



VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN RANJA, LAHUNIPADA, SUNDARGARH



Facilitated by:

**SOURABHA
KHUNTAGAON**

CONTENTS

	<i>Preface</i>	
	Abbreviation	
	List of Tables	
	Executive Summary	
	Planning Process	
	Briefly Description of the Village	Physical Location (Village Map, Description of Village Map, Distance Matrix to blocks,
		Village Demography (caste & Gender wise population,households,literacy rate, women headed household etc.
		General Health Scenario of the village
		Land ownership
		Basic Services (Drinking water supply,ICDS centre,Balwadi,School,PHC,PDS shop, Post Office, Bank
		Infrastructure (Roads, electricity, railways)
		Institution(Traditional institution, Panchayat, SHG, Cooperatives and others)
		Village Economy
		Resource Mapping
		Land Distribution, types of land
		Water (rain water harvesting structure, community tanks,rivers,ground water potentials, Rainfall
		Livelihood (primary, secondary and tertiary)
		Market-local hata,nearest markets, market availability for agricultural input(pesticides,manures,seeds and agri-technology)
		Financial services-Availability of banks,cooperatives,pvt banks etc
		Village Agricultural Production system
		PDS Services
		Ongoing govt programs
		Problem Analysis- livelihood

		Problem Analysis-Agriculture
		Problem Analysis-Ffood security
		Problem Analysis-Resource managements
	Vision & Goal	
	Proposed treatment plan	Patch wise Present Status and Use of Resource Utilisation
		Patch wise Problem Identification
		Patch wise Proposed Treatment Plan
		Activities ,budgeting and phasing of treatment
		Consolidation of all activities,budget,and phasing of treatment
	Proposed Productivity Enhancement Plan	Plan for Irrigation Development
		Plan to increase crop production
		Changes in land use pattern
		Plan for homestead development
	Consolidated Activity plan	Component wise village development plan
		Drawings of proposed treatment activities
		Detailed estimates
	Summary Conclusion	
	Annexure	Maps

To,
Special Officer, PBDA, OPELIP
KHUNTAGAON, SUNDARGARH

Sub: - Approval for Village Development Plan (VDP)

Sir,

Respectively we are inform you that the villagers of Ranja united together in a meeting agreed upon to implement the project of village development Plan and other socio economic project which is prepared by the experts of Sourabha and Opelip for our village with an objective for overall socio economic and sustainable development of our village.

In this report we all villagers are requesting you to approve and sanction of the project as on early date for commencement of the work with the help of the experts of Sourabha and Opelip.

Yours

Faithfully

Village Development
Committe

INTRODUCTION

Most of the Paudi Bhuyan villages are situated on the high hills. Due to high altitude, the people enjoy fresh and cool breeze but the presence of thick forest all around and heaps of rubbish and refuses thrown indiscriminately give birth to mosquitoes. During rainy season, the homeland of the Paudi Bhuyans become malarious, but the native people who are accustomed to their habitat have developed strong resistance for malaria. Most of the Paudi villages are also surrounded by thick mango and jackfruit trees. The huts are covered with overhanging branches of these trees so that sunshine hardly falls on the huts. During rains many places become swampy. Rain water gets accumulated in puddles which become breeding ground for flies and mosquitoes. Both primary and secondary data have been used that give a general account on the traditional living condition of the community as a whole in Odisha

Paudi Bhuyans have been identified as one of the primitive tribal groups considering their habitat, technology, methods of getting food, low literacy rate and the like. Their language is distorted Odia peculiar to them, which belongs to the Indo-Aryan linguistic group. They show their racial affinity with the Munda (Kolarian) group (Roy, 1935). The Paudi Bhuyans usually converse with one another in their distorted Odia tongue. However, with the spread of modern education, transport and communication, many Paudi Bhuyans, especially the educated youth, have learnt modern Odia and English language. When they interact with the non tribal local people, they talk in Odia and English

Paudi Bhuyan is one of more than 75 particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTG's) in India. They live in the forested mountains of Odisha. The Paudi Bhuyan are shifting cultivators and supplement this primary occupation by collection of non timber forest produces. These peoples

continue to practice their traditional practices of food gathering from common land, water and forest. Their traditional systems of knowledge allow them to forage food from a wide variety of wild sources- insects, non endangered small birds, snails, fish, bamboo etc. in addition, they also improvise techniques of preservation and crafting. They practice PODU cultivation-an ecologically sustainable form of shifting cultivation without the use of any agricultural tools or chemicals

"The Village Development Plan" (VDP) has been prepared after identifying the major issues, carefully analyzing the problems and developing intervention strategies with optimum utilization of resources for maximum benefits for the local communities pertaining to both natural as well as non-land based livelihood aspects. The village development Plan is a document that results from the Village planning process and provides assessment and management information for a geographical defined village including the analysis, action and implementation of the plan. The VDP provides a road map to help identifying the problems, set goals and implementation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ranja village is located in Lahunipara Tehsil of Sundergarh district in Odisha, India. It is situated 17 km away from sub-district headquarter Lahunipara and 167 km away from district headquarter Sundergarh. Haladikudar is the gram panchayat of Ranja village. Name of MPA is khuntagaon, name of the village leader is sari dehury, and dhaneswar naek is VDC member name.

The total geographical area of village is 490.09 hectares. Ranja has a total population of 291 peoples. There are about 70 houses in Ranja village. Bonei is nearest town to Ranja village which is approximately 17km away.

Ranja village's latitude and longitude points' are 84°4'12.221°E 18°58'38.432°N. The boundaries of Ranja village are to the North

mundary sahi is located, to the East hills are located, to the West hills are located and to the South hills are located.

This Project will have four major components namely (i) Community empowerment, (ii) Community infrastructure; (iii) NRM and Livelihoods enhancement and (iv) Programme Management. This project has duration of five years from 2017 to 2022.

After going to this village through village development planning we came to conclusion that these villagers are facing problems in various components.

Drinking water, Housing, Electricity and community buildings are problems in this village Drinking water is the major problem in this village, water sources of this village are hand pumps, stream and openwells. Hand pumps are available at 0.5 kms distance. People are using handpumps and openwells as water source, only handful of handpumps are available in this village, but project planned to provide floride filter tube wells with solar tanks which will solve drinking water problem in this village. Indira awass is required for 23 houses. Eletricity is another problem in this village though there are 70 households in this village only 60 hh's have electricity access and 10 households do not have access to electricity. Kerosene lanthers are only sources of light.by providing electricity will be helpful to those HH's. Project planned to provide solar lantheres to all the 70 households. There are no community buildings in this village this is one of the problem. Anaganavadi building and primary school building both requires repairs, so project planned to provide repairs to primary school and also planned to provide anganavadi building, community hall, SHG workshed, temple house.

In this village land is facing problem with Deforestation, severe soil erosion, Undulated Topology, Uncontrolled Drainage, Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion, Un bunded up lands, Poor soil status are common phenomena in the proposed project area. villagers got no rain water haresvesting structures, only one well is available, land need to be Developed these are the problems in this village, so project

planned Field bunding, 5% model, WHS, renovation, Percolation tank, LBCD, GCS, Farm Pond, earthen structures etc.

These villagers are lack of horticultural knowledge and plantations, so project planned to provide the knowledge of horticulture and plantations like cashew, mango. Project also gives support to Backyard horticulture by providing plants like lemon, papaya, banana, and jack fruit.

In this village almost half of the income comes from the NTFP which is collected in the nearby forest, half of the households chooses the NTFP as their secondary occupation, everyday these people goes to the forest and collect the NTFP like chara, mahula, kendupatra and later they use it for personal usage or sell it in the village or to the local dealers but But the benefits & more income from NTFPs are not availed by the primary collectors due to lack of storage facility, proper processing, marketing, awareness, poverty & many exploitative reasons and they are always paid less amount money from the local dealers. So project will provide them laaka processing, NTFP processing and NTFP shed with weighing machine and project will provide them marketing and strategy.

Agriculture is primary occupation of these villagers but due to Erratic Rainfall and frequent drought, Lack of agril-inputs, Labour problem, Less use of fertilizers, More diseases pest attack, Undulated land, Poor risk bearing capacity, Lack of knowledge, Acidic soil, low yield seeds and increased prices of fertilizers are always disappointing them and forcing them to choose daily wages or NTFP collection. The major crop cultivated in this village is paddy, biri, ganjei, corn, rasi, jatangi, janna, gango, brugudi, jhundunga, kandula, kathakanda, and baitalu and pumpkin etc. Project will give support to wheat, sunflower, ginger, pulses, vegetables, potato, turmeric, ginger, groundnut etc.

This villager's livelihood consists of Agriculture, dailywages, NTFP, livestock. Due to no proper education these villagers are working as farm labor in nearby villages, working as roadworkers, some are working in houses in near by villages for their daily livelihood, Animals are the

most important resources of the poor and very poor people in the project area, They are growing animals like chickens, goats, sheeps, etc for consumption purposes but not for selling. There are almost 2 persons migrating to nearby districts for their livelihoods to face the upcoming harddays because of no proper employment facilities in the village. Project planned to conduct animal health camps; project has planned to provide goatry to all households; project planned to provide poultry and mushroom cultivation to shg groups and also provide skill development programs like tailoring, mason, carpenter, driving, mobile repairing, cycle repairing, plumbing, petty shops etc.

THE PLANNING PROCESS

The following procedure was followed in the preparation of village development plan of Ranja village.

- Rapport building with the villagers was made by the FNGO staff to know the villagers and understand their problems and priorities.
- Village Meetings and Focused Group Discussion (FGD) was organized, in which the issues of poverty and development were discussed.
- House Hold wise data of all the villagers were collected through village volunteers. The data was made by the FNGO staff by visiting sample households giving priority to poor households belonging to certain communities.
- Different tools were used under Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA tools used mentioned below in detail) to know the Agro-Socio-economic

scenario of the village. Most of the Villagers including women belonging to certain category participated in the PRA exercise.

- The villagers did Wellbeing Analysis of the households (Classifying the villagers into four categories via: Very Poor, Poor, Manageable and Well-off in terms of their standard of living and ownership of assets through card system. Triangulation of the wellbeing classification was also made on hamlet wise

- Livelihood Analysis was also done with villagers to identify the specific problems of the community, its probable solutions, constraints & opportunities within the community in the sectors like, Health, Education, Gender, Livestock, Agriculture, SHGs, Micro-Enterprise, Market etc. Baseline data of the Village was shared with the villagers for validation and approval of the villagers. After Livelihoods analysis villagers were also shared the findings of all sectors -potential, problems and possible solutions.

- Whole village area was covered during patch planing with the villagers and to know more about the status of different natural resources. Discussions have been made with the villagers regarding various problems and possible solutions related to natural resources.

- Final presentation of the issues, problems and resources available were presented to the villagers. In the light of the key problem an action plan was developed in which most of the households of the village were present.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

Village development plan has now been accepted as a basic developmental tool. To impart these programs the necessary impetus participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is being advocated and treated as

an integral part of the Program implementation process .PRA is basically an exercise for ensuring participation and enabling of the stakeholders. This tool is very useful for the people to identify their common problems as well as find out the ways of solution. It acts like a bridge between VDC WITH THE FNGO members and other technical experts with the villages. An exhaust PRA exercise were been conducted in the Village, by the VDC to collect the required information and data for developing the WBR. The VDC WITH THE FNGO members have visited the Village and made much informal discussion with the people before starting the PRA exercise. During PRA the VDC WITH THE FNGOs have adopted many key points of the PRA with the villagers.

The different technical tools used in PRA exercise help to identify the problems faced by the villagers to analyze the situation which varies from one another. The priorities of problems of an area are different from each other and methods to solve them are also different.

Therefore, PRA exercise is made at villages to identify the situation in a scientific manner using available tools as given below to study and analyze the situation to solve them in an indigenous manner.

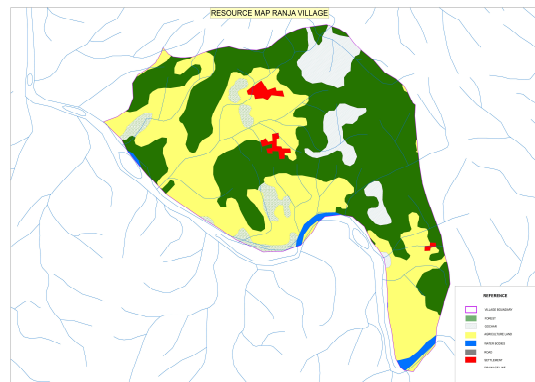
GROUP DISCUSSIONS (GD)

- Through group discussions vulnerable households are identified (poor and very poor households, widows, orphans etc.), In this village there are 40 vulnerable households
- Information of livelihoods like agriculture, daily wages, livestock, NTFP etc, and how the income is generated for their livelihood is obtained.
- Information about village land profile like Gochar land, forest land, nalla's (drainage line, water bodies etc.) are identified.
- Group discussions are used to collect basic information about the community infrastructure and facilities like schools, PHC, etc.
- Information about interests of learning new skills is obtained from the villagers those who participated in group discussions and later skill development program is initiated for the listing of the interested villagers and information is obtained from them about specified skills in which villagers are interested is noted

Social Mapping: The Social Map is a PRA tool used in participatory



house, temple, church, mosque, school building, panchayat office, anganwadi centre). The outcome of the tool would be a village map depicting village roads, houses, settlement pattern, drinking water resources, village institutions, village shops, health centres etc. villagers prepared a social map of the village on the ground using different pangolin colour powder to reveal the social and physical structure like house structure, different caste groups, village infrastructure etc. to analyze the opportunity which can be derived after discussions with different groups of people. This map may be used by outside visitors to understand the distribution of village infrastructure and physical assets of the village.



Resource Map: It has been prepared by the villagers themselves on the ground using pangolin colours, leaves etc. indicating different land types like up, medium, low land, grazing land, forest land, water bodies etc. Resource map is used to prepare treatment plan for soil and water management, forestry etc.

Well Being Ranking: Well being exercise is a very important part of the micro planning process. Wellbeing analysis helps to collect villager's common perceptions on poverty and segregate households into various economic classes. The methodology helps to build a common consensus at village level about economic class of all households in the village. The well being ranking helps in negotiating equity issues with & within the community while planning for distribution of project benefits.

Venn Diagram & Mobility Map: Venn Diagram & Mobility Map helps the people to analyze the significance of an organization or institution as perceived by them and its location. It helps to indicate the level of interaction between the organizations with the community. It also helps to identify the communication with different organizations, institutions in respect of distance & direction from the locality.

Seasonality: Study of seasonal pattern of the rain fall, farming practice availability of opportunity and different types of seasonal problems and benefit discussed and marked in chart to solve the problems in due course of time.

NRM Patch planning

- First of all we will collect village revenue sheets, and then we will digitize them in AUTOCAD, in different layers like village forest, Gochar (grazing land), Patita (wasteland), Road, Pond, Bagayat (orchards), after we will convert this drawing file into shape file.
- By using ArcGIS we will do a spatial adjustment the shapefiles to the satellite Image, by comparing satellite image we will identify what exists in certain plot by matching plot to plot, after

identifying settlements agriculture land, forest, ponds and in this way we prepare present land use map.

- Using topo sheets we will prepare drainage line map and slope map.
- Afterwards that shape files i.e drainage line, slope, plot boundary and village boundary are converted into KML files
- Then the KML files will be opened in Google earth, after opening these KML files in Google earth the major nalas, waterbodies, wells, farmponds, gullies and drainage lines are identified
- then using drainage line, slope, land type, soil type, erosion class the whole village land will be divided into various patches.
- By using drainage line and slope we will identify upper, medium and lower riches. Then we will identify plot to plot through patch wise and then we will identify in which upper riches plots necessary treatments required i.e Gully Plugging, LBCD'S, WHS, field bunding, 5% model.
- In medium and lower riches treatments i.e Farm ponds, pond renovation etc will be identified. Incase of river flow checkdams will be planned in required plots
- After identifying these plots by using plot numbers we will announce the plot owner's names of the upper riches or lower riches in the group discussions using ROR data.
- The treatment is done from upper riches to lower riches. Then the various treatments are finalized after the discussion with the plot owners. All the patches are planned using this process.

INCOME GENRATIVE ACTIVITY

Income of this village is generated through Agriculture, horticulture,

Livestock, NTFP, Migration, Daily wages, and other kind of works.

Project planned cashew, mango, jack fruit, vegetable cultivation, turmeric, groundnut, and ginger in horticulture and agriculture production system. Project also planned to provide support by giving seeds and fertilizers which will increase yielding. Land development and different irrigation structures like irrigation channels, check dams and whs are planned by doing this it will give support to agriculture and production system

Livestock is also another main source of income generation to these villagers goatry and poultry are highly found livestock. They are growing these livestock for two reasons either for trading or for self consumption on special occasions. So project planned to provide goatry for landless households and poultry to SHG groups because if project give directly they will not take care and they will consume those birds. Project also provides livestock sheds and vaccination for livestock. Project will also conduct animal health camps.

