GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

FOREST, ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE DEPARTMENT

DISTRICT FOREST FIRE ACTION PLAN-2026

RAYAGADA DISTRICT

Prepared by

Office of the Divisional Forest Officer
Rayagada Forest Division, Rayagada

Year: 2026

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Prevention • Preparedness • Protection
Rayagada Forest Division | DFAP 2026

APPROVAL

District Forest Fire Action Plan – 2026

Rayagada District, Odisha

This Plan is hereby approved for implementation within Rayagada District for the Fire Season 2026. All concerned Departments and field agencies shall take necessary action as per roles and responsibilities assigned herein.

Approved on: 23.12.2025
Place: Rayagada

(Prepared By)
Divisional Forest Officer
Rayagada Forest Division

(Approved By)
Collector & District Magistrate
Rayagada District

Prevention • Preparedness • Protection
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PREFACE

Rayagada Forest Division constitutes one of the most sensitive and fire–prone landscapes in Odisha, owing to its extensive dry deciduous forest cover, hilly Eastern Ghats terrain and the close interface of forest–fringe communities with forest resources. The district has consistently recorded a high number of fire points over the years, underscoring the ecological vulnerability of the terrain and the need for a structured and coordinated approach to minimize fire incidence and associated loss. In this context, the District Forest Fire Action Plan – 2026 has been prepared to provide an organized framework for preparedness, prevention, early detection and operational response across the Division.

The Plan reflects the ground realities of Rayagada – where annual fire-season dryness, socio-economic drivers such as NTFP dependence, podu tillage, and cultural and livelihood practices, together with steep and inaccessible terrain, collectively contribute to recurring cycles of forest fire risk. It is therefore essential that actions remain tailored to the district context rather than generic templates, with prioritization of resources, responsibilities, communication and community involvement determined by vulnerability patterns specific to Rayagada.

The preparation of this Plan has included analysis of five-year fire point data (FSI), ground-level assessments, beat-level records, community consultations and field reconnaissance across highly vulnerable locations. GIS-based mapping and historical trend review were used to identify hotspots and plan resource deployment. Division-level control room inputs, along with feedback from Range Officers and frontline staff, formed the operational foundation of the document.

The scope of the Plan covers the entire Rayagada District and is applicable for the 2026 forest fire season (January–June). Its execution involves coordinated action by Forest Department field formations along with relevant line departments and community institutions functioning in fire-prone zones.

Acknowledgement is placed on record to Dr. Jagyandatt Pati, IFS, Regional Chief Conservator of Forests, Koraput Circle, for guidance and support during the preparation of this Plan. Special appreciation is extended to Sri Sandip Prusty (ACF), Sri Pranab Kishor Pattanaik (GIS Analyst), Sri Jitendra Sahu (Control Room), and the staff of Rayagada Forest Division for their contribution to analytical work, compilation and field inputs.

This Plan is respectfully submitted.

Divisional Forest Officer,
Rayagada Forest Division, Rayagada

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District Forest Fire Action Plan (DFAP) 2026 for Rayagada Forest Division has been prepared as a strategic, data-driven, and operational document to address the persistent challenge of forest fires in one of Odisha's most fire-vulnerable forest divisions. Rayagada Forest Division, constituted in 1957, covers a geographical area of about 7,073 sq. km, of which approximately 2,292.67 sq. km (32.41%) is recorded forest area spread across seven Ranges—Gudari, Gunupur, Kalyansingpur, Kashipur, Muniguda, Rayagada, and Tikiri. The forests are predominantly Tropical Moist and Dry Deciduous in nature, particularly Northern and Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests, which shed heavy leaf litter during the dry season and are therefore highly prone to fire between February and June.

The formulation of DFAP 2026 is grounded in a critical review of historical fire data, ecological characteristics, human interface, and institutional capacities. Rayagada Forest Division recorded extremely high forest fire incidence in recent years, including 3,785 fire points in 2021 and 2,930 fire points in 2024, placing it among the most affected divisions in the State. Although a significant improvement was observed in 2025 with a reduction to 2,104 fire points—representing a decline of nearly 28% compared to the previous year—the absolute numbers remain high and demand sustained, targeted, and preventive interventions.

A detailed analysis of the 2025 District Fire Action Plan reveals that intensified preventive measures, enhanced fireline creation, improved coordination with district administration, and increased community participation contributed meaningfully to the reduction in fire incidents. Fireline creation increased progressively from 660 km in 2023–24 to 855 km in 2024–25 and further to 1200 km in 2025–26. This expansion of firelines have played a crucial role in limiting fire spread within forest blocks and facilitating faster response by fire squads. However, the analysis also highlights emerging challenges, particularly the rising proportion of fire points originating from non-forest areas, which accounted for over 33% of incidents in 2025, underscoring the need for stronger landscape-level and community-centric interventions beyond forest boundaries.

Situation analysis based on five years of fire data (2021–2025), supported by GIS-based beat-wise and Range-wise mapping, reveals a clear spatial and temporal pattern of forest fires in the division. More than 80% of fire incidents consistently occur during March and April, establishing a predictable seasonal fire window. Spatially, Muniguda Range emerges as the most fire-prone, contributing nearly 40% of total fire incidents over the five-year period, followed by Rayagada and Kalyansingpur Ranges. Within these ranges, specific sections and beats—such as Chandrapur, Muniguda, Dangsorada, Gumma, Sikarpai, Mandibisi, Tikiri, and Dangasil—have been identified as chronic hotspots requiring priority attention. At the same time, Ranges like Gunupur and parts of Gudari,

though relatively less affected overall, exhibit localized hotspots that warrant targeted action.

The Plan identifies the major drivers of forest fires in Rayagada Division as largely anthropogenic, including burning associated with mahua flower collection, podu (shifting) cultivation, grazing practices, residual agricultural burning, intentional fires, poaching activities, and negligence during tourism and recreational activities. These drivers are further aggravated by difficult terrain, extensive forest boundaries, socio-cultural practices, and significant staff shortages—nearly 42% vacancy in frontline forest staff—posing serious challenges to effective vigilance and rapid response.

Against this backdrop, the DFAP 2026 adopts a risk-based, preventive, and decentralised approach to forest fire management. The Action Plan is structured around four key pillars: prevention, mitigation, response, and monitoring. Preventive measures include both indirect interventions—such as awareness generation, community mobilisation through VSS, NGOs, NSS/NCC, and inter-departmental coordination—and direct measures, including fireline creation and maintenance, strategic patrolling, identification of fire-prone villages, and advance preparedness in high-risk beats. Mitigation measures focus on reducing fuel load, strengthening fire squads, incentivising community participation, and improving accountability mechanisms at the grassroots level. The response strategy emphasises early detection, rapid mobilisation, and coordinated action among forest staff, district administration, fire services, and local institutions during peak fire months.

A clear institutional framework has been laid down, defining responsibilities at the district, division, Range, section, and beat levels, along with provisions for continuous monitoring and review. The Plan is supported by a detailed budget estimate for 2026, linked directly to proposed interventions and informed by expenditure patterns of 2025, ensuring financial realism and implementability.

In conclusion, the District Forest Fire Action Plan 2026 represents a decisive shift from reactive fire suppression to proactive, evidence-based, and community-inclusive fire management in Rayagada Forest Division. By integrating historical data analysis, spatial vulnerability mapping, focused action in high-risk areas, and clearly defined roles and budgets, the Plan provides a robust roadmap to further reduce forest fire incidence, protect valuable forest ecosystems, and enhance resilience against recurring fire threats in the division.

CONTENTS

Introduction

Rayagada Forest Division, established on 15th November 1957 (vide Notification No. IF(A)-100/2003/13228/Forest Department, Government of Odisha), constitutes a significant administrative and ecological unit of the Odisha Forest Department. Geographically located between 18°14′N to 19°58′N latitude and 82°25′E to 84°02′E longitude, the Division extends over a vast geographical area of about 7,073 sq. km, of which approximately 2,292.67 sq. km forms recorded forest area. These forests represent nearly one-third of the Division's geographical extent and play a critical role in ecological stability, biodiversity conservation, and livelihood support for a large forest-dependent population.

