

Use and Management Plans of Village Lands



Village: **Somapur**

G.P.: **Pochilima**

Block: **Hinjilikatu**

District: **Ganjam**

State: **Odisha**



Prepared by: **EKTA**, Koraput



Supported by: **GIZ**

Date of preparation: 28th February - 4th March 2019

Village Information

Household Details		Other Village Resources	
Total Households	410	Tube Wells	14
S.C. Households	70	Ponds	05
OBC Households	132	L. I. Points	01
General Category Households	204	Anganwadi Centre	02
Total Population	1672	School	02
		Water tank	01
Women Headed Families	03	Village Madap	02
Families having PWDs	07	Open wells	03
Landless Families	08	Self Help Groups	07
Migrating Families			

Village Information

Sl. No.	Designation of the Persons	Name of the Persons
1	Sarapanch	Late Rabi
2	Gram Rojagar Sevak	Manas Ranjan Sahoo
3	Naeb Sarapanch	
4	Panchayat Executive Officer	Purna Chandra Sahoo
5	A.N.M.	Jyotshna Satapathy
6	A.N.M.	J. Jyotshna
7	ASHA Worker	Laxmi Gouda
8	Anganwadi Worker	Sunita Kumari Sahoo
9	Anganwadi Worker	S. Motialu
10	Ward Member (Ward No-07)	Sibaram Gouda
11	Ward Member (Ward No-08)	Jangali Gouda
12	Village Barber	Kamana Dakua
13	Village Watcher	Bijaya Dakua

Village Transect Walk

Today on 27th February 2019, a transect walk, as part of the programme “Village Land Use and Management”, was done with the active participation of the villagers of Somapur village under Pochilima Panchayat of Hinjilikatu Block. During this transect walk, different resources and the household set ups were observed.

In the beginning of the village, we could see the village school, cashew factory, water tank, agricultural lands, Chanchara Hill, and one pond. Then we entered into Bada Sahi. This sahi has been the habitat of different communities like: Brahmin, Odia, Dhoba (Washer man), Harijan (S.C.), Gouda etc. In this Sahi, there are 3 open wells, 3 tube wells and 2 temples. There are 02 tube wells in Dhoba Sahi, 01 tube well and 01 pond in Jaguali (Watchman) Sahi. Close to the

village there are some agriculture lands. Adjacent to these lands, there is road to Singipur. Beside the road there is a canal. Adjacent to the canal, there is a temple inside the agricultural lands. Beside the temple, there is the Rakhi Sahi. There are agricultural lands and paddy harvesting field for the Rakhi Sahi.

Now we visited the Road Sahi. There is a Poultry farm at one side of Road Sahi. There are agricultural lands attached to this poultry. There are one tube well and one Anganwadi Centre in Road Sahi.

In the Nua Sahi, we saw 2 tube wells, and one pond. Close to this pond, there are some homestead plots and agricultural lands. All the roads lying to different Sahis in the village have been made concretised. Half of the households in this village come under the Municipality. We saw four tube wells and one hill in this village.

Analysis of the Historical Timeline

Today, in the evening of 27th February 2019, a meeting was organized in the village Sonapur. The youths and the elderly people actively participated in this process.

According to the elderly persons of the village, this village first got settled in this place with 20 families only five generations back. Among these 20 families, people from Gouda community were more in number than other communities. At that time there was a Mahanta named Somanath Mahanta, who used to collect land taxes from the villagers and the village was administered by him. The village was named after his name Somanath.

In 1999, the villagers witnessed a flood. Lots of lands were affected by this flood. It was up to 1990-1995 that the villagers used to get good harvests from their lands. It was during 1995-2000, the people used to get better harvests using bio-fertilisers and cow dung in their lands. But after 2000 till now, in order to get more production, the people are using chemical fertilisers hugely. Unfortunately, the rampant use of chemical fertilisers has resulted in spoiling the natural fertility of the soil.

The lands of the village are being irrigated through the canals. Like the present days, there were no road facilities to the village in the earlier days.

