

FORMAT

Part-I

**CONSERVATION-CUM- DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FOR PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS (PTGs)
FOR THE XI FIVE-YEAR PLAN**

(PERIOD: 2007-2012)

Name of Scheme: Development of PTGs

NAME OF STATE/UT: ORISSA

Prepared By:

Name of Department: ST&SC Development Dept., Govt. of Orissa/

Name of Organisation/Institution: SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar

Name of Experts: Dr. A.B. Ota, Director

Approved and Recommended By:

(To be approved by the Principal Secretary,
Tribal Welfare Department of the State/UT
and duly signed with Date).

**Dr. Taradatta, IAS, Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Govt.
ST & SC Development, Orissa, Bhubaneswar**

Date of Submission
(To be submitted not later than 31st May 2007)

Signature
Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Govt.
ST & SC Development

PART-II
BASIC DATA ABOUT PTGs
TO BE BASED ON THE BASE LINE SURVEY REPORT OF THE YEAR MARCH-2007

(TUMBA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, TUMBA, GANJAM DISTRICT, ORISSA)

Sl. No.	Name of the PTGs living in the State	Name of the village(s)/ Hamlet(s)	Name of the Tahasil	Name of the Block	Name of the District	Total population as per (Survey, 2007)			No. of house holds	Whether population Increasing/ decreasing / Stable	* Literacy Rate (%) 2007
						Total	Male	Female			
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII			VIII	IX	X
1. Tumba		G.P									
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											
21											
22											
23											
		Sub Total				3125	1329	1796	749	Increased by 207	

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII			VIII	IX	X
XX		Chancharguda G.P.									
24											
		Hata- Muniguda G.P.									
25											
26											
27											
28											
29											
30											
31											
		Sub Total				398	159	239	99	Increased by 7	
		Munikhal GP									
32											
33											
34											
35											
36											
37											
38											
39											
40											
41											
42											
43											
44											
45											
46											
47											
48											
49											
50											
51											
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII			VIII	IX	X

52											
53											
54											
55											
56											
		Sub Total				1996	837	1159	444	Increased by 19	
		Sibapadar G.P.									
57											
58											
59											
60											
61											
62											
		Sub Total				358	151	207	94	Increased by 42	
		TOTAL				6,036	2,553	3,483	1,430	Increased (+8.35 %0	16.23

Reference: FV- Forest village H- Hamlet G.P.- Grampanchayat

- ❑ Population in 3 villages, like Kaliaripeth, Kirida, and Badabada is reported stable.
- ❑ The highest number of population decreased (-12 persons) is reported from Kurli village (Sl. 1).
- ❑ The highest number of population increased (+ 56 persons) is reported from Bhatiguma village (SL.No. 9).
- ❑ People at village Penubali deserted the village and move to the village Gailunga. Likewise, people of village Ankurbali deserted the village and stay at nearby village.
- ❑ On the whole no decline of population is reported on the total population of any GP.
- ❑ The total population of Micro Project has increased from 5,570 persons in 2001 (SCSTRTI:UBMS) to 6036 persons in 2007 (DKDA Survey) indicating a population growth of 8.35 % during the period 2001-2007.
- ❑ Out of total 62 villages/settlements, in 13 villages population has been decreased, in 46 villages increased, in 3 villages remain stable and departed in 2 villages, while one hamlet namely Surudipai has been newly set up taking 9 population in the revenue village Penubali (SL. No. 52).

PART – II (cont.)
BASIC DATA ABOUT PTGs
TO BE BASED ON THE BASE LINE SURVEY REPORT OF THE YEAR MARCH 2007

(TUMBA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, TUMBA, GANJAM DISTRICT, ORISSA)

