

MICRO PLAN OF


1 NO KOHORA ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

July 2015

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1 NO KOHORA ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

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Sri Kulen Chandra Das

On behalf of the Study Team

CONTENTS

Title	Page no
Study team	2
Acknowledgement	3
Content	4
Introduction	5
Background of the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve	8
Steps followed towards Micro-Planning	10
Data source and methodological approach	13
Background of 1 No Kohora EDC	15
Micro-Plan for the 1 No Kohora EDC	16
Village development	30
Project activities, budget and Annual planning	33
Conclusion and suggestion	37

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1. Defining Eco-development:

The term eco-development is used to describe an integrated, sustainable approach to environment and development. It is in the UN (1997) Glossary of Environmental Statistics as:

"..... development at regional and local levels, consistent with the potential of the area involved, with attention given to the adequate and rational use of natural resources, technological styles and organisational forms that respect the natural ecosystems and local social and cultural patterns".

Within the context of India's protected areas, eco-development as a strategy recognizes the traditional dependence of people on forest resources for domestic use as well as supplementing livelihoods and seeks to rationalise the demands of communities by facilitating alternative for resources and livelihoods. It is supposed that people would act rationally and utilize the resources sustainably so as to enhance the productivity of rural ecosystem. This entails promoting the adoption of alternative energy sources and resources for livelihoods, thereby reducing forest dependency. In essence eco development aims to strengthen nature conservation through participatory processes that empower local people to take responsibility for their socio-economic well being in ways that do not reduce the biodiversity capital maintained within the PAs.

Eco-development is a strategy for securing support from local communities and other stakeholders for protected areas management. Activities taken up under eco-development should provide a strong linkage between conservation and development; and they may include ecotourism and off-farm activities as well as providing specific alternatives to local biomass dependencies on protected areas.

Micro planning at the village level is the participatory process aimed at an inclusive identification and assessment of potential activities, including ecotourism, for promoting under the eco-development strategy. Such activities should strike a balance between conservation measures and income-generating initiatives. Often conservation measures can be realized in ways that also generate income and vice-versa. For example, villagers may be hired by the protected area management authority to augment fire control and anti-poaching patrols. The output of micro-planning is a plan, popularly called as 'Micro Plan', which explains in simple, plain language the physical, biological, socio-economic and cultural context of the village and its surrounds, together with the various activities proposed for addressing the threats to biodiversity and improving local livelihoods. The outcome of micro planning is likely to be most effective, if those members of a community most dependent of forest resources can be identified through an inclusive, transparent participatory process and prioritized for support in adopting alternative, income generating activities.

2. Micro-planning for purpose of eco-development:

Planning is an act of formulating a programme for a definite course of action. It is a blue print for a definite action within a time frame. Macro planning is a planning for mainstream development at macro level. Micro planning is a location specific planning or grass roots planning. Micro-level planning (MLP) means detailed planning at a lower level, usually at or below a district, which takes into account the variations in the community.

Micro-planning is a term used to describe the inclusive process of engaging stakeholders in planning at a local level, usually at the smallest unit of community organisation, namely the village. It provides an effective participatory mechanism for planning eco-development within the context of protected area management. A micro-plan is the product of this process.

2.1. Key principles of micro-planning to be followed:

- **Micro-planning is not a one-off exercise:** Proper assessment of felt needs can evolve only in full consultation with all the stakeholders and that too through a multi-stage process.
- **Micro-planning requires patience:** Since villagers have their own prioritization of time and little initial understanding of the tools used during micro-planning, it is necessary for the facilitator to be very patience throughout the process.
- **Micro-planning requires ingenuity:** Sensitive situation may arise that requires a great deal of ingenuity to address, usually best resolved by one-to-one mediation.
- **Micro planning is by nature specific to the local context and cannot be replicated:** Since each village differ others in terms of socio-economic and other parameters and hence is unique, therefore, cannot be replicated.
- **Micro planning is inclusive:** The strength of a micro plan is its inclusive, grass roots nature. It should represent the sum of the combined wisdom and aspirations of the entire village. Thus, the process of micro planning should reach out to each household to elicit relevant information.
- **Micro planning is never 'in your face':** It is essential that the facilitator is humble, respectful and mindful of the value of the time, privacy and life style of the villagers.

2.2. Micro-planning tools to be used:

- **Social mapping** – It is a group exercise which provides the physical, social and infrastructure information about the village as a whole. It is taken up in a participatory manner and gives a rudimentary sketch of the village as an entity, with each household marked on the map. The purpose of the map is to gain an insight into the existing resources of the village, as well to understand its social complexity.
- **Visioning exercise** – It is a group activity in which villagers share their dreams and aspirations for the future, then identify the main challenges and constraints to achieving their vision, and finally identify measures for removing the impediments in achieving their vision.
- **Household interviews** – This is one-to-one exercise in which the facilitator visits each household to gather basic household level information in an informal manner that is based on structured line of enquiry.

2.3. Steps for preparation of micro-plan:

There are two main steps in the process of preparation of EDC Micro-plans as mentioned below:

Step 1 –

- ✚ Orienting the facilitation team
- ✚ Developing a common vision among the protected area staff and the EDC members
- ✚ Build the Micro-plan facilitation team.

Step 2 –

- ✚ Ice breaking
- ✚ Reaching out to each village
- ✚ Socio-economic profiling of the village
- ✚ Visioning with the entire village
- ✚ Assessing forest dependency
- ✚ Writing Micro-plan

CHAPTER II: BACKGROUND OF THE KAZIRANGA TIGER RESERVE

KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK, legally notified as a National Park in the year 1974, is a name known worldwide for its success in the conservation history of one horned Indian Rhinoceros. It also provides a natural habitat for a number of rare, threatened and charismatic species. A symbol of dedication for the conservation of animals and their habitat, Kaziranga, with a National Park status represents the single largest protected area within the North-east Brahmaputra valley Biogeographical Province to provide long term viable conservation.

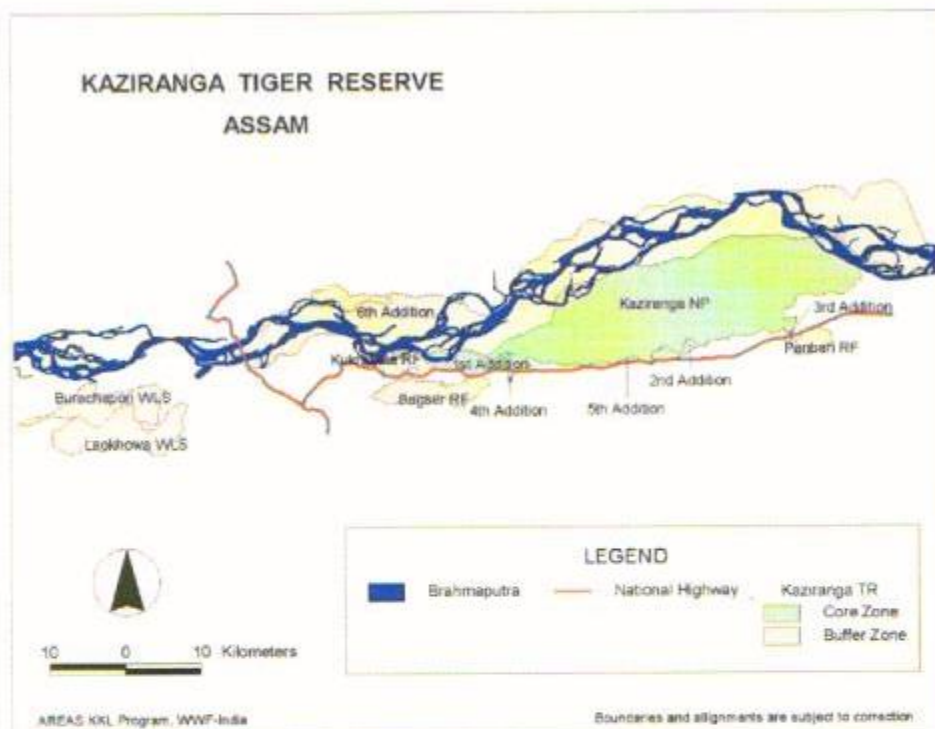
Kaziranga National Park lies between Latitudes 26034' N to 26046' N and Longitudes 930 08' E to 930 36' E. It is spread over the civil jurisdictions of Nagaon, Golaghat and Sonitpur districts in Assam with mighty Brahmaputra River on the north and verdant Karbi Anglong hills on the south.

Kaziranga National Park (KNP) is one of the most important protected areas in Assam. Spread over an area of 429.93 Sq.Km in the flood plains of Brahmaputra, it harbors the World's largest population of One horned Rhino with a population of more than 2003, Wild Buffalo (1431 Nos. in 2001) and the Swamp Deer (more than 800 Nos.) presently. Its conservation value was much recognized when it became one of the World Heritage Sites notified in India by UNESCO in the year 1985. The management history dates back to 1st June 1908 when it was first declared as a Reserve Forest. It was subsequently upgraded to a Game Sanctuary in 1916, a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1950, a National Park in 1974 and finally Kaziranga Tiger Reserve in 2007 with an area of 1030 sq kms.

Moreover, 6(six) areas have so far been added to the existing National Park. Besides these the R.Fs. of Panbari (7.65 Sq.Km.) and Kukurakata R.F. (15.93 Sq.Km.) are also under the administration of Kaziranga National Park.

Some of the significant conservation values of Kaziranga National Park are enumerated below:

- The largest Undivided and Representative area of Brahmaputra Valley flood plain grassland and forest with associated large herbivores, avifauna and wet land values.



- The World's largest population of Indian one horned Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) Wild Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) Swamp Deer (*Cervus duvauceli ranjitsinghi*)
- High ecological density of Tigers (*Panthera tigris*)
- Significant population of Asiatic Elephant (*Elephas maximus*)
- The junction of the Australasia flyway and Indo-Asian flyway exhibits considerable diversity in avifaunal species.
- Provides an entire range of habitat from the floodplains to grassland to hill evergreen forest communities.
- Considerable Research, Education and Recreation values.

Some of the major constraints that have been identified are: Poaching and other illegal activities, domestic livestock grazing, Insect/ Pathological problem, Floods and erosion, invasion by weeds, Siltation of water-bodies and problems related to infrastructure and communication needs of the park. Heavy traffic on the NH-37, growing tourist pressure and the man-animal conflict are some of the problems of lesser magnitude now, with greater implications for the future.

CHAPTER III: STEPS FOLLOWED TOWARDS MICRO-PLANNING

EDC MICRO-PLANNING PROCESS IN KTR

Orienting the facilitation team: This is the very first step of the EDC Micro-planning process in KTR, where the management staff along with the field staff (the member secretaries of the EDCs) of the KTR met with the EDC executive committee members and NGOs members in order to develop the Micro-plan for the existing EDCs.

Developing a common vision among the protected area staff and the EDC members: This is a desirable step for the protected areas which don't have management plans. Since the KTR has an existing management plan, therefore, this step was avoided. Nevertheless, the vision of the KTR was discussed during the orientation workshop among the participants. While different values of the KTR and its identified threats were discussed in the workshop. Opinions were invited from all the stakeholders to mitigate the threats.

Build the Micro-plan facilitation team: The Micro-plan process needs to be facilitated by a team trained in participatory processes and skilled in facilitation techniques. Members of the team should be available to see the entire process through to ensure consistency in approach and, for purposes of building trust, continuity. In the case of KTR, a number of experienced Forest Officers along with organisations like WWF-India, Laokhowa Buhrachapori Wildlife Conservation Society (LBCS), were part of the whole process from the very beginning.

Ice breaking and reaching out to the people: Entry into a village or household should always be undertaken in a spirit of humility, respect and patience in small groups and preferably including a lady. In case of KTR, after the initial discussion with the EDC members a general meeting was convened at the concerned EDC and the villages. All the villagers congregated where the facilitation team talked about the importance of EDC and its importance in realizing the goals of conservation. The importance of socio-economic profiling was discussed in detail in the meeting and was decided to do the socio-economic profiling of the village on a later date.

Socio-economic profiling: Members of the facilitation team split into small groups to visit each household in the village and elicit information on predefined parameters. Such visit also provide an opportunity to engage directly with the entire village at an individual level and therefore, gain a deeper insight into the livelihood concerns and issues of household members, while also accessing

the information that can help to consolidate the village social map and validate the assessment of the forest dependency and wellness ranking. In case of the KTR, as per the date fixed in the ice breaking meeting for socio-economic profiling a team was formed with the WWF members and volunteers from the EDC. An exhaustive questionnaire was prepared for the purpose and the team was given the requisite training how to approach the villagers and collect the required information for the purpose of Micro-planning. The team then entered into the village for socio-economic data collection.

Visioning with the villagers: In this phase of the work each and every person of the village was engaged. After compiling the data collected through the questionnaire, the findings were placed before the villagers for their information. The findings put light on household information, land holdings, sources of livelihood, livelihood skills, level of forest dependency, man-animal conflict, sources of energy, health issues and the like. Problem areas were almost defined, nevertheless, the villagers were asked if they wanted to add or omit some of them. Then suggestions were asked from the villagers for solving such problems. Alternative livelihood options were also discussed on the basis of the available village resources.

