

**Micro Plan**

**West Bengal Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Project**

**Khuklung F.V. FPC**

August 2014

Khuklung Forest village, Khutimari Beat,  
PO: Dakshin Khutimari  
PS: Duramari  
District: Jalpaiguri  
Pin: 735210

## LOCATION MAP OF KHUKLUNG F.V. FPC



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## 1. Basic Information sheet

1.	Name of the FPC	Khuklung Forest Village
2.	Reference No./ID of FPC	
3.	Name of Gram Panchayat	Jharalta-II
4.	Name of the FMU/ Range	Moraghat
5.	Name of the DMU/Forest Division	Jalpaiguri Forest Division
6.	Name of the Panchayat Samity	Dhupguri
7.	Name of the District	Jalpaiguri
8.	Period of Micro Plan	From Month: August      Year:2014 To    Month: March      Year:2019
9.	Date of approval of Micro Plan by FPC (Executive Committee)	Date: 12 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2014 The resolution of the FPC on the approval of MP has been attached to this plan.
10.	Date of approval of Micro Plan by DFO/ Head of DMU	Date:
11.	Key team members engaged in Preparation of Micro Plan	Sri Ratan Mandal      DR/Fr Sri Nripen Karjee      Member Sri Mukunda Rabha      Member Sri Monohar Roy      BS Sri Ajay Ghosh      FR Smt. Sima Chaudhury      HWLW Ms. Debasree Ghatak      FG Division Office

## 2. General Profile of FPC

2.1 Date & No. of registration of FPC: 17-11-2006, Reg. No- 60/FPC

2.2 Land availability in the FPC

Sl.	Description	Area (in Ha)
1	Forest area in hectare	
	RF	307.55
	PF	
	UF	
2	Agriculture land	157.52
3	Fallow land	Nil
4	Water bodies inside the village (34 ponds etc.)	24.08
5	Jheel – large water body within the forest (part of Gossaihat Nature Park/ Eco Park)	35.00
6	Habitation/ homestead area	14.02
7	Any other category of land (Playground, Eco-Park Office, sheds, cottages etc., Primary School)	20.41

2.3 No. of Revenue Villages/ Forest Villages covered: 1

2.4 Bank Account details:

- a) Name of the Bank: Central Bank of India, Gairkata
- b) Date of A/c opened : 20.09.2011
- c) Bank A/c Number : 1996341836

2.5 No. of Households in the Village and households represented in FPC

Category	Village	FPC
Total HH	112	93
ST	109	91
SC	3	2
Others	0	0

## 2.6 Details of Executive Committee Members of FPC

Sl.	Designation	Name	M/F
1	MLA and Member	Smt. Mamata Roy	F
2	Karmadhakya (BOBSSS) and Member	Sri Uttam Roy	M
3	Pradhan (Gram Panchayat) and Member	Sri Jagannath Rava	M
4	Member Secretary/ Fr	Sri Ratan Mandal	M
5	Member	Sri Mukunda Rabha	M
6	Member	Sri Kirendra Rabha	M
7	Member (ST)	Sri Nripen Karjee	M
8	BS and Member	Sri Monohar Roy	M

### **3 Socio-Economic Profile of FPC**

#### **3.1 General description of the FPC**

Khuklung is a forest village located in Khutimari Beat under Moraghat Range of Jalpaiguri Forest Division. The distance between the village and Jalpaiguri district town is about 70 kms and Dhupguri, which is the Block headquarters situated at a distance of 20 km from the village. The nearest town is Gairkata, which serves as a market centre for the villagers. Basic education, health and banking services are available in a place called Duramari located at a distance of 5 kms from Khuklung.

There are 112 households living in the village with a population of 455. The inhabitants are mainly from Rabha Community and follow Christianity. People have decent low cost houses. All the villagers have access to electricity. People use water from the wells and tube-wells for drinking and other domestic purposes. There is a primary school in the village and for higher education the children have to go to Dakhin Khutimari or Gairkata or Dhupguri. Primary health services are available in Duramari. No public transport services are available in the village. The village is located within dense forest and the road conditions are not good. In case of health emergencies, people face lot of trouble to access health services. Because of elephants in the forest, it is further more difficult for them to travel in the night.

The people of Khuklung including the women are hard working. They mainly depend on farming, forestry works and labour works for their livelihood. All the families excepting four have farmland above 2.5 acres. Because of two dams – *Durga bandh* and *Patinal bandh* the villagers take up farming activities throughout the year. *Durga Bandh* was damaged during last year. The common crops grown in the village are paddy, maize, jute and some vegetables. The farming is mostly for securing the food crop to be consumed by the villagers. Very small quantities of food grains harvested are being sold by the FPC members. Wage work provides the FPC members some cash income. People have betel nut trees in their homestead and sale of betel nuts is another important source of cash income.

The village is surrounded by natural sal forest from three sides and River Nonai passes near the western side of the village. People are living on the forestland and around 50 houses have been constructed by the Forest Department under Amar Badi and Gitanjali schemes. Most of the houses are located within the farmland and in the homestead betel nut is the common tree. Some houses



have their own bamboo clumps. There is an Eco Park located in the north eastern part of the village known as Gossaihat Eco Park. During winter lot of birds come to the wet land located within the Eco Park. During winter a lot of tourists come to the area to see the forest, birds and other wild animal. A herd of Elephants resides in forest near the village throughout the year. Other animal like leopard, Wild boar are also found.

### 3.2 Population

Social category	Population					
	Male Adults	Female Adults	Total Adults	Male Children	Female Children	Total Children
Scheduled Tribes	169	159	328	63	53	116
Scheduled Castes	3	3	6	2	3	5
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>121</b>

### 3.3 Educational Status (Adults)

Level	Nos.		
	Male	Female	Total
a) Literate without formal education			
b) Primary education	35	25	60
c) Middle education (10 <sup>th</sup> )	17	13	30
d) Higher Secondary (12 <sup>th</sup> )	2	4	6
e) Graduates and above	1	0	1
Total literates	55	42	97
Percentage	31 %	25 %	29 %

### 3.4 Enrolment of children (5-16 years)

Place	Total children (5-16 yrs)		Enrolled		Percentage	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Schools/ Colleges	52	38	52	38	100	100

### 3.5 Landholding details of FPC

Category	No. of Households (HH)
Landless households	4
Marginal land holding households (0.1 to 2.5 Acre)	0
Small land holding households (2.6 to 5.0 Acre)	108 (Forest land without Patta)

### 3.6 Livestock population (FPC)

Type	No. of animals – approx.
Cows	380
Buffaloes	0
Bullocks	82
Goats	70
Sheep	0
Poultry	530
Others –pig	80

### 3.7 Status of access to basic services/ amenities

Sl.	Type of service/ amenities	Whether available within FPC area (Yes/ No)	If No, where available and distance	Functional (Yes/No)
1	Drinking water	Yes (Ring well-14, Tube Well-22)		Yes One Sajaldhara Project is not functional.
2	Electricity	Yes (All households)		Yes
3	Environmental sanitation	Yes (12 nos. toilets )		Yes, some toilets are damaged
4	Primary School	Yes		Yes
5	High School	No	Dakshin Khutimari – 5 km	Yes
6	Health services for people (Primary Health Centre)	No	Duramari, 5 km	Yes

7	Health services for livestock (Veterinary Hospital)	No	Duramari, 5 km	Yes
8	Telecommunication - mobile	Yes		Yes
9	Transport and communication – Bus service	No	Khutimari, 4 km	Yes
10	Postal and Banking services	No	Duramari, 5 km	Yes
11	Market services	No	Gairkata, 6 km	Yes
12	PDS	No	Duramari, 5 km	Yes
13	Anganwadi Centre	Yes (Two nos.)		Yes

### 3.8 Dependence of households on different livelihood sources

Sl.	Source of livelihood	Number of HHs	Problems and opportunities
1	Agriculture	32	Declining soil fertility and lack of technical equipment with the farmers
2	Forestry	17	Forestry works are not being carried out round the year Not many NTFPs are available for earning livelihood
3	Livestock/ Animal Husbandry	4	Lack of veterinary health services and other support services locally
4	Wage labour	45	Work is not available on a regular basis and people have to migrate out in search of work
5	Small business	3	
6	Service/Job	11	

The main source of livelihood is both farming as well as wage work. The majority of the villages have sizable landholding but the productivity of crop is low. Few people sell their surplus harvest in the

local market. Wage work in the local area is preferred by the FPC members to other small business activities. When work is not available locally they work as daily labours outside the village. 10-12 youth of the village travel to South India especially Kerala to work there. They stay out for about 6-11 months a year and come home during December or festival season. Some of the villagers also sell illegally collected firewood and poles and sell them in the market for earning their livelihood.