The forest landscape of Rayagada Forest Division is predominantly tropical deciduous in nature, comprising both moist tropical and dry tropical forest types, with bamboo forests occurring in association with several formations. As per Champion and Seth's *Revised Classification of Forest Types of India (1962)*, the Division supports ecologically important forest types such as Northern and Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests, Dry and Moist Peninsular Sal Forests, scrub forests, savannah forests, and bamboo brakes. These forests are characterised by marked seasonal leaf fall and accumulation of combustible ground biomass during the dry months, which significantly increases their susceptibility to fire. In addition to their ecological importance, these forests are closely interlinked with the subsistence needs of local communities, who depend on them for minor forest produce, grazing, and traditional agricultural practices.

Forest fires have emerged as one of the most persistent and serious threats to the forests of Rayagada Division. The inherent ecological vulnerability of dry deciduous forests, when combined with intense human–forest interaction, creates conditions highly conducive to frequent fire outbreaks. Practices such as podu (shifting) cultivation, ceremonial and livelihood-related burning, mahua flower collection, NTFP harvesting, grazing-related fires, and occasional deliberate or retaliatory burning contribute substantially to fire incidence. These largely anthropogenic fires often escape control under dry and windy conditions, resulting in extensive damage to forest vegetation, wildlife habitats, soil structure, and regeneration potential. The scale of this challenge is reflected in the 2,930 fire points recorded in the year 2024—the highest among all forest divisions in the State—underscoring the urgency of focused and sustained fire management interventions.

The forest fire season in Rayagada Division generally commences in February and extends up to June, spanning a prolonged and highly destructive period of four to five months. Field experience and historical fire data analysis indicate that the majority of fire incidents are concentrated during the peak summer months, when dry fuel load is at its maximum and human dependence on forest resources is most intense. The predominantly anthropogenic nature of these fires highlights the limitation of enforcement-based approaches alone and reinforces the need for integrated strategies that combine prevention, preparedness, community participation, and rapid response.

In this context, the District Forest Fire Action Plan 2026 has been formulated as a comprehensive and operational framework to address forest fire management in a systematic and informed manner. The Plan builds upon field experience, lessons learned from previous fire seasons, and a detailed analysis of fire incidence patterns across ranges, sections, beats,

and villages. It seeks to move beyond reactive fire suppression and emphasises anticipatory planning, early intervention, and prioritisation of fire-prone areas.

The Plan integrates a combination of preventive measures—such as community sensitisation, fireline creation and maintenance, strategic patrolling, and inter-departmental coordination—with mitigation and response strategies including controlled burning where appropriate, deployment of fire-fighting equipment, formation and strengthening of fire squads, and the use of GIS-based mapping and historical fire data to identify vulnerable zones. A central pillar of the Plan is community engagement, recognising that meaningful reduction in forest fire incidence is achievable only through the active involvement and cooperation of forest-fringe communities and local institutions.

The District Forest Fire Action Plan 2026 thus represents a structured, participatory, and forward-looking approach to forest fire management in Rayagada Forest Division. By combining ecological understanding, data-driven analysis, field-level practicality, and stakeholder collaboration, the Plan aims to reduce the incidence and impact of forest fires, safeguard the ecological integrity of the Division's forests, and promote long-term resilience of both forest ecosystems and dependent communities.

About Rayagada Forest Division

Basic Details

Rayagada Forest Division was created on 15 November 1957 vide Notification No. IF(A)-100/2003/13228 of the Forest Department, Government of Odisha, and functions as one of the key administrative units under the State Forest Department. The Division is situated in the southeastern part of Odisha, forming an important segment of the Eastern Ghats hill ranges, with its geographical spread lying between 18°14' N to 19°58' N latitude and 82°25' E to 84°02' E longitude. The total geographical extent of the Division is 707,300.00 hectares, out of which 229,267.0651 hectares are designated as forest area. Forests therefore comprise approximately 32.41% of the Division's geographical area (excluding forest cover situated outside the notified forest boundary). The landscape is characterized by undulating hilly terrain, scattered settlements, and extensive forest–fringe interfaces, which together influence both ecological dynamics and management priorities within the Division.

Administrative Setup

Rayagada Forest Division functions under the administrative control of a Divisional Forest Officer in the rank of Deputy Conservator of Forests, with the Divisional Headquarters located at Rayagada, and is supported by three Assistant Conservators of Forests at the Division level. The Division administers a total recorded forest area of 229,267.0651 hectares through a well-defined field structure comprising seven forest ranges, twenty-five sections, and one hundred and thirty-three beats. Administratively, the Division spans two Revenue Sub-Divisions, eleven Tehsils, eleven Community Development Blocks, one hundred- and eighty-two-Gram Panchayats, and two thousand six hundred and fifty-four villages, along with two Municipalities and two Notified Area Councils. The jurisdiction further includes seventeen Police Stations and seven Fire Stations, and falls under three Assembly Constituencies and the Koraput Parliamentary Constituency, underscoring the extensive administrative spread and coordination requirements of the Division.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
1	Administrative Control	Divisional Forest Officer (in the rank of Deputy Conservator of Forests), Headquartered at Rayagada
2	Assistant Conservators of Forests	03 posts at Divisional Headquarters, Rayagada
3	Total Forest Area	229,267.0651 hectares
4	Number of Forest Ranges	07 Nos
	Names of Ranges	Gudari, Gunupur, Kalyansingpur, Kashipur, Muniguda, Rayagada, Tikiri
5	Number of Sections	25 Nos
6	Number of Beats	133 Nos
7	Revenue Sub-Divisions	02 Nos (Rayagada & Gunupur)
8	Number of Tahasils	11 Nos
9	Number of CD Blocks	11 Nos
10	Number of Gram Panchayats	182 Nos
11	Number of Villages	2,654 Nos
12	Municipalities	02 Nos (Rayagada, Gunupur)
13	Notified Area Councils (NACs)	02 Nos (Gudari, Muniguda)
14	Police Stations	17 Nos
15	Fire Stations	07 Nos
16	Assembly Constituencies	03 Nos (Rayagada, Gunupur, Bissamcuttack)
17	Parliamentary Constituency	Part of Koraput Parliamentary Constituency

Staff Position

Sl. No	Category of posts	Sanctioned strength	Men In position	Vacancy
1	Divisional Forest Officer	1	1	0
2	Asst. Conservator of Forests	3	3	0
3	Forest Ranger	7	6	1
4	Deputy Ranger	6	2	4
5	Forester	43	41	2
6	Forest Guard	157	83	74
7	Section Officer	1	1	0
8	Junior Accountant	7	5	2
9	Junior Clerk/ Jr. Assistant	9	7	2
10	Junior Stenographer	1	0	1
11	Driver (L.V)	2	1	1
12	Driver (H.V)	2	1	1
13	Amin	1	0	1
14	Dak runner	1	1	0
15	Chain man	0	0	0
16	Office Chowkidar	1	1	0
17	Malli	1	0	1
18	GK/GL	4	0	4
Total		**246**	**140**	**106**

Forest Area Distribution with legal classification.

	RF	PRF	DPF	VF	CA	Total
No of FBs	86	149	41	86	17	379
Area (Ha)	76665.59	117617.31	33434.51	488.50	1061.1363	**229267.06**
Boundary Length (km)	1290.19	2119.24	536.79	--	--	**3946.22**

Forest Types of Rayagada Division & Their Distribution

Forests of this Division are mainly tropical deciduous type and can be broadly classified into two major groups. These are Moist Tropical Forests, and Dry Tropical Forests. There is no clear dividing line between these forest groups; one gradually merging with another though Bamboo forests are generally found in association with the second type. However, according to Champion and Seth's "Revised classification of Forest Types of India"1962, these forests have been further classified into different types and sub-types depending upon physiognomy, moisture conditions, floral composition and other variables. The types of Forests present in the Division are of the following types:

Table - Abstract of Area under different Forest Types in Hectares

Forest Type	No. of RF	No. of PRF	No. of DPF	No. of CA	Approximate Area
Moist Peninsular Sal Forest	10	5	6	-	32450.9224
Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest	25	74	26	-	61248.9125
Dry Peninsular Sal Forest	8	5	2	-	8341.6451
Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest	32	33	3	-	85058.4243
Dry Deciduous Scrub Forest	10	22	2	17	10928.7763
Dry Deciduous Savannah Forest	-	1	-	-	416.8370
Bamboo Brakes	1	9	2	-	30333.04758
Total	86	149	41	17	2,28,778.5651

The extent of different types of forests are shown Forest Block Wise in the table. It is significant from the Table that most of the forest types of this Division are either Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest or Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest.