Assessing forest dependency and wellness: This is one of the most important steps in the process of preparing the Micro-plan for an EDC. The ultimate objective of the EDC and its micro-plan is to reduce the dependency of the fringe people on the forest by providing them gainful livelihood alternatives inside the village. The villagers were asked, in the light of the findings of the socio-economic survey, to identify the forest dependent households or individuals on their own. The ultimate objective is to be able to target the most forest dependent and poorest households in the village for assistance. The criteria for defining forest dependent and wellness are as follows:

Categories	Criteria
Forest dependency	
High	Graze livestock, collect NTFPs, collect firewood and thatching materials for own use
Medium	Graze livestock, collect firewood and thatching materials for own use
Low	Collect firewood and thatching materials for own use
Wellness	
Very poor	Landless; no regular source of income; widow; separated women; orphaned children.
Poor	Marginal land holder; day-to-day (hand-to-mouth) living.

Manageable	Less land; barely enough for the year with no savings.
Well off	Enough land; well established; government service/ pensioners; running a good business; surplus food and money during the year.

Writing Micro-plan: The facilitation team worked closely with the EDC executive throughout the preparation of the micro-plan. The team wrote the plan and the draft plan was shared with the villagers for their approval. Though it was written in English it was discussed in vernacular medium for greater understanding of all the people of the village.

CHAPTER IV: DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

Methods of data collection: For preparation of the Micro Plan both the Primary and secondary sources of data were consulted and extracted from the villages.

Primary Data Collection: The Micro Plan was prepared on the basis of primary data. To extract primary data various PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) techniques were used. Following are the brief discussion of the techniques of PRA that were used in the study and the criteria for selection of the sample for each technique.

For extraction of the information the Micro Plan preparation team adopted different PRA methods like direct observation, followed by time line, PRA mapping, SI (structured interview) and FGD. Prior information was given and the villagers were asked to assemble in a certain common place where they can be interviewed.

Team composition: PRA is basically a team work. The team comprises insiders and outsiders. The members from the outside interact with the insiders and jointly learn and achieve the desired outcome. For the present work the outside members were the KTR officials, WWF and LBCS members.

- 1. Direct Observation:** An understanding of the life and livelihoods of people as well as the resources of different kinds that support and sustain the livelihoods demands a direct observation of the livelihood opportunities and resources. The outsiders cannot have a better, deeper and more comprehensive analysis of the resources by just sitting and interacting with a group of people in a village. The need to leisurely walk in and around the village, walk through the fields, spend a great deal of time in directly observing the resources of various types, interact with the people on the basis of observation and learn gradually.
- 2. Time Line Analysis:** It should be noted that every village has a past and every past is full of events, incidences, happenings, experiments, etc. The past carries a great deal of experience along it and they need to be carefully studied. The best prophet of the future is past and therefore, there is a need to study the past. Time line is an important PRA tool which enables us to peep into the past.
A time line is a key events, changes and landmarks in the past, presented in a chronological order. It is a way of charting trends, showing how past events led to the present situation and illustrating recurring themes.
- 3. PRA mapping:** Rural people are the natives of the area and have a clear perception of the area where they have been living for long. They possess the ability to represent their surroundings very accurately and diagrammatically irrespective of their literary status. People can easily transfer the picture in their mind into maps. Maps are very effective and immediate source of communication.

Mapping refers to maps made or drawn by the members of the community on paper or on the ground. It also entails building three dimensional models on the ground. It is a process by which information is presented in a spatial form.

4. **Structured Questionnaire:** Interviewing is one of the major methods of data collection. It is defined as a two-way systematic conversation between an investigator and an informant, initiated for obtaining information relevant to a specific study.

SI is a focused interview. The interviewer under this type attempts to focus the discussion on the actual effects of a given experience. For the present study a number of questions were designed carefully to extract the socio economic condition of the villagers. Each and every household was interviewed and the questionnaire was filled up by the interviewer who was trained up in this regard prior to the household survey.

5. **Focus Group Discussion:** It's basically a group interviews. There are a great many uses for focus group discussion in combination with other methods or even as an independent method of qualitative data collection.

Focus group discussion is basically a group interview. A moderator guides the interview while a small group discusses the topics that the interviewer raises. What the participants in the group say during their discussions is the essential data in focus group. In action research focus group discussion has almost become the sole method of data collection.

Sample selection: Since the objective of the study was to collect socio economic data of the village and also to know about various livelihood opportunities in the village, only young adult male and female and old age people were taken as sample. Children were not allowed to participate.

Secondary Data Collection: Secondary information was collected from the following sources:

1. Management plan of KTR,
2. Books and journals: Different reports, books and journals were consulted to get the knowledge to write the Micro Plan,

CHAPTER V: BACKGROUND OF THE EDC

PRELUDE TO THE 1 NO KOHORA EDC:

The 1 No Kohora Eco Development Committee was established in the year 2002 with a few senior members of the village. The EDC was not working properly for last several years. Presently Mr Munindra Nath Sarma is the president of the EDC and Mr Nozrul Islam, Forester 1, is the member secretary who has taken over his charge from Mr Rupak Bhuyan.

One member of each household of the village is a general member. The executive committee is formed with 11 members who are selected or elected at the general meeting by the general members.

TIME LINE AND HISTORY OF THE VILLAGES:

1 No Kohora village –

1 No Kohora is a village situated at both the sides of the NH – 37. Some people have inhabited the village for several decades and some have been migrated at different point of time from different places. This is a historic place which has been very famous since the Ahom rule.

1 No Kohora is a village constituting by 411 households of different communities like Adivasi, tea tribe, Bengali, Nepali, Bihari, Muslim, etc. It is a very old settlement in the area where all the people have been living in peace and tranquility for years.

Name of the village: 1 No Kohora

Name of the Development Block: Bokakhat

Police Station: Bokakhat

Post office: Kaziranga National Park

District: Golaghat

Village boundary: North: Kaziranga National Park, 2 No Kohora village and Hukuma Beel;

South: Forest Colony and Halowa NC Village; East: Halowa NC Village and Kaziranga Beel and

West: Kohora Chariali, Hatikhuli TE and Sildubi.

CHAPTER VI: MICRO-PLAN FOR 1 NO KOHORA EDC

1. **INTRODUCTION:** The 1 No Kohora EDC was formed in the year 2002 under the Forest Development Agency programme of the Government of India and has been reactivated recently.

Mr Munindra Nath Sarma is the president of the EDC and Mr Nozrul Islam is the Member Secretary. At least one member of all the households of the village is a general member of the EDC. The EDC has been taking the cause of conservation and working for the betterment of the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve since its inception. The Executive body is as follows:

President	: Sri Munindra Nath Sarma
Member Secretary	: Sri Nozrul Islam
Executive Members	: Sri Phatik Bora
	: Sri Swapan Nath
	: Sri Kalidas Upadhaya
	: Sri Mamoni Bora
	: Sri Dalimi Nath Bora
	: Sri Shasi Patra
	: Sri Rinku Sarma
	: Sri Tutumoni Phukan, Panchayat Member
	: Sri Sunil Das, Gaonbura
	: Sri Prembahadur Chetri, Panchayat Member.

The village 1 No Kohora EDC is very densely populated inhabited by 411 households having a population of 1819. People of the village are mostly engaged in petty businesses and about equal number of people are engaged in daily wage earning activities as their prime livelihood activities. Apart from these some people are engaged in government services and some are also doing agricultural activities. Having placed Kaziranga National Park at the boundary of the village most of the people are earning a handsome amount by arranging small accommodation facilities at their homes for the tourists pouring into the National Park which is of course seasonal in nature.

2. LOCATION, ADMINISTRATION AND FACILITIES:

Sl no	Information	
1	Name of the village	1 No Kohora
2	Name of the EDC	1 No Kohora EDC
3	Forest Beat/ Range	Kohora
4	Post office	Kaziranga National Park
5	Block	Bokakhat
6	Police station	Bokakhat
7	Police outpost	Kohora
8	Total household	411
9	Total population	1819
10	Livestock population	1863

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

2.1. Details of human population:

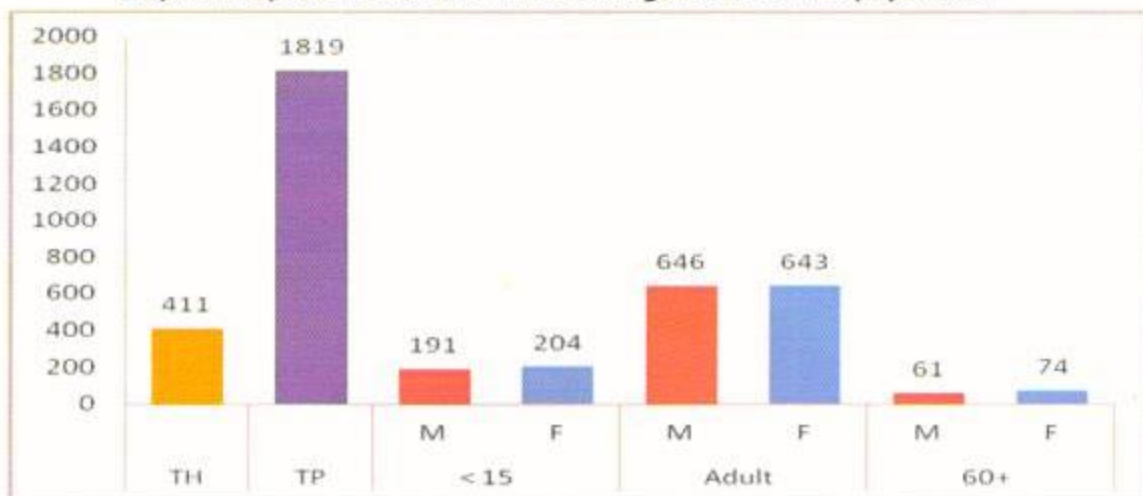
Population of 1 No Kohora village

Category	TH	TP	< 15		Adult		60+	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
All	411	1819	191	204	646	643	61	74

Source: Household survey

Human population: 1 No Kohora is a big village accommodating 411 households with a population of 1819 nos out of which 898 nos are male as against 921 female. There are 1289 workable people in the EDC about 50% of which are female. The female male ratio in the village is 1025 as against 1000 male. The female male ratio in the village for workable population is 995. In the age group below 15, this ratio is 1068 which is very encouraging. The overall literacy rate in the village is 60.4%. There are rooms for improving the education scenario in the village. The family size can be said to be very moderate in the village as 4.41 per family.

Graphical representation of different categories of human population



The above diagram represents the total households of the village along with the total population and different categories of population.

2.2. Religious breakup of the households: As has been shown in the table below 1No Kohora village is dominated by the people of the Hindu religion having a very tiny numbers of Muslim populations. Out of 411 households 394 households belong to Hindu, 13 belong to Muslim and only 4 household belong to Christian religion. The population according to different age category of all the religion has been presented in the following table:

Religious break up of population of 1No Kohora EDC

Category	TH	TP	< 15		Adult		60+	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
Hindu	394	1736	180	197	621	611	58	69
Muslim	13	68	10	5	20	25	3	5
Christian	4	15	1	2	5	7	0	0

Source: Household survey.

The family size in the village for all the Hindu, Muslim and Christian is not very big as is shown in the table and it is 4.39, 5.23 and 3.75 respectively for all the community.

2.3. Caste population: The following table represents the caste population according to their age group in the village:

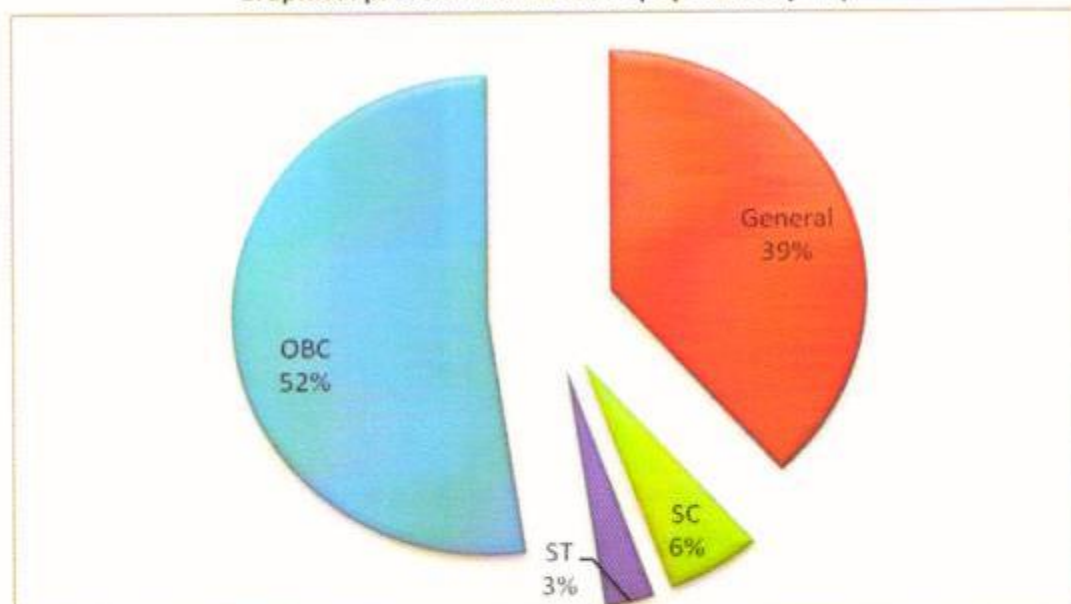
Caste population in 1 No Kohora EDC

Category	TH	TP	< 15		Adult		60+	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
General	158	697	77	77	249	247	23	24
SC	25	111	6	16	42	44	2	1
ST	13	52	3	5	19	22	2	1
OBC	215	959	105	106	336	330	34	48

Source: Household survey.

