

Micro Planning Document on Land Use Planning & Management



Village: **Sikiri**

Gram Panchayat: **Sikiri**

Block: **Hinjilicut**

District: **Ganjam**



Introduction

In partnership, support, cooperation & collaboration with District Administration, Ganjam, local communities & GIZ, New Delhi, Ekta, a nongovernmental organization based at Koraput has been assigned to do micro planning exercises on land use, planning and management in 05 villages such as Sikiri, Chanduli, Khandara, Sasan Ambagaon & Kharida under Hinjilicut block of Ganjam district, Odisha on a pilot basis. In the whole processes of our works, we have mandated to aware and orient the local communities about the importance of the said topic so that they will realize the gravity of the situation in the changing scenario and do the needful action in the greater interest of their own development. Among the 05 villages in which we have the plan to develop document with the active participation and involvement of the communities, Sikiri is one of them. In this, we have been identifying all available lands within the village, to know – what types land available, how these lands had been utilized before till date and how much land available in this particular village. How better way, the villagers will utilize the unutilized lands, to identify the land related issues with active support & cooperation from the villagers, analyse the details of the lands, among the various issues related to lands- it will be prioritized as per importance and measures to be taken for its peaceful solutions, find out other way out steps, what are the possible opportunities available in order to sort out the land related issues within the village. All these things will be documented in a document form by submitting to the concerned for its redress. How better ways, we will use the lands available at our level by managing properly with community participation and involvement.

Village Information – Sikiri

Total Household		Total Population		Type of Land	Quantity (In Acer)
1700	Male :	5972.00	Low Land	854.428	
			Middle Land	162.814	
			Reserve Land	43.124	
	Female:	5428.00	Homestead Land	24.664	
			Anabadi	0.400	
			Anabadi undeserved	89.846	
	Total :	11,400.00	Common Land	36.908	
			Total	1212.184	
Household Availed Govt. Facility		Service Provider (Govt. & Nov-Govt. Organization)		Name of the Service Providers & Designation	
Ration Card		School	6	Smt. Pratima Behera	Sarpanch
NFSA	1569	Anganwadi Centre	11	Smt. Rashmita Behera	Samiti Member
SFSA	197	ANM Centre	1	Smt. Rarati Mohanty	Zilla Parishad
Total	1766	R.I. Office	1		ANM
APL	61	Vetnary Off.	1	Sri. Sibram Rana	PEO
Annapurna Scheme	12	Bank	2	Sri. Santosh Kumar Nayak	GRS
Pension Scheme	757	Post Off.	1		RI
Housing Scheme	187	Gas Off.	1	Sri. Sukanta Kumar Pradhan	Sup. Asst.
		Pani Panchayat	1		M.I.
		Kalyan Mandap	1		L.I.
		Pathagar	2		
		Temple	3		
		Motho	3		
		Tube Well	65		
		SHG	60		

Transact Walk

On dated 15th of December, 2018, with the support from GIZ, Ekta has been organizing transact walk in Sikiri village on land use, planning and management. In this process, 05 facilitators of the organization and around 10 villagers participated actively. The process started at around 3 pm and continued upto 7 pm in the evening. During this time, the team visited all the streets, institutions, markets, temples, lands, betel fields, ponds, houses among others. The purpose behind this exercise is to know the first hand information about the villages and its various locations. While doing this, the team had also asked questions to the villagers to know more about the village. Most importantly, the villagers were also quite interested to share their village and availability of various things.

During the transact walk, the team who visited to the village with the villagers observed all these things as follows: all the roads in the village are concrete, nice drainage system, 03 temples in different streets, 04 nos. of Matha, around 40 nos. of tube wells, 07 nos. of ponds, 06 nos. of schools, 09 Anganwadi Centres, 01 ANM Centre, 02 no of Library, 01 Community Hall, 02 deep bore well, 02 nos. of drain, betel fields. Besides that, we had found Veterinary Dispensary, Pani Panchayat, Agriculture Assistance Centre, Bank etc. Among many households, we had observed only 04 households had thatched houses. All these information collected from this exercise will be helpful to the team during the time of social map and resource map.

Goal Free Discussion

On dated 15th of December, 2018, at Binayak Library, Sikiri, at around 8 pm, we had planned for a goal free discussion with the communities. This meeting was convened by Ekta with the support from GIZ on land use planning and management. In this meeting, around 28 villagers from different streets of Sikiri village were present and participated actively.

Key points from the goal free discussion

Before proceeding forward with the discussion, the facilitators had shared their introduction with the villagers and the purpose of this meeting. Forwarding the discussion, the facilitators shared that they had here to learn many things such as way of living, culture, practices, systems etc. from the villagers as we had very less knowledge and idea about these things of the village as well as villagers. After that, the villagers started to share their issues, problems, challenges etc. with us. These include:

- Non availability of labourers for their lands
- At least 1 to 2 members of each family migrated in search of livelihood
- No or low works available in the village
- Due to various reasons, farming of betel is decreasing
- Earlier, people have enough of paddy, betel and **sugarcane**
- In the fields, they have enough of Biri & Muga on earlier occasions
- Due to floods in 1990 & cyclone in 1995, their lands were destroyed due to water logging
- After that, they had made huge losses in betel farming
- During super cyclone of 1995, they had lost the coconut as well as other productive trees
- From that year onwards, the situation of the village and the villagers had changed dramatically which led them with various challenges
- Before 1990, no one was interested to go outside for livelihood and even, they gave up the services. But, after these natural calamities, the villagers especially the youths had been migrated outside such as Surat, Mumbai, Chennai and other places in order to get engaged as labourers and supported their family members

During that time, the villagers were quite happy to be engaged in their own lands by using organic manure. Even the villagers were quite happy to share their local paddy seeds such as Ratan Chudi, Maniaphula, Pashu Champa,

Krushna Kadali, Mayur Phulia, Ratna Kani & Bara Panka to be used in their fields. Although, the production is comparatively less as compared to hybrid & hi yield seeds, but, they were quite satisfied what they had been getting out of it. They shared the advantages of practicing the local seeds as the foods were quite tasty, low or no effect of pest attack and most important was that it is good for their health! They had been practicing single crop i.e. paddy in their fields and hardly practicing second crops due to lack of irrigation or water facilities available at their levels.