Legal Class Wise Forest Block Distribution of Rayagada Division

Range-wise Abstract of Forest Area (Sq Km)

The table presents the Range-wise distribution of forest blocks in Rayagada Forest Division based on legal classification, namely Reserved Forests (RF), Proposed Reserved Forests (PRF), and Demarcated Protected Forests (DPF), along with the total forest area and boundary length for each Range. It indicates considerable variation in forest extent and administrative complexity across Ranges. Muniguda Range accounts for the largest forest area and the longest forest boundary, followed by Rayagada and Gunupur Ranges, while Kashipur and K. Singhpur Ranges comprise comparatively smaller forest extents. The data highlights the diverse legal composition and boundary profiles of the Ranges, which have direct implications for forest protection, field management, and fire prevention planning under the District Forest Fire Action Plan 2026.

Sl No	Range	RF		PRF		DPF		Total		Boundary (Km)
		No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	
1	Gudari	8	9328.47	17	17192.54	7	4273.22	32	30794.23	498.24
2	Gunupur	23	11500.02	25	16741.73	8	2172.18	56	30413.93	706.7
3	K.Singpur	6	9574.12	13	9612.05	3	1546.56	22	20732.73	376.37
4	Kashipur	10	1319.50	4	5881.17	6	11160.01	20	18360.68	206.32
5	Muniguda	16	19195.08	61	54047.48	8	7802.55	85	81045.11	1316.95
6	Rayagada	17	13953.61	23	13008.24	5	5499.37	45	32461.22	652.67
7	Tikiri	6	11794.76	6	1134.07	4	980.588	16	69190.15	188.89
	Total	**86**	**7666.56**	**149**	**117617.3**	**41**	**33434.48**	**276**	**28998.05**	**3946.14**

Analysis of District Fire Action Plan-2025

Introduction and Overview

The **District Forest Fire Action Plan (DFAP) 2025** for Rayagada District has been formulated to systematically address the recurring and increasingly severe forest fire incidents reported across the division. Rayagada Forest Division recorded **2,930 forest fire points in 2024,** the highest among all districts in Odisha, indicating a critical need for enhanced preparedness and strategic interventions.

The 2025 DFAP focuses on a comprehensive framework comprising **prevention, mitigation, early detection, and rapid response mechanisms.** The active involvement of multiple stakeholders—forest personnel, district administration, community institutions, and local villagers—has contributed significantly to the improved fire scenario in 2025, with fire points reducing to **2,104**, marking a notable decline compared to the previous year. Rayagada Forest Division spans **7,403 sq. km**, of which **2,292.67 sq. km (≈30.97%)** constitutes recorded forest area distributed across **seven ranges Gudari, Gunupur, Kalyansingpur, Kashipur, Muniguda, Rayagada andTikiri**. The forest landscape is predominantly **Moist and Dry Tropical Deciduous**, mainly classified as **Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous** and **Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests**. These forest types shed leaves extensively during the dry season, making them **highly vulnerable to fire outbreaks** from **February to June**.

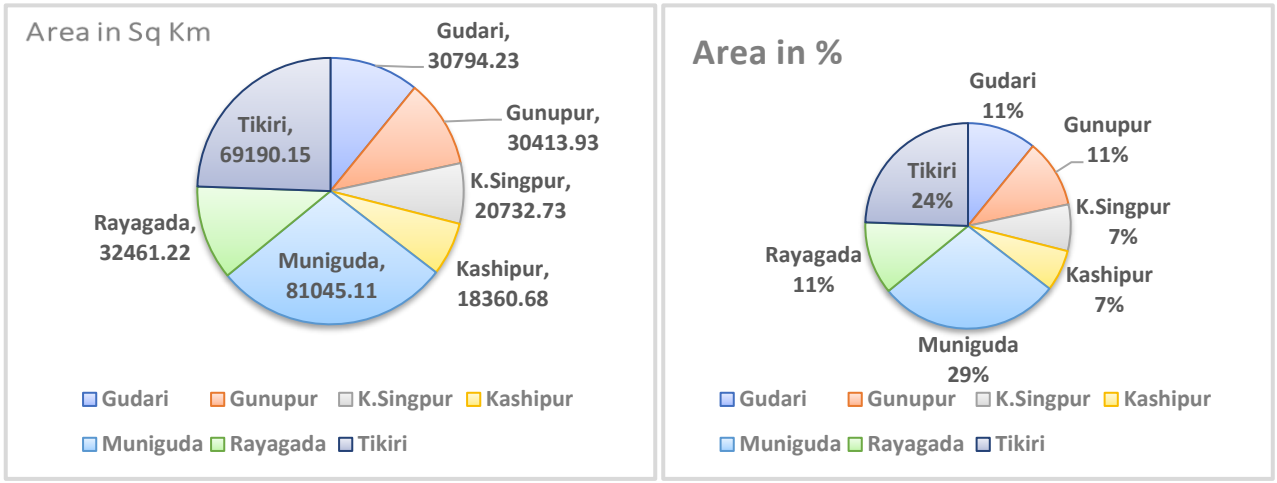


Fig. Geographical Area of Rayagada Forest Division

In 2025, the analysis of fire points across ranges shows a clear dominance of Muniguda Range, which, with 29% of the division's area, recorded the highest fire count of 836, giving it the largest share of total incidents. Rayagada Range, though accounting for only around 11% of the area, registered 380 fire points, placing it second in total fire occurrences. Mid-sized ranges such as Tikiri and Kashipur, with 24% and 7% area share respectively, recorded 219 and 217 fire points, showing substantial contributions to annual fire load. K. Singhpur Range, also with about 7% area share, reported 173 fire points, forming a smaller but notable portion of total incidents. Gudari and Gunupur, each holding around 11% of area, recorded 197 and 82 fire