As is clear from the table above that there are a large number of OBC populations in the village. 215 out of 411 households belong to OBC and 158 belong to General category. The number of households belonging to SC and ST are 25 and 13 respectively. Population wise also the OBC comprises the largest share of the population of the village. Following Pie Chart depicts the percentage of different categories of population in the 1 No Kohora EDC.

Graphical presentation of caste population (in%)



2.4. Educational Background:

Education is one of the most important parameters of quality human resource. It is a pre-requisite for development of any society. It is an asset to the society and people would like to see all their children well educated. Education increases their employability and thus raises the income of the households which contributes to the welfare of the said society. In a society, particularly in a modern society, where so much depend on the written medium, being illiterate is like being imprisoned, and school education opens a door through which people can escape incarceration. Having said this it can be said that the overall educational achievement is not at all

encouraging in our country as a whole. The situations in the rural and interior places are rather tricky. The literacy rate in the 1 No Kohora EDC as a whole is 60.4%. The following table followed by the graphs shows the educational status in the 1 No Kohora village:

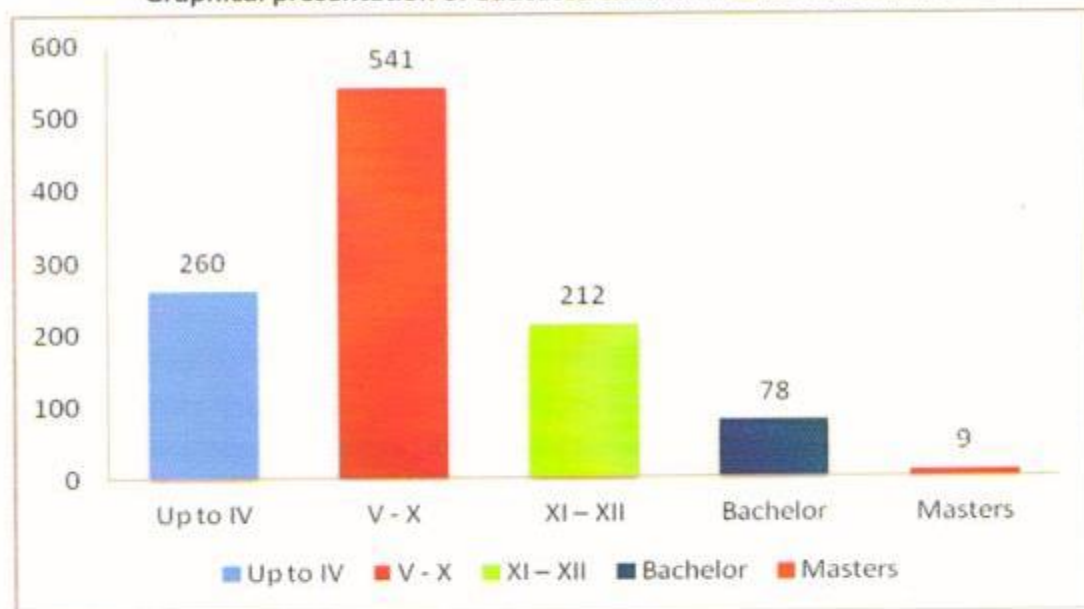
Educated people in absolute numbers

Class	Numbers
Up to IV	260
V - X	541
XI - XII	212
Bachelor	78
Masters	9

Source: Household survey.

The overall literacy rate in the EDC is 60.4% which seems not that encouraging. But, the irony is that a large portion of enrolled children leave school in between due to various reasons. Most of such children are now being engaged in daily wage earning activities and some of them are remaining unemployed.

Graphical presentation of educated children in 1 No Kohora EDC



3. Livestock:

Livestock are domesticated animals raised in an agricultural setting to produce commodities such as food, fiber and labor. Livestock are generally raised for profit. Raising animals is a component of modern agriculture. It has been practiced in many cultures since the transition to farming from hunter-gatherer lifestyles.

3.1. Details of livestock population: There are altogether 1863 different domesticated animals in the village. The following table and the bar diagram give a detail picture of the numbers of different animals in the village. Out of 411 households of the village 260 households own

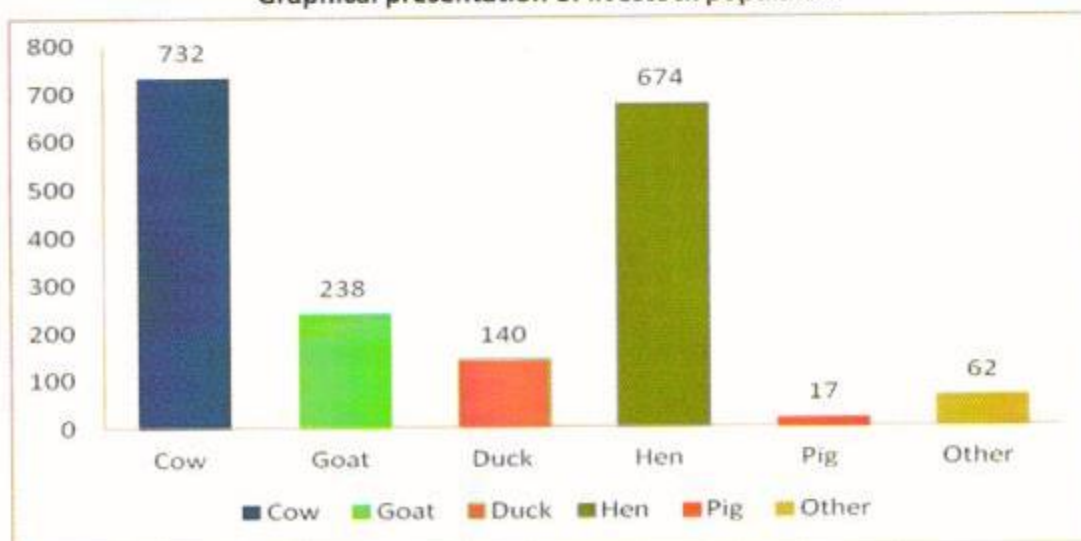
some or the other kind of animals. There are 151 households who don't possess any kind of livestock population.

Livestock population of 1 No Kohora EDC

Types of livestock	Total numbers	Stall fed	Household nos having livestock
Cow	732	0	151 households don't have livestock population
Goat	238	0	
Duck	140	0	
Hen	674	0	
Pig	17	0	
Other	62	0	

Source: Household survey.

Graphical presentation of livestock population



The cows are of not high milking variety and therefore people can be motivated to get away with those and get some improved and high milking variety so as to receive greater income out of such livestock populations. These large cattle population graze mainly on the roadside (NH) due to the absence of any grazing field.

3.2. Fodder availability: Collection of fodder is a bit problematic. Though they are amidst the KNP the hills of Karbi Anglong the cattle are not allowed to graze inside the KNP. Therefore, the cattle graze in the village agricultural fields as well as the roadside of the NH hampering the smooth movement of the vehicles at the NH.

Fodder availability round the year at 1 No Kohora

Types	Approx. months
Crop residues	5/6
Trees	0
Grasses	3/4
Green fodder	0
Grazing in village	6
Grazing in the PA	0

Source: FGD, PRA.

The sources of the cattle food are varied as has been presented in the above table. Grazing inside the KNP is restricted. But, the cattle graze in the Hukuma Beel situated towards North of the village round the year excepting the flood season. The crop residue can cater to the needs of the fodder requirement for about five six months. People also collect palatable grasses of different variety like Dol, Erali, etc. from the agricultural fields and from the banks of the river Difolu which has been flown by the North of the village. The livestock feed also are purchased from the market.

4. **Land and land holding:** Assam is predominantly an agrarian state. About 70 – 80 percent of the people depend on agriculture. The main crops produced are rice, maize, sugarcane, oil seeds, etc. Tea and jute are two of the most important commercial crops of the state. Though, the state is an agrarian state its relative productivity and production vis-à-vis other states is low. One of the main reasons is the absence of modern methodology which can only be applied where land is consolidated and size of the land holding is big. But, in Assam the size of the land holding is very small and marginal. There are also the problems of landlessness. There is a very high degree of fragmentation of land holding which is untenable and unproductive.

- 4.1. **Land in the village:** There are 824.8 bighas of land in the EDC as a whole as has been shown in the table below. The average landholding in the EDC is 2.00 bighas of land per household. But, it would be grossly incorrect to calculate and value the average land holding of the households of the EDC since there are problems of landlessness in the village. It would be worthwhile to mention here that for reasons unknown some households did not disclose amount of their household land.

Total land of 1 No Kohora EDC

	Land (in Bighas)
1 Total land	827.8
2 Community land	3
3 agricultural land	824.8

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

As has been represented by the villagers there are only about 3 bighas of community land which has been utilized for establishing various community organisations like the schools, temple, etc.

- 4.2. **Irrigated land:** Agricultural activity is done once in a year till two/three years back. For last couple of years some of the villagers are doing double cropping primarily the Sali and Bodo crop. People are now concentrating more on the Bodo crop due to its higher productivity and less susceptibility to weather during the season. Agriculture is absolutely weather dependent and there is virtually no irrigation facilities available in the village. **Though one sluice gate was constructed by the Irrigation department it is not operating well rather it is creating pollution at the gate by collecting large amount of garbage.** But, with the advent of the Bodo crop in the village the use of STW is becoming popular nonetheless there are only a few STW in the village. Productivity and production is however low due to non-application of modern agricultural methodology.

4.3. Current land use:

Land under different use

		Amount of land (in Bighas)
1	Agriculture single cropped	724.8
2	Agriculture double cropped	100
3	Agriculture fallow/no crop	0
4	Fruit plantation	0
5	Jhum	0
6	Small tea gardens	0

Source: FGD, PRA.

People used to grow only Sali (winter) paddy in their land till a couple of years back. But, they have started cultivating the Bodo paddy due to some of its advantages. The production and productivity of Sali paddy is relatively low. This is also due to application of age old technology in agriculture. Modern scientific methodology in the agriculture is not applied due to perhaps first their poor economic background and secondly their tiny land holding. The villagers produce different items absolutely for domestic consumption purpose and commercialization has not been popularized yet. The monkey menace discourages the people to grow vegetables and other Rabi crops.

4.4. Agricultural land holding: Land holding pattern in the state is not encouraging. More than 85% farmers are small and marginal against national average of 81%. Average land holding is 1.11 hectare and average land holding of small and marginal farmers are 0.63 hectares. The land holding pattern in 1 No Kohora has been shown in the following table.

Land holding category

	1 No Kohora	
	TH	Land (in bighas)
Large (> 4 hectares)	0	0
Medium (2 - 4 hectares)	4	77.08
Small (1 - < 2 hectares)	18	178.6
Marginal (< 1 hectares)	341	569.1
No agricultural Land	48	0

Source: Household survey.

The land holding scenario of the EDC reflects a very dismal picture as has been shown in the above table. There is not a single farmer belonging to the first (large) category. Only four households belong to the second category (land holding in between 2 – 4 hectares). A huge number of people (about 83% of the total households) of the EDC are having very low land holding belonging to marginal land holders. Also a substantial number of households don't possess any agricultural land. The land man ratio is 2 bighas per household in the EDC. Overall the land holding scenario in the village is in a sorry state of affair.

5. **Village resources and resource gap analysis:** The state of affairs of the infrastructure facilities have been presented in the table below:

Resources of 1 No Kohora EDC

Type of resources	Availability	Distance (in km)	Status	Shortfall
LP School	Yes, three.	0	Inside the village	0
ME	Yes, one.	0	Inside the village	0
High School	Yes, one.	0	Inside the village	0
HSS school/ college	No	4 & 20 kms	Madhya Kaziranga & Bokakhat	1
PHC	Yes, one.	0	Sub centre	1
Hospital	No	20 kms	Bokakhat	1
Veterinary hospital	Yes	0	Inside the village	Not working properly. Needs improvement.
GP office	No	2 km	West Kaziranga GP	0
Police station		20	Bokakhat	0
Police outpost	Yes	0	Roadside, Kohora, NH 37	
Forest office	Yes	0	Kohora Range Office	0
Post office	Yes	0	Inside the village	0
Bus facility (Roads)	Yes	0	Roadside, NH 37	0
Weekly market (Wednesday)	Yes	0	Kohora	0
Tank/ pond	Yes	0	Inside the village	Individual
Drinking water	Yes	0		Individual & PHE

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

Infrastructure facilities are satisfactory. Most of the services are available in the village except the College and Hospital services. One PHC is there in the village but needs improvement. Hospital is situated in Bokakhat which is 20 kms away from the village. Higher education services are not available in the village and therefore need to go to Bokakhat, Kaliabor and Nagaon. New buildings were constructed for veterinary services but are remaining idle. People are, in fact, not getting any services from the veterinary. Kohora Chariali holds a daily market and a weekly market on Wednesday as well. People drink water mostly from Tube Wells. PHE water supply caters about 10% of the needs of the villagers.

6. **Market facility:** Market scenario is also satisfactory in the village as can be seen from the table below:

Market availability

Nature of facility (purchase/sale)	Nos	Distance
Grocery shop	20	0
PDS	3	0
Weekly market (Haat)	1	0

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

There is three PDS shop and more than twenty grocery shops at the village. These shops fulfill the demand for basic requirements of the villagers. The important items can be purchased from these shops easily inside the village. Since 1 No Kohora village is situated amidst KNP and beside the Kohora range, the most important range of the KNP, tourist flows hugely and therefore the various small businesses flourish here. Apart from the shops a weekly market is also held at Kohora Chariali.