But, now a day, there is no shortage of water for agriculture as opined by the villagers. In spite of availability of 60 lift irrigation points & 03 rivers, lands are still unused during the time of summer season. With the decreasing of betel farming, around 40 acres of land is now being used by the community for vegetable cultivation. After 1990, things have been changed so far as paddy cultivation was concerned. At first, they had been supported with one of the hybrid seed called Jagannath and later on, introduced the varieties of paddy seeds such as 1008, 1009 etc. With these hybrid paddy seeds, the people had started using chemical fertilizers and pesticides in their fields. Because of these inputs, the people had got bumper production! Now, all the farmers were largely depending on markets for seeds and fertilizers! And, the farmers were also introducing modern agricultural implements such as tractor, tiller in their fields with a hope of better yields, profits and benefits!

In the years of 1990, 1995 & 1999, the villagers were facing both floods and cyclones which changed their ways of life completely. In 2013, they had again faced with another devastating cyclone called “Phailin” which caused loss of lives and property to maximum extent. And, it is a regular phenomenon; these natural calamities are coming on a regular manner! And, in the series, the latest one was Titli! In spite of all these challenges, the villagers were not deterred and led their lives taking all these situations into account. Now, the community people have been linked with various Govt. schemes and facilities such as Ration card, pensions, housing, health benefits, education etc. among others. In spite of huge production, they have been facing with distress sale and loss of their production due to no marketing opportunities, lack of industries for making it bi-products and absence of cold storage among others. No Mandi (Govt. collected system) in

Practices of various crops
Status of productive of various crops
Uses of inputs in share of fertilizers and pesticides
Status of irrigation facilities
Markets and marketing opportunities

Analysis of time line

On 15th December, 2018, a meeting was organized in Sikiri village for a detailed discussion on time line of the village. Around 30 people belonging from different streets had been actively participated and contributed at the same time. This meeting was facilitated by the facilitators of Ekta, Koraput which was supported by GIZ, New Delhi. Before moving forward with the discussion, the facilitator had elaborated the needs and importance of time line of the village to the villagers.

- ⇒ In the year, 1970, the total family inhabited in this village was around 500
- ⇒ Fertility of the land was too good in the village around 50 years back, but, water facilities were comparatively less. Prior to 1990, people had been used local seeds as well as bio fertilizers in their fields. At the same time, they had also shared some of the local paddy seeds with us. Some of the local paddy seeds were Ratan Chudi, Maniaphula, Pashu Champa, Krushna Kadali, Mayur Phulia, Ratna Kani & Bara Panka etc.
- ⇒ Prior to 1990, the villagers were cultivating betel, paddy and sugarcane in their fields in large scale. But, after the cyclone of 1990, things were changed dramatically so far as the above farming were concerned. In spite of several attempts made in this directions, but, all their efforts were in vain. So, at last, they forced to leave the betel farming and adopted vegetable especially tomato cultivation since last few years
- ⇒ Prior to 1990, people had been also cultivating sugarcane in large scale. But, after closing of Aska Sugar Mill, they had found no other alternatives but to stop cultivating sugarcane

- ⇒ After 1990, things had been changed slowly but steadily in the cultivation. People had started using hybrid as well as hi-yields seeds and chemical fertilizers & pesticides at the same time
- ⇒ Natural calamities such as floods as well as cyclone in various points of time caused great amounts of loss of life and property of the village

Analysis of historical transact

On 15th of December, 2018 in Binayak Pathagar, a meeting was organized by Ekta NGO with the support from GIZ, New Delhi taking the community people of Sikiri into account which focussed on the analysis of historical transact. This discussion was quite focussed on limited areas such as land, water, uses of fertilizers, seeds among others. In the process of discussion, we were fortunate to find people from various streets of the village and they were helped in find out different things in relation to this topic.

Land: Prior to 1980, the village was covered with around 1200 acres of both common land and farming land. Besides that, around 200 acres of other lands available in this village. In the land meant for agriculture, people had been doing Paddy, Muga & Biri farming. In other lands, people have been doing betel as well as sugarcane. Basically, they had been doing betel farming in all seasons and in the rainy reasons, emphasis was more on paddy cultivation. In the rest lands, people had been doing vegetable cultivation for some periods. Due to water scarcity, most of the lands are unused. With the passage of time, people have been started houses in the cultivable lands due to increase of population. In the year, 2000, Govt. had installed 50 bore wells in order to address the water issues of the village. Due to natural disasters in various points of time, the people have been losing many things in relation to agriculture. In spite of all these challenges, now, they have been more focussed on vegetable cultivation for supporting their livelihood needs.

Water: In the year, 1980, there were only 12 bore wells and 03 canals available in this village. In spite of these water sources, people had been facing difficulties in irrigating their lands in a proper manner. Their agriculture was mainly rain fed and after rainy seasons, they had been preferred for pulses! For meeting the water needs of betel farming, they had been preferred for local technologies for lifting water manually from the deep wells. With the passage of times, taking the available water sources into account, Govt. had been trying to address the issue of water through promotion of irrigation. These sources had been somehow, addressed the water needs of the community. Some rich people had also taken initiatives at their level for irrigation by installing the systems from their own pockets. Still, the community people have been facing difficulties in managing their irrigation needs during the summer seasons. But, things have been changed so far as irrigation, drinking water and bathing water are concerned in the present context.