Brief profile of PTG (Basic features, life style, educational status etc.)	‘Persistent health problem, if any’	Main Occupation and source (s) of Income																
XI	XII	XIII																
<p><u>Basic features & life style</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhabitants of the highlands of Patrapur block of Ganjam district. • Speak <i>Sora</i>, a munda language. • Pursue settled cultivators and prepared terrace fields for rice cultivation. • Have their typical labour cooperative anoir. • Presence of lineage organization called Birinda. • Features for their attractive wall paintings, Anitial. • Observe Gear, the secondary brutal ritual to commemorate the dead by sacrificing buffaloes. • Have scattered housing pattern. • The village guardian deities are represented by wonder posts installed at the entrance of the village. <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Literacy Rate</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>2001</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>2007</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Rise</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>• Total literacy:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">22.13 %</td> <td style="text-align: center;">26.32 %</td> <td style="text-align: center;">04.19 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Male literacy :</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31.98 %</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40.65 %</td> <td style="text-align: center;">08.67 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female literacy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12.13 %</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15.92 %</td> <td style="text-align: center;">03..79 %</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Literacy Rate</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Rise</u>	• Total literacy:	22.13 %	26.32 %	04.19 %	• Male literacy :	31.98 %	40.65 %	08.67 %	Female literacy	12.13 %	15.92 %	03..79 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endemic Malaria and Tuberculosis are the main health hazards. • Due to lack of proper communication facilities, the Sauras fail to avail modern health care at the right time. • Stomach diseases such as diarrhea and dysentery are common. • Skin diseases are found frequently among the small children. • Malnutrition among growing children exposes them lack of resistance to diseases. 	<p><u>Main Occupation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivation • Shifting cultivation • Wage earning • Collection of minor forest produce. <p><u>Sources of income:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivation: paddy, ragi, maize, green gram, balck gram, sesans, janha, etc. • Horticulture: Fruit orchards like cashew, mango,lemon, citrus, jackfruit, ginger, coconut, etc. • Minor forest collections: mahua, harida, bahada, brooms, siali leaves, Arjuna, amla, lack, etc.
<u>Literacy Rate</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Rise</u>															
• Total literacy:	22.13 %	26.32 %	04.19 %															
• Male literacy :	31.98 %	40.65 %	08.67 %															
Female literacy	12.13 %	15.92 %	03..79 %															

NOTE (i) Information in column no. XI and XIII shall be given in bullet points only.
(ii) Village-wise concentration of PTGs shown in Majmuli/Revenue maps.

Paper-III

APPROACH OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT/UT ADMINISTRATION IN BRIEF FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PTGs DURING XITH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (To be based on basic data given in Part-II)

(TUMBA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, TUMBA, GANJAM DISTRICT, ORISSA)

1. Aims and objectives:

The CCD plan during the 11th plan period (2007-12) is an ambitious programme for the total development of the PTGs. It aims at improving infrastructure and providing basic amenities within easy reach in the habitat of the PTGs and generating additional employment and income of the PTG people with a view to eliminate their poverty, elevate literacy level, ensure health and food security and enhance their quality of life and conserve their culture.

The basic approaches of the CCD plan are:

- Total development through an integrated approach by pulling resources from Central Govt and State Govt.,
- GO, Grampanchayats and NGO partnership to address the development needs of the PTG. The NGOs will be invited to extend their funds and functionaries for the PTG development programmes, principally on the IEC component,
- People's participation in development process will be encouraged through the involvement of SHGs.
- Basic infrastructure will be created and amenities like health, education, drinking water, roads will be made available to the PTG people within their easy reach, and
- Shifting cultivation land will be developed as orchards to protect environment and provide engagement and income,
- Assistance for conservation and promotion of PTG traditions, like dance and songs and their up keeping,

- Social security will be ensured through the provision of fireproof houses and coverage of all families under Janashree Vima yojana.

2. Socio-economic development:

(i) Education:

The PTGs are very backward, educationally. Their total literacy till today is leveled at less than 20 per cent. Their female literacy is alarmingly low, less than 10 per cent. Their children prefer to do, indoor and outdoor, works rather than going to schools. The incidence of never attending children and dropped out children is very high among the PTGs. Thus the CCD plan indicates educational development intervention by opening 10 Non-formal Education centres having an intake capacity of 200 children for popularizing the goal of education among the PTG children. Besides, the core education programme will be setting up of an ‘Educational Complex’ in every Micro Project to take special educational (both formal and vocational) care for promotion of girls’ education of the PTGs, and raise their literacy and awareness levels and skills and empower them, educationally, economically and socially.

