



Participatory Village Development Plan

Chandikhol Village, Satpada, Puri

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1. Geography and Location

The village Chandikhol under Satapada panchayat is located in Krushnaprasad Block of Puri district in Odisha, India. It extends between 19°06'04.7" North latitude and 85°28'15.9" East longitude. The Village is situated 16 km away from block headquarter Krushnaprasad and 42 km away from district headquarter Puri. The Census code of the village is 410069 and 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 180 hectares. As per primary data collected through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise, total population of the Village is 186 and there are 54 houses in the village. Puri is the nearest town to Chandikhol which is approximately 50km away.

1.1 Profile of the Village

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

Table No: 1. Basic Information

Basic Information	Description
Village Type	Hamlet village of Banijala
No. of Hamlets	0
Population	186
No. of Households	54
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

Diverse communities reside in Chandikhol namely Jena, Barika, Kamhara, Maharana and Khandayat. Odia language is the only medium of communication, but some community members can also speak Hindi also.

1.3 History

The Village Chandikhol was established 65 years ago. According to the elderly villagers of the village, the residents of Chandikhol initially migrated from Rambha and Suguria of Balugaon. When they came to settle there, the place was full of pits ('Kholo') and there was a belief that the place was

under possession of evil spirit. So people named that place as ‘Chandikhol’. Gradually people from Berhampur and Brahmagiri came and settled down in the village.

1.4 Culture

The community members of the village usually celebrate traditional Hindu festivals like Panasankranti, Raja, Danda Yatra, Dola Purnima, Holi, Jagara, Makara Sankranti, Saraswatipuja, Sambadasami, Pousa rabibara, 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

Chandikhol’s population is 186 of which 98 are males and 88 are females. Of the total population in the village, 2 people belong to the differently abled category.

Demographic Profile

Table-2 Demography Profile of the village

Parameter	Household	Population
Women headed households in the Village	2	-
Male	-	98
Female	-	88
Sex Ratio	-	111
Male Population With Age > 18 Years & below 35	-	28
Female Population With Age > 18 Years & below 35	-	25
Population With Age 0-6 Years	-	23
Population belongs to menstruating women	-	65
Population Above -60 (Male)	-	5
Population Above -60 (Female)	-	6
Person With Disability	-	2
Population SC	2	7
Population OBC	4	14
General	48	147
Population 3-6	-	12

(Source: Primary Survey, Social Map)

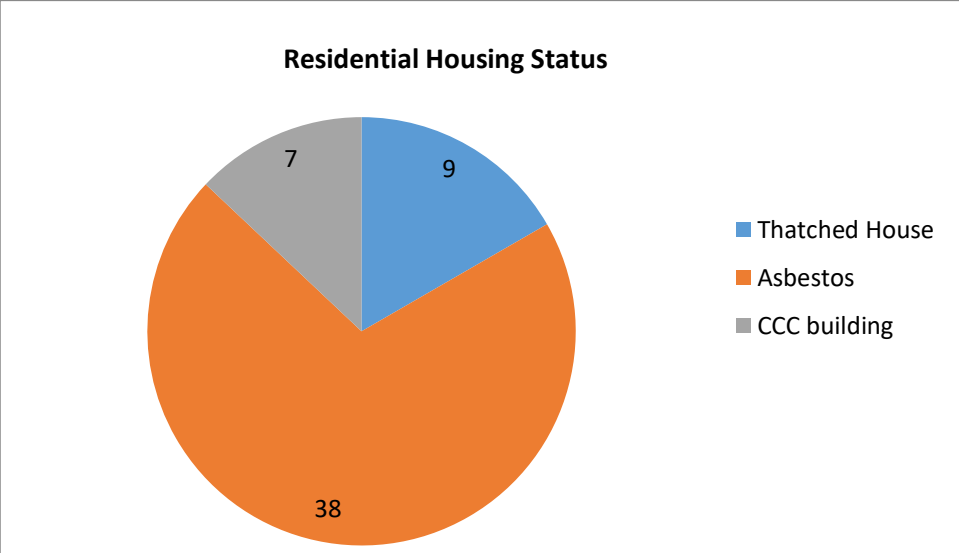
3. Household Scenario

Chandikhol is home to 54 households. Of these, 2 households belong to Schedule Caste, 4 households belong to OBC and 48 households belong to General caste category. The average household size in Chandikhol is found to be 3.4. Out of these 2 households are women headed families.

