



Participatory Village Development Plan

Satapada GadaVillage, 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 Satapada Gada under Satapadapanchayat 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 27 km away from sub-district headquarter Brahmagiri and 47km 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 323 hectares. As per primary data collected through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise, total population of the Village is 627 and there are 176 houses in the village. Puri is the nearest town to Satapada Gada which is approximately 47 km away.

1.1 PROFILE OF THE VILLAGE

Following are some basic information on Satapada Gada. 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	627
No. of Households	176
Soil Type	Partial Saline, Alluvia Mixed Sandy/ Muddy, Mixed Red
Ground Water Level	Varies from 50 foots during rainy season to 70 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

Communities reside in Satapada Gada are namely Jena, Parida, Swain, Pradhan, Dalai and belong to general caste category. Odia language is the only medium of communication, but some community members can also speak and understand Hindi and English.

1.3 HISTORY

The Village Satapada Gada was established 500 years ago, sometime during 17th century. According to the elderly people of the village, the residents of Satapada Gada were migrated from Parikuda and Maluda area and settled here. The kings from Parikuda and Maluda forts used to come for meeting on different political affairs to the place and named the place as '**Satapada Gada**'.

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

Satapada Gada's population is 627 of which 319 are males and 308 are females. Of the total population in the village, 4 people belong to the differently abled category.

2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Table-2 Demography Profile of the village

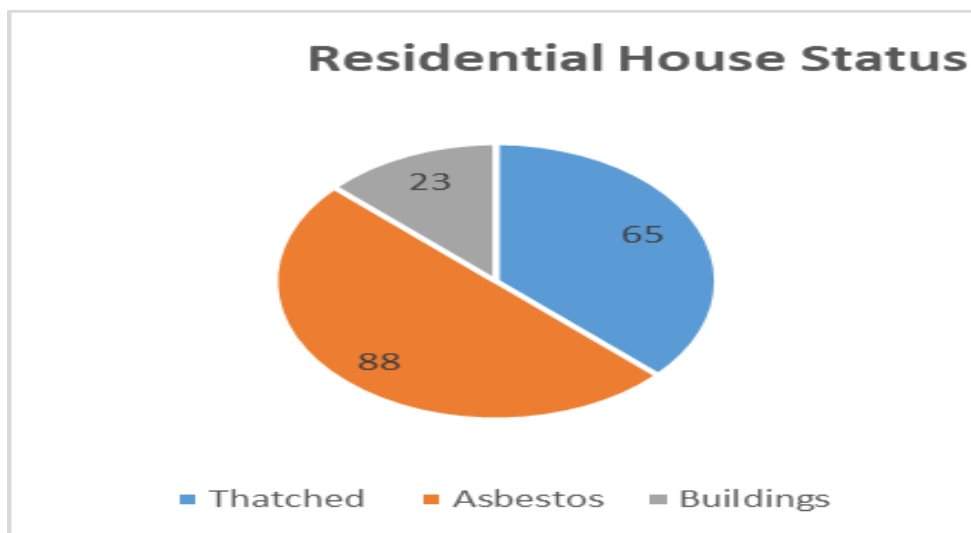
Parameter	Household	Population
Women headed households in the Village	19	54
Male	-	319
Female	-	308
Sex Ratio	-	103.5
Male Population With Age > 18 Years & below 35	-	152
Female Population With Age > 18 Years & below 35	-	144
Population With Age 0-6 Years	-	49
Population belongs to menstruating women	-	176
Population Above -60 (Male)	-	11
Population Above -60 (Female)	-	29
Person With Disability	-	4
Population SC	-	-
Population OBC	-	-
General	176	627
Population 3-6	-	25

3. HOUSEHOLD STATUS

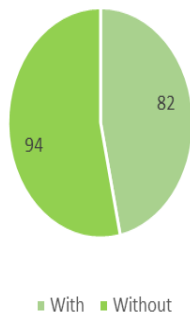
Satapada Gada is home to 176 households. Of these, 176 households belong to General caste category. The average household size in Satapada Gada is found to be 3.56. Out of these 19 households are women headed families.