(ii) Health and Nutrition;

The CCD plan reflects health measures through participation of tribal traditional medicine-men in development of herbarium as well as organization of health camps with Micro Projects – NGOs partnership in a select of central villages in every alternative month to extend clinical treatments of common diseases for all affected people and providing life saving medicines for the serious patients. This will check spreading the deadly malaria disease and food deficiency diseases and help curing and providing diseases and save the population from health disorders and deaths.

(iii) Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure – village link roads and bridges/culverts, irrigation facilities, solar lights, educational and health and market, through Micro Project efforts, is essential for accelerating economic development of the PTG people. The CCD plan investment in village infrastructure will give impetus to economic activities, improve tribal skills, facilitates delivery of social services, generate additional employment and income. The Micro Project in the partnership with the DRDA and Grampanchayats will have a vital role to play in the process of building up the infrastructure in Saura villages.

(iv) Drinking Water and Irrigation:

By turn of 2012, the CCD plan initiative will ensure coverage of all the problem villages, where drinking water is scarce, will assess to safe drinking water by constructing sanitary well, installing tube wells and stream based gravitational flow tap water projects, wherever they are feasible. The construction of Diversion weirs and field channels from the dam sites to the farms and fields will ensure potential flow irrigation facilities for the agro-horticulture operations during kharif and rabi seasons.

(v) Income generation:

The CCD plan envisages development of land with plantation of fruit bearing trees, like cashew, mango, banana, etc. in the hill farms by the Sauras as the core income generating programme. It will be supplemented by skill development trainings and crop demonstration of high yielding variety of crops. Most of the income generating programmes will be implemented through a group mode (Women SHGs). SHGs will be formed a micro credited to support will be provided. Landing would be one of activities of the SHGs.

3. Protection of traditional knowledge and culture

The agro-forest based economic activities in the hills are difficult tasks that require coordination of people in a cooperative spirit. The plan suggest for construction/ repair of community centers were their cultural activities will find expression. Traditional medicinemen would be encourage to grow nursery of medicinal plants. Training for skill up gradation of women and reorganisation of dance and songs will be a host of innovative socio economic activities for protection of traditional knowledge and culture of the PTG.

Part-IV

PROBLEMS OF PTGs AND PRIORITIES FOR THE XITH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (TUMBA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, TUMBA, GANJAM DISTRICT, ORISSA)

Sl. No	Name of PTGs living in the State /UT	Major Problems being faced by the particular PTG (Sector-wise, e.g. Health, Education, Income Generation, Culture, Housing, habitat, etc.)	Priorities of the State/UT for each PTG for the XI th Plan Period (To priorities out of Infrastructure/Roads/Education/ Health/ Housing/Drinking Water/Income Generation/ Agri. development/Protection of traditions etc.)
I	II	III	IV
1	Tumba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health: Endemic Malaria, T.V. and malnutrition are the main health hazards: • Education: Very low rate of literacy, and lack of development awareness • Income Generation: Shifting Cultivation resulting in deforestation, soil erosion, uneconomic harvest & eco-hazards, • Culture: Socio-cultural practices like clan feuds, heavy drinking habits and expensive rites & rituals lead to deficit economy and indebtedness and ultimately they become vulnerable to exploitation by non-tribals • Housing: poor quality of house, thatched and low roofing easily catches fire. • Habitat: Depletion of forest and soil erosion adversely affecting the habitat's ecology and agro-forest based economy. Villages are inaccessible, for which the Saora fail to get market prices for their produce, and fail to avail health care facilities down the hills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity: Construction of roads, culverts and culverts • Drinking water: Stream based gravitational flow pipe water and construction of sanitary wells • Housing: Construction of fireproof roof houses • Irrigation & land development: Diversion weirs and field channels • Protection of Tradition: development of orchards, encouragement in cultural activities by dance and songs, distribution of musical instruments. Basic amenities for cultural activities to community centers. • Education: Setting up of an Educational Complex and Running Non-Formal Education Centre. • Health: organization of health camps by supply of life saving medicines/ herbal garden, indigenous system of medicines.

