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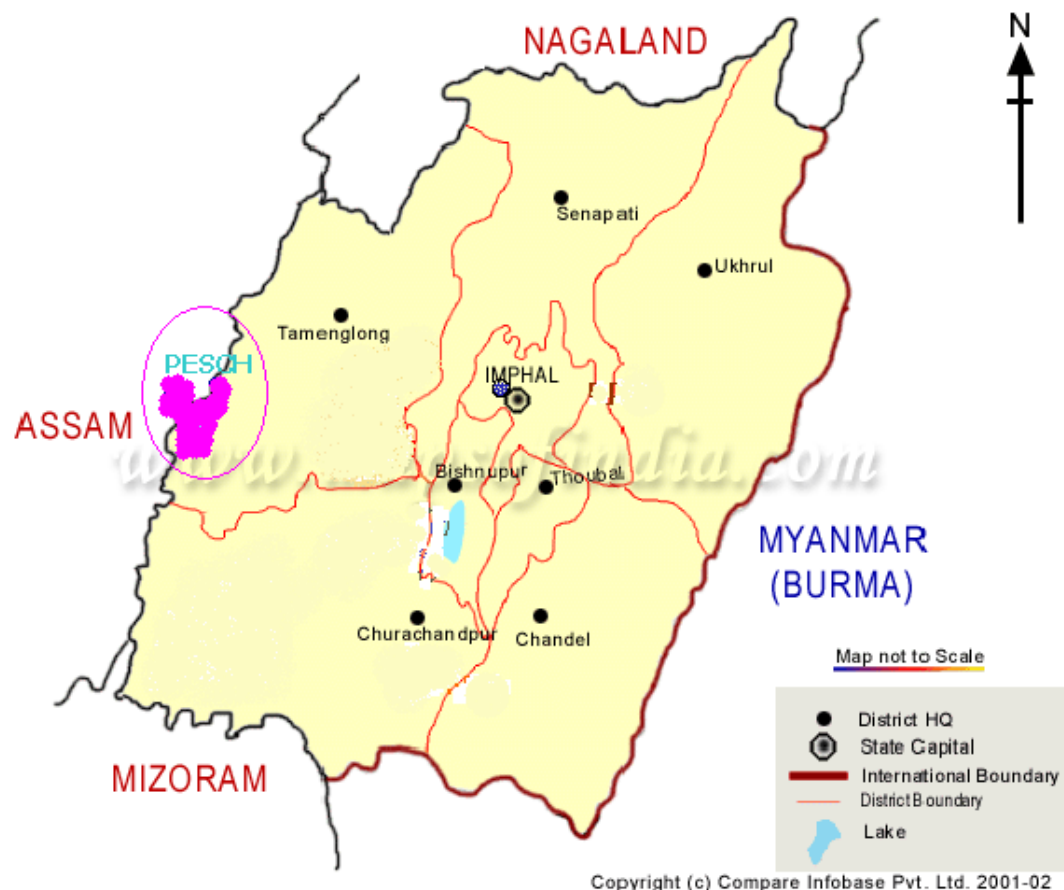
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1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECTS

Target area (Brief geographical features):

The target area consists of Jiribam, one of the subdivision Imphal east district, western part of Tamenglong District and Eastern parts of Cachar, Assam. The people enjoy sub-tropical climate (warm summer and cold winter). The monsoon period is about seven month. This is one of the boons for the farmers of the area that they can cultivate their land without irrigation/without much irrigation in summer. Trees and bamboos of many kinds are found in the forest. Continuous jhuming cultivation and excessive exploitation of forest resources is threatening the sustainability of biodiversity of the region.



Target community & Demography

The target communities comprise of Rongmei, Liangmei, Zemei, Hmar, Kuki and Cachari. About 80% of the populations are farmers. 15% of the population of the population earns their livelihood on other vocation such as carpentry, handicraft and petty business. The remaining 5% work as government service in various government agencies. Literacy rate is very low as compare to the other state of the country GOVT employees are categories as the well off groups in the community taking consideration with their well-being, financial position and higher educated section in the society. Other sections of the community are almost

equal in status and are poor marginal the lowest status in the community is the widow.

The poor group respects the better and well off group but the later group cannot directly exploit the former group because the traditional social Governance of the tribe prevent from doing so.

