



## **Participatory Village Development Plan**

**Bankijal Village, Satpada, Puri**

**November 2020**

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## INTRODUCTION

CDA signed a MOU with FICCI FLO Bhubaneswar and HBT as part of FLO's national initiative of Village Adoption programme. In order to understand, analyse and plan the developmental requirements, a participatory village mapping was done involving all villagers.



## 1. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

The village Bankijal under Satapada panchayat is located in Krushnaprasad Block of Puri district in Odisha, India. It extends between 19°40'27" North latitude and 85°27'1" East longitude. The Village is situated 22km away from sub-district headquarter Brahmagiri and 66 km away from district headquarter Puri. The village Postal pin code no – 752011.

Apart from the diverse biodiversity of the village, it is unique in its aesthetic and rich cultural heritage with the highly productive fishery resources of the lake on which the livelihood of the villagers depend.

The total geographical area of village is 306 hectares. As per primary data collected through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise, total population of the Village is 372 and there are 122 houses in the village. Puri is the nearest town to Bankijal which is approximately 66 km away.

### 1.1 PROFILE OF THE VILLAGE

Following are some basic information on Bankijal. The available facilities within and outside the village are also summarized below.

**Table No: 1.Basic Information**

Basic Information	Description
Village Type	Revenue
No. of Hamlets	4
Population	372
No. of Households	122
Soil Type	Partial Saline, Alluvia Mixed Sandy/ Muddy , Mixed Red
Ground Water Level	Varies from 15 foots during rainy season to 35 foots during summer
Average rainfall days	45 to 55 days during monsoon season and 15-20 days during other seasons

(Source: Primary Survey, Social Map)

## 1.2 COMMUNITY AND LANGUAGE

The communities reside in Bankijal are mostly of general caste with surnames Jena, Mohapatra, Nayak, Parida & Badajena. Odia language is the only medium of communication, and community members speak in Odiya language.

## 1.3 HISTORY

The Village Bankijal was established 300 years ago. According to the elderly villagers of the village, the residents of Bankijal initially migrated from Parikuda and Maluda area and settled here, followed by some who came from Bhandarikuda area of Brahmagiri.

## 1.4 CULTURE

The community members of the village usually celebrate traditional Hindu festivals like Panasankranti, Raja, DandaYatra, DolaPurnima, Holi, Jagara, Makara Sankranti, Saraswatipuja, Sambadasami, Pousarabibara, Manaosa, Dipabali, Kalipuja, Durgapuja, Gajalaxmipuja, Kumarapurnima, Janmastami, Khudurukuniosa, Ganeshpuja, Bhagabatajanma, Balabhadrajanma, Chandanyatra etc. Astaprahari and a month long Kartika Mahatyamaya also is organised by the villagers. Dolapurnima is the main festival observed in the village while Raja-the festival of three days of young unmarried girls is the second most important festival and Durga puja is third major festival.

In the public institutions like schools, anganwadi and clubs, Independence Day and Republic Day are celebrated.

## 2. DEMOGRAPHY

Bankijal's population is 372 of which 203 are males and 176 are females. Of the total population in the village, 7 people belong to the differently abled category.

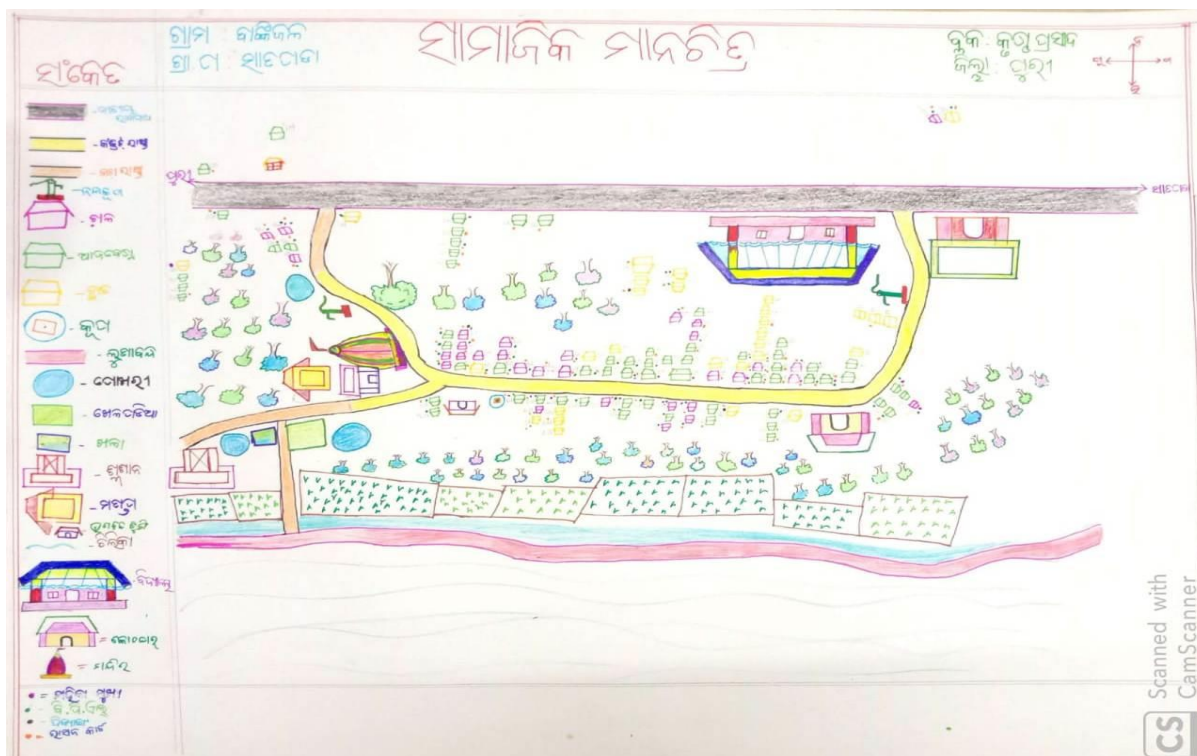
### 2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Parameter	Household	Population
Women headed households in the Village	19	22
Male	-	203
Female	-	176
Sex Ratio	-	50:41
Male Population With Age > 18 Years & below 35	-	92
Female Population With Age > 18 Years & below 35	-	88
Population With Age 0-6 Years	28	41
Population belongs to menstruating women	-	118
Population Above -60 ( Male)	-	8
Population Above -60 ( Female)	-	16
Person With Disability	7	7
Population SC	0	-
Population OBC	0	-
General	122	372
Population 3-6	-	13

