

Use and Management Plans of Village Lands



Village: Khandara

G.P.: Chanduli

Block: Hinjilikatu

District: Ganjam

State: Odisha



Prepared by: **EKTA**, Koraput

Supported by: **GIZ**

Date of preparation: 15th-21st December 2018

Village Information

Household Details		Family Details		Village Resource Details	
Total Households	628	Women headed Families	14	Tube Wells	32
S.C. Households	172			Ponds	04
General category Households	268	Landless Families	220	School	01
OBC Households	188	People Migrating	1200	Open well	03
Total Population	3199	Families having Divyangs	33	Anganwadi Centre	04
General Caste Population	1428			Community Centre	02
Female	727	Access to Govt. Entitlements		Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	01
Male	701	Old Age Pension	150	Cyclone Shelter Centre	01
		Job Cards	500	Temple	05
S.C. Population	1157	Ration Card (Central Govt-450, State Govt.-50)	450	Water Tank (30,000 litre capacity)	01
Female	300			Kalyan Mandap (under construction)	01
Male	857				
O.B.C. Population	614				
Female	295				
Male	319				

Village Information (Human Resource)

Sl. No.	Designation of the Persons	Name of the Persons
1	Sarapanch	Laxman Gouda
2	Ward Member (1)	Budhia Behera
3	Ward Member (2)	Mitu Patro
4	Ward Member (3)	Sabita Dandapani
5	Ward Member (4)	Sukhadev Gouda
6	Ward Member (5)	Sulochana Gouda
7	Ward Member (6)	Bljaya Gouda
8	Ward Member (7)	Parbati Sethi
9	Anganwadi Worker	Bharati Panda
10	Anganwadi Worker	Sanjita Mohapatra
11	Anganwadi Worker	Rama Sahoo
12	Anganwadi Worker	Sukanti Sahoo
13	ASHA Worker	Jayanti Pattanaik
14	ASHA Worker	Namita Maharana
15	ASHA Worker	Sashirekha Behera
16	ANM	Kanchanmani Das
17	Panchayat Samiti (Block) Chairman	Nllanchala Panda
18	Village Watcher	Kirtan Naik
19	Village Watcher	Niranjan Naik
20	Village Barik (Barber)	Bljay Dakua
21	Village Barik (Barber)	Babu Dakua

Village Transect Walk

Today in the afternoon of 15th December 2018, under the programme "use and management plans of the village lands", the transect walk of the village was done in village Chanduli with the active participation of some youths and elderly persons and with the facilitation of one trained person. This visit was started from the village Kali Temple.

During this transect walk, we came to know that there are a total 628 families living in this village. The village has been a habitat of different communities like: Brahmin, Karan, Gouda, Dhoba, Bhandari, Kalanji etc.

Regarding the water resources, there are 32- bore-wells, 3-open wells, 3- ponds (used for bathing), 1-Big Pond (for bathing & agriculture). Besides, 90% of the total families are being provided with pipe-line water supply.

It was found that a Cyclone Shelter Centre is constructed towards the west of the village. But this Shelter is not being used by the villagers since it has been constructed in a sloppy land which doesn't serve the purpose. This building was constructed without seeking the opinion of the villagers.

There are 04- Anganwadi Centres, 01- Govt. High School, 07- Temples, 01- Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra, 05- Community Centres, 01- Matha, and 08 Sahis (streets/ hamlets).

Regarding the agricultural practices, the people of the village are growing Paddy and Green Gram once a year since the lands on which these crops are grown are mostly rain fed. But they are growing vegetables round the year as the L.I. point in the village is providing water for vegetable cultivation in the uplands.