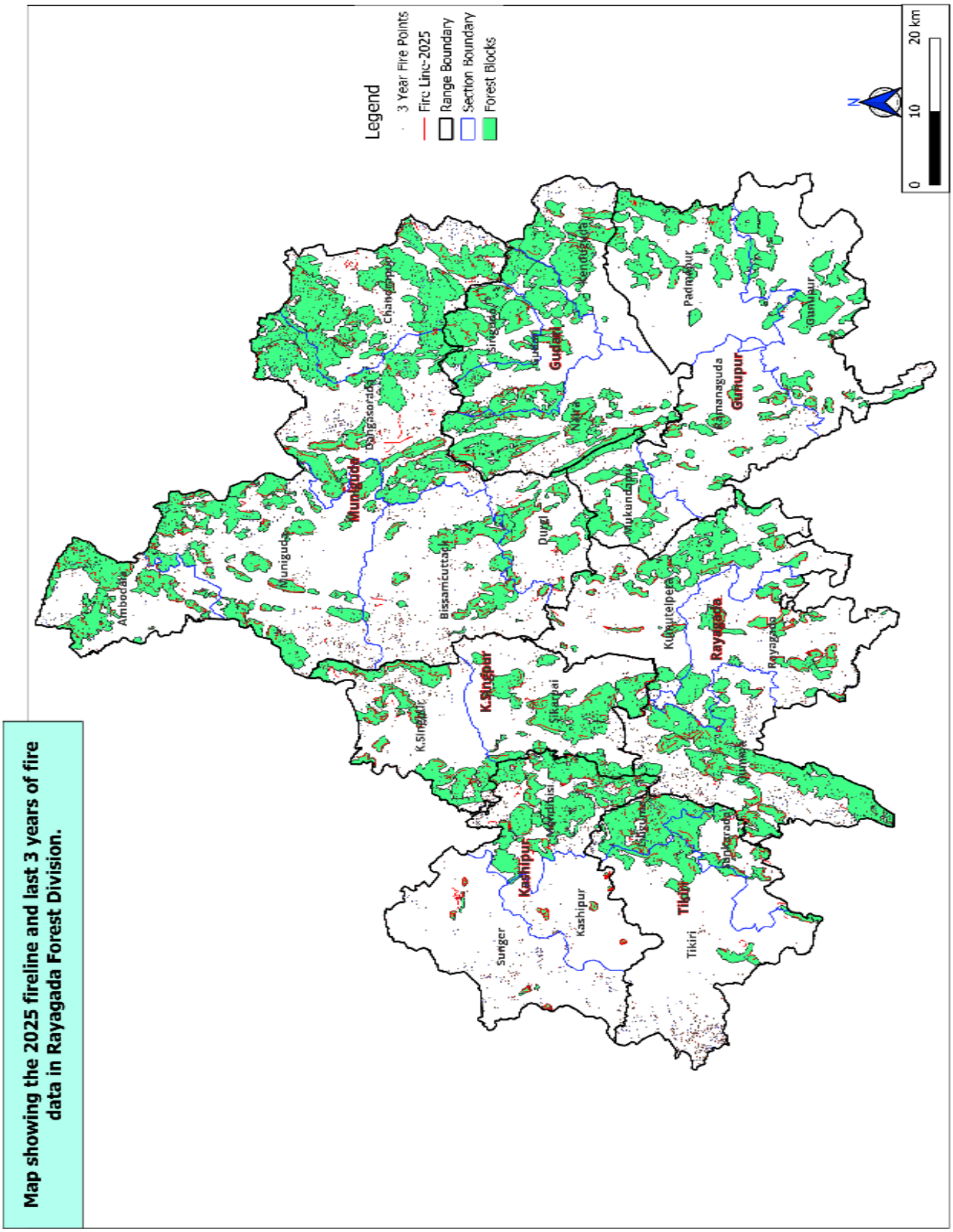
points, representing moderate to low levels within the division. Overall, the 2025 distribution shows that while larger ranges record higher absolute fire points, several medium and smaller ranges also contribute significantly to the total annual fire incidence.

Integrated Fireline Mapping and Fire Point Trends (Last 3 Years)

Year	No of Incident	No of Inside Forest Block	No of Outside Forest Block	Creation Of Fireline
2023-24	3002	2415	587	660
2024-25	2930	2270	660	855
2025-26	2104	1406	698	990

Over the last three years, Rayagada Forest Division has shown a steady decline in total fire incidents, indicating a positive impact of strategic fire prevention measures. In 2023–24, the division recorded 3002 fire points, of which 2415 occurred inside forest blocks, while 660 km of firelines were created. In 2024–25, fire points slightly reduced to 2930, with 2270 inside forest areas, and fireline creation was enhanced to 855 km, reflecting a strengthened preparedness effort. By 2025–26, fire incidents further declined sharply to 2104, even though outside-forest fire points slightly increased; importantly, the division created its highest fireline length of 990 km, ensuring improved early containment, and reduced opportunities for fire spread.

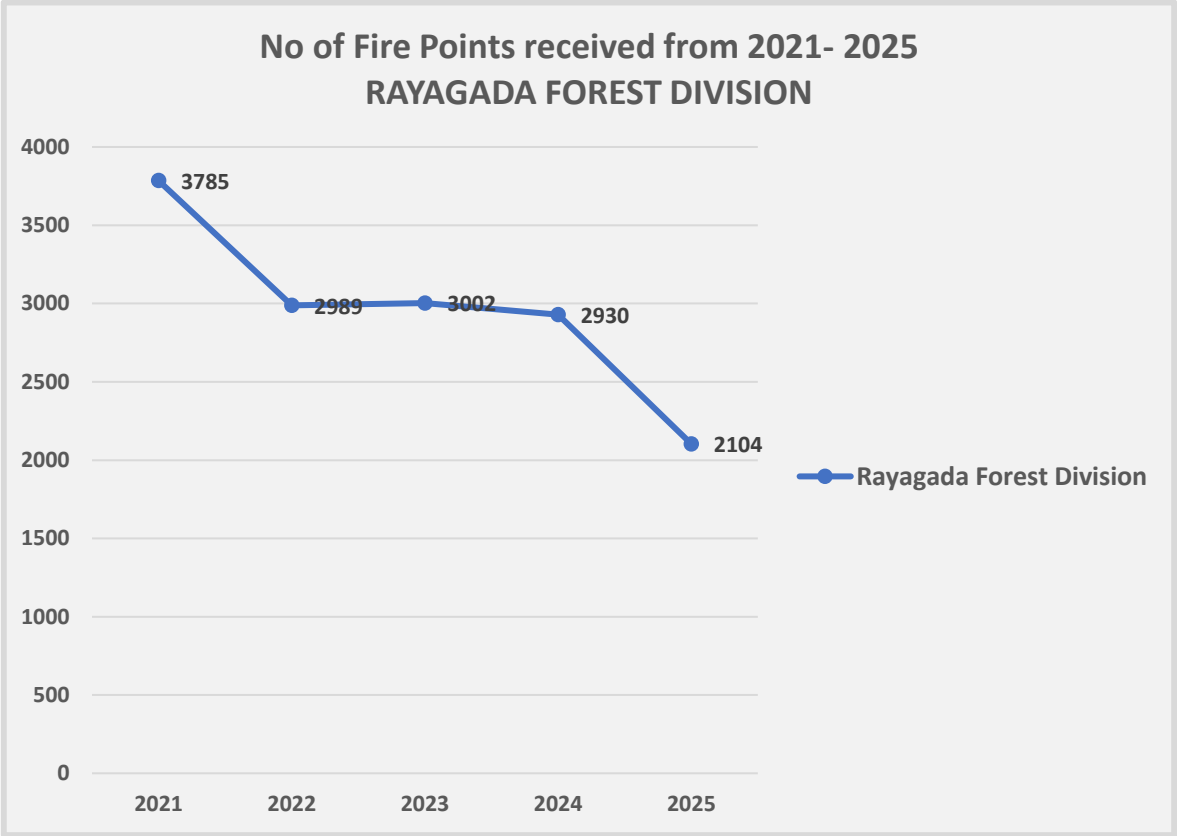
The data clearly suggests that progressive enhancement of fireline length—from 660 km to 855 km and finally to 990 km—played a crucial role in restricting the spread of fires, especially within dense forest blocks where fire propagation is typically rapid. Well-maintained and newly created firelines acted as effective fuel breaks, facilitated smoother access for fire response teams, and helped isolate vulnerable patches. This systematic strengthening of fireline infrastructure corresponds with the consistent reduction of internal forest fire points, demonstrating that increased fireline creation has been an essential factor in managing and mitigating forest fire occurrences across the division.



Map showing the 2025 fireline and last 3 years of fire data in Rayagada Forest Division.

Fire Incidence Trend (2021-2025)

An analysis of the Five-year fire data reveals fluctuations in annual incidence but a persistently high trend. The graph illustrates the trend in the number of forest fire points recorded in the Rayagada Forest Division from 2021 to 2025. During 2021, it was highest as 3785 no of Fire points later from 2022 to 2024, the number of fire points remained relatively stable, fluctuating slightly between 2,989 and 3,002, followed by a marginal decrease to 2,930 in 2024. However, a notable improvement is observed in 2025, where the number of fire points sharply declined to 2,104 — indicating a substantial reduction of nearly 28% compared to the previous year. This downward trend reflects the effectiveness of intensified fire prevention and control strategies, such as the strengthening of fire squads, prevention measures, creation and maintenance of fire lines, and increased community participation and awareness campaigns. The data signifies that the collective efforts of field staff and local stakeholders have contributed significantly towards minimizing forest fire incidents in the Rayagada Forest Division.



