



ORISSA  
WATERSHED  
DEVELOPMENT  
MISSION

GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA



**INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

**DETAILED PROJECT REPORT**



**Jai**

***Dumabudha* Micro Watershed,  
*Gudkhapala***

***Micro Watershed Code No: 0407010603130201(C)***

**Prepared by:  
ASCO. -cum- Project Implementing Agency.  
Deogaon Block, Bolangir, Odisha**

# **Participatory Micro-plan Of Jai Dumabudha Watershed**

**Village : Gudkhapala  
G.P : Badabahal  
Block : Deogaon  
Dist : Bolangir**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

In concomitance with its mission and the need of Western Orissa, more specifically Bolangir district, a project titled "Integrated Watershed Management Programme" is supported by Government of India in collaboration with Government of Orissa implemented by ASCO, Bolangir aiming towards development of natural resources and livelihood of the poorest of the poor and empowering people to manage, access and control the resources.

One of the significant out comes of the 'IWMP' project is the preparation of village level Micro Plans through 'people oriented planning processes. This process is composed of three interrelated steps collective investigation of problems and issues, collective analysis of the situation and collective action. This process is an effort to generate and consolidate knowledge, skills and practices existing among the poor and the marginalized and which can be used as a powerful tool in their favour for their empowerment and liberation.

The purpose of developing these plans is to make the people, district administration and other development agencies understand the socio-economic condition of the villagers, prioritization of existing problems and possible solutions to different problems from their own perspectives. However this document is not an end by itself. It keeps scope for further development of the document. Being the prime stakeholder, the villagers keep all the rights to develop and modify the document as per the need of the hour i.e. more specifically to cope up with the policy and programme of the government and donor agency. Now it is up to the stakeholders like Panchayati Raj Institutions, State and Central government to take up the document for its implementation for the cause of the villagers and for experimentation, replication and learning.

Though it is the outcome of the exercise by the villagers but efforts are made by ASCO, Bolangir to bring this document in a reportable form.

Many persons were involved at different stages of the entire process in bringing out this village plan into a document form and deserve our sincere thanks.

I owe my gratitude to the District Administration, the Project Director, District Watershed Mission, Bolangir, Additional Project Directors, Capacity Building Team members for assigning us this responsibility and providing timely required administrative and financial support.

I extend my sincere thanks to Government of India and Government of Orissa for giving us such an opportunity and providing all the support and guidance for accomplishing the assignment.

I offer my sincere thanks to my colleagues, staffs and WMT members for facilitating the entire process and bringing out the document.

I express my gratitude to all the PRI members for their continuous and sincere efforts in facilitating this exercise.

This document is dedicated to the people who are the prime stakeholders of this plan.

## **ASCO, Bolangir cum PIA Deogaon**

### **block**

### **CHAPERISATION OF LIVELIHOOD MICROPLAN**

<b>Part 1: Executive Summary</b>	<b>Page</b>
1.1 Introduction	1-2
1.2 Description of the Watershed	3-6
1.3 Objectives	7
1.4 Methodology	8-15
1.5 Project Duration and Overall budget	16
<b>Part 2: Asset analysis</b>	
2.1. Physical assets	17-19
2.2 Social assets	20-23
2.3 Natural assets	24-26
2.4 Humane assets	26-30
2.5 Financial assets	30-34
<b>Part 3: Institution analysis</b>	
3.1. Community based Institution	35
3.2. Market	36-37
<b>Part 4: Livelihood strategy</b>	
4.1 Source of income	38-39
4.2 Source of expenditure	40
4.3 Copping mechanism	41
<b>Part 5: Livelihood outcome analysis</b>	
5.1 Agriculture	42-43
5.2. NTFP	44-45
5.3 Livestock	45-50
5.4 Off farm enterprises	50
5.5 Migration	51
5.6 Food security	51
5.7 Health & sanitation status	52
5.8 Education status	53-55
5.9 Gender	55
5.10 Institution status	55
5.11Mrketing	56-58
<b>Part 6: Natural resource management</b>	59-81
<b>Part 7: Compilation of problem, constraints &amp; solution chart</b>	82-84
<b>Part 8: Impact indicators/outcomes</b>	85
<b>Part 9: Budget broad sheet</b>	86-98
<b>Part 10: Exist Strategy</b>	99-102

### **ANNEXURE**

1. Household Information
2. Social Map
3. Watershed Map
4. Drainage Map
5. Slope Map

6. Existing Conservation Measure Map
7. Present Land use Map
8. Land Classification Map
9. Propose Land use Map
10. Suggestive Measures Map

# **Part 1: Executive Summary**

## **1.1 Introduction**

Erratic and low rainfall, low fertility soils, poor infrastructure development, along with high population pressure with low literacy levels are some of the main causes of poverty in the SAT. High demographic pressure of one billion people in India and additional 519 million people are expected to be added by 2050. Furthermore 33% of the world's population mostly from developing countries including India will be affected by water scarcity by 2025. Inherent low fertility soils in the tropics are prone to severe land degradation and 51% of India's geographical area (329 million ha) is categorized as degraded, most of which occurs in rain fed agro-eco systems. Water and soil resources are finite, non-renewable over the human life time frame, and prone to degradation through misuse and mismanagement. The Government of India (GOI) adopted watershed management as a strategy to address the sustainable agricultural productivity in the rain fed areas since the last three decades. Further GOI has adopted watershed management as a national policy since 2003 (Joshi et al. 2004). This western region of Orissa is characterized by low, erratic and undependable rainfall with low productive soils. Scarcity of water for agricultural and domestic purpose remains a major problem in the region and has led to low crop productivity and environmental degradation. Decline in per capita agricultural production has seriously affected food security and livelihoods of people. Several studies have highlighted that appropriate rainwater management and utilization results in enhanced agricultural productivity. To achieve food security, minimize the water conflicts and reduce poverty it has become essential to increase productivity of rain fed systems by harnessing the existing potential. Globally 80% of agriculture is rain fed and contributes 60% to world's food basket. Current productivity levels of rain fed agriculture are low (<1 t ha<sup>-1</sup>). However, there are evidences to indicate that productivity of rain fed systems could be doubled or even quadrupled with adoption of appropriate soil, water and nutrient management options

### **PROJECT PROFILE OF THE WATERSHED**

Name of the Watershed	<i>Gudkhapala</i>
Code No	<b>0407010603130201(C)</b>
Location	
No. of village	<i>1</i>
Name of the village	<i>Gudkhapala</i>
Name of G.P	<i>Badabahal</i>
Name of Block	<i>Deogaon</i>
Name of District	<i>Bolangir</i>
Distance from Block Headquarter	<i>20</i>
Total Geographical Area	<i>658</i>
Total Treatable Area	<i>580</i>
Arable Land	<i>319.52ha</i>
Up land	<i>103.26ha</i>
Medium land	<i>141.07ha</i>
Low land	<i>75.19ha</i>
Non-arable land	<i>260.48ha</i>
Village Forest	<i>182.39ha</i>
Pasture land	<i>44.35ha</i>
Cultivable waste land	<i>4.23ha</i>
Un-cultivable waste land	<i>23.25ha</i>
Total No of Households	<i>345</i>
Agro-climatic zone	
Name of the Scheme	<i>IWMP- III</i>
Cost norm per Ha	<i>Rs.12, 000.00</i>
Project Outlay	<i>Rs6960000</i>
Project Period	<i>4 – 7 Years</i>
Implementing Agency	<i>A.S.C.O –CUM PIA,Deogaon</i>

## 1.2 Description of Watershed

The Dhuma Budha watershed is located in Deogaon Block of Bolangir district in the state of Orissa between North latitude and East longitude. Having a treatable area of 580 ha, it is situated at a distance of 35 Km from Bolangir towards Tusura.

### Watershed Extent:

The geographical area of the watershed is 658 ha. Out of which 580 ha. land is treatable area and consists of one revenue village. The details of different type of land available is shown in the following Table:

**Table-1**

<b>Land particulars (Ha)</b>	<b>Total</b>
1.Total Geographical Area	658
<b>2.Arable Land</b>	
(i) Up Land	103.26
(ii) Medium Land	141.07
(iii)Low Land	75.19
<b>3.Non Arable Land</b>	
(i)Cultivable Waste land	4.23
(ii)Non cultivable Waste land	23.25
(iii)Pasture Land	44.35
(iv)Village Forest	182.39
(v)Land under water bodies	6.55
<b>4.Total Treatable Area</b>	<b>580</b>

### Topography:

The area is composed of undulating tracts of high ridges and low valleys. The different types of land like hills & hill slope, foothills, up land, medium and low lands are found in this watershed. The micro watershed is surrounding by hillocks and forest area, which contributes to the internal drainage system of the project area. Mainly two drainage lines were observed during boundary line delineation. The general drainage pattern is dendrites.

### Soil:

The major soil types are red and yellow (alfisol), laterite and lateritic (ultisol and oxisol) with limited patch of forest soil (humults). About 41 per cent

soils are acidic, 47 per cent are neutral and remaining 12 per cent are alkaline in reaction. Available P and K in all the districts are in medium range while available N is in low to medium range. Soil erosion is moderate and in few patches, it is stern. Soil slopes are moderate.

**Climate:**

The climate of the project area is sub-tropical monsoonal type with extreme characteristics. Temperature mainly scratching from April to June and the maximum temperature is 490C. The wind speed in the area is very slow. And the project area comes under 'West Central Table Land' agro-climatic zone characterized by hot and sub-humid climate

**Rainfall:**

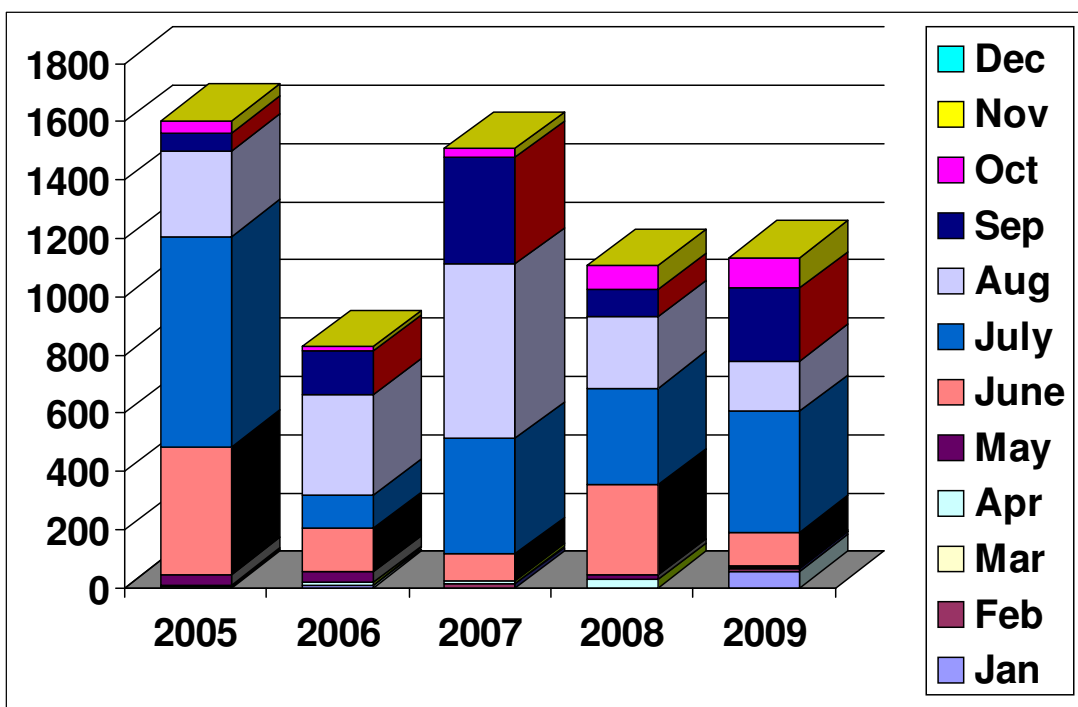
The erratic rainfall and frequent drought situation is happening every alternative year, have shattered the economic condition of the village people. Most of the people depend on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods. But the sustained agriculture production totally based on good rains. Lack of adequate rain-fall causes immense damage to the crop yield. The average annual rainfall for the last 10 years is 919.00mm. The distribution pattern of the rainfall is highly irregular characterized by long dry spell. It mostly damages the up land crops and its yield.

**Table-No: 2: Rainfall data of Deogaon Block from 2005-2009**

SN	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	2005	30	0	0	0	0	84	366	279	218	133	0	0	1110
2	2006	0	0	99	5	100	124	696	697	85	0	0	0	827.8
3	2007	0	110	0	0	0	303	268	527	361	0	0	0	1506
4	2008	32	3	3	45	0	227	407	492	566	0	0	0	1106
5	2009	0	0	0	0	0	157	860	355	160	85	6	0	1134.8

### Rainfall of Deogaon Block from 2005-2009

Fig: No: 1



#### Temperature and Humidity:

The maximum summer temperature of this region is 49.0 C and minimum winter temperature of 12.40 C. May is the hottest month and December – January are the coldest months in the region. Relative humidity remains within 70 – 82% during June – September and within 38 – 70% during remaining months of the year.

#### Agro Ecological Situation:

The agro-climatic zone is located in Eastern Plateau and Hills Zone (Zone Number 7) of India. For convenience, the Agro-Climatic Zones in the State have been further delineated into 57 Agro-Ecological (Farming) situations. Deogaon block covered under IWMP III falls in the following AES.

**Table-No: 3**

District	Block	AES
Bolangir	Deogaon	Undulating sub-mountainous Tract-Rain fed.

**Vegetation:**

The natural vegetation of the project area comes under Northern tropical dry deciduous forest. Due to biotic interference ecological restoration the forest has degraded considerably.

**Table-No: 4**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Botanical Name</b>
Kendu	<i>Diospyros exsculpta</i>
Mahul	<i>Madhuca indica</i>
Babool	<i>Acacia arabica</i>
Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
Palash	<i>Butea monosperma</i>
Simul	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>
Bamboo	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>
Char	<i>Buchanania latifolia</i>
Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>

### **1.3 Objectives**

- 1 .Promoting the overall economic development and improving the socio economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas
2. Restoration of Ecological and Environment
3. Restoring ecological balances by conserving and developing natural resources that is Land, Water, Vegetative cover.
- 4 .Improvement of Soil and Moisture regime through SWC measures
3. To involve the poorest HH in various institutions like WDC, CIG, SHG, JLG
4. To create different type of village specialists (livestock, agriculture, social, NRM etc) through various skill development training.
5. Poorest are able to act as pressure groups to access services through their own initiatives
6. To enhance the capacity of the SHG members to actively participate in Gram Panchayat activities and in various decision making process
7. To double the Agri productivity and farmers' income in 5 years.
8. To increase and sustain the production and income up to 5 years
9. To increase productivity, production and incomes in small and home based industries and also improve the tertiary sector.
- 10.To improve employment potential in POP house hold
- 11.To lay special emphasis on women, dalits, Adivasis, backward classes and other disadvantageously placed people to elevate them from below poverty line.
11. To increase the percentage of HH for adopting improved sanitary practices
12. To reduced incidence of lean season food shortages and malnutrition
13. To increase the quality of livestock through breed improvement.
14. To reduced the Incidence of malaria through adoption of preventive practices
- 15 .To reduce migration through various income generation activit16 To empower villagers for better management of common property resources

### 1.3 Methodology

The livelihood development plan of the watershed conceptualized by the *Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF)*. *Livelihoods* consist of the capabilities, assets - both material and social resources - and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is *sustainable* when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide net benefits to other livelihoods locally and more widely, both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base<sup>2</sup>. The extent to which a livelihood is sustainable is determined by the interaction of several forces and elements. These are set out conceptually in the SLF, as indicated in Figure.

The framework consists of a number of key elements as follows:

- Livelihood assets and activities
- Vulnerability and coping strategies
- Policies, institutions and processes
- Livelihood outcomes

As can be seen in the following figure, the livelihood framework contains a “core” in which *assets* are put into use through certain *strategies and activities* to produce certain *livelihood outcomes*. This core exists in a context characterized by existing *institutions and policies* affecting people, from the extended family and local community to the larger context of the national state and beyond, and the *vulnerability context* which describes the set of external social, economic and political forces and stresses to which people are subject.

#### **Livelihood assets**

A Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) was used for profiling urban livelihood assets, drawing heavily on primary and secondary information and analysis. Livelihood assets outline the context which influences and, to a large degree, defines the options and constraints faced by households and individuals in their livelihood strategies. Assets do not only include those owned or controlled directly by households or individuals, but also publicly owned assets and intangible assets such as social support. Five major categories of livelihood assets from the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach: Human Capital, Social Capital, Physical Capital, Financial Capital and Natural Capital. For each of these

five capitals, key indicators most relevant to the Somalia urban context were further defined to structure the analysis.

The five capitals and associated indicators of analysis are:

**Human Capital:** Household Size and Composition, Health, Nutrition and Education

**Social Capital:** Remittances, Gifts, Urban-Rural Links and Urban-Urban Links

**Physical Capital:** Housing, Construction and Transportation, Road Infrastructure, Land and Livestock Holdings

**Financial Capital:** Capital Levels, Access to Loans and Debt Levels

**Natural Capital:** Water Sources, Energy Sources and Environmental Degradation

### **Institution and process**

An institution is an organized and durable entity, whereby specific social activities are regulated and performed. An institution may or may not be legally formalized, but it may be as solid as a other formal institution. The main reason for collecting baseline information on institutions is to find out the key mechanisms and organizations through which household livelihoods are mediated and influenced both positively and negatively. This helps in determining the vulnerability of an area or type of person, as well as the types of response and assistance an area or type of person might be able to count on or may need in the aftermath of a disaster. Institutions operate through **decisions**. Decisions may be isolated (dictated by individual cases) or organized in sets applicable to multiple cases. These sets of decisions may refer to the conduct of the institution itself, in which case they are known as **policies**, or may consist of norms about the behaviour of people related to the institution, in which case they may be described as **rules**. Rules consist of (formal or traditional) legislation, including laws, codes, constitutions and the like. Some institutions can enforce their rules, whilst other institutions rely on voluntary compliance or resort to other institutions for external enforcement of their rules or decisions

### **Livelihood strategies**

Households engage in certain routine strategies (involving various activities) to ensure their livelihood. For instance, they may establish a certain division of labour between their members, let some resources (e.g. land) to other people for a rent; allow part of their labour force to be hired for a wage; send some family member to work at some distant location and send back remittances every month; raise some livestock for family consumption or for exchange; and so on. Besides these routine activities, a household may have some extraordinary strategies and activities to cope with times of distress. These **coping strategies** (or coping mechanisms) may include a wide range of variations of their ordinary livelihood: they may send more people to the labour market, liquidate livestock, reduce consumption, withdraw children from school and put them to work, and so on. Some of these coping mechanisms are only emergency measures, intended for a very short time, whilst others may be sustained for a longer period. Existing surveys and studies in the area at risk may have identified in advance what are the routine strategies and what are the most usual coping mechanisms of the various types of households existing in the area. Such information belongs in the baseline and will be extremely useful for guidance in planning for livelihood improvement of the community.

### **Livelihood outcomes**

The most basic livelihood outcomes relate to satisfaction of elementary human needs, such as food, water, shelter, clothing, sanitation, health care, and others. The ultimate outcome is to achieve the preservation of the household and to rear the next generation with a desirable quality of life. People tend to develop the most appropriate livelihood strategies possible to reach desired outcomes such as food security, good health, "well being" etc. Unstable or unsatisfactory livelihood outcomes may be the result of several factors which often interact, including low levels of livelihood assets, high degree of vulnerability to external shocks, and insufficient livelihood support from surrounding institutions (e.g. local government, financial markets).

## **Data Collection Techniques**

### **Base line Survey**

Baseline information and data on natural resources, human resources, agro-socio-economic details, infrastructure etc will be collected at Village levels through secondary sources of information. Primary information and data will be collected from primary sources, that is, households. All the households in the villages will be covered under the baseline census survey. The information and data should be comprehensive and encompassing all the relevant socio-economic aspects pertaining to the people of the village. The data will be collected from primary sources by adopting interview method with the help of specific format prepared specifically for the purpose. The information will be collected by the well trained volunteers under the supervision and guidance of WMTs

### **Focus Group Interviews (FG):**

The Focus Groups for each community are identified and formed based on the information obtained. Usually, these groups will be representative of the major livelihood systems identified in the particular community under study. Each FG constitutes a sample of households which represent each livelihood system. Focus groups typically are formed on the basis of wealth ranking (WR) categories or livelihood groupings. They usually are desegregated by gender. The main objective of the FG is to be able to identify and describe the common and shared characteristics among the community members that have the same livelihood system. In other words, the FG is targeted to identify and characterize similarities among households. FG may also yield valuable information on trends on the livelihood systems and their security as perceived by the community members. Also important for FG interviews is information on sources of conflict within and among groups and communities, rights and responsibilities analysis, the local impact of national policies, as well as vulnerability and marginalization typologies. The discussions are flexible in time and structure, guided by a topical outline.

