

# Use and Management Plans of Village Lands



**Village:** Punandha  
**G.P.:** Gothagaon  
**Block:** Seragada  
**District:** Ganjam  
**State:** Odisha



Prepared by: **EKTA**, Koraput

Supported by: **GIZ**

Date of preparation: 8<sup>th</sup> March to 12<sup>th</sup> March 201

### Village Information

Household Details		Other Village Resources	
Total Households	447	Tube Wells	15
S.C. Households	148	Ponds	05
OBC Households		L. I. Points	
General Category Households	299	Anganwadi Centre	03
Total Population	4700	School	02
		Water tank	01
Women Headed Families	15	Village Madap	01
Families having PWDs	23	Open wells	07
Landless Families	100	Self Help Groups	22
Migrating Families	100	River	01
Share-croppers	150	Rivulet	01
		Community Centre	05
		Temple	04
		Veterinary Centre	01
		Mobile Tower	01

### Village Information

Sl. No.	Designation of the Persons	Name of the Persons
1	Sarapanch	Basanti Pradhan
2	Gram Rojagar Sevak	
3	Naeb Sarapanch	Sindhua Pandhara
4	Panchayat Executive Officer	
5	A.N.M.	Mamata Sahoo
6	Anganwadi Worker (Centre - 1)	Anusuya Behera
7	Anganwadi Worker (Centre -2 )	Babita Pattanaik
8	Anganwadi Worker (Centre – 3)	Suprava Panigrahy
9	Anganwadi Worker (Helper-1)	Saraju Pattanaik
10	Anganwadi Worker (Helper-2)	Sulabha Rana
11	Anganwadi Worker (Helper-3)	Sanju Patro
12	ASHA Worker	Rajani Bisoi
13	ASHA Worker	Sabita Kumari Rana
14	Ward Member (Ward No.-02)	Reena Nayak
15	Ward Member (Ward No.-10)	Namita Swain
16	Ward Member (Ward No.-13)	Manas Das
17	Village Barber	Abhi Dakua

## **Village Transect Walk**

Today, in the afternoon of on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019, a transect walk, as part of the programme “Village Land Use and Management”, was done with the active participation of the villagers of Punandha village under Gothagaon Panchayat of Seragada Block at Riskapali Mandap. During this transect walk, different resources, households and institutions, livelihood patterns were identified and observed. It was known that the people of this village are growing vegetables and pulses in large scales.

The village starts from the north. In the beginning of the village there is a crematory at the left side of the road, which is under construction. Towards the right side of the road, there is Tota Sahi. This Sahi has been the habitat of communities like: Brahmin and Barber. There is a well in this Sahi.

When we entered into the Naik Sahi, we could see Kali Pond, Kali Temple, Kali Community Centre, Shiv Temple, Water Tank, Veterinary Centre, Radha Krishna Temple, Upper Primary School, Anganwadi Centre. After that we saw Big Pond, 03 tube wells, Sahi Well. Towards the left side of the Naik Sahi, there are the agricultural lands. The Naik Sahi has the paddy harvesting place. In Naik Sahi, Harijan (S.C.) people are living. There are many pucca houses in Naik Sahi.

In Dhoba (Washer man) Sahi, people of Brahmin and Dhoba communities are living. When we entered into Bada Sahi, we could see a well and a Mandap, Bada Shi Community Centre, Mobile Tower, Tube wells etc. Brahmin, Fishermen and Barber communities are living in that Sahi.

While visiting Kumbhar (potter) Sahi, we saw a well and a bridge. In Dasa Sahi, harijan people are living. That Sahi has 02 tube wells and 01 community centre.

In the Padar Lands of the village, the people are growing Vegetables. In Riska Palli Sahi, there is well, village mandap, community centre, tube well, Shiv Temple, Kalyan Mandap etc. The Primary School, Anganwadi Centre, Riskapalli Gaon Pond, Tube well, Sagar Pond etc. have been expanded up to Andhuni rivulet till the agricultural lands near Ghodahada river.

In the west, there are padar lands whereas in the east, there are paddy fields.

## **Goal- free Discussion**

Today, in the evening of 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019, a goal free discussion was facilitated by EKTA & GIZ at Punandha village. The objective of this discussion was to make an introduction with the villagers so as to establish a rapport with them and to know the historical and geographical information of the village and plan for the development of land use, livestock, socio-economic status, drinking water, river, streams, school etc.