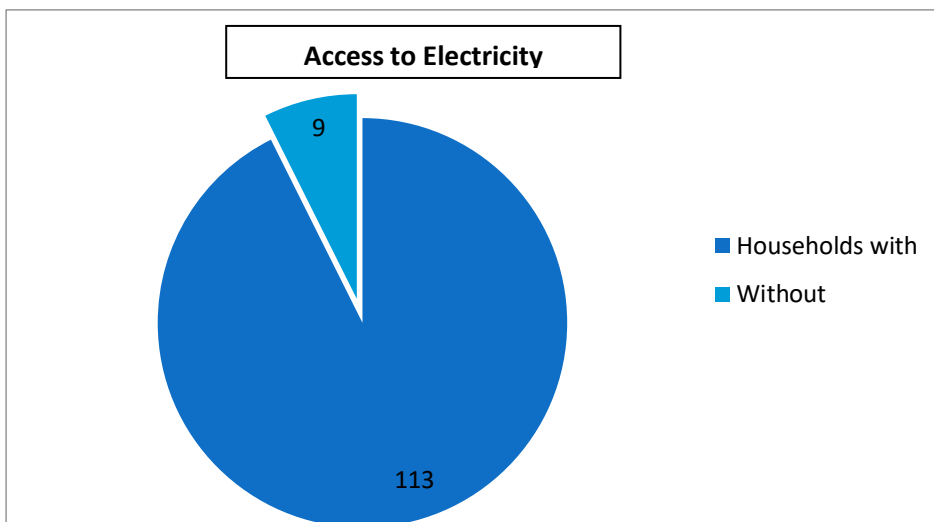
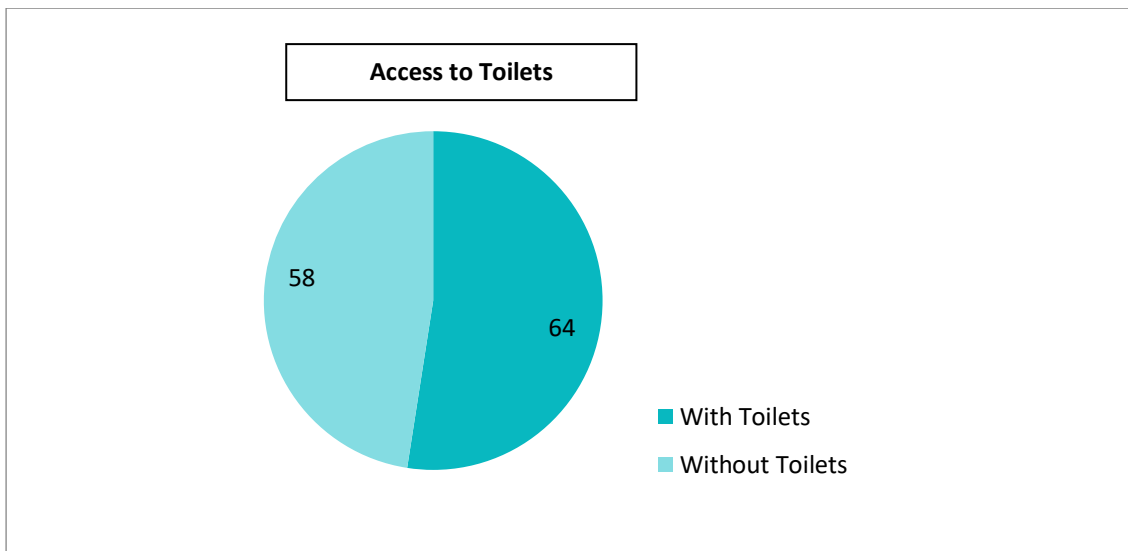
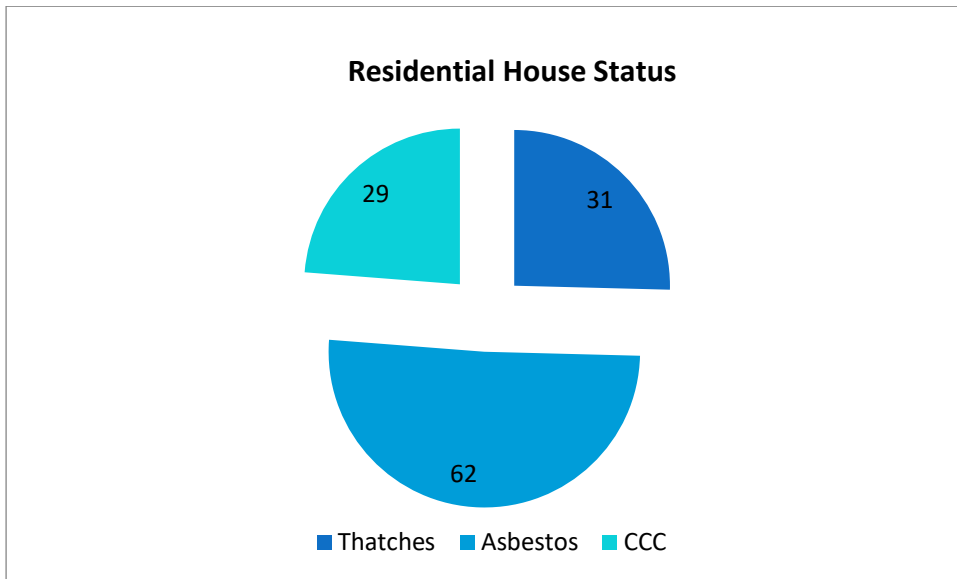
(Source: Primary Survey, Social Map)

### 3. HOUSEHOLD STATUS

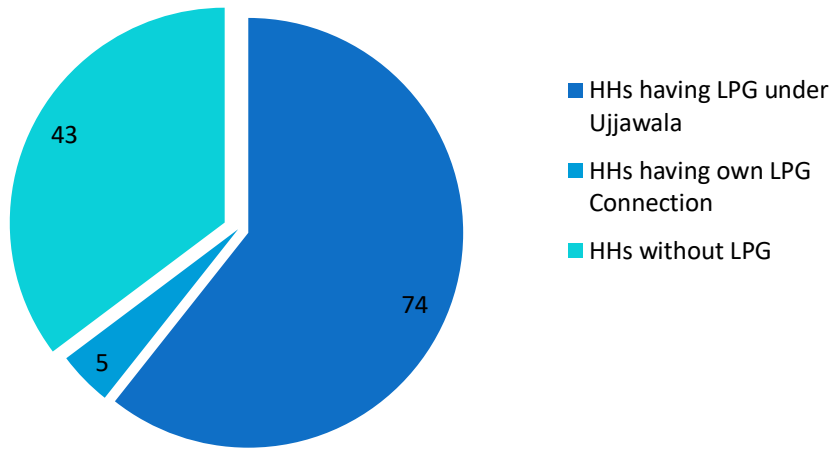
Bankijal is home to 122 households. Of these, all households belong to General caste category. The average household size in Bankijal is found to be 4.2. Out of these 19 households are women headed families.



