



## **Participatory Village Development Plan**

**Nuagaon 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 Nuagaon 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 22km away from sub-district headquarter Brahmagiri and 43km 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 363 hectares. As per primary data collected through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise, total population of the Village is 1208 and there are 329 houses in the village. Puri is the nearest town to Nuagaon which is approximately 50km away.

### 1.1 PROFILE OF THE VILLAGE

Following are some basic information on Nuagaon. 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	3
Population	1208
No. of Households	329
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 Nuagaonnamely Dhoba, Barika, Kamhara, Maharana and Khandayat. Odia language is the only medium of communication, but some community members can also speak Hindi, English, Bengali and Telugu.

## 1.3 HISTORY

The Village Nuagaon was established 300 years ago. According to the elderly villagers of the village, the residents of Nuagaon initially migrated from Parikuda and Maluda area and settled here, followed by some who came from Bhandarikuda area of Brahmagiri. As the villagers newly settled here, the name of the village was given '**Nuagaon**' which means 'new 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, Saraswati puja, Sambadasami, Pousarabibara, Manaosa, Dipabali, Kalipuja, Durgapuja, Gajalaxmi puja, 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

Nuagaon's population is 1208 of which 599 are males and 609 are females. Of the total population in the village, 4 people belong to the differently abled category.

### 2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Parameter	Household	Population
Women headed households in the Village	19	-
Male	-	599
Female	-	609
Sex Ratio	-	101.66
Male Population With Age > 18 Years & below 35	-	216
Female Population With Age > 18 Years & below 35	-	231
Population With Age 0-6 Years	-	83
Population belongs to menstruating women	-	361
Population Above -60 ( Male)	-	287
Population Above -60 ( Female)	-	260
Person With Disability	-	4
Population SC	17	-
Population OBC	17	-
General	285	-
Population 3-6	-	61

(Source: Primary Survey, Social Map)

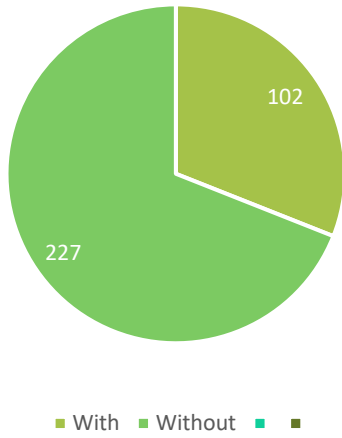
## 3. HOUSEHOLD STATUS

Nuagaon is home to 329 households. Of these, 17 households belong to Schedule Caste, 17 household belong to OBC and 295 household belong to General caste category. The average household size in Nuagaon is found to be 6.2. Out of these 19 households are women headed families.

