

2014

**MICRO PLAN OF
SILIMKHOWA - NEHERUBASTI
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 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 differs from others in terms of socio-economic and other parameters and hence is unique, therefore, cannot be replicated.
- **Micro planning is inclusive:** The strength of a micro plan is its inclusive, grass roots nature. It should represent the sum of the combined wisdom and aspirations of the entire village. Thus, the process of micro planning should reach out to each household to elicit relevant information.
- **Micro planning is never 'in your face':** It is essential that the facilitator is humble, respectful and mindful of the value of the time, privacy and life style of the villagers.

2.2. Micro-planning tools to be used:

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

2.3. Steps for preparation of micro-plan:

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

Step 1 –

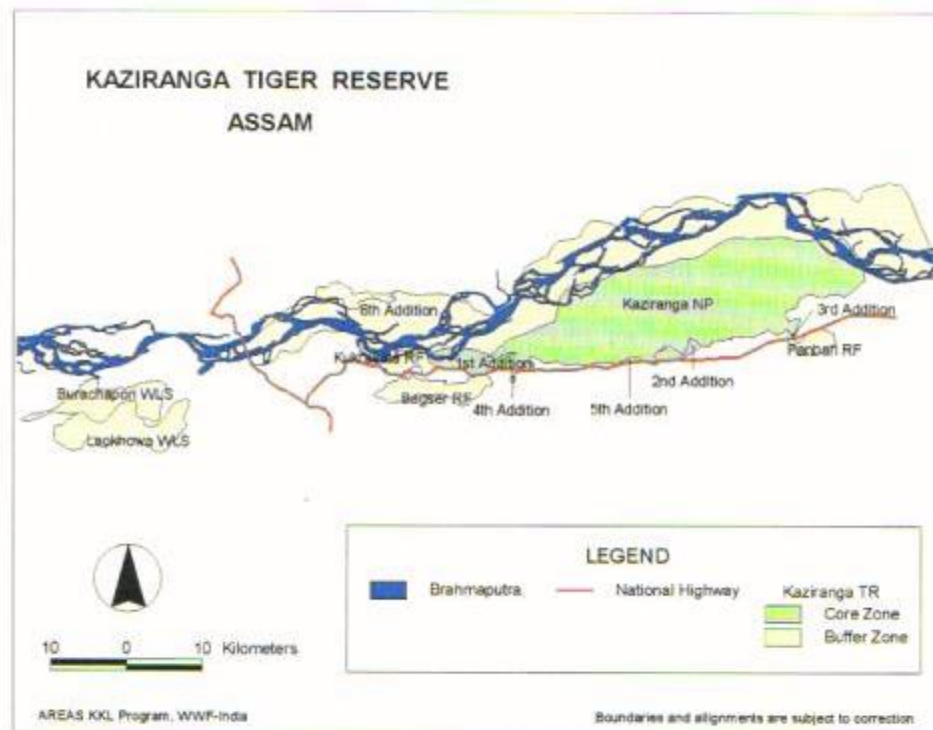
- 🚩 Orienting the facilitation team
- 🚩 Developing a common vision among the protected area staff and the EDC members
- 🚩 Build the Micro-plan facilitation team.

Step 2 –

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

CHAPTER II: BACKGROUND OF THE KAZIRANGA TIGER RESERVE

KAZIRANGA TIGER RESERVE (KTR) is notified in 2007 with an area of 1030 sq kms harbors a healthy tiger population in north eastern part of the country and it also has the potential to be conserved as one of the best tiger habitats in India. Kaziranga National Park (KNP,) the main core area of the KTR provides a potential habitat to the single largest single tiger population in northeastern India. It also provides a natural habitat for a number of rare, threatened and charismatic species. It harbors the World's largest population of One horned Rhino with a population of more than 2000, Wild Buffalo (1431 Nos. in 2001) and the Swamp Deer (more than 800 Nos.). Its conservation value was much recognized when it became one of the World Heritage Sites notified in India by UNESCO in the year 1985. The management history dates back to 1st June 1908 when it was first declared as a Reserve Forest. It was subsequently upgraded to a Game Sanctuary in 1916, a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1950 and finally a National Park in 1974. Since then 6(six) areas have been added/ proposed to be added to the existing National Park. Besides these the R.Fs. of Panbari (7.65 Sq.Km.) and Kukurakata R.F. (15.93 Sq.Km.) are also under the administration of Kaziranga National Park.



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

Poaching, domestic livestock grazing, Floods and erosion, invasion by weeds, Siltation of water-bodies are Some of the major constraints that have been identified in and around KTR. Heavy traffic on the NH-37, growing tourist pressure and the man-animal conflict are some of the problems of lesser magnitude now, with greater implications for the future.

CHAPTER III: STEPS FOLLOWED TOWARDS MICRO-PLANNING

EDC MICRO-PLANNING PROCESS IN KTR

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

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

Build the Micro-plan facilitation team: The Micro-plan process needs to be facilitated by a team trained in participatory processes and skilled in facilitation techniques. Members of the team should be available to see the entire process through to ensure consistency in approach and, for purposes of building trust, continuity. In the case of KTR, a number of experienced Forest Officers along with organisations like WWF-India, Laokhowa Buhrachapori Wildlife Conservation Society (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.
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Writing Micro-plan: The facilitation team worked closely with the EDC executive throughout the preparation of the micro-plan. The team wrote the plan and the draft plan was shared with the villagers for their approval. Though it was written in English it was discussed in vernacular medium for greater understanding of all the people of the village.

CHAPTER IV: METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH FOR PREPARING SILIMKHOWA NEHERUBASTI MICRO PLAN

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.

6.

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 SILIMKHOWA- NEHERU BASTI EDC:

The Silimkhowa-Neheru Basti Eco Development Committee was established in the year 2007, Mr Hemanta Ingti as its President. There is a general body and an Executive committee having placed Mr Tosheswar Bora, Forester I, as its Member Secretary. One member of each household of the constituting villages is a general member. The executive committee is formed with 11 members who are selected or elected at the general meeting by the general members. 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.

CONSTITUTING VILLAGES: There are two villages in the Silimkhowa-Neheru Basti Eco Development Committee, namely, Silimkhowa and Neheru Basti. The Neheru Basti is a later inclusion into the EDC.

A brief profile of both the villages has been given below.

TIME LINE AND HISTORY OF THE VILLAGES:

Village 1: Nehru Basti

Neheru Basti is a roadside village having passes the NH 37 on its North. It is a village which is abode to 108 households of different communities like Bodo, Karbi, Adivasi, Bengali, etc. It is a very old settlement in the area where all the people are living in peace and tranquility.

Name of the village: Neheru Basti

Name of the Development Block: Kaliabor

Police Station: Jakhalabandha

Post office: Burapahar

District: Nagaon

Village boundary: North: NH – 37 and KNP; South: Silimkhowa village; East: Burapahar Tea Estate and West: Burapahar Tea Estate's Office.

Village 2: Silimkhowa

Located at a distance of around 2.0 km from NH37 in the south-eastern direction Silimkhowa is quite an old settlement that started in the area long before independence. At the time of independence there were 100 household in the village. After the formation of Karbi Anglong district bifurcating it from Nagaon district, around 15 to 20 numbers of families migrated to Howraghat area. Again during the period 1970-74 about 15 families migrated to Karbi Anglong. Constraints of available land resources and livelihood may be major reason behind such out migration as per the opinion shared by the villagers during focus group discussions. Moreover, new initiatives of Jhumia rehabilitation programme launched in Karbi Anglong during that period may be another reason of such decision by the out migrated families. At present 86 families inhabit the area. The village is

divided into four different clusters, viz. Lieat, Angbong Asangchom, Rongsopi and Khanti Lungso. Lieat is the largest cluster, with 31 households.

Name of the village: Silimkhowa

Name of the Development Block: Rongbongbe

Police Station: Howraghat

Post office: Burapahar

District: Nagaon

Village boundary: North: Neheru Basti South: Ruthe hills, East: Engjai Village West: Bagser R.F.

CHAPTER VI: MICRO-PLAN FOR SILIMKHOWA - NEHRUBASTI EDC

1. **INTRODUCTION:** The Silimkhowa-Naherubasti EDC was formed in the year 2007 under the Forest Development Agency programme of the Government of India.

Mr Hemanta Ingti is president of the EDC and Mr Tosheswar Bora is the Member Secretary. At least one member of all the households of the village is the 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.

Silimkhowa village and one part of Neheru Basti fall within the Rongmongve Development Block in the Karbi Anglong district of Assam. The other part of Neheru Basti falls within the administrative jurisdiction of Nagaon district.