### **Key Informant Interviews (KI):**

Key Informant interviews could be conducted simultaneously to and/or right after the GI with the village's legal, political and/or natural leaders and authorities. If the HLSA has been properly planned, some of these key

authorities should know ahead of time of the date and purpose of the visit and they should already be prepared to receive and collaborate with the survey team. Key informants may be other than local authorities, including persons noted for their unique perspective and/or high degree of vulnerability, such as widows, educated girls, ethnic minority leaders, elders, school teaches, and health post attendants. The result of these interviews should be a better design of the community profile and a wealth of information useful to cross-check that information obtained from GI and Focus Group Interviews (FG).

### **Group Interviews (GI):**

These are usually held with a large, but manageable, group of community members, sometimes gender segregated in order to capture differing views, and they are directed to obtain a general backdrop of the community. Group interviews are used to collect basic information about the community infrastructure and facilities (schools, medical posts, etc.), land tenure systems, markets, general trends on population movements and climate, cultural characterization and, very importantly, they allow the identification of the most prevalent livelihood systems. The GI is conducted based on a topical outline and sufficient time should be allowed for the free and open expression of community members.

### **PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA)**

Watershed development program has now been accepted as a basic developmental tool. To impart these programmes the necessary impetus participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is being advocated and treated as an integral part of the program implementation process .PRA is basically an exercise for ensuring participation and enabling of the stack holders. This tool is very use full for the people to identify their common problems as well as find out the ways of solution. It acts like a bridge between WMT members and other technical experts with the watershed villages. An exhaust PRA exercise was conducted in the watershed villages, by the watershed development team to collect the required information and data for developing the DPR. The PIA & WMT members have visited the watershed villages and made much informal discussion with the people before starting the PRA exercise. During PRA the WMT have adopted many key points of the PRA with the villagers.

The different technical tools used in PRA exercise help to identify the problems faced by the watershed villagers to analyze the situation which varies from one another. The priorities of problems of an area are different from each other and methods to solve them are also different.

Therefore, PRA exercise is made at watershed villages to identify the situation in a scientific manner using available tools as given below to study and analyze the situation to solve them in an indigenous manner.

**Social Mapping:** The villagers prepared a social map of the village on the ground using different rangoli colour powder to reveal the social and physical structure like house structure, different caste groups, village infrastructure etc. to analyze the opportunity which can be derived after discussions with different groups of people.

**Seasonality:** Study of seasonal pattern of the rain fall, farming practice availability of opportunity and different types of seasonal problems and benefit discussed and marked in chart to solve the problems in due course of time.

**Resource Map:** It has been prepared by the villagers themselves on the ground using rangoli colours, leaves etc indicating different land types like up, medium, low land, grazing land, forest land, water bodies etc. Resource map is used to prepare treatment plan for soil and water management, forestry etc.

**Venn Diagram & Mobility Map:** Venn Diagram & Mobility Map helps the people to analyze the significance of an organization or institution as perceived by them and its location. It helps to indicate the level of interaction between the organizations with the community. It also helps to identify the communication with different organizations, institutions in respect of distance & direction from the locality.

**Pie Diagram:** Pie Diagram indicates the proportion of land use for different purposes and helps to identify the unusable land, forest and cropping area, gochar land, waste land etc. that would help to plan for proper land use.

**Matrix Ranking:** Through group discussion with different groups of people prioritization of their problems was well examined and planning was made to solve the problems on priority basis.

**Time Line:** Time Line of the watershed area was compiled with discussion with the people to know the pattern of occurrence of historical events and to know the evolution of specific incidents and social problems in the locality.

**Well Being Ranking:** Well being exercise is a very important part of the micro planning process. Wellbeing analysis helps to collect villager's common perceptions on poverty and segregate households into various economic classes. The methodology helps to build a common consensus at village level about economic class of all households in the village. The well being ranking helps in negotiating equity issues with & within the community while planning for distribution of project benefits.

**Transect:** Transect is one of the most important tools which was drawn up by transverse the watershed area with a group of people from upper reaches to lower reaches to study present land status, soil type, present land use pattern, Crop yield, present problems and suggestive measures. The feasibility of suggestion has well examined and reflected in watershed development plan.

The PRA was conducted for 2 months in regular interval. Most of the villagers have attended the PRA and participated in the discussion. All the events have been recorded and also drawn in different PRA sheets separately. Some photographs on the events have also been attached for memory. At the end a participatory need the village communities have developed based action plan.

### **SWOT Analysis**

Building on the Institutional Analysis, a SWOT analysis identifies the internal Strengths and Weaknesses, and external Opportunities and Threats, shared by the organizations in question. By going beyond the listing of the most important factors or characteristics of each (SWOT) category, a SWOT analysis links each of the perceived "threats" to related organizational "weaknesses", the "weaknesses" to related "opportunities", and the "opportunities" to related "strengths". The items at which the most lines (links) converge indicate the priority threats to be mitigated, weaknesses to be corrected, opportunities to be seized, and strengths to be reinforced.

### **NRM STEPS FOLLOWED FOR PLANNING:**

The various steps are followed for NRM patch planning and resource mapping during boundary line delineation and geographical transect in watershed area. The summarized steps are given below:

- ♦ The boundary line of the watershed is delineated in the very first step with the help of village cadastral map, ORSAC map and Toposheet.

- ♦ Then geographical transect is being done through survey by moving from plot to plot in upper reaches, middle reaches and lower reaches.
- ♦ During transect the major nalas, gullies and drainage lines are identified and are marked in the cadastral map.
- ♦ Lands are surveyed on the basis of land type, soil type, erosion class and slope and accordingly the whole village land is divided into various patches which are treated as individual mapping units.
- ♦ During transect various resources like different water bodies, wells and farm ponds are identified and are marked in the cadastral map.
- ♦ The present land use is also studied during transect and accordingly present land use map is prepared using different notions and symbols.
- ♦ In the individual patch identified, the various treatments required are also finalized in consensus with the villagers.
- ♦ Finally a proposed land use map and treatment map is also prepared which is treated as the strategic action plan on Natural Resources Management perspective for the whole watershed during the entire project period

**Major Constraints:**

- Due to irregular and insufficient rainfall, severe scarcity of drinking water availability throughout the year
- Rapid decline in groundwater table and frequent drying up of wells during summer
- The livestock production in the villages is limited mainly to goats, sheep, indigenous cows, buffaloes and bullocks but there is no concentration on cross-breed and other ruminants
- The socio-economic status of the people is very low and in order the education of children especially female is low
- Inaccessibility of market and price fluctuations for farm produce
- Land degradation because of felling trees, shrubs and free grazing had intensified and added to the problems of excessive runoff and soil erosion
- The upper reaches of the watershed are totally desiccated plants and no vegetation
- The seasonal migration from rural to urban areas also existed in village during post-harvesting season.

## Project Duration and Budget out lay

**SCHEME** : IWMP  
**CODE NO.** : 0407010603130201(C)  
**NAME OF THE WATERSHED** : Gudkhapala **VILLAGE** : Gudkhapala  
**TREATABLE AREA** : 580 HA **PROJECT OUT LAY** : 69.6 LAKH

SL no	Particulars	Rate per Ha	Total Amount	1 <sup>st</sup> year	2 <sup>nd</sup> year	3 <sup>rd</sup> year	4 <sup>th</sup> year	5 <sup>th</sup> year	6 <sup>th</sup> year	7 <sup>th</sup> year
1	Administrative	1200	696000	34800	69600	139200	139200	139200	69600	69600
2	DPR	120	6900	139200	34800					
3	EPA	480	278400	69600	139200					
4	CB	600	348000		139200	34800	34800		34800	34800
5	Works	6000	3480000		522000	1392000	870000	696000		
6	Livelihood activities for the asset less person	1200	696000		69600	208800	208800	208800		
7	Production system and micro enterprises	1560	904800		69600	348000	243600	243600	0	0
8	Monitoring & Evaluation	240	139200		34800		34800		34800	34800
9	Consolidation	600	348000		0				208800	139200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12000</b>	<b>6960000</b>	<b>313200</b>	<b>1078800</b>	<b>2122800</b>	<b>1531200</b>	<b>1287600</b>	<b>348000</b>	<b>278400</b>

## Part 2:Asset Analysis

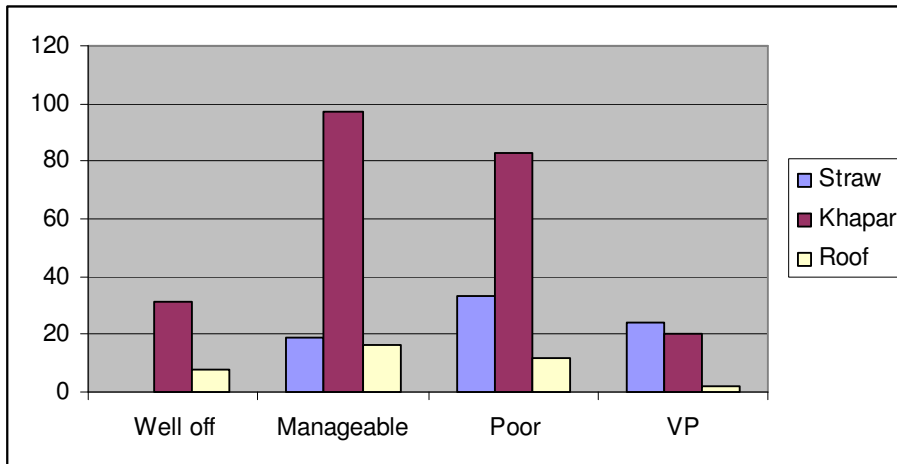
### Physical assets

#### Type of Housing Wellbeing wise

**Table-5**

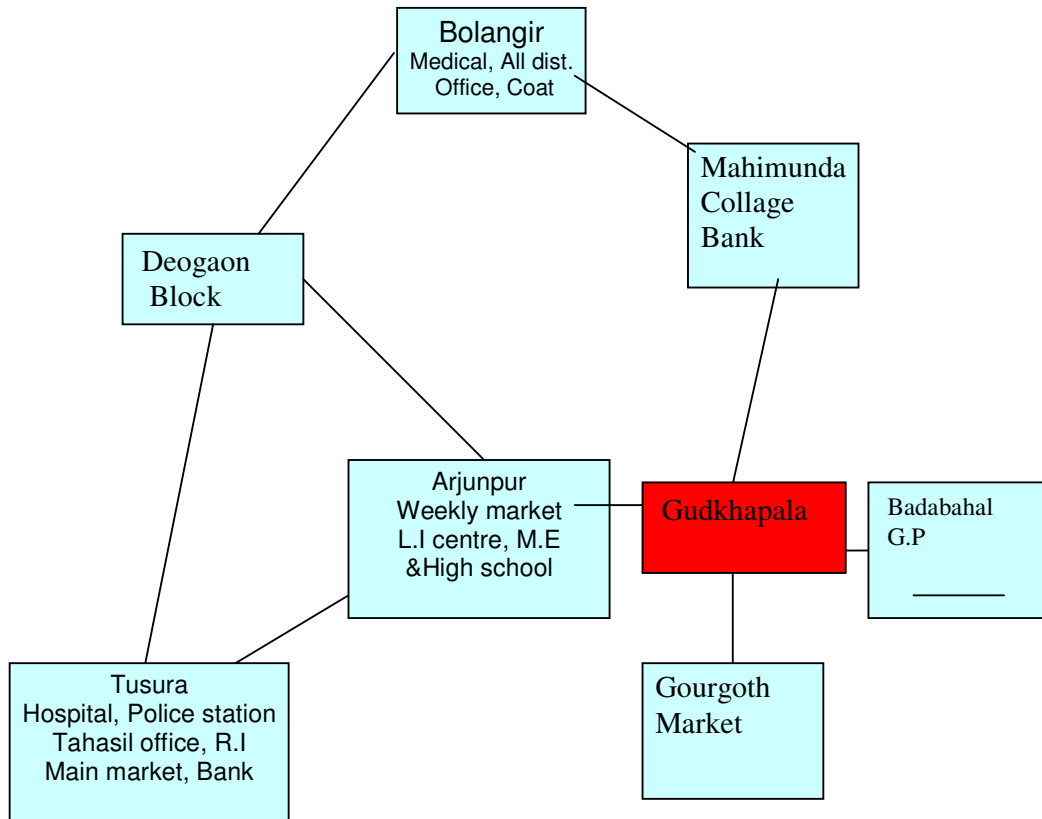
Wellbeing	Straw	Khapar	Roof	Total
Well off	0	31	8	39
Manageable	19	97	16	132
Poor	33	83	12	128
VP	24	20	2	46
Total	76	231	38	345

**Fig-2**



- Maximum manageable people are living in Khapar type house
- Maximum very poor people are living in straw type house and those people are in roof type, they provided IAY by Govt.

## Communication



•

- The villagers of Gudkhapala maximum time go to Arjunpur and Tusura for their education, official and personal work.

## Other facilities & Institution available

**Table-6**

SI No	facilities & Institution	Distance from village	Ranking(1-5 scale)	Remarks
1	Anganwadi center	0	1	
2	Nearest P.H. Center	12	3	
3	Nearest L.I. Centre	1	2	
4	Distance from the Block Headquarter		2	
5	High School	1	3	
6	ME school	1	1	
7	Market	1	5	
8	Bank	12	5	

- For fulfilling their basic needs they depend upon the local market
- The villagers have regular contact with L.I. because they have their own livestock.
- They have less contact with school because parents do not worried about their children education.

## Infrastructure

The growth of economic activities and social well being in a region depends upon the level of development of infrastructure and service facilities. Accessibility of various services depends upon the level of development of roads, transportation and communication facilities. People express their dissatisfaction over the existing facilities.

### **DRINKING WATER:**

The People of the village depend on the existing inadequate number of tube wells and open wells for drinking water. In summer the problem of water scarcity becomes severe for which women have to wait for a long time to fetch water for domestic consumption.

## 2.2 Social assets

- Cultural/religious issues

Table-7

Name of the festival	Month	Organizer
Nuakhai	Aug-Sept	Individual
Birat Parba	June	Villagers
Laxmi Puja	Nov-Dec	Villagers
Sikerpat	Dec-Jan	Villagers
Mauli Yatra	Aug	Villagers

In Gudkhapala there are mainly five types of festival is organized All the house hold celebrate Nuakhai (local festival) separately but in the same time and in a same day. But in case of other four i.e. Birat Parba, Laxmi puja, Sikerpat and Mauli yatra villagers have celebrated jointly where all caste have equal role and responsible. The expenditure of the festival is borne from the village fund.

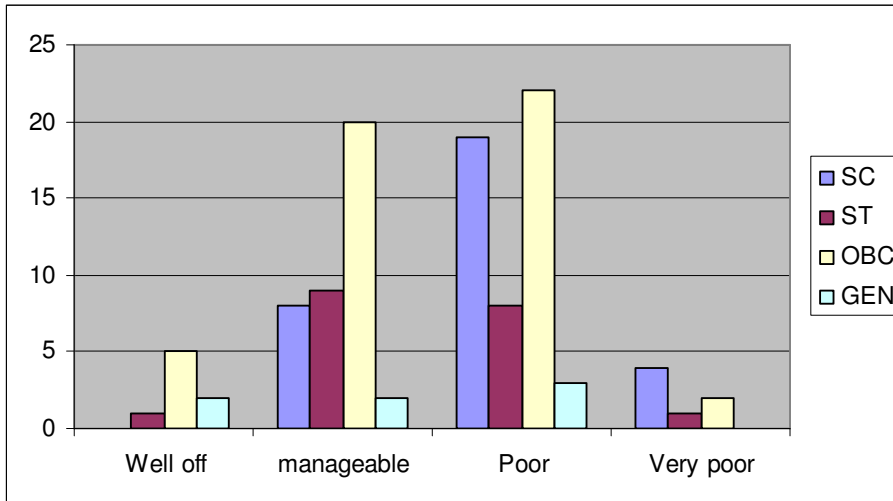
### **Institutional/ organizational engagem**

Total nos. of SHG member's caste and well being wise

Table-8

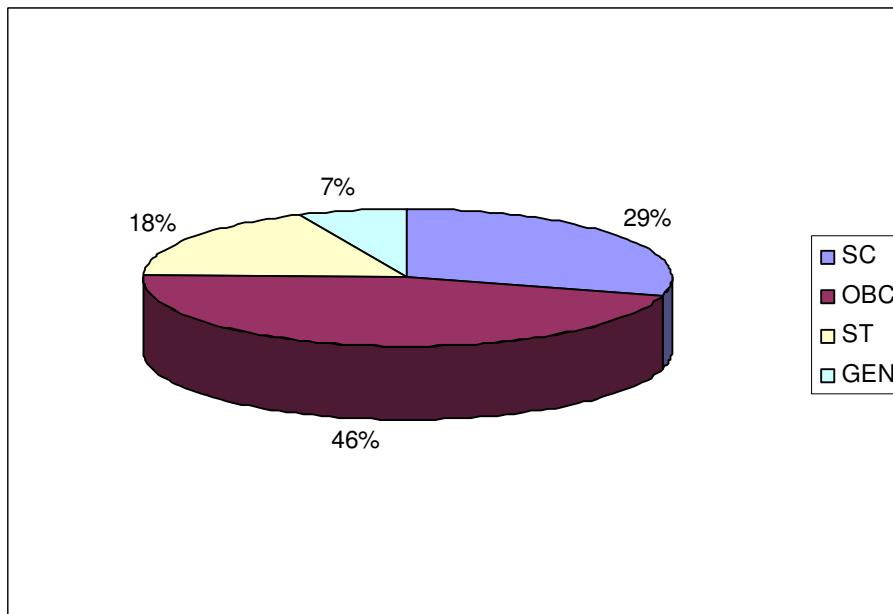
Caste/WBR	Well off	manageable	Poor	Very poor	Total
SC	0	8	19	4	31
ST	1	9	8	1	19
OBC	5	20	22	2	49
GEN	2	2	3	0	7
Total	8	39	52	7	106

**Fig-4**



- 45% house hold involved in SHG
- Maximum poor women of OBC community involved in SHG

**Fig-5**



### SHG status of Gudkhapala

**Table-9**

SL No	Name of the SHG	Category	Total member	Date of formation	Name of the Bank	A/c No	Name of the leaders
1	Mahalaxmi SHG	F	12	6.04.03	S.B.I,Tusura	11617020299	P-Niladri Majhi S-Rupakanti Bhoi
2	Sri Sai Ram SHG	F	12	9.01.07	S.B.I,Tusura	11617024919	P-Sasmita Naik S-Kamala Bag
3	Saraswati SHG	F	12	1.01.09	S.B.I,Tusura	30678485832	P-Kunti Bag Sjatha Bag
4	Maa Santoshi SHG	F	11	5.01.07	S.B.I,Tusura		P-Surjya Ghibila S-Ura Majh
5	Maa Samaleswari SHG	F	10	22.11.07	S.B.I,Tusura		P-Mohini Herna S-Manju Patra
6	Laxmi Narayan SHG	F	10	11.1.08	S.B.I,Tusura		P-Rahi Sahu S-Jubati Majhi
7	Maa Astamayee SHG	F	10	7.03.09	S.B.I,Tusura	30710415176	P-Purana Harpal S-Nilabati Harpal
8	Maa Bhagabati SHG	F	10	7.10.04	S.B.I,Tusura	11617016385	P-Chera Suna

9	Maa Bhabani SHG	F	10	11.01.08	S.B.I,Tusura	11617016089	P-Nirasha Bag S-Parbati Deep
10	Sri Sri Jagannath SHG	M	11	15.08.09	S.B.I,Tusura	30899895324	P-Jugal Kishor Dash S-Arjun Sahu
11	Biswa Bharati SHG	F	10	12.10.06	SBI,Tusura	26000	p-Atulya Patra S-Pramila Majhi
12	Biswa Bhabani SHG	F	11	11.10.06	SBI, Tusura	16179	P-Hema Kalsae S-janah Majhi

**2.3 Natural resources**  
**Land allocations**

**Table-10**

<b>Land particulars (Ha)</b>	<b>Area in ha</b>
1.Total Geographical Area	658
<b>2.Arable Land</b>	
(i) Up Land	103.26
(ii) Medium Land	141.07
(iii)Low Land	75.19
<b>3.Non Arable Land</b>	
(i)Cultivable Waste land	4.23
(ii)Non cultivable Waste land	23.25
(iii)Pasture Land	44.35
(iv)Village Forest	182.39
(v)Land under water bodies	6.55
(VI)Others	0
<b>Total</b>	260.48

**Water source**

Water otherwise known as life should not only be adequate but also be safe and qualitative .There are 11 nos of tube wells and 3nos of open wells in the village .The people of gudkhapala dependent on tube well and open well for drinking purposes.The water requirement of the entire village for other purposes is met from tube well and pond.

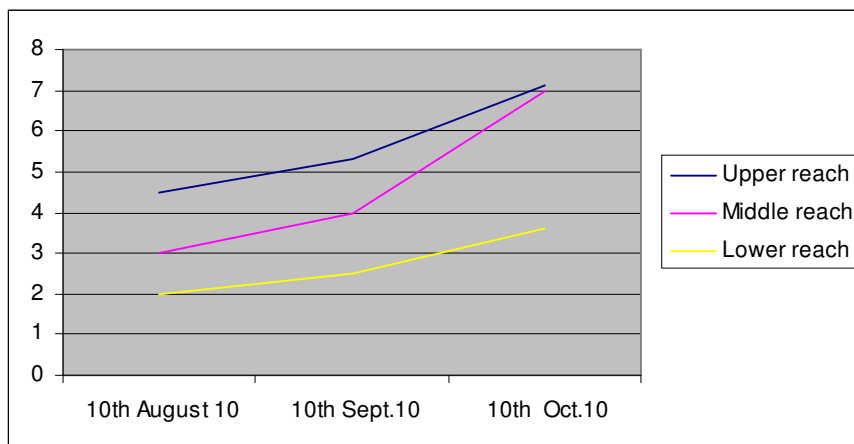
**. Ground Water Table status of Gudkhapala Watershed**

The quantity and quality of ground water, which is now the dominant source of irrigation water is fast deteriorating in this area. The depth of the ground water table of the project area has been determined by measuring the depth of the water table in three open wells situated at upper, medium and lower reaches in a particular date in the project area.

