

MICRO PLAN OF

DIFOLU PATHAR ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

July 2015

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**KAZIRANGA TIGER RESERVE AUTHORITY, BOKAKHAT, GOLAGHAT
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Sri Kulen Chandra Das

On behalf of the Study Team

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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 patient 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.

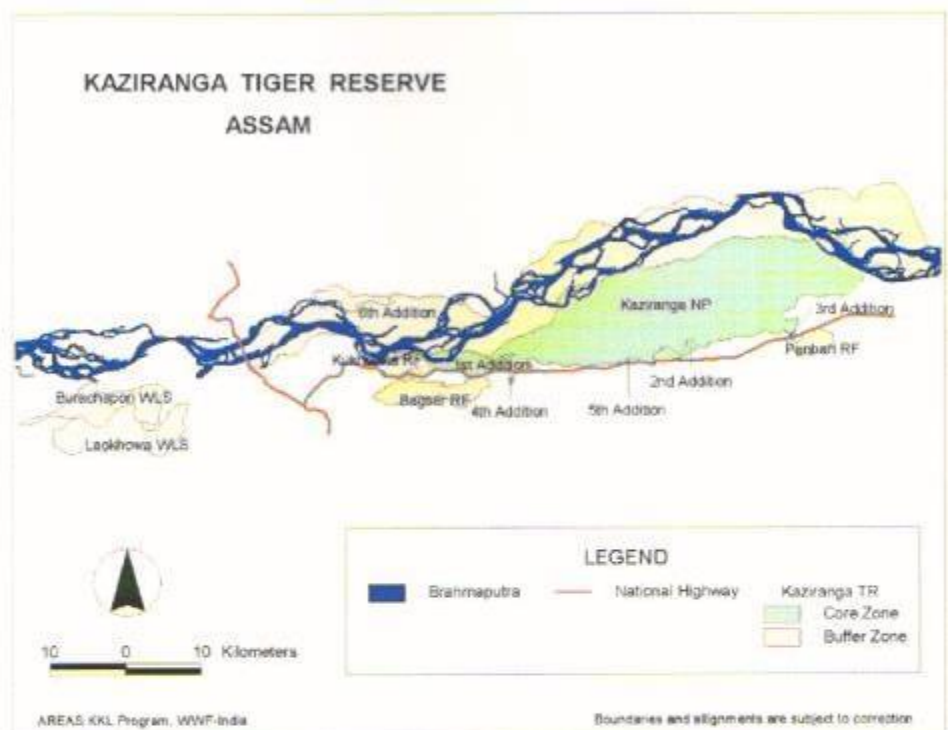
Kaziranga National Park lies between Latitudes 26034' N to 26046' N and Longitudes 930 08' E to 930 36' E. It is spread over the civil jurisdictions of Nagaon, Golaghat and Sonitpur districts in Assam with mighty Brahmaputra River on the north and verdant Karbi Anglong hills on the south.

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, a National Park in 1974 and finally Kaziranga Tiger Reserve in 2007 with an area of 1030 sq kms.

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

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

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



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

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

CHAPTER III: STEPS FOLLOWED TOWARDS MICRO-PLANNING

EDC MICRO-PLANNING PROCESS IN KTR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER IV: DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER V: BACKGROUND OF THE EDC

PRELUDE TO THE DIFOLU PATHAR EDC:

The Difolu Pathar Eco Development Committee was established in the year 2007, Mr Jaga Bahadur Chetri as its President. There is a general body and an Executive committee having placed Mr Ranjit Barua, Forester, as its Member Secretary. One member of each household of the constituting villages is a general member. The executive committee is formed with 13 members who are selected or elected at the general meeting by the general members. There are three female members in the Executive Committee.

TIME LINE AND HISTORY OF THE VILLAGES:

Difolu Pathar village -

Difolu Pathar EDC is situated towards the east of the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve. The village is a very old village and is inhabited primarily by Nepali and Adivasi people and a few Bihari households. The people are living for years in peace and tranquility. 108 households at present live in the village. No in migration or out migration is occurring there for years. The household expands as a result of family expansion.

Name of the village: Difolu Pathar

Name of the Development Block: Bokakhat

Police Station: Bokakhat

Post office: Borjuri

District: Golaghat

Village boundary: North: Kaziranga National Park & Sukanigaon; South: Borjuri Basti; East: Difolu Pathar Ahom Gaon and West: Kaziranga National Park and Japori Pathar village.

CHAPTER VI: MICRO-PLAN FOR DIFOLU PATHAR EDC

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

Mr Jagot Bahadur Chetri is the president of the EDC and Mr Ranjit Barua 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 Jagot Bahadur Chetri
Member Secretary	: Sri Ranjit Baruah
Executive Members	: Sri Khem Raj Chetri
	: Smt Gopi Bhumij
	: Sri Netra Bahadur Chetri
	: Sri Janatna Bhumij
	: Smt Anjana Upadhaya
	: Smt Gunamaya Chetri
	: Sri Biren Bhumij
	: Sri Dilip Sonari
	: Sri Ganesh Sonari
	: Sri Ranjit Bhumij
	: Sri Dhanapat Chetri

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

Sl no	Information	
1	Name of the village	Difolu Pathar
2	Name of the EDC	Difolu Pathar EDC
3	Forest Beat/ Range	Kohora
4	Post office	Borjuri
5	Block	Bokakhat
6	Police station	Bokakhat
7	Total household	108
8	Total population	364
9	Livestock population	5506

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

- 2.1. Details of human population:

