



# VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF BAGHAMARI, CHANDRAGIRI, GAJAPATI



*Facilitated by:*  
**SWWS**  
**CHANDRAGIRI**

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To,  
Special Officer  
OPELIP, Chandragiri  
Gajapati.

**Sub: - Approval for Village Development Plan (VDP)**

Sir,

Respectively we are inform you that the villagers of BAGHAMARI united together in a meeting agreed upon to implement the project of village development Plan and other socio economic project which is prepared by the experts of SWWSS and OPELIP for our village with an objective for overall socio economic and sustainable development of our village.

In this respect we all villagers are requesting you to approve and sanction the project as on early date for commencement of the work with the help of the experts of SWWSS and OPELIP.

Yours Faithfully

VILLAGE DEVELOPEMENT COMMITTEE

## INTRODUCTION

The saura are a munda ethnic group from southern odisha, north coastal andhra pradesh in India. They are also called saora, sora, savara and sabara, they are also found in the hills of jharkhand, madhya pradesh and Maharashtra. They practice PODU cultivation-an ecologically sustainable form of shifting cultivation without the use of any agricultural tools or chemicals.

They belongs to PVTG social group The Soras are a prominent tribal community with a patriarchal society in the Rayagada district of Odisha and specific pockets of Koraput and Gajapati districts. The “Saora” or “Savara” are a great ancient tribe. They are not only numerically important but also a historically and culturally significant tribal community of the State. They have been mentioned quite frequently in Hindu mythology and ancient classics, epics, purans and various other scriptures. Especially in Orissa, they have been very intimately associated with the cult of Lord Jagannath, who according to a legendary tradition originated as a tribal deity and was later brought to Puri under royal patronage. The term Saora appears to have two connotations, one derived from the Sagories, the Scythian word for axe, and the other from Saba Roye, the Sanskrit term for carrying a dead body. Both of them fit well with their habit of always carrying an axe over their shoulder and their primitive occupation of hunting and living on the spoils of chase. They speak an ancient Mundari dialect of their own called ‘Sora’. It is an uncultivated language, and has no recognized standard. It varies considerably not only between villages but also between individuals’, says Rammurti, the authority on the Saora language. It belongs to the Austric family of languages to which Mundari belongs.

## Executive Summary

Baghamari village is located in Mohana Tehsil of Gajapati district in Odisha, India. It is situated 87 km away from sub-district headquarter Paralakhemundi and 87 km away from district headquarter Gajapati. Baghamari is the gram panchayat of Baghamari village. Name of MPA is SDA CHANDRAGIRI, name of the village leader is Janaki Dalbehera, NGO name is SWWS, and Pitambar Mandal is VDC member name.

The total geographical area of village is 437.92 hectares. Baghamari has a total population of 983 people. There are about 220 houses in BAGHAMARI village. Chandragiri is nearest town to BAGHAMARI which is approximately 10 km away.

BAGHAMARI village's latitude and longitude points are 19°18'40.44"N 84°13'40.03"E. The boundaries of BAGHAMARI village are to the North SULUBA are located, to the East JALIBADI village is located, to the West BUDUNI village is located and to the South SINKULIPADAR village is located.

This Project will have four major components namely (i) Community empowerment, (ii) Community infrastructure; (iii) NRM and Livelihoods enhancement and (iv) Programme Management. This project has duration of five years from 2017 to 2022.

After going to this village through village development planning we came to conclusion that these villagers are facing problems in various components.

Drinking water, electricity and community buildings are problems in this village. Drinking water is the major problem in this village, water sources of this village are hand pumps and open wells. Hand pumps are available at 0.5kms distance. People are using openwell and hand pumps as water source, only couple of hand pumps and open wells are available in this village, but project planned to provide tubewells with solar tanks and renovate the hand pumps and open wells which will solve drinking water problem in this village. Electricity is another major problem in this village though there are 220 households in this village and only 74 households has access to electricity. Kerosene lanterns are only sources of light. By providing electricity will be help to those HH's. Project planned to provide solar

lantheres to all the 220 households. There are no community buildings in this village this is one of the problem. Anaganavadi building is available in this village and it requires repairs and primary school building and its boundaries requires repairing, so project planned to provide repaires to primary school and its boundaries, community hall, 1 temple house, 1 play ground, 1 drying yards, one SHG workshed, one club house, one play ground, 8 compost pits, cattle sheds to individual households, one cemetery, NTFP shed with weighing machine, anaganavadi building repairs.

In this village land is facing problem with Deforestation, severe soil erosion, Undulated Topology, Uncontrolled Drainage, Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion, Unbunded up lands, Poor soil status are common phenomena in the proposed project area. villagers got no rain water haresvesting structures, only one well is available, land need to be Developed these are the problems in this village, so project planned Field bunding, 5% model,WHS, renovation, Percolation tank, LBCD, GCS, Farm Pond,earthen structures etc. These villagers are lack of horticultural knowledge and plantations, so project decided to provide the knowledge of horticulture and plantations like CASHEW, TEAK, MANGO and COCONUT. Project also planned to give support to Backyard horticulture by providing plants like jack fruit, orange, lemon.

In this village income is also generated from the NTFP which is collected in the nearby forest, 25 households chooses the NTFP as their secondary occupation, everyday these people goes to the forest and collect the NTFP like MAHULA and TULA and later they use it for personal usage or sell it in the village or to the local dealers but But the benefits & more income from NTFPs are not availed by the primary collectors due to lack of storage facility, proper processing, marketing, awareness, poverty & many exploitative reasons and they are always paid less amount money from the local dealers. So project will provide them NTFP shed with weighing machine and project planned to provide them.

Agriculture is primary occupation of these villagers but due to Erratic Rainfall and frequent drought, Lack of agril-inputs, Labour problem, Less use of fertilizers, More diseases pest attack, Undulated land, Poor risk bearing capacity, Lack of knowledge, Acidic soil, low yield seeds and increased prices of fertilizers are always dispointing them and forcing them to choose daily wages or NTFP



collection. The major crop cultivated in this village is paddy, corn, mandia, Jana, kaju, jhudang, and kandula. Project planned to give support to banana, turmeric, ginger, maize, ragi, cotton, vegetables etc.

This villager's livelihood consists of Agriculture, dailywages, NTFP, livestock. Due to no proper education these villagers are working as farm labor in nearby villages, working as roadworkers, some are working in houses in near by villages for their daily livelihood, Animals are the most important resources of the poor and very poor people in the project area, They are growing animals like chickens, goats, sheeps, etc for consumption purposes but not for selling.. This project has planned to provide goatry to all households, project planned to provide poultry to SHG groups and also planned to provide skill development programs like tailoring, mason, carpenter, driving, mobile repairing, fishery, cycle repairing, plumbing, petty shops etc.

## THE PLANNING PROCESS

The following procedure was followed in the preparation of village development plan of Baghamari village.

- Rapport building with the villagers was made by the FNGO staff to know the villagers and understand their problems and priorities.
- Village Meetings and Focused Group Discussion (FGD) was organized, in which the issues of poverty and development were discussed.
- House Hold wise data of all the villagers were collected through village volunteers. The data was made by the FNGO staff by visiting sample households giving priority to poor households belonging to certain communities.
- Different tools were used under Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA tools used mentioned below in detail) to know the Agro-Socio-economic scenario of the village. Most of the Villagers including women belonging to certain category participated in the PRA exercise.
- The villagers did Wellbeing Analysis of the households (Classifying the villagers into four categories via; Very Poor, Poor, Manageable and Well -off in terms of their standard of living and ownership of assets through card system. Triangulation of the wellbeing classification was also made on hamlet wise..
- Livelihood Analysis was also done with villagers to identify the specific problems of the community, its probable solutions, constraints & opportunities within the community in the sectors like, Health, Education, Gender, Livestock , Agriculture, SHGs, Micro- Enterprise, Market etc. Baseline data of the Village was shared with the villagers for validation and approval of the villagers. After Livelihoods analysis villagers were also shared the findings of all sectors –potential, problems and possible solutions.
- Whole village area was covered during patch planing with the villagers and to know more about the status of different natural resources. Discussions have been made with the villagers regarding various problems and possible solutions related to natural resources.
- Final presentation of the issues, problems and resources available were presented to the villagers. In the light of the key problem an action plan was developed in which most of the households of the village were present.



## Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

Village development plan has now been accepted as a basic developmental tool. To impart these programs 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 stakeholders. This tool is very useful for the people to identify their common problems as well as find out the ways of solution. It acts like a bridge between VDC WITH THE FNGO members and other technical experts with the villages. An exhaust PRA exercise were been conducted in the Village, by the VDC to collect the required information and data for developing the WBR. The VDC WITH THE FNGO members have visited the Village and made much informal discussion with the people before starting the PRA exercise. During PRA the VDC WITH THE FNGOs 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 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 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.

### GROUP DISCUSSIONS (GD)

- We are able identify the vulnerable households through group discussions and from the given village baseline survey data. There are 6 very poor households they are lalitha gamango, amri raith, bijanti bheju, laibari mandal, kempa raith, and sanju sabar.
- By this GD's and village baseline data we obtained what the problems these landless households are facing.
- What they need to overcome those problems and how can we find solutions to their problems.
- We found some solutions for the problems of vulnerable households facing without the lands.
- By providing FRA lands to the landless households, goatry and poultry, petty shops for their livelihood, improving or teaching their skills through skill development training will be much helpful and providing house patta's to vulnerable households will be much helpful.

**Basic household and village data:** This has been cross-checked with the data available from the Base Line Study. The household data had been

collected by the NGO facilitator through household interviews whereas the Village data will be in part a summary of the household data and partly collected in Village/Hamlet Sabha.

**Social Mapping:** The Social Map is a PRA tool used in participatory planning processes to assist in helping the community to understand their own settlement patterns, types of houses, village infrastructures and the physical presence of other village institutions (e.g. club house, temple, church, mosque, school building, panchayat office, anganwadi centre). The outcome of the tool would be a village map depicting village roads, houses, settlement pattern, drinking water resources, village



institutions, village shops, health centres etc. villagers prepared a social map of the village on the ground using different pangolin 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. This map may be used by outside visitors to understand the distribution of village infrastructure and physical assets of the village.

**Resource Map:** It has been prepared by the villagers themselves on the ground using pangolin 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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

### **NRM Patch planning**

- First of all we will collect village revenue sheets, and then we will digitize them in AUTOCAD, in different layers like village forest, Gochar (grazing land), Patita (wasteland), Road, Pond, Bagayat (orchards), after we will convert this drawing file into shape file.
- By using ArcGIS we will do a spatial adjustment the shapefiles to the satellite Image, by comparing satellite image we will identify what exists in certain plot by matching plot to plot, after identifying settlements agriculture land, forest, ponds and in this way we prepare present land use map.
- Using topo sheets we will prepare drainage line map and slope map.
- Afterwards that shape files i.e drainage line, slope, plot boundary and village boundary are converted into KML files
- Then the KML files will be opened in Google earth, after opening these KML files in Google earth the major nalas, waterbodies, wells, farmponds, gullies and drainage lines are identified
- then using drainage line, slope, land type, soil type, erosion

class the whole village land will be divided into various patches.

- By using drainage line and slope we will identify upper, medium and lower riches. Then we will identify plot to plot through patch wise and then we will identify in which upper riches plots necessary treatments required i.e Gully Plugging, LBCD'S, WHS, field bunding, 5% model.
- In medium and lower riches treatments i.e Farm ponds, pond renovation etc will be identified. Incase of river flow checkdams will be planned in required plots
- After identifying these plots by using plot numbers we will announce the plot owner's names of the upper riches or lower riches in the group discussions using ROR data.
- The treatment is done from upper riches to lower riches. Then the various treatments are finalized after the discussion with the plot owners. All the patches are planned using this process.

## INCOME GENERATIVE ACTIVITY

Income of this village is generated through Agriculture, horticulture, Livestock, NTFP, Migration, Daily wages, and other kind of works.

These villagers are cultivating various kinds of crops like paddy, corn, mandia, Jana, kaju, kangu, jhudang, kandula, dungurani they cultivate some crops in PODU cultivation like pulses, millets, oilseeds and vegetables. We planned land development in 83.96 ha and we planned different irrigation structures like 1500 meters irrigation channels, 10 check dams, 10 farm ponds, and 3 whs. So we planned to provide support by giving seeds and fertilizers which will increase yielding and more income can be generated.

Livestock is also another main source of income generation to these villagers goatry and poultry are highly found livestock. They are growing these livestock for two reasons either for trading or for self consumption on special occasions. So we planned to provide goatry for landless households and poultry to SHG groups because if we give direct they will not take care and they will consume

those birds. We also provide livestock sheds and vaccination for livestock.

NTFP is another major income generative activity, NTFP's like Tula and mahula are grown vastly in this village and these are only available NTFP's in this village. The collected ntfp either used for household or sold to nearby business persons but these business persons are not paying rightful amount to this people they are paying very less price, But the benefits & more income from NTFPs are not availed by the primary collectors due to lack of storage facility, proper processing, marketing, awareness, poverty & many exploitative reasons. Vulnerable families, children, and even most of the households in this village are more or less involved in the collection of NTFPs to supplement their income. , so we planned to introduce process processing and marketing strategy knowledge by which more income can be generated and we also planned to provide sheds for storage of collected NTFP's including weighing machine.

Daily wages and migration are another major income generative activity due to no proper irrigation facilities and increased price of fertilizers and seeds are forcing this villagers going for daily wages and migrating to nearby districts for their livelihood, they are working as road workers, daily labour, house labour, peons, sweepers etc for the wages and They earn only Rs100/- to 150/- per day from agricultural labour works. So we planned skill development like petty shops, motor cycle repairing, driving, mobile repairing, tailoring, carpenter etc. This will create employment opportunities with in the village itself and more income can be generated.

### **Producer Company**

We planned to provide Producer Company combining all villages within the gram panchayat wise, in Producer Company we planned to provide support for Dairy farm, Goatry farm, Poultry farm, processing and marketing of the collected good quality NTFP throughout the GP wise, by doing this more income can be generated and villagers can get rightful amount they deserved.

## **COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT**

### **Education**

There is a primary school in this village it is located 0 kms away from the village, secondary and higher schools are 0 kms away from the village. Literacy rate of this village low, literacy rate of this village is 42.11% out of 983 person's only 414 people are educated. Somany discontinued education due to monetary problem.