Note: 1. This Part shall flow from Part-II and III.. 2. Information in column no. III and IV shall be given in bullet points only.

FINANCIAL ABSTRACT FOR THE YEAR (2007-08)

Sl. No.	Source	Works (Rs. in lakh)	Other than Works (Rs. in lakh)	Total (Rs. in lakh)
1	Orissa Govt.			
2.	ITDA			
3	GP			
4.	Micro Project			
Total				

Part-VII

(I) EXPECTED OUTCOMES:

(i) Population:

The CCD plan suggests that creation of permanent assets, like pucca house and basic amenities like drinking water, electricity and general awareness will help remove the superstitious believes of the people and reduce their migration from one village to ather village.

(ii) Infrastructure:

Creation of basic infrastructures at village or within the easy reach will help enhance the quality of life of people. The plan envisages breaking the isolation of Saora habitat by undertaking connectivity programme in most of the villages including the forest villages having more than 20 households by end of 2012 where the facilities are lacking. Each village is targeted to have a Community center to address the religious sentiments for conservation of tradition. Construction of community centers will ensure residence facility to the workers and serve the purpose of storing grains/produce of tribal and will act as a place for making economic transactions at the door step.

(iii) Education:

Ensure checking dropouts of tribal students and bring the out of the school children of school going age to the schools. Setting up of an Educational complex for the girl children will help motivate the parents to send their girls to residential schools and enhance the literacy level of the women folk. Establishment of an Educational complex with all basic amenities in the Micro Project area will cater to the educational need of 210 Saora girls of school going age. Besides, it will act as a hub of assemblies of activities like formal and non-formal education, vocational education, horticulture, dance and songs, health checkup and a center for providing essential commodities. The service of the community motivators will take care of promotion of nursery education of children in the age group of 3-6 years and help them to be admitted in the residential schools of SSD Deptt. The Community Motivators will also act as animators of SHGs and motivate the beneficiaries for undertaking development works and help assist them in successful implementation of schemes. Education programme will check the boys' and girls' dropouts, create awareness among the parents and motivate them to send their children to school and achieve the goal of educational for all. The education programme will take the education care of 725 children in the age group of 6-14 year.

(iv) Medical Facilities:

Implementation of herbal garden scheme by the traditional medicine man will not only extend better health care to the people but also encourage the traditional healing treatment based knowledge to widen the scope of further research on

the medicinal value of the herbs. Organization of health camps will ensure treatment of common diseases and provide referral services for the serious patients and provide them live saving medicines.

(v) Roads (connectivity between the places and mealled /non-metalled / CC road):

The construction of village link roads along with small bridges and culverts will provide communication facilities to most of the Saora villages wherever feasible, even the peoples' at inaccessible villages, their long distance coverage will be reduced.

(vi) Agriculture/Horticulture:

Horticulture has been opted as the main thrust of the employment and income generation on programme. The soil and the climate are conducive for developing of the cashew as horticultural garden with fruit bearing trees like mango; jackfruits and banana with pineapple inter cropping. Spices, like turmeric and ginger, and yam cultivation will add to their income and will sustain their tradition of up keeping horticulture. Attempt will be made to give them the land rights over the forestlands possessed by the Saora since generations together by way of encroachments. Land below 30% slope will be developed as terrace fields with potential irrigation, where paddy demonstration will be taken up with a view to produce more paddy.

(vii) Cattle:

(Not suggested in the plan)

(viii) Employment/Income Generation:

The following plan development interventions will help generate employment and income round the year to as many as 1430 PTG families in general and 1258 BPL and land less families (87.97%) in particular, living in 62 inaccessible settlements. The benefit will reach to 6,036 population including 1,668 children and 3,483 females, who are mostly deprived and at a disadvantage state. The total development intervention will enhance their quality of life. The two broad development interventions are:

I. Development Intervention through Works

- Construction of village link roads, bridges, culverts
- Cisterns+ Tap Waters + Tube Wells
- Potential Irrigation Projects- Check Dams, Diversion Weirs & Canals + Field channels
- Grain Bank & Educational Complex Buildings
- Community houses (Sadarghara) & Fire proof houses
- Solar lights