### 3.9 Identification of households, which need immediate attention by the Project and other Departments

Sl.	Name of head of household	HH No. in social map	Main sources of livelihood	Problems	Opportunities
1	Duti Rabha	30	Collection in the form of donation	Handicapped	Linkage with disability pension scheme
2	Baini Rabha	23	Collection in the form of donation	Handicapped	Linkage with disability pension scheme

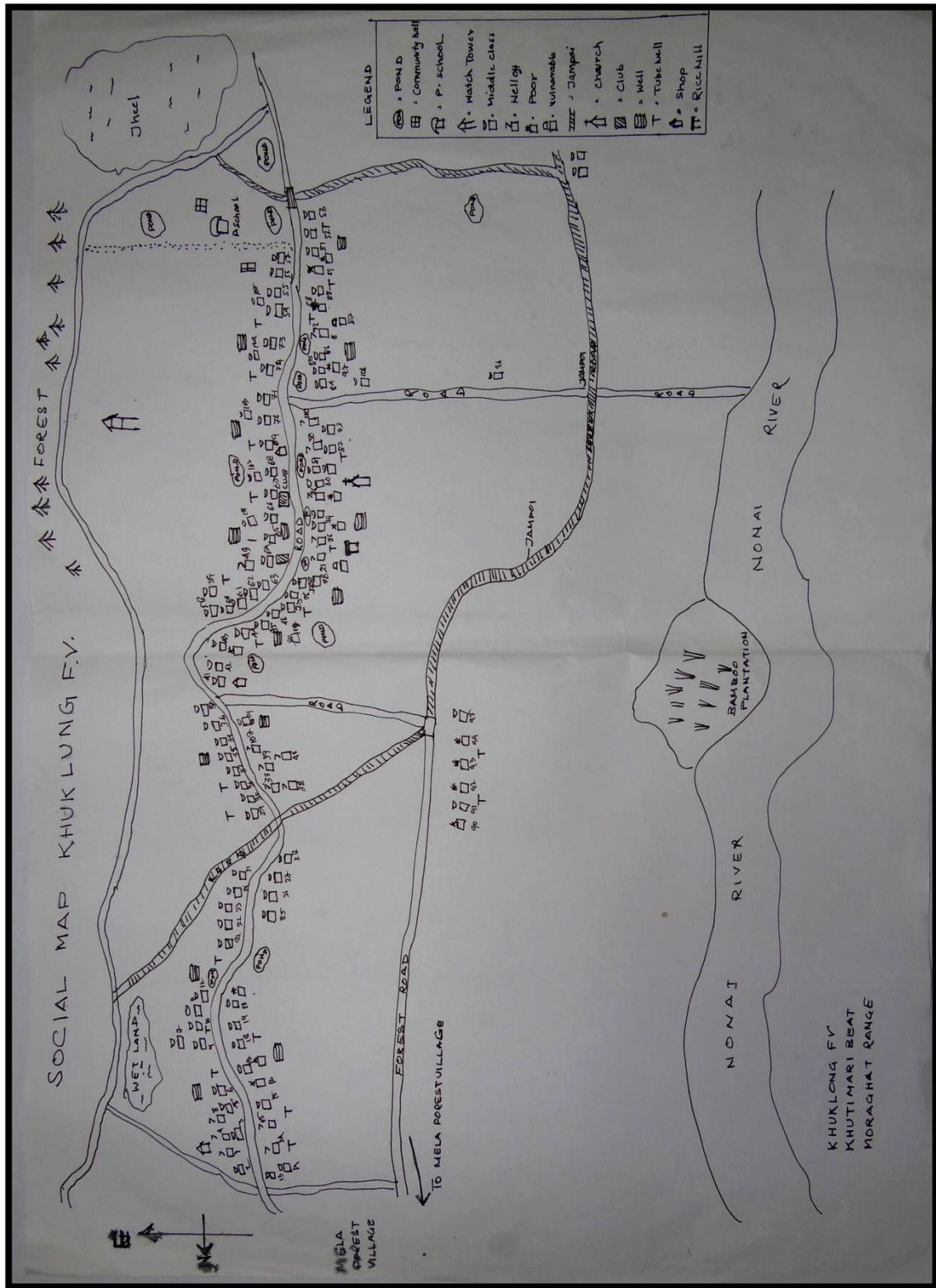
### 3.10 Wealth ranking

Sl.	Range/ Category	Criteria/ Indicators	No. of HH	Category code
1.	Better off	Service or job holder, landholding around 5 acres, own small shops	16	A
2.	Manageable	Landholding around 3-5 acres and more than one member of the HH engaged in wage work	81	B
3.	Poor	Landholding around 2.5 acres	13	C
4.	Vulnerable (need immediate attention)	Handicapped and dependent on others	2	D
	Total		112	

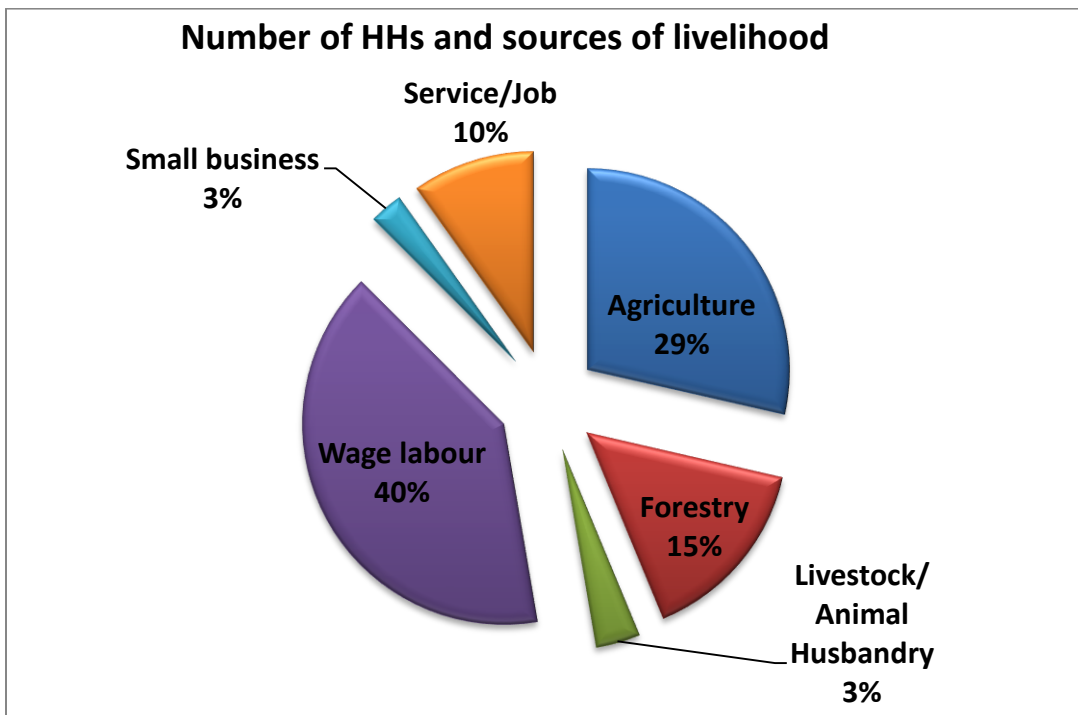
**3.11 Programmes/ Schemes implemented by different Departments/ Agencies in FPC during last 5 years**

Sl.	Name of the Project/ Scheme/ Activity	Year	Achievements			Implementing Department/ Agency
			Specify Unit	Physical	Financial (Lakh Rs.)	
1	Eco-Park	2007	No	1	5.00	Forest Dept.
2	GITANJALI – housing	2012-13	No	30	59.10	Forest Dept.
3	Amar Bari	2010-11	No	16	31.52	Forest Dept.
4	Amar Bari	2009-10		3	4.50	Forest Dept.
5	MGNREGS – pond excavation and road repair	2013-14	Man-days	5560	8.31	Forest Dept.
6	Timber extraction – Cyclone Damaged and seized	2013-14	-	-	2.00	Forest Dept.
7	MGNREGA – road repair, drainage, repair of the Jheel etc.	2013-14	Man-days	6692	10.00	Gram Panchayat
8	Anganwadi/ ICDS – supplementary nutrition etc.	2013-14	No	25		Panchayat Samity
9	Plantation – RIDF – Sal and Misc.	2012-13	Ha	10	2.65	Forest Dept.
10	Fodder Plantation – bamboo	2010-11	Ha	10	0.80	Forest Dept.

3.12 Social Map prepared by the FPC



**3.13 Occupational Distribution Diagram**



## **4 Participatory Resource Assessment**

### **4.1 Describe different resources available to FPC**

The FPC was formed in November 2006 and it was allotted 307.55 ha of forest area for protection and management. The entire forest area is Reserve Forest. 60 per cent of the forest area is older plantation and about 25 per cent of the total forest area has been categorized as high forest. The degraded forest amounts to about 40 ha. Some of the degraded forests are located in the low lying areas. Gossaihat Eco Park is located near Khuklung Forest Village and the Eco Park area is about 100 ha including a Jheel of about 35 ha. It is a good place for bird watching. The area has good floral and faunal diversity. A lot of people come to the area to see the wildlife and birds. Around 3000 birds come to the Jheel every year. One can watch 17-18 types of birds. The FPC is involved in management of Eco Park. Information centre, sheds for cooking and resting, watch tower, playing equipment/ facilities for the children etc. are there in the Eco Park. Cottages for the tourist are there inside the Eco Park but as per the decision of the Government no one is allowed to stay inside the Eco Park area.