The Village History

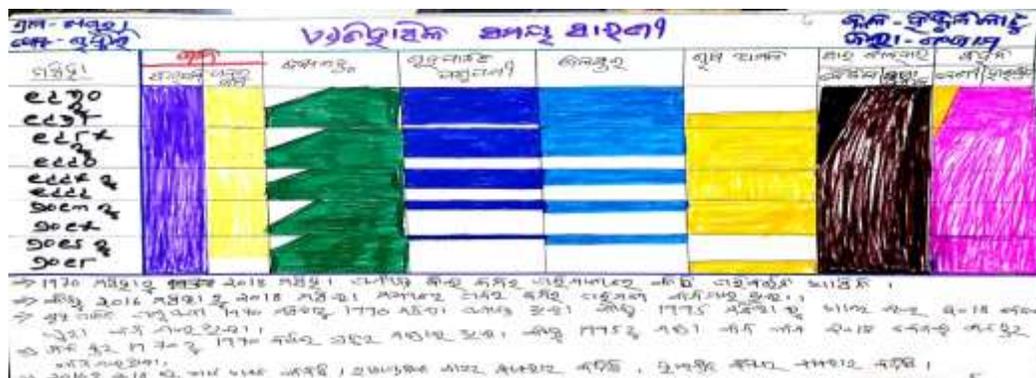
The village 'Khandara' is one of the villages of Chanduli G.P. under Hinjilikatu Block of Ganjam district. The Chanduli G.P. consists of two villages namely: Khandara and Chanduli. The village has been the habitat for 628 families having a population of 3199.

According to the villagers, this village was settled 250 years back. The most elderly person of the village says, "Many years back, one man from the nearby Birudi village was killed with a Khanda (sword) and buried in this village, since then this village has been named as Khanduri (derived from Khanda / sword)". In the early times, only 03 families used to live in the village. Then the family numbers increased to 10 -12. Then 12 families were divided and started to settle down in 12 Sahis (streets/ hamlets) within the village. These **12 Sahis** were: **Jena Sahi, Sahu Sahi, Gouda Sahi, Muni Sahi, Kalanji Sahi, Panda Sahi, Dasa Sahi, Bauri Sahi, Nayak Sahi, Dhoba Sahi, Bhandari Sahi** and **Bada Sahi**.

Again, the total lands of the village area were divided into 12 patches to be divided into among 12 communities. During that period, the villagers used to grow Paddy, Raggi, Black Gram, Horse Gram and Sugarcane. They used to prepare Jaggery from Sugarcane. It was during 1970, they used to grow Paddy, Green gram and Balck gram using bio manures.

Three rivers namely, Ghoda Hada, Rushikulya, and Baghua are flowing nearby the village. During heavy rainfall in the rainy season, the water level rises up to the village that causes damage to the crops.

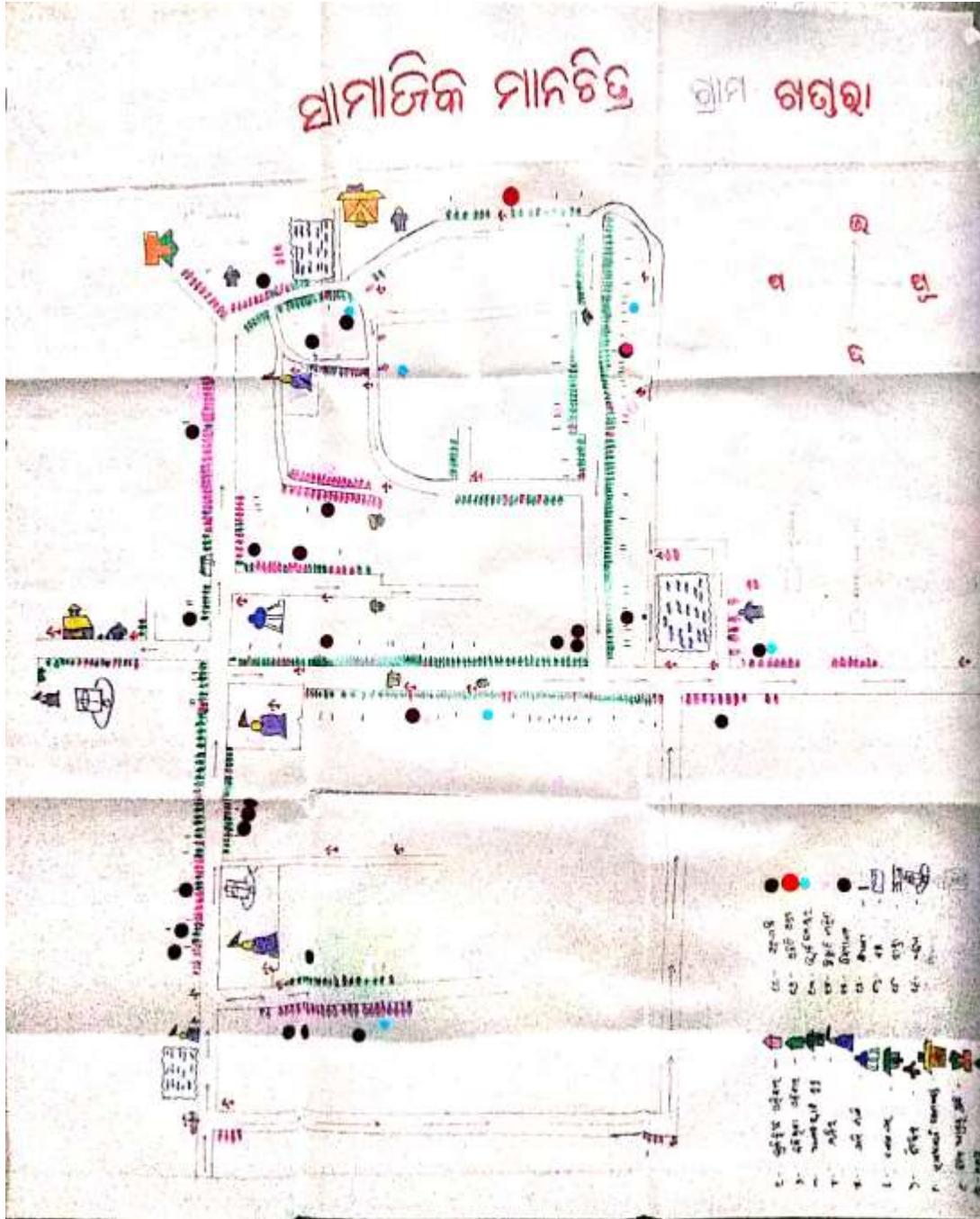
In the earlier times, the village was governed by the Village Head, who was the most powerful personality in terms of maintaining law and order, decision making process and giving justice to the vulnerable.



