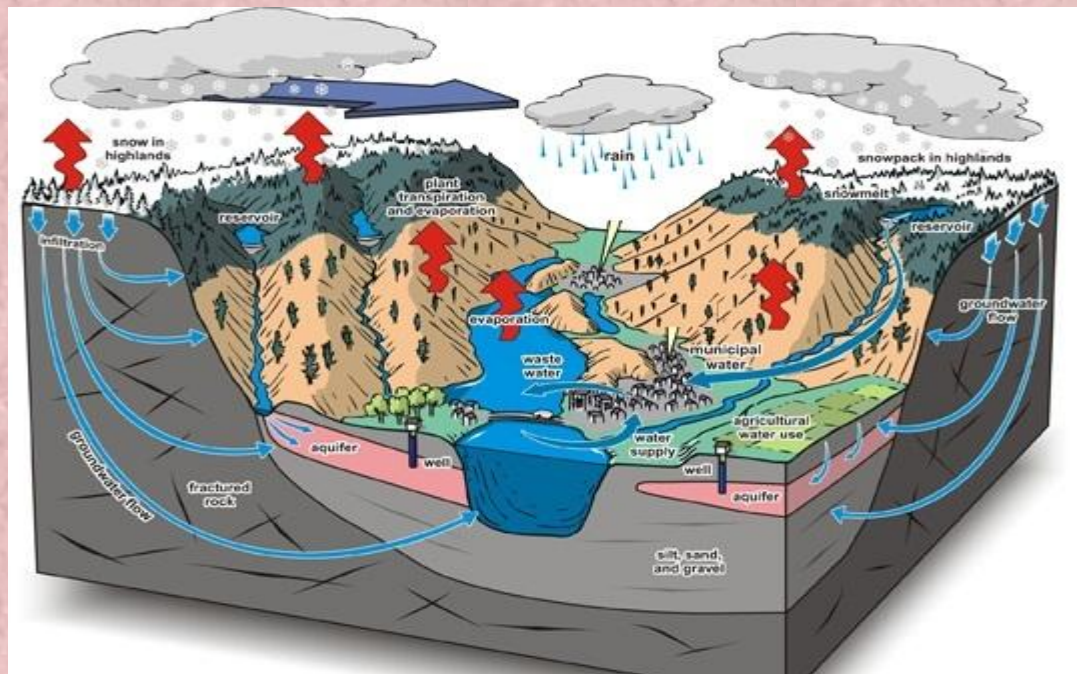




VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF SIBANARAYANPUR, KOMANA, NUAPADA



Facilitated by:
IAEET
SUNABEDA

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To,

SPECIAL OFFICER, CBDA

SUNEBEDA, KOMANA, NUAPADA

Sub: - Approval for Village Development Plan (VDP)

Sir,

Respectively we are inform you that the villagers of SIBANARAYANPUR 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 IAEET 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 IAEET and OPELIP.

Yours Faithfully

VILLAGE DEVELOPEMENT COMMITTE

INTRODUCTION

The Bhunjia are a scheduled tribe found in the state of Odisha in India. Their homeland is the Sunabeda plateau, which is roughly between 21° 25' north and 21° 30' north latitude and 82° 35' east longitude. It was a part of Khariar Zamindari, which formed the eastern and the southeastern region of Raipur district of Chhattisgarh division in Central Province till 1 April 1936, when it was transferred to Odisha on its creation. It is now in Komna block of Nuapada district in Orissa.

Nearly 62 tribal groups are living in Odisha, out of which 10 tribal groups may be identified in Nuapada. The Bhunjias, a primitive tribe of Odisha, are found in Nuapada. Nuapada is considered as the homeland of the Bhunjias. 75 percent of the total population of this tribe lives here. They are living in the uphill range of sunabeda plateau in Nuapada.

According to the 1981 Census, the population of Bhunjia was 7000 and now it must be around 10000. Accordingly, 75 percent of the population, i.e. about 7500 Bhunjias, are living in Nuapada. According to the tribe, the term "Bhunjia" means "growing out of land" or "origin from the earth". The Bhunjia have racial and cultural affinity with the Gonds of Orissa.

There are so many myths among the Bhunjia and the Gond, which speak of strong relationship among the Gonds and the Bhunjias. On setting in the Sibanarayanpur plateau, the Bhunjias did not have marital relations with any tribal group, but in course of time, when the Gonds came into their area, marital relation was established with them. From this the population was divided into two inter-marrying groups, namely Markam

and Netarn. Due to this close proximity with the Gonds, Bhunjias have adopted many of the Gods and Goddesses of the Gonds as their own. The two groups worship God and Goddesses common to the locality such as Budharaja and Sunadei. Bhunjias are divided into two main sections i.e. Chinda Bhunjia and Chaukhutia Bhunjia. The Chaukhutia Bhunjia are confined exclusively to the hills of the sunabeda plateau in ecologically secluded areas for which they maintain distance from the outsiders. But the Chinda Bhunjia generally lives in the plains and have close contact with the tribal and non-tribal communities. The religious life of Bhunjia is very simple. They believe in many Gods and Goddesses who are worshipped in different months on different ritual occasions. They speak Halbi language, a mixture of Odia, Marathi and Chhattisgarhi. However, K.C. Dubey, analyzing the myth and oral tradition of Chhattisgarh, considers the Bhunjia as a branch of Halbas of Baster, who fled from Baster due to their quarrel with Dhakars.

“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

Sibanarayanpur village is located in Komana Tehsil of Nuapada district in Odisha, India.. It is situated 55 km away from sub-district headquarter Komana and 55 km away from district headquarter Nuapada. Sunabeda is the gram panchayat of Sibanarayanpur village. Name of MPA is CBDA, NGO name is IAEET

The total geographical area of village is 82.94 hectares. Sibanarayanpur has a total population of 127 peoples. There are about 45 houses in Sibanarayanpur village. Komana is nearest town to Sibanarayanpur village which is approximately 55 km away.

Sibanarayanpur village's latitude and longitude points are 82°20'49.62°E 20°34'01.39°N. The boundaries of Sibanarayanpur village are to the North forest village is located; to the East kamarkhol village is located, to the West forest is located and to the South forest 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.

Drinkingwater, 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, stream and openwells. Hand pumps are available at 0.4 kms distance. All the water of this village contains large quantity of floride in them. People are using handpumps and openwells as water source, only handful of handpumps are available in this village, but project planned to provide floride filter tube wells with solar tanks which will solve drinking water problem in this village. Indira awass is required for 25 houses. Eletricity is another problem in this village though there are 45 households in this village only 16 hh's have electricity access and 29 households do not have access to electricity. Kerosene lanthers are only sources of light.by providing electricity will be helpful to those HH's. Project planned to provide solar lantheres to all the 45 households. There are no community buildings in this village this is one of the problem. Anaganavadi building and primary school building both requires repairs, so project planned to provide repairs to primary school and anganavadi building, and also planned to provide community hall,NTFP processing and shed along with with weighing machine, drying yard, bathing ghat along with dress changing rooms.

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, Un bunded 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 planned to provide the knowledge of horticulture and plantations like cashew, banana, and mango. Project also gives support to Backyard horticulture by providing plants like cashew, mango and jack fruit.

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 charara, mahula and salapatra 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 will provide them marketing and strategy.

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 disappointing them and forcing them to choose daily wages or NTFP collection. The major crop cultivated in this village is paddy, kappa, muga, badam, harada, chana, biri, mandi, vegetables etc. Project will give support to banana, ginger, onion, potato, turmeric, ginger, groundnut etc.

This villager's livelihood consists of Agriculture, dailywages, NTFP, livestock. 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, 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. There are almost 2 persons migrating to nearby districts for their livelihoods to face the upcoming harddays because of no proper employment facilities in the village. Project planned to conduct animal health camps; project has planned to provide goatry to all households; project planned to provide poultry and mushroom cultivation to SHG groups and also provide skill development programs like tailoring, mason, carpenter, driving, mobile repairing, cycle repairing, plumbing, petty shops etc.

THE PLANNING PROCESS

The following procedure was followed in the preparation of village development plan of Sibanarayanpur 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)

- Through group discussions vulnerable households are identified (poor and very poor households, widows, orphans etc.), In this village there are 15 vulnerable households
- Information of livelihoods like agriculture, daily wages, livestock, NTFP etc, and how the income is generated for their livelihood is 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 GENRATIVE ACTIVITY

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

Project planned cashew, mango, jack fruit, vegetable cultivation, turmeric, groundnut, and ginger in horticulture and agriculture production system. Project also planned to provide support by giving seeds and fertilizers which will increase yielding. Land development and different irrigation structures like irrigation channels,

check dams 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 project planned to provide goatry for landless households and poultry to SHG groups because if project give directly they will not take care and they will consume those birds. Project also provides livestock sheds and vaccination for livestock. Project will also conduct animal health camps.

NTFP is another major income generative activity, NTFP's like charara, mahula and salapatra 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 project planned to introduce processing and marketing strategy knowledge by which more income can be generated and project also planned to provide processing and 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 project planned skill development like petty shops, cycle repairing, 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

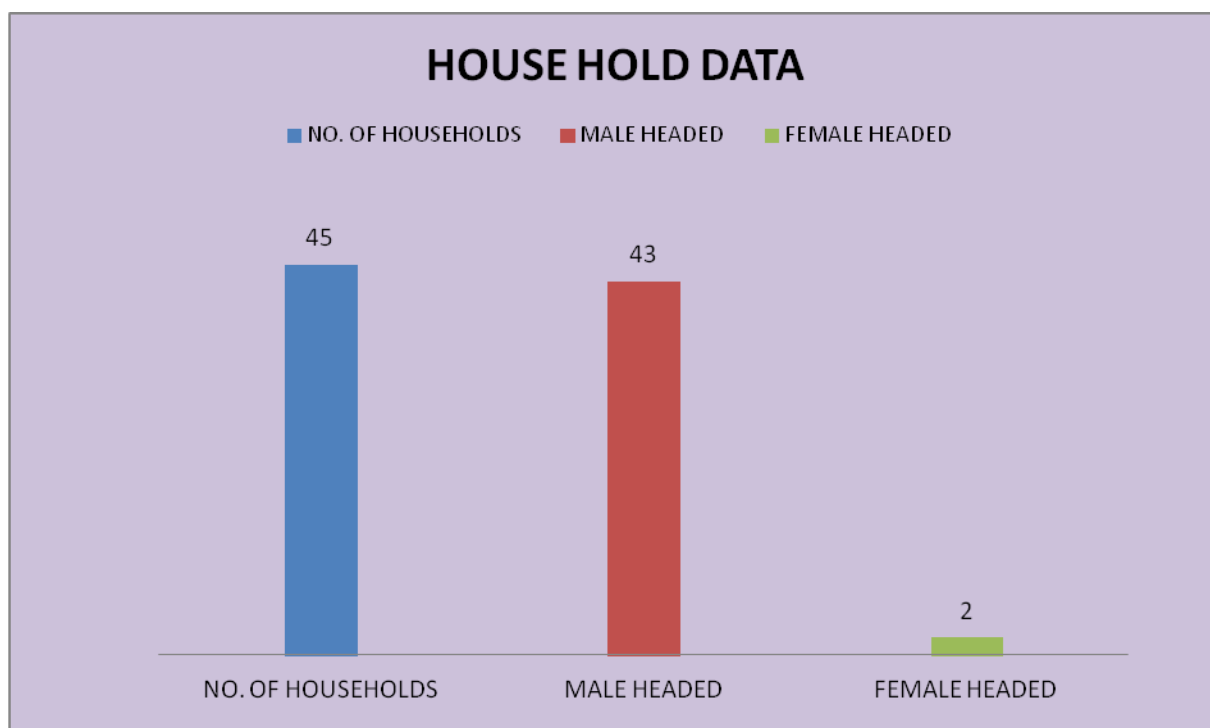
The social group present in this village is ST. Population of this village 127 members in which everyone comes under ST.

Particulars	Unit	Details
Total Population	Nos	127
Population –Males	Nos	71(55.09%)
Population –Females	Nos	56 (44.09%)
ST Population	Nos	127(100%)
SC Population	Nos	NIL
OBC Population	Nos	NIL
Children within the age group of 0-14	Nos	33
Overall Literacy Rate	%	66(51.96%)
Literacy Rate – Male	%	39(59.09%)
Literacy Rate – Female	%	27(40.90%)

HOUSE HOLD DATA

In this village total households are 45, 43 are male headed and 2 are female headed.

Sl no	Village name	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	MALE HEADED	FEMALE HEADED
1	SIBANARAYANPUR	45	43	2
	Total	45	43	2



Type of houses

Some houses in this village are built by Indira awaas they are 20 and without Indira awaas are 25 houses. Houses with patta are 28 and without patta are 17 houses. 2 types of houses are present in this village they are built with mud and built with bricks. Not even single house of this village has toilets. 23 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. 22 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 thatch; machine made tiles, local tiles and asbestos sheets. No separate houses for livestock.

