

Use and Management Plans of Village Lands



Village: Chanduli

G.P.: Chandudli

Block: Hinjilikatu

District: Ganjam

State: Odisha



Prepared by: **Ekta**

Date of preparation: 15th-21st December 201



Supported by: **GIZ**

Village Information

Household Details		Family Details		Village Resource Details		Human Resource Details	
Total Households	496	Women headed Families	09	Tube Wells	21	Sarapanch	01
S.C. households	85	Families having PWDs	07	Ponds	02	Naeb-Sarapanch	01
General category Households	411	Landless Families	107	L.I. Points (functional)	07	Ward Members	05
Total Population	2483	Migrating Families	426	L.I. Points (Defunct)	01	ICDC Workers	03
				ICDS Centres	01	A. N. M.	01
				Health Sub-Centres	01	Village Barik (Barber)	01
				G.P. Office	01	Village Watcher	01
				Project School	01		
				Post Office	01		
				Water Tank	01		

Village Information

Sl. No.	Designation of the Persons	Name of the Persons
1	Sarapanch	Laxman Gouda
2	Gram Rojagar Sevak	Srikant Panda
3	Panchayat Executive Officer	Susant Kumar Patra
4	Naeb- Sarapanch	Namita Majhi
5	Anganwadi Worker	Reena Sahu
		Prabina Pattanaik
		Gouri Dalei
6	A.N.M.	Kanchanmani Das
7	Ward Members	Bljay Chandra Das (Ward-11)
		Jayanti Nayak (Ward-09)
		Umasankar Sahu (Ward-13)
		Namita Majhi (Ward-10)
		Urmila Sahu (Ward-8)
		Manas Sahu (Ward- 12)
8	Village Barik	Kahnu Dakua
9	Village Watcher	Blpra Nayak
10	ASHA Worker	Sarada Nayak
		Kanak Pradhan

Village Transect Walk

Today in the evening of 15th December 2018, under the programme “use and management plans of the village lands”, the transect walk was done with the active participation of the villagers of Chanduli village. The basic objective of this transect walk was to have an idea about the living patterns and livelihoods of the villagers, status of the irrigated lands and their uses, livestock and different institutions in the village.

From this village transect walk, we came to know that there are lot of Govt. Lands at the both sides starting from the village. There is a temple of the village deity at the end of the village. There is some 1.5 acres of land in the name of the lord Gupteswar which is owned by the temple authority. Besides, there is 1.5 acres of land in the name of the Gopinath Temple Math, where a lemon orchard has been grown at present. The village has different Sahis (streets) named: Balipadar Sahi, Dasa Sahi, Dhenkuni Sahi, Nayak Sahi, Badadanda Sahi, Adua Sahi, Bandhahuda Sahi and Nadi Sahi. There are different communities like: Brahmin, Gudia, Dasa (Harijan), Majhi, Gouda, Bhandari (Barber), Naik (Harijan) living in the village. There is a Project Primary School, a G.P. Office, an Anganwadi Centre and a Health Sub-Centre in the village.

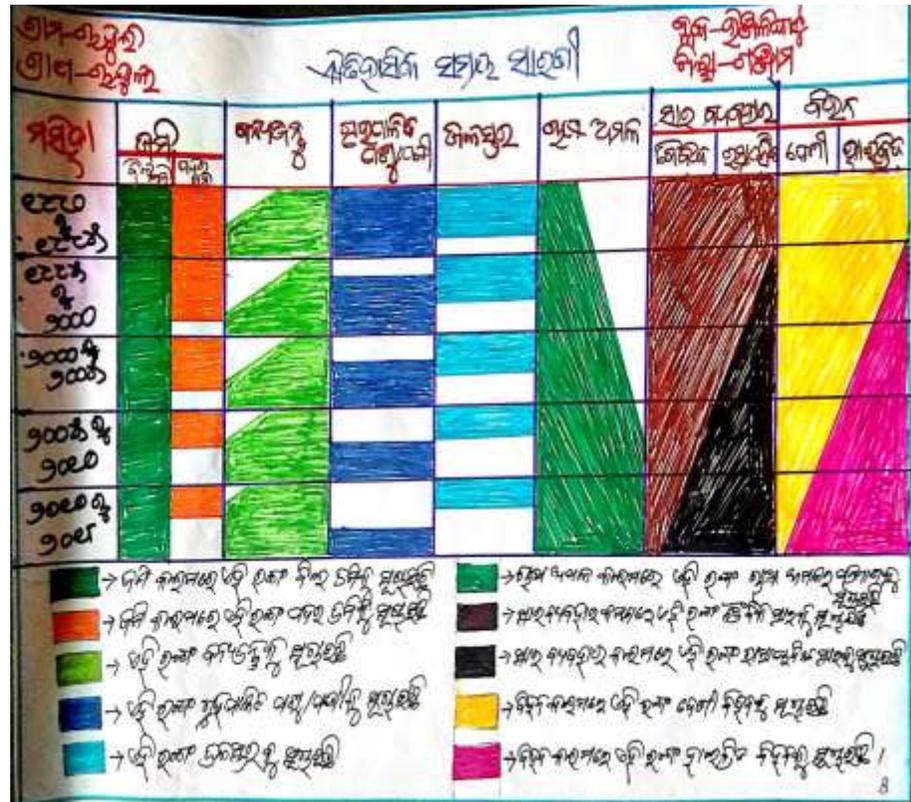
Towards the east of the village, two rivers named Ghodahada and Rushikulya are flowing. Most of the families in the village depend upon agriculture. At least one member from each family migrates to other states every year. The villagers are engaged in paddy and vegetable cultivation. There is a L.I. point in the village. Besides, there has been a water tank constructed in the village which has a capacity of containing 50000 litres of water. Upon being affected by frequent floods and cyclones, the people of the village have stopped rearing domestic animals. The settlement of lands, for the last time, was done in 1968 and since then no settlement has yet been done. Because of this, many of the lands have remained unsettled for which the people are facing lots of troubles for their lands.