NTFP is another major income generative activity, NTFP's like chara, mahula and kendupatra are grown vastly in this village and these are only available NTFP's in this village. The collected ntfp either used for household or sold to nearby business persons but these business persons are not paying rightful amount to this people they are paying very less price, But the benefits & more income from NTFPs are not availed by the primary collectors due to lack of storage facility, proper processing, marketing, awareness, poverty & many exploitative reasons. Vulnerable families, children, and even most of the households in this village are more or less involved in the collection of NTFPs to supplement their income. So project planned to introduce processing and marketing strategy knowledge by which more income can be generated and project also planned to provide processing and sheds for storage of collected NTFP's including weighing machine.

Daily wages and migration are another major income generative activity due to no proper irrigation facilities and increased price of fertilizers and seeds are forcing this villagers going for daily wages and migrating to nearby districts for their livelihood, they are working as road workers, daily labour, house labour, peons, sweepers etc for the wages and They earn only Rs100/- to 150/- per day from agricultural labour works. So project planned skill development like petty shops, cycle repairing, mobile repairing, tailoring, carpenter etc. This will create employment opportunities with in the village itself and more income can be generated.

BASELINE INFORMATION

Demographic Profile of the Village

Social group present in this village is PVTG. Population of this village is 291 persons in which everyone comes under PVTG. 92 children are within 1 to 14 years age group.

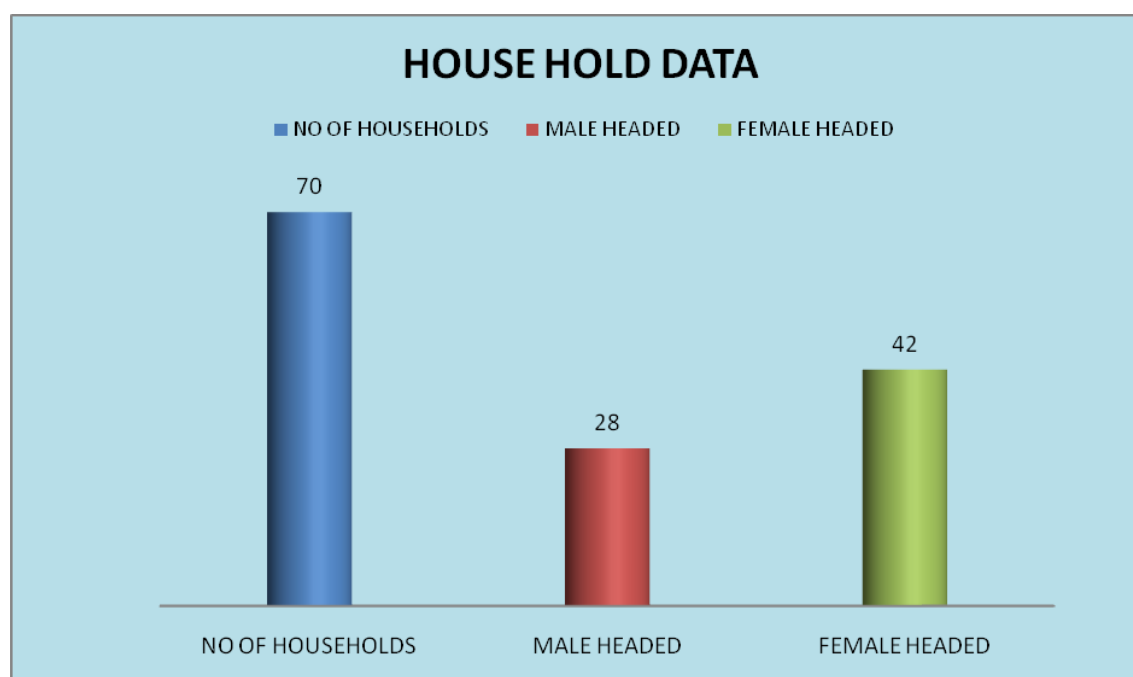
Particulars	Unit	Details
Total Population	Nos	291
Population –Males	Nos	139(47.76%)
Population –Females	Nos	152 (52.23%)
SC Population	Nos	Nil
PVTG Population	Nos	291(100%)
OBC Population	Nos	Nil
Children within the age group of 0-14	Nos	92
Overall Literacy Rate	%	183(62.88%)
Literacy Rate – Male	%	105(57.37%)

Literacy Rate – Female	%	78(42.62%)
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House hold data

Number of households present in this village is 70 HH's in which male headed are 28, female headed are 42

Sl no	Village name	No Of Households	Male Headed	Female Headed
1	RANJA	70	28	42
	Total	70	28	42



Type of houses

Some houses in this village are built by Indira awaas they are 57 and without indira awaas are 13 houses. Houses with patta are 67 and without patta are 3 houses. 2 types of houses are present in this village they are built with mud and built with bricks. 102 houses are built with mud. These houses are built using mud and consist of single room and kitchen also included in the same room itself. 2 houses are built using bricks. These houses are consists of 1 or 2 rooms with kitchen included and had no windows for rooms and every house had verandas. To the roof they used most of them used thatchs; machine made tiles, local tiles and asbestoses sheets. Only 22 houses have toilets, there are no seprate houses for livestock.

House hold assests

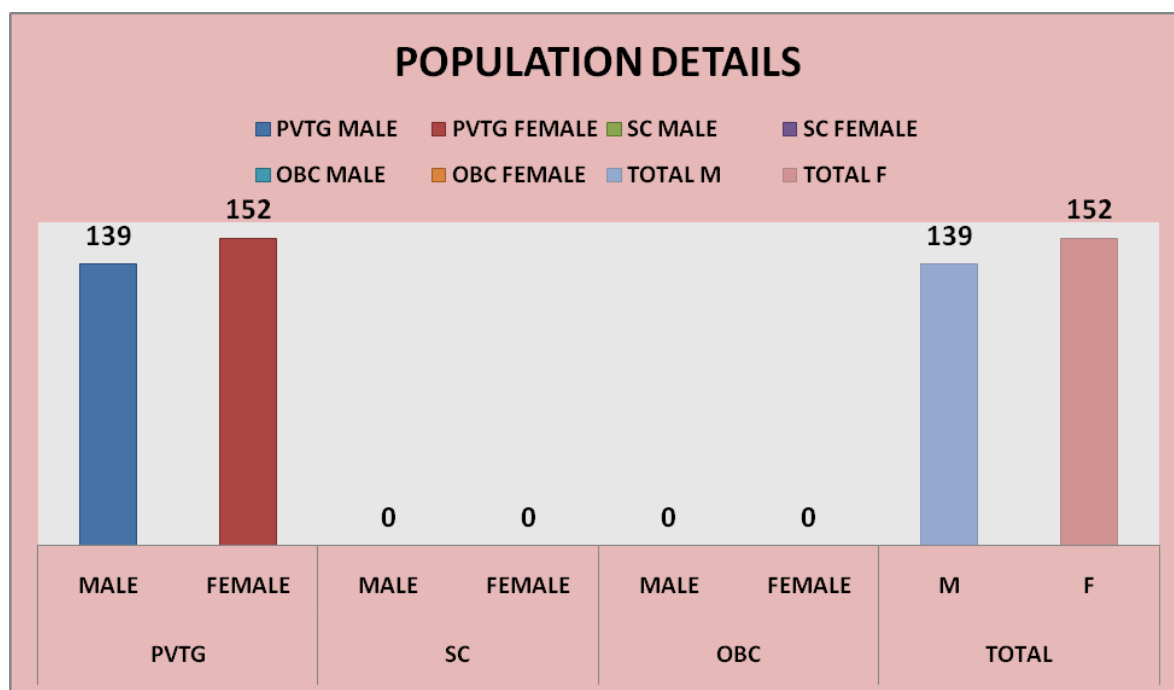
Village name	Bullock cart	Cycle	TV	Radio	Mobile	Motor Cycle	Tractor
RANJA	31	5	3	21	3	1	31

Population data

Total population of this village is 291 persons in which male population is 139 persons and female population is 152 persons. Female population is slightly higher than male population. Everyone in this village belongs to PVTG social group. There are 4 dependent old persons. Adults in this village are 163 members and children are 128 members. 239 persons have Aadhaar Card.

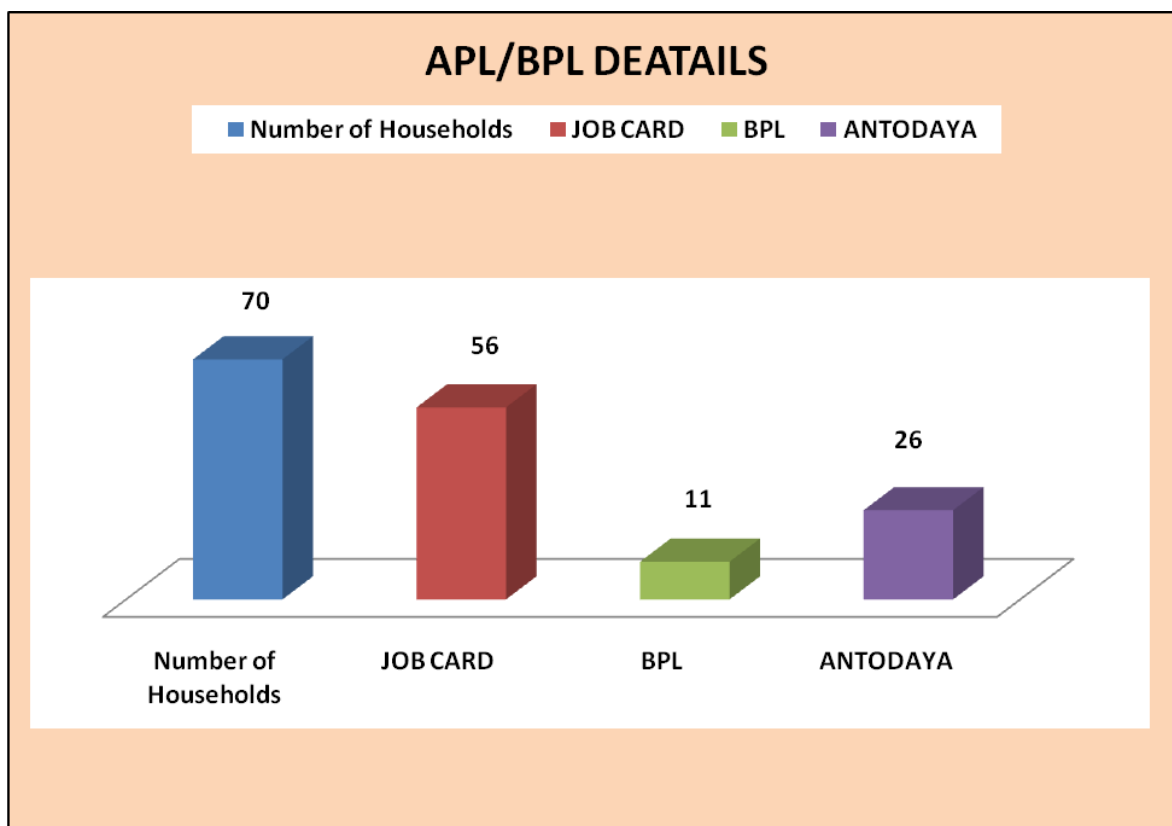
Sl no	Village name	PVTG		SC		OBC		TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	M	F

1	RANJA	139	152	0	0	0	0	139	152
	Total	139	152	0	0	0	0	139	152



APL BPL DATA

Out of 70 households, 56 households own job card, 11 households have below poverty line (BPL) card, 26 households have Antyodaya (AAY) card.



No one is suffering with mental/physical disabilities. There are 7 widows in this village not even single widow is getting widowed pension. Four persons are getting oldage pension they are gurubari nayak, raut nayak, mundari behuri these old people are dependent.

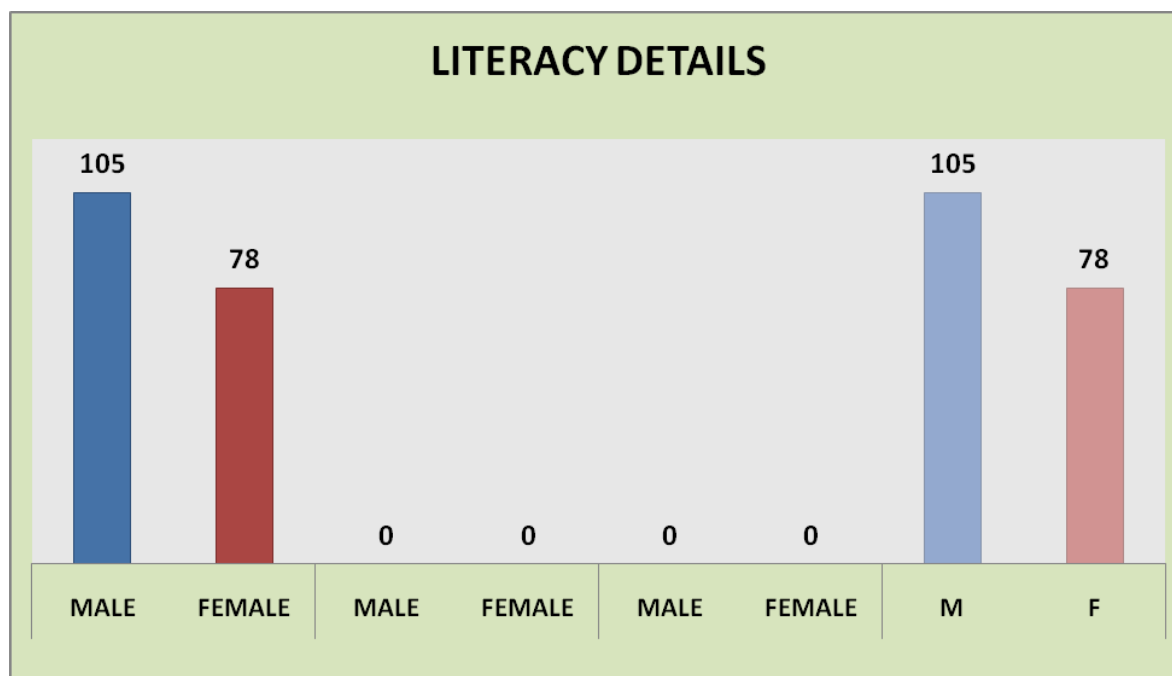
Number of persons from different age group are

Sl no	Age group	1 TO 20 YEARS	21 TO 35 YEARS	35 TO 50YEARS	50 TO 80 YEARS
1	No. of persons	149	71	46	25
	Total	149	71	46	25

Literacy:

The literacy rate of this village is 62.88%. Regarding gender ratio- the male literacy is comparatively higher than female literacy. Though there are 291 people in this village only 183 are literate, due to financial problems, Illiteracy of elders, lack of proper guidance, consciousness, lack of proper study environment, inaccessibility etc are creating hurdles for children education. In some cases the school buildings are not in good conditions & teachers are also not regular in the schools. The school going children are engaged in household activities, keeping children at homes, even cow grazing & collecting NTFP & firewood seasonally to supplement to their family.

Sl no	Village name	SC		PVTG		OBC		TOTAL	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	M	F
1	RANJA	0	0	105	78	0	0	105	78
	TOTAL	0	0	105	78	0	0	105	78



General Health Scenario

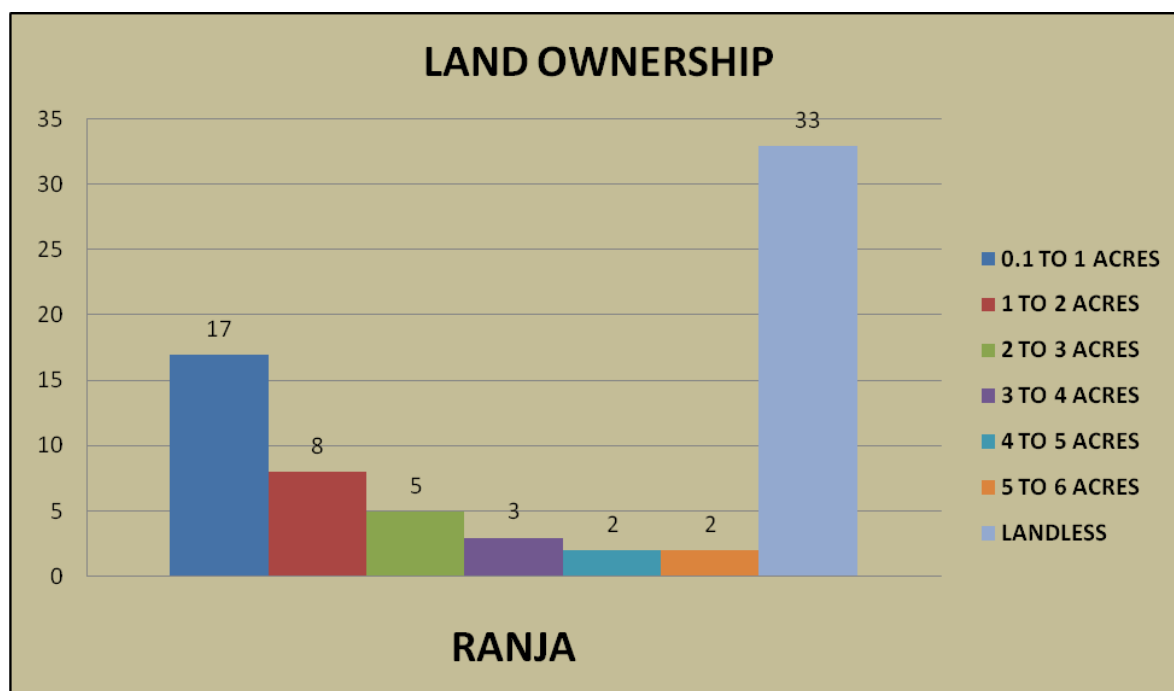
People of this village constantly getting affected with malaria and fever; 56 persons got affected with malaria last year and it is affecting same person 1 to 10 times in a year. These villagers are not maintaining good hygiene levels inside and outside of the houses. Children are growing with mal nutrition due insufficient nutrients from the food they intake. These villagers don't have toilets in their houses. This village don't have proper drainage system. Because of no separate livestock sheds or cattle being tied around the houses are increasing diseases among householders. This village do not have paved roads and drainage inside the settlements and children play in extremely unhygienic conditions, especially during the rainy season which also a reason for spreading of diseases.