Historical Timelines

Year / Period	Happenings / Events / Changing Trends
1970-2018	There is no change in the low lands (Bila Jami).
2016-2018	The amount of up lands (Padar Jami) was decreased.
1970-1990	There were lots of domestic animals.
1995-2018	The number of domestic animals started to decrease by 1995 and by now it is almost nil.
1970- 1990	The ground water level was plenty since there was timely heavy rainfall during this period.
1995-2018	The ground water level started to decrease towards 1995 and by now it has reached an alarming stage.
2016-2018	The use of chemical fertilisers and hybrid seeds has increased and the harvest has decreased.
1970	There were only 12 households in the village.
1978	The village was divided into 12 Sahis. One L.I. Point was constructed.
1985	The total lands were divided among 12 Sahis of the village.
1990	The village witnessed the first ever cyclone.
1995	The 2 nd cyclone caused damage to the agricultural lands.
1999	The Super Cyclone brought havoc and irreparable loss to the lives, livelihoods and land resources.
2013	The people had to face cyclone Phailin.
2014	The cyclone Hudhud added to the misery of the people.
2015	The Cyclone Shelter Centre was constructed in the village and the people were compensated for the cyclone Phailin.
2016-2017	Because of the damage caused by frequent floods and cyclones the people were frustrated from agriculture, as a result the harvest was very less.
2016-2018	The people in the village started to migrate to other states in search of jobs / works.

Social Map



Analysis of Social Map

Today, on 16th December 2018, the preparation and analysis of Social Map of Chanduli village was done at Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra.

The village has been the habitat for 628 families having a population of 3199. Among the population, there are General Caste, S.C. and OBC Communities living in the village. There are total 12 Sahis (Streets / Hamlets) namely: **Jena Sahi, Sahu Sahi, Gouda Sahi, Muni Sahi, Kalanji Sahi, Panda Sahi, Dasa Sahi, Bauri Sahi, Nayak Sahi, Dhoba Sahi, Bhandari Sahi** and **Bada Sahi** in the village.

There are 14- women-headed families, 33- families having PWDs and 220- landless families. Some 1200 families are going on migration to other states.

There are 32-tube wells, 03-ponds, 11- L.I. points (08- defunct and 03- functional). Besides, there are 04- Anganwadi Centres and 01- Water Tank having 30,000 litres capacity.

There are 32 acres of land in the name of different Deities and Gods. In 2013, a Cyclone shelter Centre was constructed on the Govt. land. Also, there is a Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra in the village behind which the construction of a Kalyan Mandap is going on. The village has 07 Ward Members, one Sarapanch, and the Panchayat Samiti Chairman from its own. Most of the villagers mainly depend upon agriculture for their livelihood. They grow Paddy, Green Gram and Vegetables at different times of the year.

