

MICRO PLAN OF

BAGORI ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

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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 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 Brhamaputra, 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 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 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.

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 Mirco-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 BAGORI EDC:**

The Bagori Eco Development Committee was established in the year 2007, Mr Madan Tasa as its President. There is a general body and an Executive committee having placed Mr Maheswar Tisu, Forester I, as its Member Secretary. Subsequently, Mr Pranaba Jyoti Dutta, Forester I, took over as the 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. It is interesting to note here that the Executive committee has six male members and five female members while 15% female representation are there in the general body.

TIME LINE AND HISTORY OF THE VILLAGES:**Bagori village -**

Bagori 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.

Bagori village is about to 277 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.

Name of the village: Bagori

Name of the Development Block: Kaliabor

Police Station: Jakhalabandha

Post office: Bagori

District: Nagaon

Village boundary: North: Kaziranga National Park; South: Bagser reserve; East: Golaghat

District and West: Harmoti village.

CHAPTER VI: MICRO-PLAN FOR BAGORI EDC

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

Mr Madan Tasa is the president of the EDC and Mr Pranab Jyoti Dutta 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 Madan Tasa
Member Secretary	: Sri Pranab Jyoti Dutta
Treasurer	: Smt Rashmi Tati
Executive Members	: Sri Rajesh Thakur
	: Smt Niru Saikia
	: Smt Purnima Tati
	: Smt Baby Mondol
	: Smt Phaguni Ghatowal
	: Smt Putuli Singh
	: Smt Saraswati Tanti
	: Sri Abhilash Gonju
	: Sri Kamal Tati
	: Sri Golap Gogoi
	: Sri Ranjit Gowala, Panchayat Member.

The clusters of the Bagori EDC is very densely populated but of poor economic background. People primarily depend upon wage earning activities as their prime livelihood followed by tiny businesses. There is problem of landlessness and 66 households of the EDC have no agricultural land.

- 2. LOCATION, ADMINISTRATION AND FACILITIES:**

Sl no	Information	
1	Name of the village	Bagori
2	Name of the EDC	Bagori EDC
3	Forest Beat/ Range	Bagori
4	Post office	Bagori
5	Block	Kaliabor
6	Police station/ outpost	Jakhalabandha
7	Total household	277
8	Total population	1324
9	Livestock population	1525

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

2.1. Details of human population:

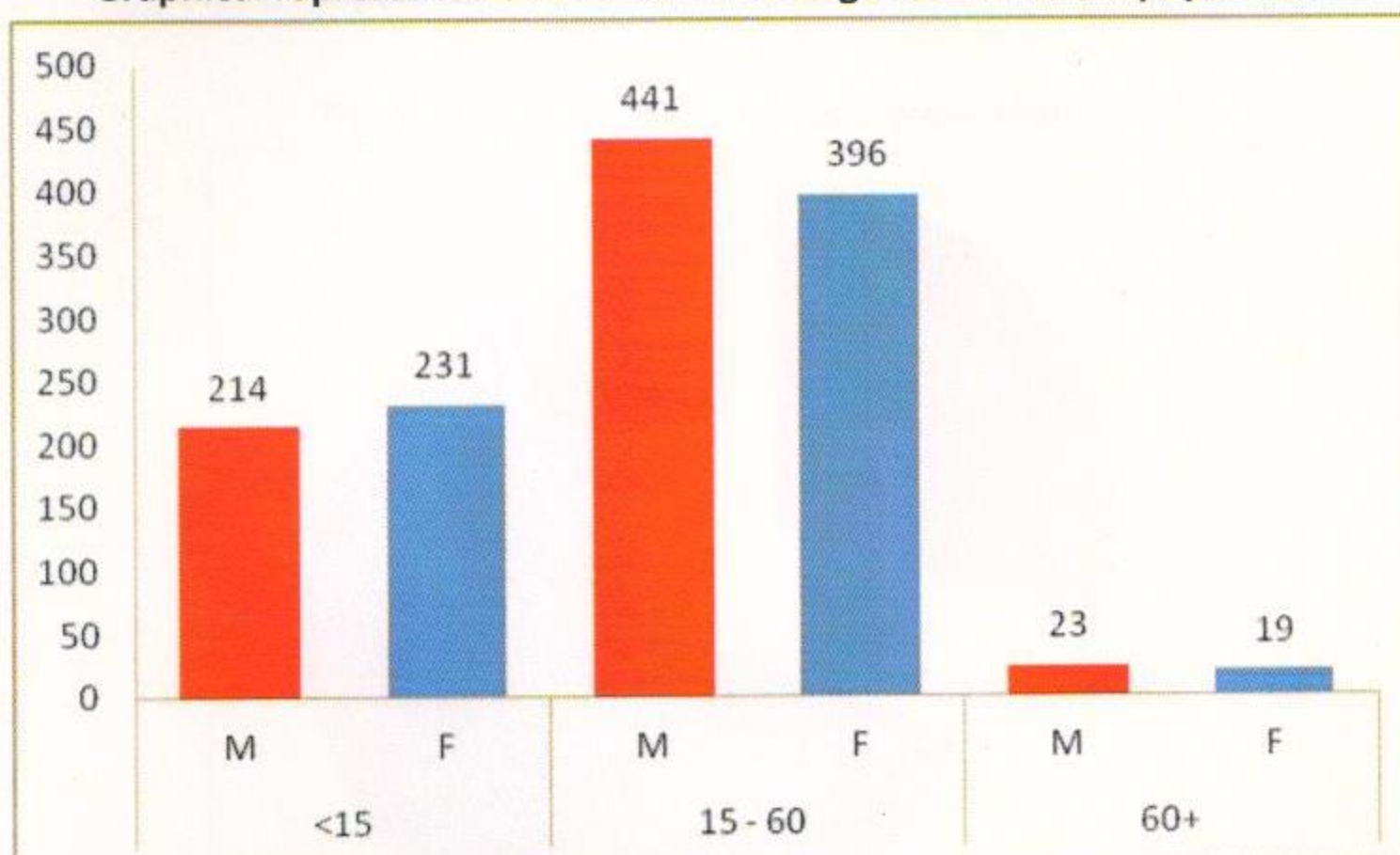
Population of Bagori village

Category	TH	TP	< 15		Adult		60+	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
All	277	1324	214	231	441	396	23	19

Source: Household survey

Human population: Bagori is a big village accommodating 277 households with a population of 1324 nos. out of which 678 nos are male as against 646 female. There are 837 workable people in the EDC 47% of which are female. The female male ratio in the village as a whole is 952. In the age group below 15, this ratio is 1079 which is very encouraging. The overall literacy rate in the village is 73.1%. 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 4.77 per family.