Forest protection with the involvement of the local communities started in the early 1990s under JFM. One FPC was formed with membership from Khuklung Forest Village, Bhandakura and Madhya Khutimari. In early 2000s the FPC became defunct because of destruction of forest by people from Bhandakura. Later on a separate FPC was formed in Khuklung Forest Village. Although the forest protected by the FPC is in fairly good condition there is always pressure on the forest and cases of illicit removal of fuel wood and poles were not uncommon. The Staffs of Forest Department and FPC members carry out joint patrolling for protection of forest.

The FPC members collect fuel wood, pole and even timber from the forest to meet their own domestic requirement. Very small quantity of NTFPs – fruits and seeds are collected by FPC members. The FPC members collect different varieties of mushroom, leafy vegetables, wild vegetables etc. from the forest for their own consumption. Occasionally some FPC members collect Bohera, Hartaki and Amlaki.

157.52 ha land is being used for agriculture. Most of the FPC members carry out farming as their priority livelihood activity. They grow paddy, maize, kudus, vegetables and jute. They use water



from Durga Bandh and Patinal Bandh to irrigate the cropland. Durga Bandh was damaged last year, which requires maintenance. The irrigation channels also require maintenance to enhance the productivity of the crop fields. Some of the villagers are having trees like Mango, Kathal, Supari and Coconut in their homestead land. The dependence of FPC members on crop land and water bodies is significant. Farming of paddy, maize, jute and vegetable gives the FPC members food and additional cash income. Major cash income is raised from wage work and from the sale of Supari/ betel nuts.

The FPC has 24.08 ha area of water bodies. There are 34 ponds but many of them dry up by November. Only 7 ponds hold water for the entire year and these ponds are used for fishery. The River Nonai passes near the village and because of poor river bank protection agriculture field are damaged during the rainy season.

#### **4.2 Different events of the past and their influence on the resource management and people**

##### **Events and their influence on Resource/ People**

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Decade/ Period</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Effect, Influence and Impact on the Resource/ People</b>	<b>Response of community to the situation</b>
1	1990s	Formation of FPC along with 2 other villages	* Forest protection started * More interaction with the Forest Officials	Community participated in forest protection
2	1990s	People excavated number of ponds in series	* 34 ponds were created * Fishery activities started * Earth removed from ponds were used to construct the road * Later on Panchayat supported for further development of road	Villagers did the work themselves without any external support
3	2003	Construction of irrigation facility within village/ Patinal Bandh	Significant improvement in farming and there was a record production of paddy by the villagers in the district	
4	2006 onwards	Formation of FPC in Khuklung Forest Village	Forest Protection rejuvenated and youth was mobilized to protect forest.	The villagers are building pressure on the Government for infrastructure

		Eco Park and construction of various facilities	People got involved in management of Eco Park.  Tourists visit to the area enhanced.	development works in the village
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#### 4.3 Describe the efforts for Biodiversity Conservation

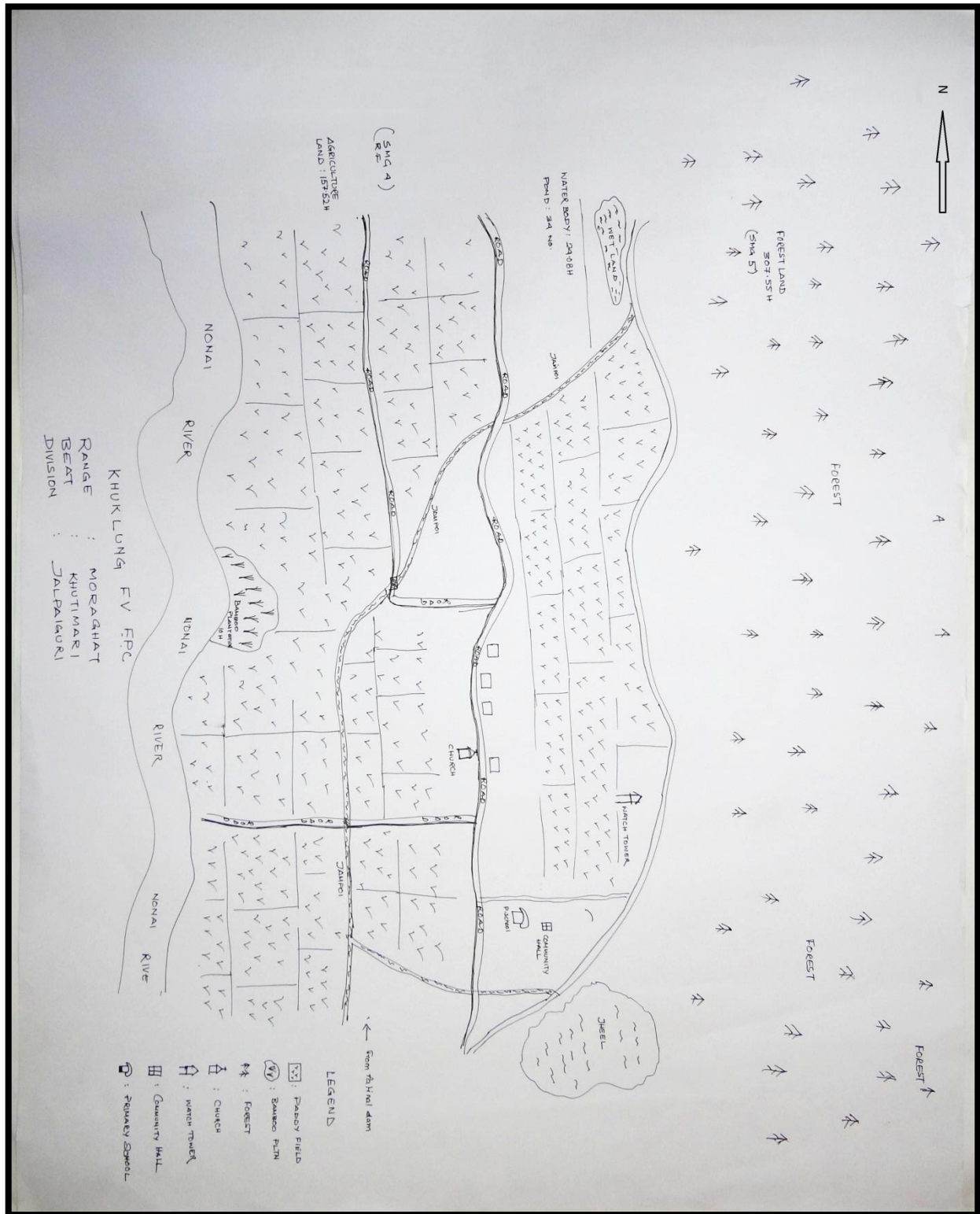
As mentioned earlier the area is well known for its floral and faunal diversity. The vast flora and fauna and wetlands make the area an ideal habitat for migratory birds. An Eco Park has been set up and efforts are being taken up by the Forest Department and Panchayats for protection of forest, rejuvenation of water bodies etc. Massive de-siltation of Gossaihat Water Body and boulder sausage protection wall work have been initiated under MGNREGS in 2013-14. Some of the local youths have been given orientation on biodiversity conservation, nature interpretation etc. in Gourmara National Park. These youths assist the tourist in identifying different birds and providing basic information on the Eco Park and its biodiversity. Plantation of Bamboo was undertaken during 2010-2011 on 10ha for increasing availability of food for the wild animals.