### **Health**

Nearby hospital is 10 kms away, fever is common disease in this village. 98 people are affected with fever and 105 persons are suffered from malaria this year. Being tribals they are still practising old and traditional methods to cure diseases but they are dissapointing them, because PHC is not nearby to village still they are practising old tribals medication methods and PHC being far from the village they are not showing interest going to hospital due to they are saura tribe people, by giving proper counselling and medical facilities will be help to the villagers.

### **ASHA**

There is an ASHA worker in this village. She is the reason children of this village 30 to 40% healthy. She is good at her work and she regularly feed every child in this village. Due to insufficient nutritious supplements she is unable to supply required nutrients to the children. By providing necessary equipment and supplements to her and she will take care of every child in this village and she will look after their nutritious and healthy growth of every child of this village.

### **PDS shop**

PDS shop of this village is 0.2kms away in BAGHAMARI village, though PDS shop is near to village still people of this village are still facing problems with collecting rations because some doesn't have ration and another reason insufficient supplements in the shop. By providing a PDS shop and BPL cards to this village is be helpful to the villagers.

### **Post office**

There is a nearby post office to this village located in BAGHAMARI village which is 0.2 kms away from this village. This people are not showing any interet in post office because of illiteracy.

**Bank**

Bank available to this village is canara bank located in chandragiri which is 10 kms far from this village. This people are not using any facilities provide by bank because they never visit to bank because it far from this village and people are not interested in any private banks due trust issues.

**Panchayat**

This village is itself a gram panchayat. Sarpanch is from this village, meeting panchayat is held 18 times in 12 months, 2 male ward members are from this village, and 1 female ward member is from this village. Nearest haat is held weekly in SINKULIPADAR, nearest fertilizers and seeds market is in chandragiri which is 10 kms far from the village, nearest mandi is in LUHAGADI which is 30 kms far away from the village.

**SHG's**

There is no any kind of SHG's activity in this village, maybe due to no proper knowledge about advantages and benefits of these groups or because there are no groups exist in this villages. Though all the houses are female headed. Still there is no activity of SHG's in this village.

**Financial services**

People of this village are lending money lenders with higher interest rates which are very difficult for the villagers while repaying the debts this is also one of the reasons for the villagers for being in continuous debts and they are also lending money from relatives for various reasons like agriculture, household expenses and functions. The available bank to this village is canara bank which is 10 kms far from the village located in chandragiri.



## COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

### Drinking water

These villagers source of drinking water is through tap from boring water supply not to every house, tap is located in one certain place and if they want water they have to go to tap, another source is from hand pumps and from the stream. Distance from drinking water 500 meters. During summer they are facing scarcity of drinking water. this villages requires tube wells and renovation to hand pumps.

### Balwadi and ICDS center

Children of this village are growing with mal nutrition. In this village there no Balawadi and ICDS center, every child in this village growing with mal nutrition, parents of those children have no idea about nutritious food and they are unable to provide them nutritious food. Malnutrition is a serious and persistent concern in BAGHAMARI among adults and children. The consequences of malnutrition are profound and irreversible, particularly for children suffering from chronic malnutrition (also called stunting, or low height-for-age) in the first 1000 days from conception to the age of two years. By providing balawadi and icds center to this with proper supplements will be helpful.

### Roads

This village has access to raods that is kutcha jeepable and dirt track, cc road road is available partially inside the village which is in poor condition and but no drainage is available at sides of the road. Required cc road of about 2.5 kms. Tarmac road is accessible to this village it is 1 km far.

### Electricity

This village has access to electricity. But only 74 households has access that to 10 to 12 hours in the daytime and they too don't have access in the night time and remaining 186 households don't even have access to electricity even in the daytime. There sources of light is kerosene lamps, children are unable to study in the night due to no acess to electricity. by providing necessary electrical facilities will be helpful to the villagers. Villagers are facing many problems because of no access to electricity.

## **Santiation**

There is any kind santiation activity in this village. Though 220 households are there still not even a single house has toilets, whenever they need to use toilets they go outdoors and after completing toilet activites they do use any kind of soap materials to wash there hands, they don't have the garabage bins to dump garabage, they don't drainage systems and they don't clean properly livestock area.

## **Community buildings**

There are no community buildings in this village; this village needs community center, community hall and committee members. Through community buildings everyone can gather at one place and can discuss about their problems, planning for upcoming events and it will increase communication between them. In case any bigger problem committee members will settle down the matter without involving any officials or outsiders. Drying yard is not available in this village, drying is the oldest method of preserving food; Compared with other methods, drying is quite simple. In this village there is no drying yard; Dried foods keep well because the moisture content is so low that spoilage organisms cannot grow. Many kinds of fresh fruits, vegetables, herbs, meat, and fish can be dried. By building a drying yard in this village people can dry the suitable foods for drying and can preserve the food for hard times like in summer and these people no need of staying hungry in hard times.

## **MARKETS**

For this village haat bazaar is conducted weekly in the village itself, which 0 kms far from the village and town market is 10 km far from the village which is also located in chandragiri and fertilizers and seeds shop is also located in chandragiri.

## **NRM AND LIVELIHOODS ENHANCEMENT**

### **Land**

Land levelling is required in this village, Land of this village is facing serious problem because of Severe Soil erosion, Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion, Unbunded up lands, Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage, Poor soil status, Lack of vegetation.

### **Agriculture**

Agriculture is primary occupation of the villagers. In this village paddy and maize is cultivated heavily than any other crops, but due to no proper irrigation facilities available villagers are facing in cultivation. Farmers are interested in trying new crops like corn, girger, turmeric etc.

### **NTFP**

NTFP is collected from forest around village; villagers are using this NTFP collected for their own purposes or they will sell the collected NTFP to local businessmen for money or they will trade for desired household goods. NTFP collected from are Mahula is vast greown here.

### **Livestock**

People of BAGHAMARI are domesticating various livestock like cows, buffaloes, bullocks, calf's, sheep's, goats, pigs, chickens, others. By providing shelters and vaccination for the livestock will increase the health and growth of the livestock. They are domesticating these livestock for various purposes like bullocks for cultivation, cows, buffaloes and goats for dairy products, sheep, pigs and chicken for meat. by introducing various new breeds helpful for the villagers.

### **MIGRATION**

There is no much migration action in this village, only 6 members named santi maji, dipti bira, Mathew bira, ananta singh, and ashoka karda and raja singh migrate every year to earn 89600 rupees, maximum number of villagers is farmers may be this is the reason they are not migrating.

**Food and nutrition security**

From the household survey it was found that, the average food security from own land is 5.5 months. As most of the farmers are marginal farmers, 90% of land is upland, and they use traditional practice of agriculture, the harvest they get is not sufficient for consumption for the whole year. From house hold survey and from focused group discussion it was found that, the most crisis period is April to November of each year. Therefore, villagers want to learn new techniques of agriculture through which, they can increase the production of upland paddy and millet, and thus can meet their food security from their land. cultivating traditional nutrition-dense food crops; introduction of labour savings food processing technologies to promote use of traditional crops; focus on nutrition-dense interventions such as kitchen gardens, backyard poultry and goat rearing; and convergence with government programmes to address gaps in the areas of food availability, health, water and sanitation. By training children in residential schools and SHG members on malnutrition, locally available nutritious foods, preparation of nutritious food with local materials, sanitation and alcohol abuse

## BASELINE INFORMATION

### Demographic Profile of the Village

The social group present in this village is ST and PVTG. Population of this village is 983 members in which 4 persons are ST and 979 persons are PVTG.

Particulars	Unit	Details
<b>Total Population</b>	Nos	983
<b>Population –Males</b>	Nos	486(49.44%)
<b>Population –Females</b>	Nos	497 (50.55 %)
<b>ST Population</b>	Nos	4(0.40 %)
<b>PVTG Population</b>	Nos	979(99.59%)
<b>OBC Population</b>	Nos	NIL
<b>SC Population</b>	Nos	NIL
<b>Children within the age group of 0-14</b>	Nos	249
<b>Overall Literacy Rate</b>	%	414(42.11%)
<b>Literacy Rate – Male</b>	%	247(59.66 %)
<b>Literacy Rate – Female</b>	%	167(40.33%)

### Type of houses

There are 220 houses in this village. Out of 220, 67 houses are built by INDIRA AWAAS. Houses with patta are 135 and remaining houses are without patta. 2 types of houses are found in this village they are built with Mud and built with bricks. Mud houses walls are built using mud 146 houses are built using mud. Brick houses are built using bricks which are made out of mud 74 houses are built using bricks. All these houses are consists of one or two rooms with no separate kitchens and have veranadas and have no windows to the rooms of the house. Type of roofs is rcc or tin sheets and thatch. Not even single house has toilets. There is no separate house for livestock.

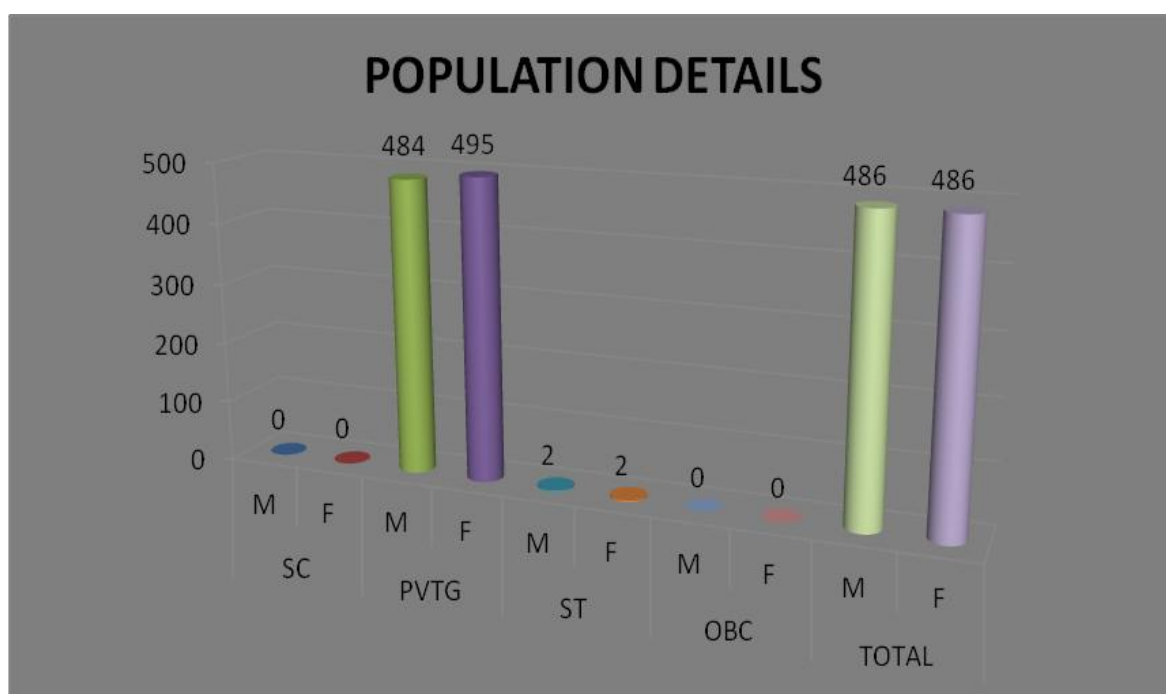
### House hold assests

Village name	Bullock cart	Cycle	TV	Radio	Mobile	Tractor	Motor Cycle
<b>BAGHAMARI</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>

## Population data

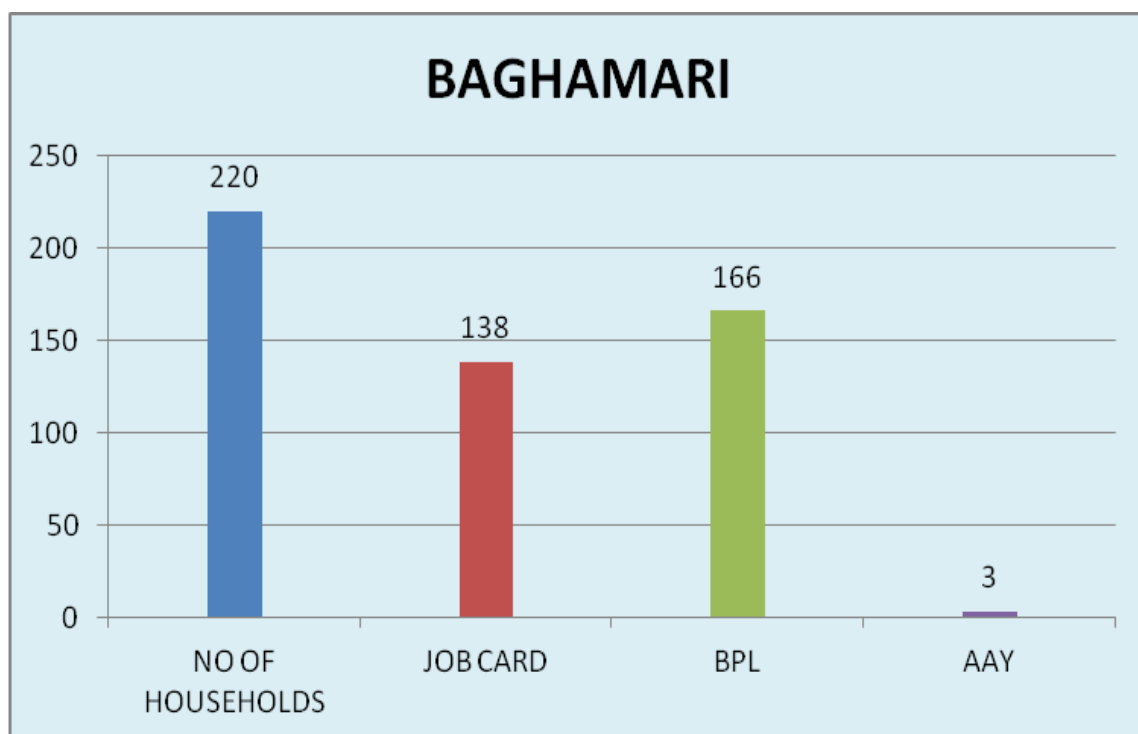
Total population of this village is 983 persons in which male population is 486 persons and female population is 497 persons. Female population is slightly higher than male population. 26 persons are dependent old persons. Adults in this village are 693 members and children are 290 members. Out of 983 members 955 members have Aadhaar card.

Sl no	Village name	PVTG		ST		SC		OBC		TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	BAGHAMARI	484	495	2	2	0	0	0	0	486	497
	<b>Total</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>497</b>



**APL BPL DATA**

Out of 220 HH's 138 households have job card, 166 households have Below poverty line(BPL) card, households having Antyodaya (AAY) card are 3.