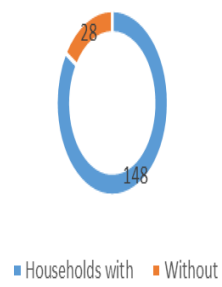
The above social map reflects the social status of the Village. Details are given below.



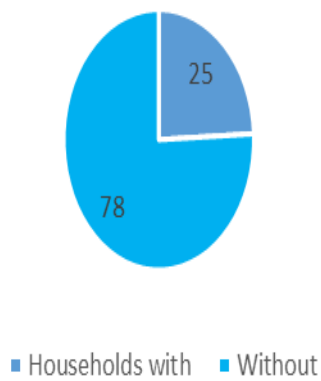
Access to Toilets



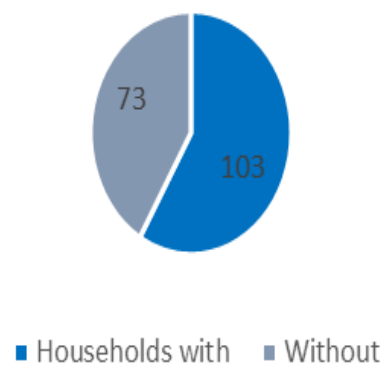
Access to Electricity



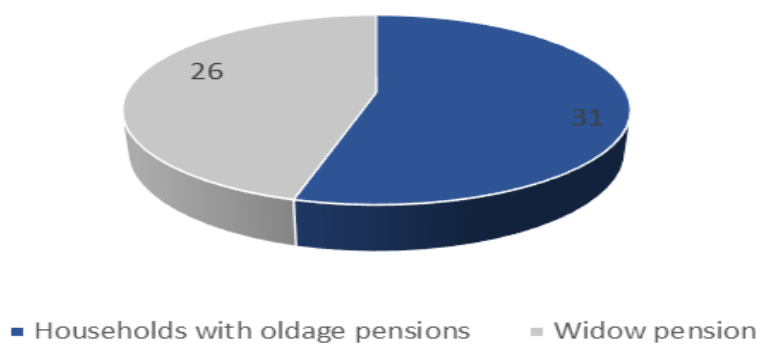
Access to LPG Connection



Access to PDS cards



Access to widow & Oldage pensions



4. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1 CYCLONE SHELTER

There is one Cyclone shelter in the Village. It is managed by the village secretary. 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 sociocultural needs.

4.2 COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS

In the village, there is one youth club out of which is registered under Society Registration Act.

4.3 EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

In this village, there is one school; Maschyajibi ME school. In Maschyajibi School there are 116 students, 59 boys and 57 girls enrolled in the school. The number of teachers appointed for these students are 5 male teachers and 2 female teachers. 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: 3 Facilities of Physical Infrastructure

Infrastructure Facilities	Status
	Machyajibi ME School
School Building	Yes
Number of Teacher	7
Separate Toilet For Girls	Yes
Separate Toilet For Boys	Yes
Drinking Water Facility	Yes
Wash Basin	Yes
Boundary Wall	Yes
Ramp	Yes
Play Ground	No
Kitchen Shed	Yes

4.4 CREMATION GROUND

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

4.5 PLAY GROUND

There is one playground in the village. Youth of the village play volley ball and cricket in that ground.

4.6 TEMPLE

The community members of Satapada Gada village worship God and Goddess throughout the year. There are two temples in the village namely Nilamadhab temple, Maa Grama Devati temple.

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

Table No:4 Utilities Status and Requirement of the Households

Utilities	Requirement Status in Total Number of Households
Electricity Connection	28
Total Number of Cooking Gas Connection	78
Gas Connection for BPL Households	0
Water Connection	169 pipe water supply

(Source: Primary Survey, Social Map)

5. OCCUPATIONAL & LIVELIHOOD STATUS

In Satapada Gada village, 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 Gujarat, Banglore, Chennai, Assam, West Bengal and are mostly working as daily labourers. Focused group discussions with the villagers revealed that 30-40 % of the youth have migrated.