**Table-No: 11 Position of Water Table in wells**

<b>Owner of well</b>	<b>Situated in</b>	<b>Water Table below G.L on 10<sup>th</sup> August 10</b>	<b>Water Table below G.L. on 10<sup>th</sup> Sept.10</b>	<b>Water Table below G.L. on 10<sup>th</sup> Oct.10</b>
	Upper reach	4' 6"	5' 4"	7' 2"
	Middle reach	3' 0 "	4' 0"	7' 0"
	Lower reach	2' 0"	2' 6"	3' 7"

**Fig-No-5**



**FOREST RESOURCES**

Gudkhopala village is surrounded by hillock and bushy forest. Villagers collect timber; fuel wood, leaves & other primitive health care products from forest and using for their basic need & treatment. Few landless vulnerable people are collecting dry fuel wood from forest & directly selling in local market for livelihood.

The watershed has a total village forest cover of 182.39ha. The villagers depend on forest products and earn substantial amount for their livelihood. The poor and very poor groups are engaged in the collection of NTFP such as Mahua, Char, Kendu leaf, Mahua seeds, Hill broom etc. Mahua, the major NTFP is being collected to the tune of 250 quintals per year during the months of March and April which sells @Rs 800-1100 per quintal. The collection period of different NTFP is shown in the seasonal map below:

**Seasonal Map of major NTFP items**

**Table-No: 12**

SI	Items	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Mahua			* *	* * *								
	Char				* *	* * *							
	Kendu leaf				*	* * *	* *						
	Mahua seed					* *	* * *						
	Hill Broom										* *	* * *	* *

## Livestock & Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry is the keystone on the present farming system. The farm Sector receives input from the livestock and in turn provides fodder for them as output. The livestock of the village consists of 85 cows, 325 bullocks, 51 buffalo, 331 goats, 41 sheep & 690 poultry. Livestock management includes fodder, health care, & technical knowledge regarding activities related to income generation. In Gudkhapala and Malpada people are mostly used grass & straw for fodder, which is not sufficient. The villagers use local and modern medicine for curing their livestock. The livestock aid centre for this village is about 2 km. away from their village (Arjunpur) and the L I visit the village whenever called by the villagers.

### 2.4 Human assets

#### *Demographic detail*

**Table-13**

Name Of the Village	Caste	No Of HH	Male	Female
Gudkhapala	SC	63	111	106
	ST	56	108	104
	OBC	205	420	381
	GEN	21	36	33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>624</b>

#### Family size

**Table-14**

Name of the village	Numbers per household	Well off	Manage able	Poor	Very Poor	Total
Gudkhapala	1-3 members	10	50	59	29	148
	4-6 members	29	70	64	17	180
	7-9 members	0	12	5	0	17
	10+ members	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>345</b>

## **Education**

Education is considered as the first requisite for the development of a nation and is considered as an indicator of progress of any community. The level of development of human resources of a region determines its level of overall development and vice versa. There is a direct relationship existing between development and ignorance and illiteracy. There is a U.P school in the villages. The school has completed almost ten decades and the percentage of enrollment has increased over the years. There are 5 class rooms in primary school. There are 1 teachers and 39 students (23boys and 16 girls) in Gudkhapala School. For reading in higher classes the children of these villages go to Arjunpur and Mahimunda (1 kms for M.E and High school and 5 kms for Collage).

## **Health**

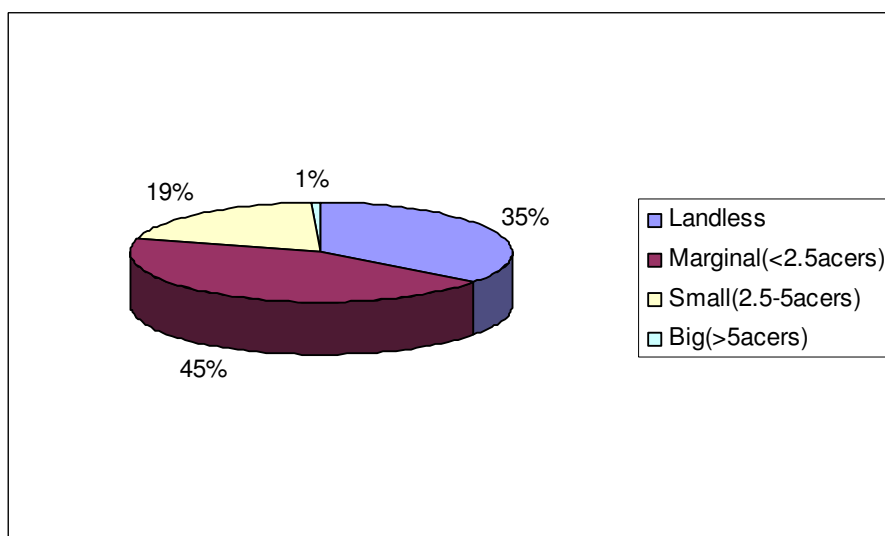
A healthy community is essential to economic & technical development. Good health is a primary need of every individual & hence is the fundamental right of every human being. It is determined by many factors like proper medical care, curative & preventive awareness, hygienic development, sanitation & safe drinking water.

Health is the biggest concern for the whole village which has created considerable financial burden to the poor families and is the main cause of loan on high interest rate from money lenders. People spent almost 20-25% of their earnings on treatment of diseases. Therefore, it is essential to integrate health interventions in the project to further strengthen the livelihoods systems at the family and the community levels.

## Land Holding

### Profile of farmers

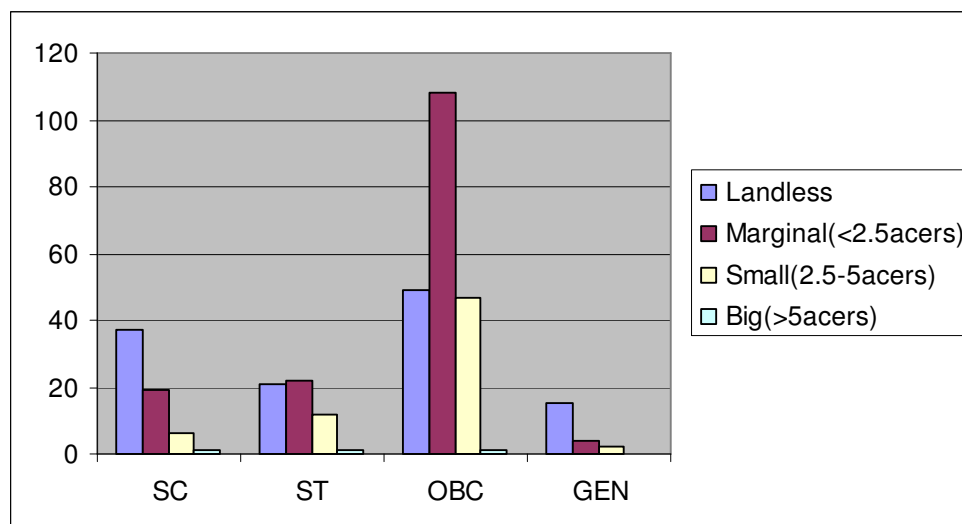
Fig



Farmers profile caste wise  
Table-15

Village	Category	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	Total
Gudkhapala	Landless	37	21	49	15	<b>122</b>
	Marginal(<2.5acers)	19	22	108	4	<b>153</b>
	Small(2.5-5acers)	6	12	47	2	<b>67</b>
	Big(>5acers)	1	1	1	0	<b>3</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>345</b>

Fig-6



- There are not Big farmer in GEN category
- A large number of marginal farmers is found in OBC category

### **Professional skills and knowledge**

SL No	Name of the Skill	<i>NO of the artisans</i>
1	Masons	8
2	Carpenter	2
3	Mechanic	3
4	<i>Tailor</i>	<i>1</i>

There are 8 masons, 2 carpenters, 3 mechanic and and one tailor .They earn very low income from this skill. Due to poor financial condition and lack of knowledge they are unable to accept modern technology through which they can earn high income and increase their standard of living.

### **: Equity:**

There are different areas where inequalities exist in the village, mostly based on gender, caste & class. Inequality in access to CPR is one of the major bottlenecks of development for the weaker sections of the village. The structural determinants of poverty are reinforced by a number of other interlocking relations and processes. Land ownership correlates with control over other resources, such as water, labor, informal credit, marketing, transport, paternal relations, political arenas and mediation with extra- village resources (government officials and programs). The project intends to enhance entitlements of the poorer and women, and provide them with access to processes and support which can counter prevailing political and social exclusion. The project also seeks to reverses existing common practices of forming watersheds committees too quickly, so that they are not captured by landed, higher caste men.

During the focus group discussions & village meetings, some of the strategies recommended & approved were Forming and supporting men's and women's groups to participate in Non- Land based and Natural Resource based interventions, Facilitating access to government sachems & services, Improving access to information and knowledge of rights particularly for

women, Training for groups, individuals, and specialists with specific attention to women's needs and gender relations, Negotiating key rights and entitlement in local context, Net working between groups to provide wider support and leverage relationships.

## 2.5 Financial assets

### 3.2: Well Being Analysis

Well being exercise is a very important part of the micro planning process. Wellbeing analysis was conducted to collect villagers' common perceptions on poverty and segregate households into various economic classes. The methodology divided all households in the village into four wellbeing classes such as Well-off, Manageable, Poor and Very Poor.

**Table-16**

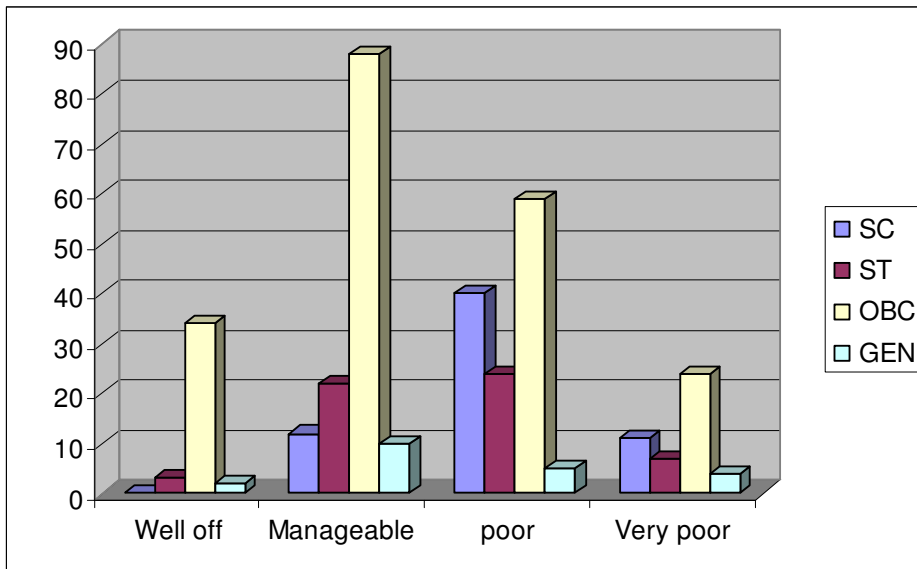
Well Being Class & No		Criteria for poor (as defined by villagers)
<b>Well-off</b>	39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have enough food to eat throughout the year</li> <li>• Have capacity to provide loan to others</li> <li>• Surplus food grain stock</li> <li>• Able to repay the loan within the period</li> <li>• Having more than 5 acres of land</li> </ul>
<b>Manageable</b>	132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have enough food to eat for 8-9 months</li> <li>• Able to repay small loan within the time</li> <li>• Having more than 5nos of Mahua tree</li> <li>• Having more than 3nos of cattle</li> <li>• Having more than 4nos of goat/sheep</li> <li>• Having 3-5acers of land</li> </ul>
<b>Poor</b>	128	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Takes credit from money-lenders for illness and to manage social obligation like attending social function or during festivals &amp; for Agricultural purposes</li> <li>• Households members used to go for hired labour</li> </ul>
<b>Very Poor</b>	46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not have enough food to eat through out the year</li> <li>• Mostly dependent on wage labour</li> <li>• Always under debt trap</li> <li>• Do not have any valuable physical asset</li> <li>• Widow</li> <li>• Problem of food through out the year</li> <li>• Migratory labour</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	<b>345</b>	

## Well being status caste wise

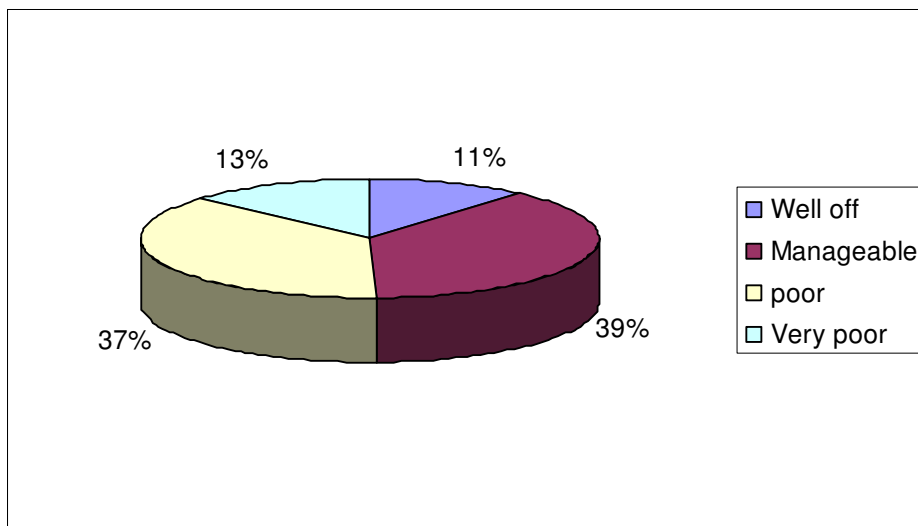
**Table-17**

<b>Caste wise</b>	<b>Well off</b>	<b>Manageable</b>	<b>poor</b>	<b>Very poor</b>	<b>Total</b>
SC	0	12	40	11	63
ST	3	22	24	7	56
OBC	34	88	59	24	205
GEN	2	10	5	4	21
Total	39	132	128	46	345

**Fig-7**



**Fig-8**



**Table-18**

Wellbeing Class	Income	No	% against HH
Well off	More than 22000	28	71%
Manageable	15000-22000	89	67%
Poor	12000-15000	93	72%
Very Poor	less 12000	46	100%

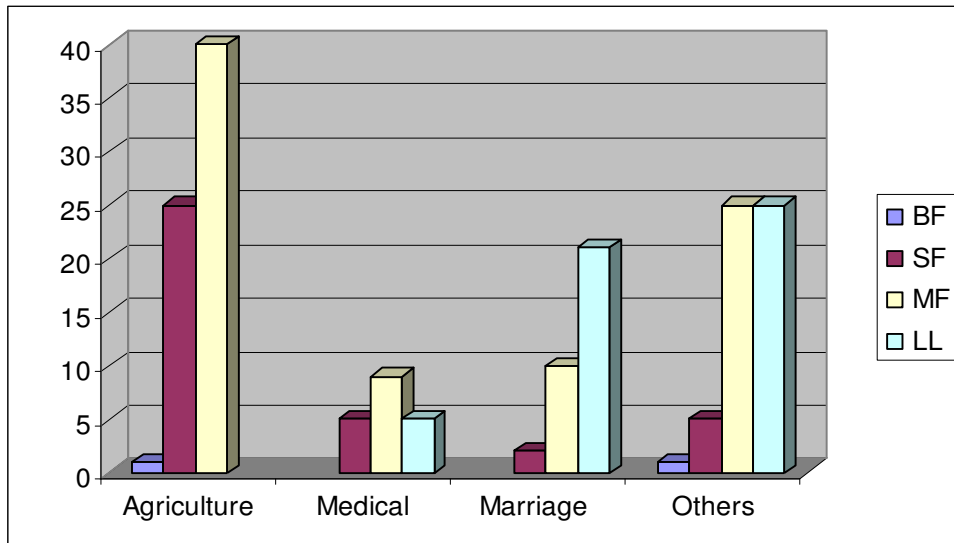
- Annual income of 100% of the very poor household is below 12000
- 71% household of well off household earn more than 22000 per annum

- Loans status Farmer wise

**Table-19**

Farmer	Agriculture	Medical	Marriage	Others
BF	1			1
SF	25	5	2	5
MF	40	9	10	25
LL		5	21	25

**Fig-9**



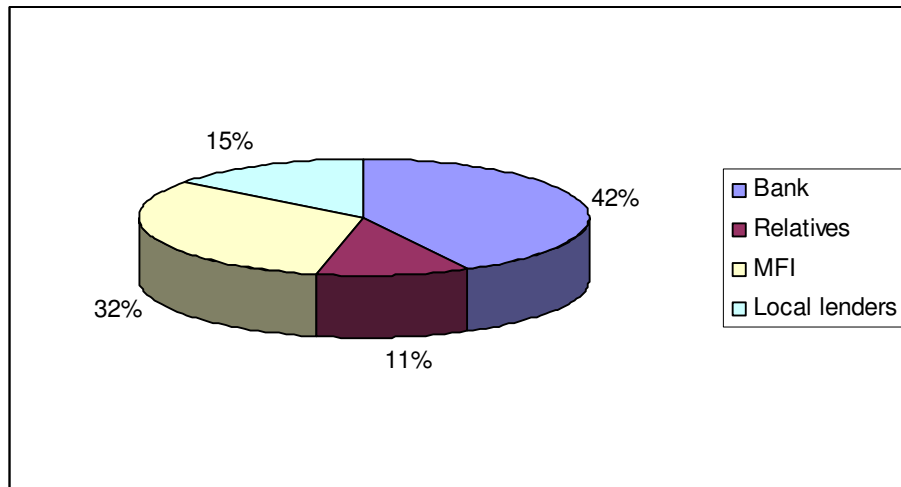
- Maximum marginal farmers get loan for agriculture
- Maximum land less people get loan for various purposes

-

### Credit institutions

**Table-20**

No of HH	Bank	Co-operative society	Relatives	MFI	Local lenders
175	79		39	35	22



- Maximum people get loan from banks

## Part 3: Institution analysis

### Community Based Institution

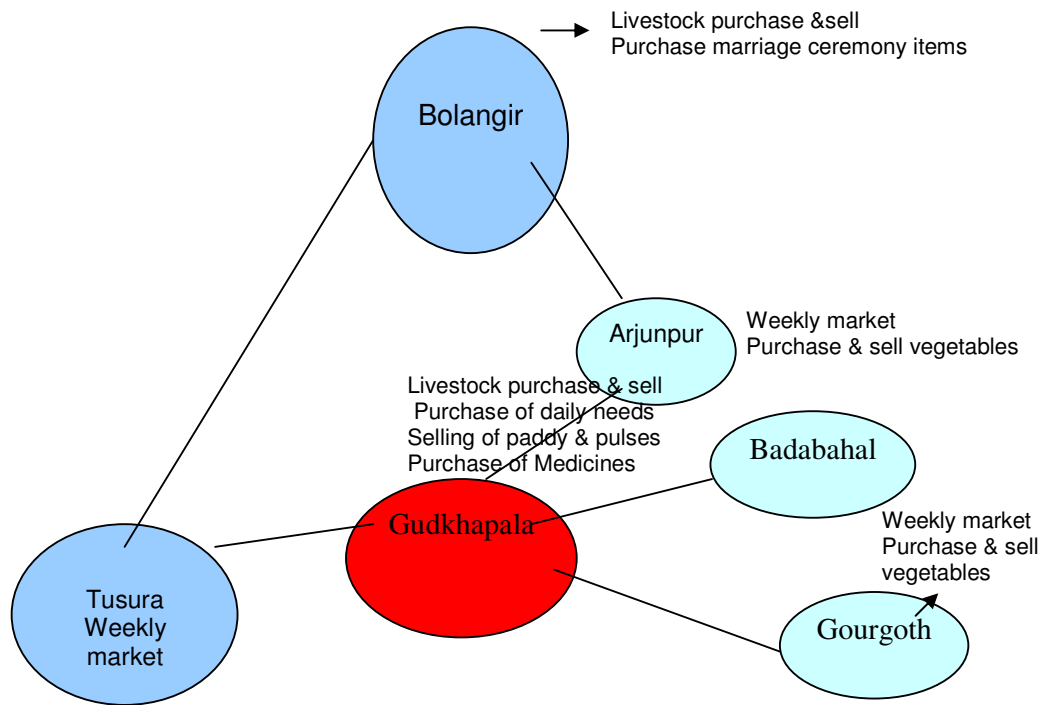
**Table-21**

SL No	Name of the CBO	Village	Total member	Date of formation	Responsibility
1	VEC	Gudkhapala	9	13.8.10	Monitoring school education and school building
2	Patar phadi committee	Gudkhapala	9	4.9.07	Monitor K.L bush cutting, plucking, and binding,
3	Health committee	Gudkhapala	7	12.10.09	Monitor children's education in AWC
4	VDC	Gudkhapala			Monitor all govt. developmental work
5	Youth club	Gudkhapala	123	26.01.79	Monitor all govt. developmental work
6	Village forest committee	Gudkhapala	7		Monitor village forest