Land ownership

Households with land are 37 HH's and without land are 33 HH's. By providing land to those 11 HH's would be more helpful. Available FRA land is 157 acres. The Revenue land with patta is 183 acres and the Revenue land without patta is 17 acres, Forest land with FRA patta is

LAND	0.1to 1 ACRES	1TO 2 ACRES	2 to 3 ACRES	3 to 4 ACRES	4 to 5 ACRES	5 to 6 ACRES	LANDLESS
NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	17	8	5	3	2	2	33

96 acres and Forest land without patta is 61 acres.



COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

Drinking water

This villager's source of drinking water is stream, hand pumps, ponds and openwells. All the water of this village consists of large quantity of fluoride in them. There are 70 hh's in this village. Only handful handpumps are source for drinking for all hh's. Being plateau region it is impossible for them to drill tube wells. All these waters are contaminated and consists of various dangerous viruses without having any knowledge of safe drinking water this villagers are using those waters for various purposes like cooking, drinking, bathing etc., in summer maximum all these water sources will dried up and this villagers will face problem of drinking water. Fluoride filter Tube wells with solar tanks are required.

Balwadi and ICDS center

Children of this village are growing with mal nutrition. In this village there is a Balawadi and ICDS center, every child in this village growing with mal nutrition, parents of those children have no idea about nutritious food and they are unable to provide them nutritious food. Malnutrition is a serious and persistent concern in this village among adults and children. The consequences of malnutrition are profound and irreversible, particularly for children suffering from chronic malnutrition (also called stunting, or low height-for-age) in the first 1000 days from conception to the age of two years. Children's malnutrition especially that of the infants is likely to be affected by the mother's malnutrition. An unhealthy mother is very likely to give birth to an unhealthy child and because of her malnourishment she will not be able to nourish her child properly in feeding and other cares. With mal nutrition growth children cannot engage any kind of activities. By providing balawadi and icds center to this village with proper supplements will be helpful. By keeping regular check of functioning of the center and supplements and a good nutritionist will be best help children of this village can get.

School

This village has a primary school at 0.2 kms. Somany discontinued education due to monetary problem. due to financial problems, Illiteracy of elders, lack of proper guidance, consciousness, lack of proper study environment, inaccessibility etc are creating hurdles for children education. So by providing necessary education facilities and quality education to this village it can increase literacy rate and knowledge in people of this village. And with better and quality education it improves knowledge and livelihood of the Ranja village. By providing a school with all facilities with free education and scholarships for higher education will be more helping to the villagers.

PHC/ Health Services

This village has no access to any kind of medical attention. the only PHC (primary health care) available to this village 7 kms away. In case of emergency people have to travel around 7 kms to get near by hospital on dirt track which is not in proper condition even for walking; Being tribal people these people still practicing traditional methods to cure diseases but which are always disappointing them due lack of proper knowledge of dangerous diseases which are spreading in present days, with no proper medical attention and no nearby Primary Health Care (PHC) available. In case of emergency like pregnancy delivery a pregnant woman has to travel almost 7kms to the hospital to get a proper medical attention, she has to travel on a dirt track which is so hard to even walk. Without electricity, roads and primary health care these villagers are facing very serious problem. By providing primary health care nearby to this village and necessary medical facilities and good doctors to practice medicals in this village so that villagers can live healthy and prosperous life

ASHA

This village has an asha worker. She is the reason children of this village 30 to 40% healthy. She is good at her work and she regularly feed every child in this village. Due to insufficient nutritious supplements she is unable to supply required nutrients to the children. By providing necessary equipment and supplements to her and she will take care of every child in this village and she will look after their nutritious and healthy growth of every child of this village.

PDS shop

The PDS shop of this village is in Haladikudar village which is far from the village and it is located 3 kms away from the village which is far away for the people to get the monthly Ration. These villagers should go by walk they got no any other transportation than walking by walk is not only problem they are carrying weights of ration all way around, in some

households young people collecting the ration and carrying them and in some households there no young person's and so old people are collecting ration and taking ration and carrying to their houses by walk which too horrible cause they cannot carry that weights, so they are not even interested to taking the ration which is allotted to them. So by providing a PDS shop to this village with an all necessary facilities and supplements will be helpful.

POST OFFICE

This village had a post office which present 4 kms away from the village in Haladikudar through which not even a single communication is going on. Because of maximum people being illiterate and they are not showing any interest in post office.

BANK

Nearby bank available for this village which is located in Khuntagaon and it is 7 kms far from the village. So villagers are unable to save some money for future purposes or unable to get any loans or any other facilities provided by bank. Without any transportation, being illiterates and being far from the village, these villagers are not showing any interest in banking and its uses. And they also lack knowledge of facilities provided by banks.

Cultural activities

People of this village are very serious about culture and customs; they follow traditions of their ancestors, they spend more money on festivals in their village. From time to time without missing any event they do pujas just like their fore fathers did it's their tradition to follow their ancestors. Cultural practices and customs practiced by this village are munda nacha which is very sacred to them. They kill animals as offers to the gods and drinking local alcohol and do dance around camp fire which they call it sacred fire. These festivals are practiced

in this village dushera, nacha, changu nrutya, adibasi mundary nacha, munda dance, chhau nrutya, changu dala, sampradu kirtan

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURES

Roads

This village has access to roads. A cc road is present inside the village and it is not in proper condition and there are no drainages at sides of this road. Nearby tarmac roads is 2 kms away from the village. The only Road available to get to the tarmac road is dirt track which is improper even for walking. This is also another reason for children not going to school. It is horrible for patients and pregnant women to travel on this road to get to nearby hospital. In case of emergency fire engine and

ambulance cannot get in to this village through this dirt track. In rainy season this road get so dirty and slippery in which villagers cannot even walk on this road. By providing necessary roads facilities to this village will increase literacy of the the children by going to nearby schools, health of the villagers by taking patients to the nearby hospitals in time of emergency and transportation.

Electricity

This village has access to electricity. But only 60 households has access that to 6 to 12 hours in the daytime and they too don't have access in the night time and remaining 10 households don't even have access to electricity even in the daytime. There sources of light is kerosene lamps, children are unable to study in the night due to no acess to electricity.by providing necessary electrical facilities will be helpful to the villagers. Villagers are facing many problems because of no access to electricity.

Community buildings

There are no community buildings in this village; these villagers are using church as community center for meetings. This village needs community center, community hall and committee members. Through community buildings everyone can gather at one place and can discuss about their problems, planning for upcoming events and it will increase communication between them. In case any bigger problem committee members will settle down the matter without involving any officials or outsiders. There is no NTFP godown in this village by providing NTFP godown with weigh machine will be helpful. Drying yard is not available in this village, drying is the oldest method of preserving food; Compared with other methods, drying is quite simple.In this village there is no drying yard; Dried foods keep well because the moisture content is so low that spoilage organisms cannot grow. Many kinds of fresh fruits, vegetables, herbs, meat, and fish can be dried. By building a drying yard in this village people can dry the suitable foods for drying

and can preserve the food for hard times like in summer and these people no need of staying hungry in hard times.

COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

Panchayat

Panchayat of this village is located in haladikudar village which is 4kms far from the village. Sarpanch of this village is not from this village, meeting of palli sabha not held in last 12 months, 1 male ward member is from this village, and no female ward member is from this village. Nearest haat is held weekly in Khuntagaon which is 7kms far from the village, nearest fertilizers and seeds market is in khutagaon which is 7kms far from the village, nearest mandi is in khutagaon which is 7 kms far from the village.

SHG's

There has been activity of self-help group (SGH) in this village. Women of this village are also participating actively in this group. There are some groups of SGH's in this village. 62 females from 70 households are participating in SHG groups. Through this group they are lending money for agriculture, education, live stock and health purposes with low interests. By strengenthing this group in this village improve the villager's livelihood.

Major Economic activities

Food, clothing, health, education, agriculture, festivals, alcohol and tobacco, purchase of household items, marriage and death ceremony are major household expenditure going on in this village. Household's expenditure for a year given in the table below:-

Purpose	Expenditure in a year for 70 HH's
Food	303500
Clothing	165500
Health	105400
Education	91,700
Agriculture	69350

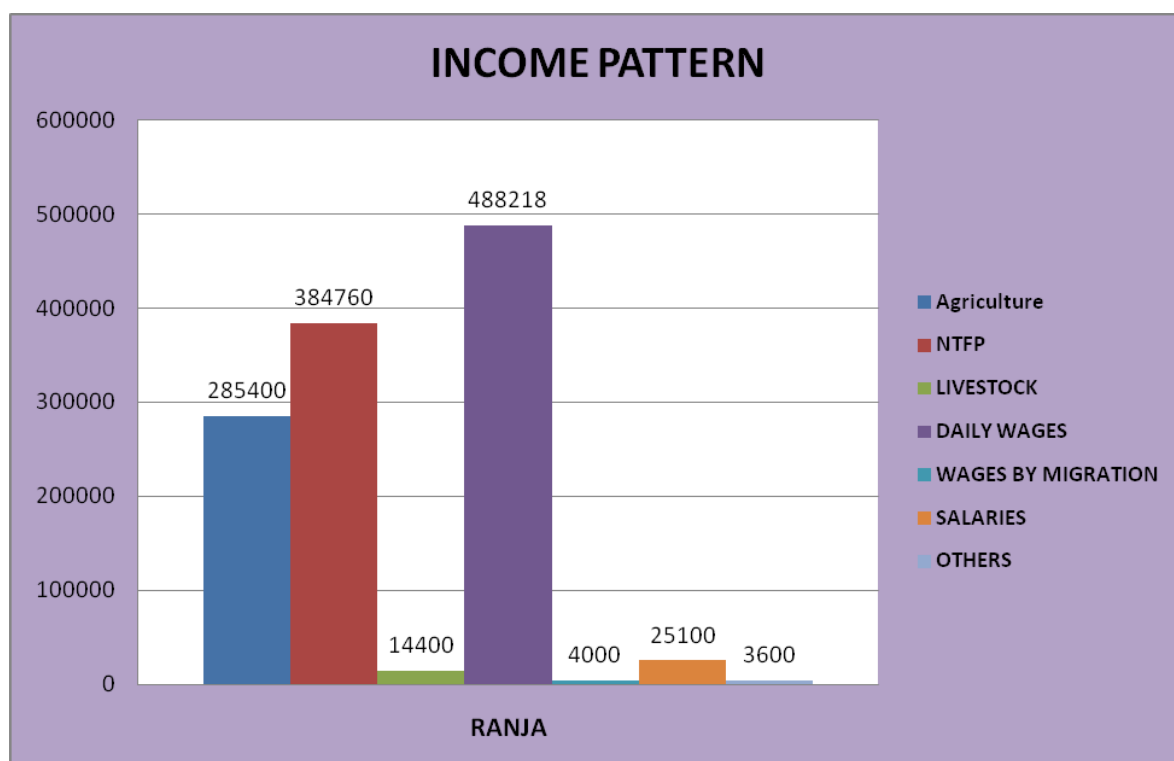
Festivals	127600
Alcohol/tobacco	53200
others	4500
Total	931800

These people are spending more money on festivals rather than on education and also spending more money on clothing rather than on agriculture.

Source of income

Sources of income for these villagers are agriculture, NTFP, live stock, daily wages, salaries and others, wages from migration. These people are getting more income from wages, because of no proper irrigation facilities, water facilities and being hilly region these people are getting less income from agriculture and also these villagers are showing more interest on daily wages and NTFP.

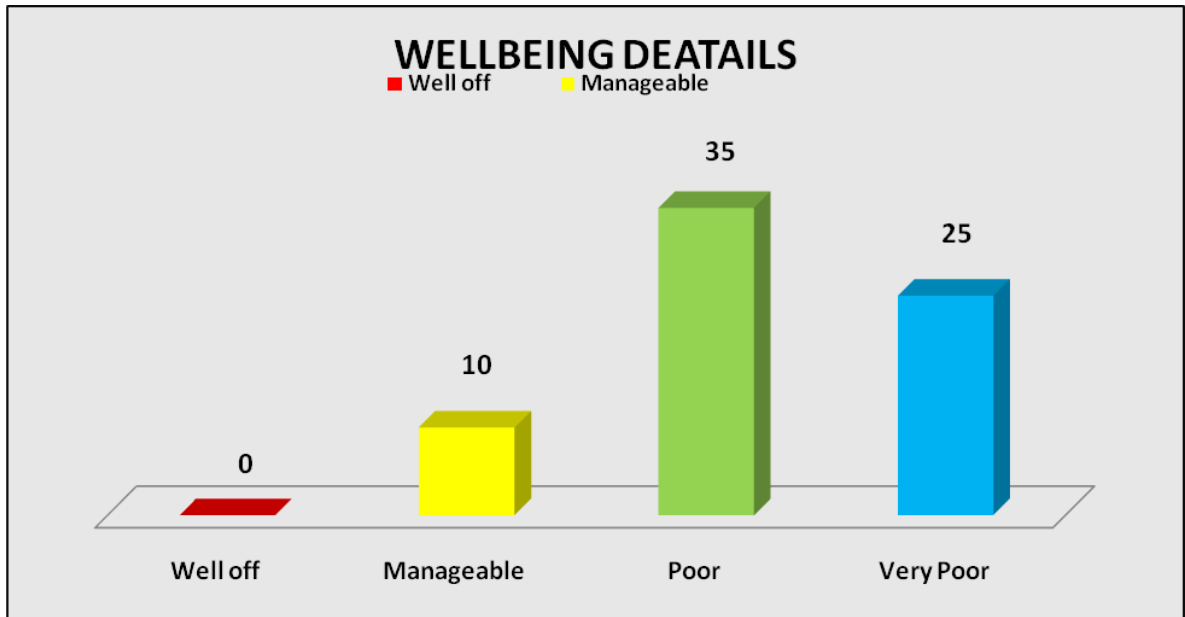
SOURCE OF INCOME	INCOME
AGRICULTURE	285400
NTFP	384760
LIVESTOCK	14400
DAILY WAGES	488218
WAGES BY MIGRATION	4000
SALARIES	25100
OTHERS	3600



By collecting NTFP in nearby forests and by selling them in nearby villages and towns they are earning money. They are trading the livestock either for money or goods they desired; buyers of those livestock are local businessmen for their business purposes.

Socio-Economic Profile

Well being Rank	No of HH	Criteria (as developed by the villagers) to access the well being status.
Well-off	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Own 4 to 10 acres of land. • Good earning from cultivation. • Stay in a good house. • Members of HH have multiple source of earning or have Service person. • Have surplus food grain. • Own Agriculture implements. • Have good nos. of livestock population
Managable	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Own 3 to 4 acres of land. • Average earning from cultivation. • Have seasonal business as a secondary source of earning. • Manages to get food through out the year • Makes loan at the time of urgency. • Own some livestock to manage his affair.
Poor	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May own 1 to 2 acres of land. • Manage to get 6 months food from his land • Does agriculture labour in others field, Also seasonally migrates? • Own some small ruminants. • Always in debts trap.
Very poor	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having no or very less land. • Don't have enough food to eat throughout the year • Depend on wage labour /migration • Don't have any valuable physical assets. • No or very less no of small ruminants. • House is thatched, partially broken.
Total	70	



NRM AND LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT

NRM

Natural resource management refers to the management of natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants and animals, with a particular focus on how management affects the quality of life for both present and future generations (stewardship). Natural resource management deals with managing the way in which people and natural landscapes interact. It brings together land use planning, water management, biodiversity conservation, and the future sustainability of industries like agriculture, mining, tourism, fisheries and forestry. It recognises that people and their livelihoods rely on the health and productivity of our landscapes, and their actions as stewards of the land play a critical role in maintaining this health and productivity.

