



VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF BHATCHHATAR, MORADA, MAYURBHANJ



Facilitated by:

**SPAR
MORADA**

CONTENT

SI NO	SUBJECT	PAGE NO
1	content	
2	Acknowledgement	
6	Executive Summary	
7	Planning process	
8	Baseline Information	
10	Community Empowerment	
11	Community infrastructure	
12	NRM and Livelihoods Enhancement:	
13	Proposed treatment plans	
14	PRA MAPS	
15	GIS MAPS	

To,
SPECIAL OFFICER, LDA
MORADA

Sub: - Approval for Village Development Plan (VDP)

Sir,

Respectively we are inform you that the villagers of BHATCHHATAR 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 SPAR 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 SPAR and OPELIP.

Yours Faithfully

VILLAGE DEVELOPEMENT COMMITTE

INTRODUCTION

Lodha means piece of flesh named after their ancestor. Lodhas have been in the focus of anthropologists and social activists. During the early period of their rule, the British government in India oppressed the tribal people of Jungle Mahals, who were traditionally dependent upon the forests for a living. They had revolted but were ruthlessly suppressed. Having been deprived of their livelihood and without any alternatives, they took to criminal ways of life and were subsequently branded a criminal tribe. They should properly be labelled as uprooted rebels. Lodha titles are Nayek, Mallick, Digar, Sardar, Bhokta, Kotal, Dandapat, Bhunya etc. These titles reflect social responsibility. They were descendants of Jarasandh from Mahabharata. The Lodhas hold that they are Sabars. They live day to day utilising what they can find for that particular period and getting the most out of the things that are useful and food that is consumable. Passing the day possibly with no obstacles is everyday Life

“The Village Development Plan” (VDP) has been prepared after identifying the major issues, carefully analyzing the problems and developing intervention strategies with optimum utilization of resources for maximum benefits for the local communities pertaining to both natural as well as non-land based livelihood aspects. The village development Plan is a document that results from the Village planning process and provides assessment and management information for a geographical defined village including the analysis, action and implementation of the plan. The VDP provides a road map to help identifying the problems, set goals and implementation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bhatchhatar village is located in morada tehsil of Mayurbhanj district in Odisha, India; it is situated 40 km away from sub-district headquarter Baripada and 40 km away from district headquarter mayurbhanj. As per 2009 stats, Chikitamatia is the gram panchayat of Bhatchhatar village.

The total geographical area of this village is 446.34 hectares. Bhatchhatar has a total population of 399 peoples. There are about 94 houses in Bhatchhatar village. Baripada is nearest town to Bhatchhatar which is approximately 40 km away.

Bhatchhatar village's latitude and longitude points are 86°9'44.91"E 21°54'13.90"N. The boundaries of Bhatchhatar village are to the North Badasole village is located, to the East Ghodabandha is located, to the West Andhari is located and to the South Fulljhari village is located.

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

Drinking water, housing, 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 well. Only couple of handpumps and one open well is available in this village, but project planned to provide tubewells with solar tanks which will solve drinking water problem in this village. Indira awass is required for 73 houses. Eletricity is another major problem in this village though there are 94 households in this village only 69 households access to electricity where as 25 households don't have access. Kerosene lanthers are only sources of light.by providing electricity will be help to those hh's. Project planned to provide solar lantheres to all the 94 households. There are no community buildings in this village this is one of the problem. Anaganavadi building and primary school requires repairs, so we planned to provide community hall, NTFP shed with weighing machine, repairs to the anaganavadi building.

In this village land is facing problem with severe soil erosion, Poor Productivity and villagers got no rain water haresvesting structures, only handful of wells are available, there are ponds which are in improper condition, land need to be levelled these are the problems in this village, so project planned to provide WHS, farm ponds, wells and land levelling in for the development of the village.

Horticulture will give good yeildings in this village but the only problem to the people is that they are lack of horticultural knowledge and plantations, so we decided to provide the knowledge of horticulture and plantations like cashew, lemon, jackfruit and orange.

In this village almost half of the income comes from the NTFP which is collected in the nearby forest, half of the households chooses the NTFP as their secondary occupation, everyday these people goes to the forest and collect the NTFP like sabai grass, mahula, salapatra and later they use it themselves or sell it in the village or to the local dealers 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 will provide them marketing and strategy

Agriculture is primary occupation of these villagers but due to no proper irriagation and water facilitites, low yield seeds and increased prices of fertilizers are always disappointing them and forcing them to choose daily wages or NTFP collection. The major crop cultivated in this village is paddy, sabai grass and lemon grass. Farmers are not cultivating any other crops in this village but are interested to do one, so we will provide them new crops like banana, biri, bajara, maize, corn, pulses, vegetables and millets.

This villager's livelihood consists of dailywages, NTFP, livestock and ropemaking. Due to no proper education these villagers are working as farm labor or paddycutters in nearby villages, working as roadworkers, some are working in houses in near by villages for their daily livelihood, they are growing animals like chickens, goats, sheeps, etc for consumption purposes but not for selling. There are some persons migrating to nearby districts for their livelihoods to face the upcoming harddays because of no proper employment facilitites in the village. So project decided to provide goatry, project will provide them poultry to SHG groups and ropemaking and project also provide skill development programs like tailoring, mason, carpenter, driving, cycle repairing, plumbing, pety shops etc.

The Planning Process

The following procedure was followed in the preparation of village development plan of Bhatchhatar 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 ulfil n 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 stake holders. 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)

- Through group discussions vulnerable households are identified (poor and very poor households, widows, orphans etc.), In this village there are 40 vulnerable households
- Information of livelihoods like agriculture, daily wages, livestock, NTFP etc, and how the income is generated for their livelihood are obtained.
- Information about village land profile like Gochar land, forest land, nalla's (drainage line, water bodies etc.) are identified.
- Group discussions are used to collect basic information about the community infrastructure and facilities like schools, PHC, etc.
- Information about interests of learning new skills is obtained from the villagers those who participated in group discussions and later skill development program is initiated for the listing of the interested villagers and information is obtained from them about specified skills in which villagers are interested is noted
- Information about cultural activities is obtained in group discussions.

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, rope making and other kind of works.

We planned sabai grass and lemon grass in agriculture production system along with rope making and lemon grass oil processing and marketing. We also planned to provide support by giving seeds and fertilizers which will increase yielding land development and different irrigation structures like farm ponds, and whs are planned by doing this it will give support to agriculture and production system

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 salpatra, chara, sabai daudi 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.

BASELINE INFORMATION***Demographic Profile of the Village***

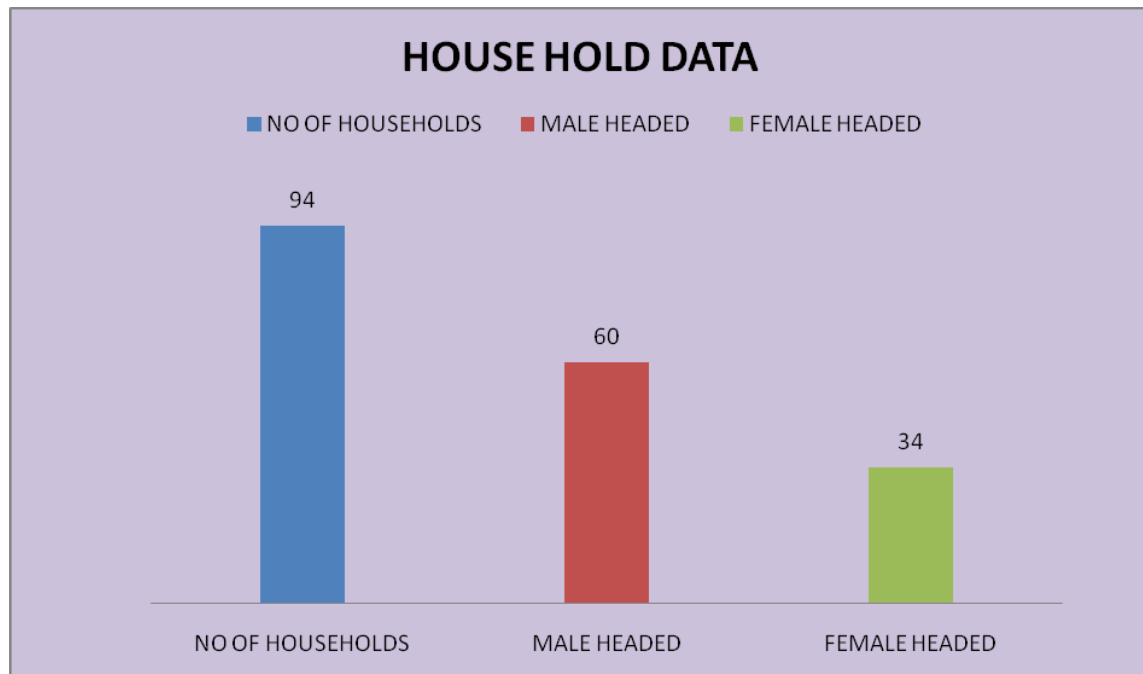
Social group present in this village is ST. Population of this village is 399 persons.

Particulars	Unit	Details
Total Population	Nos	399
Population –Males	Nos	198(49.62)
Population –Females	Nos	201(50.37)
SC Population	Nos	NIL
ST Population	Nos	399(100%)
OBC Population	Nos	NIL
Children within the age group of 0-14	Nos	102
Overall Literacy Rate	%	285(71.42%)
Literacy Rate – Male	%	157(55.08%)
Literacy Rate – Female	%	128(44.91%)

HOUSE HOLD DATA

Number of households present in this village is 94 HH's in which male headed are 60, female headed are 34.

<i>Sl no</i>	<i>Village name</i>	<i>NO OF HOUSEHOLDS</i>	<i>MALE HEADED</i>	<i>FEMALE HEADED</i>
1	BHATCHHATAR	94	60	34
	Total	94	60	34



Type of houses

Some houses in this village are built by Indira Awaas they are 21 and without Indira Awaas are 73 houses. Houses with patta are 91 and without patta are 3 houses. 2 types of houses are present in this village they are built with mud, built with bricks and built with stone. Not even single house of this village has toilets. 68 houses are built with mud. These houses are built using mud and consist of single room and kitchen also included in the same room itself. 26 houses are built using bricks. These houses consist of 1 or 2 rooms with kitchen included and had no windows for rooms and every house had verandas. To the roof they used most of them used thatchs; machine made tiles, local tiles and asbestos sheets. No separate houses for livestock.