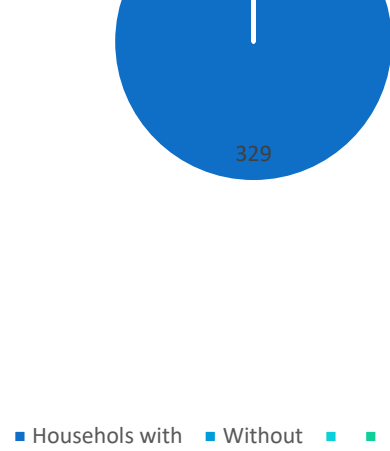




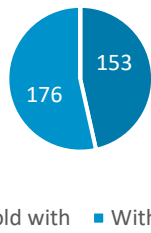
**Table 4: Access to Toilets**



**Table No: 5- Access to electricity**



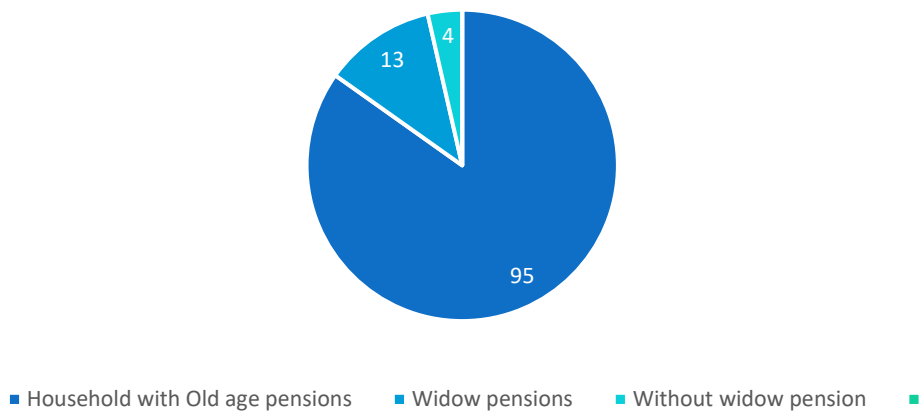
**Table No: 6- Access to LPG connection**



**Table No: 7- Access to PDS cards**



**Table No: 8 Access to Old age & widow pensions**





#### 4. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

##### 4.1 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.

##### 4.2 COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS

In the village, there are seven youth clubs out of which two clubs are registered under Society Registration Act. There is one Mahila Samiti in the Village.

##### 4.3 EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

In this village, there are two schools; Basudev High School and Nuagaon Upper Primary School. In Basudev High School there are 237 students, 105 boys and 132 girls enrolled in the school. The number of teachers appointed for these students are 15; 12 male teachers and 3 female teachers. Similarly in the Nuagaon Upper Primary School total 237 children are studying. The infrastructure details of the schools are given below.

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

**Table No: 9 Facilities of Physical Infrastructure**

Infrastructure Facilities	Status	
	Basudev High School	Nuagaon UPSchool
School Building	Yes	Yes
Number of Teacher	15	4
Separate Toilet For Girls	Yes	Yes
Separate Toilet For Boys	Yes	Yes
Drinking Water Facility	Damaged	Yes
Wash Basin	Not Available	Yes
Boundary Wall	Not Available	Yes
Ramp	Not Available	Yes
Play Ground	Yes	No
Kitchen Shed	Yes	Yes

##### 4.4 CREMATION GROUND

The cremation ground of Nuagaon 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 volley ball in a ground, which is a private land.

##### 4.6 TEMPLE

The community members of Nuagaon village worship God and Goddess throughout the year. There are seven temples in the village namely Radhamadhab temple, Somanath Mahadeb temple, Trinathadeba temple, Maa Basantei temple, Maa Mangala temple, Batamangala temple and Mahagiripindi.

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

**Table No:10 Utilities Status and Requirement of the Households**

Utilities	Requirement Status in Total Number of Households
Electricity Connection	Nil
Total Number of Cooking Gas Connection	153
Gas Connection for BPL Hosseholds	57
Water Connection	Pipe water supply to every household

(Source: Primary Survey, Social Map)

### 5. OCCUPATIONAL& LIVELIHOOD STATUS

In Nuagaon, agriculture, wage labour and fishing 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 30-40 % of the youth have migrated.

The occupational Status of Nuagaon is as follows:

- Agriculture -169 Families
- Fishing – 79 Families
- Wage Labour – 201 Families
- Carpentry – 7 Families
- Barber – 9 Families
- Government Service -22 persons

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







declined. It is due to regular cyclone and lack of irrigation facilities. Agriculture is still the primary source of livelihood for 169 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 addition to Sarada. Along with paddy cultivation, ground-nut cultivation is another major crop for this village since last 15 years.

**Table No: 11**

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.</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 , Poultry Farming , fishery, Dairy etc. for women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- About 500 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 Nuagaon. 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 the year 1994, 10 buffaloes, 2 cows and 2 human beings died due to electric shock. From that time community members are not rearing buffaloes. In Cyclone Fani, a large number of animals died.

**Table No:12 Livestock status**

Category of Livestock	No. of Households having livestock
Cow	94
Goat	5

(Source: Primary survey, Social Map)

**Table No: 13**

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
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<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>
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(Source: Focused Group Discussion and HH survey)

## 9. FISHING

During the community livelihood trend analysis, it was found that 79 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, Chauhi, Chandi, Kundal, Minjia, Jagala, Patharmundi and Mundagana etc. (Fish names are as per locally titled).