#### 4.4 a) Status of different resources available to FPC

Sl.	Type of resource	Area (Ha)	Current status	Key problems in resource management
1	Reserve Forest	307.55	The major chunk of forest is older plantation	Illicit felling by people from other villages and collection of firewood, poles
	<i>High forest</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>Fairly dense</i>	<i>Do</i>
	<i>Harvestable Plantation</i>	<i>180.55</i>	<i>Fairly dense</i>	<i>Do</i>
	<i>Other Plantation</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Do</i>
	<i>Degraded forest</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>Forest patches are in the low lying areas</i>	Sal working circle so difficult to raise fuel wood plantations in these areas but these areas are not suitable for plantation of sal and associate species
	<i>Open/ Blank</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	Nil
2	Protected Forest	0	Nil	Nil
	<i>High/Coppice</i>	0	Nil	Nil

	<i>Forest</i>			
	<i>Other Plantation</i>	0	Nil	Nil
	<i>Degraded forest</i>	0	Nil	Nil
	<i>Open/ Blank</i>	0	Nil	Nil
	<i>Degraded Sal area fit for Coppicing</i>	0	Nil	Nil
3	Plantations on the community land	0	Nil	Nil
4	Any other plantations outside the forest	0	Nil	Nil
5	Agriculture land	157.52	Two crops cultivated in a year but yield is low	Fertility of the soil is very low and improved agricultural practices are not followed
6	Water resources	24.08	Pond and jumpoi are many but some are used for fishery	Majority of the ponds - Water is not available for round the year

#### 4.4 (b) Resource Map prepared by the Khuklung Forest Village FPC



#### 4.5 a) Forest resources

Sl.	Plant (local name)	Main uses	Relative abundance (%)	Perceived value of plant (scale of 1-10, 1 being lowest)	
				Men	Women
1	Sal	Timber & F W	55	7	6
2	Jarul	Timber & F W	25	5	5
3	Chilaune	Timber	15	4	2
4	Amloki	Fruit	2	2	4
5	Bahera	Fruit	3	3	3

#### 4.5 b) Describe the faunal resources available in the area and issues in habitat management and conservation

Important wild animals found in the area are Wild Boars, Deer, Leopard, Pythons and many other types of snakes. Elephant in groups are found throughout the year in this Forest. There are ample of water bodies in the forest, which attract lot of wild animals. Birds including Maina, Pelican, Darter, Northern Pintail, Little Cormorant, Munia, Kingfisher, Egrets etc. are commonly sighted in the area. Different types of fishes including Bharkal, Anju, Tinkata, Chuna Khalisha, Bat Kai, Dankani, Chippra, Kalagachi etc. are found in the Jheel and other water bodies inside the forest. The Forest Department, FPC and Panchayat are making efforts for protection of forest and wetland and improvement of the habitat. The major problem faced by the FPC members is the crop damage by elephants and monkeys.

#### 4.6 a) Collection and Management of NTFPs

Sl.	Name of NTFP	Collecti on time – Months	No. of HHs engaged - approx.	Unit	Quantum collected in a season/ year	Quantum consumed by the FPC	Quantu m sold in a season/ year	Sale value in Rs.	From FPC Area - yes/no	Any problem
1	Sal seed	April –May	15	Kg	900	0	900	31500	Yes	Fear of Wild animals
2	Mushroo m-Sal Marungai	Most part of the year	All HH		For own use	-	-	-	Yes	
3	Mushroo m-Hamon		All HH		For own use	-	-	-	Yes	

	Marungai									
4	Mushroom- Lumening Marungai		All HH		For own use	-	-	-	Yes	
5	Leafy vegetables – Dheki sag		All HH		For own use	-	-	-	Yes	

**4.6 (b) Describe if the FPC is engaged in some processing/ value addition activities of NTFPs**

No processing of any NTFP is being done by the FPC members.

**4.7 a) Consumption of fuel wood and dry leaves**

Sl.	Type of fuel used	Approx. No. of HHs	Approx. Annual Consumption (Specify unit) by the FPC	Sources	Problems
1	Dry fire wood	112	5880 quintal for all HH in one year	Forest	Illegal collection

**4.7 (b) Describe how the FPC is managing the gap in demand and supply of fuel wood**

Since major part of the forest is dense and dried lops and tops are available, the FPC members are yet to face any problem of fuel wood. There are instances of felling of small trees for fuel wood, which needs to be checked by the FPC. The members shall create further awareness in the village and monitor the collection and utilization fuel wood. The members shall be sensitized to plant quick growing fuel wood species on their homestead land and farm bunds, wherever possible.

**4.8 a) Utilization of timber, small timber/poles and bamboo**

Sl.	Product	Approx. Annual Consumption/ Requirement (Specify unit) by the FPC	Current source of collection/ purchase	Problems
1	Timber	4 to 5 m3	Forest	Collected from forest
2	Poles	200 – 250 nos	Forest	Collection of dry post from forest

**4.8 (b) Describe how the FPC is managing the gap in demand and supply of timber, small timber and bamboo**

Currently the timber and small timber requirement is met from forest/ FPC area. Timbers are collected either from fallen trees or by illicit felling inside forest. The FPC members shall be sensitized to plant quick growing species in their own land to meet their need in future. They will be motivated to avoid/ minimize the use of timber in future construction of houses. In future, the possibility of meeting the requirement from FPC share distribution shall be explored.

#### 4.9 Agriculture resources

Sl.	Crop	No of farmers engaged	Yield – approx.	Problems	Opportunities
1	Paddy	85	1450 kg /Ha	Poor soil fertility Damages by Elephants	Application of proper manure in field and adoption of improved farming techniques
2	Jute	30	1100 kg /Ha	Low yield	
3	Maize	75	1600 kg /Ha	Good yield but damage by monkeys and Elephants	Need for protection mechanisms
4	Vegetables	35	2000 kg /Ha	Good yield but damage by monkey and Elephants	Need for protection mechanisms

#### 4.10 Water resources

Sl.	Type	Nos.	Availability of water (Months)	Uses	Problems	Opportunities
1	Tube well	22 HH	Whole year	Drinking	Not safe	Need for Deep tube well
2	Nonai River and other Stream	2 nos.	Whole year	Agriculture and domestic use	Not safe for drinking purposes River bank erosion and flooding of cropland	River bank protection can improve farming. Construction of bridge over Nonai River can improve the communication with Dhupguri
3	Pond	34 nos.	Whole year in 7 ponds and rest ponds dry up by November	Fishery	Siltation	Improvement in fishery through technical interventions

#### 4.11 Utilization of fodder in FPC

Sl.	Type of Fodder used	Approx. No. of HHs using it	Sources	Problems
1	Grass, leaves etc. for the cows and goats	80	Forest	No problem
2	Feed for the Pigs	60	Market	No problem

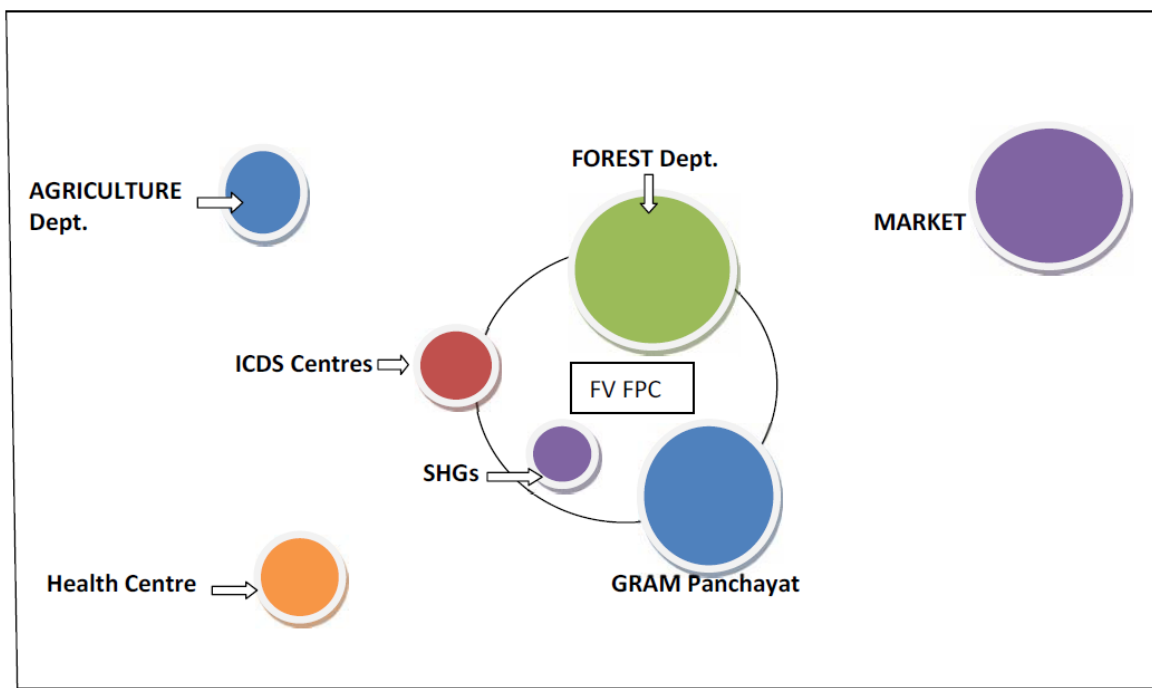
#### 4.12 Activity calendar -Livelihoods

Sl	Month (local)	Main activities		
		Agriculture	Forestry works	Wage Work
1	January	Vegetables, Paddy	Maintenance	Soil works, Road repair, construction, other works
2	February	Vegetables, Maize	Maintenance	Yes
3	March	Maize, Paddy	Maintenance	Yes
4	April	Maize, Paddy	Pre-planting	Yes
5	May	Maize harvesting	Pre-planting	Yes
6	June	Kharif paddy	Planting	No
7	July	Paddy, Jute	Cleaning	No
8	August	Paddy, Jute	Cleaning	No
9	September	Paddy, Jute	Cleaning	No
10	October	Paddy, Jute	No	Yes
11	November	Paddy, Jute	No	Yes
12	December	Veg, Summer Paddy	No	Yes



## 5 Assessment of Local and External Institutions

### 5.1 Venn Diagram



### 5.2 Local Institutions in FPC area and their functions

Type of Institution	No	Total Members/ HHs having membership	Functions and benefits to the community
Self Help Groups	9	90	Small business and other IGA
Youth clubs – young boys user groups	5	50	Newly formed boys groups to look after different development activities in the village

### 5.3 Institutional Analysis – External Institutions operating in the FPC

Sl.	Name of the Institution/ Organisation	Since when operating in the FPC	Target group/ beneficiary	Activities undertaken so far	Problems faced by these Institutions	Plans for the future	What the FPC shall do in collaboration with these institutions
1	Gram Panchayat	Since inception	All HH	Works under different funds such as MGNREGS, finance commission etc.	No	More work through MGNREGS  Plantation under individual beneficiary schemes	FPC shall prepare the annual action plan and submit to GP for financial support to carry out river bank protection, pond renovation, improvement of road, repairing of irrigation channels etc.
2	Forest Department	Since inception	All HH	All forestry related works	No	Plantation in the degraded forest areas, Capacity building of FPC, improvement in Eco Park etc.	FPC shall work with the Forest Department for protection and management of forest, plantation of gaps and for building linkages with other Line Departments for overall development of the FPC.

