

Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (VDP)

NAME OF VILLAGE : **BANGFOR**

NAME OF GP : **BAGHJAP**

NAME OF DEV. BLOCK : **MAYONG**

NAME OF DISTRICT : **MORIGAON**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Name of Scheme : Village Development Plan (VDP) for Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana
2. Name of Village : Bangfor
3. Location : 92° 14.764'E Longitude & 26° 8.767'N Latitude
4. Gram Panchayat : Baghjap
5. Development Block : Mayong
6. District : Morigaon
7. Objective
 - To act as a catalyst that leads to the holistic development of the identified villages .
 - To make a significant improvement in the living standards and quality of life of the citi-zens of the villages by-
 1. improved basic amenities
 2. enhanced human development
 3. increased livelihood opportunities
 4. decreased disparities
 5. easier access to rights
 6. greater social capital
 - Strengthening implementation and effectiveness of existing schemes and programmes and provide gap funding for fulfilling gaps ascertained.

CHAPTER-1

BRIEFLY ABOUT AXOM ADARXO GRAM YOJANA

Introduction:

The Government of Assam has stressed on the need for holistic and all-round development of villages in the state. Therefore, for development of villages it envisages to create model villages where good quality public services– such as sanitation facilities, functional roads, drainage, reliable electricity, clean drinking water, schools, and healthcare institutions are planned to provide to all citizens.

Aim of the scheme:

The aim of the scheme is not only to provide infrastructure and quality last mile service delivery but also to empower the villages towards self-sustainable development. It is envisaged that transformative efforts will be undertaken under Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana that will culminate in reforming the villages at all levels by converging various initiatives.

Vision:

The philosophy of the AxomAdarxo Gram Yojana aims to create good social and economic infrastructure and provide a platform for improve standard of living and self-sustainable livelihood in the villages.

Mission:

In three years the Government of Assam aims to bring about the holistic development of two model villages in each of the 126 Assembly Constituencies by adopting a strategy that promote holistic and inclusive socio-economic development.

Objectives :

- To act as a catalyst that leads to the holistic development of the identified villages
- To make a significant improvement in the living standards and quality of life of the citizens of the villages by-
 - a) improved basic amenities
 - b) enhanced human development
 - c) increased livelihood opportunities
 - d) decreased disparities
 - e) easier access to rights
 - f) greater social capital
- Strengthening implementation and effectiveness of existing schemes and programmes and provide gap funding for fulfilling gaps ascertained.

Expected Thematic Outcomes:

In order to convert the identified Village into an Adarsh Gram over three years, the following thematic outcomes have been outlined.

1. Personnel development

Inculcating hygienic behaviour and practices through promotion and awareness on Sanitation and use of Clean water

Examples:

- Making the Village/GP ODF, and moving towards Solid Liquid Waste Management

- Provision for access to sanitary napkins for girls between 12-20 years
- Provision for access to clean water in every household through Terra Cotta Filters

Fostering healthy habits including daily exercise and games Examples:

- Leveraging the football grounds being created under the CMSGUY at the Village/GP level
- Taking advantage of the AYUSH Blocks being constructed across the State

Reducing risk behaviour- alcoholism, smoking etc.

Examples

- Utilising the 'Preventive' Cancer programme under the Assam Cancer Care Foundation initiative

2. Human Development

- Access to quality, basic health care

Examples

- 100% coverage of eligible families under the Atal Amrit Abhiyan
- Drinking Water and Sanitation
- Targeting 100% immunisation coverage under Mission Indradhanush

Improving nutrition status for all, with special focus on children, adolescent girls, pregnant women, and lactating mothers

Improvement of education and learning outcomes

Examples

- Improved performance in Gunotsav in the subsequent phases

- 100% coverage of eligible girl children belonging to minority communities under the scholarship scheme.

3. Social Development

- Building the capacity of the people to contribute to local development
- Activities for honoring village elders, cultural icons, etc.
- Activities for violence and crime free villages

Examples:

- Setting up Citizen Communities
- Aiding the setting up 'MOITRI' Stations/ Outposts etc. in the village

Promotion of Gender Equality, Peace and Security

Examples:

- Safety and Security for women and children in public and private sphere

4. Economic Development

Ensuring doubling of farm income through various activities envisaged under the CMSGUY in addition to other activities

Examples:

- 100% coverage of Soil Health Cards
- Sensitisation of the Zero Interest on Crop Loans scheme, Farmers Debt Relief Scheme and provision of financial assistance for farm implements

and ensuring maximum farmer benefit from these schemes.

- Increasing the inter-linkages between KVKs, Agri-farm clinics etc. with rural farmers

Skill development of all eligible youth for self-employment and placement

Examples:

- Coverage of eligible youth under the Skill Development Mission, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- Access to banking finance under the SVAYEM Yojana

Village tourism including eco-tourism Examples:

- Convert the traditional houses into home-stays under the 'Amar Alohi' scheme

5. Environmental Development

- Activities for a clean and green village
- Promotion of household level Plantations (through kitchen gardens and promotion of greening of villages)
- Water Harvesting systems both at the community and individual household levels
- Gully control to manage surfaces for protection against soil erosion and degradation
- Roadside plantations

- Water Conservation and Watershed management especially renovation and revival of traditional water bodies
- Reducing local pollution of air, water and land

Examples:

- Generate sensitization & awareness of the 'Mukhya Mantri Adarxa Deep Yojana'

6. Basic Amenities and Services

Examples:

- Pucca houses for all under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (G)
- Village roads & drainage
- Street Lighting
- Electricity connection to households under the 'Saubhagya' scheme
- Develop 'Model Anganwadi centres'
- Garbage collection

7. Social Security

Examples:

- 100% coverage of eligible senior citizens under the Universalization of Old Age Pension Scheme
- Enrolment of all Divyangs under the Deen Dayal Divyang Sahyaj Achoni
- Chah Bagicha Dhan Puraskar Aru Surakhya Yojana

- Enrolment under the Jan Dhan Yojana and other social insurance schemes
- PDS- universal access to all eligible households

8. Good Governance

Examples:

- Strengthening of local democracy through strong and accountable Villages/GPs
- e-Governance resulting in better service delivery
- Ensuring regular and punctual attendance of government and panchayat staff

9. Physical Infrastructure Development:

Ensure all basic amenities such as village roads, lighting, bridges, electricity, health and educational facilities are available for all.

Examples:

- Ensure up-gradation of the schools/ educational infrastructure under the scheme 'Provision of Additional Classrooms, Partition Walls, and Electricity in Elementary Schools'
- Construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana
- Construction of all village roads
- Availability of Street lighting in all public spaces and roads
- Waste management systems and composting units in every village for com- posting bio-degradable waste

- Conversion of timber bridges into Permanent RCC Bridge
- Construction of public sanitation facilities and ensuring ODF villages through availability of toilets in every household

Methodology:

Considering the objectives of the scheme, the following Methodology adopted for preparing the Village Development Plan (VDP).

A. Survey :

1.Socio-Economic Survey-Collection of data to find out the strength, weakness, opportunity and threat of the project area and assessment of local resources.

2.Total household enumeration – includes collection of household data related to social as well economic status of the member. It also includes Land use, Agriculture including area

3.Pysiographic Survey:

a. A Physical survey has been conducted using GPS/Total Station in the study area to identify the location, distribution and availability of the local resources and to identify the location, morphology and other pysiographic conditions that proposed for any intervention.

b. Collection of satellite imagery, toposheets, weather data, data related to natural calamities like damage by flood, earthquake etc.

B. PRA:

After collection of baseline data of the study areas PRA has been conducted among the villagers in village level to find out the intervention which are proposed for implementation. The PRA process is expected to enhance identification of the felt needs of the people, bringing forth consensus, the empowerment of local

disadvantaged groups, integration of local knowledge systems into project design, two-way learning process between the project and local people, political commitment and support, accountability in local governance. The PRA methodology utilizes different tools to seek its goal of a participatory approach for addressing any issue. The following tools were used by the research team in the exercise under consideration:

- a. **Resource mapping:** Resource Mapping has been done to identify valuable resource, Ensure that everyone has access to the resources they need, avoid duplication of services and resource, enhance service, Identify flexible funding strategies, use data to make informed decision and cultivate new partnerships and relationship.
- b. **Social mapping:** Social mapping is used to present information on village layout, social infrastructure, demography, language-religion-culture groups, health, wealth, other, etc. This provides an overview of the socio-economic aspects.
- c. **Focus Group Discussion:** A focus group discussion (FGD) is a group discussion of approximately 20-30 persons guided by a facilitator, during which group members talk freely and spontaneously about a certain topic. A FGD is a qualitative method and its purpose is to obtain in-depth information on concepts, perceptions and ideas of a group. A FGD aims to be more than a question-answer interaction. The idea is that group members discuss the topic among themselves, with guidance from the facilitator. A FGD also helps to bring out the perceptions of the weaker stake-holders in an issue, which otherwise will not come up.