15 families have boats and all families have nylon nets which they use for fishing. The boats are typical wooden boats. 35 motor boats are available for tourism purpose.

## 10. WAGE LABOUR

Wage employment is the major source of livelihood in Nuagaon where 201 families are dependent on this as their primary source of livelihood. 65 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 Nuagaon, one person has installed a khali (leaf plate) making unit and among other traditional enterprises, there are 3 rice holler units and 2 Polanga seed breaking units in the village..

It is also found during the mapping process that community members have interest to work under MGNRGA program. Like previous year, this year also 120 houses (job card holders) received work under MGNREGS and about 3000 person days have been created. Out of which about 360 person days has been created under "Mo Upakari Bagicha Program". This spirit of the community members can be utilized for the creation of NRM based activities in the village. Village level NRM based plan can be prepared and community can be motivated for greater participation. According to the community members plantation work in the both side of the village connecting road, Land levelling, Farm pond like work can be included under MGNREGS activities.

## 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 are 3 public tube wells, 2 open wells and 2 supply water points in the village. 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: 13**

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, Nuagaon's sanitation condition is extremely poor and open defecation is rampant.

**Table No:14 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
Households without Toilet	Available
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)

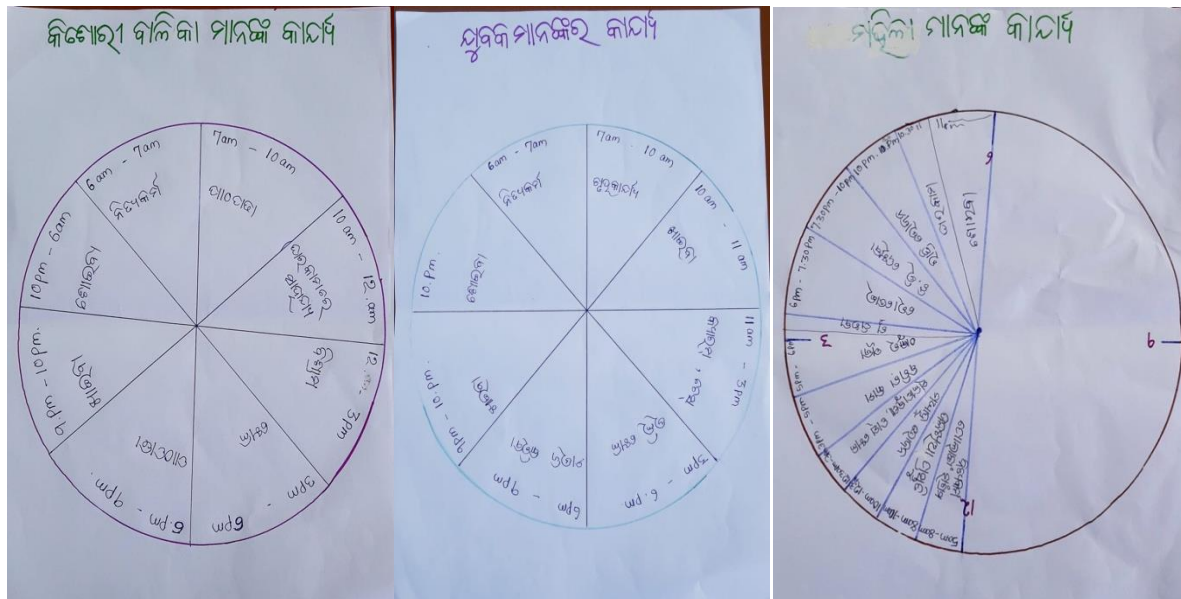
## 13. HEALTH



The major health problem in the village is 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 15 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)

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



**Table No: 15: 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	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