There are 26 widows in this village and every person is getting widowed pension. 4 persons are suffering with mental/physical disabilities and 26 people are getting old age pension.

**NUMBER OF PERSONS FROM DIFFERENT AGE GROUP ARE**

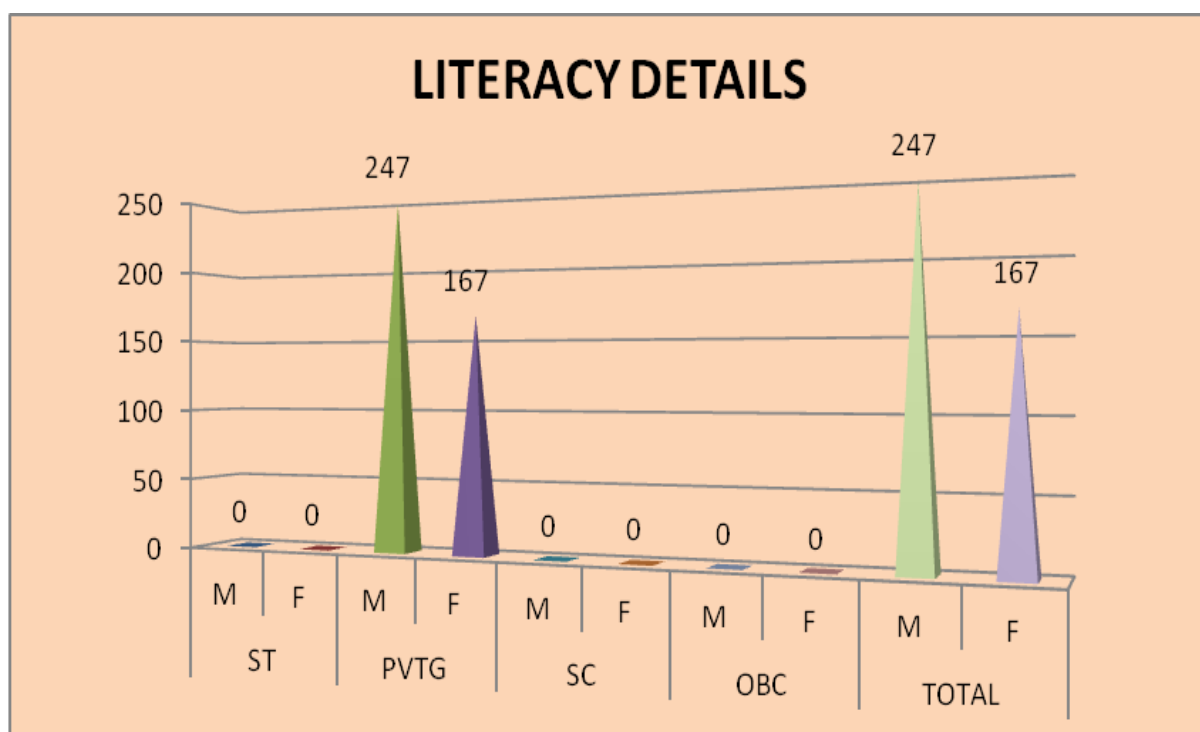
Sl no	Age group	1 TO 20 YEARS	21 TO 35 YEARS	35 TO 50YEARS	50 TO 90 YEARS
1	No. of persons	375	275	183	150
	Total	375	275	183	150



**Literacy:**

The literacy rate of this village is 42.11%. Regarding gender ratio- the male literacy is comparatively higher than female literacy. Though there are 983 people in this village only 414 are literate, due to financial problems, Illiteracy of elders, lack of proper guidance, consciousness, lack of proper study environment, inaccessibility etc are creating hurdles for children education. In some cases the school buildings are not in good conditions & teachers are also not regular in the schools. The school going children are engaged in household activities, keeping children at homes, even cow grazing & collecting NTFP & firewood seasonally to supplement to their family.

Sl no	Village name	ST		PVTG		SC		OBC		TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	BAGHAMARI	0	0	247	167	0	0	0	0	247	167
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>167</b>



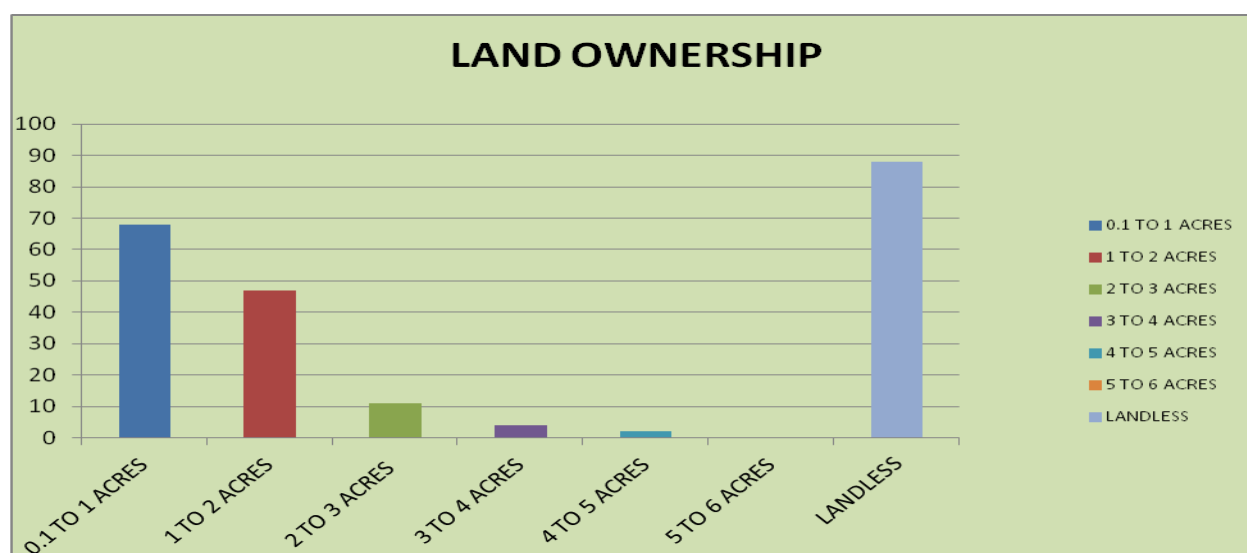
## General Health Scenario

People of this village constantly getting afflicted with fever and one person is suffering from TB. These villagers are not maintaining good hygiene levels inside and outside of the houses. Children are growing with mal nutrition due insufficient nutrients from the food they intake. These villagers don't have toilets in their houses. This village don't have proper drainage system. Because of no separate livestock sheds or cattle being tied around the houses are increasing diseases among householders. This village do not have paved roads and drainage inside the settlements and children play in extremely unhygienic conditions, especially during the rainy season which also a reason for spreading of diseases.

## Land ownership

Households with land are 132 HH's and without land are 88 HH's. By providing land to those 88 HH's would be more helpful. Available FRA land is 186.71 acres. The Revenue land with patta is 162.01 acres and the Revenue land without patta is 22.14 acres, Forest land with FRA patta is 186.71 acres and Forest land without patta is 0 acres.

LAND	0.1to 1 ACRES	1TO 2 ACRES	2 to 3 ACRES	3 to 4 ACRES	4 to 5 ACRES	5 to 6 ACRES	LANDLESS
NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	68	47	11	4	2	0	88



## FRA STATUS

People this village are doing podu cultivation in FRA lands; they are using these lands without patta. By providing FRA patta to the villagers will be helpful to do further podu cultivation. 1 to 1.5 should be provided to each household.

As the tribes began to diversify their livelihoods from hunting and gathering into farming they inevitably began to colonise forest areas around their settlements, clearing and shaping the terrain into permanent fields in gentler foothills and following a rotational practice of cultivating for short spells on steeper hills (typically between 30% to 60% slope) by clearing and burning the vegetation in small patches of forests, growing crops for three years and abandoning it to let vegetation grow before returning to use it a few years later. Promulgation of various forest laws by the state made the ST habitat into a new category as 'state forest', froze the process of further land colonization by the tribes, put restrictions on their use of forests which they considered theirs and forbade the practice of shifting cultivation as it was considered primitive and destructive. While all forest laws had provisions to exclude areas in use by local people for habitat and farming and settlement of such areas in their name while demarcating state forest boundaries, implementation on the ground posed problems because the STs often inhabited interior areas in a hilly and mountainous terrain without any roads, lived in small and dispersed settlements, were not known as prominent farming communities unlike the plains-dwellers, were unfamiliar with written laws and the legal processes of land settlement and the settlement process was carried out by outsiders with little or no affinity with STs or understanding of their customs, culture and economy.

## NRM AND LIVELIHOODS ENHANCEMENT

### NRM

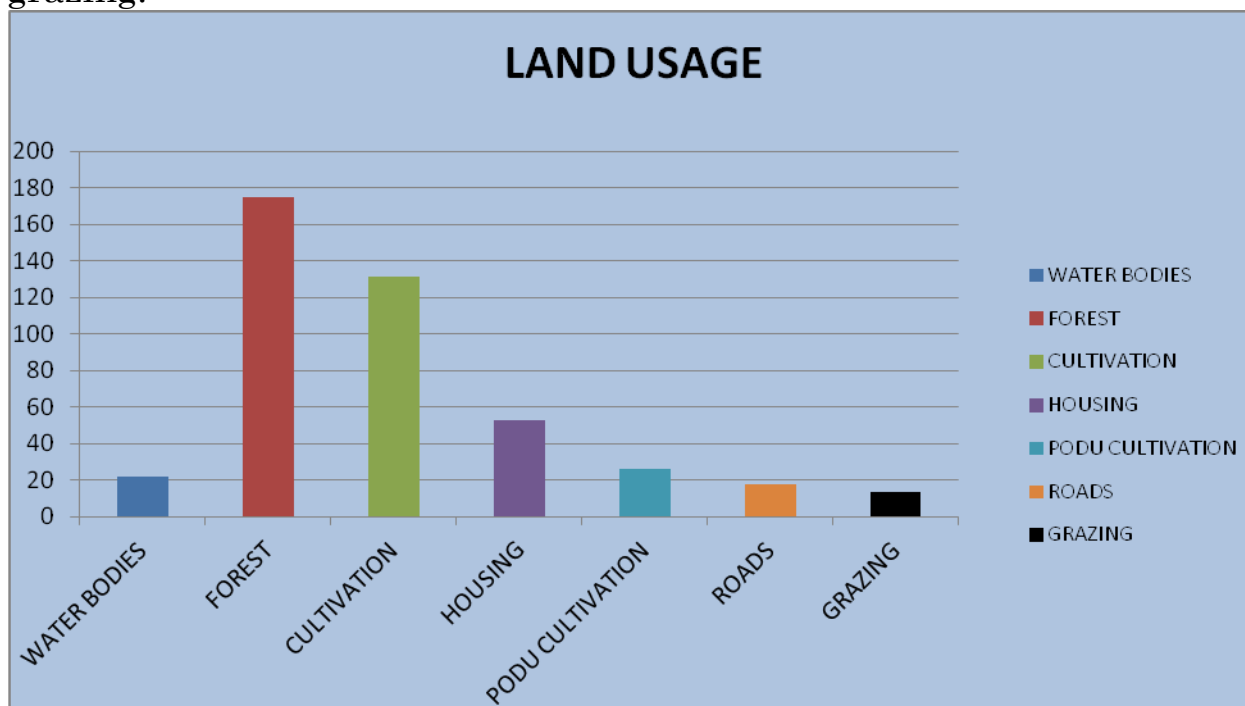
Natural resources management refers to management of natural resources such as water, land, soil etc. By managing these resources we can gain profits we never imagined, wealth of people will increase by managing natural. But due to some issues land is losing its capacity due to Soil erosion, Poor Productivity, Undulated Topology, Severe Soil erosion, Uncontrolled Drainage, Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion, Unbunded up lands, Poor soil status, Lack of vegetation, unmindful agricultural intensification, over use of marginal lands, imbalanced use of fertilizers, organic matter depletion and deteriorating soil health, extensive diversion of prime agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses, misuse and inefficient use of irrigation water, depleting aquifers, salinisation of fertile lands and water logging, deforestation, biodiversity loss and genetic erosion, and climate change are the main underlying causes are causing uncontrolled damage to the land.

But there is a solution for these problems by constructing new WHS, construction of new wells and farm ponds, by land development like bunding strengthening, masonry check dam, land levelling, and stone terracing, renovation of existing water bodies, construction of new water bodies different soil conservation measures from ridge to valley LBCD's and gully plugs and stone outlets, horticultural and forest species plantation through convergence like mango, cashew etc.

Land used in this village under different categories they are terraced paddy area, terraced non paddy, un-terraced non paddy area, under podu area, horticulture and kitchen garden. Due to large scale soil erosion these land is full of stone, pebble and sand. Soil has hardly any water retention facility. Even if it does not rain for 2 to 3 days the soil becomes dry. There is no any other irrigation facility in the village. Therefore the whole agriculture system is based on rainfall.

## Usage of the land

Around and the BAGHAMARI 175.16 hectares land is covered with forest, 131.37 hectares land is used for cultivation, podu cultivation is done in 26.27 hectares land, water bodies occupied 21.89 hectares land, 17.51 hectares land is used by roads, 52.55 hectares land is used for housing and 13.13 hectares land is used for grazing.