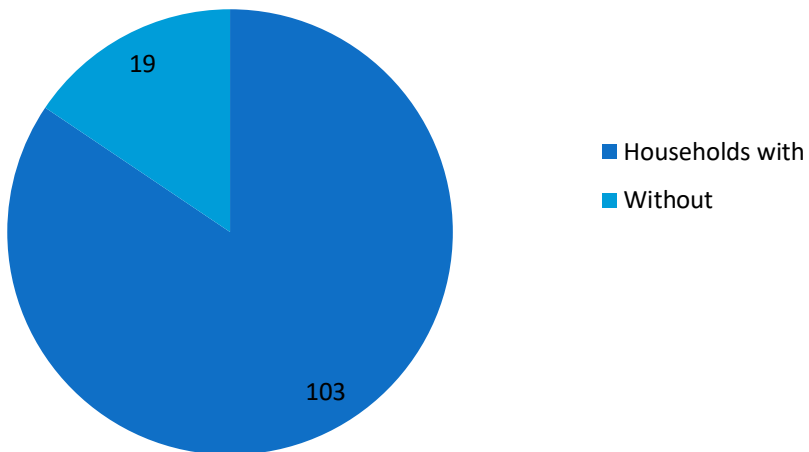
The above social map reflects the social status of the Village. Details are given below.



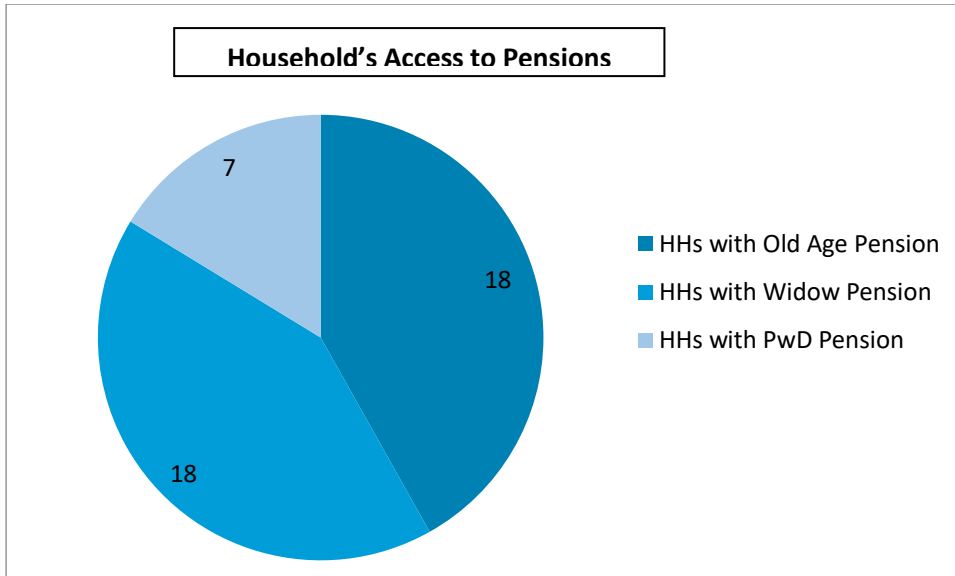
**Households Access to LPG Connection**



**Access to PDS Cards**







#### 4. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

##### 4.1 COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS

In the village, there is one youth club named as 'Saheed Baji Rout' youth club which is registered under Society Registration Act. There are 6 Mahila Samitis in the village.

##### 4.3 EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

In this village, there is one upper primary school and children go to Basudev High School in Nuagaon village for higher secondary education. In the primary school there are 111 students, 50 boys and 61 girls enrolled in the school. The number of teachers appointed for these students are 6; 3 male teachers and 3 female teachers. The infrastructure details of the schools are given below.

**The table below states the status of physical infrastructure facilities in the school**

**Table No: 3 Facilities of Physical Infrastructure**

Infrastructure Facilities	Bankijal UP School
School Building	Yes
Number of Teacher	6
Separate Toilet For Girls	Yes
Separate Toilet For Boys	Yes
Drinking Water Facility	Yes
Wash Basin	Yes
Boundary Wall	Yes (Back side wall is not there)
Ramp	Yes
Play Ground	Yes
Kitchen Shed	Yes

##### 4.4 CREMATION GROUND

The cremation ground of Bankijal village is situated in the east direction and at the end of the village with crematorium shed.

#### 4.5 PLAY GROUND

No playground is there in the village. Youth of the village play cricket and volley ball in a ground, which is a private land.

#### 4.6 TEMPLE

The community members of Bankijal village worship God and Goddess throughout the year. There is one temple in the village namely Mangala temple. There is a place in the temple where community meetings are organized.

The below table states the present utilities and requirement status of the Village.

**Table No:4 Utilities Status and Requirement of the Households**

Utilities	Requirement Status in Total Number of Households
Electricity Connection	9
Total Number of Cooking Gas Connection	43
Gas Connection for BPL Households	43
Water Connection	Pipe water supply to every household

(Source: Primary Survey, Social Map)

#### 5. OCCUPATIONAL& LIVELIHOOD STATUS

In Bakijal, fishing, agriculture and wage labour are the major sources of income. Most of the families adopt two or more livelihood options to maintain the family. As agriculture and fishing is under threat so youth are not interested in these occupations. In search of livelihood, they are migrating to Gujurat, Banglore, Chennai, Assam, West Bengal and are mostly working as daily labourers. Focussed group discussions with the villagers revealed that 35 % of the youth have migrated.