The occupational Status of Satapada Gada is as follows:

- Agriculture -50 Families
- Fishing – 65 Families
- Wage Labour – 30 Families
- Government Service -7persons

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



7. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the dominant 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 176 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: 5

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"> - Lack of irrigation facility is a major worry for the farmers. - Damage due to wild animals like deer, wild pigs etc - Lack of Knowledge about different Government Schemes - Motivation of Youth Generation towards Agriculture - After FANI Cyclone most of the cattle sheds have been damaged for which they are creating harvest loss in the Agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision should be made for installation of 10-15 lift irrigation point. - Modern agriculture equipment, seeds, fertilisers and pesticides should be provided to the farmers in a subsidised rate and in required time. - Training on Mushroom, Poultry Farming, fishery, Dairy etc. for women - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - About 150 acres of land will be irrigated. It will encourage cultivation Biali paddy - It will increase the quality and quantity of agricultural production. - 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

(Source: Focused Group Discussion)

8. LIVESTOCK

In past, livestock was an important source of income in Satapada Gada. Some households used to have cows and buffaloes of different breeds and they used to get income from livestock rearing. Earlier there were forests and grazing land due to which there was availability of sufficient food for the animals .In Cyclone Fani,4 buffaloes died.

Table No:6 Livestock status

Category of Livestock	No. of Households having livestock
Cow	8
Buffaloes	7

(Source: Primary survey, Social Map)

Table No: 7

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"> - Lose of cattle shed due to Cyclone Fani - Encroachment of common land which was earlier used as grazing land - Degradation forest due to cyclone particular due to Fani - 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 - Non Availability of milk cooperative society in the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of cattle shed from MGNREGA fund or from other source - Capacity building, training and awareness on Green food production and other practice - Promotion Hybrid cattle farming - Two persons from the village may be given the training on vaccination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock will be protected in all seasons and weather. - Sufficient quantity of cattle food in a short time will be available - Improved availability of quality feed and fodder - Protection from Crop lose due to open grazing

(Source: Focused Group Discussion and HH survey)

9. FISHING

During the community livelihood trend analysis, it was found that 65 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. 60 motor boats are available for tourism purpose.

10. WAGE LABOUR

Wage employment is the major source of livelihood in Satapada Gada where 30 families are dependent on this as their primary source of livelihood. 30 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 Satapada Gada, among other traditional enterprises, there are 2 rice holler units, 1 flour mill, 2 poultry firms and 1 milk tanker units in the village.

It is also found during the mapping process that community members have interest to work under MGNREGA program. Like previous year, this year also 74 houses (job card holders) received work under MGNREGS and about 3000 person days have been created. 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, like work can be included under MGNREGS activities.

12. BASIC AMENITIES & OTHER FACILITIES

12.1 WATER

At present the villagers mainly are depending upon supply water. There are 2 public tube wells, 2 open wells and 3 supply water points in the village. The average ground water level varies from 50 feet during rainy to 60 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: 8

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)

12.2 SANITATION

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

Table No: 9 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, Rumatism 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 12 Km away from the village. Community members depend on Kerandia PHC, which is 37 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