## Major Economic activities

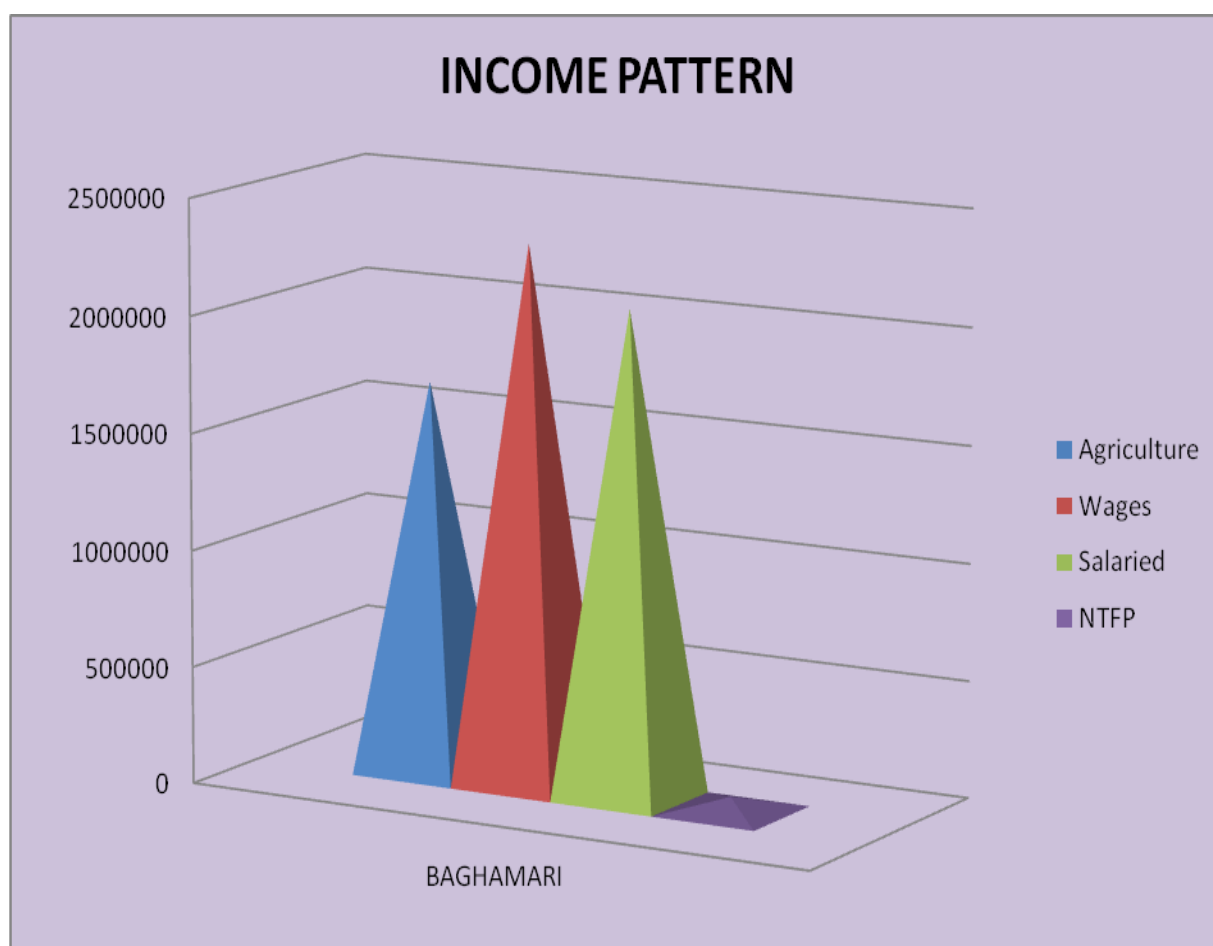
Food, clothing, health, education, agriculture, festivals, alcohol and tobacco, purchase of household items, marriage and death ceremony are major household expenditure going on in this village. Household's expenditure for a year given in the table below:-

Purpose	Expenditure in a year for 79 HH's
Food	2019410
Clothing	839068
Health	657860
Education	852900
Agriculture	367150
Festivals	1229450
Alcohol/tobacco	5900
others	697540
Total	5941194

These people are spending more money on festivals rather than on education.

### Source of income

Sources of income for these villagers are agriculture, NTFP, live stock, daily wages, salaries and others. Income from agriculture is 1680358 rupees, from live stock is 402200 from NTFP is 62870, from daily wages is 2309400 rupees, from salaries is 2076000, total income is 9407008 rupees for a year all households included. These people are getting more income from agriculture. There are also some migrated workers in this village, wages by migration is 18000.

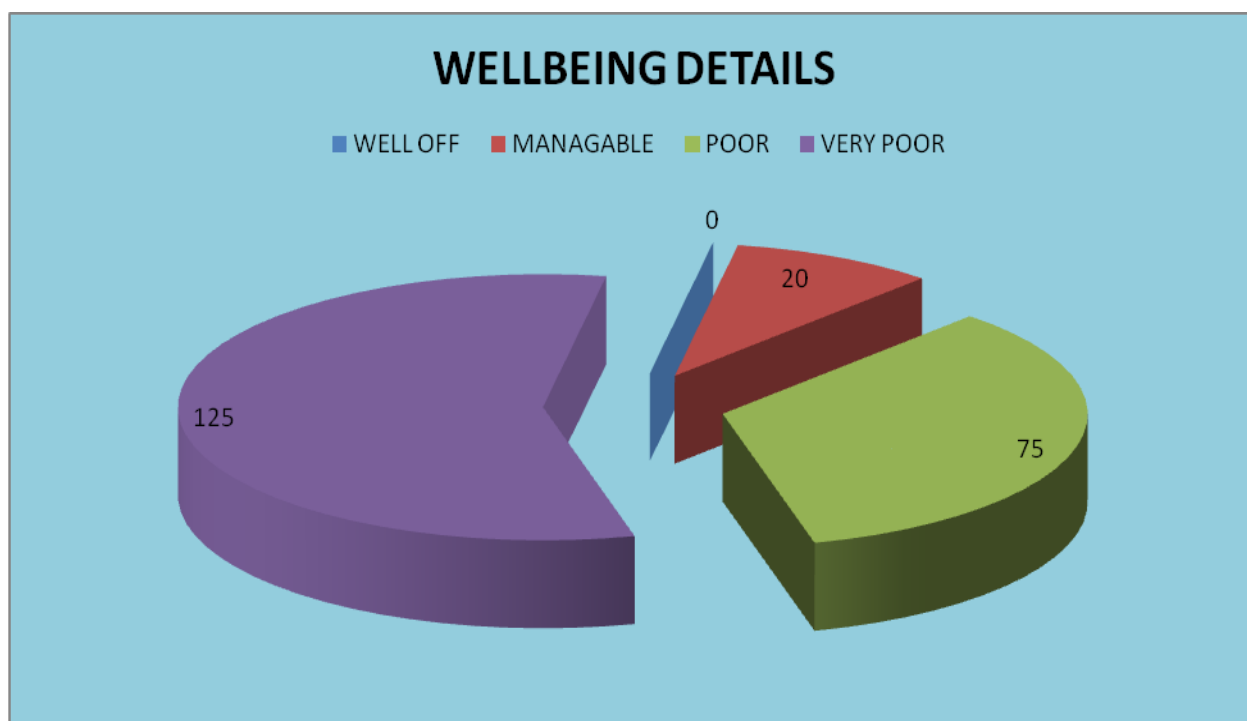


By collecting NTFP in nearby forests and by selling them in nearby villages and towns they are earning money. They are trading the livestock either for money or goods they desired; buyers of those livestock are local businessmen for their business purposes.

## Socio-Economic Profile

Well being Rank	No of HH	Criteria (as developed by the villagers) to access the well being status.
Well-off	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Own 4 to 10 acres of land.</li> <li>• Good earning from cultivation.</li> <li>• Stay in a good house.</li> <li>• Members of HH have multiple source of earning or have Service person.</li> <li>• Have surplus food grain.</li> <li>• Own Agriculture implements.</li> <li>• Have good nos. of livestock population</li> </ul>
Manageable	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Own 3 to 4 acres of land.</li> <li>• Average earning from cultivation.</li> <li>• Have seasonal business as a secondary source of earning.</li> <li>• Manages to get food through out the year</li> <li>• Makes loan at the time of urgency.</li> <li>• Own some livestock to manage his affair.</li> </ul>
Poor	75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May own 1 to 2 acres of land.</li> <li>• Manage to get 6 months food from his land</li> <li>• Does agriculture labour in others field, Also seasonally migrates?</li> <li>• Own some small ruminants.</li> <li>• Always in debts trap.</li> </ul>
Very poor	125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Having no or very less land.</li> <li>• Don't have enough food to eat throughout the year</li> <li>• Depend on wage labour /migration</li> <li>• Don't have any valuable physical assets.</li> <li>• No or very less no of small ruminants.</li> <li>• House is thatched, partially broken.</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	





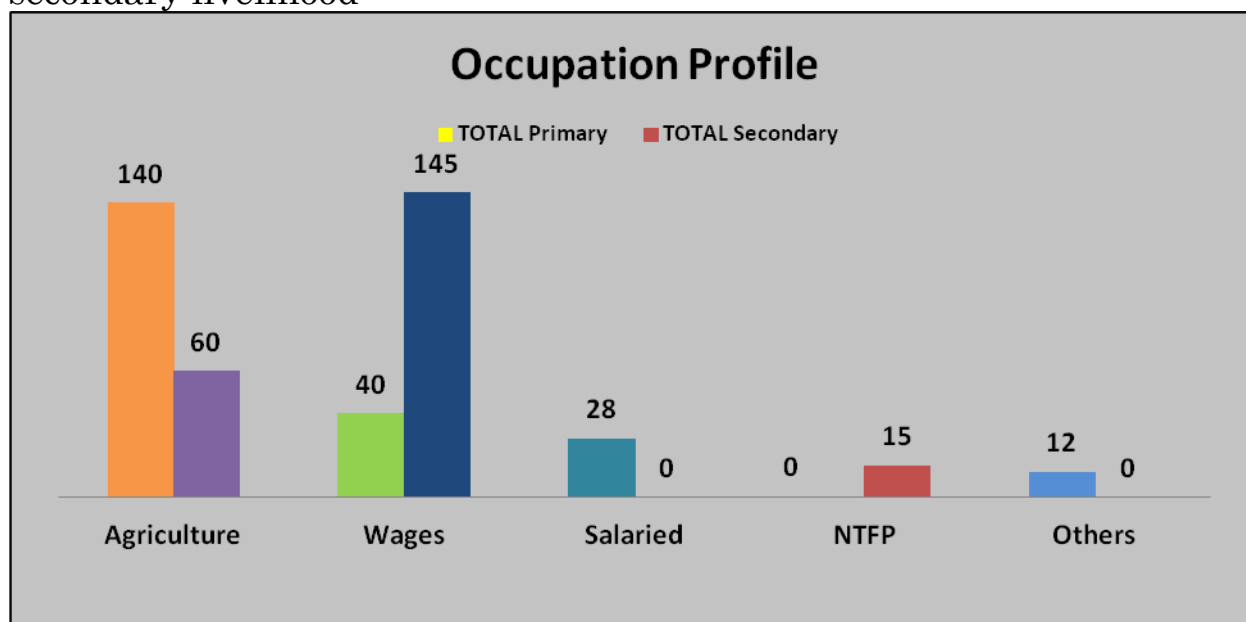
## Livelihoods

Livelihood of these villagers consists of primary and secondary occupation. Their livelihood is very interesting they are hard workers because of being illiterates and lack of proper knowledge they are earning less amount than they deserved for their hard work. These villagers livelihood is doing agriculture, collecting NTFPs from the nearby forest, they work as daily wagers in nearby villages, and they also get paid by doing various other works. They are also domesticating live stock for various purposes like cultivation, dairy production, for trading, for meat etc. We planned to provide goatry and poultry with sheds and necessary vaccination for the livestock to the villagers which will increase the livelihood.

The major primary livelihood of these people is agriculture but due to being hilly region and scarcity of water for farming, due to no proper rains and no proper irrigation facilities and lack of knowledge on agriculture and lack of water facilities are forcing the villagers to show more interest in daily wages and NTFP and Secondary livelihood is daily wages and NTFP.

Occupation	TOTAL	
	Primary	Secondary
Agriculture	140	60
Wages	40	145
Salaried	28	0
NTFP	0	15
Others	12	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>220</b>

From the data collected from this village we came to conclusion that people of this village are more interested in agriculture is their primary livelihood and NTFP as their secondary livelihood. 140 HH's choosed agriculture there primary livelihood and 40 HH's are dailywagers, 28 HH's as salaried and 15 HH's choosed NFTP as their secondary livelihood



### NTFP (Non-timber forest products)

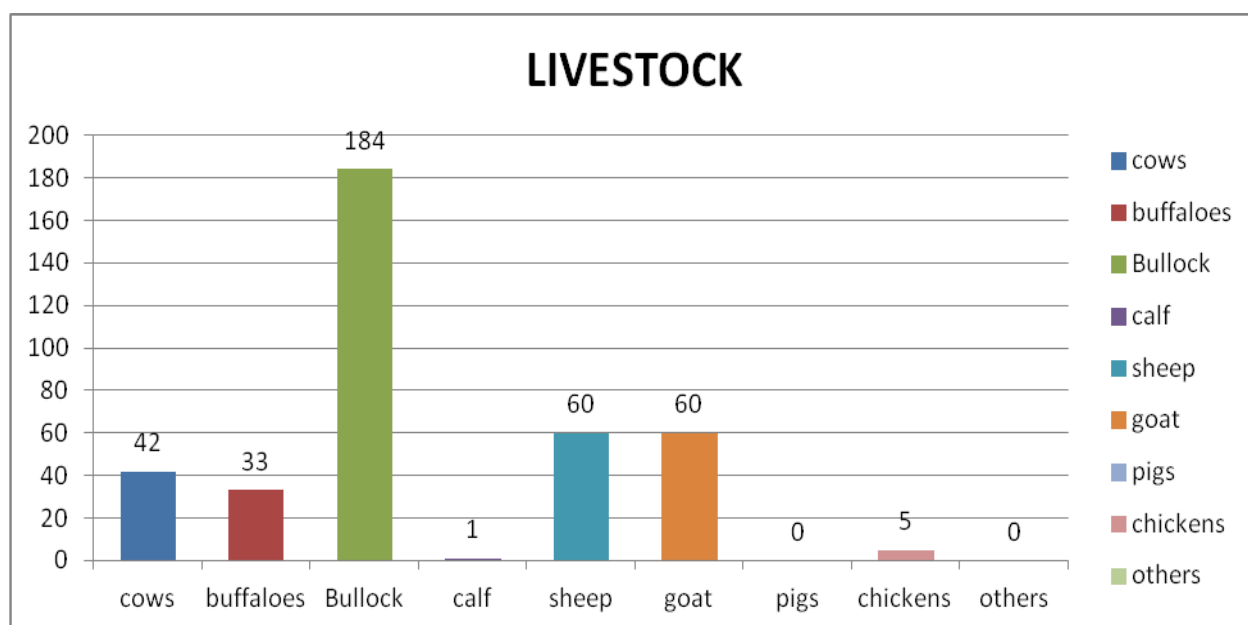
NTFP is collected from forest around village; villagers are using this NTFP collected for their own purposes or they will sell the collected NTFP to local businessmen for money or they will trade for desired household goods.