Graphical representation of different categories of human population



2.2. Religious breakup of the households: As has been shown in the table below Bagori village is dominated by the people of the Hindu religion having a very tiny numbers of Muslim populations. Out of 277 households 271 households belong to Hindu and only 6 belong to Muslim religion. The population according to different age category has been presented in the following table:

Religious break up of population of Bagori EDC

Category	TH	TP	< 15		Adult		60+	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
Hindu	271	1302	211	228	431	390	23	19
Muslim	6	22	3	3	10	6	0	0

Source: Household survey.

The family size in the village for both the Hindu and Muslim is not very big as is shown in the table and it is 4.80 and 3.66 respectively for both the community.

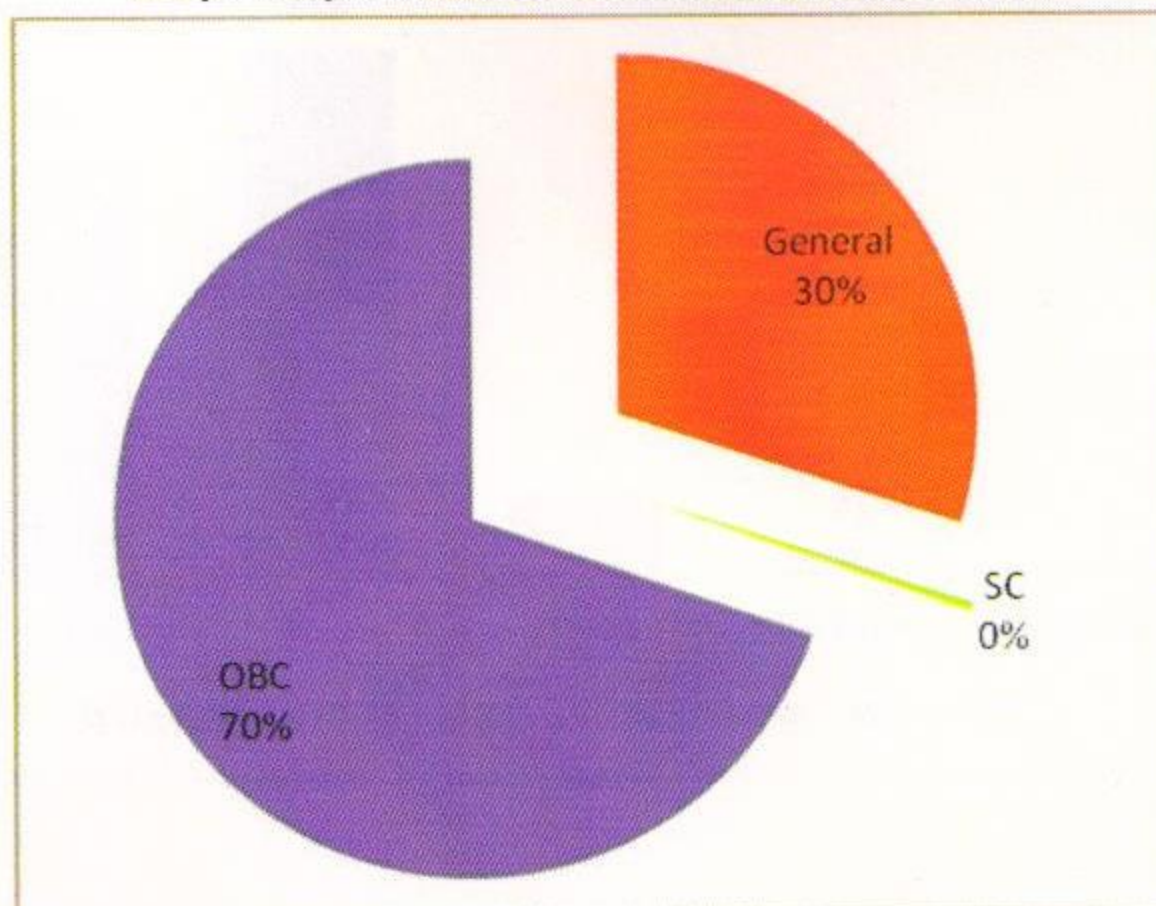
2.3. Caste population: The following table represents the caste population according to their age group in the village:

Category	TH	TP	< 15		Adult		60+	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
General	83	375	52	53	137	119	9	5
SC	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
OBC	193	947	162	178	303	276	14	14

Source: Household survey.

As is clear from the table above that there are a large number of OBC populations in the village. 193 out of 277 households belong to OBC and 69 belong to OBC category. There are only 1 household belonging to SC caste in the village. 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 Bagori 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 Bagori EDC as a whole is 73.1%. The following table followed by the graphs shows the educational status in the Bagori village:

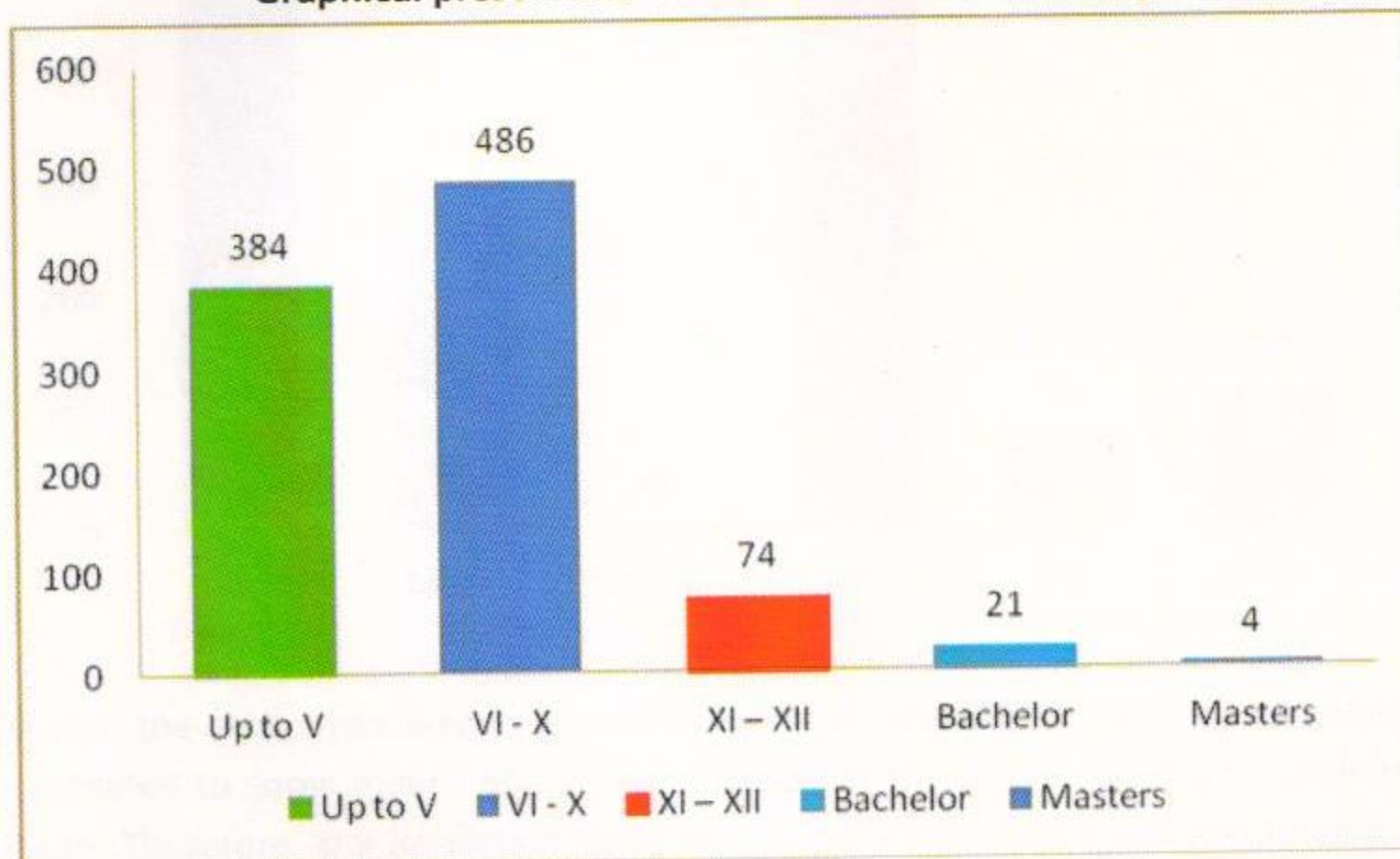
Educated people in absolute numbers

Class	Numbers
Up to V	384
VI - X	486
XI - XII	74
Bachelor	21
Masters	4

Source: Household survey.

The overall literacy rate in the EDC is 73% which seems 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 Bagori 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.

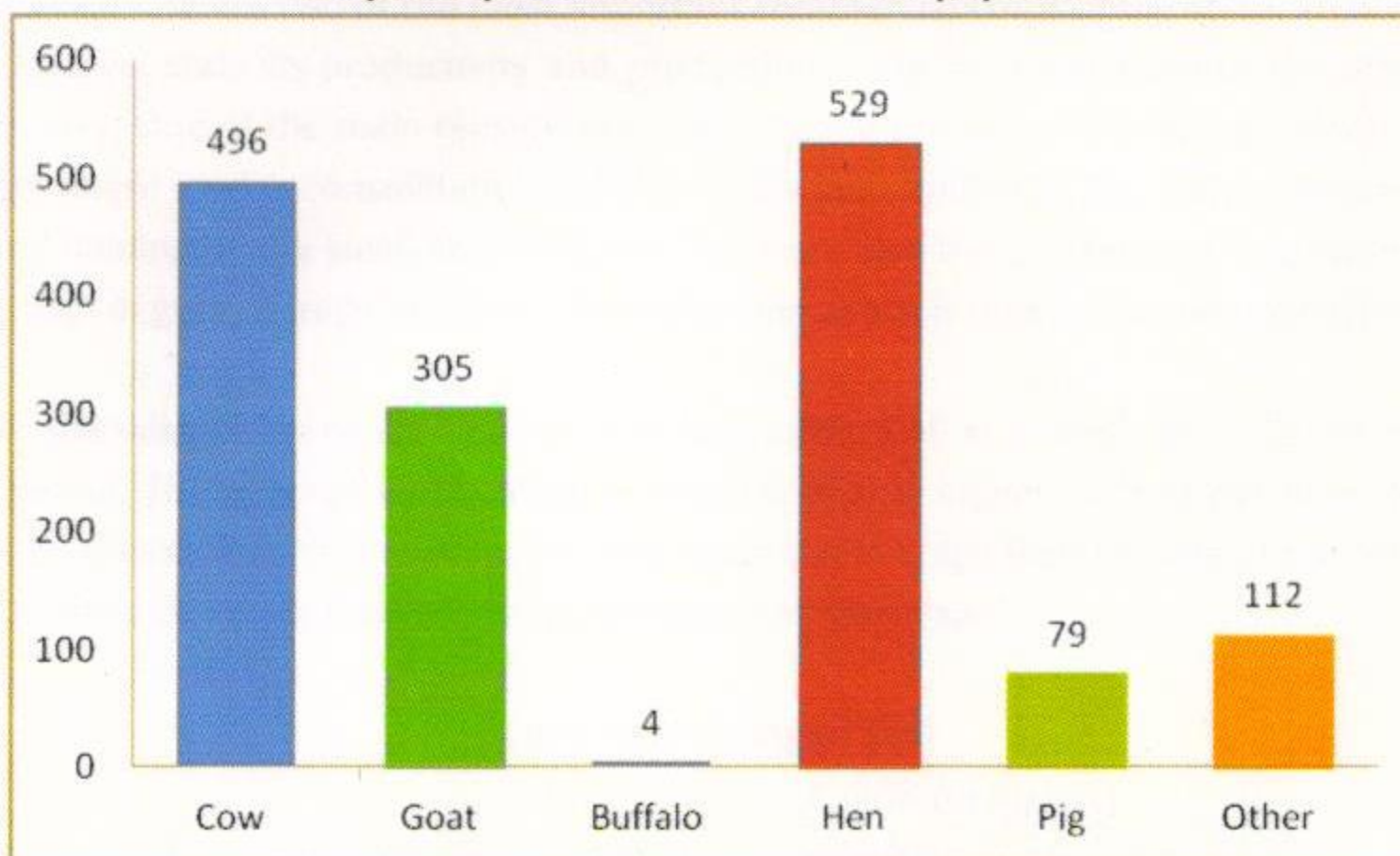
3.1. Details of livestock population: There are altogether 1525 different domesticated animals in the village. The following table and the bar diagram give a detail picture of the numbers of different animals in the village. Out of 277 households of the village 185 households own some or the other kind of animals. There are 92 households who don't possess any kind of livestock population.