7. **Institutions:** Institutions are agents of change in both rural and urban set up. The following are some of the institutions the village has and have been working for the betterment of the villagers.

Village institutions of 1 No Kohora

Institutions	Numbers	No of member households
EDC	1	All
SHG	10	
VDP	1	All
Mandir (Temple)	7	
Mosque	1	
Church	1	

Source: FGD, PRA.

There is the 1 No Kohora EDC where all households have their representative. Another institution where all the villagers are members is the VDP. There are nine female and one male SHGs in the village and all the SHGs are doing the money lending business. The names of the SHGs are shown as below:

Available village institutions

Sl no	Name of the SHGs	President	Secretary	Number of members
1	Lakhimi Mohila Atmo Sahayak Got	Smt Poli Sarma	Smt Dipti Kalita	11
2	Griholakshmi Atmo Sahayak Got	Smt Monosha Majumdar	Smt sibani Sarkar	10
3	Kalpajyoti Bahumukhi Atmo Sahayak Got	Smt Namita Ghosh	Smt Anuka Gogoi	10
4	Milijuli Atmo Sahayak Got	Smt Jina Gonok	Smt Champa Patra	10
5	Mohila Sanchai Samiti Atmo Sahayak Got	Smt Manju Choudhuri	Smt Minti Choudhuri	10
6	Meghali Atmo Sahayak Got	Smt Binu Gogoi	Smt Pallabi Gohain	10
7	Prabhati Atmo Sahayak Got	Smt Kiran Patra	Smt Merina Begum	10
8	Jyoti Atmo Sahayak Got	Smt Swapnawali Bordoloi	Smt Pranjana Bauri	10
9	Rongrangi Atmo Sahayak Got	Smt Krishna Dhar	Smt Kanchana Bauri	10
10	Akshay Atmo Sahayak Got (Male)	Sri Binod Kakoti	Sri Diptabhash Gogoi	10

Source: FGD, PRA.

All the SHGs are doing only micro finance activities. But, these SHGs can be motivated to embark upon different income generating activities. In fact, the members of the female SHGs expressed their willingness to take up such activities during the PRA activities.

8. **Sources of water:** The state of drinking water is a bit satisfactory in the village in comparison to the neighboring villages. The drinking water scenario of the EDC has been represented through the table below:

Water infrastructure at 1 No Kohora EDC

Sources	Number	B	D	I	L	Status (seasonal/perennial)
Pond						
Tube well	316	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Perennial
Ring well	8	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Gets dry during winter
PHE	68 HHs	Yes	Yes	No	No	Perennial
River	1	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Stream	1					Perennial

*Bathing, Drinking, Irrigation, Livestock

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

The state of water infrastructure in the 1 No Kohora EDC (village) is satisfactory. There are about 316 tube wells in the village as a whole. People who don't own a tube well can collect it from the nearest tube well. A few ring wells are also there in the village as has been shown in the table above. A small number of households can also avail the facilities of water provided by the PHE. 68 households avail the PHE water facility.

9. **Energy requirements:** There are diverse sources of energy in the village, namely, fire wood, LPG, electricity, kerosene, etc. required for cooking, lighting, heating, etc. The overall energy scenario of the village has been presented in the table below.

Types of energy used by the villagers

Type of fuel	Applicable	No of HHs	No of months of major dependency	Sources
Fire wood	Yes	271	Dec & Jan	
Crop residue	No	0		
LPG	No	223	Dec & Jan	
Electricity	No	327	Jun – Aug & Dec & Jan	
Bio-gas	Yes	4		
Kerosene	Yes	325	Summer	

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

65% and 54% of the households depend on firewood and LPG respectively for cooking which is one of the primary and most important sources of demand for energy. During the month of December and January the demand for both the sources of energy plights since they are used

for some other purposes like house heating, water heating, etc. A good number of households have electricity connection in the village demand of which is in peak during June to August and again during December and January since it is used for both houses cooling and heating. But, since there is frequent power cut in the state as a whole and this village is also not an exception the demand for Kerosene is always high. The Kerosene is basically procured from the fair price shops at a price Rs. 18/-. But, since the supply is not sufficient to fulfill the demand therefore people need to get it from black market and the price ranges from Rs. 22/- to Rs. 40/- per liter. There are also four Bio Gas facilities in the village which is basically used for cooking purpose.

It is remarkable to note here that all the 411 households depend on Kerosene since frequent power cut is a common phenomenon. Though a good number of households, i.e., 223 households, rely on LPG, most of such households also require fire wood for stopgap maintenance when scarcity of LPG arises, which is quite common a circumstance. It is revealed that only about 10% of the households having LPG never use firewood for cooking.

10. **Forest protection issues:** As has been depicted on the table below that there is no such issue which shows an intimate relation of the people and the forest. But during household survey it was divulged that there are a miniscule amount of NTFP collection which is, indeed, not from the KNP but from the Karbi Anglong side of the village.

Issues	Presence	Status (Significant/ insignificant on the basis of volume and frequency)
Collection of timbers	No	
Collection of fuel wood	No	
Collection of NTFPs	No	
Hunting	No	
Grazing	No	
Encroachment	No	
Others	No	

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

11. **Household dependency on forest and forest products:**

People of the 1 No Kohora village don't depend at all on the KTR and their level of dependency is thus nil.

Level of dependency	Dimension
High	Nil
Medium	Nil
Low	Nil

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

12. **Current income generation activities:**

The income generating activities have been categorized broadly into five as has been shown in the table below.

Current income generating activities (in household numbers)

Sl no	Livelihood category	No of HHs	% of total households
1	Daily wage laborer	153	37
2	Farmer	61	14
3	Service	41	10
4	Business	167	40
5	Other	37	9

Source: Household survey.

It is to be noted here that members of one family may be engaged into different employment activities and same person may engage in different activities at different point of time in the same year. A good number of households, 167 constituting 40% of the total households, have been in different businesses as has been depicted in the table. A few people are engaged in government and other services. 61 households which constitute 14% of the total households of the EDC are engaged in farming activities. There are also good numbers of households which do the wage earning activities and live a subsistence lifestyle. Driver, carpenter, mason, etc. are some of the other employment opportunities where the people of the EDC are engaged in.

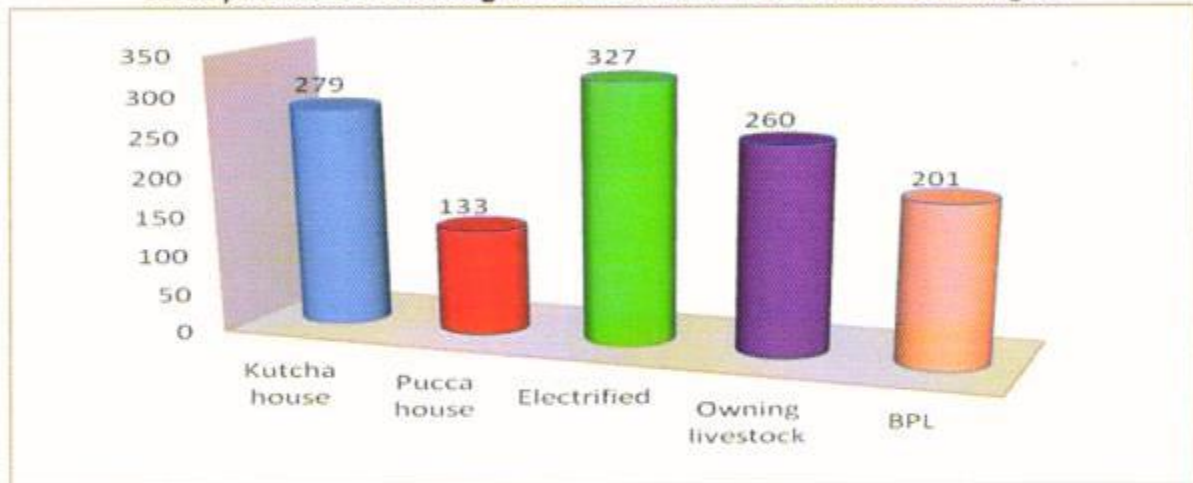
- 13. Economic status:** It is really difficult to measure the economic status of the people of a village. Similar is the case for 1 No Kohora village also. Nevertheless, the following table tries to show some of the conditions of the people of the 1 No Kohora EDC.

Category of house	Nature of house	No of households
Kutcha house	Thatched roof, mud floor, etc.	279
Pucca house	RCC/ tin roof, cement floor	133
Electrified		327
Owning livestock		260
BPL		201

Source: Household survey.

It is apparent from the above table that the economic conditions of the people of 1 No Kohora EDC is relatively better than its neighboring villages perhaps due to the tourism activities which is highly concentrated in Kohora. Most of the tourism activities of the state are based on forest and wildlife and primarily Kaziranga centric and therefore there is enormous flow of tourists each year to Kaziranga and majority of these tourists stays at Kohora offering a good opportunity of businesses to the people. Nevertheless, the benefits of tourism activities are appropriated by a few rich persons culminating into uneven development of the people. It is perhaps substantiated by the fact that there are still 201 households living below poverty line as has been shown in table which came out during the household survey. Also 153 households resort to daily wage earning as their primary bread earning activity.

Some parameters reflecting economic condition of 1 No Kohora villagers



14. Wellness status:

Wellness is a difficult word to define. Traditionally wellness has meant the opposite of illness and the absence of disease and disability. Wellness is now a word used to describe living the best possible life you can regardless of whether you have a disease or disability. There is no single set standard for wellness and wellness is a difficult thing to quantify. Wellness here means the economic wellness of the people.

Wellness status	Number of households
Well off	41
Manageable	123
Poor	185
Very poor	62

Source: FGD, PRA.

It is really a difficult task to attribute a wellness status upon the household since wellness of the people depends upon various parameters. Agricultural land, which is one of the most important assets of the rural people, employment opportunity, house structure, availability of mode of energy, education, health, family size are some of the important parameters of wellness. Considering all these aspects and in consultation with the villagers in the FGD the wellness status for the 1 no Kohora village has been attributed as above.

15. Human – animal conflict in 1 No Kohora EDC:

15.1. Crop raiding by wild animals:

Man animal conflict is very prominent in the village as has been discussed above. Though, there are no casualties in terms of man or animal, but animals like elephant, wild boars, buffalo and monkey quite frequently raid crops and croplands causing huge damage to the agriculture of the people. Apart from the crop raids by these wild animals picking up of domestic animal like cow,

pig, goat, etc. by tiger sporadically is also not uncommon in the village. The cumulative damage in terms of money would be very high.

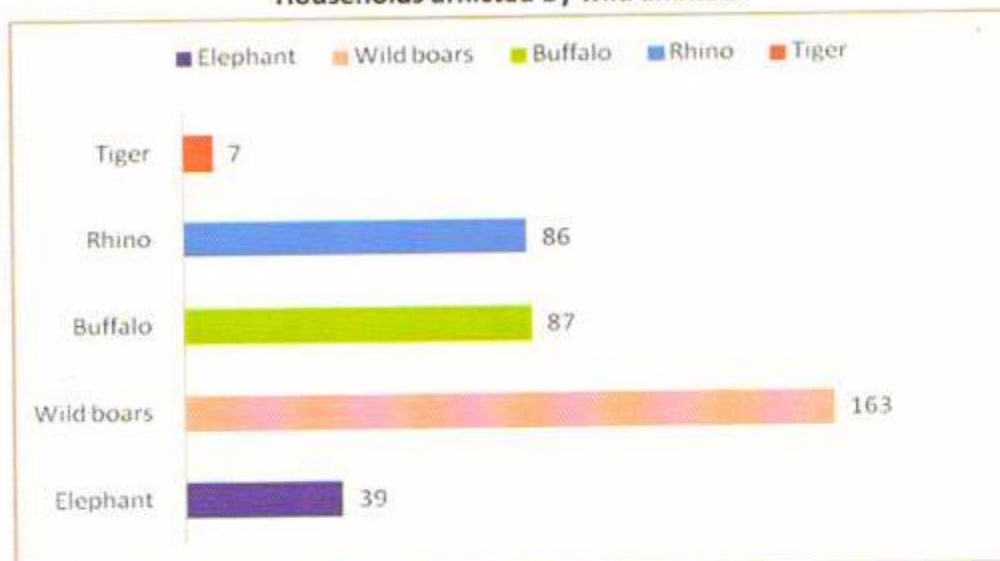
Frequency of man-animal confrontation

Names of animals	Frequency of conflict	Seasons	Nos killed/ injured by villagers	No of HHs afflicted
Elephant	Low	Round the year	NIL	39
Wild boars	Very high	Round the year	NIL	163
Buffalo	High	Round the year	NIL	87
Rhino	High	Round the year	NIL	86
Tiger (Picks domestic animals)	Very low	Round the year	NIL	7

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

The cases of man-animal conflict in the village are very common as shown in the table above. Conflict with wild boars is relatively high in the village. Buffalo and Rhino are two other animals causing trouble to the villagers. Picking up of domestic animals by tigers is seldom reported. But the real menace in the village is the monkey which destroys all kinds of vegetables grown in the home and kitchen garden. Despite cases of confrontation the affected households are not being compensated by the department. It was revealed during the household survey that only one household has been compensated so far for such conflict. During the PRA people opined that the amount of compensation is very low in comparison to the damages incurred by the concerned household. The following bar diagram shows the households afflicted by different animals of the KTR during last three years.