NAME OF THE NTFP	QUANTITY COLLECTED(KG )	QUANTITY OF OWN USE	QUANTITY SOLD(KG)	BUYER	INCOME
Mahula	3752	NIL	916	Merchant	47670
Tula	20	NIL	10	Merchant	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>3772</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>926</b>		<b>47870</b>

## LIVESTOCK

People of BAGHAMARI are domesticating various livestock like cows, buffaloes, bullocks, calf's, sheep's, goats, pigs, chickens, others. By providing shelters and vaccination for the livestock will increase the health and growth of the livestock. They are domesticating these livestock for various purposes like bullocks for cultivation, cows, buffaloes and goats for dairy products, sheep, pigs and chicken for meat.. Cows and bullock are kept for supporting agricultural activities but not for commercial purposes. Goat, sheep, cock etc are mainly sold at the time of requirements & scarcity periods. In some occasions & festivals they also used goats & cocks for self consumption.

Name of village	Cow	Buffaloes	Bullock	calf	Sheep	Goat	pigs	chickens	Others
BAGHAMARI	42	33	184	1	60	60	0	5	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>



This village requires introduction of improved breeds for further escalation of income from livestock. Livestock traded or sold by all households of this village to the businessmen.

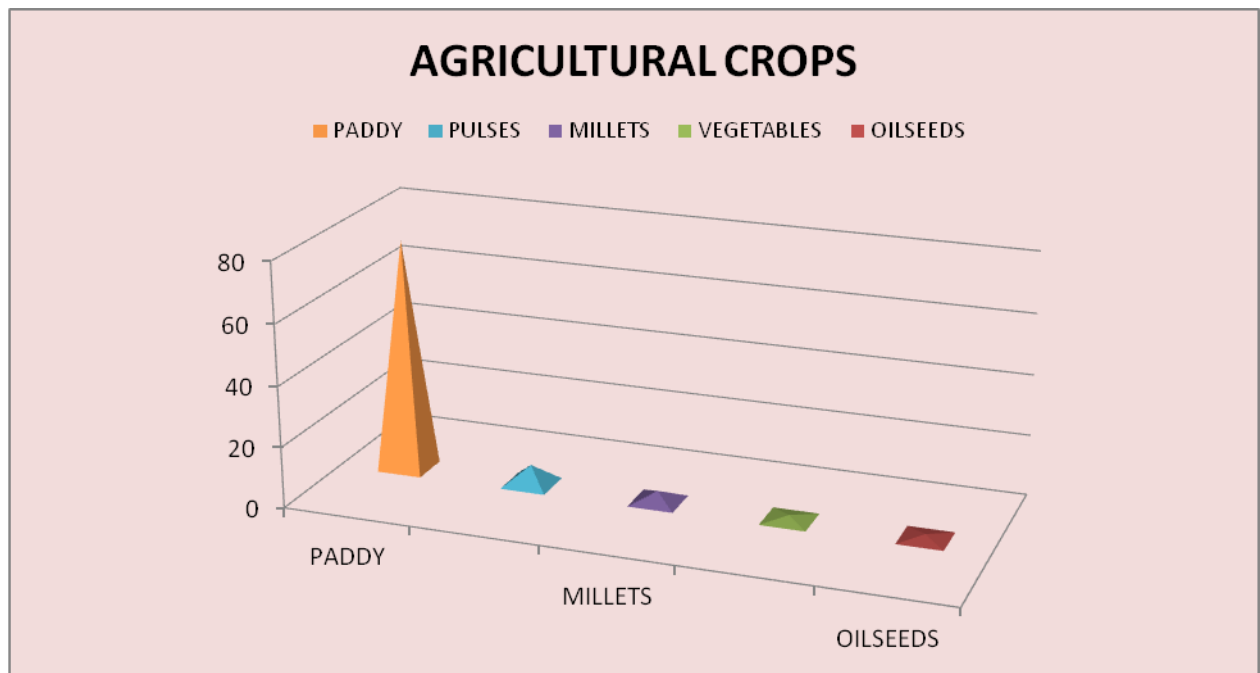
## LOCAL WAGE LABOR

116 persons from 220 households are doing daily wage works as driver, as labor, as NREGS road workers. Combing all of them they worked for 11400 days and their income is 2041000 rupees. This income is for one year.

## Agriculture and other production systems

These people primary occupation is agriculture but due to insufficient rains, scarcity of ground water, due to no proper irrigation facilities, because of increasing prices of best quality seeds and fertilizers and being hilly region. These reasons forced them to do other kind of works other than cultivations. Still some households are continued to do cultivation as their occupation. Every year they cultivate in two seasons khariff and Rabi. Mostly they cultivate cereals, pulses, oilseeds and vegetables like paddy, corn, mandia, Jana, kaju, kangu, jhudang, kandula, dungurani. They generally practice traditional methods of cultivation such as plough, land preparation, sowing seeds, weeding and harvesting etc in all kinds of land via low land, medium land and also up lands which leads to low agricultural production. Generally people believe that if they use more fertilizer then production will be more.

Type of crops	Coverage (Acres)	Output(KG)	Income
PADDY	76.29	81700	857850
PULSES	6.33	1639	24604
MILLETS	3.45	562	17894
VEGETABLES	1.46	234	8721
Oil seeds	1.38	158	2052



Farmers are not earning deserved amount of money through cultivation because of the buyers. Buyers are buying these crops from villagers for less amount of money and they are selling for profits in the outside markets which not fair at all to the farmers. There is way for this problem by rotating money inside the village itself through SHG's what I mean is by giving money from SHG's to farmers for agricultural expenses and later buying crops from farmers and selling in the market is done SHG's and buy returning the amount they deserved will be look after by SHG's

By providing proper irrigation facilities, seeds and fertilizers to the farmers with proper guidance will increase the yielding of the crops. Most of the cultivable land is upland and people are dependent on monsoon/ rainwater for cultivation. Due to weather changes agricultural production has suffered.

## PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED IN THIS VILLAGE

### COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

ISSUES	PROBLEMS	SOLUTION
<b>Education</b>	People discontinued education because of monetary issues Irregular attendance of school teachers	Scholarships and free education. Proper monitoring
<b>Health</b>	Continual getting affected with fever. No proper medical facilities available. Children growing with mal nutrition. Around 50% HH's suffer from common disease. Poor village sanitation. Women health issues ignored	Organising health camps. Strengthening village level institutions to monitor / ensuring the availability of ANM & Anganwadi services. By providing proper medical facilities and nutritious food to children.
<b>Asha</b>	Insufficient nutritious products Lack of proper equipments	By providing nutritious food and supplements
<b>PDS shop</b>	PDS shop is in this village. Every households doesn't have ration cards Insufficient supplements in the shop	By Providing shop to this village with required supplements and ration cards to the villagers.
<b>SGH's</b>	Not even single group is available People lack the knowledge and benefits of these groups	By introducing these groups to this village will increase economic status of the villagers. Revolving fund must be introduced in SHG's All the house being female headed these groups will have healthy activity

## COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

ISSUES	PROBLEMS	SOLUTION
<b>Drinking water</b>	Only couple of hand pumps and open wells are available for whole village. For all sahi's They need to carry water from hand pumps and open well to home. Hands pumps are not in proper working condition	by diging more tube wells and by fitting more solar water tanks
<b>Balwadi and ICDS center</b>	This center is available in this village but it requires repairs Mal nutrition in children	Providing ICDS center to this village with sufficient nutriotional products and good care taker.
<b>Roads</b>	CC road inside the village for all sahi's No drainages available at sides of the cc road	By providing 2.5 kms of cc road with drainage facilities for the village.
<b>Electricity</b>	Only 43 households have access to electricity only for 10 to 15 hrs in the day time. 177 households doesn't have any access to electricity mot even for 6 hrs No access to electricity in the night time	by providing electricity to every households in the night time too will be helpful
<b>HOUSING</b>	146 houses are mud houses Only 65 houses out of 220 houses are built by INDIRA AWAAS 155 houses required indira awaas	Indira awaas must be provided to all 155 houses
<b>Sanitation</b>	Not even single house has toilets. No proper drainage facilities. No garabage bins inside and outside the houses.	promoting need of toilets in every houses by providing proper drainage facilities and toilets will helpful Organizing camps about sanitation.
<b>Markets</b>	Markets are 10 kms away from the village Haat are held weekly and that too in another village	By holding haat bazaar in this village itself will help the villagers. And building seeds and fertilizers shop in this village will increase agriculture activities



**NRM AND LIVELIHOODS ENHANCEMENT****NRM**

ISSUES	PROBLEMS	SOLUTION
<b>LAND</b>	Soil erosion Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion. Un bunded up lands Undulated Topology Sever Soil erosion Uncontrolled Drainage Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion. Un bunded up lands Poor soil status Lack of vegetation	3 check dams planned along with 3 WHS. Land levelling is required in the village Plantation of Horticultural crops like mango and cashew must be provided Renovation of existing water bodies Construction of new water bodies Different soil conservation measures from ridge to valley Horticultural and forest species plantation through convergence.
<b>NTFP</b>	Availability of NTFPs Marketing Value addition Lack of awareness about the trade potential of existing available NTFPs. Improper harvesting techniques. Due to deforestation common NTFPs are not available. Exploitation by Traders.	Strengthening SHGs for taking NTFP as group activities. Training on Value addition. Strengthening VSS for protection and plantation of NTFP species.

## LIVELIHOOD

ISSUES	PROBLEMS	SOLUTION
<b>Agriculture</b>	<p>Low productivity</p> <p>Irrigation</p> <p>Finance</p> <p>Technical guidance</p> <p>Availability of inputs</p> <p>Lack of knowledge</p>	<p>These villagers are interested in try new crops which gives high yields in this place.</p> <p>Tuber crops grow good in this place. So we will provide them crops like corn, maize, turmeric, ginger and different varieties of paddy and much more. By providing revolving fund to SHG Motivating farmers for summer ploughing and organic manures.</p> <p>Seed treatment with bio-fertilizer.</p> <p>Timely control of diseases and pest and use organic pesticides.</p> <p>Use of high yielding varieties, crop diversification and use the residual moisture for legumes.</p>
<b>Livestock</b>	<p>Non availability of shelter for livestock.</p> <p>Poor production.</p> <p>Diseases.</p> <p>Local Breed</p>	<p>We provide sheds for livestock.</p> <p>We provide poultry and goatry to the villagers.</p> <p>We will introduce new breeds to this village.</p> <p>We will provide vaccinations and vaccinations camps.</p> <p>Promoting traditional rural technology for poultry and goat keeping</p>
<b>Migration</b>	<p>Few HH's of the wage labourers migrate to nearer districts for work.</p> <p>Lack of employment opportunities in the village</p> <p>Low Wage rate in the local area.</p>	<p>By teaching and training about mobile repairing, hillbrooming, driving, carpenter, mason, cycle repairing.</p> <p>By providing petty shops and business.</p>

**IDENTIFICATIONS & REQUIREMENTS**

<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM)</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Amount in lakh's</b>
<i>Irrigation channels</i>	1200 meters	<b>2.40</b>
<i>Check dams</i>	10 no's	<b>50.0</b>
<i>Open well renovation</i>	2 no's	<b>1.0</b>
<i>Open well</i>	2 no's	<b>1.0</b>
<i>Stone bunding</i>	70 ha	<b>7.0</b>
<i>LBCD</i>	10 no's	<b>1.0</b>
<i>farm ponds</i>	10 no's	<b>10.0</b>
<i>Renovation of WHS</i>	1 no's	<b>3.0</b>
<i>WHS</i>	2 no's	<b>10.0</b>
<i>Land Development</i>	50HA	<b>10.0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>95.4</b>
<b>HORTICULTURE</b>		
<b>Plantations:-</b> Cashew, Mango, teak, coconut	25 Ha	
<b>Backyard horticulture:-</b> Lemon, orange, jackfruit, Banana.	130 HH's	

<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<i>Goatry</i>	170 HH's	
<i>poultry</i>	2 SHG groups	
<i>Goatary &amp; Poultry shed</i>	170 HH's	
<i>Revolving fund to SHG</i>	2 SHG groups	
<b>Skill development Training</b>		
<i>Cycle repairing</i>	5 no's	
<i>Pretty shop</i>	3 no's	
<i>Mobile repairing</i>	4 no's	
<i>Tailoring</i>	10 no's	
<i>Mason</i>	3 no's	
<i>carpenter</i>	2 no's	
<i>Electric wiring</i>	4 no's	
<i>Driving</i>	3 no's	
<i>Motor cycle repairing</i>	2 no's	

<b>COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<i>Tube wells with solar tanks</i>	6 no's	
<i>Electricity access</i>	177 HH's	
<i>Cc road</i>	2.5 KM	
<i>Toilets</i>	220 no's	
<i>Smokeless chuas</i>	220 no's	
<i>Solar lanterns</i>	220 no's	
<i>SHG work shed</i>	1 no's	
<i>Bathing ghat along with dress changing rooms</i>	1 no's	
<i>Community hall</i>	1 no's	
<i>Drying yard</i>	1 no's	
<i>NTPF shed with weighing machine</i>	1 no's	
<i>Anganwadi repairs</i>	1 no's	
<i>Primary school building and its boundaries repairs</i>	1 no's	
<i>Compost pit</i>	8 no's	
<i>Cattle shed</i>	150 HH's	

## NRM-PATCH PLANNING

### Illustrative summary of present use and status

Name of patch	Plot #s	Area, ha	Owners	Present use	Present status
PATCH-1	218,281,342,340,339,338,337,336,335,334,333,332,331,330,329,328,327,326,325,324,323,322,321,277,276,275,274,273,272,271,270,268,267,266,265,264,263,262,261,260,259,258,257,256,255,254,253,252,251,250,248,247,246,245,244,243,242,241,240,239,238,237,236,235,234,220,219,217,216,215,214,213,212,211,210,209,208,206,205,191,190,188	206.08	Gayanti Raita,Rajeswari Dalabehera,Kuni Gamanja,Sibani Dalabehera,DURGI DALABEHERA,SUNIDHI SUBHA DALABEHERA,KEMALA RAITA,MERI RAITA,LAIBARI RAITA,GIRJANI DALABEHERA,BABILA DALABEHERA,AMAGINI DALABEHERA,BREMI	Paddy Pulses Millets Vegetables Oil seeds	Sever Soil erosion Un bunded up lands Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion. Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage
PATCH-2	400,396,385,384,383,382,381,379,378,377,376,375,374,373,372,371,370,369,368,367,366,365,364,363,362,361,360,359,358,357,356,355,354,353,352,351,350,349,348,347,346,345,343,212	103.04	KALA RAITA,NEKI RAITA,RAMAKANTA RAITA,RADHIKA RAITA,GOURI MANDALA,MARGI MANDALA,JARADEBI MANDALA,SAMBARI MANDALA,MERI MANDALA,SAMBARI	Pulses Millets Oil seeds	Soil erosion Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage
PATCH-3	114,397,394,393,181,320,179,178,177,176,172,171,170,169,168,162,161,160,159,158,157,156,155,154,153,152,151,150,149,148,147,146,145,144,143,142,141,140,139,138,137,136,135,134,133,132,131,130,129,128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,112,111,110,109,108,107,106,105,104,103,102,101,100,99,98,97,96,95,94,93,92,91,90,89,88,87,86,85,84,83,82,81,80,79,76	60.45	SUMBARI MANDALA,JANAKI DALABEHERA,BAMBATI DALABEHERA,JALI MANDALA,SAGARI RAITA,SURAJANI MANDALA,SUBARNI DALABEHERA,BHABANI DALABEHERA,RAYAL DALABEHERA,MUSI RAITA,KASTURI	Paddy Pulses Millets Oil seeds	Sever Soil erosion Bunding Problem Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion. Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage

Baghamari- VDP

PATCH-4	75,21,20,19,18,17,13,12,399,398,391,392,395,390,389,388,22,74,73,72,71,70,69,68,67,66,65,64,63,62,61,60,59,58,57,56,55,54,53,52,51,50,49,48,47,46,45,44,43,42,41,40,39,38,37,36,35,34,33,32,31,30,29,28,27,26,25,24,23,11,10,9,8,7,6,5,3,2,1	42.59	SITALI RAITA,JAMUNA RAITA,GURUBADI MANDALA,PHULAMANI GAMANGA,BASUMATI GAMANGA,JAYANTI GAMANGA,PADMINI RAITA,SEBATI RAITA.LULI RAITA.PREMI	Paddy Pulses Millets Oil seeds	Sever Soil erosion Bunding Problem Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion. Undulated Topology
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### Illustrative summary of problems

Name of patch	Plot #s	Area, ha	Owners	Present use	Present status
PATCH-1	218,281,342,340,339,338,337,336,335,334,333,332,331,330,329,328,327,326,325,324,323,322,321,277,276,275,274,273,272,271,270,268,267,266,265,264,263,262,261,260,259,258,257,256,255,254,253,252,251,250,248,247,246,245,244,243,242,241,240,239,238,237,236,235,234,220,219,217,216,215,214,213,212,211,210,209,208,206,205,191,190,188	206.08	JEMA DALABEHERA,BAISAKHI RAITA,GAYATRI RAITA,SUKA RAITA,RAJANI RAITA,SAROJINI GAMANGA,BUDHABARI GAMANGA,SANTARI GAMANGA,PARBATI RAITA,MINI RAITA,PRABAI RAITA,SUBARNI RAITA,DAMBI DALABEHERA,LAYI MANDALA,MILINI RAITA,JAYAMANI RAITA,LAXMI DALABEHERA,SABITA DALABEHERA,LALITA DALABEHERA,MINATI	Class-III, Soil depth 22.5to 45cm  Slope-1-3%	Sever Soil erosion Un bunded up lands Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion. Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage
PATCH-2	400,396,385,384,383,382,381,379,378,377,376,375,374,373,372,371,370,369,368,367,366,365,364,363,362,361,360,359,358,357,356,355,354,353,352,351,350,349,348,347,346,345,343,212	103.04	NILA GAMANGA,SUMBARI RAITA,SUKANTI MANDALA,LIARI MANDALA,GITANJALI MANDALA,GIRIBASINI DALABEHERA,RADHA MANDALA,KUNI MANDALA,SUSILA MANDALA,BASANTI RAITA,BHAGYABATI RAITA,YAMI RAITA,GOURI RAITA,SUBASI RAITA,ASINI	Class-IV, Soil depth 7.5-22.5-cm  Slope-8-10%	Soil erosion Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage
PATCH-3	114,397,394,393,181,320,179,178,177,176,172,171,170,169,168,162,161,160,159,158,157,156,155,154,153,152,151,150,149,148,147,146,145,144,143,142,141,140,139,138,137,136,135,134,133,132,131,130,129,128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,112,111,110,109,108,107,106,105,104,103,102,101,100,99,98,97,96,95,94,93,92,91,90,89,88,87,86,85,84,83,82,81,80,79,76	60.45	JASODA DALABEHERA,Sana Mangala Sabar,Elijar Sabar,Abel Sabar,Esmael Sabar,Brajabandhu Sabar,Biren Sabar,Binay Sabar,Jadi Sabar,Surendra Sabar,Masha Raita,Jagabandhu Sabar,Harishchandra Sabar,Pramila Sabar,Mamita Bedu,Narasingha Bedu,Chaitya Raita,Banabasi	Class-III, Soil depth 22.5to 45cm  Slope-1-3%	Sever Soil erosion Bunding Problem Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion. Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage

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PATCH-4	75,21,20,19,18,17,13,12,399,398,391,392,395,390,389,388,22,74,73,72,71,70,69,68,67,66,65,64,63,62,61,60,59,58,57,56,55,54,53,52,51,50,49,48,47,46,45,44,43,42,41,40,39,38,37,36,35,34,33,32,31,30,29,28,27,26,25,24,23,11,10,9,8,7,6,5,3,2,1	42.59	GIRIBASINI DALABEHERA,RADHA MANDALA,KUNI MANDALA,SUSILA MANDALA,BASANTI RAITA,BHAGYABATI RAITA,YAMI RAITA,GOURI RAITA,SUBASI RAITA,ASINI GAMANGA,SURANJANI RAITA,SUNITA RAITA,JUNI GAMANGA,KUNKUDI GAMANGA,SEBATI MANDALA,KUNI MANDALA,BUDHABARI RAITA,JANAKI GAMANGA,LILI MANDALA,JASODA MANDALA,BALABATI	Class-III,IV,VI Soil depth 22.5to 45cm, 7.5 or less Slope-1-3%,5-8%	Sever Soil erosion Bunding Problem Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion. Undulated Topology
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### Illustrative patch-wise summary of proposed treatment

Item #	Name of patch	Intervention	Owner (s)	Owner's Plot #	Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Plot #	Area, ha	Budget, Rs	Labour, person days	Material, Rs	MGREGS, Rs	MPA, Rs	People, Rs	Year of work	Proposed land use
1	Patch -1	WHS	Govt	380	Gayanti Raita,Rajeswari Dalabehera,Kuni Gamanja,Sibani Dalabehera,DURGI DALABEHERA,SUNIDHI SUBHA DALABEHERA,KEMALA	277,276,275,274,273, 272,271,270,268,267, 266,265,264,263,262, 261,260,259,258,257, 256,255,254,253,252, 251,250,248,247,246, 245,244,243,242,241,	50.23	10 la kh s							
		Stone bunding	Pvt & Govt	181,303,94	RADHIKA RAITA,GOURI MANDALA,MARGI MANDALA,JARADEBI MANDALA,SAMBARI MANDALA,MERI MANDALA,SAMBARI GAMANGA,HEMARI	181,303,94	20.24	4 la kh s							
		Filed Bunding & land leveling	Pvt	218,281,342 ,340,339,33 8,337,336,3 35,334,333, 332,331,330 ,329,328,32	LATAMANI RAITA,HEMANTI DALABEHERA,KANCHANA DALABEHERA,MINA MANDALA,SUMBARI MANDALA,JANAKI DALABEHERA,BAMBATI	218,281,342,340,339, 338,337,336,335,334, 333,332,331,330,329, 328,327,326,325,324, 323,322,321	30.81	6 la kh s							
		LBCD	Govt	181,182.183 ,184,303	BELAMANI MANDALA,TUMARI DALABEHERA,SUNITA MANDALA,LAIBARI MANDALA,SUKI RAITA,MARIYAM		10 no,s	1 la kh s							
1	Patch -1	Well	Pvt	335,334,333 ,332,	LULI RAITA,PREMI RAITA,ARPHA RAITA,LANDI DALABEHERA,SARASI RAITA LANDI RAITA SI LIATI	335,334,333,332,	5no's	2. 5 la kh							

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Item #	Name of patch	Intervention	Owner (s)	Owner's Plot #	Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Plot #	Area, ha	Budget, Rs	Labour, person days	Material, Rs	MGREGS, Rs	MPA, Rs	People, Rs	Year of work	Proposed land use
		Farm pond	Pvt	331,330,329,328,327,326,325,262,261,260,259,258	RAJANI RAITA,SAROJINI GAMANGA,BUDHABARI GAMANGA,SANTARI GAMANGA,PARBATI RAITA MINI RAITA PRABAI	331,330,329,328,327,326,325,262,261,260,259,258	3 no's	3 lakhs							

Item #	Name of patch	Intervention	Owner (s)	Owner's Plot #	Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Plot #	Area, ha	Budget, Rs	Labour, person days	Material, Rs	MGREGS, Rs	MPA, Rs	People, Rs	Year of work	Proposed land use
1	Patch -2	CHECK DAM	Govt	376	SUKANTI MANDALA,LIARI MANDALA,GITANJALI MANDALA,GIRIBASINI DALABEHERA,RADHA MANDALA,KUNI MANDALA,SUSILA	400,396,385,384,383,382,381,379,378,377,376,375,374,373,372	10.26	5 lakhs							
		Stone bunding	Pvt & Govt	378,379,380,38	SABITA GAMANGA,GAYANTI GAMANGA,JEBANTI RAITA,JEBEDI RAITA,JASODA DALABEHERA.Sana	378,379,380,38	8.24	1.60 lakhs							

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		Filed Bunding & land leveling	Pvt	369,368,367,366,365,364,363,362,361,360,359,358,357,356,355,354,353,352,351,350,349,348,347,346,345,343,212	Kasturi Raita, Padmabati Raita, Rajib Mandal, Abiya Mandal, Hemanta Kumar Raita, Jirimiya Raita, Bijay Raita, Bhima Raita, Babana Raita, Asadi Raita, Paitari Raita, Gini Raita, Sumbari Raita, Beranika Raita, Tumedi Raita, Johan Raita, Suku Sabar, Indamai Raita, Budbeheri	369,368,367,366,365,364,363,362,361,360,359,358,357,356,355,354,353,352,351,350,349,348,347,346,345,343,212	12.62	2.4 lakhs								
		LBCD	Govt	378,379,380	Gayanti Raita, Rajeswari Dalabehera, Kuni Gamanja, Sibani Dalabehera, DURGI DALABEHERA, SUNIDHI SUBHA		5no,s	0.5 lakhs								

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Item #	Name of patch	Intervention	Owner (s)	Owner's Plot #	Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Plot #	Area, ha	Budget, Rs	Labour, person days	Material, Rs	MGREGS, Rs	MPA, Rs	People, Rs	Year of work	Proposed land use
3	Patch -3	CHECK DAM	Govt	100	RAJALAXMI RAITA,TIKAI RAITA,NARMADA RAITA,RADAMI RAITA,BRAHMANI GAMANGA,PRABA TI RAITA,GIRJANI RAITA,SUREBI RAITA,SANTOSI RAITA,LALITA RAITA,IVOTI	114,397,394,393,181,320,179,178,177,176,172,171,170,169,168,162,161,160,159,158,157,156,155,154,153,152,151,150,149,148,147,146,145,144,143,142,141,140,139,138,137,136,135,134,133,132,131,	50.46	5 lakhs							
		Stone bunding	Pvt & Govt	113,114, 115	LAXMI GAMANGA,BAIDE NI DALABEHERA,GO URI	378,379,380,38	20.38	4 lakhs							
		Filed Bunding & land leveling	Pvt	130,129, 128,127, 126,125, 124,123, 122,121, 120,119, 118,116, 115,113,	SURAJANI MANDALA,SUBAR NI DALABEHERA,BH ABANI DALABEHERA,RA YAL DALABEHERA,MU	130,129,128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,112,111,110,109,108,107,106,105,104,103,102,101,100,99,98,97,96,95,94,93,92,91,90,89,88,87,86,85,84,83,82,81,80,79,76	40.23	8 lakhs							

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3	Patch -3	Well	Pvt	335,334,333,332,	Sarita Lima,Susila Lima,Dustina Chhanchani,Sarojini Rao.Bhikari Lima.Maria	108,107,106,105,104,103,102,101,100,99,98,97	5no's	2.5 lakh							
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Item #	Name of patch	Intervention	Owner (s)	Owner's Plot #	Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Plot #	Area, ha	Budget, Rs	Labour, person days	Material, Rs	MGREGS, Rs	MPA, Rs	People, Rs	Year of work	Proposed land use
4	Patch -4	CHECK DAM	Govt	63	SURAJANI MANDALA,SUBARNI DALABEHERA,BHABANI DALABEHERA,RAYAL DALABEHERA,MUSI RAITA,KASTURI MANDALA,SUBASINI RAITA,SUJATA MANDALA,JOGANI RAITA,BELAMANI MANDALA,TUMARI DALABEHERA,SUNITA MANDALA,LAIBARI MANDALA,SUKI RAITA,MARIYAM MANDALA,BASANTI RAITA,PELI RAITA,CHAMPA MANDALA,KUMARI DALABEHERA,LUDIA	75,21,20,19,18,17,13,12,399,398,391,392,395,390,389,388,22,74,73,72,71,70,69,68,67,66,65,64,63,62,61,60,59,58,57,56,55,54,53,52,51,50,49,48,47,46,45,44,43,42,41,40,39,38,37,36,35,34,33,32,31,30,29,28,27,26,25,24,23,11,10,9,8,7,6,5,3,2,1	50.23	5 lakhs							
		Stone bunding	Pvt & Govt	1,2,3,74	LULI RAITA,PREMI RAITA,ARPHA RAITA,LANDI DALABEHERA,SARASI RAITA,LANDI RAITA,SUJATI RAITA,LUSI RAITA,LUSENI RAITA,SUNITA SABARA,SUNITA SABARA,JAYAMANI RAITA,JAMBATI RAITA,GAYATRI	1,2,3,74	20.24	4 lakhs							