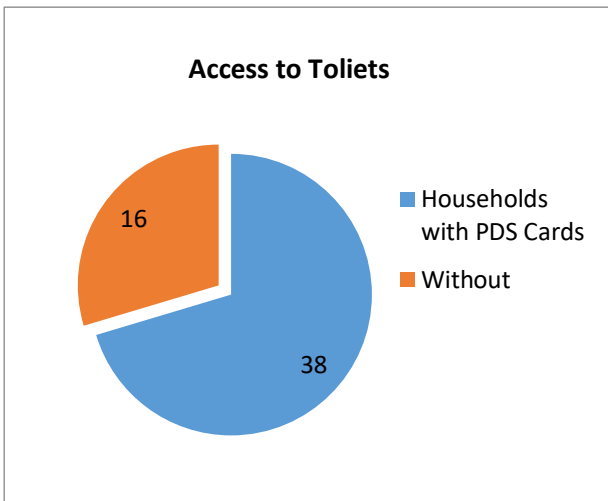


The above social map reflects the social status of the Village. Details are given below.

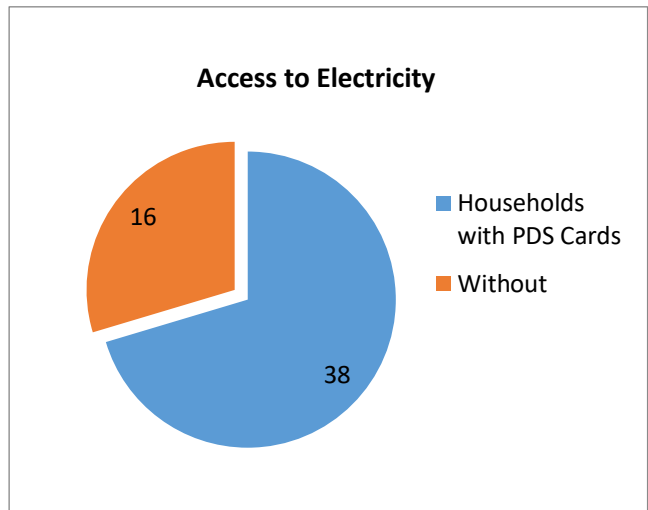
Residential house and its status



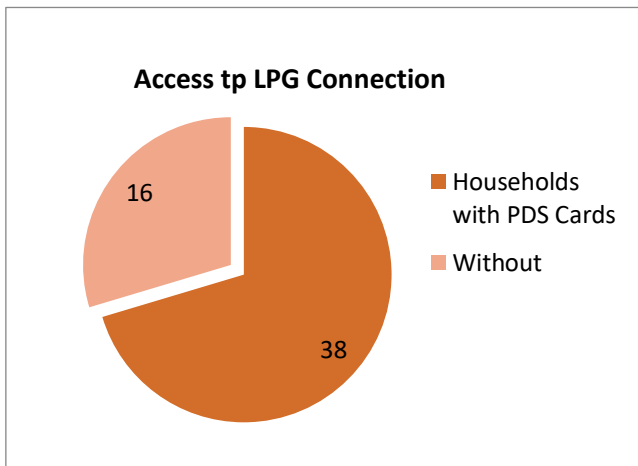
Access to toilets



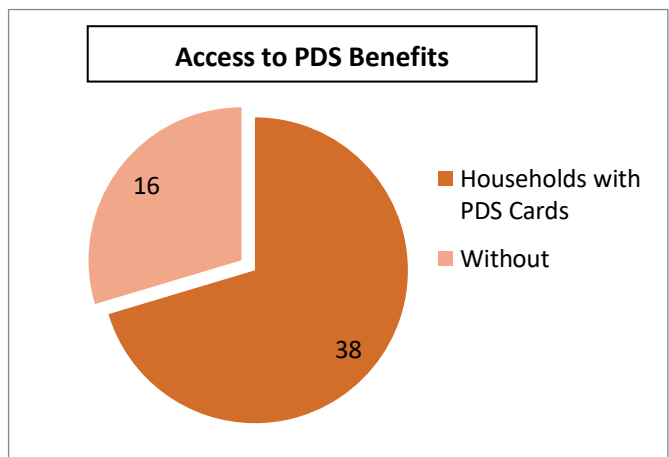
Access to electricity



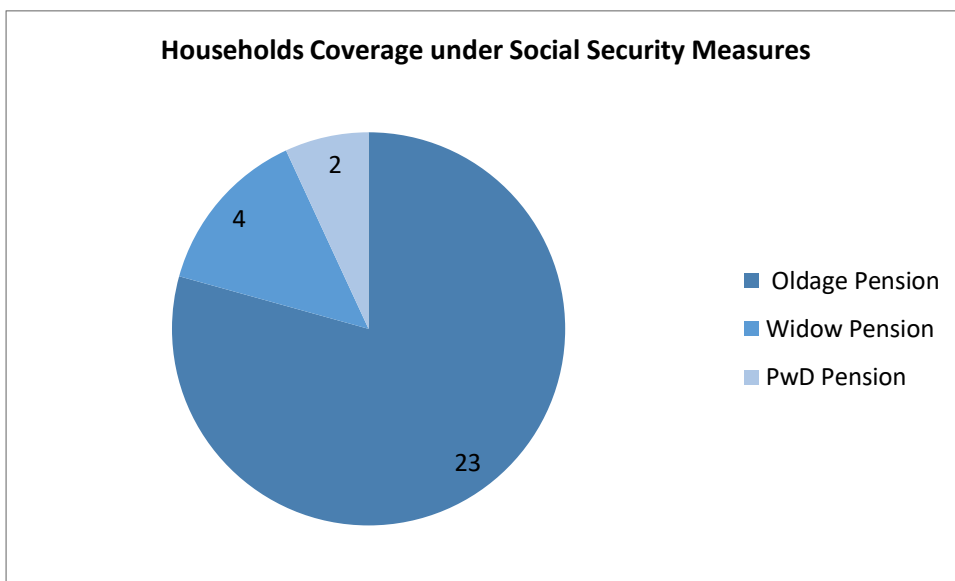
Access to LPG connection



Access to PDS cards



Access to Old age & widow pensions



Cyclone Shelter

There is one Cyclone shelter in the Village. It is managed by the community members. Facilities such as electric connection, separate toilets for male and female, water resources with overhead tanks are available in the shelter. The cyclone shelter is also used by the community members for different socio cultural needs.

Community Based Organizations

In the village, there is no youth club or farmer's club etc. However there are three Mahila Samitis in the village which are actively performing.

Education Infrastructure & Services

In this village, there is no separate school, children are going to Bankijal school which is 2 Km away for primary education and the for secondary education, children are going to Basudev High school.

Other Community Infrastructure

Cremation Ground

The cremation ground of Chandikhol village is situated in the north-east corner of the village and the crematorium shed is available within the ground.

Play Ground

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

The below table states the present utilities requirement status of the Chandikhol village.

