

**MICRO PLAN  
OF  
AMGURI BAGAN ECO  
DEVELOPMENT  
COMMITTEE**

**April  
2015**

**PLAN PREPARED BY** →

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**KAZIRANGA TIGER RESERVE, BOKAKHAT, GOLAGHAT  
WWF – INDIA, ASSAM AND  
LAOKHOWA BURHACHAPORI WILDLIFE CONSERVATION  
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## 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 differs 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.
- **Households 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:

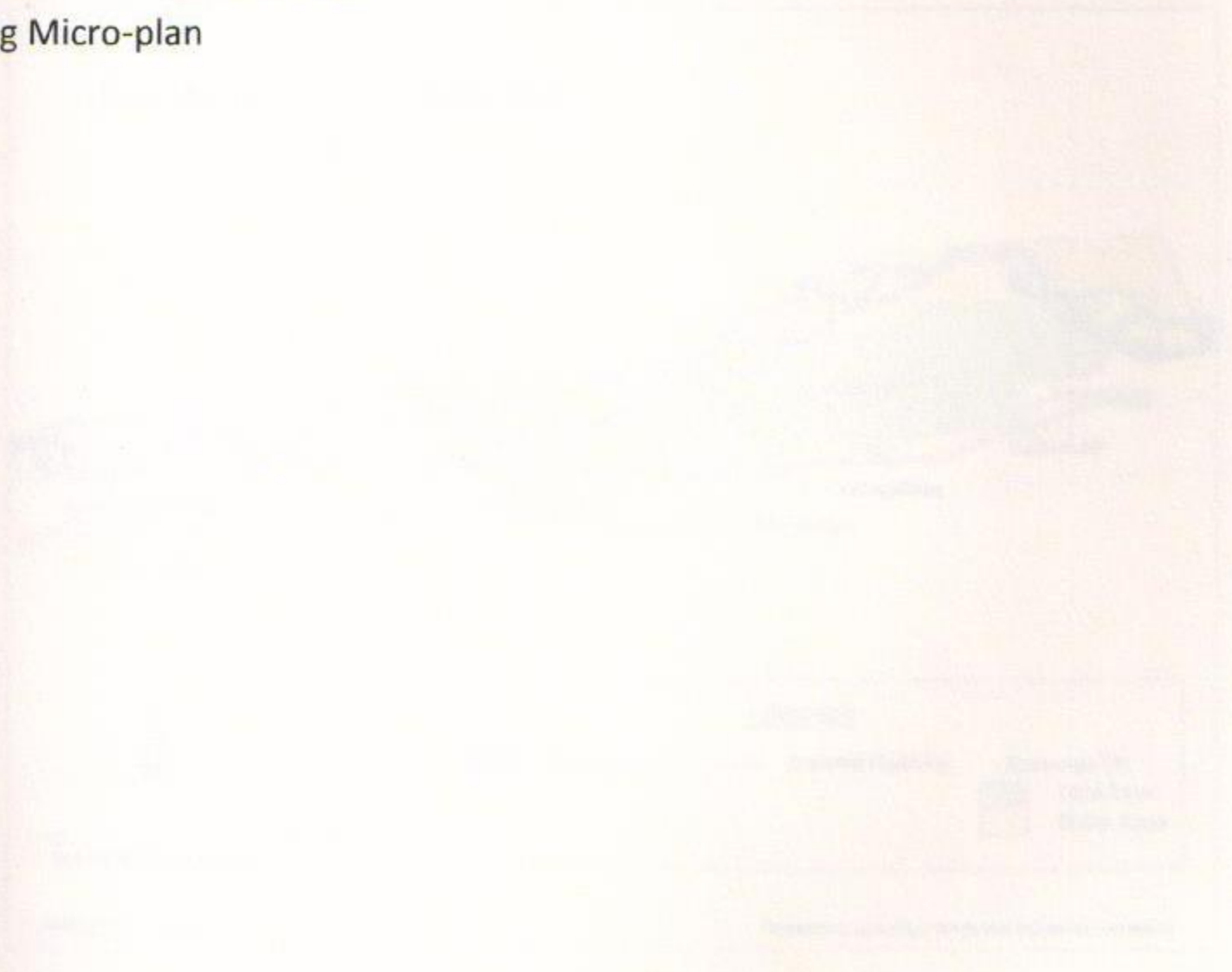
There are two main steps in the process of preparation of EDC Micro-plans as mentioned below:

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.

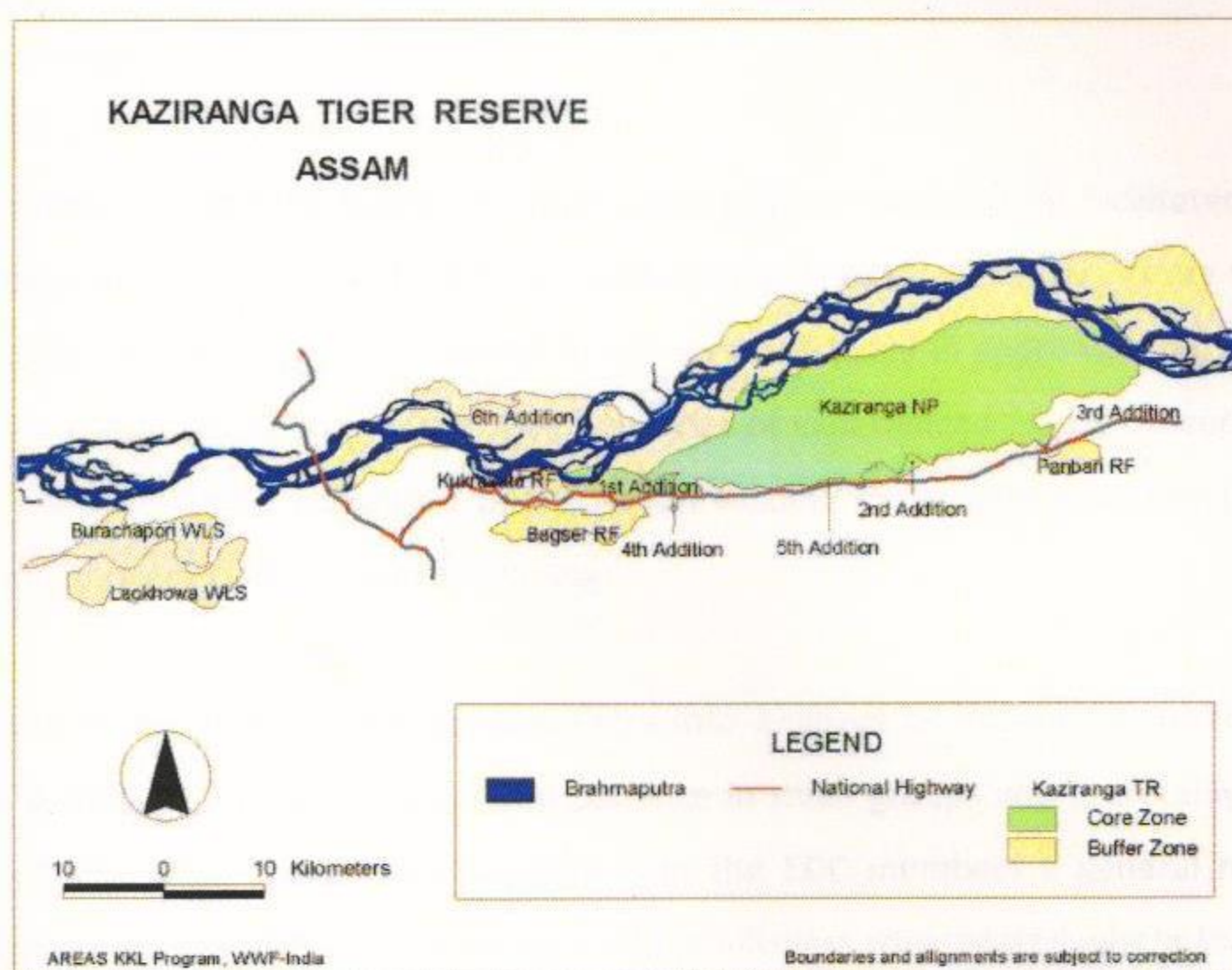
Step 2 –

- ✚ 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 TIGER RESERVE (KTR) is notified in 2007 with an area of 1030 sq kms harbors a healthy tiger population in north eastern part of the country and it also has the potential to be conserved as one of the best tiger habitats in India. Kaziranga National Park (KNP,) the main core area of the KTR provides a potential habitat to the single largest single tiger population in northeastern India. It also provides a natural habitat for a number of rare, threatened and charismatic species. It harbors the World's largest population of One horned Rhino with a population of more than 2000, Wild Buffalo (1431 Nos. in 2001) and the Swamp Deer (more than 800 Nos.). Its conservation value was much recognized when it become 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 and finally a National Park in 1974. Since then 6(six) areas have been added/ proposed to be 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.