Baghamari- VDP

Item #	Name of patch	Intervention	Owner (s)	Owner's Plot #	Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Plot #	Area, ha	Budget, Rs	Labour, person days	Material, Rs	MGREGS, Rs	MPA, Rs	People, Rs	Year of work	Proposed land use
		Filed Bunding & land leveling	Pvt	218,281,342,340,339,338,337,336,335,334,333,332,331,330,329,328,32	SUBARNI RAITA,DAMBI DALABEHERA,LAYI MANDALA,MILINI RAITA,JAYAMANI RAITA,LAXMI DALABEHERA,SABITA	57,56,55,54,53,52,51,50,49,48,47,46,45,44,43,42,41,40,39,38,37,36,35,34,33,32,31,30,29,28,27,26,25,24,23,11,10,9,8,7,6,5,3,2,1	30.81	6 lakhs							
		LBCD	Govt	1,2,3,74	SUSILA MANDALA,BASANTI RAITA,BHAGYABATI RAITA,YAMI RAITA,GOURI RAITA,SUBASI RAITA,ASINI GAMANGA,SURANJANI RAITA,SUNITA RAITA,JUNI		10 no,s	1 lakh							
		Well	Pvt	40,39,38,37,36,35,34	Surendra Sabar,Masha Raita,Jagabandhu Sabar,Harishchandra Sabar,Pramila Sabar,Mamita Bedu ,Narasingha Bedu	40,39,38,37,36,35,34	3no's	1.5 lakhs							
		Farm pond	Pvt	49,48,47,46,45,44,43,42,41,40,39,38,37,36,35,34,33,32	Gayanti Raita,Rajeswari Dalabehera,Kuni Gamanja,Sibani Dalabehera,DURGI DALABEHERA,SUNIDHI	49,48,47,46,45,44,43,42,41,40,39,38,37,36,35,34,33,32	2 no's	2L akhs							

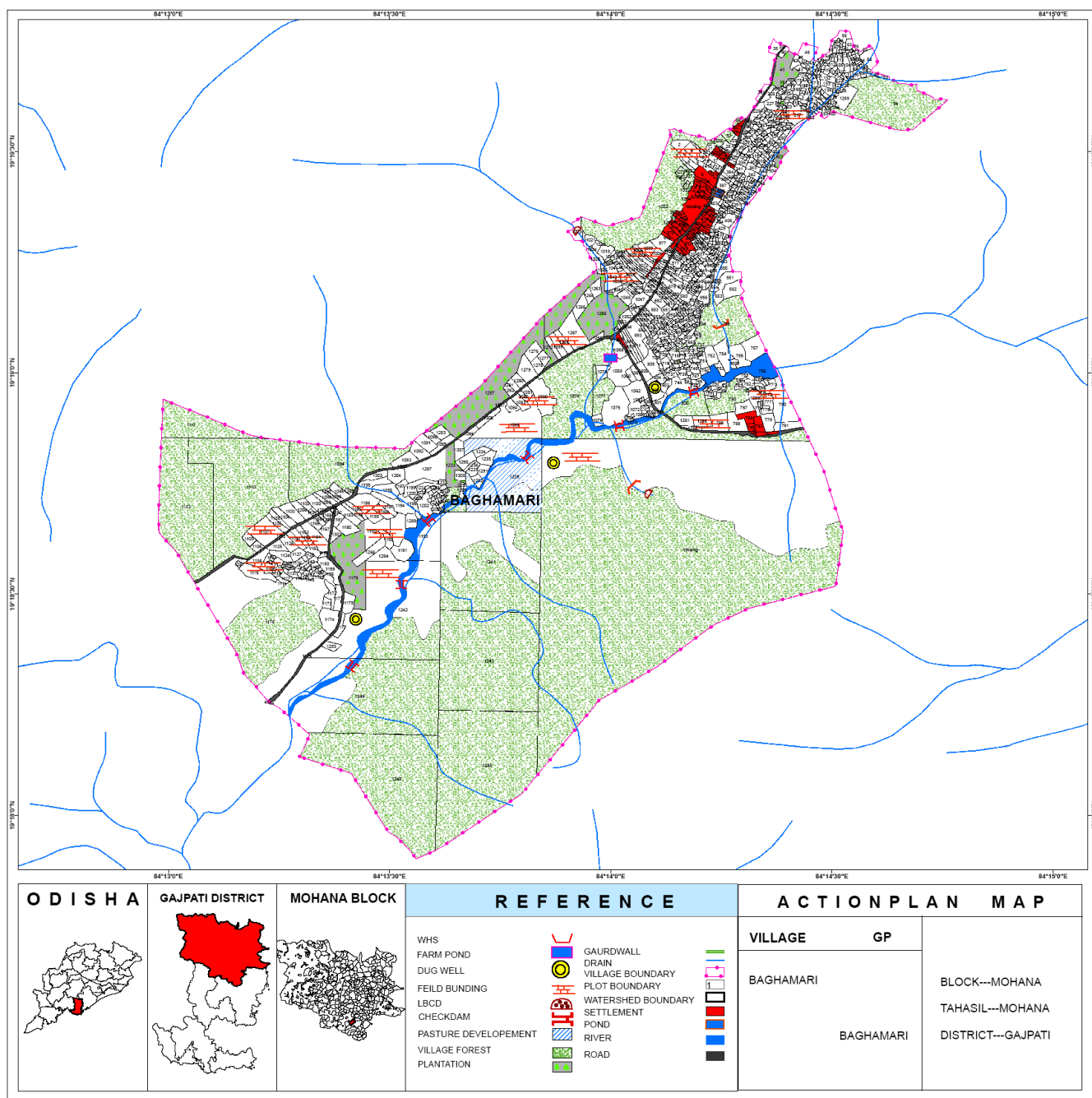
### Illustrative Intervention-wise summary of activities and investment

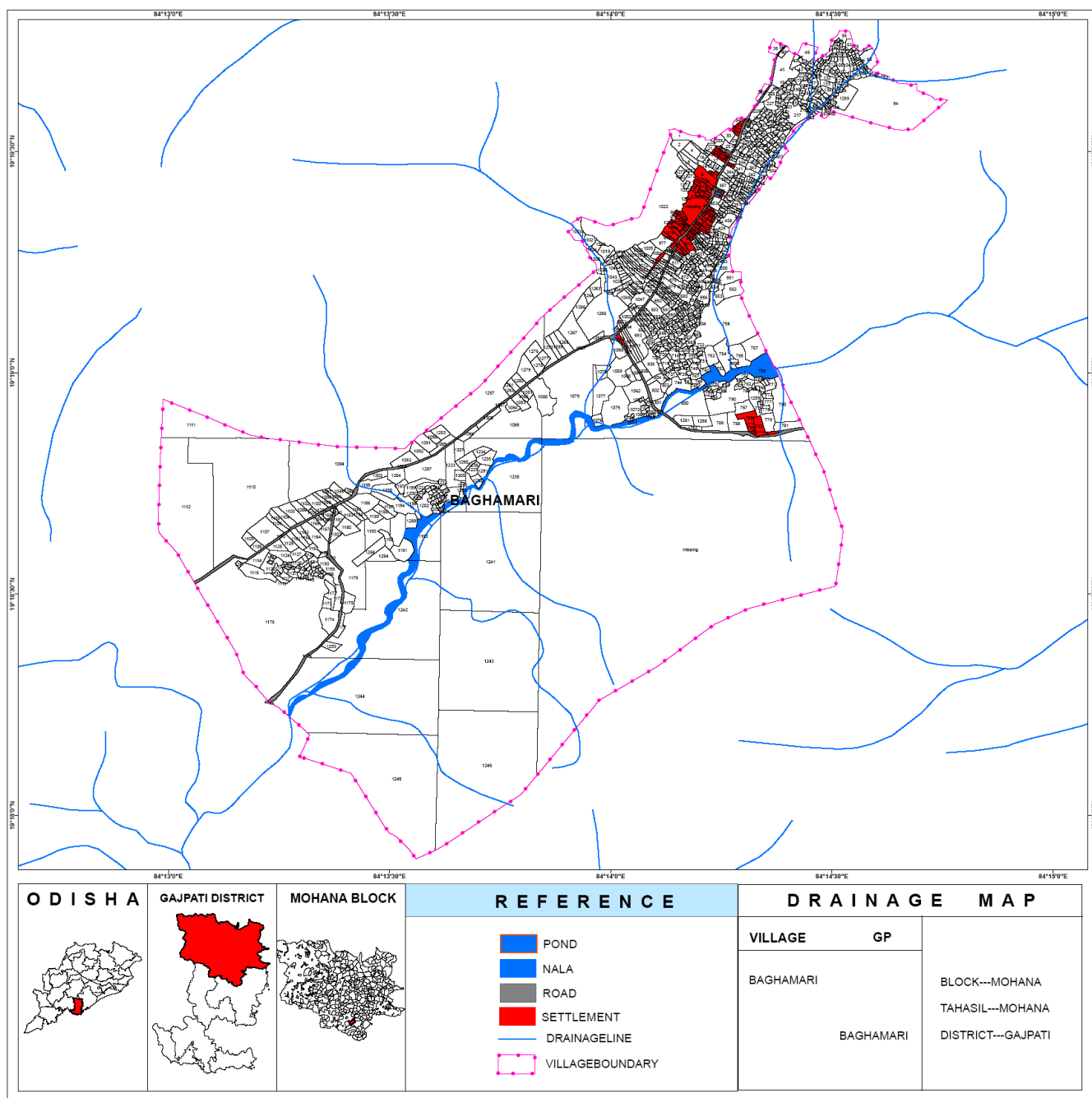
Activity	Name s of Patch #s	Item #s (Table 3)	Area, ha	Owners	Beneficiaries	Total investment, Rs (lakhs)	MG REGS, Rs	M PA , Rs	People, Rs	Year (s) of work
WHS	Patch -1	1 no		Govt	SUREBI RAITA,SANTOSI RAITA,LALITA RAITA,JYOTI RAITA,KALA RAITA,NEKI RAITA,RAMAKANTA RAITA,RADHIKA RAITA,GOURI MANDALA,MARGI MANDALA,JARADEBI MANDALA,SAMBARI MANDALA,MERI MANDALA,SAMBARI GAMANGA,HEMARI RAITA,GANGAMAI GAMANGA,SABITRI RAITA,LAXMI GAMANGA,BAIDENI DALABEHERA,GOURI MANDALA,SUSILA	10.0				
Checkdam	Patch -2,3,4	3 no's		Govt	LABANYA DALABEHERA,LATAMANI RAITA,HEMANTI DALABEHERA,KANCHANA DALABEHERA,MINA MANDALA,SUMBARI MANDALA,JANAKI DALABEHERA,BAMBATI DALABEHERA,JALI MANDALA,SAGARI RAITA,SURAJANI MANDALA,SUBARNI DALABEHERA,BHABANI DALABEHERA,RAYAL DALABEHERA,MUSI RAITA,KASTURI MANDALA,SUBASINI RAITA,SUJATA MANDALA,	15.0				
Stone Bunding	Patch -1,2,3,4		69 ha	Govt	,JOGANI RAITA,BELAMANI MANDALA,TUMARI DALABEHERA,SUNITA MANDALA,LAIBARI MANDALA,SUKI RAITA,MARIYAM MANDALA,BASANTI RAITA,PELI RAITA,CHAMPA MANDALA,KUMARI DALABEHERA,LUDIA RAITA,RINA MANDALA,SUNDAMI RAITA,RIJEM RAITA,SITALI RAITA,JAMUNA RAITA,GURUBADI MANDALA,PHULAMANI GAMANGA,BASUMATI GAMANGA,JAYANTI	13.8				

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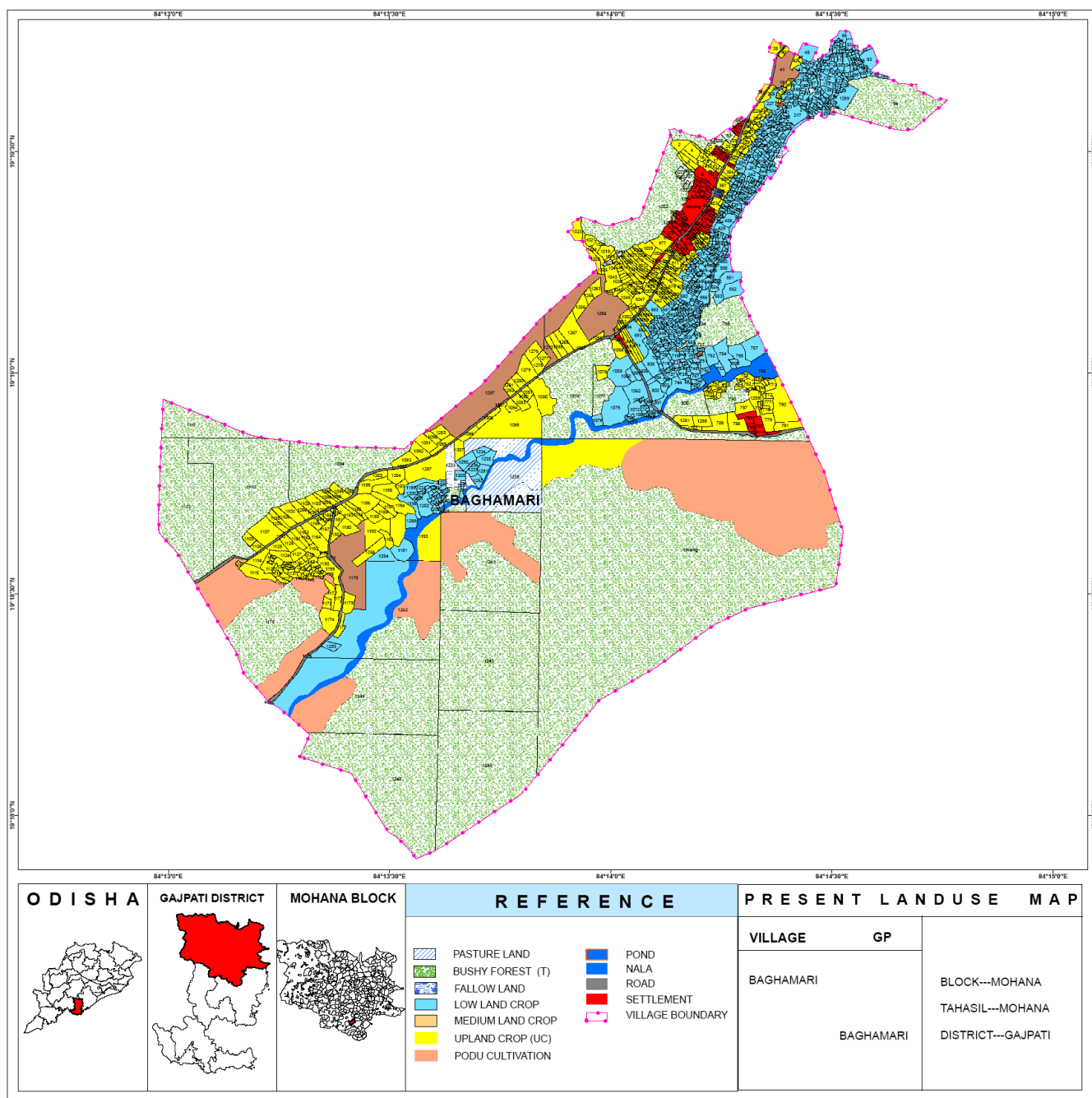
Filed Bunding & land leveling	Patch - 1,2,3,4	11 4.4 7 ha	Pvt	LANDI DALABEHERA,SARASI RAITA,LANDI RAITA,SUJATI RAITA,LUSI RAITA,LUSENI RAITA,SUNITA SABARA,SUNITA SABARA,JAYAMANI RAITA,JAMBATI RAITA,GAYATRI RAITA,JAMAI RAITA,HEMA RAITA,LULI GAMANGA,SAMBARA RAITA,PRASANTI RAITA,KUSUMI RAITA,JAGI GAMANGA,DAMANTI RAITA,JEMI DALABEHERA,JEMA DALABEHERA,RAISAKUL RAITA,GAYATRI RAITA,SUKA RAITA,RAJANI RAITA	22.84				
LBCD	Patch - 1,2,3,4	25 no's	Govt	LANDI DALABEHERA,SARASI RAITA,LANDI RAITA,SUJATI RAITA,LUSI RAITA,LUSENI RAITA,SUNITA SABARA,SUNITA SABARA,JAYAMANI RAITA,JAMBATI RAITA,GAYATRI RAITA,JAMAI RAITA,HEMA RAITA,LULI GAMANGA,SAMBARA RAITA,PRASANTI RAITA,KUSUMI RAITA,JAGI GAMANGA,DAMANTI RAITA,JEMI DALABEHERA,JEMA	2.5				
Well	Patch -1,3,4	13 no's	Pvt	SUSILA MANDALA,BASANTI RAITA,BHAGYABATI RAITA,YAMI RAITA,GOURI RAITA,SUBASI RAITA,ASINI GAMANGA,SURANJANI RAITA,SUNITA RAITA,JUNI GAMANGA,KUNKUDI GAMANGA,SEBATI MANDALA,KUNI MANDALA,BUDHABARI RAITA,JANAKI GAMANGA,LILI	6.5				
Farm pond	Patch -1,4	5 no's	Pvt	Eliajar Sabar,Abel Sabar,Esmael Sabar,Brajabandhu Sabar,Biren Sabar,Binay Sabar,Jadi Sabar ,Surendra Sabar,Masha Raita,Jagabandhu Sabar,Harishchandra Sabar,Pramila Sabar,Mamita Bedu ,Narasingha Bedu ,Chaitya Raita,Banabasi Raita,Namita Raita,Laibari Raita,Kasturi Raita,Padmabati Raita,	5.0				