II. Development Intervention through other than Works

- Land development & stone bonding
- Crop demonstration (High yielding Paddy & Yam)
- Development of Horticulture Nursery & Orchards with spices cultivation/ inter cropping
- Vocational trainings, like Driving, computer, welding, masonry, carpentry, etc .
- Educational complex for promotion of Girls' education
- Health check up and supply of medicines to fight with diseases and deaths
- Insurance coverage for all heads of households under Jamashree Jiban Bima
- Annual Exhibition and cultural programmes at state and District levels for conservation of culture

(ix) Tele-communications:

(Not suggested in the plan)

(x) Any other impact:

It will reduce the frequent changes of the people from village to village to undertake shifting cultivation to eke out their livelihoods.

(II) HOW THESE OUTCOMES WILL CONSERVE THE PTGs

- Assistance for protection of the socio-religious institutions, like labour cooperatives, community centre, will encourage their cooperative spirits and strengthen their group solidarity.
- Assistance for up keeping and upgrading the tradition of horticulture practice, and dance and songs will sustain their culture and way of life.
- Health and educational schemes along with training and awareness programmes and the provisions of social security, like housing and insurance coverage will be a blend of tradition and modern life and will help conserve the PTG.

PART – VIII

SUPERVISION AND MONITORING:

In each district under which the PTGs are inhabiting, a Committee of 4 Officers (preferably from tribal, health, forest and PWD) and a representative of a local NGO will be nominated, who will supervise the implementation during the financial year as per Annual Plan and submit the progress report in the prescribed format (to be prescribed later) in the month of April of subsequent year, e.g. the progress report of 2007-08 shall be submitted by the Committee in April 2008.

Details of Committee Members:

Sl No	Department from which Committee members will be drawn	Designation of the Officer	Membership Status
1	Tribal	Collector, Ganjam District	Chairman
2	Health	CDMO, Ganjam District	Member
3	Forest	D.F.O, Ganjam District	Member
4	P.W.D	Executive Engineer, Ganjam District	Member
5	NGO representative (Name of the NGO)	Co-ordinator GRAM VIKAS	Member

FINANCIAL ABSTRACT FOR THE YEAR (2007-08)

Sl. No.	Source	Works (Rs. in lakh)	Other than Works (Rs. in lakh)	Total (Rs. in lakh)
1	Orissa Govt.	-	8.20	8.20
2.	ITDA	-	-	-
3	GP	7.00	-	7.00
4.	Micro Project	36.15	54.16	90.31
Total		43.15	62.36	105.51

FINANCIAL ABSTRACT FOR YEAR (2008-09)

Sl. No.	Source	Works (Rs. in lakh)	Other than Works (Rs. in lakh)	Total (Rs. in lakh)
1	Orissa Govt.	-	8.50	8.50
2.	ITDA	14.00	-	14.00
3	GP	5.30	-	5.30
4.	Micro Project	32.15	53.74	85.89
Total		51.45	62.24	113.69

FINANCIAL ABSTRACT FOR YEAR (2009-10)

Sl. No.	Source	Works (Rs. in lakh)	Other than Works (Rs. in lakh)	Total (Rs. in lakh)
1	Orissa Govt.	-	9.00	9.00
2.	ITDA	2.50	-	2.50
3	GP	5.00	-	5.00
4.	Micro Project	48.75	64.13	112.88
Total		56.25	73.13	129.38

FINANCIAL ABSTRACT FOR YEAR (2010-11)

Sl. No.	Source	Works (Rs. in lakh)	Other than Works (Rs. in lakh)	Total (Rs. in lakh)
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1	Orissa Govt.	-	9.25	9.25
2.	ITDA	-	-	-
3	GP	1.30	-	1.30
4.	Micro Project	44.65	69.22	113.87
Total		45.95	78.47	124.42

FINANCIAL ABSTRACT FOR YEAR (2011-12)