Livestock population of Bagori EDC

Types of livestock	Total numbers	Stall fed	Household nos having livestock
Cow	496	0	92 households don't have livestock population
Goat	305	0	
Buffalo	4	0	
Hen	529	0	
Pig	79	0	
Other	112	0	

Source: Household survey.

Graphical presentation of livestock population



Till last year the cattle populations grazed freely inside the KNP though the movement has now been restricted to some extent due to the erection of the power fencing towards the north of the village. Therefore, the important issue with these cattle is to vaccinate them from time to time. Also, the cows are of not high milking variety and therefore can be motivated people to get away with those and get some improved and high milking variety so as to receive greater income out of such livestock populations.

3.2. Fodder availability: People are not worried at all about the fodder for their cattle since they are amidst the KNP the hills of Karbi Anglong. The cattle graze in the village agricultural fields as well as the KNP and the hills of Karbi Anglong.

Fodder availability round the year at Bagori

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

Source: FGD, PRA.

The sources of the cattle food are varied as has been presented in the above table. Grazing inside the KNP is though restricted, but till last year all the cattle used to graze inside it. But, last year the erection of the power fencing has restricted the free movement of the cattle population into the KNP though the pressure is still there. 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 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:** There are 421 bighas of land in the EDC as a whole as has been shown in the table below. The average landholding in the EDC is 1.51 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.

Total land of Bagori EDC

		Bagori (in Bighas)
1	Total land	426.89
2	Community land	5
3	agricultural land	421.89

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

As has been represented by the villagers there are only about 5 bighas of community land which has been utilized for establishing various community organisations like the schools, temple, etc. But, there are fallow lands towards the south of the village.

- 4.2. **Irrigated land:** Agricultural activity is done once in a year and there is no double cropping in the village till today. Agriculture is absolutely weather dependent and there is no artificial irrigation facilities available there. Productivity and production is however low due to non-application of modern agricultural methodology.

- 4.3. **Current land use:**

Land under different use

		Bagori (in Bighas)
1	Agriculture single cropped	421.89
2	Agriculture double cropped	0
3	Agriculture fallow/no crop	150
4	Fruit plantation	0

5	Jhum	0
6	Small tea gardens	60

Source: FGD, PRA.

People grow only Sali (winter) paddy in their land. The production and productivity is very low. This is 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.

There are people, though other than the villagers, coming out to grow tea. About 60 bighas of land has been cultivated to grow tea in the village.

About 150 bighas of government land are being remaining fallow towards the south of the village. There is every possibility of getting these lands encroached if not utilized immediately. Some time back the villagers tried to cultivate lemon but was raided by the wild elephants and hence got discouraged.

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.

Land holding category

	Bagori	
	TH	Land (in bighas)
Large (> 4 hectares)	0	
Medium (2 - 4 hectares)	0	
Small (1 - < 2 hectares)	7	68.4
Marginal (< 1 hectares)	204	352.6
No agricultural Land	66	

Source: Household survey.

The land holding scenario is very pathetic in the Bagori EDC. All are small and marginal land holders as has been shown in the table above. 66 households (23.8%) are landless and rests have very tiny land. There are seven small land holders possessing 68.4 bighas of land in total and the remaining are marginal farmers. The land man ratio is 1.51 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 Bagori EDC

Type of resources	Availability	Distance (in km)	Status	Shortfall
LP School	Yes	0	Inside the village	0
ME	No	3 & 6	Bagori & Kuthori	1
High School	Yes	0	Inside the village	0
HSS school/ college	No	33 & 40 kms	Bokakhat & Kaliabor	1
PHC	Yes	0	Sub centre	1
Hospital	No	6 kms	Kuthori	1
Veterinary hospital	No	40 & 12 km	Kaliabor & Kohora	1
GP office	No	6 km	Kuthori	1
Police station	No	33	Jakhalabandha. An outpost is at Kuthori	1
Forest office	Yes	0	Bagori Range Office	0
Post office	No	3	At Harmoti	1
Bus facility (Roads)	Yes	0	Roadside	0
Weekly market (Friday)	No	6	Kuthori	1
Tank/ pond	Yes	8	Inside the village	0
Drinking water	Yes	0		

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

Infrastructure facilities are very rudimentary in the village. Almost all the important services are distantly located. Even the GP office is also located at kuthori at a distance of 6 km. There is a sub centre in the village though is not working properly. For improved facility one has to go to Jakhalabandha or Bokakhat. The drinking water facility is also not sufficient. Most of the people collect water from tube wells. Some own the tube well and other collects it from their neighbor's tube well. There are about 50 households in the Bhalukjuri cluster who still collect water from the hill streams. The streams are not perennial and hence face hardship during winter when the streams get dry.

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

Market availability

Nature of facility (purchase/sale)	Nos	Distance
Grocery shop	7	0
PDS	1	0
Weekly market (Haat)	0	6

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

There is a PDS shop and seven 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. The villagers are not satisfied the way the PDS shop is being run. The

operator is not from the Bagori village rather he hails from the neighboring Harmoti. Kerosene (3 liters per household/ per month @ Rs. 20/- per liter) and rice are the primary items the villagers collect from the PDS shop. Apart from the shops a weekly market is also situated at kuthori at a distance of six kms.

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

Institutions	Numbers	No of member households
EDC	1	All
SHG	5 female & 1 male	10 each
VDP	1	All

Source: FGD, PRA.

There is the Bagori EDC where all households have their representative. Another institution where all the villagers are members is the VDP. There are five female 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	Number of members	Activities
1	Joya SHG	11	Money lending businesses
2	Navamallika SHG	10	- Do -
3	Mohila Kalyan SHG	10	- Do -
4	Milijuli SHG	10	- Do -
5	Asha Milon SHG	10	- Do -
6	Panchyajonna Jibanjyoti SHG	5	- Do -

Source: FGD, PRA.

All the five female SHGs are embarking upon the money lending business though they can be motivated to take up other productive activities so as to generate good income. Apart from the money lending activity the Milijuli SHG is also managing a pond of about 8 kathas. The only problem with the pond is that during winter it gets dry for three four months. Therefore, the members are facing problem in rearing fishes.

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 Bagori EDC

Sources	Number	B	D	I	L	Status (seasonal/ perennial)
Pond	8	Yes	No	No	Yes	Seasonal
Tube well	170	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	After January gets dry

Ring well	5	No	No	No	No	Dying
PHE	0	Yes	Yes	No	No	Perennial
River	0					
Stream	1	Yes		Yes	Yes	Gets dried in winter

*Bathing, Drinking, Irrigation, Livestock

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

The state of water infrastructure is relatively good. There are about 170 tube wells in the village as a whole. People who don't own a tube well can collect it from the nearest tube well. Some of the tube wells get dry after the month of January and thus people have to face hardship in terms of collecting it from others or distant places. The people of Bhalukjuri face the problem of water since there is no tube well in that cluster. A big storage tank was there in the Bhalujuri cluster where water was (stored from the hill stream and) supplied to each and every households of Bhalukjuri but ironically has been died for last couple of years. People are of the opinion that once this source is revived the problem of water in the said cluster would be solved to a great extent.