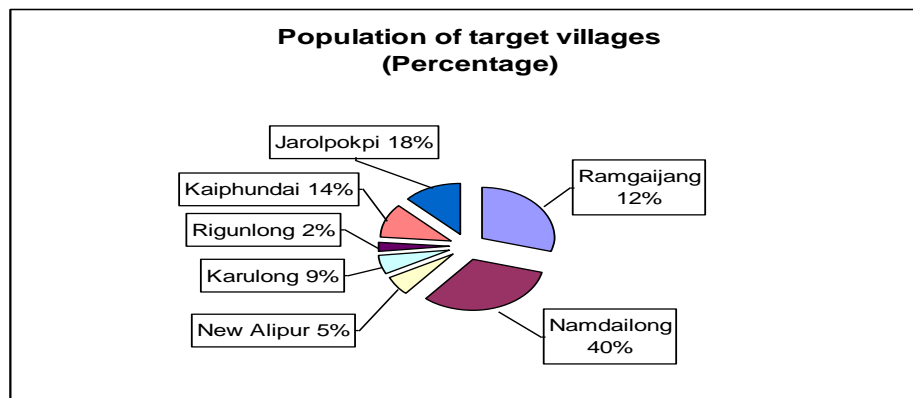
Women are mostly confined to household works and duties. Therefore, their participation to community affair is negligible thus, made inferior in the society and create gender imbalance in the society.

Seasonal diseases such as malaria, typhoid, diahohrrea, and dysentery are common in the village through out the course of seasonal cycle which effect the normal social life of the people

The villagers do not have much awareness about public services, right, entitlement offered by GOVT as the GOVT officials, and politicians are depriving these rights.

Table 4.1 Demographical Features of the project area

Village	District	Block	Family	Popula tion	M/F ratio	Family Size	Liter acy %	BPL %
Ramgaij ang	Cachar	Lakhipur	134	994	532/46 2	7.4	7.1	82.1
Namdail ong	Cachar	Lakhipur	150	1091	544/54 7	7.3	4.5	78.7
Rigunlo ng	Cachar	Lakhipur	17	109	63/46	6.4	18.4	100
Karulon g	Cachar	Lakhipur	37	195	104/91	5.3	10.3	100
New Alipur	Imphal East	jiribam	27	202	98/104	7.6	1.5	77.8
Jarolpo kpi	Imphal East	Jiribam	65	442	219/22 3	6.8	4.6	47.8
New Kaiphu ndai	Tamenglon g	Taosem	57	373	181/19 2	6.5	8.1	78.9



Ethnic Diversity:

The project area is quite opulent and diverse in terms of ethnicity courtesy the remote topography, transitional terrain and a rich history of settlements and

assimilations. In terms of population, there are nine major ethnic communities and more than five smaller communities. Rongmei Nagas are the major community followed by Barman, Liangmei, Zeme and meitei. But for this particular project we cover only Rongmei and Hmar. (Figure 3 & 4)

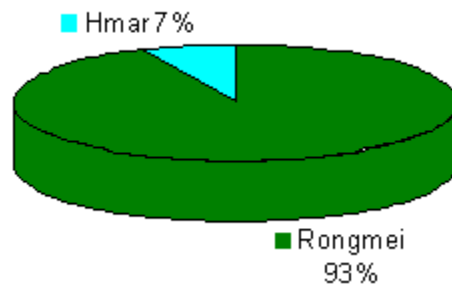


Figure 1: Ethnic diversity of PESCH target villages

Issues to be determined:

Livelihood

- 1.1. **Poor livestock management:** It is due to lack of technical knowledge, lack of good breeds, and poor housing. Intensive livestock production is one of the livelihood options which should be given special emphasis as the village has small and limited land area
- 1.2. **Improper vegetable cultivation:** The village has high potentiality for vegetable production considering soil fertility and land availability. The main factors that cause low vegetable production is due to poor technical knowledge (which include Plant protection), lack of irrigation facilities and lack of hybrid seeds.
- 1.3. **Lack of capital to start business:** It is due to lack of saving attitude, lack of confidential and easy to approach financial institution (such as locally manage micro-finance) and poor income.
- 1.4. **Food scarcity:** It is the major problems of poor livelihood. The problem is the effect of low income and low production. It causes poor health due to improper and imbalance diet.
- 1.5. **Shortage of drinking water:** according to village community, this problem is addressed under the theme of empowerment. They express negligence of the government in spite several request and proposal for water supply schemes in the village. In the view of the facilitators, (i.e. the staffs of PESCH) it is the immediate need of the village concerning the inconvenience cause due to shortage of drinking water.
- 1.6. **Poor connectivity:** this is one of the major problems for the village like ramgaijang, Namdailong, Karulong and Regunlong. It is addressed as the