- d. **Transect Walk:** A transect walk is a walk taken by participants and facilitator through the area of interest, observing, asking, listening, looking, identifying different zones, seeking problems and possible solutions. The findings are documented and they can be mapped on to a transect diagram or map. Transects are an ideal point of departure for a research/planning process in a village, because we establish the villagers as the experts on living conditions of that area.
 - e. **Seasonality:** Seasonality analysis has been done to identify seasonal resources. Water availability in different sources at different times, cropping patterns is clearly recognized through seasonality tool.
 - f. **Trend line:** In Trend-line, graphs are created for long-term changes over time based on the local people's accounts of the past, of how things close to them have changed - ecological histories, land use and cropping patterns, customs and practices, trends in fuel use, etc. Although secondary data may be available on these, a local perspective facilitates the design of development initiatives.
 - g. **Time line:** Time line has helped us in identifying important past events. With this information the team is better informed about the area, community, progress and the problems. The team conducted semi-structured interviews to obtain oral histories of past events. These oral histories provided details on local events, how the community perceived them, and the eventual impact of these events on the local area and the community.
- C. **Analysis:** Considering the objectives of the study, analysis has been done -

- i. Analysis of Household data (Which includes socio-economic data)
- ii. Analysis of physical data (Weather Data, Soil, water quality, flood etc.)
- iii. Analysis of data collected for proposed Intervention and its outcome etc.

D. Mapping: Mapping and analysis has done in GIS Platform using ARC GIS and the Satellite Image interpretation has been done by ERDAS Software. The data that was collected for any intervention has analyzed in GIS Platform using satellite imagery and Google Earth. The following Maps for the study has been prepared using GIS-

- a. Location Map
- b. Contour
- c. Ground Water Map
- d. Slope map
- e. Land Use / Land cover map

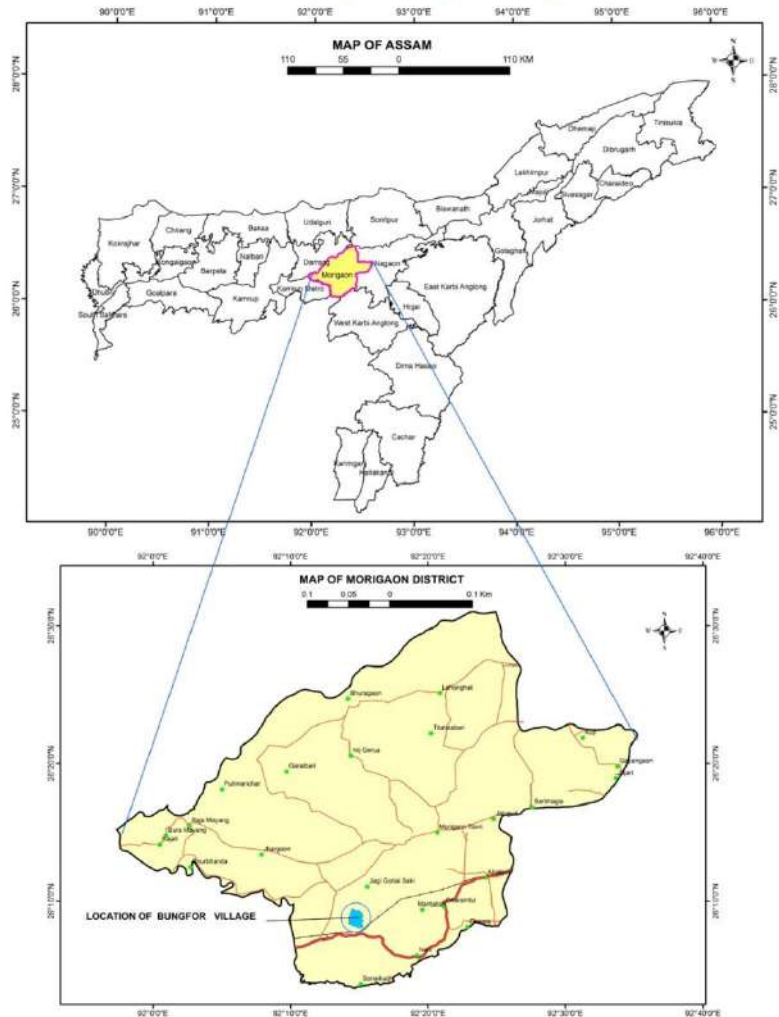
CHAPTER-2

ABOUT THE VILLAGE

1. Location:

The Bangfor Village is located between 92° 14.764'E Longitude & 26° 8.767'N Latitude under Baghjap Gram Panchayat and Mayong Development Block of Morigaon District, Assam. The Village is bounded by Udmari Pathar Village in the East, Dayang & Khar Bell Village in the West, Hatiamukh Village in North and Tegheria Village in the South. The total geographical area of the village is about 142.76 Ha

Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana Location Map of Bungfor Village



2. History:

"Bangfor"- People used this place as farm house (pam Ghar) during the 1st decade of 20th Century, later it's become a complete Boro community village. According to locally accepted oral history, the origin of the name Bangfor derives its name from Boro words "Bam" means Lap and "For" means crossing. As the village is surrounded by wetland, people took their children in their lap to cross the wetland.

This village is having a very proud history. Agriculture is the main profession of this village. There are mainly two numbers of hamlet in the village namely Uttar Bangfor and Dakhin Bangfor.

3. Festivals, Fairs and other Cultural events:

Among the major festivals Bwisagu are celebrated in every year in the month of Bohag in the village. Bwisagu is one of the most popular seasonal festival of the Boro Community. In Bwisagu they observe 'Gwkha-Gwkhwi Janai' or eating bitter and sour tasted wild vegetables on the day of Sankranti or the day before the first day of the New Year, Bathing of cattle or "Mwsou thukhwinai", Worshipping the gods and goddesses and Worshipping the ancestors. In the second week of Bohag month they offered Bathow Puja. Bathou Puja is an important religious festival of the Boro Community in the village. In this festival, the people worship a god known by different names like Gila Damra, Khuria Bwrai, Sri Brai (Shib bwrai), Bathow Bwrai etc. Other than Bwisagu and Bathou puja, people are also celebrating Christmas, Kalipuja, and Laxmi Puja in the Village. Bihu are celebrated in the village. During Bohag & Magh Bihu cultural programme is organized in the village annually.

4. Famous Personality:

There are three famous social worker as well as educationist in the village. Out of three persons two of them are already died.

The most famous persons of the village is Late Cheuthai Daimary. He was the pioneer in the field of education, agricultural development in the village. He was a farmer and also associated with various social works for the development of the village.

Secondly, Late Akalu Boro was also a farmer as well as social worker. He also engaged in various social work for the development of the village.

Other famous personalities of the village are Late Atiram Daimary, Late Sonaram Ramchiary, who were also farmer and social worker, working in the field of sport and environmental protection and overall development of the village.

5. Natural Resources:

There is one wetland namely Rugiya Beel, but due to heavy siltation and the annual flood, the wetland is degraded day by day. As the water level decreasing, there is water crisis during winter cultivation for irrigation purpose.

6. Natural Calamities:

Flood is the major natural calamities in the village. Every year, the ferocious floods destroy the crops, house and public property . But few people never seen flood as disaster; according to them flood is a blessing to the villagers because its increase the soil fertility every year. Drought is also a frequent natural calamity in this village.

7. Demography:

The 2011 Census there are 281 Households in the village. The total population of the village is 1288 of which 647 are males and 641 are females population. Total 1276 (99.06%) population belongs to Scheduled Tribes Population and the Literacy rate of the village is 74.22 %.

Out of 1288 total population, 804 (62.42 %) are working population of which 359 are main working population and 445 are marginal workers. The details of demography and classification of population by economic activity are given below.

Table: 1 Demographic Distribution

Name	Total Household	Total Population	Total ST Population	Total Literate	Total Working Population	Main Working Population	Main Cultivator	Main Agricultural Labourar	Total Nonworking
1 No Burgaon	281	1288	1276	956	804	359	208	10	484

Source: Census 2011

According to Baseline Survey 2021, there are 303 households in the village.

8. Literacy & Educational Attainment:

As per 2011 census, the literacy rate of the village is 74.22 %. Where Male literacy rate is 78.67 % and female literacy rate is 69.73%.

9. Economic Resources:

a. Land Use Land Cover:

The land use land cover pattern of the village is found out through interpretation of Satellite imagery and furnished below. The cultivable agricultural land covering about 227.19 ha area. About 360.49ha land under homestead Treeclad area (habitation) and 21.38 Ha under Wetland are the major components of LULC.

