

PRA OF VILLAGE: BADAGOCHAPADA

NAME OF THE VILLAGE: Badagochapada

GRAM PANCHAYAT: Tikarpada

BLOCK: Boudh

DISTRICT: Boudh

The village BADAGOCHAPADA is situated around 28 km south of Boudh and about 10 km south of KVK, Boudh. It lies on the sides of Boudh-Phulbani road. The village is resided predominately by Kandha Adibasis and a few families of Keuta (A caste of Fishermen) also live in the village. Although the exact date of establishment of the village is unknown it is believed to be as old as 150 years.

The village is surrounded on different sides by forest of Palas, Mahula, Kendu, Sal, Karanj and several other tree species. There is also a considerable acreage of degraded land in the village. Most of the cultivable land comes under upland and low land type. There are no facilities of irrigation in the village except for a narrow streak and a LII point installed only a year back. As a result of this almost all the areas remain un-irrigated and fallow in summer. In the Kharif season villagers grow paddy in majority of the land. Among other crops are less water requiring pulses like Green gram, Arhar, Horse gram, Cow pea and Oilseeds like Sesamum. Some of the villagers also grow vegetables like Onion, Brinjal and Tomato. Due to less crop diversity and water scarcity the production is quite poor. As a result most of the farmers are under developed and poor despite having medium land holding.

Apart from cultivation the farmers are not engaged in any other enterprise like commercial Horticulture, Dairy, Poultry, Goat and Sheep rearing etc. They are also not involved in any kind of trade and commerce. This also adds to the under developed state of the villagers. Although some of them depend on the forest for the collection of minor forest products like Mahula, Sal and Kendu leaves, Fuel wood, Tamarind etc, but this only adds a little to their income.

Due to low income of the farmers all the houses in the village are thatched earthen huts. The houses are built scattered here and there in the village resulting in the formation of as many as 9 Sahis in the village. The villagers had preferred to build their houses near their agricultural land.

The institutional structure of the village is also very poor. There is only one primary school and that too established only 15 years back and has been running in a thatched earthen house. As a result of this most of the villagers are either illiterate or primary educated. Their complaint seems valid that although they had a desire for education but due to absence of proper schooling facilities it remains unfulfilled. Apart from the school and a Grama devi temple there is no other social institution in the village. The villagers had to go to Baghiapada, Tikarpada or Boudh for their Credit, Higher Education, Marketing, Health and other such needs.

In spite of all these difficulties the villagers are quite co-operative among themselves. They also co-operated and participated with us in the different activities we did. Their attitude and behaviour indicated that they have a strong desire to become developed.

BENCH MARK SURVEY

A socio economic survey of individual households of the village was done to collect data on population, family, socio economic condition, occupation, resources, sources of income, problem etc. of the villagers. The compiled report of the survey is presented here in.

NAME OF THE VILLAGE: Badagochapada
GRAM PANCHAYAT : Tikarpada
BLOCK : Boudh
DISTRICT : Boudh

POPULATION:

➤ SC : 282
➤ ST : 189
➤ OBC : 93
➤ General : 0
➤ Total : 282

CULTURAL AFFILIATION:

➤ Hindu : 282
➤ Christian : 0
➤ Muslim : 0
➤ Others : 0

TYPE OF HOUSING:

➤ Kutchha : 52
➤ Semi Pucca : 0
➤ Pucca : 0

HOLDING SIZE:

➤ Landless : 5
➤ Marginal : 4
➤ Small : 19
➤ Medium : 24
➤ Large : 3

PHYSICAL FACILITIES:

➤ Temple : Present
➤ UP School : Present
➤ ME School : Absent
➤ High School : Absent
➤ College : Absent
➤ Hospital : Absent
➤ Bank/Cooperative Society : Absent
➤ Market : Absent
➤ SHG : Present

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL:

➤ Illiterate	:	102
➤ UP to Primary	:	136
➤ UP to ME	:	29
➤ UP to HSC	:	15
➤ College	:	0

OCCUPATION:

➤ Wage earning	:	16
➤ Farming	:	55
➤ Artisan	:	0
➤ Service	:	0
➤ Business	:	8

TOTAL CULTIVABLE AREA:

➤ Upland	:	260 acre
➤ Medium land	:	160 acre
➤ Low land	:	90 acre

SOIL TYPE: Sandy loam, Black soil

SOURCE OF IRRIGATION: Rainfall, LI Point (very recent), Bandha

AREA OF IRRIGATION: Almost nil

POSSESSION OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:

➤ Desi plough	:	120-150
➤ Tractor	:	0
➤ Pump set	:	5
➤ MB Plough	:	0
➤ Thresher	:	0

POSSESSION OF ANIMALS:

➤ Cattle	:	150-200
➤ Buffalo	:	0
➤ Goat	:	100-120
➤ Poultry	:	500-700
➤ Pigs	:	0

FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION: DAP, Urea, MOP, SSP

PESTICIDES: Almost nil

MAJOR CROPS: Paddy, Arhar, Green gram, Horse gram, Sesamum, Tiasi, Cow pea, Onion, Brinjal, Tomato, Chilli etc.

NEAREST MARKET: Baghiapada, Tikarpada

NGO'S WORKING: None

PROBLEMS:

- Water scarcity,
- Lack of awareness,
- Unavailability of quality inputs,
- Lack of proper marketing facilities etc.

TRANSECT MAP

PARTICULAR	UPLAND	MEDIUM LAND	LOW LAND	FOREST	HOMESTEAD
LOCAL NAME	Atta Jami	Maala Jami	Khalua Jami	Jangala	-
SOIL	Sandy loam & Black soil	Sandy loam	Clay loam	Brown soil	Clay loam & Black soil
FERTILITY	Fair	Fair	Good	-	Fair
IRRIGATION	Rain fed	Rain fed	Rain fed LI Point	Rain fed	Tube well
LAND USE	Cultivation	Cultivation	Cultivation	-	Housing Kitchen garden
ENTERPRISE	Cropping	Cropping	Cropping	Minor forest products	Poultry, Goat & Sheep rearing, vegetable growing
CROP	Paddy, Tiasi, Sesamum, Arhar	Green gram, Black gram, Sesamum	Paddy, Onion, Brinjal, Okra, Tomato, Etc.	-	Brinjal, Tomato, Chilli and other vegetables.
LIVESTOCK	-	-	-	-	Cattle, Goat, Sheep, Poultry, Birds
TREE SPECIES	Mango, Palm, Date palm etc	-	-	Mahua, Palas, Kendu, Chara, Karanj	Mango, Custard apple, Lemon, Papaya, Guava, Drum stick etc.
PROBLEM	Water scarcity weeds, low productivity	Water scarcity Insect pest & Diseases	Insect pest & Diseases, Soil acidity	-	Water scarcity, Mosquitoes
OPPERTUNITY	Water conservation methods	Low water requiring & resistant varieties	Soil reclamation, INM & IPM	Apiculture, Lac culture	Improved methods of vegetable cultivation, Improved breeds of poultry

Straw fodder	6	6	7	5	4	7
Husk quality	8	8	7	6	7	5
Disease/pest resistance	4	4	6	5	8	1
Lodging resistance	6	6	6	7	10	4
Flood tolerance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fertilizer use efficiency	8	9	3	7	4	7
Marketing	7	7	6	6	9	2
Total	94	96	114	104	116	106
Rank	6	5	2	4	1	3

BEST PADDY VARIETY ACCORDING TO INDIVIDUAL CRITERIA

Criteria	Best Paddy variety
Yield	Pooja
Raw rice	Pooja, Chinamal
Parboiled rice	Chinamal
Slenderness	Pooja
Watered rice	Chinamal
Beaten rice	Chinamal
Mudhi	Chinamal
Khai	Chinamal
Cooking time	Lalat
Milling recovery	Parijat
Cooking preference	-
Straw quality	Pooja
Straw fodder	Lalat
Husk quality	Khandagiri, Parijat
Disease/pest resistance	Pooja
Lodging resistance	Pooja
Flood tolerance	-
Fertilizer use efficiency	Parijat
Marketing	Pooja

RESULT:

As per the matrix ranking of paddy varieties done in the village by the villagers the following paddy varieties are ranked based on selected criteria.