Population of Difolu Pathar village

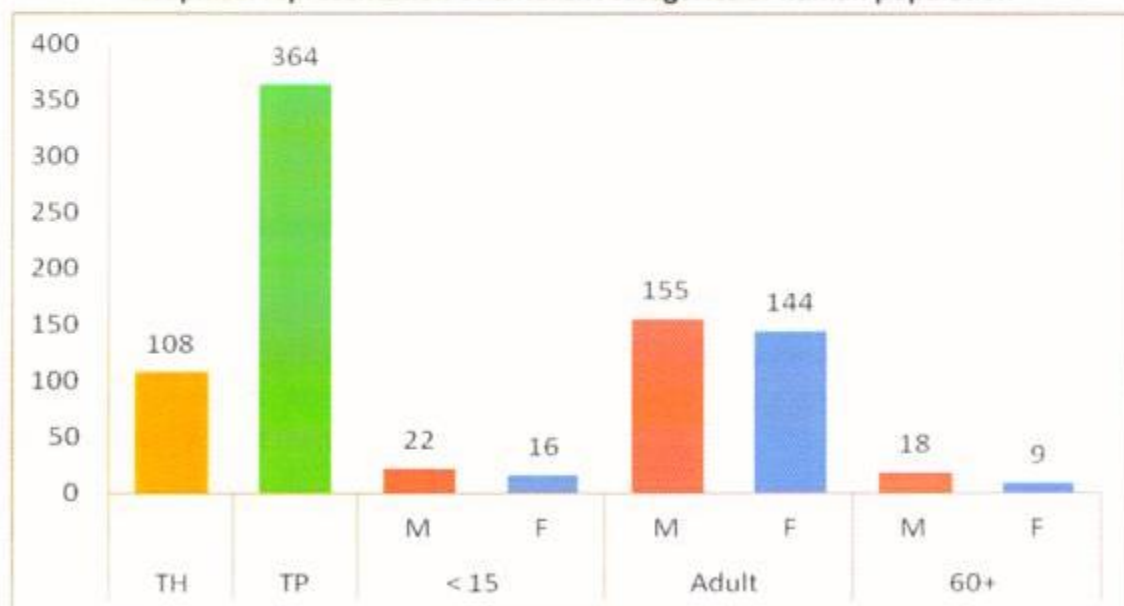
Category	TH	TP	< 15		Adult		60+	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
All	108	364	22	16	155	144	18	9

Source: Household survey

Human population: Difolu Pathar is a village accommodating 108 households, all Hindu by religion, with a population of 364 nos. out of which 195 nos are male as against 169 female. There are 299 workable people (comprising 82% of the total population in the EDC) 48% of

which are female. The female male ratio in the village as a whole is 866. In the age group below 15, this ratio is 727 which are very discouraging. The overall literacy rate in the village is 56%. 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 3.37 per family.

Graphical representation of different categories of human population



2.2. 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	29	141	16	9	54	52	6	4
OBC	79	223	6	7	101	92	12	5

Source: Household survey.

As is clear from the table above that there are a large number of OBC populations in the village. 79 out of 108 households belong to OBC and 29 belong to general category. There is no SC and ST population in the village. Population wise also the OBC comprises the largest share of the population of the village.

2.3. 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 Difolu Pathar EDC as a whole is 56%. The following table shows the educational status in the Difolu Pathar village:

Educated people in absolute numbers

Class	Numbers
Up to V	118
VI - X	82
XI - XII	4
Bachelor	2
Masters	0

Source: Household survey.

The overall literacy rate in the EDC is 56% which is not satisfactory. But, the irony is that a large number of enrolled children leave school in between due to various reasons and don't register for higher education. Most of such children are now being engaged in daily wage earning activities and some of them are remaining unemployed.

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 5506 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 108 households of the village 104 households own some or the other kind of animals. Only four households don't possess any kind of livestock population.

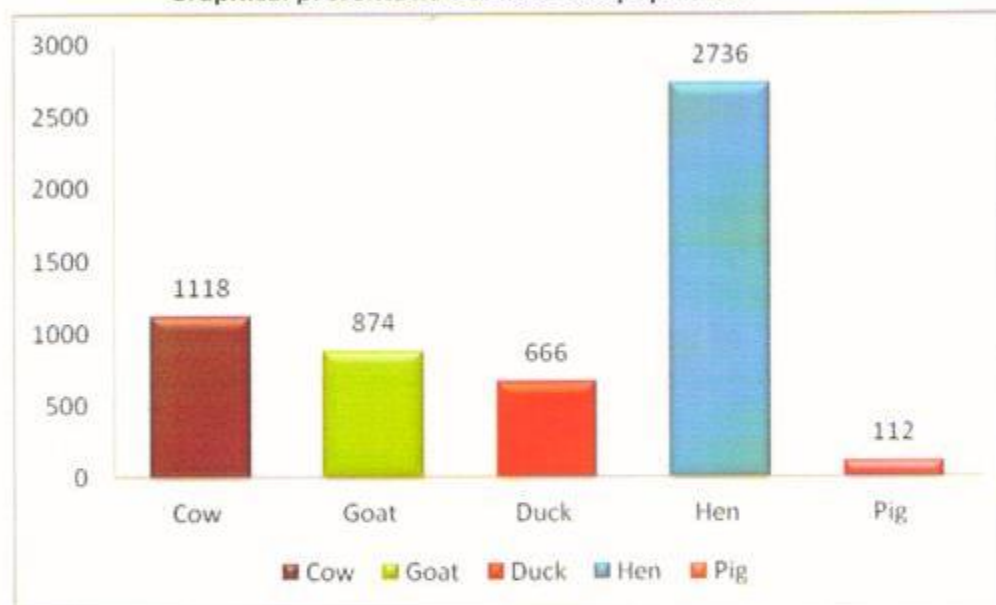
Livestock population of Difolu Pathar EDC

Types of livestock	Total numbers	Stall fed	Household nos having livestock
Cow	1118	0	4 households don't have livestock population
Goat	874	0	
Duck	666	0	
Hen	2736	0	
Pig	112	0	
Other	0	0	

Source: Household survey.

Till a couple of years 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. 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. This huge livestock could be a good source of income for the people of the village which need only a meticulous planning.

Graphical presentation of livestock population



3.2. Fodder availability: Though KNP is situated north-west side the village the cattle of the village don't enter the PA for grazing. Stall feeding is not practiced but the cattle graze at the village agricultural field tethered round the year.

