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# **DHARMDIHA - Model Village Plan Through MGNREGA , BIHAR**

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**State - Bihar  
District- Madhubani,  
Block – Phoolparash,  
Gram Panchayat + Village - Dharmdiha**



**BIHAR**

**INFRASTRUCTURE FOR CLIMATE RESILIENT GROWTH PROGRAMME- MAHATMA GANDHI NREGA**

## Contents

Model Plan Document of Dharmdiha: Introduction and process .....	2
Why Dhramdiha village was selected? .....	3
Planning exercise .....	3
Strength of Gram Panchayat: .....	4
MGNREGA work profile in GP: .....	4
Vulnerable community and problems: .....	8
Bio Physical status of GP .....	8
Socio economics status of GP .....	8
Climate Change Historical and future projection in Block .....	9
Cadastral map of Dharmdiha .....	10
Water Budget-Dhramdiha village.....	10
List of Land and water related works from MGNREGA .....	12
Expected outcome: .....	12
Sanitation work interventions .....	13
Expected out come .....	13
Livelihood work.....	13
Expected outcome .....	14
Other works to attend well being.....	14
Institutional systems and sustainable mechanism .....	14
Budget .....	14
Action Plan for Implementation .....	15

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## Model Plan Document of Dharmdiha: Introduction and process

Madhubani district is one of important district of old civilization of Mithila in Bihar. It was carved out of the old Darbhanga district in the year 1972. Madhubani falls under the Dharbhanga commissionaire. The district consists of 21 Development Blocks. Bounded on the north by a hilly region of Nepal and extending to the border of its parent district Darbhanga in the south, Sitamarhi in the west and Supaul in the east.

The district consists of a vast low lying plain intersected by numerous streams and marshes, but traversed also in parts by upland ridges. The land is generally high, especially in blocks of Benipatti, Madhubani, Jainagar, Ladania, Laukaha and in the south of Phulparas, which contain stretches of highland. The soil of the district is highly calcareous. It is a mixture of clay and sand in varying proportions. In the major part of the district, clay or matiari is mostly found. This contains negligible proportion of sand and since it can retain moisture, it is suited to paddy cultivation.

- ✚ It consists of a rich alluvial plain intersected by numerous rivers and streams issuing from the Nepal hills and running almost parallel to each other from north to south. The important rivers of the district are the little Baghmati, Kamla, Kareh, Balan and Tiljuga.
- ✚ The land in the district is mainly low and produces one crop in a year, and so the necessity for high cultivation does not arise. In a year of good rainfall no one would think of leaving rice lands fallow, and indeed, rice lands positively deteriorate when left uncultivated, as they become baked and hardened, the 'ails' or partitions between the fields become broken.
- ✚ So far as agricultural production is concerned, the district is mainly a paddy and sugar-cane growing area. The staple food consists of rice, dal and vegetables. Murhi (fried rice), gur, chura and curd constitute their favorite refreshment.
- ✚ Madhubani, like other districts of North Bihar, is dependent for its crops on the local rainfall. The failure or premature cessation of rainfall is a disaster for the winter crops (especially rice) which is the main crop of the district. A considerable part of the district is flood-prone. The standing crops are also affected by heavy rains as well as water flowing out of Nepal territory.

Phulparas block is one of the 21 blocks of Madhubani district. The Phulparas block has 42 villages and there are total 32889 families having total population of 1, 66,018. Out of this, 86249 are male whereas the female count is 79769.

The total geographical area of the block is 34596 ha, the average elevation of the block is 55 m from the above from sea level. The maximum area of block has a general slope of 0-3 % (24217.33 ha) in the direction of North-West to South-East, few of the southern part of the block falls in 3-8% (10378.86 ha) slope range.

The area is exposed to soil erosion, occasional floods and mild to moderate occasional droughts. It is seen that parts of the area remains water logged. The common landscape features present in the area are ox-bow lakes, back swamps or flood plains and chaur land which forms the wet area occurring mostly in southern part. In Phulparas block agriculture is the largest sector of the economy. The grossed cropped area 12777 ha, net sown area 9775 ha, area more than one cropped 3002 ha and cropping intensity of block 131 percent.

## Why Dhramdiha village was selected?

Dhramdiha Gram Panchayat of Phulparas block was one of the selected GP for intervention under ICRG project. The team selected CRW for demonstration on the basis of socio-economic and bio-physical vulnerabilities ranking which has been done at the start of this project. This is one of the GP among the 13 GP's of Phulparas block. ICRG team in consultation with MGNREGA functionaries, PRI members and community selected CRW comprising 3 MGNREG'S work in Dhramdiha village. The CRW is a combination of two ponds and plantation work. Other rationales considered for selection of Dhramdiha village as model village are:

- ✚ **Scope of Ground Water recharge:** The soil topography and slope of the village provides ample scope of large scale ground water development in the area. The existing water bodies needs to be rejuvenated and proper management and planning of GW needs to be done.
- ✚ **Flood situation:** There are incidences of frequent flash flooding in the region due to defunct exiting NRM structures in the area which needs to be reworked.
- ✚ **Slope:** The 0-3 % slope of the area is ideal condition for low surface runoff and is suitable for construction of water harvesting structures.
- ✚ **Community:** The natives of the village are mixed community comprising and also the existing Village Institution is very supportive to development interventions and adaption measures.
- ✚ **Easy reach:** Being around 7 km from main road and well connected to block office the village is easily approachable.



## Planning exercise

Model plan preparation exercise conducted in Dhramdiha village by ICRG team was combination of both participatory method and technology based processes.

Participatory rural appraisal measures such as village meeting, women leader's meeting, transect walk, village mapping, water bodies mapping were done. Also GIS assisted tools such as identification of slope, soil characters were also done. Hence, model plan of the village used both local and scientific knowledge. The time line and activities for preparation of model plan can be seen below.

S.No	Plan Preparation	Date
1	Introductory meeting and transit walk in village with team	11 Oct. 18
2	FGD with different community and location in village	11 Oct. 18
3	Collection of secondary data and cadastral maps of village	12 Oct. 18
4	Identification of structure MGNREGA and other Department	16-17 Oct. 18
5	Resource mapping and convergence plan of village	16 Oct. 18

6	Collection of primary data (HHs)	23 Oct. 18
7	Approval in Gram Sabha	10 Dec.18

### Strength of Gram Panchayat:

- ✚ With the PRA exercise and meeting with community various strengths of the GP were identified which would be helpful in long term planning of the GP such as:
  - ✚ Sufficient availability of Labor and workforce in the village.
  - ✚ Present appreciable plantation coverage in the GP and well managed Horticultural plantation done. Also the scope and survival percentage of plants is very positive in the GP.
  - ✚ Active Women Empowerment and active functional SHG groups interested in the developmental plan of the village.
  - ✚ Empowered Active PRI members and leaders in village.



### MGNREGA work profile in GP:

The year-wise MGNREGA work performance in GP can be seen below:

**2016-17**

S No.	Work Category Name/Work Sub Category Name/Work Type	Spillover+New				No. of New Works	Unit.	Estimated Outcome	Estimated Cost (In Lakhs)
		Total Works	Ongoing Works	Completed Works	Expenditure				
<b>PUBLIC WORKS RELATING TO NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT</b>									
1	Water Conservation	1787482	389066	307259	452892.1	622820	Hec.	829715.8	251580.1
2	Watershed management	567151	142745	99746	241029.4	240529	Hec.	589770.5	57635.01
3	Irrigation	677052	199387	133479	343890.6	318615	Hec.	90754.96	262009.5
4	Traditional water bodies	661642	163500	144595	608377.7	308696	Hec.	196972.7	222641.4
5	Afforestation	1756635	586695	187939	333337.7	721289	Hec.	271216.7	258584.6
6	Land development	1574885	391804	266980	467919.2	626694	Hec.	463326.7	146920.7
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>7024847</b>	<b>1873197</b>	<b>1139998</b>	<b>2447447</b>	<b>2838643</b>			<b>1199371</b>
<b>INDIVIDUAL ASSETS FOR VULNERABLE SECTIONS (ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN PARAGRAPH 5)</b>									
7	Improving productivity of lands	6226225	1326891	1006490	588852.8	2161122	Hec.	1367193	232901.6
8	Improving livelihoods through	2483558	971453	306289	144492.6	1051899	Hec.	129279.4	127700

9	Development of fallow/waste lands	639473	75324	26722	37110.59	108664	Hec.	33618.23	22345.57
10	Construction of house	9527329	5570663	1696249	488326.2	6005017	Nos.	249738.5	50844.55
11	Promotion of livestock	1337526	509673	209813	138536.3	679356	Nos.	101925.5	19972.59
12	Promotion of fisheries	69220	13261	5948	21289.6	35439	Nos.	2953.31	492.29
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>20283331</b>	<b>8467265</b>	<b>3251511</b>	<b>1418608</b>	<b>10041497</b>			<b>454257</b>
<b>COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE FOR NRLM COMPLIANT SELF HELP GROUPS</b>									
13	Agriculture productivity	67542	16228	16350	14479.72	57748	Hec.	343.4	105.36
14	Common work-sheds for livelihood activities of self-help groups	13084	2401	719	345.27	1787	Nos.	87.86	317.58
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>80626</b>	<b>18629</b>	<b>17069</b>	<b>14825</b>	<b>59535</b>			<b>422.94</b>
<b>RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE</b>									
15	Rural sanitation	5268232	947102	1116143	220070.4	1528437	Nos.	453509.7	53808.28
16	Road connectivity/Internal roads/Streets	2250032	726465	394941	1325263	934746	KM.	3708.46	1784.72
17	Play fields	52420	27586	7059	31726.03	25392	Nos.	1079.32	1881.79
18	Disaster preparedness/Restoration	458210	147206	94253	277167.6	210085	Nos.	70948.57	50684.38
19	Construction of bulding	196450	106697	34154	208542.6	76997	Nos.	29458.11	99338.29
20	Food Grain satorage structures	58143	11589	2497	20083.53	12929	Nos.	6752.83	1516.99
21	Production of building materialrequired for construction	211310	84385	85540	34471.34	134206	Nos.	5.22	20.5
22	Maintenance	154230	33132	34928	66298.41	59023	Nos.	21.03	11.11
23	Any other works	1515694	63666	37473	29469.52	91539	Nos.	42048.82	9979.26
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1E+07</b>	<b>2147828</b>	<b>1806988</b>	<b>2213092</b>	<b>3073354</b>			<b>219025</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37553525</b>	<b>12506919</b>	<b>6215566</b>	<b>6093972</b>	<b>16013029</b>			<b>1873076</b>

2017-18

S No.	Work Category Name/Work Sub Category Name/Work Type	Spillover+New				No. of New Works	Unit.	Estimat ed Outcom e	Estimat ed Cost (In Lakhs)
		Total Works	Ongoing Works	Comple ted Works	Expendit ure				
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	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>7024847</b>	<b>1873197</b>	<b>1139998</b>	<b>2447447</b>	<b>2838643</b>			<b>1199371</b>

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<b>RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE</b>									
15	Rural sanitation	5268232	947102	1116143	220070.4	1528437	Nos.	453509.7	53808.28
16	Road connectivity/Internal roads/Streets	2250032	726465	394941	1325263	934746	KM.	3708.46	1784.72
17	Play fields	52420	27586	7059	31726.03	25392	Nos.	1079.32	1881.79
18	Disaster preparedness/Restoration	458210	147206	94253	277167.6	210085	Nos.	70948.57	50684.38
19	Construction of building	196450	106697	34154	208542.6	76997	Nos.	29458.11	99338.29
20	Food Grain storage structures	58143	11589	2497	20083.53	12929	Nos.	6752.83	1516.99
21	Production of building material required for construction	211310	84385	85540	34471.34	134206	Nos.	5.22	20.5
22	Maintenance	154230	33132	34928	66298.41	59023	Nos.	21.03	11.11
23	Any other works	1515694	63666	37473	29469.52	91539	Nos.	42048.82	9979.26
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1E+07</b>	<b>2147828</b>	<b>1806988</b>	<b>2213092</b>	<b>3073354</b>			<b>219025</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37553525</b>	<b>12506919</b>	<b>6215566</b>	<b>6093972</b>	<b>16013029</b>			<b>1873076</b>

2018-19

S No.	Work Category Name/Work Sub Category Name/Work Type	Spillover+New				No. of New Works	Unit.	Estimated Outcome	Estimated Cost (In Lakhs)
		Total Works	Ongoing Works	Completed Works	Expenditure				
<b>PUBLIC WORKS RELATING TO NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT</b>									
1	Water Conservation	1903347	410618	189252	433248.5	460146	Hec.	12892.14	20170.81
2	Watershed management	628098	164115	62398	246913.7	178495	Hec.	7922.93	4681.53
3	Irrigation	915403	303313	93689	329824.9	426349	Hec.	32384.22	108318.2
4	Traditional water bodies	772662	191990	110656	381180.6	283865	Hec.	15877.4	100435.2

5	Afforestation	214209 1	690977	207343	276323.5	642936	Hec.	6580.97	7008.95
6	Land development	156824 8	330138	174000	251288.3	344738	Hec.	7597.78	7714.03
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>792984 9</b>	<b>2091151</b>	<b>837338</b>	<b>1918780</b>	<b>233652 9</b>			<b>248329</b>
<b>INDIVIDUAL ASSETS FOR VULNERABLE SECTIONS (ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN PARAGRAPH 5)</b>									
7	Improving productivity of lands	625188 0	1036908	800990	530258	102717 8	Hec.	21432.03	42634.83
8	Improving liveihoods through	307069 3	1175885	342575	141105.9	937985	Hec.	4446.99	4210.3
9	Development of fallow/waste lands	707924	78063	27746	50324.63	106146	Hec.	1973.46	1625.4
10	Construction of house	112938 52	4531772	3368296	594103.8	296152 1	Nos.	15470.95	3556.33
11	Promotion of livestock	171307 6	535185	210430	133268.2	638458	Nos.	20395.22	18134.82
12	Promotion of fisheries	91026	18547	5709	25599.24	33697	Nos.	360.95	1317.29
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2.3E+07</b>	<b>7376360</b>	<b>4755746</b>	<b>1474660</b>	<b>570498 5</b>			<b>71479</b>
<b>COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE FOR NRLM COMPLIANT SELF HELP GROUPS</b>									
13	Agriculture productivity	68741	9683	14607	32169.81	19205	Hec.	223.34	29.75
14	Common work-sheds for livelihood activities of self-help groups	14266	1090	2097	944.45	2428	Nos.	145.66	8.88
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>83007</b>	<b>10773</b>	<b>16704</b>	<b>33114.3</b>	<b>21633</b>			<b>38.63</b>
<b>RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE</b>									
15	Rural sanitation	507242 5	708273	671642	129503.9	943231	Nos.	117890.4	12674.13
16	Road connectivity/Internal roads/Streets	252674 2	732765	309700	1155312	791078	KM.	603.29	646
17	Play fields	79929	34226	9969	41458.11	38376	Nos.	677.95	2546.69
18	Disaster preparedness/Restoration	581905	196514	66031	310494.5	257938	Nos.	4274.78	3819.23
19	Construction of bulding	207921	94709	33209	151706.6	47866	Nos.	971.43	1373.27
20	Food Grain satorage structures	88856	26435	6553	35727.09	34000	Nos.	1115.22	2599.72
21	Production of building materialrequired for construction	161404	13642	102628	22239.2	66413	Nos.	0	0
22	Maintenance	128820	17590	18473	9351.02	12514	Nos.	0	0
23	Any other works	151709 7	51117	24546	20117.46	53064	Nos.	2539.72	806.6
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1E+07</b>	<b>1875271</b>	<b>1242751</b>	<b>1875910</b>	<b>224448 0</b>			<b>24465.6</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>415064 06</b>	<b>11353555</b>	<b>6852539</b>	<b>5302464</b>	<b>103076 27</b>			<b>344311.9</b>



By analyzing three years data of Dharamdiha village it is found that in the past MGNREGA has significance presence in the village but during the field visit it was observed that the structures constructed in the past lacks of planning. In this exercise the team focused the NRM structures to be implemented in planned manner so as to achieve the objective and help all categories of beneficiaries residing in the village.

### Vulnerable community and problems:

Dhramdiha having geographical area of 359 ha has around 12.5% of SC/ST population who are vulnerable. They reside at the boundary of the village having rain-fed cropping patterns. In addition there are significant women headed households in the village. The lack of Governmental intervention programme in the village also adds to number of landless casual labor problem in the village.



### Bio Physical status of GP

Particulars	Dharmdiha GP
GPS Location	26.340464, 86.386703
Total Households	319
Geographical area (ha)	359.4
Gross cropped Area(ha)	215.75
unirrigated Area (ha)	44.03
Irrigated Area(ha)	150.15
Forest Area (ha)	0.00
Net Area Sown (ha)	145.00
Area under Non-Agricultural Uses (ha)	19.01

### Socio economics status of GP

Particulars	Dharmdiha Panchayat
Number of WSHG	140
Total Landless Casual Labor	1104
Women headed HH	208
(SC+ST) Household %	12.50

## Climate Change Historical and future projection in Block

### Climate sensitivities

According to VA analysis the Madhubani block is highly sensitive towards Net Irrigated Area and Forest Cover Vulnerability.

Parameter	Block ranking	Aggregate ranking
Net irrigated area	H	H
Groundwater availability	M	
Forest cover	H	

### Adaptive capacities – Poverty

Parameter	Block ranking	Aggregate ranking
% Households with monthly income < Rs 5000	L	M
% Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour	H	
% Houseless rural	M	

### Adaptive capacities – Marginalization

Parameter	Block ranking	Aggregate ranking
% Women-headed households	H	M
% Scheduled Caste households	H	
% Tribal group, legally released bonded labour, and manual scavenger households	H	
% Persons with disability	L	

### Vulnerabilities

Parameter	Poverty	Marginal	Aggregate
Net irrigated area	H	H	H
Groundwater availability	M	M	
Forest cover	H	H	

### Climate exposure

Exposure	Block ranking 1984-2014	Block ranking 2021-50
Drought (JJAS rainfall, coefficient of variation, %)	H	M
Flood (no. of rainfall events >100 mm/day)	M	L

### Cadastral map of Dharmdiha



### Water Budget-Dhramdiha village

Based on series of consultation meeting and mapping of water bodies and structures in the village a budget for Water availability and requirement was done for the village.

A mapping exercise of identification of water bodies, slope, and storage capacity were determined. Secondly the water demand was identified through mapping of population, household, cattles and crop water requirement.



<b>Village Wise Water Budgeting (Ha.M)</b>		
<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Volume (Ha.M)</b>
1	Water for Agriculture (Table F.2)	32.50
2	Water for Animal & Human (Table F-1)	3.77
3	GP wise water required (F1+F2)	36.27
4	Available run-off from rain water (Table D.4)	52.5
5	Harvested Runoff from Water Harvesting Activities (D.5)	31.4
6	Water deficiency/Surplus (5-3)	-4.9
7	Water can/to be harvested to meet up the requirement (75 % of available run-off -harvested run-off) ( $D77*75/100-D78$ )	7.9
8	Available discharge water at exit (4-5)	21.2

Water budgeting exercise shows that 4.9 H mt water is deficit in the village which reduces the explore the existing resources in optimal capacity and results to production loss and faces long lean season. This also forces some family members to migrate to other place.

Based on the Water budget analysis of the village, to meet up the water requirement a planning of interventions specifically the NRM works were done with the villagers.

The proposed new NRM works can currently harvest 43% of the available maximum runoff from the village as per the table below. The new proposed NRM works will fulfill the water demands of livestock of the village and agriculture needs.

<b>D.7 Proposed New NRM Works for Water in Harvesting Structures</b>			
<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Name of Structure</b>	<b>Proposed Structures</b>	
		<b>No./Area in Ha</b>	<b>Storage Capacity (Ha.M)</b>
1.	Community Pond	1	1.91
2.	Farm Pond	4	0.70
3	Stop Dam	2	1.88
4	Recharge pits	20	0.00
5	Plantation	6000 RM	0.00
7	Sluice gate and earthen dam	2	2.39
8	Pyne (Irrigation channel)	7350 RM	1.08
	<b>Total</b>		<b>7.96</b>

The planned structure will generate 7.96 H mt extra water which will be sufficient to exploit the resources to optimal potential for present population of the village.

## List of Land and water related works from MGNREGA

S.No	Name of work	Size of structure	Nature of work
1	Pyne De siltation from hasanpur road to goriyari tol	1500 RM	Harvest of water and irrigation of 22 ha land
2	Connect and Pyne De siltation from Saini border to hasanpur road	1200 RM	5.50 ha Irrigation
3	02 Culvert hasanpur and Tuniya	8 and 7 meters	To solve problem of 15 ha water lodging
4	Check dam dharmdiha nala	12 RM	9 ha land for Rabi irrigation
5	Sluice gate in Tinmuha canal	10 RM	Protection of flash flooding 70 ha of land
6	Check dam Dharmdiha Nala Mohan Singh	12 RM	11 ha land for Rabi Irrigation
7	04 Individual farm pond	30 x 40 x 3 m	For critical irrigation and livelihood
8	04 old Pond De siltation and outlet	--	Increase water storage month
9	06 Irrigation channel	3000 RM	To connect different channel and increase irrigation potential
10	15 Unit ( 3000 plants) plantation	Fruits and timbers	Protection of embankment to control erosion and environment

@ RM : Running meter

### Expected outcome:

Through the planned interventions in the Dhramdiha village, following are the expected outcome from the interventions:

- ✚ 100 percent area cover with irrigation through water harvesting structures and NRM structures by better planning and management.
- ✚ 90 percent land start double cropping systems by availability of enough irrigational water.
- ✚ 50 percent reduce surface water flow through soil and water conservation activities.
- ✚ Helps in achieving doubling the farmer's income.



## Sanitation work interventions

S.No	Name of work	Size of structure	Nature of work
1	Protection wall and stairs in main old pond	20 x 6 m	Gender sensitive and disable uses
2	Boundary wall in Panchayat Bhawan	280 RM	Protection to encroachment
3	22 Soak pits	3 x 4 m	Waste water store
4	07 water drainage line	900 m	Drainage of water
5	40 Compost pits	3 x 12 m	Farm based waste uses
6	20 Cattle shed	---	For road side standing animals
7	5 Hand pump platform	---	Reduce waste water

## Expected out come

The expected outcome from Sanitation in the village is bound to fetching following results:

- ✚ The proper management and sanitation practices will be helping in helping village to get rid of water borne diseases and other infective diseases.
- ✚ To crop residue waste management through better practices of crop residue management practices and use of crop waste in compost and waste pits which can be later used as manure and organic manure.



## Livelihood work

It was found that land distribution in the village is scud. In the village land distribution ranges from 0 to 10 Ha. In this circumstance planning for alternate livelihoods is essential with the help of convergences with other departments scheme. It was also found that in Dhramdiha, SHG groups are also functional in 4 wards in which 46 W SHG are active. They are currently involved in various livelihood activities. The team conducted resource mapping exercise and came out with following activities with certain families having low resource base.

S.No	Activity	On-farm/Off-farm	No. of HHs	Remarks
1	Vegetable + Spices production	On - Farm	40	Diversification of crops (Need training and linkage)

2	Milk and fodder production	On - farm	70	Linkage with sudha dairy and enhance income
3	Fish production	On – farm	50	Linkage with fishery Dept.
4	Fruit production and value chain	On – farm	60	Horticulture
5	Madhubani Painting	Off- farm	20	Promotion social cultural
6	Mushroom cultivation	Off – farm	10	Linkage with KVK
7	Furniture	Off – farm	10	Training and financial linkage with bank

### Expected outcome

The expected outcome from the proposed interventions will be:

- ✚ Increase income of 230 HH by 20-30%
- ✚ 64 landless families benefitted through generation of alternate livelihood opportunities.
- ✚ Agro advisory service formation for mutual help regarding agriculture and crop practices.

### Other works to attend well being

Many other works are proposed which are slated for more indirectly effect on Dharamdiha village.

S.No	Activity	Types of work	Remarks
1	40 Street light	LED light	Electricity Dept.
2	4 Gali Road	7 Nichay Programme	RD
3	Repair of community hall	Meeting hall	RD
4	Repair of play ground	Seating bench and levelling	RD
5	GP data and documents information systems	Documentation	GP

### Institutional systems and sustainable mechanism

There is existing Ward Samiti in the village in 4 Clusters along with Jeevika cluster. This along with PRI members will help in creating sustainable Institutional measure for implementation and monitoring.

### Budget

S.No	Types of work	Approx. cost in lakh	MGNREGA cost in Lakh	Other Dept. cost in Lakh
<b>A</b>	<b>Natural Recourse Management works</b>			
1	Pyne De siltation from hasanpur road to goriyari tol	10.00	10.00	0.00
2	Connect and Pyne De siltation from Saini border to hasanpur road	10.00	10.00	0.00
3	02 Culvert hasanpu and Tuniya	12.00	12.00	0.00
4	Check dam dharmdiha nala	15.00	15.00	0.00