Sl. No.	Source	Works (Rs. in lakh)	Other than Works (Rs. in lakh)	Total (Rs. in lakh)
1	Orissa Govt.	-	9.50	9.50
2.	ITDA	7.50	-	7.50
3	GP	0.50	-	0.50
4.	Micro Project	36.00	32.41	68.41
Total		44.00	41.91	85.91

FINANCIAL ABSTRACT FOR YEAR (2007-12)

Sl. No.	Source	Works (Rs. in lakh)	Other than Works (Rs. in lakh)	Total (Rs. in lakh)
1	Orissa Govt.	-	44.45	44.45
2.	ITDA	24	-	24
3	GP	19.1	-	19.1
4.	Micro Project	197.7	273.66	471.36
Total		240.8	318.11	558.91

PART-II
BASIC DATA ABOUT PTGs
TO BE BASED ON THE BASE LINE SURVEY REPORT OF THE YEAR MARCH-2007

(DONGRIA KONDHA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, KURLI (CHATIKANA), RAYAGADA DISTRICT, ORISSA)

Sl. No.	Name of the PTGs living in the State	Name of the village(s)/ Hamlet(s)	Name of the Tahasil	Name of the Block	Name of the District	Total population as per (Survey, 2007)			No. of house holds	Whether population Increasing/ decreasing / Stable	* Literacy rate (%)	2007 DKDA
						Total	Male	Female			2001 (UBMS: SCSTRTI)	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
1. Dongria Kondh		Kurli G.P										
1		Kurli	Bissam-Cuttack	Bissam-Cuttack	Rayagada	168	78	90	38	Decreased by 1	1.33	35.71
2		Mundaballi (H)				159	69	90	41	Decreased by 12	9.37	9.43
3		Hutesi (H)				104	42	62	26	Increasing by 6	7.14	9.61
4		Hundijali (H)				186	71	115	35	Increasing by 17	0.59	2.15
5		Thuaguda (H)				42	19	23	9	Decreased by 5	6.38	19.04
6		Khambesi (I)				458	203	255	110	Increased by 16	20.81.	22.95
7		Kadraguma				149	69	80	27	Increased by 22	12.59	30.87
8		Kurubelipadar				26	13	13	6	Increased by 7	10.52	23.07
9		Bhatiguma				192	84	108	56	Increased by 56	2.94	11.97
10		Uparguma (H)				150	50	100	37	Increased by 28	1.63	12.00
11		Jangjodi				131	61	70	41	Increased by 7	0.00	11.45
12		Radhanga				194	88	106	45	Increased by 11	1.09	7.73
13		Patalamba				73	29	44	20	Decreased by 9	0.00	4.13
14		Arisakani				39	19	20	11	Increased by 3	2.78	2.50
15		Khajuri				320	136	184	71	Increased by 5	18.09	23.43
16		Gortali (H)				180	74	106	44	Increased by 17	0.00	6.60
17		Gondali				133	54	79	32	Increased by 8	2.40	19.54
18		D.Ranibandha				52	24	28	12	Increased by 7	2.22	9.61
19		Sagadi				62	26	36	14	Increased by 9	0.00	3.22