Fodder availability round the year at Difolu Pathar

Types	Approx. months
Crop residues	6
Trees	3
Grasses	12
Green fodder	0
Grazing in village	12
Grazing in the PA	0

Source: FGD, PRA.

The sources of the cattle food are varied as has been presented in the above table. Grazing inside the KNP is though restricted, but the cattle used to graze inside it. But, of late the erection of the power fencing has restricted the free movement of the cattle population into the KNP though some amount of pressure is still there. All the villagers are engaged in agriculture and therefore, there is good amount of crop residue that can cater to the needs of the fodder requirement for about six months. People also collect palatable grasses of different variety like Dol, Erali, etc. from the agricultural fields. The livestock feed also is 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: The Difolu Pathar village also corroborates the fact of small and marginal land holding of the state. Most of the people are doing agriculture on government land for years (Eksonia land) as they have tiny amount of permanent land (patta land).

There are 941 bighas of land in the EDC as a whole as has been shown in the table below. The average landholding in the EDC is 8.71 bighas per household. But, it would be grossly incorrect to get excited seeing the average land holding of the villagers since most of the land is *Eksonia* meaning government land under the possession of the people. There are only 128 bighas of land having patta. 73 households don't possess any patta land. Only 35 households possess some amount of patta land. The average land holding of the patta holders is 3.65 bighas per household.

Total land of Difolu Pathar EDC

		Land in Bighas
1	Total land	943
2	Community land	2
3	agricultural land	941

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

As has been represented by the villagers there are only about 2 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 a few years ago. But, due to the erratic monsoon the Sali crop is being very uncertain and people of late have been shifted to Bodo paddy. Apart from the paddy, people also grow good amount of vegetables for home consumption. People said that once this village was growing huge amount of vegetables and were supplied to different places. The youth now is not interested to grow such crops and there is a need to encourage the villagers to produce agricultural products in a cooperative mode. Agriculture is mostly weather dependent and there is a few STWs at the village catering to the need of the water to the agricultural fields of the villagers. Productivity and production is low due to non-application of modern agricultural methodology.

4.3. Current land use:

Land under different use

		Bighas
1	Agriculture single cropped	0
2	Agriculture double cropped	941
3	Agriculture fallow/no crop	0
6	Small tea gardens	0

Source: FGD, PRA.

Both Sali and Bodo paddy are grown in the village. This double cropping has been being practiced for last seven to ten years. Earlier people only grew Sali but due to the erratic weather almost all the farmers have switched to Bodo paddy which is getting more emphasis over the

last couple of years. About 70 households own STW and others doing Bodo paddy get the water from them in a contract of one/two mounds (1 mound = 40 kg) rice per bigha land. The production and productivity is low perhaps due to the 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 vegetables absolutely for domestic consumption purpose and commercialization has not been popularized yet. Until a few years huge amount of vegetables and robi crops were produced and sold which has been stopped now.

- 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

	TH	Land (in bighas)
Large (> 4 hectares)	0	0
Medium (2 - 4 hectares)	8	143
Small (1 - < 2 hectares)	57	633
Marginal (< 1 hectares)	35	165
No agricultural Land	8	0

Source: Household survey.

The land holding scenario is a bit satisfactory in Difolu Pathar EDC. The average land holding in the EDC is 8.7 bigha per household. Most of the farmers are small and marginal possessing mostly *Eksonia* land. There are eight households holding no land at all. There are only 35 households possessing patta land and their average land holding (without calculating their *Eksonia* land) is 3.65 bigha. Overall the scenario of land holding minus the government land is not satisfactory at all.

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

Resources of Difolu Pathar EDC

Type of resources	Availability	Distance (in km)	Status	Shortfall
LP School	Yes	0	Inside the village	0
ME	Yes	0	Inside the village	0
High School	No	7	Difolu Pathar (Sapjuri)	1
HSS school/ college	No	10	Bokakhat	1
PHC	No	10	Bokakhat	1
Hospital	No	10	Bokakhat	1
Veterinary hospital	No	10	Bokakhat	1

GP office	No	7 km	Difolu Pathar (Sabjuri)	1
Police station	No	10	Bokakhat	1
Forest office	Yes	14	Kaziranga range office, Kohora	0
Post office	Yes	0	Inside the village	0
Bus facility (Roads)	No	2	Borjuri	0
Weekly market (Friday)	No	7	Sapjuri	0
Tank/ pond	Yes	1	Inside the village	0

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

Infrastructure facilities are very rudimentary in the village. Almost all the important services like High School, College, Hospital, etc. are distantly located. There is a sub centre in the Borjuri, two kms away from the village though is not working properly. For improved medical service one has to go to Bokakhat.

6. **Market facility:** Market scenario is also not satisfactory in the village as can be seen from the table below:

Market availability

Nature of facility (purchase/sale)	Nos	Distance (in km)
Grocery shop	3	0
PDS	1	0
Weekly market (Haat)	0	6

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

There is a PDS shop and three 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 weekly market is at Sabjuri, 7 kms away from the village and the daily market is at Borjuri, 2 kms away from the village. People get important items like rice, kerosene, etc. from the PDS shop which is functioning well. Kerosene allotted per household is not sufficient and therefore force to purchase it from the black market at a high price.

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	3 female	10 each
VDP	1	All
Namghar	3	All
Temple	1	All

Source: FGD, PRA.

There is the Difolu Pathar EDC where all households have their representative. Another institution where all the villagers are members is the VDP. There are three female SHGs in the village and all 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	Swoniyojan Mahila Nepali Got	11	Money lending businesses
2	Siroseujia Atmosahayak Got	10	- Do -
3	Bahumukhi Nepali Got	10	- Do -

Source: FGD, PRA.

All the three female SHGs are presently embarking upon only the money lending business though they can be motivated to take up other productive activities so as to generate good income. The Swoniyojan Mahila Nepali Got and Bahumukhi Nepali Got collect Rs 50/- each from the members and Siroseujia Atmosahayak Got collects Rs 100/- from its members and the accumulated amount is lent to the members at affordable interest rate. But, there is an urgent need to motivate these SHGs to embark upon different productive activities. Some technical and financial support needed by these SHGs can be provided from the EDC.