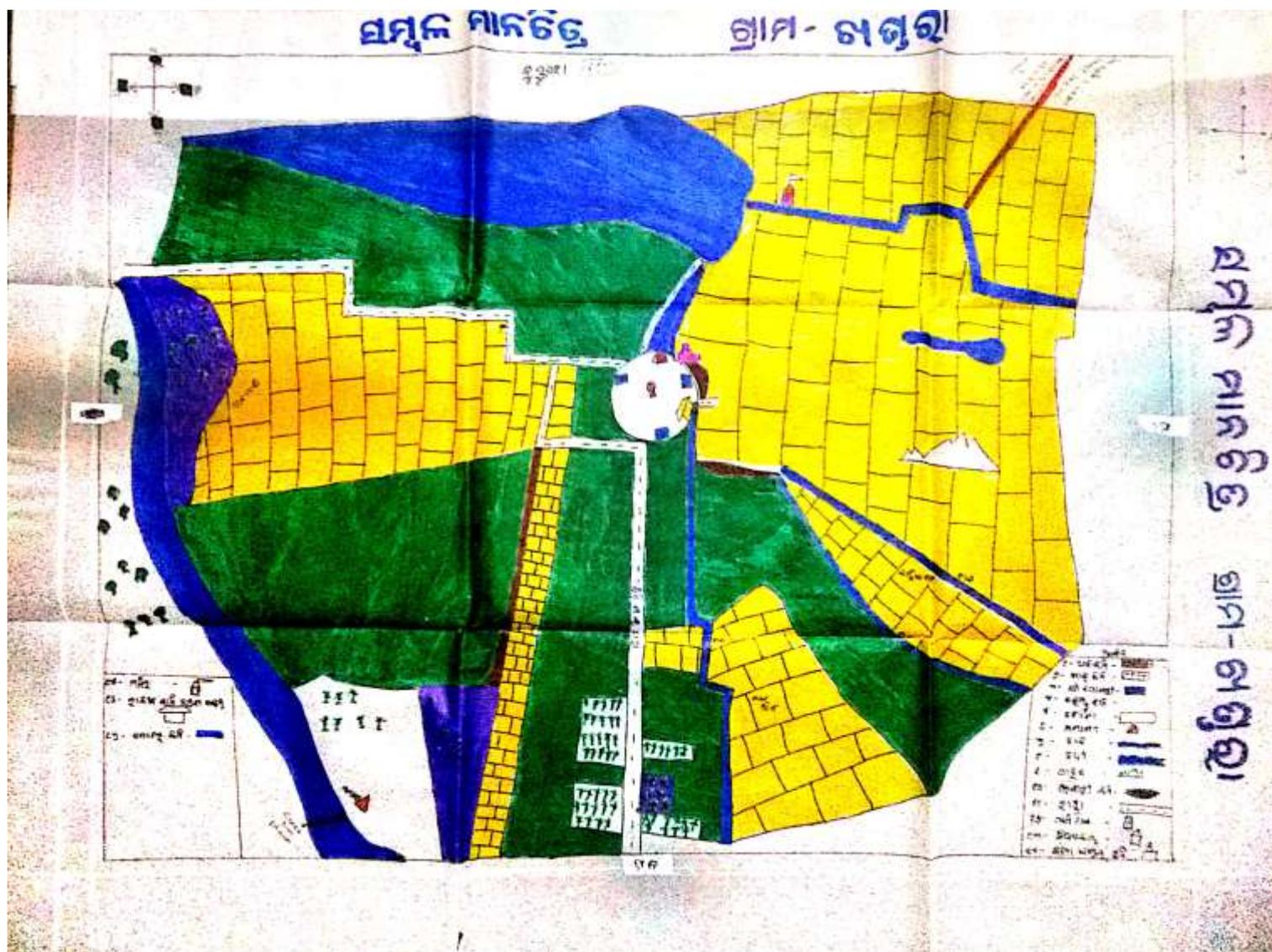
Analysis of Resource Map

Today, on 17th December 2018, the preparation and analysis of Resource Map of village Khandara was done. Through this map, information related to use of different types of land resources like: Bila Jami (Low Lands), Padar Jami (Up Lands), Gochar Lands (Grazing Lands) and Govt. Lands in the village were discussed and analysed.