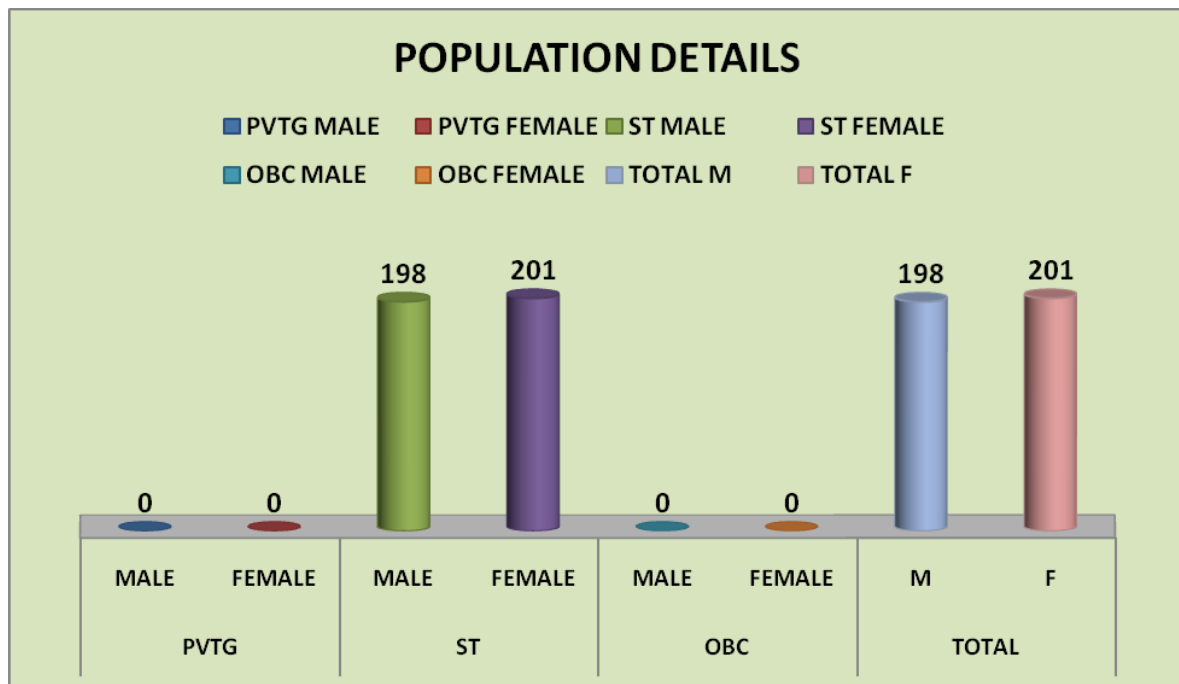
House hold assests

Village name	Bullock cart	Cycle	TV	Radio	Mobile	Motor Cycle	Tractor
BHATCHHATAR	0	82	3	0	31	10	0

POPULATION DATA

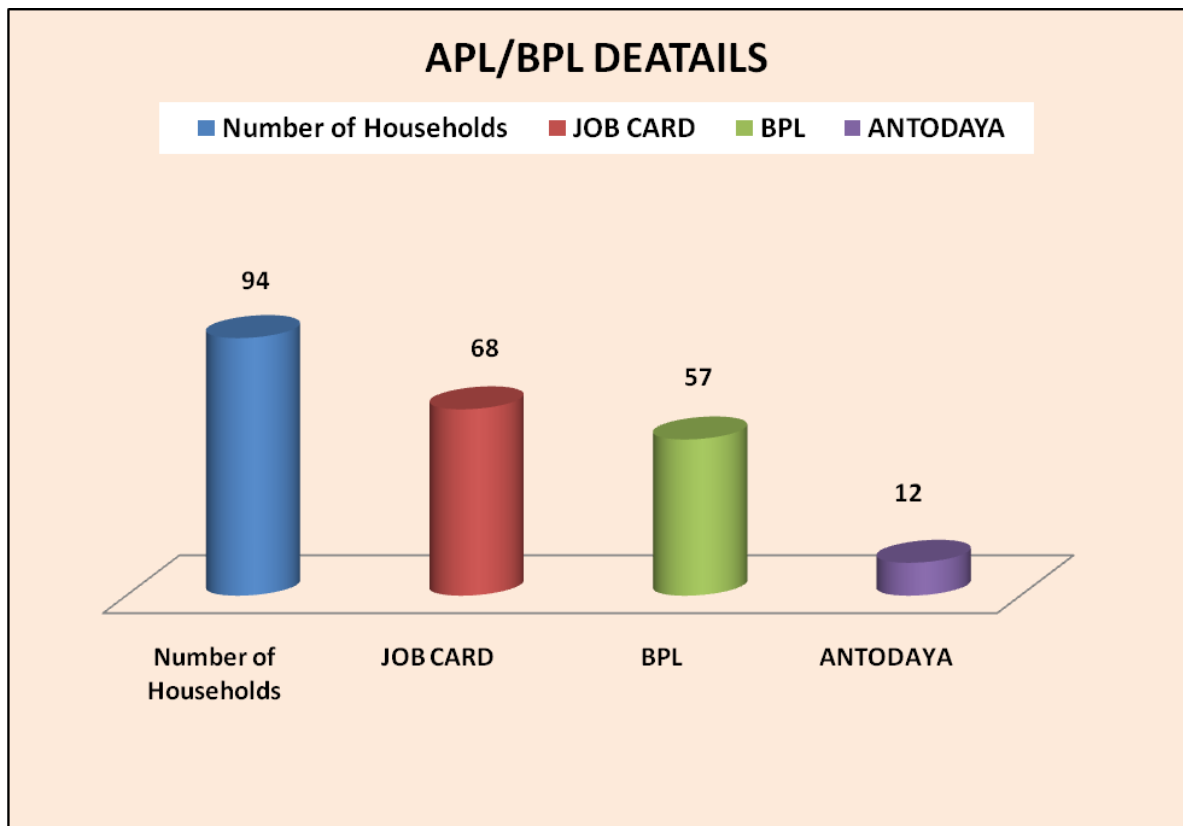
Total population of this village is 399 persons in which male population is 198 persons and female population is 201 persons. Female population is slightly higher than male population. Dependent people are 10 members. Adults in this village are 251 members and children are 148 members. 352 persons have Aadhaar card.

Sl no	Village name	SC		ST		OBC		TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	BHATCHHATAR	0	0	198	201	0	0	198	201
	Total	0	0	198	201	0	0	198	201



APL BPL DATA

Out of 94 HH's 68 households have job card, 57 households have Below poverty line(BPL) card, 12 households have Antyodaya (AAY) card.



There are 2 widows in this village, these persons are getting widowed pensions. 6 persons are suffering with mental/physical disabilities and they are getting pension. 10 persons are getting old age pension.

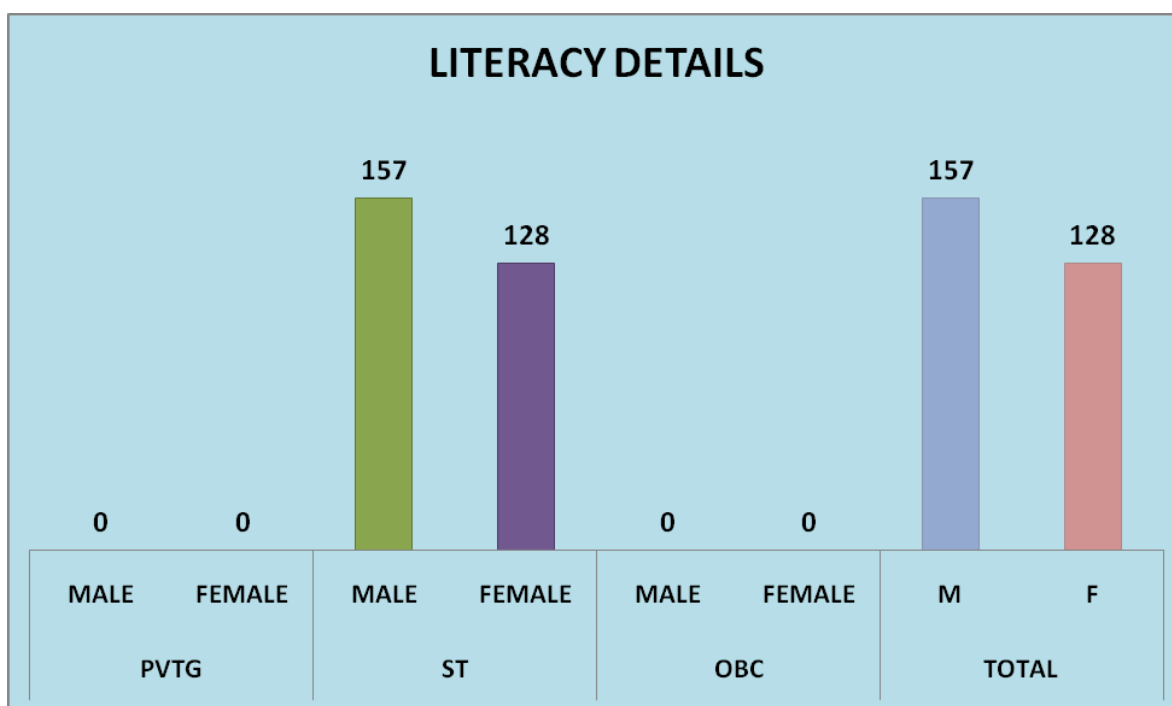
Number of persons from different age group are

Sl no	Age group	1 TO 17 YEARS	18 TO 29 YEARS	30 TO 49YEARS	50 TO 90 YEARS
1	No. Of persons	129	102	99	69
	Total	129	102	99	69

Literacy:

The literacy rate of this village is 71.42%. Regarding gender ratio- the male literacy is comparatively higher than female literacy. Though there are 311 people in this village only 285 are literate, though the literacy is good in this village that doesn't mean everyone is proper education, 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	SC		ST		OBC		TOTAL	
		M	FE	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	BHATCHHATAR	0	0	157	128	0	0	157	128
	TOTAL	0	0	157	128	0	0	157	128