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 Difolu Pathar EDC

Sources	Number	B	D	I	L	Status (seasonal/perennial)
Pond	1	Yes	No	No	Yes	Seasonal
Tube well	90	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Perennial
Ring well	1	No	No	No	No	Non-functioning
PHE	7	Yes	Yes	No	No	Perennial
River	1	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Stream	0	No	No	No	No	

*Bathing, Drinking, Irrigation, Livestock

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

The state of water infrastructure is relatively good. There are about 90 tube wells in the village as a whole. People who don't own a tube well can collect it from the nearest tube well. The PHE water facility has also been connected and about 7 taps have so far been installed at different point of the village from where villagers collect water for drinking purposes. No individual household has applied so far for getting water connection at his/her home.

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 for stopgap maintenance.

Types of energy used by the villagers

Type of fuel	Applicable	No of HHs	No of months of major dependency	Sources
Fire wood	Yes	108	November to February	Home gardens
Crop residue	No	0		
LPG	No	25	November to February	Market
Electricity	No	86	November to February	ASEB
Bio-gas	Yes	4		
Kerosene	Yes	108	Summer	PDS & other

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. 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. About 86 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 18/- per liter. However, it falls short and the demand is met from the black market at Rs 30 – 40/- per liter.

10. **Forest protection issues:** As has been depicted on the table below that there is no such issue which shows an intimate relation of the people and the forest.

Issues	Presence
Collection of timbers	No
Collection of fuel wood	No
Collection of NTFPs	No
Hunting	No
Grazing	No
Encroachment	No
Others	No

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

There is not a single household which collect anything from the KNP. During the PRA the villagers denied to have anything collected from the forest. The household survey also could not find any household having any sorts of dependency on the KNP.

11. **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. The following table shows the household livelihood activities of the villagers of Difolu Pathar EDC.

Current income generating activities in household numbers

Sl no	Livelihood category	No of HHs	% of total households
1	Daily wage laborer	21	19.44
2	Farmer	86	79.6
3	Service	0	0
4	Business	4	0.4
5	Others	0	0

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 19% of the total households in the village are engaged in wage earning activities. A large number of people are also engaged in farming activities. In fact, farming is their primary livelihood activity. People grow Sali crop and some vegetables in subsistence basis. But, for erratic weather for last few years they have started growing Bodo crop also. A few households have installed Shallow Tube Wells (STW) for the purpose and others can get the water from that in a contract for 2 mounds rice for one bigha land. A miniscule percentage of the households are engaged in business activities.

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

Category of house	Nature of house	Households
Kutcha house	Thatched roof, mud floor, etc.	103
Pucca house	RCC/ tin roof, cement floor	5
Electrified		86
Owning livestock		4

Source: Household survey.

It is apparent from the above table that most of the villagers live in kutcha houses. Only five households have pucca houses. 86 households are connected through electricity.

13. **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.

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.

Wellness status	Difolu Pathar
Well off	10
Manageable	40
Poor	33
Very poor	25

Source: FGD, PRA.

Considering all these aspects and in consultation with the villagers in the FGD the wellness status for the Difolu Pather villagers has been attributed as above.

14. Human – animal conflict in Difolu Pathar EDC:

14.1. 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, rhino, 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	92
Wild boars	Low	Round the year	NIL	10
Buffalo	High	Round the year	NIL	78
Rhino	High	Round the year	NIL	90
Tiger (Picks domestic animals)	Low	Round the year	NIL	28

Source: Household survey and FGD, PRA.

The cases of man-animal conflict in the village are very high as shown in the table above. Conflict with elephant and rhino is very high in the village. Buffalo also visit croplands quite often and damage crops. Picking up of domestic animals by tigers has also been reported. Despite cases of confrontation the affected households are not being compensated. As has been shown in the table 92 households have reported to have been afflicted elephant. The households that have been afflicted by Rhino and Buffalo are 90 and 78 respectively.

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

Conflict with animals	No of HHs
High (> 70% crop or other damage)	78
Medium (50 - 70 %)	16
Low (< 50%)	0

Source: FGD, PRA.

The man-animal conflict is very prominent in Difolu Pathar EDC. Thirty six households have been reported to have been attacked by four different kinds of animals at different point of time during last three years. Forty two households have been afflicted by three different animals. Only fourteen households have been reported to have not at all raided by animals. Therefore, it can be said that Difolu Pathar EDC is highly affected a village by the crop raiding animals coming out of the KNP.

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 for Difolu Pathar EDC was done in the general meeting.

The priority list of the Difolu Pathar Eco Development Committee is as below:

Sl no	Name of activity	Priority ranking
1	Road	3
2	Community hall cum EDC office	4
3	Compensation for crop and other property damage	1
4	Dairy farm	5
5	Culvert	11
6	Power tiller	7
7	Weaving centre	6
8	Skill development (training)	2
9	Health camp (both human and cattle)	9
10	Vegetable cultivation	10
11	STWs	7
12	Employment opportunities	1
13	Sewing machine	6

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 jursey cow in lieu of the low

milking indigenous breed of cows. Since the market is no problem the female counter part of the village is very eager to take up weaving and stitching activities. They also expressed their eagerness for a capacity building programme where they will be trained up for such kind of activities. Procurement of STWs will solve the problems of water during lean and winter to take up the farming activities on a commercial basis.

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	Dairy farming	SHGs/ individuals	2015	Both technical & financial
2	Supply of farm equipments	Individuals	2015	Both technical & financial
3	Driving, computer education, mobile repairing, electrician, etc.	Individuals	2015	Both technical & financial
4	Supply of looms & stitching machine	SHGs/ individuals	2015	Both technical & financial

Since the people have no specific expertise therefore they prefer to get engaged in the primary sector. Dairy farming, weaving, growing vegetables, 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 and stitching. 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 that can be provided from the EDC fund.