Table No:3 Utilities Status and Requirement of the Households

Utilities	Requirement Status in Total Number of Households
Electricity Connection	5
Total Number of Cooking Gas Connection	16
Gas Connection for BPL Households	6
Water Connection	Pipe water supply to every Household

(Source: Primary Survey, Social Map)

Occupational & Livelihood Status

In Chandikhol, wage labour is the major sources of income. There is no agricultural land in the village. 7 households have their small enterprises for sustenance. In search of livelihood, they are migrating to Gujarat, Bangalore, Chennai, Assam, West Bengal and are mostly working as daily labourers. Focussed group discussions with the villagers revealed that 17 youth have been migrated.

The occupational Status of Chandikhol is as follows:

- Wage Labour – 45 Families
- Shops – 7 Families
- Government Service -2 persons

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

Sectoral Plan

Resource Map



Seasonality Map

Agriculture & Other Livelihood

The village Chandikhol has no agricultural land, for which there is no agriculture practice in the village. The dependency on forest products such as polanga or cashew collection is also not there.

The primary occupation of the households is 'wage labour' work which includes construction labour and agriculture labour.

Livestock

5 years back one person named as Shri Raghav Pradhan had fifty goats. Due to goat pox all animals died and after that there is no livestock rearing among villagers.

However some people of Chandikhol during discussion expressed interest to start diary business and poultry farming with skill training and business capital and market linkage support.

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Fishing

During the community livelihood trend analysis, it was found that none of the households have adopted fishing as source of income.

5 families have boats out of which 3 motor boats are available for tourism purpose.

Wage Labour

Wage employment is the major source of livelihood in Chandikhol where 45 families are dependent on this as their primary source of livelihood. 17 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. For Kharif rice harvest in other villages of the Bramhagiri and Krushnaprasad blocks, villagers get agri-based labour work during July, December and January months of the year.

Village based Enterprise

In Chandikhol, one person has a small fish go down. One person has a carpentry workshop.

It is also found during the mapping process that community members have their small vending shops. 7 people have shops such beetle shop, stationery shop, grocery shop, vegetable shop and one two-wheeler garage and fast food corners near the National Highway 316.

Basic Amenities & other Facilities

Water

At present the villagers mainly are depending upon tube well water. 24 households have tube well within house premise. There are 3 supply water points in the village on which the rest households depend on. The average ground water level varies from 15 feet during rainy to 35 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: 4

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

(Source: Focused Group Discussion & Delta Survey)

Sanitation

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

Table No:5 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 of 3 households
Households without Toilet	51 households have no toilets

Anganwadi having Toilet	Not Applicable
School having Toilet (Boys)	Not Applicable
School having Toilet (Girls)	Not Applicable
School having Toilet (Teacher)	Not Applicable
Sewerage	Not Available
Household Drainage	Not Available
Solid Waste Management	Not Available

(Source: Primary Survey, Social Map)

Health

The major health problem in the village is Dysentery, cold and fever, 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 Nuapada, which is 10 Km away from the village. Community members depend on Kerandia PHC, which is 35 Km distance away from the village. In case of emergency, people go to Puri District Hospital.

(Source: Focused Group discussion)

Activities of Adolescent girl, women and youth in the community

Table No: 6

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	Home work	Lunch	Rest	Home work	TV show	Dinner
Women	Breakfast preparation	Breakfast	Lunch prepare	Lunch	Ludo & card play		TV show	Dinner
Youth		Breakfast	Chess, carom play	Lunch	Chess play	Volley play	TV show	Dinner

Education

There is no school infrastructure available in the village.

Anganwadi Status

There is no separate Anganwadi for Chandikhol, Bankijal's Main Anganwadi centre serves for the children of Chandikhol.

Transport & Communication

Table No: 7 Descriptions of the Intra-Village Roads

Sl.	Name of the Intra-	Problem	Cause of the	Location
-----	--------------------	---------	--------------	----------

No.	Village Road		problem	
2	Intra-Village Road CC Road	- Water Logging during rainy season - only 500 meters of village road is concrete road, the rest is kachha road	During rainy season, the communication becomes a challenge.	- The Pacca road needs to be built from the House of Sri Jogendra Barik to House of Jaya Swain
2	Connecting Road from Cyclone shelter to NH-316	The length of the road is about 5 Km . More than 3000 Community people depend upon the Road, the road condition is good	-	

(Source: Focused Group Discussion)

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 3 women self help groups in Chandikhol village where 41 women are associated.