The occupational Status of Bankijal is as follows:

- Agriculture -22 Families
- Fishing – 70 Families
- Wage Labour – 85 Families
- Own shops – 11 Families
- Government Service -5 persons

The following table shows the household wise occupation status of the village presently and before 5 years

**Table-5 Livelihood Status.**

Livelihood Source	Number of HHs (At Present)	Number of HHs (5 years Before)
Farming	22	70
Fishing	70	20
Wage labour	85	60

**According to the community members, skill based training on dairy, mushroom cultivation will help enhance their income.**



## 7. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the secondary occupation in the village. According to the community members, earlier the agricultural scenario was better as compared to the present days. The interest towards agriculture has also declined. It is due to regular cyclone and lack of irrigation facilities. Agriculture is still the primary source of livelihood for 22 households in the village.

### 7.1 AGRICULTURE PRACTICE

Earlier Sarada paddy was the only crop which was cultivated in kharif season. Since the last 25 years, community members have been cultivating Biali paddy in rainy season.

**Table No: 6**

The table below highlights the challenges faced and the felt need of the villagers regarding agriculture. It also describes the impact of the below suggestions on the villagers.

Challenges Faced/Gaps Identified	Priorities/Felt Need of the People	Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of irrigation facility is a major worry for the farmers.</li> <li>- Damage due to wild animals like deer, wild pigs etc</li> <li>- Lack of Knowledge about different Government Schemes</li> <li>- Motivation of Youth Generation towards Agriculture</li> <li>- After FANI Cyclone most of the cattle sheds have been damaged for which they are creating harvest loss in the Agriculture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision should be made for installation of 10-15 lift irrigation point and some boring irrigation facilities.</li> <li>- Modern agriculture equipment, seeds, fertilisers and pesticides should be provided to the farmers in a subsidised rate and in required time.</li> <li>- Training on Mushroom , E-Farming , fishery, Dairy etc. for both men and women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- About 100 acres of land will be irrigated. It will encourage cultivation Biali paddy</li> <li>- It will increase the quality and quantity of agricultural production.</li> <li>- Motivation of Youth towards agriculture and its allied sector will improve, Agro Based Livelihood opportunity will be generated as a result of which migration to other states will be reduced</li> </ul>

(Source: Focused Group Discussion)

## 8. LIVESTOCK

In past, livestock was an important source of income in Banijal. Every household used to have cows, bullocks, buffaloes and goats. Earlier there were forests and grazing land due to which there was availability of sufficient food for the animals. In Cyclone Fani, a large number of animals died.

**Table No:7 Livestock status**

Category of Livestock	At Present	5 years Before
Number of Cow	25	40
Number of Buffalo	150	300
Number of Goat	–	20
Number of Sheep	–	20

(Source: Primary survey, Social Map)

**Table No: 8**

The below table highlights the challenges faced and felt need of the villagers regarding livestock. It also describes the impact of the below suggestions on the villagers.

Challenges Faced/Gaps Identified	Priorities/Felt Need of the People	Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lose of cattle shed due to Cyclone Fani</li> <li>- Encroachment of common land which was earlier used as grazing land</li> <li>- Degradation forest due to cyclone particular due to Fani</li> <li>- Due to lack of a veterinary facility, LI centre or hospital in the village or near to Village. The present nearest veterinary Hospital is at Brahmagiri which is 30 KM from the Village</li> <li>- Non Availability of milk cooperative society in the village</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of cattle shed from MGNREGA fund or from other source</li> <li>- Capacity building, training and awareness on Green food production and other practice</li> <li>- Promotion Hybrid cattle farming</li> <li>- Two persons from the village may be given the training on vaccination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Livestock will be protected in all seasons and weather.</li> <li>- Sufficient quantity of cattle food in a short time will be available</li> <li>- Improved availability of quality feed and fodder</li> <li>- Protection from Crop lose due to open grazing</li> </ul>

(Source: Focused Group Discussion and HH survey)

## 9. FISHING

During the community livelihood trend analysis, it was found that 70 families are depending on artisanal fishing (traditional fishing) as major source of livelihood where the families set their nets for the daily harvest. These families are adopting lake-channel fishery than sea fishing which is their traditional occupation. Fish, being a perishable material and there is no cold storage available nearby, the fishermen everyday sale their catch to the fish dealers, who send that to local market in Puri or take to the godown at Balugaon. The types of fish available in the area are Kabala, Khainga, Khuranti, Sorada, Kantia, Sala, Vekti, Boroga, Chauli, Chandi, Kundal, Minjia, Jagala, Patharmundi and Mundagana etc. (Fish names are as per locally titled).

70 families have boats and all families have nylon nets which they use for fishing. The boats are typical wooden boats. The boat drivers do not have driving license. They have requested during the survey to support them in getting driving license.

## 10. WAGE LABOUR

Wage employment is the major source of livelihood in Bankijal where 85 families are dependent on this as their primary source of livelihood. 105 youth have migrated to Bangalore, Surat and Tamil Nadu and are engaged in daily wage work.

The rest of the families go to nearby villages and panchayats for construction work and get engaged in agricultural labour when available during the harvest season.

## 11. VILLAGE BASED ENTERPRISE

In Bankijal, one person has installed a flour making unit and among other traditional enterprises, there is one Polanga oil extraction unit in the village..

It is also found during the mapping process that community members have their small vending shops. 11 people have shops such beetle shop, stationery shop, grocery shop and fast food corners near the National Highway 316.

## 12. BASIC AMENITIES & OTHER FACILITIES

## 12.1 WATER

At present the villagers mainly are depending upon tube well water. Most households have tube well within house premise. There is 1 open well and 2 supply water points in the village. The open well is not functional and people have closed it. Households have installed tube well within house premise. The average ground water level varies from 15 feet during rainy to 30 feet during summer.

The below table highlights the challenges faced and the felt need of the villagers regarding water facilities. It also describes the impact of the below suggestions on the villagers.

**Table No: 9**

Challenges Faced/Gaps Identified	Priorities/Felt Need of the People	Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Salinity of water has been increased degrading the water quality</li> <li>- Although there are two Supply water points in the village but water flow and availability is not sufficient for every household.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Steps should be taken to provide government pipe water facility in the village.</li> <li>- Training to AWC, ASHA and Teachers on water quality testing</li> <li>- Awareness among households regarding water purification process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There will be provision of safe drinking water for the people.</li> </ul>

(Source: Focused Group Discussion & Delta Survey)

## 12.2 SANITATION

At present, Bankial's sanitation condition is extremely poor and open defecation is rampant.