As per the Resource Map, there are a total 2000 Bharana (450 acres) of recorded lands in the village. Besides, there are 32 acres of lands in the name of different Deities and Gods, in which 25 families are doing agriculture. The villagers have reserved a total of 735 acres of land for the purpose of deity lands, water bodies, ponds, drains, rivulets, roads, grazing lands, tali, crematory, village distributor and homestead.

The villagers grow various types of vegetables like: tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, raw chilli, cucumber etc. in 150 acres of land throughout the year, because there is supply of water to these lands. But in the rest 300 acres of lands, which are rain fed, the villagers grow Paddy and Green Gram only once a year. Three-fourth of the total lands in the village is cultivated by the share-croppers and the rest one-fourth by the original owners only.

Resource Map



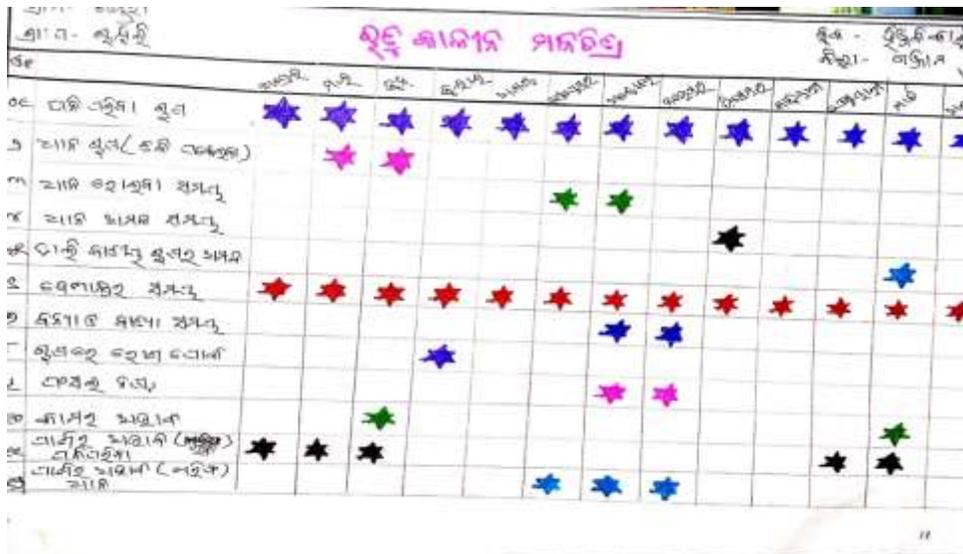
The village is surrounded by three rivers namely: Ghodahada, Rushikulya and Baghua. According to the villagers, the village is badly affected when a flood comes in Rushikulya River. There are 13 L.I. Points in the village (08 L.I. points constructed by the Govt. and 05 by the private agencies), out of which 10 are getting functional and 03 are lying defunct. Also, there is one Check Dam, which is managed by the L.I. project. Moreover, there is a Water Dam named Kiajhara, which has given rise to two Canals namely: Dantinala and Khanjadikhema. These water bodies resolve the water crisis during the time of need.

There is Cyclone Shelter Centre near the Khenjadikhema canal. There are three ponds namely: Deualabandha, Khalabandha and Nuabandha. At the both sides of the lands there is a hill. Towards the west, there is a small dam named Desaghahi. There is mango orchard towards the east, other two mango orchards towards the south. There are four lemon orchards in the village.

The Ghodahada River flows towards the south and there is a cashew garden towards the south of the river. There are four L.I. Points near the Ghodahada River.

Also, there are five bore-wells, one crematory and plenty of grazing lands. Towards the west of the village, the Budhaghahi rivulet under Burupada and Santoshpur G.P.flows.

Seasonal Map



Analysis of Seasonal Map

Today, in the evening of 16th December 2018, the preparation and analysis of Resource Map of Chanduli village was done at Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra. Through this map, we came to know that the people of this village grow paddy, vegetables and pulses in their lands. They grow various kinds of vegetables in the lands to which there is supply of water round the year. But they grow paddy and green gram only once a year since these lands are dependent on rain water during the rainy season.