9. **Energy requirements:** There are diverse sources of energy in the village, namely, fire wood, LPG, electricity, kerosene, etc. Though some households have LPG but still needs to depend largely on the firewood collected from nearby forests for stopgap maintenance.

Types of energy used by the villagers

Type of fuel	Applicable	Bagori	No of months of major dependency	Sources
Fire wood	Yes	248	November to February	Bagser reserve
Crop residue	No	0		
LPG	No	48	November to February	
Electricity	No	96	November to February	
Bio-gas	Yes	2		
Kerosene	Yes	204	Summer	

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

The villagers are highly dependent on fire wood for different purposes. During winter the dependency becomes higher since fire wood is then used for multiple purposes. Almost all the households use fire wood for cooking, heating, etc. There are a few LPG connections in the village however due to erratic supply of the refilled cylinder such families also need to depend on fire wood for stopgap maintenance. The demand for fire wood is met by the Karbi Pahar towards the south of the village. A tiny amount of the firewood also comes from the KTR which is towards the north of the village. 96 households have electricity connection in their houses nevertheless need to depend on kerosene for lighting purpose due to the erratic supply of the power scenario.

Kerosene is not at all a problem in the village. It is available in the PDS shop situated inside the village. 3 ltrs per household is procured for a month at the cost of Rs 20/- per liter. However, it falls short and the demand is met by the hawker visiting frequently and selling it at the village.

The PDS operator is from Harmoti and people are not satisfied the way the PDS shop is being run by him.

10. **Forest protection issues:** Cutting timber is not an issue as far as forest protection is concerned. There are, of course, some amounts of fuel wood collection for subsistence purposes. They collect different kind of NTFPs from the forest situated at the Karbi Anglong side.

Issues	Presence	Status (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
Hunting	No	No
Grazing	Yes	Significant
Encroachment	No	
Others	No	

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

It was divulged in the FGD during the PRA process that there are cases of timber collections by the villagers although they are very insignificant due to their tiny volume. Timber is collected for construction purposes though most of the villagers use bamboo for the purpose. Also it is collected for making household furniture. Collection of firewood is very high which is from the reserve towards the Karbi hill and also tiny amount is being collected from the KTR. The pressure of grazing was also significantly high since there is no stall feeding practice though has of late decreasing due to the construction of power fencing towards the north of the village. Most of the villagers collect different wild vegetables from the forest like Katchu, dhekia, bamboo shoot, kaldil, variety if leafy vegetables, etc. though shy away from the fact.

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

Level of dependency	Bagori
High	Nil
Medium	Nil
Low	40%

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

50% of the households have cattle population. Since stall feeding is not practiced, therefore, can be concluded that these households depend on the forest for grazing purpose. Moreover, 89% of the households depend on fire wood, as has been stated in the questionnaire, for their daily energy requirements. Some of them obviously collect the fire wood from the home gardens. But, since the home gardens cannot fulfill all the daily needs of the fire wood people are forced to depend on either the market or the nearby forests. It can be concluded therefore since all the people don't have the financial viability to go and purchase fire wood from the market some of them must have collected the fire wood from the nearby forests. Apart from these people also collect different kinds of eatables from the forests like leafy vegetables, bamboo shoot, etc.

Thus, the villagers depend on the forest for different items. But, the dependency on the forest is not very high.

12. Current income generation activities:

As has been mentioned earlier due to not so improved quality of human resource the employability of the people is very low.

Current income generating activities in household numbers

Sl no	Livelihood category	Bagori	% of total households
1	Daily wage laborer	173	62
2	Farmer	160	57
3	Service	10	.03
4	Business	40	14
5	Other	54	19

Source: Household survey.

As has been mentioned earlier 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. Members of 62% of the total households in the village are engaged in wage earning activities and thus corroborating the fact of the low quality human resources in the village. A large number of people are also engaged in farming activities. A miniscule percentage of the households are engaged in both service and business activities. Driver, carpenter, mason, etc. are some of the other employment opportunities where the people of the EDC are engaged.

13. **Economic status:** It is really difficult to measure the economic status of the people of a village. Similar is the case for Bagori village also. Nevertheless, the following table tries to show some of the conditions of the people of the Bagori EDC.

Category of house	Nature of house	Households
Kutcha house	Thatched roof, mud floor, etc.	230
Pucca house	RCC/ tin roof, cement floor	47
Electrified		96
Owning livestock		185
Kutcha latrine		105
Sanitary latrine		10
Open defecation		162

Source: Household survey.

It is apparent from the above table that most of the villagers live in kutcha houses. There are 47 pucca houses. Only 96 households are connected through electricity. 92 out of 277 households don't possess any livestock. A large number of populations still defecate in open as has been shown in the table above.

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	Bagori
Well off	10
Manageable	94
Poor	158
Very poor	15

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 Bagori village has been attributed as above.

15. Human – animal conflict in Bagori 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 property 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	High	Round the year	NIL	61
Wild boars	Low	Round the year	NIL	7
Buffalo	Low	Round the year	NIL	7
Rhino	Low	Round the year	NIL	11
Tiger (Picks domestic animals)	Very low	Round the year	NIL	Not reported

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

The cases of man-animal conflict in the village are very low as shown in the table above. Conflict with elephant is relatively high in the village. There are also sporadic cases of confrontation with

animals like wild boars, buffalo, etc. with no casualties. Picking up of domestic animals is seldom reported. Despite cases of confrontation the affected households are not being compensated.

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 very low in Bagori. Construction of power fencing by the department to the north of the village recently has reduced the conflict to a large extent.

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 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 about 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 the Bagori Eco Development Committee is as below:

Sl no	Name of activity	Priority ranking
1	Drinking water	1
2	Health	3
3	Community hall ✓	10 ✓
4	Namghar, Mandir, etc.	9
5	Handloom	4
6	Goatery, piggery, fishery, etc.	2
7	Stitching machine	4
8	Power tiller	5
9	STW	5
10	Skill development (training)	6
11	Jersey cow	8
12	Floriculture	7
13	Employment opportunities	2

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 any 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. There are one SHG who is taking up fishery activity but facing some problem for which they can be provided with technical support.