Village History

Chanduli is one of the revenue villages in Hinjilikatu Block of Ganjam district. Chanduli Gram Panchayat constitutes of two villages namely Khandura and Chanduli. The village Chanduli has 496 families having total population of 2483.

According to the elderly most persons in the village this village is of 500 years old. While there were 250 families living in the village during 1970s, now (in 2018), the village has 496 families. It is since 1990, because of the frequent and regular floods and cyclones, the lives and livelihoods are

getting badly affected. The frequent floods have discouraged the villagers to rear domestic animals. Moreover, this situation has been adversely impacting the agriculture. And this is the reason why many of the people have no other way out besides migrating to other states at different times during the year. However, the people of the village have been doing paddy and vegetable cultivation in their lands. There is a L.I. point in the village under a Govt. Scheme. Besides, there has been a water tank constructed in the village in 2015, which has a capacity of containing 50000 litres of water. Apart from this, in order to tackle the shelter problem during the floods and cyclones appearing in the rivers Ghodahada and Rushikulya, a cyclone shelter home has been constructed by the Govt. in Khandura village in 2015. The settlement of lands, for the last time, was done in 1968 and since then no settlement has yet been done. Because of this, many of the lands have remained unsettled for which the people are facing lots of troubles for their lands. There are some 11.5 acres of land in the name of the village Temples and Mathas, where lemon orchards have been developed. According to the village people, It is since 2013, because of the lack of bullocks, the cultivation through ploughs and bullocks have almost been stopped. Now a day, the people are adopting the use of chemical fertilisers to get better harvest.



Time Lines of important incidence or happenings

Sl. No.	Incidences or Occurrences	Period (Year) of Incidence
1	Construction of Gopinath Matha & Temple	1703
2	Settlement of Village Lands	1968
3	Construction of Ladubaba Temple	1970
4	250 households in the village	1970
5	Construction of L.I. Point in the village for the first time	1988
6	The first cyclone occurred in the village	1990
7	The 2 nd cyclone occurred in the village	1995
8	The severe super cyclone heavily affected the village	1999
9	Occurrence of Phylone cyclone	2013
10	Stopping of cultivation through bullocks and ploughs	2013
11	Construction of Cyclone Shelter Home	2015
12	Construction of Water Tank having capacity of 50,000 litres	2015

Analysis of the Historical Timeline

Today, in the evening of 15th December 2018, the historical timeline and its analysis of village Chanduli in Hinjilikatu Block was prepared in the yard of Ladu Baba Temple. From this analysis, it was known that during 1990 – 2018, the quantity of 'Bila Jami' has been the same. But the quantity of 'Padar Jami' has gradually decreased.

The numbers of the wild animals, during 1995-2000, were a little less than the earlier days. However, this has increased gradually during 2000-2018.

It was during 1990-1995, people used to rear the domestic animals in large numbers. But afterwards, the consequent floods and cyclones have discouraged the people from rearing these animals.

Similarly, the harvests were comparatively less during 1990-1995. But afterwards, because of the use of hybrid seeds and chemical fertilizers, the level of production has increased significantly.

The villagers entirely used to depend on the bio-compost and indigenous seeds till 1999. However, towards the end of 2000, the people started using the hybrid seeds and the chemical fertilisers which is widespread now days.