**Table No:10 Availability of Sanitation Facilities (Within the Households, Institutions and Village)**

Type of Facility	Available/Not-Available
Public Toilet (Men)	Not Available
Public Toilet (Women)	Not Available
Public Toilets for Physically Challenged	Not Available
Households with Toilet	Available in 3 households
Households without Toilet	119 households do not have toilets
Anganwadi having Toilet	Not Available
School having Toilet (Boys)	Available
School having Toilet (Girls)	Available
School having Toilet (Teacher)	Available
Sewerage	Not Available
Household Drainage	Not Available
Solid Waste Management	Not Available

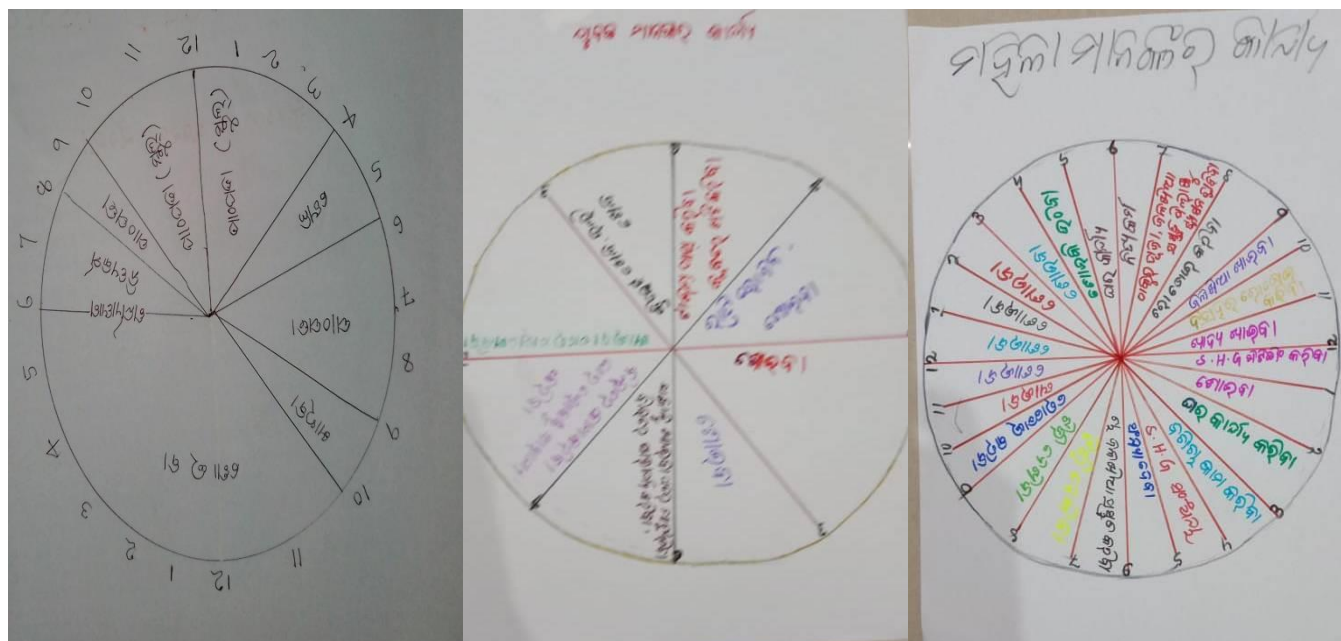
(Source: Primary Survey, Social Map)

## 13. HEALTH

The major health problem in the village is Diabetes, Rheumatism, Typhoid, Malaria, measles, chickenpox, skin disease, eye infection etc. There is not any health facility in the village. One ASHA worker is available in the village. ANM centre is at Bankijal, which is 7 Km away from the village. Community members depend on Kerandia PHC, which is 38 Km distance away from the village. In case of emergency, people go to Puri District Hospital.

(Source: Focused Group discussion)

### 13.1 ACTIVITIES OF ADOLESCENT GIRL, WOMEN AND YOUTH IN THE COMMUNITY



**Table No: 11: Daily activities chart of Adolescents, women and youth**

Time	7-10 am	10-11 am	11am-1pm	1-2 pm	2-3 pm	3-5 pm	5-9 pm	9-10 pm
Adolescent	Home work	Breakfast	Homework	Lunch	Rest	Home work	TV show	Dinner
Women	Breakfast Preparation	Breakfast	Lunch prepare	Lunch	Ludo & Card play	Home work	TV show Dinner Prepare	Dinner
Youth	Breakfast	Fishing & Farming	Chess, Carom Play	Lunch	Chess play	Cricket Play	TV Show	Dinner



#### 14. Education

The below table highlights the challenges faced and felt need of the villagers regarding Education. It also describes the impact of the below suggestions on the villagers.

**Table No:12 Physical Infrastructure in Schools.**

Infrastructure Status	Status Description
	Bankijal UP School
Dise Code	21180710702
Number of Class	1 <sup>st</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup>
Number boy Student	50
Number of Girls Student	61
Number of Teachers	6
Type of water Source Available	Tube Well
water stored facility	Container with lid and ladle
Separate Toilet For Boys	Yes
Separate Toilet For Girls	Yes
Separate urinals For Boys	Yes
Separate urinals For Girls	Yes
Child cabinet	Constituted
Incinerator for Girls	Not applicable

**Table No: 13**

Challenges Faced/Gaps Identified	Priorities/Felt Need of the People	Impact
Water quality of the exiting source is not good. Salinity is high.	- Water quality to be tested on regular interval	- Safe drinking water will be available for the villagers

(Source: Focused Group Discussion)



#### 14.1 ANGANWADI STATUS

Bankijal village has one Anganwadi Centre, the centres serves for four hamlets of Bankijal village; namely Naubadi, Baulapatna, Chandikholo and Bhoi Sahi. Detailed information of the Main Anganwadi centre are given below.