Households afflicted by wild animals



Nineteen households have been afflicted by more than four different animals in a year whereas thirty households have been troubled by more than three different animals. 224 households have been affected altogether by the animals. Thus it can be said that the man animal conflict in the village has reached a serious position. Villagers opine that construction of electric fencing along their agricultural land will ease the situation.

15.2. Household (HHs) impacted by crop raiding animals:

Crop damage during last 3 years	No of HHs
High (> 70% crop damage)	
Medium (50 - 70 %)	
Low (< 50%)	All

Source: FGD, PRA.

The man-animal conflict is not that low in 1 No Kohora. Though the animals don't enter into the village and damage any household property but raiding the crops and croplands are quite common. There are 20 households which have been attacked by more than four different animals and 31 households which have been afflicted by more than three different animals.

CHAPTER VI: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

Village development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in a village. It is traditionally centered on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture, water, fish, forestry, etc. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing a village. Village development is also characterized by its emphasis on locally produced economic development strategies. We need separate plan for each and every village since one is highly distinctive from another.

The Micro-plan facilitation team consulted the Executive committee of the 1 No Kohora EDC for identifying and prioritizing their problems. Care was taken to incorporate the interests of all the households of the EDC. It was tried to ensure that the identified activities should not adversely impact the biodiversity of the forest rather should conserve the forest and wildlife of the KNP. Since fund is limited emphasis was given to affordable activities that could be completed from the available resources.

Priority setting: There are many problems to be solved in a village. But each and every problem cannot be given an equal credence due to paucity of funds and therefore needs to be prioritized. The most urgent needs are to be solved first and so on. It is the villagers who know best about their problems and which need to be resolved first. The following list of activities and priority ranking was done in consultation with the EDC executive and general members of the EDC in a PRA exercise held at Bogorijuri Harimandir.

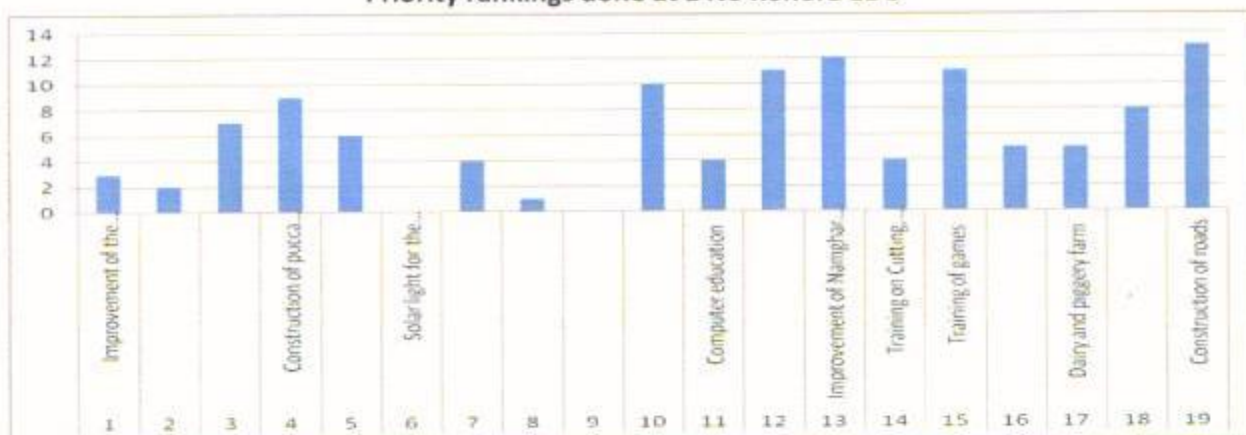
The priority list of the 1 No Kohora Eco Development Committee is as below:

Sl no	Name of activity	Priority ranking
1	Improvement of the Kaziranga National Park High School and ME school	3
2	Improvement of the Kohora Natya Mandir cum EDC office	2
3	Compensation for crop damage by wild animals	7
4	Construction of pucca canals from the sluice gate to the agricultural fields	9
5	Construction of the Bogorijuri Banuwa LP School houses	6
6	Solar light for the households not having electricity connection	
7	Vocational training for the unemployed youths	4
8	Improvement of the environment of the Kohora Chariali	1
9	Solar lighting in Kohora Chariali	14
10	Construction of Barowari Durga Puja Mandir at Kohora Chariali	10
11	Computer education for youth	4
12	Indoor stadium and playground	11
13	Improvement of Namghar at Bogorijuri and the improvement of Harimandir	12
14	Training on Cutting, knitting and tailoring for the women	4

15	Training of games	11
16	Training on organic manure production	5
17	Dairy and piggery farm	5
18	Electric fencing around the agricultural fields	8
19	Construction of different roads	13
20	Eco tourism development (at Hukuma beel)	15

The Kohora and Kohora village is the centre point of KNP. But, ironically the atmosphere of the Kohora Chariali is very filthy. The tourists enter the KNP through the chariali and therefore, improvement of the atmosphere of the Kohora Chariali is one of the topmost priorities of the villagers. The people are in the opinion that due to the absence of a proper platform, the cultural activities of the villagers are suffering and therefore, construction of a stage is of utmost necessity. On the other hand, unemployment is a big problem in the village. Therefore, employment generation through different means is one of their topmost priorities. In this regard the people of the EDC expressed their eagerness to take up skill development programme. Skill development training like tailoring, beauty parlour, mobile repairing, handloom, car repairing, motor vehicle repairing, etc. can be taken up immediately for the people. The villagers are also in favour of rearing jersey cow in lieu of the low milking indigenous breed of cows. People are also enthusiastic to develop ecotourism project around the Hukuma Beel which will earn a good amount of revenue to the EDC during the tourist season.

Priority rankings done at 1 No Kohora EDC



Detail of the activities to be undertaken by 1 No Kohora EDC: Apart from the PRAs there was a series of very close meeting of the facilitation team with the people of the village at different point of time. The following specifications of their demand came out in the discussion:

Sl no	Item	Detail activities
1	Improvement of the Kaziranga National Park High School and ME School	School roads (earth filling), boundary wall & other maintenance
2	Improvement of the Kohora Natya Mandir	Construction of a stage (EDC office and library)
3	Compensation for crop damage by wild animals	Financial compensation to the afflicted households
4	Construction of pucca canals from the sluice	Construction of pucca canals to bring water

	gate to the agricultural fields	to agricultural fields
5	Construction of the Bogorijuri and Kohora Banuwa LP School houses	Construction of buildings
6	Solar light for the households not having electricity connection	Solar lights
7	Vocational training for the unemployed youths	Training on tailoring, weaving, beauty parlour, mobile repairing, handloom, car repairing, motor vehicle repairing, driving, catering, tourist guide, hospitality management, etc.
8	Improvement of the environment of the Kohora Chariali	Providing dustbin, construction of lavatory, drinking water facility, culvert, etc.
9	Solar lighting in Kohora Chariali	Provide solar light
10	Construction of Barowari Durga Puja stage at Kohora Chariali	Construction of a stage
11	Computer education	Training and establishment of a computer centre
12	Indoor stadium and playground	Construction of a mini indoor stadium and improvement of the playground
13	Improvement of Namghar at Bogorijuri and the improvement of Harimandir & Kohora Radheshyam Harimandir	Improvement and maintenance work
14	Training on Cutting, knitting and tailoring for the women	Training of a specific group and procurement of sewing machines, etc.
15	Training of games	Workshop on different sports events and identifying skilled players
16	Training on organic manure production	Workshop on organic manure production and market linkage
17	Dairy and piggery farm	Procuring high milking cows and pigs
18	Electric fencing around the agricultural fields	Construction of electric fencing
19	Construction of roads	a) Pilkhana to Kohora via Nepali gaon b) Connecting road to Pilkhana via Bauri gaon from NH 37 c) From NH 37 to Krishnapur gaon d) Connecting road from Kohora to 2 No Kohora village e) Linking road from NH 37 to Mohpara f) Linking road from NH 37 to Phukan gaon

Income generation activities:

Income generation activities which are both farm and non-farm based but don't adversely affect the biodiversity of the area. The beneficiaries of these activities may be both the individual and organisation. The activities had been identified by the EDC executive members and were approved by the general body on a later date. A time frame has been fixed for completion of the work. Some of the activities identified are listed below:

Sl no	Activities	Beneficiaries	Year of implementation	Nature of support required
1	Production of organic manure	SHGs/ individuals	2015	Both technical & financial
2	Poultry, piggery farming; handloom, etc.	SHGs/ individuals	2015	Both technical & financial
3	Supply of farm equipments	SHGs /Individuals	2015	Both technical & financial
4	Supply of stitching machine, looms, etc.	SHGs/ individuals	2015	Both technical & financial
5	Driving, computer education, mobile repairing, electrician, etc.	Individuals	2015	Both technical & financial

Since the people have no specific expertise therefore they prefer to get engaged in the primary sector. Poultry, piggery, etc. farming, weaving, stitching, etc. have been selected by the villagers as major income generating activities. Capacity building for taking up such activities shall be the first stage as was opined by the villagers during the PRA exercise. The rationale for selecting these activities are two: the first is the market for such products and the second is the expertise the women in weaving. Apart from that a large number of educated unemployed youths will have the opportunity to work and earn a handsome amount of money. The beneficiaries would be both the individuals and the SHGs. What requires at the very initial stage is some kind of technical assistance to the entrepreneurs and a handsome amount of seed money.

Moreover, people also of the opinion that if proper irrigation can be provided summer paddy can be promoted in the villages since the productivity of this crop is very high. It will result into less reliance on daily wage activities as a prime source of livelihood and people will have enough time to concentrate on household welfare activities. The existing sluice gate is to be made operative for providing water to the agricultural fields. STW and some kind of technical support can also be provided. There are sizeable numbers of youths who want to take up activities like driving, computer education, motor vehicle repairing, electrician, etc. for which some kind of skill development training can be organised.

CAPACITY BUILDING:

Awareness creation for environment conservation:

Type of programme	Year	Frequency	Targeted nos of participants
Awareness	2015	Quarterly	School children and the EDC members
Trainings on specific activities	2015	Once in a year with proper monitoring	Educated unemployed and other interested youths

Awareness regarding various issues of nature and nature conservation is of utmost importance in the village. Since, the EDC is located in the fringe of the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve therefore there is a need of generating awareness regarding forest and its ecosystem conservation. The school children could, thus, be groomed for future stewards for conservation in and around the Kaziranga Tiger

Reserve. Also, most of the people don't understand the objective and aims of many conservation programme taken up by the Forest department. Timely dissemination of information in the awareness meeting would help the department mitigating the misunderstanding of the people.

Apart from this vocational training on specific activities would build the capacity of the people and thus help them earn handsome income in future. Selected youths of the village need to be trained up and financial assistance is to be provided for taking up their own venture. The EDC will have the onus of monitoring their performances.

Capacity building/ skill development potential IGA

Target groups	Activities	Year of training	No of participants	Place of training/ training institutions
SHG and interested individuals	Farming activities	2015	50	Village premise
Drop out youths	Computer and other Mechanical training (carpentry, driving, etc.)	2015	50	Village premise

Since, the farming would be done in a scientific manner, there is a need of capacity building for the people who would be involved in such kind of activities. The experts of the concerned field could be invited to the villages and the youths could be motivated for doing it in a scientific manner so as to get maximum benefit out of a tiny investment. The interested individuals and SHGs need to apply for taking up such kind of training activities and are to be selected at the general meeting of the EDC.

COMMUNITY BASED ECOTOURISM:

Promotion of ecotourism as an income generation activity in the village may be promoted. One should not confuse in using the term 'ecotourism' in a very liberal manner. It is not just about green destination but is much more about green behavior in reaching and exploring such destinations. The International Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as:

Responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment and improve the welfare of the local people.

The IUCN defines it as:

Environmentally responsible travel to natural areas, in order to enjoy and appreciate nature that promote conservation, have a low visitor impact and provide for beneficially active socio-economic involvement of local people.

Community based ecotourism is a growing phenomenon in developing world. The community has substantial control and involvement in the ecotourism initiatives and majority of benefits accrue directly to the community.

Eco-tourists typically look for experiences that provide a sense of closeness to the natural features and local communities that attracted them to visit the destination. Any destination, therefore, must protect its resources while facilitating a sense of integration with the local community. An important ingredient of any tourism destination is accommodation, which is often a decisive factor in the choice of destination. Eco tourists prefer a clean, well managed small hotel located in a quite natural area that is built of wood and bamboo. They prefer to eat local food and

sleep in a room decorated with local handicrafts and furnishing. Also, most international tourists are very environmentally conscious and want to stay in a place that does not negatively affect the environment.

In this connection the existing resources of the village could be utilized. One such resource is the Hukuma Beel towards the north of the village. People are very much willing to develop a tourist project in and around the beel so that it can generate some employment opportunities to the locals and thus bring handsome amount of income to them. A proper planning is needed for going ahead to achieve the desired goal.