According to the elderly persons of the village, the village witnessed two floods; one in 1990 and the other in 1999, which caused much damage to their houses and agricultural lands.

Safe drinking water has been one of the burning problems for the villagers. The people of the village mainly depend upon agriculture for their livelihoods. They have been growing paddy, pulses, vegetables etc. in their lands.

Different communities like: Harijan, General Category and O.B.C. are living in the village. This village was established 150 years back when there were only 10 families. The village was an ideal place from all points of view to get settled. Hence it was named as "Punandha".

## Timeline



### Historical Timeline of village Punandha: An Analysis

The preparation and analysis of the historical timeline of village Punandha was done today, on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019, in which the elderly persons, female and male members of the village participated actively. The village was settled 150 years back and since then has been the habitat for different communities like: Odia, Barber, Brahmin, Fishermen, Harijan etc.

It was up to 1990-1995, there was very good harvest of the crops. The villagers first witnessed a cyclone in 1990 and another one in 1999. Gradually, the people didn't have good harvest. So they started adopting the chemical fertilisers, which gave them better harvest. Over the years, the village has been provided with different facilities like: school, water, roads, communication, hospital etc. The people have been more informed and aware than earlier. However, the numbers of livestock has decreased since 2010. Because of the rampant use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides, climatic change and increasing pollution, the people have been suffering from various diseases.

## Analysis of Historical Timeline

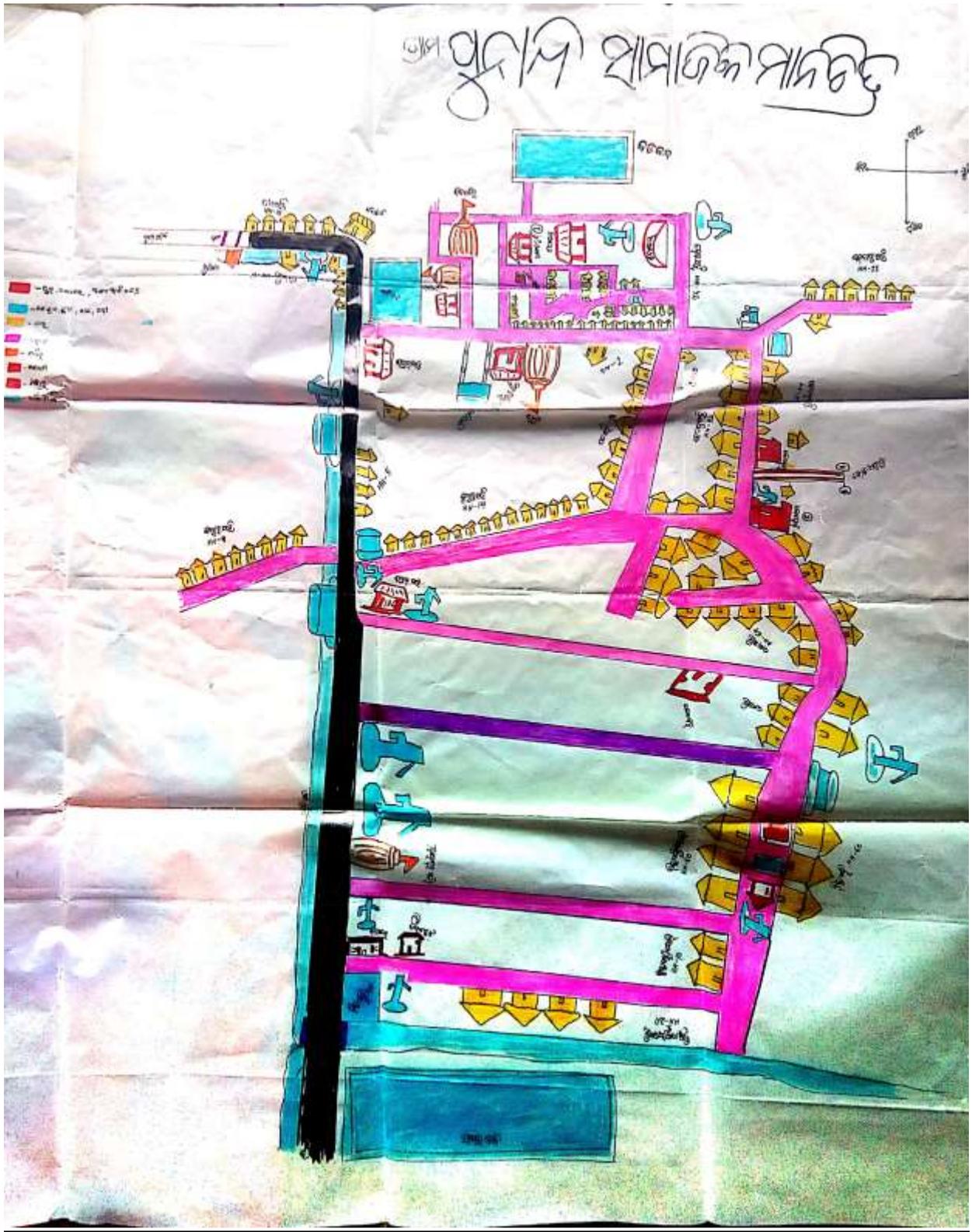
It was on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2019, the analysis of historical timeline was facilitated at Punandha village with the active participation of elderly persons, male and female members of the village. During this process, different aspects like: lands, water, animals, harvest, fertilisers, seeds etc. in 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 2390 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. However, the people are using the water of Andhuni rivulet and hence are getting increased production of paddy and cultivation.
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, pulses and vegetables etc. Tough the use of chemical fertilisers have contributed for a better harvest now days, yet this is causing various kinds of diseases both for the humans and the livestock.
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.