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	Fishery	SHGs/ individuals	2015	Both technical & financial
2	Goat, poultry, piggery farming; handloom, etc.	SHGs/ individuals	2015	Both technical & financial
3	Supply of farm equipments	Individuals	2015	Both technical & financial
4	Supply of stitching machine	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. Fishery, goat, poultry, piggery, etc. farming, weaving, etc. have been selected by the villagers as major income generating activities. 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. 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. For this STW and some kind of technical support is needed. 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

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	Fishery and farming	2105	50	Village premise
Drop out youths	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.

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.

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)
Man-animal conflict mitigation				
Compensation for crop raid	Rs	5,00,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Compensation for livestock	Rs.	1,00,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Village development				
EPA				
Tube well	10 nos	2,50,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Desk, benches, book shelf, etc.		1,00,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Umbrella for the LP School students	100	15,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Handloom	10	1,00,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Weaving shed	3 no	1,50,000	October, 2015	Nov, 2015
Stitching machine	10	80,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Improvement of Namghar/ temple		1,00,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Community Hall	1000 sq ft	7,00,000	October, 2015	2016
LPG	100 no	4,50,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Plantation				
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 Agar, etc.	200 Nos	50,000	April - July, 2015	
Common interest activity				
Road (to request for PMGSY)				
Livelihood improvement				
Human health camp	2 Nos	1,00,000	August – Oct, 2015	Dec, 2015
Animal health camp	2 Nos	80,000	August – Oct, 2015	Dec, 2015

IGA				
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
Jersey cow	10	3,00,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Power tiller	2 nos	2,50,000	August, 2015	March, 2016
Procurement of STW	10 nos	3,00,000	August - Nov, 2015	March, 2016
Capacity building programme				
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	1 Nos	1,00,000	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 executive committee of Bagori EDC 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 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 Bagori 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 Bagori (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. Bagori 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. 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 caught the wild animals. Therefore, vaccinating the livestock of the Bagori 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 Bagori 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.

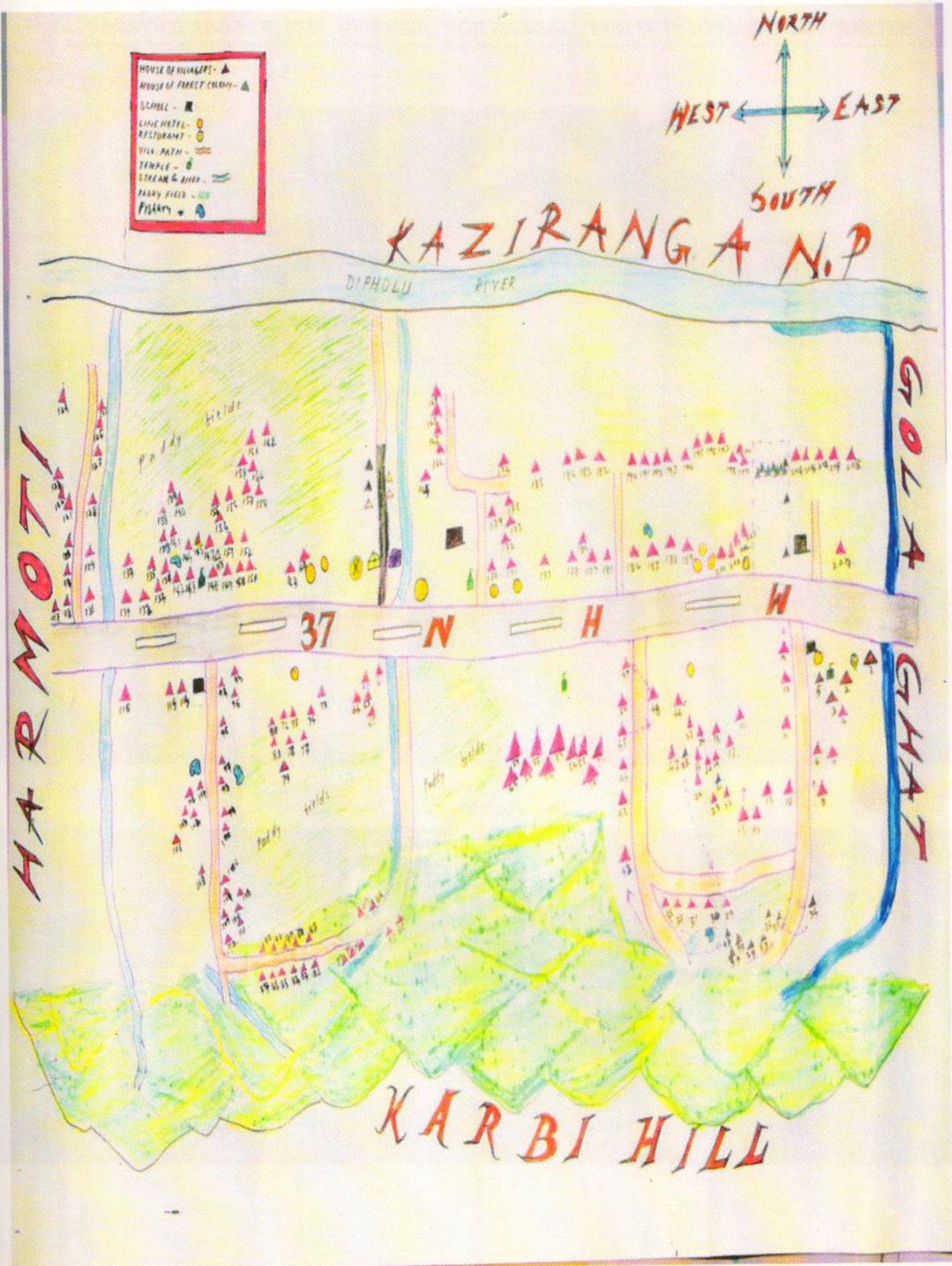
A prior baseline survey profiling demographic and socio-economic features of the fringe villages where the EDC is to be established is a *pre-requisite*. The aim of such a venture is economic upliftment of the underprivileged as well as better conservation of biodiversity.

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.