2. LOCATION, ADMINISTRATION AND FACILITIES:

Sl no	Information		
1	Name of the village	NeheruBasti	Silimkhowa
2	Name of the EDC	Silimkhowa - NeheruBasti	Silimkhowa -NeheruBasti
3	Forest Beat/ Range	Bagori	Bagori
4	Post office	Burhapahar	Burhapahar
5	Block	Kaliabor	Rongmongbe
6	Police station/ outpost	Jakhalabandha	Howraghat
7	Total household	127	87
8	Total population	591	482
9	Livestock population	874	1029

2.1. Details of human population:

Nehru Basti village

Category	TH	TP	< 15		Adult		60+	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
ST & OBC	127	591	86	88	203	186	16	12

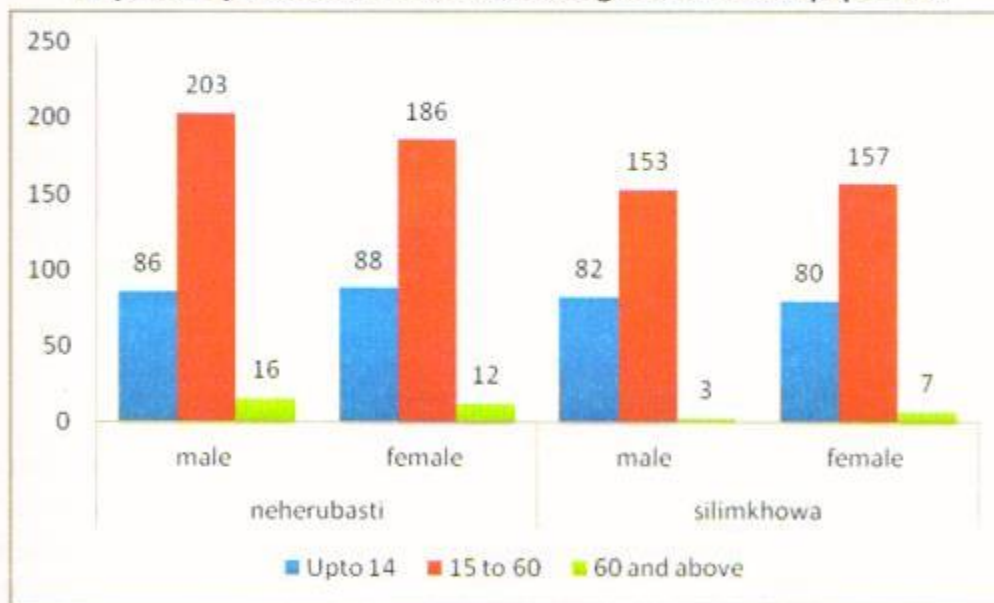
Silimkhowa village

Category	TH	TP	<15		Adult		60+	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
ST	87	482	82	80	153	157	3	7

Human population: Neheru Basti is a small village accommodating 127 households in an area of 369.5 bighas of land only. The village is a sparsely populated one having total population of 591 only. As has been shown in the table above there are 186 adult women against 203 adult men having a male female ratio of about 91% which is quite commendable. For the age group below 15 this ratio is 97%. All these tea tribal populations, along with other communities such as Karbi, Bodo and Bengali are by religion Hindu whose prime occupation is daily wage earning activities and a little bit of agriculture. Literacy rate is very low in the village having less opportunity to get engaged in other high income earning activities.

Silimkhowa is also a small village with 87 households comprising a total population of 482 persons. The size of the family here is 5 members per family. It is apparent from the table above that the male female ratio in the village is very high, i.e., 1026.

Graphical representation of different categories of human population



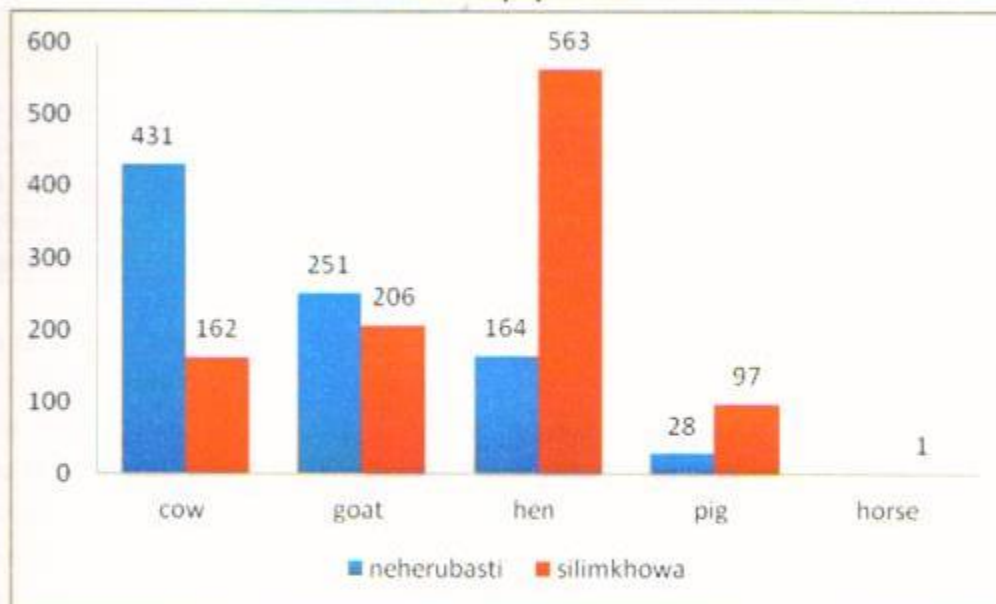
2.2. Details of livestock population

Types of livestock	Household nos having livestock	Total		Stall-fed	
		Nehru Basti	Silimkhowa	Nehru Basti	Silimkhowa
Cow	Almost all the households own some numbers of cattle population.	431	162	No	No
Goat		251	206	No	No
Hen		164	563	No	No
Pig		28	97	No	No
Horse			1		

2.3. Fodder availability:

Types	Nehru Basti (months)	Silimkhowa (months)
Crop residues	1	1
Trees	0	0
Grasses	0	0
Green fodder	0	0
Grazing in village		12 (round the year)
Grazing in the PA	12 (round the year)	12 (round the year)

Livestock population



Livestock population: Almost all the households own some numbers of cattle population. If some own only cows, others own both cows and pigs while some own all that has been mentioned in the table. The villages have a total number of 874 and 1029 different kinds of cattle population. Though there is an excellent scope of rearing all these cattle in a commercial basis but the people presently are rearing those for subsistence purposes. The livestock of Neheru Basti graze freely in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve while the livestock of Silimkhowa village graze within the village boundary and some graze in the Ruthe Hill and Bagser Reserve Forest. The most important issues with these cattle, from the view point of environment conservation, are two: firstly the cattle graze freely inside the forest since people don't practice stall-feeding and secondly they are not vaccinated at all. Therefore, these two issues need to be addressed immediately.

3. Land in the village (in Bigha):

	Nehru Basti	Silimkhowa
1 Total land	369.5	934.5
2 Community land	No	245
3 agricultural land	369.5	689.5

4. Irrigated land:

	Nehru Basti	Silimkhowa
1 Irrigated by river	No	No
2 Irrigated by STW/DTW	No	5 bighas
3 Irrigated by other sources	No	No

5. Current land use:

	Nehru Basti	Silimkhowa
1 Agriculture single cropped		All
2 Agriculture double cropped	All	
3 Agriculture fallow/no crop		
4 Fruit plantation		
5 Jhum		15 households
6 Small tea gardens		12 households

6. Agricultural land holding:

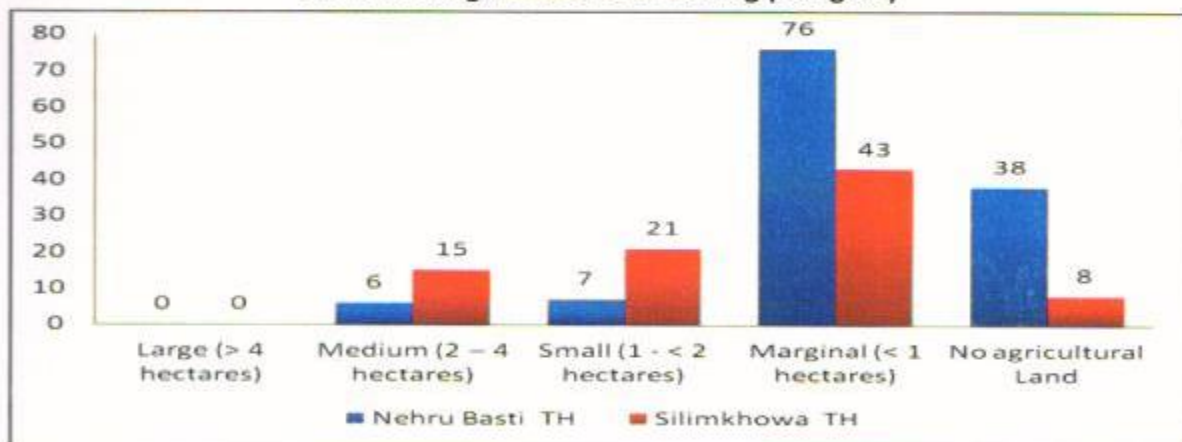
	Nehru Basti		Silimkhowa	
	TH	Land (in bighas)	TH	Land (in bighas)
Large (> 4 hectares)	Nil	0	Nil	0
Medium (2 – 4 hectares)	6	57	15	289
Small (1 - < 2 hectares)	7	89	21	232
Marginal (< 1 hectares)	76	223.5	43	168.5
No agricultural Land	38		8	

Land and land use: The Neheru Basti village is spread over only 369.5 bighas of land which itself implies a marginal land holding for the people. All are private patta land and there is no community land in the village. The average land holding is about 3 bighas in Neheru Basti village reflecting a sorry state of economic affairs of the people. There are also landless people whose main occupation is daily wage earning. People practice double-cropping growing Ahu and Sali paddy on their land. Since there is no irrigation facility in the village agricultural activities are absolutely monsoon dependent. Having practiced the traditional way of farming the agricultural productivity is very low forcing people to indulge on other available forms of livelihood in and around the village. Most part of the land in the village is built up area. The lands of the village, apart from agriculture, are put into the use of homestead, some amount of household tree plantation, etc. There is no community land in the village.

Silimkhowa is placed in a better position as far as land resource is concerned. The village is spread over an area of 689.5 bighas of land. It is interesting a fact that Neheru Basti village has 38 households having no agricultural land apart from harboring 76 household having less than 1 hectare land. The average landholding in Silimkhowa village is about 10 bighas. But, unlike Neheru Basti, Silimkhowa has 15 households possessing land amounting in between 15 to 30 bighas and 25 households possess in between 7.5 to 15 bighas of land. The following bar diagram represent the comparative land holding patterns of the both the Neherubasti and Silimkhowa villages. Of course, there are no such household possessing more than 30 bighas of land in both the villages.