### ***Opinions of the Villagers:***

For the purpose of irrigation, there are ponds and canals in the village. However, people will get more benefited if a Water tank is installed to meet the needs of irrigation and drinking water.

# Social Map

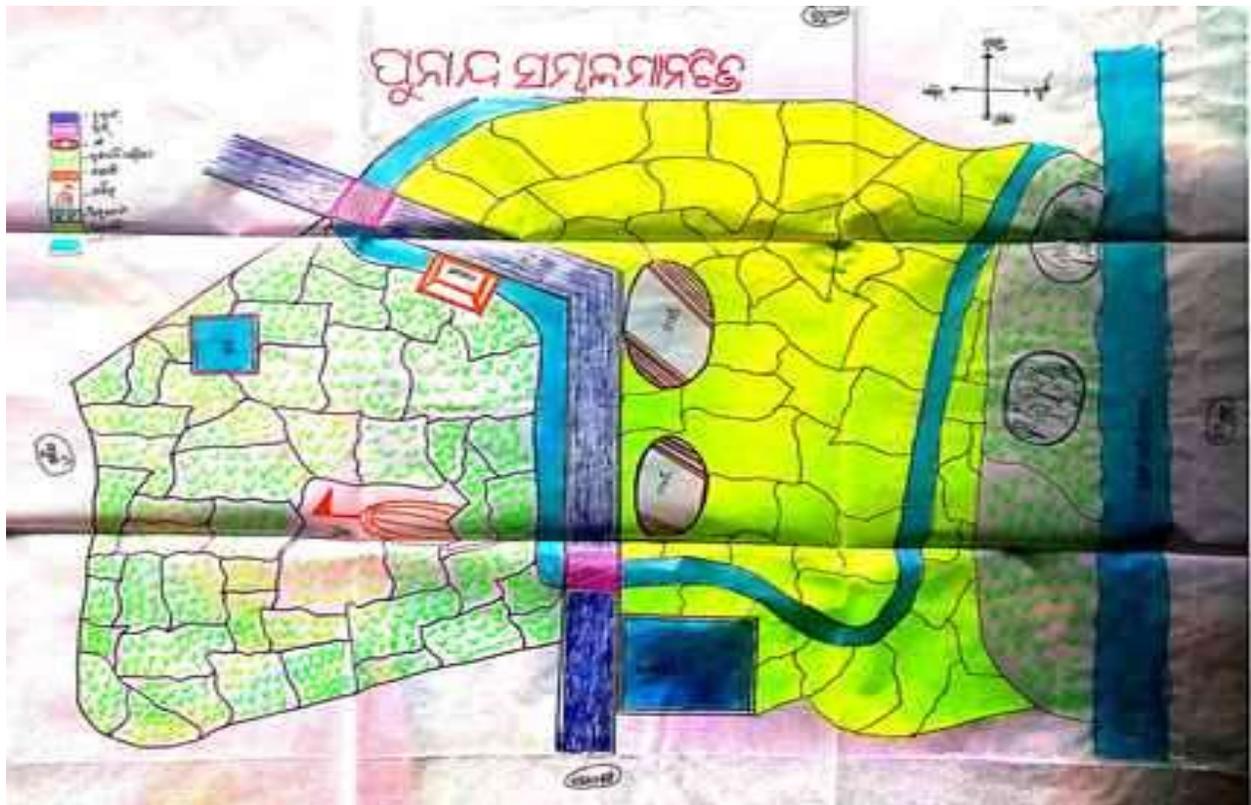


## Social Map: An Analysis

Today in the morning of 9<sup>th</sup> march 2019, the preparation and analysis of Social map of village Punandha was facilitated by EKTA and GIZ. During this process, various information regarding the number of ponds, schools, temples, wells, tube wells, total population, landless people etc. were analyzed. All the people actively participated in this process. The findings of this process were as follows:

Total population	4700	Anganwadi Centres	03
Total households	447	School	02
Women headed households	15	Temple	04
Landless families	100	Ponds	05
Families having Divyangs	23	Wells	07
Families going on migration	100	Shops	12
		Water Tanks	01
		Village Mandap	01
		Pucca houses	05
		Veterinary Centre	01
		Mobile Tower	01
		River (Ghodahada)	01
		Rivulet (Andhuni)	01

## Resource Map



## Analysis of Resource Map

The analysis and preparation of the Resource Map was facilitated by EKTA & GIZ today evening on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2019 at Dasari Sahi of Punandha village. Different resources like: Billa Jami (low land), Padar Jami (up land), ponds, rivulets, mango orchard, hills, river etc. were found place in the Resource Map and information related to these resources were discussed as follows:

Types of Land	Amount of Land	Analysis of Resource Map
Total amount of Land	2390 acres	The total lands of the village expand up to village Singipur in the east, Marudi in the west, Burupada in the north and Gothagaon in the south.
Billa Jami (low land)	155 acres	There is no irrigation facility to the low lands. So, the people are growing crops on these lands only during rainy season.
Padar Jami (up land)	40 acres	The farmers are growing varieties of vegetables, pulses and maize during rainy season only. But these lands are lying uncultivated during summer as there is no irrigation facility to these lands.
Sarakari Jami (Govt. land)	10 acres	The Govt. lands are lying near the temple.
Village Homestead Lands	30 acres	The houses of the villagers, temples, village mandap, school, water tank, veterinary centre, tube wells, wells, ponds, roads etc. have been settled on these lands.
Mango orchard	04 acres	The mango orchard expands from east to the south.

