

# Use and Management Plans of Village Lands



Village: **Sasana Ambagaon**

G.P.: **Sasana Ambagaon**

Block: **Hinjilikatu**

District: **Ganjam**

State: **Odisha**



Prepared by: **EKTA**, Koraput

Date of preparation: 15<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> December 201



Supported by: **GIZ**

## Village Information

Household Details		Village Resources (Institutions)		Other Village Resources		Human Resource Details	
Total Households	710	Primary School	01	Tube Wells	29	Sarapanch	01
Tin-roofed Houses	78	Upper Primary School	01	Mobile Tower	03	Naeb-Sarapanch	01
Mud and straw houses	20	High School	01	Rice Mill	01	Ward Members	08
Pucca (cement concrete) Houses	612	Aadarsh Vidyalaya	01	Grocery and other Shops	45	Panchayat Samiti Member	01
S.C. Households	206	Anganwadi Centre	01	Crematory	03 hectares	Grama Rojagar Sevak	01
General Category Households	71	G.P. Office	01	Anabadi land	50 hectares	Supply (Ration) Assistant	01
OBC Households	433	Radhakrushna Yuvak Sangha	01	Grazing Land	40 hectares	Supply Officer	01
Women Headed Families	79	Satyabhama Women Society	01	Irrigated Land	300 hectares		
Families having PWDs	54	A.N.M. Centre	01	Forest Land	125 hectares		
Landless Families	304	Veterinary Centre	01	Caves and Hills	06		
Migrating Families	325	SBI Jana Seva Kendra	01	Ponds	14		
				Wild Lake	01		
				Forest	01		
				Rivulet / Naala (Karamanga, Kakudia)	02		
				Canal (No.9)	01		

## Village Information

Sl. No.	Designation of the Persons	Name of the Persons
1	Sarapanch	Sangeeta Sahu
2	Panchayat Samiti Member	Ranjita Sabat
3	Naeb Sarapanch	Muralidhar Jena
4	Gram Rojagar Sevak	Shiva Sankar Swain
5	Village Level Worker (Grama Sevak)	Aswini Sahu
3	Supply (Ration Assistant)	Sanjaya Kumar Sahu
4	Supply Officer	Sarat Behera

## Village Transect Walk

Today on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2018, the transect walk was done with the active participation 8 youths and some elderly people of village Chanduli. During this transect walk, different resources and the household set ups were observed. Towards the south of the village, there exist herbal forest, mango groove, a playground for the High School, Haj Reservoir (constructed near the forest so that the wild animals can drink water from this), and a electric sub-station. Towards the south-east, the Aadarsh Vidyalaya exists. Similarly, in the same direction, stands the Giri-Gobardhan Park. The Sapua Dam, in the east is providing water for agriculture. The upper part of the village is in the east, which is stretching from Baidhar Hill to Giri-Gobardhan Hill. In this direction also there is a big pond, the water of which is being used for Kharif crops. There is a grazing land closed to the hill, which has been preserved for the cattle. There is a play ground beside the mango orchard. The villagers have preserved a place near Baidhar Hill for the cattle to take rest. Also many brick kilns have emerged in this area. Many people are dependent upon the Stone Quarry of Baidhar Hill for their livelihood. Towards the north, a pond and a place for the crematory, lands for agriculture have been reserved. Besides, a BSNL Mobile Tower has been constructed in this direction. Similarly, a play ground is there for the High School. Two Mobile Towers have been installed nearby. Moreover, in this part of the village, there is a betel field beside which Kakudia Canal and Karamanga rivulet are flowing. A harvesting yard has been constructed. Towards the west, there are Jogia Pond, No.9 Canal and Kalua Baramana Ghai Dam. These water sources are helping immensely for Kharif crops. Mainly, the villagers are rearing cattle, goats, buffaloes, sheep, poultry etc. for earning their livelihoods. Apart from this, there are 44 shops, a High School, one Primary School, Gram Panchayat Office, Rice Mill, Water tank, R.I. Office, A.N.M. Centre, Veterinary Centre and a Post Office, which are rendering various services to the villagers.