It is because of the current trend in the agriculture pattern, the use of indigenous seeds have been perishing.

Analysis of Social Map

Today, on 16th December 2018, the preparation and analysis of Social Map of Chanduli village was done in the premises of Gramadevi Temple. As per the Social Map, there are a total 496 families living in the village. Out of them are 85 S.C. families and 411 General Caste families. The village constitutes of different Sahis like: Ladu Baba Temple Sahi, Bandha-huda Sahi, Adua Sahi, Nadi Sahi, Bada-danda Sahi, Nayak Sahi, School-danda Sahi, Dasa Sahi and Bali Padar Sahi.

Regarding the socio-economic conditions of the people, there are 9- women headed families, 7- families having PWDs, and 107-landless families. The family members of at least 426 families migrate to other states in search of works every year.

Among the village resources, there are 21 tube wells, 2 ponds, 8 L.I. points, (7- functional & 1 defunct), 1 ICDS Centre, 1 Health Sub-Centre, 1 Panchayat Office, 1 Project Upper Primary School, 1 Post Office, and one Water Tank having 50,000 litres of water capacity in the village.

Within the village, there are 10 acres of land in the name of Gopinath Matha and 1.5 acres of land in the name of Gupteswar Temple, where the villagers have developed lemon orchards. The villagers have identified the land of Matha to have a Cyclone Shelter and the Panchayat Office. There are Grama Devi Temple, Ladu Baba Temple, Gopinath Temple and Radhakrushna Temple in the village. Five Ward-Members and one Naeb-Sarapanch represent the village at Panchayat level. Most of the population in the village depend on agriculture. They grow paddy, vegetables and pulses in their lands. Because of frequent cyclones and floods the crops are affected badly almost every year.

Analysis of Resource Map

Today, on 17th December 2018, the preparation and analysis of Resource Map of Chanduli village was done in the premises of Nitaigour Temple. Through this map, information related to different resources in the village and their uses were discussed and analysed.

As per the Resource Map, there are some 8 acres of Gochar Jami (grazing land), 70 acres of Padar Jami, 1.5 acres of land of Gopinath Temple, 1 acre of land of Gupteswar Temple and 120 acres of other Bila Jami in the village. Likewise, there are a total of 220 acres of land in the village. Three rivers namely,

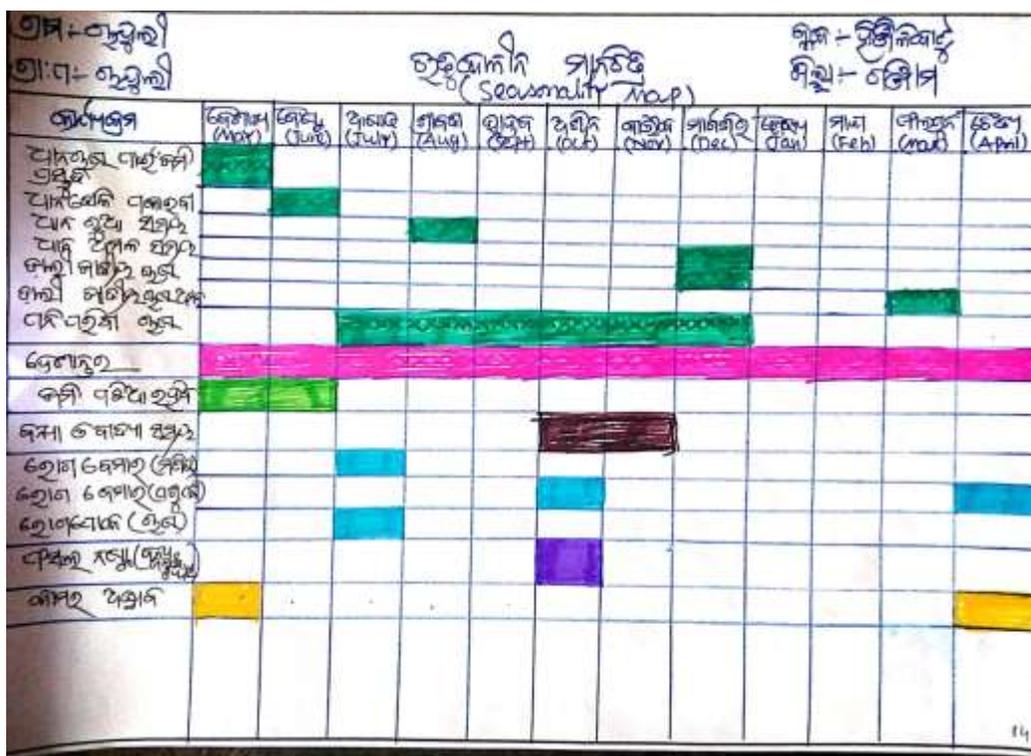


Ghodahada (to the south), Andhuni Nala and Rushikulya (to the north) are flowing adjacent to the village. These rivers are badly affecting the village. There are 7 L.I. points which are providing water to 80 acres of land in the village for agriculture purposes. The land belonging to the Gopinath Temple is being used for lemon orchard.