**General Health Scenario**

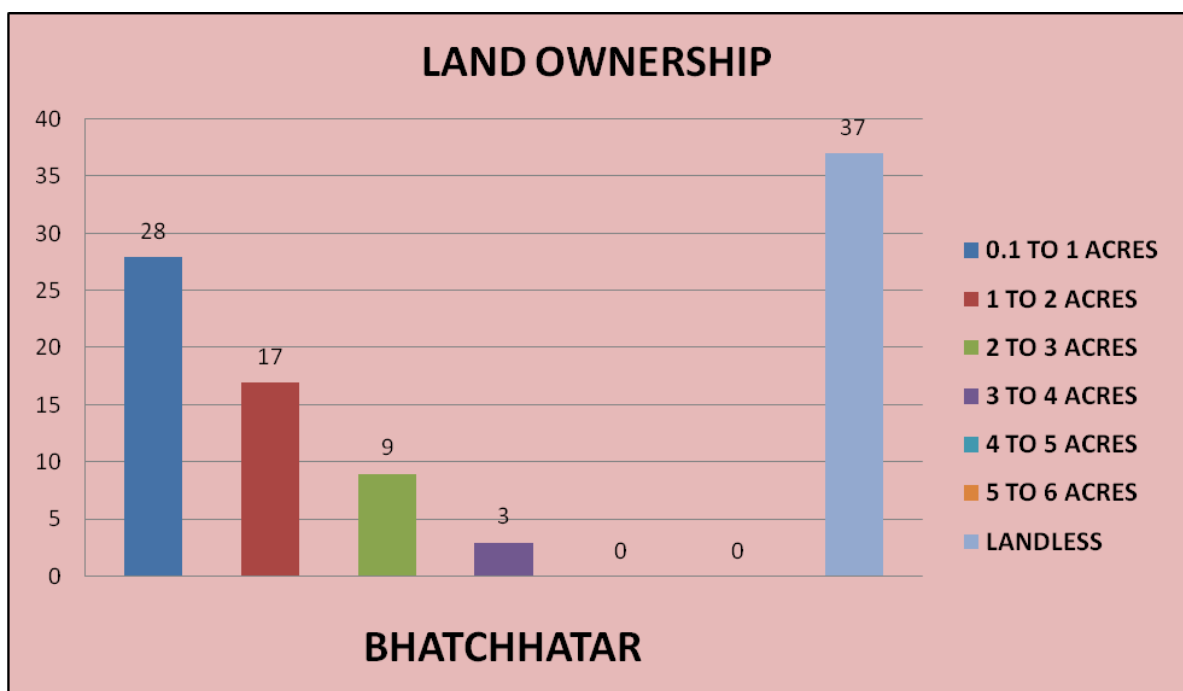
People of this village constantly getting affected with malaria, diarrhea, fever and other type of diseases..Some people suffered for 1 or 2 days, some

for 3 to 4 days where as some suffered for long time like a week to ten days and so on. Malaria is very frequent in this village most of the people are often getting affected with malaria. Total no. Of days people afflicted with diseases is malaria 345 days, diarrhea 5 days, fever 356 days and others 1 day. Without any nearby hospitals and patient cannot travel around kms through road to get treatment instead of that they staying at home and whatever disease they are affected with its get worse because of no proper treatment available to them. Diarrhoea, scabies and other kinds of skin diseases are common among children. Because of no separate 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 57 HH's and without land are 37 HH's. Available FRA land is 52.68 acres. The Revenue land with patta is 65.99 acres and the Revenue land without patta is 51 acres, Forest land with FRA patta is 45.68 acres and Forest land without patta is 7 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	28	17	9	3	0	0	37



COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

School

The only educational institute available to Bhatchhatar village is primary school is located in village itself

- *School boundary is in improper condition, repair is required*
- *No toilets inside the school.*
- *Drinking water not available in school.*
- *Teachers are irregular to schools*
- *Parents are not sending children to schools due to financial issues for higher studies*
- *Scholarships and free education is required.*

PHC/ Health Services

This village has no access to any kind of medical attention. Being tribal people these people still practicing traditional methods to cure diseases but which are always disappointing them due lack of proper knowledge of dangerous diseases which are spreading in present days, with no proper medical attention and nearby Primary Health Care (PHC) available is 5 kms far.

- *The only available PHC is 2 kms faraway from the village.*

In case of emergency like pregnancy delivery a pregnant woman has to travel almost 2 kms to the hospital to get a proper medical attention, she has travel on a road which is so hard to even walk. Without electricity, roads and primary health care these villagers are facing very serious problem.

By providing primary health care nearby to this village, necessary medical facilities and good doctors to practice medicals in this village so that villagers can live healthy and prosperous life..

ASHA

This village has an asha worker. 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

The PDS shop of Bhatchhatar village is 2 kms far from the village. This is too far away for the people to get the monthly Ration. These villagers should go by walk they got no any other transportation than walking by walk is not only problem they are carrying weights of ration all way around, in some households young people collecting the ration and carrying them and in some households there no young person's and so old people are collecting ration and taking ration and carrying to their houses by walk which too horrible cause they cannot carry that weights, so they are not even interested to taking the ration which is allotted to them.

POST OFFICE

Post office this village is located in panchayat village which is 5 km far from this village. Through this post office only some people are utilizing its uses. Remaining people are not even showing any interest.

BANK

Nearby bank available for Bhatchhatar village is OGB morada which is located in morada it is almost 5 kms far from the village. It is being a private abank and little far from village people has trust issues with bank and they lack knowledge of usage of bank. So villagers are unable to save some money for future purposes or unable to get any loans or any other facilities provided by bank. Without any transportation and being so far away from the village this villagers are not showing any interesting in banking and its uses. And they also lack knowledge of facilities provided by banks.

Panchayat

- *Panchayat of this village is located in chikitimatia it is 2 kms far*
- *Sarpanch is not from this village*
- *meeting of palli sabha held in last 12 months is 2 times*
- *1 male ward member is from this village, and 1 female ward member is from this village.*
- *Nearest Haat is held once a week in bhakchhatar which 2 kms far from the village,*
- *Nearest fertilizers and seeds market is in baripada which 40 kms far from the village*
- *Nearest mandi is in chikitimatia which is 2 kms far*

SHG's

There has been healthy activity of self-help group (shg) in this village. Women of this village are also participating actively in these groups. there are groups of shg's in this village; 81 women from 94 households are participating in these groups. Through these groups they are lending money for agriculture, education, live stock and health purposes with low interests. By strengenthing this group in this village improve the villager's livelihood.

Cultural activities

People of Bhatchhatar village are very serious about culture and customs; they follow traditions of their ancestors, they spend more money on festivals in their village. From time to time without missing any event they do pujas just like their fore fathers did it's their tradition to follow their ancestors tusu mela in the month of ulfil conducted by putg and st communities and lodha observes this festival. these festivals are in practice in this village karam puja, ganesh puja and bandana.

Financial services

People of this village are lending money lenders with higher interest rates which is very difficult for the villagers while repaying the debts this also one of the reasons for the villagers for being in continuous debts. This village has no any access to banking services because the bank is too far away from the village. Nearby bank available for Bhatchhatar village is OGB in morada it is almost 5 kms far from the village and so villagers are not showing any interest in banking services and this also reason for them to lend money from money lenders though interests are higher, they are also lending money from SGH group for various purposes like health issues, for agricultural uses, for education etc. By providing a nearby bank is going help these villagers for their financial services by giving loans with less interests with different schemes and their debts from the money will also be cleared within no time. They got no any other choice than lending money from money lenders and lenders using this opportunity and lending money with higher interests. By providing different schemes through bank for these tribals will be more helpful.

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURES

Drinking water

- *Handpump, openwell, pond and stream are the only source of drinking water.*
- *There are 94 hh's in this village. Only handful handpumps are source for drinking for all hh's.*
- *All the water in open wells are contaminated consists of lot off disease causing germs and virus.*
- *These people got no other choice than drinking that water.*
- *In summer all the water from these sources will dried up.*
- *Tube well with solar tank is needed.*

Balwadi and ICDS center

Balwadi and icds centre (anganavadi) is present in this village which is 0 kms from the village. Though a center present in this village still children are growing with mal nutrition due to insufficient of the supplements available in the centre. Children's malnutrition especially that of the infants is likely to be affected by the mother's malnutrition. An unhealthy mother is very likely to give birth to an unhealthy child and because of her malnourishment she will not be able to nourish her child properly in feeding and other cares. With mal nutrition growth children cannot engage any kind of activities. By keeping regular check of functioning of the center and supplements and a good nutritionist will be best help children of this village can get. This center needs renovation

ROADS

- *This village has access to roads*
- *Access road to the village is tarmac road at 1 kms far.*
- *CC road is available inside the village but it is in improper codition.*
- *No drainage facilities available at sides of the cc road*
- *Cc road is required to connect all sahi's.*
- *C.c road required for this village*
- *Road available to this village is dirt track.*

ELECTRICITY

- *This village has access to electricity.*
- *Only 7 to 12 hours electricity available to this village*
- *Only 69 households have access to electricity.*
- *25 households don't have access to electricity*
- *After sunset, everyone in the village is huddled inside their houses*
- *Children go to sleep early and nothing much can be done till the next day.*
- *There have been many instances of death from snake bites.*
- *Children are unable to study in the night times due to no electricity.*
- *Kerosene lanterns are only sources of light.*
- *By providing solar lights to the villagers will be helpful.*

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.

- *Bathing ghat is required*
- *Dress changing room is required*
- *There is no NTFP godown in this village, providing a NTFP godown including weighing machine will be helpful.*
- *In this village there is no drying yard, 1 drying yards is required.*
Drying is the oldest method of preserving food; Compared with other methods, drying is quite simple. 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

- *Nearest Haat is held once a week in bhakchhatar which 0.5 kms far from the village*
- *Nearest fertilizers and seeds market is in baripada which 40 kms far from the village*
- *Nearest mandi is in chikitimatia which is 2 kms far*
- *Nearby town market is in 40 kms it is located in Baripada.*

Because of the distance and there is no transportation and villagers can visit town market by walk on dirt track. By providing markets and shops will be helpful villagers, then no need to go to another places for buying household item and it also give employment for some people. And also by providing fertilizers and seeds shop will helpful farmers for doing agriculture.

NRM AND LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT

NRM

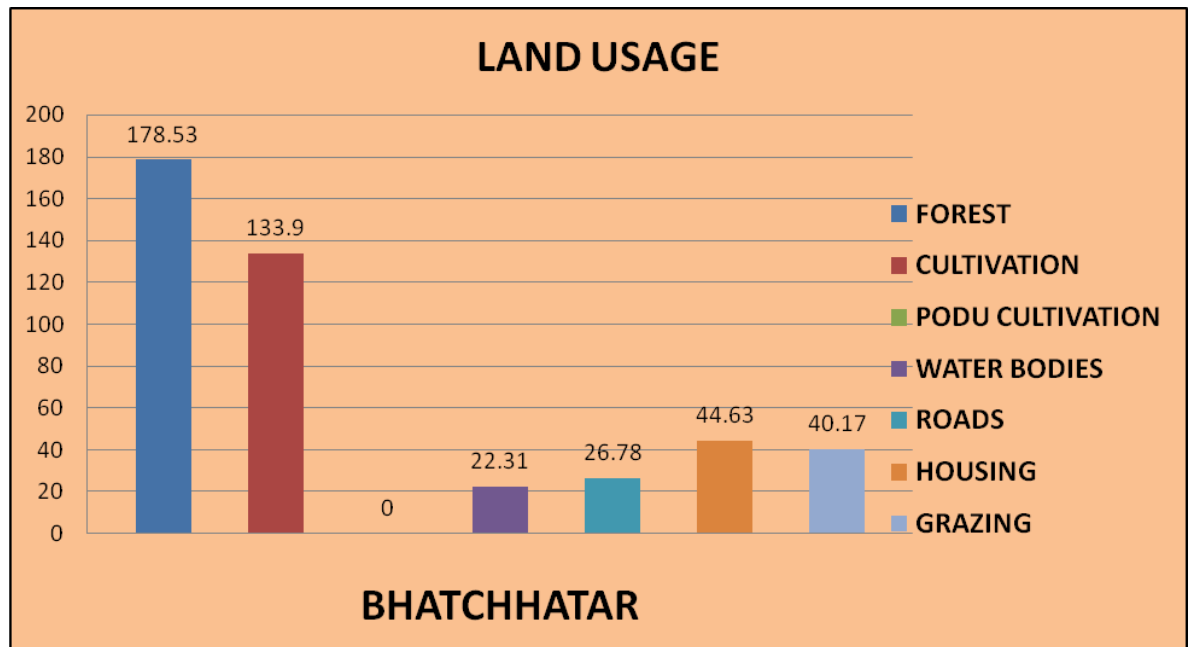
Natural resource management refers to the management of natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants and animals, with a particular focus on how management affects the quality of life for both present and future generations (stewardship). Natural resource management deals with managing the way in which people and natural landscapes interact. It brings together land use planning, water management, biodiversity conservation, and the future sustainability of industries like agriculture, mining, tourism, fisheries and forestry. It recognises that people and their livelihoods rely on the health and productivity of our landscapes, and their actions as stewards of the land play a critical role in maintaining this health and productivity.