Moreover, people also of the opinion that if proper irrigation can be provided summer paddy and other Robi crops can be promoted in the villages since the productivity of this crop is very high. It will result into less reliance on daily wage earning 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	Farming & cutting, knitting and weaving, etc.	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. The EDC can take up some kind of eco tourism activities too at the village.

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, income generating activities, etc.

This is basically a long term activity plan for the Difolu Pathar EDC. It is to be reviewed once some of its demands get fulfilled.

Activities	Year		Duration of work	
	Unit	Cost (Rs.)	Starting (month)	End (month)
Man-animal conflict mitigation				
Compensation for crop raid	Rs	2,50,000	October, 2015	March, 2016
Compensation for livestock	Rs.	1,00,000	October, 2015	March, 2016
Village development				
EPA				
Desk, benches, book shelf, umbrella for school children, uniform, etc.		2,00,000	October, 2015	March, 2016
Handloom	10	1,00,000	October, 2015	March, 2016
Culvert		1,00,000	October, 2015	March, 2016
EDC office cum Community Hall		3,00,000	September, 2015	2016
LPG	75 no	3,50,000	October, 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, 2016	
Valuable tree at household premise like Agar, etc.	200 Nos	50,000	April - July, 2016	
Common interest activity				
Road (to request for PMGSY)				
Livelihood improvement				
Human health camp	2 Nos	1,00,000	Oct - March, 2015-16	
Animal health camp	2 Nos	80,000	Oct - March, 2015-16	
IGA				
Jersey cow	10	3,50,000	October, 2015	March, 2016
Power tiller	2 nos	2,50,000	October, 2015	March, 2016

Procurement of STW	10 nos	3,00,000	October - Nov, 2015	March, 2016
Weaving shed	1 no	1,50,000	October, 2015	Nov, 2015
Stitching machine	10	80,000	October, 2015	March, 2016
Capacity building programme				
Awareness education	2 Nos	50,000	October, 2015	March 2016
Training in specific activity like carpentry, tailoring, electrical repairing, driving, computer training, mobile repairing, etc.	6 Nos	2,00,000	October - Nov, 2015	March, 2016
Exposure visit	1 Nos	1,00,000	December, 2015	March, 2016

MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

Monitoring and evaluation is a prerequisite for achieving the desired goals of any development 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 Difolu Pathar 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 Difolu Pathar 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 Difolu Pathar (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. Difolu Pathar 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 and the wild animals come into the village there is every possibility that the diseases may caught the wild animals. Therefore, vaccinating the livestock of the Difolu Pathar 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 Difolu Pathar 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.

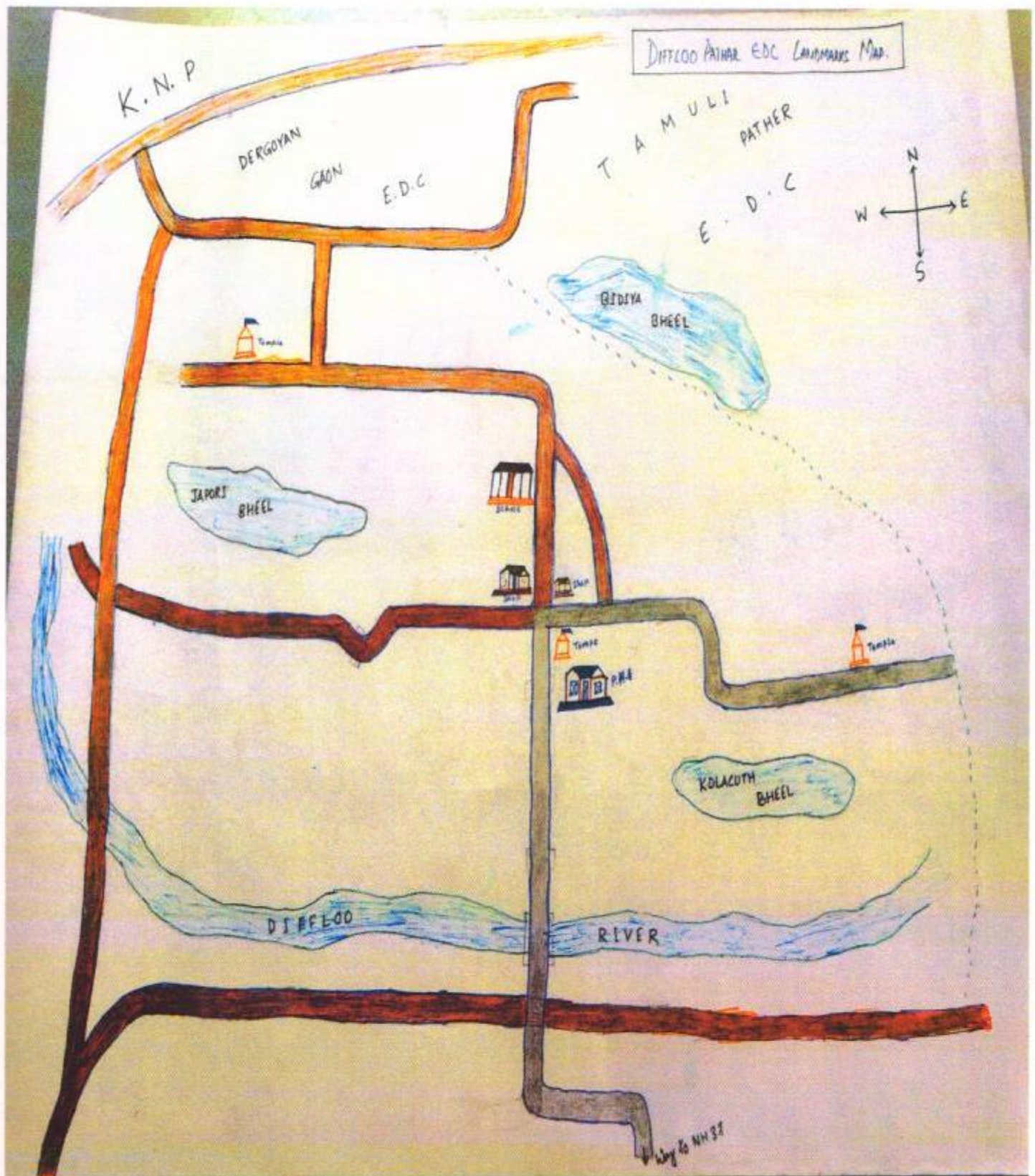
Robust micro planning in full participation with all community sections, specially the SNGs (special need groups), has emerged as another critical ingredient of all round success. The nature of micro planning process necessitates devotion of substantial time and expert facilitation. Hastening of the 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.