Analysis of the Historical Timeline

Today, on 27th February 2019, the preparation and analysis of the historical timeline was prepared at village Somapur, which was facilitated by EKTA staff and supported by EKTA & GIZ. The villagers (elderly, male & female) actively participated in this process. During this process, different aspects like: lands, water, animals, harvest, fertilisers, seeds etc. in the earlier times and that of the present time were discussed and analysed, the findings of which are given below:

Land	During 1950-60, the amount of lands was more. There were three types of lands like: Padar Jami (up land), Bila Jami (low land) and Govt. land. There was a total of 400 acres of lands in the village. But due to frequent sells of lands to be used as homestead lands, the amount of agricultural lands have decreased considerably by 2018-19.
Water	It was during 1950-60, there was regular and timely rainfall which gave rise to agricultural products. But over five decades of time, depletion of forests and climatic change has reached an alarming condition. This has resulted in irregular and untimely rainfall affecting the pattern of cultivation and causing less production now days.
Animals	It was during 1950-60, there were dense forests and the forests were full of wild animals, but there animals didn't cause any damage to the crops. But over the years, because of the depletion of forests, the numbers of wild animal have decreased alarmingly. Besides, due to depletion of forests, the wild animals like: wild boar, monkey etc. have been facing scarcity of food for them. This has compelled them to approach towards the villages and cause damage to the crops.
Harvest	During 1950-60, the cultivation was more but the harvest was less in comparison to the needs of the population density. The villagers used to grow paddy, raggi, kandula (pigeon peas), sweet potato etc. But now days, the villagers are growing various types of crops and vegetables excepting sweet potato.
Use of Chemical Fertilisers	During 1950-60, the villagers did not know anything about chemical fertilisers. They only used bio-fertilisers. But during 1990, the use of chemical fertilisers started and now days the villagers cannot think of doing agriculture without this. This has affected the fertility of the lands and resulted in less harvest.
Use of Seeds	It was during 1950-60, the villagers used to use only indigenous seeds and exchanged seeds among each other. But such tradition is on the way of extinction now days. Now people are using hybrid seeds available at markets.

Social Map

Today, on 28th February 2019, a Social Map in the village Pochilima was prepared at the village Meeting Place by the staff of EKTA. This process was facilitated by EKTA and GIZ. During this process, both female and male members of the village were present. During this exercise, the households of the village as well as different resources and institutions within the village were found out and mapped. The details of these information are given below:

No. of Total Household	406	Tube Wells	14
Total Population	1672	Open wells	04
Women headed families	03	Ponds	04
Landless families	08	Schools	01
Persons with Disabilities	08	Anganwadi Centers	02
		Temples	04



Resource Map Analysis

Today, on 1st March 2019, the preparation and analysis of the Resource Map of village Nua Saru was done at the Village Mandap with the presence and active participation of 62 male and female members of the village. Through this map, different resources in and around the village like: **Bila Jami** (low land), **Padar Jami** (up land), **ponds, rivulets, canals, mango orchard, hills** etc. were identified and placed.

Sl. No.	Types of Resources	Amount / Number of Lands	Analysis
1	Total amount of lands	400 acres	The total land is spread up to Pochulima in the South, Nuagada in the North, Nuapalli in the East and Singipur in the West.
2	Bila Jami	350 acres	Paddy in the rainy season and pulses in the summer season can be grown on these lands. But due to scarcity of water these lands are lying uncultivated during the summer.
3	Padar Jami	50 acres	Various vegetables are grown on these lands only during rainy season. But scarcity of water during summer doesn't allow the villagers to grow anything during summer.
4	Hills	06 nos.	There 03 hills namely: Rukhi Hill and other two small hills towards the north and 02 hills namely: Baranatia Hill and Gaon Bana Hill in the west of the village.
5	Mango orchard	01 no.	The 2 acres of mango orchard is located at the northern-west of the village.
6	Pond	03	Though there are 05 water sources, still thee villagers are unable to use the water of these sources as they are getting dried up during summer.
7	Rivulet	02	

Analysis of Venn Diagram

Today, on 1st February 2019, the preparation and analysis of Venn Diagram in village Somapur was done with the active participation and cooperation of both the male and female members of the village, the preparation and analysis of the Venn Diagram was done. The objective of preparation of this Diagram was to identify various institutions and evaluate their effectiveness in providing essential services to the village.