According to the villagers, at least 100 farmers will benefit from their 20 acres of land if an L.I. point is constructed near Ghodahada River. Since the village is witnessing frequent flood and cyclones, the villagers have identified places in Gopintha Temple land for a Cyclone Shelter Home and the G.P. Office.

Some 8 acres of grazing land are lying unused. But 8 families of Dasa Sahi are earning their livelihoods from cultivating some 2 acres of land in the beginning of the village.

Analysis of Seasonal Map



Today, in the evening of 16th December 2018, the preparation and analysis of Resource Map of Chanduli village was done in the premises of Ladu Baba Temple. Through this map, we came to know that the people of this village grow paddy, vegetables and

pulses in their lands. For paddy cultivation, the land is ploughed and **bed preparation** is done in the month of May, **seedling** in the month of June, **transplantation** in the month of July and the **harvest** in November-December. Similarly, cultivation of pulses is done in the month of March. During July to November, the people of the village are used to grow vegetables. However, many of the family members in the village go on migration to other states at different times during the year. The lands in the village remain uncultivated during the month of May and June.

The village faces cyclones and floods during the month of September and November almost every year which brings havoc to many lives and livelihoods. Since 1990, the village has been

witnessing such natural calamities regularly. In the month of July, the people suffer from some common ailments like: cold, cough, flu, fever, diarrhoea, malaria etc. The livestock suffer from different diseases in the month of April and September. The wild animals like: monkeys, wild boars and deer cause damage to the crops during September. As a result, the people face much difficulty. The people of the village face scarcity of jobs during April and May.

Venn Diagram

Chanduli Village:

(Within the village)

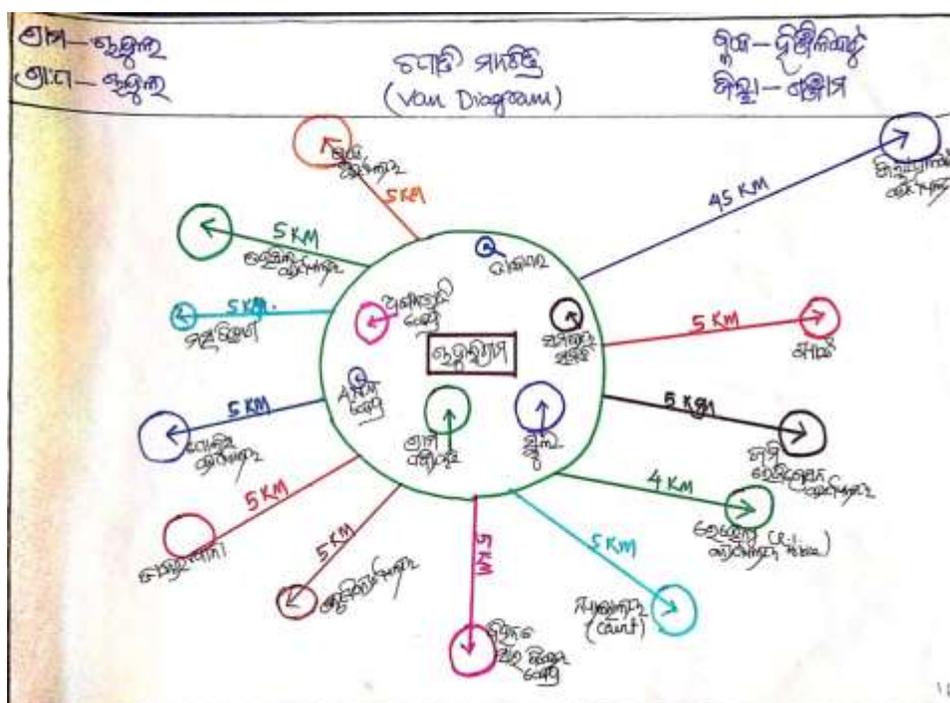
- ✚ Anganwadi Centre,
- ✚ ANM Centre,
- ✚ Panchayat Office,
- ✚ School,
- ✚ Samabaya Bank,
- ✚ Post Office

(At a distance of 5 k.ms.)