Table No: 8

Status of SHGs	Total Number
Total No of SHGs in the village	3
Total No. of Active SHGs	3
Total Members Present in the Active SHGs	41

Table No: 9

Sl no	Name of the SHG	Bank Linkage Status	Credit Linkage Status	Engagement with Livelihood activity if any	Type of enhancement
1	Trinath SHG	Yes	Yes	No	
2	Nageswari SHG	yes	Yes	Rice Processing	
3	Banadurga SHG	yes	Yes	Fish Farming	

Scope for Livelihood engagement through SHG

(Source: Primary Survey, Social Map)

During the FGD with women SHG members and individual women, it was found that since there is no livelihood scope from agriculture or forest, women have shown interest in setting up of enterprises with business development skill, handholding support, financial linkage and market linkage.

Majority of women (nearly 40% of women) wanted to do food processing skill training on machine badi making, groundnut and Sesame (Til) seed processing, preparing 'Chikki' from groundnut and Til and dry fish preparation etc. Unavailability of capital and marketing facility is the major hindrance of taking up any income generation activity as mentioned by the women respondents.

Women SHG members during the discussion expressed that two of the SHG are already into group entrepreneurship like fish farming and rice processing. The other individuals wanted to form SHG and skill training and enterprise building support to do fish farming.

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.

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 tourism and hospitality job role will make them self employable. Youth wanted training on boat driving, tourist guide trades which will be an appropriate income generation avenue for engaging youth and reduce migration.

Environment & Climate Change

The mapping exercise also put focus to understand the impact of climate change and disaster vulnerability of Chandikhol 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: 10

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	Not Applicable
Cyclone Phyllin-2013	No human loss	No damage	No loss	No loss	Not Applicable
Cyclone Fani-2019	No human loss	150-200 houses damaged	6 cattle loss	7 boat damaged & work loss for 15 days	Not Applicable

(Source: Focus group discussion)

The major environmental impacts of these disasters are as follows.

1. The cyclone FANI opened more mouths which affected the delicate balance of the ecosystem.
2. 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.
3. 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
4. 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'.
5. Another impact of climate change is diminution of some animal and birds species from the village which include Bat ('Badudi'), Crane ('Baga'), Sparrow ('Ghara Chatia'), Crow ('Kau'), Deer and Wild Boar etc.

Satapada Tourism Area

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

There are 5 motor boats in the village which are used by tourists to go inside the lake. The motor boat association of Satapada manages these boats. They have rate chart for the boats based on capacity and duration. .