problem of livelihood as the villages are finding difficult to access their means of livelihood beyond the preview of their villages

Empowerment

- 1.7. **The community is treated as minority:** The village is socio-politically dominated by surrounding Meitei and Muslim communities. Moreover they felt themselves minor complexes due to lack of awareness on citizen rights and entitlements offered by the government
- 1.8. **Poor village basic infrastructure:** The life of the villager are in pathetic condition due to Poor basic village infrastructure such as improper water supply and poor drainage system
- 1.9. **Lack of awareness about rights and entitlements:** Due to lack of awareness on rights and entitlements the people cannot protect their rights and thus the community felt the complexes of minority and inferiority and provision offered by the government as an entitlement (strictly under PDS and ICDS) has been deprived by official of the concern department
- 1.10. **Poor village governance:** It is cause by lack of accountability and accountability in the administration system of the various societies/organization. The leaders blame the laymen and the layman blames the leader for any failure in the administration system.
- 1.11. **Unemployment:** Unemployment is cause by lack of education and lack of expertise in vocational profession. The consequence of unemployment is low income.
- 1.12. **Settlement not recognize:** The Assam govt. does not recognized the village and known as forest encroacher even though bill has been passed by the Supreme Court.
- 1.13. **Corruption in the government office:** schemes sanction by the govt. for the welfare of the people hardly reaches the community as the government officials are corrupted. This is due to political favoritisms and lack of information about acts and bills to mitigate corruption.
- 1.14. **Disunity:** It is the effect of the poor village governance. It causes social disharmony and disturb the tranquility of the traditional norms in the society
- 1.15. **Poor family planning:** this problem includes large family size, lack of birth control, family and poor economic planning and financial management. The village community does not have much awareness about these issues

Natural resources management

- 1.16. **Poor/improper utilization of Backyards and homesteads:** As mention earlier, the village has small and limited land area; option for cultivation is only in the backyards and homesteads. However, they cannot properly

- utilize them due to lack of irrigation facilities, lack of technical knowledge, unable to buy hybrid seed.
- 1.17. **Forest denudation:** This problem is caused by excessive exploitation of forest resources and clearance for village settlement. Forest denudation causes water scarcity, inadequate firewood and unavailability of forest resources for housing and other uses.
 - 1.18. **Inadequate firewood:** It is the major effect of forest denudation. This problem causes hardship in finding cooking fuel for women folk of the village.
 - 1.19. **Inadequate housing materials:** It is the consequence of forest denudation. As the forest resources are unavailable, the villager has to buy commercial housing material from the market or go to the neighboring villages quite far from the village.
 - 1.20. **Low production:** It is addressed in both the problem NRM and livelihood. In livelihood, it is the major cause and is due to lack of know-how and lack of incentives/margin money. In the NRM, it is the major effect problem caused by poor natural management.
 - 1.21. **Water scarcity:** It is the problem of Poor NRM. It is due to Forest denudation. It causes unavailability of water for irrigation and daily home use.
 - 1.22. **Limited grazing land:** It is the problem, which falls under the category of NRM. The village community cannot rear more cattle due to limited grazing land.
 - 1.23. **Lack of vocational entrepreneurship:** It is due to lack of expertise in the field of vocational professions and lack of capital/margin money to start it. It is one of the major causes of unemployment.
 - 1.24. **Flood:** It is one of the main causes of soil erosion. It minimizes cultivable land and damages standing crops.
 - 1.25. **Poor road condition and unable to construct bridge across Oksoi river:** The problem is one of the core problems of the village. It affects the accessibility and mobility pattern of the village as well as the surrounding village.
 - 1.26. **Lack of proper irrigation system:** It is one of the main NRM problems. Due to poor irrigation, the farmers cannot cultivate in proper time and season and thus resulted in labor wastage, poor yield in crop production.
 - 1.27. **Lack of agricultural machinery:** Combining with improper irrigation and lack of agricultural machinery, the farmers cannot use arable land at maximum effectiveness and the consequence is it leads to low production and cannot cultivate in proper time. According to the farmers' opinion, the problem is addressed as the problem of NRM as the machinery will be utilized for effective use of land and water.