- ✚ Block Office
- ✚ Tahasil Office
- ✚ Fisheries Department
- ✚ Police Station
- ✚ Hospital
- ✚ Agriculture Office
- ✚ Seeds and Fertiliser Sales Centre
- ✚ Judicial Court
- ✚ Revenue Office
- ✚ Land Registration Office
- ✚ Bank

(At a distance of 45 k.m.s)

- Collector's Office



Analysis of Seasonal Map

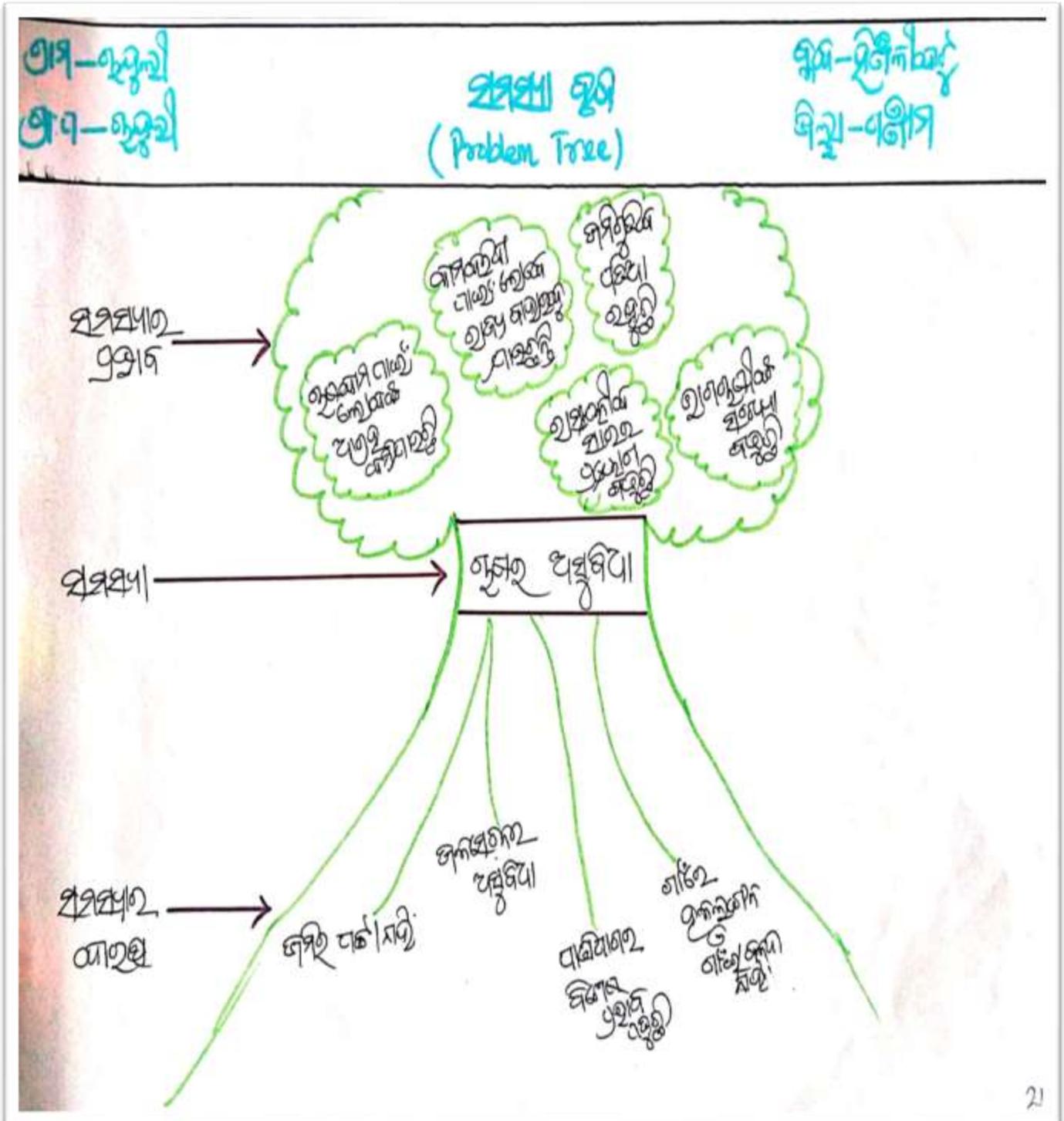
Today, in the afternoon of 18th December 2018, the preparation and analysis of the Venn Diagram Resource of Chanduli village was done in the premises of Ladu Baba Temple. This was prepared with the active participation and cooperation of the villagers. The basic objective of preparation of this Venn Diagram was to evaluate different institutions (both private and Govt.) in and around the village and their services availed to the villagers.