The average landholding of the medium, small and marginal farmers in Neherubasti village is 9.5, 12.7 and 2.9 bighas respectively. On the other hand the same is 19.2, 11.04 and 3.9 bighas respectively in Silimkhowa village.

Scenario of Agricultural land holding (in bighas)



Silimkhowa village also has community land amounting to about 245 bighas where people mainly plant different kinds of bamboo. Apart from bamboo plantation Jhum cultivation is also being practiced by twelve households growing different kinds of food items for subsistence. The whole area is being managed by a VFC (Village Forest Committee) who implements the rules and regulation framed by the villagers for sustainable management of the forest area. It is noteworthy here that there are provisions of fees and fines for using and abusing the rules framed by the villagers for the greater interest of environment conservation. Human inflamed fire in the Ruthe Hill forest area is very common.

7. Village resources (infrastructure):

Type of resources	Availability	Distance (in km)		Status
		Neheru Basti	Silimkhowa	
LP School	Yes	0	0	Inside the village
ME	Yes	0	3	
High School / Higher Secondary school	Yes	0	3	Venture school in Neheru Basti
PHC	Yes	0	3	Sub centre at Neheru Basti
Hospital	No	21	24	At Jakhalabandha
Veterinary hospital	No	21	24	At Jakhalabandha
GP office	No	4	7	At Amguri
Police station	No	10	13	At Kuthori
Forest office	Yes	0	0	Inside the village
Post office	Yes	1	4	At Buhrapahar
Bus facility (Roads)	Yes	0	3	
Weekly market	No	21	24	Jakhalabandha
Tank/ pond	Yes	5	7	
Drinking water	Yes	0	0	Tube well, Ring well, River

8. Market facility:

Nature of facility (purchase/sale)	Location (name)	Distance from the village (Km)	
		Nehru Basti	Silimkhowa
Grocery shop	Kuthori	7	9
PDS	Rongmongve	-	16
Weekly market (Haat)		21	24

9. Institutions:

Institutions	Numbers		No of member households	
	Nehru Basti	Silimkhowa	Nehru Basti	Silimkhowa
EDC	1	1	All	All
SHG	2 (female)	6 (female) & 3 (male)	22	66 female and 33 male

Village infrastructure: The infrastructure facilities in the village are in a very rudimentary state. Most of the facilities are distantly located. To avail the important facilities like hospital, veterinary hospital, weekly market, etc. people have to come to Jakhalabandha. The Silimkhowa villagers can avail some these services at Rongmongve which is more distantly situated than Jakhalabandha. Silimkhowa people have ration cards but never purchase anything from PDS shop since it is in

Rongmongve which is 30 kms away from the village. The PDS service is not up to the mark. It needs to procure all the items from Bokajan, which is about 100 km away from the village, and therefore not cost effective. The kerosene is scarce and people would collect it from the Burapahar market cost of which is Rs 40/liter. Similarly LPG is also collected from the same market.

The scenario of drinking water is very pathetic. There are a minuscule numbers of tube wells in some households of Neheru Basti and one ring well. River Borkupjuri is the only major source of water for the villagers. Though the water from both the sources is not drinkable but people have no way out but to depend on these sources. Silimkhowa village are no better as far as drinking water is concerned. Most of the people collect water from a spring named Phanglenksoo. About 40% of the total households avail drinking water from government (PHE) supply. There are three ring wells in the village. Though people suffer from various water borne diseases, like Malaria, Jaundice, etc. people need to go far from the village to avail improved health facility as shown in the table.

It is worth mentioning here that out of all the SHGs only one SHG, namely Mirtali Atma Sahayok Got (Mirtali SHG) is functioning well. They are basically engaged in weaving, piggery and micro credit transaction.

10. Sources of water:

Sources	Number		Uses*				Status (seasonal/ perennial)
	Nehru Basti	Silimkhowa	B	D	I	L	
Pond	5	7	Yes	No	No	Yes	Perennial
Tube well	14	15	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Perennial
Ring well	2	5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Perennial
PHE supply connection	0	5					Perennial
River/ nala	1	0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Seasonal
Spring	0	1	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Seasonal

*Bathing, Drinking, Irrigation, Livestock

Sources of water: Water, especially drinking water is a problem in the villages. There are only 14 tube wells in Neherubasti from where all the households collect drinking water. Though there are two ring wells in the village that cannot be used. People need some new ring wells to be installed.

The scenario in Silimkhowa is somewhat better. There are also PHE water supply connections (5 nos) in the village apart from five ring wells (three are in rudimentary condition) and individual tube wells.

As has been mentioned earlier Borkupjuri is a small river flowing towards the south of Neheru Basti village is one of the major sources of water apart from tiny numbers of tube and ring wells. Similarly, Phanglenksoo, is the only major source of water for the villagers of Silimkhowa village apart from a few numbers of tube and ring wells catering to the needs of a few. People don't keep water for irrigation purpose since agriculture is absolutely monsoon dependent in both the villages.

11. Energy requirements:

Type of fuel	Applicable	No of dependent households		No of months of major dependency	Sources
		Nehru Basti	Silimkhowa		
Fire wood	Yes	All	All	November to February	Home garden and surrounding forests
Crop residue	No	0	0		
LPG	Yes	0	4		
Electricity	No	0	50%		
Bio-gas	No	0	Nil		
Kerosene	Yes	All	All	Summer	Market

Energy requirements: Energy requirements of the villagers of Nehru Basti village are fulfilled by the surrounding forest areas in Karbi Anglong district. All the villagers use firewood for cooking and kerosene for lighting purposes. LPG is still a distant dream for the villagers. Only four households of Silimkhowa village have LPG which is collected from Jakhalabandha or Kuthori market. The collection of firewood from the surrounding forest is very common a practice. Although, the female members of the household collect it, as and when required, male members also go occasionally. But, if there is no female member available the male members are forced to collect the required firewood.

The picture of energy requirements in Silimkhowa village is similar except the fact that it has four numbers of households who use LPG for cooking purpose. Nevertheless, they need to depend on fuel wood collection when the LPG is finished since refilling needs quite some time. 50% of the total households have electricity connection for lighting purposes therefore reliance on Kerosene is less in comparison to Neheru Basti village.

Fuel wood, which is the only source of energy for cooking, is collected from the nearby Ruthe Hill and Bagser RF. The requirement is the highest during the colder months since fuel wood is needed during winter for both cooking and heating purposes.

While most of the fuel woods are collected from wild, home gardens also fulfill their fuel wood requirements to a small extent for certain period of time. The market price of a bundle of firewood ranges from Rs. 20 to 70. One has to spend half of a day to collect two bundles of firewood a day. An average family of four/five members needs 8 – 12 liters of kerosene a month costing Rs. 30/- to 40/- in black market. There is not a single household having electricity connection in his/her house.

12. Forest protection issues:

Types of injuries	Yes/ no		Significant/ insignificant (on the basis of volume and frequency)
	Neheru Basti	Silimkhowa	
Collection of timbers	No	No	
Collection of fuel wood	Yes	Yes	Significant
Collection of NTFPs	Yes	Yes	Insignificant
Poaching of wild animals	No	No	
Grazing	Yes	Yes	

Encroachment	No	No	
Others	No	No	

Forest protection issues: Collection of timber is not an issue as far as forest protection is concerned. There are, of course, some amounts of fuel wood collection both for subsistence and commercial purposes. Collections of any kind of NTFPs are banned from KTR, therefore, leaving with them no option but to collect those from the forest situated at the Karbi Anglong side. People collect NTFPs like fuel wood, different leafy vegetables, bamboo shoot, etc. from both the Ruthe Hill and Bagser RF. Grazing in the KTR and Ruthe and Bagser RF is very high from the view point of both frequency and volume.

13. Household dependency on forest and forest products:

Level of dependency	Villages	
	Nehru Basti	Silimkhowa
High	Nil	Nil
Medium	Nil	All
Low	All	Nil

Household dependency: Generally, a person who graze his/her livestock on the forest, collects different kind of NTFPs and firewood and thatching materials from the forest for both commercial and domestic purposes can said to be highly dependent on the forest. Such kind of dependency is absent in these villages. From this point of view, the villagers of Neheru Basti are somewhat dependent on the forest. They are dependent on the KTR primarily for grazing purpose and some amount of fuel wood are collected from the Ruthe and Bagser. On the other hand, dependency on the forest is more for the people of the Silimkhowa village since they graze their cattle on the forest (Ruthe and Bagser) and also collect different kinds of NTFPs from the forest though not from the KTR.

14. Current income generation activities:

As has been mentioned earlier, due to the poor quality of human resources, livelihood prospect has been limited in the villages. Most of the people, owing to some amount of agricultural land, in both the villages do indulge in farming activities. However, no modern and mechanical farming equipments are used and farmers are absolutely dependent on monsoon for the water. Agriculture is done in a very traditional way thereby leading to low productivity and production which barely fulfills their yearly requirements of food and other fundamental needs. Therefore, people indulge in more than one activity for generating some more amount of income for subsistence. During agricultural slack season, people like to engage in whatever earning opportunity comes on to their way. During such slack season people have been engaged as daily wage labor in Burapahar tea estate, farming society, Rubber plantation and stone quarrying.