1st – POOJA

2nd – LALAT

3rd - CHINAMAL

MATRIX RANKING OF VEGETABLES

Vegetables Features	Brinjal	Tomato	Onion	Chilli	Okra	Bitter gourd	Pumpkin
Yield	8	9	5	4	7	5	9
Profit	9	10	5	5	8	9	2
Pest resistance	1	2	7	6	3	5	6
Disease resistance	3	3	8	8	3	5	4
Cooking preference	9	10	7	6	7	5	7

Storage	4	2	7	8	4	4	6
Marketing	9	9	4	5	7	8	1
Total	43	45	43	42	39	41	35
Rank	2	1	2	3	5	4	6

BEST VEGETABLE ACCORDING TO INDIVIDUAL CRITERIA

CRITERIA	BEST VEGETABLE
Yield	Tomato
Profit	Tomato
Pest resistance	Onion
Disease resistance	Chilli, onion
Cooking preference	Tomato
Storage	Chilli
Marketing	Tomato

RESULT:

As per the matrix ranking of paddy varieties done in the village by the villagers the following vegetables are ranked based on selected criteria.

1st – TOMATO

2nd – ONION, BRINJAL

3rd – CHILLI

WEALTH RANKING

RANKING OF THE VILLAGERS ON THE BASIS OF OPERATIONAL LAND HOLDING

A. REPRESENTATION IN TABULAR FORM

Category	Criteria	No. of families	Percentage
Very rich	>25 acre (>10 ha)	-	-
Rich	10-25 acre (4-10ha)	3	5.4
Medium	5-10 acre (2-4 ha)	24	43.65
Small	2.5-5 acre (1-2 ha)	19	34.50
Very small	<2.5 acre (<1 ha)	9	16.45

B. REPRESENTATION IN PECTORIAL FORM

C. REPRESENTATION IN BAR DIAGRAM

D. REPRESENTATION IN PIE CHART

SEASONALITY ANALYSIS

Particular	B	J	A	S	BH	AS	K	M	P	MA	F	C
Rainfall	0	1	4	5	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Male Engagement	3	5	5	5	0	0	2	2	4	4	2	2
Female Engagement	2	2	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	0	1	1
Labour Emigration	3	3	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3
Labour Immigration	1	1	0	0	5	5	5	0	0	2	0	0
Vegetable availability	0	0	3	3	2	2	5	5	5	5	4	3
Fruit availability	4	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fodder availability	0	0	0	5	5	5	3	3	2	1	0	0
Fuel wood availability	5	5	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	3	4	5
Pest & Disease incidence	2	2	3	3	5	5	5	4	3	3	2	1
Animal Disease	0	0	3	3	3	4	5	5	2	2	0	0
Human Disease	0	0	5	5	5	5	3	3	2	2	0	0

N.B: B- Baisakh, J- Jaistha, A- Asadha, S- Shraban, BH- Bhadraba, AS- Aswina, K- Kartika, M- Margasira, P- Pousha, MA- Magha, F- Falguna, C- Chitra

SCORING: Very High- 5; High- 4; Medium- 3; Low- 2; Very Low- 1; Nil - 0

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

A. POPULATION

PARTICULAR	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE (%)
Male	145	51.42
a) Adult	69	24.47
b) Minor (Children)	76	26.95
Female	137	48.58
c) Adult	71	25.18
d) Minor (Children)	66	23.40
Total	282	100.00
Sex Ratio	944:1000	-

B. CASTE DISTRIBUTION

CATEGORY	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE (%)
ST	34	189	67.00
SC	21	93	33.00
OBC	-	-	-
General	-	-	-
Total	55	282	100.00

C. LITERACY

CATEGORY	ILLITERATE	PRIMARY	ME	HIGH SCHOOL	TOTAL	LIT. (%)
Male	39	82	16	8	106	73.10
Female	63	54	13	7	74	54.01
Total	102	136	29	15	180	63.82

D. NO. OF WORKERS

OCCUPATION	NO.OF HOUSEHOLDS
Agriculture	55
Non- agriculture	0

FARMING SYSTEM ANALYSIS

NAME OF THE ENTERPRISE	NO. OF FAMILIES	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture	21	38.18
Horticulture	0	0.00
Animal Husbandry	0	0.00
Forestry	0	0.00
Agriculture + Horticulture	14	24.45
Agriculture + Animal Husbandry	10	18.18
Agriculture + Horticulture+ Animal Husbandry	10	0.00
Any other	0	18.18