Main Causes of Forest Fire

Analysis of forest fire incidents in Rayagada Forest Division indicates that the majority of fire occurrences are anthropogenic in origin, arising from a combination of livelihood practices, socio-cultural traditions, and human activities within and around forest areas. The principal causes identified are as follows:

1. Podu (Shifting) Cultivation: Seasonal clearing of forest patches through slash-and-burn practices for cultivation purposes frequently results in uncontrolled fires spreading to adjoining forest areas, particularly during the peak dry months.
2. Crop Residue Burning: Burning of agricultural residues, especially from crops such as cotton and arhar, in forest-fringe and adjoining agricultural lands often leads to accidental fire spread into nearby forest blocks.
3. Traditional and Cultural Practices: Community festivals and customary events such as Chaitra Parb, Nilabadi Jatra, Maria Jatra, and Holi involve the use of fire, which, if not adequately managed, can trigger forest fires in surrounding areas.
4. Collection of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP): Fires are intentionally lit during the collection of NTFPs such as mahua flowers, hill broom, siali seeds, and salab to clear forest floors, which frequently results in fire escaping control.
5. Activities Related to Forest Rights Act (FRA) Claims: Burning of vegetation for land clearing associated with preparation or assertion of FRA claims has been observed as a contributing factor to forest fire incidents in certain areas.
6. Poaching Activities: Illegal hunting practices, particularly targeting species such as wild boar and barking deer, involve the deliberate use of fire to drive animals, leading to uncontrolled forest fires.
7. Grazing and Firewood Collection: Fires are sometimes used to promote fresh grass growth for livestock grazing or during firewood collection activities, posing a risk of fire spread in dry conditions.
8. Weed Burning in Cashew Plantations: Burning of weeds in cashew plantations located near forest boundaries frequently results in fires spreading into adjacent forest areas.
9. Tourism-Related Negligence: Unattended campfires, discarded cigarette butts, and careless behavior by tourists and visitors contribute to accidental ignition of forest fires.
10. Intentional and Retaliatory Fires: Deliberate fire-setting arising from local disputes, resentment, or as acts of retaliation remains a significant challenge in certain pockets of the Division.

Challenges Identified

The analysis of forest fire incidents and field-level experience in Rayagada Forest Division has brought out several structural, operational, and socio-environmental challenges that constrain effective forest fire prevention and control. The key challenges identified are as follows:

1. **Vacancy in Frontline Forest Staff:** Approximately 42% vacancy in sanctioned frontline forest staff positions significantly affects field vigilance, patrolling, early detection, and timely response during the fire season.
2. **Large and Dispersed Forest Area:** The vast geographical extent of the Division, coupled with long forest boundaries, makes comprehensive monitoring and rapid deployment of fire control measures operationally demanding.
3. **Socio-Cultural Drivers of Fire:** Deep-rooted socio-cultural practices linked to livelihood activities, traditional festivals, and customary land-use systems continue to contribute to recurring fire incidents, making enforcement-based approaches alone insufficient.
4. **Temporal Concentration of Fire Incidents:** Forest fires often occur in short, intense bursts. For instance, on 19.04.2024 alone, 240 fire points were recorded in the Division, placing extraordinary pressure on available manpower and resources.
5. **Spatial Concentration of Fire Incidents:** Fire incidents show strong spatial clustering in specific Ranges and beats. On 19.04.2024, Muniguda Range alone accounted for 119 fire points, with Jagadalpur Beat recording 50 fire points on the same day, highlighting localized high-risk zones.
6. **Difficult Terrain:** Steep slopes, hilly terrain, and dense forest cover in several areas restrict mobility of fire squads, limit accessibility, and delay fire suppression efforts.
7. **Deliberate Late-Evening Ignition:** Intentional lighting of fires during late evening or night hours reduces visibility, hampers immediate response, and allows fires to spread before detection.
8. **Inaccessible and Sensitive Areas:** Certain Forest tracts, particularly in the Niyamgiri hill ranges, remain difficult to access due to rugged terrain and limited infrastructure, complicating surveillance and response operations.
9. **Public Resistance and Conflict Situations:** In some areas, public opposition arising from anti-mining sentiments, podu cultivation issues, and land-related conflicts poses challenges to enforcement, patrolling, and fire prevention activities.
10. **Limited Utilisation of Real-Time Fire Alert Technologies:** Although satellite-based fire alerts are available, their full potential is yet to be realised due to limitations in real-time dissemination, field-level integration, and response protocols.
11. **Need for Strengthened Community Incentives and Accountability:** Existing incentive and accountability mechanisms at the Vana Suraksha Samiti (VSS) level require further strengthening to ensure sustained community participation in fire prevention and reporting.

Situation Analysis

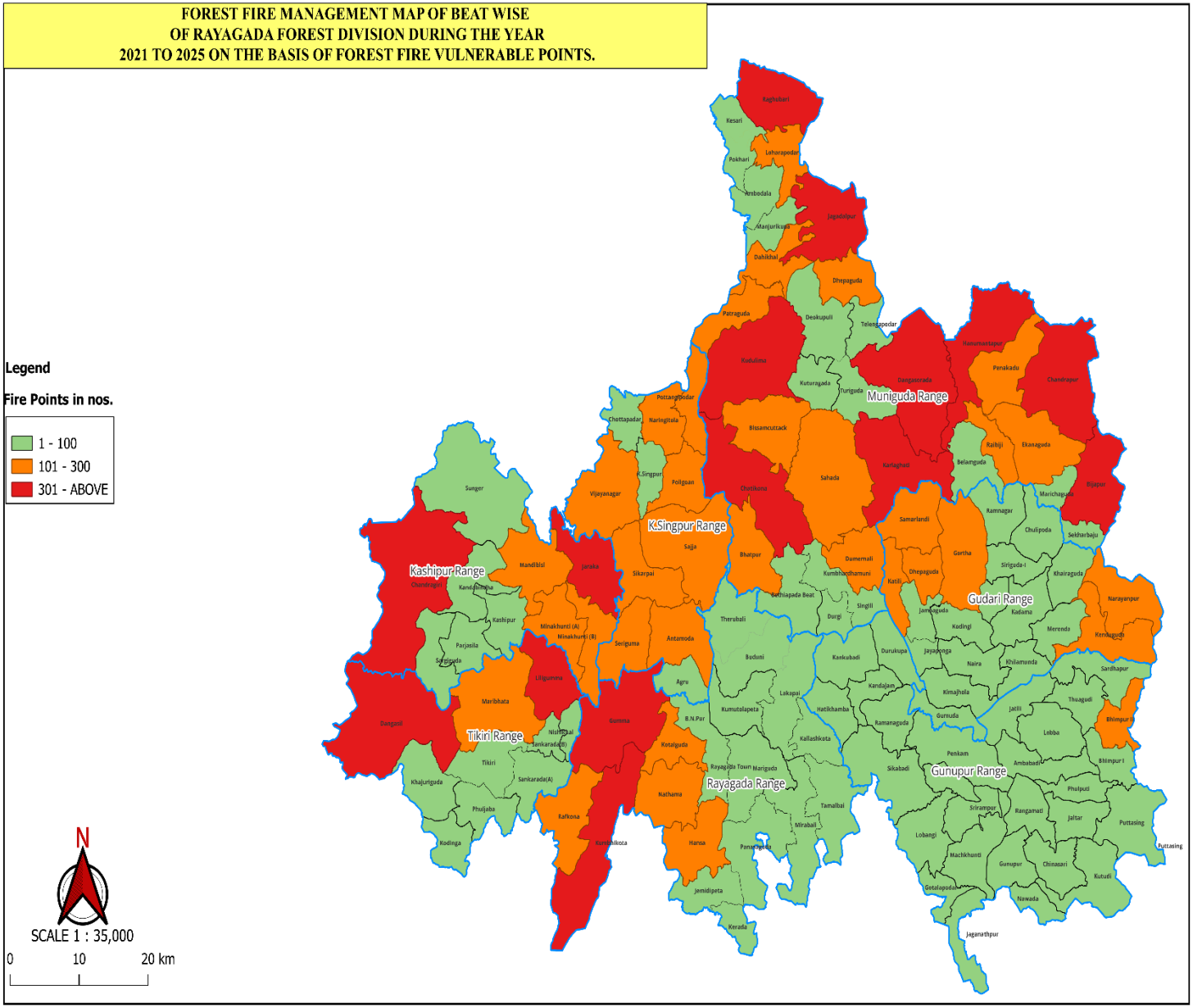
Forest Fire Alerts of last three years and the attributable reasons in causing such forest fires were analyzed taking in to account of the following parameters such as.

a) Forest blocks and fire proneness
b) Beat wise Forest area
c) Geographical area of the beat
d) Villages surrounding the Forest Blocks
e) Roads passing through Forests
f) Junctions where possibility of people movement and causing of forest fire.
g) Footpaths inside Forest Blocks
h) Method and practice of NTFP collection.
i) Podu prone villages.