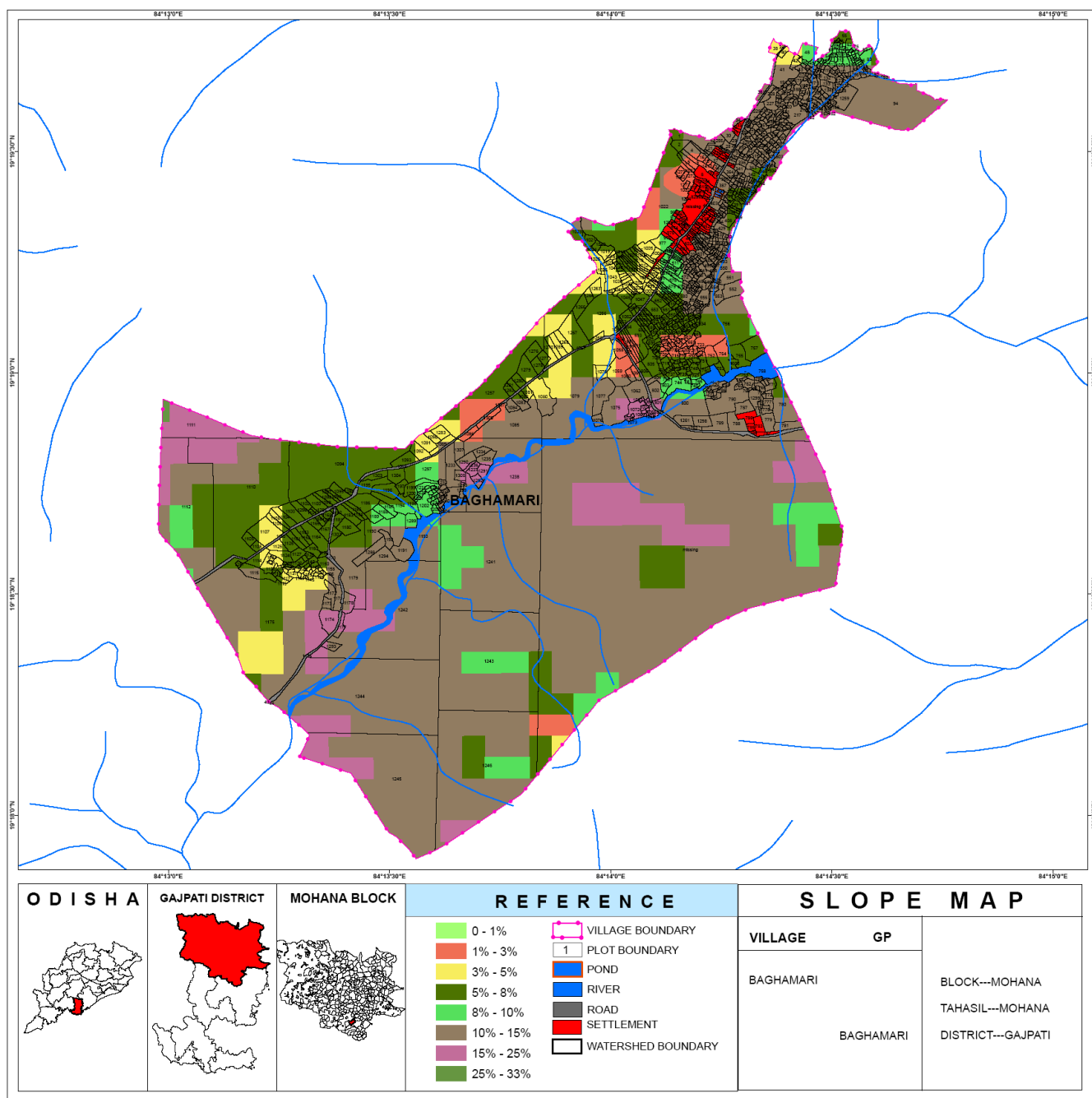




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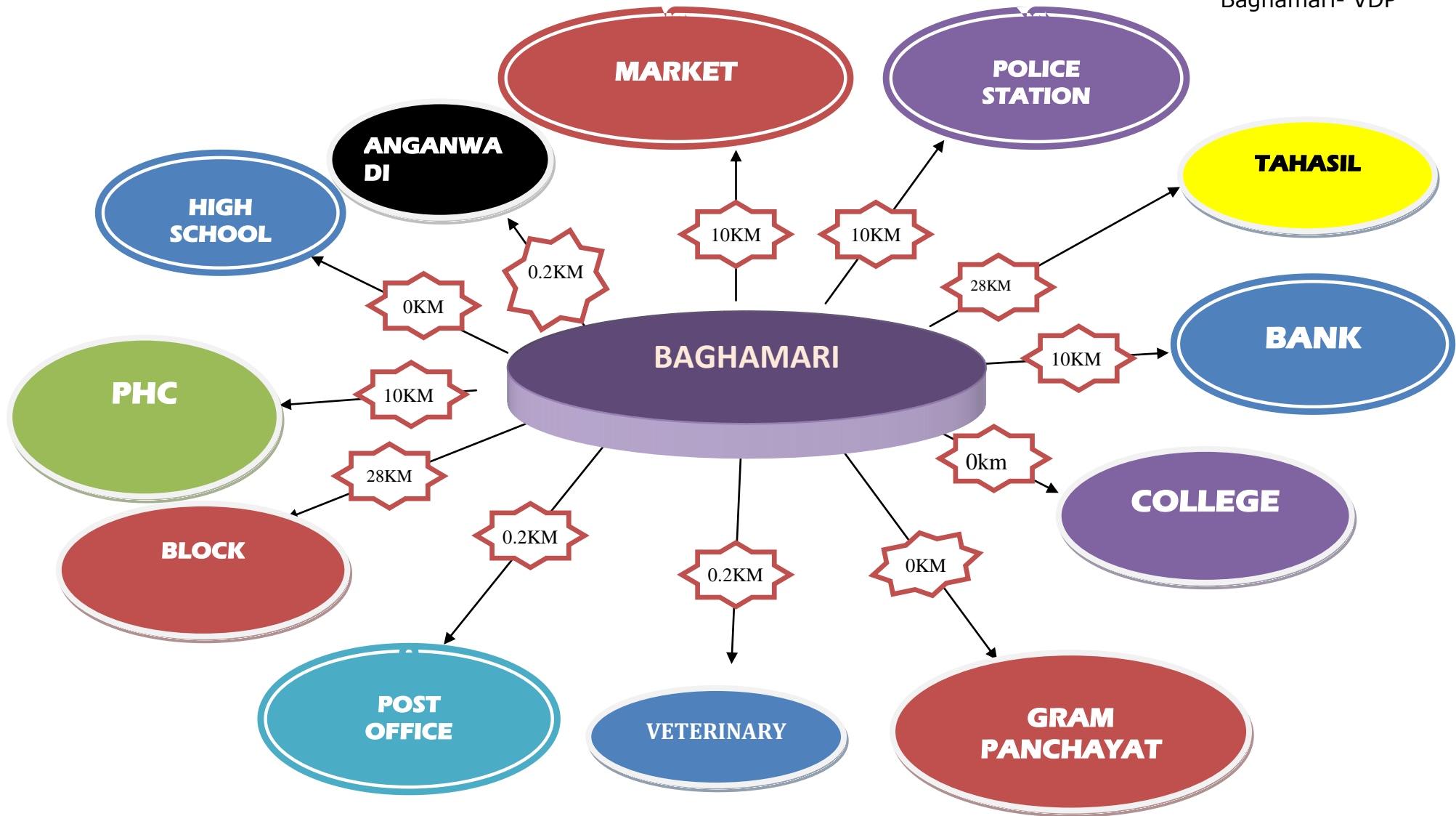
# SOCIAL MAP

Baghamari- VDP



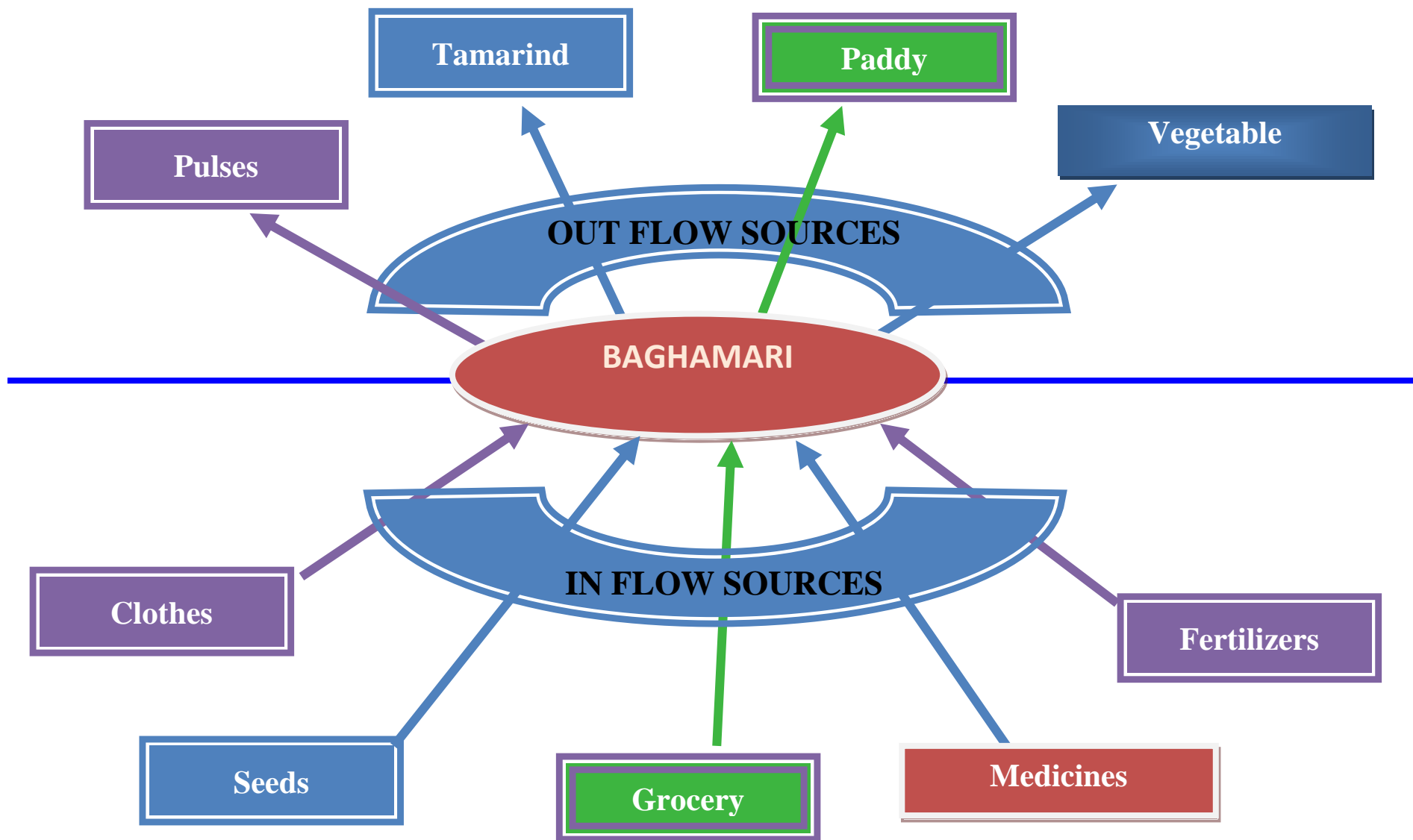
# MOBILITY MAP

Baghamari- VDP













## INFLOW & DROP SOURCES

Baghamari- VDP



## SEASONALITY CALANDER

Name of VDP: - BAGHAMARI VDP

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Rainfall												
Cultivation												
Credit												
Employment												
Disease (Animal)												
Disease (Human)												
NTFP												
Income	