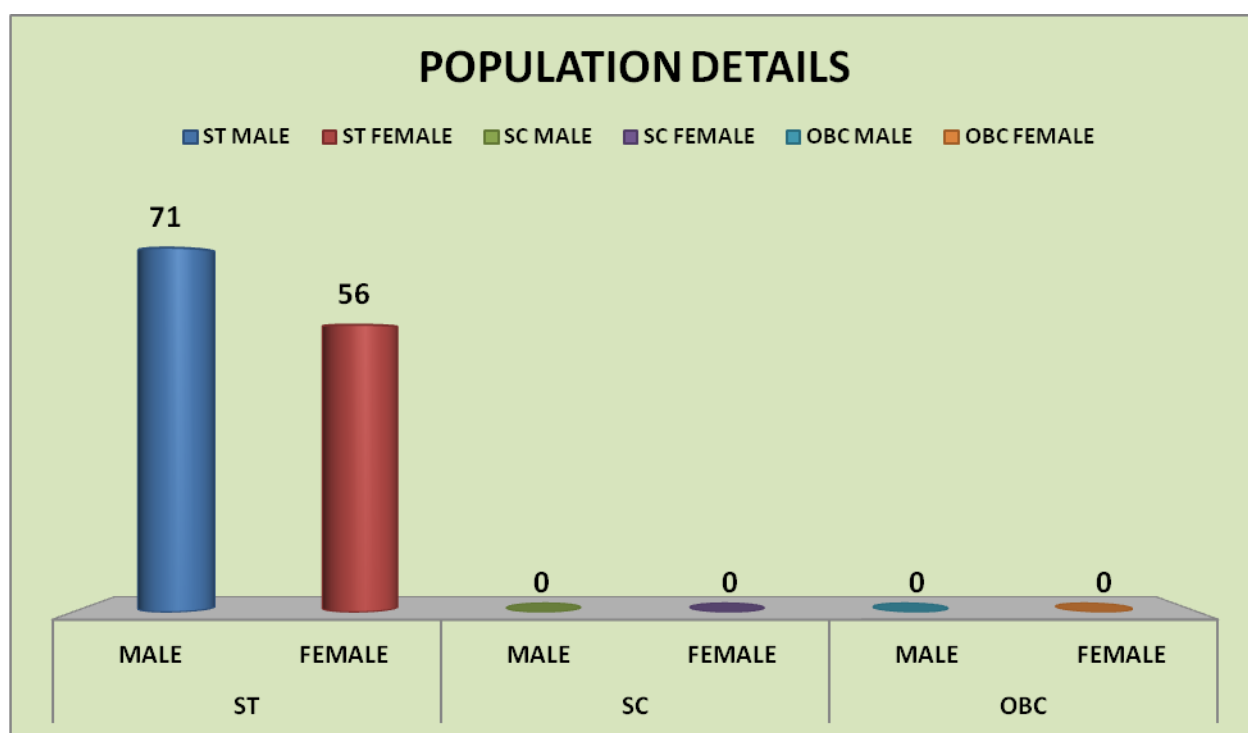
House hold assets

Village name	Bullock cart	Cycle	TV	Radio	Mobile	Motor Cycle	Tractor
SIBANARAYANPUR	1	32	0	0	2	1	0

POPULATION DATA

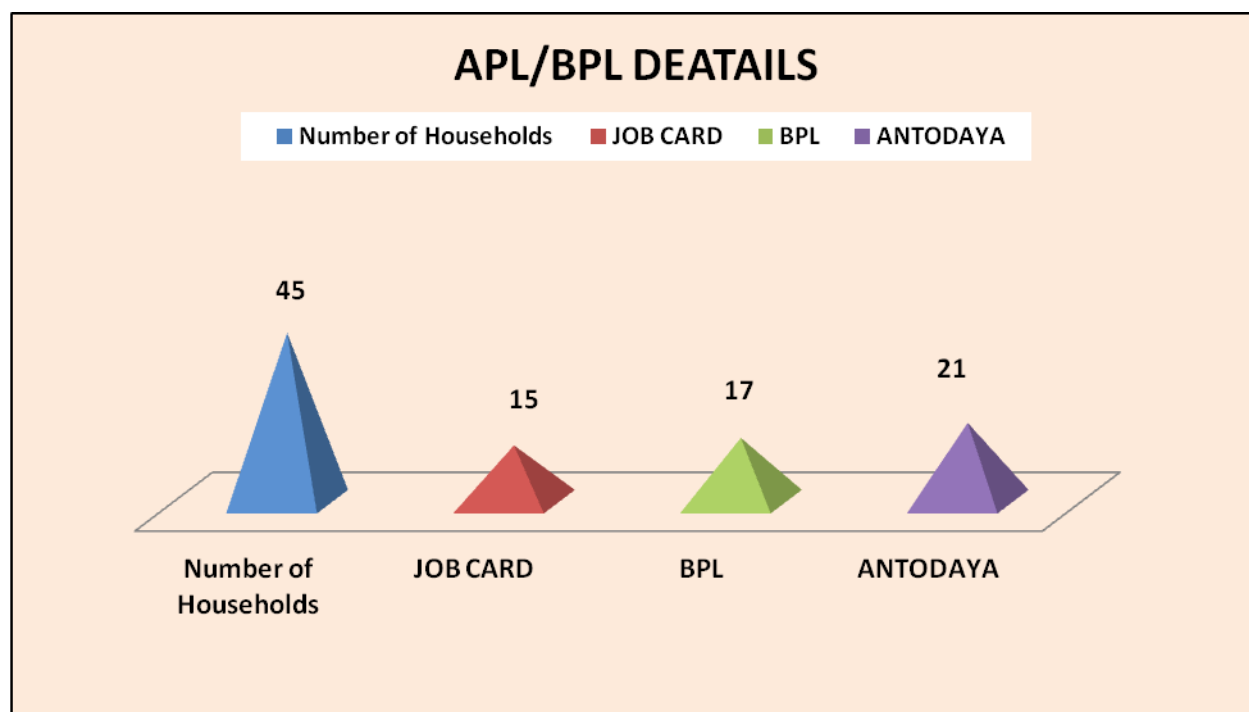
Total population of this village are 127 persons in which male population are 71 persons and female population are 56 persons. Female population is slightly higher than male population. There are 10 dependent persons. Adults in this village are 86 members and children are 41 members. 116 persons have Aadhaar Card.

Sl no	Village name	ST		SC		OBC		TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	M	F
1	SIBANARAYANPUR	71	56	0	0	0	0	71	56
	Total	71	56	0	0	0	0	71	56



APL BPL DATA

Out of 45 households, 15 households own job card, 17 households have Below poverty line(BPL) card, 21 households have Antyodaya (AAY) card.



1 person is suffering with mental/physical disabilities. There are 2 widows in this village and they are getting widowed pension. 15 persons are getting oldage pension.

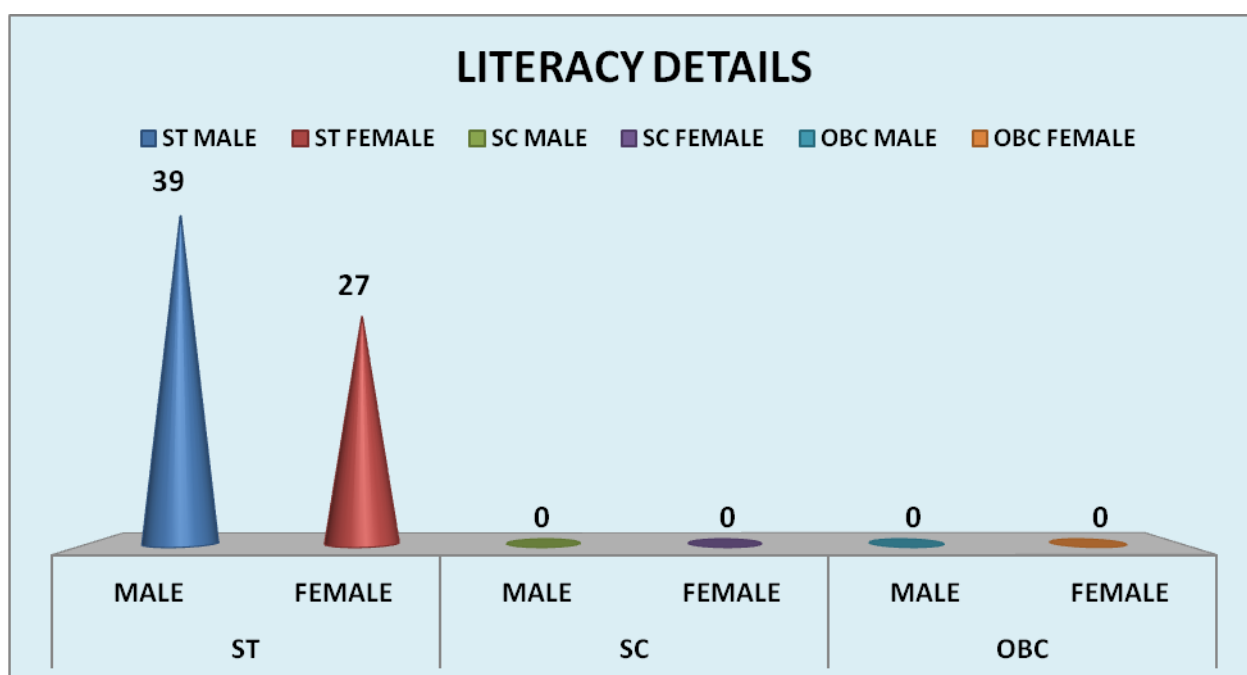
Number of persons from different age group are

Sl no	Age group	1 TO 20 YEARS	21 TO 35 YEARS	36 TO 50YEARS	51 TO 90 YEARS
1	No. of persons	45	26	25	29
	Total	45	26	25	29

Literacy:

The literacy rate of this village is 51.96%. Regarding gender ratio- the male literacy is comparatively higher than female literacy. Though there are 127 people in this village only 66 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		SC		OBC		TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	M	F
1	SIBANARAYANPUR	39	27	0	0	0	0	39	27
	TOTAL	39	27	0	0	0	0	39	27



General Health Scenario

People of this village constantly getting afflicted 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 are 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.

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 45 HH's
Food	236400
Clothing	262000
Health	20700
Education	77000
Agriculture	124700
Festivals	94000
Alcohol/tobacco	18000
others	94500
Total	927300

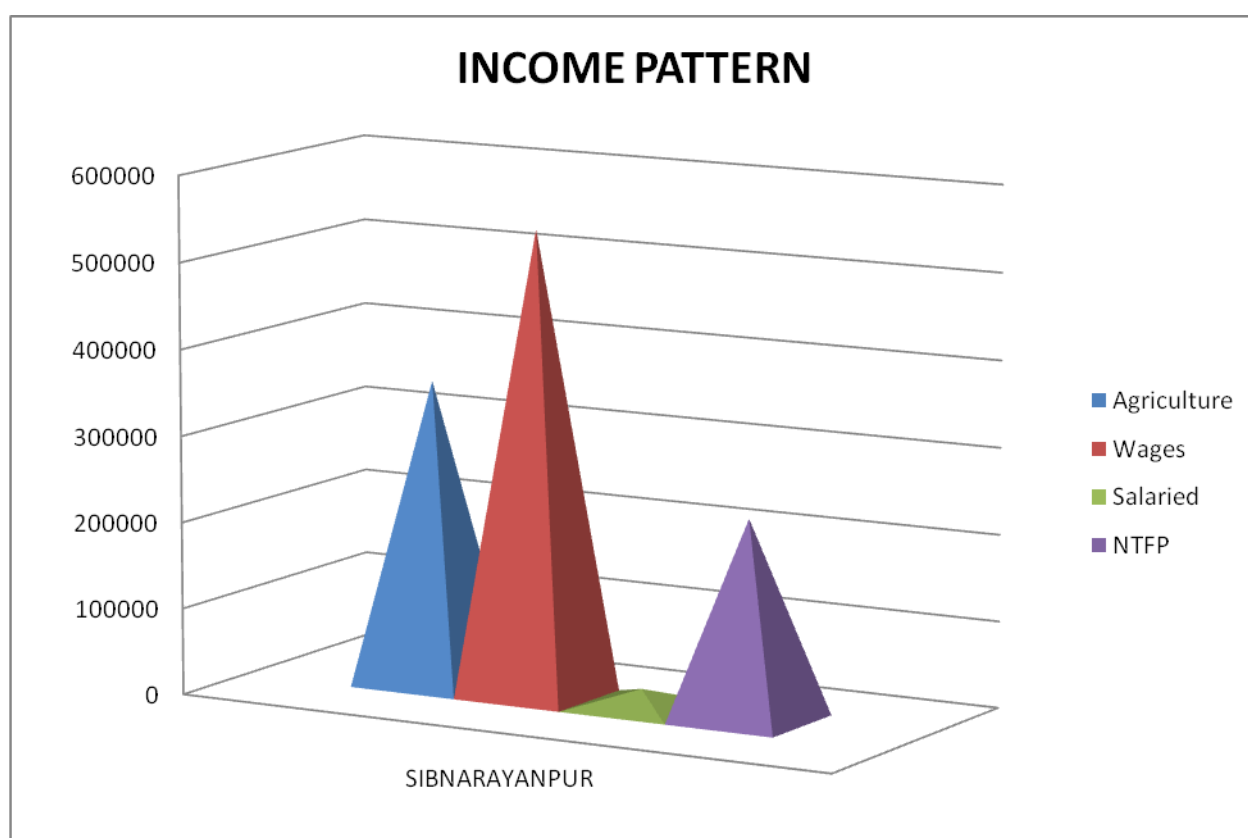
These people are spending more money on festivals rather than on education and spending more on festivals rather than on agriculture. They are also spending on livestock's. Reason for spending fewer

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. Income from agriculture is 353300 rupees, from NTFP is 230820 rupees, from live stock is 3050 rupees, from daily wages is 539100 rupees, and from salaries is 21400 rupees, from others 39300 rupees. There are also some migrated workers in this village, wages by migration is 2000.