Fertilizer: Prior to 1980, community people have been used only organic manures in their fields. The manures were prepared out of cow dung and waste of the people which was largely used in the fields. After paddy cultivation, they had been doing pulse which required less water for the same. After 1990, things had been changed by using chemical fertilizers in their fields. They had been used these chemical fertilizers due to the introduction of hybrid and hi-yield seeds. And, the quantity of these fertilizers increased with the time passed. By 2018, each and every community people had been using chemical fertilizers so far as the agricultural are concerned. We hardly find organic farming in this village.

Analysis of Social Map

Village: Sikiri

On dated 16th of December, 2018 a meeting was organized at community hall of Sikiri by Ekta organization, Koraput with the support form GIZ, New Delhi taking the local community people into account for discussing more about the social map that had been done with the support, cooperation and contribution from the villagers. For doing this social map, more than 30 people represented from different streets of the village supported and facilitated. The main purpose of this exercise was to know the village and its other things with community participation.



To know more about the village situation such as total households, types of houses, landless households, linkages with Govt. facilities, services, entitlements, women headed families, available various institutions, temple, community places, water sources, tube well etc.

During the social map exercise, the following things had been found as follows

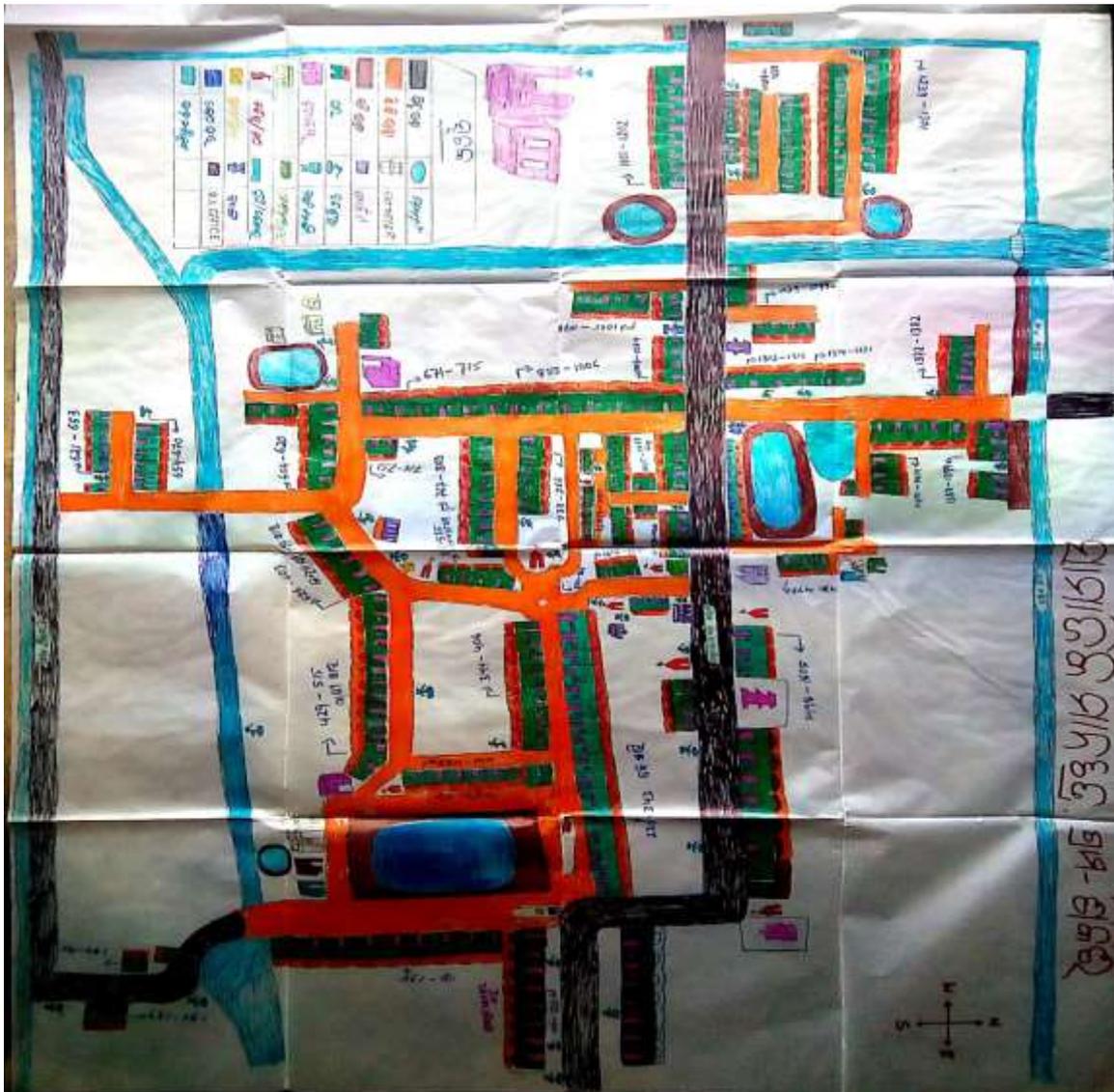
- Total households in the village is : 1670
- Covered under various housing schemes are: 187
- Total landless families are:
- Women headed families are: 91
- Migration families are: 124

- Available institutions : (Anganwadi Center: 11, Schools: 06, Gram Pnachat Office: 01, Post Office: 01, Banks: 02, Revenue Inspector Office: 01, Cyclone Centre: 02, Veterinary centre: 01, Pani Panchayat, Community centre, library: 02)
- Water sources : Pond: 07, Tube well: 65
- Linked with Govt facilities such as Antodaya, Annapurna, pension schemes etc.
- Total self help groups: 60

Taking all these factors into village, with the support and cooperation from the community people, social mapping of the village was analysed. This will give a clear picture – what are the things available taking the needs and expectations of the community people, where we have to work so that we will meet the needs and requirements of the people and how, we will move forward by putting on the local governance in order to avail these services in the greater interest of the community and the village at the same time.