#### 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:16 Physical Infrastructure in Schools.**

Infrastructure Status	Status (Description)	
	BASUDEV NODAL HS	RADHAMADHAB PS
Dise Code	21180710301	21180710601
Number of Class	6 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup>
Number boy Student	105	47
Number of Girls Student	132	43
Number of Teachers	5	4
Type of water Source Available	Tube Well	Tube Well
water stored facility	Container with lid and ladle	Container with lid and ladle
Separate Toilet For Boys	5 ( Need Renovation)	0
Separate Toilet For Girls	6( Need Renovation)	0
Separate urinals For Boys	5 ( Need Renovation)	0
Separate urinals For Girls	6( Need Renovation)	0
Child cabinet	Constituted	Constituted
Incinerator for Girls	Not Available	Not applicable

**Table No: 17**

Challenges Faced/Gaps Identified	Priorities/Felt Need of the People	Impact
Lack of water facility within the toilet and Urinal Point	- Continuous water supply through taps inside each toilet cubicles	- Sanitation facility will be strengthened and open defecation will be reduced
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
Lack of Latrine in the UP School	- Construction of Latrine in the UP School	- Sanitation facility will be strengthened and open defecation will be reduced

(Source: Focused Group Discussion)

#### 14.1 ANGANWADI STATUS

Nuagaon comprises of two Anganwadi Centres, one main and another mini. Detailed information of both the Anganwadi centres are given below.

**Table No: 18 Anganwadi Status in Nuagaon**

Anganwadi	Status (Description)	
	Main Anganwadi	Mini Anganwadi
Anganwadi Centre Code	21387070515	-
Status of the Centre	Main	Mini
Anganwadi Sevika	Manorama Biswal	Available
Anganwadi Sahayika	Available	Not Available
Number Children enrolled under pre-education (3-6)	40	34
Type of House ( <i>Kuchha/Pucca</i> )	Asbestos	Building
Ownership	School	Rented
Properly Built and Maintained	Yes	No
Availability of Toilets	No	No
Availability of Water source	Tule well ( School)	No

(Source: Primary Survey, Social Map)

#### 14.2 TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION

**Table No: 19 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	- Water Logging during rainy season - 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 Bhagirathi Pradhan & Bhimasen Pradhan - Near the Yodhistar Sahu - Near House of Dinabandhu Sethi
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	- Earthen Road so water logging and muddy condition is the common phenomena	- Development of the road is very essential ( Community member has been requested before different forum and expecting government will realise and will take step)

(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 23 women self help groups in Nuagaon village where 276 women are associated.**

**Table No: 20**

Status of SHGs	Total Number
Total No of SHGs in the village	23
Total No. of Active SHGs	23
Total Members Present in the Active SHGs	276

**Table No: 21**

Sl no	Name of the SHG	Bank Linkage Status	Credit Linkage Status	Engagement with Livelihood enhancement activity if any	Type of activity
1	Jaya Hanuman SHG	Yes	Yes	No	
2	Jay Bajarangi Bali SHG	Yes	Yes	Fish farming	
3	Jogia Goswami SHG	Yes	Yes	No	
4	Kalinga Bharati SHG	yes	Yes	No	
5	Kasturaba SHG	yes	Yes	No	
6	Maa Bata Mangala SHG	Yes	Yes	No	
7	Maa Bhagabati SHG	Yes	No	No	
8	Maa Brundabati SHG	Yes	Yes	No	
9	Maa Dulana SHG	yes	Yes	No	
10	Maa Durga SHG	yes	Yes	No	
11	Maa Mangala SHG	Yes	Yes	No	
12	Maa Parbati SHG	yes	Yes	No	
13	Maa Parbati SHG (B)	yes	Yes	No	
14	Maa Sidhakali SHG	Yes	Yes	No	
15	Mahabir SHG	yes	Yes	No	
16	Matrusakti SHG	yes	Yes	No	
17	Radha Madhaba SHG	Yes	Yes	No	
18	Saibaba SHG	Yes	Yes	No	
19	Shreekrupa SHG	Yes	Yes	No	
20	Somenatha Dev SHG	Yes	Yes	No	
21	Sri Ganesh SHG	yes	Yes	No	
22	Tarini SHG	Yes	Yes	No	
23	Trinath Goswami 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 some of the women have received skill training of Agarbati, Pampad, coir products making. Due to unavailability of regular marketing facility, they have not adopted that skill as source of income generation.