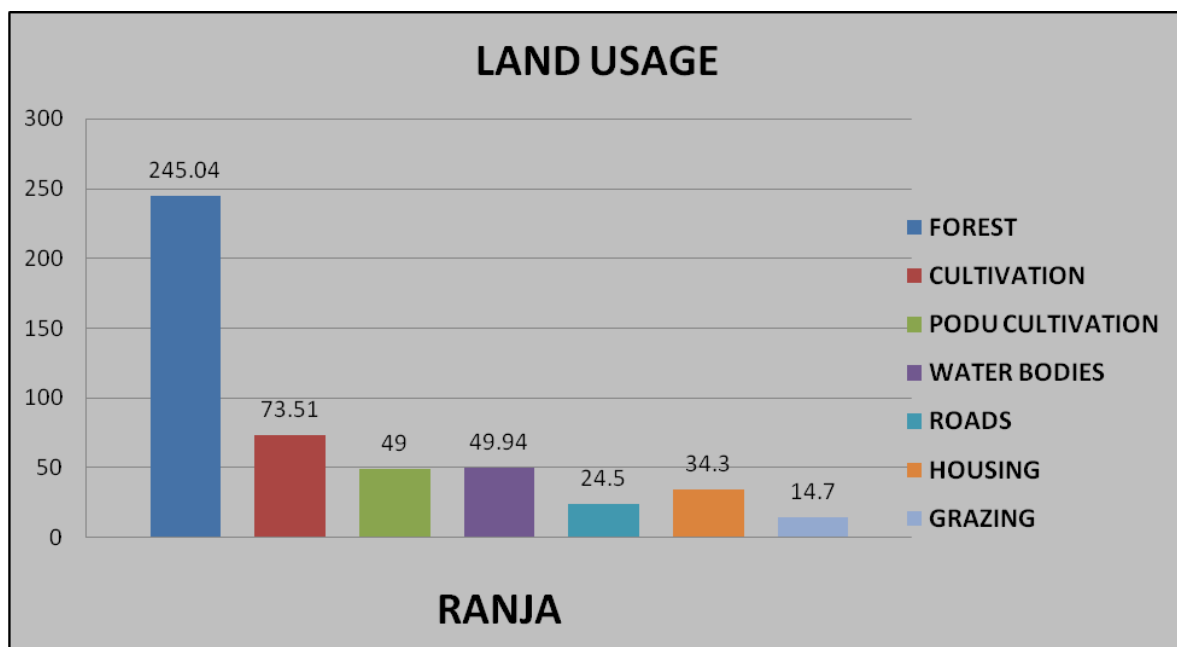
- Severe Soil erosion
- Poor Productivity,
- Undulated Topology, ,
- Uncontrolled Drainage,
- Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion,
- Unbunded up lands,
- Poor soil status,
- Lack of vegetationunmindful agricultural intensification,
- over use of marginal lands,
- imbalanced use of fertilizers,
- organic matter depletion and deteriorating soil health,
- Extensive diversion of prime agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses,
- misuse and inefficient use of irrigation water,
- depleting aquifers,
- salinisation of fertile lands and water logging,

- Deforestation, biodiversity loss and genetic erosion, and climate change are the main underlying causes.

Solutions for these problems are Construction of new WHS. construction of new wells and farm ponds, land development (bundling strengthening, masonry check dam, land levelling, and stone terracing,) renovation of existing water bodies, construction of new water bodies different soil conservation measures from ridge to valley LBCD's and gully plugs and stone outlets, horticultural and forest species plantation through convergence like mango, cashew etc.

Usage of the land

Around and the Ranja 245.04 hectares land is covered with forest, 73.51 hectares land is used for cultivation, podu cultivation is done in 49 hectares land, water bodies occupied 49.94 hectares land, 24.50 hectares land is used by roads, 34.30 hectares land is used for housing and 14.70 hectares land is used for grazing.



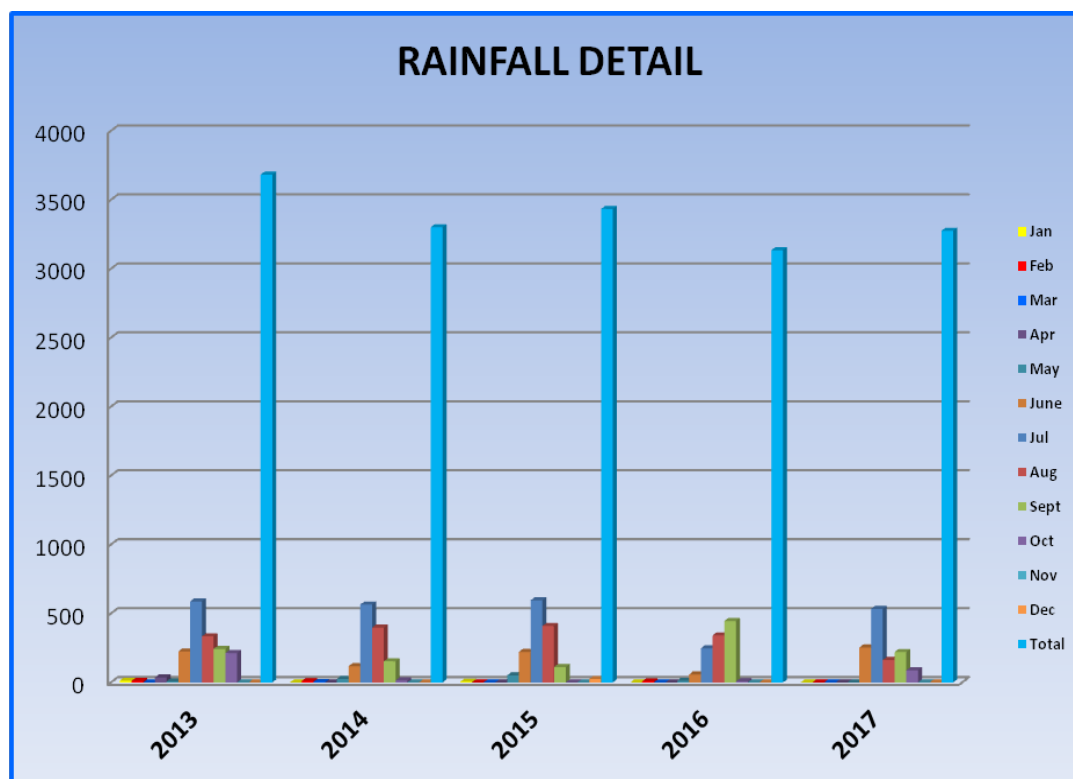
Existing Assets

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2013	12	10.80	0	36.00	7.40	225.20	587.20	334.40	243.20	213.20	0	0	3682.4
2014	0	9.80	3.60	0	25.40	118.00	564.80	397.60	153.08	15.00	0	0	3301.28
2015	5.10	0	0	0	51.20	221.40	595.40	409.10	111.50	0	0	25	3433.7
2016	0	7.0	0	0	12.00	58.10	246.90	340.80	445.00	8.00	0	0	3133.8
2017	0	0	0	0	0	253.80	533.40	163.20	220.00	88.20	0	0	3275.6

Existing Assets (Works already completed under different schemes including works undertaken by farmers independently)					
Sl. No.	Name of the work	Survey No./Local Name	Quantity (Nos./RMTS)	Amount Spent (In Rs.)	Programme
1	POND	60	1.12 ACRES	NA	BLOCK

Rainfall Data (In mm.)- Last 5 Yrs.

Total	17.1	27.6	3.6	36	96	876.5	2527.7	1645.1	1172.78	324.4	0	25	6751.78
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FRA STATUS

Total FRA land occupied by the villagers is 157 acres. From this land FRA patta was awarded for only 7 households that only some acres has been awarded. There are 33 households without land in this village. By awarding FRA lands to these landless households more helpful to them for doing cultivation.

As the tribes began to diversify their livelihoods from hunting and gathering into farming they inevitably began to colonise forest areas around their settlements, clearing and shaping the terrain into permanent fields in gentler foothills and following a rotational practice of cultivating for short spells on steeper hills (typically between 30% to 60% slope) by clearing and burning the vegetation in small patches of forests, growing crops for three years and abandoning it to let

vegetation grow before returning to use it a few years later. Promulgation of various forest laws by the state made the ST habitat into a new category as 'state forest', froze the process of further land colonization by the tribes, put restrictions on their use of forests which they considered theirs and forbade the practice of shifting cultivation as it was considered primitive and destructive. While all forest laws had provisions to exclude areas in use by local people for habitat and farming and settlement of such areas in their name while demarcating state forest boundaries, implementation on the ground posed problems because the STs often inhabited interior areas in a hilly and mountainous terrain without any roads, lived in small and dispersed settlements, were not known as prominent farming communities unlike the plains-dwellers, were unfamiliar with written laws and the legal processes of land settlement and the settlement process was carried out by outsiders with little or no affinity with STs or understanding of their customs, culture and economy.

Livelihoods

Livelihood of these villagers consists of primary and secondary occupation. Their livelihood is very interesting they are hard workers because of being illiterates and lack of proper knowledge they are earning less amount than they deserved for their hard work. These villagers livelihood is doing agriculture, collecting Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) from the nearby forest, they work as daily wagers in nearby villages or migrated to other place, some of them are salaried works as sweeper, cooks, peons in government or private schools, they also get paid by doing various other works. They are also domesticating live stock for various purposes like cultivation, dairy production, for trading, for poultry etc.

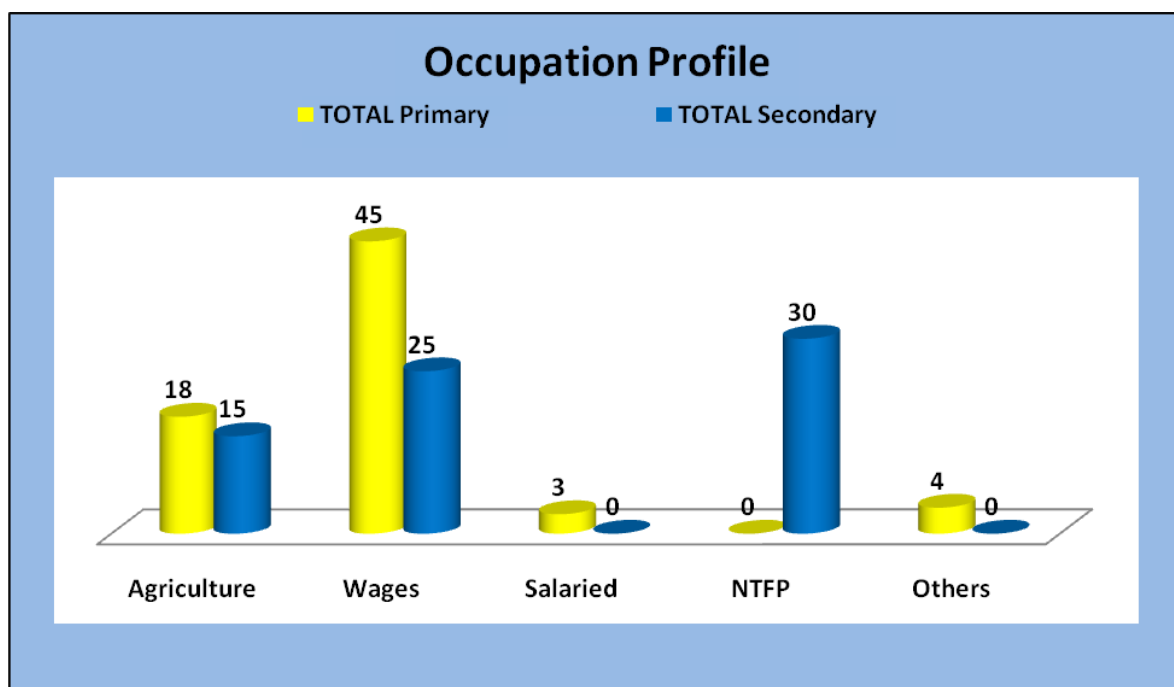
By providing goatry and poultry with sheds and necessary vaccination for the livestock to the villagers will increase the livelihood.

The major primary livelihood of these people is agriculture but due to being hilly region and scarcity of water for farming, due to no proper rains and no

proper irrigation facilities and lack of knowledge on agriculture and lack of water facilities are forcing the villagers to show more interest in daily wages and NTFP and for this reason daily wages became their primary livelihood. Secondary livelihood is daily wages and NTFP.

Occupation	TOTAL	
	Primary	Secondary
Agriculture	18	15
Wages	45	25
Salaried	3	0
NTFP	0	30
Others	4	0
Total	70	70

From the data collected from this village we came to conclusion that people of this village are more interest in daily wages as their primary livelihood and NTFP as their secondary livelihood. 45 HH's are going for daily wages as livelihood where only 18 HH's are doing agriculture 3 HH's are interested in getting paid every month as salaried are doing as primary and 30 HH's are collecting NTFP in near nearby forest and selling in nearby villages they chooses this as their secondary livelihood.



NTFP (Non-timber forest products)

NTFP is collected from forest around village; villagers are using this NTFP collected for their own purposes or they will sell the collected NTFP to local businessmen for money or they will trade for desired household goods.

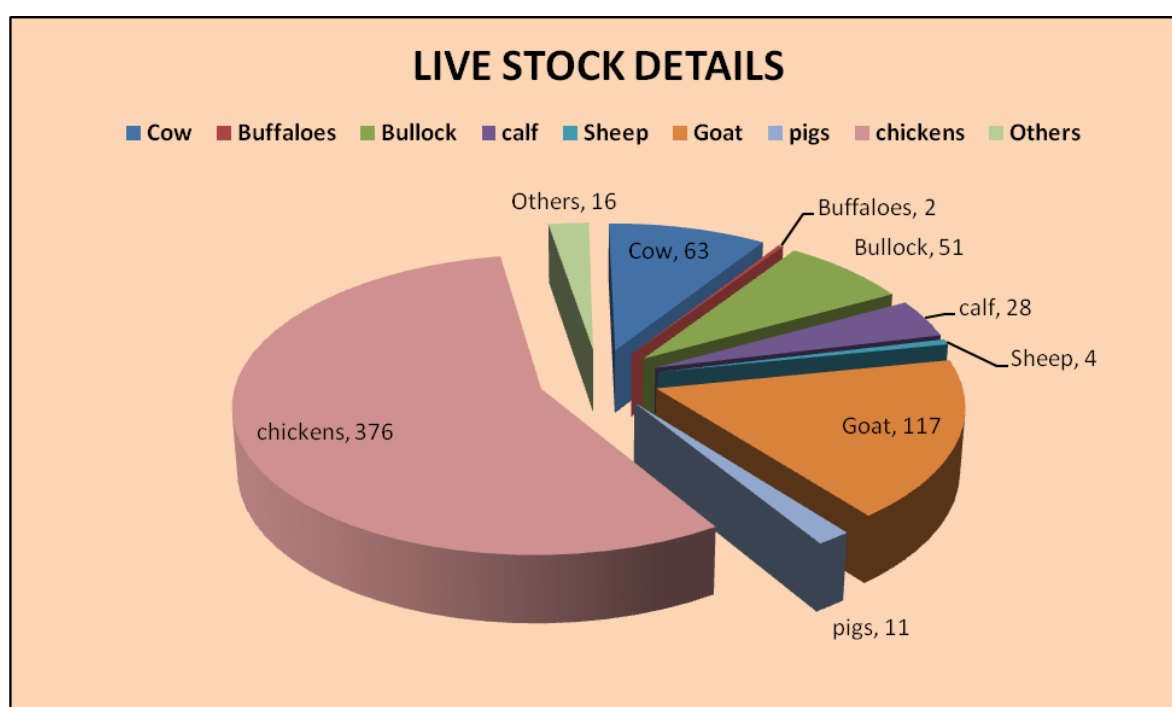
NAME OF THE NTFP	QUANTITY COLLECTED(KG)	BUYER	INCOME
KENDUPATRA	2212	MERCHANT	12856
MAHULA	144	MERCHANT	12000
TULA	1300	MERCHANT	11800

Livestock

People of Ranja are domesticating various livestock like cows, buffaloes, bullocks, calf's, sheep's, goats, pigs, chickens, others. By providing shelters, by conducting animal health camps and vaccination for the livestock will increase the health and growth of the livestock. They are domesticating these livestock for various purposes like bullocks for cultivation, cows, buffaloes and goats for dairy products, sheep, pigs and chicken for meat. Cows and bullock are kept for supporting agricultural activities but not for commercial purposes. Goat, sheep,

cock etc are mainly sold at the time of requirements & scarcity periods. In some occasions & festivals they also used goats & cocks for self consumption.

Name of village	Cow	Buffaloes	Bullock	calf	Sheep	Goat	pigs	chickens	Others
RANJA	63	2	51	28	4	117	11	376	16
TOTAL	63	2	51	28	4	117	11	376	16



This village requires introduction of improved breeds for further escalation of income from livestock. By providing goatry and poultry and sheds for livestock will be more helpful to their livelihood.

Local Wage Labor

97 persons from 70 households are doing daily wage works as matikosa, as labor, as farming labor, as house work, as soil worker, as NREGS road workers and most of the people are working as labor in nearby villages for daily wages. Combining all of them they worked for 3910 days and their income is 506960 rupees. This income is for one year.

LOCAL WAGE LABOR DETAILS		
NO. OF PERSONS	NO. OF DAYS	AMOUNT
5	20	12200
7	30	24000
67	40	367360
1	50	5000
13	60	92400
1	90	6000

MIGRATION

By providing petty shops or businesses, cycle repairing, mobile repairing or any other form of works will decrease the migration of this village. Maximum people of Ranja village are interested in daily wages than any other works agriculture and allied activities to fulfill their income and livelihood. This village experience drought like period during May to September because of that they face severe food scarcity and requires more income to survive that period and they are only earning 40 to 50 rupees for their agricultural labor works and daily wages. However about 2 persons migrate (seasonally) to neighboring districts to get employment in agricultural off seasons working as masons, roadworkers, farm labor etc.