The KTR falls within the sub-divisions of Bokakhat, Kaliabor, Nagaon, Biswanath, Gohpur and Tezpur under the administrative districts of Golaghat, Nagaon, and Sonitpur in Assam with the mighty Brahmaputra River on the north and verdant Karbi Anglong hills on the south.

Poaching, domestic livestock grazing, Floods and erosion, invasion by weeds, Siltation of water-bodies are Some of the major constraints that have been identified in and around KTR. 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 (LBSCS), 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
<b>Forest dependency</b>	
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
<b>Wellness</b>	
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.
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**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 AMGURI BAGAN ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

### PRELUDE TO THE AMGURI BAGAN EDC:

The Amguri Bagan Eco Development Committee was established in the year 2008, Mr Dharmendra Sahu as its President. There is a general body and an Executive committee having placed Mr Nabakrishna Mahanta, Forester I, as its Member Secretary. One member of each household of the constituting villages 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. The Executive committee has nine male members and six female members.

### TIME LINE AND HISTORY OF THE VILLAGES:

#### Amguri Bagan

Amguri Bagan is a roadside village having passes the NH 37 on its **North**. It is a village which is abode to 55 households of different communities like Bihari, Nepali, Tea tribe, etc. It is a very old settlement in the area where all the people are living in peace and tranquility.

**Name of the village: Amguri**

**Name of the Development Block: Kaliabor**

**Police Station: Jakhalabandha**

**Post office: Amguri**

**District: Nagaon**

**Village boundary: North: Kaziranga National Park; South: Bagser RF & NH - 37; East: Amguri Rangajan Basti and West: Amguri Natundanga Gonju Basti.**

Located beside the NH37 the Amguri Bagan village is quite an old settlement that started in the area long before independence. The people were brought and settled here primarily as a tea garden labourers. It is interesting to note here is that the villagers don't possess any land of their own rather all the land belong to the Amguri Tea Estate. As the business of the tea estate is increasing more people are coming and settling in the village. The people are stating that about 30/40 years ago there were about 40 households in the village. There is no fresh migration into the village and the increase in the household numbers is absolutely due to the expansion of the family members.

## CHAPTER VI: MICRO-PLAN FOR AMGURI BAGAN ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

1. **INTRODUCTION:** The Amguri Bagan EDC was formed in the year 2008 under the Forest Development Agency programme of the Government of India.

Mr Dharmendra Sahu is the president of the EDC and Mr Nabakrishna Mahanta is the Member Secretary of Amguri Bagan EDC. 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 Dharmendra Sahu
Vice President	: Sri Debaru Boisnob
Member Secretary	: Sri Naba Krishna Mahanta
Executive Members	: Sri Suraj Nayak
	: Sri Bishnu Karmakar
	: Sri Roton Bhumij
	: Sri Ranjit Orang
	: Sri Lobo Boishnab
	: Sri Gobin Bauri
	: Smt Manju Bhumij
	: Smt Nori Orang
	: Smt Munni Bhumij
	: Smt Leelavati Gonju
	: Smt Saraswati Boishnab
	: Smt Savitri Bhumij.

2. **LOCATION, ADMINISTRATION AND FACILITIES:**

Sl no	Information	
1	Name of the village	Amguri Bagan
2	Name of the EDC	Amguri Bagan EDC
3	Forest Beat/ Range	Buhrapahar
4	Post office	Amguri
5	Block	Kaliabor
6	Police station/ outpost	Jakhalabandha
7	Total household	55
8	Total population	241
9	Livestock population	223

Source: Household survey.

- 2.1. **Details of human population:** Amguri Bagan is a tiny village having abode to only 55 households. All the households belonging to tea tribal community and of course a few are of Nepali community and are Hindu by religion. The village is very sparsely populated having only 241 total populations. The family size is also very small, i.e., only 4.3 per household. The male female ratio is low (746) in the village but is better in the 0 – 14 age group which is 894. The following table shows different categories of people along with the numbers according to their age.