### 3.2. Market

**Table-22**

Types of Market	Place	Days	Distance in Km.	Purpose
Daily retail market	Arjunpur	Daily	2	Daily needs
	Tusura	Daily	12	Selling of Paddy, Pulses Purchase of daily needs
Weekly market	Arjunpur	Saturday	2	Selling & purchasing of vegetables
	Gourgoth	Wednesday		Purchasing of grocery items
	Tusura	Friday	12	Purchasing & selling of livestock
	<i>Bolangir</i>	<i>Sunday</i>	35	Purchasing & selling of livestock Purchasing of marriage ceremony items
	Badabahal	Tuesday		



## Part 4: Livelihood strategy

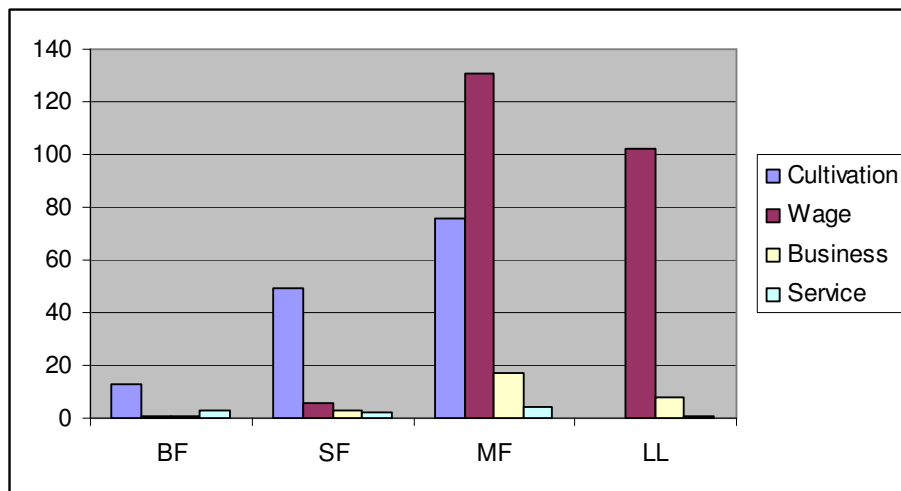
### 4.1 Source of income

**Table – 23**

Source of income farmer wise

Occupation	BF	SF	MF	LL	Total
Cultivation	2	56	81	0	139
Wage	0	0	62	116	178
Business	0	6	8	5	19
Service	1	5	2	1	9

**Fig-10**



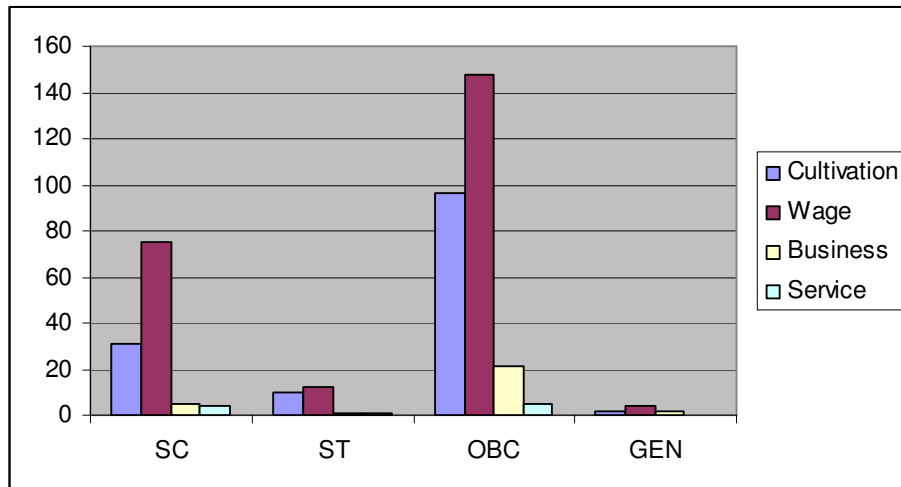
- The main occupation of the land less people is wage.
- The main occupation of the small farmer is cultivation

**Table – 24**

Source of income Caste wise

Occupation	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	Total
Cultivation	10	23	104	2	139
Wage	51	32	81	14	178
Business	0	0	14	5	19
Service	2	1	6	0	9

**Fig-11**



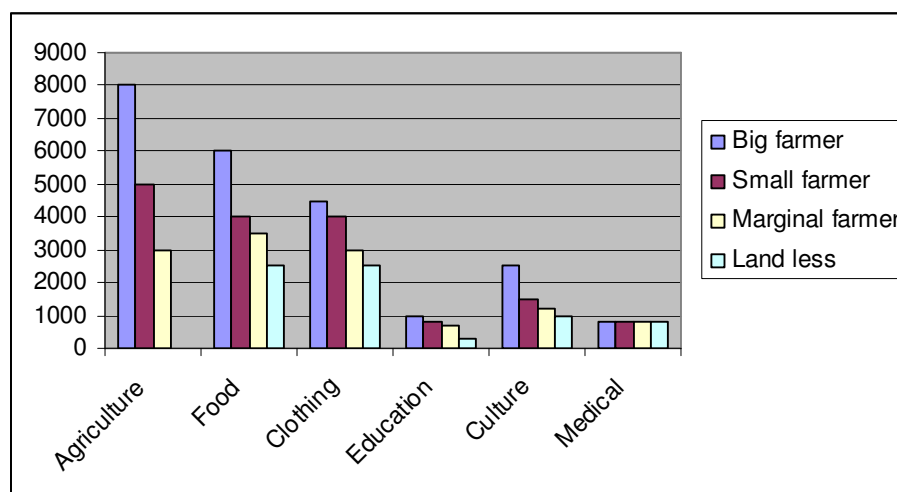
## 4.2 Source of expenditure

**Table-25**

Average annual expenditure different head wise

Farmer category	Agriculture	Food	Clothing	Education	Culture	Medical
Big farmer	8000	6000	4500	1000	2500	800
Small farmer	5000	4000	4000	800	1500	800
Marginal farmer	3000	3500	3000	700	1200	800
Land less	0	2500	2500	300	1000	800

**Fig-11**



- Expenditure is highest on food and lowest on Education
- Average annual expenditure is highest in case of big farmer's families followed by SF, MF and land less families.

### **Indebtedness**

- Average amount of loan
- Rate of interest
- Purpose of loan : Agriculture
- Category of farmers: All category of farmers covering almost all the villagers
- Repayment made: Partly done and the repayment period is continuing.
- Source of loan: DCCB & UGB

### **4.3 Copping mechanism**

**Response Strategies/Coping Mechanisms  
Table-26**

<b>Coping mechanism</b>	<b>Coping mechanism ranking Category of HH</b>			
	<b>Well off</b>	<b>Manageable</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Use of Saving	5	1		0
Loan from friends and relatives	3	1	2	1
Loan from Money lender	2	3	5	5
Advance from traders	3			
Loan from MFI	2	2	4	3
Sold/Mortgage of assets		4	5	4
Selling of agril/NTFP produces	5	5	4	3
Selling of Livestock	1	4	5	5
Diversification of Livelihoods	1	1		
Migration	0		3	4
Others				

## Part 5: Livelihood outcome analysis

### 5.1 Agriculture

**Table-27**

Name of the crop	Name of the variety	No of farmers involved	Area cultivated	Average production	Time
Paddy	Sarana, puja, Lalat, khandagiri, ,1001& Mugadhi	223	331Ac	4687 qt	Nov-Dec
Moong (Green Gram)	Chaiti	15	8Ac	20 qt.	Mar-Apr
Biri (Black Gram)		10	5Ac	5 qt	Nov-Dec
Chana		33	12Ac	22qt	
Vegetables (chilly, onion, tomato, beans, brinjal)		18	7Ac	1 qt	Nov-Dec

### Cropping Pattern

**Table-28**

Season	Pulses	Cereals	Oil seeds	Vegetables	Cash Crop
Kharif	Green Gram	Paddy		Tomato, brinjal	
Rabi	Green Gram			Chilly, brinjal ,beans, tomato, onion	

Agriculture is the major occupation of the village .Sandy loam constitutes a major portion of the soil type of the village . The main crop of the villages is paddy, Green gram, and black gram. Also 5 families are doing Groundnut and 14 families are doing vegetable cultivation through out the year. However, paddy happens to be the major crop of the village. Therefore the coverage &

production is highest in case of paddy in comparison to other products, which can be verified from the above table.

### **Situation analysis of agriculture**

**Table-29**

Problem	Cause	constraints	opportunity	Solution
<i>Low production</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Erratic rain fall</li> <li>-No management during flood</li> <li>-No use of bio-fertilizer</li> <li>-No guidance by the functionaries of the respective department</li> <li>-Not maintain the process and time when use medicine and fertilizer</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increasing percentage of pasture land development</li> <li>-Use traditional method</li> <li>-Unavailable of reliable seeds</li> <li>-Poor idea about improved agriculture and suitable varieties</li> <li>-Lack of money to purchase modern agricultural instruments security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Water table in the area is not much deep.</li> <li>-Watershed can provide training in crop production</li> <li>-Provision for land improvement through watershed project.</li> <li>-Creation of water bodies through Panchayat and watershed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-To go for land development work of upland of the village including earthen fencing</li> <li>-To use bio-fertilizers</li> <li>-To bring a change in cropping pattern</li> <li>-To impart training on crop cultivation as per the quality of the soil.</li> <li>-Training &amp; demonstration on modern methods of agriculture</li> <li>-liaison with line department at a regular basis</li> <li>-To provide new variety of seeds</li> <li>-Construction of new WHS</li> <li>-Construction of farm pond</li> <li>-Construction of new dug well as well as repairing of old dug well</li> </ul>

## 5.2. NTFP

**Table-30**

Name of the NTFP	No of HH involed	Quantity Available	<i>Market Facilitise</i>
Mahua	150	250qut	Local traders, Bhati, Tusura
Char	34	7.8qut	Local traders, Tusura
Toll	150	90qut	Local traders, Tusura
Kendu leaf	210		K.L Phadi
Sial leaf	8		Local traders, Tusura
Badhun	26	2 trips	Local traders, Tusura

During the discussion it was observed that before maximum villagers were engaged in NTFPs collection and selling next to agriculture. But due to negligible forest cover the availability of NTFP are very less in the watershed area. Villagers (primary collectors) no doubt get a better deal because maximum villagers collecting mahua flower. But the marketing channel clearly indicates of the increase in price (only through change of hands) and the subsequent profits made by the traders and alcohol habits. Moreover, lack of know how on plucking techniques (with the fact that to collect more, even immature flowers are also plucked) eat into the revenue which otherwise would have accrued to them. Drying under the sun and lack of scientific measures to store mahua flower also eats into the revenue

## SWOT NTFP

**Table-31**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities Concerns</b>	<b>Threat</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- earns more than 38% per cent of its cash income from the sale of different forest produces</li> <li>- Landless poor families' dependence on forest produces for survival.</li> <li>-Livelihood opportunity during lean season</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- get paid very low for poor quality</li> <li>- Mahua are available in plenty but there is no effort to find a market for this</li> <li>- lack of good storage facility</li> <li>-Unhealthy harvesting practices</li> <li>-VSS is not properly working</li> <li>-Lack of knowledge on collective marketing</li> <li>- No service providers for technology, storage, standardization and also for market linkages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- primary collectors' cooperatives as alternative institutions for trade in NTFP</li> <li>- economies of the scale especially in the context of bulk/raw material</li> <li>-Provision of storage facilities</li> <li>- ensure sustainable harvesting of NTFP</li> <li>-Construction of draying yard</li> <li>- Motivating the youth and SHG for collective marketing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- excise regulations have become a major obstacle in scaling up the trade operation</li> <li>- vulnerability to market fluctuation</li> </ul>

## 5.3 Livestock

**Livestock  
Table-32**

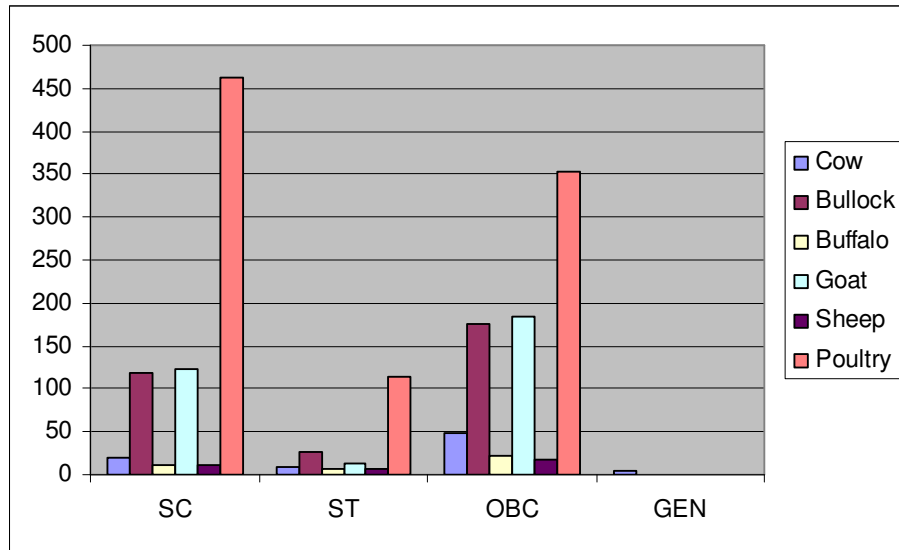
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Animal composition in Nos</b>		
	<b>No of HH involved</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>I)Cow</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>85</b>	
Indigenous breed	43	<b>63</b>	
Cross breed	10	<b>18</b>	
<b>Bullock</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>325</b>	
Local	150	<b>325</b>	
Improved	0	<b>0</b>	
<b>III)Sheep</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>41</b>	
<b>IV)Goat</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>331</b>	
<b>V)Poultry</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>41</b>	

**Nos of livestock in caste wise**

**Table-33**

Caste	Cow	Bullock	Buffalo	Goat	Sheep	<i>Poultry</i>
SC	19	118	12	122	12	463
ST	9	26	12	13	8	113
OBC	48	176	27	185	21	354
GEN	9	5		11	0	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>690</i>

**Fig-12**

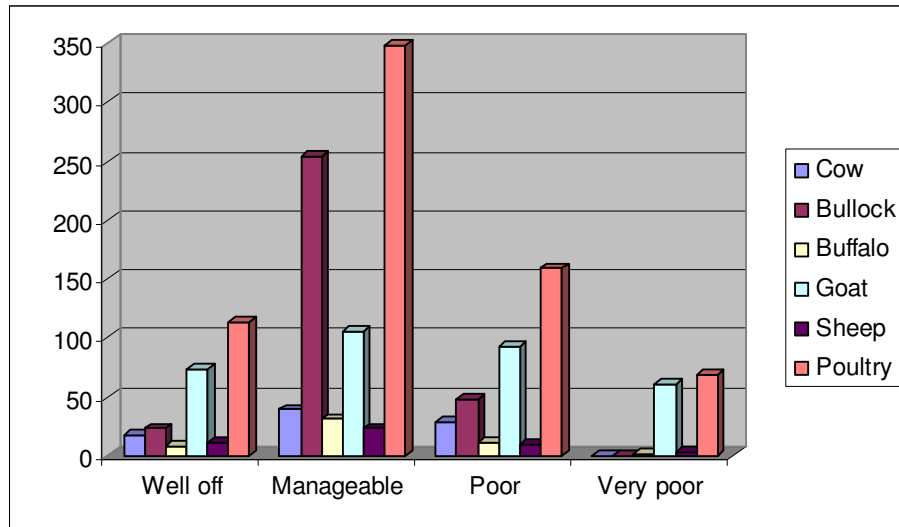


**Nos of livestock in wellbeing wise**

**Table-34**

WBR	Cow	Bullock	Buffalo	Goat	Sheep	<i>Poultry</i>
Well off	18	23	8	74	11	113
Manageable	39	254	31	105	23	349
Poor	28	48	11	92	10	159
Very poor	0	0	1	60	3	69
<i>Total</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>690</i>

**Fig-12**



### **Cattle and buffaloes**

Predominant livestock production system with respect to large ruminants goes in favour of draught power, and manure is considered a by-product. A few households here and there maintain she buffaloes both for milk and ploughing. Drinking milk is slowly picking up by some cow keepers, who milk their animals in the morning and feed to infants at home and sell surplus milk to tea stalls. The cattle then go herded by village herds' men, graze and come back home in the evening. At home the cattle including calves do not get any additional feeding including water. As such cattle are reared under zero input and any amount of out put is considered as the advantage. Obviously the need for developing milk as a micro enterprise either appears cumbersome or farmers are unaware of developments. Informal milk sales are predominant in certain watersheds, which are closely located to Kantabanji, Titlaghar, Muribahal, Patnagar, Khariar road, Nuapada and other district and divisional head quarters.

## SWOT on Cattle and buffaloes

**Table-35**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities Concerns</b>	<b>Threat</b>
<p><i>Large numbers of local cattle</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <i>Large preference for milk sweets and paneer</i></li> <li>□ <i>Indigenous Khariar breed of cattle</i></li> <li>□ <i>Draught and manure</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>Mostly Stunts bullocks.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <i>Consumers accept low quality milk at small price</i></li> <li>□ <i>Producers unaware of quality milk production</i></li> <li>□ <i>Maintenance on zero inputs on feeding</i></li> <li>□ <i>High AFC and ICP</i></li> <li>□ <i>Low herd average body weights</i></li> <li>□ <i>Stunted CB calves</i></li> <li>□ <i>Farmers unaware of improved management practices</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>Selective grading to CB population</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <i>Promoting domestic consumption</i></li> <li>□ <i>Manufacturing ghee and sweets</i></li> <li>□ <i>Demand for CB cows for replacements in diary pockets</i></li> <li>□ <i>OMFED</i></li> <li>□ <i>Urban sweet makers at bolangir, Kantabanji, Tiitlaghar, Padampur etc</i></li> <li>□ <i>Crossbred heifer rearing to market pregnant heifers to dairy pockets</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>Accessing Milk markets</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <i>Summer Management of milch animals</i></li> </ul>

### **Small ruminants (Goats & Sheep)**

The farmers rear goats and sheep with a skewed preference for the goats. In the words of the farmers and consumers such high preference for goats is primarily due an ethnic flavor, which they consider very unique to western Orissa goats. Ninety percent of the goats are reared under zero input bases. There is enormous scope for expansion of goatery to more households. But this may lead to over browsing rendering acute fodder shortages. Hence the concepts of semi intensive rearing of goats may be given a try on pilot basis with PTD focus. With respect to sheep western Orissa has a native breed called as Bolangir. Farmers maintain them in flocks of 10-50. Sheep keeping is predominantly migratory and they have their place for grazing in paddy fields under rain fed agriculture. They sustain on the smaller stubble of paddy after the cattle have grazed it. Nearly 70% ewes lamb in winter, which is followed

by summer and rain. In most parts of the country sheep are considered manure godowns and walking currency. However sheep occupies the second preference only. A few households visited have started keeping sheep as they considered sheep do not suffer from diseases (PPR).