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: 11

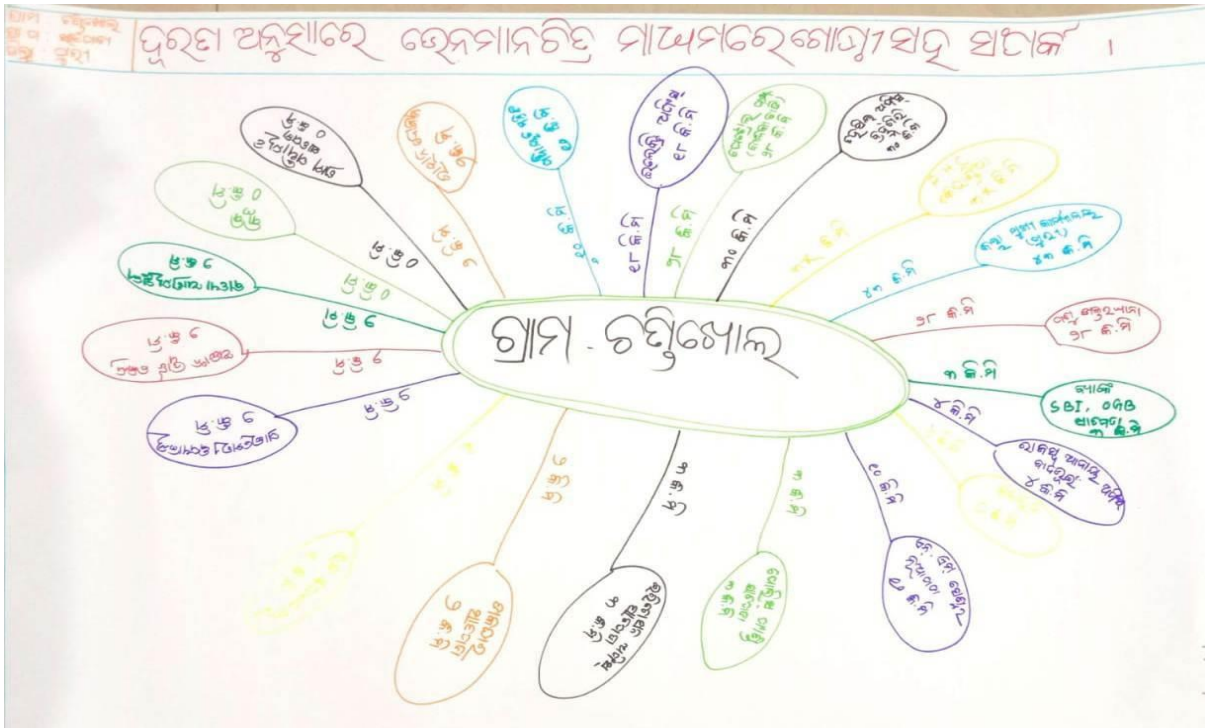
Present Dependence factors	Scope and Opportunities	Suggestion of the Community Members towards tourism development
- There is both positive and negative impact Satapada	- Educated youth have ability to communicate in Hindi language	- Skill training on tourism and hospitality

<p>tourist spot over the community. The community members of the Chandikhol are not directly benefited from the spot but to some extent has influenced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 Persons have skill on Boat operation and there is about 5 boat in the village which are used for tourist riding purpose - The eco-tourism process can ensure the needs of the local communities for jobs, - new skills, income-generating employment for youth as they are interested - better status for women 	<p>sector will increase the income avenues among the villagers</p>
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(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-12 Institutional Analysis

Name of the Institution	Location	Distance From the Village (in KM)
Primary School	Bankijala village	2
High School	Nuagaon	1
AWC	Bankijal	2
Cyclone shelter	Satapadagad	3
PDS center	Bankijal	2
Gram Panchayat Office	Within the village	0
Panchayat Samiti	Krushnaprasad	10
Tahasil	Brahmagiri	30
PHC	Kerandia	35
District Head Quarter	Puri	42
RI Office	Nua Gaon Badabhuin	4
Collage	Chandikhol	0
Veterinary Hospital	Brahmagiri	28
ANM Center	Nuapada	10
Police Out Post	Satapada	3
Bank (SBI & OGB)	Satapada	3
Irrigation Office	Satapada	3
Post Office	Nua Gaon Badabhuin	4
Electric Office	Sunamuhi	18
Petrol Pump	Kalikabadi	28