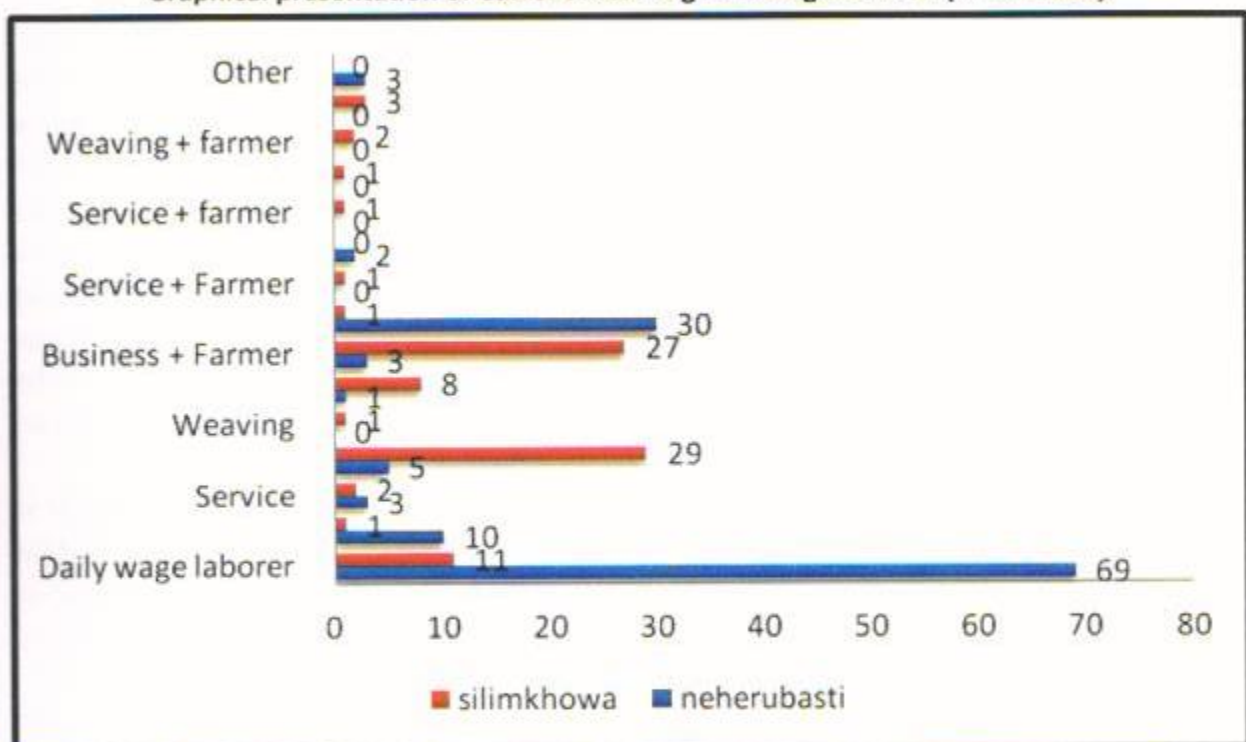
Current income generating activities in household numbers (in bracket % of working population)

Sl no	Livelihood category	No of households	
		Neheru Basti	Silimkhowa
1	Daily wage laborer	69 (17%)	11 (3.43%)
2	Farmer	10 (2.41%)	1 (.003%)
3	Service	3 (.007%)	2 (.006%)
4	Business	5 (.012%)	29 (9%)
5	Weaving	0	1 (.003%)
6	Daily wage + Business	1 (.002%)	8 (.025%)
7	Business + Farmer	3 (.007%)	27 (8.43%)
8	Daily wage + Farmer	30 (7.24%)	1 (.003%)
10	Daily wage + Service	2 (.004%)	0
11	Service + farmer	0	1 (.003%)
12	Service + Business	0	1 (.003%)
13	Weaving + farmer	0	2 (.006%)
14	Daily wage + Business + Farmer	0	3 (.009%)
15	Other	3 (.007%)	0

It is very apparent from the table above that highest numbers of working population (17%) has been engaged in daily wage earning activities in Neheru Basti village followed by the people in both the daily wage earning and farming activities. Similarly most of the working population (9%) is being engaged in petty business in Silimkhowa village followed by engagement in both the business and farming activities.

Following is a graphical representing the employment scenario in the villages.

Graphical presentation of Current income generating activities (in numbers)



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

There are only two households who are growing Bodo (summer) paddy although the productivity of Bodo paddy is very high. Villagers are of the opinion that since water is a big problem in the villages people are not interested to cultivate. If irrigation can be provided in the field then initially some farmers could be motivated for growing Bodo paddy and later it must have a demonstration effect among the other farmers of the village.

15. Economic status:

Category of house	Nature of house	Number of households	
		Nehru Basti	Silimkhowa
Kutchha house	Thatched roof, mud floor, etc.	127	82
Pucca house	RCC/ tin roof, cement floor	0	5
Electrified		0	40
Owning livestock		121	All
Owning tractors		0	0
Owning mechanized farm implements		0	0

16. Wellness status:

Wellness status	Number of households	
	Nehru Basti	Silimkhowa
Well off	0	0
Manageable	12	36
Poor	36	38
Very poor	79	13

Economic condition of the villagers: Economic conditions of Nehru Basti village don't seem to be sound. It has been seen from the above table that all the households own kutchha houses. None has the LPG and electricity connection. Moreover, the agricultural implements are age old and traditional having no mechanized modern equipments in the village. Land man ratio is very low here forcing people to resort to daily wage earning activities. Although there are a good number of livestock in the village it seems people don't rear those for commercial purpose. Apart from doing subsistence farming and daily wage earning activities people also are engaged in petty trade to some extent. Looking into all the aspects it can be concluded that the villagers' wellness status is poor. There is hardly any household whom can be offered the well off status.

In Silimkhowa village, though, there are some households possessing a good amount of land and holds government service, yet most of them cannot be termed as well off since they are not using the resource to its utmost capacity which can ensure their livelihood round the year. But, this is very clear that it is well placed in terms of various resources in comparison to Neheru Basti village.

The wellness status has been constructed by taking into account the opportunities of the peoples' income generating activities in and around the village. The villagers' opinion was also taken seriously

in constructing the wellness status. The daily wage earners along with the farmers and weavers have been attributed a very poor status. Since, finding a work every day is difficult in the villages the wage earners have been regarded as very poor. The farmers have also been regarded very poor because they don't practice double cropping and the crop grown has been raided by the wild animals for which they don't even receive any compensation. The weavers are basically women therefore could be termed as a very poor person. Similarly, the businessmen households and the households engaged in both the daily wage earning activities and business and agriculture have been attributed the poor status. The households having engaged in government services and also doing multi tasking are given manageable status. The well off status cannot be attributed to anyone of both the villages.

17. Crop raiding by wild animals: record of last 3 years

Name of animals	Frequency of crop raid		Seasons	Nos killed/ injured by villagers	
	Neheru Basti	Silimkhowa		Neheru Basti	Silimkhowa
Elephant	High	High	Round the year	NIL	NIL
Wild boars	High	High	Round the year	NIL	NIL
Buffalo	Medium	Low	Summer	NIL	NIL
Monkey	High	High	Round the year	NIL	NIL
Tiger (Picks domestic animals)	Low	Low	Winter	NIL	NIL

18. Household impacted by crop raiding animals:

Crop damage during last 3 years	Total households	
	Neheru Basti	Silimkhowa
High (> 70% crop damage)		
Medium (50 – 70 %)	All	All
Low (< 50%)		

Man-animal conflict: Man animal conflict is very prominent in the village. Though, there are no casualties in terms of man or animal, but animals like elephant, wild boars, buffalo and monkey quite frequently raid crops and croplands causing huge damage to the people. Apart from the crop raids by these wild animals picking up of domestic animal like cow, pig, goat, etc. by tiger is a common problem in the village. The frequency of crop raid by Elephant and Wild Boars is high in both the villages. On the other hand the frequency of crop raid by buffalo is medium in Nehru Basti while it is low in Silimkhowa village. There are some reports of all kinds of crop damaging by monkey in both the villages. The cumulative damage in terms of money would be very high. Despite sustaining such huge damage to the crop and croplands along with destruction of houses and household materials people are not being compensated at all by the forest department, (though the department has provisions for compensation payment, formation of crop protection committees, construction of vigilance camps and fencing) and any other NGOs working in KTR area people stated. This is a very tricky issue from the view point of conservation of forest and its ecosystem and needs to be addressed urgently by all concerned. However, it would be worth mentioning that WWF is a common name heard by the villagers for compensating people for their cattle loss to the tigers.

CHAPTER VII: 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 entry point activities is as below:

Sl no	Name of activity	Priority ranking	
		Neheru Basti	Silimkhowa
1	Drinking water	2	3
2	Electricity	6	7
3	Roads	5	1
4	Compensation for crop raid	3	5
5	Livelihood	1	2
6	Health facility	7	6
7	Veterinary facility	4	4

It is interesting to note here that though Neheru Basti and Silimkhowa make one EDC their priority is different. The table above represents the villagers' priority for solving urgent needs. For Neheru Basti, livelihood opportunities are the most important one whereas for the people of Silimkhowa all weathered road is the priority. Similarly drinking water has been placed on second by the villagers of Neheru Basti which is third priority for the Silimkhowa villagers. Therefore, there is a need to look into the issues carefully and solve the problems for the greater benefits for both the villagers.

But, since all the villagers are dependent on agriculture to a large extent which is done in a very conventional mode, there is an urgent need to address the issue of cattle population. The month of May to August is the high time for agriculture and during this period the cattle suffer from various diseases. Inasmuch as the veterinary hospital is located distantly there is a need of attending the livestock for diseases from which they suffer. Therefore, it is suggested that at least a vaccination camp can be organised instantly for giving temporary relief to the livestock of the village. It is

interesting to note that the health facility is the last priority for the people of Neheru Basti and second last priority for the people of Silimkhowa village.