CHAPTER VII: PROJECT ACTIVITIES, BUDGET AND ANNUAL PLANNING

The micro-plan will prescribe various developmental activities and provide approximate estimate of funds and period for implementation. The activities listed here are on the basis of PRA meeting and household survey and prioritized in the EDC meeting as has been mentioned above. The fund requirement would be met by the KTR welfare fund and other sources that can be tapped by the park authority or the EDC itself. The activities include man-animal conflict mitigation, village development, capacity building, etc.

This is basically a long term plan for the EDC. The activities would be taken up on the basis of the prioritization done in the PRA meeting. The plan would be keep on reviewing every year and demands that have been fulfilled would be omitted and new demands would be included accordingly. This is shown as below:

Activities	Year		Duration of work	
	Unit	Cost (Rs.)	Starting (month)	End (month)
Man-animal conflict mitigation				
Compensation for crop raid and other damages	Rs.	5,00,000	November 2015	April, 2016
Solar street lights	No 10		November 2015	April, 2016
Village development				
EPA				
Earth filling of KNP High and ME School		50,000	November 2015	December, 2015
Construction of a stage at the Natya Mandir cum EDC office	1 no	3,00,000	November 2015	December, 2015
Maintenance of the Barowari Durga Puja Mandop	1 no	1,00,000	November 2015	December, 2015
Improvement of the Bogorijuri Harimandir		1,00,000	November 2015	April, 2016
Culverts	3 nos	60,000	November 2015	December, 2015
Public toilet at Kohora Chariali	1 no	1,00,000	October 2015	November, 2015
Plantation				
Locally available fruit trees at the roadside like Lemon, Litchi, Mango, Kordoi, Amlokhi, Amora etc.	Piece	50,000	March, 2016	May, 2016
Valuable tree at household premise like Agar, etc.	Piece	50,000	March, 2016	May, 2016
Common interest activity				
Road (to contact PMGSY)				
Improvement of playground and construction of			To contact the Ministry of Sports and	

an Indoor stadium			Youth Affairs.	
Livelihood improvement				
Human health camp	4 Nos	2,00,000	August, 2015	Feb, 2016
Animal health camp	4 Nos	80,000	August, 2015	Dec, 2015
IGA				
STW (subsidized by Agri deptt.)	10 Nos	1,25,000	Oct, 2015	Dec, 2015
Dairy, piggery, etc.	Nos	4,00,000	Oct, 2015	Dec, 2016
Stitching machine and handloom	50 Nos	3,00,000	Oct, 2015	Dec, 2015
Awareness education	2 nos	50,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Training in specific activity				
Motor driving	1 no	8,00,000	Oct, 2015	Feb, 2016
Carpentry	1 no			
Welding	1 no			
Electrical repairing	1 no			
Automobile mechanic	1 no			
Water pump repairing	1 no			
Mobile repairing	1 no			
Computer training	1 no			
Stitching	1 no			
Handloom	1 no			
Sports	1 no			
Organic manure production	1 no			
Exposure visit	1 no	1,00,000	Oct, 2015	Feb, 2016
Tractor	2 nos	9,00,000		

MONITOTING AND EVALUATION:

Monitoring and evaluation is part of the Micro Plan. If not properly monitored there is every possibility that the Micro Plan might not be implemented to achieve its desired goals of overall village development. Therefore, there should be some agencies that will look after the works to be implemented and point out the lacunae at accurate time so as to rectify for the greater benefit of the villages. Review of implementation of the Micro Plan may be carried out in the following manner:

Sl no	Reviewing agencies	Minimum frequency
1	EDC executive	Every month
2	KTR, WWF, LBCS	Quarterly
3	EDC general body	Half yearly

The executive committee of 1 No Kohora EDC will be in charge of implementation of all kinds of schemes that have been outlines in the Micro Plan. Therefore, all the executive members have been proposed to sit and review the progress of the work monthly. The KTR, WWF and LBCS will meet quarterly and sit together with the executive members of the EDC and review whether the work is

progressing towards desired direction. Finally, it is the EDC general members who will review and approve the work.

The reviewing agencies mentioned in Col.2 of the above table will also ensure necessary corrective steps as brought out by the review.

ROLE OF THE LINE AGENCIES AND SUGGESTIONS:

It has been realized that all the problems / issues cannot be addressed and solved by the forest department or the KTR authority. It is not always possible and also desirable on the part of the department or the KTR authority to bring panacea for all sorts of constraints of village development. It would be a gross mistake if somebody expects so. Therefore, it would be proper for the park authority to negotiate with other line agencies like the department of Agriculture, Panchayat and Rural Development, Assam State Electricity Board, Public Health department, Veterinary department, PWD, etc. for overall socio-economic development of the 1 No Kohora EDC. A proper coordination, indeed, would ensure desired development of villages and thereby guarantee nature conservation to a large extent. The roles that could be played by the line agencies in the overall socio-economic development of the 1 No Kohora (village) EDC have been summarized below:

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: The agriculture sector employs 52.9% of the total workforce and 46% of the total geographical area, making it a vital element for the inclusive and sustainable growth of Indian economy. Almost 41.8% of rural populations live in abject poverty and these poverty ridden people primarily depend on agriculture for their livelihood. For most of the farmers a noble thought of applying the modern and scientific technology in agriculture is a great luxury though there are no dearths of agricultural schemes. 1 No Kohora village is no exception. The small and marginal farmers don't even realize that a small dose of the green revolution package will improve their lifestyle to a great extent. Therefore, an endeavor should be made on the part of the park authority to invite the officials concerned in order to give them some kind of technical and other assistance so as to increase the productivity of the land and thereby improving the village economy.

THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY: Since the farmers are small and marginal having a small holding, application of modern technology is a distant dream for them. They do agriculture in a very traditional way by bullocks and other equipments. It is worth noting here that the bullocks during the farming season suffer from many diseases and people cannot attend to any doctor owing to no veterinary hospital nearby. It leads serious hardship and huge loss on the part of the villagers and therefore, there is an utmost need of attending the cattle and vaccinate it. Therefore, vaccinating the livestock of the 1 No Kohora villages should be one of the topmost priorities. This will help both the poor farmers on the one hand and the wild lives of the KTR and other adjacent forests on the other.

THE DEPARTMENT OF P&RD: The department of Panchayat and Rural Development can be requested to deliver all kinds of facilities meant for the poor villagers in the fringe area of the KTR.

THE ASEB: There is a noble scheme of rural electrification named Rajib Gandhi Rural Electrification Programme under which the BPL households of the village are given free electricity connection. The modalities of the scheme are that the concerned development block will prepare the list of the BPL families and handed over to the ASEB department and the department on their part would give the necessary connection. Therefore, the KTR authority may discuss with the concerned officials of both the development blocks and the ASEB for delivering the services in the 1 No Kohora EDC.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PWD: It has been mentioned above that the villagers are not connected with all weathered roads and therefore suffer a lot especially during monsoon. It has been realized at the same time that it would not be possible for the KTR authority, owing to paucity of funds, to build an all weathered road, which involves huge cost, for the villagers. Therefore, the department of PWD can be brought into the scenario at this juncture. It is the PWD department who is looking into the construction of the PMGSY (Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojna). Our suggestion is that the KTR authority should sit and discuss with the PWD for their intervention in this regard.

CHAPTER IX: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

By the mid 1970s, wildlife conservation in India had become conflict ridden in many places. Conflicts and clashes between PA managers and local communities were on the rise. Also, in many PAs, it was proving to be a struggle for the park managers to safeguard their charge to the levels prescribed by law. In a few places, resource managers began to come up with innovative, ameliorative measures that began to yield results, which went beyond mere protection. Consequently, the mid 70s through to the 80s and 90s of the last century saw the emergence of new thoughts and practices in the realm of forest and wildlife management in the country. Driven primarily by the realisation that the needs and aspirations of forest dependent communities had to go hand in hand with the demands of nature conservation, practices like the Joint Forest Management were adopted. This, in turn, led to innovative experiments by a few resource managers in different parts of the country. In the case of the management of protected areas (PA), a government of India document (1983) titled 'Eliciting public support for wildlife conservation' sowed the seed of a philosophy and practice which finally came to be called 'eco-development'. This had clearly arisen out of a felt need.

A prior baseline survey profiling demographic and socio-economic features of the fringe villages where the EDC is to be established is a *pre-requisite*. The aim of such a venture is economic upliftment of the underprivileged as well as better conservation of biodiversity.

Robust micro planning in full participation with all community sections, specially the SNGs (special need groups), has emerged as another critical ingredient of all round success. The nature of micro planning process necessitates devotion of substantial time and expert facilitation. Hastening of the micro planning process can rob it of its real value and usefulness. Appropriate capacity building of the different players e.g. PA staff, NGOs and members of EDC/EC is a *sin qua non* of success. Similarly, skill enhancement of SHGs in IGAs is essential.

1 No Kohora EDC has been constituted by 1 No Kohora village and is situated in between the KTR on the North and the hills of the Karbi Anglong on the south. The village is beside the Kohora range of the KTR having various facilities for tourists. Huge numbers of tourists turn up each year and most of them come to Kohora and stays out there providing good opportunities of tourist related business to the people of the village. The village is inhabited by a mixed population and living together for years in peace and tranquility. Agriculture is monsoon dependent and the age old methods of farming have been followed till date culminating into low productivity and production. It has been realized that there are many important issues to be addressed immediately. Livelihood is a major issue to be resolved, of course though they have different priorities altogether. There are a number of youths who want to take up different activities like driving, computer training, mobile repairing, electrician, motor mechanic, etc. For all round development of the 1 No Kohora EDC the KTR authority may have a talk with all the concerned line agencies and request them to implement the government schemes for all kinds of socio-economic development of the villages.

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Divisional Forest Officer
-cum, FIU APFBC Society
B.A.W.L. Division, Bokakhat

ANNEXURE

PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL FOR 1 NO KOHORA ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE



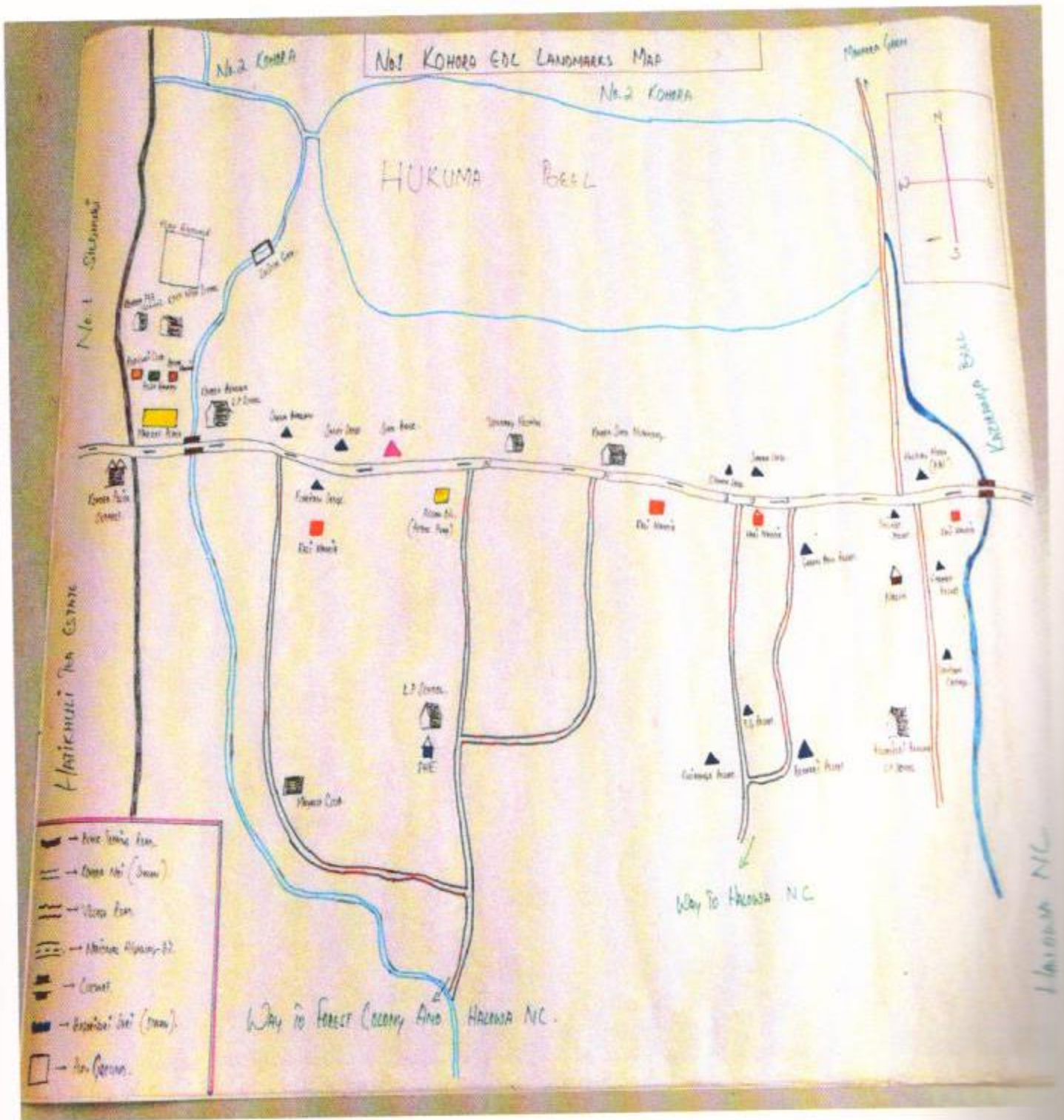




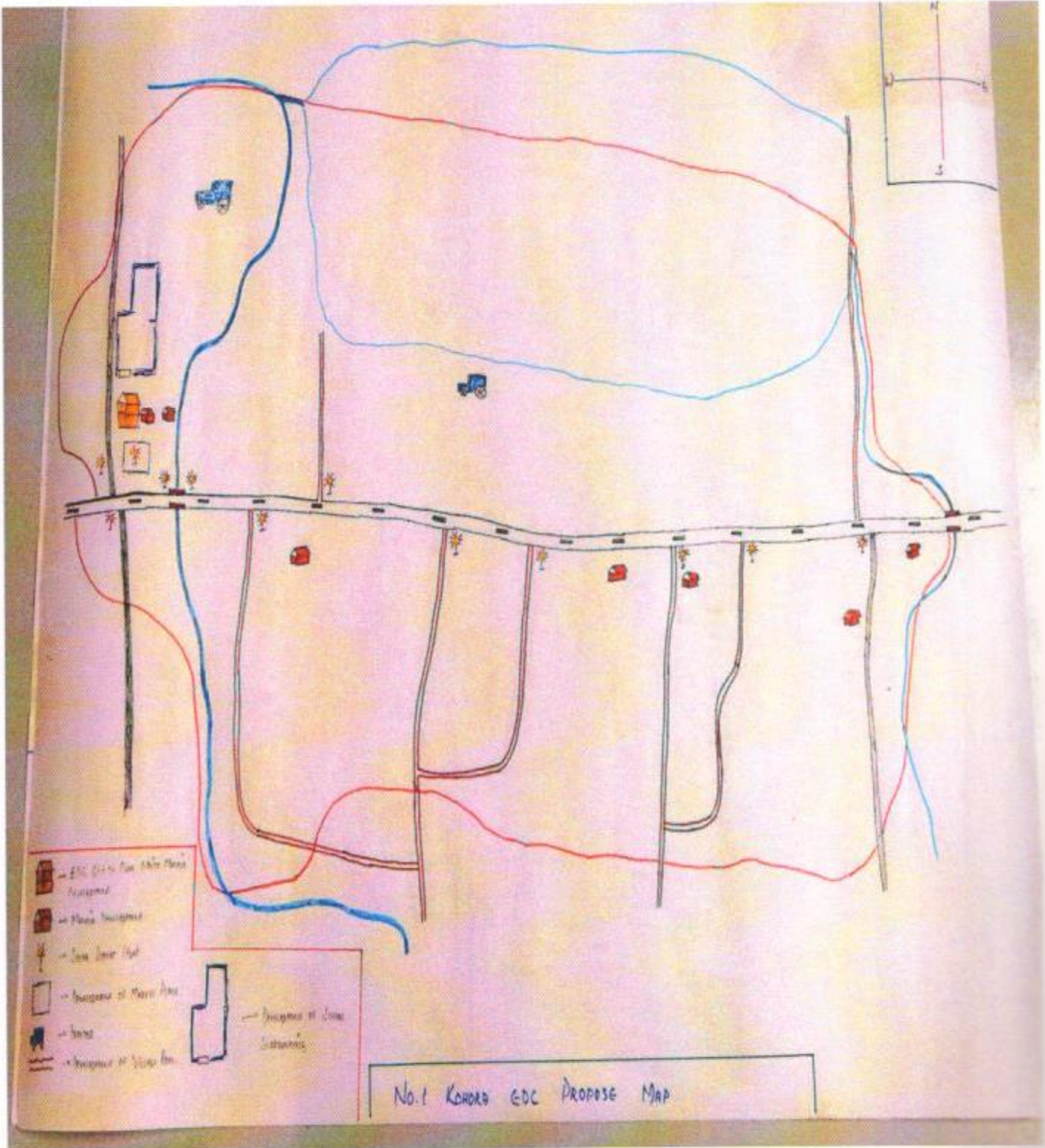
Executive meeting of 1 No Kohora EDC



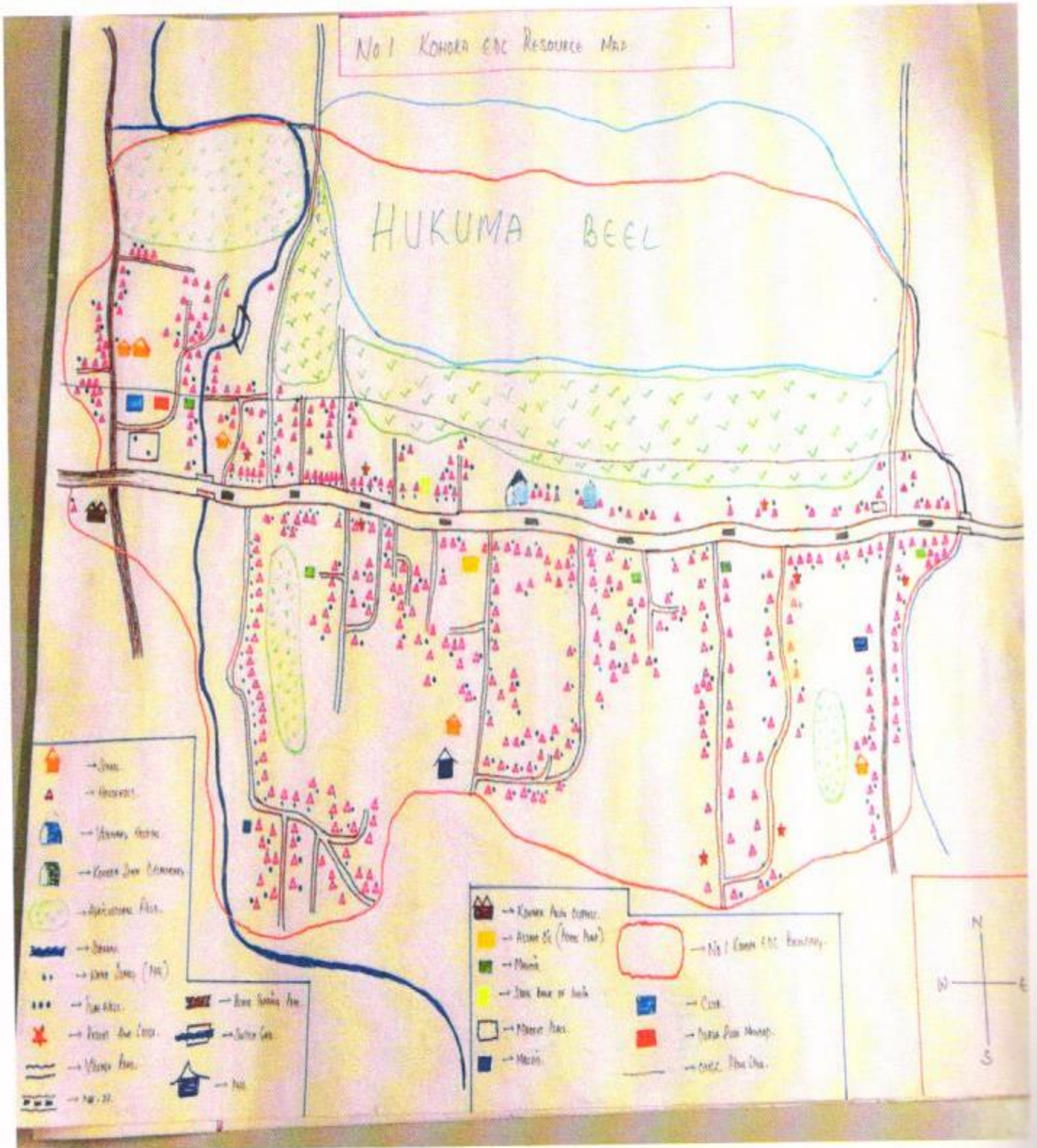
PRA MAPS OF 1 NO KOHORA EDC



Landmark Map of No 1 Kohora EDC



PRA Map of No 1 Kohora EDC where the resources are proposed to be set up.



Resource Map of 1 No Kohora EDC.

কাজিৰঙা ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় উদ্যানৰ দাঁতিকাষৰীয়া
গাঁওসমূহৰ আৰ্থ-সামাজিক অৱস্থাৰ তথ্য সংগ্ৰহ
২০১৩-২০১৪

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহ :

স্থানীয় ইক' ডেভেল'পমেণ্ট কমিটি
এল. বি. চি. এছ.
ডব্লিউ. ডব্লিউ. এফ.

পৰিচালনা :

এল. বি. চি. এছ. নগাঁও
ডব্লিউ. ডব্লিউ. এফ (ভাৰত)
কাজিৰঙা ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় উদ্যান কৰ্তৃপক্ষ

উদ্যোক্তা :

ৰাজ্যিক বন বিভাগ, অসম

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহৰ প্ৰশ্ন আৰ্হি প্ৰস্তুতকাৰী :

শ্ৰীকুলেন চন্দ্ৰ দাস, সহ-অধ্যাপক (অর্থনীতি), নগাঁও ছোৱালী মহাবিদ্যালয়
শ্ৰীদিলৰাব হুছেইন, এল. বি. চি. এছ

গৃহ তথ্য সংগ্ৰহৰ প্ৰশ্নসূচী

গাঁৱৰ ক'ড নং-						
প্ৰশ্নসূচী নং-						

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহৰ তাৰিখ : 25/05/2005

সময় : 11:15 AM

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহকাৰীৰ নাম :

১। শ্ৰী সত্যী শৰ্মা

২।

৩।

৪।

৫।

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহকাৰীৰ চহী/ফোন নং :

১। Shandipatra

২।

৩।

৪।

৫।

ক) সাধাৰণ তথ্য :

- ১। গৃহৰ নম্বৰ ৱাৰ্ড নং
- ২। তথ্য দিওঁতাৰ নাম *শ্ৰী অক্ষয় কান্ত*
- ৩। ঘৰৰ মুৰব্বীৰ নাম *শ্ৰী সুবিনয় কান্ত*
- ৪। ঘৰৰ মুৰব্বীৰ লগত তথ্য দিওঁতাৰ সম্পৰ্ক *পুত্ৰ*
- ৫। ডাকঘৰ *ৱাৰ্ড নং ১০০*
- ৬। পিন নং *৭৬-৬১৫০২*
- ৭। থানা *বালিয়া*
- ৮। পঞ্চায়ত *শ্ৰীমন্ত শ্ৰীমন্ত*
- ৯। উন্নয়ন খণ্ড *১৭*
- ১০। জিলা *শ্ৰীমন্ত*

খ) গৃহৰ তথ্য :

- ১। পৰিয়ালৰ গাঁঠনি : একক যৌথ
- ২। ধৰ্ম : হিন্দু খ্ৰীষ্টীয়ান মুছলিম অন্যান্য
- ৩। জাতি : সাধাৰণ অনুসূচীত জাতি অনুসূচীত জনজাতি অন্যান্য পিছপৰা সম্প্ৰদায় অন্যান্য
- ৪। কি ভাষা কয় : *অসমীয়া*
- ৫। স্থায়ী বাসিন্দা নে : হয় নহয়
- ৬। যদি হয়, কিমান বছৰৰ পৰা বাস কৰি আছে?
- ৭। ঘৰৰ গাঁঠনি : কেঁচা পকী অন্যান্য
- ৮। ঘৰৰ তলত দিয়া অংশবোৰ কিহেৰে নিৰ্মিত :
 ক) মজিয়া : চিমেন্ট ইটা মাটি অন্যান্য
 খ) বেৰ : চিমেন্ট ইটা মাটি ইকৰা অন্যান্য
 গ) চাল : টিন খেৰ অন্যান্য
- ৯। ঘৰৰ মুঠ সংখ্যা : *১*
- ১০। ঘৰৰ মুঠতে কিমান কোঠা আছে? *১০*
- ১১। ঘৰৰ লগতে গাধোৱা ঘৰ সংলগ্নে : হয় নহয়
- ১২। ঘৰৰ লগতে পায়খানা সংলগ্নে : হয় নহয়
- ১৩। ঘৰৰ লগতে পাকঘৰ বেলেগে অৱস্থিত নেকি? : হয় নহয়
- ১৪। বন্ধা-বঢ়াত কি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে : খৰি কেৰাচিন এল.পি.জি. বিজুলী অন্যান্য

- ৫ -

- ১৫। উন্নত মানৰ চৌকা ব্যবহাৰ কৰেনে : কৰে নকৰে ।
 ১৬। তলত উল্লেখিত সেৱা সমূহৰ বিৱৰণ :

সেৱা	গৃহপৰা দূৰত্ব (কি.মি.)	এই সেৱাক লৈ সঙ্কটনে (হয়/নহয়)	যোৱা ৫ বছৰত ইয়াৰ উন্নয়নৰ মূল খতিয়ান
প্ৰাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰ	২০০ কি.মি.	২২	
প্ৰাথমিক স্কুল (এল. পি.)	১ কি.মি.	"	
মাধ্যমিক স্কুল (হাই মাদ্ৰাছা)			
উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়	১০ কি.মি.	"	
চিকিৎসালয়	২০০ কি.মি.	"	
বনবিভাগৰ কাৰ্যালয়	১.৫ কি.মি.	"	
পানীৰ উৎস	১০০০		
বনাঞ্চল	১.৫ কি.মি.		