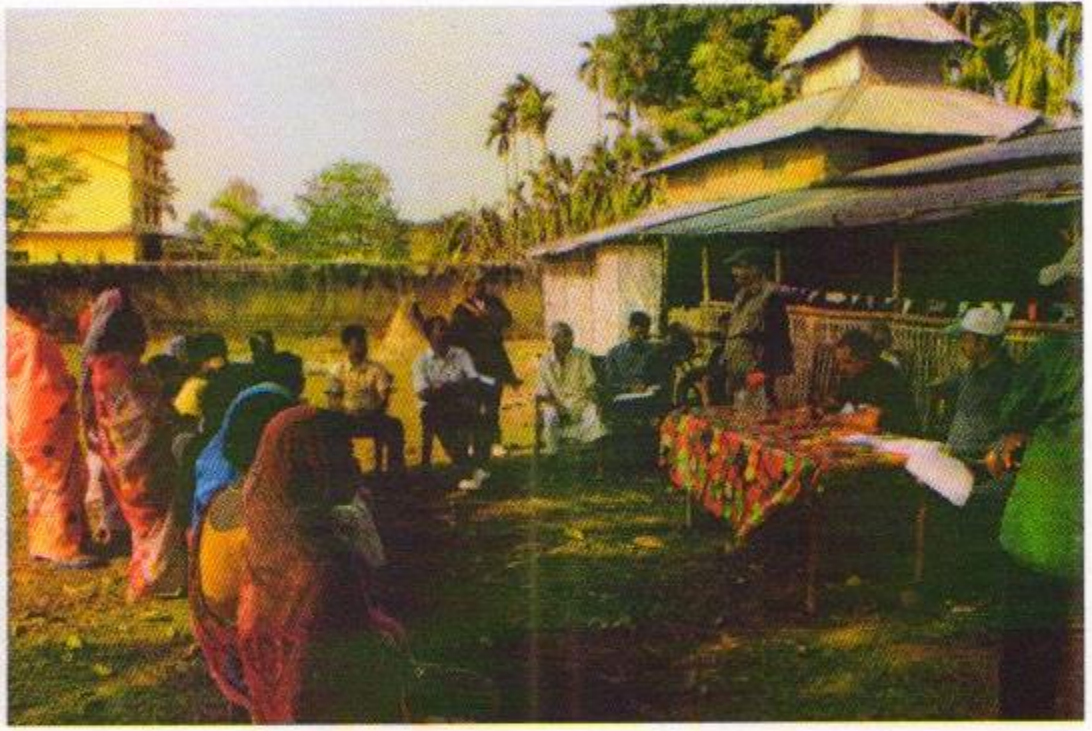
Bagori EDC has been constituted by Bagori village and is situated in between the KTR on the North and the hills of the Karbi Anglong on the south. The village is inhabited by a mixed population and living together for years in peace and tranquility. Agriculture is monsoon dependent and the age old methods 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 Bagori 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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ANNEXURE



PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL FOR RANGALU ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE



4
Sagari l.d.c.

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

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহ :

স্থানীয় ইক' ডেভেল'পমেন্ট 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-	০	১				
প্ৰশ্নসূচী নং-	৭	৬	২	২	৬	৬

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহৰ তাৰিখ : ০২/০৬/২০১৪

সময় : ১৫:৩০/১৩

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহকাৰীৰ নাম :

১। শ্ৰীমতী বিষ্ণু শিং

২।

৩।

৪।

৫।

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহকাৰীৰ চহী/ফোন নং :

১। 

২।

৩।

৪।

৫।

ক) সাধাৰণ তথ্য :

- ১। গৃহৰ নম্বৰ বাৰ্ড নং - ০১
২। তথ্য দিওঁতাৰ নাম *শ্ৰী নৰ্মিতা বৰা*
৩। ঘৰৰ মূৰব্বীৰ নাম *শ্ৰী কুন্ডেম বৰা*
৪। ঘৰৰ মূৰব্বীৰ লগত তথ্য দিওঁতাৰ সম্পৰ্ক *স্বামী*
৫। ডাকঘৰ *বাম্বা*
৬। পিন নং *৭৮২১৬৬*
৭। থানা *জয়লক্ষ্মী*
৮। পঞ্চায়ত *কুৰী*
৯। উন্নয়ন খণ্ড *পল্লীসংস্কাৰ*
১০। জিলা *নগাঁও*

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 : *অসমীয়া*
৫। স্থায়ী বাসিন্দা নে : হয় নহয় ।
৬। যদি হয়, কিমান বছৰৰ পৰা বাস কৰি আছে? *৫ বছৰ*
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 টি*
১০। ঘৰৰ মুঠতে কিমান কোঠা আছে? *২ টি*
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। বন্ধা-বঢ়াত কি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে : খৰি কেৰাচিন এল.পি.জি. বিজুলী অন্যান্য ।

১৫। উন্নত মানৰ চৌকা ব্যৱহাৰ কৰেনে : কৰে নকৰে

১৬। তলত উল্লেখিত সেৱা সমূহৰ বিৱৰণ :

সেৱা	গৃহৰপৰা দূৰত্ব (কি.মি.)	এই সেৱাক লৈ সঙ্কটনে (হয়/নহয়)	যোৱা ৫ বছৰত ইয়াৰ উন্নয়নৰ মূল খতিয়ান
প্ৰাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰ	১ কি:মি:	নহয়	উন্নত
প্ৰাথমিক স্কুল (এল. পি.)	১০০ মি:	হয়	৫
মাধ্যমিক স্কুল (হাই মাদ্ৰাছা)	৩ কি:মি:	নহয়	৫
উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়	৫ কি:মি:	৫	৫
চিকিৎসালয়	৩৫ কি:মি:	৫	৫
বনবিভাগৰ কাৰ্যালয়	২০০ মি:	হয়	৫
পানীৰ উৎস	ঘৰৰ ওচৰত	৫	৫
বনাঞ্চল	২০০ মি:	৫	৫

- ১৭। খোৱা পানী ক'ৰ পৰা খায় : টেডবৰেক ইয়াৰ দূৰত্ব ঘৰৰ ওচৰত
- ১৮। খোৱা পানী কোনে সংগ্ৰহ কৰে আৰু কিমান সঘনাই তিলোতাই/১০মি
- ১৯। ঘৰুৱা পোহৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা : ইলেক্ট্ৰিক, কেৰাচিন চাকি, সৌৰ শক্তি, বায়'গেচ
- ২০। সপ্তাহত প্ৰয়োজন হোৱা শক্তিৰ পৰিমাণ ৫৫ টন
- ২১। পৰিয়ালৰ সদস্য বিৱৰণ :

সদস্যৰ নাম	মুৰব্বীৰ লগত সম্পৰ্ক	বয়স	লিংগ	বিবাহিত/অবিবাহিত	শিক্ষা	পেশা	আয়
কুন্ডেন বৰা	মু:	৩৮	মু:	বিবাহিত	—	কামৰাজ	
নমিতা বৰা	স্ত্ৰী:	৩০	স্ত্ৰী:	৫	শিক্ষা	—	
হৰ্ষা বৰা	৫	২২	৫	৫: বি:	—	—	