## Venn Diagram

### **Village- Punandha**

***(Within the village)***

 Gothagaon Panchayat Office

***(At a distance of 7 k.m.s at Hlnjicut)***

- ❖ Hospital
- ❖ L.I.
- ❖ Forest Department
- ❖ Bank

***(At a distance of 14 k.m.s at Seragada)***

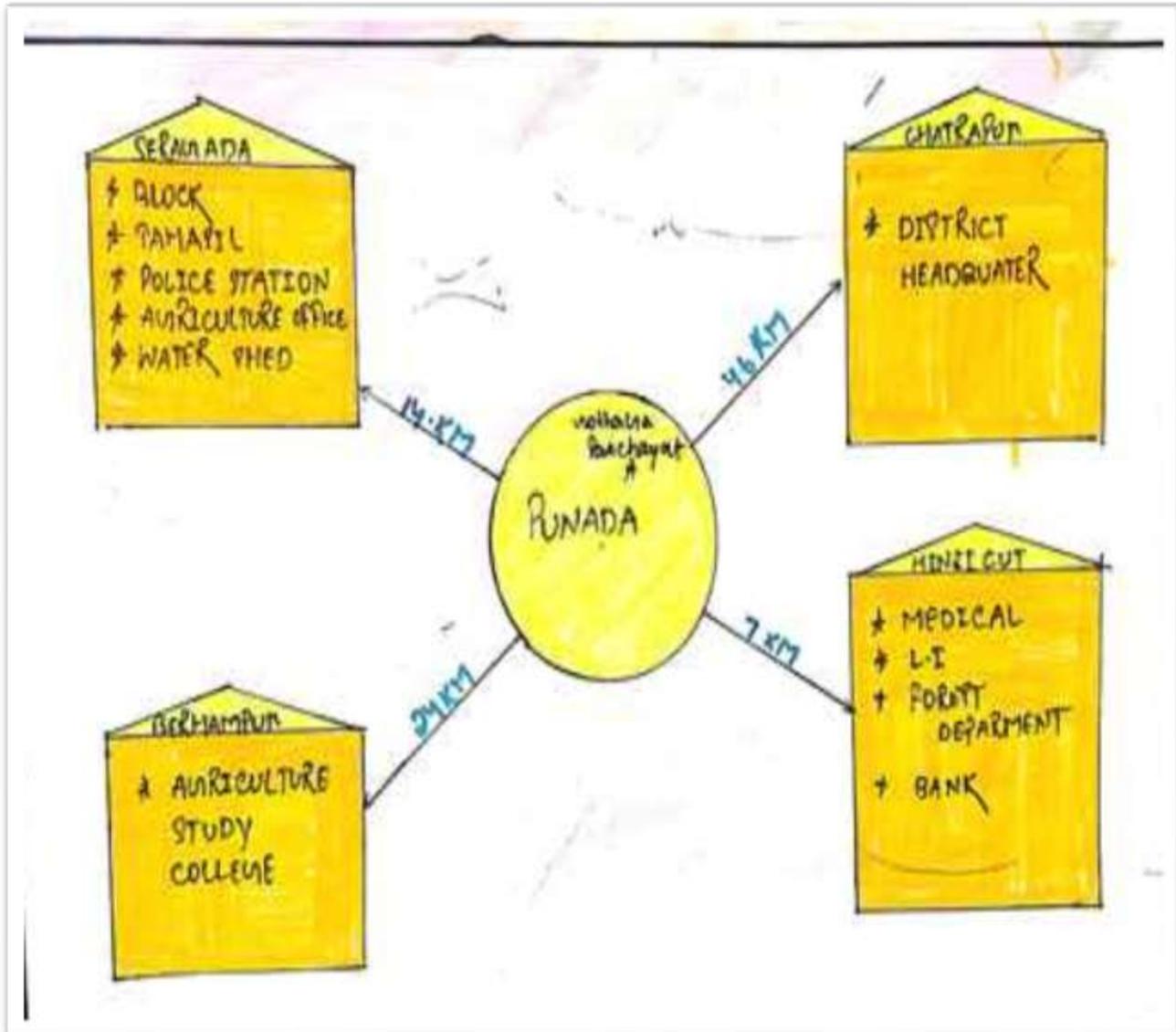
- Block Office
- Tahasil Office
- Police Station
- Agriculture Office
- Water shed

(At a distance of 24 k.m.s at Berhampur)

- Agriculture College

(At a distance of 46 k.m.s at Chhatrapur)

- ✚ District Headquarters



## **An Analysis of Venn Diagram:**

Today in the evening of 11<sup>th</sup> March 2019, the analysis of Venn Diagram was facilitated at village Punandha. The objective of preparation of this Diagram was to identify and discuss various institutions, their distances from the village and analyze their effectiveness in providing essential services to the villagers. The findings were as follows:

**Seragada:** Seragada is 15 k.m.s far from village Punandha. Here there are different offices like: Block Office, Tahasil Office, Police Station, Agriculture Department, Public Health Department, Judicial Court etc. The people are going to these offices to seek various services at different times.

**Gothagaon:** Punandha is only 1 k.m. away from Gothagaon. Here there is Panchayat Office, high school, post office etc. People are getting various services from these institutions.

**Chhatrapur:** This stands at a distance of 46 k.m.s from Punandha. The District Collectorate is here and people depend upon this office for various services.

**Hinjilikatu:** Located at a distance of 7 k.m.s from Punandha, here there are Bank, L.I., Forest department etc. on which people depend for different services.