### SWOT on Small ruminants

**Table-36**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities Concerns</b>	<b>Threat</b>
<p><b>Goat</b>  <i>Black Bengal and Black Bengal type Goats</i>  <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic flavor  <input type="checkbox"/> Peoples priority for goat meat  <input type="checkbox"/> Thick forest rich feeding resources</p>	<p><i>Vulnerability to PPR and some other diseases</i>  <input type="checkbox"/> Inbreeding  <input type="checkbox"/> Extended marketable age  <input type="checkbox"/> Low growth rates  <input type="checkbox"/> Nuclear goat keeping and informal herds  <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate extension mechanism for goats</p>	<p><i>Availability of PPR vaccine</i>  <input type="checkbox"/> Semi intensive goat rearing (stall-fed)  <input type="checkbox"/> Introducing Boer goats  <input type="checkbox"/> AI technology in goats for faster stock multiplication  <input type="checkbox"/> Block level VD networking  <input type="checkbox"/> CLWs for vaccination work  <input type="checkbox"/> Farm forestry  <input type="checkbox"/> Organizing goat keepers as SHG</p>	<p><i>Forest regulations</i>  <input type="checkbox"/> Accessing timely PPR vaccine  <input type="checkbox"/> Retaining ethnic flavor of western Orissa quasi meat</p>

### Key strategies and specific objectives

**Table-37**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Enhancing economic returns from livestock by scaling up existing practices	<p><i>-Scaling up production by minimizing preventable diseases</i>  <i>-Scaling up production by minimizing parasitic stress from Tapeworms, Round worms</i>  <i>- Promoting quality management for sustainable milk production</i></p>
Enhancing economic returns by diversifying existing systems	<p><i>-Horizontal expansion of goatery to new Households</i>  <i>-Enhancing productivity by minimizing inbreeding in Goats/sheep</i>  <i>-Promoting SHGs as melcha/ram lamb rearers for meat</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Introducing semi intensive goatery as pilots</li> <li>-Introducing doorstep AI in selected dairy watersheds</li> <li>-Supporting AI female CB calves with calf rearing scheme</li> </ul>
Enhancing economic returns by introducing HID initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Institutionalizing CLW with block veterinary dispensary</li> <li>-Establishing monitoring and assessment mechanisms</li> <li>-Organize CIG in goat / sheep production chain</li> <li>-Organize CIG in rearing CB heifer calves and selling pregnant CB heifers to dairy pockets in Orissa</li> </ul>
Enhancing economic returns by improving feeding situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Capacity building of both primary and secondary stake holders on technologies related to fodder.</li> <li>-Enhancing fodder availability at HH level through</li> <li>-Backyard hedge rows of fodder trees &amp; Azolla pond</li> <li>-Developing Extension leaflet on minimizing wastage &amp; improving quality of straw through supplementation &amp; treatment</li> </ul>

#### 5.4 Off farm enterprises

**Table-38**

Type of activities	No of HH involved	Market	Average income per year
Leaf plate making	8	Tusura	4000
Broom making	26	Local market	9500
Grocery	4	Gudkhapala	10500
Hotel	2	Gudkhapala	11500
Tailoring	2	Gudkhapala	5000
Furniture	2	Nearest village, Bolangir	35000
Mason	8	Nearest village, Bolangir	17000

## 5.4 Migration

During lean season all the landless and marginal farmers who depend mostly on wage labour migrate to different places like Baragarh, Rajasthan, Raipur, Tamil Nadu, Rajcoat for working in small manufacturing industries and Bricks making. They go in different groups through middlemen or agents during the month from June to the end of March. Before going they get an advance of Rs. 10000-20000 for their work. This money helps them in repaying their previous loans or to meet their household requirements. Focus group discussion on migration has led us to understand that all migrants are basically from poorest communities. During their stay at different places they live in unhygienic conditions, which lead to Jaundice, typhoid etc. The detail data of migration are as shown on the table

**Table-39**

Season	No of migrants			Place			Period		Type of work
	Male	Female	Total	Other dist	Inside state	Other state	Outward	inward	
June-Mar	2	1	3			Bombay			Company labour
Aug-Apr	2	1	3			Rajkot	Aug	May	Company labour
Jun-Mar	43	32	75			Baragarh	Aug	Apr	Labour
Whole year	6	0	6			Gujurat, Tamil Nadu, Bangal			Company labour

## 5.5 Food security

Domestic production of food grains plays an important role in providing food security. The watershed is comprised one village Gudkhapala. The villagers are more habituated to cultivate paddy as a major crop along with Mung, Kolatha & Biri. The production decreases due to severe drought during monsoon season occurring year by year. The villagers are not practicing new technology due to lack of knowledge on latest information.

Being the major percentage of household belongs to poor and very poor category they can not afford to depend on purchasing of food grains to meet domestic requirements. These villagers therefore have to plan for creating a grain bank through which they can survive during lean period.

As a result food scarcity arises in these villagers which concepts the villagers to migrate to different distant places. The villagers are not accustomed to practice improved farming system and also due to lack of assured source of irrigation. The agricultural production become low and ultimately malnutrition. By the implementation of this project the production of food grain could be increased. The other major factor is stabilization of food grain price. More attention should be given to PDP outlets to make food grains available to the poor of Gudkhapala

## 5.6 Health & sanitation status

### Health mapping

**Table-40**

Diseases	HH affected	Intensity/Duration	Expenses	Peoples suggestion
Fever	115	Aug-Oct	600	Free medicine
Malaria	85	July-Sept	1500	Mosquito net, Medicine
Diarrhea	25	July-Aug	2000	Medical check up & medicine
TV	4	Jan-Aug		Regular medical check up & medicine

a-No of birth in last year: 17

b-No of death in last years out of total birth: 0

c-No of death (adult) in last year:4

d-No of delivery in last year: 17, out of which 15 in medical and 2 in home

e- There are 10 nos of latrine in the village. Usually for defecation purpose people use open space, which makes the village environment unhygienic.

### Health and Sanitation situation analysis

**Table-41**

problem	Cause	Effect	Solution
1.Around 57% people suffer from malaria & other common diseases	1. Lack of awareness on preventive measures	People spent maximum money for treatment	Awareness on preventive and curative health care
2.11% PW delivery at home.	2.Unsafe drinking water	2.Malnutrition percentage increased	2.Supply of mosquito net

<p>3. Percentage of fully immunization is low</p> <p>4. Women health issues ignored</p> <p>5. People not use latrine</p> <p>6. Malnutrition</p>	<p>3. ANM is not visiting regularly to the village.</p> <p>4 lack of awareness on women health problem &amp; preventive and curative measures. Non availability of nutritional food</p>		<p>3. Organise health camp</p> <p>Strengthen village level institution to monitor/ ensure the availability of ANM</p> <p>4. Training on women health care</p> <p>5. Promotiom of kitchen garden</p> <p>7 Promote home herbal garden</p>
---	---	--	---

## 5.7 Education status

Details of the educational facilities

**Table-42**

Category	No. of classrooms	Up to classes	House type	No. of teachers	Sanctioned post	Regular/irregular	Quality
Primary	5	5	Khapar, Roof	1		Regular	Medium

Details about the the school goers of the village

**Table-43**

Particulars	Male	Female
School going children in the age group of 05-14	94	72
Non school going children in the age group of 05-14	4	5
Number of total children within the age group of 05-14	98	77

Children reading in different classes

**Table-44**

School	Gudkhapala	
	Boys	Girls
U.P	23	16
M.E.	52	33
High School	19	23
Total	94	72

Perception of the Parents who send their children to school

**Table-45**

Why do they send their children to school	<i>To make them able to read and write, to learn calculation, check exploitation &amp; to earn something.</i>
What do they expect from them	<i>To support and maintain them during their old age.</i>
What is their socio-economic background	<i>The dropped out students are mostly from poor and very poor families</i>
<i>How parents and students perceive education program and institutions</i>	<i>Though the parents are not highly educated, they have the concern for the proper education of their children. However, poor economic condition stands as the major barrier for sending their children to school.</i>

Education situation analysis:

**Table-46**

problem	Cause	Effect	<i>Solution</i>
Primary education system of the village is poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of class room is not sufficient</li> <li>Lack of monitoring and guidance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality of teaching is getting reduced.</li> <li>Disturbance as the students of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Construction of more class room.</i></li> <li><i>Education awareness programme for the</i></li> </ul>

	<p>by the parents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of awareness of the parents.</li> <li>Poor economic condition of the parents</li> </ul>	<p>more than one class sitting in one room.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement of the children in different wage activities</li> </ul>	<p>parents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper monitoring by the VEC</li> <li>Raising income level of the families</li> </ul>
<p><i>Scope for higher education is limited</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Distance of the school in other village</i></li> <li><i>Poor economic condition of the parents.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Most of the students are not getting scope for admission in higher class</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Education awareness programme for the parents</i></li> <li><i>Raising income level of the families</i></li> </ul>

## **GENDER**

Status of women in the village is quite low in the watershed in comparison to male members. It was identified during PRA exercises that work load among is huge. The practical gender needs like solving the drinking water problem & addressing women is negligible. The community needs to be sensitized regarding the gender & development issues, so that equal scope for both men & women will be ensured in the development of watershed.

## **5.9 Institution status**

Gradation of SHG

**Table-47**

SL No.	Name of the SHG	Age(year)	Average Grade
1	Mahalaxmi SHG	7.7	B
2	Sri Sai Ram SHG	3.11	C

3	Saraswati SHG	1.11	C
4	Maa Santoshi SHG	3.11	C
5	Maa Samaleswari SHG	3	D
6	Laxmi Narayan SHG	2.11	D
7	Maa Astamayee SHG	1.8	D
8	Maa Bhagabati SHG	6.2	B
9	Maa Bhabani SHG	2.11	D
10	Sri Sri Jagannath SHG	1.3	D
11	Biswa Bharati SHG	4.2	D
12	Biswa Bhabani SHG	4.2	C

Maximum SHG are old . But due to lack of proper guidance their knowledge on concept of SHG, management of SHG is poor .They do not organize their monthly meeting regularly. Through training and exposure they can go ahead.

## 5.10 MARKETING

### Market Information

Products sold to traders

**Table-48**

### Village level Business Profile

Name of Items	Month	Number of hhs involved	Total production potential in tons	Sale to whom (indicate % of hhs selling to below mentioned sellers)				Selling price
				Govt.	VT	HT	Others	
<b>NTFP Products</b>								
Mahua flower	Mar-Apr	150	250QT		150			3.60 lakhs
Tole	Apr-may	150	90 qt					Consumption
Char	Apr-may	34	45 qt		24		10	0.75
Kendu leaf	Apr-June	210		210				6.3lakhs
Sial leaf	Mar-may	8	.5 truck load		8			10000
Badhun (Hill Broom)	Oct-Dec	26	3000 nos		26			24000
<b>Agricultural Products</b>								
Paddy	Nov-Dec	223		5	19	40	25	1lakh
Vegetables	Non-Feb	18				18		40000

Pulses	Nov-Dec	33			19	14		
--------	---------	----	--	--	----	----	--	--

During the exercise it is found that the village having marketable surpluses in these product like paddy, pulses, vegetables, onion, wheat, bamboo items and NTFP etc. The existing marketing of this product primarily through village level traders. It is observed during exercise that community have little exposure to market and its dynamics. Absence of collective marketing approach among community leads unorganized sale of product which reduce the margin

**sold to villager**  
**Table-49**

Product	Quantity	From whom	Remarks
Daily needs		Outside village	
Milk	15LT	Outside village	
Patato	52QT	Nearest haat ,bolangir, Tusura	

At the same time it is reveled that this products were purchased by villagers frequently with a high volume. Oppurnities can be exploring to promote diary, sunflower cultivation, groundnut, horticulture plantation through livelihood promotion program.

**Weekly Market**  
**Table-50**

Place of Market	Day	Distance	Remarks
Arjunpur	Saturday	2	
Badabahal	Tuesday	2	
Gourgoth	Wednesday	5	
Tusura	Friday	12	
Bolangir	Sunday	35	

It is found that there is ample of oppurnities for primary producer to sale its product in local weekly market as there is the village is sourended by 5 no haat . All community have access to the market.

**Table No -51**  
**Micro -enterprise table**

Activities	Practiced by		Raw Material Availability	Essential Support Services	Sales Possible			Skill		Activity Suggested for ME
					Village		Haat	Y	N	
					In	Out				
No. of hhs	No of women									
LIVESTOCK										
Goatary	70		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
Poultry	156		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
Sheepery	7		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		N
DIARY	53		Y	Y			Y			Y
LANDBASED										
Veg Growing	8		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
Paddy	45		Y	Y		Y		Y		N
Pulses	15		y	N			Y	Y		Y
TRADING										
Grocery	3		Y		Y			Y		Y
Tailor	2		Y		Y			Y		Y
PRODUCTION										
Sial plate making	8		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Badhun	26		Y	N		Y	Y	Y		Y

## **Part 6 Natural resource management**

The focus of the Natural Resource Management programme is on institutional, technological and policy innovations for community-based management to increase productivity of available resources to reduce poverty enhance food security and ensure biological conservation. Our survival on earth essentially depends on three basic resources-soil, water and forest( Nature's three valuable gifts to mankind). Mother nature gives protection to these resources through natural vegetation. This protective shield of land is disturbed by biotic interference, making the soil vulnerable to detachment and dislocation- a vicious process called soil erosion. A no-care attitude and gross negligence coupled with burgeoning population, conversion of forest land to agriculture land and their ever-increasing needs and demands over the years have taken the problem to threatening dimension.

Sustained rural development requires a participatory approach in which project beneficiaries actively participate in planning process. Lessons learnt from the past failure and successes have facilitated and been instrumental in promoting a major change in thinking with regard to sustainable development. As a result of which a participatory integrated watershed approach has evolved. This approach emphasizes integrated development of better land husbandry and natural resource management with people's participation.

In this approach , development is not only confined to the agricultural land, but covers an wide and diverse area of activities including soil and water conservation, development of degraded and waste lands, afforestation, water harvesting with special reference to rainfed agriculture and also employment and income generation activities. Unlike earlier top-down approach, the new decentralized bottom-up participatory approach aims to enhance farmers' inherent skills and capabilities to develop and disseminate their own technology. Strengthening local institutions for participatory decision making and building self reliance of the local communities are also emphasized.

### **3.12: NRM STEPS FOLLOWED FOR MICRO-PLANNING:**

The various steps are followed for NRM patch planning and resource mapping during boundary line delineation and geographical transect in watershed area.

The summarized steps are given below:

- ♦ The boundary line of the watershed is delineated in the very first step with the help of village cadastral map, ORSAC map and Toposheet.
- ♦ Then geographical transect is being done through survey by moving from plot to plot in upper reaches, middle reaches and lower reaches.
- ♦ During the transect the major nalas, gullies and drainage lines are identified and are marked in the cadastral map.
- ♦ Lands are surveyed on the basis of land type, soil type, erosion class and slope and accordingly the whole village land is divided into various patches which are treated as individual mapping units.
- ♦ During the transect various resources like different water bodies, wells and farm ponds are identified and are marked in the cadastral map.
- ♦ The present land use is also studied during transect and accordingly present land use map is prepared using different notions and symbols.
- ♦ In the individual patch identified, the various treatments required are also finalized in consensus with the villagers.
- ♦ Finally a proposed land use map and treatment map is also prepared which is treated as the strategic action plan on Natural Resources Management perspective for the whole watershed during the entire project period

**NRM Situation analysis of**

**NRM Situation analysis of Gudkhapala**

**Table No -**

SL NO	Mapping unit	Land detail	Area	Present Land use		Source of Water
				Land use	Area	
1	GSL-D3 C-E3	Common land	27.97	FOT	27.97	Rain water
2	SL-D3 B-E1	Medium land	78.28	MVPC1R	78.28	Rain water
3	SL-D3 B-E1	Common land	24.42	FOT	24.42	Rain water
4	SL-D4 B-E1	Medium land	59.57	MVPC1R	59.57	WHS
5	SCL-D5 B-E1	Low land	101.72	LVPC1R	101.72	MIP
6	SL-D5 B-E1	Medium land	37.85	MVPC1R	37.85	WHS
7	SL-D4 B-E2	Up land	40.79	UCC1R	40.79	Rain water
8	GSL-D2 C-E3	Common land	23.46	FOT	23.46	Rain water
9	GSL-D3 B-E1	Medium land	45.51	MVPC1R	45.51	WHS
10	SL-D5 B-E1	Medium land	68.12	MVPC1R	68.12	WHS
11	GSL-D3 C-E3	Common land	30.68	FOT	30.68	Rain water
12	SL-D4 B-E1	Medium land	20.04	MVPC1R	20.04	WHS
13	HILLOCK( R )	Common land	21.53	FOT	21.53	Rain water

**Planning for NRM selected mapping unit**

**Name of the Ws-Gudkhapala**

**Mapping unit -1 GSL -D3/ C-E3**

**Ownership- Govt land ,**

**Plot No -**

**Total area -27.97 ha**

**Irrigated— 0 HA**

**Rain fed— 27.97**

**Fallow—4**

**Forest---23.97**

**Cultivable wasteland-4**

**Uncultivable wasteland— 0**

**Present Land use:-fo**

**Proposed activities :- WHS, LBCD ,GC, ECD, Field Bonding**

**Wasteland development**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Plot No</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Total unit</b>	<b>Fund</b>
<b>WHS</b>	<b>550,663</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1000000</b>
<b>WHS</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>500000</b>
<b>ECD</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100000</b>
<b>ECD</b>	<b>283,172,693,255,364,349</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>300000</b>
<b>LBCD</b>	<b>693,548,545,663,283, 168,274,315,504</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>200000</b>
<b>GC</b>	<b>543,283,168,274,315</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>200000</b>
<b>Field Bonding</b>	<b>315,283,663,168</b>	<b>8 ha</b>	<b>8ha</b>	<b>88000</b>

**Planning for NRM selected mapping unit**

**Name of the Ws-Gudkhapala**

**Mapping unit -2 SL -D3/ B-E1**

**Ownership**– Private, Common Land.

**Plot No**

**Total area -78.28**

**Irrigated—0 HA**

**Rain fed—78.28**

**Fallow—0**

**Forest---31.91 HA**

**Cultivable wasteland-0 -Uncultivable wasteland—0**

**Present Land use:**-lowland paddy-6.5

Medium lad paddy-22.51

Up Land crop - 13.34

**Proposed activities :-** Farm pond, PT,GC,LBCD,ECD

**Treatment Plan for arable land**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Plot No</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Total unit</b>	<b>Fund</b>
Farm pond	505,356,933,188,402,424	6	6	<b>300000</b>
PT	415,403	2	2	<b>200000</b>

**Weste Land treatment**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Plot No</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Total unit</b>	<b>Fund</b>
GC	570,479,357	3	3	<b>120000</b>
LBCD	704,676,673	5	5	<b>50000</b>
ECD	583,703,700	3	3	<b>150000</b>

**Planning for NRM selected mapping unit**

**Name of the Ws-Gudkhapala**

**Mapping unit -3 SL -D3/ B-E3**

**Ownership- Common Land**

**Plot No**

**Total area 24.42**

**Irrigated— 0HA**

**Rain fed—24.42 ha**

**Fallow—1.14**

**Forest---24.36**

**Cultivable wasteland-0.06**

**Uncultivable wasteland—0**

**Present Land use:- FO**

**Proposed activities: - PT,WHS, ECD,RDF Plantation, LBCD**

**Treatment Plan for Waste land**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Plot No</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Total unit</b>	<b>Fund</b>
PT	422	1	1	<b>100000</b>
WHS	712,735	2	2	<b>1000000</b>
ECD	607,450,452,446,708	6	6	<b>300000</b>
RDF Plantation	446,708,452,607,609	20	20	<b>100000</b>
LBCD	708,735,736	4	4	<b>40000</b>

### Planning for NRM selected mapping unit

Name of the Ws-Gudkhapala

Mapping unit -4 SL -D4/ b-E1

Ownership- Private, Common Land

Plot No

Total area -59.57

Irrigated— 0

Rain fed—59.57 ha

Fallow— 1.75

Forest---7.85

Cultivable wasteland-0.5

Uncultivable wasteland—1.25

Present Land use:- Medium land paddy- 20.20

Low land paddy-7.06

up land paddy-21.17

Proposed activities :- IMP. Of WHS, Farm Pond, ECD, Staged Trench, MCD

#### Treatment Plan for arable land

Treatment	Plot No	Unit	Total unit	Fund
WHS	874,2210	2	2	400000
Farm Pond	486,796,841,813, 817,855,845,2446,2488	9	9	450000

#### Treatment Plan for Waste land

Treatment	Plot No	Unit	Total unit	Fund
ECD	2476	2	2	100000
Staged Trench	2476	250 nos	250 nos	50000

#### Treatment Plan for Drainage Line

Treatment	Plot No	Unit	Total unit	Fund
MCD	2495	1	1	300000

**Name of the Ws-Gudkhapala**  
**Mapping unit -5 SCL -D5/ B-E1**  
**Ownership- Govt land , Pvt. Land**  
**Plot No -**

**Total area -101.72 ha**

**Irrigated— 52.15 HA**

**Fallow—2.77**

**Cultivable wasteland-0.72**

**Present Land use:-**

Medium lad paddy-42.80

low lad paddy-52.15

**Rain fed— 49.57**

**Forest---2.25**

**Uncultivable wasteland— 2.05 ha**

**Proposed activities :-** DW, Farm Pond, DSW,IMP. Of Tank, Well

**Aerableland development**

Treatment	Plot No	Unit	Total unit	Fund
Well	1289,889,2197,2194, 1907,1935,1942,908	8	8	200000
Farm pond	2720,2777,2685,2677, 2627,2609,2504,2758, 2754,2743	10	10	500000
Imp. Of Tank	890	1	1	500000
Imp. Of Tank	1957	1	1	200000

**Drainage line Treatment**

Treatment	Plot No	Unit	Total unit	Fund
DW	2531,2557,2196	3	3	3000000
DSW	2730,2740,2590,2166, 2060,2061,1976,2005, 912,2229	10	10	200000

**Planning for NRM selected mapping unit**

**Name of the Ws-Gudkhapala**

**Mapping unit -6- SL -D5/ B-E1**

**Ownership- Private Land.**

**Plot No**

**Total area -37.85**

**Irrigated—0 HA**

**Fallow—2.61**

**Cultivable wasteland-1.23 -**

**Rain fed—37.85**

**Forest---0**

**Uncultivable wasteland—1.38**

**Present Land use:-Upland paddy-12.40**  
Medium lad paddy-20.71

**Proposed activities :- IMP. Of WHS, Farm Pond, Field Bonding**

**Treatment Plan for arable land**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Plot No</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Total unit</b>	<b>Fund</b>
Farm pond	2709,2707,2690, 2686,2661,2644	6	6	<b>300000</b>
Imp. Of Tank	2714	1	1	<b>300000</b>
Field Bonding	2690	4	4	<b>44000</b>