Table-2 Landuse Land Cover of the Village

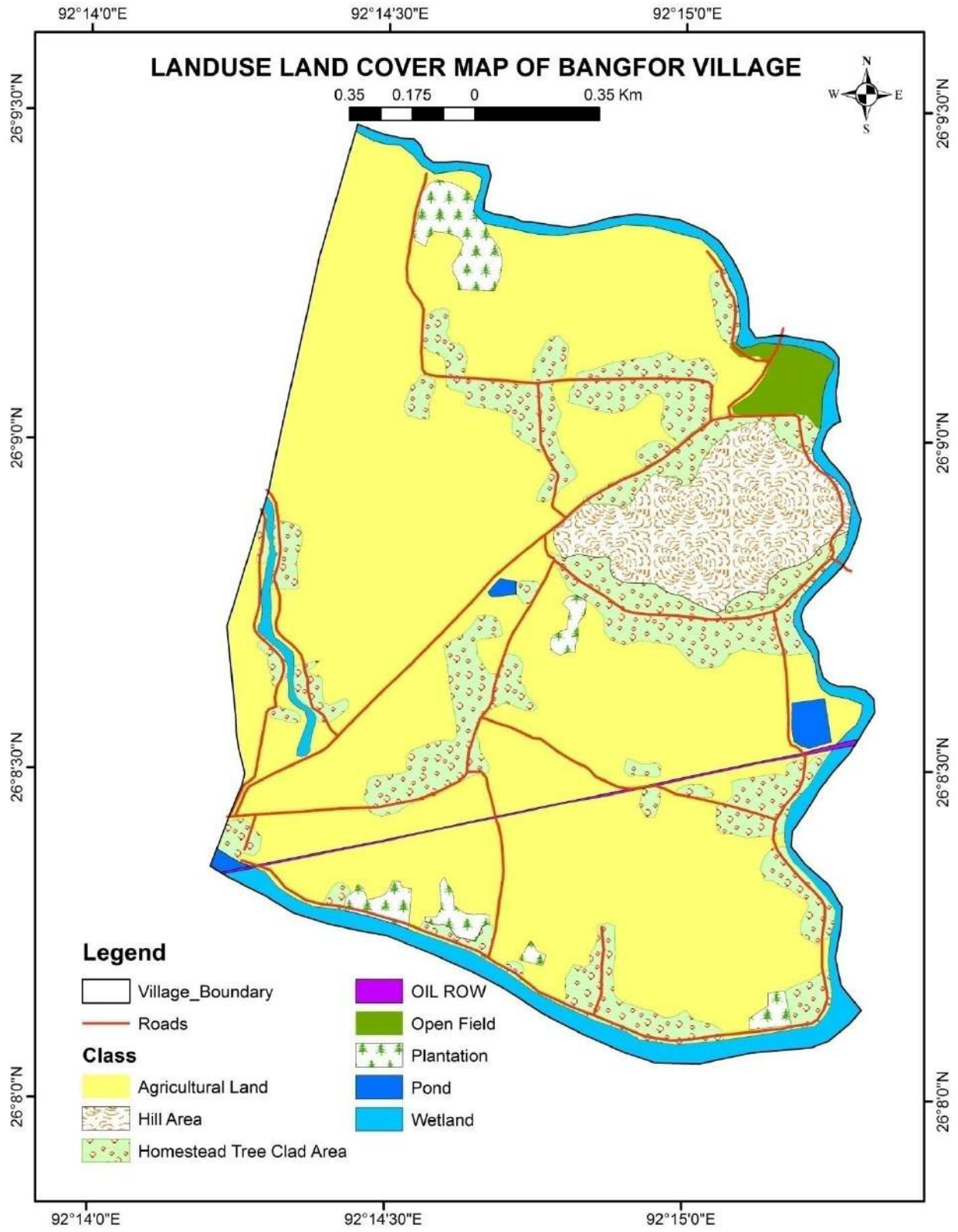
SL No	Land Use Land Cover	Area in Ha)	(% of Total Area)
1	Agricultural Land	227.19	65.03
2	Hill Area	24.24	6.94
3	Habitation (Homestead Tree Clad Area	60.49	17.31
4	OIL ROW	1.18	0.34
5	Open Field	4.15	1.19
6	Plantation Area	8.79	2.52
7	Pond	1.95	0.56
8	Wetland	21.38	6.12
	Total	349.37	

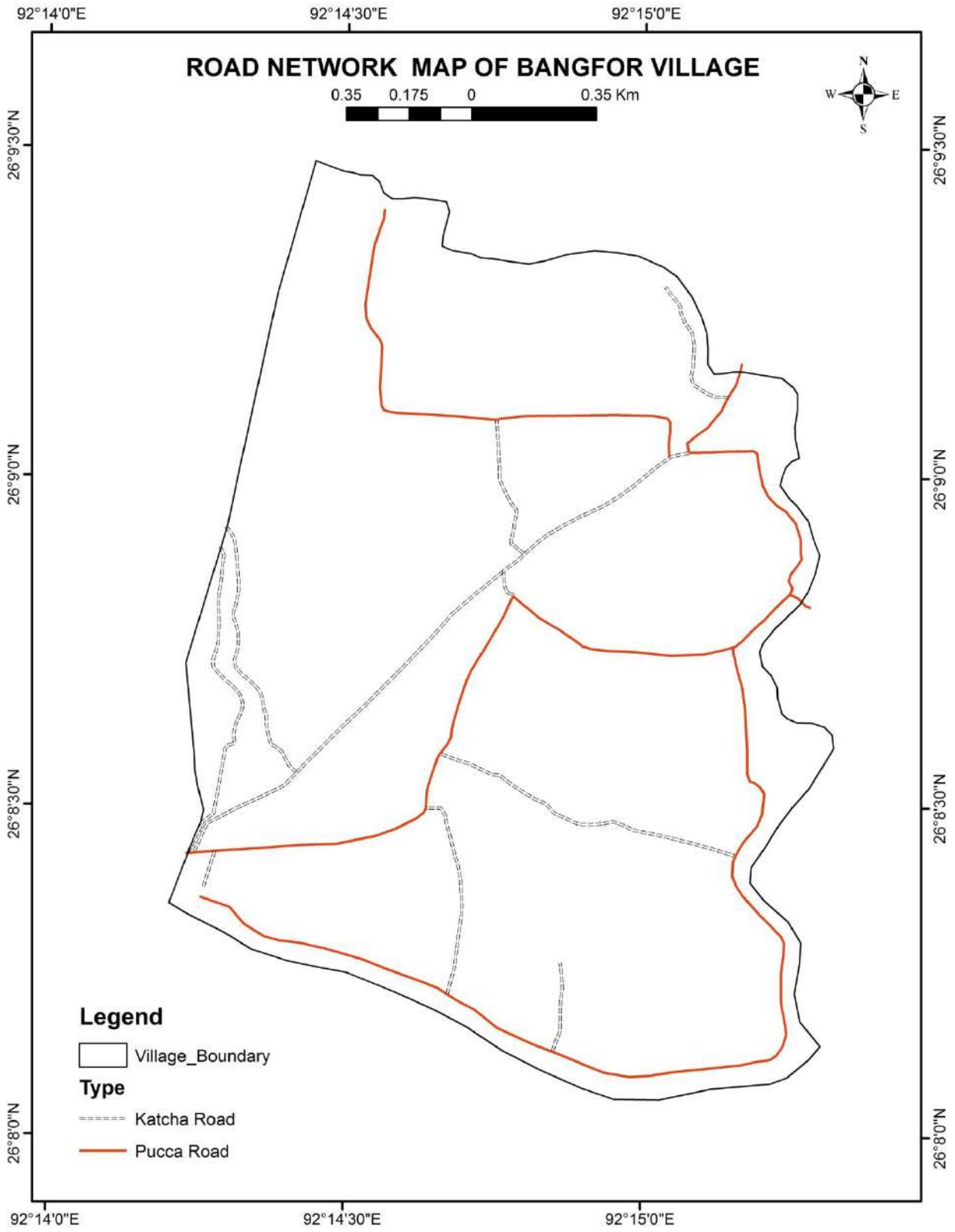
Source: Interpretation from Satellite Imagery