However women SHG members during the discussion expressed some innovative ideas that they want to upgrade and adopt as source of income.

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.

Another area of interest that women wanted skill training on making dinning plates and bags ('Thunga') from the coconut leaves and banana fibre which can be used for serving dry food items like snacks. These products will be soft and foldable as the women shared.

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.

## 16. ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE

The mapping exercise also put focus to understand the impact of climate change and disaster vulnerability of Nuagaon 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: 22**

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 warn

Cyclone Phyllin-2013	No human loss	30-40 houses damaged	10 cattle loss	10-15 boat damaged & work loss for 7 days	Paddy loss in the field
Cyclone Fani-2019	No human loss	150-200 houses damaged	30 cattle loss	20-30 boat damaged & work loss for 15 days	Paddy loss in the field
House fire-1984	No human loss	40-houses damaged	15 cattle loss	Fishing net loss	All Food grain loss

(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, with the initiative of progressive farmers like Haluri Mahapatra and Banabar Mahapatra community members have started cultivating ground nut and 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 5 Km away from the village Nuagaon which is popular for Dolphins. The tourist footfall is more during the months of November to February.

Since last 5 years, community members are focusing on development of tourism spots, villagers took the initiative to develop Chilika Bandha site which is close to Nuagaon to attract the Tourists.

There are 35 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 , Tentej, Baga , Panikua , Macharanka etc. are coming to the village.

With the initiative of the community members, one canal line has been created. Likewise community members are planning for creating one parking point near the counter site. The available land area for this purpose will be about 5 acres. Community member are expecting convergence from MGNREGA Fund for this initiative.

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.