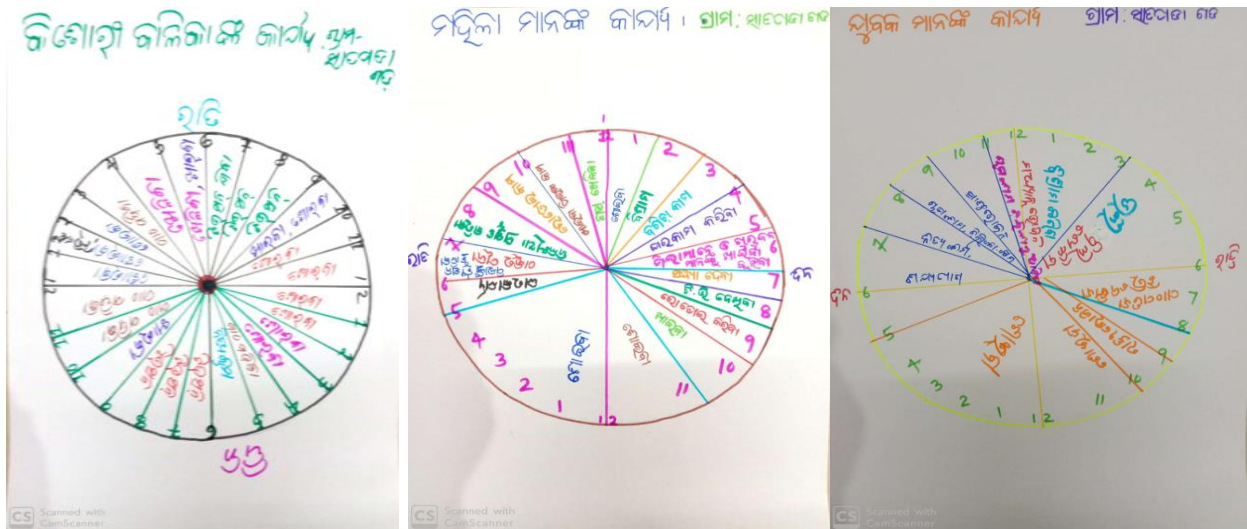


Table No: 10: Daily activities chart of Adolescents, women and youth

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 and Tuition	Breakfast	Study	Lunch	Rest	Home work	TV show and Home work	Dinner
Women	Breakfast preparation	Breakfast	Lunch prepare	Lunch	Ludo & card play	House work	TV show and Dinner Preparation	Dinner
Youth	Fishing	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:11 Physical Infrastructure in Schools.

Infrastructure Status	Status (Description)
	Machyajibi ME school
Dise Code	21180710701
Number of Class	6 th to 8 th
Number boy Student	59
Number of Girls Student	57
Number of Teachers	7
Type of water Source Available	Supply water
water stored facility	Container with lid and ladle
Separate Toilet For Boys	Available
Separate Toilet For Girls	Available
Separate urinals For Boys	Available
Separate urinals For Girls	Available
Child cabinet	Constituted
Incinerator for Girls	Not Available

14.1 ANGANWADI STATUS

Satapada Gada comprises of one Anganwadi Centre. Detailed information of the Anganwadi centre are given below.

Table No: 12 Anganwadi Status in Satapada Gada

Anganwadi	Status (Description)
	Main Anganwadi
Anganwadi Centre Code	21387070521
Status of the Centre	Main
Anganwadi Sevika	Mousumi Pradhan
Anganwadi Sahayika	Available
Number Children enrolled under pre-education (3-6)	25
Type of House (<i>Kuchha/Pucca</i>)	Asbestos
Ownership	Rented
Properly Built and Maintained	Rented
Availability of Toilets	No
Availability of Water source	Tule well (village)

(Source: Primary Survey, Social Map)

14.2 TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION

The intra village road as well as national highway connecting roads are concrete road and in good condition.

(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 12 women self help groups in Satapada Gada village where 132 women are associated.

Table No: 13

Status of SHGs	Total Number
Total No of SHGs in the village	12
Total No. of Active SHGs	12
Total Members Present in the Active SHGs	132

Table No: 14

Sl no	Name of the SHG	Bank Linkage Status	Credit Linkage Status	Engagement with Type of Livelihood enhancement activity
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				if any
1	Nilamadhab SHG	Yes	Yes	No
2	Maa Dulana SHG	Yes	Yes	No
3	Maa Mangala SHG	Yes	Yes	No
4	Maa BangaDevi SHG	Yes	Yes	No
5	Shakti swarupa SHG	Yes	Yes	No
6	JayDurga SHG	Yes	Yes	No
7	Nilachal SHG	Yes	Yes	No
8	Baba Abhiram Narayan SHG	Yes	Yes	No
9	Bajarangi SHG	yes	Yes	No
10	Baba Pira Saheb SHG	yes	Yes	No
11	Akandalamani SHG	Yes	Yes	No
12	Maa Kalijai SHG	yes	Yes	No

(Source: Primary Survey, Social Map)

15.1 SCOPE FOR LIVELIHOOD ENGAGEMENT THROUGH SHG

During the FGD with women SHG members, they mentioned that they have not received any skill training.