২৫। কৃষিজাত সংজুলি :

২৬। ভূমিৰ গুণাগুণ :

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

২৮। যোৱা ৫ বছৰত কৃষিখণ্ডত 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			ভাৰতীয়া 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। কৃষিত ৰাসায়নিক উপাদানৰ ব্যৱহাৰ :

শস্যৰ নাম	কীটনাশক		ৰাসায়নিক সাৰ	
	পৰিমাণ (প্ৰতি বিঘা)	ব্যয় (প্ৰতি কেজি/লিটাৰ)	পৰিমাণ (প্ৰতি বিঘা)	ব্যয় (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। পশুধন :

জন্তুৰ নাম	চিকিৎসালয়লৈ নিয়নে	উদ্দেশ্য	মূঠ সংখ্যা (পোৱালি)		মূঠ সংখ্যা (প্ৰাপ্ত বয়স্ক)		মন্তব্য
			মতা	মাইকী	মতা	মাইকী	
গৰু							
মহ							
ঘোঁৰা							
গাহৰি							
কুকুৰা							
হাঁহ							
ছাগলী							হ'ল
ভেড়া							
অন্যান্য							

৩৬। প্রতিদিনে প্রয়োজন হোৱা পশু খাদ্যৰ পৰিমাণ

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

৩৭। পৰিয়ালৰ সম্পত্তিৰ তালিকা :

সামগ্ৰীৰ তালিকা	পৰিমাণ	ব্যৱহাৰ (ঘৰুৱা/ব্যৱসায়িক)	বৰ্তমানৰ সাম্ভাৱ্য বিক্ৰী দাম (টকা)
বেডিঅ'			
টেলিভিছন			
টেপৰেকৰ্ডাৰ			
চিডি প্লায়াৰ			
ঘড়ী	১ টা	ঘৰুৱা	
কেমেৰা			
টেলিফোন			
তিনি/চাৰিচকীয়া বাহন			
মটৰ চাইকেল			
বাই চাইকেল	১ টা	৮	
গৰু/মহ/ঘোঁৰা গাড়ী			
ঠেলা			
চ'লাৰ বেটাৰী			
পাম্পচেট			

সামগ্ৰীৰ তালিকা	পৰিমাণ	ব্যৱহাৰ (ঘৰুৱা/ব্যৱসায়িক)	বৰ্তমানৰ সন্ভাৱ্য বিক্ৰী দাম (টকা)
টেক্সটাইল/পাৰাৰ টিলাৰ			
ৰেফ্ৰিজাৰেটৰ			
এল পি জি			
ফেন	১৫৭	ঘৰুৱা	
ইন্ধনী			
প্ৰেচাৰ কুকাৰ			
চিলাই মেচিন			
কম্পিউটাৰ			
অন্যান্য			

৩৮। যৌথ সম্পত্তিৰ তালিকা :

সামগ্ৰীৰ তালিকা	পৰিমাণ	ব্যৱহাৰ (ঘৰুৱা/ব্যৱসায়িক)	বৰ্তমানৰ সন্ভাৱ্য বিক্ৰী দাম (টকা)
টেক্সটাইল/পাৰাৰ টিলাৰ			
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 ৭৫৪		২৩৫	২৫৭
আটা/ময়দা ২৫৯		৫	২২৭
দহিল ২৫৯		৫	৮৫৭
আলু ৬৫৭		৫	২৫৭
পিয়াজ ২৫৯		৫	৪০৭
বিলাহী ২৫৯		৫	৩০৭

সামগ্রীৰ তালিকা	নিজৰ উৎপাদন	বজাৰৰ পৰা ক্ৰয় কৰা	বজাৰ দৰ
জলকীয়া ০-২৫৫ কঃ		২২	২০/
চয়াবিন ৩/২ কঃ		৫	৪০/
মাংস ১ কঃ		৫	১৫৫/
মাছ ১ কঃ		১	১২০/
শুকান মাছ ০-২৫৫ কঃ		১	১৮/
গাখীৰ ৩/২ লি		৫	৪৪/
চেনী ২ কঃ		৫	৪০/
নিমখ ২ কঃ		৫	২০/
মছলা ০-২০০ কঃ		৫	২০/
চাহপাত ০-২৫৫ কঃ		৬	২০/
কেৰাচিন তেল ২৬ লি		৫	৪০/
খৰি ৫ কঃ		৬	৪০/
চিগাৰেট/বিড়ি ১ পক.			৬/
সুৰা			
ফলমূল ২ কঃ		১	২০/
শাক-পাহলি ৬ কঃ		৫	৬০/
অন্যান্য			

৪০। লঘু বনৌপজ সংগ্ৰহৰ তথ্য :

সামগ্রীৰ 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 সংগ্ৰহৰ তথ্য :

সামগ্ৰীৰ তালিকা	ব্যৱহাৰ	কোনে সংগ্ৰহ কৰে	সংগ্ৰহত 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) : ৫০, ০০০/-

৪২। আয়ৰ উৎস : বন কৰ্ম

ক) কৃষি কৰ্ম

খ) মজুৰীকৃত শ্ৰম

গ) ব্যৱসায়

ঘ) কুৰীৰ উদ্যোগ

ঙ) ঔদ্যোগিক শ্ৰমিক

চ) মাছ মৰা

ছ) সেৱা খণ্ড (পিচিঅ', ঠেলা, গৰু-যোঁৰা-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। কোনো সাহায্য নাই

৪৫। ৰেচন কাৰ্ড নম্বৰ : নাই

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

৪৭। যদি ৰুইছে কি গছ ৰুইছে ?

৪৮। গছ ৰোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

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

৫০। অবৈধ কাৰ্যকলাপ 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
দুৰ্গা পূজা	ৱেণ্ডেব	
কাৰ্তিক	৫	
বিশু	অক্টোব	

৫৩। ধৰ্মীয় বিশ্বাস : মহাশক্তিৰ ওপৰত

৫৪। কিবা বিশেষ বাধা নিষেধ :

৫৫। খাদ্যাভাৱ : 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 / 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

শ্ৰীমতী বন্যপ্ৰাণী সংৰক্ষণ সমিতি

শ্ৰীমতী বন্যপ্ৰাণী সংৰক্ষণ সমিতি

গৃহস্থৰ স্বাক্ষৰ

শ্ৰী Biju Singh
তথ্য সংগ্ৰহকাৰীৰ স্বাক্ষৰ