Social Map



Analysis of Resource Map

Village: Sikiri

On dated 17th of December, 2018 a meeting was organized at community hall of Sikiri by Ekta organization, Koraput with the support form GIZ, New Delhi taking the local community people into account for discussing more about the resource map that had been done with the support, cooperation and contribution from the villagers. For doing this resource map, more than 35 people represented from different streets of the village supported and facilitated. The main purpose of this exercise was to know the various resources of the village and its other things with community participation.

The main purpose behind the resource map is to know what the resources available within the village are and how it will be properly and adequately used in the greater interest of the community people in one hand and the village as a whole on the other. The resources are

(cultivable land, uncultivable land, un-used land, forest lands, community land, grazing land (gochar), water sources (river, pond, canal, tube well, bore well, streams etc.). Besides the above, what are the issues in relation to the land uses, its planning and the management at the same time in the village.

Resource Map



The identified resources are as follows:

- ❖ Around 1100 acres of cultivable land
- ❖ Uncultivable land is around 100 acres
- ❖ Around 25 acres of land meant for grazing (but, mostly, it was encroached)
- ❖ Availability of 04 nos. Of canal
- ❖ Lift irrigation points is 15 nos.
- ❖ In the west side of the village, there is a canal, cultivable land, 02 lift irrigation point and Hinjili village
- ❖ To the North, graving yard, grazing land, cultivable land, un-used lands, barren land as well as river Rushikulya
- ❖ In the South side, availability of cultivable land, barren land, 03 canals and mango cultivation
- ❖ In the barren land, they have been doing betel and vegetable cultivation
- ❖ In the water logging areas, paddy cultivation has been going on in rainy season
- ❖ After paddy cultivation, they have been doing pulses in these lands

Feedbacks from the community

- ✓ In spite of availability of 1200 acres of cultivable lands, paddy cultivation had been going on in rainy seasons only. It could be better if irrigation facilities made so that people will do second crops
- ✓ Although, they have been producing huge vegetables in their fields, but, they are getting the better price due to non availability of markets or Mandi
- ✓ There is no availability of storage facilities of their production.
- ✓ Irrigation facilities for their and storage facilities for their production could be better solutions for their issues
- ✓ Processing units could another way to give better price for their labour

Analysis of Seasonality

Village: Sikiri

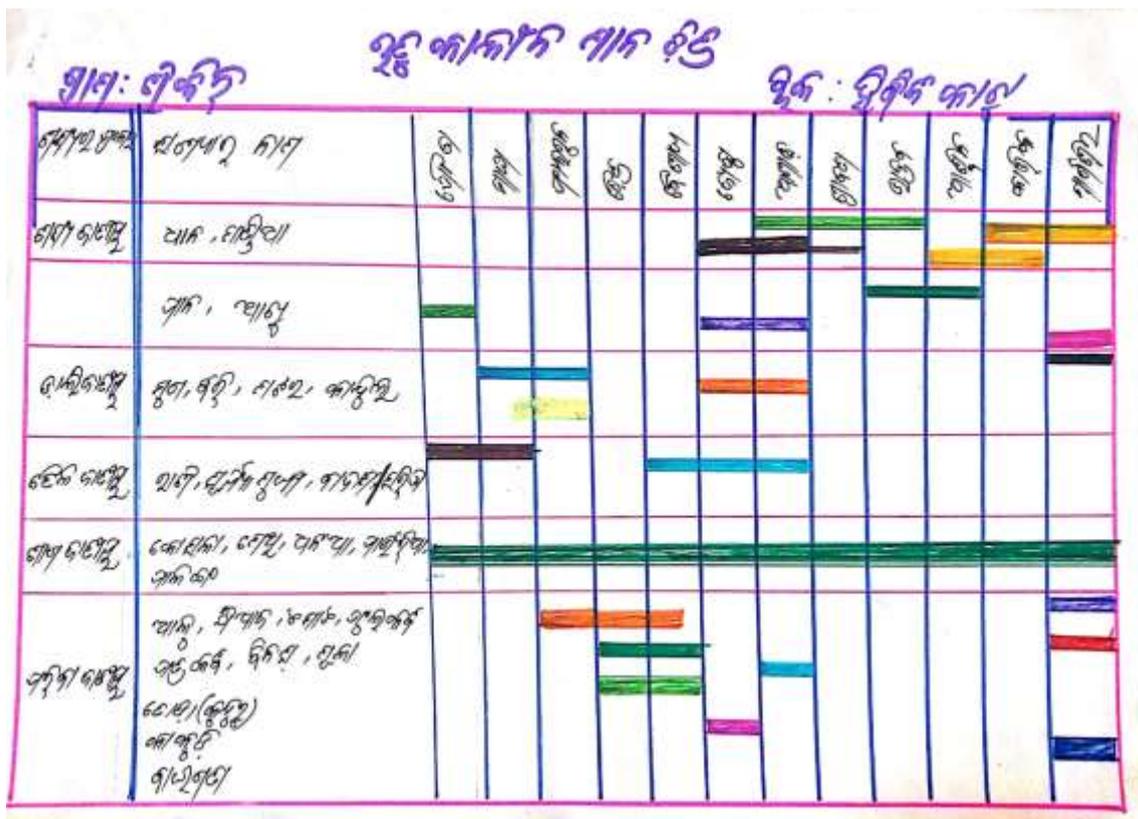
On 18th of December, 2018, at Vinayak Pathagar, Sikiri, a community level meeting was organized for a discussion on analysis of seasonality which was facilitated by Ekta organization with the support from GIZ, New Delhi. More than 30 people comprising both male and female of the village present and participated actively by sharing their points of view on seasonality. The discussion was quite fruitful and meaningful in many ways. To do the seasonality, we will be able to know – period of farming, in what lands, how do they manage their lands, types of seeds used, types of production from the fields etc. are some of the areas where it focused.