The paddy and green gram cultivation gets badly affected if there is flood due to heavy rain and even when there is less rainfall. Such type of barriers has disinclined the farmers to agriculture

over the years. Even the damage caused by the pest pests and insects multiply the plight of the farmers. As a result, people in large number are migrating to other states in search of works or jobs.

Venn Diagram

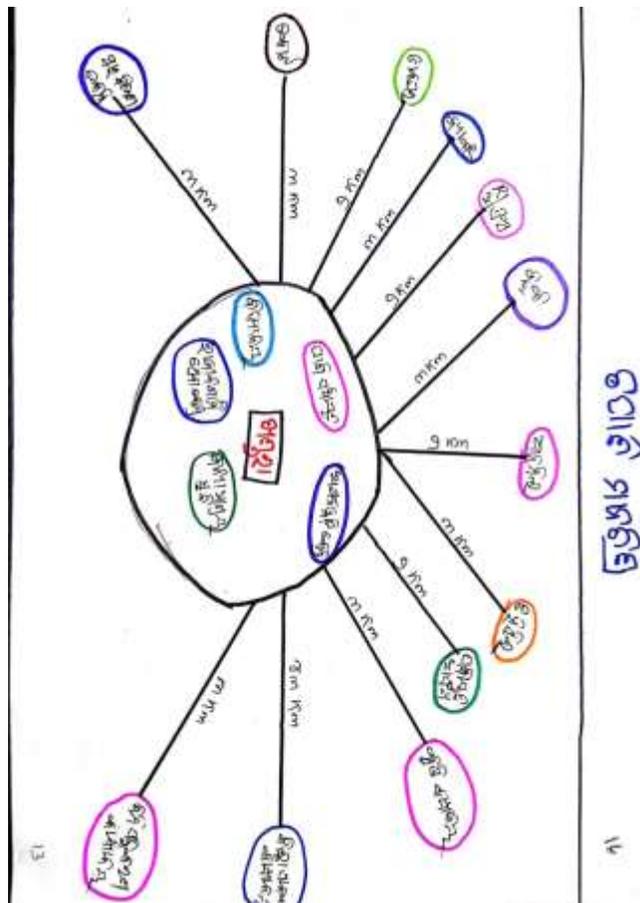
Village- Khandara:

(Within the village)

- ✚ Pani Panchayat
- ✚ High School
- ✚ Anganwadi Centre
- ✚ Cyclone Shelter Centre

(At a distance of)

- ❖ 2 k.m.s – G.P. Office
- ❖ 2 k.m.s- Rice Mill
- ❖ 2 k.m.s – Post Office
- ❖ 2 k.m.s – R.I. Office
- ❖ 3 k.m.s – Judicial Court
- ❖ 3 k.m.s- Fertiliser Distribution Centre
- ❖ 3 k.m.s – Bank
- ❖ 3 k.m.s – Block Office
- ❖ 3 k.m.s- Tahasil Office
- ❖ 3 k.m.s – Agriculture Office
- ❖ 3 k.m.s – Land Registration Office
- ❖ 43 k.m.s – District Collector’s Office



Analysis of the Venn Diagram

With the active participation and cooperation of both the 40 persons (male and female) of the village, today, on 18th December 2018, the preparation and analysis of the Venn Diagram was done at Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra. During this process, various service providing agencies within and outside the village were identified. Then the services provided by those agencies were analysed and evaluated.

Within the village, there are institutions like: High school, Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra, Cyclone Shelter Centre, 04 Anganwadi Centres and 08 Pani Panchayats. Similarly, other service providing institutions are located at different distances from the village as mentioned below:

- G.P. Office at a distance of 2 k.ms.