## Village History

Many years back, this village got settled with 100 families at Ghiatola Orchard. By that time the villagers used to suffer from small pox and cholera frequently. Besides, once a tiger from the nearby forest entered into the village and killed one man who belonged to Brahmin caste. All these happenings compelled the villagers to take decision not to stay in that village any longer. So, all the villagers divided themselves into three groups, one of which was Sasani Brahmin group. 50 families of this Sasani Brahmin group left the village and came here to the present village and got settled here. Since then, as per the name of the Barahmin group, the village was named 'Sasan Ambagaon'. At present some 710 people belonging to different castes are residing here in this village.

### Analysis of the Historical Timeline

Today, on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2018, the historical timeline and its analysis of village Sasan Ambagaon in Hinjilikatu Block was prepared. The youths and the elderly people actively participated in this process. The objective of this analysis was to present and record the major happenings or incidences, whether these were natural or man-made. This analysis gave an insight into the major changes that happened over the years because of different happenings or incidences. Also, it revealed how the villagers during that time coped up with the situations.

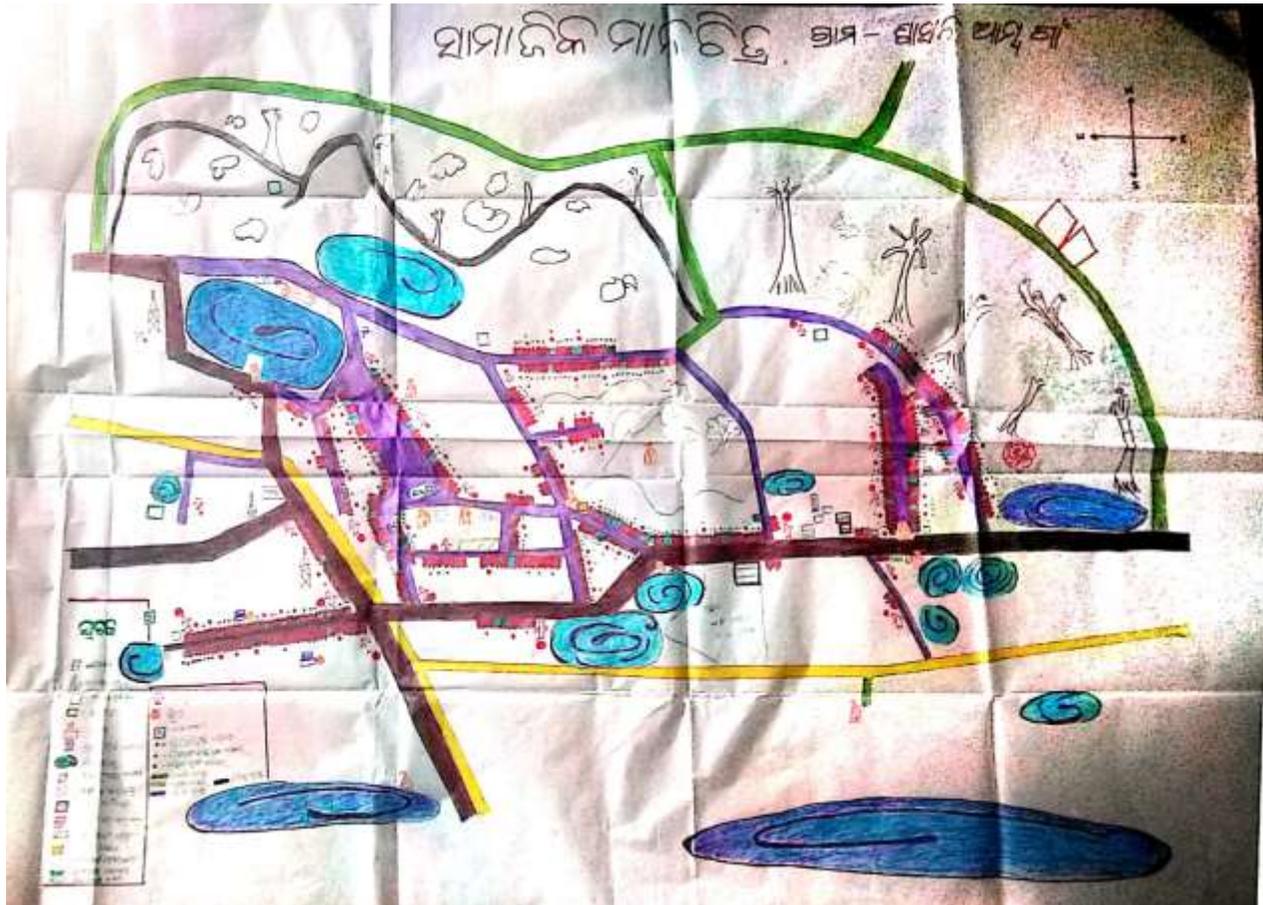
It was during 1970, the people used to use their lands the maximum and most appropriately. But during 1990, there occurred a devastating cyclone, which badly affected the fertility of agricultural lands. After that cyclone, some of the lands lay uncultivated. By 2000 -2010, some of the homestead lands were also seen to be unoccupied and unused. By 2018, the amount of the

