	ম:	x	প্ৰদীপ কাকতি	-
৩৯।	শ্ৰী প্ৰদীপ জাড়া	৩৭	ম:	v	প্ৰদীপ জাড়া	-
৪০।	শ্ৰী প্ৰদীপ হাজৰিকা	৩১		/	প্ৰদীপ হাজৰিকা	8011801429
৪১।	শ্ৰী প্ৰদীপ হাজৰিকা	২৫	ম:	/	প্ৰদীপ হাজৰিকা	-
৪২।	শ্ৰী প্ৰদীপ জাড়া	৩৫	ম:	v	প্ৰদীপ জাড়া	-
৪৩।	শ্ৰী প্ৰদীপ দেৱা	২৫	ম:	H.3	প্ৰদীপ দেৱা	-

DM
 Divisional Forest Officer
 Nagaon South Division
 Hojai.

FOREST RANGE OFFICER
 V. Range, Doboka

M
 Member Secretary
 Urdhagaon J.F.M.C.
 Doboka Range
 Date.....

Dr. S. K. Borah
 President
 Urdhagaon J.F.M.C.
 Doboka Range
 Date.....

Appendix X

Photographs

	
<p>Orientation & Awareness</p>	<p>Community Members in Focus Group Discussion</p>
	
<p>Participation of Community members in PRA Mapping</p>	<p>PRA Mapping</p>
	
<p>Livelihood opportunity observed during transect walk</p>	<p>Interaction with community member during transect walk</p>

Appendix XI

GPS Coordinates

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Starting point | : N-26°11'15.5"
E- 092°57'07.7" |
| 2. Namghar | : N-26°11'23.9"
E-092°57'02.2" |
| 3. Pragati Mohila Samiti Office | : N-26°11'24.0"
E-092°57'01.4" |
| 4. Switch Gate | : N-26°11'29.07"
E-092°56'51.9" |
| 5. Ending Point | : N-26°11'34.8"
E-092°56'46.8" |

Nagaon South Division

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

OMM
18/5/17

Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon South Division
Hojai.

Md. Shafiqur Rahman



GOPAL CH DAS <webfordas@gmail.com>

Fwd: Submission of draft Micro-plan of JV Range, Doboka, under Nagaon South Division, Hojai

1 message

sangeeta borah <sangeeta.borah.speed@gmail.com>
To: GOPAL CH DAS <webfordas@gmail.com>

Thu, May 18, 2017 at 10:32 AM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Gyanasree Borthakur" <gyanasree.rgvn@gmail.com>

Date: May 17, 2017 8:45 PM

Subject: Fwd: Submission of draft Micro-plan of JV Range, Doboka, under Nagaon South Division, Hojai

To: "sangeeta borah" <sangeeta.borah.speed@gmail.com>, "Nirmali Baruah" <baruahnirmali1@gmail.com>, "Ankita Kakati" <ankita_kakati@yahoo.in>, <bjdeka@outlook.com>, "Rachna Yadav" <yadav.rachna@gmail.com>, "Dipukan Kalita" <dipu.cfpl@gmail.com>

Cc:

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Divisional Forest Officer Nagaon South Division" <dfo.t.nagaonsouth@gmail.com>

Date: 17 May 2017 6:01 pm

Subject: Submission of draft Micro-plan of JV Range, Doboka, under Nagaon South Division, Hojai

To: <gyanasree.rgvn@gmail.com>

Cc: <pd.pmu.apfbc@nic.in>, "conservator.nac" <conservator.nac@gmail.com>, "ccft.uaz" <ccft.uaz@gmail.com>

Madam,

With reference to the subject cited above, I have the honour to inform you that after scrutinizing the Draft Micro plans of JFMCs namely **Akashiganga, Burigaon, Nahargaon and Urdhogaon JFMCs** by making necessary corrections in the list of beneficiaries for incorporating the same in the above mentioned JFMC Microplans.

This is for favour of your necessary action.