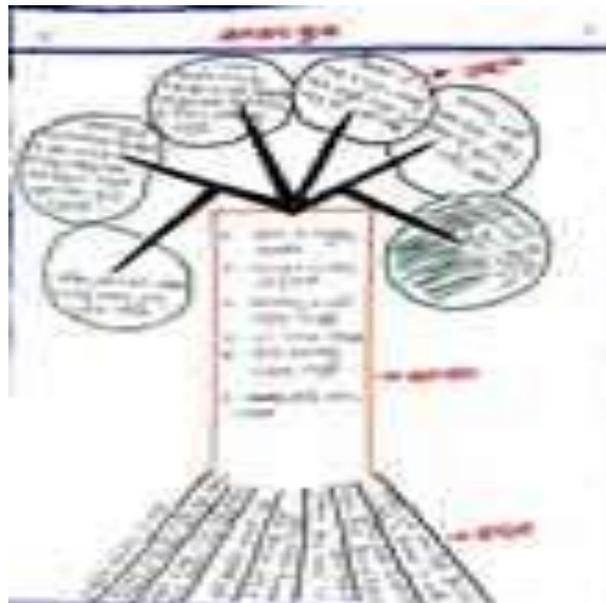
- Rice Mill at a distance of 1 k.m. & 2 k.ms at Chanduli and Shaymalai
- Post Office at a distance of 2 k.ms at Katu
- R.I. Office at a distance of 2 k.ms at Shyamalai
- Judicial Court at a distance of 3 k.m.s.at Katu
- Fertiliser Distribution Centre at a distance of 3 k.m.s. at Katu
- Bank at a distance of 3 k.m.s. at Hinjilikatu
- Block Office at a distance of 3 k.m.s. at Hinjilikatu
- Tahasil Office at a distance of 3 k.m.s. at Hinjilikatu
- Agriculture Office at a distance of 3 k.m.s. at Hinjilikatu
- Land Registration Office at a distance of 3 k.m.s. at Hinjilikatu
- District Collector's Office at a distance of 43 k.m.s. at Chhatrapur

Analysis of Communities deprived of different Govt. Benefits and Schemes

Today, on 18th December 2018, analysis of the people in the village was done with the active participation of members from all 12 Sahis (streets) at Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra. Out of total 628 households, 268 are Generals, 172 S.C.s, and 188 O.B.C.s. The village is having a total population of 3199. Among them 1428 are Generals (Male-701, Female-727), S.C.s 1157 (Male-857, Female-300), O.B.C.s 614 (Male-319, Female-295). Apart from this, there are 14 Women headed Families, 33 Families having Divyangs and 1200 people going on migration. Besides, three fourth of the total villagers are share-croppers.

During this analysis, all the participants unanimously agreed to extend all sorts of cooperation to the people and families deprived of various benefits of the Govt.

Problem Tree



The Problem Tree

The Problems:

- ✚ Occurrence of flood and drought
- ✚ Impact of pest and insects
- ✚ The water bodies are getting silt filled
- ✚ Some of the L.I. points are lying defunct
- ✚ No settlement of land since years
- ✚ Lack of timely adequate rainfall

The causes of the Problem:

- ❖ Natural calamities like: flood, cyclone and drought
- ❖ The pesticides and other medicines provided by the Agriculture Deptt. Are not getting effective to control pests and insects
- ❖ The water bodies are getting silt filled after every flood
- ❖ Lack of legal papers of the lands for land settlement
- ❖ The L.I. Points have not been constructed at the right place. Hence these are not being used properly.
- ❖ Depletion of forests in large scale and climatic change

The effects of the Problem:

- Erosion of soil from the agricultural lands and damage of crops because of floods
- The damage of crops leads to farmers' economic loss making them debt-ridden
- The farmers are having water scarcity for agriculture and mostly depending on seasonal rainfall
- The villagers are facing difficulties in selling and buying of lands and having ownership on their lands
- There is water scarcity for dual crops and people are mostly depending upon the seasonal rainfall
- Lack of timely and adequate rainfall is causing less production

The Problem Tree Analysis

Sl. No.	The Problems	Causes of the Problems	The Effects	Management of the Problems	Ways to Resolve the Problems
1	Occurrence of flood and drought	Natural calamities like: flood, cyclone and drought are occurring frequently	Erosion of soil from the agricultural lands and damage of crops because of floods	Making bonding on the lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placing the issue before the district administration • The problem will have a long term solution if the Budhapai canal of Santoshpur Mouza