#### 5.4 Profile of existing SHGs

Sl. No.	Name of the SHG	Members of SHG			Income Generating Activities (IGA) undertaken	Approx. funds invested in IGA	Loan taken from Bank /other agencies	Any support needed from the Project
		Male	Female	Total				
1	Agaiow	0	10	10	Grocery shop	100000		Training for initiation of new IGAs
2	Talarmtwpon	0	10	10	Tea stall and small shops	100000		
3	Hasani	0	10	10	Dairy farm	100000		
4	Bisingow	0	10	10				Training and other support for Fishery
5	Rabha	0	9	9	Dairy Farm	90000		Training and other support for Fishery
6	Mukti	0	9	9	Piggery	100000		
7	Halleluiya	0	10	10	Piggery	80000		
8	Khuklung Busty	0	10	10				Training and other support for Fishery
9	Parta	0	9	9	Piggery	90000		

7 SHGs have taken loan from the banks for carrying out different activities.

## 6 Problem Analysis and Problem Prioritization

### 6.1 Problem identification and analysis

Sl.	Key Stakeholder groups of FPC	Key problems identified by each stakeholder group	Most important causes of each problem	Perceived solutions to each problem	Activities to be carried out by FPC to address the problem
1	<b>Women</b>	<p>1. Poor access to health care facilities and services</p> <p>2. Poor access to safe drinking water facilities</p>	<p>Village located within dense forest</p> <p>Road condition is not good, no public transport is available in the village</p> <p>No medical check-up facility is available in the village</p> <p>Siltation of existing tube wells</p>	<p>1. Creation of health check-up facilities in the village</p> <p>2. Creation of safe drinking water facilities – deep tube wells</p>	<p>Construction of a health centre and contact with Health Department for provision of services</p> <p>Installation of deep tube well</p>
2	<b>Farmers</b>	<p>1. Decline in crop productivity</p> <p>2. Decline in soil fertility</p> <p>3. Crop damage by the Elephants and Monkeys</p> <p>4. Erosion of river bank and loss to the crop field</p>	<p>Lack of improved farming practices</p> <p>Poor management of soil and application of fertilizers and bio-fertilizers</p> <p>Weak embankments of the River</p>	<p>1. River bank protection work</p> <p>2. Technical support and training of farmers</p> <p>3. Use of tractor and other modern equipment</p> <p>4. Construction of Watch towers to see the movement of elephants and prevent them entering into the crop field</p>	<p>Protection works for the control of erosion of river bank</p> <p>Training of Farmers and providing them technical support for improved agricultural practices</p> <p>Construction of watch towers</p>

3	<b>Mazdoor</b>	<p>1. Lack of employment opportunities and wage work opportunities in the village</p> <p>2. Lack of skills and other resources with them to take up other livelihood activities</p>	<p>Inadequate works taken up by Forest Department, GP and other Departments</p> <p>Delay in payment of wages for the MGNREGS works</p>	<p>1. Need for more work opportunities</p> <p>2. Organisation of skill training on new skills</p> <p>3. Support for new IGAs for the wage earners</p>	<p>FPC shall try to negotiate with GP and Panchayat Samity to take up road improvement and other works under MGNREGS</p> <p>More emphasis shall be given on promotion of piggery and fishery as IGA</p>
4	<b>Youth</b>	<p>1. Lack of higher education facilities in the village</p> <p>2. Poor connectivity – roads, transportation etc.</p>	<p>Remote location</p> <p>Forest village</p> <p>No bridge on River Nonai</p>	<p>1. Establishment of a Junior High School</p>	<p>FPC shall negotiate with the Panchayat Samity and Education Department for creation of such facility in the village</p>
5	<b>Forest Department</b>	<p>1. Illicit felling of trees</p> <p>2. Excess grazing and illegal collection of firewood</p> <p>3. Crop damage by the elephants and monkeys</p>	<p>Inadequate protection by the FPC members.</p> <p>Inadequate staff with the Department to ensure effective protection.</p> <p>Increased demand of firewood.</p> <p>No pasture land or grazing fields for cattle</p>	<p>1. Create more work for FPC members to increase their income and enhance their participation in forest protection.</p> <p>2. Build up the capacity of the FPC for effective protection of forest and biodiversity.</p> <p>3. Improve the habitat through afforestation and proper management.</p>	<p>FPC shall work together to strengthen the forest protection and habitat improvement and implement the activities identified in the micro plan</p>

## 6.2 Scoring and Ranking of Problems/ Activities

Sl.	Activities identified from Stakeholders analysis	Scoring of Activities by different Stakeholders – Score – 1 to 10 (1 being the lowest)					Total Scores	Rank
		Women	Farmers	Mazdoor Group	Youth	FD		
1	Health Centre	10	4	3	6	4	27	6
2	Road improvement, Culvert etc.	6	7	9	8	3	33	2
3	River bank protection	8	8	8	1	6	31	3
4	Watch tower for Elephant movement and protection of crops	4	9	2	4	8	27	6
5	Creation of wage work opportunities	7	6	10	3	2	28	5
6	Higher Education centres	5	3	1	9	1	19	9
7	Improving soil fertility, improved cropping practices	1	10	4	2	7	24	7
8	Drinking water – deep tube wells	9	5	5	10	5	34	1
9	Afforestation activities	3	2	7	7	10	29	4
10	Habitat improvement activities	2	1	6	5	9	23	8

## 6.3 SWOT Analysis of the FPC

Strength	Weakness
<p>All members of FPC are of Rabha Community having same culture, language and also similar socio-economic status.</p> <p>The community is basically peace loving, there is no conflict. There is no problem in organizing FPC activities.</p> <p>The women group of the village is very active.</p>	<p>Because of lack of employment opportunities some members are involved in illicit felling of trees for their livelihood.</p>

Opportunity	Threat
<p>Since this is a forest village, lot of scope for village development as well as forest resource development exists for the FPC. It can collaborate with different agencies through the Forest Department for carrying out development activities.</p>	<p>No threat except some disturbances from outside villages in the protection of the area demarcated for the FPC.</p>

## 7 Setting the objectives for Development for 5 years

### 7.1 Objectives for Development

- To increase the availability of biomass and productivity of different forest products through afforestation and forest protection.
- To prevent soil erosion mainly in the riverbank to protect farmland.
- To improve habitat for the wildlife.
- To create opportunity for wage work and employment for the FPC members.
- To improve the productivity of different agricultural crops.
- To increase general awareness among the people for protection of natural wealth and conservation of biodiversity.

## **8 Activities for Institution Development (Capacity Building ) of FPC and SHGs**

### **8.1 Details of Proposed Training Programmes, awareness camps, exposure visits to be conducted (FPC and SHGs)**

Sl.	Subject/ Theme	Target group	No of Participants	Duration	Tentative Month and Year
1	Program management	EC members	8	7 days	Dec 2014 and Feb 2016
2	Agriculture management – modern techniques of cultivation	Farmers	30	7 days	May and Nov 2015 Follow up in 2016, 2017 and 2018
3	SHG management and other skill training	SHG members	90	7 days	March 2015, Jan 2016 Jan 2017
4	Wildlife protection	Youth Group	20	7 days	August 2015
5	Working with NGOs and other Departments – Convergence	EC members and Youth Groups	10	7 days	Feb 2015

### **8.2 Formation of various working groups for smooth implementation of activities mentioned in the Micro Plan**

Name of the working group	Name of the Leader	Members	Responsibility
Work supervision	Sri Mukunda Rabha	3	Supervision different works
Fund Manager	Sri Kiranda Rabha	4	Proper utilization of fund
Audit group	Sri Nripen Karjee	2	Organisation social audit and financial audits
Organising labour and work checking	Sri Rabi Rabha	4	Organise labour for carrying out different works and verification of works - Whether the specific work has been properly done



### 8.3 Records to be maintained by the FPC and SHGs

Sl.	Name of the record/ register to be maintained	To be maintained by whom	To be verified by whom
1	Plantation Register and journal	Beat officer	Range Officer
2	A/C pass book ,cheque book & register	Executive Committee members	Beat Officer
3	JFMC meeting register	Executive Committee members	Beat Officer
4	Work calendar register with no of people involved	Beat Officer	Range Officer
5	Health meeting, health camp with major outbreak of any disease register	Women society Head	Beat Officer
6	Village data register	Beat Officer	Range Officer
7	Cash book sanction register	Beat officer	Range Officer

### 8.4 Fund management by FPC

FPC shall constitute a group from among the educated people for management of funds including the revolving fund to be made available to the FPC. This group shall be responsible for management of revolving fund to be provided as loan to different SHGs for income generation activities.