2. PROJECT IN BRIEF

General consideration:

The name of the project is **ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROJECT**. The project is being executed under the three themes; **Empowerment, Livelihood and Natural resources management respectively**. It is divided into two phases; the **capacity building and planning phase and the main phase**. In the capacity building phase, special emphasize are given on building the local capacity (That includes secondary stakeholder-NGO level and primary stakeholder-village level institution) and plan for the main phase. In the main phase intensive intervention will be taken up on the about mentioned themes. (The documentation of this report is base on the capacity building ant the planning phase)

Goal of the project:

“To empower target communities to manage their own resources (human and natural) with proper local governance and access their right and entitlement to maintain a dignified livelihood”

Description: Dignified livelihood can be achieved only through **proper resources management** (considering sustainability and maximum benefit through management) with proper local governance, and **empowering** the target communities to enable them to access their right and entitlements and enlarge their visions on various viable modern technologies with respect to sustainable development and environments promotion.

Objectives of the project:

❖ **“To enable secondary stakeholders to facilitate empowerment of primary stake holder”**

Description: In order to facilitate the empowerment the primary stakeholder the secondary stakeholder need a clear concept of the project. Programs such as seminar, training and workshop has been conducted to give the directional guidelines of the project

❖ **“To enable secondary stakeholder to put together with the primary stakeholder a collaborative workable framework along with an enabling environment of their livelihood through sustainable resources management”**

Description: The project is own by the communities. The communities operate activities. Project monitoring is done with the collaboration of PESCH staffs, VDC, and SHG. Training, seminars and workshop has been conducted at the community level orienting the project.

3. First six months project activities

3.1. Orientation of the main phase of the project:

In the evaluation the capacity and planning phase of the project we find out that the primary stakeholder need more understanding about the conceptual framework of the project before entering main phase. We have visited the six target villages and conducted orientation program. In the orientation program we discussed about the goal, objectives, activities and expected outcomes and impact of the project. We also discussed and redefined our perception of development as is to create enabling environment for enhancement of individual well-being and freedom and social commitment on resolution of conflicts to promote peace and prosperity.

3.2. Trainings and workshops:

During the first six-month period we have conducted two trainings, one on social accountability for VDC and animators and the other on book keeping for VDC and SHG respectively. On social accountability workshop we streamline the concept of right, duty and responsibility and have detail discussion on rule and regulation of VDC. On book keeping training we review patterns of accounting and bookkeeping of each and every SHG and discuss how we could be more systematize with respect to bookkeeping.

3.3. Procurement and delivery of materials

1. Purchasing Sewing machines:

We have purchased six sewing machines and one embroidery machine for establishment of tailoring training center. We are planning to start the first batch of training by the second week of October. Process of recruitment of rural women is under progress for the candidature of the said training.

2. Purchasing and delivery of pumping set

Three pumping set have been purchased and delivered to the three VDCs of the villages which put up for pumping set in the micro planning. Before delivering to them we organize a meeting with the VDCs' secretaries to discuss and plan how they will utilize and sustained using of pumping set in future. We also discuss how we

could increase winter cropping intensity through using the pumping set

3.4. Construction of fishery ponds

Money has been sanctioned to the VDCs for the village which have favorable condition for construction of fishery ponds through conservation of water bodies in their localities. At present the respective VDCs are undergoing spot inquiry and investigation on the techno-feasibilities of the construction and the money will be soon release by the VDC to the beneficiary.