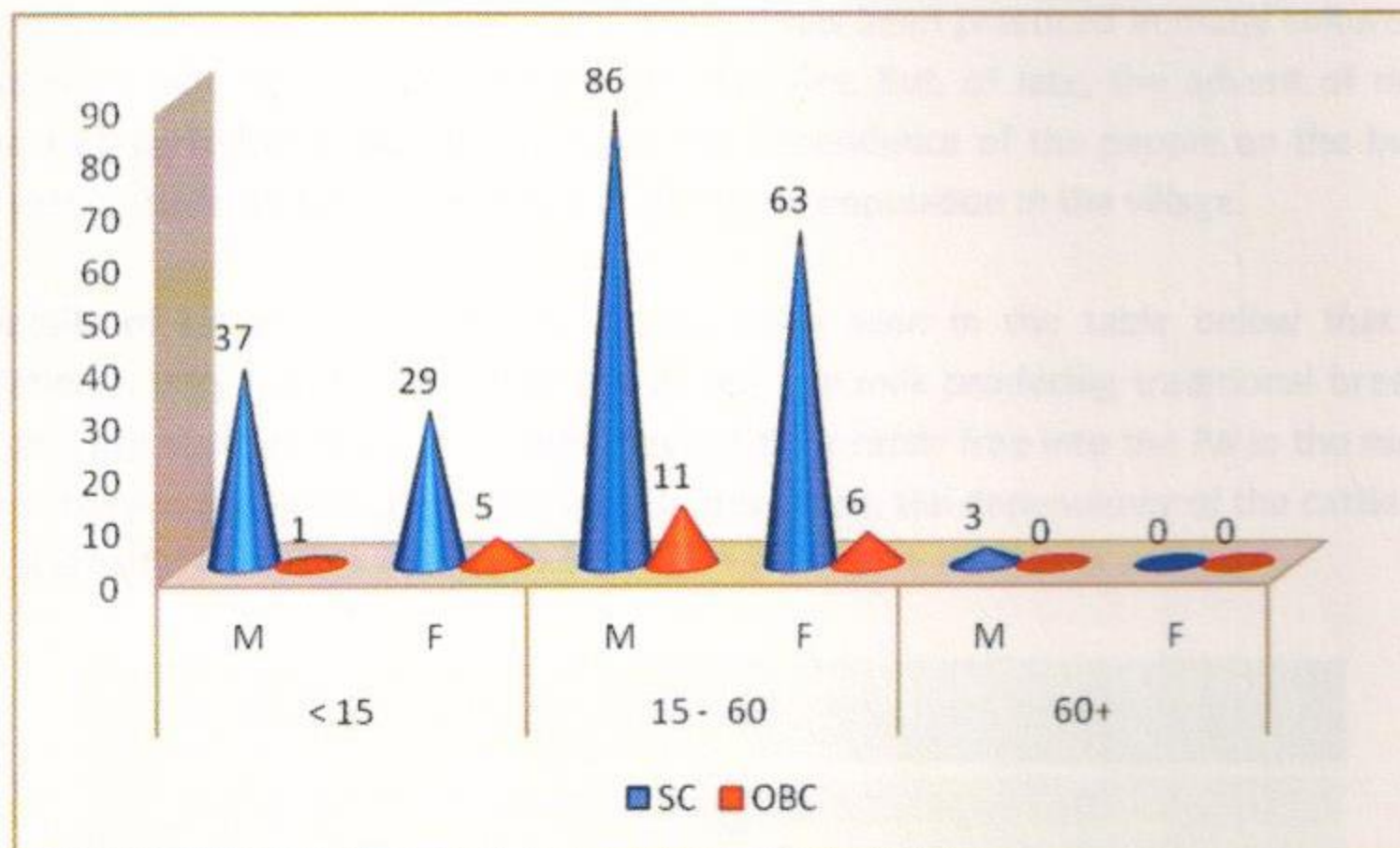
Amguri Bagan village

Category	TH	TP	< 15		Adult		60+	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
SC	49	218	37	29	86	63	3	0
OBC	6	23	1	5	11	6	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Household survey.

There are 97 adult male as against 69 adult female members in the village having male female ratio of 711 per thousand which is a bit discouraging. As against this the male female ratio in the age group of below 15 years of age is encouraging to be 894 per thousand. The dependency ratio in the village is very high which is about 45% indicating very high pressure on the working group of population for earning their daily meal. The population of the Amguri Bagan EDC can be shown age-wise with the help of the following diagram.

Age wise population break up



**2.2. Working population and their availability:** It is worth mentioning here that there are 97 male and 69 female persons in the village in the age group of 15 – 60, which can be termed as the working population. The people of this group work and are the bread earner for the family. But, practically people of all the age groups work for earning a meager amount for survival. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture and wage earning activities in tea gardens and agricultural fields. During the non-agricultural (Dec – June) season some people can be withdrawn for other works since their prime livelihood is agriculture which is done once in a year. On the other hand people of 47 households are engaged in daily wage earning activities. People generally find their work in the nearby tea garden. Apart from these there are also people who are engaged in some petty businesses cannot be withdrawn at all for any other purposes. Therefore, only a small section of the working population is available for work at some time in the year.



### 2.3. Details of educational background of the villagers:

Villages	I - V	VI - X	XI - XII	BA	MA	Total
Amguri Bagan	56	38	3	0	0	97 (40%)

Source: Household survey.

Corroborating the fact of dismal performance in the educational front in our country as a whole, the Natun Danga village also performs very poorly in this sphere. Out of the total 337 people only a meager 120 persons have some or other kind of educational attainment representing only 35% literacy rate. As has been shown in the table above if we go towards the right hand side of the table where it represents the higher education the picture is rather gloomy. Therefore, for improving the overall socio-economic conditions of the village, development of the human resource (so as to utilize other available resources in the village) is a pre-requisite.

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. But, of late, the advent of modern and mechanized agricultural tools has reduced the dependence of the people on the bullocks to a great extent. Here is given an overview of the cattle population in the village.

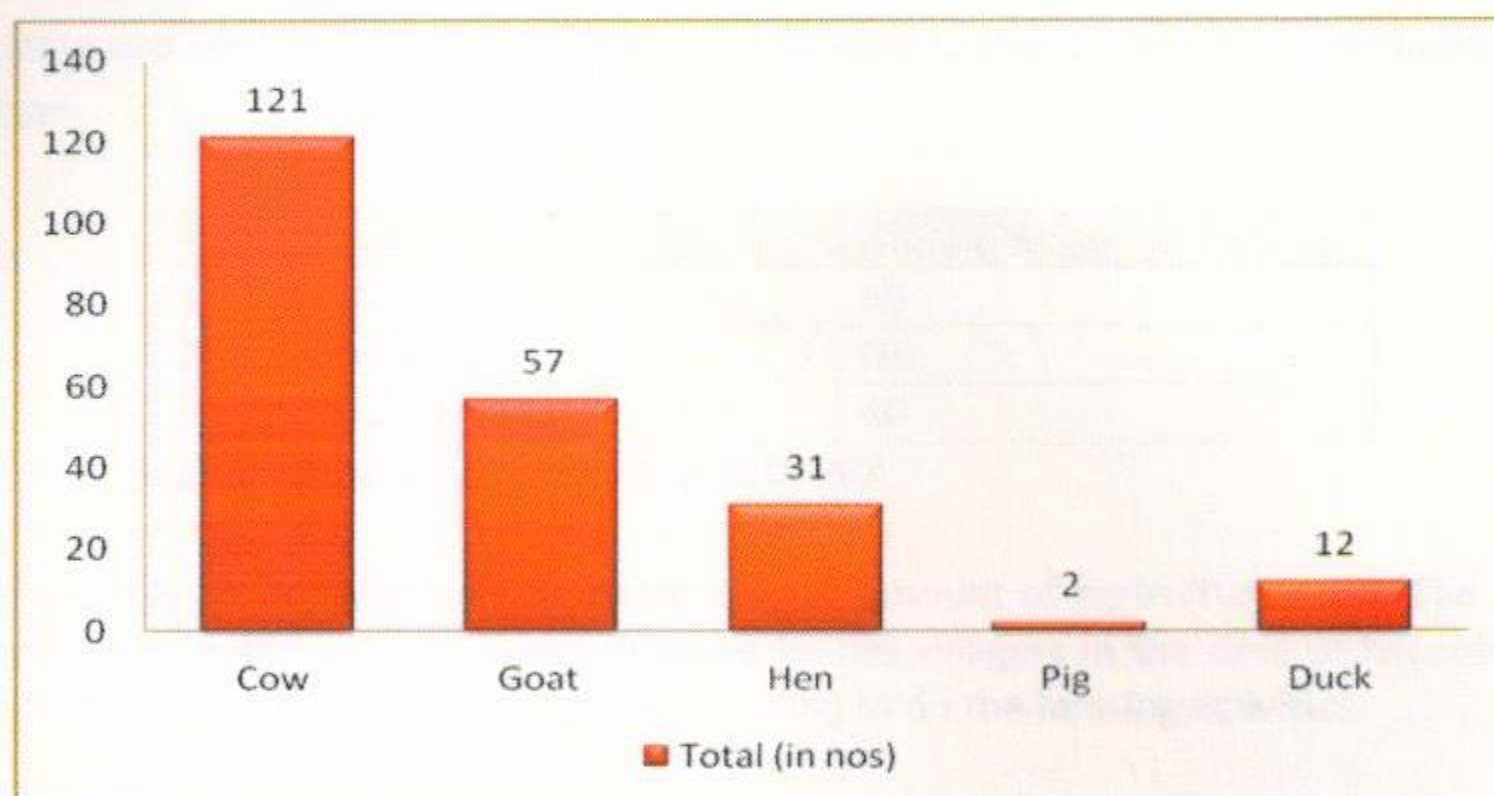
- 3.1. **Details of Livestock population:** As has been seen in the table below that the cattle population is very high in the village but all are low milk producing traditional breeds. People don't practice stall feeding at all rather they set their cattle free into the PA in the morning only to come back in the evening on their own. In this sense, the dependency of the cattle owners on the KTR is high.

Types of livestock	Household nos having livestock	Total (in nos)	Stall fed
Cow	12 HHs have no cattle population at all.	121	0
Goat		57	0
Hen		31	0
Pig		2	0
Duck		12	0

Source: Household survey.

There are 223 domestic animals in the village as has been shown in the table above. There are only 12 households in the village who don't possess any livestock.