In the seasonal map, the following things have been found as follows

- ⇔ The people have been doing land preparation from the June onwards
- ⇔ They have been doing these activities from June to March by using the same
- ⇔ In this village, we found, three types of land – plain lands, barren land and grazing land

- ⇔ They have been practicing both paddy and ragi during this period
- ⇔ They have started putting seeds in the month of July and harvested in the month of December. These production are both food grains as well as pulses
- ⇔ The same principles of the above has been followed in the case of sugarcane
- ⇔ During the month of December & January, the putting of seeds of pulses started and harvested in the month of March & April
- ⇔ They have also adopting some vegetable cultivation such as tomato, potato, cabbage, cauliflower, bean, onion etc. in the month of November and harvested in the months of March and April
- ⇔ In the month of January, other vegetable cultivation take up

Taking the above analysis of seasonality into account, we can suggest what types of food grains, pulses, vegetables, oil seeds or any other farming to be promoted in what ways. By promoting these agriculture, how far it will be helpful to the community. In what better way,



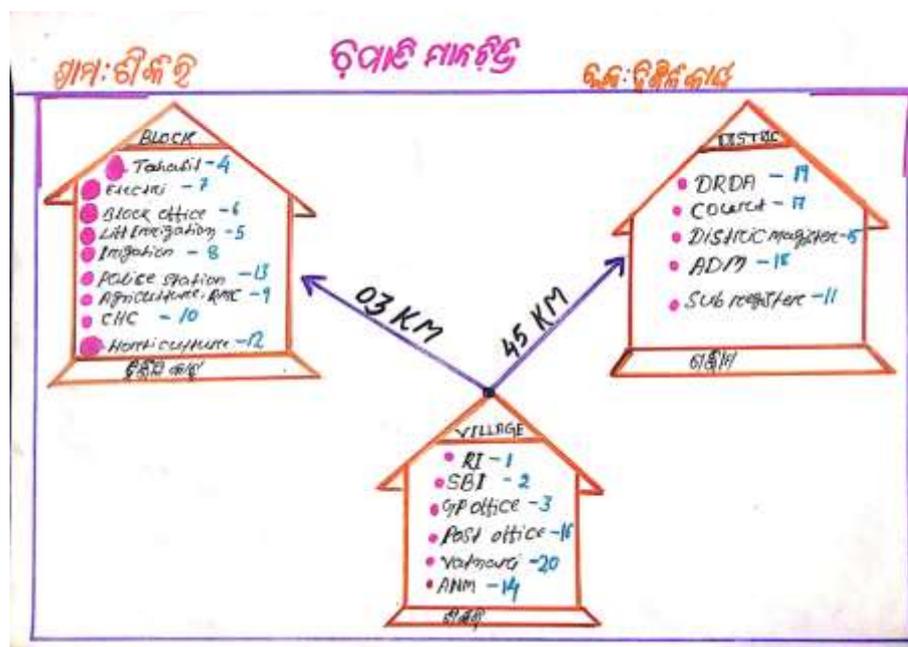
land as well as availability of water sources will be used or tapped in the greater interest of the community so that the people will get maximum benefits out of it.

On dated 18th of December, 2018, a meeting was organized in the Bada Sahi under Sikiri village which was facilitated by the facilitators of Ekta organization with the support from GIZ, New Delhi by focussing its attention on the analysis of Vann diagram or Chapati map as part of land use, planning and management exercise. In this, both male and female of the village participated actively by sharing their points of view. The purpose behind doing this exercise is to know the distance of various services from the village and their services in the lives of the community. Through this exercise, the community will be able to know – how these institutions situated in different distances have impacted them in accessing of the services available at their level

- The village Sikiri is situated around 3 km from Hinjili block
- It is around 45 km from the village to the district headquarters i.e. Chhatrapur
- As the Revenue Inspector is giving more services as required by the community stood 1st in the list. According to importance of the services provided, the list was prepared in consultation with the community

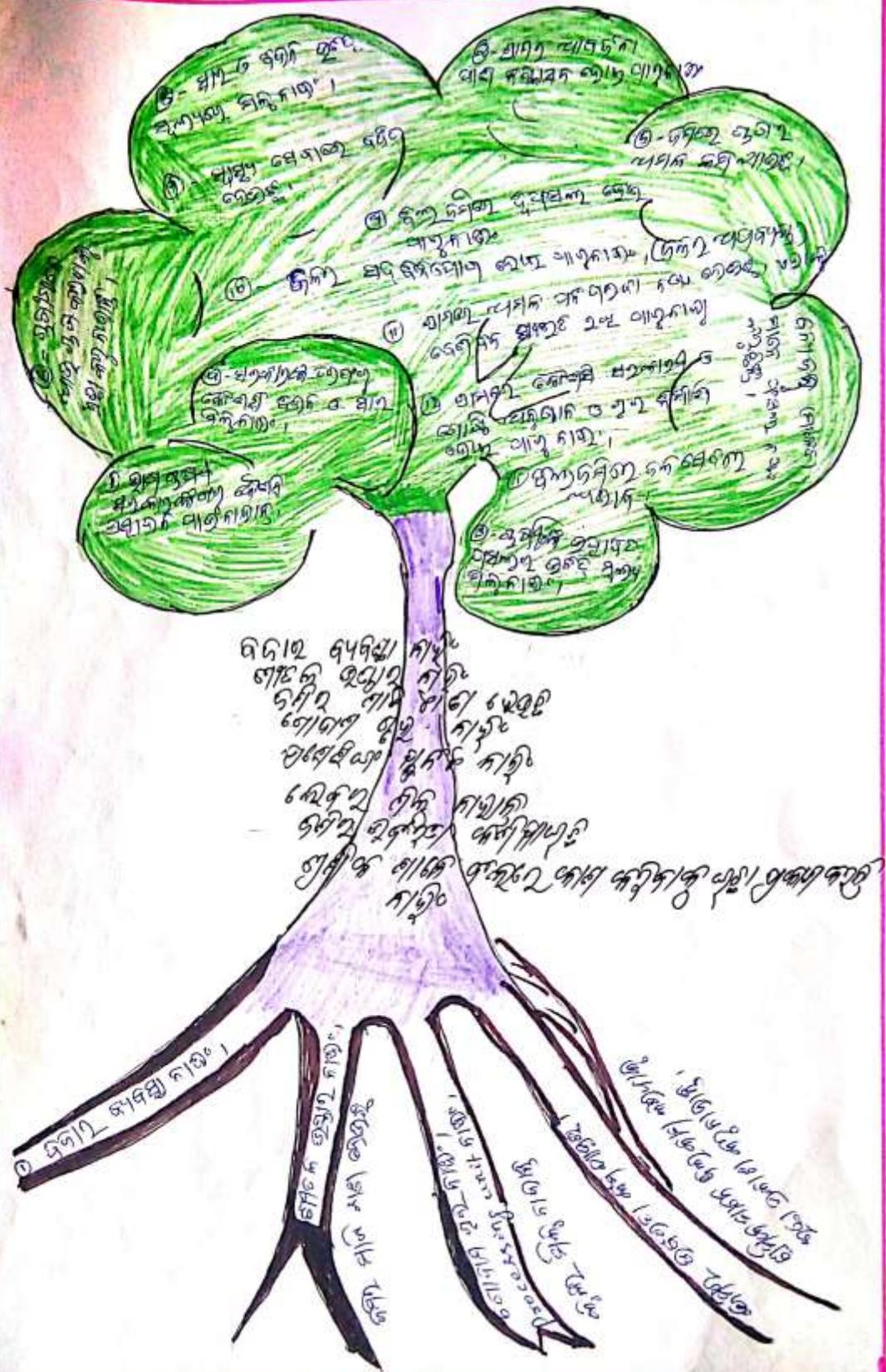
Sl. No.	Institutions / offices / service provides	Types of services and facilities
01.	Revenue Inspector Office	It provides land related information, deposits of land related fees, land measurement, land rights (ROR), process for providing caste, resident and income certificates among others
02.	State Bank of India	Land passbook, saving, personal loans, agricultural loans,
03.	Gram Panchayat Office	Panchayat protects lands of the village, well, bore well, installation of new water sources, land development, plantation, providing need based support of pension, food schemes, housing schemes among others
04.	Tahsil Office at Hinjlicut	Land registration, sale, land identification, provide caste, income, legal heir, solvency & residence certificates,
05.	Lift Irrigation office, Hinjlicut	Installation of lift irrigation points, make repair and maintenance on a regular basis
06.	Block Office, Hinjlicut	Availing various facilities and services such as housing, pension, loan among others, land development, linkages with various food related schemes, provisions for water facilities etc.
07.	Electric Department, Hinjlicut	Providing electricity in the village, repair and maintenance on the regular and timely basis and providing electric connection for proper and uninterrupted irrigation
08.	Irrigation department, Hinjlicut	Providing water facilities to the land, canal by making proper channel so that the community will benefit a lot
09.	Agriculture department, Hinjlicut	Providing basic knowledge and information to the farmers on a regular basis, providing seeds and fertilizers on a timely as well as required basis, need based support in case of any agriculture related issues etc.
10.	Community Health	Providing better health facilities to all the community people by

	Centre, Hinjlicut	providing treatment, medicines and services
11.	Sub Registrar Office	All land related information (both list and information), records
12.	Horticulture Department, Hinjlicut	The community people with get all horticulture related information such as information, new schemes, seeds, plants, sapling, technical support, fertilizers, subsidies, hand holding support among others
13.	Police Station, Hinjlicut	Providing law and order, discipline, make solutions for land related disputes,
14.	ANM centre	Providing better health services through treatment, medicines, vaccination, awareness and preventive measures
15.	District Magistrate cum Collector	Being the administrative head of the district, he is the final authority in the district to make necessary solutions so far as land related any issues or disputes
16.	Post Office	It provides postal services to the community, saving & credit, letter dispatch, providing loans
17.	Judiciary (court)	It plays a vital role in providing justice to the needy and marginalized, taking steps for speedy trial on land related disputes,
18.	Sub Collector	He / she is responsible for easy and speedy process in addressing the land related issues or disputes
19.	District Rural Development Agency	Making every efforts to resolved land related issues and disputes on a time bound manner, according to the demands from the GP, block and district, necessary plan for the development has been developed and executed, follow up the same through monitoring and supervision
20.	Veterinary office	In providing better services and facilities to the cattle of the community, the department is always trying their level best by providing treatment, medicines, vaccination and counselling



Problem Tree

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Analysis of problem tree

Village: Sikiri

On 19th of December, 2018, with the facilitation from the facilitators of Ekta NGO and support from GIZ, New Delhi, a meeting was organized in the middle of the village on land use, planning and management. In this very meeting, the discussion was focussed on the land related issues of the village. To make it effective, the community people of this village participated actively by sharing their viewpoints. The purpose behind organizing this exercise was to know that what are the issues of the land related in the village, what are their major reasons and how it had been affected to their lives and livelihood at the same time. In making of this exercise, we had got the support and contribution from the villagers. Through this, we will be able to know what are the reasons as well as effects of the issue and in what ways, we will address the same in the coming days with everybody's support, cooperation and contribution.