4. SECOND SIX MONTH PROJECT ACTIVITIES

4.1. Procuring of ferryboat for Namdailong and karulong

PESCH disbursed the amount for purchasing three ferryboats, two for Namdailong village and one Karulong village. The VDCs of the two villages purchased the boats, form a users group and hand over the boat to them after a detail discussion on how they will manage the boat to give maximum benefit. The two different villages have different mode of using the boat. Namdailong village ferry boat user group use the boat mainly use the boat for ferrying across the people who wanted traveled to the other side of the river and thus they mainly manage the boat through collecting very few amount as fare for ferrying across the river. The people of Karulong use the boat for transportation of goods and commodities that flow in and out of the village. They lend the boat on rental basis at a marginal rental fees.

4.2. Construction of ring well and spring spot development at Jairolpokpi and Rigunlong.

Scarcity of potable water is one of the major problems being faced by the villagers of Jarolpokpi. The activity for construction drinking water infrastructure was included in the PIO level second six-month action plan for the particular village. We ask the VDC of the Jairolpokpi to decide the type drinking water facility infrastructure they wanted to make and prepared an action plan at the village level. They prepared action plans for construction of ring well and two spring spot development at different places within the village. We gave the

budgeted amount to them and the works were completed as per the VDC's action plan.

Similarly, the VDC of Rigunlong submitted their action plan to renovate a natural spring spot with cemented embankment. However, the objective of development of spring spots of somewhat different from that of Jairolpokpi. It was developed to see if there is any potentiality to use as an intake for water supply scheme in the near future. They completed their construction work according to the time frame of their action plan.

4.3. Two schools benefit potable water infrastructure.

Shepherd academy and Hill Cross School are the two well-known schools existing in the neighborhood of Ramgaijang Namdailong villages. The VDC of Namdailong village has constructed a water reservoir for Hill Cross School and a ring well for Shepherd academy respectively. The same VDC execute and monitored the work process and thus the infrastructures exist in the two schools. Availability of safer potable water and improvement sanitations are seen in the two schools.

4.4 Construction of irrigation canal at Ramgaijang

Almost every year, there is frequent flood in the fields situated upper areas while in the fields of the lower areas are in short of irrigation water. The farmers had been thinking for a long time that this problem could be solved only have a wide canal abridging between the two areas. PESCH gave a few amounts as an incentive to the VDC of Ramgaijang for the construction of the canal. The farmer of both the upper and lower area work together and the canal was constructed in the way they wanted it to be.

4.5 Training on preparation of village level action plan.

In the course of implementation of project activities we come to know that all the VDCs of the target villages need to improve their action plan preparation for better implementation of the project activities. We conducted training on preparation of action plan for VDCs secretaries, animators and SHG leaders on

April 2, 2009 at the premise of PESCH office, Jiribam. The training highlight on how to allocate time, quantity, resource role and responsibility in a Performa.

4.6. Vocational training

The first batch for tailoring training (Oct 2008-Mar 2009) had been successfully completed. Six young ladies from our target villages were select by the respective VDC and send them to our training center to joint the training course. The training specializes on women's wear. At the end of the training the trainee could stitch different design of Baby frocks, Baby suits, Ladies tops, Salwar kameez, Ladies kameez, Nighty, Skirt, Medy, Mini skirt, Tight medy, Blouse, Ladies frock, etc.

4.7. Functioning of VDC

We have seen considerable improvement in the functioning of VDC of our five project target villages. They conduct meeting once a month regularly and monitored project activities with more efficiency then the time they were newly form. There is gradual improvement in their bookkeeping pattern. After taking necessary information and submitting village level action plan, VDC along with animators and SHG leaders is implementing and monitoring all the project activities of the village level with assistant from project staffs whenever required.

4.8. Status of SHG

SHGs of all the target villages conduct meeting two times in a month regularly. Improvement in the meeting attendance is clearly visible in the attendance register of the SHGs. Regarding accounting and book keeping there are many up and down. Some group are considerably advancing and properly maintaining their books of account, some groups are average and there are some groups which are lagging far behind others. Majority of the groups are average in saving. As there is diversity in the dynamic among the SHGs, we cannot continue giving same facilitation program. We need to categorize according to the dynamics and give facilitation programs.

4.9. Training/workshop at NGO level

NRM coordinator participated in the workshop on system of rice intensification, at RGVN resource center, Gawahati and workshop on SRI project orientation at RNBA house, Imphal. Empowerment coordinator participated in the documentation workshop conducted at RNBA house, Imphal.