### Livestock population: graphical presentation



### 3.2. Fodder availability:

Types	Amguri Bagan (months)
Crop residues	0
Trees	0
Grasses	0
Green fodder	0
Grazing in village	3
Grazing in the PA	12 (round the year)

Source: FGD, PRA.

The above table shows the fodder availability for the livestock of the village. The KTR (Kukurakata hill) is the only major source of fodder for all kinds of livestock of the village however, the villagers don't collect the fodder from the wild rather set their cattle free. Therefore, two issues can be considered as most important one being vaccinating the cattle and the other is making arrangement for high milk producing variety cattle and propagating the stall feeding practice among the villagers.

- 4. Land and land holding:** Assam is predominantly an agrarian state. About 70 – 80 percent of the people depends on agriculture and allied sectors. 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 productivity and production is low in comparison to the other states of the country. 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 (in Bigha):** There are 95 bighas of land (agricultural) in the village as a whole as has been shown in the table below. The average landholding in the EDC is a meagre 1.7 bighas of land per household. The land, as has already been mentioned, belongs to the Amguri Tea Estate and some amount of land has been allotted to the villagers for construction and other purposes.

		Amguri Bagan (in Bighas)
1	Total land	95
2	Community land	No
3	agricultural land	40

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

There are only six households who possess some amount of agricultural land. The agricultural land amounts to 40 bighas as was submitted by the villagers in the time of household survey. These lands have been given to the persons willing to do the farming activities.

**4.2. Irrigated land:** As is apparent from the above discussion that there are only six households possessing only a meager amount of land therefore application of modern and mechanized farm equipments are a distant dream for the villagers. Looking into the low land holding there is no possibility of procuring artificial irrigation facility in the agricultural land.

		Amguri Bagan (in Bighas)
1	Irrigated by river	No
2	Irrigated by STW/DTW	No
3	Irrigated by other sources	No

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

**4.3. Current land use:** People practice single cropping in their land due to several reasons. Non-availability of the water in the agricultural fields, non-availability of laborers, absence of modern agricultural techniques, etc. result into low productivity and discourages people for doing multi cropping. No land ownership, availability of the alternative work opportunities in the tea gardens and crop raiding by the wild animals of the KTR also contribute towards this. Therefore, the land is basically used for the winter paddy and for the remaining part of the year left uncultivated.

#### Land use at Amguri Bagan village

		Amguri Bagan (in Bighas)
1	Agriculture single cropped	40
2	Agriculture double cropped	0
3	Agriculture fallow/no crop	Nil
4	Fruit plantation	Nil
5	Jhum	Nil
6	Small tea gardens	Nil

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

**4.4. Agricultural land holding:** Land holding pattern in the state is not at all encouraging and so is the case for Amguri Bagan village. the following table represents the land holding scenario in the village.

## Land holding scenario

	Amguri bagan	
	TH	Land (in bighas)
Large (> 4 hectares)		
Medium (2 – 4 hectares)	1	20
Small (1 - < 2 hectares)		
Marginal (< 1 hectares)	5	20
No agricultural Land	49	

Source: Household survey.

It is worthwhile to note here that the Amguri Bagan is a tiny village and people don't hold any patta for whatever land they cultivate and live. All the land belongs to the Amguri Tea Estate. Six households namely, Karuna Baishnab, Rupan Orang, Dhanaram Gonju, Bimal Gonju, Tratuwa Orang and Sattiram Chetri only possess some amount of agricultural land 20, 4, 6, 5, 3 and 2 bighas respectively. Other than these six households there are another 27 households who practice some amount of agricultural activities on the land given by the tea estate.

## 5. Village resources (infrastructure):

Type of resources	Availability	Distance (in km)	Status
LP School	Yes	0	Inside the village
ME	No	2	Amguri Chang
High School / Higher Secondary school	No	9	Jakhalabandha
PHC	Yes	0	Sub centre at the village
Hospital	No	9	At Jakhalabandha
Veterinary hospital	No	15	At Kaliabar
GP office	No	2	At Amguri
Police station	No	9	At Jakhalabandha
Forest office	No	0	Buhrapahar
Post office	Yes	3	At Buhrapahar
Bus facility (Roads)	Yes	0	Beside the village
Weekly market (Friday)	Yes	0	Inside the village
Tank/ pond	Yes	0	
Drinking water	Yes	0	Piped from hill stream

Source: FGD, PRA.

The resources are very rudimentary in the village. There are no ME and High school in the village and one has to go to Jakhalabandha if wants to pursue his/ her higher education. A health sub centre (Rangalu) is to cater to the needs of about three four villages which is situated in the village itself, though the very basic facility is also not available there. For hospital one has to go to Jakhalabandha which is 9 kms away from the village. Drinking water is a big problem in the village. Drinking water is carried from the hill streams through pipe. There is no facility for testing the safety of the drinking water in the village.

## 6. Market facility:

Nature of facility (purchase/sale )	Location (name)	Distance
Grocery shop	1	0
PDS	1	0
Weekly market (Haat)	1	0

Source: FGD, PRA.

Market facility is a bit satisfactory in the village as can be seen from the table above. Grocery shops and the PDS are there in the village itself. The items like rice and kerosene is available in the PDS although that cannot fulfill the demands of the people. Other items can be transacted in the weekly market hold on Friday at the village itself. One can also go to the market which is situated at Jakhlabandha, about 9 km away.

## 7. Institutions:

Institutions	Numbers	No of member households
EDC	1	All
SHG	1 (male) and 2 (female)	11 in male and 13 each in female

Source: FGD, PRA.

Apart from the EDC there are three SHGs in the village comprising 11 members in the male SHG and 13 members each in the female SHG. The SHGs are not embarking upon any gainful productive activity though are depositing and lending money to the members and distributing the profit share at the end of the year among the members. Four Cows were reared by one SHG out of which 2 is dead. One is killed by the tiger and the other has been dead in an accident. There is no compensation received by the households from the forest department and other institutions for losing cattle and other domestic animals to the wild animals of the KTR.

## 8. Sources of water:

Sources	Number	B	D	I	L	Status (seasonal/perennial)
Pond	0					
Tube well	0					
Ring well	0					
PHE supply connection	0					
River	0					
Stream	4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Perennial

\*Bathing, Drinking, Irrigation, Livestock

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

Water is a big problem. Water from the hill stream (only one stream) is being flown into the village and by using pipe and tap (only four taps have so far been installed for all the 54

households) is being collected for all purposes. The water collected thus is being used for all the purposes like bathing, drinking, irrigation (whenever and wherever is needed) and for livestock. There are no other sources of water in the village. The water is not treated at all by the people before drinking and hence there is prevalence of different water borne diseases like malaria, dysentery, jaundice, etc. It is really a tough time for the villagers when one falls sick since the medical facility is distantly situated causing hardship in terms of both the communication and price to be paid for the service.

9. **Energy requirements:** Energy contributes to a virtuous cycle of human, economic and social improvements that are essential to sustainable development in developing countries. Sufficient supplies of clean energy are the basis for raising standards of living, improving the quality and quantity of human capital, enhancing the business and natural environment, and increasing the efficiency of government policies.

**Energy scenario at Amguri Bagan village**

Type of fuel	Applicable	Amguri Bagan	No of months of major dependency	Sources
Fire wood	Yes	All	November to February	Dead tea sapling of Amguri Tea estate and Kukurakata Hill and Bagser Reserve.
Crop residue	No	0		
LPG	No	0		
Electricity	No	0		
Bio-gas	No	0		
Kerosene	Yes	All	Summer	Market

Source: Household Survey and FGD, PRA.

Amguri Bagan has only two broad sources of energy in the village, i.e., fire wood and kerosene. Dependency for the fire wood is very high since most of the works like cooking, heating, etc. are being done by using firewood. All the households use fire wood for cooking and ironically there is not a single LPG connection there. People use dead tea saplings as fire wood which constitutes only a miniscule amount of their total demand of fire wood. A huge amount of their demand for fire wood is being met by the Kukurakata hill which is inside the KNP area and the Bagser reserve which is to the south of the KNP and NH. Bagser is also a good habitat of the wild animals and by any means the reserve should be conserved. Therefore, the issue of fire wood in the village is to be resolved at the earliest. The demand is the highest in winter since in the winter the fire wood is used in multiple uses.