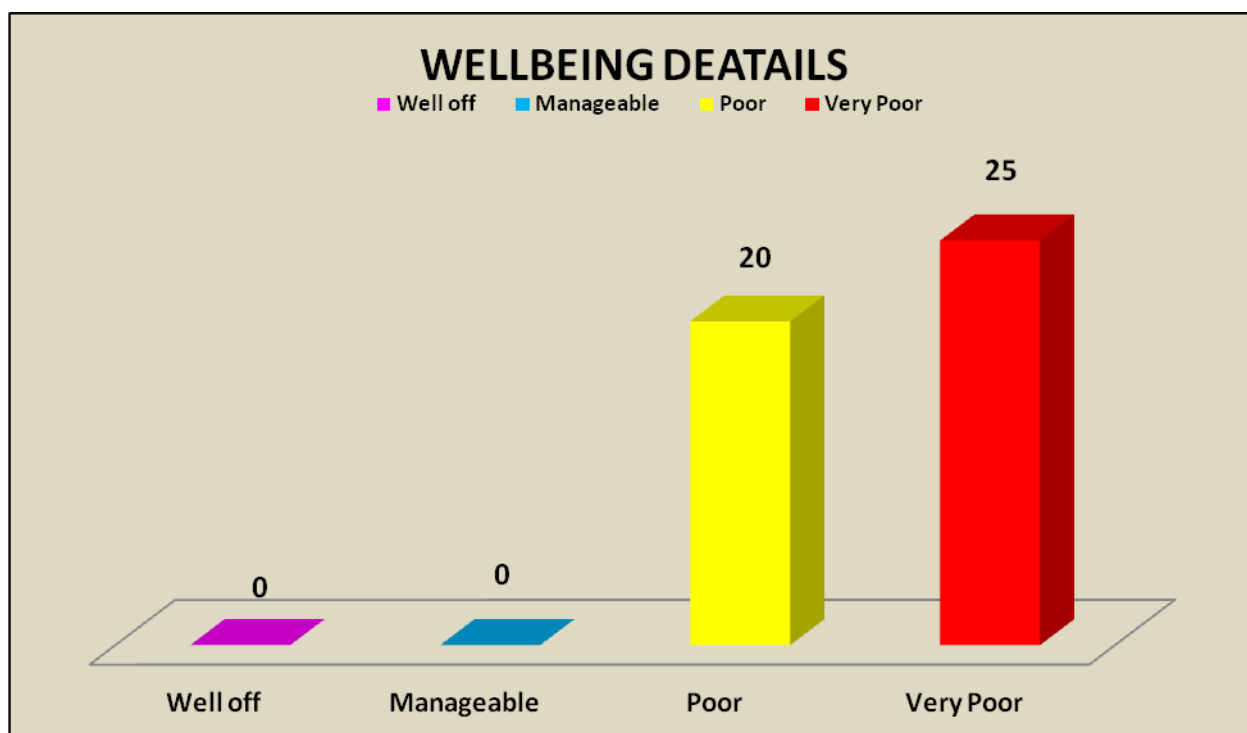
They are earning almost same amount from daily wages when compared to agriculture, due to hilly region and no irrigation facilities these people getting less yeildings from agriculture.



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"> • Own 4 to 10 acres of land. • Good earning from cultivation. • Stay in a good house. • Members of HH have multiple source of earning or have Service person. • Have surplus food grain. • Own Agriculture implements. • Have good nos. of livestock population
Manageable	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Own 3 to 4 acres of land. • Average earning from cultivation. • Have seasonal business as a secondary source of earning. • Manages to get food through out the year • Makes loan at the time of urgency. • Own some livestock to manage his affair.
Poor	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May own 1 to 2 acres of land. • Manage to get 6 months food from his land • Does agriculture labour in others field, Also seasonally migrates? • Own some small ruminants. • Always in debts trap.
Very poor	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having no or very less land. • Don't have enough food to eat throughout the year • Depend on wage labour /migration • Don't have any valuable physical assets. • No or very less no of small ruminants. • House is thatched, partially broken.
Total	45	



Local wage labor

39 persons from 45 households are doing daily wage works as driver, as labor, as farming labor, as nregs road workers as labor in nearby villages for daily wages. Combing all of them they worked for 2130 days and their income is 520000 rupees. This income is for one year.

MIGRATION

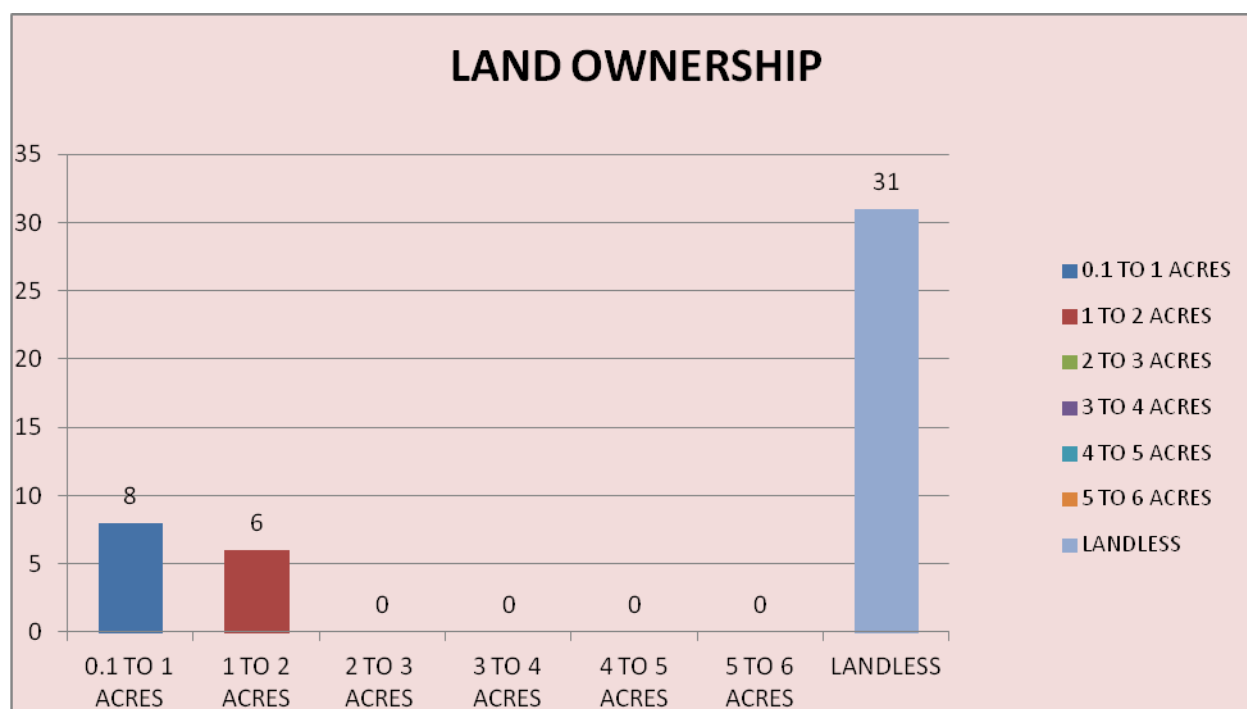
Most of the people in the Sibanarayanpur Village are engaged in wage works apart from agriculture & allied activities to supplement their income and livelihood. The Sibanarayanpur Village experiences an agricultural lean period from May to September during which they face severe food scarcity. Lack of communication & non-availability of wage employment makes their life difficult. They earn only Rs40/- to 50/- per day from agricultural labour works. They are engaged in wage employment activities widely in developmental activities under nregs & other Government programmes during other seasons. However about 2 persons migrate (seasonally) to neighboring districts to get employment in agricultural off seasons working as masons, roadworkers, farm labor etc.

MIGRATION			
CURRENT STATUS	NO OF PERSONS	NO OF DAYS	ANNUAL INCOME
people migrated	2	365	40000(migrated period)

Land ownership

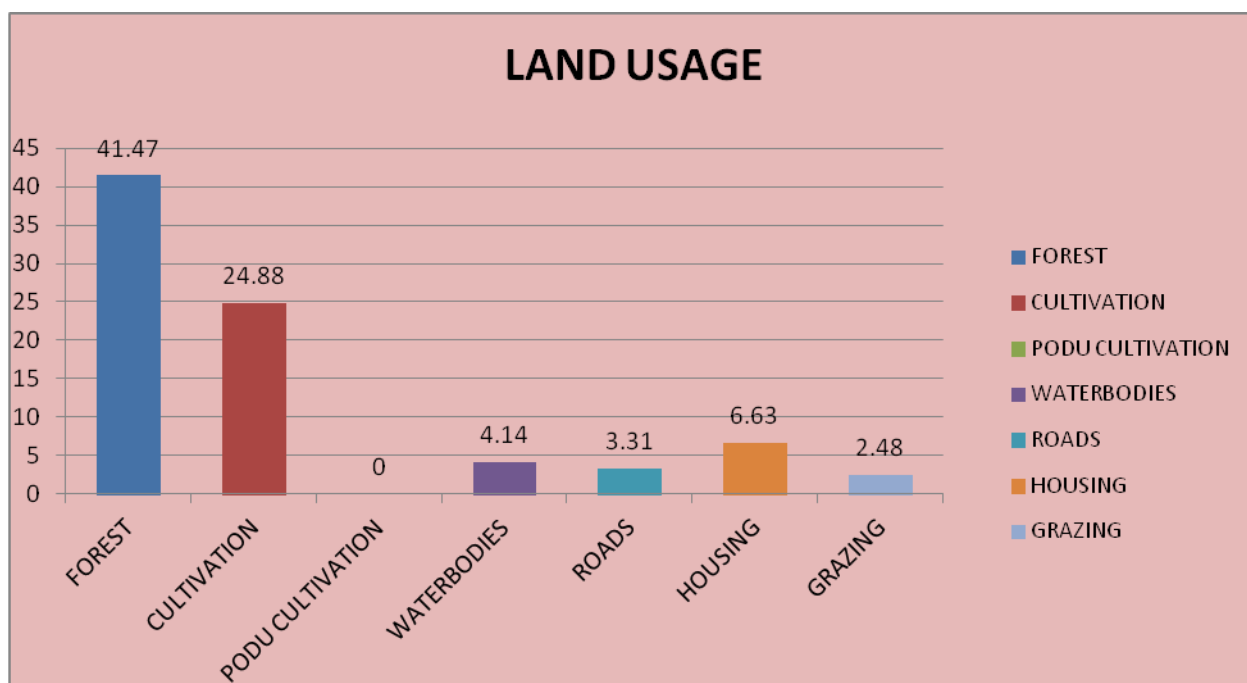
Households with land are 14 HH's and without land are 31 HH's. Available FRA land is 48.2 acres. The Revenue land with patta is 10.43 acres and the Revenue land without patta is 2.14acres, Forest land with FRA patta is 48.2 acres and Forest land without patta is 0 acres.

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	8	6	0	0	0	0	31



Usage of the land

Around and the Sibanarayanpur 41.47 hectares land is covered with forest, 24.88 hectares land is used for cultivation, podu cultivation is done in 0 hectares land, water bodies occupied 4.14 hectares land, 3.31 hectares land is used by roads, 6.63 hectares land is used for housing and 2.48 hectares land is used for grazing.