**Table No: 14 Anganwadi Status in Bankijal**

Anganwadi	Status Description
	Main Anganwadi
Anganwadi Centre Code	21387070504
Status of the Centre	Main
Anganwadi Sevika	Subhasini Badjena
Anganwadi Sahayika	Muktarani Palei
Number Children enrolled under pre-education ( 3-6)	60
Type of House ( <i>Kuchha/Pucca</i> )	Building
Ownership	School
Properly Built and Maintained	Yes
Availability of Toilets	No
Availability of Water source	Tule well ( School)

(Source: Primary Survey, Social Map)

#### 14.2 TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION

**Table No: 15 Descriptions of the Intra-Village Roads**

Sl. No.	Name of the Intra-Village Road	Problem	Cause of the problem	Location
2	Intra-Village Road CC Road	- Damage of the Road	- Lower height of the road - Due to FANI Cyclone some part of the road partly damaged	- Near the House of Sri Sishu Goswami & Radhashyam Palei - Near the Chinmaya Nayak to Mangala Mandir
2	Connecting Road from Cyclone shelter to NH-316	The length of the road is about 100 meter. More than 372 Community people depend upon the Road	- Earthen Road so water logging and muddy condition is the common phenomena	- Development of the road is very essential (Community members gave proposal in Pallisabha to undertake the road construction work )

(Source: Focused Group Discussion)

#### 15. SKILL & LIVELIHOOD OF YOUTH AND WOMEN

Due to the lack of employment opportunities in the village, young people go to other states such as Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for unskilled labour. After Covid-19, young people are looking for employment opportunities within the village and are interested in local employment.

During the focus group discussion with the youth, some of them expressed that they have experience on construction/mason work and have good exposure so they can be recognized as skilled labour (Under RPL program) and get skilled wage.

Educated youth (Graduates) can also be given skill set under tourism and hospitality sector and can be promoted as tourist guides. Youth with hotel management skills can be employed under hospitality jobs.

**There are 6 women self help groups in Bankijal village where 73 women are associated.**

**Table No: 16**

Status of SHGs	Total Number
Total No of SHGs in the village	6
Total No. of Active SHGs	6
Total Members Present in the Active SHGs	73

**Table No: 17**

Sl no	Name of the SHG	Bank Linkage Status	Credit Linkage Status	Engagement with Type of Livelihood enhancement activity if any
1	Dibyajyoti SHG	Yes	Yes	Fish farming
2	Maa Mangala SHG	Yes	Yes	Fish farming
3	Ashutosh SHG	Yes	Yes	Fish farming
4	Mahaveer SHG	yes	Yes	Fish farming
5	Gurubai SHG	yes	Yes	No
6	Maa Kalijai SHG	Yes	Yes	No

## 15.1 SCOPE FOR LIVELIHOOD ENGAGEMENT THROUGH SHG

(Source: Primary Survey, Social Map)

During the FGD with women SHG members, it was found that they have never received any skill development training yet.

However women SHG members during the discussion expressed interest to do modern way of fish farming. Women SHG groups want to take pond on lease and do smart farming solution which will reduce harmful effects of water-intensive practices.

- Women groups showed interest on skill training on the followings.
- Shrimp culture technique
- Pond Management for fish and prawn farming
- Breeding and culture of fresh water fish

According to the SHG member training on coir dish washing scrubber will be helpful as there is availability of raw materials. According to them it will be new product for the market.

However considering the village existing livelihood trend, modern food processing units such as small rice mill, Polanga oil extraction unit, Cashew processing unit can be promoted to make women and youth self employed.

## 15.2 SCOPE FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN

There is no provision for skill development; also there is no skill development programme in the village. Hence, the educated and unemployed youth due to lack of economic opportunities, go to other states for labour. Similarly Unmarried girls basically are engaged in the domestic activity.

According to the Community members, training on Bee keeping, Polanga oil extraction, tourism management, Dry Fish production etc for women will be helpful. Skill training for youth in the hospitality and tourism sector will be an appropriate income generation avenue for engaging youth and reduce migration.

The focus group discussion with youth revealed that educated youth are interested to take up skill training in tourism and hospitality sector; such as hotel management, tourist guide, travel agent etc. Youth with lower education level have shown interest in motor boat driving with financial support to purchase motor boats. 17 youth expressed interest for skill training in the above mentioned job roles.

## 16. ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE

The mapping exercise also put focus to understand the impact of climate change and disaster vulnerability of Bankijal village. The degree of vulnerability of villagers, their ability to withstand, cope and recover were mapped the climatic parameters, environmental degradation, changing demographics and economic marginalisation angle.

The participatory vulnerability analysis highlighted the following facts.

The village has faced two types of disaster in last three decades; Natural disaster and manmade disaster. The following table shows the major natural disasters and its impact on lives and livelihoods of village.

**Table No: 18**

Type of Disaster	Impact on Human life	Impact on assets	Impact on Animals	Impact on Fishermen & Boat	Impact on Farmers
Super cyclone-1999	No Human loss	Few houses damaged	No loss	Work loss for 7 days	Paddy loss in the field
Cyclone Phyllin-2013	No human loss	15-20 houses damaged	5 cattle loss	10-15 boat damaged & work loss for 7 days	Paddy loss in the field
Cyclone Fani-2019	No human loss	70- 80 house damaged	45 cattle loss	40-50 boat damaged & work loss for 15 days	Paddy loss in the field

(Source: Focus group discussion)

The major environmental impacts of these disasters are as follows.

1. Large numbers of Agro based plants mostly Cashew and Polanga were destroyed which was the major source of income of the community members. The loss of tree cover also affected the lives of wild animals making them out of forest areas.

2. Death of indigenous variety of Cows and buffalo was another big loss for the village. According to the community members, the local breeds of Cows, Goat and buffalo as cross-bred animals had immunity from salinity (adopted with the salty grasses) and other climate change factors.
3. Currently, the salinity of groundwater has been increased; this has a detrimental effect on the rice crop production, after 15 minutes of extraction, saline water is coming out. The major general effect of salts on paddy plants reduces plant stand and growth rate. Chloride, Sodium and Boron also exert specific toxicity effects on susceptible crops.
4. Since the mouth is moving back to its former location, the sand mass coming with the tides has increased in past years making the farmlands unsuitable for agriculture.
5. Due to poor production of Sarada Paddy, farmers of the village have started cultivating summer paddy since last 35 years. The production of these crops is good in terms of quality and quantity. But with increased salinity of ground water, these crop productions are also under threat.
6. In last two decades, the village had lost acres and acres of grazing ground for cattle due to ingress of salinity.
7. The cyclone FANI opened more mouths which affected the delicate balance of the ecosystem.
8. Migration and re-production behaviour of around 95 per cent of finned and shell fish species depends on the salinity gradient of the lake, when more mouths got created due to cyclone, the salt level balance varied resulted in reduction in fish numbers and varieties. Some fish species like Kundala has been completely disappeared since last 7 years and the availability of fish like Vekti, Khainga , Saila, Kabala drastically decreased in past years.
9. Phailin had moderate impact on the ecology of the area; the salinity level decreased which killed most of the seaweed in the area but everything returned to normal within a few months; however the impact of FANI was quite disastrous for the ecosystem
10. According to the community members due to change of Water Quality in recent years, some new health problems are arising. Most common type of health issue is Asthma and about 10 % of the community members are now suffering with 'Asthma'.
11. Another impact of climate change is diminution of some animal and birds species from the village which include Bat ('Badudi'), Crane ('Baga'), Sparrow ('GharaChatia'), Crow ('Kau'), Deer and Wild Boar etc.