Basing upon the above parameters beat wise forest fire map for the last 5 years has been prepared with the QGIS mapping software, considering the occurrences of forest fire in the respective beat jurisdiction. According to the intensity of forest fire occurrence in a particular beat area during last 5 years different zones are also earmarked i.e., highly sensitive zone to moderate zones. This zonation helps in providing a scientific base for identifying areas on priority for insisting of management interventions. Beat wise fire points of each Range is enclosed quoting the highest fire points to have a planned and well-equipped alertness in such areas. Further, a diagrammatic analysis has also been prepared for all 7 Ranges by taking the Beat as a unit to analyze the number of forest fire points occurred in last three years.

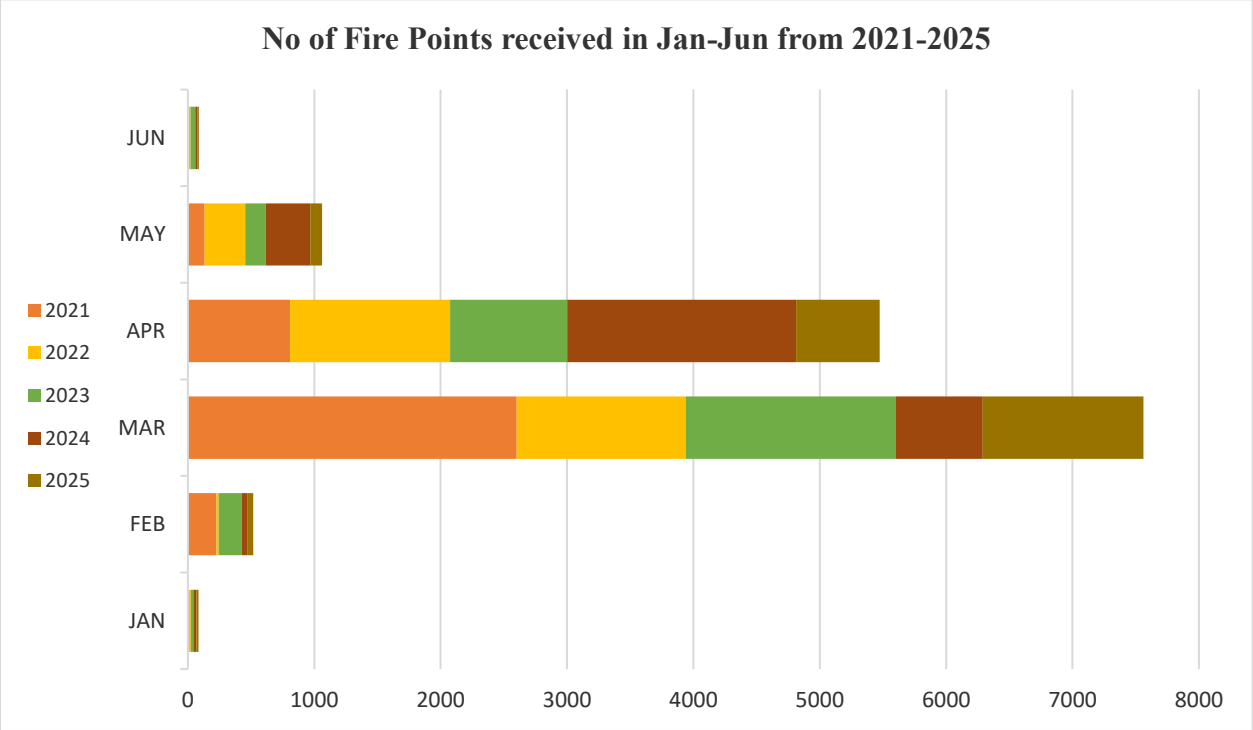
Sl No	Range	Year				
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Gudari	336	329	399	311	197
2	Gunupur	249	322	249	174	82
3	K.singhpur	528	288	288	345	173
4	Kashipur	407	266	196	353	217
5	Muniguda	1408	1093	1138	1108	836
6	Rayagada	558	485	522	395	380
7	Tikiri	302	206	210	244	219
	Total	**3788**	**2989**	**3002**	**2930**	**2104**

FOREST FIRE MANAGEMENT MAP OF BEAT WISE OF RAYAGADA FOREST DIVISION DURING THE YEAR 2021 TO 2025 ON THE BASIS OF FOREST FIRE VULNERABLE POINTS.



Analysis of Fire Points- Last 5 yrs (2021 to 2025)

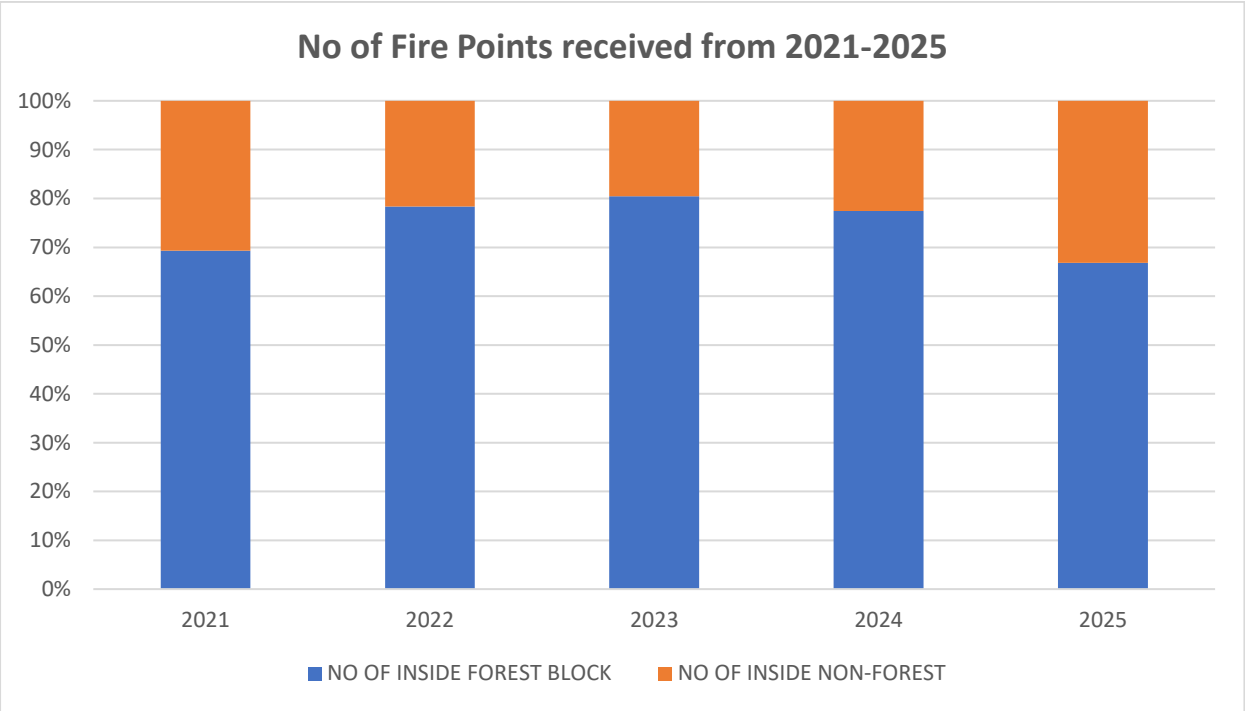
MONTH WISE FIRE POINTS ANALYSIS OF RAYAGADA DIVISION OVER 5 YEARS							
Year	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MAR**	**APR**	**MAY**	**JUN**	**TOTAL**
2021	14	225	2601	809	133	3	3785
2022	9	18	1339	1265	322	18	2971
2023	21	183	1663	927	162	38	2994
2024	21	44	686	1811	352	16	2930
2025	19	46	1273	662	93	11	2104
TOTAL	**84**	**516**	**7562**	**5474**	**1062**	**86**	**14784**