Name of the Places	Distances from the Village	Institutions located	Services Availing
Somapur	Within the Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School • Anganwadi Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The children of the village are getting highly benefitted from the School and Pre-school programmes.
Hinjilikatu	1.5 k.m.s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panchayat Samiti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The people of the village often

Analysis of Seasonality Map

In collaboration with EKTA and GIZ, today, on 1st February 2019, the preparation and analysis of Seasonality Map of village Somapur was done with the active participation of both male and female members of the village. The objective of this mapping was to find out how the people are using their lands at different times during the year. The findings of this Map were as follows:

Sl. No.	Activities	Analysis of Seasonal Activities
1	Preparation of the fields / lands for paddy cultivation	The farmers of the village usually prepare the lands for paddy cultivation during Ashadha (June) month.
2	Growing of paddy sapling	After the preparation of the lands, the farmers grow paddy saplings during the end of Ashadha till the beginning of Sharbana (July).
3	Planting of saplings	The planting of saplings are done during Sharabana (July) and Bhadraba (August).
4	Paddy harvest	The harvest of paddy is done during Margashira (December) & Pausha (January).
5	Cultivation of Pulses	The cultivation of pulses is done during Sharabana (July) and Bhadraba (August) month, whereas the harvest is done during Pausha (January) and Magha (February).
6	Cultivation of Vegetables	After the harvest of the pulses, the farmers grow vegetables during the month of Magha (February) and Falguna (March).
7	Migration	The people go through a lean period during Baishakh (May) and Jyostha (June) when don't find any jobs in and around the village and finally opt for migration to other states.
8	Lands lying uncultivated	As the water bodies like: ponds, rivulets and canals dries up during May and June, most of the agricultural lands remain uncultivated.
9	Impact of wild animals and birds	As the harvesting period approaches nearer, the wild animals and the birds start causing damage to the crops.
10	Impact of diseases (on both humans and animals)	With the onset of winter in November and December, both the humans and the animals suffer from various types of viral infections and fever.
11	Impact of Pests and Insects	The crops (paddy and vegetables) get affected by pests and insects 03 months prior to the harvest period during October and November.

Opinions of the Villagers:

For the purpose of irrigation, there are ponds and canals in the village. A few years back, there was an L.I. point installed, but that is lying defunct. So if all these water sources are repaired and maintained at regular interval, then farmers of this village will immensely be benefitted by utilising their lands the maximum.

Problem Tree



The Problem Tree

The Problem:

- ✚ Water scarcity for agricultural purpose

The causes of the Problem:

- ❖ Deforestation
- ❖ Lack of regular and timely rainfall
- ❖ Increase in population
- ❖ Lack of irrigation facility
- ❖ Rampant use of chemical fertilisers

The effects of the Problem:

- Less harvest
- The lands are lying dried
- The economic condition of the villagers are getting improved
- The problem of unemployment is rising
- The people are migrating to other states
- The fertility of the land is spoiled

Use and Management of Lands

Types of Land	Existing Practices	Opportunities	Recommendations
Padar Jami (Up lands)	Only 20% of the Padar lands are being used. People are growing vegetables like: brinjal, tomato, cauliflower etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is scope of bringing changes in the agricultural pattern in at least 15% of padar lands. • The villagers can prepare bio-fertiliser on their own instead of buying chemical fertilisers from the market. • Irrigation can be done to these lands from the river or the rivulet flowing nearby the village. 	
Gochar Jami (Grazing lands or Govt. Lands)	There are no grazing or Govt. lands in the village at present. So, when any Govt. schemes for development of such lands come, the villagers are getting deprived from the same.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If some lands as grazing lands are identified and handed over to the villagers, the villagers will get benefitted. 	