Identified issues:

- ⇔ No provision from the Govt. for the share croppers
- ⇔ Weak drainage system pose threat for the safety, health and hygienic of the villagers
- ⇔ Govt. has not providing seeds and fertilizers
- ⇔ Farmers fail to get minimum support price for their agricultural products
- ⇔ Production is reducing day by day in spite of increased inputs
- ⇔ Farmers are taking less interest towards agriculture due to no promotion from the Govt.
- ⇔ Wild animals destroyed their standing crops
- ⇔ Hardly, they are getting fertilizers in fair price
- ⇔ Failed to get minimum health facilities
- ⇔ Due to no irrigation facilities, no chance of second crops in a year
- ⇔ Available water sources are not properly used and managed
- ⇔ Due to no storage systems, vegetables were not kept for more times
- ⇔ Absence of community hall in the village

Analysis of these problems & reasons thereof

- ≈ Non availability of markets & marketing facilities
- ≈ No cold storage
- ≈ Excess of chemical fertilizers spoils the land fertility
- ≈ No godown available
- ≈ No processing unit of any kind
- ≈ Getting labours for their lands is an issue
- ≈ Land fertility is drastically reduced
- ≈ People are hardly interested to engage themselves in the agriculture fields as labourers

Effects of the above reasons

- ↔ Farmers are always in a loss situation in spite of all efforts leading to very miserable ways of life
- ↔ Sometimes, non availability of agricultural labourers, farmers are forced to leave their lands without thinking much
- ↔ In spite of bumper crops, they have been getting less returns
- ↔ New generation are not interested for farming as it is not better options of livelihood for them
- ↔ Migration in the village is increasing day by day
- ↔ People have been losing in both ways due to absence of proper drainage system – health related complicacies, unhygienic conditions, polluted drinking water

Detail analysis of problem tree

Issues	Main reasons	Effects of the same	Issue management	Possibility / solutions
All lands are not irrigated	In order to irrigated all lands, there is no facilities of irrigation available within the village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No second crops • Around 300 acres of land not cultivated 	With the availability of 3 canals and 60 bore wells, the community had been only irrigated to 300 acres of the pulses	All lands could be irrigated if the water of Rushikulya river linked with Hiradhar Bati to Jaya Maa Mangala Canal
The farmers are failed to conserve and preserve their productions especially the vegetables for long periods	Absence of cold storage and community hall to keep the productions safely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too difficult to sell the products and thereby losing • Getting very less returns due to heavy productions • It affects the livelihood miserably • Not keeping the productions safely for long times • Due to less returns, farmers are not interested for vegetable cultivation • Due to excess moisture contain in the paddy, the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After production, they have been forced to sell • Farmers are keeping the paddy safely with their own methods • Vegetable cultivation is being done in small scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Govt. lands within the village • Establishment of community hall could be a solution of keeping the products • Cold storage would be another options for keep the products for longer periods • Processing

		demand for the same is also less		unit could also be thought for better pricing if think of bi-products
Non availability of common place for any social, cultural or religious gatherings	No place such as meeting hall, community hall, kalyan mandap within the village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People have been investing more in case of any social functions • Difficult to gather more people in one place • Very difficult to take decision when they failed to get common place for gatherings or discussion • During rainy seasons, it is too challenging to organize any program/s causing both economic and mental stress • In case of organizing programs in schools or in Anganwadi Center, the children are the worst sufferers • Because of this, development of unhygienic conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People have been using the available small community hall and Pathagar • If any major events, they have been forced to organize the same in schools • Avoiding organizing programs during rainy reasons if not very urgent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenty of Govt. lands available in the village • Big community hall could be constructed for accomodating more people in one place for functions
No provisions for the share croppers from Govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no formal agreement in between the land owner and the share cropper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood of the share croppers hampered • In case of natural disasters, in spite of huge investments and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through mutual trust and understanding, the land owners compensate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of formal agreement in between the land owners and the share

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land is not in favour of share cropper 	<p>labour, they are not able to get the compensation of the Govt. directly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They become loanee in case of crop loss Forced to migrate in case of loss Facing problem in selling their products in Mandi 	<p>very less to the share cropper in case of any natural disasters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The share croppers are also shared the produces with the land owners 	<p>croppers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Govt. should legalize the share croppers with the conditions – the land users of the year will be the real owners by getting Govt. facilities Compensation to be paid to the share croppers according to the loss incurred
Water logging in most of the times in the fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no proper drainage system in the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land is washed away by creating drainage in the fields Loss of seeds implanted there Loss of both labour and money due to this Unused for agricultural purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lands are becoming unused due to water logging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of proper drainage system in order to drain the water Govt. should made draining as part of their development initiatives It could be possible through MGNREG A scheme
The land owners are not interested for further	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult to get agriculture labourers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the lands are unused Labour cost is increasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finding no other alternatives, the land owners have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need of fixing minimum labour cost

promotion of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labourers are not interested in engaged themselves in farm activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are not interested in farm activities and migrated outside 	been forced to hire labourers with higher labour cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of improved agricultural implements
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Action Plan for land related issues