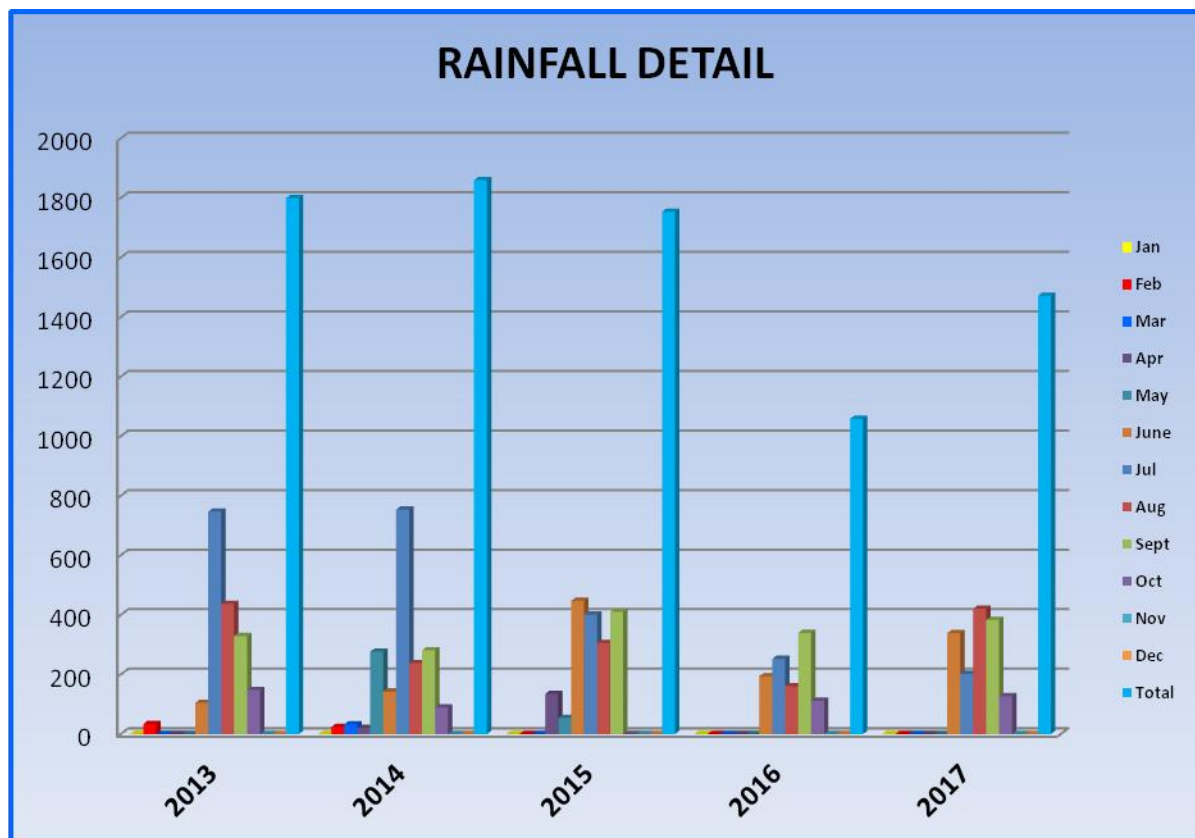
EXISTING ASSETS

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	WHS	198	1.12 ACRES	NA	BLOCK

Rainfall Data (In mm.)- Last 5 Yrs.

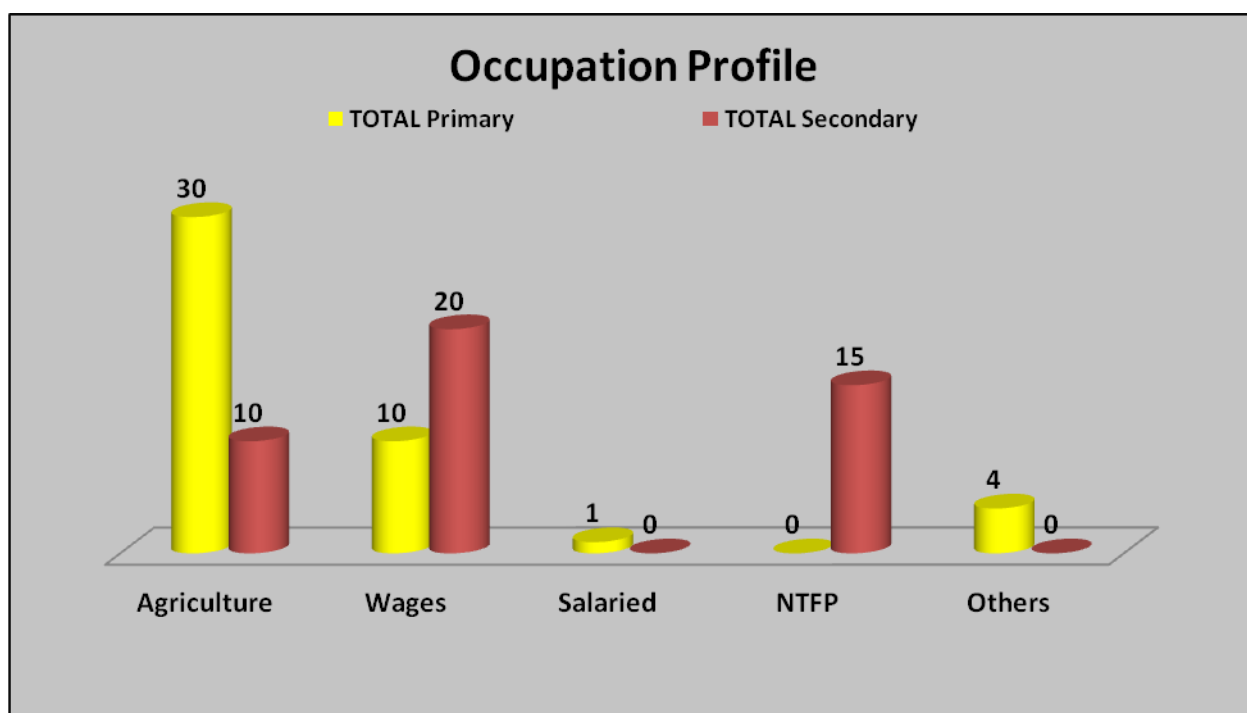
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2013	0	34	0	0	0	105	747	437	329	148	0	0	1800
2014	0	24	33	21	277	143	754	238	281	89	0	0	1860
2015	0	0	0	135	54	448	401	306	410	0	0	0	1754
2016	0	0	0	0	0	194	252.80	160.40	339.60	111.80	0	0	1058.6
2017	0	0	0	0	0	339	202	420.80	383.40	127	0	0	1472.2
Total	0	58	33	156	331	1229	2356.8	1562.2	1743	475.8	0	0	7944.8



Occupation details:-

Occupation	TOTAL	
	Primary	Secondary
Agriculture	30	10
Wages	10	20
Salaried	1	0
NTFP	0	15
Others	4	0
Total	45	45

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. 30 HH's choosed agriculture there primary livelihood and 10 HH's are dailywagers, 1 HH's are interested in getting paid as salaried and 15 HH's choosed NTFP as their secondary livelihood



NTFP (Non-timber forest products)

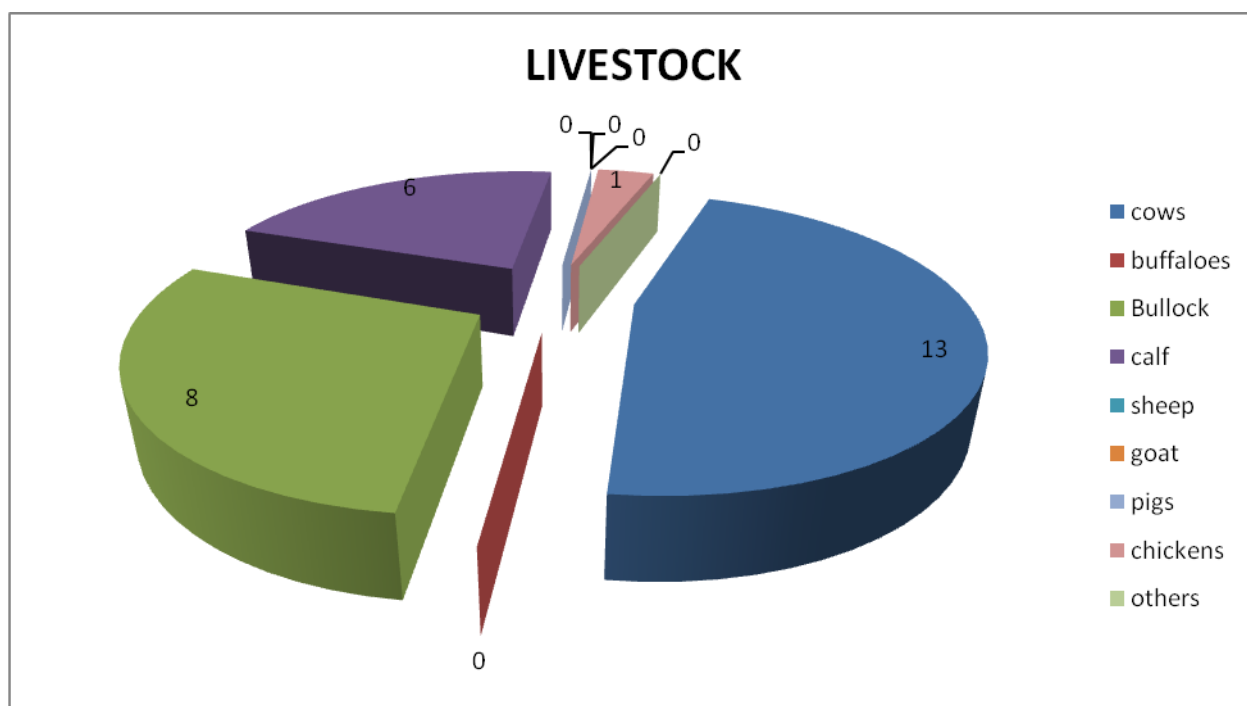
NTFP is collected from forest around village; villagers are using this NTFP collected for their own purposes or they will sell the collected NTFP to local businessmen for money or they will trade for desired household goods.

NAME OF THE NTFP	QUANTITY COLLECTED(KG)	BUYER	INCOME
CHAHARA	1247	Trader	125770
MAHULA	6840	Trader	146600
KENDUPATRA	2870	Trader	99850

LIVESTOCK

These villagers 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. Animal health camps, live stock shed and vaccination is required.

Name of village	Cow	Buffaloes	Bullock	calf	Sheep	Goat	pigs	chickens	Others
SIBANARAYANPUR	13	0	8	6	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	13	0	8	6	0	0	0	1	0

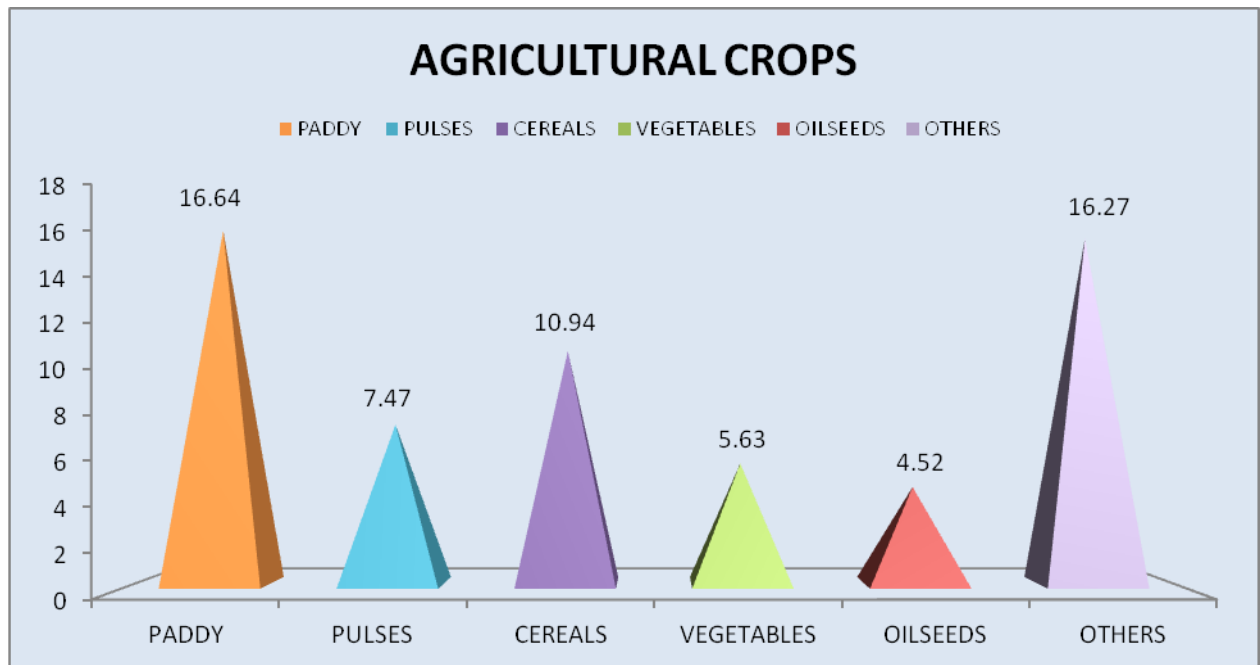


This village requires introduction of improved breeds for further escalation of income from livestock. Livestock traded or sold by all households of this village to the businessmen.