Recommendations

	Action Points	Responsibility	Time frame	Resources
Infrastructure Related				
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiatives to be taken to connect every household of the village with pipe water supply under 'Basudha' scheme Water quality testing at regular interval and awareness on water purification methods to women 	HBT team members, village volunteers	Sept 2021	
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Individual Household Latrine under SBM (Gramin) in convergence with MGNREGS Village level advocacy campaign to make the village defecation free 	HBT team, village volunteers with support of district administration, Puri	Sept 2021	
Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of drinking water point in Basudev High school Wash basin installation in Basudev high school Boundary wall to be built in the high school 	HBT team, village volunteers with support of district administration, Puri	Sept 2021	
Cremation Ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cremation ground labelling and plantation around the ground 	HBT team, village volunteers with support of district administration, Puri	May 2021	
Village Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of concrete village road 	HBT team, village volunteers with support of district administration, Puri	May 2021	
Livelihood Promotion				
Village based Enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> skill based training on poultry, dairy, mushroom cultivation to farmers and women with support of APICOL will help enhance village based enterprise Women entrepreneurship in food processing sector to be 	HBT team with support from district administration, ,	Sep 2021	

	<p>promoted through skill training and market linkage support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade and food license will be facilitated to ensure branding and ensure quality of food products 	OUAT & APICOL etc		
Skill Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual skill set mapping of village youth to be done • Skill training (Small duration such as PMKVY-RPL) in Construction sector job roles to youth • Skill training for educated youth on hospitality and tourism sector • Skill training for SHG women on making of eateries such as tiffin stall, Chakki from groundnut, dry fish processing, badi & Pappad making 	HBT team with support from district administration, Ministry of Tourism Development, Odisha Skill Development Authority, OUAT & EDI etc	Sept 2021	
Social Security Measures				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The remaining BPL households will be enrolled under 'Ujjawala' scheme for LPG connection 	HBT team	Mar 2021	
Other Soft Skill Development				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurial skill development among women to take up income generation activities • WASH and menstrual hygiene skill development among women and adolescent girls • Aspiration building and goal setting among girls to pursue higher education • Financial Literacy training for SHG women 			

Concluding Note

There are 3 active SHGs and 41 numbers of women are associated with the SHG system. The women of Chandikhol village are entrepreneurship oriented, 3 women led small enterprise are there in the village, and The SHGs also have adopted livelihood activities with credit linkage support.

Youth of the village are educated and interested in tourism supported livelihoods. So with youth livelihood promotion, village based tourism activity will be promoted.

The community members are interested for Pisciculture, which is very rare as most of the villagers are focussing on prawn cultivation, which is not environment friendly. So skill training on fish farming will be a progressive effort to support the livelihood of the area. Financial linkage for the digging of the pond is required as mentioned by women SHG members.

The community members are highly interested for the plantation of cashew and polanga like plants to safeguard the negative impact of disaster and promotion of livelihood. The village grounds and cremation ground can be used for plantation purpose.

Agriculture and allied activity based income generation activity scope is not there in the village. To improve the socio-economic condition of the villagers, enterprise based livelihood promotional initiative will be helpful for Chandikhol village.

କେଂଜ ନଂ - ୦୨

ସ୍ଥାନ - ଚଣ୍ଡିଖୋଳ

ତା - ୨୨/୧୨/୨୦୨୦

ଧ୍ୟାନ ଶା. ୩୩.୨୨.୧୨.୨୦୨୦ ଗ୍ରାମ ପାଳିକା ଚଣ୍ଡିଖୋଳ, ଖାରବେଳ
ପାଳିକାସଭା ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ବୃଦ୍ଧ ଓକି କେଂଜର ଘୋଟାଦାନ କରୁଥିଲେ ।
ଏକ କେଂଜରେ ଦୁମାତା ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଚଣ୍ଡି ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀର କର୍ମକାରୀ ବୃଦ୍ଧ ହୋଇ
ଓ ଏଥିରେ ଓକି ଶର୍କ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କ୍ରମେ ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ବିଷୟ ବସ୍ତୁ
ସ୍ଥିର କରାଗଲା ।