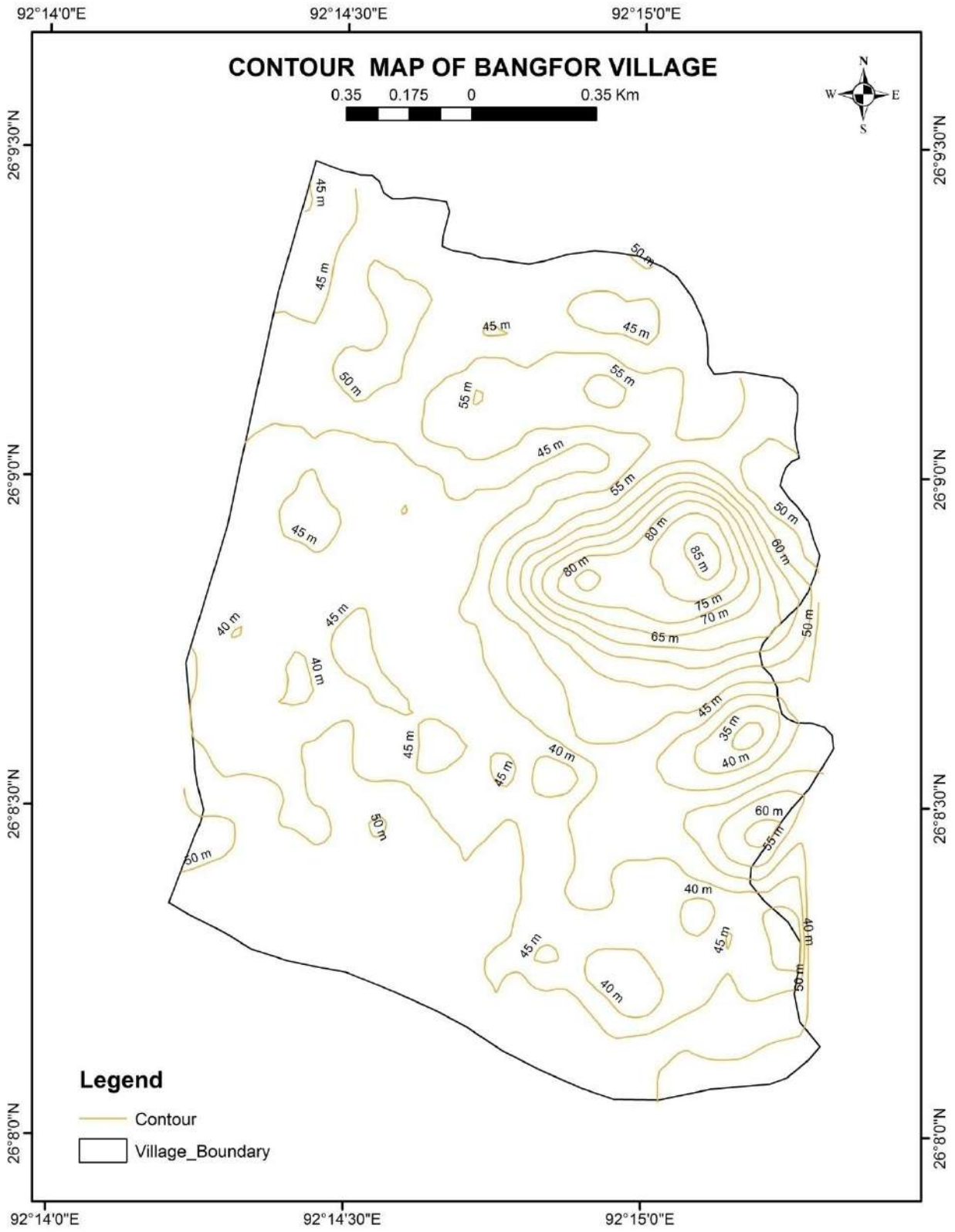
b. Ground Water: one type of Hydro geomorphic unit are found in the village –

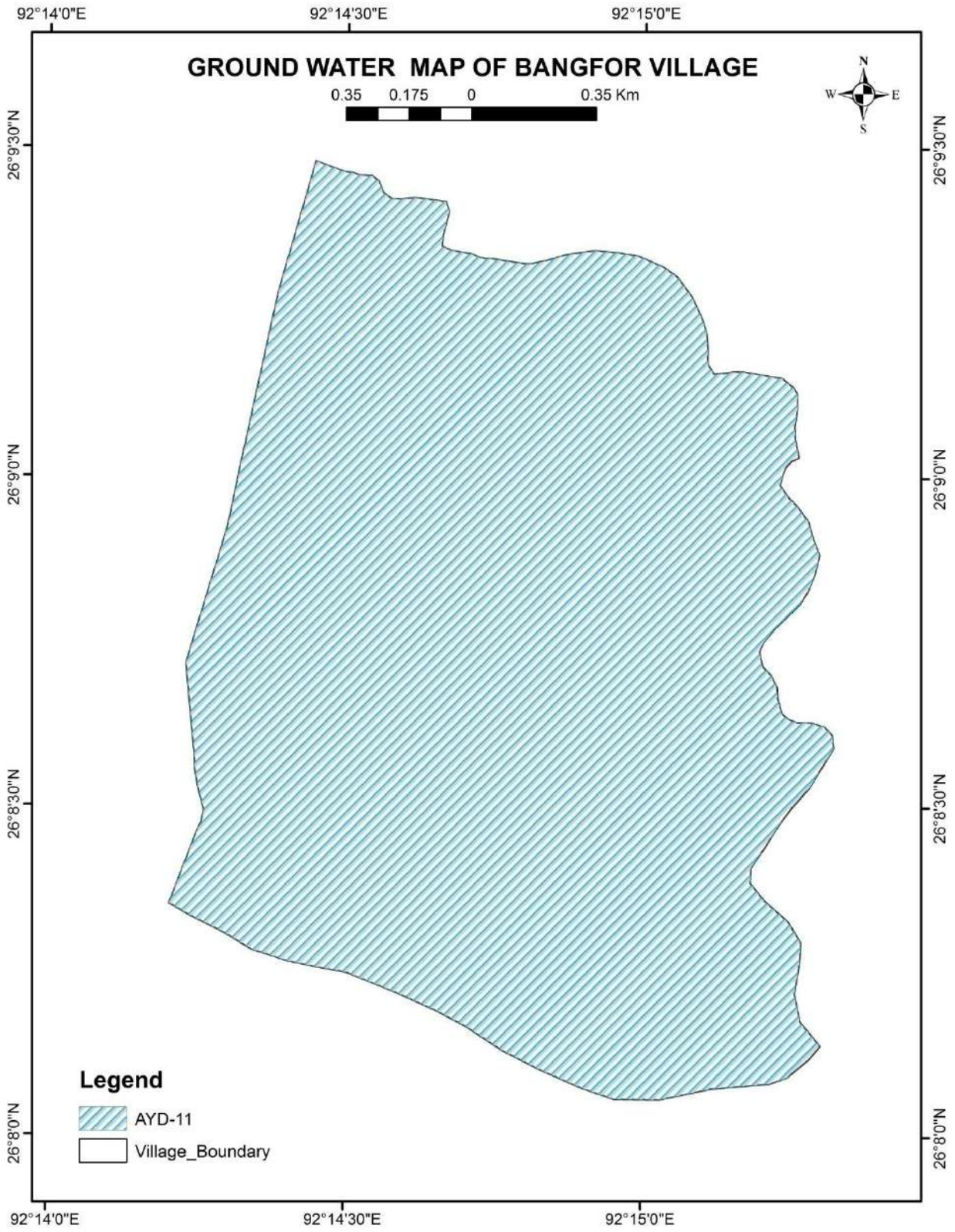
- **AYD-11:** Its represent Alluvial Deep Younger Deep geomorphic unit with alluvium sand/silt dominant geological sequence/ rock type. The average depth of water level during summer is about 4.5 mtr and during pre-monsoon is about 9.2 Mtr. The recharge conditions is very good with loose sediment aquifer material. The

expected yield range of well will be 30-60 LPM per day. The AYD-11 zone is highly porous and permeable zone, good aquifers, good discharging zone.









c. Agriculture: Agriculture is the single largest economic activity and mainstay of the population in the village. The characteristic features of the agri-horticultural scenario of the village are:

- Low cropping intensity and there exist a scope for further improvement as the village is having full of potentialities.
- Rice dominated agriculture. This is despite low productivity of the grain crop.
- Very marginal cultivation of horticultural crops, which are more revenue spinning as compared to cereals, and other field crops.
- Per capita income of agricultural workers from farming is very low indicating very subsistence level of farming practice.
- Per capita availability of land for agricultural workers is very low indicating high degree of pseudo-employment.

The villagers have done the agricultural practices only on traditional manner from land tilling to crop harvesting. Practicing of agriculture by the villagers mainly depends on rain water. Few farmers used own bore well for irrigation.

The homestead garden locally known as Bari play a pivotal role in the rural economy which has an inherent tendency to be self-sufficient with day to day family requirements of seasonal major and minor fruit, vegetables, spices and condiments etc. These are mostly organic in nature.

Based on the potentially and viability, it is proposed to undertake some location specific identified fruit, vegetables and spices and Tea Cultivation under gap filling component for the development of horticulture. The horticultural crop includes Jack fruit, Mango, Banana, Guava mustard oil seed, Black dal, Masur dal, rice varieties includes Ranjit, Parimal, Aijong, Gobinda bhug etc. The cultivation practices of some of the medicinal plant species of commercial value e.g. safed musli, vanilla, patchouli, shall be developed.

d. Livestock:

Animal husbandry plays an important role in augmenting rural economy, which can play pivotal role for development of socio-economic status of the rural poor. With the rapid growth of population, declining land-holding capacity of the rural people in the state, rural population is becoming more and more dependent on livestock and poultry for their employment, livelihood and existence. It is seen that livestock based livelihood has become more sustainable and thus has become more popular among the educated unemployed youth of this region.

e. Fishery:

The village is very rich in fish culture practices. In the southern area of the village, the villagers reclaimed the marshy land and converted to fishery. There are huge possibilities of

fishery activities in the village. With the rich human resource vast unutilised barren land, sizeable water-logged open water area with favourable ecological support; there is a possibility to establish scientific development of the fisheries as an industry in the village. The village occupying huge water resources including beels and canals. The village water body found numbers of economically important indigenous fish species which have huge ornamental value in national and international market.