Difolu Pathar EDC has been constituted by Difolu Pathar village and is situated towards the east of the KTR. 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. As the agricultural land is fertile therefore people can think of both production and marketing cooperatives for agricultural goods which will raise the income level of the villagers. 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 Difolu Pathar 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

PRA MAPS OF DIFOLU PATHAR VILLAGE

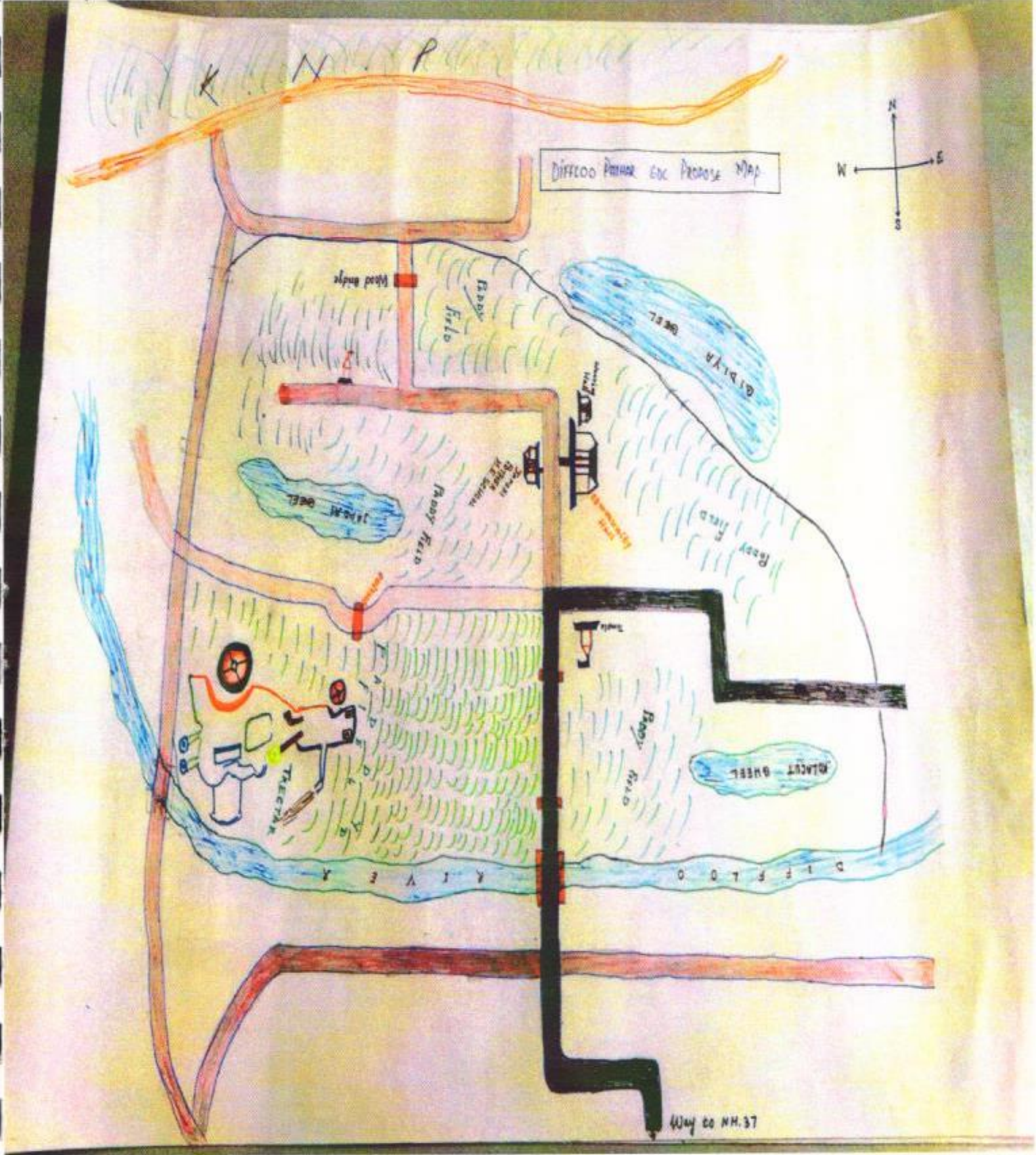


LANDMARK MAP OF DIFOLU PATHAR EDC



RESOURCE MAP OF DIFOLU PATHAR EDC

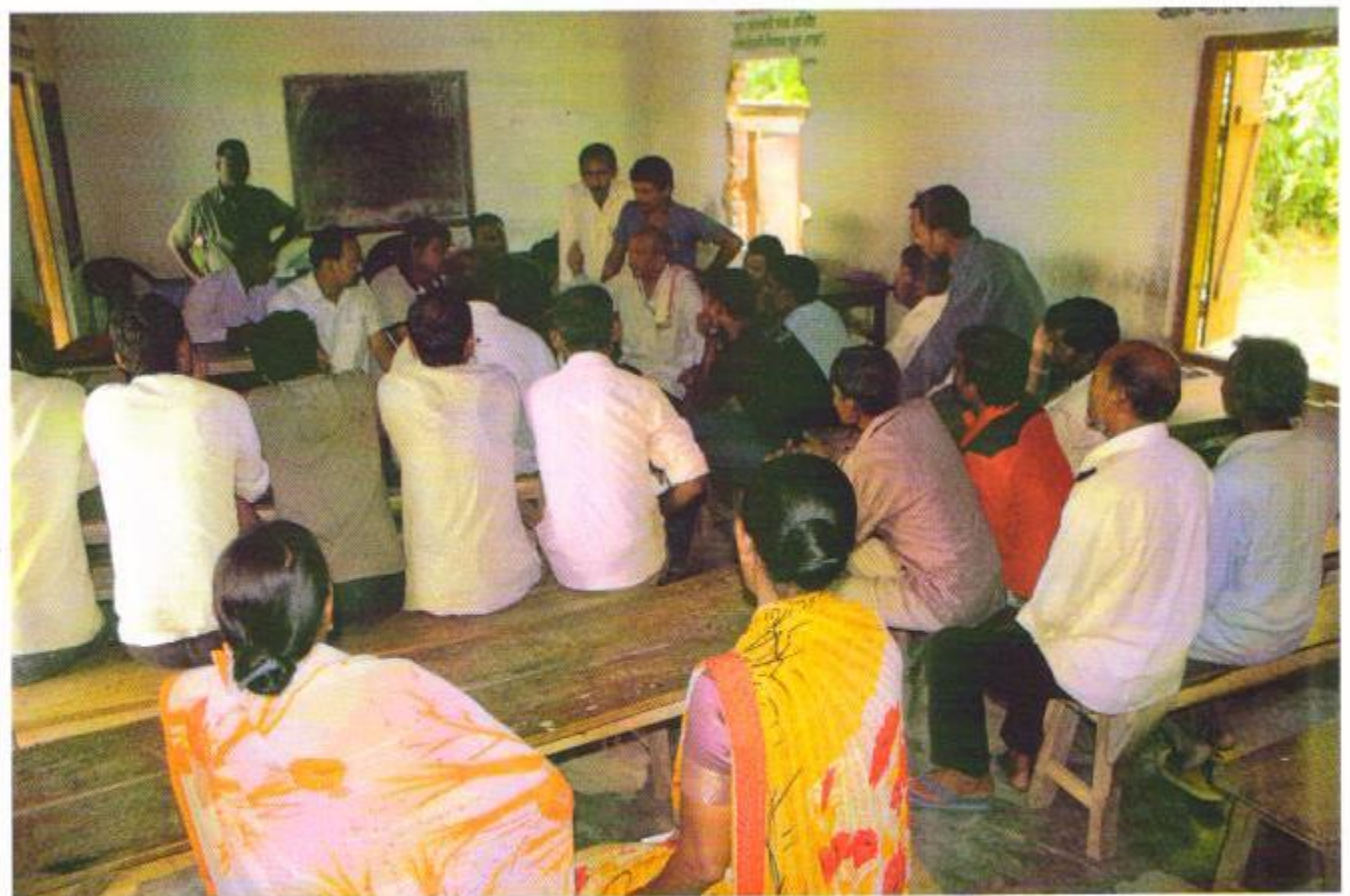
MAP OF PROPOSED RESOURCES TO BE PROCURED



PHOTOS OF PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL FOR DIFOLU PATHAR ECO DEVELOPMENT







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
শ্ৰীদিলবাব হুছেইন, এল. বি. চি. এছ

গৃহৰ তথ্য সংগ্ৰহৰ প্ৰশ্নসূচী

গাঁৱৰ ক'ড নং-						
প্ৰশ্নসূচী নং-						

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহৰ তাৰিখ : 17-6-015

সময় : 11:15

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহকাৰীৰ নাম :

১৮শ্ৰী অক্ষয় শ্ৰীধাৰ

২।

৩।

৪।

৫।

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহকাৰীৰ চহী/ফোন নং :