Income generation activities:

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

Sl no	Activities	Beneficiaries	Year of implementation	Nature of support required
1	Fishery	SHGs/ individuals	2014	Both technical & financial
2	Goat farming	SHGs/ individuals	2014	Both technical & financial
3	Supply of farm equipments	Individuals	2014	Both technical & financial

Fishery and goat farming have been selected by the villagers as major income generating activities. The rationale for selecting these two activities are that there is enough low land in both the villages that could be converted easily into fishery and there are no dearths of market for the output. For goat farming also people opined that managing goat would not be a problem and since the middlemen come to the village to purchase goats there would not be problem for the market to sell goats. 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 the seed money could be provided from the fund allocated for the EDC.

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.

CAPACITY BUILDING:

Awareness creation:

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

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

Capacity building/ skill development potential IGA

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

Since, the fishery and goatery would be done in a scientific manner, there is a need of capacity building for the people who would be involved in such kind of activities. The experts of the concerned field could be invited to the villages and the youths could be motivated for doing it in a scientific manner so as to get maximum benefit out of a tiny investment.

COMMUNITY BASED ECOTOURISM:

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

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

The IUCN defines it as:

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

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

Eco-tourists typically look for experiences that provide a sense of closeness to the natural features and local communities that attracted them to visit the destination. Any destination, therefore, must protect its resources while facilitating a sense of integration with the local community. An important ingredient of any tourism destination is accommodation, which is often a decisive factor in the choice of destination. Ecotourists prefer a clean, well managed small hotel located in a quite natural area that is built of wood and bamboo. They prefer to eat local food and sleep in a room decorated with local handicrafts and furnishing. Also, most international tourists are very environmentally conscious and want to stay in a place that does not negatively affect the environment.

CHAPTER VIII: 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	October, 2014	March, 2015
Compensation for livestock	Rs.	1,00,000	October, 2014	March, 2015
Village development				
EPA				
Ring well	10 Nos	5,00,000	October, 2014	March, 2015
Tube well	10 nos	2,50,000	October, 2014	March, 2015
Umbrella for the LP School students	80 nos	12,000	August, 2014	
Rangker shed	1 no	1,00,000	August, 2014	Nov, 2014
Weaving shed	1 no	50,000	October, 2014	Nov, 2014
Torch light	40 no	16,000	August, 2014	August, 2014
Coaching class for X standard students		30,000	July each year	
Plantation				
Locally available fruit trees at the roadside like Lemon, Litchi, Mango, Kordoi, Amlokhi, Amora etc.	200 Nos	50,000	August, 2014	July, 2015
Valuable tree at household premise like Agar, etc.	200 Nos	50,000	August, 2014	July, 2015
Common interest activity				
Road (to request for PMGSY)				
Livelihood improvement				
Human health camp	2 Nos	80,000	August, 2014	Dec, 2014
Animal health camp	2 Nos	80,000	August, 2014	Dec, 2014
IGA				
Fishery	2 Nos	6,00,000	January, 2014	March, 2015
Goatery	2 Nos	4,00,000	October, 2014	March, 2015
Procurement of STW	10 nos	3,00,000	Oct-Dec, 2014	
Capacity building programme				
Awareness education	4 Nos	1,00,000	August, 2014	March 2015

Training in specific activity like carpentry, tailoring, electrical repairing, driving, computer training, mobile repairing, etc.	6 Nos	2,00,000		
Exposure visit (EDC presidents initially)	4 Nos	5,00,000	December, 2014	

MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

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

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

The EDC executive will be in charge of implementation of all kinds of schemes that have been outlined in the Micro Plan. Therefore, all the executive members have been proposed to sit and review the progress of the work monthly. The KTR, WWF and LBCS will meet quarterly and sit together with the executive members of the EDC and review whether the work is progressing towards desired direction. Finally, it is the EDC general members who will review and approve the work.

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

ROLE OF THE LINE AGENCIES AND SUGGESTIONS:

It has been realized that all the problems / issues cannot be addressed and solved by the forest department or the KTR authority. It is not always possible and also desirable on the part of the forest department or the KTR authority to bring panacea for all sorts of constraints of village development. It would be a gross mistake if somebody thinks so. Therefore, it would be proper for the park authority to negotiate with other line agencies like the department of Agriculture, Panchayat and Rural Development, Assam State Electricity Board, Public Health department, Veterinary department, PWD, etc. for overall socio-economic development of the concerned villages. A proper coordination, indeed, would ensure desired development of villages and thereby guarantee nature conservation to a large extent. The roles that could be played by the line agencies in the overall socio-economic development of the Neheru Basti Silimkhowa 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

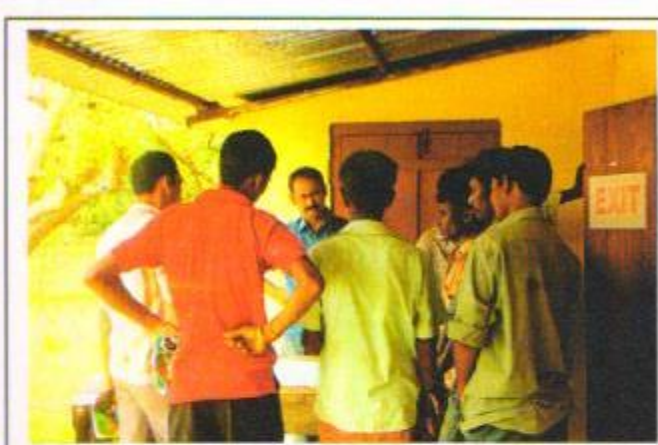
poverty ridden people primarily depend on agriculture for their livelihood. For most of the farmers a noble thought of applying the modern and scientific technology in agriculture is a great luxury though there are no dearths of agricultural schemes. Neheru Basti and Silimkhowa village is no exception. The small and marginal farmers don't even realize that a small dose of the green revolution package will improve their lifestyle to a great deal. Therefore, an endeavor should be made on the part of the park authority to invite the officials concerned in order to give them some kind of technical and other assistance so as to increase the productivity of the land and thereby improving the village economy.

THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY: Since the farmers are small and marginal having a 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 fringe villages should be the topmost priority. This will help both the poor farmers on the one hand and the wild lives of the KTR and other adjacent forests on the other.

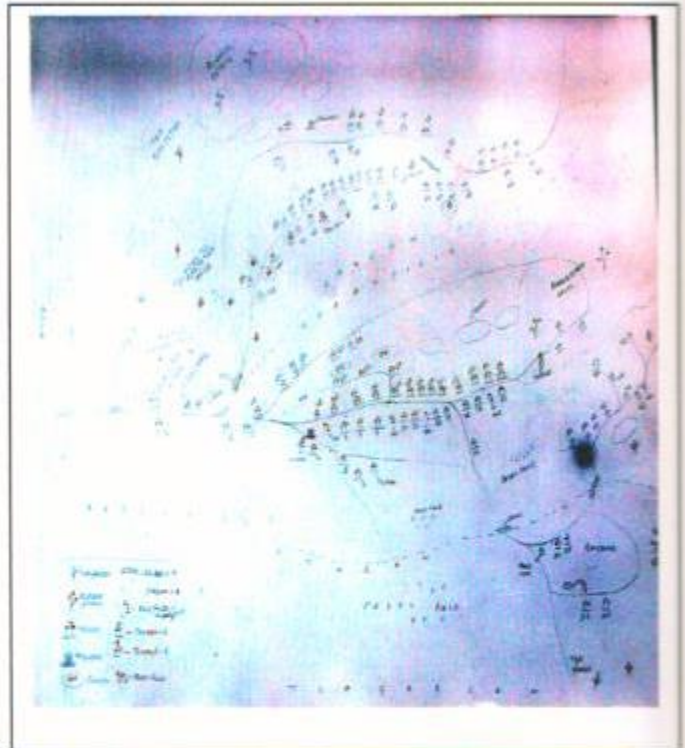
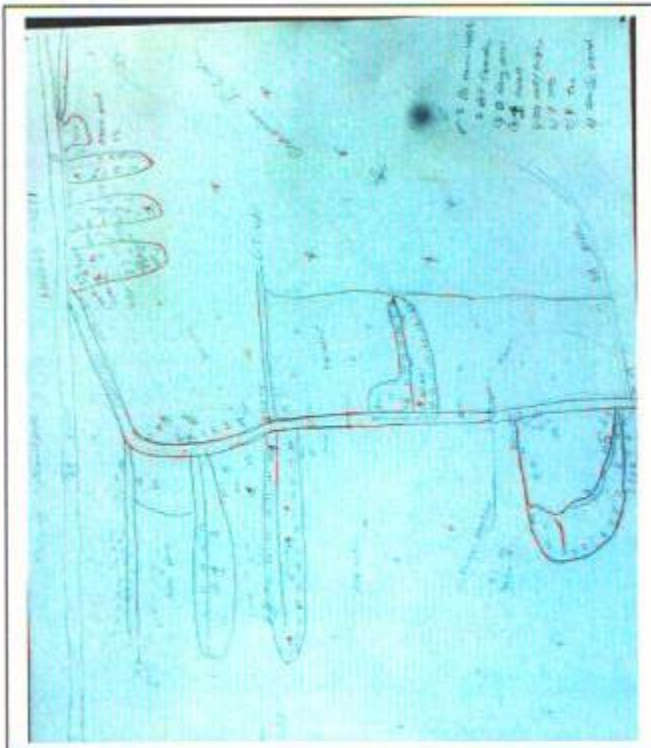
THE DEPARTMENT OF P&RD: The department of Panchayat and Rural Development can be requested to deliver all kinds of facilities meant for the poor villagers in the fringe area of the KTR.