4. PROCESS OF CHANGES IN THE PROJECT INTERVENTION

Outcomes and impacts of the project

In the first year of main phase of the project PESCH and the VDC of the target villages learned, discovered and explored on various issues pertaining to three main pillars of the Project (i.e. NRM, livelihood and Empowerment.). Learning to overcome the resistance to change and how to manage in coping up with the various form and situation of resistance to change is an exciting adventure for the fervent change makers (PESCH staffs, VDC members, SHG members, and animators and others).

Out comes	Impact
Five target villages have better understanding on the conceptual context of the on going project with special emphasis on empowerment, livelihood improvement of livelihood, and improvements in natural resources management to foster individual well being, freedom and social commitment toward progressive change.	Increase in confidence and rapport building
Establishment of tailoring training center	Create opportunity for rural women to learn tailoring skill to promote self employment/income generation
Three target village improve their irrigation facilities through procurement of pumping set	Increase the cropping intensities of benefited target villages
70% of the water bodies (mainly ponds) improvise for fishery ponds	Conserved more water bodies and increase income generation
10 VDC leader Trained on social accountability	Have better understanding on the concept of right, duty and responsibility
94 SHG leaders trained on book	Foster accountability and transparency

keeping	among the members
Two village improved mobility pattern through acquiring three ferry boats	Foster improvement in livelihood of the two village
Avail potable water facility for two school and two village	Safer drinking water, improvement in sanitations
Envisage improvement in flood and draught control at Ramgaijang village through construction of canal	Improvement in land using pattern of the particular village

Annexure

(Physical report of 2nd six months)

Annex ure-1

List of persons participated in the workshop on preparation of action plan on 2nd April 2009 at PESCH office Jiribam, Facilitated by R. Chama

S/no.	Participants' name	village	designation
1	Rahel	Ramgaizang	Animator
2	Namsinliu	Ramgaizang	Animator
3	Lusingliu	New Alipur	Animator
4	Jasmine	Ramgaizang	Animator
5	Rimpui	Rigunlong	Animator
6	Abenliu	Rigunlong	Animator
7	Levis	New Alipur	VDC Secretary
8	Kairoupou	Rigunlong	VDC Secretary
9	Dinchuipou	Karulong	VDC Secretary
10	Jianreiliu	Namdailong	Animator
11	Nethuanliu	Karulong	Animator
12	Rachapdin	Namdailong	VDC Secretary
13	Chatruotsung Hmar	Jairolpokpi	VDC Secretary
14	T.R Asui	Ramgaizang	Empr.cordn.
15	R .Chama	Namdailong	NRM Co.ordinator

ANNEXURE - 2

Staff field visits:

Date	Place visited (office/village)	Staff visited	People met	Purpose of visit	Work done
3/12/08	Namdailong	Chama & Asui	VDC secretary , SHGs members	To give awareness on social audit, discuss action plan, what are the govt. scheme and facilities available in the village.	Discuss about social audit, action plan
6/12/08	Kaiphundai	Chama & Asui	Vdc members & secretary, SHGs members	To form action plan, awareness on social audit.	Discuss about the existing govt facilities within village, what is social audit, how to form action plan for ricemill scheme.
9/12/08	Rigunlong	Chama & Asui	Vdc secretary, SHGs group, community peoples.	To form action plan, awareness on social audit.	Gave awareness on conducting social audit, making action plan, govt. facilities available, discuss about water supply scheme.
10/12/08	Karulong	Chama & Asui	Vdc members, SHGs, local people.	Formation of action plan, social audit. etc	Had discussion & interaction on govt. schemes & facilities, making action plan, what is social audit.
12/12/08	Jairolpokpi	Chama & Asui	SHGs leader, VDC members	To make them aware about social audit, to form action plan	Conducted meeting on importance of social audit, how to form action plan for spring spot devt. activity. diff. govt . facilities

					available.
12/12/08	Ramgaizang	Chama&Asui	Vdc secretary,SHG leaders.	Awareness on social audit, formation of action plan.	Interaction on what are the facilities available from govt&non govt,wat is social audit ,how to form action plan.
13/12/08	New Alipur	Chama&Asui	Village people,VDC Animator, Self help group.	To form action plan, awareness on social audit	Meeting conducted to review action plan, make them aware on social audit.