### 8.5 Social audit

FPC shall constitute on group to look after social audit and other statutory financial audits. Once in six months the group shall plan and facilitate a meeting inviting all the members of FPC, Project Staff, GP and other agencies working in the area to discuss the activities undertaken and funds utilized.

### 8.6 Monitoring mechanisms

Executive Committee of FPC shall meet every month to review the work and plan for the next month. The EC shall assist the Project Staff in monitoring of different project activities and preparation of necessary reports.

## 9 FPC Development and Perspective Plan for 5 years

### 9.1 Activities to be carried out for overall development of FPC for 5 years (Consolidated)

Sl.	Activities	Physical Target	Financial Target	Indicative list of Departments/ Agencies for support
<b>1</b>	<b>Basic services</b>			
1.1	Setting up of a Health Check-up Centre in the village	1 no.	350000	Forest Department, Health Department
1.2	Ambulance service – procurement of an ambulance	1 no.	650000	Forest Department, Health Department, Finance from the Banks or other financial institutions
1.3	Organisation of Health Check-up Camps in the village – once in two months	27 nos.	90000	Health Department, NGOs and other charitable organisations
<b>2</b>	<b>Community Infrastructure Development</b>			
2.1	Village Road Improvement	2-4 kms	600000	MGNREGS and WBFBC Project
2.2	Repair of Irrigation channel and creation of new channels	About 2.5 kms	450000	Water Resources Department, Panchayat Raj (MGNREGS)
2.3	Deepening of Ponds	5 nos.	150000	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund and Forest Department
2.4	Installation of Deep Tube-well for drinking water	2 nos.	200000	WBFBC Project, RIDF
2.5	Construction of Culvert	1 no.	150000	MGNREGS, Rural Development Department
<b>3</b>	<b>Livelihood Enhancement</b>			
3.1	Fishery – promotion of fish farming through two SHGs – Training, technical support, revolving fund and linkage with the bank	2 SHGs (20 persons)	50000	Forest Department – WBFBC Project and Livelihood Mission/ Banks

3.2	Promotion of Piggery through one SHG – training and other technical support, revolving fund and bank linkages	1 SHG (10 persons)	75000	Forest Department – WBFBC Project and Livelihood Mission/ Banks
3.3	Promotion of improved practices in farming – training and other technical support, linkages with different schemes and market	5 power tillers, training programmes etc.	1000000	Forest Department - WBFBC Project, Agriculture Department, State Rural Livelihood Mission, Bank linkage
4	<b>Resource development</b>			
4.1	Plantation of Sal and Associate Species	20 ha	700000	Forest Department – WBFBC Project
4.2	River Bank Protection – palisade works	600 metres	600000	Forest Department – WBFBC Project , Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, Panchayat - MGNREGS
4.3	Construction of Watch Towers for crop protection from elephants	4	400000	Forest Department – WBFBC Project, other Departments (MGNREGS), Wildlife management schemes
4.4	Habitat improvement activities – maintenance of bamboo plantation of 10 ha, protection of water bodies from pollution, siltation etc.	10 Ha bamboo plantation - maintenance	100000	Forest Department
5	<b>Capacity Building</b>			
5.1	Training of FPC members on Project Management	2 programmes for EC members	10000	Forest Department – WBFBC Project
5.2	Training of Farmers on improved agricultural practices	6 nos. of training programmes for 30 farmers	30000	Forest Department – WBFBC Project

5.3	Training of SHG members on Piggery	10	10000	Forest Department – WBFBC Project
5.4	Training of SHG members on Fishery	20	20000	Forest Department – WBFBC Project
5.5	Other skill development training programmes for SHGs – lump sum	5 programmes	50000	
5.6	Training on management of eco-park and eco-tourism	2 programmes	20000	
			5705000	

## 9.2 Year-wise break up of different activities to be carried out by FPC for 5 years

Proposed Activity	Year 1: 2014-15		Year 2: 2015-16		Year 3: 2016-17		Year 4: 2017-18		Year 5: 2018-19	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
<b>Basic services</b>										
Health Centre	0	0	1	350000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ambulance	0	0	0	0	1	650000	0	0	0	0
Health Check-up camps	3	10000	6	20000	6	20000	6	20000	6	20000
<b>Community Infrastructure Development</b>										
Road Improvement	0	0	1	300000	1	300000	0	0	0	0
Irrigation Channel	0	0	1	150000	1	300000	0	0	0	0
Deepening of Ponds	5	150000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deep Tube-Well	0	0	1	100000	1	100000	0	0	0	0
Culvert	0	0	1	150000	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>Livelihood Enhancement</b>										
Fishery – promotion of fish farming through two SHGs – Training, technical support, revolving fund and linkage with the bank	0	0	1	25000	1	25000	0	0	0	0
Promotion of Piggery through one SHG – training and other technical support, revolving fund and bank linkages	0	0	1	75000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Promotion of improved practices in farming – training and other technical support, power tillers			2	400000	2	400000	1	200000	0	0
<b>Resource Development</b>										
Plantation of Sal and Associate species	0	0	0	0	10	350000	10	350000	0	0
River bank protection – palisade work	200 metres	200000	200 metres	200000	200	200000	0	0	0	0
Watch Tower	1	100000	1	100000	1	100000	1	100000	0	0
Habitat improvement activities – lump sum	0	0	1	20000	1	20000	1	20000	1	20000
<b>Capacity Building</b>										
Training of FPC members on Project Management	1	5000	1	5000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training of Farmers on	0	0	2	10000	2	10000	2	10000	0	0

improved agricultural practices										
Training of SHG members on Piggery	0	0	1	5000	1	5000	0	0	0	0
Training of SHG members on Fishery	0	0	1	10000	1	10000	0	0	0	0
Other skill development programmes	0	0	0	0	3	30000	2	20000	0	0
Training on management of eco-park and eco-tourism	0	0	1	10000	1	10000	0	0	0	0

Gossaihat Eco Park is being managed by the Forest Department and Khuklung FV FPC jointly. A lot of tourists come to the Eco Park for bird watching and also for eco-tourism. The Government is now planning to create home stay facilities for the eco-tourists. The Eco Park requires a lot of investments for renovation of infrastructure and creation of other facilities and support services for promotion of eco-tourism. This has been included in the Mega Tourism Project to be implemented by the Tourism Department. It is anticipated that the Project would start soon.

The topmost priority for village development as identified by the FPC members is to construct a 100 metre long motorable bridge over the Nonai River, which would enhance the connectivity between the village and Dhupguri. The villagers can easily access health, education and other services in Dhupguri and other places. It would also enhance the number of visitors to the Eco Park. The bridge construction requires huge funds i.e. 60 to 80 lakhs. FPC members have submitted their request to the Chief Minister and other Ministers and senior Government Officials. The FPC expects the Forest Department to build proper linkages with concerned Department/ Authorities for construction of the bridge.

**Signature of Member Secretary of FPC:**

**Approval by Head of DMU:**

## **Part I**

### **Attachment I**

#### **Forest dwellers' development plan**

##### **1. Total number of forest dwellers in the FPC:**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Total Families</b>	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Total claimants under FRA</b>	<b>Total families got patta under FRA</b>	<b>Total forest areas given under FRA in ha.</b>	<b>Any other information on the forest dwellers</b>
ST	109	444	109	19	34.20	Rest 90 claims are being processed
Other Forest Dwellers	03	11	03	0	0	3 claims are under process
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>34.20</b>	

All the FPC members are forest dwellers and activities to be undertaken by the Project shall benefit the members of FPC. There won't be any adverse impact on the forest dwellers. Rather the forest dwellers have more secured access to the forestland, forest produces, and other livelihood enhancement activities.