Kerosene is also not easily available in required quantity in the village. They generally purchase it from the PDS shop of the village. Per liter kerosene costs Rs 20/- and four liters are allotted per household for a month. It always falls short and the demand is met by the candle. To save the kerosene they go to the bed early and also wake up early.

## 10. Forest protection issues:

Types of injuries	Amguri Bagan	Significant/ insignificant (on the basis of volume and frequency)
Collection of timbers	Yes	Insignificant
Collection of fuel wood	Yes	Significant
Collection of NTFPs	Yes	Insignificant
Poaching of wild animals	No	No
Grazing	Yes	Significant
Encroachment	No	
Others	No	

Source: Household Survey and FGD, PRA.

While the villagers construct houses by using the bamboo poles there are also instances of collection of timber for the same purposes. But, the volume of collection of fire wood is significantly high. As has already been mentioned that fuel wood is the only energy for cooking and heating purposes the people collect it in a large numbers from both the Kukurakata Hill and Bagser reserve. The pressure of grazing on the KTR is also significantly high. All the cattle are set free in the morning and the cattle come on their own in the evening. There is no stall feeding practice. Katchu, dhekia, bamboo shoot, kaldil, etc. are some of the important NTFPs, fulfilling the nutritional requirement of the villagers to a large extent, collected from the hills and the bagser Reserve.

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

Level of dependency	Amguri Bagan
High	Nil
Medium	All
Low	Nil

Source: Household survey

It is now crystal clear that the people are dependent on KTR for various purposes though it is not significantly high. They graze their livestock, collect fire wood and other NTFPs as nutritional support and occasionally catch fish. They catch fish during the flood when fishes come out of different beels of the park or when the park authority permits (permits once in a year).

## 12. Current income generation activities:

As has been mentioned earlier, due to the poor quality of human resources, livelihood prospect has been limited in the village. Most of the people, owing to no land indulge into share cropping. However, no modern and mechanical farming equipments are used and farmers are absolutely dependent on monsoon for the water. Agriculture is done in a very traditional way thereby leading to low productivity and production which barely fulfills their yearly requirements of food and other fundamental needs. Therefore, people indulge in more than one activity for generating some more amount of income for subsistence. During agricultural slack season, people like to engage in whatever earning opportunity comes on to their way. During such slack

season people have been engaged as daily wage labor in the nearby tea estate, farming society, Rubber plantation and stone quarrying.

#### Current income generating activities in household numbers

Sl no	Livelihood category	Amguri Bagan	% of working population
1	Daily wage laborer	47	
2	Farmer	33	
3	Service	0	
4	Business	28	
5	Weaving	0	
6	Daily wage + Business	1	
7	Business + Farmer	4	
8	Daily wage + Farmer	5	
10	Daily wage + Service	0	
11	Service + farmer	0	
12	Service + Business	0	
13	Weaving + farmer	0	
14	Daily wage + Business + Farmer	22	
15	Other	0	

Source: Household survey

The primary livelihood of the villagers is wage earning activity in the tea estate. There are 119 permanent workers engaged in Amguri tea estate, as has been told during the FGD, and about equal number of casual workers. It is also very apparent from the above table that highest numbers of working population has been engaged in daily wage earning activities in the village followed by the people in both the farming and business activities. The table shows that 33 households are somehow engaged into some or other kind of agricultural activities. On the other hand about 47 households earn some portion of their income from the daily wage earning activities. People of 28 households are earning their bread by engaging themselves in petty businesses. As has been already mentioned that one household takes up more than one livelihood activities and it can be seen from the table that there are 22 such households members of which take up all the three livelihood activities altogether.

It seems the village has been entered into a critical cycle of low productivity-low income-low capital spiral. Therefore, this vicious cycle is to be broken by identifying and generating some alternative livelihood activities through EDC initiatives which will relieve the people to a large extent.

- 13. Economic status:** It is really difficult to measure the economic status of the people of the villages of the EDC. Nevertheless, the following table tries to show some of the conditions of the people of the villages of the Amguri Bagan EDC.

Category of house	Nature of house	Amguri Bagan
Kutcha house	Thatched roof, mud floor, etc.	36



Pucca house	RCC/ tin roof, cement floor	18
Electrified		0
Owning livestock		24
Owning tractors		0
Owning mechanized farm implements		0

Source: Household Survey

14. **Wellness status:** 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 the wellness status for the villagers of the Amguri Bagan village has been attributed, in the FGD, as follows:

Wellness status	Amguri Bagan (no of HH)
Well off	0
Manageable	0
Poor	50
Very poor	5

Source: FGD, PRA.

The houses of most of the villagers are kutcha having mud floor and thatched roof. There are 36 such households having kutcha houses. 18 households have pucca houses though there is not a single electricity connection in the village. The numbers of tin roofed households are 40. 10 households have tripal (cloth) roof. Most of the people are tea garden laborers. The wage is Rs 90/- per person per day which is very low. Sunday is a holiday for the workers. There are no households that can be attributed well off or manageable status. All of them are landless and thus poor in all aspects of life and there are also five very poor families in the village. The two tables above have given a clear picture about the economic status of the villagers.

#### 15. Human – animal conflict in Amguri Bagaon 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 people. Apart from the crop raids by these wild animals picking up of domestic animal like cow, pig, goat, etc. by tiger is also a common problem in the village. The cumulative damage in terms of money would be very high. Despite sustaining such huge damage to the crop and croplands along with destruction of houses and household materials people are not being compensated at all by the forest department, (though the department has provisions for compensation payment, formation of crop protection committees, construction of vigilance camps and fencing) and any other NGOs working in KTR area people stated. This is a very tricky issue from the view point of conservation of forest and its ecosystem and needs to be addressed urgently by all concerned.

Frequency of crop raid in Amguri Bagan village

Names of animals	Frequency of crop raid	Seasons	Nos killed/injured by villagers
Elephant	Very High	Round the year	NIL
Wild boars	High	During crop season	NIL
Buffalo	Medium	Summer	NIL
Monkey	Low	Round the year	NIL
Tiger (Picks domestic animals)	Low	Round the year	NIL

Source: Household survey & FGD, PRA.

Elephants enter frequently into the village and destroy the paddy field, houses, cause huge damage to all other properties. The incidences of wild boars, buffalo, rhino, monkey and tiger are also sporadic. These animals mostly come in the crop season and eat up paddy and other crops. There are cases of picking of animals by the Tigers of the park.

**15.2. Household impacted by crop raiding animals:** Almost all the households are being impacted by the wild animals coming out of the KTR. The cumulative damage would be very high in the village.

Impact of crop raid

Crop damage during last 3 years	Amguri Bagan
High (> 70% crop damage)	All
Medium (50 – 70 %)	
Low (< 50%)	

Source: FGD (PRA).

**15.3. Number of households impacted by wild animals:** 45 households have been attacked by elephant in the village. There are a number of cases of household impacted by other wild animals in the village. The following table shows such cases in the village.

No of households affected by the animals attack

Elephant	Wild boar	Buffalo	Rhino	Tiger
45	6	8	6	3

Source: Household survey.

Human elephant interface is the highest in the village. 45 households have been afflicted by elephant there. The table above shows the no of households affected by the animal attack at different point of time. Picking up of domestic animals like cows, goats, pigs, etc. by tiger has also been reported. It would be worth noting here that one household may be attacked by more than one animal also the same household may be attacked more than once by the same or different animals. In a nut shell it can be concluded that the crop and other property damage is more than 70% in Amguri village.