					is connected 300 metres long with Dantakhai Canal
2	Impact of pest and insects	The pesticides and other medicines provided by the Agriculture Deptt. Are not getting effective to control pests and insects	The damage of crops leads to farmers' economic loss making them debt-ridden	Establishing contacts and communications with agricultural agencies	The farmers need to contact and communicate with agricultural agencies
3	The water bodies are getting silt filled	The water bodies are getting silt filled after every flood	The farmers are having water scarcity for agriculture and mostly depending on seasonal rainfall	Making high-raised bonding near the water bodies	To make linkages with the agencies who will support and guide to make bonding near the water bodies
4	Some of the L.I. points are lying defunct	The L.I. Points have not been constructed at the right place. Hence these are not being used properly.	The villagers are facing difficulties in selling and buying of lands and having ownership on their lands	To make the defunct L.I. points functional	To construct more number of L.I. points
5	No settlement of land since years	Lack of legal papers of the lands for land settlement	There is water scarcity for dual crops and people are mostly depending upon the seasonal rainfall	To identify the owners of the land through the R.I.	To search in the old records of the revenue office
6	Lack of timely adequate rainfall	Depletion of forests in large scale and climatic change	Lack of timely and adequate rainfall is causing less	To make new plantations in collaboration with the forest	To identify the waste lands and make new plantations on them

			production	department	
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Land Use and Management

Sl. No.	Types of Land	Existing Practices	Opportunities	Recommendations
1	Blla Jami (Low Lands)	They are growing Paddy in large scale and Green Gram in small scale only once a year	They will be able to grow paddy, green gram and vegetables if the water problem gets resolved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The problem will have a long term solution if the Budhapai canal of Santoshpur Mouza is connected 300 metres long with Dantakhai Canal • All the lands will be cultivable if the river water flows 3 times through the canals during the summer.
2	Padar Jami (Up Lands)	They are growing varieties of vegetables in these lands throughout the year.	There will be more harvest if the defunct L.I. points are made functional.	To make the L.I. Points have to be made fully functional and operational.

Detailed Plan of Action

The Problems	Steps to resolve the Problems	How to Resolve?	Who will do?		Time Period
			Village Committee	Govt.	
Water problem arises as the level of water of the L.I. points goes down	The L.I. Points will not be dried up and the up lands can be irrigated if Check Dams are constructed	The villagers will discuss the problem in the village meeting and communicate with the Govt. departments.	Village Committee		2019
Water scarcity for paddy cultivation	The problem will have a long term solution if the Budhapai canal of Santoshpur Mouza is	To place this issue in the Gram Sabha	Village Committee	Concerned Govt. Deptt.	2019

	connected 300 metres long with Dantakhai Canal				
There is no Play Ground, Hospital, Over Bridge and Veterinary Centre	To identify Govt. lands lying in the village.	To contact and communicate with the Tahasildar, R.I. and the villagers	Village Committee		2019

Village Land Use and Management Committee Members

Sl. No.	Name of the Members	Age	Sex	Caste	Designation	Phone No.	Full Address
1	Laxman Gouda	62	Male	OBC	President	7438870200	Village-Khandara (Nua Sahi), G.P.: Chanduli, Block-Hinjilikatu, Dist-Ganjam
2	Nllanchal Panda	48	Male	Gen	Secretary	9937576740	Village-Khandara (Nua Sahi), G.P.: Chanduli, Block-Hinjilikatu, Dist-Ganjam
3	Kalucharan Padhi	70	Male	Gen	Treasurer	9583681445	Village-Khandara (Nua Sahi), G.P.: Chanduli, Block-Hinjilikatu, Dist-Ganjam
4	Ranjan Gouda	45	Male	OBC	Member	9861699045	Village-Khandara (Patana sahi), G.P.: Chanduli, Block-Hinjilikatu, Dist-Ganjam
5	Sunil Swain	35	Male	Gen	Member	6370107159	Village-Khandara (Nua Sahi), G.P.: Chanduli, Block-Hinjilikatu, Dist-Ganjam
6	Bijay Gouda	52	Male	OBC	Member		Village-Khandara

							(Bada Sahi), G.P.: Chanduli, Block- Hinjilikatu, Dist- Ganjam
7	Sudarshan Gouda	62	Male	OBC	Member		Village-Khandara (Bada Sahi), G.P.: Chanduli, Block- Hinjilikatu, Dist- Ganjam
8	Ramesh Panda	62	Male	Gen	Member		Village-Khandara (Bada Sahi), G.P.: Chanduli, Block- Hinjilikatu, Dist- Ganjam
9	Sudarshan Das	58	Male	S.C.	Member		Village-Khandara (dasa Sahi), G.P.: Chanduli, Block- Hinjilikatu, Dist- Ganjam
10	Sankar Gouda	45	Male	OBC	Member	9777553740	Village-Khandara (Nua Sahi), G.P.: Chanduli, Block- Hinjilikatu, Dist- Ganjam