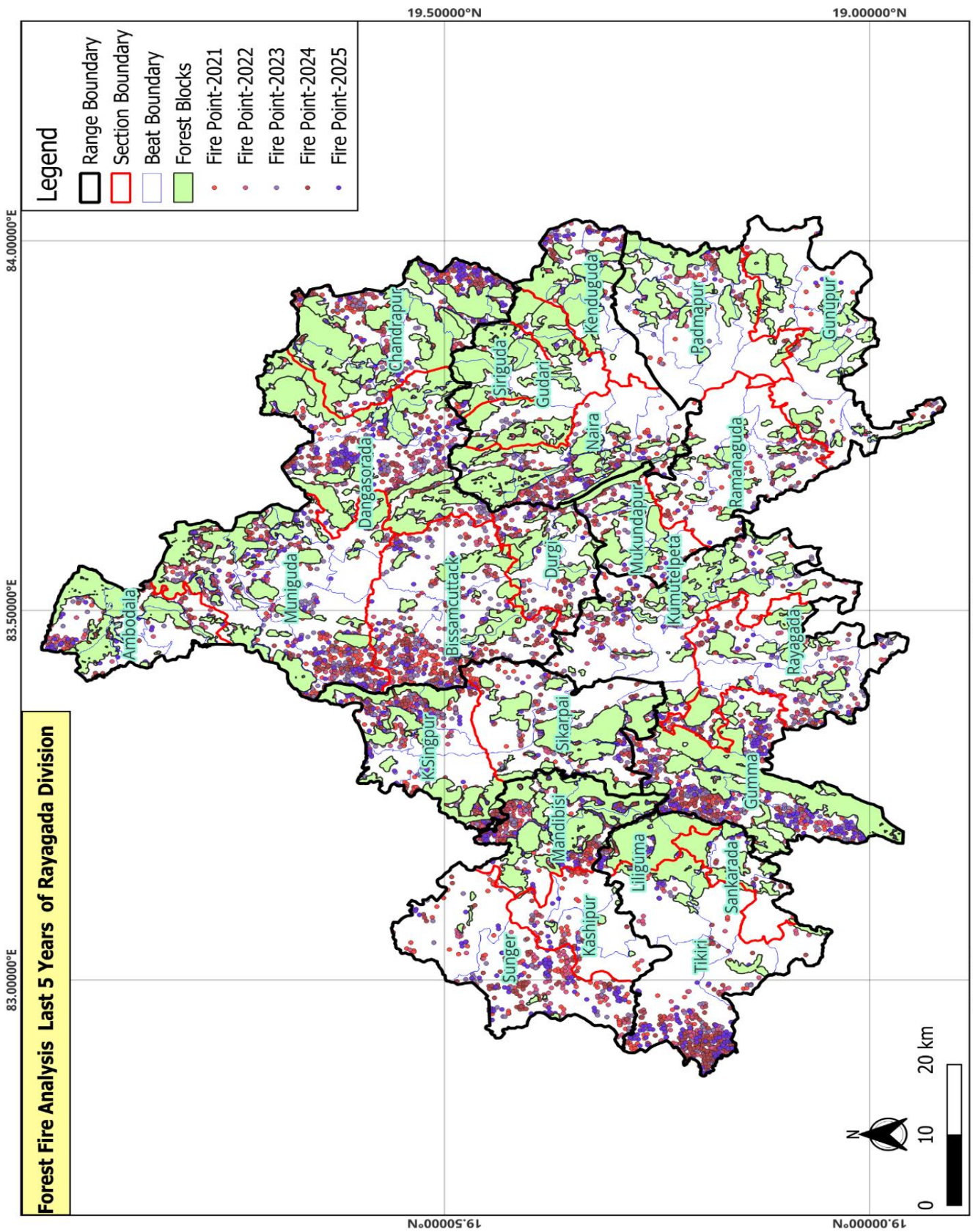
An examination of the monthly fire-point patterns in Rayagada Forest Division for the period 2021–2025 reveals a highly concentrated fire season, with March and April emerging as the critical months each year. When aggregated over five years, March accounts for the highest share with 7,562 fire points, representing the peak intensity of the fire season, while April follows with 5,474 incidents. The fire load decreases sharply from May onwards, with 1,062 incidents reported in May and only 86 in June, reflecting the seasonal decline in fire activity. The early months—January (84) and February (516)—show comparatively low levels of fire occurrence, contributing only a small fraction to the overall total. Across all years, this monthly pattern remains consistent: March registers the maximum fire points annually, followed by April, while May shows moderate activity and June the least. The cumulative distribution clearly demonstrates that the bulk of fire incidents—over 80%—occur between March and May, underscoring a distinct and predictable seasonal fire window within the division.

Year-wise Distribution of Fire Points in Forest and Non-Forest Areas (2021–2025)

Year	No of Fire Points	No of Fire Point Inside Forest Block	No of Fire Point inside Non-Forest	Percentage of Fire Points in Non-Forest %
2021	3788	2625	1163	30.70
2022	2989	2343	646	21.61
2023	3002	2415	587	19.55
2024	2930	2270	660	22.52
2025	2104	1406	698	33.17



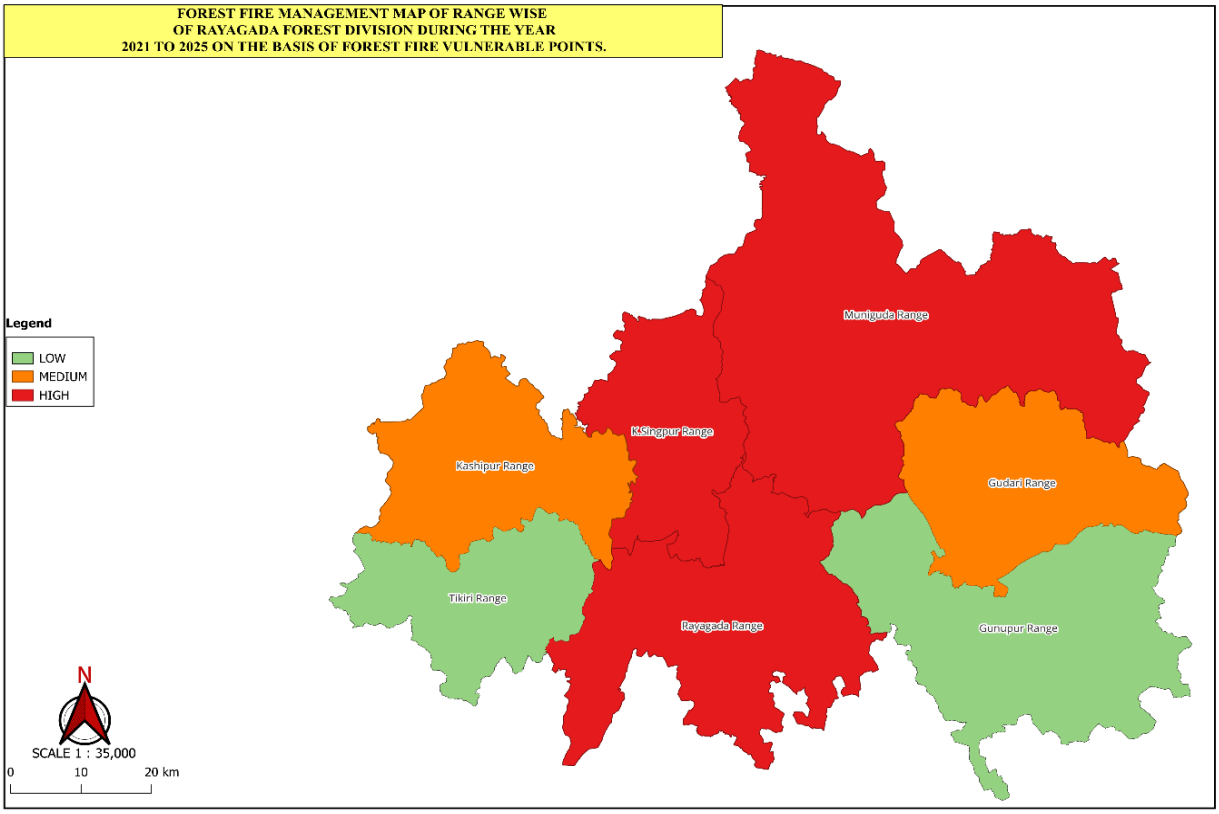
An analysis of fire point distribution from 2021 to 2025 in Rayagada Forest Division indicates that, although forest blocks consistently account for the majority of incidents, non-forest areas continue to contribute a substantial and increasingly important share. Between 2021 and 2024, the proportion of fire points originating from non-forest areas ranged from 19% to 30%, showing a gradual decline until 2023 and a marginal rise in 2024. However, 2025 reflects a notable shift: despite the lowest total fire incidents in the five-year period, non-forest areas recorded 698 fire points, constituting 33.17% of the total—the highest share observed. This trend, clearly reflected in the chart, underscores that non-forest landscapes are emerging as a more prominent source of fire occurrences relative to forest areas.