## 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 Amguri Bagan EDC for identifying and prioritizing their problems. Care was taken to incorporate the interests of the forest dependent households. It was tried to ensure that the identified activities should not adversely impact the biodiversity of the forest. 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 their problems and which need to be solved first. The following list of activities and priority ranking was done in consultation with the EDC executive and other selected members of the EDC in an FGD.

The priority list of different activities is as below:

Sl no	Name of activity	Priority ranking
1	Construction of Kali Temple	4
2	Construction of walls and grill of Durga Mandir	2
3	Chair in the community hall	11
4	Construction of roads from NH to the school	2
5	Library	10
6	Electricity	9
7	Construction of boundary wall of school	2
8	Water supply	1
9	Public fishery	8
10	Capacity building (training for stitching, etc.)	5
11	Drinking water in the school (piped, syntax)	1
12	Employment for unemployed youths	3
13	Fishery, piggery, poultry, duckery, etc.	3
14	Bio-fencing	14
15	Assistance to the students (cycle, uniform, admission)	6
16	Water supply in Banglow, Siva temple and procurement of tin for the temple	1
17	EDC office	12
18	Gymnasium	13
19	Solar lamp (at least four)	7

It is crystal clear from the above table that the people are very concern for their supply of water in the village. Therefore, the first priority has been given to the drinking and other sources of water for day to day life of the villagers. Construction of boundary walls of school, durga temple and approach road to the village happens to be their second priority. It is interesting and ironical also at the same time that they emphasis on the temples and other religious aspects rather than the livelihood prospects. Other priorities can be seen from the table above.

#### 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. The highly forest dependent individual households were selected as the beneficiaries of the EPA. A time frame has been fixed for completion of the work. The activities are listed below:

Sl no	Activities	Beneficiaries	Year of implementation	Nature of support required
1	Fishery	SHGs/ individuals	2015	Both technical & financial
2	Goat farming	SHGs/ individuals	2015	Both technical & financial
3	Supply of farm equipments	Individuals	2015	Both technical & financial

#### CAPACITY BUILDING:

##### Awareness creation:

Type of programme	Year	Frequency	Targeted nos of participants
Awareness	2014	Quarterly	School children and the EDC members

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.

#### Capacity building/ skill development potential IGA

Target groups	Activities	Year of training	No of participants	Place of training/ training institutions
SHG and interested individuals	Stitching, fishery and goat farming, etc.	2104	50	Village premise
Drop out youths	Mechanical training (carpentry, driving, etc. )	2014	50	Village premise

Since, the fishery and goatery 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.

#### **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. Ecotourists 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.

## 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 household data collected 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 one year budget for the EDC. It could be prepared for a long term also subject to the availability of fund. This is shown as below:

Activities	Year		Duration of work	
	Unit	Cost (Rs.)	Starting (month)	End (month)
<b>Man-animal conflict mitigation</b>				
Compensation for crop raid	Rs	5,00,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Compensation for livestock	Rs.	50,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Power fencing				
Torch light	10 each	40,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
<b>Village development</b>				
<b>EPA</b>				
Tube well	10 nos	2,50,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Syntax tank for the school, temple, bungalow, etc.		50,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Bicycle and uniform for the School students		50,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Solar lamp for the school going children	10	20,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Boundary wall of the school		1,00,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
LPG	55 no	2,47,500	August, 2015	March, 2016
Coaching class for IX & X standard students		50,000	July each year	
Chair for community hall	50	15,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Temple renovation	2	1,00,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Electricity connection (to request the electricity department)				
<b>Plantation</b>				
Locally available fruit trees at the roadside like Lemon, Litchi, Mango, Kordoi, Amlokhi, Amora etc.	200 Nos	50,000	April - July, 2015	
Valuable tree at household premise like	200 Nos	50,000	April - July, 2015	

Agar, etc.				
Common interest activity				
Road (to request for PMGSY)				
<b>Livelihood improvement</b>				
Human health camp	2 Nos	80,000	August – Oct, 2015	Dec, 2015
Animal health camp	2 Nos	80,000	August – Oct, 2015	Dec, 2015
<b>IGA</b>				
Fishery	2 Nos	3,00,000	August - Nov, 2015	March, 2016
Goatery, piggery, poultry, etc.	2 Nos	5,00,000	August - Nov, 2015	March, 2016
<b>Capacity building programme</b>				
Awareness education	4 Nos	1,00,000	August, 2015	March 2016
Training in specific activity like carpentry, tailoring, electrical repairing, driving, computer training, mobile repairing, etc.	6 Nos	2,00,000	August - Nov, 2015	March, 2016
Exposure visit (EDC presidents initially)	4 Nos	5,00,000	December, 2015	March, 2016

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION:**

Monitoring and evaluation is part of the Micro Plan. If not properly monitored there is every possibility that the Micro Plan may 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 EDC executive will be in charge of implementation of all kinds of schemes that have been outlined 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 forest department or the KTR authority to bring panacea for all sorts of constraints of village development. It would be a gross mistake if somebody thinks 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 concerned villages. 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 Amguri Bagan 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. Amguri Bagan 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 deal. 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 very 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. On the other hand, inasmuch as the cattle are left free into the KTR and other nearby forests there is every possibility that the diseases may catch the wild animals. Therefore, vaccinating the livestock of the fringe villages should be the topmost priority. 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 (under different schemes) 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 villages 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 fringe area of the KTR.



**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.

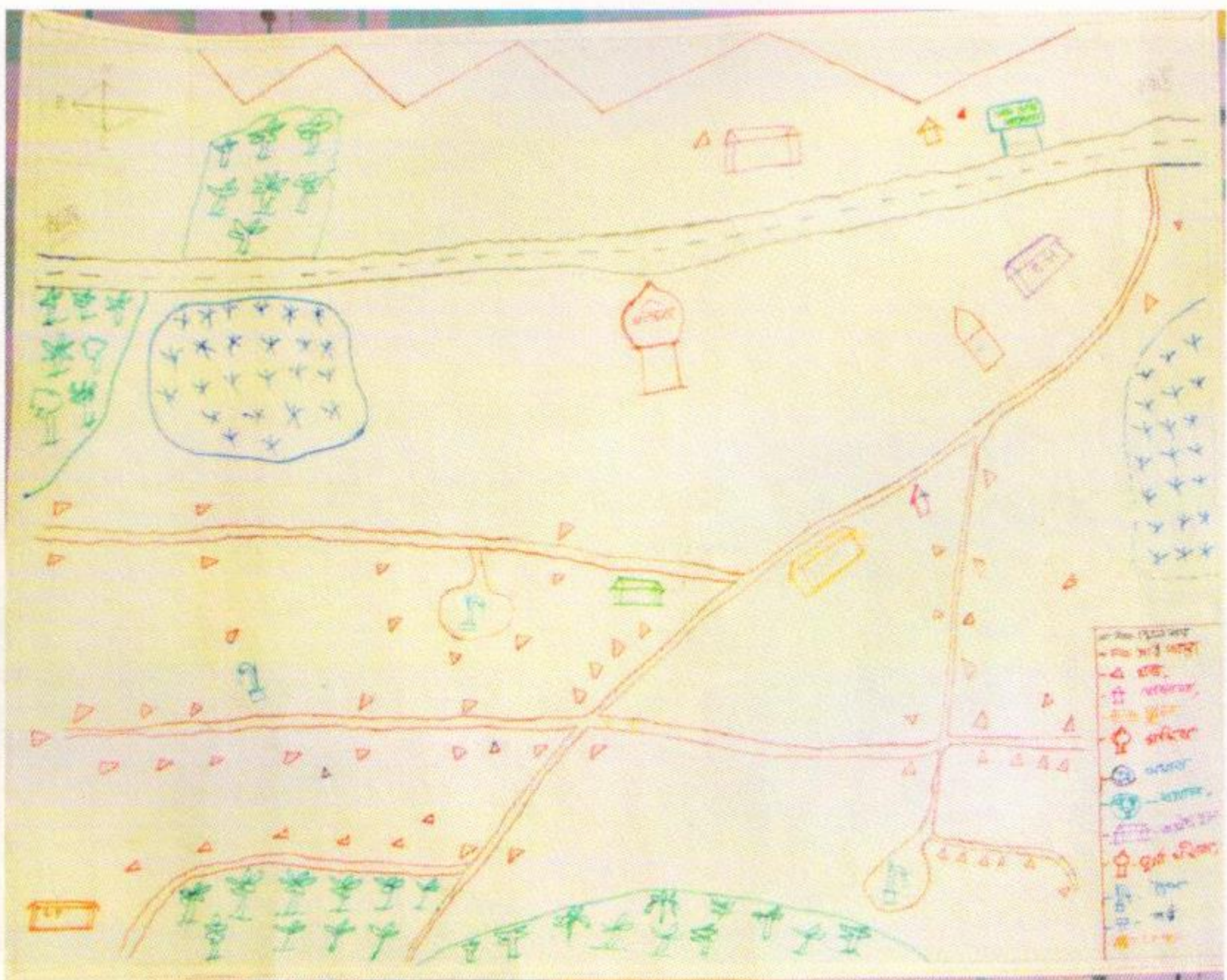
Amguri Bagan has situated at the fringe of KTR is broadly surrounded both by the KTR on the one side and the Bagser reserve on the other. Dominated by the tea tribal communities the people of the villages have limited employment options. Agriculture is monsoon dependent and the age old methods of farming have been followed till date culminating into low productivity and production. It has been realized that the village has many important issues to be addressed immediately. Livelihood is a major issue to be resolved, of course though they have different priorities altogether. Drinking water, compensation for crop raiding by the wild animals, irrigation, etc. are some of the issues related to agriculture resolution of which, indeed, will strengthen the village economy. Therefore, 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.