MIGRATION			
CURRENT STATUS	NO OF PERSONS	NO OF DAYS	ANNUAL INCOME
People migrated	2	80	10000 (migrated period)

MARKETS

In this village Haat bazaar is located at 7 kms far in Khuntagaon village and it is conducted weekly and villagers will buy required household items from this Haat bazaar. Town market is located 17 kms faraway

from the village in Bonei. These villagers will not attend to town market because of the distance and there is no transportation and villagers cannot visit town market by walk on dirt track. Nearby mandi, seeds and fertilizers shops are available in Khuntagaon which is 7 kms far away from the village. By providing markets and shops will be helpful villagers, then no need to go to another places for buying household item and it also give employment for some people. And also by providing fertilizers and seeds shop will helpful farmers for doing agriculture.

Financial services

People of this village are lending money lenders with higher interest rates which is very difficult for the villagers while repaying the debts this also one of the reasons for the villagers for being in continuous debts. This village has no any access to banking services because the bank is too far away from the village. Nearby bank available for this village is in Khuntagaon it is almost 7 kms far from the village and so villagers are not showing any interest in banking services and this also reason for them to lend money from money lenders though interests are higher, they are also lending money from SGH group for various purposes like health issues, for agricultural uses etc.

Agriculture and other production systems

Agriculture is main occupation of this village but because of proper facilities like no water availability for crops and lack of knowledge on agriculture and not availability of best seed and fertilizers and increased price of seeds and fertilizers are forcing them to do dailywages maximum number of households are choosing daily wages over agriculture but some household people are doing agriculture and growing crops like paddy, biri, ganjei, corn, rasi, jatangi.

People of this village practice a special kind of cultivation known as "PODU CULTIVATION" or it is also called as slash and burn cultivation. This cultivation involves clearing the jungle on the hill slopes, burning the trees and growing crops on the ashes. This method does not require fertilizers, chemicals, pesticides or insecticides. Organically grown, the

products are naturally flavoured. For these people podu cultivation offers certain advantages over settled cultivation: the management is simple and farming requires no special inputs or implements. All that is needed is a hoe and human labour.

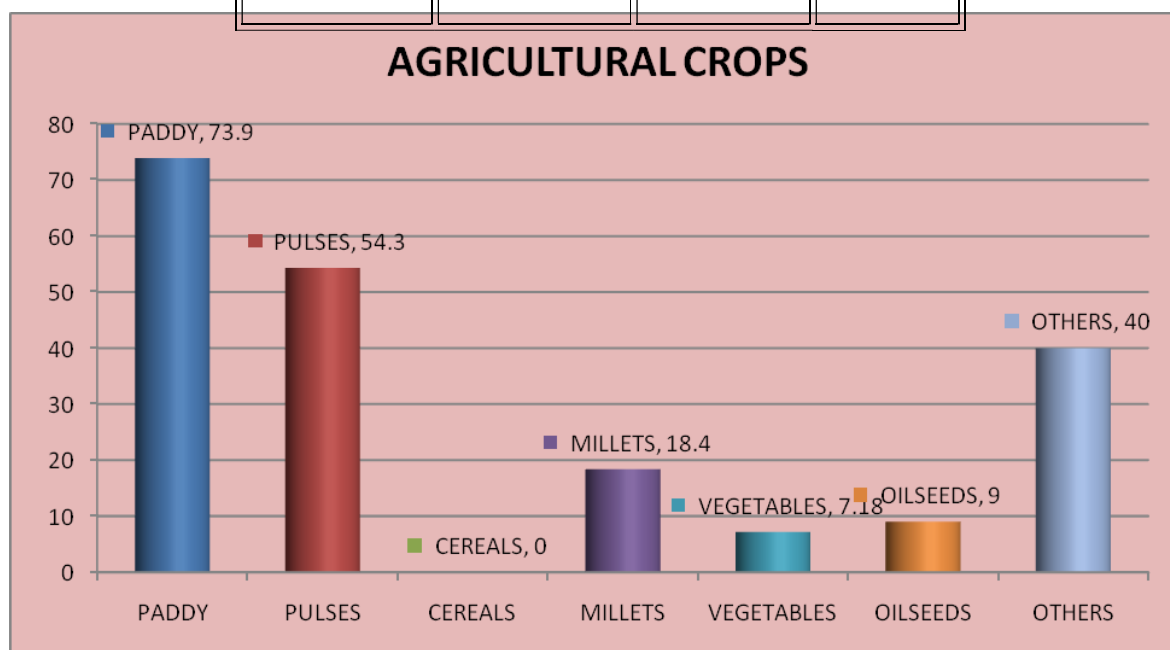
Crop productivity is low but so is the investment for the crops in this cultivation. Podu cultivation in this village is practiced summer season that means in the RABI season. These villagers cultivate corn, mandia, Jana, kaju, kangu, hudang, kandula, dungurani in podu cultivation. The most remarkable feature of Podu cultivation is that almost all varieties of cereals and vegetables are grown in one plot.

Every year they cultivate in two seasons khariff and Rabi. Mostly they cultivate paddy, biri, ganjei, corn, rasi, jatanngi. Cashew and mango are grown more in this village. They generally practice traditional methods of cultivation such as plough, land preparation, sowing seeds, weeding and harvesting etc in all kinds of land via low land, medium land and also up lands which leads to low agricultural production. Generally people believe that if they use more fertilizer then production will be more. The practice of using fertilizers, motivated by some traders due to Government subsidies in fertilizers etc. has not led to sustainable gain for the Farmers. On the other hand it has been observed that after some years, the top soil becomes infertile and productivity of land has also declined.

Moreover the people are also unable to use more quantities of fertilizer due to poor economic base. These people maximum use own preserved seeds because prices are too high for them by at seeds shop. And the germination and yield of these seeds is less. People have to use more quantity of seeds at the time of sowing. The cropping pattern depends on monsoon as there is lack of irrigation facilities. People practice single cropping during the monsoon. However in low lands that too in a specific area, they cultivate a smaller amount of summer paddy. They cultivate maize and pulses in a small area. The most of cultivating area consists of hilly and sloppy lands. This area lacks water harvesting structures and canals. Most of the available canals are seasonal in

nature and there are also no other sources of irrigation facilities available.

Type of crops	Coverage (Acres)	Output(KG)	Income
PADDY	73.9	1475	7250
CEREALS	0	0	0
PULSES	54.3	2450	12690
MILLETS	18.4	981	36780
VEGETABLES	7.18	837	18645
Oilseeds	9	1875	9465
OTHERS	40	982	6712



Farmers are not earning deserved amount of money through cultivation because of the buyers. Buyers are buying these crops from villagers for less amount of money and they are selling for profits in the outside markets which not fair at all to the farmers. There is way for this

problem by rotating money inside the village itself through SHG's what I mean is by giving money from SHG's to farmers for agricultural expenses and later buying crops from farmers and selling in the market is done SHG's and buy returning the amount they deserved will be look after by SHG's

By providing proper irrigation facilities, seeds and fertilizers to the farmers with proper guidance will increase the yielding of the crops. Most of the cultivable land is upland and people are dependent on monsoon/ rainwater for cultivation. Due to weather changes agricultural production has suffered.

Horticulture

The horticulture sector which includes a wide variety of crops such as fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plants, cashew etc. is nowadays recognised as an important sector for potential diversification and value addition in agriculture. It has been recognised that growing horticulture crops is now an ideal option to improve livelihood security, enhance employment generation, and attain income and food security, and increase income through value addition.

Food and Nutrition security

From the household survey it was found that, the average food security from own land is 5.5 months. As most of the farmers are marginal farmers, 90% of land is upland, and they use traditional practice of agriculture, the harvest they get is not sufficient for consumption for the whole year. From house hold survey and from focused group discussion it was found that, the most crisis period is April to November of each year. Therefore, villagers want to learn new techniques of agriculture through which, they can increase the production of upland paddy and millet, and thus can meet their food security from their land. cultivating traditional nutrition-dense food crops; introduction of labour savings food processing technologies to promote use of traditional crops; focus on nutrition-dense interventions

such as kitchen gardens, backyard poultry and goat rearing; and convergence with government programmes to address gaps in the areas of food availability, health, water and sanitation. By training children in residential schools and SHG members on malnutrition, locally available nutritious foods, preparation of nutritious food with local materials, sanitation and alcohol abuse

NRM-PATCH PLANNING

Illustrative summary of present use and status

Name of patch	Plot #s	Area, ha	Owners	Present use	Present status
PATCH-1	218,281,342,340,339,338,337,336,335,334,333,332,331,330,329,328,327,326,325,324,323,322,321,277,276,275,274,273,272,271,270,268,267,266,265,264,263,262,261,260,259,258,257,256,255,254,253,252,251,250,248,247,246,245,244,243,242,241,240,239,238,237,236,235,234,233,232,231,230,229,228,227,226,225,224,223,222,221,220,219,218,217,216,215,214,213,212,211,210,209,208,206,205,191,190,188	303.08	Narasni Mundari,Mangari Munda,Mangari Munda,ChintaMani Mundari,Satyabati Mundari ,Sibil Munda ,Purtu Munadri,Idei Behuri,Manjari Mundari,Sambei Mundari,Sukanta Munda ,Dukha Nayak,Kali Munadari,Durjyodhana Mundari,Babi Mundari,Raibari Nayak,Munguli Munadri,Subasini Nayak,Sardi Behuri,Buduni Behuri,Sama Mundari,Laxmi	Paddy Pulses Millets Vegetables Oil seeds	Sever Soil erosion Un bunded up lands Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion. Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage
PATCH-2	400,396,385,384,383,382,381,379,378,377,376,375,374,373,372,371,370,369,368,367,366,365,364,363,362,361,360,359,358,357,356,355,354,353,352,351,350,349,348,347,346,345,343,342,341,340,339,338,337,336,335,334,333,332,331,330,329,328,327,326,325,324,323,322,321,212	256.65	AsiANI Mundari,Santi Munda,Mukhi Mundari,Mali Dehuri,Nalita Dehuri,Dhubuli Nayak,Sambari Mundari,Rajani Nayak,Ganagamani Mundari,Sumitra Mundari,Andhari Nayak,Gharsani Nayak,Paluni Nayak,Gurubari Nayak,Kanduni Nayak,Debaki Saunta Mangi	Pulses Millets Oil seeds	Soil erosion Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage
PATCH-3	114,397,394,393,181,320,179,178,177,176,172,171,170,169,168,162,161,160,159,158,157,156,155,154,153,152,151,150,149,148,147,146,145,144,143,142,141,140,139,138,137,136,135,134,133,132,131,130,129,128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,112,111,110,109,108,107,106,105,104,103,102,101,100,99,98,97,96,95,94,93,92,91,90,89,88,87,86,85,84,83,82,81,80,79,76	143.65	Malati Nayak,Guru Nayak,Bali Nayak,Srimati Nayak,Ainthu Mundari,Gurubari Nayak,Putuki Behuri,Malani Behuri,Pulungi Mundari,Sumitra Mundari,Niali Nayak,Kandari Behuri,jiuni Behuri,Subani Behuri,Pati Behuri,Pakuli Behuri	Paddy Pulses Millets Oil seeds	Sever Soil erosion Bunding Problem Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion. Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage

PATCH-4	75,21,20,19,18,17,13,12,399,398,391,392,395,390,389,388,22,74,73,72,71,70,69,68,67,66,65,64,63,62,61,60,59,58,57,56,55,54,53,52,51,50,49,48,47,46,45,44,43,42,41,40,39,38,37,36,35,34,33,32,31,30,29,28,27,26,25,24,23,11,10,9,8,7,6,5,3,2,1	213.64	Srimati Nayak,Ainthu Mundari,Gurubari Nayak,Putuki Behuri,Malani Behuri,Pulungi Mundari,Sumitra Mundari,Niali Nayak,Kandari Behuri, Jiuni Behuri,Subani Behuri,Pati Behuri,Pakuli Behuri,Sagi Nayak,Basnti Mundari,Suramani Mundari,Parbati Nayak,Subhadra Nayak,Parbati Mundari,Basan Behuri,Kunkuli Nayak,Damani Behuri	Paddy Pulses Millets Oil seeds	Sever Soil erosion Bunding Problem Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion. Undulated Topology
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Illustrative summary of problems

Name of patch	Plot #s	Area, ha	Owners	Present use	Present status
PATCH-1	218,281,342,340,339,338,337,336,335,334,333,332,331,330,329,328,327,326,325,324,323,322,321,277,276,275,274,273,272,271,270,268,267,266,265,264,263,262,261,260,259,258,257,256,255,254,253,252,251,250,248,247,246,245,244,243,242,241,240,239,238,237,236,235,234,220,219,217,216,215,214,213,212,211,210,209,208,206,205,191,190,188	303.08	Narasni Mundari,Mangari Munda,Mangari Munda,ChintaMani Mundari,Satyabati Mundari ,Sibil Munda ,Purtu Munadri,Idei Behuri,Manjari Mundari,Sambei Mundari,Sukanta Munda ,Dukha Nayak,Kali Munadari,Durjyodhana Mundari,Babi Mundari,Raibari Nayak,Munguli Munadri,Subasini Nayak,Sardi Behuri,Buduni Behuri,Sama Mundari,Laxmi	Class-III, Soil depth 22.5to 45cm Slope-1-3%	Sever Soil erosion Un bunded up lands Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion. Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage
PATCH-2	400,396,385,384,383,382,381,379,378,377,376,375,374,373,372,371,370,369,368,367,366,365,364,363,362,361,360,359,358,357,356,355,354,353,352,351,350,349,348,347,346,345,343,342,341,340,339,338,337,336,335,334,333,332,331,330,329,328,327,326,325,324,323,322,321,277,276,275,274,273,272,271,270,268,267,266,265,264,263,262,261,260,259,258,257,256,255,254,253,252,251,250,248,247,246,245,244,243,242,241,240,239,238,237,236,235,234,220,219,217,216,215,214,213,212,211,210,209,208,206,205,191,190,188	256.65	AsiANI Mundari,Santi Munda,Mukhi Mundari,Mali Dehuri,Nalita Dehuri,Dhubuli Nayak,Sambari Mundari,Rajani Nayak,Ganagamani Mundari,Sumitra Mundari,Andhari Nayak,Gharsani Nayak,Paluni Nayak,Gurubari Nayak,Kanduni Nayak,Debaki Saunta,Mangi Nayak,Santi Nayak,Chandamani Mundari,Pana Mundari,Rebati Nayak	Class-IV, Soil depth 7.5-22.5-cm Slope-8-10%	Soil erosion Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage
PATCH-3	114,397,394,393,181,320,179,178,177,176,172,171,170,169,168,162,161,160,159,158,157,156,155,154,153,152,151,150,149,148,147,146,145,144,143,142,141,140,139,138,137,136,135,134,133,132,131,130,129,128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,112,111,110,109,108,107,106,105,104,103,102,101,100,99,98,97,96,95,94,93,92,91,90,89,88,87,86,85,84,83,82,81,80,79,76	143.65	Malati Nayak,Guru Nayak,Bali Nayak,Srimati Nayak,Ainthu Mundari,Gurubari Nayak,Putuki Behuri,Malani Behuri,Pulungi Mundari,Sumitra Mundari,Niali Nayak,Kandari Behuri,jiuni Behuri,Subani Behuri,Pati Behuri,Pakuli Behuri	Class-III, Soil depth 22.5to 45cm Slope-1-3%	Sever Soil erosion Bunding Problem Heavy run off in the downstream and bank erosion. Undulated Topology Uncontrolled Drainage

Illustrative patch-wise summary of proposed treatment

Item #	Name of patch	Intervention	Owner (s)	Owner's Plot #	Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Plot #	Area, ha	Budget, Rs	Labour, person days	Material, Rs	MGREGS, Rs	MPA, Rs	People, Rs	Year of work	Proposed land use
1	Patch -1	WHS	Govt	380	Narasni Mundari,Mangari Munda,Mangari Munda,ChintaMani Mundari,Satyabati Mundari ,Sibil Munda ,Purtu Munadri,Idei Behuri,Manjari Mundari,Sambei	277,276,275,274,273, 272,271,270,268,267, 266,265,264,263,262, 261,260,259,258,257, 256,255,254,253,252, 251,250,248,247,246, 245,244,243,242,241,	50.23	8 la kh s							
		Stone bunding	Pvt & Govt	181,303,94	,Sardi Behuri,Buduni Behuri,Sama Mundari,Laxmi Mundari,Pulungi Mundari,Somabari	181,303,94	20.24	4 la kh s							
		Filed Bunding &land leveling	Pvt	218,281,342 ,340,339,33 8,337,336,3 35,334,333, 332,331,330 ,329,328,32	Andhari Nayak,Gharsani Nayak,Paluni Nayak,Gurubari Nayak,Kanduni Nayak,Debaki Saunta,Mangi Nayak,Santi Nayak,Chandamani Mundari,Pana Mundari,Rebati	218,281,342,340,339, 338,337,336,335,334, 333,332,331,330,329, 328,327,326,325,324, 323,322,321	30.81	6 la kh s							
		LBCD	Govt	181,182.183 ,184,303	Malati Nayak,Guru Nayak,Bali Nayak,Srimati Nayak,Ainthu Mundari,Gurubari Nayak,Putuki Behuri,Malani Behuri,Pulungi Mundari,Sumitra		10 no,s	1 la kh s							
1	Patch -1	Well	Pvt	335,334,333 ,332,	Kandari Behuri, Jiuni Behuri,Subani Behuri,Pati Behuri,Pakuli Behuri,Sagi Navak,Basnti	335,334,333,332,	5no's	2. 5 la kh							