RESOURCE FLOW ANALYSIS

INCOMING RESOURCES		OUTGOING RESOURCES	
SINo	Name of the Resource	SINo	Name of the Resources
1	Seeds – Paddy, Vegetables like Tomato, Brinjal, Chilli etc.	1	Food grain – Paddy, Arhar, Green gram, Cowpea seeds etc.
2	Fertilizer – Urea, Potash, DAP, Gropmor etc.	2	Vegetables – Onion, Tomato, Brinjal, Chilli etc.
3	Agricultural Machinery – Tractor, Power tiller, Sprayer, Pump set.	3	Fruits – Mango, Date, Palm, Papaya etc.
4	Artisan’s product – Earthen pots, Iron implements, Bamboo baskets, Brass & Steel utensils etc.	4	Labour – Daily wage earners going out of the village.
5	Vegetables for consumption – Potato, Okra, Pointed gourd, Pumpkin etc.	5	Minor Forest Products – Leaves of Palas, Sal, Kendu, Mahula flowers, Honey, Jhuna, Minor fruits etc.
6	Spices – Ginger, Garlic, Turmeric, Pepper etc.	6	Fuel wood – Fuel wood collected from near by forest
7	Essential commodities – Sugar, Kerosene, Edible oil & other daily used commodities.	7	Products of animal rearing – Egg, Meat etc.

FARMING SITUATION ANALYSIS

SlnO	Particulars	Farming situation
1	Total Geographical area	450 acre
2	Total Cropped area	260 acre
3	Irrigated up land	-
4	Irrigated medium land	-
5	Irrigated low land	-
6	Un-irrigated up land	160 acre, Major crops are hill rice, Arhar, Tiasi, Black gram, Green gram, Sesamum and Onion
7	Un-irrigated medium land	10 acre, Brinjal, Tomato, Chilli, Okra and other vegetables
8	Un-irrigated low land	90 acre, Paddy (Lalat, Khandagiri, Navin, Parijat, Swarna, Pooja etc), Tomato, Brinjal etc
9	Homestead	Vegetables, Fruits like Mango, Papaya, Lemon etc
10	Cattle	150-200. Mostly bullocks used for ploughing and a few desi cows.
11	Goat and Sheep	100-130
12	Poultry	500-700

TREND ANALYSIS

SINo	Particulars	1990	2000	2010	Change & Reasons
1	No. of households	12	25	55	Increase due to division of joint families
2	Population	-	200	280	Increase due to normal population growth
3	Paddy varieties	Gelhei, Chinamal, Beleishiali	Chinamal, Rugachinamal, Gelhei	Jajati, Swarna, Navin, 1001, Khandagiri	Adoption of new improved varieties
4	Paddy yield	-	10 q/acre	20 q/acre	Use of improved varieties & fertilizer
5	Onion varieties	-	Small sized local varieties	Large sized improved varieties	Awareness
6	Onion yield	-	25-35 q/acre	50-75 q/acre	Use of fertilizers & HYV
7	Sesamum yield	-	2 q/acre	1.5 q/acre	Soil turning acidic
8	Arhar yield	-	2-4 q/acre	1.5- 2.5 q/acre	Acidity & degradation of soil acidity
9	Use of nutrients	Manure	Manure	Fertilizer, Manure	Awareness about fertilizers
10	Cattle population	-	500-700	150-200	More use of tractor & power tiller
11	Sheep/Goat	-	500-600	100-120	Less fodder availability
12	Poultry	-	1000-1200	500-700	Increased disease enhance discouraging the villagers

VILLAGE MARKET SURVEY

NAME OF THE MARKET : Baghiapada Haata
LOCATION : Baghiapada
DAY : Wednesday
STATUS OF THE SELLERS : Most are farmers & artisans, A few retailers