**Planning for NRM selected mapping unit**

**Name of the Ws-Gudkhapala**

**Mapping unit -7- SL -D4/ B-E2**

**Ownership– Private Land, Common Land**

**Plot No**

**Total area 40.79**

**Irrigated— 0HA**

**Fallow—2.15**

**Cultivable wasteland-1.27**

**Rain fed—40.79 ha**

**Forest---10.08**

**Uncultivable wasteland—0.88**

**Present Land use:- Up land paddy- 26.53**

**Proposed activities: - WHS, LBCD, PT, Field Bonding, ECD, Farm Pond, Well**

**Treatment Plan for arable land**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Plot No</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Total unit</b>	<b>Fund</b>
Farm pond	1744,1730,1796, 1778,1766	5	5	<b>250000</b>
well	1732,1780,1948,1799	4	4	<b>100000</b>
WHS	188	1	1	<b>500000</b>
PT	158	1	1	<b>100000</b>

**Treatment Plan for Waste land**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Plot No</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Total unit</b>	<b>Fund</b>
LBCD	147,155,157	3	3	<b>60000</b>
Field Bonding	932,181,182	10ha	10ha	<b>110000</b>
ECD	94,121,155,176,195	5	5	<b>250000</b>

**Planning for NRM selected mapping unit**

**Name of the Ws-Gudkhapala**

**Mapping unit -8 GSL -D2C-E3**

**Ownership- Common Land**

**Plot No**

**Total area -23.46**

**Irrigated— 0**

**Rain fed—23.46 ha**

**Fallow— 0**

**Forest---23.46**

**Cultivable wasteland-0**

**Uncultivable wasteland—0**

**Present Land use:- FOT**

**Proposed activities :- LBCD, WHS, GC, ECD, Field Bonding, Misc. Plantation**

**Waste Land treatment**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Plot No</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Total unit</b>	<b>Fund</b>
FB	1,11,23,26	10 HA	10 HA	110000
Misc Plantation	908,1,92,128	15 HA	15 HA	300000
<b>LBCD</b>	<b>128,129,130,1,11,23,26</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100000</b>
<b>ECD</b>	<b>1090,11,1,128,998</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>250000</b>
<b>WHS</b>	<b>1,59,1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1500000</b>
<b>GC</b>	<b>998,92,128,11,23,1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>400000</b>

### Planning for NRM selected mapping unit

Name of the Ws-Gudkhapala

Mapping unit -9 GSL -D3/ B-E1

Ownership- Govt land , Pvt. Land

Plot No -

Total area -45.51 ha

Irrigated— 0 HA

Rain fed— 45.51

Fallow—3.75

Forest---24.25

Cultivable wasteland-3.75

Uncultivable wasteland— 0 ha

Present Land use:- Upland paddy-8.99

Medium lad paddy-8.51

Proposed activities :- GC ,ECD, PT, LBCD, Farm Pond

### Wasteland development

Treatment	Plot No	Unit	Total unit	Fund
LBCD	43,49,9,67	4	4	40000
GC	9,49,62,1055	4	4	80000
ECD	49,43,9,1054	4	4	200000

### Treatment Plan for arable land

Treatment	Plot No	Unit	Total unit	Fund
PT	1012,1050,1053,62	4	4	400000
Farm Pond	1114,1101,1145, 1016,65,21,1123	7	7	350000

**Planning for NRM selected mapping unit**

**Name of the Ws-Gudkhapala**

**Mapping unit -10-SL -D5/B-E1**

**Ownership—Common Land, Pvt. Land**

**Plot No**

**Total area -68.12**

**Irrigated—0 HA**

**Fallow—17.64**

**Cultivable wasteland-15.80 -**

**Rain fed—68.12**

**Forest---14.10**

**Uncultivable wasteland—1.84**

**Present Land use:- Medium land paddy-13.44**

up land paddy -9.10

Low land paddy -13.25

**Proposed activities: - Reno. Of WHS, ECD, PT, Farm Pond ,Well**

**Treatment Plan for Waste land**

Treatment	Plot No	Unit	Total unit	Fund
Reno. Of WHS	1563	1	1	<b>500000</b>
ECD	1304,1325,1672,1233	4	4	<b>200000</b>

**Treatment Plan for Arable land**

Treatment	Plot No	Unit	Total unit	Fund
PT	1337,1270	2	2	<b>200000</b>
Well	1725,1183,1177,1172, 1636,1654,1548,1687, 1630,1195	10	10	<b>250000</b>
Farm Pond	<b>1193,1200,1263,1273,1243,1384</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>300000</b>

### Planning for NRM selected mapping unit

Name of the Ws-Gudkhapala

Mapping unit -11 GSL -D3/ C-E3

Ownership—common land

Plot No

Total area 30.68

Irrigated— 0

Fallow—23.71

Cultivable wasteland-23.71

Rain fed—30.68 ha

Forest---6.97

Uncultivable wasteland—

Present Land use:- FOT

Proposed activities: - WHS, ECD, GC, LBCD, Misc. Plantation, Pasture Development

#### Treatment Plan for arable land

Treatment	Plot No	Unit	Total unit	Fund
WHS	1321,1556,1343 ,1234,1341	5	5	1500000
ECD	1321,1340,1304,1510	5	5	250000
GC	25,1321,1234,1433,1412	5	5	200000
LBCD	1341,1412,1510,2863, 1321,25	10	10	100000
Misc. Plantation	25,1321,2863,1341,1510	20	20	400000
Pasture Development	1234,1341,1556	10	10	50000

**Planning for NRM selected mapping unit**

**Name of the Ws-Gudkhapala**

**Mapping unit -12- SL -D4/ B-E1**

**Ownership- Common land ,Pvt. Land**

**Plot No**

**Total area -20.04**

**Irrigated— 0**

**Fallow— 3.13**

**Cultivable wasteland-3.0**

**Rain fed—20.04 ha**

**Forest---2.13**

**Uncultivable wasteland—0.13**

**Present Land use:- Medium land paddy- 8.76**

Up land paddy-6.01

**Proposed activities :- Field Bonding ,Imp. Of Tank, Farm Pond**

**Treatment Plan for arable land**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Plot No</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Total unit</b>	<b>Fund</b>
Field Bonding	1538,1546,1512 ,1509,1446,1487,1467	5	5	55000
Imp. Of Tank	1563	1	1	11 Lakh
Farm Pond	1499,1544,1526,1478, 1460,1420,1436,1442	8	8	400000

**Planning for NRM selected mapping unit**

**Name of the Ws-Gudkhapala**

**Mapping unit -13 –HILLOCK®**

**Ownership—common land**

**Plot No**

**Total area 21.53**

**Irrigated— 0**

**Fallow—10.77**

**Cultivable wasteland-0**

**Rain fed—21.53 ha**

**Forest---10.76**

**Uncultivable wasteland—10.77**

**Present Land use:- FOT**

**Proposed activities: - Bamboo Plantation, Staged Trench**

**Treatment Plan for Waste land**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Plot No</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Total unit</b>	<b>Fund</b>
Bamboo Plantation	1609,1644	10 ha	10 ha	200000
Staged Trench	1609,1664,1702	500 nos	500 nos	100000

User group detail of Gudkhapala

Ma ppi ng unit no	Activities	No of the UG memb er	Caste				Pro ject Cos t	Project benefit
			SC	ST	O BC	GE N		
1	WHS, LBCD, GC,ECD, Field Bonding	All Villagers					23.8 8 Lakh	Increase in water table (in m) Change in paddy yield in drought year in comparision to non- watershed village (t/ha) -Agril area saved from sand casting (in ha) -People will go for double cropping -Financial Condition Develop -Vegetation Cover in Maximom Area.
2	Farm pond, PT,GC,LBCD,ECD	33	9	12	7	5	8.2 Lakh	Increase in water table (in m) Change in paddy yield in drought year in comparision to non- watershed village (t/ha) -Agril area saved from sand casting (in ha) -People will go for double cropping -Financial Condition Develop -Vegetation Cover in Maximom Area.
3	PT,WHS,ECD,RDF Plantation , LBCD	All Villagers					15.4 Lakh	Increase in water table (in m) Change in paddy yield in drought year in comparision to non- watershed village (t/ha) -Agril area saved from sand casting (in ha) -People will go for double cropping -Financial Condition Develop -Vegetation Cover in Maximom Area.
4	IMP. Of WHS, Farm Pond, ECD, Staged Trench, MCD	27	6	11	7	3	12.5 Lakh	Increase in water table (in m) Change in paddy yield in drought year in comparision to non- watershed village (t/ha) -Agril area saved from sand casting (in ha) -People will go for double

								cropping -Financial Condition Develop -Vegetation Cover in Maximom Area.
5	DW, Farm Pond, DSW, IMP. Of Tank, Well	72	18	24	19	11	46 Lakh	Increase in water table (in m) Change in paddy yield in drought year in comparision to non- watershed village (t/ha) -Agril area saved from sand casting (in ha) -People will go for double cropping -Financial Condition Develop -Vegetation Cover in Maximom Area.
6	IMP. Of WHS, Farm Pond, Field Bonding	42	11	16	7	8	6.44 Lakh	Increase in water table (in m) Change in paddy yield in drought year in comparision to non- watershed village (t/ha) -Agril area saved from sand casting (in ha) -People will go for double cropping -Financial Condition Develop -Vegetation Cover in Maximom Area.
7	WHS, LBCD, PT, Field Bonding, ECD, Farm Pond, Well	58	14	17	16	11	14.7 Lakh	Increase in water table (in m) Change in paddy yield in drought year in comparision to non- watershed village (t/ha) -Agril area saved from sand casting (in ha) -People will go for double cropping -Financial Condition Develop -Vegetation Cover in Maximom Area.
8	LBCD, WHS, GC, ECD, Field Bonding, Misc. Plantation	All Villagers					26.6 Lakh	Increase in water table (in m) Change in paddy yield in drought year in comparision to non- watershed village (t/ha) -Agril area saved from sand casting (in ha) -People will go for double cropping -Financial Condition Develop -Vegetation Cover in Maximom Area.
9	GC, ECD, PT, LBCD, Farm Pond	21	6	9	4	2	10.7 Lakh	Increase in water table (in m) Change in paddy yield in drought year in comparision to non- watershed village (t/ha) -Agril area saved from sand casting (in ha)

								-People will go for double cropping -Financial Condition Develop -Vegetation Cover in Maximum Area
<b>10</b>	Reno. Of WHS, ECD, PT, Farm Pond, Well	53	18	21	14	0	14.5 Lakh	Increase in water table (in m) Change in paddy yield in drought year in comparison to non-watershed village (t/ha) -Agril area saved from sand casting (in ha) -People will go for double cropping -Financial Condition Develop -Vegetation Cover in Maximom Area
<b>11</b>	WHS, ECD, GC, LBCD, Misc. Plantation, Pasture Development	All Villagers					25 Lakh	Increase in water table (in m) Change in paddy yield in drought year in comparison to non-watershed village (t/ha) -Agril area saved from sand casting (in ha) -People will go for double cropping -Financial Condition Develop -Vegetation Cover in Maximom Area
<b>12</b>	Field Bonding, Imp. Of Tank, Farm Pond	26	0	7	19	0	5.55 Lakh	Increase in water table (in m) Change in paddy yield in drought year in comparison to non-watershed village (t/ha) -Agril area saved from sand casting (in ha) -People will go for double cropping -Financial Condition Develop -Vegetation Cover in Maximom Area
<b>13</b>	Bamboo Plantation, Staged Trench	All Villagers					3.0 Lakh	Increase in water table (in m) Change in paddy yield in drought year in comparison to non-watershed village (t/ha) -Agril area saved from sand casting (in ha) -People will go for double cropping -Financial Condition Develop -Vegetation Cover in Maximom Area

Gudkhapala

Mapping unit	Land detail	Area	LCC					Present land use	Current Problem	Scope	Tech solution offered	Commonly agreed intervention	Source of fund
			Soil texture	Soil depth	Soil slope	Soil erosion	Soil type						
1	Govt, Land	27.97	GSL	D3	C	E3	IV	FOT	Heavily soil erosion due to Rill and Gully, Non Bunding	NO	WHS, LBCD, GC, ECD, Field Bonding	WHS, LBCD, GC, ECD, Field Bonding	Watershed
2	MEDIUM land	78.28	SL	D3	B	E1	III	MVPCR	RUN OFF FLOW TO NALA & DROUGHT SITUATION ARIESES, Sand casting, low production,	NO	WHS, LBCD, GC, ECD, Field Bonding	WHS, LBCD, GC, ECD, Field Bonding	Watershed
3	Govt, Land	24.42	SL	D3	B	E3	IV	FOT	Heavily soil erosion due to Rill and Gully, Non Bunding	NO	WHS, LBCD, GC, ECD, Field Bonding	WHS, LBCD, GC, ECD, Field Bonding	Watershed
4	MEDIUM land	59.57	SL	D4	B	E1	II	MVPCR	soil erosion due to Gully, scarcity of water, low production	WHS AT UPPE RR RIDGE	IMP OF WHS, Farm Pond, ECD, Staggered Trench, MCD	IMP. Of WHS, Farm Pond, ECD, Staggered Trench, MCD	Watershed



11	Govt, Land	30.68	GSL	D3	C	E3	IV	FOT	Heavily soil erosion due to Rill and Gully, Non Bunding	NO	WHS,ECD, GC,LBCD, Misc. Plantation,Pasture Dev.	WHS,ECD, GC,LBCD, Misc. Plantation,Pasture Dev.	Watershed	
12	MEDIU M land	20.04	SL	D4	B	E1	II	MVPC1R	scarcity of water,low production	WHS	Field Bonding,Imp. Of Tank,Farm Pond	Field Bonding,Imp. Of Tank,Farm Pond	Watershed	
13	Govt, Land	21.53	HILLOCK					VII	FOT	Heavily soil erosion due to Rill and Gully, Non Bunding	NO	Bamboo Plantation,Stagard Trench	Bamboo Plantation,Stagard Trench	Watershed

### **Benefit outcome of the map in detail of Gudkhapala**

<b>Mapping unit No</b>	<b>Present land use</b>	<b>Proposed land use</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>FOT</b>	<b>UCC1R</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>MVPC1R</b>	<b>LVC,C1R</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>FOT</b>	<b>PLANTATION</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>MVPC1R</b>	<b>LVC,C1R</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>LVPC1R</b>	<b>LVCC2R</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>MVPC1R</b>	<b>LVP,C1R</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>UCC1R</b>	<b>MVC C1R</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>FOT</b>	<b>PLANTATION</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>MVPC1R</b>	<b>MVC C2R</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>MVPC1R</b>	<b>MVC C2R</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>FOT</b>	<b>PLANTATION</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>MVPC1R</b>	<b>MVC C2R</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>FOT</b>	<b>PLANTATION</b>

## Part 6: Compilation of problem, costrients & solution chart

1	Low income	<p>Lack of employment in Agril. Farm, Govt. and Non Govt. organisation .</p> <p>Lack of skill based activities .</p> <p>Distress sale of agricultural and minor produces .</p>	<p>Mono cropping farming system .</p> <p>Non implementation of various govt. scheme .</p> <p>Little scope to improve skill and knowledge for new activities .</p> <p>Poor marketing and storage facilities for NTFP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports to the farmers for improved irrigation facilities and introduction of new crops under WDP .</li> <li>• Implementation of Watershed Development programme convergency of other govt. programmes .</li> <li>• Training for new enterprise development through project .</li> <li>• Selling of NTFP in bulk .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of more labour in the village through intensive and high value crop .</li> <li>• Implementation of various activities of WDP .</li> <li>• Introduction of skill based income generation activities .</li> <li>• Creation of storage facilities for agricultural and forest produces .</li> </ul>
2	Human diseases	<p>Poor sanitation lack of preventive measures against contagious diseases .</p> <p>Unsafe drinking water .</p> <p>Poor nutrition .</p> <p>Hard physical labour</p> <p>Lack of clean water of drinking and bathing</p> <p>Proper vaccination for children .</p> <p>Lack of sanitation and water logging in rainy season .</p>	<p>Lack of awareness about basic health and hygiene .</p> <p>Poor purchasing capacity for vegetables , eggs , milk , fruit and other nutritious fruits .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness and training on health and hygiene through health deptt . ICDS and WDP .</li> <li>• Growing of vegetables in their back yard and near the other water source available .</li> <li>• Scope for Poultry &amp; Diary Farm .</li> <li>• Scope of Fruit Trees plantation in backyard and other places .</li> <li>• Anganwadi centre is available in the village.</li> <li>• Facilitation of safty latrine by the Govt .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular health and awareness camps .</li> <li>• Development of Health Commitees in the village .</li> <li>• Regular use of mosquito net</li> <li>• Micro credit to SHG through WDP and other sources .</li> <li>• Facilitation of drainage system and construction of compost pits .</li> <li>• Proper cleaning of village localities .</li> <li>• Backyard fruit tree plantation and kitchen garden programmes to be provided in WDP</li> <li>• Vaccination to the children</li> <li>• Aware the women during their period of pregnancy and delivery through ICDS and health Dept.</li> </ul>

		Washing of clothes near the tube well .			
3	Live stock diseases	Poor feeding Grazing of poisonous weed and straw. Poor hygiene Loss or nonuse of preventive vaccine.	Unavailability of clean Waterbodies during summer Lack of space and infrastructure for shed . Poor knowledge on health care. Lack of fodder for stall feeding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vetenary surgeon is not accessible .</li> <li>• Development of CLW at village level .</li> <li>• Use of pasture land for animal .</li> <li>• Cultivation fodder in waste land .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of CLW at village level .</li> <li>• Training to the communities on live stock management .</li> <li>• Fodder cultivation on pasture / waste land .</li> <li>• Animal health camp, health checkup and vaccination.</li> </ul>
4	Education	Poor Financial Condition Unconsciousness of guardian.	Want of money to purchase books and school dress.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of mid day meal in the school.</li> <li>• Facilitation of internal lending of SHGs .</li> <li>• Posting of more teacher in the school.</li> <li>• Encouragement of adult education .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness to the communities.</li> <li>• Village education committee to look after the distribution of books and dress .</li> <li>• Liasion with district administration for posting of more teachers .</li> <li>• Awareness and creation of adult education centre in the village .</li> </ul>
5	Reduction of NTFPs	Poor management of forest .	VSS is not working properly . No joint approach for plantation programme in common land .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilisation and strengthening of VSS .</li> <li>• Plantation work in community land through watershed programme .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reorganization and empowerment of VSS by the villagers .</li> <li>• Misc. tree plantation in wasteland .</li> </ul>
6	Food Security	Big family size Availability of less land for farming No significant no. of live stock population .	Lack of awareness of family planning . Enchroachment of community land by better -off people for farming . Poor economic condition to have goats , poultry birds .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of ANM / Anganwadi workers in the village .</li> <li>• Available of pasture land of 28.47Ha.</li> <li>• Capacity building on live stock management .</li> <li>• Organization of SHGs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness on family planning .</li> <li>• Use of contraceptives .</li> <li>• Prohibition of under age marriage .</li> <li>• Pasture development through watershed programme .</li> <li>• Facilitation of</li> </ul>

					micro – credit and seed money to SHGs for goat rearing , poultry , duckery etc .
7	House	Poor economic condition .	Land less and labourers  Lack of skills / ideas and financial support to go for IGA .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitation of loans from the Banks .</li> <li>• Training and capacity building on IGA</li> <li>• Provision of house under IAY .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of SHGs</li> <li>• Training on IGA .</li> <li>• Approval of application in Pallisabha and forward BDO through Sarapanch .</li> </ul>
8	Poor institutional credit facility	Difficult process and norms for individual credit .	Lack of access to financial institution.  Poor knowledge on credit facility and institutional norms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapport building by the communities / SHGs with local Banks .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing of experience of other successful SHGs .</li> <li>• Formation SHGs with left out households .</li> </ul>
9	Drinking Water	No adequate tube wells and defunct of few .  Open wells dried in summer.  Water quality of open wells not suitable for drinking.	No emphasis has been given by RWSS.  Water table goes down in summer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of new tube wells and repairing of existing tube wells .</li> <li>• Retention of rain water through existing water bodies for subsequent ground water recharge.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of new tube wells</li> <li>• Repairing of defunct tube wells.</li> <li>• Renovation of existing water bodies on the upper reach.</li> </ul>
10	Sanitation	Lack of clean water for drinking and bathing.  Water logging due to improper drainage system.  Use of traditional latrine (Out side )	No adequate no of water bodies for bathing.  Unconsciousness among the villagers.  No aware of sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ban on bathing of animals and cleaning of dirty clothes near tube wells.</li> <li>• Facilitation of drain.</li> <li>• Back yard latrine installation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness on use of clean water for drinking as well as bathing</li> <li>• Intensive to community for sanitation.</li> <li>• Provision of latrines through TSP.</li> </ul>