Yours Faithfully
DFO
NSD, Hojai

4 attachments

 **Akashiganga_JFMC.doc**
1384K

 **Burigaon JFMC.xlsx**
16K

 **Nahargaon JFMC.xls**
34K

 **Urdhogaon JFMC.xls**
37K

List of beneficiaries of Urdhgaon J.F.M.C

SI No	Name	Fathers/Husband Name	Age	Sex
1	Bidyadhar Bora	Nilambar Konch Bora	38	Male
2	Tulemai Bora	Adhan Bora	48	Female
3	Naba Lashkar	Kulara Lashkar	37	Male
4	Nanda Medhi	Lt Nagen Medhi	68	Male
5	Uday Medhi	Lt Nagen Medhi	43	Male
6	Upama Bora	Nareshar Bora	63	Female
7	Sangita Bora	Lt Haladhar Bora	43	Female
8	Pramada Deka	Lt Junuka Deka	68	Female
9	Rajeswar Deka	Lt Junuka Deka	48	Male
10	Banijya Deka	Lt Junuka Deka	44	Male
11	Kalimai Bora	Lt Mohan Konch Bora	68	Male
12	Dharmendra Bora	Lt Mohan Konch Bora	43	Male
13	Niren Bora	Lt Mohan Bora	43	Male
14	Pramila Bora	Lt Dhiren Bora	68	Female
15	Rajat Bora	Lt Dhiren Bora	43	Male
16	Diganta Bora	Lt Dhiren Bora	41	Male
17	Bibha Bora	Lt Dhiren Bora	27	Female
18	Bhola Bora	Lt Dhiren Bora	36	Male
19	Saruram Bora	Narakanta Bora	63	Male
20	Binod Bora	Saruram Bora	36	Male
21	Diganta Bora	Saruram Bora	30	Male
22	Sanjib Bora	Saruram Bora	28	Male
23	Subheswari Deka	Puneswar Deka	63	Male
24	Malati Deka	Puneswar Deka	30	Female
25	Gadadhar Bora	Lt Haren Bora	68	Male
26	Padunna Bora	Gadadhar Bora	38	Male
27	Jatin Bora	Lt Narakanta Bora	43	Male
28	Punamai Haarika	Gopal Hazarika	58	Male
29	Krishna Kakati	Deheswar Kakati	38	Male
30	Ranjan Kakati	Deheswar Kakati	36	Male
31	Dayal Hazarika	Gopal Hazarika	30	Male
32	Mahendra Deka	Lt Jugeswar Deka	45	Male
33	Jiban Bora	Lt Lalit Bora	30	Male
34	Ghana Deka	Lt Rameswar Deka	63	Male
35	Lukumai Deka	Ghanakanta Deka	52	Female
36	Ananda Deka	Ghanakanta Deka	30	Male
37	Rama Deka	Lt Rameswar Deka	57	Male
38	Seuti Senapati	Lt Haraswar Senapati	68	Male
39	Kushal Senapati	Lt Hareswar Senapati	38	Male
40	Rita Senapati	Lt Hareswar Senapati	30	Male
41	Khagen Deka	Lt Junuka Deka	41	Male
42	Dayaram Saikia	Lt Lahuram Saikia	58	Male
43	Bheteki Hazarika	Lt Kandura Hazarika	88	Male
44	Pradip Bora	Lt Brajanath Bora	53	Male
45	Padumi Bora	Khargeswar Bora	53	Male
46	Rangila Bora	Lt Umakanta Bora	68	Male
47	Paramananda Bora	Lt Umakanta Bora	48	Male
48	Ranumai Bora	Ratna Kanta Bora	53	Male

49	Manoj Bora	Ratna Kanta Bora	29	Male
50	Phani Bora	Lt Harendra Bora	58	Male
51	Jagat Bora	Phani Bora	27	Male
52	Pranab Bora	Phanidhar Bora	26	Male
53	Jayanta Bora	Ghanakanta Bora	38	Male
54	Prabhat Bora	Lt Nabin Bora	43	Male
55	Tarun Bora	Lt Nabin Bora	53	Male
56	Babulal Gayan	Lt Khargeswar Gayan	48	Male
57	Dipti Gayan	Lt Khargeswar Gayan	36	Male
58	Dilip Bora	Lt Lakhi Bora	43	Male
59	Pranit Gayan	Lt Khageswar Gayan	44	Male
60	Benudhar Bora	Lt Indeswar Bora	68	Male
61	Syamanta Medhi	Lt Bihuram Medhi	43	Male
62	Akan Hira	Lt Akul Hira	58	Male
63	Balen Deuri	Lt Bhadaram Deuri	68	Male
64	Maheswar Hira	Lt Bihuram Hira	40	Male
65	Numali Hira	Lt Bihuram Hira	73	Male
66	Hiteswar Medhi	Lt Gulap Medhi	48	Male
67	Jadu Hira	Lt Bihuram Hira	36	Male
68	Bhabani Kakati	Manu Kakati	43	Male
69	Hemanti Bora	Keswab Bora	56	Male
70	Uma Bora	Lt Debal Bora	53	Male
71	Anil Bora	Lt Debal Bora	50	Male
72	Sunaram Deka	Tapeswar Deka	53	Male
73	Mukheswar Duarah	Lt Madahi Duarah	68	Male
74	Prabhabati Bora	Gobindra Bora	68	Male
75	Dhurba Bora	Gobindra Bora	51	Male
76	Dharmendra Bora	Gobindra Bora	43	Male
77	Jaramai Bora	Lt Din Bora	68	Male
78	Satya Bora	Lt Din Bora	33	Male
79	Bhanu Saikia	Lt Budhi Saikia	48	Male
80	Barun Barman	Lt Sani Ram Barman	60	Male
81	Parama Bora	Lt Kanak Bora	48	Male
82	Basudev Bora	Lt Kanak Bora	44	Male
83	Subhash Bora	Lt Kanak Bora	42	Male
84	Dipak Bora	Lt Kanak Bora	40	Male
85	Sarbeswar Bora	Lt Dashiram Bora	58	Male
86	Lakheswar Bora	Sarbeswar Bora	35	Male
87	Dhaniram Bora	Sarbeswar Bora	27	Male
88	Nil Bora	Gulap Bora	49	Male
89	Naba Bora	Gulap Bora	39	Male
90	Madhab Bora	Gulap Bora	37	Male
91	Katiram Hazarika	Lt Ratiram Hazarika	56	Male
92	Dharmakanta Talukdar	Har Gobindra Talukdar	52	Male
93	Ashok Baruah	Lt Bhaben Baruah	51	Male
94	Narayan Baruah	Lt bhaben Baruah	40	Male
95	Mira Hazarika	Kartik Hazarika	53	Male
96	Padum Nath	Prabhat Nath	20	Male
97	Mahendra Katak	Brajen Katak	73	Male
98	Pranit Katak	Brajen Katak	41	Male