Out of 18 institutions, the people placed the Gram Panchayat Office no.1 since it has been playing a pivotal role in the development of the village like: land repairing, plantation, land development etc. Secondly, it helps in preparing various action plans for the land development and land maintenance. Thirdly, the Revenue Office helps people in settling down the land disputes and other issues. The people have placed District Collectorate in number – 4, Tahasil Office in number -5, Police Station in number -6, Seeds and Fertiliser Sales Centre in number - 7, Land Registration Office in number -8, Agriculture Office in number -9, Bank in number 10 and the likewise.

An analysis of the families deprived of Govt. Schemes and benefits in village Chanduli

Sl. No.	Communities deprived of Govt. facilities	The conditions of the families	How they can be helped
1	107 families living in Nayak Sahi & Dasa Sahi	✓ Due to landlessness, they are earning their livelihoods from daily wages. Some of the people have been working as the share croppers. These people are deprived of having any govt. help or compensation when any cyclone or flood happens as they don't have the Record of Rights of the land on their own.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To help them have some lands from the Govt. ▪ To place their issues at the Govt. level so that the Govt. consider the share croppers eligible for compensation and govt. help if the crops are damaged due to natural calamities.
2	9 women-headed families	✓ These families are finding it difficult to earn their livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To involve them in various food security schemes of the Govt. and build their capacities through different vocational trainings.
3	Families having Persons with Disabilities	✓ Because of their disabilities, they are unable to get mainstreamed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To help them involved in different schemes and programmes of the Govt. ▪ To help them have their certifications done ▪ To help them impart various vocational trainings and provide financial assistance to start some income generation programmes.

Problem Tree



The Problem: 1:

- ✚ The settlement or the RoRs of the village lands are not being done.

The causes of the Problem:

- ❖ The settlement of the lands has not been done since 1976.
- ❖ Frequent visits and grievances to the concerned officers by the people have not yet yielded any result.

Effects of the Problem:

- People are not able to get the RoRs of their lands.
- They are not able to insure their crops.
- The villagers are deprived of getting various Govt. entitlements.
- The problem arises in selling and buying the lands.
- The people are having difficulties in getting legal papers and documents from the Govt.
- They are facing difficulties in getting bank loans and other subsidies.

The Problem: 2:

- ✚ Problem of Agriculture

The causes of the Problem:

- ❖ The people don't have pattas (RoRs) of their lands
- ❖ Lack of irrigation to all the lands
- ❖ The climate change has stood as a barrier in agriculture
- ❖ Bullocks and ploughs are available in the village.

Effects of the Problem:

- The people are having less interest for agriculture.
- Many of the people are going on migration to other states in search of jobs.
- The lands are lying uncultivated.
- The use of chemical fertiliser is increasing day by day.
- The numbers of share-croppers are increasing day by day.

The Problem: 3:

- ✚ The villagers are witnessing frequent floods and cyclones.

The causes of the Problem:

- ❖ The village is situated on the banks of Andhuni Nala, Ghodahada river and Rushikulya river.
- ❖ The water of Andhuni Nala is not getting cleared easily during flood situation.
- ❖ A long term planning to prevent the flood situation is not being prepared by the Govt.
- ❖ The change in the climate has been contributing to the flood situation.

Effects of the Problem:

- The lives and livelihoods are being badly affected every year.

- There is much damage to the crops.
- The people are going on migration in search of jobs / works.

The Problem Tree Analysis

Sl. No.	The Problems	The Causes of the Problems	The Effects of the Problems	Management of the Problems	Ways to resolve the Problems
1	The land settlement in the village is not being done.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ No settlement, on behalf of the Govt., has been done since 1976. ❖ Frequent visits and grievances to the concerned officers by the people have not yet yielded any result. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ People are not able to get the RoRs of their lands. ➤ They are not able to insure their crops. ➤ The villagers are deprived of getting various Govt. entitlements. ➤ The problem arises in selling and buying the lands. ➤ The people are having difficulties in getting legal papers and documents from the Govt. ➤ They are facing difficulties in getting bank loans and other subsidies. 	The people are somehow managing with the land papers and sistus.	Provision to get the RoRs has to be done.
2	Problems of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The people don't have pattas (RoRs) of their lands ❖ Lack of irrigation to all the lands ❖ The climate change has stood as a barrier in agriculture ❖ Bullocks and ploughs are not available in the village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The people are having less interest for agriculture. ➤ Many of the people are going on migration to other states in search of jobs. ➤ The lands are lying uncultivated. ➤ The use of chemical fertiliser is increasing day by day. ➤ The numbers of share-croppers are increasing day by day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment s are being used in agriculture. • The share-croppers are doing the agriculture in most cases. 	Irrigation facility to the lands would benefit the people and bring changes in the situation.
3	The villagers are witnessing frequent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The village is situated on the banks of Andhuni Nala, Ghodahada river and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The lives and livelihoods are being badly affected every year. ➤ There is much 	The people are taking shelter on the roofs of the houses	Construction of a cyclone shelter home would help the