## 17. SATAPADA TOURISM AREA

Satapada Tourist place is located 3 Km away from the village Bankijal which is popular for Dolphins. The tourist footfall is more during the months of November to February.

Towards creating a sustainable eco-tourism model in Satapada, government has taken many development initiatives. This has depleted fish resources but created opportunities for largest congregation of aquatic birds, particularly during winter.

The lagoon has become a favourite place of migratory birds with nearly 225 species flocking to it during the winters, some covering as much as 12000 km to reach. Now birds like Gendu, Panda, Gendalia, Hansha , Tentei, Baga , Panikua , Macharanka etc. are coming to the village.

Chilika provides an excellent opportunity for ecotourism and the participatory eco-tourism can generate adequate alternate employment opportunities for the local community and create desired awareness amongst the community members as well as the visitors for the conservation and wise use of its natural resources.

Table No: 19

Present Dependence factors	Scope and Opportunities	Suggestion of the Community Members towards tourism development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is both positive and negative impact Satapada tourist spot over the community. The community members of the Bankijal are not directly benefited from the spot but to some extent has influenced.</li> <li>- So far the negative impact is concerned due to tourist interference, the fish resources has been depleted, which has impacted the income of the households depending on fishery.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- About 20 youth have ability to communicate in different language</li> <li>- More than 70 people have skill on Boat operation but do not have driving license.</li> <li>- Youth are interested to take up IGAs in tourism and hospitality sector.</li> <li>- The eco-tourism process can ensure the needs of the local communities for jobs, new skills, income-generating employment and a better status for women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To introduce livelihoods in community led tourism model</li> <li>- To make the chilika tourism place plastic free</li> <li>- Plantation in both sides of national highway</li> </ul>

(Source: Focused Group Discussion)

**Institutional Analysis**

Venn Diagram of Village level Institutions



THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE VILLAGE LEVEL INSTITUTIONS AND VILLAGER’S ACCESS TO THESE FACILITIES.

**Table-20 Institution Analysis**

Name of the Institution	Location	Distance From the Village (KM)
Primary School	Village	0

High School	Village	2.5
Two Number of AWC	Village	0
Cyclone shelter	Village	2
PDS center	Village	0
Gram Panchayat Office	Satapada	2 KM
Panchayat Samiti	Krushnaprasad	7 KM
Tahasil	Brahmagiri	30 KM
PHC	Kerandia	38 KM
District Head Quarter	Puri	47 KM
RI Office	Nua Gaon Badabhuin	6 KM
Collage	Chandikhol	2 KM
Veterinary Hospital	Brahmagiri	30 KM
ANM Center	Nuapada	7 KM
Police Out Post	Satapada	1 KM
Bank ( SBI & OGB)	Satapada	1 KM
Irrigation Office	Satapada	1 KM
Post Office	Nua Gaon Badabhuin	5 KM
Electric Office	Sunamuhi	20 KM
Petrol Pump	Kalikabadi	30 KM

## 18. RECOMMENDATIONS

	Action Points	Responsibility	Time frame	Resources
<b>Infrastructure</b>				
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiatives to be taken to connect every household of the village with pipe water supply under 'Basudha' scheme</li> <li>Water quality testing at regular interval and awareness on water purification methods to women</li> </ul>	District Administration	Jan- Feb 2021	HBT & Village volunteers will support
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of Individual Household Latrine under SBM (Gramin) in convergence with MGNREGS</li> <li>Renovation and construction of latrines at High school</li> <li>A toilet facility for Anganwadi center as school toilet is not accessible for young children of AWC</li> <li>Village level advocacy campaign to make the village defecation free</li> </ul>	District Administration	Jan- March 2021	HBT & Village volunteers will support
Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance of drinking water point in Basudev High school</li> <li>Wash basin installation in Basudev high school</li> <li>Boundary wall to be built in the high school</li> <li>Playground provision to be made for Bankijal UP School children</li> </ul>	District Administration	Jan- April 2021	HBT & Village volunteers will support
Cremation Ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The cremation ground labelling and plantation around the ground</li> </ul>	District Administration & CDA	Jan- May 2021	HBT & Village volunteers will support
Village Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repairing and maintenance of intra village roads at the points identifies, construction of drainage line and soil filling near specific points.</li> </ul>	District Administration	Jan-March 2021	HBT & Village volunteers will support
<b>Livelihood Promotion</b>				
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installation of 10 to 15 lift irrigation points &amp; farm ponds and ground water recharge projects in convergence under MGNREGS</li> <li>Capacity building of farmers to improve soil fertility, managing soil health through optimal use of fertilizers, bio-fertilizers etc.</li> </ul>	HBT team, farmers, village volunteers (Gramarakhi) with support of District Administration and CDA	Jan- May 2021	Agriculture Department

Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of cattle sheds in convergence with MGNREGS</li> <li>• Capacity building, training and awareness on Green food production and other practice</li> <li>• Promotion Hybrid cattle farming</li> <li>• Building two cadres by building capacity on vaccination &amp; other immediate veterinary services</li> </ul>	HBT team, farmers, village volunteers (Gramarakhi) & district administration, DHH, Puri	Jan- May 2021	
Village based Enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• skill based training on poultry, dairy, mushroom cultivation to farmers and women with support of APICOL will help enhance village based enterprise</li> <li>• Plantation of cashew and Polanga at massive level and promotion of enterprises through Directorate of Cashewnut &amp; Cocoa Development (DCCD), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) &amp; RKVY</li> </ul>	HBT team with support from District Administration, , OUAT & APICOL etc	Sep 2021	CDA & FLO
Skill Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual skill set mapping of village youth to be done</li> <li>• Skill training (Small duration such as PMKVY-RPL) in Construction sector job roles to youth</li> <li>• Skill training for educated youth on hospitality and tourism sector</li> <li>• Skill training for SHG women on making of coir product</li> <li>• Training on fish farming, skill training on Fish and Seafood Processing technicians Polanga oil extraction, tourism management, Dry Fish production etc for women</li> <li>• Training youth and women as Tourist Guides</li> <li>• Training women to open Maa cafes</li> </ul>	HBT team with support from district administration, Ministry of Tourism Development, Odisha Skill Development Authority, OUAT & EDI etc	Jan-Sept 2021	FLO , Ministry of Tourism
<b>Social Security Measures</b>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The remaining BPL households will be enrolled under 'Ujjawala' scheme for LPG connection</li> </ul>	District Administration	Jan- Mar 2021	HBT team
<b>Early Childhood Development</b>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AWC building construction in discussion with CDPO</li> <li>• Anganwadi centre to be equipped with teaching learning materials for the promotion of preschool education</li> </ul>	HBT team with support of District Social Welfare	Jan- Mar 2021	CDA & FLO