Agriculture crops details

Agriculture is main occupation of this village almost 50% of revenue is generated from agriculture itself. Crops cultivated by villagers are paddy, kappa, muga, badam, harada, chana, biri, mandi etc.

Type of crops	Coverage (Acres)	Output(KG)	Income
PADDY	16.64	12745	34010
PULSES	7.47	5410	11472
CEREALS	10.94	7207	12347
VEGETABLES	5.63	1971	7461
Oil seeds	4.52	946	5478
Others	16.27	19347	45123



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

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

Education

This village has a primary school at 0 kms. So many discontinued education due to monetary problem. 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. So by providing necessary education facilities and quality education to this village it can increase literacy rate and knowledge in people of this village. And with better and quality education it improves knowledge and livelihood of the Sibanarayanpur village. By providing a school with all facilities with free education and scholarships for higher education will be more helping to the villagers.

Health

This village has no access to any kind of medical attention. the only PHC (primary health care) available to this village 13 kms away. In case of emergency people have travel around 13 kms to get near by hospital on dirt track which is not in proper condition even to walk.. 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 no nearby Primary Health Care available. In case of emergency like pregnancy delivery a pregnant woman has to travel almost 13 kms to the hospital to get a proper medical attention, she has travel on a dirt track 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 and 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 this village is in Sunabeda village which is far from the village and it is located 13 kms away from the village which is 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. So by providing a PDS shop to this village with a all necessary facilities and supplements will be helpful.

Post office

This village had a post office which present 13 kms away from the village through which not even a single communication is going on. This post office is situated in serango village. Because of maximum people being illiterate and they are not showing any interested in post office.

Bank

Nearby bank available for this village is Canara Bank which is located in Mechapalli and it is 30 kms far from the village. 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, being illiterates and being far from the village, these 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 Sunabeda village which is 13 kms far from this village. Sarpanch is not from this village, meeting of palli sabha is held only 1 times in 12 months, no male ward member is from this village, and no female ward member is from this village. Nearest haat is held weekly in Sunabeda, nearest fertilizers and seeds market is in bhela which is 30 kms far from the village, nearest mandi is in bhela which is 30 kms faraway from the village.

SHG's

There has been activity of self-help group (SGH) in this village. Women of this village are also participating actively in this group. There are some groups of SGH's in this village. 39 females from 45 households are participating in SHG groups. Through this group 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.

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 Sibanarayanpur village is Canara Bank in Mechapalli it is almost 30 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 etc.

Cultural activities

People of this 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. These festivals are in practice in this village Nuakhai, Dasahara, Ganesh Puja, Biswakarma puja, Pusa masare cherachera Parba, Rakhipurnima, Nuakhai, Durgapuja, PusaPuni Parba, Phalugna Purinama, Kartika Masare Sua.

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

DRINKING WATER

This villager's source of drinking water is stream, hand pumps, and openwells. All the water of this village consists of large quantity of fluoride in them. There are 45 hh's in this village. Only handful handpumps are source for drinking for all hh's. Being plateau region it is impossible for them to drill tube wells. All these waters are contaminated and consists of various dangerous viruses without having any knowledge of safe drinking water this villagers are using those waters for various purposes like cooking, drinking, bathing etc., in summer maximum all these water sources will dried up and this villagers will face problem of drinking water. Fluoride filter Tube wells with solar tanks are required.

Balwadi and ICDS center

Children of this village are growing with mal nutrition. In this village there is a 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 Sibanarayanpur among adults and children. Malnutrition is a serious and persistent concern in Sibanarayanpur 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. 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 providing balawadi and icds center to this village with proper supplements will be helpful. 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.

Roads

This village has access to roads. A cc road is present inside the village and it is not in proper condition and there are no drainages at sides of this road. Nearby tarmac roads is 20 kms away from the village. The only Road available to get to the tarmac road is dirt track which is improper even for walking. This is also another reason for children not going to school. It is horrible for patients and pregnant women to travel on this road to get to nearby hospital. In case of emergency fire engine and ambulance cannot get in to this village through this dirt track. In rainy season this road get so dirty and slippery in which villagers cannot even walk on this road.

Electricity

This village has access to electricity. But only 16 households has access that to 6 to 12 hours in the daytime and they too don't have access in the night time and remaining 29 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 access 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 no any kind santiation activity in this village. Though there are 45 households in this village still not even a single house has toilets, whenever they need to use toilets they go outdoors and after completing toilet activites they do not use any kind of soap materials to wash there hands, they don't have the garabage bins to dump garabage, they don't have drainage systems and they don't clean properly livestock area.

Community buildings

There are no community buildings in this village; these villagers are using church as community center for meetings. 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. There is no NTFP godown in this village by providing NTFP godown with weigh machine will be helpful. 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

In this village haat bazaar is located at 13 kms far in Sunabeda and it is conducted weekly and villagers will buy required household items from this haat bazaar. Town market is located 40 kms faraway from the village in Komana. These villagers will not visit to town market because of the distance and there is no transportation and villagers cannot visit town market except by walk on dirt track. Nearby mandi is in Bhela it is 30 kms in distance, seeds and fertilizers shops are available in Bhela which is 30 kms far away from the village. 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 LIVELIHOODS 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. 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. Solutions for these problems are Construction of new WHS. construction of new wells and farm ponds, land development (bundling 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.

Usage of the land

Around and the Sibanarayanpur 41.47 hectares land is covered with forest, 24.88 hectares land is used for cultivation, podu cultivation is done in 0 hectares land, water bodies occupied 4.14 hectares land, 3.31 hectares land is used by roads, 6.63 hectares land is used for housing and 2.48 hectares land is used for grazing.

FRA STATUS

Total FRA land occupied by the villagers is 48.2 acres. From this land FRA patta was awarded for only 14 households. Remaining land is cultivated by villagers without patta. There are 31 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 PVTG'S 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 PVTGs 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.

Agriculture and other production systems

Agriculture is main occupation of this village almost 50% of revenue is generated from agriculture itself. paddy is grown more in this village along with pulses, cereals and vegetables.

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, kappa, muga, badam, harada, chana, biri, mandi. 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. They cultivate maize and pulses in a small area. 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.

LIVELIHOODS

Livelihood of these villagers consists of primary and secondary occupation. Agriculture is their primary occupation and collecting NTFP is their 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 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. Cashew and tamarind are vastly collected in this village from plantations

by villagers it is one of the livelihood of villagers. They are also domesticating live stock for various purposes like cultivation, dairy production, for trading, for poultry etc.

By providing NTFP processing and shed with weighing machine, mushroom cultivation to shg groups, goatry and poultry with sheds and necessary vaccination 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.

Livestock

This village requires introduction of improved breeds for further escalation of income from livestock. People of Sibanarayanpur 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.

MIGRATION

Due to insufficients employment oppurunities in this village these people are migrating to nearby towns, city or districts in search of employment to fulfil their income and livelihood. By migrating to new places they are working as drivers, masons, farm labours, road workers, sweepers, poens etc. Everyyear 2 persons are migrating to other places for their livelihoods. So by providing employment oppurutunies like cycle repairing, mobile repairing, pety shops or business will be helpful the villagers.

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 PLAN

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM)		
Description	Quantity	Amount in lakh's
WHS	6 no's	30.0
Ponds	1 no's	1.0
Well renovation	1 no's	0.50
Land development	25 ha	5.0
TOTAL		36.50
HORTICULTURE		
Plantations:- Cashew,jack fruit, Mango	10 Ha	
Backyard horticulture:- Lemon, papaya, promogranate, Banana.	45 HH's	
AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTION SYSTEM		
Vegetable cultivation	10 ha	
Turmeric, ginger, ground nut	5 ha	

LIVELIHOOD		
Description	Quantity	Amount
Goatry	45 HH's	
Poultry	To SHG groups	
Goatary & Poultry shed	45 HH's	
Seasonal business	To SHG groups	
Revolving fund to SHG	To SHG groups	
Mushroom cultivation	To SHG groups	
Dairy	To SHG groups	
Skill developmentTraining		
Pretty shop	1 no's	
Carpenter	2 no's	
Tailoring	10 no's	
Masson	2 no's	
Cycle repairing	1 no's	
Mobile repair	1 no's	

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE		
Description	Quantity	Amount
Tube wells with solar tanks along with floride filters	5 no's	
Dirt track	8 km	
Electricity access	29 HH's	
Cc road with dranaige	0.5 KM	
Toilets	45 no's	
UTENSIL KITS	45 hh's	
Housing	25 no's	
Solar lanthers	45 no's	
Community hall	1 no's	
Temple house	1 no's	
NTPF processing and shed with weighing machine	1 no's	
Bathing ghat with dress changing rooms	3 no's	
Anganvadi building and boundary repair	1 no's	
PHC	1 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	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	75.12	GULAL BHUNJIA,SANTARAM BHUNJIA,SATIRAM BHUNJIA,ALATRAM BHUNJIA,SATABAI BHUNJIA,MANURAM BHUNJIA,PADURAM BHUNJIA,DURUPSING BHUNJIA,GUMANASING BHUNJIA,BIRASING BHUNJIA,	Paddy Pulses Millets Vegetable s Oil seeds	Sever Soil erosion Un bunded up lands Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion. Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage
PATCH-2	134,133,132,131,130,129,128,127,126,125,124 ,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,112	63.47	,TEJURAM BHUNJIA,KAMALASING DHARUA,DEBASING DHARUA,GADAKHARAM MAJHI,KANDEIBAI MAJHI,DEBARAJ DHARUA,JALASING DHARUA,ISWAR DHARUA,LINGARAJ DHARUA.BHIMA	Pulses Millets Oil seeds	Soil erosion Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage
PATCH-3	375,374,373,372,371,370,369,368,367,366,365 ,364,363,362,361,360,359,358,357,356,355	57.32	BISARAM BHUNJIA,BALADEBA MAJHI,GHUNESWAR BHUNJIA,BIJO BHUNJIA,KAMALASING BHUNJIA,SUKABATI BHUNJIA,KUSANA BHUNJIA,KANATI BAI BHUNJIA,DULESRAM BHUNJIA,KAMAL SING BHUNJIA	Paddy Pulses Millets Oil seeds	Sever Soil erosion Bunding Problem Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion. Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage

SIBANARAYANANPUR-VDP

PATCH-4	321,277,276,275,274,273,272,271,270,268,267,266,265,264,263,262,261,260,259,258,257,256,255	48.36	SAMBHARI BHUNJIA,JUGESWAR BHUNJIA,MAHENDRA BHUNJIA,CHAMBARU MAJHI,GOSING SARMAT,SANETAS BHUNJIA,SUKARA SING BHUNJIA,BHIMA BHUNJIA,JANASING BHUNJIA	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	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	75.12	GULAL BHUNJIA,SANTARAM BHUNJIA,SATIRAM BHUNJIA,ALATRAM BHUNJIA,SATABAI BHUNJIA,MANURAM BHUNJIA,PADURAM BHUNJIA,DURUPSING BHUNJIA,GUMANASING BHUNJIA,BIRASING BHUNJIA,	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	134,133,132,131,130,129,128,127,126,125,124 ,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,112	63.47	,TEJURAM BHUNJIA,KAMALASING DHARUA,DEBASING DHARUA,GADAKHARAM MAJHI,KANDEIBAI MAJHI,DEBARAJ DHARUA,JALASING DHARUA,ISWAR DHARUA,LINGARAJ DHARUA,BHIMA BHUNJIA,SANETASA BHUNJIA,MAHENDRA	Class-IV, Soil depth 7.5-22.5- cm Slope-8- 10%	Soil erosion Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage
PATCH-3	375,374,373,372,371,370,369,368,367,366,365 ,364,363,362,361,360,359,358,357,356,355	57.32	BISARAM BHUNJIA,BALADEBA MAJHI,GHUNESWAR BHUNJIA,BIJO BHUNJIA,KAMALASING BHUNJIA,SUKABATI BHUNJIA,KUSANA BHUNJIA,KANATI BAI BHUNJIA,DULESRAM BHUNJIA,KAMAL SING BHUNJIA	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