However, harnessing such potentialities the pisciculture practice in the village holds very bright prospect, which need for planning and development, taking into consideration the following activities.

- Identify, disseminate and implement appropriate region-specific aquaculture technology to optimise fish production.
- Promote economic fish farming among large landholders and fish rearing in smaller pond based on scientific ground.
- Encourage commercial fish production in all types of water bodies of the Village.
- Preserve indigenous fish species and their habitat.
- Take some awareness camp among the villagers.

10. Infrastructure & Civic Facilities:

a. Roads: There are total 13 numbers of roads with total length 15.5 Km of which 5 numbers roads with a length of 9.2 Km are pucca & 8 numbers roads with a distance of 6.35 km are Katcha.

Table: Details of Road Network of the Village:

Sl. No.	Description of location (Point to point or, locality name etc)	Unit	Physical size	Current Status
1	Bangfor Belguri HS School to South Bangfor Laxmi Mandir	Mtr	3500	Pucca
2	Bangfor Belguri Chariali Chok to Nilo Basumatari House	Mtr	1100	Katcha
3	Bangfor Belguri Chariali Chok to Bungfor PHC	Mtr	1500	Pucca
4	Bungfor PHC to Numal Boro House	Mtr	2000	Pucca
5	Numal Boro House to Rugia Beel	Mtr	500	Pucca
6	Numal Boro House to Kajoli Basumatari House	Mtr	1700	Pucca
7	Debajit Daimary House to Bangfor PHC	Mtr	650	Katcha
8	Bapdhan Boro House to Bogola Boro House	Mtr	700	Katcha
9	Sumeswar House to Gopal Sargiary House	Mtr	650	Katcha
10	Siva Khaklary House to Suku Khakhlary House	Mtr	300	Katcha
11	Binoy Doimary House to Rakesh Basumatary House	Mtr	1100	Katcha
12	Numal Boro House to Bangfor Belguri Chariali	Mtr	1300	Katcha
13	Moinajan to Bubul Boro House	Mtr	550	Katcha

b. Educational Institute:

There are One Higher Secondary Schools, 1 nos. L.P. School.

- i. Bangfor LP School
- ii. Bangfor Belguri HS School

c. Anganwadi Centre:

There is One Anganwadi Centre in the village namely-

- 13 No Bungfar Anganwadi Centre,

d. Health Centre:

There is one Health Sub Centre in the Village, namely Bangfor PHC.

e. PDS Centre: There are 2 No. of PDS Centre in the village.

f. Veterinary Institute: There is no Veterinary centre within the village, the nearest vetty centre is at Jagorad about 7 Km distance from the village. .

g. Electricity: All the village are connected electrical line. All households has electrical household connection.

h. Sanitation: Out of 303 total Households, 258 have sanitary Latrine and 45 households have Katcha Latrine.

- i. **Sports, Recreation:** There are Two Open field for sports activities in the village. There is a need of some renovation like earth filling, Football Goal post etc.
 - j. **Post Office:** There is no Post office within the village. Nearest Post office at Belguri abot 2 km distance.
 - k. **Telecom:** The village is connected with telecoms towers . Jio & Airtel BSNL Network are available in the village.
 - l. **Energy:** Mainly wood 30% and LPG 70% used by the villagers.
 - m. **Drinking Water Supply Facilities:** There is no Water supply Scheme within the village .
 - n. **Irrigation:** There village is totally rainfed. There is a irrigation canal but not functioning. People used bore well for irrigation.
 - o. **Market:** There is no Market facility within the village, nearest Market at Belguri, Amlighat and Jagiroad.
 - p. **Agro-processing Unit:** There are 1 number of Rice Mill/Mustard processing unit etc. in the village.
9. **Bank/Financial Institution:** There is One Bank/Financial Institution within the village.

10. Social Development:

- i. **Social Group:** There are almost 303 Scheduled Tribes household in the village. As per 2011 census, the percentage of Scheduled Tribes population in the village is 99.06%.
- ii. **Discrimination /Atrocities/ Untouchability :** There is no reports of any Discrimination /Atrocities/ Untouchability that have occurred in the village.
- iii. **Status of Women**
 - a. **Widow:** 69 Nos
 - b. **Divorcee Women:** 3
 - c. **Separated Women:** Nil
 - d. **Single Women (Above 40 yrs):** Nil
- iv. **Transgender Persons :** Nil
- v. **Status of persons suffering from-**
 - a. **HIV:** Nil
 - b. **Leprosy:** Nil
 - c. **Cancer:** 1
 - d. **TB:** N2

e. Others: Not Reported

vi. Issue Related to Social Evils

a. Crime Against Women

1. Dowry: Nil

2. Dowry Harassment: Nil

3. Physical Atrocities: few cases of Physical atrocities are there.

4. Child Marriage: Nil

5. Female Foeticide/ Infanticide: Nil

vii. Child Labour: Nil

viii. Others:

a. Liquor and Drug Addict: Few people are addicted to Liquor

b. Untouchability : Nil

c. Social Tension : Nil

11. Public Amenities

a. Street Light: 11 Nos

- b. Sports Facilities: Field is there but very bad in condition.
- c. Community Hall: Yes,
- d. Waiting Shed: Not Available
- e. Libraries: Yes, but in bad condition.
- f. Burning Ghat/ Smashan: There is no Smashan Ghat within the Village. Need new Smashan Ghat in the village.
- g. Common Service Centre: Not Available
- h. Public Transport: E_Rikswa is the main public transport in the village.

12. Employment Status:

As per the census report total non-working population in village is 484.

13. Disability Scenario:

The disability scenario has been categorized under various categories like Blind or Low Vision, Hearing Impaired, Locomotor Disability, Leprosy cured and mentally retarded. There are 3 persons with Locomotor Disability, and 1 person suffered in mentally related problems .

14. House Type:

As per the survey report 68 numbers are Pucca House, 235 are Semi Pucca and Kacha House found in the village.

CHAPTER- 3

PROBLEM & PROSPECT AND NEED OF THE VILLAGE

Mahatma Gandhi's concept of rural development revolves around creating model villages for transforming 'swaraj' into 'su-raj' His vision of an ideal village, in his own words-

“An ideal Indian village will be so constructed as to lend itself to perfect sanitation. It will have cottages with sufficient light and ventilation built of a material obtainable within a radius of five miles of it.....The village lanes and streets will be free of all avoidable dust. It will have wells according to its needs and accessible to all. It will have houses of worship for all; also a common meeting place, a village common for grazing its cattle, a co-operative dairy, primary and secondary schools in which industrial education will be the central fact, and it will have panchayats for settling disputes. It will produce its own grains, vegetables and fruit, and its own khadi. This is roughly my idea of a model village. (Harijan, 9-1-1937; Vol. 64#: Pg. 217-18.)”

“That village may be regarded as reformed...where the largest possible number of village industries are flourishing, in which nobody is illiterate, where the roads are clean, there is a fixed place for evacuation, the wells are clean, there is harmony among the different communities, and untouchability is completely absent, in which everybody gets cow's milk, ghee etc., in moderate quantities, in which nobody is without work, and which is free from quarrels and thefts... (Letter to Munnalal Shah, 4-4-1941; Vol. 73#: Pg. 421)”

A Model Village is a sustainable rural community that is able to generate and maintain the resources necessary to improve its level of wellbeing and happiness without depleting economic, social & environmental values. A model village needs to incorporate certain key themes which would be essential for its success. The broad thematic focus areas and the important elements of a model village are as follows.

1. Sustainability :

- a. Better health – with special focus on maternal and child health
- b. Practical and smart education
- c. Housing & livelihood
- d. Capacity building of all stakeholders
- e. Clean drinking water & sanitation
- f. Environmental sustainability

2. Community involvement

- a. Planning for Village Development
- b. Mobilizing resources for the Plan, with active engagement with elected representative
- c. Monitoring the utilization of government funds to increase accountability
- d. Influencing personal and community behaviour

3. Technology

- a. Delivery of government services
 - b. ICT and space technology in the aid of farmers
 - c. Remote sensing for resource mapping and better utilization of existing assets
 - d. Land records modernization
 - e. Biometrics for better targeting of services such as PDS, insurance, pension
4. Connectivity
- a. Physical connectivity to towns and other places through roads
 - b. Easy and cheap means of transportation
 - c. Digital connectivity and mobile connectivity
 - d. Augmenting power connectivity through off-grid renewable sources
 - e. Financial connectivity

A majority of the villages still face constraints such as access to health facilities, drinking water, power, roads, credit, information, education, and market. Against this background, the Concept of Model Villages especially Scheduled Tribes dominated villages through preparation of Village Development Plans (VDPs) would go a long way in ensuring holistic and integrated development of the villages concerned.

SWOT Analysis:

STRENGTH:

- Access to natural environment
- Potential for competitive Agriculture.

- Availability of enough agricultural land.
- Better Natural Resource base.
- Organized men and women groups/ institutions in the village.
- Good educational facility.
- Strong will power of the villagers for village development.