ସାସନୀ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ	ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଜାତି	ପାଳ	କୃଷି, କୋଷ୍ଠ, ପୁରୀ, କୋଷ୍ଠ	ସାମାନ୍ୟ	ବୌଦ୍ଧ, ହିନ୍ଦୁ
					କୋଶାଳ
					କୋଷ୍ଠ
					ଆଶାଚ
					ମାକଡ଼ା
					ହାତୁକ
					ଆମ୍ବିକ
					କାହିକ
					ମାକଡ଼ା
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					ପାହାଡ଼
					କୋଷ୍ଠ

agricultural lands was decreased and instead the brick kilns and grazing lands increased. Also, houses were constructed on the uncultivated lands.

The use of chemical fertilisers that started during 1970 in very less amount, are being largely used in agriculture by now days. This has caused the drastic decrease in use of bio-fertilisers.

## Social Map



### Analysis of Social Map

Today, on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2018, the preparation and analysis of Social Map was done at Sasan Ambagaon village. On this map, the social and economic condition of the village was demonstrated. As per this map, there are a total 710 families living in the village. Regarding the types of the houses, there are 78 tin houses, 20 thatched houses, 612 RCC houses in the village. Among the communities, there are 433 O.B.C. families, 206 S.C. families, 71 General Caste families, 79 women-headed families, 54 families having Divyangs, 304 landless families and 325 migrating families living in the village.

Among the resources, there are 29 tube wells, one Water Tank for supply of drinking water and 5 open wells, which are fulfilling the needs of water of the villagers.



## Analysis of the Resource Map

Today, on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2019, the Resource Map of village Sasan Ambagaon was prepared. Through this map, the resources contributing to the economic enhancement of the villagers were identified. Whatever resources the village has, all the people whether rich, poor, landless, women-headed or families having Divyangs are getting benefitted from in every way possible. For example: the people are making use of the water of four water reservoirs in the village to grow Kharif crops in their lands. The herbal garden in the Gobardhan Hill meets the traditional medicinal requirements of the people in the village. The trees and plants in the nearby forest meet the day-to-day requirements of wood of the people. Similarly, the lands lying unused have been reserved for various institutions rendering varieties of services for the welfare of the villagers.