১৮শ্ৰী অক্ষয় শ্ৰীধাৰ ৮০১১৭৩৫৩০৭

২।

৩।

৪।

৫।

ক) সাধাৰণ তথ্য :

- ১। গৃহৰ নম্বৰ : = ২২২ বার্ড নং : = ৬ ৯ ৯
- ২। তথ্য দিওঁতাৰ নাম : শ্ৰী অইমা ফিৰুজ
- ৩। ঘৰৰ মূৰব্বীৰ নাম : ,, ,,
- ৪। ঘৰৰ মূৰব্বীৰ লগত তথ্য দিওঁতাৰ সম্পৰ্ক : পুত্ৰ মূৰব্বীৰ ফিৰুজ
- ৫। ডাকঘৰ : বৰজুৰি
- ৬। পিন নং : ৭৮৫১২২
- ৭। থানা : শোকাখাও-
- ৮। পঞ্চায়ত : দুৱৰ কাঞ্জিৰুপা
- ৯। উন্নয়ন খণ্ড : শোকাখাও-
- ১০। জিলা : গোলাঘাট

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 : তামিষ্সমী-
- ৫। স্থায়ী বাসিন্দা নে : হয় নহয়
- ৬। যদি হয়, কিমান বছৰৰ পৰা বাস কৰি আছে? ৫০ বছৰ উপৰত
- 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
- ১০। ঘৰৰ মুঠতে কিমান কোঠা আছে? ৩
- 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

- ৫ -

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	৫		
প্ৰাথমিক স্কুল (এল. পি.)	৩৫০ মিটাৰ	নহয়	
মাধ্যমিক স্কুল (হাই মাদ্ৰাছা)	৫		
উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়	৫		
চিকিৎসালয়	৫		
বনবিভাগৰ কাৰ্যালয়	৫		
পানীৰ উৎস	১ কিঃমি	নহয়	
বনাঞ্চল			

১৭। খোৱা পানী ক'ৰ পৰা খায় :

ইয়াৰ দূৰত্ব

১৮। খোৱা পানী কোনে সংগ্ৰহ কৰে আৰু কিমান সঘনাই

১৯। ঘৰুৱা পোহৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা : ইলেক্ট্ৰিক, কেৰাচিন চাকি, সৌৰ শক্তি, বায়ুগেচ

২০। সপ্তাহত প্ৰয়োজন হোৱা শক্তিৰ পৰিমাণ

২১। পৰিয়ালৰ সদস্য বিৱৰণ :