## Part 7: Impact indicators

1	2	3	4	5	6
S. No.	Item	Unit of measurement	Pre-project Status	Expected Post-project Status	Remarks
1	Status of water table (Depth to Ground water level)	Meters	2.25	2.10	
2	Ground water structures repaired/ rejuvenated	No.	9	113	
3	Quality of drinking water	Description	Moderate	Safe	
4	Availability of drinking water	Description	8 month	12 month	
5	Increase in irrigation potential (Ayakut)	Ac	162.23	358.17	
6	Change in cropping/ land use pattern	Description	Discussed in NRM Micro Plan.		
7	Area under agricultural crop	Ac			
	i Area under single crop	Ac	100.77	170.00	
	ii Area under double crop	Ac	252.54	496.25	
	iii Area under multiple crop	Ac	35.4	80	
8	Net increase in crop production area	Ac	--	357.54	
9	Increase in area under vegetation	Ac	55	100	
10	Increase in area under horticulture	Ac	0	4	
11	Increase in area under fuel	Ac	55	100	
12	Increase in milk production	Litres/day	45	100	
13	No. of SHGs Promoted	No.	12	18	
14	Increase in no. of livelihoods	No.	8	30	
15	Increase in income	Rs.	9000.00	20000.00	
16	Migration	No.			
17	SHG Federations formed	No.	--	2	
18	Credit linkage with banks	Rs.	2500000	1000000.00	
19	WDF collection & management	Rs.	--	174000	
21	Summary of lessons learnt	Description			

## PREPARATORY PHASE

Financial Allocation - WORKS- Rs 1200.00/ha

Sl. No	Components/Activities	Project Year (I)				Project Year (II)				Total			
		Physical Unit	Executive agency(WS/Other Dept)	Fund(in lakhs)		Physical Unit	Executive agency(WS/Other Dept)	Fund(in lakhs)		Physical Unit	Executive agency(WS/Other Dept)	Fund(in lakhs)	
				WS	Other Dept			WS	Other Dept			WS	Other Dept
<b>1</b>	<b>Administration</b>			69600			69600					139200	
<b>2</b>	<b>Preparation of DPR</b>	1	WS	34800	0	0	34800	0	0	WS	69600	0	0
<b>3</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>ENTRY POINT ACTIVITIES</b>											
1	Repair of Community Center	0	0	0	1	ws	39200	0	1	ws	39200	0	0
2	Animal Health camp	0	0	0	2	ws	20000	0	2	ws	20000	0	0
3	Welcome Pillar	2	WS	8400		0		0	2	ws	8400	0	0
4	Construction of tube wells drain & Chandini	0	0		5	ws	80000	0	5	ws	80000	0	0
5	Bathing Step	2	WS	130800		0		0	2	ws	130800	0	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>139200</b>			<b>139200</b>				<b>278400</b>		

CAPACITY BUILDING										
4	Training Topics									
1	Organise Training For WDC Members on Ws Management	1	WS	2625	1	WS	2625	2		5250
2	Exposer visit to WORLP WS within dist. for WDC , SHG and UG	2	WS	16000	2	WS	16000	4		32000
3	Organise Training For SHG,UG,CIG Members on Ws Management	5	WS	13125				5	WS	13125
4	Promotion of Best practices in Livestock management through Training		WS		0	0	7875	0	0	0
5	Wall Writing	1000 Sqft.	WS	19475	0	0	0	950 Sqft.	WS	19475
6	Exposure visit to Bisinakhani Farm, Cuttack				0	1	20000	0	1	20000
7	Exposer visit to umarkot to see the maize cultivation					1	40000		1	40000
8	Exposer visit to WORLP WS for Horticulture plantation and patch plantation	1	WS	8000					1	8000
9	Training to SHGs on SHG Management	2	WS	5125	0			0	4	5125
										0

10	Training to SHG on pre-pond and post - pond management for pisciculture				2	WS	5300			2	WS	5300		
11	Training to SHG on nursery raising				1	WS	2625			1		2625		
12	Exposure visit to Koraput for Bambo Craft.		WS		1	WS	15800		0	1	WS	15800		0
13	Training to SHG members on tailoring				1	WS	15800			2	WS	15800		
14	Training to farmers on horticulture plantation				1	WS	2625			1		2625		
15	Training to CIG,SHG on storage and value addition of NTFP				1	WS	2625			2		2625		
16	Training to UG on NRM activities			2		WS	5300	5250				10550		
17	Training on Vermicompost & Organic Farming		WS		1	WS	2625		0	1	WS	2625		0
	<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>139200</b>	<b>69600</b>				<b>208800</b>		
5	<b>WORKS</b>													
1	Cross Bund	0		0	0	WS	152000		0	3	WS	152000		0
2	GC	0		0	0	WS	120000		0	3	WS	120000		0
3	LBCD	0		0	0	WS	140000		0	14	WS	140000		0

4	Field Bunding	0	0	0	0	10	WS	110000	0	10	WS	110000	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>522000</b>				<b>522000</b>	
<b>Livelihood</b>													
<b>6</b>													
1	Supply of back yard poultry					200	WS	22250		62nos	WS	22250	
2	Support for various micro enterprise activities					10	WS	47350				47350	
	<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>69600</b>				<b>69600</b>	
<b>Promotion of Micro Enterprises</b>													
<b>7</b>													
	<b>Prepar nursery of Horticulture plant</b>												
	Supply of buck for breed improvement					425nos	WS	59600		425 nos	WS	59600	
						1	WS	10000				10000	
	<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>69600</b>			<b>WS</b>	<b>69600</b>	
<b>8</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>							<b>34800</b>					
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>							<b>107880</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>139200</b>	<b>0</b>

## WORKS PHASE

Financial Allcation - WORKS- Rs 6000.00/ha

Sl. No.	Components	Project Year (III)			Project Year (IV)			Project Year (V)			Total		
		Physical Unit	Executive Agency	Fund(in lakhs) WS      Other Dept	Physical Unit	Executive Agency	Fund(in lakhs) WS      Other Dept	Physical Unit	Executive Agency	Fund(in lakhs) WS      Other Dept	Physical Unit	Executive Agency	Fund(in lakhs) WS      Other Dept
1	Administration			139200			139200			139200			417600
2	Training Topics	<b>Capacity Building</b>											
1	Training Topics												0
2	Training & Exposure on collective marketing	1	WS	8000			0						8000
3	Training to youth on skill based	1	WS	21175			0						21175
4	IEC MATERIAL ON RTI		0		1	WS	1300						1300
5	Organise training to CIG on maize cultivation	1	WS	2625			0						2625
6	Exposer visit to Nayagarh			0	1	WS	20000						20000



<b>3</b>		<b>Works</b>																			
1	WHS	1	OD	0	500000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	OD	0	500000
2	Percolation tank	0	0	0	0	112500	WS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	WS	112500	0
3	GC	11	WS	230000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	WS	230000	0
4	Masonry Check Dam	2	OD	0	1E+06	0	OD	3	400000	5	WS/O D	95000	300000	0	0	0	0	10	WS/ OD	95000	1700000
5	Renovation WHS	2	ws/ OD	252000	350000	0	OD	2	700000	1	OD	0	300000	0	0	0	5	OD	252000	1350000	
6	Ring Well	0	0	0	0	450000	WS	18	0	19	WS	475000	0	0	0	0	37	WS	925000	0	
7	Crsss bond	5	WS	250000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	WS	250000	0	
8	Farm Pond	15	OD	0	750000	157500	ws/O D	20	850000	20	ws/O D	126000	900000	0	0	0	55	OD	283500	2500000	
9	Misc Plantation	6	WS	120000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	WS	120000	0	
10	Hort. Plantation	3	WS	75000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	WS	75000	0	
11	D. Were	0	0	0	0	0	OD	2	1E+06	1	OD	0	1000000	0	0	0	3	OD	0	2000000	
12	LBCD	2	WS	20000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	WS	20000	0	
13	Field Bonding	18	WS	198000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	WS	198000	0	
14	SBEC	200 0	WS	197000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200 0	WS	197000	0	
15	Pasture Development	0	0	0	0	50000	WS	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	WS	50000	0	
16	Drop spill way	5	WS	50000	0	100000	WS	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	WS	150000	0	
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>1392000</b>	<b>2600000</b>	<b>870000</b>			<b>2950000</b>			<b>696000</b>	<b>2500000</b>						<b>2958000</b>	<b>8050000</b>	

**4. Livelihood activities for the asset less persons**

1	Provision of financial support to landless for Livestock rearing - Goatery	30	WS	90000	0		WS	0									WS	90000	0
2	Provision of financial support to landless for Livestock rearing - Dairy		0		0	20	WS	100000	0								WS	100000	0
3	Financial support to land less people for poultry	10	WS	5000	0		0		0								WS	5000	0
4	Supply of Leaf plate machine		0		0	2	WS	20000	0								WS	20000	0
5	Financial support for bamboo craft processing and marketing	10	WS	50000														50000	
6	Financial support to youth for their skill development					10		18000											
7	Support to poor and very poor people for NTFP collection	5	WS	13800														13800	
8	Identify & develop vendors for marketing of	4		20000														20000	





6	Seed Village programme									25ac				22000		2	WS	22000	
7	Soil testing									100no				1000		70 nos	WS	1000	0
8	First Aid Vet. Kit									2				10000				10000	
9	Promotion of kitchen garden	WS							100 hh	0	WS	8800	0	1800				33125	
	<b>Total</b>											<b>34800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34800</b>				<b>161725</b>	
	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>											<b>34800</b>						<b>34800</b>	
	<b>Grand Total</b>													<b>2122800</b>				<b>4964125</b>	<b>8050000</b>

[100]

## CONSOLIDATION PHASE-PERIOD

### Financial Allocation - Consolidation- Rs 600.00/ha

Sl No	Components/Activities	Project Year (VI)				Project Year (VII)				Total		
		Physical Unit	Executive agency(WS/Other Dept)	Fund(in lakhs)		Physical Unit	Executive agency(WS/Other Dept)	Fund(in lakhs)		Executive agency(WS/Other Dept)	Fund(in lakhs)	
				WS	Other Dept			WS	Other Dept		WS	Other Dept
<b>1</b>	<b>Administration</b>		WS	<b>69600</b>			<b>69600</b>				<b>139200</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Training Topics</b>	<b>Capacity Building</b>										
1	Training to WDC members on CPR management	1	WS	2625					1	WS	2625	
2	Training cum exposé to UG members on management of existing assets	1	WS	20000	1		<b>8000</b>		1	WS	28000	
3	Training to Federation on RF management	2	WS	5250					1	WS	5250	
4	IEC material on existing strategy	2	WS	6925					1	WS	6925	
5	Exposé to WDC members on CPR management				1		18800	WS	300	WS	18800	
6	Exposé visit to PRI members management of existing structure				1		8000		1	WS	8000	
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>			<b>34800</b>			<b>34800</b>				<b>69600</b>	

CONSOLIDATION PHASE-PERIOD-											
<b>3</b>	Preparation of PCR							20000	1	ws	20000
1	Documentation of successful activities	5	ws	20000	4	ws	24700	3		ws	55000
2	Repair, maintenance and protection of CPRs	5	ws	80000	4	ws	44500	7			74000
3	Up scaling of successful experiences	2	ws	50000	2	ws	50000				100000
4	Promotion of agro-processing		ws	28800						ws	30000
5	NTPF storage	2	ws	30000						ws	30000
6	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>			<b>208800</b>			<b>139200</b>				<b>309000</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>		<b>WS</b>	<b>34800</b>			<b>34800</b>				<b>69600</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>348000</b>			<b>278400</b>				<b>587400</b>
											<b>0</b>

## **EXIT STRATEGY**

### **Introduction**

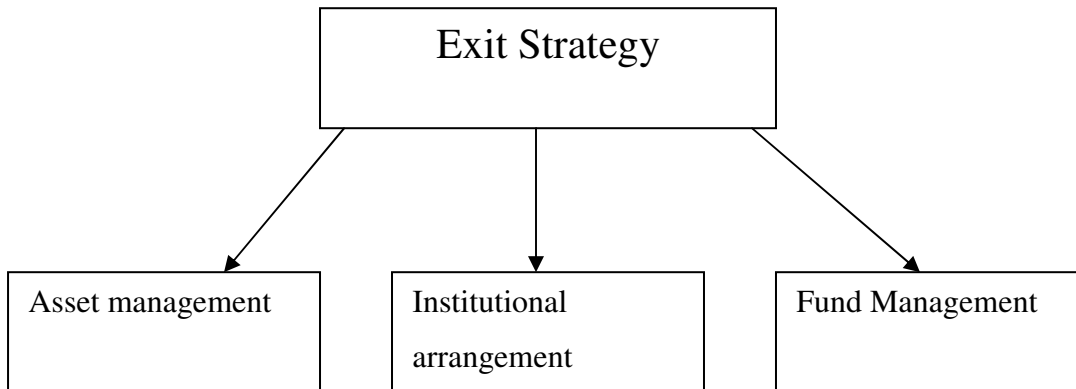
Sustainability of the interventions and benefits of developmental projects has been a major challenge. Same is true with Natural Resource Management (NRM) related projects such as Watershed Development Projects. These projects has to focus on post project management strategy to ensure sustainability during post-project period .Recognising this, PIA along with the community feels it imperative to put a system in place in such a way that the efforts gone through the project interventions and the benefit of such interventions are sustained in the project areas with a revised institutional arrangement with changed roles and responsibilities at various levels. The strategy provides a framework for systematic planned withdrawal of project support from a watershed programme and ensure sustainable post project management of watershed. This system should be in a position to address the following broad concerns;

- Sustainability of the institutions established and their linkages.
- Sustainability of the infrastructures created and their use with clear mechanisms of maintenance/protection etc.
- Sustainability of the gross processes for continued impacts on the livelihoods of the target community.

Exit protocol will be dealing ten thematic areas

1. NRM - Land Development Measures
2. NRM - Water Resource Development
3. NRM - Biomass Development/Forestry Management
4. Productivity Enhancement – Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries
5. Nutritional and Food Security
6. Institutional Mechanism
  - a) SHGs / UGs/ CLWs
  - b) Committees (Watershed Development Committees/VSSs etc.)
7. Management of leftover revolving fund and Watershed Development fund
8. Capacity Building Support
9. Convergence with other line departments

## Exit protocol steps



### Asset management

- Make inventory of all WHSs/Water bodies. Mobilise the community to prepare an inventory of unfinished/ unattended works for completion
- This work can be taken up by using WDF
- Prepare a convergence plan to complete the incomplete work by utilising allocation under NREGS
- Organise the UGs and build up their capacity for maintenance of the water resources and efficient utilisation for cropping
- Motivate the UGs to collect a part of water users' fees and keep it in WDF for future repair and maintenance.
- Utilise the irrigation sources efficiently for crop production and maintain equity among the water users
- Prepare a suitable cropping system keeping in view the land suitability and availability of water and encourage tree farming and vegetable cultivation
- Motivate the SHGs and UGs for adoption of better technology through Line Departments and KVKs for productivity enhancement of Agriculture and Horticulture
- Identify suitable water bodies within the micro-watershed for taking up fishery and encourage the SHGs/UGs to take up fishery in these water bodies.

### Institutional arrangement

- Build the capacity of the UGs to maintain the community assets, individual assets and collection of water fees etc to maintain equity
- The CLWs and para workers may be compensated with honorarium from the WDF (institutional service budget) against their services rendered to

the community after verification by the WC. In case the service is rendered to an individual, the fees are to be paid by the individual beneficiary.

- Rotate the leadership of the WCs. Ensure that the WC maintains the records and manage the fund properly
- One member of WC may be given charge of one thematic area to oversee the day to day activities for improvement and apprise the WC in the monthly meetings.
- WC may appoint a secretary as a paid worker to maintain the account and records. The payment will be made from administrative budget.

#### **Fund Management**

- At present two accounts are being maintained, one for WDF and the other for Revolving Fund by the WC. After recovery of the loans from the members create a corpus fund by merging these two accounts. The corpus fund so created will be used under stringent financial procedures.
  - The corpus fund will be maintained by joint account of WC Secretary and President.
  - The principal should not be spent and interest accrued after loan recovery will be spent by the WC on maintenance of soil & water conservation measures , training and capacity building , grant for the poorest , and other items like social events, technical know how, institutional services, annual audit and administrative cost.
  - The interest will be charged on loan given to the groups (CIGs/SHGs) for taking up IG activities. Maximum period of lending will not exceed six months.

#### **Responsibilities of the WDA / WDC**

- Take over the physical and financial assets as identified in the Asset Inventory and ensure their proper maintenance, usage and augmentation when and wherever needed
- Ensure active participation of all social classes from the village
- Adopt rotational leadership as a norm as per the guidelines shared by the PD / PIA
- Identify with PIA support the Exit Activities for the village(s) and include in the Take-Off Plan. The Take-Off Plan should also include post-implementation activities, such as forum for farmer – to - farmer interaction for exchange of

knowledge and cohesiveness, introduction of new technologies for livelihood development activities, convergence of programs, etc.

- Liaise with the GP for various Government programs
- Implement the mutually agreed decisions pertaining to the use of WDF and operate the bank account as authorised signatories
- Ensure annual Financial Audit and Institutional Assessment and take up timely Compliance actions
- Preparation of Annual work plans for maintenance of structures, new structures, accessing other programs and schemes, and generating resources. Facilitate maintenance of structures by individuals on private lands and through community on common lands
- Annual water estimation / crop planning by estimating total water availability, estimate uses and then prescribe water use through the WDA and these decisions are binding on everybody
- Scout for new technologies for livelihoods and establish linkages to implement these
- Assist the SHGs and UGs in planning and implementing their activities
- Establish linkage with the Govt. schemes to generate additional resources for the development of the WS village
- Assist the higher-tier CBOs (Federations / Cooperatives / Farmer Associations) for their operations

### Household Information, Gurkhapala

SL No	Name	Total member	Caste	WBR	Total Land	Farm er Type	House	Occupation	SHG	APL/ BPL	Govt Assit
1	Prafulla Dash	4	GEN	Well off	5	SF	Roof	Business	1	BPL	
2	Chandra Sekhar Patra	6	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Business	1	BPL	
3	Chudamani Patra	4	OBC	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Business	1	BPL	
4	Mahendra Dash	3	GEN	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	APL	
5	Bhimasen Dash	5	GEN	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	APL	
6	Sananta Kumar Dash	4	GEN	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	BPL	
7	Abhaya Putel	2	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage	1	BPL	IAY
8	Karuna Mallik	6	ST	Poor	0	LL	Roof	Wage	0	0	
9	Nirakar Majhi	3	ST	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation	0	BPL	
10	Janaki Majhi	2	ST	Very poor	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	BPL	
11	Satrughna Majhi	5	ST	Well off	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
12	Hutasan Majhi	4	ST	Poor	5	SF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	BPL	
13	Sukadeb Majhi	6	ST	Manageable	5	SF	Straw	Cultivation	1	BPL	
14	Jaganath Majhi	4	ST	Poor	5	SF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	APL	
15	Chulesar Majhi	2	ST	Manageable	5	SF	Straw	Cultivation	0	APL	
16	Mahan Majhi	3	ST	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	0	
17	Gangadhar Bhoi	3	ST	Poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage	1	0	
18	Raidhar Bag	3	OBC	Poor	0.2	MF	Roof	Wage	1	APL	
19	Jaya Naik	7	SC	Poor	1	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
20	Surendra Naik	4	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	BPL	
21	Sukru Bag	3	OBC	Manageable	2	MF	Straw	Cultivation	1	BPL	
22	Jagadish Bag	5	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	APL	
23	Bidu Bag	5	OBC	Manageable	1	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
24	Benudhar Bag	5	OBC	Poor	1	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	

25	Ramesh Bag	3	OBC	Poor	1	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
26	Sisho Bag	3	OBC	Poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	0	
27	Sripati Bag	5	OBC	Poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage	0	BPL	
28	Maheswar Bag	5	OBC	Poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage	0	BPL	
29	Tirth Bag	2	OBC	Very poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
30	Suresh Bag	3	OBC	Poor	0.25	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
31	Sadananda Bag	3	OBC	Very poor	0.5	MF	Roof	Wage	0	BPL	IAY
32	Sunadhar Bag	4	OBC	Poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
33	Rupadhar Bag	6	OBC	Poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
34	Japa Putel	4	OBC	Very poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
35	Basista Sandh	2	OBC	Manageable	1.5	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
36	Danar Parua	5	OBC	Manageable	2	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
37	Makunda Majhi	5	ST	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	0	
38	Nakul Majhi	5	ST	Poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage	1	BPL	IAY
39	Daitary Puta	4	ST	Poor	1	MF	Straw	Wage	1	BPL	
40	Tankadhar Puta	3	ST	Poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage	0	APL	
41	Khiti Puta	4	ST	Very poor	1	MF	Straw	Wage	0	BPL	
42	Adhikari Puta	5	ST	Poor	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation	0	BPL	
43	Tikeswar Puta	2	ST	Poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage	0	0	
44	Laxan Majhi	4	ST	Poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage	0	BPL	
45	S yamasundar Puta	4	ST	Poor	1.25	MF	Roof	Wage	1	0	
46	Kasta Puta	5	ST	Manageable	0	LL	Roof	Wage	1	BPL	
47	Radhesyam Majhi	3	ST	Poor	1	MF	Khapar	Wage	0	APL	
48	Birasing Majhi	7	ST	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	APL	
49	Abhaya Majhi	7	ST	Manageable	2.1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	BPL	
50	Mahendra Kumar Majhi	2	ST	Poor	1.8	MF	Khapar	Cultivation	0	0	
51	Sukru Bhoi	1	ST	Poor	4	SF	Khapar	Cultivation	0	APL	
52	Asharam Bhoi	5	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	APL	