THE ASEB: There is a noble scheme of rural electrification named Rajib Gandhi Rural Electrification Programme under which the BPL households of the villages are given free electricity connection. The modalities of the scheme are that the concerned development block will prepare the list of the BPL families and handed over to the ASEB department and the department on their part would give the necessary connection. Therefore, the KTR authority may discuss with the concerned officials of both the development blocks and the ASEB for delivering the services in the fringe area of the KTR.

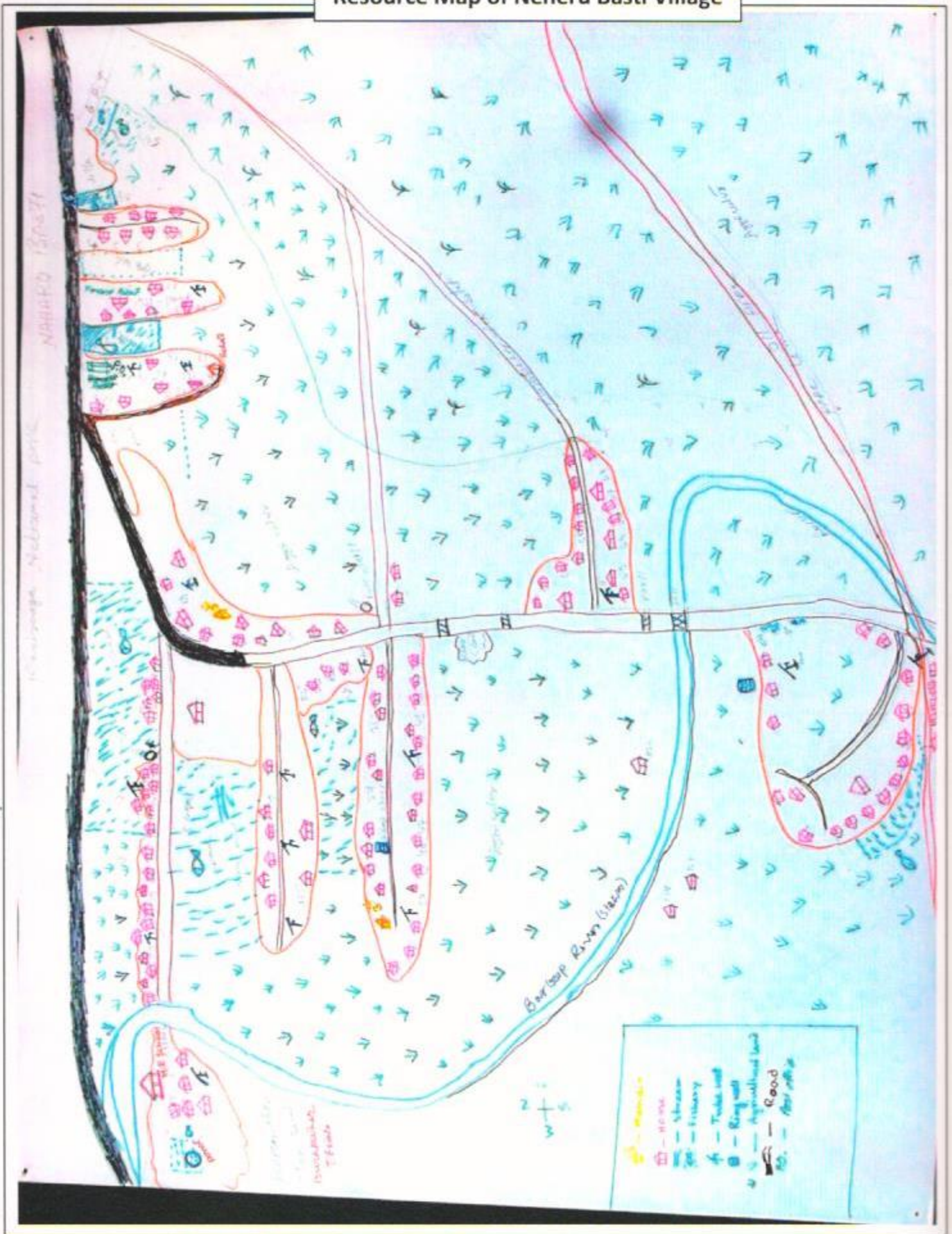
THE DEPARTMENT OF PWD: It has been mentioned above that the villagers are not connected with all weathered roads and therefore suffer a lot especially during monsoon. It has been realized at the same time that it would not be possible for the KTR authority, owing to paucity of funds, to build an all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



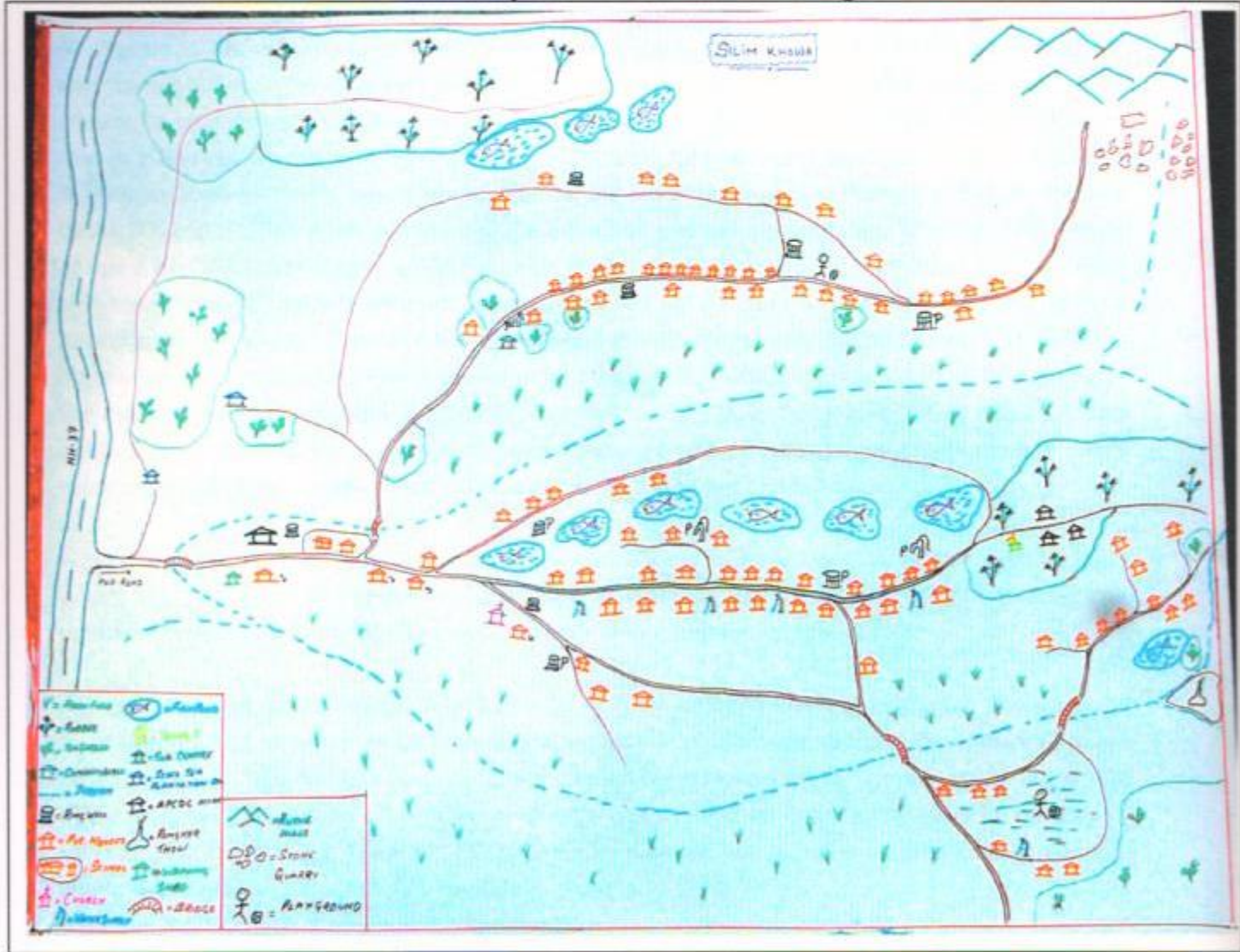
PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL AT SILIMKHOWA LP SCHOOL FOR THE NEHERUBASTI SILIMKHOWA ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE



Resource Map of Neheru Basti Village



Resource Map of Silimkhowa Village



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.

Silimkhowa and Neheru Basti villages, situated at the fringe of KTR is surrounded both by the KTR on the one side and the Ruthe Hills on the other. Dominated by the hills tribal and tea tribal communities the people of the villages have limited employment options. Agriculture is monsoon dependent and the age old methods of farming have been followed till date culminating into low productivity and production. It has been realized that both the villages have many important issues to be addressed immediately. Livelihood is a major issue to be resolved, of course though they have different priorities altogether. Compensation for crop raiding by the wild animals, irrigation, etc. are some of the issues related to agriculture resolution of which, indeed, will strengthen the village economy. From the view point of the environment conservation the most important subject is to seal immediately the stone quarry in the Ruthe hills which has a profound impact both on the agriculture and the surrounding environment. The only LP School at Silimkhowa village has 72 children but only one teacher to teach all the five classes impacting the quality education significantly. The roads are in pathetic condition in both the villages causing trouble for the people in many fronts. There is no electricity connection in Neherubasti village. Therefore, the KTR authority may have a talk with all the concerned line agencies and request them to implement the government schemes for all kinds of socio-economic development of the villages.