- *Severe Soil erosion*
- *Poor Productivity,*
- *Undulated Topology, ,*
- *Uncontrolled Drainage,*
- *Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion,*
- *Unbunded up lands,*
- *Poor soil status,*
- *Lack of vegetation un mindful 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.*

Solutions for these problems are Construction of new WHS. fulfil ng on of new wells and farm ponds, land development (bundling strengthening, masonry check dam, land levelling, and stone fulfil ng,) 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.

Usage of the land

Total land available to this village is 446.34 hectares. Around the Bhatchhatar 178.53 hectares land is covered with forest, 133.90 hectares land is used for cultivation, podu cultivation is done in 0 hectares land, water bodies occupied 22.31 hectares land, 26.78 hectares land is used by roads, 44.63 hectares land is used for housing and 40.17 hectares land is used for grazing.

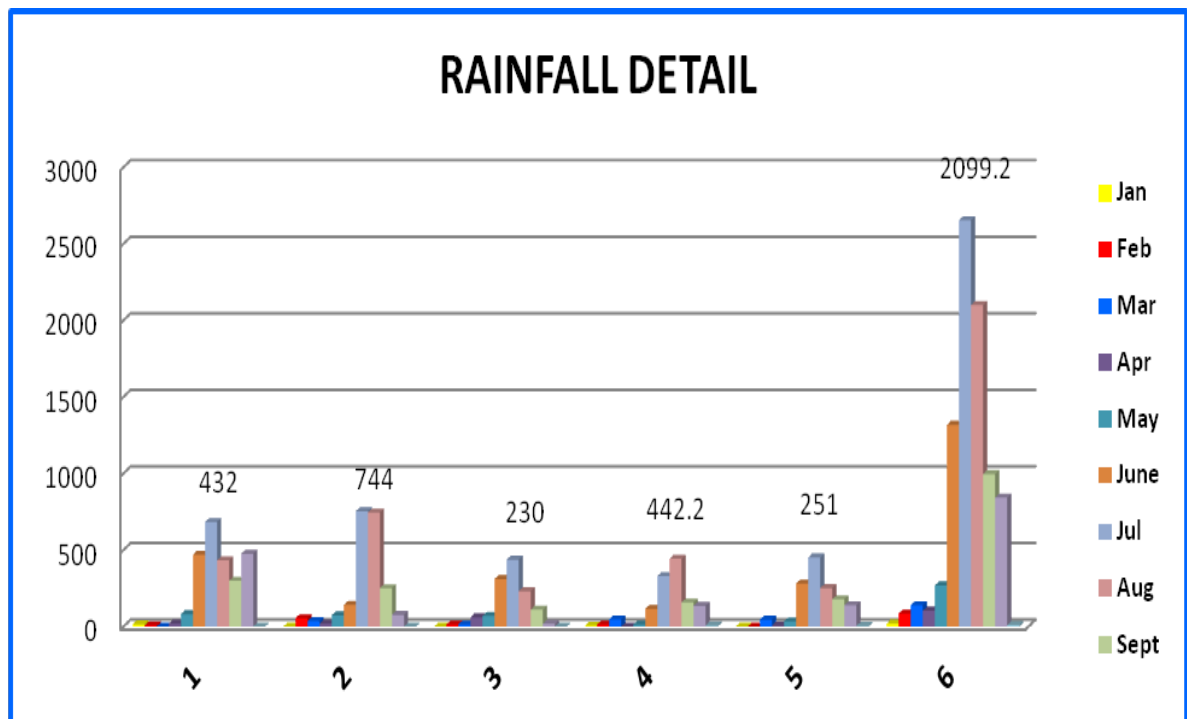


EXISTING ASSETS

Existing Assets (Works already completed under different schemes including works undertaken by farmers independently)					
Sl. No.	Name of the work	Survey No./Local Name	Quantity (Nos./RMTS)	Amount Spent (In Rs.)	Programme
1	POND	275	NA	NA	NA

Rainfall Data (In mm.) Last 5 Yrs

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2013	14	7	0	19	81	469	682	432	299	475	0	0	2478
2014	0	54	35	19	72.8	141.2	753	744	250	76	0	0	2145
2015	0	12	13	60	69	310.5	436.5	230	111	17	0	43	1302
2016	5	12	46	0	12	116	330	442.2	157.6	135.2	6	0	1262
2017	0	0	45	6	34	281	451.8	251	178	139	3.8	0	1389.6
Total	19	85	139	104	268.8	1317.7	2653.3	2099.2	995.6	842.2	9.8	43	8576.6



FRA STATUS

Total FRA land occupied by the villagers is 52.68 acres. From this land FRA patta was awarded for only 37 households. Remaining land is cultivated by villagers without patta. There are 37 households without land in this village. By awarding FRA lands to these landless households more helpful to them for doing cultivation. And awarding each household with land will be much appreciated by the villagers.

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.

HORTICULTURE

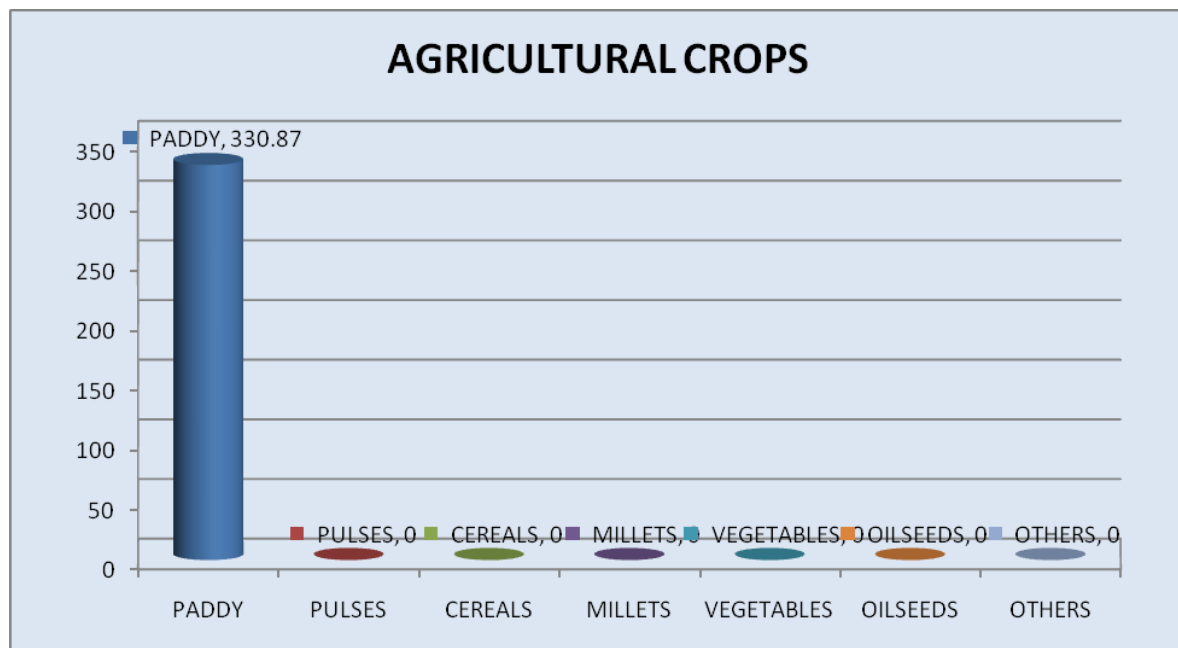
Horticulture is very is easy to cultivate and anyone can learn it quikly. It is for the enivironment too because of lot of greenry will increase and earning from horticulture is high. In horticulture we can cultivate fruits, vegetables, nuts, flowers etc. By providing these villagers necessary facilities for horticultute and plantations for horticulture like cashew, lemon, jackfruit, orange and guava

Agriculture and other production systems

- *Agriculture is main occupation of this village*
- *Because of no proper facilities like no water availability for crops and lack of knowledge on agriculture and not availability of best seed and fertilizers and increased price of seeds and fertilizers are forcing them to do dailywages*
- *maximum number of households are choosing daily wages over agriculture*
- *But some household people are doing agriculture and cultivating crops like paddy.*
- *Sabai grass and lemon grass are cultivated.*

Every year they cultivate in two seasons khariff and Rabi. Mostly they cultivate paddy. 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. The practice of using fertilizers, motivated by some traders due to Government subsidies in fertilizers etc. Has not led to sustainable gain for the Farmers.. On the other hand it has been observed that after some years, the top soil becomes infertile and productivity of land has also declined. Moreover the people are also unable to use more quantities of fertilizer due to poor economic base. These people maximum use own preserved seeds because prices are too high for them by at seeds shop. And the germination and yield of these seeds is less. People have to use more quantity of seeds at the time of sowing. The cropping pattern depends on monsoon as there is lack of irrigation facilities. People practice single cropping during the monsoon .However in low lands that too in a specific area, they cultivate a smaller amount of summer paddy. T. The most of cultivating area consists of hilly and sloppy lands. This area lacks water harvesting structures and canals. Most of the available canals are seasonal in nature and there are also no other sources of irrigation facilities available. Crops like sabai grass, lemon grass, maize, groundnuts, pulses, millets, vegetables, mustard, khosa, and sunflower can also be cultivated in this land.

Type of crops	Coverage (Acres)	Output(KG)	Income
PADDY	330.87	196541	654789
PULSES	0	0	0
CEREALS			
MILLETS	0	0	0
VEGETABLES	0	0	0
OIL SEEDS	0	0	0
OTHERS			



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.