## Venn Diagram

### **Sasan Ambagaon Village:**

#### ***(Within the village)***

-  G.P. office,
-  R.I. office
-  Pani Panchayat Committee

#### ***(At a distance)***

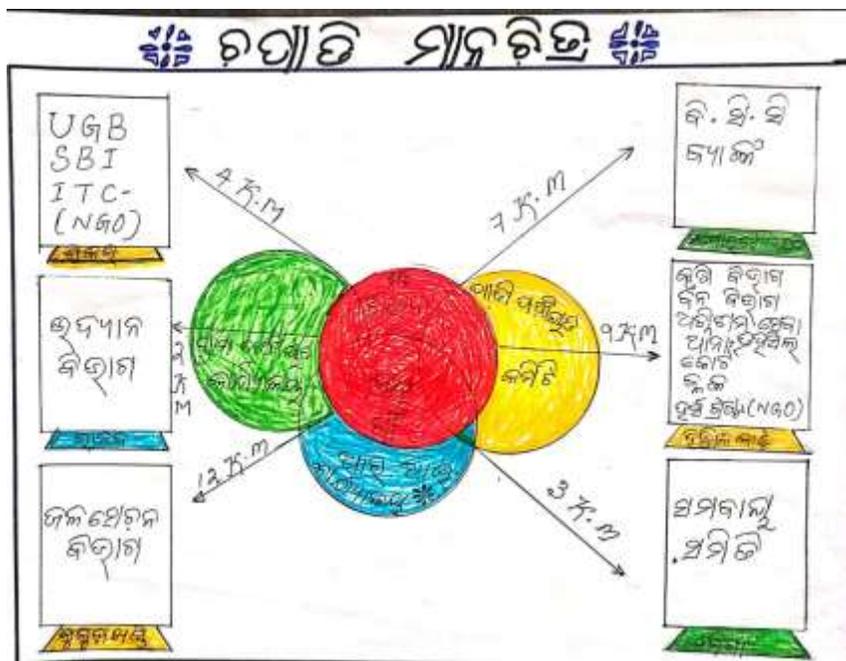
- ❖ 2 k.m.s - Horticulture Office at Ralab-
- ❖ 3 k.m.s - Cooperative Society at Nimigaon
- ❖ 4 k.m.s – UGB, SBI, ITC (NGO) at Shikiri
- ❖ 7 k.m.s – B.C.C. Bank at Samarajhola Chhak
- ❖ 9 k.m.s – Agriculture Office, Forest Office, Fire Station, Police Station, Tahasil Office, Judicial Court, Block Office, Harsha Trust (NGO) at Hlnjilikatu
- ❖ 12 k.m.s – Irrigation Office at Kukudakhandi

## Analysis of the Venn Diagram

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 services in providing essential services to the village. The villagers identified 18 such institutions and placed them serially taking into consideration their services related to use and management of lands. They placed The Gram Panchayat in No.1 since it has been implementing various activities for the use of lands like: land levelling, plantation, facilitating communication and linkage with different organizations who are working for the land management and development.

Likewise: they placed the Block Office in No.2 because of its almost similar cooperation and activities for the land management of the village. Then they placed other institutions in the following order:

- No. 3 - R.I. office
- No. 4 – Tahasil Office
- No. 5 – Pani Panchayat
- No. 6 – Forest Department
- No. 7 – Agriculture Department
- No. 8 – Cooperative Society and Cooperative Bank
- No. 9 – Irrigation Department
- No.10 – N.G.O.s (ITC & Harsha Trust)
- No.11 – Police Station
- No.12 – Judicial Court
- No.13 – Fore Station
- No.14 – Horticulture Department ‘
- No.15 - Utkal Gramya Bank
- No. 16 – State Bank of India



### Analysis of Seasonal Map

Today, on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2018, the preparation and analysis of Seasonal Map of village Sasan Ambagaon was done at Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra in the village. The objective of this mapping was to find out how the people are using their lands during the year, in which period the lands are lying unused or uncultivated and how a plan of action can be prepared to use the cultivable lands during the entire year.

The analysis showed that the people are using their lands from July to September for paddy cultivation, January to April for pulses cultivation, and the entire year for betel leaf cultivation.