ANNEXURE

Neheru Basti

Sl. No.	Name of house owner	Detail of population				Detail of livestock population				Pig	Duck	Hen	Goat	Kerosine	Agri land holding (Bigha)	Main source of livelihood	Business	Crop raiding			
		Male upto 14yrs	15-60yrs plus	Female upto 14yrs	15-60yrs plus	Cow	Buffalo	Elephant	Tiger									Wild boar			
1	Srimati Phulmani Gorh		1		1	9	10		9					Y	4	Y		Y	Y		OBC
2	Sri Bapuram Rongpi		3		2	3	5							Y	7	Y		Y			ST
3	Sri Amar Ganju	3	1		2	4	6							Y	4	Y		Y	Y		OBC
4	Sri Dhaniram Gorh	3	2	1	1	5	7							Y	3	Y		Y			OBC
5	Sri Pusha Kuwar	2	2	1	1	5	5		2					Y	2	Y	Y	Y			OBC
6	Sri Bhimsen Gorh	1	1				4							Y	1	Y		Y	Y		OBC
7	Somati Abharmoti Gorh				1	2	3							Y	2	Y		Y			OBC
8	Sri Laturam Khaklari	1	2		2	20	6		4					Y	3	Y		Y	Y		ST
9	Sri Supsat Gorh		1		1		2							Y	1	Y		Y	Y		OBC
10	Sri Jiten Rongpi		1		1	3	3							Y	5	Y		Y	Y		ST
11	Sri Ganesh Gowala	2	1	2		3	4							Y	3	Y		Y	Y		OBC
12	Sri Babusing Rongpi	1	1	1		2	6							Y	2	Y		Y	Y		ST
13	Sri Muni Guwala		5		2	9	7							Y	2	Y		Y	Y		OBC
14	Sri Chakraman Gorh		3		2	8	9		2					Y	4	Y		Y	Y		OBC
15	Sri Bipul Mudi		3		2		7		1					Y	1	Y		Y	Y		OBC
16	Sri Dehbiram Rongpi		4			2	6							Y	3	Y		Y	Y		OBC
17	Sri Kanai Karmakar	1	1		1	2	7							Y	3	Y		Y	Y		ST
18	Sri Dashru Gorh	1	3		3	2	6							Y	1	Y		Y	Y		OBC
19	Sri Dilip Khaklari	1	1		2	1	5		1					Y	1	Y		Y	Y		OBC
20	Sri Durasing Gorh	1	1		3	3	9		2					Y	3	Y	Y	Y	Y		ST
21	Sri Durga Guwala	1	3	4		3	4		1					Y	2	Y		Y	Y		OBC
22	Sri Krishna Gorh		3		3	7	5							Y	1	Y		Y	Y		OBC
23	Sri Babatu Gorh		4		5	3	5		2					Y	2	Y		Y	Y		OBC
24	Srimati Kamala Gorh	2			1	2	5							Y	2	Y		Y	Y		OBC
25	Sri Puna Khaklari	1	3	1	1	4	4		1					Y	1	Y		Y	Y		OBC
26	Sri Chandra Rongpi	1	1	1	1	2	2							Y	4	Y		Y	Y		ST
27	Sri Prabhu Gorh	3	3	2	2	7	4							Y	4	Y		Y	Y		ST
28	Sri Sanuram Khaklari	2	1	1	1	3	8							Y	3	Y		Y	Y		OBC
29	Sri Phulkuwari Gorh		3		2	3	5							Y	2	Y		Y	Y		OBC

Sl No	Name of the House Owner	Details of Population		Female		Details of Livestocks		Goat	Others	Agri Land Holding Bigha	Main Source of Livelihood	Bussines	Agriculture	Service	Others
		Upto 14	Male 15-60 yrs	60 plus	Upto 14	15-60 yrs	60 plus								
1	Shri Dukunoni Das		1		1			1							SC
2	Prodip Mudi	2	1		1						Y				OBC
3	Rajek Mura	1	1				3	2		3	Y				OBC
4	Chotu Mora		1							2					OBC
5	Honda Mora		2		2					2	Y				OBC
6	Profollo Baruah		2		1						Y				OBC
7	Thukeswar Bora		2		1						Y			Y	OBC
8	Loknath Bordoloi		1		1						Y			Y	OBC
9	Deben Kalita		2		2									Y	ST
10	Bidha Das		2		2							Y			OBC
11	Pubha Das		3	1	1	1		3		15	Y		Y		SC
12	Sokara Bhumiz		2	1	1	2		3		3	Y		Y		SC
13	Lakmi Bhumiz	1	3		2					1	Y				OBC
14	Mandora Bhumiz	1	1		1					2	Y				OBC
15	Gobin Basumatary		1		1					2	Y				OBC
16	Nayan Khakiary	1	1		1					5					ST
17	Jatuwa Mora	1	2		1					6					ST
18	Hiranya Basumatary	1	1		1			3		3	Y		Y		OBC
19	Hodra Ratuwar		2	1			10	3		3	Y				ST
20	Rameswari Gaur	1	1		1	1	2	1		2.5	Y		Y		OBC
21	Supora Gowala	1	2		2		2	1		1.5	Y				OBC
22	Guna Bhumiz	1	1		3	1	7			2	Y				OBC
23	Kam Bhumiz	2	2		1					7	Y		Y		OBC
24	Renu Bhumiz	3	1		1						Y				OBC
25	Krishna Singh	1	1		1						Y				OBC
26	Ram Prasad Gaur	3	1		1							Y			OBC
27	Bipi Gaur		2		1	1	6	2		3	Y		Y		OBC
28	Bogai Rajuwar		3	1	1	1	25	7		15	Y		Y		OBC
29	Khanti Gaur		1		2		7	2		2.5	Y		Y		OBC
30	Lakhindra Mudi		1	1	1		4	2		2	Y		Y		OBC
31	Bigal Mudi	2	3		2	3	5	4		3	Y				OBC

32	Bokhommati Gaur	1																								OBC	
33	Amala Gaur	2	1																			2					OBC
34	Mina Puhar	2	2																			1					OBC
35	Nando Puhar	2	1																								OBC
36	Podu Gaur	2	1																			2			Y		OBC
37	Ratan Khaklari	3	1																								OBC
38	Kamala Bora	2	2																								ST
39	Trinam Mudi	1	1																								OBC
40	Jiten Mudi	1	2																								OBC
41	Mary	2	1																								OBC
42	Kalimai Khaklari	1	1																						Y		ST
43	Akon Khaklari	2	4																			1					ST
44	Debojit Khaklari	1	1																						Y		ST
45	Noren Khaklari	2	2																						Y		ST
46	Jorno Khaklari	1	1																						Y		ST
47	Dhanuram Khaklari	1	3																						Y		ST
48	Krisna Mura	1	1																						Y	Tea garden	ST
49	Mohan Mora	1	2																								OBC
50	Kompai Mora	1	1																								OBC
51	Dhiren Khaklari	2	1																					Y			OBC
52	Hohador Karmakar	2	2																						1.5		ST
53	Ram Prasad Gaur	1	2																					5			OBC
54	Ramsing Gaur	2	1																					2			OBC
55	Sita Gaur	1	2																					7			OBC
56	Mohan Gaur	4	4																					1.5			OBC
57	Dhonsing Gaur	1	1																					3			OBC
58	Tularam Gaur	2	1																								OBC
59	Ram Prasad Gaur	1	1																					15			OBC
60	Atuwa Gaur																										OBC
61	Ravi Gaur	1	1																								OBC
62	Kanuram Gaur	1	1																								OBC
63	Bijuram Gaur	1	1																					6			OBC
64	Phoguni Gaur	2	3																					12			OBC
65	Raguveer Gaur																										OBC
66	Bharat Gaur	1	1																					16			OBC
67	Kailash Gaur	1	1																					5			OBC
68	Dhormi Gaur	2	4																								OBC
69	Ramesh Gaur	1	1																					12			OBC
70	Bolo Karmakar	2	1																					16			OBC
71	Rosoki Karmakar	2	2																					5			OBC

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-	0	২				
প্ৰশ্নসূচী নং-						

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহৰ তাৰিখ :

সময় :

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহকাৰীৰ নাম :

১।

২।

৩।

৪।

৫।

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহকাৰীৰ চহী/ফোন নং :

১। Smt. B. G. G. Ph. no 8255026662

২।

৩।

৪।

৫।

ক) সাধাৰণ তথ্য :

- ১। গৃহৰ নম্বৰ ১৫ বার্ড নং
 ২। তথ্য দিওঁতাৰ নাম
 ৩। ঘৰৰ মুৰব্বীৰ নাম
 ৪। ঘৰৰ মুৰব্বীৰ লগত তথ্য দিওঁতাৰ সম্পৰ্ক
 ৫। ডাকঘৰ
 ৬। পিন নং
 ৭। থানা
 ৮। পঞ্চায়ত
 ৯। উন্নয়ন খণ্ড
 ১০। জিলা

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 :
 ৫। স্থায়ী বাসিন্দা নে : হয় নহয় ।
 ৬। যদি হয়, কিমান বছৰৰ পৰা বাস কৰি আছে?
 ৭। ঘৰৰ গাঁঠনি : কেঁচা পকী অন্যান্য ।
 ৮। ঘৰৰ তলত দিয়া অংশবোৰ কিহেৰে নিৰ্মিত :
 ক) মজিয়া : চিমেন্ট ইটা মাটি অন্যান্য ।
 খ) বেৰ : চিমেন্ট ইটা মাটি ইকৰা অন্যান্য ।
 গ) চাল : টিন খেৰ অন্যান্য ।
 ৯। ঘৰৰ মুঠ সংখ্যা :
 ১০। ঘৰৰ মুঠতে কিমান কোঠা আছে?
 ১১। ঘৰৰ লগতে গাধোৰা ঘৰ সংলগ্ননে : হয় নহয় ।
 ১২। ঘৰৰ লগতে পায়খানা সংলগ্ননে : হয় নহয় ।
 ১৩। ঘৰৰ লগতে পাকঘৰ বেলেগে অবস্থিত নেকি? : হয় নহয় ।
 ১৪। বন্ধা-বঢ়াত কি ধাৰহাৰ কৰে : খৰি কেৰাচিন এল.পি.জি. বিজুলী অন্যান্য ।