	floods and cyclones.	Rushikulya river. ❖ The water of Andhuni Nala is not getting cleared easily during flood situation. ❖ A long term planning to prevent the flood situation is not being prepared by the Govt. ❖ The change in the climate has been contributing to the flood situation.	damage to the crops. ➤ The people are going on migration in search of jobs / works	during floods and cyclones.	people.
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The Problem Tree Analysis

Today, in the evening of 18th December 2018, the preparation and analysis of Resource Map of Chanduli village was done in the premises of Ladu Baba Temple. During the preparation and analysis of this Problem Tree, the villagers expressed 3 major problems that have been appearing as hindrances for the maximum use of their land resources and affecting their economic prosperity. They also found out the causes and effects of these problems.

The very **first problem** is that ***most of the lands have been lying unsettled***. Because, no land settlement on behalf of the Govt., has been done since 1976. Even frequent visits and grievances to the concerned officers by the people have not yet yielded any result. As the effects, people are not able to get the RoRs of their lands and insure their crops. Besides, they are being deprived of getting various Govt. entitlements. Add to that, problem arises in buying and selling the lands and getting legal papers and documents from the Govt. and even they face much difficulty in getting bank loans.

The **second problem** is that people are facing much difficulty in ***adopting agriculture as an important source of income***. While analysing the causes, it was known that the people don't have pattas (RoRs) of their lands. There is no irrigation facility to all the agricultural lands. And because of climatic changes, the rainfall is not occurring in time which has stood as a barrier in the age-old agriculture practices. Besides, now days, bullocks and ploughs are available in the village. As a result, the people are not taking much interest for agriculture. Hence the lands are lying uncultivated. Whoever are doing agriculture, are using chemical fertilisers in order to have a better harvest. Moreover, the numbers of share-croppers are increasing day by day. Finding no better income sources, many of the people are going on migration to other states in search of jobs.

The **third problem is that** the villagers are witnessing frequent floods and cyclones. It is because the village is situated on the banks of Andhuni Nala, Ghodahada river and Rushikulya river. The water of Andhuni Nala is not receding easily during flood situation. The change in the

climate over the years has been contributing to the flood situation. Unfortunately, no long term plan has been taken up by the Govt. to prevent such flood situation. As its effects, there is much damage to the crops and the lives and livelihoods are being badly affected every year. This is compelling majority of the people to go on migration in search of jobs / works.

Use and Management of Lands

Sl. No.	Types of Land	Existing Practices	Opportunities	Recommendations
1	Blla Jami (Low Land)	In these lands, the people are growing paddy in large-scale and green gram in small-scale. They are growing each crop once every year.	They can grow vegetables along with paddy and green gram if irrigation facility is provided to these lands.	They will be able to grow Kharif paddy, black- gram and green- gram if 02 boring wells are installed near Canal No.02.
2	Padar Jami (dry land)	They are growing varieties of vegetables	The farmers can get more harvest if the L.I. point near these lands is made functional and a new L.I. point is constructed.	The farmers will be able to grow varieties of vegetables in the 20 acres of lands lying uncultivated if 3 L.I. points are constructed there.
3	Gochar (Grazing) Land	Having ups and downs and full of bushes these lands are lying unused.	Varieties of vegetables can be grown in these lands if the ups and downs are levelled.	Cashew and mango plantation can be grown in the grazing lands lying uncultivated.