**Berhampur:** It stands at a distance of 24 k.m.s from Punandha. The Horticulture Office and the College is here. The farmers and college going students of the village come here for their day-to-day needs.

## **Analysis of Seasonality Map**

Today, on 10<sup>th</sup> March 2019, the preparation and analysis of Seasonality Map was facilitated at Panandha village by EKTA and GIZ. Elderly persons, female and male members of the village actively participated in this process. The objective of this exercise was to know the trend of change in the lives and livelihood of the people as per the change in the seasons. The findings were as follows:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Analysis of change with the change of season</b>
1	Preparation of fields / lands for paddy cultivation	The people of the village start ploughing their lands after the lands receive a rain due to Kala Baishakhi in the month of May. They start preparing the lands in the month of July.
2	Preparation of saplings on the seed bed	This is done towards the end of June and beginning of July.
3	Transplantation of paddy saplings	The transplantation is done in the last week of July and weeding is done in the first week of August.
4	Paddy harvesting	The harvesting starts during December and January.
5	Cultivation of Pulses	The farmers start growing pulses in their lands once



## The Problem Tree

### **The Problem:**

- ✚ Water scarcity for agricultural purpose

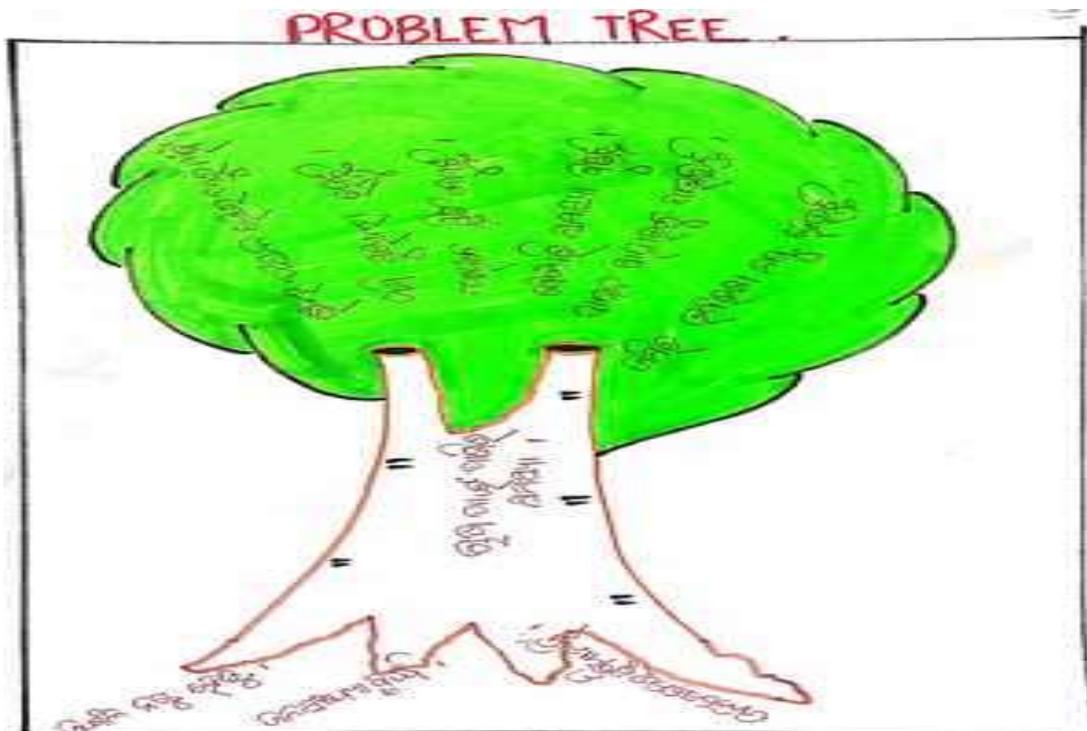
### **The causes of the Problem:**

- ❖ Deforestation
- ❖ Lack of regular and timely rainfall
- ❖ Increase in population
- ❖ Lack of irrigation facility