Item #	Name of patch	Intervention	Owner (s)	Owner's Plot #	Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Plot #	Area, ha	Budget, Rs	Labour, person days	Material, Rs	MGREGS, Rs	MPA, Rs	People, Rs	Year of work	Proposed land use
		Farm pond	Pvt	331,330,329,328,327,326,325,262,261,260,259,258	Narasni Mundari,Mangari Munda,Mangari Munda,ChintaMani Mundari,Satyabati Mundari Sibil Munda, Puru	331,330,329,328,327,326,325,262,261,260,259,258	3 no's	3 lakhs							

Item #	Name of patch	Intervention	Owner (s)	Owner's Plot #	Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Plot #	Area, ha	Budget, Rs	Labour, person days	Material, Rs	MGREGS, Rs	MPA, Rs	People, Rs	Year of work	Proposed land use
1	Patch -2	CHECK DAM	Govt	376	Subasini Nayak,Sardi Behuri,Buduni Behuri,Sama Mundari,Laxmi Mundari,Pulungi Mundari,Somabari Mundari,AsiANI	400,396,385,384,383,382,381,379,378,377,376,375,374,373,372	10.26	51 lakhs							
		Stone bunding	Pvt & Govt	378,379,380,38	Nalita Dehuri,Dhubuli Nayak,Sambari Mundari,Rajani Nayak,Ganagamani Mundari,Sumitra Mundari.Andhari	378,379,380,38	8.24	1.60 lakhs							

		Filed Bunding &land leveling	Pvt	369,368 ,367,36 6,365,3 64,363, 362,361 ,360,35 9,358,3 57,356, 355,354 ,353,35 2,351,3	Kanduni Nayak,Debaki Saunta,Mangi Nayak,Santi Nayak,Chandamani Mundari,Pana Mundari,Rebati Nayak,Malati Nayak,Guru Nayak,Bali Nayak,Srimati Nayak,Ainthu Mundari	369,368,367,366,365,364,3 63,362,361,360,359,358,35 7,356,355,354,353,352,351 ,350,349,348,347,346,345, 343,212	12.62	2. 4 la ks							
		LBCD	Govt	378,379 ,380	Gurubari Nayak,Putuki Behuri,Malani Behuri,Pulungi Mundari,Sumitra Mundari,Niali Nayak,Kandari Behuri,jiuni Behuri,Subani Behuri,Pati Behuri,Pakuli		5no,s	0. 5 la kh s							

Item #	Name of patch	Intervention	Owner (s)	Owner's Plot #	Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Plot #	Area, ha	Budget, Rs	Labour, person days	Material, Rs	MGREGS, Rs	MPA, Rs	People, Rs	Year of work	Proposed land use
3	Patch -3	CHECK DAM	Govt	100	Sagi Nayak,Basnti Mundari,Suramani Mundari,Parbati Nayak,Subhadra Nayak,Parbati Mundari,Basan Behuri,Kunkuli Nayak,Damani Behuri	114,397,394,393,181,320,179,178,177,176,172,171,170,169,168,162,161,160,159,158,157,156,155,154,153,152,151,150,149,148,147,146,145,144,143,142,141,140,139,138,137,136,135,134,133,132,131,	50.46	5 lakhs							
		Stone bunding	Pvt & Govt	113,114,115	Narasni Mundari,Mangari Munda,Mangari Munda,ChintaMani Mundari,Satyabati Mundari ,Sibil Munda ,Purtu	378,379,380,38	20.38	4lakhs							
		Filed Bunding &land leveling	Pvt	130,129,128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,	Subasini Nayak,Sardi Behuri,Buduni Behuri,Sama Mundari,Laxmi Mundari,Pulungi Mundari,Somabari Mundari,AsiANI Mundari,Santi Munda,Mukhi Mundari,Mali	130,129,128,127,126,125,124,123,122,121,120,119,118,116,115,113,112,111,110,109,108,107,106,105,104,103,102,101,100,99,98,97,96,95,94,93,92,91,90,89,88,87,86,85,84,83,82,81,80,79,76	40.23	8 lakhs							

3	Patch -3	Well	Pvt	335,334,333 ,332,	Sumitra Mundari,Andhari Nayak,Gharsani Nayak,Paluni Nayak,Gurubari Nayak,Kanduni Nayak,Debaki Saunta,Mangi Nayak,Santi	108,107,106,105,104, 103,102,101,100,99,9 8,97	5no's	2. 5 la kh s							
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Illustrative Intervention-wise summary of activities and investment

Activity	Name s of Patch #s	Item #s (Tabl e 3)	Are a, ha	Owners	Beneficiaries	Total investm ent, Rs (lakhs)	MG RE GS, Rs	M PA , Rs	Pe opl e, Rs	Year (s) of work
WHS	Patch -1	1 no		Govt	Gurubari Nayak,Putuki Behuri,Malani Behuri,Pulungi Mundari,Sumitra Mundari,Niali Nayak,Kandari Behuri,jiuni Behuri,Subani Behuri,Pati Behuri,Pakuli Behuri,	10.0				
Checkd am	Patch -2,3,	3 no's		Govt	Sagi Nayak,Basnti Mundari,Suramani Mundari,Parbati Nayak,Subhadra Nayak,Parbati Mundari,Basan Behuri,Kunkuli Nayak,Damani Behuri	15.0				

Stone Bunding	Patch - 1,2,3,	69 ha	Govt	Narasni Mundari,Mangari Munda,Mangari Munda,ChintaMani Mundari,Satyabati Mundari ,Sibil Munda ,Purtu Munadri,Idei Behuri,Manjari Mundari,Sambei Mundari,Sukanta Munda ,Dukha Nayak	13.8				
Filed Bunding & land leveling	Patch - 1,2,3,	11 4.4 7 ha	Pvt	Kali Munadari,Durjyodhana Mundari,Babi Mundari,Raibari Nayak,Munguli Munadri,Subasini Nayak,Sardi Behuri,Buduni Behuri,Sama Mundari,Laxmi Mundari,Pulungi Mundari,Somabari Mundari,AsiANI Mundari,Santi Munda,Mukhi Mundari,Mali Dehuri	22.84				
LBCD	Patch - 1,2,3,	25 no's	Govt	Nalita Dehuri,Dhubuli Nayak,Sambari Mundari,Rajani Nayak,Ganagamani Mundari,Sumitra Mundari,Andhari Nayak,Gharsani Nayak,Paluni Nayak,Gurubari Nayak	2.5				
Well	Patch -1,3,	13 no's	Pvt	Kanduni Nayak,Debaki Saunta,Mangi Nayak,Santi Nayak,Chandamani Mundari,Pana Mundari,Rebati Nayak,Malati Nayak,Guru Nayak,Bali Nayak,Srimati Nayak,Ainthu Mundari	6.5				
Farm pond	Patch -1,	5 no's	Pvt	Gurubari Nayak,Putuki Behuri,Malani Behuri,Pulungi Mundari,Sumitra Mundari,Niali Nayak,Kandari Behuri,jiuni Behuri,Subani Behuri,Pati Behuri,Pakuli Behuri,Sagi Nayak,Basnti Mundari,Suramani Mundari,Parbati Nayak,Subhadra Nayak,Parbati Mundari,Basan Behuri,Kunkuli Nayak,Damani Behuri	5.0				

VILLAGE PLAN

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM)		
Description	Quantity	Amount in lakh's
Open well reonovation	1 no's	0.50
WAT		
WHS	4 no's	20.0
Open well	5 no's	2.50
Irrigation channel	900 meters	1.80
Farm ponds	2 no's	10.0
Land development	50 ha	10.0
TOTAL		44.8
HORTICULTURE		
Plantations:- Cashew, Mango	20 Ha	
Backyard horticulture:- Lemon, papaya, jack fruit, Banana.	70 HH's	
AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTION SYSTEM		
Vegetable cultivation	15 ha	
Sun flower, groundnut	10 ha	

LIVELIHOOD		
Description	Quantity	Amount
Goatry	60 HH's	
poultry	To SHG groups	
Goatary & Poultry shed	60 HH's	
Seasonal business	To SHG groups	
Revolving fund to SHG	To SHG groups	
Mushroom cultivation	To SHG groups	
Skill developmentTraining		
Mason	2 no's	
Pretty shop	1 no's	
Cycle repairing	1 no's	
Carpenter	3 no's	

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE		
Description	Quantity	Amount
Tube wells with solar tanks	6 no's	
Electricity access	10 HH's	
Cc road with dranaige	1.5 KM	
Toilets	48 no's	
Housing	23 no's	
Solar lanthers	70 no's	
Community hall	1 no's	
SHG workshed	1 no's	
NTFP processing and shed with weighing machine	1 no's	
Temple house	1 no's	
School building repair	1 no's	

HOUSEHOLD WISE WELLBEING RANKING

S.no	Head of the Households	Well Being Ranking	Family members	Age	Caste
1	Narasni Mundari	Poor	Narasni Mundari	38	PVTG
			Suramani Mundari	12	PVTG
			Panchami Mundari	10	PVTG
			Singirae Mundari	7	PVTG
			Chintamani Mundari	6	PVTG
2	Mangari Munda	Managable	Mangari Munda	50	PVTG
			Mansdi Munda	55	PVTG
			Swamima Munda	22	PVTG
			Raja Munda	18	PVTG
			Pandu Munda	15	PVTG
			Ram Munda	11	PVTG
			Sriharini Munda	20	PVTG
			Kunda Munda	11month	PVTG
3	Mangari Munda	Poor	Managari Munda	57	PVTG
			Mandu Munda	25	PVTG
			Barsha Munda	21	PVTG
			Mukhia Munda	17	PVTG
			Sarati Munda	27	PVTG
			Lalita Munda	20	PVTG
4	ChintaMani Mundari	Poor	ChintaMani Mundari	40	PVTG
			Somanth Mundari	45	PVTG
			Jileswari Mundari	25	PVTG
			Biseswari Mundari	22	PVTG
			Ahan Mundari	20	PVTG
			Sanjay Mundari	18	PVTG
5	Satyabati Mundari	Very Poor	Satyabati Mundari	57	PVTG
			Managara Mundari	62	PVTG
6	Sibil Munda	Very Poor	Sibil Munda	21	PVTG
			Ganesh Munda	27	PVTG
			Sibani Munda	13	PVTG
			Sumant Munda	5	PVTG
7	Purtu Munadri	Poor	Purtu Munadri	40	PVTG
			Jhusurmani Munadri	20	PVTG
			Mangare Munadri	15	PVTG
8	Idei Behuri	Managable	Idei Behuri	40	PVTG
9	Manjari Mundari	Poor	Manjari Mundari	52	PVTG
			Sanika Mundari	55	PVTG
			Julai Mundari	20	PVTG
			Singara Mundari	16	PVTG
			Hiramani Mundari	12	PVTG

S.no	Head of the Households	Well Being Ranking	Family members	Age	Caste
10	Sambei Mundari	Very Poor	Sambei Mundari	41	PVTG
			Sukram Mundari	44	PVTG
			Chanu Munadri	18	PVTG
			Kande Mundari	16	PVTG
11	Sukanta Munda	Very Poor	Sukanta Munda	32	PVTG
			Mansid Munda	25	PVTG
			Rayan Munda	2	PVTG
			Asita Munda	1	PVTG
12	Dukha Nayak	Poor	Dukha Nayak	30	PVTG
			Baysakkhu Nayak	23	PVTG
13	Kali Munadari	Very Poor	Kali Munadari	43	PVTG
			Gurua Mundari	22	PVTG
			Binod Mudari		PVTG
14	Durjyodhana Mundari	Poor	Durjyodhana Mundari	25	PVTG
			Basanti Mundari	22	PVTG
			Ganesh Mundari	16	PVTG
15	Babi Mundari	Managable	Babi Mundari	25	PVTG
			Sukulal Mundari	28	PVTG
16	Raibari Nayak	Poor	Raibari Nayak	20	PVTG
			Tanguru Nayak		PVTG
			Basanti Nayak	14	PVTG
			Sukanta Nayak	12	PVTG
			Guru charana Nayak	8	PVTG
			Suban Nayak	5	PVTG
			Sibani Nayak	3	PVTG
17	Munguli Munadri	Very Poor	Munguli Munadri	35	PVTG
			Gurua Munadari	37	PVTG
			Surajan Mundari	15	PVTG
			Satya bati Mundari	13	PVTG
			Chakamani Mundari	8	PVTG
18	Subasini Nayak	Poor	Subasini Nayak	30	PVTG
19	Sardi Behuri	Very Poor	Sardi Behuri	38	PVTG
			Khira Behuri	45	PVTG
			Asatami Behuri	20	PVTG
20	Buduni Behuri	Poor	Buduni Behuri	43	PVTG
			Bala Mundari	45	PVTG
			Budhia Mundari	20	PVTG
			Sukrama Mundari	22	PVTG
			Sukanti Mundari	20	PVTG
			Binod Mundari	3	PVTG
			Binod Mundari	7	PVTG

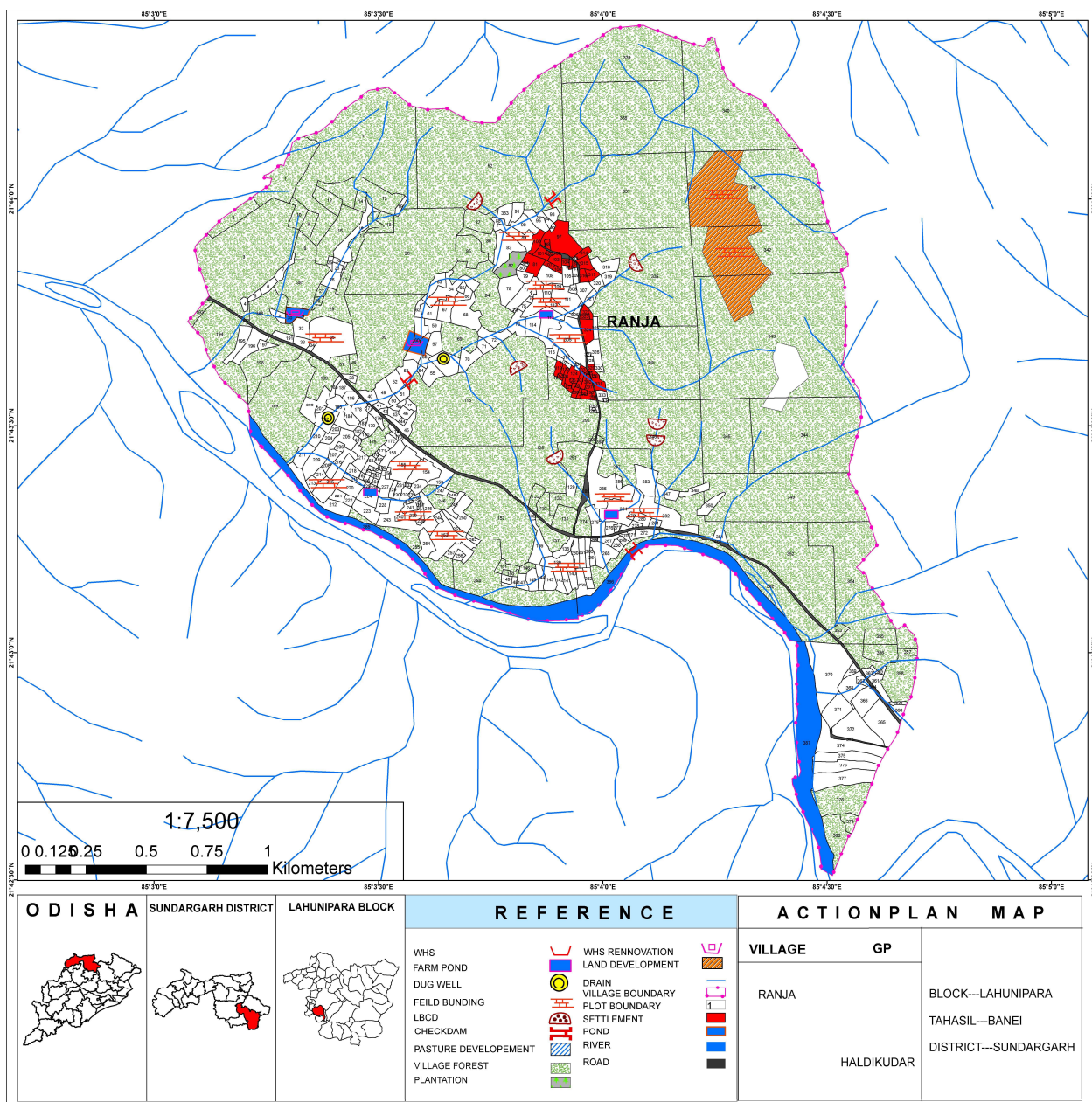
S.no	Head of the Households	Well Being Ranking	Family members	Age	Caste
21	Sama Mundari	Very Poor	Sama Mundari	32	PVTG
			Piana Mundari	35	PVTG
			Dulari Mundari	10	PVTG
			Laka Mundari	7	PVTG
			Kudan Mundari	5	PVTG
			Minati Mundari	2	PVTG
			Sambhari Mundari	77	PVTG
22	Laxmi Mundari	Poor	Laxmi Mundari	47	PVTG
			Jaganatah Mundari	20	PVTG
			Atunja Mundari	18	PVTG
			Parbati Mundari	21	PVTG
			Kunar Mundari	11	PVTG
			Burua Mundari	25	PVTG
			Sinigi Mundari	16	PVTG
23	Pulungi Mundari	Managable	Pulungi Mundari	57	PVTG
			Kuruchu Mundari	67	PVTG
			Singirae Mundari	21	PVTG
24	Somabari Mundari	Poor	Somabari Mundari	30	PVTG
			Rusisekhra Mundari	34	PVTG
			Biseswari Mundari	1	PVTG
25	AsiANI Mundari	Poor	AsiANI Mundari	37	PVTG
			deonis Munda	42	PVTG
			Enbal Mundari	20	PVTG
			Sibilal Mundari	16	PVTG
			Arleda Mudari	13	PVTG
			Habil Mundari	10	PVTG
26	Santi Munda	Poor	Santi Munda	37	PVTG
			Johan Munda	47	PVTG
			Halana Munda	20	PVTG
			Sabuel Munda	17	PVTG
			Myar Munda	15	PVTG
			Binita Munda	10	PVTG
27	Mukhi Mundari	Poor	Mukhi Mundari	25	PVTG
			Piana Munadari	45	PVTG
			Sama Mundari	16	PVTG
			Samal Mundari	15	PVTG
			Bahurama Mundari	11	PVTG
			Gurua Mundari	6	PVTG
			Gurubari Mundari	4	PVTG
			Saramani Mundari	55	PVTG
28	Mali Dehuri	Poor	Mali Dehuri	25	PVTG
			Rama chandra Dehuri	30	PVTG
			Rima Dehuri	3	PVTG