----- XXXXXX -----

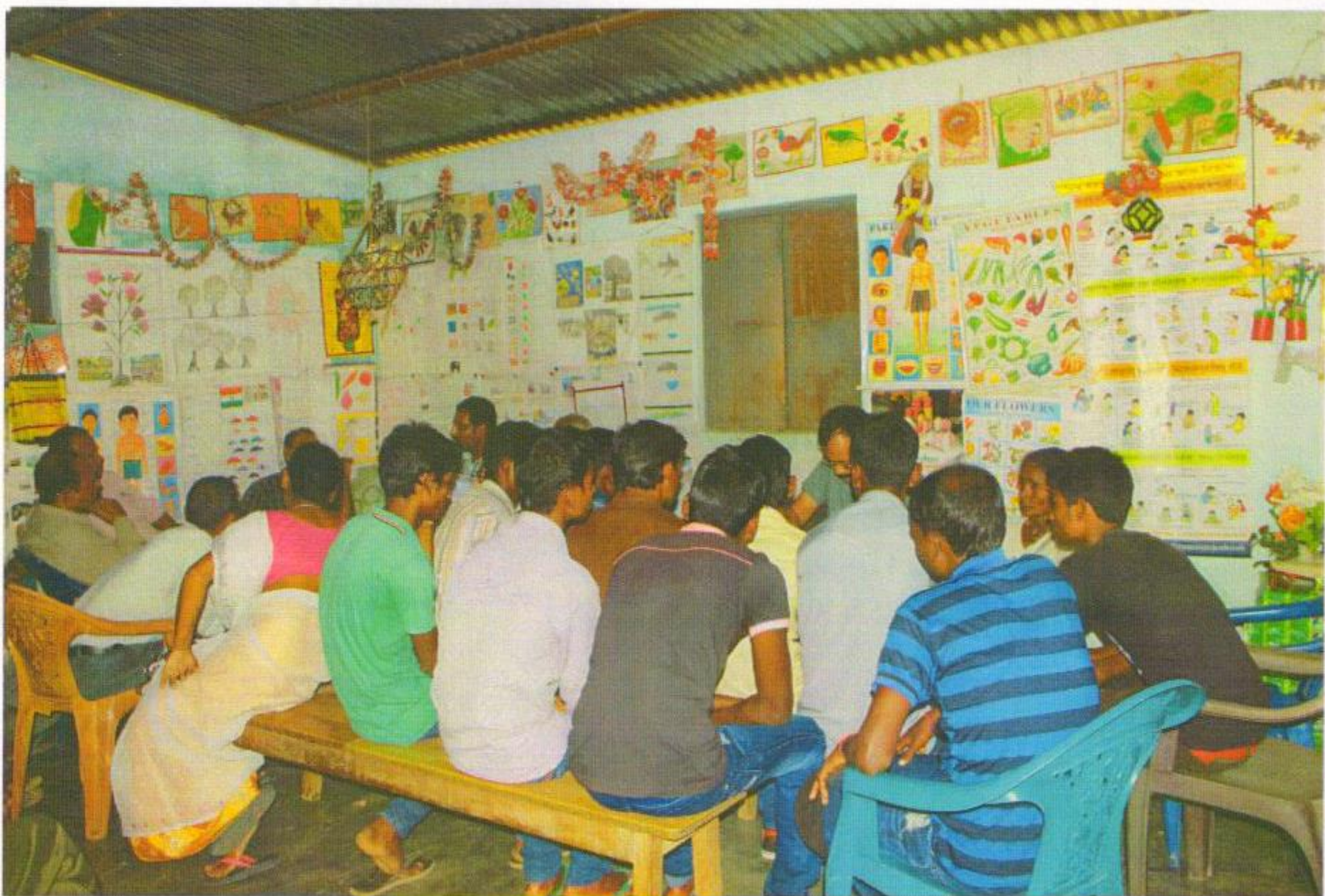
PARTIAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

# ANNEXURE

### PARTICIPATORY MAP OF AMGURI BAGAN ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE



### Some of the photographs of PRA with the Amguri Bagan EDC







Amrita T.E (E.D.E)

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 (অৰ্থনীতি), নগাঁও ছোৱালী মহাবিদ্যালয়

শ্ৰীদিলৰাৰ হুছেইন, এল. বি. চি. এছ



# গৃহৰ তথ্য সংগ্ৰহৰ প্ৰশ্নসূচী

গাঁৱৰ ক'ড নং-						
প্ৰশ্নসূচী নং-						

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহৰ তাৰিখ : ..... ২৭.০২.২০১৪. ....

সময় : ..... ০৫.৪০. মজাৰ .....  
.....

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহকাৰীৰ নাম :

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহকাৰীৰ চহী/ফোন নং :

১। শ্ৰীমতীমাৰা ত্ৰৈমাং

১। ৮৮-৭৬৮৪২৬৯৭

২।

২।

৩।

৩।

৪।

৪।

৫।

৫।

ক) সাধাৰণ তথ্য :

- ১। গৃহৰ নম্বৰ ৩২৬, বার্ড নং ⇒ ৯
- ২। তথ্য দিওঁতাৰ নাম → শ্ৰীদিপালী ত্ৰিবিজ
- ৩। ঘৰৰ মূৰব্বীৰ নাম → শ্ৰীদিপালী ত্ৰিবিজ
- ৪। ঘৰৰ মূৰব্বীৰ লগত তথ্য দিওঁতাৰ সম্পৰ্ক - (জীয়া)
- ৫। ডাকঘৰ → জে.ম.লা.য.কা
- ৬। পিন নং → ৭৮২২৬৬
- ৭। থানা → জে.ম.লা.য.কা
- ৮। পঞ্চায়ত → গোমাওৰি
- ৯। উন্নয়ন খণ্ড → বালিয়াড়ী
- ১০। জিলা → নাগাঁও

খ) গৃহৰ তথ্য :