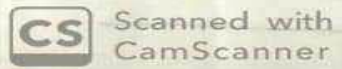
ବିଷୟ ବସ୍ତୁ :-

୧. ଚଣ୍ଡିଖୋଳର ଲୌଗଳିକ ସ୍ଥିତି, ସାମାଜିକ ସ୍ଥିତି, ଆର୍ଥିକ ସ୍ଥିତି
ପାର୍ଯ୍ୟବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ସ୍ଥିତିର ସାମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟିକ ପାଠ୍ୟ ଆଲୋଚନା ।
୨. ଗ୍ରାମର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସମସ୍ୟା ଚିହ୍ନିତ କରାଯାଏ ।
୩. ସମସ୍ୟା ସମାଧାନ ଓ ପାଠ୍ୟ ଦିଆଯାଏ ।

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ବିଷୟ ବସ୍ତୁର ଦେଇ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବିଷୟ
ପାଇଁ ଆଲୋଚନା କରୁ ଚଣ୍ଡିଖୋଳର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ସଂଗଠନ
ଗଣ ସମସ୍ୟା ଘୋଟାଦାନ ପାଇଁ ଚଣ୍ଡିଖୋଳର ଲୋଗାଣ, ପାଠ୍ୟଦାନ
ସମସ୍ୟା, ଗ୍ରାମର ଘୋଟାଦାନର ଉପାଦାନ ଉପରେ ସାମାଜିକ
ସାମାଜିକ ଆମେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରୁଥିଲୁ । ଗ୍ରାମର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ
ଘୋଟାଦାନ ସ୍ଥଳ, ମନ୍ଦିର, ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଘୋଟାଦାନ ଉପରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ
କିପାରି ଉପରେ ସାମାଜିକ ଗ୍ରାମର ଘୋଟାଦାନର ସମସ୍ୟାରେ ମଧ୍ୟ
ଆଲୋଚନା କରୁଥିଲୁ । ଜୀବନ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ କିପାରି ସାମାଜିକ ଘୋଟାଦାନ,
ପାରମର୍ଶିକ ଘୋଟାଦାନ କରାଯାଉଥିବା କରାଯାଉଥିବା ଓ ମନ୍ଦିର ଓ
ଲୋକ ସାମାଜିକ କିପାରି ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଘୋଟାଦାନ କରାଯାଉଥିବା ଓ
ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଘୋଟାଦାନ ଦେଇ ଘୋଟାଦାନ ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ସ୍ଥିତି
ସାମାଜିକ ଘୋଟାଦାନ ପାଇଁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଘୋଟାଦାନ ଦେବାକୁ ଦେଇ
ଆଲୋଚନା ସାମାଜିକ ସମାଧାନର ସ୍ଥିତି ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରୁଥିଲୁ ।

ଆମେ ଚଣ୍ଡିଖୋଳର ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ବୃଦ୍ଧ ଓକି ସମାଜର
ଘୋଟାଦାନ କରୁ ଆମେ ଗ୍ରାମକୁ ଓକି ଆଦର୍ଶ ଗ୍ରାମ କରାଯାଉ
ସମସ୍ୟା ଘୋଟାଦାନ ଦୁମାତା ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଘୋଟାଦାନ କରୁ ଘୋଟା
ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଘୋଟାଦାନ କରୁ ।

- ୧) ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ଘୋଟାଦାନ
- ୨) ଘୋଟାଦାନ
- ୩) ନିମ୍ନ ଘୋଟାଦାନ
- ୪) Harijan Bank
- ୫) Koushik Prize Board



୧) ବନ୍ଦିତା ପତ୍ରିକା

୨) ବନ୍ଦୀମାନଙ୍କର କାହିଁକି

୩) ଭୁଲ୍ସା ପିଲା କାହିଁକି

୪) ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ ପାଠାଳୟ

୫) ମଧୁ କାହିଁକି

୬) ପବିତ୍ରା କାହିଁକି

୭) ଭୁଲ୍ସା ମହାଶୂରୀ

୮) ଶୁଭ୍ର କାହିଁକି

୧୧- ପ୍ରକାଶନ ନାମ

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