WEAKNESS

- Few water sources are drying
- Poor health facilities
- Poor livelihoods opportunities
- Rainfed agriculture, low productivity of the agriculture fields, traditional cropping and no concept in cash crops

OPPORTUNITIES :

- Use of modern techniques in agriculture,
- New cropping pattern and scope of irrigation in agriculture Soil improvement by different institutions
- Conservation of natural resources by villagers as well as different village institutions
- Promotion of different livelihoods
- opportunities in dairy, farming practices, horticulture, poultry, fisheries etc

THREATS:

- Crop damage by flood
- Occasional drought
- Low rain fall and dry season for crops
- Lack of funds and technical knowledge in agricultural fields

Need Assessment of the Village:

1. Roads& Drain:

Roads represent a key infrastructure in the form of facilitating connectivity of persons and goods and services to important institutions and markets. Roads provides communication not only for the population of the village as well as also for the population of the neighboring villages. In rainy season these roads gets absolutely inundated at several stretches due to insufficiency of side and cross drainage system. So for smooth communication, raising its level is essential. The existing poor transportation services because of its poor road communication, the people of the entire area are suffering from access of better education, health and financial services, market centers, better availability of form inputs at reduced prices.

2. Educational Institutions:

As part of creating a positive image as well as security for the student of school, the better infrastructure for school such as boundary wall, Building, Kitchen for Mid-day meal, approach road, toilet, drinking water are necessary. Because of lack of boundary wall, students of School may being disturbed by the outsider objects. For reading a peaceful and a comfortable place is needed where they would be relaxed mentally and

physically. It is very urgent to construct a boundary wall in school. For preparation and cooking of Mid-Day Meal, the kitchen is very necessary in the School Campus.

3. Anganwadi Center

Anganwadi is a type of rural mother and child care center. Basic health care activities include contraceptive counseling and supply, nutrition education and supplementation, as well as pre-school activities. The center should have a multipurpose hall caters to child development and infant care by providing interactive functions within an adequate and well supervised space. In order to fulfill its functions successfully, an Anganwadi center should have space for seating of children / women, separate kitchen, provision of storage for food items, enough child friendly toilets, space for playing and drinking water facilities. Other than building, other infrastructure such as kitchen equipment, indoor play equipment, weighing scale, tricolor strips, medicine kit etc. are also required.

4. Health Center:

Healthcare is the right of every individual. Health Infrastructure is an important indicator to understand the healthcare delivery provisions and mechanisms in an area. To provide an integrated curative and preventive health care to the rural population with emphasis on preventive and primitive aspects of health care, health center are necessary.

5. Drinking Water:

In India, the provision of clean drinking water has been given priority in the Constitution, with Article 47 conferring the duty of providing clean drinking water and improving public health standards to the State. Improving access to safe water facilities leads to healthier families and communities.

6. Sanitation:

Almost 258 households depend on on-site sanitation facility which means mainly pit latrines in the village. Providing basic facilities to the people is one of the important responsibilities. The accessibility to improved water and sanitation has been understood as a crucial mechanism to save infants and children from the adverse health outcomes associated with disease.

7. Electricity:

All the households are connected with electricity. The villagers also required Solar Street light along the main road as well as bye lane in the village.

8. Irrigation:

The village is totally rainfed area. There is irrigation canal but not functioning. There is no any other irrigation facility in the village. Sluice gates, Brick Canal, Shallow Tube, Deep tube well are required to irrigate the agricultural area.

9. Agri- Horticulture Development:

As the villagers mainly practicing paddy cultivation, they required crop productivity enhancing seed for paddy cultivation, oil Seed and vegetables. Other than these they are also interested for plantation of coconut, Mousombi, Guava and Assam Lemon etc.

10. Livestock:

In PRA it was identified that the villagers are very interested in Duck Farming and they have own land, high land, Pond and fodder are available, and water source which are suitable for commercial Duck Farming. Other than Duck they are also interested in Poultry farming, Goat farming, Pig Farming etc.

11. Fishery:

The village is very rich in fishery culture. There are huge possibilities of fishery activities in the village. With the rich human resource vast unutilised barren land, sizeable water logged open water area with favourable ecological support; there is a possibilities to establish scientific development of the fisheries as an industry in the village. However, harnessing such potentialities the pisciculture practice in the village holds very bright prospect, which need for planning and development, taking into consideration the following activities.

12. Soil & Water Conservation:

The villagers are suffering from flood during heavy rainy season because of siltation at the Rugia Bell the wetland bed is raising day by day. Need desiltation and reclamation of the wetland.

13. Plantation :

The villagers are interested for plantation of various fruit bearing tree along the Major Roads, institutions.

14. Housing :

As per the survey report 68 numbers are Pucca House, 235 are Semi Pucca and Kacha House found in the village.

15. Sports:

There is two sports field in the village which need development like earth filling, boundary wall, construction of mini stadium, cricket pitch, swimming pool etc.

16. Social Organization:

There are various Mandir and other organization in the village. village organizations are as follows-

- a. Bangfor Village Library
- b. Dakhin Banfor Laxmi Mandir
- c. Dakhin Banfor Bathou Mandir
- d. Dakhin Banfor Kirton Ghar
- e. Uttar Bangfor Laxmi Mandir
- f. Uttar Banfor Bathou Mandir
- g. Uttar Banfor Kirton Ghar
- h. Bamun Gosai Than

17. Social Security & Social Formation:

For social formation, one Adarsha Gaon Management Committee, one Social Activist Group on Protection of Women & Child Rights, Drug Abuse, Alcoholism and one Social

Activist Group on Protection of Women & Child Rights, Drug Abuse, and Alcoholism shall be formed in the village.

18. Capacity Building for Rights :

Villagers are interested for awareness programmes on Rights and entitlement of ST, Rights and entitlement of Women and Rights and entitlement of Child.

19. Capacity Building for Cleanliness:

Villagers are interested for awareness programmes on –

1	Awareness & Sensitization on Cleanliness (School students)
2	Awareness & Sensitization on Cleanliness (Women)
3	Awareness & Sensitization on Health hygiene (Women)

20. Capacity Building Training

Villagers are interested for Capacity Building on –

1	Training for scientific crop production
2	Training for Scientific Livestock Farming
3	Training on Scientific Pisciculture
4	Training for SHG for Weaving
5	Training for SHG for Pickle Making
6	Training for SHG for Cutting Knitting & Embroidery

7	Training on Digital Payment System
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CHAPTER- 4

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- Budget Provision & Year Wise Fund Breakup

Component	Allocation of Fund (Rs. In Lakh)			Total (Rs. In Lakh)
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	
Administrative	2.67	2.67	2.66	8.00
Entry Point Activities	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
Development of Infrastructure & Civic Facilities:	132.60	132.60	132.60	397.80
Livelihood activities	14.73	14.74	14.73	44.20
TOTAL	200.00	150.01	149.99	500.00

Detailed Village Development Plan

The VDP is prepared based on PRA exercise and priority of works as proposed by the villagers. Sector wise priority based works identified in the PRA are –

WORK ID NO.	Sector	Name of Work	Unit	Qty	Total Amount (Rs. In Lakh)	Detail of the Schemes where from funds are being sourced	Implementing Agency
A	Roads	Construction of Road (interlocking concrete block pavement)					
A1		Bangfor Belguri Chariali Chok to Nilo Basumatari House	Mtr	1100	77.00	SOPD-G	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Morigaon
A2		Debajit Daimary House to Bangfor PHC	Mtr	650	45.50	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
A3		Bapdhan Boro House to Bogola Boro House	Mtr	700	49.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
A4		Sumeswar House to Gopal Sargiary House	Mtr	650	45.50	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
A5		Siva Khaklary House to Suku Khaklary House	Mtr	300	21.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
A6		Binoy Doimary House to Rakesh Basumatary House	Mtr	1100	77.00	SOPD-G	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Morigaon

WORK ID NO.	Sector	Name of Work	Unit	Qty	Total Amount (Rs. In Lakh)	Detail of the Schemes where from funds are being sourced	Implementing Agency
A7		Numal Boro House to Bangfor Belguri Chariali	Mtr	1300	91.00	SOPD-G	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Morigaon
A8		Moinajan to Bubul Boro House	Mtr	550	38.50	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
B	Drain	Construction of Road Side Drain					
B1		Along the all Roads surrounding Bangfor Hill with two number Road Crossing Culvert	Mtr	2500	117.50	SOPD-G	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Morigaon
C	Anganwadi Centre	Construction of Anganwadi Centre					
C1		Repairing of Floor area of 13 No Bangfor AWC (1.5 mtr x 5 Mtr)	Sqm	7.5	0.07	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
D	Educational Institutions						
D1		Construction of Boundary Wall with Gate at Bangfor LP School (180 Mtr.)	No	1	13.32	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
D2		Earth Filling at Bangfor LP School (20 mtr x 45 Mtr)	cum	450	1.04	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
D3		Repairing of Floor area at Bangfor LP School (7.5mtr. X 12.15 mtr) + (7.2 mtr x 15 mtr) + (7.5	No	1	2.29	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon

WORK ID NO.	Sector	Name of Work	Unit	Qty	Total Amount (Rs. In Lakh)	Detail of the Schemes where from funds are being sourced	Implementing Agency
		mtr x 6 mtr)					
D4		Construction of Welcome Gate at Bangfor Belguri HS School	No	1	6.31	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
D5		Construction of Boundary Wall at Bangfor Belguri HS School (180 Mtr)	RM	180	12.168	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
D6		Earth Filling at Bangfor Belguri HS School (40mtr x 40 mtr)	cum	800	1.84	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
D7		Repairing of Old Building at Bangfor Belguri HS School	No	1	3.15	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
E	Drinking Water						
E1		Providing Drinking Water facility through pipe connectivity to 303 numbers of Family with Water Supply Scheme	No	303	75.75	Jal Jeevan Mission	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon
E2		Providing Drinking Water Facility to 13 No Bangfor AWC	No	1	2.50	Jal Jeevan Mission	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon

WORK ID NO.	Sector	Name of Work	Unit	Qty	Total Amount (Rs. In Lakh)	Detail of the Schemes where from funds are being sourced	Implementing Agency
E3		Providing Drinking Water Facility to Bangfor LP School	No	1	2.50	Jal Jeevan Mission	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon
E4		Providing Drinking Water Facility to Bangfor Belguri HS School	No	1	2.50	Jal Jeevan Mission	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon
F	Sanitation & Hygiene						
F1		Providing Toilet at Household level for 45 Household	No	45	5.40	Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon
F2		Construction of Solid & Liquid Waste Management System for Wet Waste (Green), Dry Waste (Blue), Hazardous Waste (Red)	No	1	3.40	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
F3		Providing Low Cost Dustbin at in different Location of the village	No	60	2.10	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
G	Electricity & Solar Street Light						
G1		Providing, Installation of 15 W LED Solar Street Light at 30 Location of Bangfor Village	No	30	15.66	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon

WORK ID NO.	Sector	Name of Work	Unit	Qty	Total Amount (Rs. In Lakh)	Detail of the Schemes where from funds are being sourced	Implementing Agency
G2		Providing, Installation of 15 W LED Solar Street Light at 20 Location i.e. all School, Institutions, Religious places	No	20	10.44	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
H	Irrigation						
H1		Construction of Irrigation Canal at the Agricultural Field of Bangfor	RM	3500	80.5	SOPD	Irrigation Department, Morigaon
I	Soil & Water Conservation						
I1		Reclamation of Rogiya Beel	Ha	22	26.84	SOPD- (Wetland)	Soil Conservation Division
J	Housing						
J1		Providing Pucca House to 235 Nos of Families	No	235	352.50	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin(PMAY-G)	Mayong Development Block
K	Sports , Recreation & Others						
K1		Construction & improvement of Bangfor Belguri Higheir Secondary School Play Ground	No	1	28.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K2		Construction & improvement of North Bangfor Play Ground	No	1	9.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K3		Construction & improvement of South Bangfor	No	1	7.80	Axom Adarxo Gram	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon

WORK ID NO.	Sector	Name of Work	Unit	Qty	Total Amount (Rs. In Lakh)	Detail of the Schemes where from funds are being sourced	Implementing Agency
		Play Ground				Yojana	
K4		Construction of Village Welcome gate at Entry point of the Village	No	1	13.38	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K5		Construction of Boundary Wall at Dakhin Bangfor Laxmi Mandir & Library (190) Mtr. With Gate	RM	190	13.30	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K6		Construction of Rest Shed with Cremation Shed at Dakhin Bangfor Smashan	No	1	7.55	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K7		Construction of Community Hall at Dakhin Bangfor Bathou Mandir	No	1	6.70	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K8		Construction of New Library Building at Dakhin Bangfor	No	1	5.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K9		Improvement of South Bangfor Kirton Ghar including Boundary Wall & Lawn Making	No	1	11.20	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K10		Construction of Boundary Wall at North Bangfor Ranga Mancha, Laxmi Mandir, Bathou Mandir & Mahila Sangsthan Complex including Gate	RM	300	21.43	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K11		Construction of Community Hall at Old Bathou Temple	No	1	6.70	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K12		Earth Filling at North Bangfor Laxmi Mandir Campus	Cum	1600	3.69	MGNREGA	Baghjap GP
K13		Improvement of North Bangfor Kirton Ghar, Roof,	No	1	1.67	Axom Adarxo Gram	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon

WORK ID NO.	Sector	Name of Work	Unit	Qty	Total Amount (Rs. In Lakh)	Detail of the Schemes where from funds are being sourced	Implementing Agency
		Floor, Ceiling				Yojana	
K14		Construction of Staircase at Bamun Gusai Than	No	1	1.70	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K15		Construction of Community Hall at Bamun Gosai Than	No	1	6.70	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K16		Construction of Park & recreation Facility , reclamation of Pond etc. at Bamun Gosai Than	No	1	19.80	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K17		Improvement of Randhoni Bheti Aai Than	No	1	2.30	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K18		Construction of Community Hall at North Bangfor Aai Than	No	1	6.70	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K19		Construction of Aai Than at South Bangfor Aai Than	No	1	6.70	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K20		Repairing of North Bangfor Library	No	1	0.89	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
L	Livelihood Activities						
L1		Income enhancement through Scientific Management of Homestead (Bari) Land and Agro Forestry	NO	180	18.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
L2		Duck Farming	No	180	18.00	Axom Adarxo Gram	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon

WORK ID NO.	Sector	Name of Work	Unit	Qty	Total Amount (Rs. In Lakh)	Detail of the Schemes where from funds are being sourced	Implementing Agency
						Yojana	
L3		Goat Farming	No	82	8.20	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
		TOTAL			1406.68		

**Action Plan for Entry Point Activities
proposed under Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana**

Sl. No.	REF. WOORK ID OF VDP	Name of the Activities (Structures)	UNIT	Phy	Fin (Rs. In Lakh)
1	K4	Construction of Village Welcome gate at Entry point of the Village	No	1	13.38
2	K6	Construction of Rest Shed with Cremation Shed at Dakhin Bangfor Smashan	No	1	7.55
3	G1	Providing, Installation of 15 W LED Solar Street Light at 30 Location of Bangfor Village	No	30	15.66
4	D4	Construction of Welcome Gate at Bangfor Belguri HS School	No	1	6.31
5	K14	Construction of Staircase at Bamun Gusai Than	No	1	1.70
6	K20	Repairing of North Bangfor Library	No	1	0.89
7	K13	Improvement of North Bangfor Kirton Ghar, Roof, Floor, Ceiling	No	1	1.67
8	D3	Repairing of Floor area at Bangfor LP School (7.5mtr. X 12.15 mtr) + (7.2 mtr x 15 mtr) + (7.5 mtr x 6 mtr)	No	1	2.29
9	C1	Repairing of Floor area of 13 No Bangfor AWC (1.5 mtr x 5 Mtr)	Sqm	7.5	0.07
TOTAL					49.51

Year wise Action Plan for Schemes proposed under Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana

Sl. No.	Name of the Activities (Structures)	REF. WOORK ID OF VDP	UNIT	Year of Implementation						Total Physical	Total Financial (Rs. In Lakh)
				First Year		Second Year		Third Year			
				Phy	Fin (Rs. In Lakh)	Phy	Fin (Rs. In Lakh)	Phy	Fin (Rs. In Lakh)		
1	Construction of Road (interlocking concrete block pavement) Debajit Daimary House to Bangfor PHC	A2	Mtr	0	-	650	45.50	9	0	659	45.50
2	Construction of Road (interlocking concrete block pavement) Bapdhan Boro House to Bogola Boro House	A3	Mtr	700	49.00	0	0.00	0	0	700	49.00
3	Construction of Road (interlocking concrete block pavement) Sumeswar House to Gopal Sargiary House	A4	Mtr	650	45.50	0	0.00	0	0	650	45.50
4	Construction of Road (interlocking concrete block pavement) Siva Khaklary House to Suku Khaklary House	A5	Mtr	0	0	300	21.00	0	0	300	21.00
5	Construction of Road (interlocking concrete block pavement) Moinajan to Bubul Boro House	A8	Mtr	0	-	550	38.50	0	0	550	38.50

Sl. No.	Name of the Activities (Structures)	REF. WOORK ID OF VDP	UNIT	Year of Implementation						Total Physical	Total Financial (Rs. In Lakh)
				First Year		Second Year		Third Year			
				Phy	Fin (Rs. In Lakh)	Phy	Fin (Rs. In Lakh)	Phy	Fin (Rs. In Lakh)		
6	Construction of Boundary Wall with Gate at Bangfor LP School (180 Mtr.)	D1	No	1	13.32	0	0.00	0	0	1	13.32
7	Earth Filling at Bangfor LP School (20 mtr x 45 Mtr)	D2	cum	0	-	450	1.04	0	0	450	1.04
8	Construction of Boundary Wall at Bangfor Belguri HS School (180 Mtr)	D5	RM	0	-	0	0.00	180	12.168	180	12.17
9	Earth Filling at Bangfor Belguri HS School (40mtr x 40 mtr)	D6	cum					800	1.84	800	1.84
10	Repairing of Old Building at Bangfor Belguri HS School	D7	No	1	3.15	0	0.00	0	0	1	3.15
11	Construction of Solid & Liquid Waste Management System for Wet Waste (Green) , Dry Waste (Blue), Hazardous Waste (Red)	F2	No	1	3.4	0	0.00	0	0	1	3.40
12	Providing Low Cost Dustbin at in different Location of the village	F3	No	60	2.1	0	0.00	0	0.00	60	2.10
13	Providing, Installation of 15 W LED Solar Street Light at 20 Location i.e. all School, Institutions, Religious places	G2	No	0	-	10	5.22	10	5.22	20	10.44
14	Construction & improvement of Bangfor Belguri Higheir Secondary School Play Ground	K1	No	0	-	1	28.00	0	0	1	28.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Activities (Structures)	REF. WOORK ID OF VDP	UNIT	Year of Implementation						Total Physical	Total Financial (Rs. In Lakh)
				First Year		Second Year		Third Year			
				Phy	Fin (Rs. In Lakh)	Phy	Fin (Rs. In Lakh)	Phy	Fin (Rs. In Lakh)		
15	Construction & improvement of North Bangfor Play Ground	K2	No	0	0	0	0.00	1	9.00	1	9.00
16	Construction & improvement of South Bangfor Play Ground	K3	No	0	0	0	0.00	1	7.80	1	7.80
17	Construction of Boundary Wall at Dakhin Bangfor Laxmi Mandir & Library (190) Mtr. With Gate	K5	RM	0	-	0	0.00	190	13.3	190	13.30
18	Construction of Community Hall at Dakhin Bangfor Bathou Mandir	K7	No	1	6.7	0	0.00	0	-	1	6.70
19	Construction of New Library Building at Dakhin Bangfor	K8	No	0	0	0	0.00	1	5.00	1	5.00
20	Improvement of South Bangfor Kirton Ghar including Boundary Wall & Lawn Making	K9	No	0	0	0	0.00	1	11.20	1	11.20
21	Construction of Boundary Wall at North Bangfor Ranga Mancha, Laxmi Mandir, Bathou Mandir & Mahila Sangsthan Complex including Gate	K10	RM	0	-	0	0.00	300	21.43	300	21.43
22	Construction of Community Hall at Old Bathou Temple	K11	No	1	6.7	0	0.00	0	0	1	6.70
23	Construction of Community Hall at Bamun	K15	No	1	6.7	0	0.00	0	0	1	6.70

Sl. No.	Name of the Activities (Structures)	REF. WOORK ID OF VDP	UNIT	Year of Implementation						Total Physical	Total Financial (Rs. In Lakh)
				First Year		Second Year		Third Year			
				Phy	Fin (Rs. In Lakh)	Phy	Fin (Rs. In Lakh)	Phy	Fin (Rs. In Lakh)		
	Gosai Than										
24	Construction of Park & recreation Facility , reclamation of Pond etc. at Bamun Gosai Than	K16	No	0	-	0	0.00	1	19.8	1	19.80
25	Improvement of Randhoni Bheti Aai Than	K17	No	0	0	0	0.00	1	2.30	1	2.30
26	Construction of Community Hall at North Bangfor Aai Than	K18	No	0	0	0	0.00	1	6.70	1	6.70
27	Construction of Aai Than at South Bangfoor Aai Than	K19	No	0	-	0	0.00	1	6.70	1	6.70
28	Income enhancement through Scientific Management of Homestead (Bari) Land and Agro Forestry	L1	NO	60	6.00	40	4.00	80	8.00	180	18.00
29	Duck Farming	L2	No	27	2.70	27	2.70	126	12.60	180	18.00
	Goat Farming	L3	No	10	1.00	20.00	2.00	52.00	5.20	82	8.20
	TOTAL				146.27		147.96		148.26		442.49

Convergence plan with Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana

WORK ID NO.	Name of Work	Unit	Qty	Total Amount (Rs. In Lakh)	Detail of the Schemes where from funds are being sourced	Implementing Agency
A1	Construction of Road (interlocking concrete block pavement) Bangfor Belguri Chariali Chok to Nilo Basumatari House	Mtr	1100	77.00	SOPD-G	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Morigaon
A6	Construction of Road (interlocking concrete block pavement) Binoy Doimary House to Rakesh Basumatary House	Mtr	1100	77.00	SOPD-G	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Morigaon
A7	Construction of Road (interlocking concrete block pavement) Numal Boro House to Bangfor Belguri Chariali	Mtr	1300	91.00	SOPD-G	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Morigaon
B1	Construction of Road Side Drain Along the all Roads surrounding Bangfor Hill with two number Road Crossing Culvert	Mtr	2500	117.50	SOPD-G	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Morigaon
E1	Providing Drinking Water facility through pipe connectivity to 303 numbers of Family with Water Supply Scheme	No	303	75.75	Jal Jeevan Mission	O/O Executive Enginner, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon
E2	Providing Drinking Water Facility to 13 No Bangfor AWC	No	1	2.50	Jal Jeevan Mission	O/O Executive Enginner, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon

WORK ID NO.	Name of Work	Unit	Qty	Total Amount (Rs. In Lakh)	Detail of the Schemes where from funds are being sourced	Implementing Agency
E3	Providing Drinking Water Facility to Bangfor LP School	No	1	2.50	Jal Jeevan Mission	O/O Executive Enginner, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon
E4	Providing Drinking Water Facility to Bangfor Belguri HS School	No	1	2.50	Jal Jeevan Mission	O/O Executive Enginner, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon
F1	Providing Toilet at Household level for 45 Household	No	45	5.40	Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon
H1	Construction of Irrigation Canal at the Agricultural Field of Bangfor	RM	3500	80.5	SOPD	Irrigation Department, Morigaon
I1	Reclamation of Rogiya Beel	Ha	22	26.84	SOPD- (Wetland)	Soil Conservation Division
J1	Providing Pucca House to 235 Nos of Families	No	235	352.50	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin(PMAY-G)	Mayong Development Block
K12	Earth Filling at North Bangfor Laxmi Mandir Campus	Cum	1600	3.69	MGNREGA	Baghjap GP
	TOTAL			914.68		

SOCIAL FORMATION

Sl. No.	Name of work/activity	Unit	Physical size
1	Formation of Social Activist Group on Protection of Women & Child Rights, Drug Abuse, Alcoholism	No.	1
2	Formation of Social Activist Group on Swachata / Cleanliness/ Health hygiene	No.	1

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR RIGHTS & ENTITLEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of work/activity	No of Programs	No of Participant
1	Awareness Programme on Rights and entitlement of ST	4	200
2	Awareness Programme on Rights and entitlement of Women	4	200
3	Awareness Programme on Rights and entitlement of Child	4	200

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR CLEALINESS

Sl. No.	Name of work/activity	No of Programs	No of Participant
1	Awareness & Sensitization on Cleanliness (School students)	3	100
2	Awareness & Sensitization on Cleanliness (Women)	3	100
3	Awareness & Sensitization on Health hygiene (Women)	3	100

CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING

Sl. No.	Name of work/activity	No of Programs	No of Participant
1	Training for scientific crop production	3	150
2	Training for Scientific Livestock Farming	3	200
3	Training on Scientific Pisciculture	3	100
4	Training for SHG for Weaving	1	120
5	Training for SHG for Pickle Making	3	20

6	Training for SHG for Cutting Knitting & Embroidery	3	50
7	Training on Digital Payment System	3	300

Annexure-1

a. **Bangfor Social Activist Group for Protection of Women & Child Rights, Drug Abuse, Alcoholism**

Sl No	Name	Designation
1	Sri Mohin Ch. Goihary	Advisor
2	Sri Buran Gayari	Advisor
3	Sri Ashin Daimary	
4	Sri Bipul Daimary	
5	Sri Ramesh Ch. Swargiary	President
6	Miss Pane Boro	Secretary
7	Sri Gautom Boro	Member
8	Mrs. Anima Boro	
9	Mrs. Jewti Ramchiary	
10	Sri Kanauj Daimary	
11	Sri Phanin Boro	
12	Sri Dhaniram Swargiary	
13	Sri Dinesh Basumatary	
14	Sri Ananta Basumatary	
15	Mrs. Bantima Gayari	

b. **Bangfor Social Activist Group for Swachata / Cleanliness/ Health hygiene**

Sl No	Name	Designation
1	Sri Digomber Ramchiary	Advisor
2	Sri Gunaram Goyari	Advisor
3	Sri Bijoy Muchahary	
4	Sri Atul Daimary	
5	Sri Amulya Ramchiary	President
6	Mrs. Madhabi Basumatary	Secretary
7	Miss Jimi Daimary	Member

8	Miss Niru Daimary	
9	Sri Mahendra Daimary	
10	Sri Dipak Khakhlary	
11	Sri Munindra Machahary	
12	Sri Deb Basumatary	
13	Sri Binoy Daimary	
14	Sri Nila Basumatary	
15	Mrs. Sunpahi Sainary	