### **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

## Problem Tree



## 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"> <li>▪ Depletion of forest by the human habitats</li> <li>▪ Increase in population</li> <li>▪ Construction of buildings, concrete structures, roads etc.</li> <li>▪ There is no irrigation facility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The people don't get quality and better harvest</li> <li>➤ The lands are remaining dried</li> <li>➤ The economic condition of the villagers are deteriorating</li> <li>➤ The problem of unemployment is rising</li> <li>➤ The farmers are migrating to other states</li> <li>➤ The fertility of the agricultural lands are getting affected</li> </ul>	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
No settlement of the lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indifference of the Govt. departments</li> <li>▪ The Govt. Officials doesn't give priority to this problem</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The lands are not being registered.</li> <li>➤ The students have to face difficulties in getting nativity Certificate, caste Certificate etc. for their educational needs.</li> </ul>	The students are being deprived of higher education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Settlement of lands</li> <li>✓ Provision of Certificates for the students</li> </ul>
The sharecroppers are not getting any compensation when their crops are damaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The sharecroppers don't have legal rights over the lands</li> <li>▪ The owners of the lands are not giving any share from the compensation they are receiving from the Govt.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Impact on food security</li> <li>➤ The children of the sharecroppers are getting deprived of education</li> <li>➤ Finding no other option, they are migrating to other states.</li> </ul>	The problem of the sharecroppers will get resolved if the land owners give the compensation to the latter.	✓ To make provision of compensation exclusively to the sharecroppers
Occurrence of Flood and Cyclones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Ghodahada river nearby the village causing floods in the village</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The agricultural lands are being highly affected.</li> </ul>	Nothing is being done.	✓ The problem can be managed if flood water clearance system is developed.

## Plan of Action

The Problems	Expectations	Ways of Solution	How to do?			Year
			Govt.	Villagers	Others	
1. Scarcity of water both for agriculture and drinking purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of L.I. points so as to use the water of river Ghodahada</li> <li>- Water supply to houses through pipeline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grievance letter to the B.D.O.and the P.E.O.</li> <li>- Placing the demands in the Palli Sabha and Grama Sabha</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To interface with the concerned department and place the demands by the community</li> </ul>			
2. Provision of land settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Making land settlement streamlined</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Making interface and place the demands before the BDO, Tahasildar and the Sub-Collector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To form a pressure group taking together the SHGs with the youth groups in the village to place further demand before the concerned authorities</li> </ul>			
3. Provision of Certificates for the Students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To make provisions of providing certificates to all the students</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To interface the PEO, Sarapanch and the BDO regarding the issue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To interface with the concerned department and place the demands by the community</li> </ul>			

## Use and Management of Lands

Types of Land	Existing Practices	Opportunities	Recommendations
Padar Jami (Up lands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The share-croppers are using 50% of the total lands.</li> <li>➤ They are growing vegetables on these lands.</li> <li>➤ The lands are used only six months and the rest of the months the lands are lying uncultivated due to lack of water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bio – fertilisers can be used in at least 50% of the lands.</li> <li>- The Padar lands can be fully utilised if irrigation facility is made to them.</li> <li>- Vegetables and varieties of crops can be grown on the lands throughout the year only if irrigation facility is made.</li> </ul>	
Gochar Jami (Grazing lands or Govt. Lands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Some parts of the Grazing lands and the Govt. lands in the village are lying uncultivated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some institutions for the development of the village can be constructed on these lands.</li> </ul>	

## **Communities deprived of different Govt. benefits and schemes**

Today, on 11<sup>th</sup> March 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.

<b>The communities deprived of different benefits of the Govt.</b>	<b>Present status of living</b>
Women-headed widow families	There are 15 such families who are not having any govt. benefits like: Pension, IAY and other entitlements
Divyangs	There are 23 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 100. These families don't have any land. This is appearing as a barrier while joining their children in schools. They are earning their livelihoods from daily-wages.

To carry forward the process of planning, implementation and execution of solution-able activities a committee formed in a participatory approach called management committee.

The following members are as follows:

### **The Management Committee Members for land use of the village:**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Name of the members</b>	<b>Sex</b>
1	Rita Siya	F
2	Namita Swain	F
3	Jugala Naik	M
4	Krushna Das	M
5	Amar Das	M
6	Judhistira Das	M
7	Santosh Swain	M
8	Jaswant Patasingh	M
9	Renu Pradhan	F
10	Krushna Das	M

Dream Map