Plan of Action

The Problems	Expectations	Ways of Solution	How to do?			Year
			Govt.	Villagers	Others	
1. Scarcity of water for the purpose of agriculture	- Provision of L.I. points	- Grievance letter to the B.D.O. - Placing the demands in the Palli Sabha and Grama Sabha	- To interface with the concerned department and place the demands by the community			
2. Problem of Communication	- Making communication facility available	- Making interface and place the demands before the Block and District level officials	- To interface and place demands before the Block and District level Official by the youths of the village			
3. Lack of availability of jobs under MGNREGA	- To make provisions of providing jobs at the Panchayat level through the Sarapanch	- To demand jobs under MGNREGA in groups or mass at the Panchayat level	To fill up the Job Application Forms in group and apply regularly at the Panchayat office			

Analysis of the Problems

The Problems	Causes of the Problems	The Effects	Management of the Problems	Possibility or Solution
Scarcity of water for the purpose of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Depletion of forest by the human habitats ▪ Increase in population ▪ There is no irrigation facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The people don't get quality and better harvest ➤ The lands are remaining dried ➤ The economic condition of the villagers are deteriorating ➤ The problem of unemployment is rising ➤ The farmers are migrating to other states ➤ The fertility of the agricultural lands 	The L.I. Point is being used for irrigation	Water facility for agriculture through drip irrigation or L.I. Points will go a long way in resolving the water problem

		are getting affected		
Problem of Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indifference of the Govt. departments ▪ The Govt. Officials doesn't give priority to this problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The people face a lot of difficulties while travelling to distant places as there is no train communication to the locality ➤ There is problem in shifting a patient to distant referral hospitals 	The identification of train route is being done by the railway department	Train communication facility is being arranged.

Goal Free Discussion

Today, in the evening of 27th February 2019, a goal free discussion, as part of the "Land Use and Management Programme" was facilitated by the staff of EKTA. In this discussion, the elderly people, youths, male and female members of the village participated actively. The basic objective of this process was to discuss various aspects of lives and livelihoods of the villagers like: **different communities living in the village, agriculture lands, livestock, social development, economic development, drinking water, schools, and use of water of rivers, ponds, rivulets** etc. Besides, the **historical incidents** of the village were discussed.

The village witnessed two devastating cyclones, one in 1990 and the other in 1999, which caused much damage to the houses and the agricultural lands. Among the problems of the village, the problem of safe drinking water is a burning one.

Most of the people in this village depend upon agriculture. But the increase in population in the village has compelled the villagers to use and sell their agricultural lands for homestead purpose. This has made many people landless over the years.

Communities deprived of different Govt. benefits and schemes

Today, on 2nd February 2019, a meeting with the deprived sections of the village like: widows, landless, persons with disabilities and other backward castes. The problems of the mentioned groups' were discussed in this meeting.

The communities deprived of different benefits of the Govt.	Present status of living
Women-headed widow families	There are 05 such families who are not having any govt. benefits like: Pension, IAY and other entitlements
Divyangs	There are 08 Divyangs in the village. They are deprived of various schemes and benefits like: Banishree, PINAKI, DRI loan, IAY, Wheel Chair etc.
Landless families	The number of such families is 04. These families don't have any land. This is appearing as a barrier while joining their children in schools.

Analysis of the Dream Map

Today, on 2nd March 2019, a Dream Map was prepared with the active participation of the elderly people, female and male members of the village. The objective of this map was to make a plan to irrigate the Padar lands through installation of L.I. Points as follows:

Padar Lands	The Padar Lands are located in the west of the village. There are almost 50 acres of padar lands in the village, which have no irrigation facility. Previously, there was irrigation facility to these lands, but the irrigation point has been lying defunct since long. The people are growing raggi, bhui chana, groundnut etc. in these lands during rainy season. But due to water scarcity during summer, the villagers are able to grow any crops in these lands. However, these lands can be fully utilised if 05 L.I. Points are installed at the Hena Padar and Tala Dhimira road side.
Opinions: Irrigation facility to these lands will help the villagers to grow vegetables on these lands round the year.	

Dream Map



If the above mentioned issues could be addressed then they would come above from the miserable livelihood, which they spending at present.

At the end of the Micro Plan process a Management Committee was formed to look after the proper initiative and to take the right measure or step towards solution of issues. They are as follows:

The Management Committee Members of the village

SN	Name of the members	Sex
1	Monmohan Gouda	M
2	Rajendra Gouda	M
3	Kailash Ch.Gouda	M
4	Samendra Gouda	M
5	Kailash Gouda	M
6	Shyama Gouda	M
7	Santanu Sahoo	M
8	Swaraj Pradhan	M
9	Jaga Gouda	M
10	Babula Gouda	M
11	Congres Pradhan	M
12	Bulu Rana	M