## Use of Lands

<b>Types of Land</b>	<b>The Existing Practices</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Recommendations of the Coordinators / Facilitators</b>
Forest Land (125 hectares)	Plantation has been done.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More plantation required</li> <li>- Creation of orchard</li> <li>- Preservation of forests</li> <li>- Creation of water harvest structures</li> <li>- Conservation and protection of wild animals</li> </ul>	The crops can be protected from the wild animals if plantations are done in the forests massively.
Grazing Land (40 hectares)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some part of the grazing lands have been converted into homestead lands</li> <li>- Being used for grazing of domestic animals</li> <li>- Being used for the play ground of the school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This can be developed as a good source of cattle feeding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Gram Panchayat can develop fodder cultivation and plantation for the animal resources making linkages with the agriculture department.</li> </ul>
Waste Land (50 hectares)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Varieties of crops are being grown.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is scope for cottage industries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land acquisition should be done with the recommendation of the Tahasildar.</li> </ul>
Agricultural Lands (300 hectares)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Doing paddy and pulses cultivation</li> <li>- Growing vegetables in some parts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is scope for preservation of water.</li> <li>- There is scope for various crops and vegetable cultivation.</li> <li>- There is scope of marketing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The depth of 04 ponds has to be increased for the purpose of water preservation.</li> </ul>
Crematory (3 hectares)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is left barren.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plantation can be done.</li> <li>- Boundary wall can be constructed.</li> <li>- A rest shed can be constructed.</li> </ul>	

## Problem Tree Analysis

Today, on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2018, with the active participation and cooperation of the villagers of Sasan Ambagaon, the Problem Tree analysis was done. Through this analysis, it was tried to know and analyse the problems of the village, their underlying causes and the effects. Also, it



## The Problem Tree

### **The Problem:**

- ✚ Water scarcity for the use of lands

### **The causes of the Problem:**

- ❖ Deforestation
- ❖ Lack of regular and timely rainfall
- ❖ The lands are sloppy for which they cannot retain the rain water
- ❖ The ground level water is less
- ❖ Lack of water preservation system
- ❖ Increase in the use of polythene
- ❖ Rampant use of chemical fertilisers

### **The effects of the Problem:**

- Erosion of soil
- Impacting the education of the children
- The share-croppers are deprived of different Govt. benefits
- The fertility of the soil is being decreased.
- The lives and livelihoods are being affected.
- Decrease in the agricultural pattern

## Analysis of the Problems

The Problems	Causes of the Problems	Effects	Management of the Problems (existing practices)	Possible ways of Solution
1. Scarcity of water for the purpose of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of of water harvest / preservation</li> <li>- Lack of regular and timely rainfall</li> <li>- The lands are sloppy for which they cannot retain the rain water</li> <li>- The ground level water is less</li> <li>- Lack of water preservation system</li> <li>- Increase in the use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Erosion of soil</li> <li>➤ Impacting the education of the children</li> <li>➤ The share-croppers are deprived of different Govt. benefits</li> <li>➤ The fertility of the soil is being decreased.</li> <li>➤ The lives and livelihoods are being affected.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The villagers are depending upon the rains only.</li> <li>✓ During scarcity of water, they are depending upon the only small pond they have in their village.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The depth of 04 ponds has to been increased for the purpose of water preservation. (Kalua Ghai, Haj, Jogia Pond and Sapua Pond)</li> <li>○ Use of solar engines / vehicles</li> <li>○ Conservation</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- of polythene</li> <li>- Rampant use of chemical fertilisers</li> <li>- Rampage of wild animals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Decrease in the agricultural pattern</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>of Grazing lands</li> <li>○ Protection / conservation of wild animals</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.</b></p> <p>Deprivation of the share-croppers from different Govt. benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exploitation of the land owner</li> <li>- No written document with the share-croppers</li> <li>- No such benefitting policies of the Govt. for the share-croppers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The lands are not being used appropriately.</li> <li>➤ The share croppers are not able to get any benefit when the crops are affected and wasted for any reason.</li> <li>➤ The migration is increasing.</li> <li>➤ The children of the share croppers are getting deprived from higher education.</li> <li>➤ These families are deprived of social security schemes.</li> <li>➤ Most of the lands are lying uncultivated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The conditions made with the owners are sometimes changed.</li> <li>✓ Some of the owners even give their lands to the share-croppers to the next year without any condition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The beneficiaries have to be linked with different schemes of the Govt. like: Basundhara, MGNREGA etc.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.</b></p> <p>Landlessness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excessive use of liquor</li> <li>- Many outsiders are coming and residing in the village.</li> <li>- Problem of dowry in the marriage system</li> <li>- Unemployment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Affects lives and livelihood</li> <li>➤ The people are getting deprived of the basic needs and services.</li> <li>➤ Affecting the education of the children</li> <li>➤ Deprived of Govt. schemes and programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Acquiring of Govt. lands available in and around the village and distribute them among the landless people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inclusion in Basundhara scheme</li> <li>○ Inclusion in housing scheme</li> <li>○ Promotion of cottage industries</li> <li>○ Development of labour in the locality.</li> </ul>