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outdoor play space creation for Anganwadi children</li> <li>• Drinking water &amp; toilet facilities to be made in the AWCs</li> <li>• Capacity development of Anganwadi teachers about importance of development needs of a child during first 1000 days, use of TLM materials and pre-school education methods</li> </ul>	Department and CDA		
<b>Other Soft Skill Development</b>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entrepreneurial skill development among women to take up income generation activities</li> <li>• WASH and menstrual hygiene skill development among women and adolescent girls</li> <li>• Aspiration building and goal setting among girls to pursue higher education</li> <li>• Financial Literacy training for SHG women</li> </ul>	HBT		CDA & FLO

## CONCLUDING NOTE

Bankijal village households depend on agriculture, fishing and wage labour as major sources of livelihoods. Most of the households adopt more than one type of livelihood, as livelihood is mostly seasonal and people are not getting income for the entire year from one type of livelihood.

The families depending on agriculture are facing water scarcity as a major challenge for which they have one type of cultivation annually. To improve the income from agriculture, farmers have to adopt mixed farming method. Crop growing along with livestock rearing will serve domestic consumption and will additionally have commercial outcome.

Provision of lift irrigation points and farm ponds will help the farmers to have more type of crop production. Nutri-garden concept will also improve the household nutritional security is supported through water points.

The community members are doing fishing as a primary source of livelihood. Skill training for on fish and seafood processing will add value to this livelihood to process all types of fish and seafood manually to improve achieve improved quality products.

The community members are interested for the plantation of cashew and polanga like plants to safeguard the negative impact of disaster and promotion of livelihood. Community based tourism to be developed through promotion of tourism and hospitality sector job roles, infrastructure development, beautification of village landscape and plantation initiatives. If Administration will plan with community members for this type of activity, it will be an example for entire costal region of promotion of the community based tourism development.

District Administration, Chilika Development Authority, FLO and HBT can make a difference to the lives and livelihoods of the Bankijal villagers.

ଦା. ୧୩ ୧୨ ୨୦୨୦  
 ଶୁଭ ନାଲିଦଳ (ଗାନ୍ଧି)

ବୈଠକ ନଂ ୦

ଅନ୍ୟ ଦା. ୧୩ ୧୨ ୨୦୨୦ ରୁମ୍ ଆମ୍ଭ ନାଲିଦଳ, ସାଧାରଣ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ବୃନ୍ଦ ପକ୍ଷେ ବୈଠକରେ ଯୋଗଦାନ କରିଥିଲେ । ଉକ୍ତ ବୈଠକରେ ଦିନାର ବଚନ ଶୁଭ୍ର ସାଂସାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ବୃନ୍ଦ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ଯିଏ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରାଇ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରାଗଲା ।

ବିତାଳ୍ୟ କଷ୍ଟ :-

୧. ନାଲିଦଳର ଦୈନିକ ସ୍ଥିତି, ସାମାଜିକ ସ୍ଥିତି, ଆର୍ଥିକ ସ୍ଥିତି ଓ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ସ୍ଥିତିର ଦାଖଲ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଆବେଦନ ।
୨. ଗ୍ରାମର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସମସ୍ୟା ଚିହ୍ନିତ କରାଯାଏ ।
୩. ସମସ୍ୟାର ସମାଧାନ ଓ ଚିନ୍ତା ଦର୍ଶାଯାଏ ।

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ବିତାଳ୍ୟ କଷ୍ଟକୁ ଦେଖି ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବିତାଳ୍ୟ ସାଧନ ଆବେଦନା କରି ନାଲିଦଳର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ସଂଗଠନ ଗତ ସମସ୍ୟା ଦୈନିକ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୋଗାଣ, ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଗ୍ରାମର ଯୋଗାଣୋଣ ଉପାଦାନ ଉପରେ ସାମାଜିକ ସାଧନ ଓ ଆମେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ କରିଥିଲୁ । ଗ୍ରାମର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଆନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଦୈନିକ ସ୍ଥିତି, ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ, ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଉପାଦାନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କିପରି ଉନ୍ନତ ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଦେଖିପାରୁଛୁ ତାହା ବିତାଳ୍ୟରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଆବେଦନା ଦେଖିଥିଲୁ । କାହିଁକି ଜାଣିବା କିପରି ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଦୈନିକ ଗତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ୟା ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କିପରି ସୁଧାଣୀ ଦେଖି, ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଶିକ୍ଷାର ଉନ୍ନତୀ କରାଯାଏ କିପରି ପାଠ୍ୟ, ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଓ ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କିପରି ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଶୀଳ କରାଯାଏ ପାଠ୍ୟ ଓ ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ଦୃଷ୍ଟିକୋଣ ଦେଖି ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ସ୍ଥିତିର ମୁକାବିଲା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେବାକୁ ଦେଖି ଆବେଦନା ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ସମାଧାନର ସୁଧା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିଥିଲୁ ।

ଆଜ୍ଞା ନାଲିଦଳର ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ବୃନ୍ଦ ପକ୍ଷେ ସୁଯୋଗର ସାଧୁପାଠ୍ୟାଣ କରି ଆମ୍ଭ ଗ୍ରାମକୁ ଶୁଭ ଆଦର୍ଶ ଗ୍ରାମ କରିବାକୁ ସମସ୍ତ ସୁଯୋଗ ଦିଆଯାଏ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରାଯାଏ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରାଯାଏ ।

ପ୍ରଫୁଲ୍ଲ କୁମାର  
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