SIBANARAYANANPUR-VDP

PATCH-4	321,277,276,275,274,273,272,271,270,268,267,266,265,264,263,262,261,260,259,258,257,256,255	48.36	SAMBHARI BHUNJIA,JUGESWAR BHUNJIA,MAHENDRA BHUNJIA,CHAMBARU MAJHI,GOSING SARMAT,SANETAS BHUNJIA,SUKARA SING BHUNJIA,BHIMA BHUNJIA,JANASING BHUNJIA	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	30	GULAL BHUNJIA,SANTARAM BHUNJIA,SATIRAM BHUNJIA,ALATRAM BHUNJIA,SATABAI BHUNJIA,MANURAM BHUNJIA,PADURAM	49,48,47,46,45,44,43, 42,41,40,39,38,37,36, 35,34,33,32,31,30	50.23	10 la kh s							
		Stone bunding	Pvt & Govt	11,10,9	TEJURAM BHUNJIA,KAMALASING DHARUA,DEBASING DHARUA GADAKHARAM	45,44,43,42,41,40,39, 38,37,36,35,34,33,32, 31,30,29,28,27,26,25	20.24	4 la kh s							
		Filed Bunding & land leveling	Pvt	44,43,42,41, 40,39,38,37, 36,35,34,33, 32,31,30,29, 28,27,26,25, 24,23,11,10,	PILSING BHUNJIA,DHANESABARA BHUNJIA,BAHURASING BHUNJIA,LIKHA BHUNJIA,BISARAM BHUNJIA,BALADEBA	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	30.81	6 la kh s							
		LBCD	Govt	49,48,47	KANATI BAI BHUNJIA,DULESRAM BHUNJIA,KAMAL SING BHUNJIA,SAMBHARI BHUNJIA,JUGESWAR BHUNJIA,MAHENDRA	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	10 no,s	1 la kh s							
1	Patch -1	Well	Pvt	34,33,32,31	GULAL BHUNJIA,SANTARAM BHUNJIA,SATIRAM BHUNJIA,ALATRAM	34,33,32,31	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	49,48,47,46,45,44,43,42,41,40,39,38,37,36,35,34,33,32,31,30	GULAL BHUNJIA,SANTARAM BHUNJIA,SATIRAM BHUNJIA,ALATRAM BHUNJIA,SATABAI	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	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	118	KANDEIBAI MAJHI,DEBARAJ DHARUA,JALASING DHARUA,ISWAR DHARUA,LINGARAJ DHARUA,BHIMA	131,130,129,128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118	10.26	5 lakhs							
		Stone bunding	Pvt & Govt	115,113,112	GULAL BHUNJIA,SANTARAM BHUNJIA,SATIRAM BHUNJIA,ALATRAM BHUNJIA,SATABAI BHUNJIA,MANURAM	115,113,112	8.24	1.60 lakhs							

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		Filed Bunding & land leveling	Pvt	134,133 ,132,13 1,130,1 29,128, 127,126 ,125,12 4,123,1 22,121, 120,119 ,118,11 6,115,1	SUKABATI BHUNJIA,KUSANA BHUNJIA,KANATI BAI BHUNJIA,DULESRAM BHUNJIA,KAMAL SING BHUNJIA,SAMBHARI BHUNJIA,JUGESWAR BHUNJIA,MAHENDRA BHUNJIA,CHAMBARU MAJHI,GOSING SARMA,SANETAS	134,133,132,131,130,129,1 28,127,126,125,124,123,12 2,121,120,119,118,116,115 ,113,112	12.62	2.4 lakhs								
		LBCD	Govt	134,133 ,132	KANDEIBAI MAJHI,DEBARAJ DHARUA,JALASING DHARUA,ISWAR DHARUA,LINGARAJ DHARUA,BHIMA	134,133,132,131,130,129,1 28,127,126,125,124,123,12 2,121,120,119,118,116,115 ,113,112	5no,s	0.5 lacs								

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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	359	GULAL BHUNJIA,SANTAR AM BHUNJIA,SATIRAM BHUNJIA,ALATRAM BHUNJIA,SATABAI BHUNJIA,MANURAM BHUNJIA,RADURAM	372,371,370,369,368,367,366,365,364,363,362,361,360,359	50.46	5 lakhs							
		Stone bunding	Pvt & Govt	357,356,355	SUKABATI BHUNJIA,KUSANA BHUNJIA,KANATIBAI BHUNJIA,DULESR	357,356,355	20.38	4 lakhs							
		Filed Bunding & land leveling	Pvt	372,371,370,369,368,367,366,365,364,363,362,361,360,359,358,357,	KANDEIBAI MAJHI,DEBARAJ DHARUA,JALASING DHARUA,ISWAR DHARUA,LINGARAJ DHARUA,BHIMA	372,371,370,369,368,367,366,365,364,363,362,361,360,359,358,357,356,355	40.23	8 lakhs							

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3	Patch -3	Well	Pvt	375,374,373	KANDEIBAI MAJHI,DEBARAJ DHARUA,JALASING DHARUA,ISWAR	372,371,370,369,368, 367,366,365,364,363, 362,361,360,359,358, 357,356,355	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
4	Patch -4	CHECK DAM	Govt	258	SUKABATI BHUNJIA,KUSANA BHUNJIA,KANATI BAI BHUNJIA,DULESRAM BHUNJIA,KAMAL SING BHUNJIA,SAMBHARI BHUNJIA,JUGESWAR BHUNJIA,MAHENDRA BHUNJIA,CHAMBARU MAJHI,GOSING SARMAT,SANETAS BHUNJIA,SUKARA SING BHUNJIA,BHIMA BHUNJIA,JANASING BHUNJIA	275,274,273,272,271, 270,268,267,266,265, 264,263,262,261,260, 259,258	50.23	5 la kh s							
		Stone bunding	Pvt & Govt	257,256,255	KANDEIBAI MAJHI,DEBARAJ DHARUA,JALASING DHARUA,ISWAR DHARUA,LINGARAJ DHARUA,BHIMA BHUNJIA,SANETASA BHUNJIA,MAHENDRA BHUNJIA,PILSING BHUNJIA DHANESABARA	257,256,255	20.24	4 la kh s							

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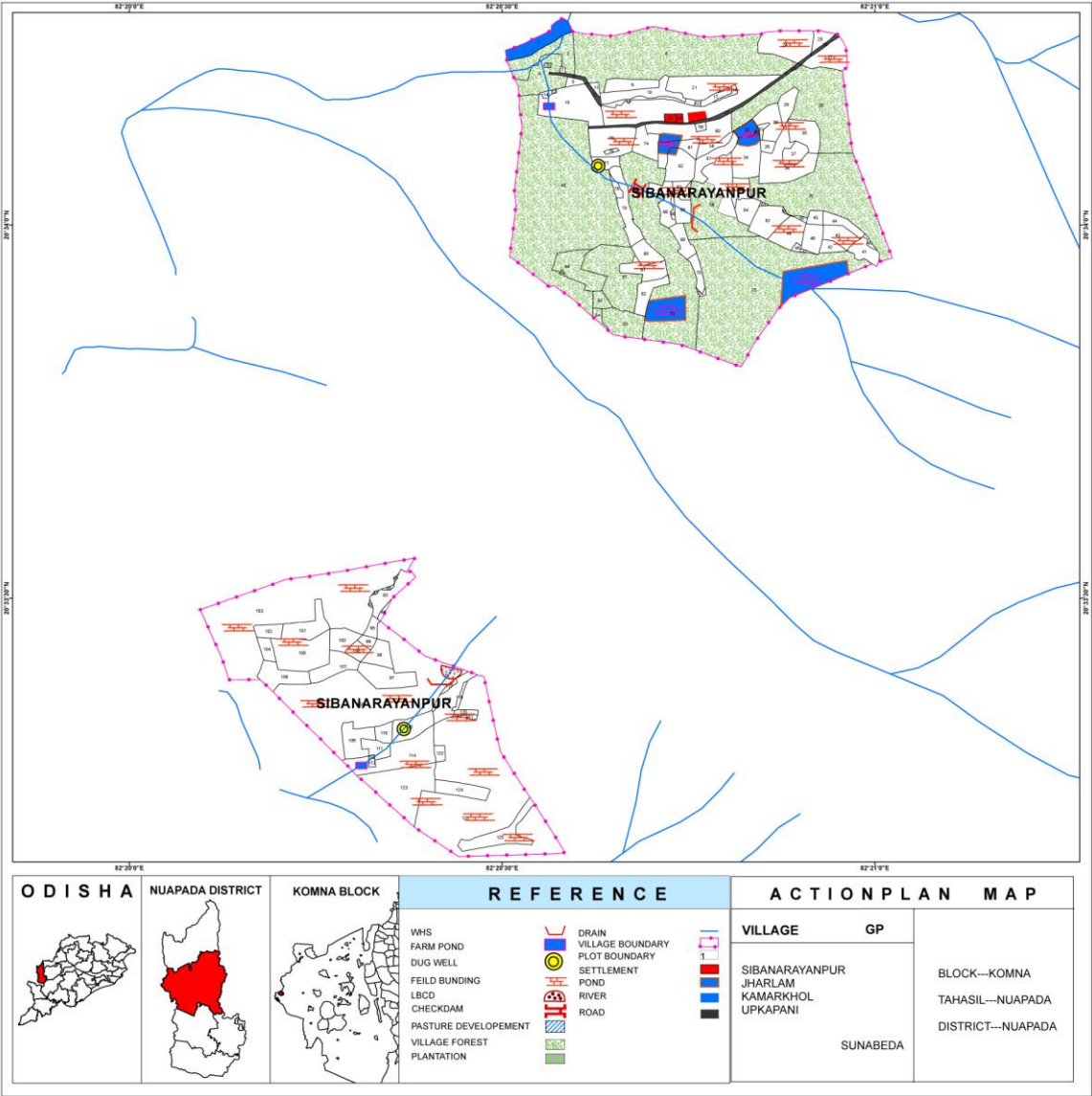
Item #	Name of patch	Intervention	Owner (s)	Owner's Plot #	Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Plot #	Area, ha	Budget, Rs	Labour, person days	Material, Rs	MGREGS, Rs	MPA, Rs	People, Rs	Year of work	Proposed land use
		Filed Bunding & land leveling	Pvt	274,273,272,271,270,268,267,266,265,264,263,262,261,260,259,258,257,256,255	GHUNESWAR BHUNJIA,BIJO BHUNJIA,KAMALASING BHUNJIA,SUKABATI BHUNJIA,KUSANA BHUNJIA,KANATI BAI	274,273,272,271,270,268,267,266,265,264,263,262,261,260,259,258,257,256,255	30.81	6 lacs							
		LBCD	Govt	321,277,276	SUKABATI BHUNJIA,KUSANA BHUNJIA,KANATI BAI BHUNJIA,DULESRAM BHUNJIA,KAMAL SING BHUNJIA,SAMBHARI		10 no,s	1 lakh							
		Well	Pvt	321,277,276,275,274,273,272,271,270,268,267,266,265,264,263,262,261,260,259,258,257,256,255	KANDEIBAI MAJHI,DEBARAJ DHARUA,JALASING DHARUA,ISWAR DHARUA,LINGARAJ	321,277,276,275,274,273,272,271,270,268,267,266,265,264,263,262,261,260,259,258,257,256,255	3no's	1.5lacs							
		Farm pond	Pvt	321,277,276,275,274,273,272,271,270,268,267,266,265,264,263,262,261,260,259,258,257,256,255	SUKABATI BHUNJIA,KUSANA BHUNJIA,KANATI BAI BHUNJIA,DULESRAM BHUNJIA,KAMAL SING	321,277,276,275,274,273,272,271,270,268,267,266,265,264,263,262,261,260,259,258,257,256,255	2 no's	2Lacs							

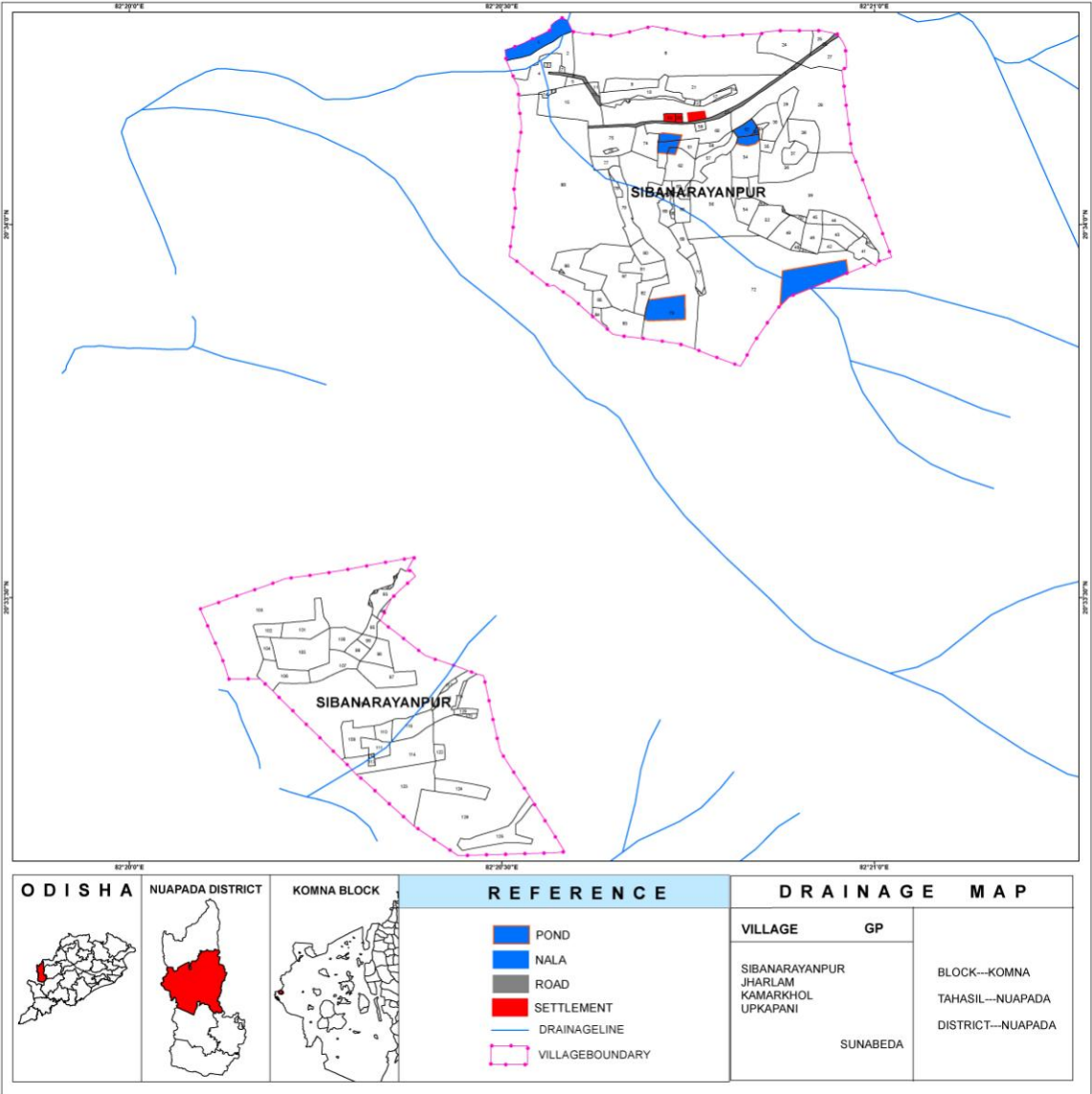
Illustrative Intervention-wise summary of activities and investment