99	Jadav Kataki	Brajen Kataki	32	Male
100	Prabitra Kataki	Guluk Kataki	58	Male
101	Basudev Gayan	Lt Khargeswar Gayan	53	Male
102	Rajib Gayan	Basudev Gayan	32	Male
103	Baneswar Bora	Lt Chitran Bora	57	Male
104	Girin Bora	Lt Chitran Bora	43	Male
105	Sadananda Kakati	Lt Bonai Kakati	63	Male
106	Kusum Bora	Lt Bhirguram Bora	62	Male
107	Harichandra Bora	Lt Bhirguram Bora	53	Male
108	Anirudha Bora	Lt Bhirguram Bora	50	Male
109	Rita Bora	Nagen Chandra Bora	48	Male
110	Ananta Bora	Lt Birguram Bora	56	Male
111	Maniki Bharali	Lt Tankeswar Bharali	68	Female
112	Ratul Bharali	Lt Tankeswar Bharali	46	Male
113	Maina Bharali	Lt Ranjit Bharali	33	Female
114	Prafulla Hazarika	Lt Haranath Hazarika	61	Male
115	Prabudh Hazarika	Lt Haranath Hazarika	58	Male
116	Dilip Bora	Maheswar Bora	36	Male
117	Sunmani Bora	Maheswar Bora	31	Male
118	Ganesh Bora	Lt Harakanta Bora	58	Male
119	Bhuli Bora	Lt Harakanta Bora	56	Male
120	Sarat Bora	Lt Harakanta Bora	53	Male
121	Rama Hazarika	Lt Chandra Kanta Hazarika	68	Male
122	Mahendra Lashkar	Lt Sundhar Lashkar	60	Male
123	Jayanti Lashkar	Sundhar Lashkar	55	Female
124	Jyoshnawati Bora	Nabin Deka	64	Female
125	Arup Deka	Nabin Deka	38	Male
126	Pankaj Hazarika	Tilak Hazarika	30	Male
127	Punimai Bora	Lt Chidananda Bora	68	Female
128	Haripad Tacha	Lt Chatta Tacha	43	Male
129	Budheswar Tacha	Lt Chatta Tacha	40	Male
130	Pankumari Tacha	Lt Chandra Tacha	63	Female
131	Madhab Kalita	Lt Padmaram Kalita	56	Male
132	Champa Lekharu	Lt Hemram Lekharu	53	Female
133	Pankaj Lekharu	Lt Hemraj Lekharu	34	Male
134	Dipumani Lekharu	Lt Hemraj Lekharu	28	Male
135	Pranjal Lekharu	Champa Lekharu	18	Male
136	Bipul Chandra Hazarika	Khargeswar Hazarika	52	Male
137	Ranjit Hazarika	Khargeswar Hazarika	40	Male
138	Biplab Hazarika	Khargeswar Hazarika	35	Male
139	Mahendra Hazarika	Lt Naram Hazarika	68	Male
140	Binod Chandra Saikia	Lt Sabharam Saikia	40	Male
141	Babul Bora	Lt Brajanath Bora	46	Male
142	Buli Hira	Dali Hira	60	Male
143	Ilaram Hira	Niren Hira	38	Male
144	Rabin Bora	Padma Bora	35	Male
145	Nilambar Hira		38	Male
146	Chandra Da Dhora	Ambu Dadhora	48	Male
147	Pahlad Das	Benu Das	40	Male
148	Jayanta Laskar	Balin Laskar	35	Male

149	Tapan Das	Basudev Das	32	Male
150	Pramod Hazarika	Lt Gopal Hazarika	22	Male
151	Cheni Hira		50	Female