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 products such as foot mat, mattress, decorative items will be helpful as there is availability of raw materials.

Women also wanted to do dry fish business with market linkage and skill training support.

However considering the village existing livelihood trend, women wanted for stitching, 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 Polanga oil extraction, tourism management, poultry farming etc will be helpful for young people. Skill training for youth in the hospitality and tourism sector will be an appropriate income generation avenue for engaging youth and reduce migration as said by the youth club members during the focus group discussion.

16. ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE

The mapping exercise also put focus to understand the impact of climate change and disaster vulnerability of Satapada Gada 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. The following table shows the major natural disasters and its impact on lives and livelihoods of village.

Table No: 15

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 Phylin-2013	No human loss	40-60 houses damaged	25 cattle loss	30 boat damaged& work loss for 7 days	Paddy loss in the field
Cyclone Fani-2019	No human loss	80-90 houses damaged	No loss	70 boat damaged& work loss for 2 months	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, 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. 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 1 Km away from the village Satapada Gada which is popular for Dolphins. The tourist footfall is more during the months of November to February.

There is a Tourism Association in Satapada where 15 members are from Satapada Gada village. There are 60 motor boats in the village which are used by tourists to go inside the lake. The motor boat association of Satapada manages these boats and the members of the Association get the priority to give their boat for tourism purpose. 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.

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.

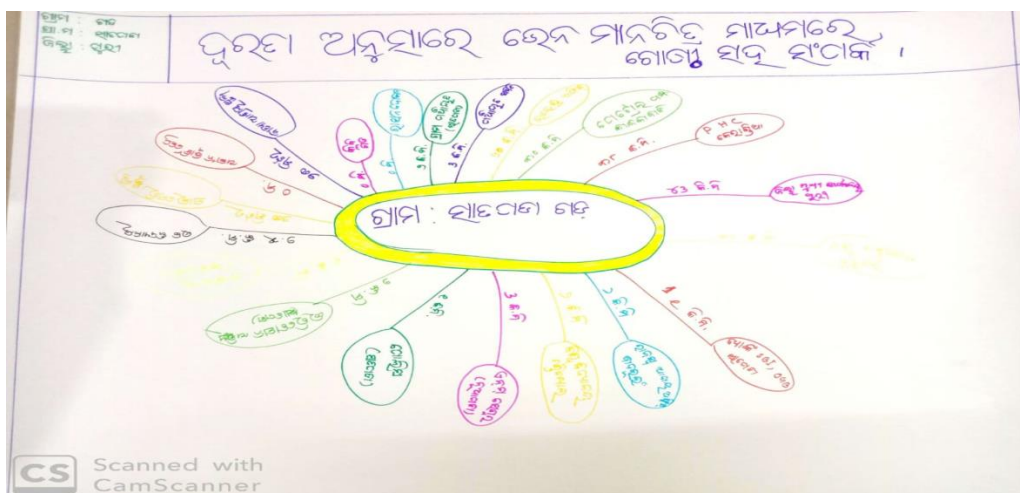
Table No: 16

Present Dependence factors	Scope and Opportunities	Suggestion of the Community Members towards tourism development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is both positive and negative impact Satapada tourist spot over the community. The community members of the satapada Gada is not directly benefited from the spot but to some extent has influenced. - 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"> - About 15 youth have ability to communicate on Hindi, & English - More than 100 Person have skill on Boat operation and there is about 70 boat in the village, out of which 60 motor boats 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 and a better status for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The youth requested for driving license support and insurance support for the motor boats which will enhance the tourism prospective for the village -