ANNEXURE-111

Physical achievement (for 2nd six month)

Project activities	village	owner	Co-ordination and monitoring
Purchasing two ferry boat	Namdailong	Maning leikai	VDC Namdailong
Purchasing one ferry boat	Karulong	User group	VDC Karulong
Construction of ring well	Namdailong	Shepherd academy	VDC Namdailong
Construction of water reservoir	Namdailong	Hill Cross School	VDC Namdailong
Construction of ring well and spring spot development	Jairol Pokpi	User group	VDC Jairolpokpi
Construction of flood and draught control canal	Ramgaijang	User group	VDC Ramgaijang

ANNEXURES-1V:
List of tailoring trainees

SL.NO	NAME	ADDRESS	GUARDIAN
1	Kajaigailiu Rongmei	Namdailong vill, Cachar Assam pin:788104	D/O Lungthoigai
2	Meichanglu Rongmei	Karulong vill, po/ps jirighat.cachar Assam pin:788104	D/O Agui Rongmei
3	R.Grace Rongmei	New Alipur vill, kamranga .Jiribam Manipur 795115	D/O Adam Rongmei
4	Agale Zemei	Ramgaizang vill, p.o Jrighat Cachar, Assam .788104	D/O Namthun Zemei
5	K.Lungaidimliu Rongmei	Namdailong vill, po/ps.Jirighat,Cachar Assam.pin.788104	D/O David Rongmei
6	Z.Parmoi Hmar	Zairolpokpi vill, p.o Gularthol Jiribam Manipur.795115	D/O Zopa Hmar

ANNEXURE-V
Training at PIO level

Sln.	Training/workshop	Name of participant	Date	Venue
1	Workshop on system of rice intensification	R. Chama	19-3-09 to 21-3-09	RGVN. Resource center GHY.
2	Workshop on orientation of SRI	R. chama	24-4-09 to 26-4-09	RNBA house, imphal
3	Documentation workshop	TR. Asui	06-4-09 to 8-4-09	RNBA house, imphal

ANNEXURE- VI

List of SHGs supported under PESCH/RNBA/EED

S/no	Name of SHGs	No. of members	A/C NO	TOTAL SAVING	Outstanding Loan
1	Lungkuni	10	22	8574	
2	Tigan	15	23	6586	
3	Galex	10	67	4699	
4	Himdai	16	24	5114	
5	Lungaini	10	21	A/C Closed	
6	Khiuna	15	61	3182	
7	Lanbang	5	6	12169	3580/-
8	Kagalong	10	13	4098	
9	Chuncham	10	8	5410	
10	New alipur	10	7	8780	
11	Dorveng	10	53	2003	
12	Terrace veng	12	52	6637	
13	Chapel	10	56	2860	
14	Field veng	10	55	2813	
15	Canaan veng	10	54	4504	
16	Kachak	10	31	6988	
17	Lungthau	12	57	2049	
18	Lungai	7	165	4317	
19	Gaikao	10	74	2845	
20	Diugai	16	72	2720	
21	Sangai	12	75	2540	
22	Gaithui	10	68	1875	
23	Pongchui	10	70	1833	
24	Chunring	10	73	1627	
25	Khuandai	15	71	5589	
26	Jukthan	10	28	10314	900
27	Gailiangmei	10	32	10630	
28	Neipuang	10	12	6095	
29	Reangkhongbanglong	10	4	14018	2800
30	Chuncham	10	3	9177	
31	Duanthau	15	1	11334	1100
32	Pantiduan	15	14	12792	5000
33	Zianpuiram	12	5	4991	
34	Gaihai	15	2	10976	1400
35	Lungan	10	66	1071	
36	Ringshang	15	27	11,998	
37	Lungbungjang	10	63	708	
38	Gaithau	10	77	2576	
39	Maja	10	69	1336	
40	Dimdai	10	30	9306	4267

41	Rigun	10	60	1212	
42	Gaipui	10	78	1780	
43	Chuncham	10	10	4895	
44	Dimthan	10	9	10274	
45	Tidai	10	11	10128	1946
46	Khuandai	9	25	5433	
47	Morning star	10	26	5727	