

**Addendum to the
REPORT ON FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT (FPIC)
PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA)
KOLIALLAM SAMIL PAGADIDIHA VILLAGE
SIMILIPAL LANDSCAPE, ODISHA**



REDMI NOTE 11 | KRISH

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Watershed, Mbj

**GREEN LANDSCAPE IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (GLIU)
GREEN-AG PROJECT, ODISHA**

Land Use Pattern of Tribal People

Based on the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise conducted with the tribal community of Kolialam Samil Pagadadiha Village, the land use categories include farmland, rivers and ponds for fishery, grazing land, and forest land. Crop cultivation is the primary land use followed by grazing land where as fishery and forest is covered in relatively smaller area. The rivers Kushabhadra and Thak Thaki flow from west to east in Kolialam Village and serve the purposes of irrigation, fishery and bathing especially during the Kharif season. The community members are engaged in fish farming, specifically Rohi, Bhakura, Midha, and Bahala, for additional income with annual fish production of around 200 kilograms. Grazing practices in the village involve open grazing, where livestock are allowed to graze in open areas. The livestock resources in Kolialam Samil Pagadadiha Village include cows & bullocks, country birds (indigenous poultry), goats, and ducks. The forestry details in Kolialam Village encompass a variety of tree species, including Sal, Piasala, Gambhari, Dha, Chara, Amla, Harida, Bahada, and Mahua. These trees serve various primary uses for the community, which include Sal Leaf, Firewood, Jhuna, Mahua, and Tula. The community also collect Mushrooms and Wild Honey from the forest areas.

i. Land Use Pattern (Tribal People)

Land Use Categories	Acres or Hectares
Crop Cultivation	327.45 Ha
Horticulture	---
Fishery (Ponds, River, etc.)	2 Acres (Approx)
Grazing Land	10.26 Ha
Forestry	10.03 Ha
Other Land Use (Specify)	--
Crop Types	
Horticulture Details	--
Types of Fruit Tress / Plants	--
Number of Tree / Plants	--
Produce Details	--
Fisheries Details	
Type of Fishery (Ponds, River, etc.)	Pond
Fish Species	Rohi, Bhakura, Midha, Bahala
Annual Fish Production (in Kg)	200 kg

Grazing Land details	
Type of Cattle (Cattle, Sheep)	Cows, Bullock, Country Birds, Goats, Duck
Number of Livestock	Cows & Bullock-700, Country Birds-2500, Goats-2500, Duck-150
Grazing Practices	Open Grazing
Forestry Details	
Type of Trees / Plants	Sal, Piasala, Gambhari, Dha, Chara, Amla, Harida, Bahada, Mahua Tree
Forest Management practices, including conservation	Forest Department
Dependence for Livelihoods on forest areas	Sal Leaf, Firewood, Mushroom, Jhuna, Wild Honey, Mahua, Tula,
Other Land use Details	
Specify	--
Purpose	--
ii. Natural Resource Categories	
Rivers	
Name of the River	Kushabhadra & Thak Thaki
Flow Direction	West to East
Distance from Village	0 KM
Uses (Fishing, Irrigation etc)	Irrigation, fishing & Bathing (Kharif only)
Springs	no springs
Additional Information	
Any other significant natural resources in the area	Similipal Biosphere & Shami Brukshya are very close to the village. It occupies a unique position being endowed with lush green vegetation, different fauna and rich cultural heritage.
Challenges / Threats to the Natural Resources	There are challenges as far as management aspect of natural resources is concerned. The major challenges are soil erosions and degradation of land, water, and biodiversity. Anthropogenic pressures with increasing demand pose serious threat to natural resources.
Suggestion or Needs for Natural Resource Management	Natural resources are source of food, fuel and raw materials for the production of goods. Community based natural resource management will help conservation and protection of such resources.

iii. Socio Economic & Demographic Information

The livelihood options of tribal households in the village include share cropping and agriculture. Out of the 65 tribal households practicing agriculture as a livelihood, 55 are landless, and 10 have their own agricultural land. Role of men in agriculture is for ploughing and weeding while women do transplant, harvesting, and weeding. The village has 65 households engaged in livestock rearing, with 65 cattle, 570 country birds, and 550 goats. Men play a role in livestock management mainly for grazing, while women are engaged in livestock shed cleaning.

i. Demographic and Household Information			
Number of Households	288		
Total population of Tribal Household	1166		
Number of Males	605		
Number of Females	561		
Number of Tribal Migrants	30		
ii. Livelihood and Resource Sharing			
Livelihood Practices of Tribal Households	Share Cropping		
Livelihood Practices	Number of HHs	Role of Men	Role of Women
Agriculture	235	Ploughing, Weeding	Transplanting, Harvesting, Weeding
Livestock (Specify)	260	Grazing	Shed Cleaning
Other (Specify)	--		
Other (Specify)	--		
Livelihood system of Tribal Households	Number of HHs	Landless	Landowners
Agriculture	65	55	10
Livestock (Specify)	65		
Other (Specify)			
Number of Livestock			
Type1--- Cattle	150		
Type 2--- Country Birds	570		
Type 3--- Goat	550		
Religious and other institutions at community level			

School Type (Primary, Secondary etc.)	One each of Aganwadi centre, Primary school, upper primary school and high school.
Institution / Community Centres	Nil
Temple / Places of Worships	1. Gopinath Jew Mandir 2. Basudeb Mandir 3. Birateswar Mandir
Other Places of Significance	Sami Brukshya
Issues pertaining to Socio-Economic development	
Any specific Socio-Economic Information	The lifestyle of the tribal communities is very simple and innocent in nature. They are financially and educationally poor, living in very miserable conditions in society. They often go to nearby villages for daily labor. They are not aware of government programs and benefits meant for them, and they lack financial literacy. Due to illiteracy, they often consume alcohol, which adversely affects their health and the poor financial condition of their families
Challenges faced by the Tribal Communities	Illiteracy and poor financial conditions are the main problems of the tribal communities, which prevent them from providing higher education to their children. They have limited agricultural land and depend on sharecropping, but due to irregular rainfall, they often face drought situations that hamper their agricultural production. Additionally, due to a lack of awareness about family planning programs, they usually have large families.
Suggestion or Need for Improvement	Create awareness about the Govt. programmes and benefits, financial literacy, health hazards associated with Alcohol consumption etc. Assured irrigation facility for agriculture purposes as well as ensuring safe drinking water. Creation of alternative livelihoods option such as goat rearing, Bee Keeping and financial support to their child for higher study etc.

iv. Customary Rights

Customary System of Land Tenure	
Description of Customary system	Hereditary
Ownership and Access Rules	Hereditary
Decision making process	Both Male & Female

Significance in the Community	--
Any Changes Overtime	--
Ownership of Land	
Types of Land Ownership (Individual, Communal, Family, etc.)	Family
Any Specific Tribal Practices or Traditions Related to Land	---
Challenges or Issues Related to Customary Rights and LandTenure	---
v. Places of Cultural and Spiritual Significance	
Name of Place	Jahira, Temple
Description and Significance	Maghei Puja for Predecessor
Importance in Tribal Culture	nil
Rituals and Ceremonies held	
Restriction and Taboos	
Any Changes overtime	
Non-Negotiable for Project Activities	

NB: Information's to be transformed in to Resource map suitably.

1. Socio and Demographic Mapping result of Kolialam Samil Pagadadiha