(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	Nuagaon	5
One AWC	Village	0
Cyclone shelter	Village	0
Two Number of Club	Village	0
PDS center	Village	0
Gram Panchayat Office	Satapada	2 KM
Panchayat Samiti	Krushnaprasad	7 KM
Tahasil	Brahmagiri	35 KM
PHC	Kerandia	38 KM
District Head Quarter	Puri	60 KM
RI Office	Nua Gaon Badabhuin	6 KM
College	Chandikhol	2 KM
Veterinary Hospital	Brahmagiri	30 KM
ANM Center	Nuapada	3 KM
Police Out Post	Satapada	1 KM
Bank (SBI & OGB)	Satapada	1 KM
Irrigation Office	Satapada	1 KM
Post Office	Nua Gaon Badabhuin	6 KM
Electric Office	Sunamuhi	20 KM
Petrol Pump	Kalikabadi	30 KM

18. RECOMMENDATIONS

	Action Points	Responsibility	Time frame	Resources
Infrastructure				
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 	District Administration	Jan- Feb 2021	HBT & Village volunteers will support
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Individual Household Latrine under SBM (Gramin) in convergence with MGNREGS Renovation and construction of latrines at Primary school, High school & Anganwadi centers Village level advocacy campaign to make the village defecation free 	District Administration	Jan- March 2021	HBT & Village volunteers will support
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 Boundary wall (back side wall) to be made for Maschayajibi ME School children 	District Administration	Jan- April 2021	HBT & Village volunteers will support
Cremation Ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cremation ground labelling and plantation around the ground 	District Administration & CDA	Jan- May 2021	HBT & Village volunteers will support
Livelihood Promotion				
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of 10 to 15 lift irrigation points & farm ponds and ground water recharge projects in convergence under MGNREGS Capacity building of farmers to improve soil fertility, managing soil health through optimal use of fertilizers, bio-fertilizers etc. 	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"> Construction of cattle sheds in convergence with MGNREGS Capacity building, training and awareness on Green food production and other practice Promotion Hybrid cattle farming, skill training on poultry 	HBT team, farmers, village volunteers (Gramarakhi) & district	Jan- May 2021	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building two cadres by building capacity on vaccination & other immediate veterinary services 	administration, DHH, Puri		
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 • Plantation of cashew and Polanga at massive level and promotion of enterprises through Directorate of Cashewnut & Cocoa Development (DCCD), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) & RKVY 	HBT team with support from District Administration, OUAT & APICOL etc	Sep 2021	CDA & FLO
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 coir dish washing scrubber • Skill training on making dinning plates and bags ('Thunga') from the coconut leaves and banana fiber • Training on Bee keeping, Polanga oil extraction, tourism management, Dry Fish production etc for women • Training youth and women as Tourist Guides • Training women to open Maa cafes 	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
Social Security Measures				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The remaining BPL households will be enrolled under 'Ujjawala' scheme for LPG connection 	District Administration	Jan- Mar 2021	HBT team
Early Childhood Development				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anganwadi building construction • Anganwadi centres are to be equipped with teaching learning materials for the promotion of preschool education • Outdoor play space creation for Anganwadi children • Drinking water & toilet facilities to be made in the AWCs 	HBT team with support of District Social Welfare Department and CDA	Jan- Mar 2021	CDA & FLO

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 			
Other Soft Skill Development				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entreneural 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 persue higher education • Finacial Literacy training for SHG women 	HBT		CDA & FLO

CONCLUDING NOTE

Satapada Gada 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. 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.

There are 12 active SHGs and 132 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.

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 products such as foot mat, mattress, decorative items will be helpful as there is availability of raw materials.

Women also wanted to do dry fish business with market linkage and skill training support.

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.