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:-

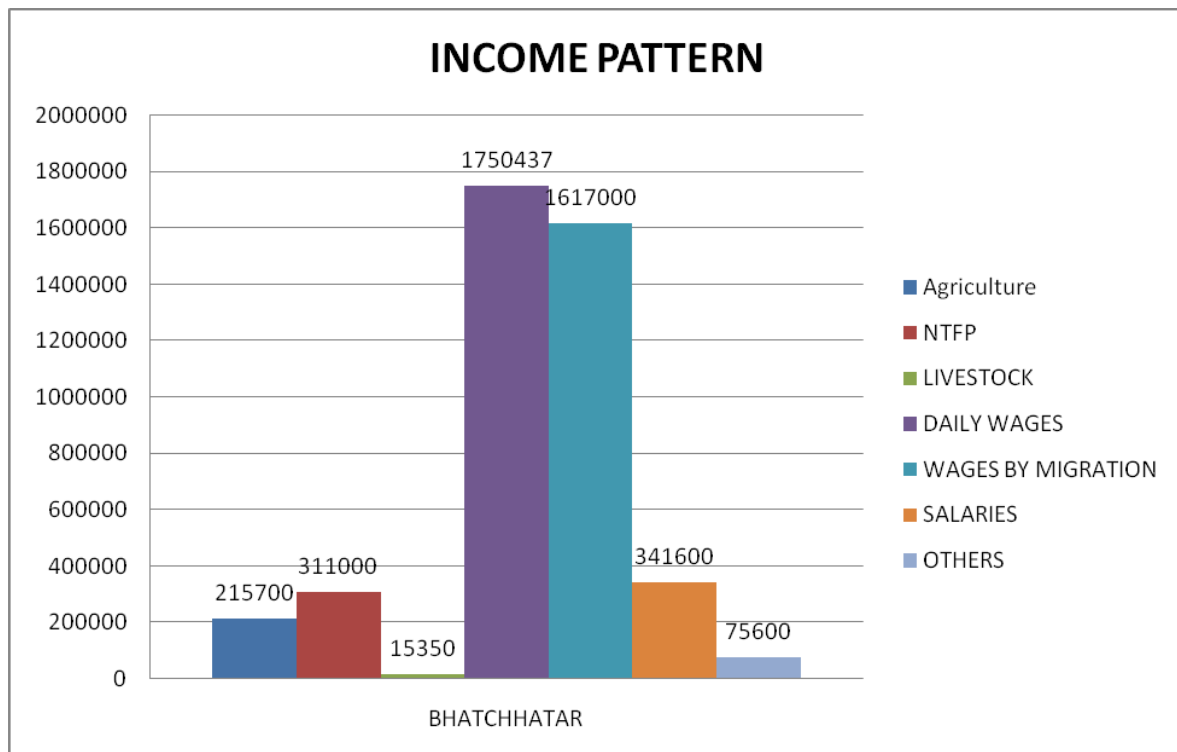
Purpose	Expenditure in a year for 62 HH's
Food	1253300
Clothing	848000
Health	325500
Education	5171000
Agriculture	503000
Festivals	522200
Alcohol/tobacco	24000
others	718400
Total	9365400

These people are spending more amounts on clothing rather than on agriculture. They are also spending on livestock's. Reason for spending fewer amounts on agriculture is being hilly region and no proper water facilities, so villagers are going for daily wages.

Source of income

Sources of income for these villagers are agriculture, NTFP, live stock, daily wages, salaries and others, wages from migration. These people are getting more income from wages, because of no proper irrigation facilities, water facilities and being hilly region these people are getting less income from agriculture and also these villagers are showing more interest on daily wages and NTFP.

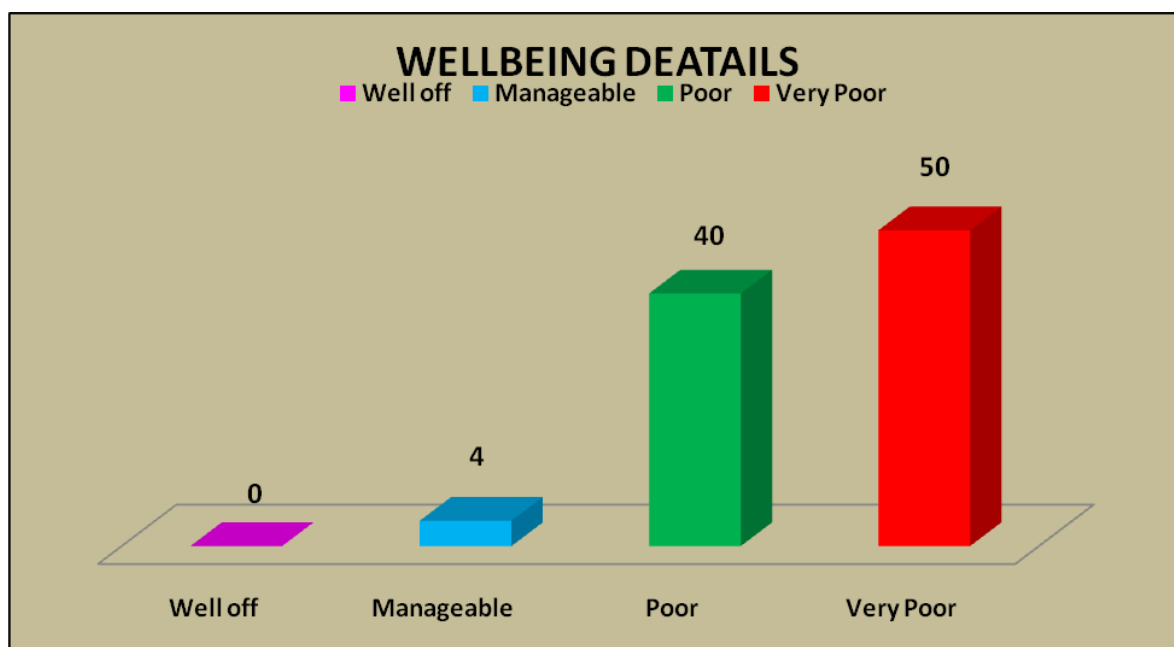
<i>SOURCE OF INCOME</i>	<i>INCOME</i>
<i>AGRICULTURE</i>	<i>215700</i>
<i>NTFP</i>	<i>311000</i>
<i>LIVESTOCK</i>	<i>15350</i>
<i>DAILY WAGES</i>	<i>1750437</i>
<i>WAGES BY MIGRATION</i>	<i>1617000</i>
<i>SALARIES</i>	<i>341600</i>
<i>OTHERS</i>	<i>75600</i>



Nature of work of these villages for wages is as driver, as labor, as mistri, as nregs road workers, working in nearby village. 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

<i>Well being Rank</i>	<i>No of HH</i>	<i>Criteria (as developed by the villagers) to access the well being status.</i>
<i>Well-off</i>	<i>0</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Own 4 to 10 acres of land.</i> • <i>Good earning from cultivation.</i> • <i>Stay in a good house.</i> • <i>Members of HH have multiple source of earning or have Service person.</i> • <i>Have surplus food grain.</i> • <i>Own Agriculture implements.</i> • <i>Have good nos. of livestock population</i>
<i>Medium</i>	<i>4</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Own 3 to 4 acres of land.</i> • <i>Average earning from cultivation.</i> • <i>Have seasonal business as a secondary source of earning.</i> • <i>Manages to get food through out the year</i> • <i>Makes loan at the time of urgency.</i> • <i>Own some livestock to manage his affair.</i>
<i>Poor</i>	<i>40</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>May own 1 to 2 acres of land.</i> • <i>Manage to get 6 months food from his land</i> • <i>Does agriculture labour in others field, Also seasonally migrates?</i> • <i>Own some small ruminants.</i> • <i>Always in debts trap.</i>
<i>Very poor</i>	<i>50</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Having no or very less land.</i> • <i>Don't have enough food to eat throughout the year</i> • <i>Depend on wage labour /migration</i> • <i>Don't have any valuable physical assets.</i> • <i>No or very less no of small ruminants.</i> • <i>House is thatched, partially broken.</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>94</i>	



Livelihoods

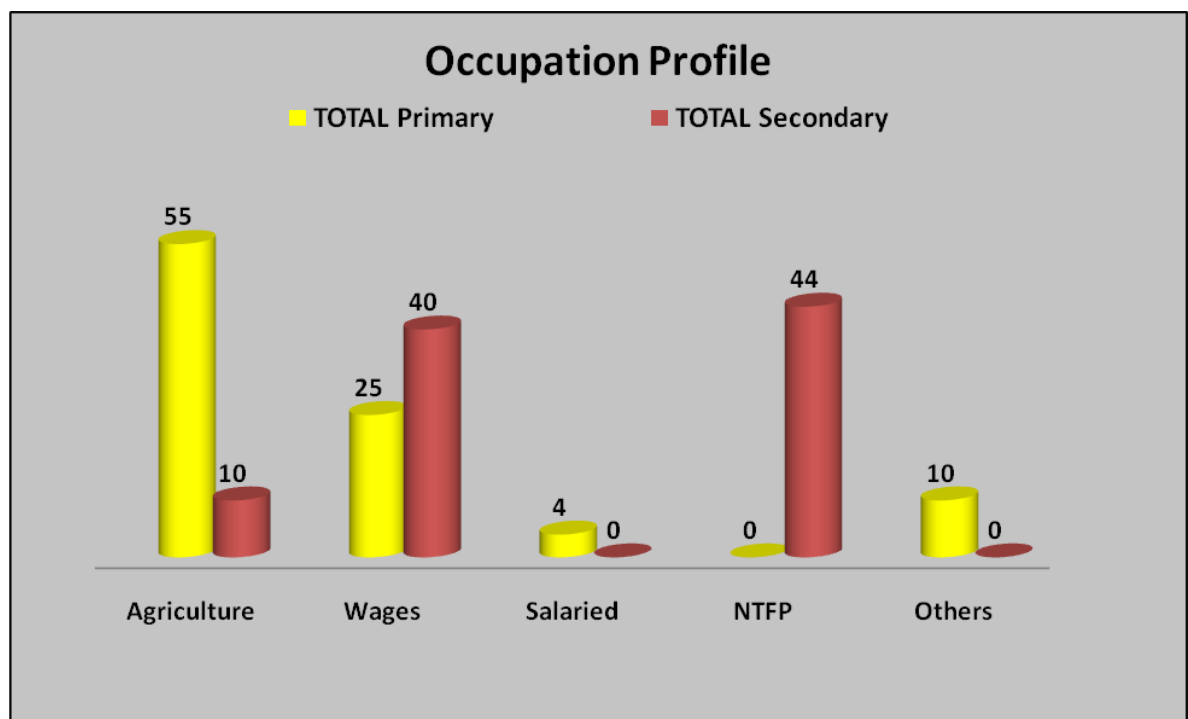
Livelihood of these villagers consists of primary and secondary occupation. Their livelihood is very interesting they are hard workers because of being illiterates and lack of proper knowledge they are earning less amount than they deserved for their hard work. People of this live for day to day they work on that day and buy things for that day and spend money on that itself savings is a not an option for these people. These villagers livelihood is doing agriculture, collecting Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) from the nearby forest, they work as daily wagers in nearby villages or migrated to other place, some of them are salaried works as sweeper, cooks, peons in government or private schools, they also get paid by doing various other works. Ropemaking one of the livelihood this villagers are doing for living. They are also domesticating live stock for various purposes like cultivation, dairy production, for trading, for poultry etc.