Detailed Implementing Plan

Sl. No.	The Problems	Steps to resolve the Problems	How to do?	Who will do what?		Time Duration
				Village Committee	The Govt.	
1	Due to lack of water some 20 acres of Padar Jami (dry land) are lying	Some 70 -80 families will greatly be benefitted by cultivating their 20 acres of land if one L.I. point is constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ The people will discuss this in the Gaama Sabha meeting and include it in the village planning. ✚ Interface with Govt. Officials and the People's 	The ' village water use and management committee ' will place the demand in the Grama Sabha and discuss with the	The Govt. authorities will prepare the plan of implementation and provide financial	Grama Sabha to be held in February 2019

	uncultivated and unused.	near Andhuni Nala.	Representatives and appeal them to work upon the planning.	Panchayat Representatives to work out on this.	assistance .	
2	5 acres of land near Ladu Baba Temple and Gramadevi Temple of Kakudikhal is lying uncultivated due to lack of water.	The farmers will get benefitted if the boring well dug before 2014 is repaired by increasing the depth of it up to 60 feet more.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ The people will discuss this in the Gaama Sabha meeting and include it in the village planning. ✚ Interface with Govt. Officials and the People's Representatives and appeal them to work upon the planning. 	The ' village water use and management committee ' will place the demand in the Grama Sabha and discuss with the Panchayat Representatives to work out on this.	The Govt. authorities will prepare the plan of implementation and provide financial assistance .	Grama Sabha to be held in February 2019
3	The villagers don't have a Shelter Home to take shelter during cyclone and floods.	The villagers have identified 1.20 acres of land belonging to Gupteswar Temple and they are planning to construct a Cyclone Shelter Centre with the help of the Govt.	The villagers will interface with the District level Officials and People's Representatives and convince them regarding this.	The ' village water use and management committee ' will place the demand in the Grama Sabha and discuss with the Panchayat Representatives to work out on this.	The Govt. authorities will prepare the plan of implementation and provide financial assistance .	Grama Sabha to be held in February 2019
4	A new Gram Panchayat Office building needs to be built. (The old office building has to be pulled down because	The villagers have identified 1.20 acres of land belonging to Gupteswar Temple for the new Panchayat office building.	The people will discuss this in the Grama Sabha meeting and interface and liaison with Panchayat Representatives and Govt. Officials at Block and District level and appeal them to work upon this.	The ' village water use and management committee ' will place the demand in the Grama Sabha and discuss with the Panchayat Representatives to work out	The Govt. authorities will prepare the plan of implementation and provide financial assistance .	Grama Sabha to be held in February 2019

	of scarcity of space and widening of road to the Panchayat office)			on this.		
5	During heavy rain, the water of Andhuni Nala cannot be removed from the lands easily, which is causing heavy damage to the crops. It causes great threat to the village also during flood situation.	The communication will be improved if the 1 k.m. mud-road from the old bridge to the new bridge over Andhuni Nala is made concrete.	The people will discuss this in the Grama Sabha meeting and interface and liaison with Panchayat Representatives and Govt. Officials at Block and District level and appeal them to work upon this.	The ' village water use and management committee ' will place the demand in the Grama Sabha and discuss with the Panchayat Representatives to work out on this.	The Govt. authorities will prepare the plan of implementation and provide financial assistance .	Grama Sabha to be held in February 2019

Data of "Village Land Use and Management Committee"

Sl. No.	Name of the Members	Name of Father / Husband	Age	Sex	Address for communication	Designation
1	Bipra Charan Majhi	Mohan Majhi	62	Male	At/P.O.: Chanduli, Block- Hinjilikatu, Dist: Ganjam	Secretary
2	Kumar Majhi	Musha Majhi	40	Male	At/P.O.: Chanduli, Block- Hinjilikatu, Dist: Ganjam Mob:9777838667	President
3	Binod maharana	Sudama Maharana	35	Male	At/P.O.: Chanduli, Block- Hinjilikatu, Dist: Ganjam	Treasurer
4	Biswanath Gouda	Dandapani Gouda	47	Male	At/P.O.: Chanduli, Block- Hinjilikatu,	

					Dist: Ganjam	
5	Ashok Sahu	Bipra Charan Sahu	43	Male	At/P.O.: Chanduli, Block- Hinjilikatu, Dist: Ganjam	Member
6	Niranjana Majhi	Hanu Majhi	48	Male	At/P.O.: Chanduli, Block- Hinjilikatu, Dist: Ganjam	Member
7	Basudev Pradhan	Gobardhan Pradhan	41	Male	At/P.O.: Chanduli, Block- Hinjilikatu, Dist: Ganjam	Member
8	Jayanti Nayak	Udaya Nayak	50	Female	At/P.O.: Chanduli, Block- Hinjilikatu, Dist: Ganjam	Member
9	Namita Majhi	Late Balmiki Majhi	42	Female	At/P.O.: Chanduli, Block- Hinjilikatu, Dist: Ganjam	Member
10	Anil Sahu	Judhisthira Sahu	40	Male	At/P.O.: Chanduli, Block- Hinjilikatu, Dist: Ganjam	Member
11	Umasankar Sahu	Saiba Sahu	40	Male	At/P.O.: Chanduli, Block- Hinjilikatu, Dist: Ganjam	Member