সদস্যৰ নাম	মুৰব্বীৰ লগত সম্পৰ্ক	বয়স	লিংগ	বিবাহিত/ অবিবাহিত	শিক্ষা	পেশা	আয়
অইনা কিকা	মুৰব্বী	৬০	স্ত্ৰী	বিবাহিত	নাহি	গৃহস্থ	
বিনা	ভগ্ন	৩০	স্ত্ৰী	নাহি	১৩		
শ্ৰী	১১	৩২	স্ত্ৰী	১২	১৩		
ৰেণুকা	১১	২৫	স্ত্ৰী	১১	১৩		

- ৯ -

২৫। কৃষিজাত সঁজুলি : মাট্টা, চেন, প্লাষ্টিক

২৬। ভূমিৰ গুণাগুণ :

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

২৮। যোৱা ৫ বছৰত কৃষিক্ষেত্ৰত পৰিলক্ষিত হোৱা লক্ষণীয় পৰিৱৰ্তন :

ক) কেইবিধমান শস্য বেছিকৈ খেতি কৰা হৈছে।

খ) খেতি কৰা শস্যৰ বৈচিত্ৰতা আৰু ভিন্নতা বাঢ়িছে।

গ) পৰিমাণ আৰু ভিন্নতা দুয়োটাই বাঢ়িছে/কমিছে।

২৯। এই পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ কাৰণ :

৩০। কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত শ্ৰমিক নিয়োগৰ তথ্য :

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

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

৩১। কৃষিত বাসায়নিক উপাদানৰ ব্যৱহাৰ :

শস্যৰ নাম	কীটনাশক		বাসায়নিক দাব	
	পৰিমাণ (প্ৰতি বিঘা)	বায় (প্ৰতি কেজি/লিটাৰ)	পৰিমাণ (প্ৰতি বিঘা)	বায় (প্ৰতি কেজি)

৩২। কেতিয়াৰ পৰা এই বাসায়নিক উপাদান ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে : ১৫ অক্টোব্ৰ

৩৩। এই উপাদানবোৰ ক'ৰ পৰা ক্ৰয় কৰে? ষ্টাৰ্টনত বজাৰ

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

৩৫। প্ৰশ্নধন :

জন্তুৰ নাম	চিকিৎসালয়লৈ নিয়নে	উদ্দেশ্য	মূঠ সংখ্যা (পোৱালি)		মূঠ সংখ্যা (প্ৰাপ্ত বয়স্ক)		মন্তব্য
			মতা	মাইকী	মতা	মাইকী	
গৰু			৬	২	২	৪	
মহ		—		—	—	—	
ঘোঁৰা		—	—	—	—	—	
গাহৰি			১	—	১	—	
কুকুৰা			২৫	২৫	২০	১০	
হাঁহ							
ছাগলী		—	—	—	—	—	
ভেৰা		—	—	—	—	—	
অন্যান্য							

৩৬। প্রতিদিনে প্রয়োজন হোৱা পশু খাদ্যৰ পৰিমাণ

জন্তুৰ নাম	খাদ্যৰ পৰিমাণ	উৎস			বজাৰৰ নাম	বজাৰ দাম	মন্তব্য
		ঘৰুৱা	বজাৰ	অভয়াৰণ			
গৰু		✓					
মহ		✓					
ঘোঁৰা		—					
গাহৰি		৫১৭৭					
কুকুৰা		৫১৭৭					
হাঁহ		৫১৭৭					
ছাগলী		৭১৭৭					
ভেৰা		—					
অন্যান্য		—					

৩৭। পৰিয়ালৰ সম্পত্তিৰ তালিকা :

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

- ১২ -

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

৩৮। যৌথ সম্পত্তিৰ তালিকা :

সামগ্ৰীৰ তালিকা	পৰিমাণ	ব্যৱহাৰ (ঘৰুৱা/ব্যৱসায়িক)	বৰ্তমানৰ সামগ্ৰীৰ বিক্ৰী দাম (টকা)
টেক্সটাইল/পাৰাৰ টিলাৰ	X		
পাম্প চেট	X		
পুখুৰী	X		
মাটি	৬ হিষ্টাৰ		
ধান বনা মিল	X		
চাকি মিল	X		
ঘানী	X		
অন্যান্য	X		

৩৯। বিভিন্ন সামগ্ৰীৰ উপভোগৰ শেহতীয়া সপ্তাহৰ তথ্য :

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

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

৪০। লঘু বনৌপজ সংগ্ৰহৰ তথ্য :

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

৪০। লঘু বনৌপজ সংগ্রহৰ তথ্য :

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

৪১। পৰিয়ালৰ মুঠ আয় (বছৰেকীয়া) : ৫০০০০

৪২। আয়ৰ উৎস :

ক) কৃষি কৰ্ম খ) মজুৰীকৃত শ্ৰম

গ) ব্যৱসায় ঘ) কুটীৰ উদ্যোগ

ঙ) উদ্যোগিক শ্ৰমিক চ) মাছ মৰা

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

৪৩। দৰিদ্ৰ সীমাৰেখাৰ তলত পৰে নেকি : হয় নহয় ।

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

৪৫। ৰেচন কাৰ্ড নম্বৰ : ৪০০২

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

৪৭। যদি কইছে কি গছ কইছে ? কেন্দু নিম্বা

৪৮। গছ ৰোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ? কলি কাম বহুমান কাম

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

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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
জুৰিমা গুৰু কামৰি গুৰু বহুমা গুৰু কামৰি গুৰু	জুৰিমা গুৰু কামৰি বহুমা কামৰি	

৫৩। ধৰ্মীয় বিশ্বাস : জুৰিমা

৫৪। কিবা বিশেষ বাধা নিষেধ : নাই

৫৫। খাদ্যাভাৱ : নিৰামিষ আমিষ ।

- ১৬ -

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 ১০৭

গৃহস্থৰ স্বাক্ষৰ

স্বাক্ষৰ নাই

তথা সংগ্ৰহকাৰীৰ স্বাক্ষৰ

স্বাক্ষৰ