By providing ropemaking and lemon grass oil processing and marketing, goatry and poultry with sheds and necessary vaccinastion for the livestock to the villagers 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 for this reason daily wages became their primary livelihood. Secondary livelihood is daily wages and NTFP.

Occupation	TOTAL	
	Primary	Secondary
Agriculture	55	10
Wages	25	40
Salaried	4	0
NTFP	0	44
Others	10	0
Total	94	94

From the data collected from this village we came to conclusion that people of this village are more interest in daily wages as their primary livelihood and NTFP is a livelihood for this people. 25 HH's are going for daily wages as livelihood where only 55 HH's are doing agriculture 4 HH's are interested in getting paid every month as salaried are doing as primary and 44 HH's are collecting NTFP in near nearby forest and selling in nearby villages.



NTFP (Non-timber forest products)

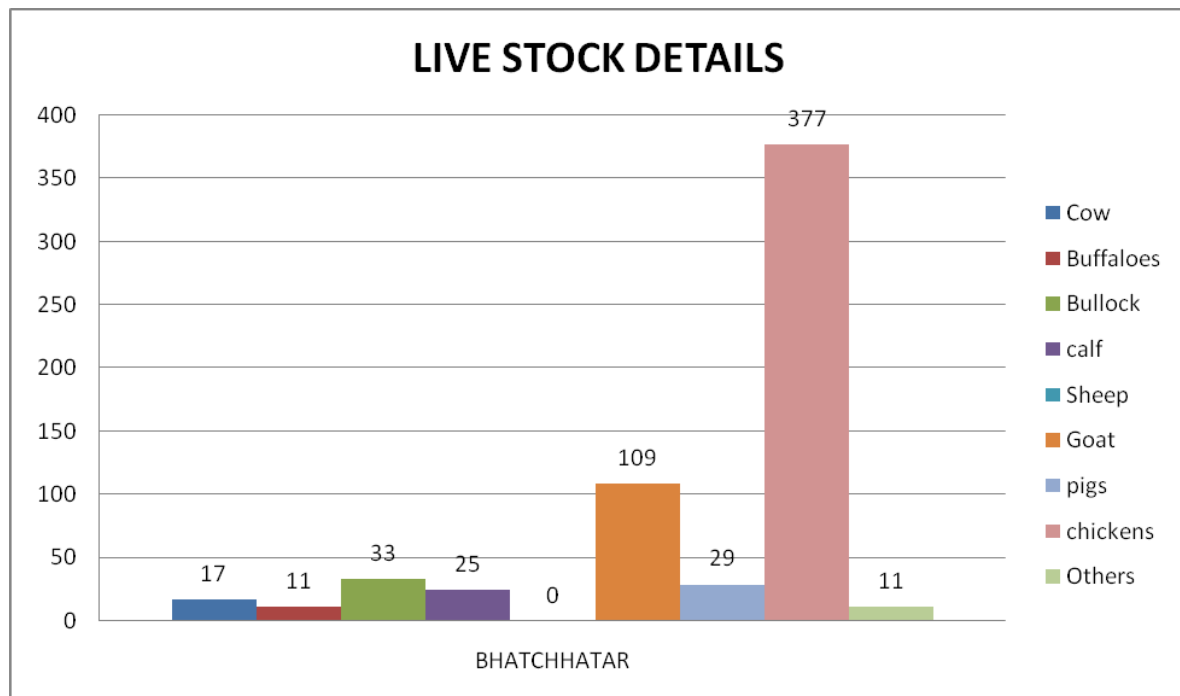
NTFP is collected from forest around village; villagers are using this NTFP collected for their own purposes or they will sell the collected NTFP to local businessmen for money or they will trade for desired household goods.

NAME OF THE NTFP	QUANTITY COLLECTED(KG)	BUYER	INCOME
SALAPATRA	196131	TRADER	289270
MAHULA	1160	TRADER	7700
SABAI GRASS	1495	TRADER	31710

LIVESTOCK

This village requires introduction of improved breeds for further escalation of income from livestock. People of Bhatchhatar are domesticating various livestock like cows, buffaloes, bullocks, calf's, sheep's, goats, pigs, chickens, others. By providing shelters, animal health camps 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. By providing poultry and goatry with sheds will be helpful

Name of village	Cow	Buffaloes	Bullock	calf	Sheep	Goat	pigs	chickens	Others
BHATCH HATAR	17	11	33	25	0	109	29	377	11
TOTAL	17	11	33	25	0	109	29	377	11



This village requires introduction of improved breeds for further escalation of income from livestock. By providing goatry and poultry and sheds for livestock will be more helpful to their livelihood.

LOCAL WAGE LABOR

122 persons from 94 households are doing daily wage works as driver, as labor, farm labour, working nursery, as nregs road workers and as labor in nearby villages and various other works for daily wages. Combing all of them they worked for 14448 days and their income is 1726971 rupees. This income is for one year.

MIGRATION

By providing pety shops or businesses, cycle repairing, mobile repairing, plumbing, tailoring or any other form of works will decrease the migration of this village. Maximum people of Bhatchhatar village are interested in daily wages than any other works agriculture and allied activities to ulfil their income and livelihood. This village experience drought like period during May to September because of that they face severe food scarcity and requires more income to survive that period and they are only earning 40 to 50 rupees for their agricultural labor works and daily wages. So 39 people decided to migrate to neighboring districts to get employment for surviving this period, all combining migrated 1510 days and earned 1483513 rupees during migrated period; This people are working as paddy collector, road workers, daily labour etc.

MIGRATION			
CURRENT STATUS	NO OF PERSONS	NO OF DAYS	ANNUAL INCOME
people migrated	39	1510	1483513(migrated period)

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

VILLAGE PLANNING

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM)		
Description	Quantity	Amount in lakh's
<i>Irrigation channel</i>	2900 meters	5.80
<i>farm ponds</i>	5 no's	5.0
<i>Farm ponds reonovation</i>	2 no's	2.0
<i>Pond renovation</i>	1 no's	1.0
<i>Well renovation</i>	42 no's	21.0
<i>Wells</i>	2 no's	2.0
<i>Land Development</i>	80 ha	16.0
TOTAL		52.8
HORTICULTURE		
Plantations:- Cashew, Mango	30 Ha	
Backyard horticulture:- Lemon, orange, jackfruit, Banana.	94 HH's	
AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTION SYSTEM		
<i>LEMON GRASS</i>	<i>30 ha</i>	
<i>SABAI GRASS</i>	<i>25 ha</i>	

LIVELIHOOD		
Description	Quantity	Amount
<i>Goatry</i>	94 HH's	
<i>poultry</i>	To SHG groups	
<i>Goatary & Poultry shed</i>	94 HH's	
<i>Revolving fund to SHG</i>	To SHG groups	
<i>Mushroom cultivation</i>	To SHG groups	
<i>Seasonal business</i>	To SHG groups	
<i>Leaf plate sticthing</i>	To SHG groups	
<i>Rope making</i>	To SHG groups	
<i>Cattle shed</i>	94 hh's	
Skill developmentTraining		
<i>Motor Cycle repairing</i>	2 no's	
<i>Pretty shop</i>	3 no's	
<i>Plumbing</i>	4 no's	
<i>Tailoring</i>	25 no's	
<i>welding</i>	2 no's	
<i>carpenter</i>	3 no's	
<i>masson</i>	4 no's	
<i>Driving</i>	2 no's	
<i>Electrician</i>	2 no's	

<i>Mobile repairing</i>	1 no's	
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COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE		
Description	Quantity	Amount
<i>Tube wells with solar tanks</i>	9 no's	
<i>Electricity access</i>	25 HH's	
<i>Cc road along drainage on both sides</i>	2 KM	
<i>Pichu road</i>	3 km	
<i>Toilets</i>	94 no's	
<i>Housing</i>	73 no's	
<i>Solar lanthers</i>	94 no's	
<i>Community hall</i>	1 no's	
<i>SHG workshed</i>	1 no's	
<i>Culvert</i>	1 no's	
<i>Bathing steps along with dress changing rooms</i>	4 no'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	161,160,159,158,157,156,155,154,153337,336,335,334,19,18,17,13,12,399,398,391,392,395,111,110,109,108,107,106,266,265,264,263,262,261,260,259,258,257,256,255,254	370.64	PUNTA MURMU,BUDHURAY HASDH,CHARAN MURMU,BASANTI KISKU,BHUJU MURMU,KASI NATH MURMU,SANA MURMU,KUNARAM MURMU,LAXMI DHARA MURMU,BANGRA SOREN,CHUNA RAM MURMU,CHARPE BASKEY,SALU MURMU,KARI MURMU,SUNA MARANDI,BHARAT MURMU,TUNI MURMU,NAHA HEMBRAM,SATRUGHAN MURMU,JABA HEMBRAM,MINU	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	150,149,148,147,146,145,131,130,129,128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,112,375,374,373,372,371,370	261.95	KANDRI MURMU,DUMNI HANSDA,BHAGA HANSDA,SALKHA HANSDA,RAMESH TUDU,DASMATA MURMU,DANGI MARNDI ,SUMI MURMU,MALIMURMU,JABA MURMU,DHANA MURMU,DUMUNI MURMU,RATHA NURMU,ARATI MURMU,DULI MURMU,PHUDAN	Pulses Millets Oil seeds	Soil erosion Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage
PATCH-3	22,74,73,72,71,70,69,68,67,66,65,64,63,62,61,60,59,58,57,56,55,,51,50,49,48,47,46,45,44,43,42,41,40,39,38,37,36,35,34,33,32,31,30,29,28,27,26,364,363,362,361	149.41	BALHI MARNDI,KAHAL MARNDI,MIRJA MURMU,BIJA MANI MURMU,LALMAHAN MARNDI,RANI MARNDI,RAOUDE MARNDI,BHANJ HANSDA,PHULA MANI HANSDA,MANGAL HEMBRAM,BAIJANTI NMURMU,JAGENDHAR MURMU,MAHI MURMU,BAIDHAR MURMU,CHUKU MURMU,KANHAJI	Paddy Pulses Millets Oil seeds	Sever Soil erosion Bunding Problem Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion. Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage

Bhatchhatar_VDP

PATCH-4	244,243,242,241,240,239,238,237,236,25,24,23,11,10,9,8,7,6,333,332,331,330,329,328,327,326,325,324,323,322,321,277,276,275,274,273,272,271,270,268	338.89	BUDHU MURMU,RAMESH MURMU,SUNA RAM MURMU,PUNTA MURMU,BISU MURMU,PUNGI DEI,LUDI JEI,SARATHI MURMU,NARSING MURMU,SAKRA DEI,MALATI KISKU,PRADHAN HANSDA,MALLIHANSDA,BHARATI BASKEY,MINATI HANSDA,MANDAL HANSDA,RAMA HANSDA,MANARANJAN HANSDA,SAMRAY HEMBRAM,BIJAY KU MURMU	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	161,160,159,158,157,156,155,154,153337,336,335,334,19,18,17,13,12,399,398,391,392,395,111,110,109,108,107,106,266,265,264,263,262,261,260,259,258,257,256,255,254	370.64	PUNTA MURMU,BUDHURAY HASDH,CHARAN MURMU,BASANTI KISKU,BHUJU MURMU,KASI NATH MURMU,SANA MURMU,KUNARAM MURMU,LAXMI DHARA MURMU,BANGRA SOREN,CHUNA RAM MURMU,CHARPE BASKEY,SALU MURMU,KARI MURMU,SUNA MARANDI,BHARAT MURMU,TUNI MURMU,NAHA HEMBRAM,SATRUGHAN	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	150,149,148,147,146,145,131,130,129,128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,112,375,374,373,372,371,370	261.95	KANDRI MURMU,DUMNI HANSDA,BHAGA HANSDA,SALKHA HANSDA,RAMESH TUDU,DASMATA MURMU,DANGI MARNDI ,SUMI MURMU,MALIMURMU,JABA MURMU,DHANA MURMU,DUMUNI MURMU,RATHA NURMU,ARATI MURMU,DULI MURMU,PHUDAN TUDU,PRASAD MURMU,JHANA MARANDI,DUBAY MURM U,PHULA	Class-IV, Soil depth 7.5-22.5- cm Slope-8- 10%	Soil erosion Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage
PATCH-3	22,74,73,72,71,70,69,68,67,66,65,64,63,62,61,60,59,58,57,56,55,,51,50,49,48,47,46,45,44,43,42,41,40,39,38,37,36,35,34,33,32,31,30,29,28,27,26,364,363,362,361	149.41	BALHI MARNDI,KAHAL MARNDI,MIRJA MURMU,BIJA MANI MURMU,LALMAHAN MARNDI,RANI MARNDI,RAOUDE MARNDI,BHANJ HANSDA,PHULA MANI HANSDA,MANGAL HEMBRAM,BAIJANTI NMURMU,JAGENDHAR MURMU,MAHI MURMU,BAIDHAR	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	244,243,242,241,240,239,238,237,236,25,24,23,11,10,9,8,7,6,333,332,331,330,329,328,327,326,325,324,323,322,321,277,276,275,274,273,272,271,270,268	338.89	BUDHU MURMU,RAMESH MURMU,SUNA RAM MURMU,PUNTA MURMU,BISU MURMU,PUNGI DEI,LUDI JEI,SARATHI MURMU,NARSING MURMU,SAKRA DEI,MALATI KISKU,PRADHAN HANSDA,MALLIHANSDA,BHARATI BASKEY,MINATI HANSDA,MANDAL HANSDA,RAMA HANSDA,MANARANJAN HANSDA,SAMRAY HEMBRAM,BIJAY KU MURMU	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	155	PUNTA MURMU,BUDHURAY HASDH,CHARAN MURMU,BASANTI KISKU,BHUJU MURMU,KASI NATH MURMU,SANA MURMU,KUNARAM	155,154,153,337,336, 335,334,19,18,17,13, 12,399,398,391,392,3 95,111,110,109,108,1 07,106,266,265,264,2 63,262,261,260	50.23	10 la kh s							
		Stone bunding	Pvt & Govt	257,256,255,254	BHARAT MURMU,TUNI MURMU,NAHA HEMBRAM,SATRUGHAN MURMU,IABA	257,256,255,254	20.24	4 la kh s							
		Filed Bunding & land leveling	Pvt	19,18,17,13,12,399,398,391,392,395,111,110,109,108,107	DHANA MURMU,DUMUNI MURMU,RATHA NURMU,ARATI MURMU,DULI MURMU,PHUDAN TUDU,PRASAD	19,18,17,13,12,399,398,391,392,395,111,110,109,108,107	30.81	6 la kh s							
		LBCD	Govt	,266,265,264,263	PUNTA MURMU,BUDHURAY HASDH,CHARAN MURMU,BASANTI KISKU,BHUJU MURMU,KASI NATH MURMU,SANA		10 no,s	1 la kh s							
1	Patch -1	Well	Pvt	161,160,159,158	RUSIK KISKU,MANGAL MURMU,KAMALA KANTA MURMU,THUMPU MURMU,BHIMA	161,160,159,158	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	399,398,391,392,395,111,110,109,108,107,106,266,265,264	BALHI MARNDI,KAHAL MARNDI,MIRJA MURMU,BIJA MANI MURMU,LALMAHAN MARNDI,RANI	399,398,391,392,395,111,110,109,108,107,106,266,265,264,263,262,261,260,259,258,257,256,255,254	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	112	DHANA MURMU,DUMUNI MURMU,RATHA NURMU,ARATI MURMU,DULI MURMU,PHUDAN TUDU,PRASAD	145,131,130,129,128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,112	10.26	51 lakhs							
		Stone bunding	Pvt & Govt	,372,371,370	PUNTA MURMU,BUDHURAY HASDH,CHARAN MURMU,BASANTI KISKU,BHUJU MURMU,KASI NATH	,372,371,370	8.24	1.60 lakhs							

Bhatchhatar_VDP

		Filed Bunding &land leveling	Pvt	146,145,131,130,129,128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,112,375	BHARAT MURMU,TUNI MURMU,NAHA HEMBRAM,SATRUGHAN MURMU,JABA HEMBRAM,MINU MURMU,BHAKTA HASDHA,DANGI MURMU,DAS HANSDA,KANDRI MURMU,DUMNI HANSDA,BHAKTA	146,145,131,130,129,128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,112,375	12.62	2.4 lakhs								
		LBCD	Govt	373,372,371,370	RUSIK KISKU,MANGAL MURMU,KAMALA KANTA MURMU,THUMPU MURMU,BHIMA MURMU,SUKMANI HANSDA,BUDHU		5no,s	0.5 lakhs								

Bhatchhatar_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
3	Patch -3	CHECK DAM	Govt	128	PUNTA MURMU,BUDHUR AY HASDH,CHARAN MURMU,BASANTI KISKU,BHUJU MURMU,KASI NATH MURMU,SANA MURMU,KUNARA M MURMU,LAXMI	128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,112,375,374,373,372,371,370	50.46	5 lakhs							
		Stone bunding	Pvt & Govt	150,149,148	RUSIK KISKU,MANGAL MURMU,KAMALA KANTA MURMU,THUMPU	150,149,148	20.38	4lakhs							
		Filed Bunding & land leveling	Pvt	130,129,128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,	DHANA MURMU,DUMUNI MURMU,RATHA NURMU,ARATI MURMU,DULI MURMU,PHUDAN TUDU,PRASAD MURMU,JHANA	130,129,128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,112,375,374,373,372,371,370	40.23	8 lakhs							

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3	Patch -3	Well	Pvt	150,149,148,147	BHARAT MURMU,TUNI MURMU,NAHA HEMBRAM,SATRUGHAN MURMU.JABA	145,131,130,129,128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118,116.115.113.112.375.	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	10	PUNTA MURMU,BUDHURAY HASDH,CHARAN MURMU,BASANTI KISKU,BHUJU MURMU,KASI NATH MURMU,SANA MURMU,KUNARAM MURMU,LAXMI DHARA MURMU,BANGRA SOREN,CHUNA RAM MURMU,CHARPE BASKEY,SALU MURMU,KARI MURMU,SUNA MARANDI	238,237,236,25,24,23,11,10,9,8,7,6,333,332,331,330,329,328,327,326,325,324,323,322,321,277,276	50.23	5 lakh s							
		Stone bunding	Pvt & Govt	272,271,270,268	RUSIK KISKU,MANGAL MURMU,KAMALA KANTA MURMU,THUMPU MURMU,BHIMA MURMU,SUKMANI HANSDA,BUDHU MURMU,RAMESH MURMU,SUNA RAM MURMU,PUNTA MURMU,BISU	272,271,270,268	20.24	4 lakh s							

Bhatchhatar_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	236,25,24,23,11,10,9,8,7,6,333,332,331,330,329,328,327,326,325,324,3	BHARAT MURMU,TUNI MURMU,NAHA HEMBRAM,SATRUGHAN MURMU,JABA HEMBRAM,MINU MURMU,BHAKTA	236,25,24,23,11,10,9,8,7,6,333,332,331,330,329,328,327,326,325,324,323,322,321,277,276,275,274,273,272,271,270,268	30.81	6 lakhs							
		LBCD	Govt	239,238,237	PUNTA MURMU,BUDHURAY HASDH,CHARAN MURMU,BASANTI KISKU,BHUJU MURMU,KASI NATH MURMU,SANA		10 no,s	1 lakh							
		Well	Pvt	244,243,242,241	BALHI MARNDI,KAHAL MARNDI,MIRJA MURMU,BIJA MANI MURMU,LALMAHAN MARNDI,RANI	244,243,242,241	3no's	1.5 lakhs							
		Farm pond	Pvt	25,24,23,11,10,9,8,7,6,333,332,331,330,329,328,327,326,325,324,323,322,321,277,276,275,274,273,272,271,270,268	DHANA MURMU,DUMUNI MURMU,RATHA NURMU,ARATI MURMU,DULI MURMU,PHUDAN	25,24,23,11,10,9,8,7,6,333,332,331,330,329,328,327,326,325,324,323,322,321,277,276,275,274,273,272,271,270,268	2 no's	2Lakhs							