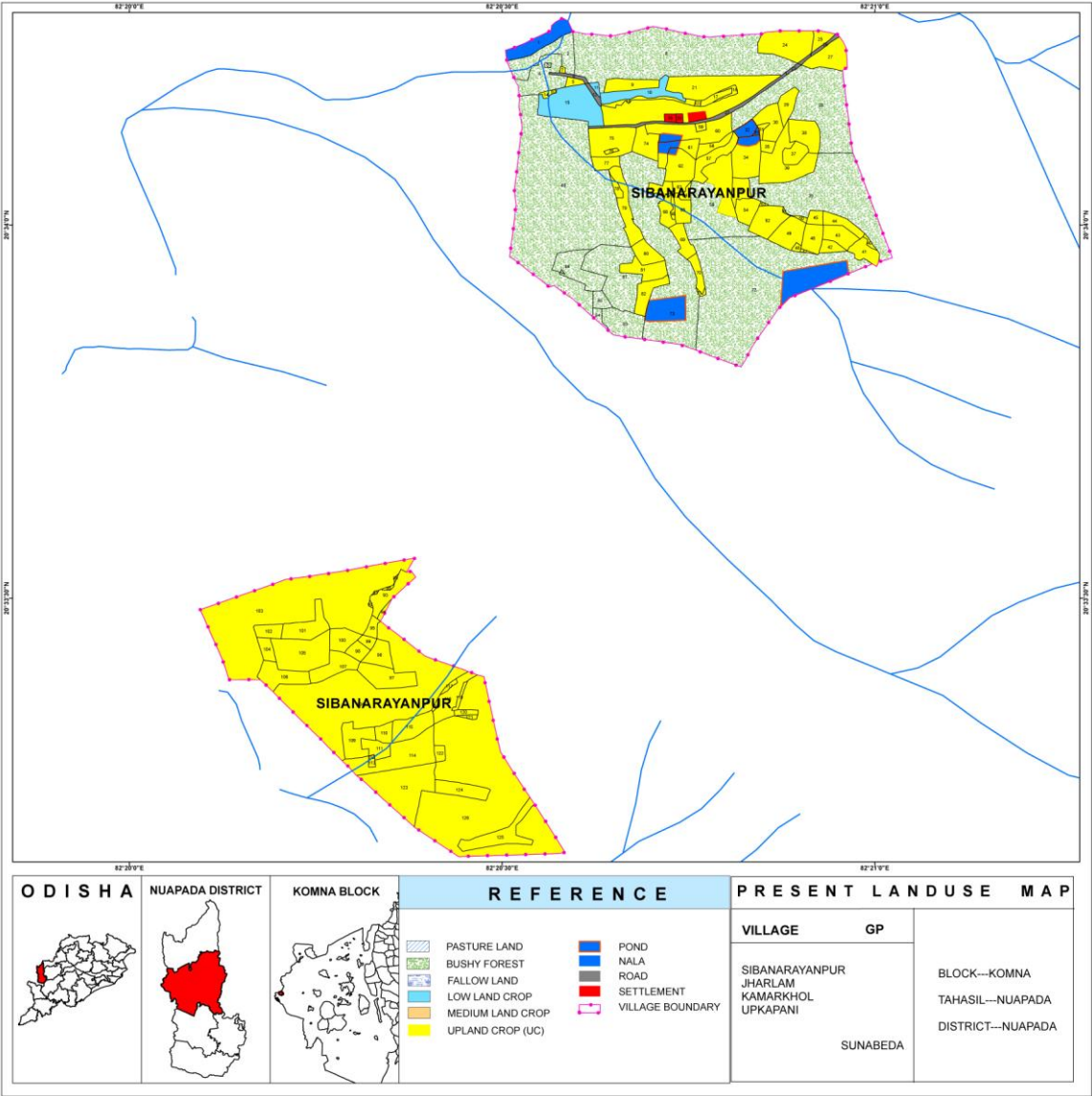
Activity	Name s of Patch #s	Item #s (Table 3)	Area, ha	Owners	Beneficiaries	Total investment, Rs (lakhs)	MG REGS, Rs	M PA , Rs	People, Rs	Year (s) of work
WHS	Patch -1	1 no		Govt	GULAL BHUNJIA,SANTARAM BHUNJIA,SATIRAM BHUNJIA,ALATRAM BHUNJIA,SATABAI BHUNJIA,MANURAM BHUNJIA,PADURAM BHUNJIA,DURUPSING BHUNJIA,GUMANASING BHUNJIA,BIRASING BHUNJIA,TEJURAM BHUNJIA,KAMALASING DHARUA,DEBASING DHARUA,GADAKHARAM MAJHI,KANDEIBAI MAJHI,DEBARAJ DHARUA,JALASING DHARUA,ISWAR DHARUA,LINGARAJ	10.0				
Checkdam	Patch -2,3,4	3 no's		Govt	GULAL BHUNJIA,SANTARAM BHUNJIA,SATIRAM BHUNJIA,ALATRAM BHUNJIA,SATABAI BHUNJIA,MANURAM BHUNJIA,PADURAM BHUNJIA,DURUPSING BHUNJIA,GUMANASING BHUNJIA,BIRASING BHUNJIA,TEJURAM BHUNJIA,KAMALASING DHARUA,DEBASING DHARUA,GADAKHARAM MAJHI,KANDEIBAI MAJHI,DEBARAJ DHARUA,JALASING DHARUA,ISWAR DHARUA,LINGARAJ DHARUA,BHIMA BHUNJIA,SANETASA BHUNJIA,MAHENDRA	15.0				
Stone Bunding	Patch -1,2,3,4		69 ha	Govt	GULAL BHUNJIA,SANTARAM BHUNJIA,SATIRAM BHUNJIA,ALATRAM BHUNJIA,SATABAI BHUNJIA,MANURAM BHUNJIA,PADURAM BHUNJIA,DURUPSING BHUNJIA,GUMANASING BHUNJIA,BIRASING BHUNJIA,TEJURAM BHUNJIA,KAMALASING DHARUA,DEBASING DHARUA,GADAKHARAM MAJHI,KANDEIBAI MAJHI,DEBARAJ DHARUA,JALASING DHARUA,ISWAR DHARUA,LINGARAJ	13.8				

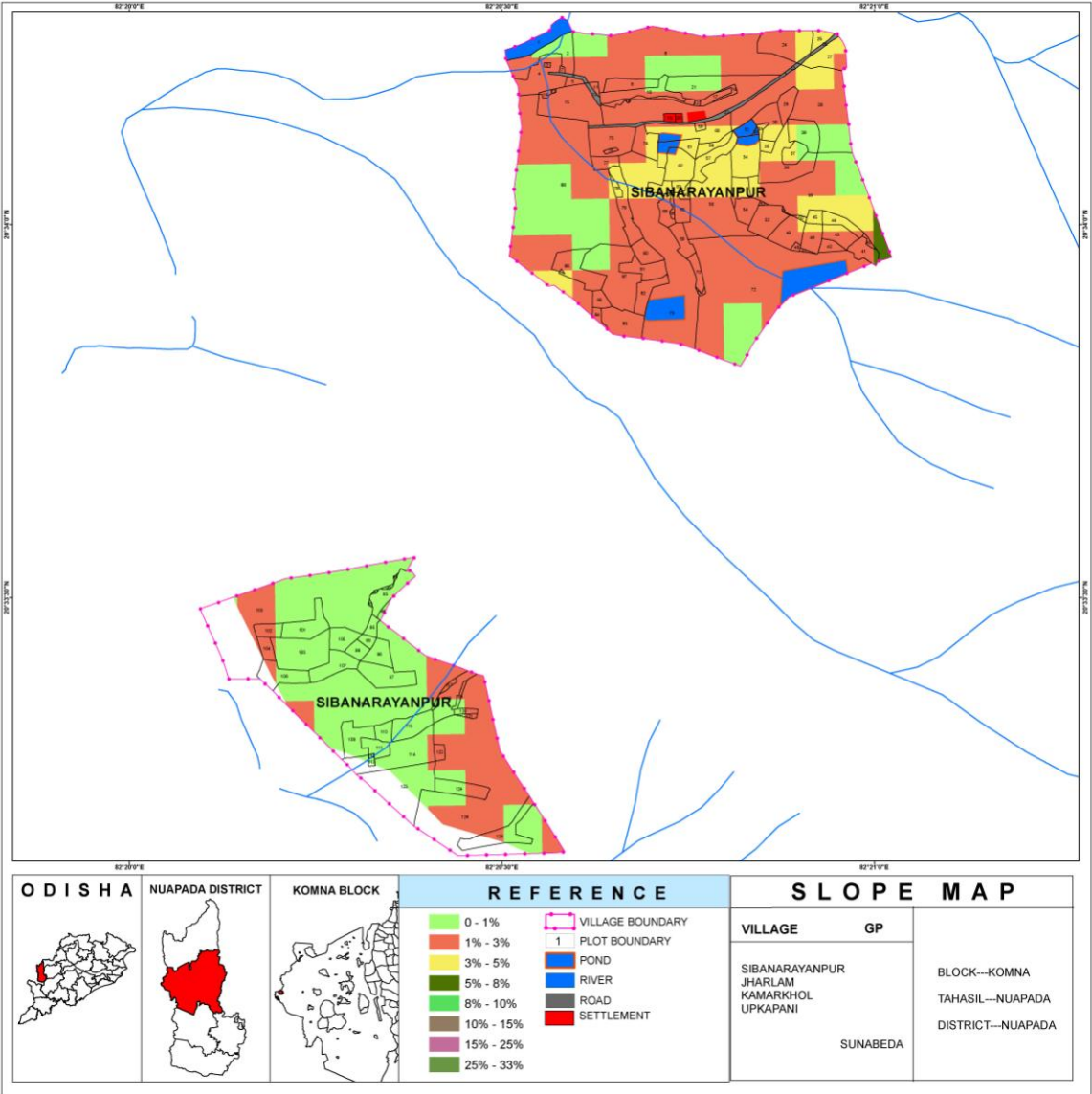
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Filed Bunding & land leveling	Patch - 1,2,3,4	11 4.4 7 ha	Pvt	GULAL BHUNJIA,SANTARAM BHUNJIA,SATIRAM BHUNJIA,ALATRAM BHUNJIA,SATABAI BHUNJIA,MANURAM BHUNJIA,PADURAM BHUNJIA,DURUPSING BHUNJIA,GUMANASING BHUNJIA,BIRASING BHUNJIA,TEJURAM BHUNJIA,KAMALASING DHARUA,DEBASING DHARUA,GADAKHARAM MAJHI,KANDEIBAI MAJHI,DEBARAJ DHARUA,JALASING DHARUA.ISWAR DHARUA.LINGARAJ	22.84					
LBCD	Patch - 1,2,3,4	25 no's	Govt	GULAL BHUNJIA,SANTARAM BHUNJIA,SATIRAM BHUNJIA,ALATRAM BHUNJIA,SATABAI BHUNJIA,MANURAM BHUNJIA,PADURAM BHUNJIA,DURUPSING BHUNJIA,GUMANASING BHUNJIA,BIRASING BHUNJIA,TEJURAM BHUNJIA,KAMALASING DHARUA,DEBASING DHARUA,GADAKHARAM MAJHI,KANDEIBAI MAJHI,DEBARAJ	2.5					
Well	Patch -1,3,4	13 no's	Pvt	GULAL BHUNJIA,SANTARAM BHUNJIA,SATIRAM BHUNJIA,ALATRAM BHUNJIA,SATABAI BHUNJIA,MANURAM BHUNJIA,PADURAM BHUNJIA,DURUPSING BHUNJIA,GUMANASING BHUNJIA,BIRASING BHUNJIA,TEJURAM BHUNJIA,KAMALASING DHARUA,DEBASING	6.5					
Farm pond	Patch -1,4	5 no's	Pvt	GULAL BHUNJIA,SANTARAM BHUNJIA,SATIRAM BHUNJIA,ALATRAM BHUNJIA,SATABAI BHUNJIA,MANURAM BHUNJIA,PADURAM BHUNJIA,DURUPSING BHUNJIA,GUMANASING BHUNJIA,BIRASING BHUNJIA,TEJURAM BHUNJIA,KAMALASING DHARUA,DEBASING DHARUA,GADAKHARAM MAJHI,KANDEIBAI MAJHI,DEBARAJ DHARUA,JALASING DHARUA.ISWAR DHARUA.LINGARAJ	5.0					