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২৫। কৃষিজাত সঁজুলি : - ৩৫০.৮/৫০০

২৬। ভূমিৰ গুণাগুণ : পলিধূৰা

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

২৮। যোৱা ৫ বছৰত কৃষিখণ্ডত পৰিলক্ষিত হোৱা লক্ষণীয় পৰিবৰ্তন :

ক) কেইবিধমান শস্য বেছিকৈ খেতি কৰা হৈছে।

খ) খেতি কৰা শস্যৰ বৈচিত্ৰতা আৰু ভিন্নতা বাঢ়িছে।

গ) পৰিমাণ আৰু ভিন্নতা দুয়োটাই বাঢ়িছে/কমিছে।

২৯। এই পৰিবৰ্তনৰ কাৰণ :

৩০। কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত শ্ৰমিক নিয়োগৰ তথ্য :

শস্যৰ নাম	নিজৰ শ্ৰম			ভাৰতীয়া শ্ৰম			
	কি কাম*	দিনে কিমান ঘণ্টা	কিমান দিন	কি কাম	দিনে কিমান ঘণ্টা	কিমান দিন	মজুৰি কিমান
ধান	৩০/৩০ হিচাপে ২০০/৩০	২০০/৩০	২০০/৩০	-	-	-	৩০০*

*কামৰ প্ৰকাৰ : শস্য চিকুগোৱা, 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। উপাদান বৃদ্ধিত ইয়াৰ বৰঙণি কি : বাঢ়িছে কমিছে একেই আছে ।

৩৫। প্ৰশ্নধন :

জন্তুৰ নাম	চিকিৎসালয়ত নিয়নে	উদ্দেশ্য	মৃত সংখ্যা (পোৱালি)		মৃত সংখ্যা (প্ৰাপ্ত বয়স্ক)		মন্তব্য
			মতা	মাইকী	মতা	মাইকী	
গৰু							
মহ							
ঘোঁৰা							
গাহৰি							
কুকুৰা							
হাঁহ							
ছাগলী							
ভেড়া							
অন্যান্য							

৩৬। প্রতিদিনে প্রয়োজন হোৱা পশু খাদ্যৰ পৰিমাণ

জন্তুৰ নাম	খাদ্যৰ পৰিমাণ	উৎস			বজাৰৰ নাম	বজাৰ দাম	মন্তব্য
		ঘৰুৱা	বজাৰ	অভয়াৰণ্য			
গৰু	১৫০						
মহ							
ঘোঁৰা							
গাহৰি							
কুকুৰা	১০						
হাঁহ							
ছাগলী							
শৈলা							
অন্যান্য							

৩৭। পৰিৱালৰ সম্পত্তিৰ তালিকা :

নামগ্ৰীৰ তালিকা	পৰিমাণ	ব্যৱহাৰ (ঘৰুৱা/স্ববন্দায়িক)	বৰ্তমানৰ সাক্ষাৎ বিক্রী দাম (টকা)
বেডিঅ'			
টেলিভিছন			
টেপাবেকৰ্ডাৰ			
চিডি প্ৰায়াৰ			
ঘড়ী	১		৩০০
কেমেৰা			
টেলিফোন			
তিনি/চাৰিচকীয়া বাহন			
মটৰ চাইকেল			
বাই চাইকেল			
গৰু/মহ/ঘোঁৰা গাড়ী			
শৈলা			
চ'লাৰ বেটাৰী			
পাম্পচেট			

সামগ্রীৰ তালিকা	পৰিমাণ	ব্যৱহাৰ (ঘৰুৱা/ব্যৱসায়িক)	বৰ্তমানৰ সন্তোষা বিক্রী দাম (টকা)
টেঙ্কৰ/পাৰাৰ টিলাৰ			
ৰেফ্ৰিজাৰেটৰ			
এল পি জি			
ফেন			
ইষ্ট্ৰী			
প্ৰেচাৰ কুকাৰ			
চিলাই মেচিন			
কম্পিউটাৰ			
অন্যান্য			

৩৮। যৌথ সম্পত্তিৰ তালিকা :

সামগ্রীৰ তালিকা	পৰিমাণ	ব্যৱহাৰ (ঘৰুৱা/ব্যৱসায়িক)	বৰ্তমানৰ সন্তোষা বিক্রী দাম (টকা)
টেঙ্কৰ/পাৰাৰ টিলাৰ			
পাম্প চেট			
পুখুৰী			
মাটি	১		
ধান বনা মিল			
চাকি মিল			
ঘানী			
অন্যান্য			

৩৯। বিভিন্ন সামগ্রীৰ উপভোগৰ শেহতীয়া সপ্তাহৰ তথ্য :

সামগ্রীৰ তালিকা	নিজৰ উৎপাদন	বজাৰৰ পৰা ক্ৰয় কৰা	বজাৰ দৰ
চাউল		৪ কে	
আটা/ময়দা		২ "	
দইল		১ "	
আলু		২ "	
পিয়াজ			
বিলাহী			

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সামগ্রীর তালিকা	নিজৰ উৎপাদন	বজাৰৰ পৰা ক্ৰয় কৰা	বজাৰ দৰ
জলকীয়া		৫০০ টকা	১০০
চয়াবিন		১ টকা	৬০০
মাংস		২ "	২২০০
মাছ		২ "	২০০
গুৰু মাছ		২০০ টকা	২০০
গাখীৰ	✓	১ টকা	৪০০
চেনী		১ টকা	৪০০
নিমখ		১ টকা	২০
মছলা		১০ টকা	২০
চাহপাত		২০০ টকা	২
কেৰাচিন তেল		২ টকা	৫০
খৰি	✓		
চিগাৰেট/বিড়ি		৫ টকা	২০
সুৰা		২ টকা	২
ফলমূল		২ টকা	
শাক-পাছলি		৫ টকা	২০
অন্যান্য			

৪০। লঘু বনৌপজ সংগ্ৰহৰ তথ্য :

সামগ্রীর তালিকা	ব্যৱহাৰ	কোনে সংগ্ৰহ কৰে	দপ্তাহত কিমান দিন	কিমান মাহ	কিমান বিক্রী কৰে	বজাৰ দৰ	বৰ্তমানৰ স্থিতি
গুৰু ডাল	খৰি	১				৫০০	
গছৰ পাত	পশু খাদ্য						
শিপা, বাকলি	দৰৱ, বিক্রী						
ফল-মূল	খাদ্য বিক্রী						
শাক	খাদ্য বিক্রী	১	১				
শিমলু তুলা	উপভোগ বিক্রী						
খেৰ	ঘৰুৱা	১				৫০০	

৪০। লঘু বনৌপজ সংগ্রহৰ তথ্য :

সামগ্ৰীৰ তালিকা	ব্যৱহাৰ	কোনে সংগ্ৰহ কৰে	সপ্তাহত কিমান দিন	কিমান মাহ	কিমান বিক্ৰী কৰে	বজাৰ দৰ	বৰ্তমানৰ স্থিতি
নল, খাগৰি	ঘৰুৱা						
বিৰিণা, ঝাও	ঘৰুৱা						
মাছ	খাদ্য বিক্ৰী					১৫০০	১২০
অন্যান্য							

৪১। পৰিয়ালৰ মুঠ আয় (বছৰেকীয়া) :

৪২। আয়ৰ উৎস :

ক) কৃষি কৰ্ম

খ) মজুৰীকৃত শ্রম

গ) ব্যৱসায়

ঘ) কুটীৰ উদ্যোগ

ঙ) ঔদ্যোগিক শ্রমিক

চ) মাছ মৰা

ছ) সেৱা খণ্ড (পিচিঅ', ষ্টেলা, গৰু-যোঁৰা-মহ গাড়ী, অট'ৰিস্কা, টাটা ম'বাইল, মিনি ট্ৰাক, নাৱৰীয়া, গেৰেজ, ড্ৰাইভাৰ ইত্যাদি)

৪৩। দৰিদ্ৰ সীমাৰেখাৰ তলত পৰে নেকি : হয় নহয় ।

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

৪৫। বেচন কাৰ্ড নম্বৰ :

৪৬। যোৱা ৫ বছৰত গছ 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 ।

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৫০। অবৈধ কার্যকলাপ বাঢ়িছে নে কমিছে : বাঢ়িছে কমিছে ।

৫১। যদি বাঢ়িছে ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি :

ক) ব্যৱসায়ী গাঁৱলৈ আহে :

খ) সামগ্ৰীৰ পৰিমাণ বৃদ্ধি হৈছে :

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

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

ঙ) বন বিভাগত নিয়োগৰ সুবিধা কমিছে :

চ) বিকল্প জীৱিকাৰ সুবিধাৰ অভাৱ হৈছে :

ছ) অন্যান্য :

৫২। উৎসৱ পাৰ্বন :

নাম	কেতিয়া পালন কৰা হয়	মন্তব্য

৫৩। ধৰ্মীয় বিশ্বাস :

৫৪। কিবা বিশেষ বাধা নিষেধ :

৫৫। কাৰ্য্যভাৱ : 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
						৪

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 বাবজাত সন্তুষ্ট হয়নে : হয় নহয়

ছ) যদি নহয় এই বিষয়ে আপোনাৰ সংক্ষিপ্ত মতামত, পৰামৰ্শ

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

গৃহস্থৰ স্বাক্ষৰ



তথ্য সংগ্ৰহকাৰীৰ স্বাক্ষৰ