53	Santa Bhoi	5	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	APL	
54	Ramesh Bhoi	6	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
55	Abhichandra Ghivella	2	OBC	Poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
56	Jogeswar Sandh	4	OBC	Well off	12	BF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	BPL	
57	Mohan Nag	3	OBC	Manageable	4.5	SF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	BPL	
58	Khira Chiruguni	1	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage	1	BPL	
59	Naresh Bhoi	4	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	0	
60	Pitabash Bag	2	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	BPL	
61	Arjun Bag	3	OBC	Poor	0.5	MF	Roof	Wage	1	BPL	IAY
62	Siba Bag	5	OBC	Manageable	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	APL	
63	Gajindra Bag	5	OBC	Manageable	1.5	MF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	BPL	
64	Rameswar Bag	4	OBC	Manageable	1.2	MF	Roof	Cultivation	0	BPL	
65	Dibakar Bag	4	OBC	Manageable	1.5	MF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	APL	
66	Amar Bhoi	3	OBC	Manageable	1	MF	Khapar	Wage	0	APL	
67	Paramananda Bhoi	4	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	APL	
68	Nruparaj Herna	5	OBC	Well off	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation	0	APL	
69	Dayanidhi Herna	3	OBC	Well off	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	APL	
70	Luchan Herna	5	OBC	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	APL	
71	Dambaru Herna	4	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	0	
72	Kantha Herna	6	OBC	Manageable	1	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	APL	
73	Purandar Herna	7	OBC	Manageable	2	MF	Roof	Business	1	APL	
74	Prasan Herna	3	OBC	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	0	
75	Laxmi Naik	3	SC	Very poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	APL	
76	Gananath Naik	3	SC	Poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	APL	
77	Narendra Naik	4	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	APL	
78	Gobind Naik	4	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	APL	
79	Rohit Naik	2	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	0	
80	Gokul Naik	5	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	APL	

81	Pankajini Sahoo	2	OBC	Very poor	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation	0	BPL	
82	Gopal Sahoo	3	OBC	Poor	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation	0	APL	
83	Bhimasen Sahoo	4	OBC	Poor	2	MF	Straw	Cultivation	1	0	
84	Debendra Sahoo	3	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage	0	APL	
85	Surjya Sahoo	7	OBC	Poor	0.5	MF	Roof	Wage	0	BPL	
86	Ganeswar Sahoo	6	OBC	Manageable	3.5	SF	Khapar	Service	1	APL	
87	Maheswar Majhi	3	ST	Poor	0.32	MF	Roof	Wage	0	BPL	IAY
88	Rupadhar Majhi	2	ST	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	0	
89	Trinatha Behera	6		Poor	1	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
90	Manikya Behera	3	OBC	Poor	1	MF	Roof	Wage	0	BPL	
91	Dushasan Behera	4	OBC	Manageable	1	MF	Roof	Business	0	APL	
92	Seshadeba Behera	3	OBC	Manageable	1	MF	Khapar	Business	0	APL	
93	Sridhar Patra	3	OBC	Manageable	1	MF	Khapar	Business	1	BPL	
94	Muralidhar Dash	2	GEN	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	0	
95	Pitambar Bag	3	OBC	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1		
96	Sashibhusan Dash	7	GEN	Poor	0	LL	Roof	Wage	1	APL	IAY
97	Trinath Dash	2	GEN	Poor	0	LL	Roof	Wage	0	BPL	IAY
98	Himanchala Dash	2	GEN	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	0	
99	Rajendra Kumar Dash	4	GEN	Manageable	1.5	MF	Khapar	Business	1	BPL	
100	Sadhuram Dash	5	GEN	Manageable	1.5	MF	Roof	Business	1	BPL	IAY
101	Khusiram Dash	4	GEN	Poor	0	LL	Roof	Business	1	BPL	IAY
102	Jugal Kishor Dash	4	GEN	Well off	4	SF	Roof	Business	1	BPL	
103	Dhoba Dash	2	GEN	Poor	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation	0	APL	
104	Sampati Majhi	2	ST	Well off	12	BF	Khapar	Service	0	APL	
105	Hrusikesh Majhi	2	ST	Poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	APL	
106	Kusadhoj Majhi	4	ST	Poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage	0	APL	
107	Ananda Majhi	3	ST	Manageable	2	MF	Roof	Cultivation	1	BPL	
108	Pramod Majhi	3	ST	Manageable	3	SF	Roof	Cultivation	0	BPL	

109	Rajani Kanta Majhi	4	ST	Poor	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	0	
110	Bidubhusan Majhi	4	ST	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	0	
111	Bahadur Majhi	5	ST	Well off	4	SF	Khapar	Cultivation	0	BPL	
112	Damani Tripathy	1	GEN	Very poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	APL	
113	Khiridhara Suna	4	SC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation	0	APL	
114	Samir Suna	2	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	0	
115	Pitar Suna	7	SC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation	0	BPL	
116	Susila Suna	1	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	BPL	
117	Prakash Nag	4	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	0	
118	Dasamu Nag	2	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	BPL	
119	Madana Suna	2	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	BPL	
120	Gopal Deep	1	SC	Manageable	6	BF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	BPL	IAY
121	Jugeswar Deep	5	SC	Manageable	0	LL	Roof	Wage	1	0	
122	Hareram Deep	3	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	IAY
123	Jugal Nag	2	SC	Poor	2.5	MF	Khapar	Cultivation	0	BPL	
124	Trinath Nag	2	SC	Very poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage	0	0	
125	Makund Nag	4	SC	Poor	0.5	MF	Roof	Wage	1	0	IAY
126	Khageswar Nag	3	SC	Poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	IAY
127	Lakheswar Nag	5	SC	Poor	0.5	MF	Straw	Wage		APL	
128	Ramesh Nag	5	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		BPL	
129	Ganeswar Nag	4	SC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Service	1	BPL	
130	Satrughna Nag	4	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		0	
131	Bali Suna	4	SC	Poor	2	MF	Straw	Cultivation		BPL	
132	Keshab Suna	4	SC	Very poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	0	
133	Debananda Suna	2	SC	Very poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage			
134	Dharm Suna	3	SC	Poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage			
135	Khageswar Suna	2	SC	Poor	2	MF	Straw	Cultivation		BPL	
136	Bhojaraj Kumbhar	5	SC	Poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage	1	BPL	

137	Kuber Suna	7	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	IAY
138	Haribandhu Suna	3	SC	Manageable	1	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
139	Ousadh Suna	3	SC	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	0	
140	Santosh Suna	3	SC	Poor	1	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
141	Kahnu Suna	3	SC	Poor	1	MF	Roof	Wage	1	BPL	IAY
142	Anu Suna	3	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	0	
143	Umesh Suna	3	SC	Poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
144	Tiritia Nanda	4	SC	Very poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage	1	BPL	
145	Bidya Mahananda	5	SC	Very poor	1	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
146	Dwaru Mahananda	4	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
147	Phagunu Kumbhar	5	SC	Poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage	1	BPL	
148	Siman Suna	2	SC	Manageable	3	SF	Roof	Cultivation	1	BPL	IAY
149	Khusiram suna	5	SC	Poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage	0	BPL	
150	Purusotam Suna	2	SC	Poor	1	MF	Straw	Wage	1	APL	
151	Bui Mahananda	5	SC	Poor	1	MF	Straw	Wage	0	BPL	
152	Narottum Suna	2	SC	Manageable	3	SF	Roof	Cultivation	1	BPL	IAY
153	Karna Suna	5	SC	Manageable	1	MF	Khapar	Service	1	APL	
154	Chakra Harapal	3	SC	Poor	1	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
155	Narayan Suna	4	SC	Poor	1	MF	Khapar	Wage	1	APL	
156	Kunjbihari Suna	5	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		0	
157	Gobinda Suna	1	SC	Very poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		BPL	IAY
158	Pabitra Suna	3	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	IAY
159	Mithun Suna	2	SC	Poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage			
160	Lal Bihari Suna	5	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
161	Krushna Ballabha Suna	2	SC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	IAY
162	Rajani Suna	1	SC	Very poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage		BPL	
163	Hemant Dash	4	GEN	Manageable	0	LL	Straw	Wage			
164	Paleswar Bag	3	OBC	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage			

165	Dambodara Dash	1	GEN	Manageable	0	LL	Straw	Wage			
166	Surendra Dash	2	GEN	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage			
167	Bisa Biswal	2	OBC	Manageable	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	BPL	
168	Pratap Biswal	6	OBC	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Business	0	0	
169	Sunartan Biswal	3	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Business	1	0	
170	Amruta Biswal	4	OBC	Well off	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	BPL	
171	Siba Biswal	5	OBC	Well off	2	MF	Khapar	Business	0	APL	
172	Rahash Pradhan	4	OBC	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	0	
173	Manu Kunar	6	ST	Very poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	0	BPL	
174	Debaraj Dash	4	GEN	Very poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage	0	0	
175	Chakananda Naik	5	SC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	BPL	IAY
176	Sahadeb Purohit	2	GEN	Very poor	1.5	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
177	Harihar Purohit	4	GEN	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		0	
178	Tapaswani Purohit	3	GEN	Very poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		0	
179	Biswamitra Bag	7	OBC	Manageable	1.5	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
180	Jayaram Bag	3	OBC	Manageable	5	SF	Straw	Cultivation		BPL	
181	Rabi Bag	3	OBC	Manageable	0	LL	Straw	Wage		0	
182	Makaru Kalsai	3	OBC	Well off	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
183	Munindra Kalsai	4	OBC	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	0	
184	Kulamani Kalsai	5	OBC	Well off	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
185	Birakishor Kalsai	5	OBC	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	IAY
186	Jugendra Kalsai	4	OBC	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		BPL	
187	Narayan Bag	2	ST	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
188	Gajapati Bag	7	ST	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		BPL	
189	Kamadab Putel	1	OBC	Very poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage		0	
190	Narendra Putel	3	OBC	Very poor	1	MF	Straw	Cultivation		0	
191	Lingraj Putel	4	OBC	Very poor	1	MF	Straw	Cultivation		0	
192	Gundula Majhi	1	ST	Poor	1.17	MF	Straw	Cultivation		BPL	

193	Khirodra Majhi	4	ST	Manageable	0	LL	Straw	Wage	1	BPL	
194	Rohit Majhi	3	ST	Manageable	0	LL	Straw	Wage		BPL	
195	Daitary Thanapati	3	OBC	Well off	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
196	Suresh Thanapati	5	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
197	Pradeep Thanapati	4	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
198	Pramod Thanapati	4	OBC	Well off	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		0	
199	Raghunath Patra	4	OBC	Well off	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	BPL	
200	Sanjib Patra	2	OBC	Manageable	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation			
201	Ranjit Patra	3	OBC	Well off	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation			
202	Jitendra Patra	3	OBC	Well off	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation			
203	Binodbihari Pradhan	5	OBC	Well off	5	SF	Roof	Service		APL	
204	Narottum Sahoo	5	OBC	Well off	1.5	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
205	Chalu Barik	2	OBC	Manageable	2	MF	Khapar	Service		BPL	
206	Amulya Barik	3	OBC	Very poor	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
207	Santosh Barik	4	OBC	Poor	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
208	Chakananda Barik	4	OBC	Well off	5	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
209	Chakradhar Barik	4	OBC	Well off	3	SF	Roof	Service		APL	
210	Manoj kumar Barik	4	OBC	Well off	1.5	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		0	
211	Kulamani Dash	6	OBC	Well off	1	MF	Roof	Wage		BPL	
212	Trinath Patra	5	OBC	Well off	4.5	SF	Roof	Business		APL	
213	Sashibhusan Kalsai	5	OBC	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage	1	BPL	
214	Raj kumar Dash	6	OBC	Manageable	4	SF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	BPL	
215	Sudarsan Majhi	7	ST	Manageable	1	MF	Straw	Cultivation	1	BPL	
216	Arjun Majhi	6	ST	Manageable	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
217	Ghansyam Majhi	4	ST	Manageable	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	BPL	
218	Madan Sundar Majhi	2	ST	Manageable	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		0	
219	Akal Thanapati	2	OBC	Manageable	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
220	Surulal Thanapati	4	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		APL	

221	Jagadiah Thanapati	7	OBC	Manageable	1	MF	Straw	Cultivation		BPL	
222	Illachi Thanapati	1	OBC	Very poor	0.5	MF	Straw	Wage		BPL	
223	Debaraj Thanapati	2		Manageable	0.75	MF	Khapar	Wage		BPL	
224	Khusiram Thanapati	3	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		0	
225	Subanath Thanapati	3	OBC	Very poor	2	MF	Straw	Cultivation		APL	
226	Tasil Thanapati	4	OBC	Very poor	0.5	MF	Straw	Wage		BPL	
227	Samaru Bag	5	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		BPL	
228	Rama Bhoie	2	ST	Very poor	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
229	Maheswar Bhoie	3	ST	Manageable	1	MF	Straw	Cultivation		BPL	
230	Pradeshi Kalsai	2	OBC	Very poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage		APL	
231	Ganeswar Naik	6	SC	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		APL	
232	Banita Naik	2	SC	Very poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage		0	
233	Budu Bag	6	ST	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		BPL	
234	Kunj bihari Nag	2	OBC	Very poor	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
235	siba Nag	4	OBC	Manageable	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
236	Khyama Nag	3	OBC	Manageable	5	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
237	Minaketan Nag	4	OBC	Well off	1.5	MF	Roof	Business		APL	
238	Basnt Nag	2	OBC	Well off	5	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
239	Birendra Nag	4	OBC	Well off	0	LL	Khapar	Service		APL	
240	Rabindr Nag	7	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
241	Hari Nag	4	OBC	Well off	4	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
242	Dalganjan Nag	4	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation			
243	Bimbadhar Nag	2	OBC	Well off	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
244	Niranjan Nag	7	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
245	Dingar Nag	4	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
246	Satyaban Bagarty	5	OBC	Manageable	1.5	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
247	Jugal Kishor Bagarty	5	OBC	Well off	1.5	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		0	
248	Khirodra Kalsai	2	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	

249	Balaram Kalsai	2	OBC	Poor	1.5	MF	Straw	Cultivation	1	BPL	
250	Kousik Kalsai	5	OBC	Poor	1	MF	Straw	Cultivation	1	0	
251	Biranchi Kalsai	5	OBC	Manageable	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation	1	APL	
252	Bhama Naik	4	ST	Very poor	0	LL	Roof	Wage		BPL	IAY
253	Upindra Naik	6	ST	Manageable	1	MF	Straw	Cultivation		BPL	
254	Jalsing Kalsai	4	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		0	
255	Basana Puta	2	ST	Very poor	0.5	MF	Straw	Wage		0	
256	Ullash Adajuad	1	OBC	Very poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage		APL	
257	Durjan Rout	5	OBC	Manageable	1	MF	Straw	Cultivation		BPL	
258	Bibhisan Raut	4	OBC	Manageable	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
259	Sadananda Raut	4	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage		APL	
260	Sidheswar Raut	4	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage		0	
261	Hari Raut	3	OBC	Manageable	1.5	MF	Straw	Cultivation		APL	
262	Jagadish Raut	3	OBC	Manageable	1	MF	Straw	Cultivation		BPL	
263	Santosh Raut	5	OBC	Poor	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		0	
264	Jhasaketan Raut	5	OBC	Poor	1.5	MF	Straw	Cultivation		0	
265	Rabi Raut	5	OBC	Well off	5	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
266	Gangadhar Raut	4	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
267	Narayan Raut	3	OBC	Manageable	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
268	Krupa Raut	5	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
269	Trinath Raut	5	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
270	Sudam Raut	3	OBC	Poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage		0	
271	Prafulla KumarKalsai	3	OBC	Manageable	1.5	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
272	Manaku Badhia	2	OBC	Very poor	1	MF	Straw	Cultivation		BPL	
273	Chandra Badhia	3	OBC	Poor	1	MF	Straw	Cultivation		APL	
274	Keshab Badhia	4	OBC	Poor	1	MF	Straw	Cultivation		APL	
275	Kasi Budek	2	SC	Very poor	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
276	Tapi Badhia	3	OBC	Poor	1.5	MF	Straw	Cultivation		BPL	

277	Ram Badhia	3	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage	0	0
278	Matha Badhia		SC	Very poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage	0	0
279	Jugendra Naik	3	OBC	Very poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage		0
280	Biranchi Raut	5	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL
281	Bidyadhar Raut	7	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Straw	Cultivation		BPL
282	Ugresan Raut	4	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		0
283	Judisti Raut	5	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL
284	Narendra Mahakur	3	OBC	Manageable	1.5	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL
285	Prahallad Rana	5	OBC	Manageable	1.5	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL
286	Syam sundar Bhoi	2	ST	Manageable	1	MF	Khapar	Wage		APL
287	Bhimaraj Bhoi	4	ST	Manageable	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage		APL
288	Bhima Bhoi	3	ST	Manageable	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage		0
289	Arajun Majhi	3	ST	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		0
290	Panchanan Bag	4	OBC	Poor	1	MF	Straw	Cultivation		BPL
291	Mahamuni Manahira	1	OBC	Very poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage		0
292	Nabik Bag	4	ST	Very poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage		BPL
293	Abhimanyu Bhoi	5	OBC	Manageable	1	MF	Khapar	Wage		BPL
294	Bainath Nag	4	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL
295	Nabin Nag	3	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		0
296	Biranchi Nag	2	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		0
297	Narottum Bag	2	OBC	Manageable	2.5	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL
298	Bedbyas Bag	5	OBC	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		0
299	Keshab Bag	5	OBC	Manageable	2.5	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL
300	Manadhar Bag	5	OBC	Very poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		BPL
301	Gopi Badhia	5	OBC	Manageable	4	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL
302	Syam sundar Rana	2	OBC	Manageable	1.5	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL
303	Dambaru Rana	4	OBC	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		0
304	Padmanabha Rana	4	OBC	Very poor	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL

305	Sashibhusan Saho	6	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
306	Chitrasen Sahoo	4	OBC	Well off	3	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
307	Kusadhvaj Sahoo	2	OBC	Well off	4	SF	Khapar	Service		APL	
308	Jaganath Nag	4	OBC	Manageable	2	MF	Roof	Cultivation		BPL	
309	Isvar Nag	4	OBC	Poor	0.5	MF	Straw	Wage		BPL	
310	Arjun Majhi	4	OBC	Very poor	0.5	MF	Straw	Wage		APL	
311	Himansu Nag	4	OBC	Poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage		APL	
312	Jugalal Nag	6	OBC	Poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage		APL	
313	Nabaghan Nag	4	OBC	Very poor	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
314	Sumanath Nag	2	OBC	Manageable	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		BPL	
315	Sukadeb Nag	3	OBC	Manageable	1.5	MF	Roof	Cultivation		BPL	
316	Seshadeb Nag	5	OBC	Manageable	1.5	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
317	Kirtiswar Nag	3	OBC	Manageable	4	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		0	
318	Kuber Nag	3	OBC	Poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage		0	
319	Jhasaketan Nag	7	OBC	Manageable	4	SF	Straw	Cultivation		APL	
320	Dash Nag	5	OBC	Poor	4	SF	Straw	Cultivation		APL	
321	Bharat Nag	3	OBC	Manageable	4	SF	Straw	Cultivation		APL	
322	Pabitra Rana	4	OBC	Well off	4	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
323	Amar Rana	4	OBC	Well off	5	SF	Khapar	Business		APL	
324	Krushna Rana	4	OBC	Well off	4	SF	Khapar	Business		APL	
325	Barun Rana	2	OBC	Well off	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
326	Arun Rana	2	OBC	Manageable	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
327	Keshab Rana	4	OBC	Poor	0.5	MF	Khapar	Wage		0	
328	Kishor Rana	5	OBC	Well off	5	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
329	Sadananda Rana	6	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Roof	Business		APL	
330	Dutia Rana	5	OBC	Well off	3	SF	Roof	Cultivation		APL	
331	Khageswar Rana	5	OBC	Manageable	3	SF	Roof	Cultivation		APL	
332	Meru Rana	2	OBC	Poor	1	MF	Khapar	Wage		APL	

333	Tikelal Rana	4	OBC	Manageable	4	SF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
334	Rabi Rana	3	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		0	
335	Prasadi Rana	2	OBC	Manageable	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		APL	
336	Bhagyadhar Rana	5	OBC	Manageable	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
337	Ratan Rana	4	OBC	Manageable	5	SF	Roof	Cultivation		0	
338	Seshadeb Rana	5	OBC	Very poor	0.46	MF	Straw	Wage		BPL	
339	Nimurty Bag	1	OBC	Very poor	0	LL	Straw	Wage		BPL	
340	Paramananda Sahoo	7	OBC	Manageable	1	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		APL	
341	Tikelal Sahoo	4	OBC	Poor	0	LL	Khapar	Wage		APL	
342	Gunanidhi Rana	5	OBC	Manageable	2	MF	Roof	Cultivation		APL	
343	Raghunath Rana	4	OBC	Poor	2	MF	Khapar	Cultivation		0	
344	Keshar Sahoo	5	OBC	Very poor	0.25	MF	Khapar	Wage		0	
345	Keshab Sahoo	4	OBC	Poor	0.25	MF	Khapar	Wage		APL	