- ১। পৰিয়ালৰ গাঁঠনি : একক  যৌথ ।
- ২। ধৰ্ম : হিন্দু  খৃষ্টীয়ান  মুছলিম  অন্যান্য ।
- ৩। জাতি : সাধাৰণ  অনুসূচীত জাতি  অনুসূচীত জনজাতি  অন্যান্য পিছপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়  অন্যান্য ।
- ৪। কি ভাষা কয় : বেঙ্গলী ।
- 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 : ২ টা
- ১০। ঘৰৰ মুঠতে কিমান কোঠা আছে? ৬ টা
- ১১। ঘৰৰ লগতে গাধোৱা ঘৰ সংলগ্ননে : হয়  নহয় ।
- ১২। ঘৰৰ লগতে পায়খানা সংলগ্ননে : হয়  নহয় ।
- ১৩। ঘৰৰ লগতে পাকঘৰ বেলেগে অৱস্থিত নেকি? : হয়  নহয় ।
- ১৪। বজা-বঢ়াত কি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে : খৰি  কেৰাচিন  এল.পি.জি.  বিজুলী  অন্যান্য ।









২৫। কৃষিজাত সংজুলি : → নাহি,

২৬। ভূমিৰ গুণাগুণ : → সাৰুৱা.

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

২৮। যোৱা ৫ বছৰত কৃষিক্ষেত্ৰত পৰিলক্ষিত হোৱা লক্ষণীয় পৰিবৰ্তন :

ক) কেইবিধমান শস্য বেছিকৈ খেতি কৰা হৈছে।

খ) খেতি কৰা শস্যৰ বৈচিত্ৰতা আৰু ভিন্নতা বাঢ়িছে।

গ) পৰিমাণ আৰু ভিন্নতা দুয়োটাই বাঢ়িছে/কমিছে।

২৯। এই পৰিবৰ্তনৰ 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
কাম	চাহাৰা	৮	৬	✓	✓	✓	✓

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

৩১। কৃষিত বাসায়নিক উপাদানৰ ব্যৱহাৰ :

শস্যৰ নাম	কীটনাশক		বাসায়নিক সাৰ	
	পৰিমাণ (প্ৰতি বিঘা)	ব্যয় (প্ৰতি কেজি/লিটাৰ)	পৰিমাণ (প্ৰতি বিঘা)	ব্যয় (প্ৰতি কেজি)
	—	—	—	×

৩২। কেতিয়াৰ পৰা এই বাসায়নিক উপাদান ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে :

৩৩। এই উপাদানবোৰ ক'ৰ পৰা ক্ৰয় কৰে?

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

৩৫। পশুধন :

জন্তুৰ নাম	চিকিৎসানয়লৈ নিয়নে	উদ্দেশ্য	মূঠ সংখ্যা (পোৱালি)		মূঠ সংখ্যা (প্ৰাপ্ত বয়স্ক)		মন্তব্য
			মতা	মাইকী	মতা	মাইকী	
গৰু	নাই	×	×	×	×	×	
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	অভয়াৰণ্য			
গৰু	X	✓		✓			
মহ							
ঘোঁৰা							
গাহৰি							
কুকুৰা							
হাঁহ							
ছাগলী							
ভেৰা							
অন্যান্য							

৩৭। পৰিয়ালৰ সম্পত্তিৰ তালিকা :

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

সামগ্ৰীৰ তালিকা	পৰিমাণ	ব্যৱহাৰ (ঘৰুৱা/ব্যৱসায়িক)	বৰ্তমানৰ সাম্ভাৱ্য বিক্ৰী দাম (টকা)
টেবুল/পাৱাৰ টিলাৰ			
ৰেফ্ৰিজাৰেটৰ			
এল পি জি			
ফেন			
ইস্ত্ৰী			
প্ৰেচাৰ কুকাৰ			
চিলাই মেচিন			
কম্পিউটাৰ			
অন্যান্য			

৩৮। যৌথ সম্পত্তিৰ তালিকা :

সামগ্ৰীৰ তালিকা	পৰিমাণ	ব্যৱহাৰ (ঘৰুৱা/ব্যৱসায়িক)	বৰ্তমানৰ সাম্ভাৱ্য বিক্ৰী দাম (টকা)
টেবুল/পাৱাৰ টিলাৰ	নাই	নাই	নাই
পাম্প চেট			
পুখুৰী			
মাটি			
ধান বনা মিল			
চাকি মিল			
ঘানী			
অন্যান্য			

৩৯। বিভিন্ন সামগ্ৰীৰ উপভোগৰ শেহতীয়া সপ্তাহৰ তথ্য :

সামগ্ৰীৰ তালিকা	নিজৰ উৎপাদন	বজাৰৰ পৰা ক্ৰয় কৰা	বজাৰ দৰ
চাউল	৪০ কেজি ॥	✓	✓
আটা/ময়দা	২০ কেজি ॥		
দাইল	২ কেজি ॥		
আলু	৬ কেজি ॥		
পিয়াজ	২ কেজি ॥		
বিলাহী	৬ কেজি ॥		

সামগ্ৰীৰ তালিকা	নিজৰ উৎপাদন	বজাৰৰ পৰা ক্ৰয় কৰা	বজাৰ দৰ
জলকীয়া	১ ফেজি ॥	✓	✓
চয়াবিন	১ ফেজি ॥	✓	✓
মাংস	১ ফেজি ॥	✓	✓
মাছ	১ ফেজি ॥	✓	✓
শুকান মাছ	X	✓	✓
গাখীৰ	X	✓	✓
চেনী	১ ফেজি	✓	✓
নিমখ	১ ফেজি	✓	✓
মছলা	X		
চাহপাত	X		
কেৰাচিন তেল	X		
খৰি	X		
চিগাৰেট/বিড়ি	✓		
সুৰা	X		
ফলমূল	✓		
শাক-পাহলি	X		
অন্যান্য	X		

৪০। লঘু বনৌপজ সংগ্ৰহৰ তথ্য :

সামগ্ৰীৰ তালিকা	ব্যৱহাৰ	কোনে সংগ্ৰহ কৰে	সংগ্ৰহত কিমান দিন	কিমান মাহ	কিমান বিক্ৰী কৰে	বজাৰ দৰ	বৰ্তমানৰ স্থিতি
শুকান ডাল	খৰি		৪	প্ৰতিমাহ	X	X	X
গছৰ পাত	পশু খাদ্য						
শিপা, বাকলি	দৰৱ, বিক্ৰী						
ফল-মূল	খাদ্য বিক্ৰী						
শাক	খাদ্য বিক্ৰী						
শিমলু তুলা	উপভোগ বিক্ৰী						
খেৰ	ঘৰুৱা						

৪০। লঘু বনৌপজ সংগ্ৰহৰ তথ্য :

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

৪১। পৰিয়ালৰ মুঠ আয় (বছৰেকীয়া) : ১০,৫০০ ২৫০০

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, নাৰীয়া, গেবেজ, ড্ৰাইভাৰ ইত্যাদি)

৪৩। দৰিদ্ৰ সীমাৰেখাৰ তলত পৰে নেকি : হয়  নহয় ।

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

৪৫। বেচন কাৰ্ড নম্বৰ :

৪৬। যোৱা ৫ বছৰত গছ কইছে নেকি : হয়  নহয় ।

৪৭। যদি কইছে কি গছ কইছে ? নাহ,

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) ব্যৱসায়ী 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
দুৰ্গাপূজা	ৱেক্টোবৰ স্বাহত,	

৫৩। ধৰ্মীয় বিশ্বাস : ক্ৰোধ,

৫৪। কিবা বিশেষ বাধা নিষেধ : নাই

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
নাই	X	X	X	X	X	X

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 / হৰিণা

গ) কেনেধৰণৰ 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

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহকাৰীৰ স্বাক্ষৰ

প্ৰিয়ানেশ ৩৪২