Illustrative Intervention-wise summary of activities and investment

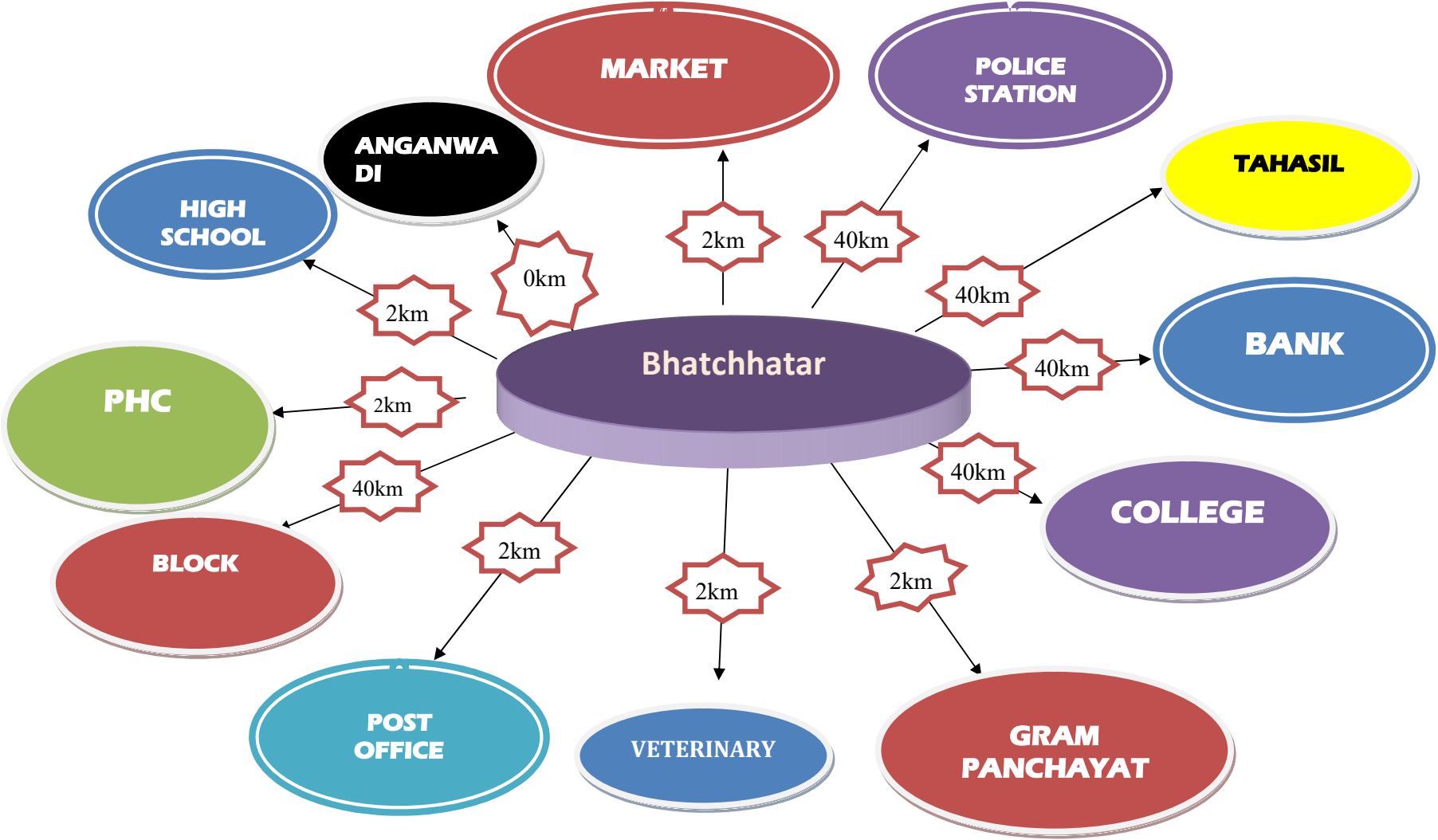
Activity	Name s of Patch #s	Item #s (Table 3)	Area, ha	Owners	Beneficiaries	Total investment, Rs (lakhs)	MG REGS, Rs	M PA , Rs	People, Rs	Year (s) of work
WHS	Patch -1	1 no		Govt	PUNTA MURMU,BUDHURAY HASDH,CHARAN MURMU,BASANTI KISKU,BHUJU MURMU,KASI NATH MURMU,SANA MURMU,KUNARAM MURMU,LAXMI DHARA MURMU,BANGRA SOREN,CHUNA RAM MURMU,CHARPE BASKEY,SALU MURMU,KARI MURMU,SUNA MARANDI	10.0				
Checkdam	Patch -2,3,4	3 no's		Govt	DHANA MURMU,DUMUNI MURMU,RATHA NURMU,ARATI MURMU,DULI MURMU,PHUDAN TUDU,PRASAD MURMU,JHANA MARANDI,DUBAY MURMU,PHULA MANI MURMU,GURFUBARI MARANDI,CHAMPABATI MURMU,SANTI MARANDI,MUNIDRA MURMU,GURUBARI MURMU,RAIBARI DEI,SANTASI MARANDI	15.0				
Stone Bunding	Patch -1,2,3, 4		69 ha	Govt	RUSIK KISKU,MANGAL MURMU,KAMALA KANTA MURMU,THUMPU MURMU,BHIMA MURMU,SUKMANI HANSDA,BUDHU MURMU,RAMESH MURMU,SUNA RAM MURMU,PUNTA MURMU,BISU MURMU,PUNGI DEI,LUDI JEI,SARATHI MURMU,NARSING MURMU,SAKRA DEI	13.8				

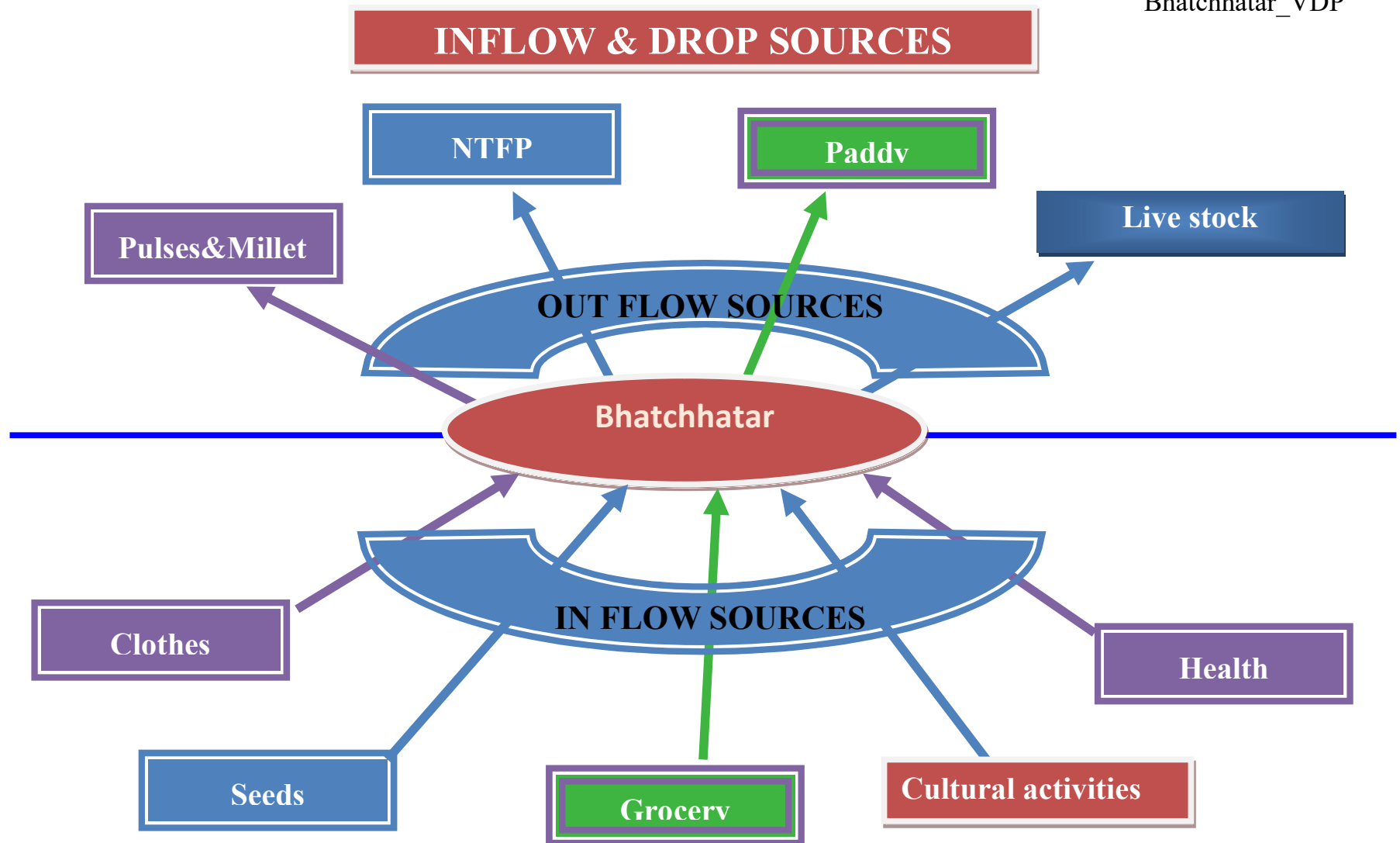
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Filed Bunding & land leveling	Patch - 1,2,3,4	11 4.4 7 ha	Pvt	BALHI MARNDI,KAHAL MARNDI,MIRJA MURMU,BIJA MANI MURMU,LALMAHAN MARNDI,RANI MARNDI,RAOUDE MARNDI,BHANJ HANSDA,PHULA MANI HANSDA,MANGAL HEMBRAM,BAIJANTI NMURMU,JAGENDHAR MURMU,MAHI MURMU,BAIDHAR MURMU,SUKUL MURMU,KANHAI KISKU,KANHU KISKU	22.84				
LBCD	Patch - 1,2,3,4	25 no's	Govt	PUNTA MURMU,BUDHURAY HASDH,CHARAN MURMU,BASANTI KISKU,BHUJU MURMU,KASI NATH MURMU,SANA MURMU,KUNARAM MURMU,LAXMI DHARA MURMU,BANGRA SOREN,CHUNA RAM MURMU,CHARPE BASKEY,SALU MURMU,KARI MURMU,SUNA MARANDI	2.5				
Well	Patch -1,3,4	13 no's	Pvt	BHARAT MURMU,TUNI MURMU,NAHA HEMBRAM,SATRUGHAN MURMU,JABA HEMBRAM,MINU MURMU,BHAKTA HASDHA,DANGI MURMU,DAS HANSDA,KANDRI MURMU,DUMNI HANSDA,BHAGA HANSDA,SALKHA HANSDA,RAMESH TUDU,DASMATA	6.5				
Farmpond	Patch -1,4	5 no's	Pvt	DHANA MURMU,DUMUNI MURMU,RATHA NURMU,ARATI MURMU,DULI MURMU,PHUDAN TUDU,PRASAD MURMU,JHANA MARANDI,DUBAY MURM U,PHULA MANI MURMU,GURFUBARI MARANDI,CHAMPABATI MURMU,SANTI MARNDI,MUNIDRA MURMU,GURUBARI MURMU,RAIBARI DEI,SANTASI MARANDI	5.0				

MOBILITY MAP











Bhatchhatar_VDP





SEASONALITY CALANDER

Name of VDP: - BHATCHHATAR

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