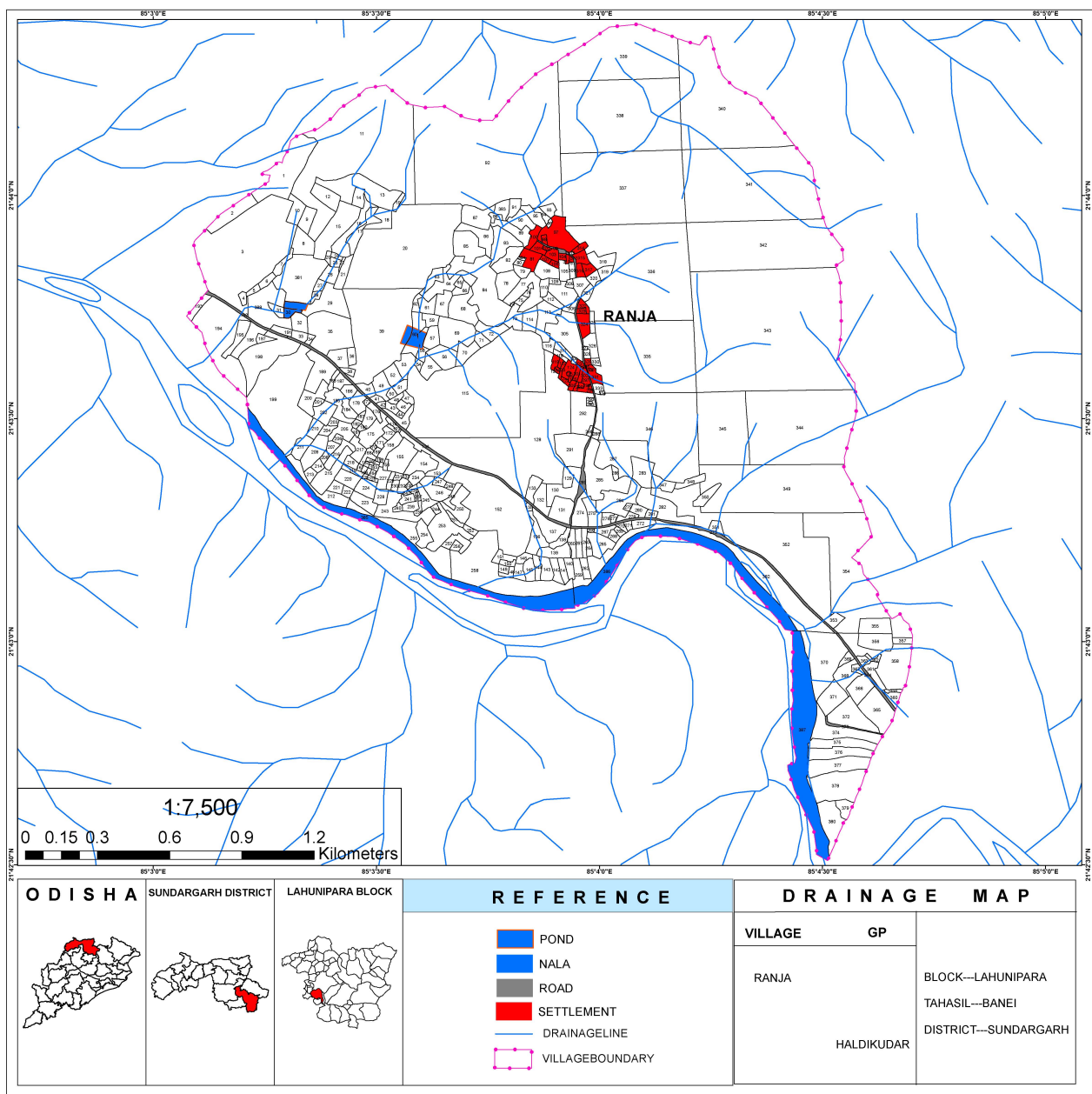
S.no	Head of the Households	Well Being Ranking	Family members	Age	Caste
			Dhubuni Nayak	45	PVTG
			Sandhya Dehuri	3	PVTG
29	Nalita Dehuri	Managable	Nalita Dehuri	33	PVTG
			Butu Dehuri	43	PVTG
			Sanju Dehuri	16	PVTG
			Manju Dehuri	14	PVTG
			Aju Dehuri	12	PVTG
			Anjali Dehuri	11	PVTG
30	Dhubuli Nayak	Very Poor	Dhubuli Nayak	30	PVTG
			Rajendra Nayak	34	PVTG
			Laxmi Nayak	10	PVTG
			Sanjay Nayak	8	PVTG
			Samal Nayak	2	PVTG
31	Sambari Mundari	Poor	Sambari Mundari	47	PVTG
			Surajan Mundari	56	PVTG
32	Rajani Nayak	Poor	Rajani Nayak	22	PVTG
			Aviram Nayak	25	PVTG
33	Ganagamani Mundari	Poor	Ganagamani Mundari	29	PVTG
			Santosh Mundari	32	PVTG
			Basnti Mundari	10	PVTG
			Rasmi Mundari	7	PVTG
			Sanatana Mundari	4	PVTG
34	Sumitra Mundari	Very Poor	Sumitra Mundari	27	PVTG
			Etua Mundari	34	PVTG
			Rasmita Mundari	16	PVTG
			Birendra Mundari	14	PVTG
			Mahendra Mundari	6	PVTG
			Mahira Mundari	74	PVTG
35	Andhari Nayak	Very Poor	Andhari Nayak	35	PVTG
			Jethu Nayak	44	PVTG
			Minita Nayak	12	PVTG
			Rasmita Nayak	10	PVTG
			Drusi Nayak	7	PVTG
			Dasami Nayak	5	PVTG
36	Gharsani Nayak	Poor	Gharsani Nayak	20	PVTG
			Gobinda Nayak	17	PVTG
			Purnami Nayak	1	PVTG
37	Paluni Nayak	Poor	Paluni Nayak	40	PVTG
			Handu Nayak	45	PVTG
			Muna Nayak	15	PVTG
			Surat Nayak	12	PVTG
			Asma Nayak	7	PVTG
38	Gurubari Nayak	Very Poor	Gurubari Nayak	65	PVTG

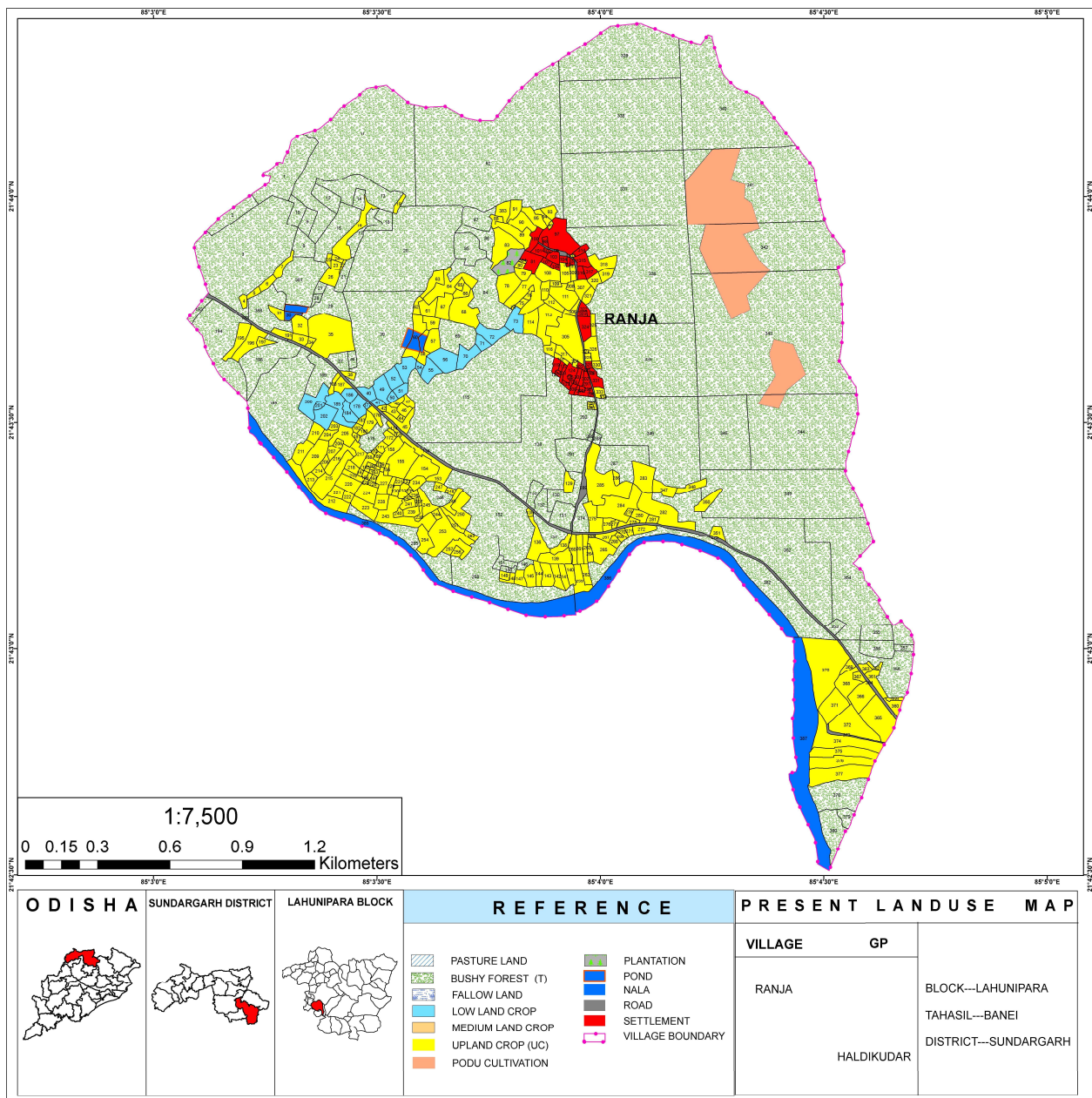
S.no	Head of the Households	Well Being Ranking	Family members	Age	Caste
			raut nayak	60	PVTG
39	Kanduni Nayak	Managable	Kanduni Nayak	47	PVTG
			Jaga Nayak	54	PVTG
			Pudi Nayak	22	PVTG
40	Debaki Saunta	Very Poor	Debaki Saunta	67	PVTG
41	Mangi Nayak	Poor	Mangi Nayak	45	PVTG
42	Santi Nayak	Poor	Santi Nayak	32	PVTG
			Gita Nayak	10	PVTG
			Rina Nayak	8	PVTG
			Rajesh Nayak	5	PVTG
43	Chandamani Mundari	Very Poor	Chandamani Mundari	47	PVTG
			Sukram Mundari	42	PVTG
			Narayana Mundari	15	PVTG
			Sanjari Mundari	12	PVTG
			Raidasa Mundari	7	PVTG
44	Pana Mundari	Poor	Pana Mundari	32	PVTG
			Munia Mundari	36	PVTG
			Rani Mundari	11	PVTG
			Chabipriya Mundari	3	PVTG
45	Rebati Nayak	Very Poor	Rebati Nayak	30	PVTG
			Dhneswar Nayak	35	PVTG
46	Malati Nayak	Poor	Malati Nayak	20	PVTG
			Babula Nayak	27	PVTG
			Tapan Nayak		PVTG
47	Guru Nayak	Managable	Guru Nayak	33	PVTG
			Madhu Nayak	40	PVTG
			Sumitra Nayak	15	PVTG
			Kandra Nayak	13	PVTG
48	Bali Nayak	Poor	Bali Nayak	27	PVTG
			Jhrana Nayak	6	PVTG
49	Srimati Nayak	Very Poor	Srimati Nayak	22	PVTG
			Bilasa Nayak	20	PVTG
50	Ainthu Mundari	Very Poor	Ainthu Mundari	47	PVTG
			Bisram Mundari	22	PVTG
			Narahari Mundari	17	PVTG
51	Gurubari Nayak	Poor	Gurubari Nayak	18	PVTG
			Ghasi Nayak	15	PVTG
52	Putuki Behuri	Very Poor	Putuki Behuri	32	PVTG
			Lokanath Behuri	35	PVTG
53	Malani Behuri	Poor	Malani Behuri	17	PVTG
			Gurucharana Behuri	20	PVTG
54	Pulungi Mundari	Very Poor	Pulungi Mundari	41	PVTG