- ১৭। খোৱা পানী ক'ৰ পৰা খায় : হাঁহ পাতলা ইয়াৰ দূৰত্ব ১/২০ কিলোমিটাৰ ৩ ১০০০
 ১৮। খোৱা পানী কোনে সংগ্ৰহ কৰে আৰু কিমান সঘনাই
 ১৯। ঘৰুৱা পোহৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা : ইলেক্ট্ৰিক, কেবাচিন চাকি, সৌৰ শক্তি, বায়'গেচ
 ২০। সপ্তাহত প্ৰয়োজন হোৱা শক্তিৰ পৰিমাণ
 ২১। পৰিয়ালৰ সদস্য বিৱৰণ :

সদস্যৰ নাম	মুৰব্বীৰ লগত সম্পৰ্ক	বয়স	লিংগ	বিবাহিত/ অবিবাহিত	শিক্ষা	পেশা	আয়
শ্ৰী সুনন্দন/২১		৫৪	পু:	বিবাহিত	১০ম	১৫০০/১২	
শ্ৰী সুনন্দন/১০	মাতৃ	৬২	মু:	"			
শ্ৰী সুনন্দন/১১	পিতৃ	৬২	পু:	"	১০ম	১৫০০/১২	
শ্ৰী সুনন্দন/১২	পুত্ৰ	৩৫	পু:	"	১০ম	১৫০০/১২	
শ্ৰী সুনন্দন/১৩	পুত্ৰ	৩০	পু:	"	১০ম	১৫০০/১২	

২৫। কৃষিজাত সঁজুলি :

২৬। ভূমিৰ গুণাগুণ :

২৭। মাটিৰ অৱস্থিতি : ক) একেলগে অৱস্থিত খ) পৃথকে অৱস্থিত ।

২৮। যোৱা ৫ বছৰত কৃষিক্ষেত্ৰত পৰিলক্ষিত হোৱা লক্ষণীয় পৰিৱৰ্তন :

ক) কেইবিধমান শস্য বেছিকৈ খেতি কৰা হৈছে।

খ) খেতি কৰা শস্যৰ বৈচিত্ৰতা আৰু ভিন্নতা বাঢ়িছে।

গ) পৰিমাণ আৰু ভিন্নতা দুয়োটাই বাঢ়িছে/কমিছে।

২৯। এই পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ কাৰণ :

৩০। কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত শ্ৰমিক নিয়োগৰ তথ্য :

শস্যৰ নাম	নিজৰ শ্ৰম			ভাৰতীয় শ্ৰম			
	কি কাম*	দিনে কিমান ঘণ্টা	কিমান দিন	কি কাম	দিনে কিমান ঘণ্টা	কিমান দিন	মজুৰি কিমান

*কামৰ প্ৰকাৰ : শস্য চিকুণোৱা, শস্য ৰোপন, জলসিঞ্চন, শস্য চপোৱা, বজাৰ ইত্যাদি।

৩১। কৃত্তিত ৰাসায়নিক উপাদানৰ ব্যৱহাৰ :

শস্যৰ নাম	কীটনাশক		ৰাসায়নিক সাল	
	পৰিমাণ (প্ৰতি বিঘা)	বায়ু (প্ৰতি কেজি/লিটাৰ)	পৰিমাণ (প্ৰতি বিঘা)	বায়ু (প্ৰতি কেজি)

৩২। কেতিয়াৰ পৰা এই ৰাসায়নিক উপাদান ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে :

৩৩। এই উপাদানবোৰ ক'ৰ পৰা ক্ৰয় কৰে ?

৩৪। উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিত ইয়াৰ বৰঙণি কি : বাঢ়িছে কমিছে একেই আছে ।

৩৫। পণ্ডন :

জন্তুৰ নাম	চিকিৎসালয়লৈ নিয়নে	উদ্দেশ্য	মৃত সংখ্যা (পোৱালি)		মৃত সংখ্যা (প্ৰাপ্ত বয়স)		মন্তব্য
			মতা	মাইকী	মতা	মাইকী	
গৰু							
মহ							
ঘোঁৰা							
গাহৰি							
কুকুৰা							
হাঁহ							
ছাগলী							
ভেৰা							
অন্যান্য							

৩৬। প্রতিদিনে প্রয়োজন হোৱা পশু খাদ্যৰ পৰিমাণ

জন্তুৰ নাম	খাদ্যৰ পৰিমাণ	উৎস			বজাৰৰ নাম	বজাৰ দাম	মন্তব্য
		ঘৰুৱা	বজাৰ	অভয়াবণ্য			
গৰু							
মহ							
ঘোঁৰা							
গাহৰি							
কুকুৰা							
হাঁহ							
ছাগলী							
ভেৰা							
অন্যান্য							

৩৭। পৰিয়ালৰ সম্পত্তিৰ তালিকা :

সামগ্ৰীৰ তালিকা	পৰিমাণ	ব্যৱহাৰ (ঘৰুৱা/ব্যৱসায়িক)	বৰ্তমানৰ সাজ্জাত বিক্ৰী দাম (টকা)
বেডিঅ'			
টেলিভিছন			
টেপৰেকৰ্ডাৰ			
চিডি প্লায়াৰ			
ঘড়ী			
কেমেৰা			
টেলিফোন			
তিনি/চাৰিচকীয়া বাহন			
মটৰ চাইকেল			
বাই চাইকেল			
গৰু/মহ/ঘোঁৰা গাড়ী			
ঠেলা			
চ'লাৰ বেটাৰী			
পাম্পচেট			

- ১২ -

সামগ্রীৰ তালিকা	পৰিমাণ	ব্যৱহাৰ (ঘৰুৱা/ব্যৱসায়িক)	বৰ্তমানৰ সাক্তৰ বিক্ৰী দাম (টকা)
টেষ্টৰ/পাৱাৰ টিলাৰ			
ৰেফ্ৰিজাৰেটৰ			
এল পি জি			
ফেন			
ইষ্ট্ৰী			
প্ৰেচাৰ কুকাৰ			
চিলাই মেচিন			
কম্পিউটাৰ			
অন্যান্য			

৩৮। যৌথ সম্পত্তিৰ তালিকা :

সামগ্রীৰ তালিকা	পৰিমাণ	ব্যৱহাৰ (ঘৰুৱা/ব্যৱসায়িক)	বৰ্তমানৰ সাক্তৰ বিক্ৰী দাম (টকা)
টেষ্টৰ/পাৱাৰ টিলাৰ			
পাম্প চেট			
পুখুৰী			
মাটি			
ধান বনা মিল			
চাকি মিল			
ঘানী			
অন্যান্য			

৩৯। বিভিন্ন সামগ্রীৰ উপভোগৰ শেহতীয়া সপ্তাহৰ তথ্য :

সামগ্রীৰ তালিকা	নিজৰ উৎপাদন	বজাৰৰ পৰা ক্ৰয় কৰা	বজাৰ দৰ
চাউল			
আটা/ময়দা			
দহিল			
আলু			
পিয়াজ			
বিলাহী			

সামগ্রীর তালিকা	নিজর উৎপাদন	বজাৰৰ পৰা ক্ৰয় কৰা	বজাৰ দৰ
জলকীয়া			
চয়াবিন			
মাংস			
মাছ			
শুকান মাছ			
গাখীৰ			
চেনী			
নিমখ			
মছলা			
চাহপাত			
কেৰাচিন তেল			
খৰি			
চিগাৰেট/বিড়ি			
সুৰা			
ফলমূল			
শাক-পাছলি			
অন্যান্য			

৪০। লঘু বনৌপজ সংগ্ৰহৰ তথ্য :

সামগ্ৰীৰ তালিকা	ব্যৱহাৰ	কোনে সংগ্ৰহ কৰে	সপ্তাহত কিমান দিন	কিমান মাহ	কিমান বিক্ৰী কৰে	বজাৰ দৰ	বৰ্তমানৰ স্থিতি
শুকান ডাল	খৰি						
গছৰ পাত	পশু খাদ্য						
শিপা, বাকলি	দৰৱ, বিক্ৰী						
ফল-মূল	খাদ্য বিক্ৰী						
শাক	খাদ্য বিক্ৰী						
শিমলু তুলা	উপভোগ বিক্ৰী						
খেৰ	ঘৰুৱা						

৪০। লঘু বনৌপজ সংগ্রহৰ তথ্য :

সামগ্ৰীৰ তালিকা	ব্যৱহাৰ	কোনে সংগ্ৰহ কৰে	সপ্তাহত কিমান দিন	কিমান মাহ	কিমান বিক্ৰী কৰে	বজাৰ দৰ	বৰ্তমানৰ স্থিতি
নল, খাগৰি	ঘৰুৱা						
বিৰিণা, বাও	ঘৰুৱা						
মাছ	খাদ্য বিক্ৰী						
অন্যান্য							

৪১। পৰিয়ালৰ মুঠ আয় (বছৰেকীয়া) :

৪২। আয়ৰ উৎস :

ক) কৃষি কৰ্ম

খ) মজুৰীকৃত শ্ৰম

গ) ব্যৱসায়

ঘ) কুটীৰ উদ্যোগ

ঙ) ঔদ্যোগিক শ্ৰমিক

চ) মাছ মৰা

ছ) সেৱা খণ্ড (পিচিঅ', ঠেলা, গৰু-ঘোঁৰা-মহ গাড়ী, অট'ৰিক্সা, টাটা ম'বাইল, মিনি ট্ৰাক, নাৱৰীয়া, গেৰেজ, ড্ৰাইভাৰ ইত্যাদি)

৪৩। দৰিদ্ৰ সীমাৰেখাৰ তলত পৰে নেকি : হয় নহয়

৪৪। যদি হয়, এতিয়ালৈ কি কি চৰকাৰী সাহায্য লাভ কৰিছে।

৪৫। বেচন কাৰ্ড নম্বৰ :

৪৬। যোৱা ৫ বছৰত গছ কৰিছে নেকি : হয় নহয়

৪৭। যদি কৰিছে কি গছ কৰিছে ?

৪৮। গছ ৰোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

৪৯। বনাঞ্চলৰ পৰা হোৱা আয় যোৱা ১০ বছৰত কমিছে নে বাঢ়িছে : বাঢ়িছে কমিছে

৫০। অবৈধ কার্যকলাপ বাঢ়িছে নে কমিছে : বাঢ়িছে কমিছে ।

৫১। যদি বাঢ়িছে ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি :

ক) ব্যবসায়ী গাঁৱলৈ আহে :

খ) সামগ্ৰীৰ পৰিমাণ বৃদ্ধি হৈছে :

গ) বে-চৰকাৰী সংস্থাৰ দ্বাৰা মূল্য সংযোজন কৰা হৈছে :

ঘ) চৰকাৰী-বে-চৰকাৰী সংস্থাই বজাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সহায় কৰিছে :

ঙ) বন বিভাগত নিয়োগৰ সুবিধা কমিছে :

চ) বিকল্প জীৱিকাৰ সুবিধাৰ অভাৱ হৈছে :

ছ) অন্যান্য :

৫২। উৎসৱ পাৰ্বন :

নাম	কেতিয়া পালন কৰা হয়	মন্তব্য

৫৩। ধৰ্মীয় বিশ্বাস : হিছ

৫৪। কিবা বিশেষ বাধা নিষেধ : না

৫৫। খাদ্যাভাষ : নিৰামিষ আমিষ ।

৫৬। মাছ মৰা কাৰ্য :

পুখুৰী মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ	নিজৰ/বন্ধকত লোৱা	কি কি মাছ পোহে	উৎপাদিকা	বজাৰ দৰ	মাছৰ আন্যান্য উৎস	অন্য উৎসৰ পৰা কিমান সঘনাই মাছ মাৰে

৫৭। বন্যপ্ৰাণীয়ে কৰা ক্ষতিৰ তথ্য :

ক) বন্যপ্ৰাণীয়ে কেতিয়াবা আপোনাৰ ক্ষতি কৰিছে নেকি : কৰিছে নাই কৰা

খ) যদি কৰিছে কি প্ৰাণীয়ে ক্ষতি কৰিছে : গঁড় / হাতী / ম'হ / বাঘ / গাহৰি / হৰিণ

গ) কোনেধৰণৰ ক্ষতি কৰিছে :

কৃষি পশুধন ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ শাৰীৰিক আঘাত জীৱন হানি

ঘ) যোৱা তিনি বছৰত হোৱা ক্ষতিৰ বিৱৰণ আৰু ক্ষতিৰ আনুমানিক পৰিমাণ :

ঙ) এই ক্ষতিৰ বাবে চৰকাৰ বা বেচৰকাৰী সংস্থাৰ পৰা কিবা ক্ষতি পূৰণ পাইছে নেকি :

পাইছে পোৱা নাই

চ) 'ক্ষতিপূৰণ'ৰ বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰী ব্যৱস্থাত সন্তুষ্ট হয়নে : হয় নহয়

ছ) যদি নহয় এই বিষয়ে আপোনাৰ সংক্ষিপ্ত মতামত, পৰামৰ্শ

জ) আপোনাৰ অঞ্চলত বন্যপ্ৰাণীৰ সুৰক্ষাৰ বাবে সক্ৰিয়ভাৱে জড়িত হৈ থকা ব্যক্তি/স্বৈচ্ছাসেৱী সংগঠনৰ নাম

গৃহস্থৰ স্বাক্ষৰ

গৃহস্থৰ স্বাক্ষৰ

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহকাৰীৰ স্বাক্ষৰ

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহকাৰীৰ স্বাক্ষৰ