SINo	Name of the commodity	PRICE			Brought from
		21 st Apr	28 th Apr	Price change	
A.	VEGETABLES	Rs/kg	Rs/kg		
1	Brinjal	10.0	10.0	Constant	Bamhunipali, Badigaon, Danabalasa
2	Watermelon	3.5	3.0	Decrease	Pudaguda, Butupali, Mundapada
3	Potato	6.0	6.0	Constant	Pudaguda, Bamhunipali
4	Bitter gourd	20.0	22.0	Increase	Mundapada, Janhapanga, Baghiapada
5	Banana	20.0/dz	24.0/dz	Increase	Pudagoda, Butupali, Baghiapada
6	Lime/Lemon	1.0/pc	1.0/pc	Constant	Danabalash, Radhanagar
7	Onion	10.0	10.0	Constant	Kanakpur, Isirisingha, Khasira
8	Small gourd	12.0	10.0	Decrease	Baghiapada, Janhapanga
9	Pumpkin	7.0	7.0	Constant	Khasira, Puduguda, Jaunkhul
B.	FOOD GRAIN				
1	Rice	11-20	11-20	Constant	Several villages
2	Arhar (whole)	45.0	45.0	Constant	Baghiapada, Danga
3	Black gram	45.0	45.0	Constant	Baghiapada, Puduguda
4	Cow pea (grain)	45.0	45.0	Constant	Baghiapada, Danga
C.	GROCERY	-	-	-	-
D.	ARTISAN' PRODUCT	Rs/pc			
1	Earthen pots	25-50	25-50	Constant	Kamhira, Khaligra
2	Iron axe	130	130	Constant	Jaunkhul
3	Bamboo baskets	25-80	25-80	Constant	Baghapada, Tikarpada
4	Broom stick	5-20	5-20	Constant	Sonepur
E.	DRESS MATERIAL	-	-	-	-

PROBLEMS OF THE MARKET:

- No storage facilities.
- Market situated far away from place of production.
- Low price of the produce
- Fluctuation in the customer base.
- Marketing done under open sky.

MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

Apart from farming of quite a few crops the villagers depend on the forest for collection and sale of various minor forest products. These are collected extensively from the forest in different seasons and are sold in the local market either as such or after processing and conversion into different utility products. This acts a good source of subsidiary income. The various minor forest products and their selling prices in the local market are given below.

Slno	Name of the forest products	Utility products prepared	Price in the local market
1	Kendu leaves	-	35 per 100 bundles each bundle containing 22 leaves
2	Palas leaves	Disposable plates (Khali)	10 per 100 khalis
3	Sal leaves	Disposable plates (Khali)	20 per 100 khalis
4	Mahula flowers	-	15 per kg
5	Chara fruits	-	40 per kg
6	Kendu fruits	-	10 per kg
7	Ber fruits	Powder prepared from ber fruits and pickles	40 per kg
8	Resin extracted from Sal trees	Jhuna	50 per kg
9	Date palm fruits	-	10 per kg
10	Honey	-	100-150 per kg
11	Palm and date palm sap	Local liquor	5-10 per L
12	Mahula	Local liquor	5-10 per kg
13	Fuel wood	-	300 Per Q
14	Leaves of Neem, Karanj etc	-	Own use as grain preservative & medicines

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION, PRIORITIZATION AND FOOT CAUSE ANALYSIS

PROBLEMS OF THE VILLAGE:

A problem is a condition that the people have to study with or without outside help have decided need changing. After analyzing the situation and group discussion of the farmers the following problems are identified in the village.

- Low yield of paddy
- Low yield of pulses i.e. Arhar & Green gram
- Low yield of Brinjal
- Poor quality of produce in Brinjal
- Low milk yield
- Failure of poultry enterprises
- Poor standard of living of the people

PROBLEM PRIORITIZATION

The ranking of the problems is done on the basis of the following criteria.

- Severity of the problem
- Frequency of the problem
- Relative importance of the problem
- No. of farmers affected by the problem

Problems	Severity	Frequency	Relative importance	Farmers affected	Total
Low yield of paddy	XX	XX	XXX	XXX	10
Low yield of pulses	XX	XX	X	XX	7
Low yield of Brinjal	X	XX	X	X	5
Poor quality of produce in Brinjal	XX	X	X	X	5
Low milk yield	XX	X	X	X	5
Failure of poultry enterprises	XX	XX	X	X	6
Poor standard of living	XX	X	XX	XX	7

RESULT:

From the above analysis it is concluded that the major problem of the villagers is low yield of paddy followed by low yield of pulses and poor standard of living of the people.

ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS OF LOW YIELD OF PADDY

- **Biophysical factors**
 1. Lack of irrigation facilities.
 2. Degradation of soil fertility.
 3. Stem borer infestation.
- **Socio-economic factors**
 1. Lack of credit facilities.
 2. Lack of awareness about improved package of practices.

ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS OF LOW YIELD OF PULSES

- **Biophysical factors**
 1. Grown in degraded marginal lands.
 2. Soil gradually turning acidic.
 3. Use of poor quality seeds.
 4. Lack of irrigation.
 5. Aphid attack.
- **Socio-economic factors**
 1. Lack of awareness about fertilizer and pesticide requirement of pulse crops.
 2. Less importance to pulse crops.

ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS OF FAILURE OF POULTRY ENTERPRISES

- **Biophysical factors**
 1. Poor adaptability of the birds in the prevailing conditions.
 2. Occurrence of different diseases.
 3. Unhygienic living conditions for the birds.
- **Socio-economic factors**
 1. Unavailability of proper vaccination at the right time.
 2. Lack of credit facilities.

KEY INFORMANTS

- Basistha Pradhan (Village head)
- Draupistha Pradhan (Ward member)
- Dikanda Pradhan
- Nabaghana Mahanandia
- Tarini Mallika
- Dama Kanhar
- Chitanya Bagha
- Bali Dehuri
- Pabitra Mallika
- Abhimanyu Mallika

FACILITATOR

- B.C.Dhir (PC)
- S.K.Panigrahi, SMS (Ag. Extn.)
- B.P.Giri, SMS (Horticulture)
- M.C.Behera, SMS (Forestry)
- M.Sarangi, SMS (Home.Sc.)

PRA OF VILLAGE: ISIRISINGA

NAME OF THE VILLAGE: Isirisinga

GRAM PANCHAYAT: Baghiapada

BLOCK: Boudh

DISTRICT: Boudh

The village ISIRISINGA is situated around 14 km south of Boudh district headquarters. It lies on the north-west direction of KVK, Boudh and about 4 km from there. The village was established around 200 years ago. There is considerable diversity in caste distribution in the village, people belonging to general caste, scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and other backward castes reside in the village.

The total geographical area of the village is around 400 acre. A vast majority of the cultivated area comes under medium land where paddy and sunflower are grown on a large scale. The village is irrigated by a canal which comes under Salki Medium Irrigation Project. River Salki runs along the western and northern boundary of the village. There are 5 tube wells in the village. Due to assured irrigation facilities cultivation is possible in all the three seasons. The agricultural production is quite higher than that of Badagachapada. Paddy, Sunflower, Green gram, Potato and Onion are grown in large scale. Among other important crops are Wheat, Maize, Arhar, Cowpea, Horse gram, Groundnut and vegetables like Tomato, Brinjal, Chilli, Okra, Cabbage, and Cauliflower etc.

The population of the village is around 450. There are 75 households in the village which are grouped into 4 Sahis i.e. Nuasahi, Gaon sahi and 2 Harijan sahi. Apart from agriculture which is the main occupation of the villagers, some villagers are also engaged in allied agricultural activities like Poultry, Goatery etc for additional income. Some villagers are also engaged in certain type of business. Few villagers are also employed in different private and government organizations.

Although most of the houses in the village are thatched earthen huts, there are also pucca houses built in the village. The houses are built in a definite pattern and grouped resulting in only 4 sahis as compared to 9 in Badagachapada where the houses are built scattered here and there. There is a primary school in the village which was established in 1979. Among other institutions are a village temple, a club and 4 women self help groups running in the village. There is also a Krushak Sangha, a developmental organization run by NABARD which works for the wholesome development of the farming community of the village. The villagers depend upon Baghiapada, Boudh etc for fulfilling their health, education, marketing, credit and other official needs.

Although the village is quite developed as compared to badagachapada lack electricity and transportation facilities are 2 major problems. There is no fare weather road in the village due to which road communication in the rainy season becomes quite inconvenient. Lack of electrification restricts the use of power driven implements thus hindering in the further development of agriculture. Although agricultural production in the village is satisfactory, it is not at par with that of other developed villages. This may be due to traditional way of cultivation and unavailability of high quality inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.

In spite of all these difficulties the village is in the path of development. The combined effort of the villagers and the government and proper technological intervention at the proper time would surely accelerate the process of development of the village.

KEY INFORMANTS

- Kusadhwaja Pradhan (Village head)
- Girish Prasad Mahapatra
- Trinath Behera
- Jagannath Behera
- Indra Bhugta
- Sesadev Dehuri
- Krushna Chandra Pradhan
- Padmanav Pradhan
- Mutu Muduli
- Bisikesan Amat

FACILITATOR

- B.C.Dhir (PC)
- S.K.Panigrahi, SMS (Ag. Extn.)
- B.P.Giri, SMS (Horticulture)
- M.C.Behera, SMS (Forestry)
- M.Sarangi, SMS (Home.Sc.)