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

ବୈଠିକ ନଂ - P

ତା. PR-P3-2020
ସ୍ଥାନ - ସାତବଜାର ଗଣ୍ଡ

ଆଜ୍ଞା ପା. PR-P3-2020 ରୈଖା ଥାନା, ସାତବଜାର ଗଣ୍ଡ ସାତବଜାର
ଘାଟାଗାଁର ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ବୃତ୍ତ ଏକ ବୈଠିକରେ ଚଳାଣି ନିର୍ବାହନ କରାଯାଇଛି ।
ତୁଳ୍ୟ ବୈଠିକରେ ଉପାଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ବଜାର ନୁହେଁ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କର୍ମକ୍ରମ ଯାକ
ସର୍ବସମ୍ମତି ପ୍ରକାରେ ନିମ୍ନ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ ବିଷୟ ମାନ ସ୍ଥିର କରାଗଲା ।

ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ବିଷୟ ନିମ୍ନ

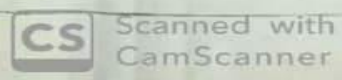
- 1- ସାତବଜାର ଗଣ୍ଡ ଓ ଚୌକଳିଆ ଗ୍ରାମ, ସାତବଜାର ଗ୍ରାମ, ଆର୍ମିକ ଗ୍ରାମ
- ଓ ପାଟିକାଗାଁ ଗ୍ରାମ ଓ ପୁରୀକୁ ପୁରୀ ଆବହାରଣ ।
- 2- ଗ୍ରାମର ବଜାର ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ।
- 3- ସମସ୍ୟାର ସମାଧାନ ଓ ସୁଧୁ କରାଯାଏ ।

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ବିଷୟ କ୍ଷମଣୁ କେହି କମ୍ପ୍ଲେକ୍ସ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆବହାରଣ
କରି ସାତବଜାର ଗଣ୍ଡ, ଚୌକଳିଆ, ଆର୍ମିକ ଗ୍ରାମ ଓ ପାଟିକା ଗ୍ରାମ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ
ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ଉପାଦାନ ଆବହାରଣ ସମସ୍ୟା ଗ୍ରାମର ଉପାଦାନଗୁଡ଼ିକ
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କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ମାନକ ଉପାଦାନ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ
ଆବହାରଣ କରାଯାଏ । କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଗ୍ରାମର
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କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ, ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଓ ପୁରୀ ମାନକ
କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ ଆର୍ମି ଆର୍ମିକ ଉପାଦାନ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ ମାନକ ଓ ମାନକ
ପୁରୀ ମାନକ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ ପୁରୀ ମାନକ ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ମୁକ୍ତ ମୁକ୍ତ
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ମାନକ ମାନକ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମାଧାନର ମୁକ୍ତ ମୁକ୍ତ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ ।

ଆଜ୍ଞା ସାତବଜାର ଗଣ୍ଡ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ବୃତ୍ତ ଏକ ସୁବ୍ୟାଗକୁ
ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ ଆର୍ମି ଗ୍ରାମକୁ ଏକ ଆଦର୍ଶ ଗ୍ରାମ
କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଗ୍ରାମର କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ ସମାଧାନ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ
କେବଳ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ ଗ୍ରାମକୁ ।

(ଖୁସି)

Mahendra Kumar Parida
Raja Keshar Parida
Lawmithar Parida
ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ
ସାତବଜାର ଗଣ୍ଡ



Sentosh ka Jena

ସଂସ୍କୃତ-ସଂସ୍କୃତ-ସଂସ୍କୃତ

ସଂସ୍କୃତ-ସଂସ୍କୃତ

Latet Parida

Sankarsan Parida

Sentosh Kamesh Jena

Surat Jena

ସଂସ୍କୃତ-ସଂସ୍କୃତ

1. Sasmata Sena

. ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟା ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରା

ସଂସ୍କୃତ-ସଂସ୍କୃତ

ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରା ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରା

Rasalaxmi Das

ପାଣି ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରା

ସଂସ୍କୃତ-ସଂସ୍କୃତ

ସଂସ୍କୃତ-ସଂସ୍କୃତ

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Basanti Raygarev

Bilasini Parida

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ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରା ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରା

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