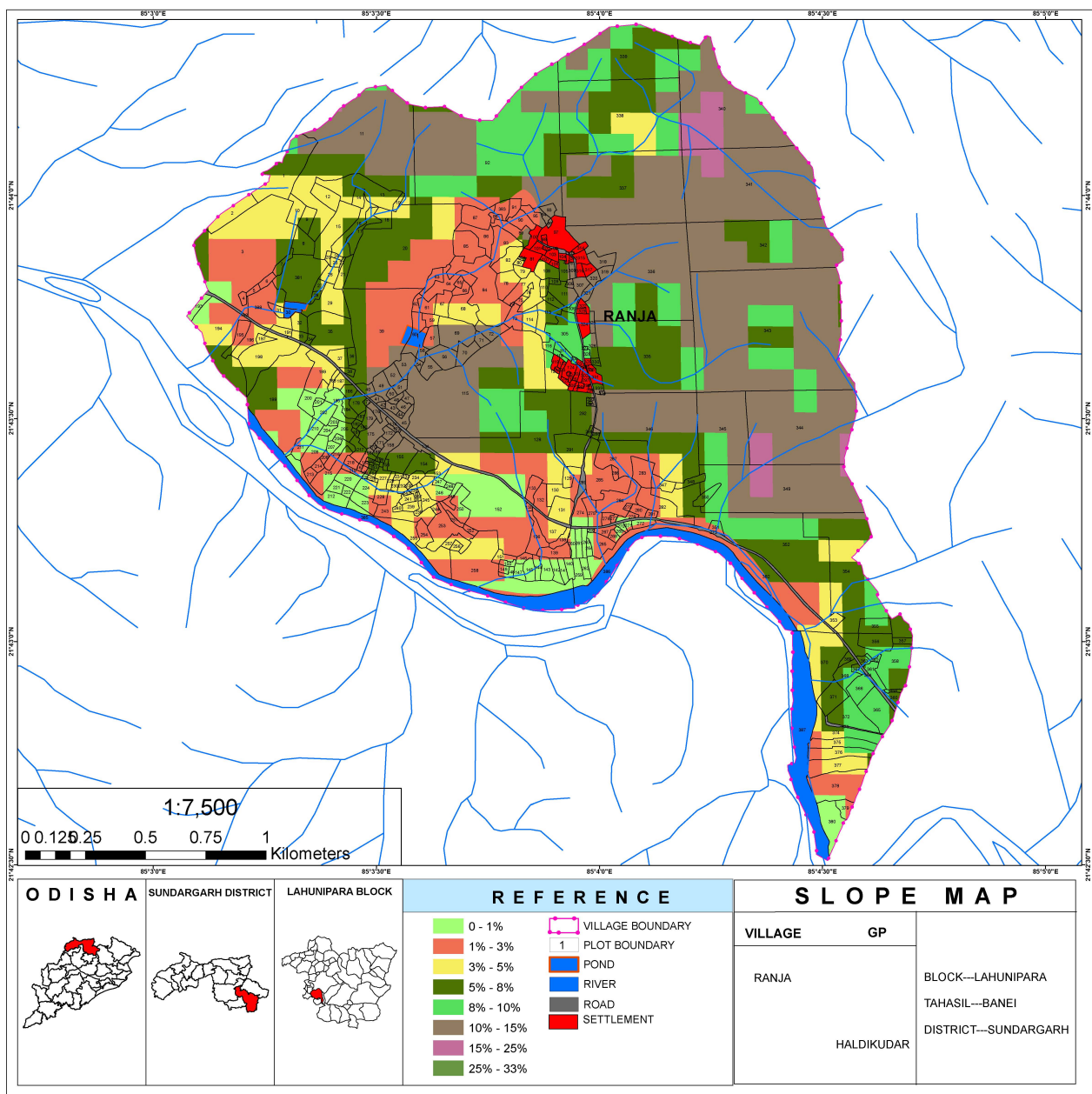
S.no	Head of the Households	Well Being Ranking	Family members	Age	Caste
			Radhamu Mundari	15	PVTG
			Etuari Mundari	9	PVTG
			Gurua Mundari	1	PVTG
55	Sumitra Mundari	Very Poor	Sumitra Mundari	28	PVTG
			Sukram Mundari	30	PVTG
			Purna Mundari	1	PVTG
			Vanja Mundari	50	PVTG
			Rani Mundari	45	PVTG
			Atua Munari	22	PVTG
56	Niali Nayak	Managable	Niali Nayak	49	PVTG
			Parikhya Nayak	52	PVTG
			Sanatana Nayak	21	PVTG
			Pabana Nayak	18	PVTG
			Rajani Nayak	12	PVTG
			Sabita Nayak	9	PVTG
			Jamuna Nayak	8	PVTG
57	Kandari Behuri	Very Poor	Kandari Behuri	27	PVTG
			Dina Bandhu Behuri	25	PVTG
			Rina Behuri	5	PVTG
			Ranjan Behuri	2	PVTG
58	Jiuni Behuri	Poor	Jauni Behuri	20	PVTG
			Brundaban Behuri	22	PVTG
			Asoka Behuri	3	PVTG
59	Subani Behuri	Very Poor	Subani Behuri	45	PVTG
			Mundari Behuri	47	PVTG
			Kalani behuri	21	PVTG
			Siba Behuri	15	PVTG
			Raiba Behuri	14	PVTG
			Bijaya Behuri	13	PVTG
			Sakasa Behuri	3	PVTG
60	Pati Behuri	Poor	Pati Behuri	32	PVTG
			Panu Behuri	57	PVTG
			Sani Behuri	19	PVTG
			Isura Behuri	15	PVTG
			Sambharu Behuri	14	PVTG
			Sambhu behuri	12	PVTG
61	Pakuli Behuri	Poor	Pakuli Behuri	58	PVTG
			Ghasiani Behuri	20	PVTG
			Prakash Behuri	16	PVTG
			Biju Behuri	12	PVTG
62	Sagi Nayak	Very Poor	Sagi Nayak	40	PVTG
			Kyalash Nayak	19	PVTG
			Ghasi pani Nayak	15	PVTG
			Nidra bati Nayakk	10	PVTG

S.no	Head of the Households	Well Being Ranking	Family members	Age	Caste
63	Basnti Mundari	Poor	Basnti Mundari	37	PVTG
			Garasni Mundari	42	PVTG
			Rasamani Mundari	12	PVTG
			Rahul Mundari	4	PVTG
64	Suramani Mundari	Very Poor	Suramani Mundari	23	PVTG
			Gurua Mundari	26	PVTG
			Singaray Mundari	13	PVTG
			Sambhari Mundari	10	PVTG
65	Parbati Nayak	Managable	Parbati Nayak	22	PVTG
			Burnda Nayak	30	PVTG
			Rahul Nayak	5	PVTG
			Pramita Nayak	3	PVTG
66	Subhadra Nayak	Poor	Subhadra Nayak	35	PVTG
			Tiratha Nayak	25	PVTG
			Suamishra Nayak	22	PVTG
			Kasturi Nayak	18	PVTG
			Ajit Nayak	14	PVTG
			Laxmi Nayak	10	PVTG
			Chandan nayak	5	PVTG
			Babhumina Nayak	20	PVTG
67	Parbati Mundari	Very Poor	Parbati Mundari	54	PVTG
			Mahadeba Mundari	56	PVTG
			Sukramani Mundari	23	PVTG
			Magra Mundari	14	PVTG
			Rani Mundari	12	PVTG
			Gangi Mundari	7	PVTG
68	Basan Behuri	Poor	Basan Behuri	29	PVTG
			Mangula Behuri	30	PVTG
			Sabita Behuri	9	PVTG
69	Kunkuli Nayak	Managable	Kunkuli Nayak	45	PVTG
			Kali Charana Nayak	40	PVTG
70	Damani Behuri	Poor	Damani Behuri	36	PVTG
			Karuna Behuri	37	PVTG
			Anita Behuri	17	PVTG
			Anil Behuri	15	PVTG
			Susil Behuri	11	PVTG
			Sita Behuri	1	PVTG
			Renu Behuri	15	PVTG



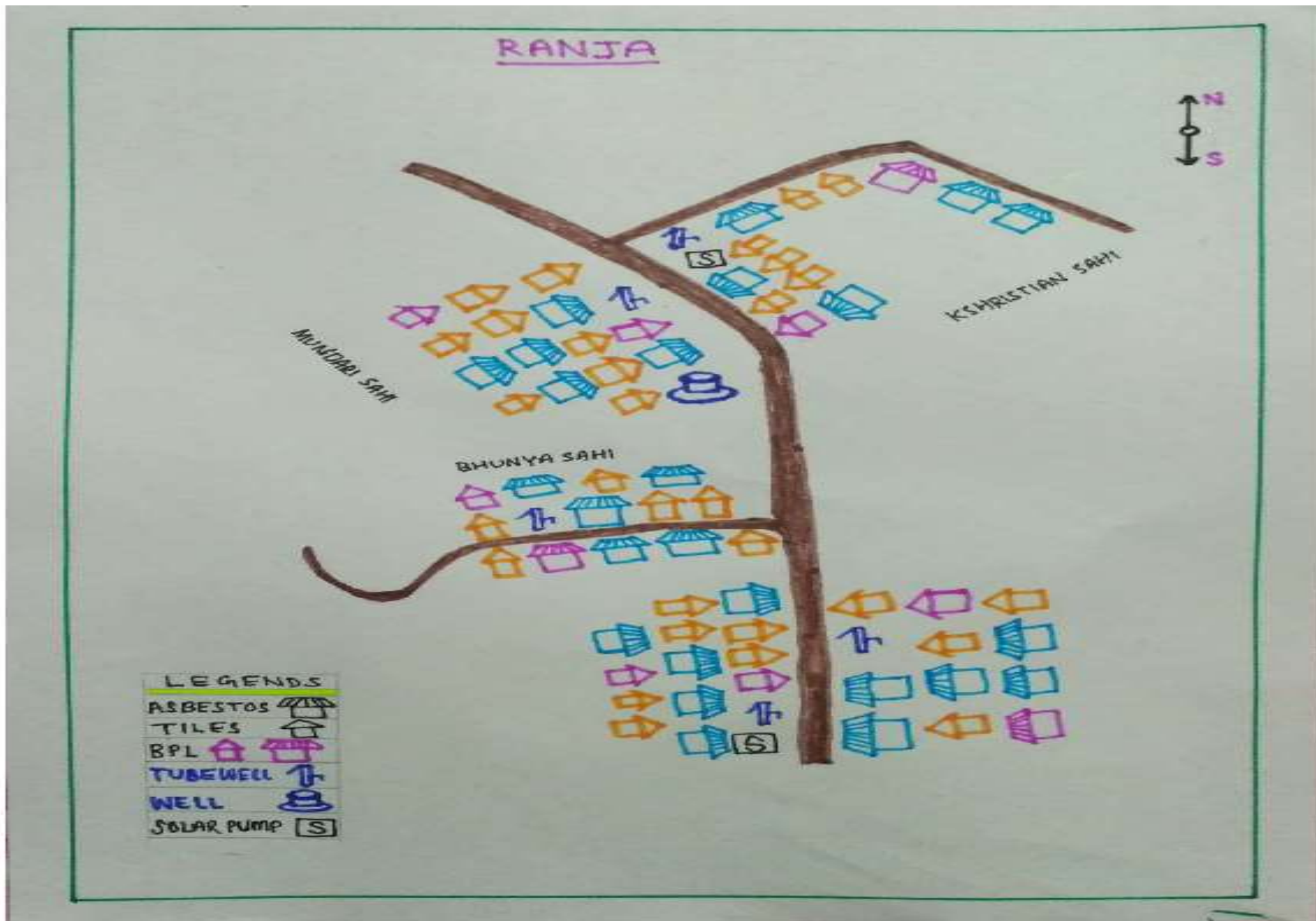


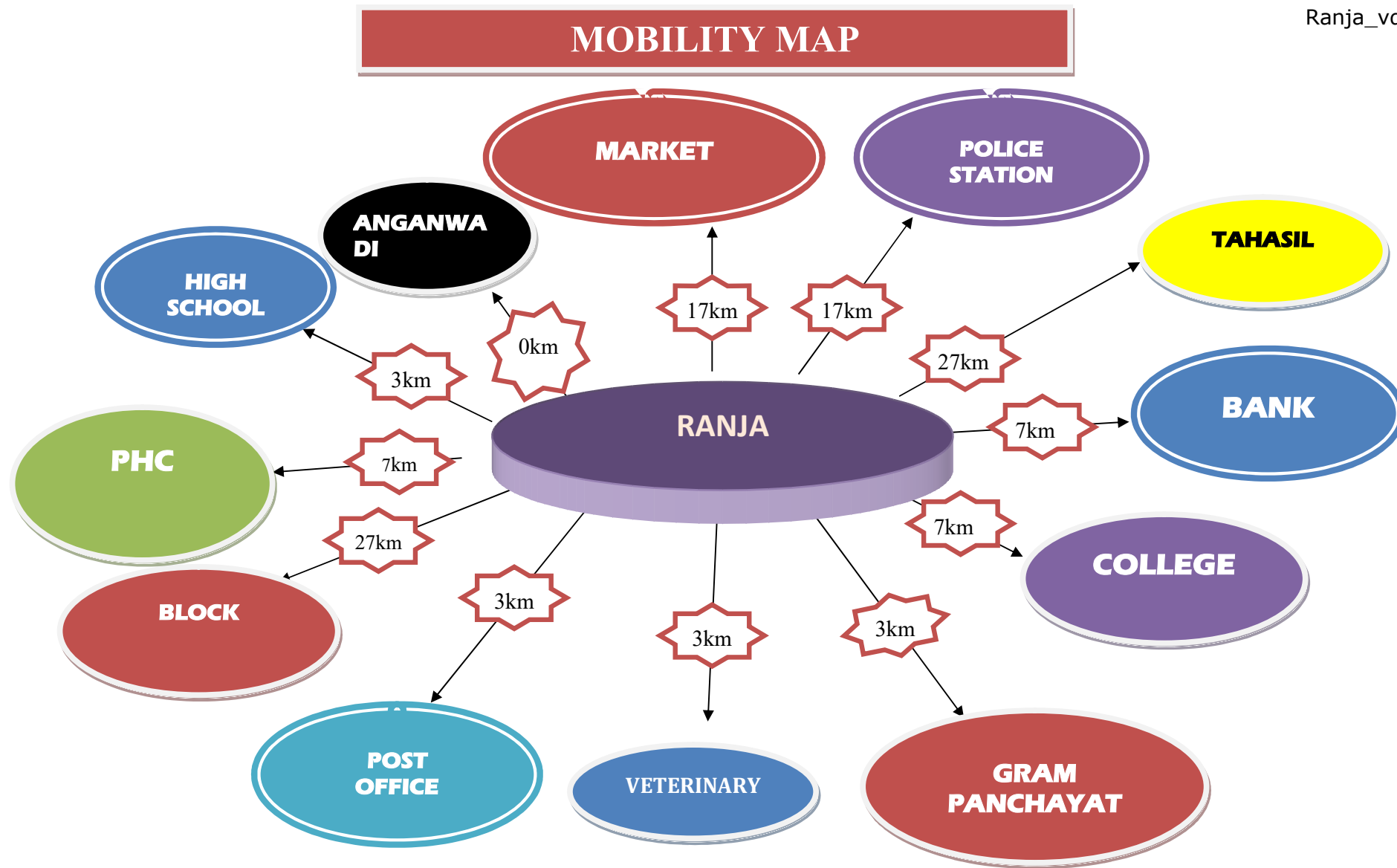


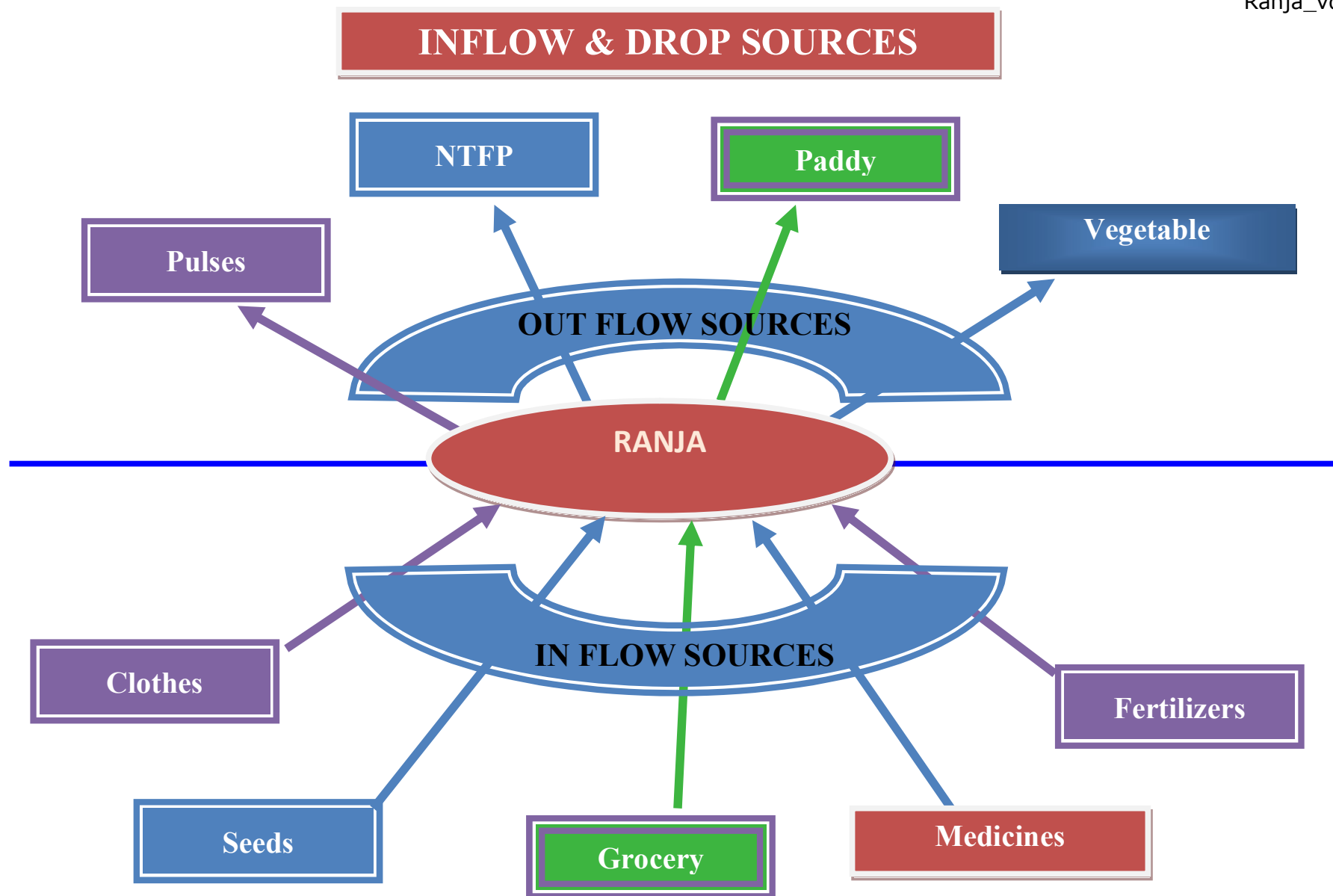


SOCIAL MAP

Ranja_vdp

















SEASONALITY CALANDER

Name of VDP: - RANJA

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Rainfall												
Cultivation												
Credit												
Employment												
Disease (Animal)												
Disease (Human)												
NTFP												
Income	