##### **2. Potential social and environmental impact of interventions by the FPC on the forest dwellers and suggested mitigation measures**

<b>Activities to be carried out by FPC</b>	<b>Positive environmental and social impact on the forest dwellers</b>	<b>Negative environmental and social impact on the forest dwellers</b>	<b>Suggested Measures for mitigation of negative impact</b>
Basic services – Health Centre and health check-up and ambulance services	Enhanced access of the forest dwellers to basic health services	No negative impact on the forest dwellers	No action is required
Community infrastructure development – deep tube-wells, deepening of ponds, roads, irrigation channels etc.	Enhanced access to safe drinking water, improvement in farming, fish farming etc.	No negative impact on the forest dwellers	No action is required

Livelihood enhancement – promotion of agriculture, fishery, piggery etc.	Increased opportunities for the forest dwellers to IGA and enhance income from farming, fishery and piggery	No negative impact on the forest dwellers	No action is required
Resource development – afforestation, river bank protection, habitat improvement	Increased availability of wage work, forest produces, and protection of agriculture land from water logging, crop protection etc.	No negative impact on the forest dwellers	No action is required
Capacity building	Skill development for IGA as well as for proper management of forest, eco-park and eco-tourism	No negative impact on the forest dwellers	No action is required

### 3. Activities suggested for the Forest Dwellers and estimated costs

Year	Activities	Physical target	Financial target in Rs.
Khuklung is a forest village and all the FPC members are forest dwellers. The activities suggested in the Micro Plan are for the benefit of all FPC members i.e. for all the forest dwellers. There is no adverse impact of the Project on the forest dwellers. There is no need for proposing activities separately for the forest dwellers.			

**Signature of Member Secretary of FPC:**



## Attachment II

### Resolution of FPC for approval of Micro Plan

JICA: MICROPLAN  
KHUKLONG F.V. FPC

Resolution

Date 12.08.2014

Certified That The microplan of Khuklong F.V. FPC has been prepared and formatted as per prescribed instructions by all the members of our village.

FPC. All the members have taken active participation in different meetings for preparation of the same. This microplan is prepared for next 5 years from 2014 to 2019.

1. Mukunda Rabha. Member FPC
2. Rani Rana Member FPC
3. Jagannath Rana Pradhan GP JHARALTA II GP.
4. Kirendra Rabha. (Fund Member)
5. Ajay Kumar Garsh F.R. RO MIGHT.
6. Ratan Mandal/BK/Khantianwari Beaz,
7. Nisfen Kaye MEMBER F.P.C.
8. Durga Rabha MEMBER FPC
9. Malati Rabha (Saidya) P.S-21

**Attachment III**  
**Photographs of Microplanning Process in FPC**



Gossaihat Eco Park, Khuklung  
FV



Mapping with FPC members



Community Centre built by FD,  
Khuklung FV





Meeting with FPC members during microplanning



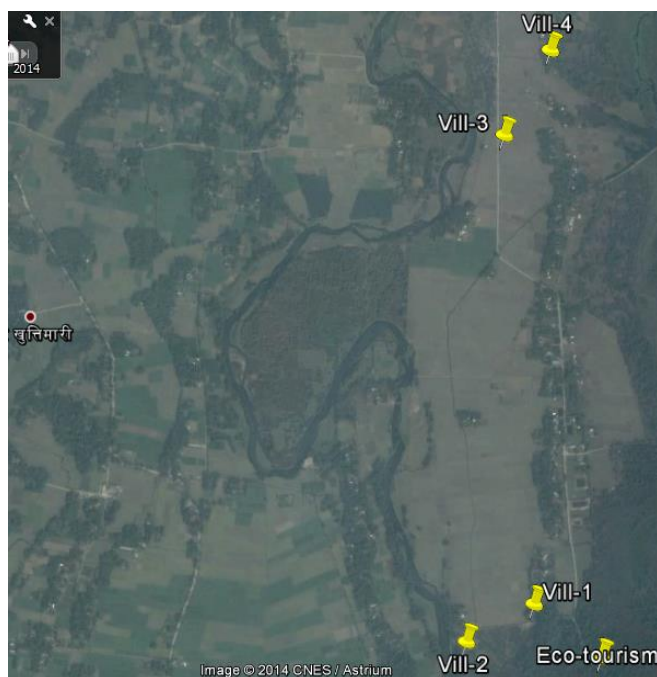
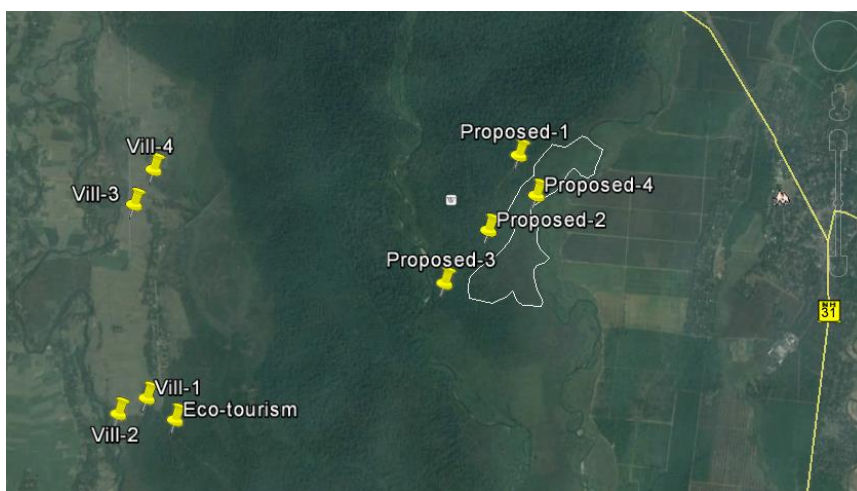
Meeting with Pradhan, GP and other FPC members during microplanning