Land related issues	Needs for addressing the issues	Measures for the same to be taken			
			Community contribution	External support	Timeline
All lands are not irrigated	In order to irrigate all lands of the village by proper uses and its management, available water sources will be identified, used, planned and managed	Need of having irrigation channel from Hirabati Bati to Jaya Mangala Canal from Rushikulya river	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ∞ This issue should be discussed in details by approving in Palli Sabha and then in Gram Sabha ∞ Land to be identified properly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilization of funds from different sources ▪ Need of technical support and guidance 	2019 – 2020
Farmers are failed to protect and preserve their seeds	Need of having seed conservation system in place	Need of godown near Suadia land & Badhia river	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ∞ Identification of land for the purposes ∞ Issue to be placed and passed in Palli Sabha / Gram Sabha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resource generation ▪ Technical support 	2019
People have not been getting fair prices for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Need of proper conservation ➤ Need fair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of cold storage near temple ▪ At the same time, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ∞ Identification of land for the purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resource generation ▪ Technical support 	2020 – 2021

their products	prices according to their investment, land and other input costs into account	processing unit could also be needed	∞ Issue to be placed and passed in Palli Sabha / Gram Sabha		
People have been suffering a lot so far as addressing health related issues (Moving Berhampur)	➤ In spite of more than 11000 population, they have no medical centre	▪ Near to the village adjoined to Joka pond, either Primary health centre or dispensary could be possible	∞ Identification of land for the purposes ∞ Issue to be placed and passed in Palli Sabha / Gram Sabha	▪ Resource generation ▪ Technical support	2020
Water sources in Kakudia stream are not used for agriculture	➤ Measures to be taken for diverting Kakudia stream water for agricultural purposes	▪ If there is a provision of making bridge in between Taratarini temple & Kakudia stream, irrigation could be possible	∞ Representation to the concerned authorities ∞ Public meeting through lobby & advocacy ∞ Recommendation by the Panchayat to the higher level for the same	▪ Resource generation ▪ Technical support	2020 – 2022

Types of lands available in the village

Land	Quantity	Present status	Opportunities for further improvement
Anabadi Land (Jagya)	0.400 Acres	These lands are acquired by some of the villagers by constructing houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of land records which could be referred for furtherance ▪ Some landless people could be covered by giving lands out of this ▪ These lands could be used for Govt. developmental projects and programs ▪ This information could be accessed from Revenue Inspector Office who is in the village itself
Anabadi Land (Ajagya)	89.846 Acres	Out of these lands, some villagers have got land rights. Rest lands have no records	
Common land	36.908 Acres	<p>In this lands, many Govt. as well as private institutions have been developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Markets and market complexes • Some lands have also been acquired by the villagers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All these lands belong to the village which is in the land records ▪ Out of these common lands, development initiatives could be taken in the greater interest
Agriculture land (Bila Jami)	854.428 Acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ At present, around 854 of lands have been used for agricultural purposes (basically, paddy cultivation in the rainy seasons) ✓ After harvesting of paddy, some pulses and vegetable have been cultivated in these lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Now, there canals such as Jaya Maa Mangala, Kakudia & Badhianadi available for agriculture ▪ 24 nos. of Govt. & 36 nos. Of private parties have bore well facilities ▪ Water of Rushikulya could be used for irrigation ▪ More wells will come into effect under MGNREGA
Barren Land (Padar Jami)	162.814 Acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Betel farming is going on in around 100 acres and rest 62 acres have been used for vegetable cultivation ✓ The villagers have been doing all these in all seasons (Rainy, Summer & Winter) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proper irrigation facilities available ▪ There are around 60 lift irrigation facilities made by the Govt. ▪ Enormous opportunities at the Govt. to tap for getting the benefits out of it

Reserved land (Rakhita Jami)	43.124 Acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Around 43 acres of land meant for grazing or gochar land ✓ Some parts of the land is being used for graveyard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It could be restored from the encroachers ▪ Special emphasis to be made for developing these lands for the cattle grazing ▪ All the records and documents with the village ▪ Plan for High School building in this land
Community land (Basthi Jami)	24.664 Acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The villagers have made houses for their residence ✓ Development of various Govt. & private institutions ✓ Having six ponds in these lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All land records available ▪ Provisions of different Govt. schemes and provisions

On dated 19th of December, 2019, a meeting was organized in the village of Sikiri under Hinjlicut block in the district of Ganjam. This meeting was organized by the Facilitators of Ekta, Koraput with the support from GIZ, New Delhi for the formation of Land Use, Planning & Management committee of Sikiri village. The objective behind forming this committee was to monitor, supervise and follow up the actions that the villagers had developed with the participation and cooperation.

In the formation of this committee, there was broad discussion on the processes followed by the facilitators of Ekta, Koraput and the community people involved. The process of Land Use, Planning and Management was started on 15th of December and ended on 19th of December, 2018 with the participation, support, cooperation and contribution of the villagers. Their feedbacks, suggestions and comments during the process was quite informative, education and praiseworthy. Without their support and time, the team could not move forward in this direction. Before formation of this committee, the facilitators had shared the objectives, roles and responsibilities of the members associated with this committee. In the entire process, the facilitators had followed these tools such as transact walk, time line, goal free discussion, social map, resource map, seasonality, vann diagram, problem tree, problem analysis and prioritise and dream map among others. The following members have been taken as members of the committee

Sl. No.	Name	Father / Husband Name	Age	Sex	Position
01.	Mr. Suresh Barad	Kalu Charan	35	M	President
02.	Mr. Arun Kumar Pradhan	Krushna	49	M	Secretary
03.	Mr. Gopinath Pradhan	Gobinda	53	M	Member
04.	Mr. Balakrushna Padhi	Raghunath	36	M	Member
05.	Mr. Gundu Gouda	Narsu	62	M	Member
06.	Mr. Ganesh Padhi	Prakash	37	M	Member
07.	Mr. Ramesh Chandra Swain	Choudhry	55	M	Member
08.	Mr. Srikanta Kumar Pal	Trinath	38	M	Member
09.	Mrs. Pratima Behera	Ladu Kishore	30	F	Member
10.	Mr. Narsha Gouda	Motiram	59	M	Member
11.	Mr. Manmath Panda	Bipra Charan	47	M	Member

By giving vote of thanks to the villagers of Sikiri, we closed the meeting with a hope that whatever we had planned, it will be properly carried forward in the greater interest of the community as a whole.