		➤ Increase in migration		
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## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deepening of water sources like ponds and wells</li> <li>- Management of the water sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deepening of Kalua Ghai, Jogia Bandha, Sapua Bandha and Haj</li> <li>- Use of solar instruments for irrigation</li> <li>- Plantation on the boundary line of the lands</li> <li>- Provision for the conservation of wild lives</li> <li>- Development of grazing lands</li> <li>- Provision of Cold Storage for the preservation of agricultural products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Govt. will provide financial assistance</li> <li>- To include the eligible beneficiaries in the existing schemes and programmes of the Govt.</li> <li>- The Gram Panchayat will include the people in the MGNREGA</li> <li>- The Forest department will provide financial assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The villagers will develop plans and make effective management of resources.</li> <li>- The Govt. agencies will make linkages and communications.</li> <li>- The villagers will select and provide place for the cold storage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The N.G.O.s will help in preparing plans</li> <li>- They will support with the new technologies and equipments.</li> </ul>	2019
2. Deprivation of the share-croppers from different	Govt. should provide different benefits to the share-croppers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New policies should be taken up by the Govt.</li> <li>- To create a better</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial assistance</li> <li>- Assistance of new technique</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation of Planning</li> <li>- Coordination and networking with different Govt. offices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The NGOs will sensitize on various Govt. schemes</li> </ul>	2019

Govt. benefits		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- understanding among the share-croppers and the owners</li> <li>- Provision of irrigation facility</li> <li>- Conservation and protection wild animals</li> </ul>	s and equipments	and departments	and programmes. Coordination and cooperation in preparation of planning	
3. Landlessness of the villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No one would be landless in the village</li> <li>- All landless people would be included with the Govt.</li> <li>- The migration would be checked to some extent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To identify the landless families through the village meeting</li> <li>- Identification Govt. lands</li> <li>- Preparation of Plan</li> <li>- Submission of application to the Govt.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inclusion of the landless families in the housing and land schemes</li> <li>- Promotion of cottage industries in the village</li> <li>- Imparting of trainings for various livelihood programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation of planning</li> <li>- Identification of lands</li> <li>- Application to the Govt.</li> </ul>	Cooperation in planning process	2019

## Communities deprived of different Govt. benefits and schemes

The communities deprived of different benefits of the Govt.	Present status of living	Ways of Solution
Women-headed families -79	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficulties in lives and livelihoods</li> <li>- Deprived of various Govt. benefits</li> <li>- Not having social dignity</li> <li>- Increase in migration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inclusion in various schemes and benefits of the Govt.</li> <li>- Ensure food security</li> </ul>
Families having Divyangs – 54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not able to live in the society with dignity</li> <li>- Deprived of various Govt. benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creating awareness among the villagers</li> <li>- Perception building on different abilities of the Divyangs</li> <li>- Inclusion in various schemes and benefits of the Govt.</li> </ul>
Landless families – 304	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Have built houses on grazing lands</li> <li>- Deprived of educational opportunities</li> <li>- Deprived of various Govt. benefits</li> <li>- Increase in migration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inclusion in BASUNDHARA scheme</li> <li>- Support in educational programmes</li> <li>- Promotion of cottage industries</li> <li>- Providing irrigation facility for agriculture</li> </ul>