

Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (VDP)

NAME OF VILLAGE : LAWBHURUNGA

NAME OF GP : LAWBHURUNGA

NAME OF DEV. BLOCK : LAHARIGHAT

NAME OF DISTRICT : MORIGAON



Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(VDP)

NAME OF VILLAGE : LAWBHURUNGA

NAME OF GP : LAWBHURUNGA

NAME OF DEV. BLOCK : LAHARIGHAT

NAME OF DISTRICT : MORIGAON

Contents

1. Contents
2. Executive Summary
3. Chapter-1 Briefly about Scheduled Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana
4. Chapter-2 About the Village
5. Chapter-3 Problem & Prospect and Need of the Village
6. Chapter-4 Village Development Plan
Entry Point Activities
Year wise Action Plan
Convergence Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Name of Scheme : Village Development Plan (VDP) for Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana
2. Name of Village : Lawbhurunga
3. Location : 92° 14.764'E Longitude & 26° 8.767'N Latitude
4. Gram Panchayat : Lawbhurunga
5. Development Block : Laharighat
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 are clearly recognized through seasonality tools.
 - 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

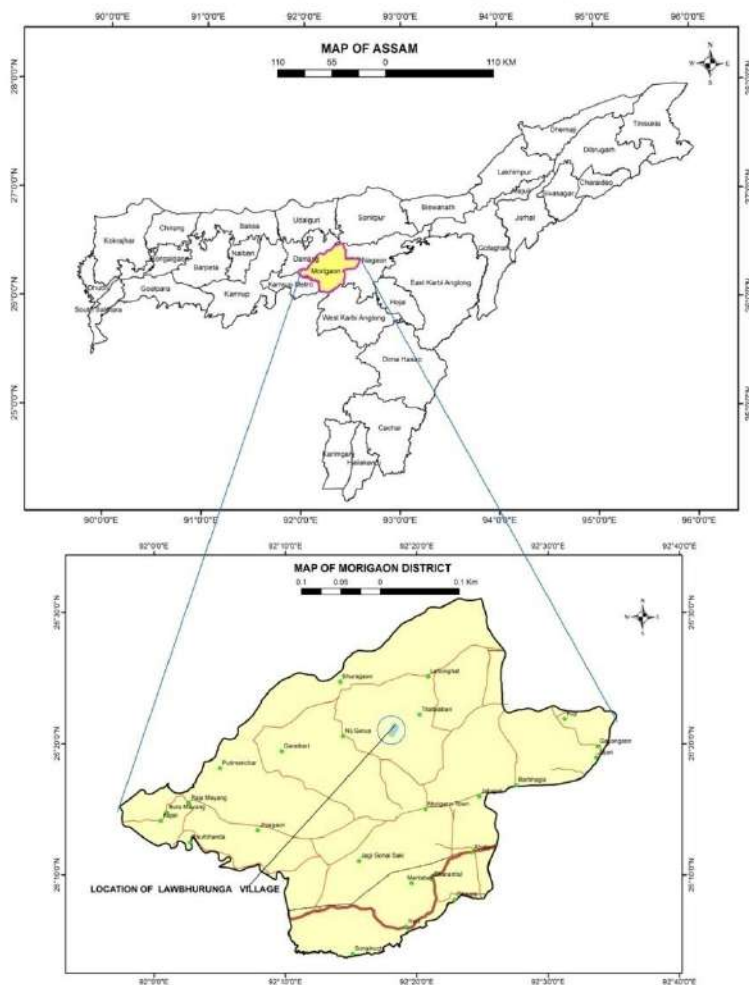
CHAPTER-2

ABOUT THE VILLAGE

1. Location:

The Lawbhurunga Village is located between 92° 7.020'E Longitude & 26° 16.137'N Latitude under Lawbhurunga Gram Panchayat and Laharighat Development Block of Morigaon District, Assam. The Village is bounded by Boribandha Village in the East, Garapar & Haria Beel Village in the West, Barangoni Pathar Village in North and Patiabondha Village in the South. The total geographical area of the village is about 131 Ha

Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana Location Map of Lawbhurunga Village



2. Festivals, Fairs and other Cultural events:

Among the major festivals Bihu are celebrated in every year in the month of Bohag in the village. Bohag Bihu is one of the most popular seasonal festival of the Community. Other than Bihu, people are also celebrated Durga Puja, Kalipuja, Jaganath Rath Jatra, Rash Jatra etc in the Village. During Bohag & Magh Bihu cultural programme is organized in the village annually.

3. Natural Resources:

There is one wetland namely Tupulabondha 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.

4. 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.

5. Demography:

The 2011 Census there are 424 Households in the village. The total population of the village is 2122 of which 1049 are males and 1073 are females population. Total 1438 (67.76%) population belongs to Scheduled Tribes Population and the Literacy rate of the village is 50.94 %.

Out of 2122 total population, 804 (42.17%) are working population of which 549 are main working population and 346 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 Labourer	Total Nonworking
Lawbhurunga	424	2122	1438	1081	895	549	407	60	1227

Source: Census 2011

According to Baseline Survey 2021, there are 462 households in the village.

6. Literacy & Educational Attainment:

As per 2011 census, the literacy rate of the village is 50.94 %. Where Male literacy rate is 56.72 % and female literacy rate is 45.29%.

7. 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

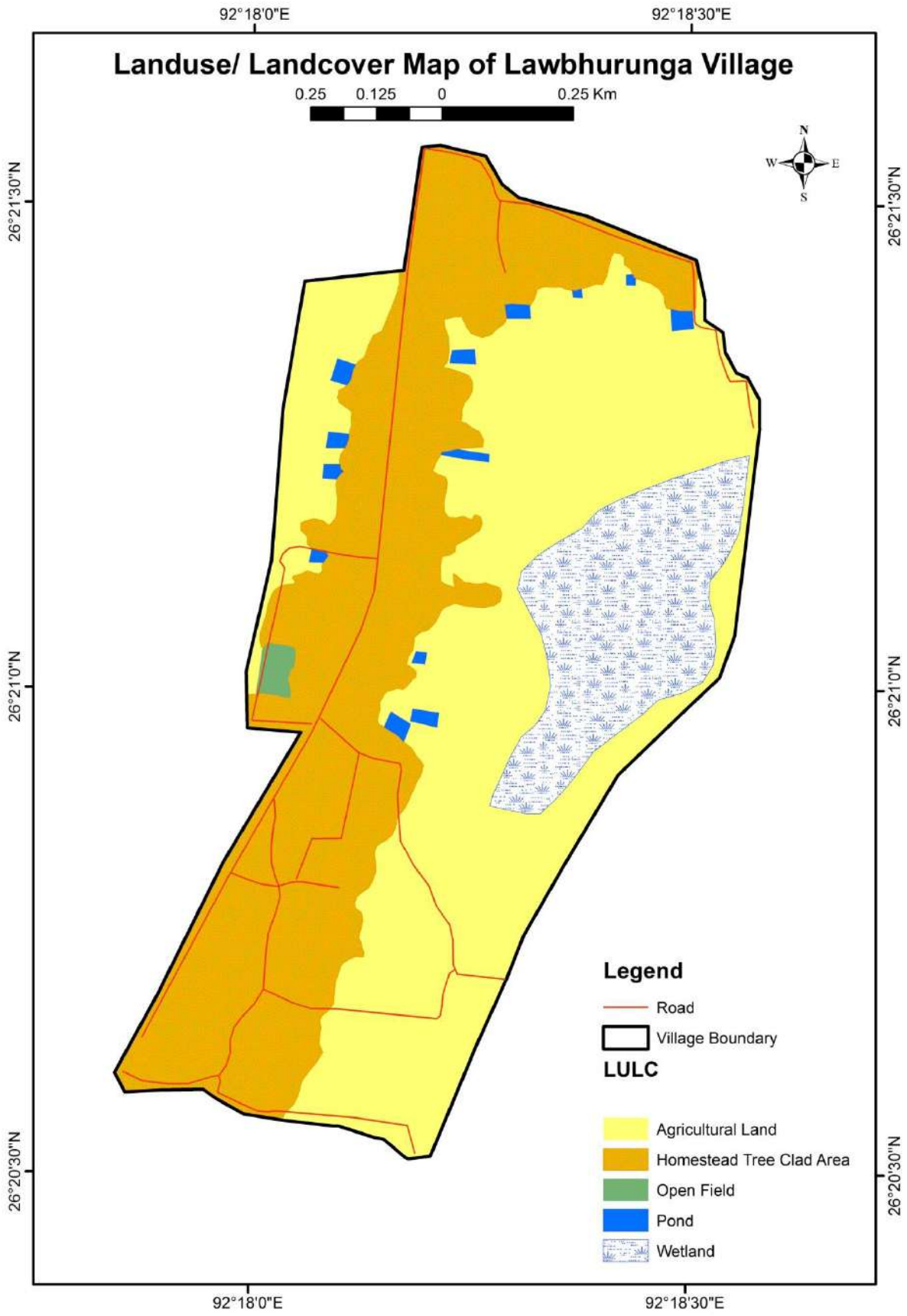
SL No	Land Use Land Cover	Area in Ha)	(% of Total Area)
1	Agricultural Land	61.38	46.71
2	Habitation (Homestead Tree Clad Area	51.43	39.14
3	Open Field	0.59	0.45
4	Pond	1.32	1.00
5	Wetland	16.68	12.69

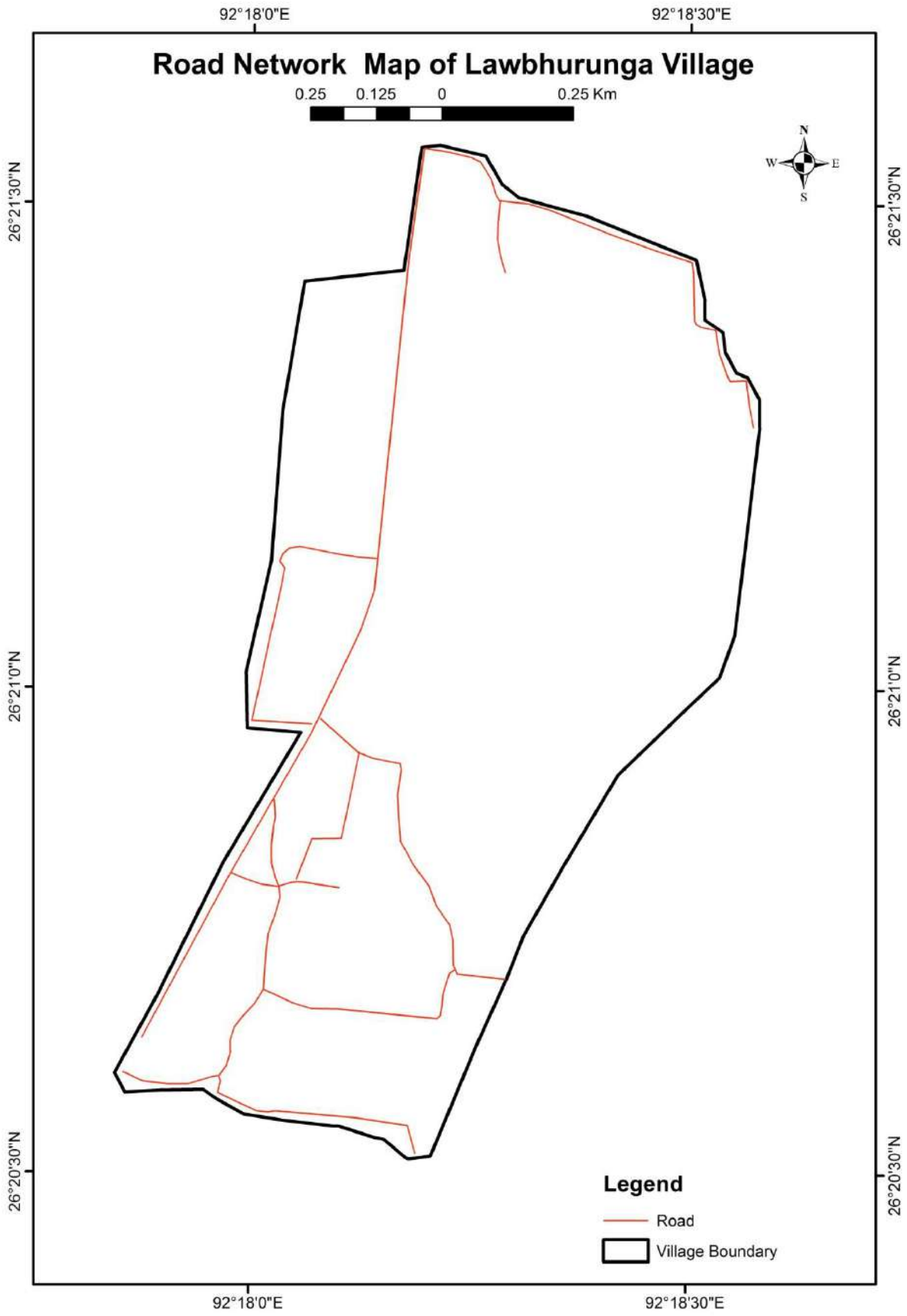
Total	131.40
-------	--------

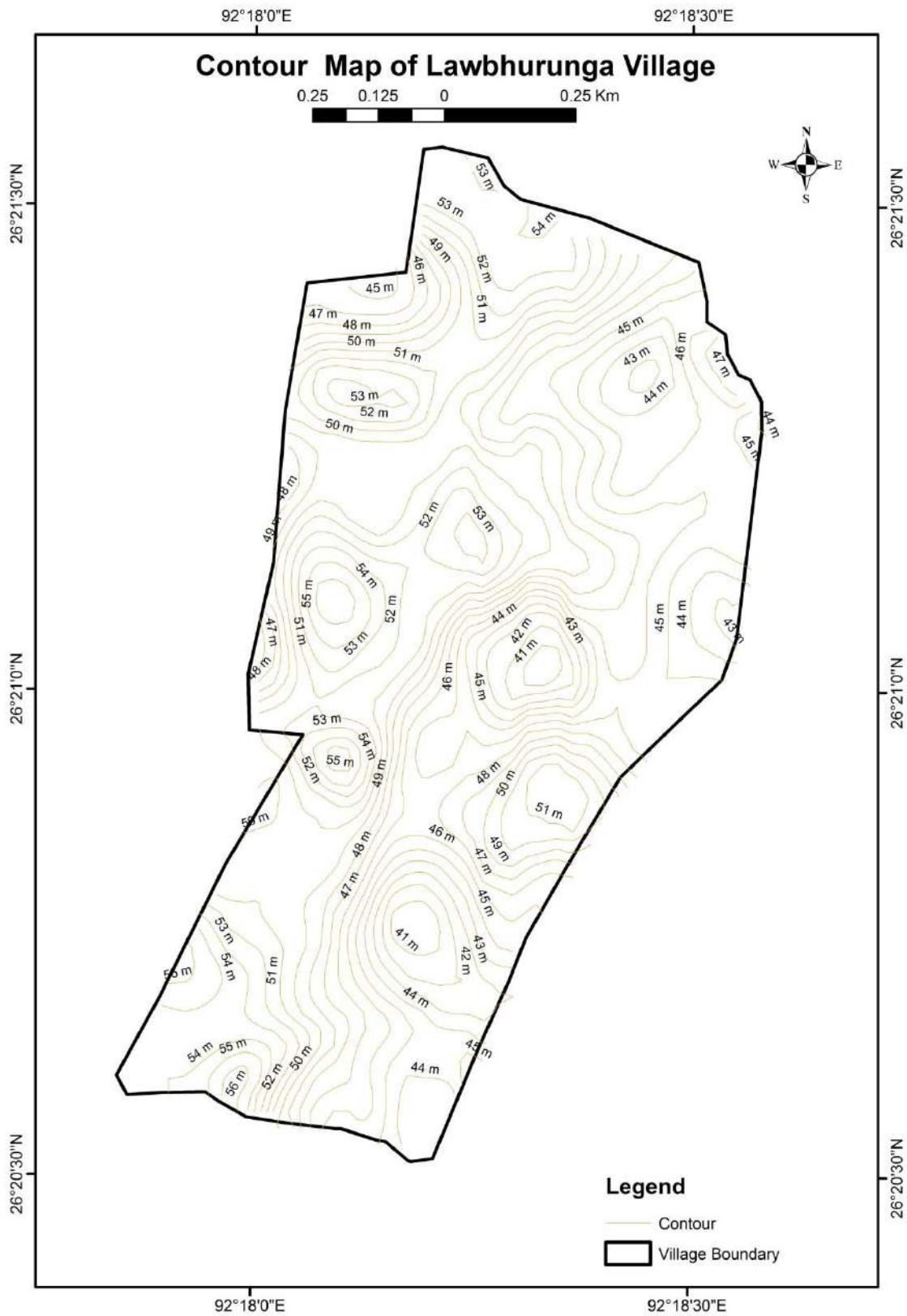
Source: Interpretation from Satellite Imagery

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 potentiality 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.

8. Infrastructure & Civic Facilities:

a. Roads: There are total 14 numbers of roads with total length 7.1 Km of which 4 numbers roads with a length of 3.1 Km are pucca & 10 numbers roads with a distance of 3.96 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	Morigaon-Kushtoli PWD Road	Mtr	2000	Pucca
2	From Balika LP School to Ajoy Dekaraja House	Mtr	160	Pucca
3	From Morigaon-Kushtoli PWD Road to Ajoy Dekaraja House via Hari Mandir	Mtr	680	Katcha
4	From Morigaon-Kushtoli PWD Road to Ajoy Dekaraja House	Mtr	100	Katcha
5	From Morigaon-Kushtoli PWD Road to Near Hari Mandir	Mtr	200	Katcha
6	From Maina Bazar Tiniali to Chtra Sing Hous	Mtr	180	Katcha
7	From Hari Mandir to Boribondha Road	Mtr	550	Katcha
8	From Lawbhurunga Chariali to Boribandha via GP office	Mtr	800	pucca
9	From GP Office to Ram Nath House	Mtr	200	Katcha
10	From Ajoy dekaraja House to Boribandha Road	Mtr	400	Katcha
11	From near Balika Lp School to Ram Nath House	Mtr	150	Katcha
12	From Balok LP School via Play ground to Paddy Field	Mtr	400	Katcha
13	Morigaon-Kushtoli PWD Road to Paddy Field (Kush Suba- West Lawbhurunga)	Mtr	220	Pucca
14	Morigaon-Kushtoli PWD Road to Tupulabondha	Mtr	1100	Katcha

Sl. No.	Description of location (Point to point or, locality name etc)	Unit	Physical size	Current Status
	Beel (East Lawbhurunga) Kush Chuba			

b. Educational Institute:

There Three L.P. School and One ME School

- i. Lawbhurunga Balok LP School
- ii. Lawbhurunga Balika LP School
- iii. Swahid Paharam LP School
- iv. Lawbhurunga ME School

c. Anganwadi Centre:

There are three Anganwadi Centre in the village namely-

- 407 No Lawbhurunga Anganwadi Centre,
- 190 NO 1 No Lawbhurunga Anganwadi Centre,
- 191 No 2 No Lawbhurunga Anganwadi Centre,
- 409 No Lawbhurunga Kuch chuba Anganwadi Centre,
-

d. Health Centre:

There is no Health Sub Centre in the Village.

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 Kushtoli about 2 Km distance from the village.
 - g. **Electricity:** All the village are connected electrical line. All households has electrical household connection.
 - h. **Sanitation:** Out of 462 total Households, 432 have sanitary Latrine and 30 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. **Telecom:** The village is connected with telecoms towers . Jio & Airtel BSNL Network are available in the village.
 - k. **Energy:** Mainly wood 30% and LPG 70% used by the villagers.
 - l. **Drinking Water Supply Facilities:** There is no Water supply Scheme within the village .
 - m. **Irrigation:** There village is totally rainfed. There is a irrigation canal but not functioning. People used bore well for irrigation.
 - n. **Market:** There is no Market facility within the village, nearest Market at Kushtoli, Digholbori.
 - o. **Agro-processing Unit:** There are 1 number of Rice Mill/Mustard processing unit etc. in the village.
9. **Bank/Financial Institution:** There is no 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 67%.
- ii. **Discrimination /Atrocities/ Untouchability :** There is no reports of any Discrimination /Atrocities/ Untouchability that have occurred in the village.

11. Employment Status:

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

12. Disability Scenario:

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

13. 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 farm 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 Tupulabondha 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 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.

17. 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.

18. 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)

19. 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

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		From Morigaon-Kushtoli PWD Road to Ajoy Dekaraja House via Hari Mandir	Mtr	680	47.60	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
A2		From Morigaon-Kushtoli PWD Road to Ajoy Dekaraja House	Mtr	100	7.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
A3		From Morigaon-Kushtoli PWD Road to Near Hari Mandir	Mtr	200	14.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
A4		From Maina Bazar Tiniali to Chtra Sing Hous	Mtr	180	12.60	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
A5		From Hari Mandir to Boribondha Road	Mtr	550	38.50	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
A6		From GP Office to Ram Nath House	Mtr	200	14.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
A7		From Ajoy dekaraja House to Boribandha Road	Mtr	400	28.00	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
A8		From near Balika Lp School to Ram Nath House	Mtr	150	10.50	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
A9		From Balok LP School via Play ground to Paddy Field	Mtr	400	28.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
A10		Morigaon-Kushtoli PWD Road to Tupulabondha Beel (East Lawbhurunga) Kush Chuba	Mtr	1100	77.00	SOPD-G	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Morigaon
B	Drain	Construction of Road Side Drain					
B1		Along the all byelane of Tribal Chuburi	Mtr	1000	47.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
C	Anganwadi Centre	Construction of Anganwadi Centre					
C1		Providing Drinking Water Facility at 407 No Lawbhurunga Anganwadi	No	1	2.50	Jal Jeevan Mission	O/O Executive Enginner, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon
		Providing Drinking Water Facility at 190 NO 1 No Lawbhurunga Anganwadi Centre,	No	1	2.50	Jal Jeevan Mission	O/O Executive Enginner, 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
		Providing Drinking Water Facility at 191 No 2 No Lawbhurunga Anganwadi Centre,	No	1	2.50	Jal Jeevan Mission	O/O Executive Enginner, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon
		Providing Drinking Water Facility at 409 No Lawbhurunga Kuch chuba Anganwadi Centre,	No	1	2.50	Jal Jeevan Mission	O/O Executive Enginner, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon
D	Educational Institutions						
D1		Construction of Boundary Wall with 2 Gate at Lawbhurunga Balok LP School & Lawbhurunga (208 Mtr Length)	RM	208	16.36	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
D2		Construction of Toilet at Lawbhurunga Balok LP School	No	1	1.15	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
D3		Development of Lawbhurunga Balok LP School Old Building	No	1	6.26	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
D4		Construction of Toilet at Lawbhurunga Balika LP School	No	1	1.15	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
D5		Construction of Boundary Wall with 1 Gate at Lawbhurunga Balika LP School (86 Mtr Length)	RM	208	6.96	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
D6		Development of Lawbhurunga Balika LP School Old Building	No	1	3.18	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
D7		Earth Filling at Lawbhurunga Balika LP School	Cum	1600	3.69	MGNREGA	Lawbhurunga GP
D8		Construction of Boundary Wall with 1 Gate at Swahid Paharam LP School (160 Mtr Length)	RM	160	11.97	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
D9		Construction of Additional Class Room	No	1	6.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
D10		Development of Swahid Paharam LP School Old Building	No	1	1.72	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
F	Sanitation & Hygiene						
F1		Providing Toilet at Household level for 30 Household	No	30	3.60	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

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
F3		Providing Low Cost Dustbin at in different Location of the village	No	60	2.10	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
F4		Construction of Soak Pit at household Level	No	225	13.50	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 Village	No	30	15.66	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
G2		Providing, Installation of 15 W LED Solar Street Light at 30 Location i.e. all School, Institutions, Religious places	No	30	15.66	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
G3		Providing Electric household Connection to 22 numbers of Family	No	22	0.66	Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya	CEO, MEC, APDCL, Morigaon
H	Irrigation						
H1		Construction of Irrigation Canal at the Agricultural Field of Lawbhurunga	RM	2500	57.5	SOPD	Irrigation Department, Morigaon
I	Soil & Water Conservation						
I1		Reclamation of Tupulabondha Beel	Ha	17	49.30	SOPD- (Wetland)	Soil Conservation Division
J	Housing						

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
J1		Providing Pucca House to 235 Nos of Families	No	284	426.00	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin(PMAY-G)	Laharighat Development Block
K	Sports , Recreation & Others						
K1		Construction & improvement of Lawbhurunga Play Ground (near Ranga Mancha)	No	1	28.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K2		Construction of Boundary Wall at Lawbhurunga Ranga Mancha (150 Mtr.) with Gate	RM	150	11.29	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K3		Construction of Floor Area at Lawbhurunga Ranga Mancha	No	1	4.46	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
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 Rest Shed with Cremation Shed at Lawbhurunga Smashan	No	1	7.55	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K6		Construction & repair of Building of Prabhash Youth Club	No	1	3.43	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K7		Development of Lawbhurunga Shankar Sangha Prathomik Sakha	No	1	2.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K8		Development of Lawbhurunga Maju Khel Namghar	No	1	2.00	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
K9		Development of Lawbhurunga Bura Khel Namghar	No	1	2.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K10		Development of Lawbhurunga Shankar Madhab Namghar	No	1	2.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K11		Development of Lawbhurunga Belguri Namghar	No	1	2.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K12		Development of Lawbhurunga Sri Sri Shankar Snagha Namghar	No	1	2.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K13		Development of Lawbhurunga Ek Saran Namdharma Janajati Samaj	No	1	2.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K14		Development of Lawbhurunga Ek Saran Namdharma Samaj	No	1	2.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K15		Development of Lawbhurunga Srimanta Shankar Janajati Samaj	No	1	2.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K16		Development of Lawbhurunga Sri Sri Shankar Sevak Samaj	No	1	2.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K17		Development of Lawbhurunga Srimanta Shankar Samaj	No	1	2.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K18		Development of Lawbhurunga Janajati Namghar	No	1	2.00	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
K19		Development of Lawbhurunga Navajyoti Club	No	1	3.43	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
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 Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
L3		Goat Farming	No	82	8.20	Axom Adarxo Gram Yojana	Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon
		TOTAL			1195.50		

**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	D2	Construction of Toilet at Lawbhurunga Balok LP School	No	1	1.15
2	D3	Development of Lawbhurunga Balok LP School Old Building	No	1	6.26
3	D4	Construction of Toilet at Lawbhurunga Balika LP School	No	1	1.15
4	D6	Development of Lawbhurunga Balika LP School Old Building	No	1	3.18
5	D10	Development of Swahid Paharam LP School Old Building	No	1	1.72
6	G1	Providing, Installation of 15 W LED Solar Street Light at 30 Location of Village	No	30	15.66
7	K4	Construction of Village Welcome gate at Entry point of the Village	No	1	13.38
8	K5	Construction of Rest Shed with Cremation Shed at Lawbhurunga Smashan	No	1	7.55
TOTAL					50.05

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	From Morigaon-Kushtoli PWD Road to Ajoy Dekaraja House via Hari Mandir	A1	Mtr	0	-	680	47.60	0	-	680	47.60
2	From Morigaon-Kushtoli PWD Road to Ajoy Dekaraja House	A2	Mtr	100	7.00	0	-	0	-	100	7.00
3	From Morigaon-Kushtoli PWD Road to Near Hari Mandir	A3	Mtr	200	14.00	0	-	0	-	200	14.00
4	From Maina Bazar Tiniali to Chtra Sing Hous	A4	Mtr	180	12.60	0	-	0	-	180	12.60
5	From Hari Mandir to Boribondha Road	A5	Mtr			550	38.50	0	-	550	38.50
6	From GP Office to Ram Nath House	A6	Mtr	200	14.00	0	-	0	-	200	14.00
7	From Ajoy dekaraja House to Boribandha Road	A7	Mtr	400	28.00	0	-	0	-	400	28.00
8	From near Balika Lp School to Ram Nath House	A8	Mtr	150	10.50	0	0.00	0	-	150	10.50
9	From Balok LP School via Play ground to Paddy Field	A9	Mtr	400	28.00	0	-	0	-	400	28.00
10	Along the all byelane of Tribal Chuburi	B1	Mtr	0	-	1000	47.00	0	-	1000	47.00
11	Construction of Boundary Wall with 2 Gate at Lawbhurunga Balok LP School & Lawbhurunga (208 Mtr Length)	D1	RM	208	16.36	0	-	0	-	208	16.36

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)		
12	Construction of Boundary Wall with 1 Gate at Lawbhurunga Balika LP School (86 Mtr Length)	D5	RM	0	-	0	-	208	6.96	208	6.96
13	Construction of Boundary Wall with 1 Gate at Swahid Paharam LP School (160 Mtr Length)	D8	RM	0	-	0	-	160	11.97	160	11.97
14	Constrution of Additional Class Room	D9	No	0	-	0	-	1	6.00	1	6.00
15	Development of Swahid Paharam LP School Old Building	D10	No	0	-	0	-	1	1.72	1	1.72
16	Construction of Solid & Liquid Waste Management System for Wet Waste (Green) , Dry Waste (Blue), Hazardous Waste (Red)	F2	No	0	-	0	-	1	3.40	1	3.40
17	Providing Low Cost Dustbin at in different Location of the village	F3	No	0	-	0	-	60	2.10	60	2.10
18	Construction of Soak Pit at household Level	F4	No	0	-	0	-	225	13.50	225	13.50
19	Providing, Installation of 15 W LED Solar Street Light at 30 Location i.e. all School, Institutions, Religious places	G2	No	0	-	0	-	30	15.66	30	15.66
20	Construction & improvement of Lawbhurunga Play Ground	K1	No	0	-	0	-	1		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)		
	(near Ranga Mancha)								28.00		
21	Construction of Boundary Wall at Lawbhurunga Ranga Mancha (150 Mtr.) with Gate	K2	RM	0	-	0	-	150	11.29	150	11.29
22	Construction of Floor Area at Lawbhurunga Ranga Mancha	K3	No	0	-	0	-	1	4.46	1	4.46
23	Construction & repair of Building of Prabhash Youth Club	K6	No	0	-	0	-	1	3.43	1	3.43
24	Development of Lawbhurunga Shankar Sangha Prathomik Sakha	K7	No	0	-	0	-	1	2.00	1	2.00
25	Development of Lawbhurunga Maju Khel Namghar	K8	No	0	-	0	-	1	2.00	1	2.00
26	Development of Lawbhurunga Bura Khel Namghar	K9	No	0	-	0	-	1	2.00	1	2.00
27	Development of Lawbhurunga Shankar Madhab Namghar	K10	No	0	-	0	-	1	2.00	1	2.00
28	Development of Lawbhurunga Belguri Namghar	K11	No	0	-	0	-	1	2.00	1	2.00
29	Development of Lawbhurunga Sri Sri Shankar Snagha	K12	No	0	-	0	-	1		1	2.00

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)		
	Namghar								2.00		
30	Development of Lawbhurunga Ek Saran Namdharma Janajati Samaj	K13	No	0	-	0	-	1	2.00	1	2.00
31	Development of Lawbhurunga Ek Saran Namdharma Samaj	K14	No	0	-	0	-	1	2.00	1	2.00
32	Development of Lawbhurunga Srimanta Shankar Janajati Samaj	K15	No	0	-	0	-	1	2.00	1	2.00
33	Development of Lawbhurunga Sri Sri Shankar Sevak Samaj	K16	No	0	-	0	-	1	2.00	1	2.00
34	Development of Lawbhurunga Srimanta Shankar Samaj	K17	No	0	-	0	-	1	2.00	1	2.00
35	Development of Lawbhurunga Janajati Namghar	K18	No	0	-	0	-	1	2.00	1	2.00
36	Development of Lawbhurunga Navajyoti Club	K19	No	0	-	0	-	1	3.43	1	3.43
37	Income enhancement through Scientific Management of Homestead (Bari) Land and Agro Forestry	L1	NO	80	8.00	70	7.00	30	3	180	18.00

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)		
38	Duck Farming	L2	No	80	8.00	50	5.00	50	5	180	18.00
39	Goat Farming	L3	No	20	2.00	20	2.00	42	4.2	82	8.20
	Total				148.46		147.10		148.12		443.68

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
A10	Morigaon-Kushtoli PWD Road to Tupulabondha Beel (East Lawbhurunga) Kush Chuba	Mtr	1100	77.00	SOPD-G	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Morigaon
C1	Providing Drinking Water Facility at 407 No Lawbhurunga Anganwadi	No	1	2.50	Jal Jeevan Mission	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon
C2	Providing Drinking Water Facility at 190 NO 1 No Lawbhurunga Anganwadi Centre,	No	1	2.50	Jal Jeevan Mission	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon
C3	Providing Drinking Water Facility at 191 No 2 No Lawbhurunga Anganwadi Centre,	No	1	2.50	Jal Jeevan Mission	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon
C4	Providing Drinking Water Facility at 409 No Lawbhurunga Kuch chuba Anganwadi Centre,	No	1	2.50	Jal Jeevan Mission	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon
D7	Earth Filling at Lawbhurunga Balika LP School	Cum	1600	3.69	MGNREGA	Lawbhurunga GP

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
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
F1	Providing Toilet at Household level for 30 Household	No	30	3.60	Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin	O/O Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Morigaon
G3	Providing Electric household Connection to 22 numbers of Family	No	22	0.66	Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya	CEO, MEC, APDCL, Morigaon
H1	Construction of Irrigation Canal at the Agricultural Field of Lawbhurunga	RM	2500	57.5	SOPD	Irrigation Department, Morigaon
I1	Reclamation of Tupulabondha Beel	Ha	17	49.30	SOPD- (Wetland)	Soil Conservation Division
J1	Providing Pucca House to 235 Nos of Families	No	284	426.00	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin(PMAY-G)	Laharighat Development Block
	Total			703.50		

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