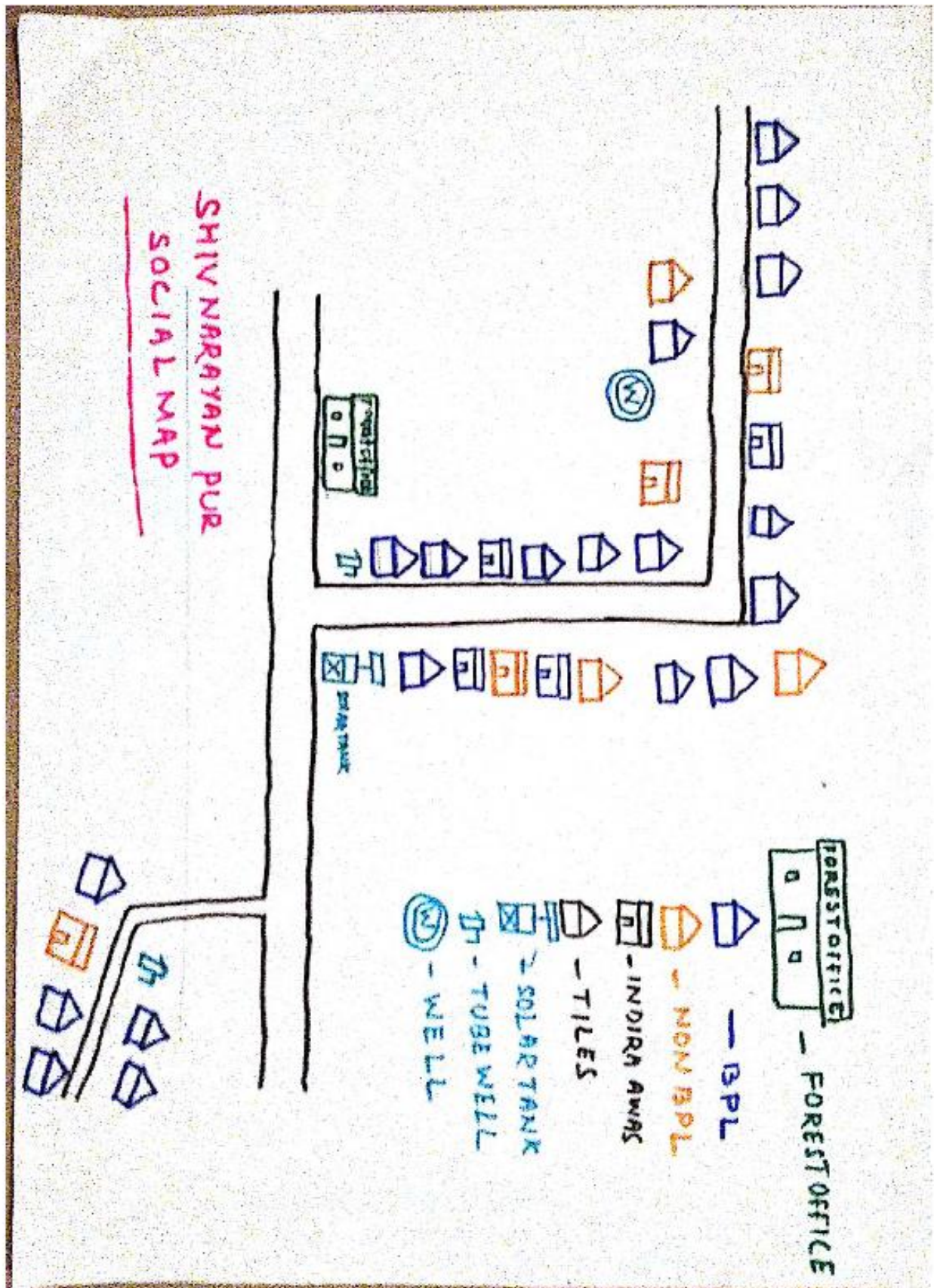


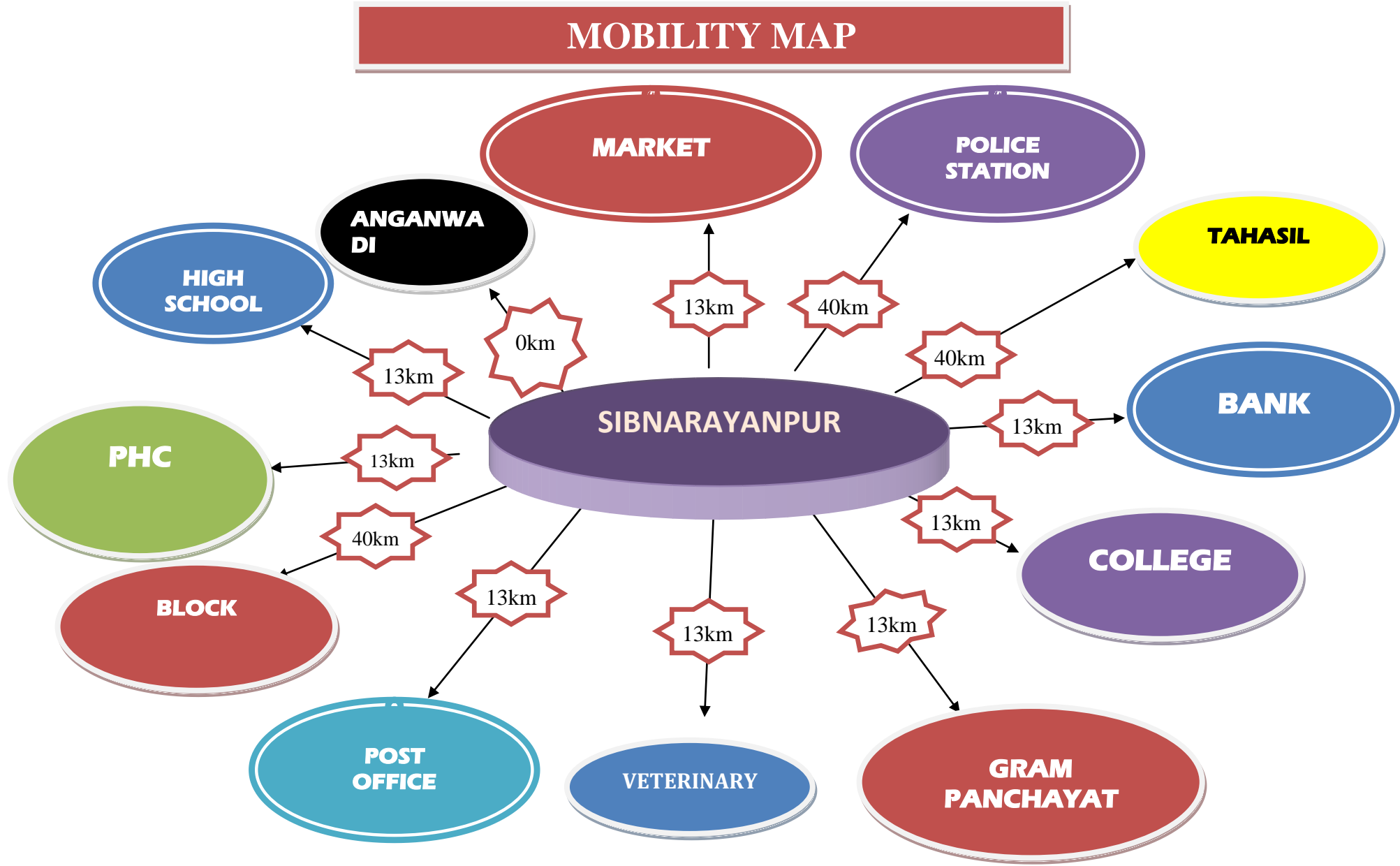


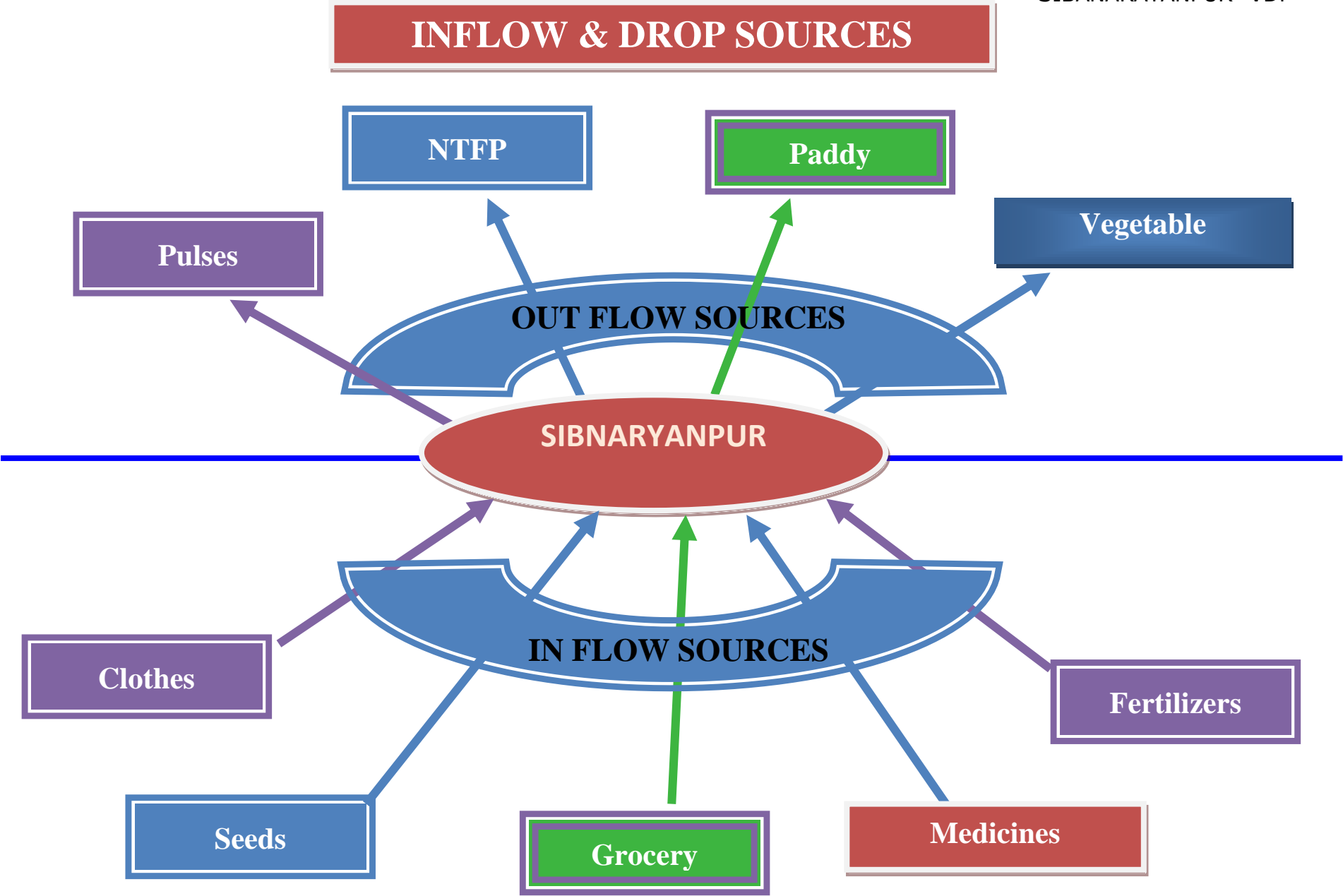


SOCIAL MAP

SIBANARAYANPUR- VDP

















SEASONALITY CALANDER

Name of VDP: - SIBNARAYANPUR

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