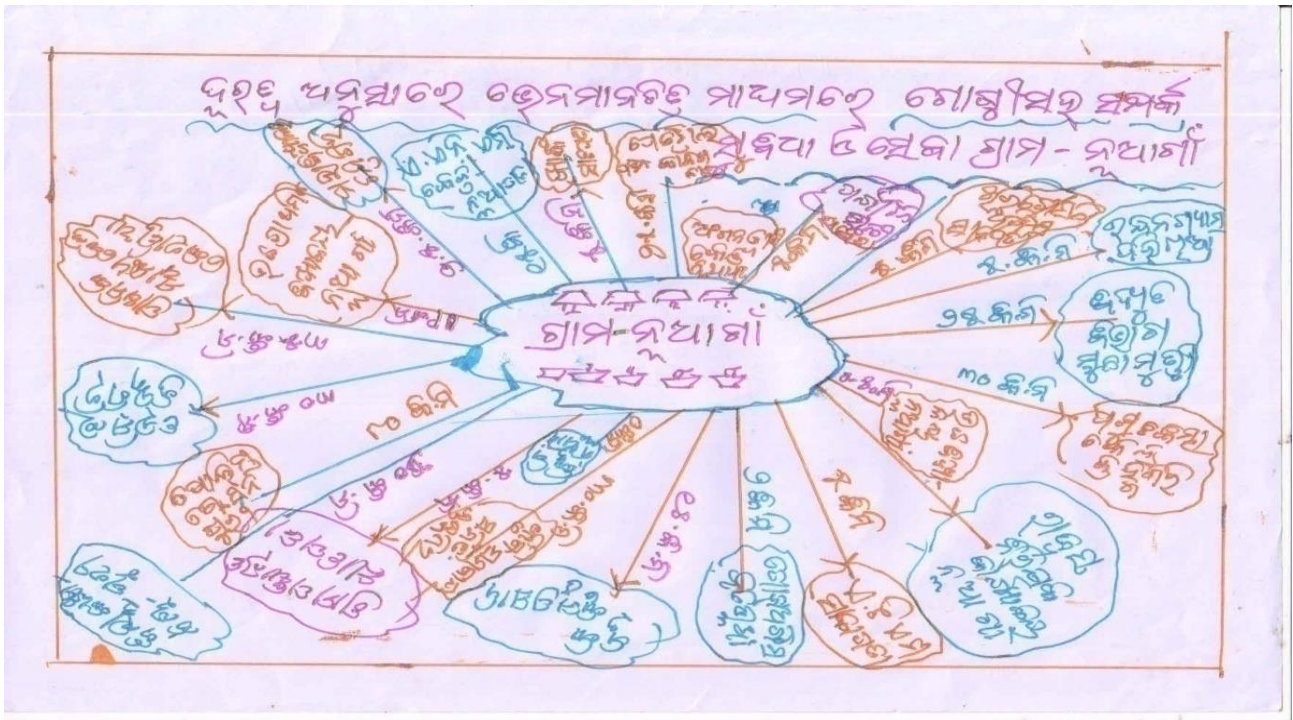
**Table No: 23**

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 Nuagaon 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> <li>- Since 20 years the community members has taken certain initiative to develop a new tourist area near Nuagaon village.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- About 50 youth have ability to communicate on Bengal , Hindi, Telugu &amp; English</li> <li>- More than 100 Person have skill on Boat operation and there is about 50 boat in the village, out of which 15 motor boats are used for tourist riding purpose</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>- Plantation near Chilika Bandha</li> <li>- Construction of Rest-shed near the site</li> <li>- Creation of toilet facility</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.

Name of the Institution	Location	Distance From the Village
Primary School	Village	0
High School	Village	0
Two Number of AWC	Village	0
Cyclone shelter	Village	0
Seven Number of Club	Village	0
PDS center	Village	0
Gram Panchayat Office	Satapada	5 KM
Panchayat Samiti	Krushnaprasad	15 KM
Tahasil	Brahmagiri	30 KM
PHC	Kerandia	35 KM
District Head Quarter	Puri	60 KM
RI Office	Nua Gaon Badabhuin	2 KM
Collage	Chandikhol	2.5 KM
Veterinary Hospital	Brahmagiri	30 KM
ANM Center	Nuapada	15 KM
Police Out Post	Satapada	5 KM
Bank ( SBI & OGB)	Satapada	5 KM
Irrigation Office	Satapada	5 KM
Post Office	Nua Gaon Badabhuin	2 KM
Electric Office	Sunamuhi	25 KM
Petrol Pump	Kalikabadi	25 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 Primary school, High school &amp; Anganwadi centers</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 Nuagaon 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>Cleaning village intra roads (Deposit of soil and sand over the concrete road), 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 goat rearing, 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 dish washing scrubber</li> <li>• Skill training on making dinning plates and bags ('Thunga') from the coconut leaves and banana fiber</li> <li>• Training on Bee keeping, 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>• Linkages building for excluded Oldage people, Widow and Persons with Disabilities under Madhubabu pension yojana</li> <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>• Audit of the new AWC building under construction to make it child friendly in discussion with CDPO</li> <li>• Anganwadi centres are to be equipped with teaching learning materials for the promotion of preschool education</li> <li>• Outdoor play space creation for Anganwadi children</li> <li>• Drinking water &amp; toilet facilities to be made in the AWCs</li> <li>• Recommendation for appointment of Anganwadi helper for the mini AWC</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>	HBT team with support of District Social Welfare Department and CDA	Jan- Mar 2021	CDA & FLO
<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

There are 23 active SHGs and 276 numbers of women are associated with the SHG system. There is a community centre dedicated for the women in the village. The Community Centre can be used as a resource centre for women, where different life skill and livelihood skill training activities can be undertaken.

Community members have taken initiative to improve ChilikaHudi site as a tourism centre. It has a well unique insight that is forest, Lake Beach and diversity based tourism spot. So with little effort, that spot can be converted into Echo-tourism centre.

The cyclone shelter of the village sometimes be utilised for celebration of community cultural events like *Bhagabatpatha*, *Kartika mahatmyapatha* etc.

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 interested for the plantation of cashewand polanga like plants to safeguard the negative impact of disaster and promotion of livelihood. Under environment protection initiative, High school students do some plantation activities every year. 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 agro based plantation.

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





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Basaba Mohapatra.

କିଶୋରୀ ମହାପାତ୍ର

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