20		Lahunikhunti				26	11	15	7	Decreased by 2	0.00	11.53
21		Hingabadi				107	49	58	32	Increased by 7	0.00	8.41
22		Bondili				155	56	99	32	Increased by 10	21.37	22.58
23		Kirida (H)				56	23	33	13	Stable	0.00	3.57
		Sub Total				3125	1329	1796	749	Increased by 207		
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
		Chancharguda G.P.										
24		Kinjamjodi				113	55	58	29	Increased by 29	0.00	1.76
		Hata-Muniguda G.P.										
25		Kodiguma	Bissam Cuttack	Muniguda	Rayagada	38	16	22	9	Decreased by 7	0.00	0.00
26		Tenda				105	41	64	28	Increased by 3	2.94	11.42
27		Kucherla (H)				37	14	23	10	Increased by 1	0.00	5.40
28		Bariguda (H)				21	8	13	7	Decreased by 6	0.00	0.00
29		Tala Duargudi				97	37	60	19	Increased by 11	0.00	10.30
30		Upar Duargudi (H)				68	28	40	17	Increased by-2	6.06	11.76
31		Paramaguda				32	15	17	9	Increased by -3	10.34	12.50
		Sub Total				398	159	239	99	Increased by 7		
		Munikhal GP										
32		Merkabandili				138	63	75	29	Increased by 8	13.07	17.39
33		Srambi (H)				124	61	63	32	Increased by 10	2.63	6.45
34		Panchakodi (H)				24	12	12	7	Decreased by 1	8.00	16.66
35		Sakata				88	37	51	21	Increased by 10	24.35	28.40
36		Kaliaripeta				94	34	60	25	Stable	1.06	2.12
37		Tahali (H)				19	9	10	4	Decreased by 1	0.00	15.78
38		Denguni				152	68	84	38	Decreased by 4	3.84	5.92
39		Sanadenguni (H)				67	30	37	14	Increased by 11	0.00	1.49
40		Jiniguda (H)				53	20	33	12	Increased by 19	0.00	13.20
41		Dhamanpanga				151	57	94	34	Increased by 39	31.25	33.11
42		Ambadhuni				221	92	129	44	Increased by 16	13.65	22.62
43		Kucherli (H)				85	27	58	16	Increased by 17	13.23	15.29
44		Kota				69	28	41	14	Increased by 10	1.69	11.59
45		Gunjapai				110	44	66	19	Increased by 12	0.00	13.18

46		Salapajhala (H)				98	46	52	20	Increased by 13	12.94	20.42
47		Sutanguni (H)				94	39	55	25	Decreased by 1	1.05	10.63
48		Garta (H)				58	28	30	12	Increased by 18	2.50	5.17
49		Badabada (H)				38	17	21	9	Stable	0.00	2.63
50		Odapanga				78	25	53	16	Increased by 10	0.00	3.84
51		Sargipai				43	21	22	10	Decreased by 6	2.04	16
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
52		Penubali				-	-	-	-	Nil		
53		Gailanga (H)				11	4	7	2	Decreased by 4	0.00	18.18
		Surudipai (H)				9	3	6	3	Newly set up	0.00	33.33
54		Gulugula				119	49	70	26	Increased by 12	0.00	2.52
55		Naringibadi (FV)				27	11	16	6	Decreased by 10	2.70	3.70
56		Manda				35	15	20	9	Increased by 1	2.94	5.71
		Sub Total				1996	837	1159	444	Increased by 19		
		Sibapadar G.P.										
57		Batudi				72	31	41	18	Increased by 10	14.51	33.33
58		Kesarpadi				71	30	41	17	Increased by 1	22.85	33.80
59		Serkapadi				82	29	53	20	Increased by 7	29.33	42.68
60		Ankurbali				-	-	-	-	Nil		-
61		Jarpa (RF)				33	18	15	12	Increased by 4	0.00	0.00
62		Khambesi-II				100	43	57	29	Increased by 20	3.75	4.00
		Sub Total				358	151	207	94	Increased by 42		
		TOTAL				6,036	2,553	3,483	1,430	Increased (+8.35 %0	8.19	16.23

Reference: FV- Forest village H- Household G.P.- Grampanchayat

- Population in 3 villages, like Kaliaripeth, Kirida, and Badabada is reported stable.
- The highest number of population decreased (-12 persons) is reported from Kurli village (Sl. 1).
- The highest number of population increased (+ 56 persons) is reported from Bhatiguma village (SL.No. 9).
- People at village Penubali deserted the village and move to the village Gailunga. Likewise, people of village Ankurbali deserted the village and stay at village
- On the whole no decline of population is reported on the total population of any GP.
- The total population of Micro Project has increased from 5,570 persons in 2001 (SCSTRTI:UBMS) to 6036 persons in 2007 (DKDA Survey) indicating a population growth of 8.35 % during the period 2001-2007.

- Out of total 62 villages/settlements, in 13 villages population has been decreased, in 46 villages increased, in 3 villages remain stable and departed in 2 villages, while one hamlet namely Surudipai has been newly set up taking 9 population in the revenue village Penubali (SL. No. 52).
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