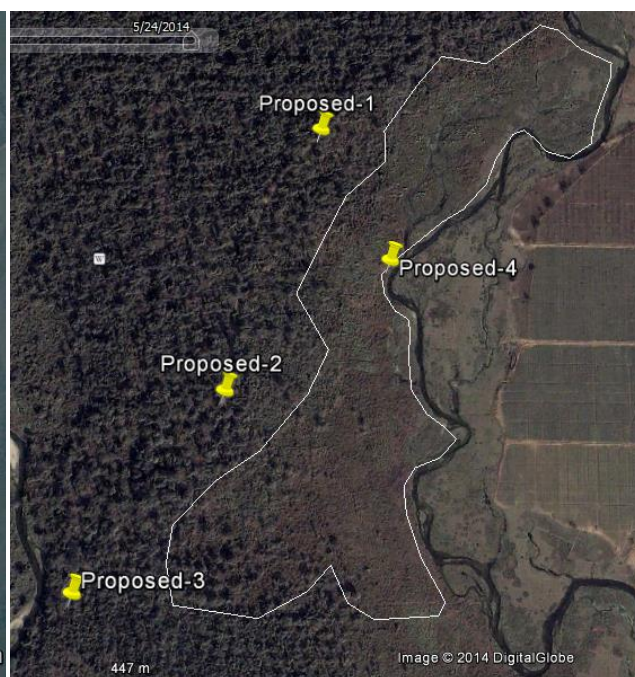
Meeting with SHGs during microplanning

## Attachment IV

### GPS Survey Map of FPC



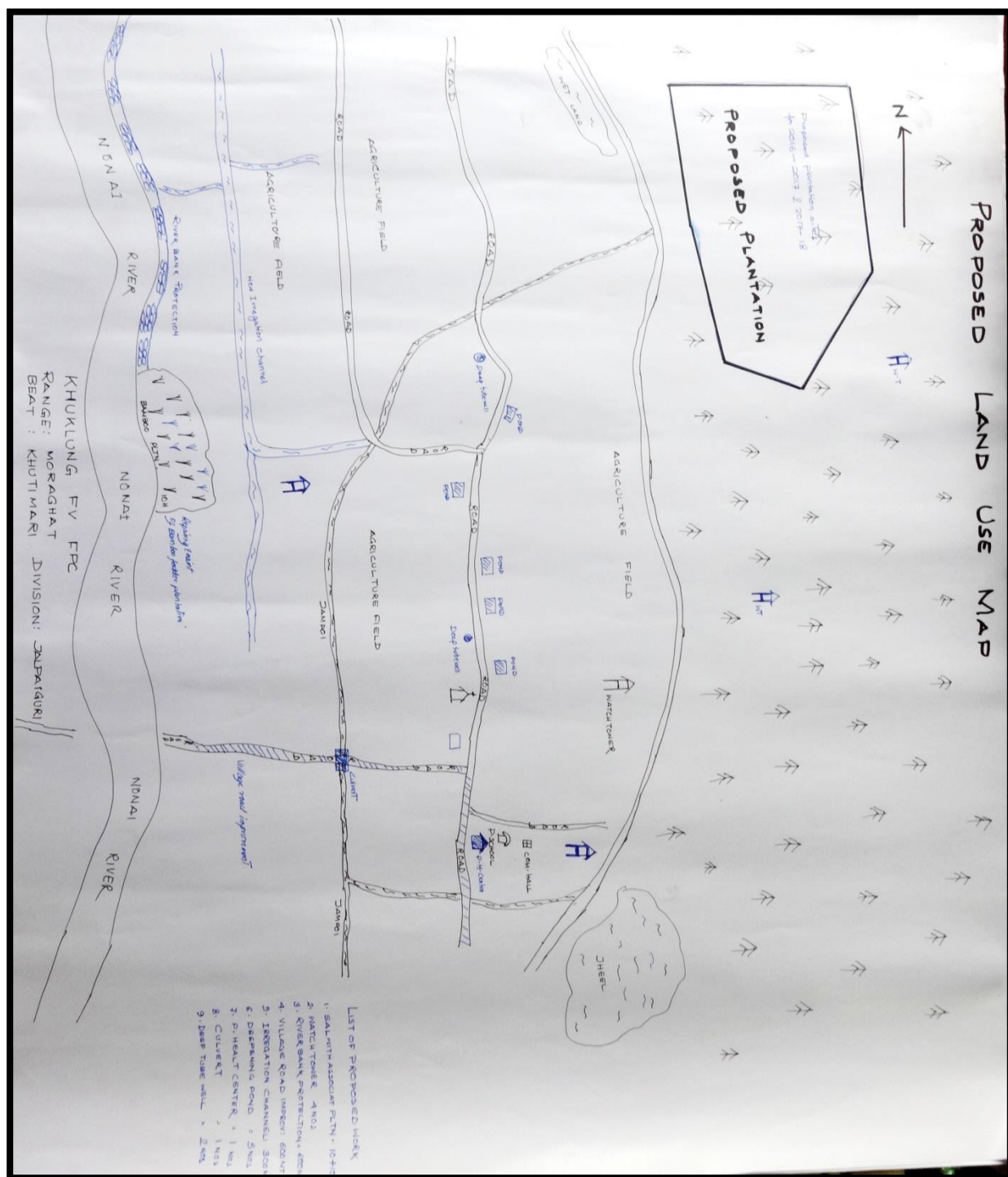
**Village**



**Proposed Site: Polygon (Approx. 30 ha.)**

## Attachment V

### Proposed Land-use Map of FPC





## Attachment VI

### Household database (for all households in the FPC)

Sl. No.	Name of Head of Household	Source of livelihood		Wealth ranking*
		Primary	Secondary	
1	Kashiram Rabha	Service	Agriculture	B
2	Lago Rabha	Agriculture	Wage labour	B
3	Raimon Rabha	Agriculture	Wage labour	C
4	Pishak Rabha	Agriculture	Wage labour	A
5	Panchat Rabha	Agriculture	Wage labour	C
6	Kuintal Rabha	Agriculture	Wage labour	A
7	Subhas rabha	Agriculture	Wage labour	A
8	Baman Rabha	Agriculture	Wage labour	A
9	Ramu Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	B
10	Gosai Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	B
11	Sadagar Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	B
12	Tiku Rabha	Forestry works	Agriculture	B
13	Mudi Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	A
14	Punu Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	C
15	Romesh Rabha	Service	Agriculture	B
16	Banti rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	C
17	Loken Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	B
18	Utin Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	A
19	Kamal Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	B
20	Damal Rabha	Forestry works	Agriculture	B
21	Robi Rabha	Business	Agriculture	A
22	Rai Rabha	Forestry works	Agriculture	C
23	Baburam Rabha	Animal Husbandry	Forestry works	D
24	Sheti Rabha	Agriculture	Forestry works	C
25	Rajkumar Nayak	Wage labour	Agriculture	C
26	Nabanu Rabha	Animal Husbandry	Agriculture	B
27	Nripen Karjee	Forestry works	Agriculture	A
28	Liku Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	B
29	Lalit Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	B
30	Duti rabha	Wage labour	-----	D
31	Bin Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	B
32	Ben Rabha	Business	Agriculture	B
33	Dabla Rabha	Service	Agriculture	B
34	Chitramohan Rabha	Agriculture	Wage labour	B
35	Gonath Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	B
36	Gobin Rabha	Forestry works	Agriculture	B
37	Purna Rabha	Forestry works	Agriculture	B

38	Kalibing Rabha	Agriculture	Wage labour	<b>B</b>
39	Anil Rabha	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	<b>B</b>
40	Tui Rabha	Service	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
41	Kashiram Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
42	Khudi Rabha	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	<b>C</b>
43	Sawra Nayak	Agriculture	Forestry works	<b>B</b>
44	Darkanta Rabha	Agriculture	Forestry works	<b>B</b>
45	Kashiram Oraon	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>C</b>
46	Mongra Oraon	Agriculture	Forestry works	<b>B</b>
47	Lobin Oraon	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
48	Mohim Rabha	Animal Husbandry	Agriculture	<b>A</b>
49	Kalicharan Rabha	Service	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
50	Lalbabu Rabha	Service	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
51	Bhobendranath Rabha	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	<b>B</b>
52	Bisram Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
53	Joynal Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
54	Kotina Rabha	Forestry works	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
55	Chan Rabha	Forestry works	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
56	Dayud Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
57	Durgacharan Rabha	Forestry works	Agriculture	<b>A</b>
58	Dhubi Rabha	Agriculture	Forestry works	<b>B</b>
59	Thikadar Rabha	Agriculture	Wage labour	<b>B</b>
60	Ranjit Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
61	Toe Rabha	Agriculture	Forestry works	<b>B</b>
62	Jatra Rabha	Business	Agriculture	<b>A</b>
63	Sudhir Rabha	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	<b>B</b>
64	Sukaru Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
65	Bahbin Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
66	Boke Rabha	Agriculture	Forestry works	<b>A</b>
67	Banu Rabha	Agriculture	Forestry works	<b>A</b>
68	Bishnu Oraon	Forestry works	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
69	Gopal Oraon	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
70	Bande Oraon	Forestry works	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
71	Suku Oraon	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
72	Krishna Oraon	Service	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
73	Gobeshwar Rabha	Forestry works	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
74	Mokel Rabha	Agriculture	Wage labour	<b>A</b>
75	Dukhiram Rabha	Forestry works	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
76	Kotong Rabha	Animal Husbandry	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
77	Sunil Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>

78	Chandra Rabha	Agriculture	Wage labour	<b>A</b>
79	Jotin Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
80	Gogen Rabha	Forestry works	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
81	Bisram Rabha	Forestry works	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
82	Nindulu Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>C</b>
83	Satish Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
84	Mohanan Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
85	Ananta Rabha	Agriculture	Forestry works	<b>B</b>
86	Amin Rabha	Service	Agriculture	<b>A</b>
87	Sanjit Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
88	Binoy Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
89	Jitendra Rabha	Agriculture	Wage labour	<b>C</b>
90	Shalien Rabha	Agriculture	Forestry works	<b>B</b>
91	Basid Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>C</b>
92	Robi Rabha(2)	Agriculture	Forestry works	<b>B</b>
93	Binash Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
94	Kirendra Rabha	Agriculture	Forestry works	<b>B</b>
95	Khogen Rabha	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	<b>B</b>
96	Rasid Rabha	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	<b>B</b>
97	Mohon Nayak	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
98	Mukunda Rabha	Service	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
99	Goyel Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
100	Paila Rabha	Service	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
101	Kanai Rabha	Forestry works	Agriculture	<b>C</b>
102	Nasid Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
103	Paikar Rabha	Forestry works	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
104	Shyamal Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
105	Dinanath Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
106	Targen Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
107	Ram Oraon	Service	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
108	Mandu Oraon	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
109	Naresh Rabha	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	<b>B</b>
110	Joshep Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
111	Bhim Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>
112	Mithun Rabha	Wage labour	Agriculture	<b>B</b>

**Note: \* For category code refer table 3.10 of Micro Plan (Wealth Ranking)**



## Part II of Micro Plan

### Attachment A

**Annual Action Plans of FPC for \_\_\_\_\_ (Year) – to be prepared after the approval of the Micro Plan**

Sl.	Project Packages/ Activities	Units	Total target-Micro Plan	Target and Achievement of the Previous Year _				Physical target for the Current Year	Total Funds required in Rs.	Sources of finance and anticipated amount			
				Physical		Financial				WBFB CP	FPC	Others specify	Others specify
				Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved						
1	Basic services												
1.1													
2.	Community Infra structure Development												
2.1													
3.	Livelihood Enhancement												
3.1													
4.	Resource Development												
4.1													
5	Capacity Building												
5.1													
6	Administration												
6.1													

**Signature of Member Secretary of FPC:**

### Attachment B

Information received from Office of Block Development Officer on various Development Schemes proposed to be implemented in FPC area

Name of the FPC:  
Panchayat Samity:

Gram Panchayat:  
District:

Sl.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the Implementation Agency/ Dept.	Activities implemented in FPC area during the Previous Year _____ along with quantity of work	Funds utilized during the Previous Year _____ (In Rs.)	Activities proposed to be implemented in FPC area during Current Year _____ along with quantity of work	Financial Target for the Current Year _____ (In Rs.)
This attachment shall be submitted to DMU along with the Annual Action Plan 2015-16, which shall be prepared before the beginning of 2015-16 financial year.						

Signature of BDO:  
Date: