

Use and Management Plans of Village Lands



Village: **VENKATRAIPALLI**

G.P.: **POCHILIMMA**

Block: **HINJILIKATU**

District: **GANJAM**

State: **ODISHA**



Prepared by: **EKTA**, Koraput

Supported by: **GIZ**

Month of preparation: February, 2019

Transact Walk:

This exercise made with the participation of the Venkataraipalli villagers. The Transact walk, in generally, gave us an actual feel of the habitation as well as resources. In the habitation area we found an idea of housing conditions, habitations, livelihood, present conditions of **land and its uses**, various systems of cultivation, village level institutions, nature of amenities available as well as the micro resources.

While conducting the exercise we did:

- Explained the purpose of the transact to the participated villagers
- Identified a group of villagers having knowledge of the area and who are willing to walk for the exercise.
- Ensured inclusion of representatives from the vulnerable groups
- In consultation with the community, we defined the list of indicators that analysed during the walk.
- We involved them (the villagers) in the decision-making process regarding the transact path
- Observed the surroundings, encouraged the villagers to explain the things as the exercise moved forward. We took the detailed notes

The findings:

- The village Venkataraipalli starts from the northern side where a school is situated
- A tube well and an Anganwadi centre is situated inside the premises of school.
- The households are lying both sides of the main road to the village
- At one side of road the village Venkataraipalli and on the other side (western side) of the road another village Bugudapalli is situated
- The main road is separated the 2 villages
- After crossing over 20 metres from the village school a steel factory is there in Venkataraipalli
- Some households are besides the factory and a semi-finished “Kalyan Mandap” is also there in the village.
- Beside both sides of the “Kalyan Mandap” some households are there.
- At the western side of the village a Goddess temple is there.
- In front of the temple a colony called “Bado Sahi” is there
- In this colony 170 household are there
- In the “Bado Sahi” middle of the road 7 nos of mandaps are there.
- Behind the Bado Sahi, another colony called “Dhoba Sahi” is situated and from this colony a cement concrete(CC) road is connected to “Harijan Sahi”

- At “Dhoba Sahi” 12 families are residing and at “Harijan Sahi” 160 families are residing.
- In the village 11 nos of tube wells, 20 nos of dug wells, 2 nos of Anganwadi centres (one is for general categories of people and another one is meant for SC categories of people), a water tank, 2 nos of ponds, 2 nos of temples (Maa Taratarini & village Goddess), 7 nos of yards (mandaps) and a semi-finished “Kalyan Mandap” are there.
- Almost all the families of the village are rearing cattle and chicken
- Most of the houses of the villagers are made up of concrete and structurally these are long. For a stranger to the village, it will create mistake in mind that, the entire village is consisting of one colony but another village is there called Bugudapalli.
- 16 households have build wells at their own
- The village is surrounded by 4 nos of hills
- “Bhalu Pahad” which is situated in the northern side of the village and the remaining 3 hills are belonging to the other villages.

Transact walk Analysis:

Uses of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Only a few decimals of lands have acquired with establishment of brick-kilns ❖ Almost all the lands are being cultivated in rainy seasons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 2 temples are there in the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Children of the village too often used to play at the paddy field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Only a Primary school is there at the village
Problems / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Due to lack of water the brick-kilns are established at the cultivation lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ All the villagers are not allowed to go to the temple 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Due lack of play ground children of the village used to play at cultivation field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lack of higher studies institutions such as high schools,
Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ As 90% of villagers are living in long & concrete roofed houses. Hence, it can be anticipated that, the villagers would not have any problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Due to caste discrimination, separate worships are being done at the village temple 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Due to lack of specific playground at the village, children used to play at anywhere such as cultivation field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Due to lack of Higher studies institutions at the village the children of the village are being deprived of taking higher education.

GOAL FREE DISCUSSION

Process:

▪ Village level meeting:

A meeting being arranged in the mid of the village where the facilitators from Ekta and the supporting agency GIZ's member along with the villagers of Venkataraipalli have participated. The meeting was conducted at 4 pm in the afternoon session. In this all the age categories of village took part actively.

▪ Objective sharing:

The main objective of the meeting shared by the facilitators of Ekta that, a complete land related micro plan will be prepared with a participatory approach, where all the problems / issues will be identified, solution found out and management committee to be formed.

▪ Problems identification:

In this meeting, by participatory approach the problems / issues were being identified by the villagers with the facilitation of the members of Ekta.

▪ Strategies prepared:

All the villagers participated in the meetings decided to prepare a management micro plan with the facilitation of Ekta. The villagers decided to use the tools being facilitated by Ekta team to prepare their own Plan.

▪ Activities scheduled:

In this context, the villagers decided to follow up the tools like transact walk, prepare the action plan and fix up the timeline, they prepare the Social and Resource Mapping to know about their villages present resource as well as socio economic condition, they will draw the problem tree to find out the problems, its causes and impact and above all they will prepare a concrete action plan to resolve the issues after proper analysis.

▪ Villager's Opinion:

At the end of the meeting the villagers gave feedbacks like they will give their complete effort to prepare the plan. The plan will be very much valuable for them to carry forward the resolving the issues process. The villagers decided that, whatever comes in their plan they will try their best in future for the development of the village.

Analysis on Timeline:

Process:

- Village level meeting conducted
- Both men and women from all the categories involved in this meetings
- Discussions made on land, water, wildlife, cultivation, yielding, uses of fertilizers and types of land and its uses

Land:

- ❖ During the year 1960-70 the quantity of land (both Govt & personal) was 50-50%
- ❖ Govt. land consists of grazing land, land for village developmental establishment, village funeral place, village road, village ponds and village canal
- ❖ Personal land consists of homestead & farming land

Water:

- ❖ Till the year 1960-70, villagers were depending on rain water and canal water equally to cultivate their land.
- ❖ At that time almost all the lands were suitable for farming but after establishment of stone crusher the water level canal was decreased tremendously.
- ❖ As a result, villagers were more dependent on rain water.

Wildlife:

- ❖ During the year 1960-70 the nearby forests and hills were filled and found by large numbers of wild animals. Very few often they were wondering to the village whereas, at present due to establishment of stone crusher the density of forest decreased and too often the wild animals are entering into the village specifically in the yielding season and destroying the harvest of the farmer

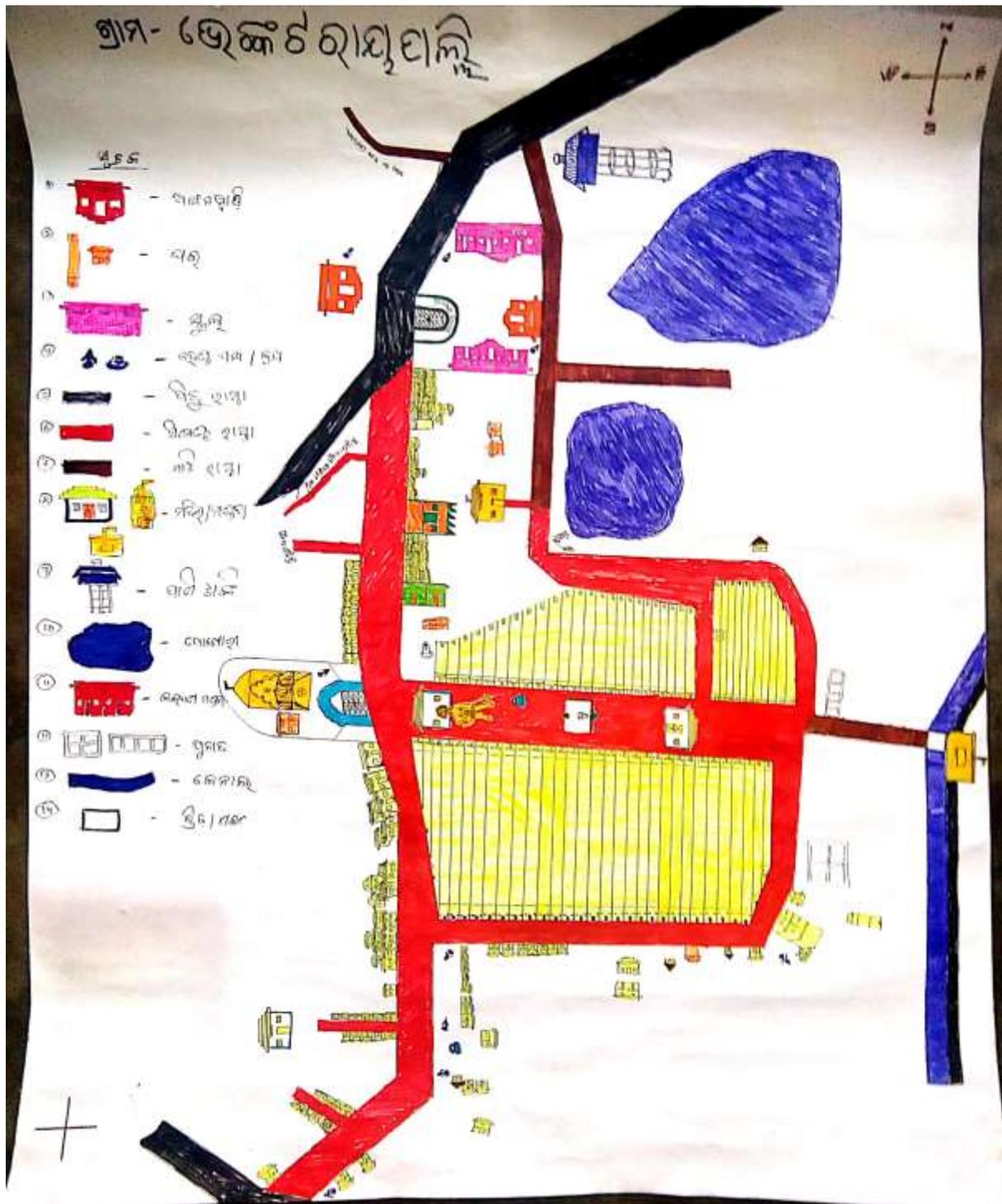
Harvesting:

- ❖ Till the year 1960-70, the harvesting was huge. At that time varieties of crops like paddy, ragi, biri dal, harad dal, mung dal, were cultivated. The ragi and groundnut also cultivated plentifully at barren lands. All kinds of vegetables were plentifully cultivated and quite sufficient quantity available for all the villagers! But now days' due to establishment of stone crusher, these have been reduced to a minimum.

Utilization of Fertilizer:

- ❖ Till the year 1960-70, the villagers used to use the hand-made compost (made out of cow dung) in an organic way. They usually utilize the organic fertilizer in their cultivation land.
- ❖ In the year 1965 when the uses of chemical fertilizer started and intoxicated medicines were spreading over.
- ❖ Almost all the villagers used the chemical fertilizers in their cultivation field.
- ❖ As a result, the fertility of their land has been lost though they get a optimum of harvest for a shorter period.
- ❖ Even the villagers said, now they have to lost the taste of their food

Social Map



Social Mapping & Analysis

To learn about the households and their location in the village/hamlet/ward, the socio-economic pattern in the village and the social, economic, gender and ability related differences among the households and the social institutions and the different views villagers of Mahirkana have drawn the Social Map. This map showed the layout of residential houses, institutions and amenities. This map also helped to learn about social economic differences between the households.

Process of Social Mapping:

- Village level meeting
- Active participation of all categories of people at the time of preparation of Map
- Draw of Map by the villagers indicating the Socio-Economic condition of the village

Finding from the Social Map:

Sl. No	Particular	Nos	Gender	
			Male	Female
01.	Total no families	352		
02.	Total no of families (in general category)	57	278	244
03.	Total no of families (in SC category)	197	565	617
04.	Total no of families (in OBC category)	98	382	304
05.	Total Population of the village	2390	1247	1143
08.	Women headed household	83		
09	People with DisAbility families	06		
10	Migrating families	46		
11	Landless Families	100		

Other Findings from the Social Mapping:

- The village is consisting of 3 wards and 4 lanes (Bado Sahi, Dhoba Sahi, Harijan Sahi & Dandasi Sahi)
- People of the village depend upon farming
- Usually people do cultivate paddy, raggi and mung in their cultivation land
- Above 100 families do migrate to other places like Chennai, Mumbai & Surat in search of work every year.
- Geographically a road is connected from Pochilimma and Balrampur, which is situated at the northern side of the village.
- At the southern side of the village “Dandasi Sahi” is situated

- At the Western side village Goddess temple along with some of the houses are situated
- The “Bado Sahi” is facing towards south and north direction. In the middle of the Sahi 2 nos of community centres, a statue of “Hanuman” and a “Tulsi” Chaunra situated.
- At the east side of village Taratarini Temple is situated. The village Pochilimma is situated at the eastern direction of the village.
- A water tank is situated at the north-east side of the village. The village funeral place is situated nearer to the water tank.
- 2 ponds called Kumuti Pond & Dhoba Pond also situated in this direction.
- At the northern part of the village a steel industry is there
- A Kalayan mandap is there at the village goddess temple

Villagers Opinion:

- There is no Primary Health Centre in the village which is very much essential
- The youth community of village need a play ground, which is not available in the village
- A yard (Mandap) is needed at Harijan Sahi. In this regard site is being selected but initiative has not taken yet

Resource Mapping & Analysis:

Resource Mapping is undertaken to map out the nature and extent of the resource. Like Social Mapping it helped to understand the people of the village. By preparing Resource Mapping its being found the physical resources at the command of village. The land, water bodies based on their uses as well as geographical features showed in the map.

Under land it's been displayed the agricultural land, grazing land, forest, orchard and other local land categories. Similarly water bodies also categorized as pond, streams, canals, open wells, bore wells etc. This map has also shown physical formations such as ridge lines categorise as upland and low land etc.

Process of Resource Mapping:

- Pre-collection of revenue map of the village
- Village level meeting
- Active participation of all categories of people at the time of preparation of Map

- Draw of Map by the specifically identified villagers indicating the different direction of resources, patches of lands, plots, present condition of the land in the village

Resource Map



Findings from the Resource Mapping

Sl. No.	Resources	
01.	Dug well	16+6
02.	Tube well	09
03.	Ponds	02
04.	Anganwadi Centre	02
05.	Lift irrigation point	01
06.	Kotho Ghara (Community Centre)	01
07.	Project Schools	01
08.	Water tank	01
09.	Temple	02
10.	Yard (Mandap)	03
11.	Kalyan Mandap	01
12.	Community centre	03
13.	Village Funeral place	01

Human Resources

Sl. No.		
01.	Sarpanch	01
02.	Ward members	03
03.	Anganwadi workers	02+02
04.	ANM Didi	01
05.	ASHA worker	01
06.	Village baarber	01

- Southern side of the village mountains, a pond, cultivation fields and crusher of stone are situated
- The cultivation fields are only useable in the rainy season of this side
- The river "Ghoda Hado" is flowing in the eastern side of the village
- A brick kiln is also situated in this side
- A culvert has been made over the river "Ghoda Hado"
- A water conservation tank is there in the northern side of the village, from where the villagers used to get the water by a pipe and use it as drinking purpose.
- Cultivation fields and brick kilns are also situated at the western side of the village

Villagers Opinion in regards to Resource Mapping:

- ✓ 2 types of lands are available in this village. One is barren land and the other is farming land
- ✓ Total barren land in acres is..... and farming lands in acres is.....
- ✓ Years ago in the year 1960-70, the barren lands are cultivated with ragi, Kolath, ground nut and all kinds of vegetables.
- ✓ Specifically, groundnut was cultivated and found sufficiently
- ✓ The people from other villages were also coming to the village to purchase ground nuts.
- ✓ At that time farming lands are utilized with organic fertilizer and the lands were well fertile
- ✓ A stone crusher was established in the year 2004 and the spreading and flying of stone powder ruined the fertility of farming lands. The soils of lands have become hard.
- ✓ At present, the grazing land became useless as well as the barren lands
- ✓ Due to complete loss of fertility of lands the villagers used to go for migration in search of work to other places.
- ✓ Now days' on paddy and mung crops are being cultivated by the villagers at their farming land.

Some other land related facts:

- At the southern part of the village 2 hills are situated and adjacent to it, 11 acres of barren land is available
- In this side a barrage (Khai) called "Sujan Khai" is also situated
- Some of the lands are available in the north-west part of the village.
- The irrigated lands are available in the eastern part of the village. 2 small hills, 3 nos ponds and some acres of govt land are available in this part.
- In the both parts of village route the govt lands are available
- The grazing land (in acres 11.350) is situated in northern part of the village.

Villager's Opinion:

- ✓ Plantation to be done near the old funeral place of the village
- ✓ To creat a forest by doing plantation
- ✓ Water supply to be needed for the village
- ✓ To build a check dam to conserve water
- ✓ To shut down the crusher industry to protect the farming land

People depend upon this city for:

- Agricultural Product
- Health service facility
- Higher education &
- Livelihood

(At a distance of 41 kms)

Chatrapur town:

People depend upon this town for:

- Judicial matter
- Solution of GP/Block level issues
- Various Govt. Schemes
- District Headquarters



Problem Tree: (Analysis)

Problems	Reasons	Impacts	
Scarcity of water	Despite several applications and meetings with Sarpanch, Block Development Officer and RWSS authorities no bore well being dug or canals build upon to channelize the farming lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Due of lack of water fertility of the land is lost. ❖ Production is decreased ❖ Draught occurs ❖ Timing is not being maintained on seed sown due to scarcity of water 	
Unavailability of Health service		❖	
Inadequate travel facility		❖	
In-hygienic Condition of the village		❖	
In fertile farming lands		❖	
Migration		❖	

Participants during the preparation of Problem tree:

Sl. No.	Name of the participants		
01.	Perol Bairi	16.	P. Rabindra
02.	Deba Naik	17.	P. Hari
03.	B. Mangulu	18.	Balakrushna Murty
04.	Hina Maharana	19.	A. Bairi
05.	Biswanath	20.	S. Gopal
06.	Perol Bairagi	21.	Kalu Chaino
07.	K. Rudraprasad	22.	Kalo Dando
08.	Perol Shubham	23.	T. Fakira
09.	Kala Mahesh	24.	K. Adeya
10.	E. Panchu	25.	P. Dandegokorni
11.	S. Mohanty	26.	P. Surendra
12.	P. Panchu	27.	K. Kalia Patra
13.	A. Kamalu	28.	P. Panchu
14.	Trilochan Mohanty	29.	Sushant
15.	Bhajaram Mohanty	30.	Murli

Dream Map Analysis:

Main Issues / Problems	Reasons	Impact	Management	Possibilities of Solution
Scarcity of drinking water	A single water tank containing	Due to this problem too	Another water tank is needed	Place has been identified to

	20,000 ltrs of water is not fulfilling every families need	often community level disputes do occur	to fulfil every one's need	establish the tank. Govt. support and assistance needed
In-adequate health facility	No ANM centre in the village	For general kind of diseases people do depend up to go the nearby town	An ANM centre is highly essential for the village.	Place near the Hanuman Statue is being identified to set up a health centre
Lack of higher education institution	Except a primary school no higher education institution is there	Due to that most of children are either being drop out after primary studies or they go to the town for higher education	The Primary school can be up graded to ME & High School	Govt. Assistance and support needed
No adequate place for observing the occasion like marriage or any other festival	Kalyana Mandap has a very small space	Larger nos of people do feel very uneasy to adjust themselves in the small areas of Mandap.	Another Kalyan Mandap can be established	A place near the village Goddess temple is being identified to build a big size Kalyan Mandan Govt assistance and support needed
Lack of waiting places to travel from the village	No bus or auto stand near the village	Villagers often stand by the road at every season to travel to the other places	A bus or auto stand can be built	The stand can be made either near the Hanuman ground or ANM sub centre Govt assistance and support needed
Caste discrimination	The people from the Harijan Sahi are not allowed to community centre of the village	The sahi people are deprived of get togetherness in the village in case of any urgency	Another community center can be established specifically for the Harijan Sahi people	A place near the Lord Shiva temple is being identified for this cause
In-hygienic condition	Lack of proper drainage system in the village	The drain water flows over the village route and creates nuisance	If every colony of the village have proper drainage system then nuisance will be avoided	Govt support and financial assistance needed.
Wastage of flow water from the hill in rainy days	No check dam is there to stop the flowing water	Fertile soil erosion occurs due to scattered flowing of water	A check dam can be made to conserve the water and through it in a systematic	Govt support and financial assistance needed.

			manner	
Degradation of forest			Generation of a artificial forest with plantation	Village's uncultivated land to be used for plantation

Specific problems of vulnerable families of the village:

Specifically with a vulnerable community like the women headed family members, the specially able persons, landless families, migrating families and backward people of the village, a community level meeting was conducted by the facilitating members of Ekta and supporting agencies GIZ.

The findings are as follows:

- ❖ The landless families are struggling for their day to day livelihood
- ❖ They are engaging themselves in MGNREGA work, which do come to their villages only
- ❖ They are deprived of govt. schemes due to lack of awareness
- ❖ Too often they are getting the drinking after fighting with the other villagers
- ❖ The family members are usually migrating to the other places after doing an agreement and return back to the village after a couple of years, in some cases the migrated people do come to the village after ten year even
- ❖ They are deprived of health services in the villages.
- ❖ Due to lack of money their children used to drop out from school from the primary level
- ❖ Due to water scarcity the vulnerable people are unable to cultivate their land either
- ❖ In-adequate travelling facility also pertains there
- ❖ Those families engage themselves in cultivating some other persons land on an agreement basis. Even after a hard work if they face the loss and claim before the government for compensation. The whole amount compensate amount too often being taken by land owner.
- ❖ Too often the vulnerable community are being facing the exploitation by the landlord / land owners
- ❖ The children of the vulnerable community used to go for work to the outside of the village! Even they do migrate in search of work to the other states also
- ❖ Due to unavailability of ANM centre in the village too often the pregnant women face challenges as well as difficulties at the time of delivery
- ❖ Only the male members of the vulnerable community used to earn money, which is not enough to maintain a whole family with a small amount.
- ❖ The monkeys too often destroy the yielding at the time of harvesting period.
- ❖ The stone crusher established in 2004, causes a great loss for the vulnerable community as it too often spreads the stone powder over the cultivation land and as a result the fertility of the land is completely lost and the land became too hard to cultivate
- ❖ Till now some of the families deprived of getting a labour card under MGNREGA

Opinion of vulnerable community people:

