Appendix: I

MPN/100 ml [For 3 tubes]

Bacteriological Report

Table: 10 - 1 - 0.1

Number of Positive Tubes			MPN/100 ml
10 ml	1 ml	0.1ml	
0	0	0	x
0	0	1	3
0	0	2	6
0	0	3	9
0	1	0	3
0	1	1	6.1 (7)
0	1	2	9.2 (10)
0	1	3	12
0	2	0	6.2 (7)
0	2	1	9.3 (10)
0	2	2	12
0	2	3	16
0	3	0	9.4 (10)
0	3	1	13
0	3	2	16
0	3	3	19
1	0	0	3.6
1	0	1	7.2
1	0	2	11
1	0	3	15
1	1	0	7.3
1	1	1	11
1	1	2	15
1	1	3	19
1	2	0	11
1	2	1	15
1	2	2	20
1	2	3	24
1	3	0	16
1	3	1	20
1	3	2	24
1	3	3	29
2	0	0	9.1
2	0	1	14
2	0	2	20
2	0	3	26

Number of Positive Tubes			MPN/100 ml
10 ml	**1 ml**	**0.1ml**	
2	1	0	15
2	1	1	20
2	1	2	27
2	1	3	34
2	2	0	21
2	2	1	28
2	2	2	35
2	2	3	42
2	3	0	29
2	3	1	36
2	3	2	44
2	3	3	53
3	0	0	23
3	0	1	39
3	0	2	64
3	0	3	95
3	1	0	43
3	1	1	75
3	1	2	120
3	1	3	160
3	2	0	93
3	2	1	150
3	2	2	210
3	2	3	290
3	3	0	240
3	3	1	460
3	3	2	1100
3	3	3	2400

Source	**Strength**	**Result**
For low polluted water	1 – 0.1 – 0.01	MPN X 10
For polluted river water	0.1 – 0.01 – 0.001	MPN X 100
For highly polluted water	0.01 – 0.001 – 0.0001	MPN X 1000
For aerated sewage	0.001 – 0.0001 – 0.00001	MPN X 10000
For raw sewage	0.0001 – 0.00001 – 0.000001	MPN X 100000

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APPENDIX-II

Table: Criteria by CPCB		
Designated-Best-Use	Class of water	Criteria
Drinking WaterSource without conventional treatment but after disinfection	A	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less
		pH between 6.5 and 8.5
		Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more
		Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 2mg/l or less
Outdoor bathing (Organised)	B	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 500 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 5mg/l or more
		Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20°C 3mg/l or less
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	C	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less
		pH between 6 to 9
		Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more
		Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 3mg/l or less
Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	D	pH between 6.5 to 8.5
		Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more
		Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal	E	pH betwwn 6.0 to 8.5
		Electrical Conductivity at 25C micro mhos/cm Max.2250
		Sodium absorption Ratio Max. 26
		Boron Max. 2mg/l
	Below-E	Not Meeting A, B, C, D & E Criteria

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Appendix: III

Socio-Economic Survey (A)

Village Name :

1. Area(in square km approx):
2. Total population:
3. Community
4. No of Household:
5. School:

a) Angadwadi Play School

b) Primary School

c) Secondary School

6. Facilities available (Hospital, Bank other):
7. Agriculture Practices:
8. Transportation Facilities
9. Other Amenities:

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF VILLAGES (B)

1) VILLAGE NAME:

2) NAME OF THE RESPONDANT:

a) RELIGION AND CASTE:

b) AGE:

c) MALE/FEMALE:

d) EDUCATION:

e) RESIDING TIME:

0 – 15 YEARS	15-25 YEARS	MORE THEN 35 YEARS

f) NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS:

3) TYPE OF HOUSE

Kacha	Semi Packka/ Pakka

4) SANITATION (TOILET FACILITIES)

(Pit concrte)	Temporary (open pit)	Open

5) SOURCE OF INCOME:

Agriculture	Business	Labour	Others

6) AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME:

7) LAND OWNERSHIP:

Yes	No

8) DRINKING WATER SOURCES

RIVER WATER	WELL	HANDPUMP

9) FUEL USAGE:

WOOD	LPG	OTHER SOURECS

10) Livestock:

Cow	Duck	Hen	Pig	Others

11) GRAZING GROUND:

12) FOREST PRODUCT DEPENDENCE:

Fruits	Medicinal Plants	Wild Vegetables	Fodder

13) INCIDENT OF ILLEGAL LOGGING

Yes	No	Don't Know

14) INCIDENT OF POACHING

Yes	No	Don't Know

15) HUMAN ANIMAL CONFLICT:

IF YES, WHAT TYPE OF CONFLICT?

ANIMAL ENCOUNTER ? NAME :

16) PROBLEM DUE TO FLOODING OF THE RIVER?

15) DO YOU KNOW IMPORTANCE OF SONAI RUPAI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY ? YES OR NO

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RESEARCH PAPER PUBLISHED

1) A study on forest loss due to river migration in Sonai-Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary of Assam using Geoinformatics, *Journal of Environment Research and Development*,*8*(3), (2013).

(Impact Factor: 0.607)

2) An assessment of Landuse-Land Cover Change using Geoinformatics in Sonai-Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary of Assam, *Journal of Environment Research and Development*,*9*(4), (2015).

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