Forest Fire Analysis Last 5 Years of Rayagada Division
Legend
Range Boundary
Section Boundary
Beat Boundary
Forest Blocks
Fire Point-2021
Fire Point-2022
Fire Point-2023
Fire Point-2024
Fire Point-2025
19.50000°N
19.00000°N
84.00000°E
83.50000°E
83.00000°E
Ambodala
Muniguda
Bissamcuttack
K.Singpur
Dangasorada
Chandrapur
Kendguda
Padmapur
Gunupur
Sirigudа
Gudari
Naira
Ramanaguda
Durgi
Mukundapur
Kumuteipeta
Rayagada
Sikarpai
Gumma
Mandibisi
Liliguma
Sankarada
Kashipur
Sunger
Tikiri
N
0
10
20 km

Major Causes of Forest Fires

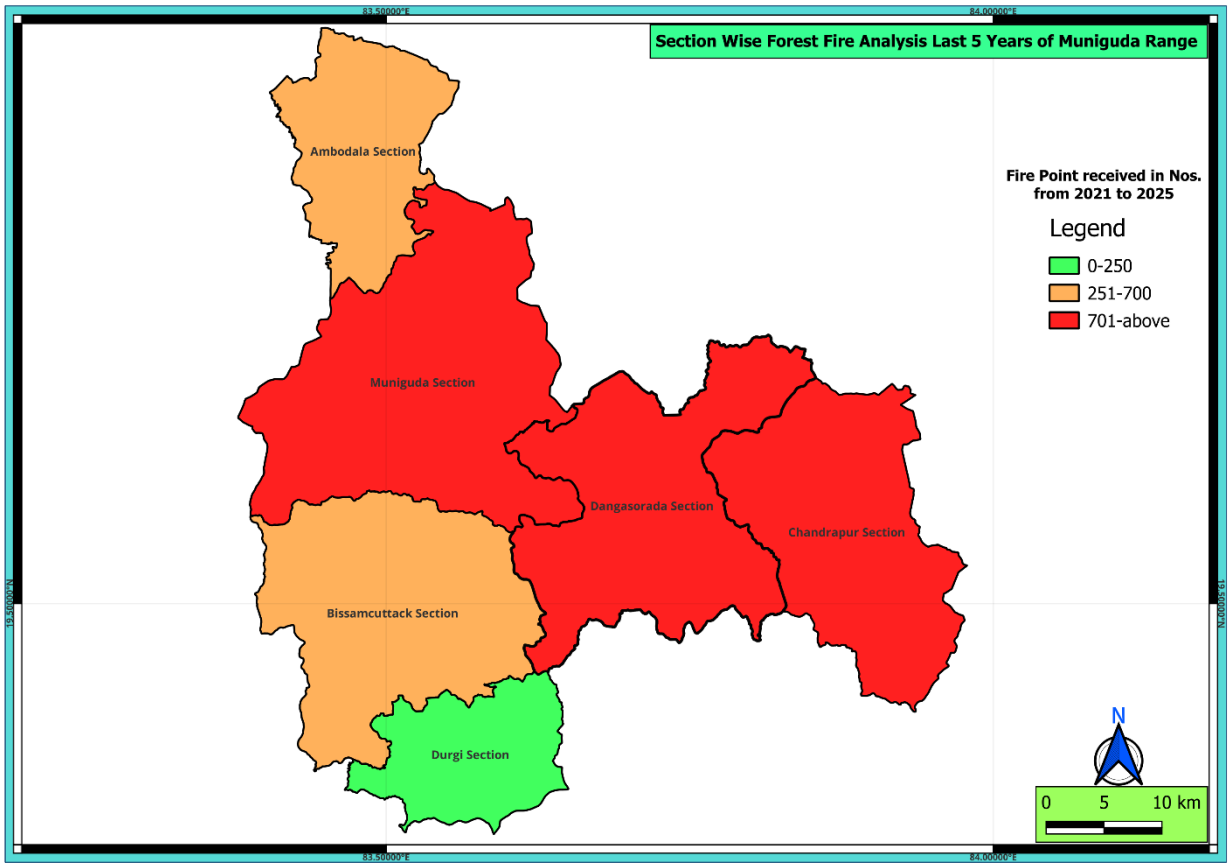
1. **Collection of mahua flower:** The collection of mahua flowers, an important activity for many forest-dependent communities, often leads to forest fires. During this process, dry leaves and grass are intentionally burned to clear the ground and make it easier to collect the fallen flowers. However, these fires frequently spiral out of control, especially during dry seasons, igniting nearby vegetation and causing extensive forest fires.
2. **Podu cultivation:** Podu cultivation, a traditional slash-and-burn agricultural practice, involves clearing forested land by burning vegetation. While this is a seasonal activity, the fires set for clearing fields can spread to adjoining forest areas if not managed properly. The cyclical nature of this practice contributes significantly to forest degradation and recurring fires in many regions**.**
3. **Intentional Burning:** Fires are often deliberately started in forests for various purposes, such as clearing land, resolving disputes, or driving away wildlife. Arson for personal or economic reasons is also a common cause. These intentional burns can easily escalate, leading to uncontrollable fires that destroy large forest tracts.
4. **Recreational activities:** Tourist and recreational activities in forests, such as camping, trekking, and picnicking, often become sources of forest fires. Carelessly discarded cigarette butts, unattended campfires, and other negligent behaviors by visitors can ignite dry vegetation. The lack of proper monitoring and guidelines for visitors further exacerbates this risk.
5. **Grazing:** Livestock grazing within forests can indirectly contribute to forest fires. To stimulate the growth of fresh grass or clear dense vegetation, herders often set fire to dry grass and shrubs. These fires, if not contained, can spread rapidly, especially during dry and windy conditions, endangering both the forest and the livestock.
6. **Poaching:** Poachers use fire as a tool to trap and drive wildlife out of their hiding spots. This method, aimed at capturing animals like deer or wild boar, often results in uncontrolled fires that cause severe damage to the forest ecosystem. Additionally, the disturbance to wildlife habitats further destabilizes the environment.

Range-wise Fire Point Analysis



The map classifies the seven Ranges of Rayagada Forest Division into High, Medium, and Low forest-fire vulnerability zones based on cumulative fire-prone points from 2021 to 2025. Muniguda, Rayagada, and K. Singhpur Ranges fall under the High vulnerability category, forming the core fire-sensitive belt of the division. These ranges, shown in red, cover a significant portion of the central and northern parts of the division and represent the areas with the most frequent fire occurrences across the five-year period. Kashipur and Gudari Ranges fall under the Medium vulnerability category (orange), indicating moderate fire occurrence patterns. These ranges form a transitional zone between the high- and low-vulnerability areas, reflecting comparatively fewer but still notable fire events. Tikiri and Gunupur Ranges are designated as Low vulnerability zones (green), marking the least fire-prone parts of the division. These southern and southwestern ranges show consistently low fire points during the assessed period. Overall, the map highlights a clear gradient of fire vulnerability—from high in the northern–central Ranges, moderate in the mid-western and eastern Ranges, to low in the southern ranges—providing a useful basis for prioritising fire prevention and management efforts.

Muniguda Range

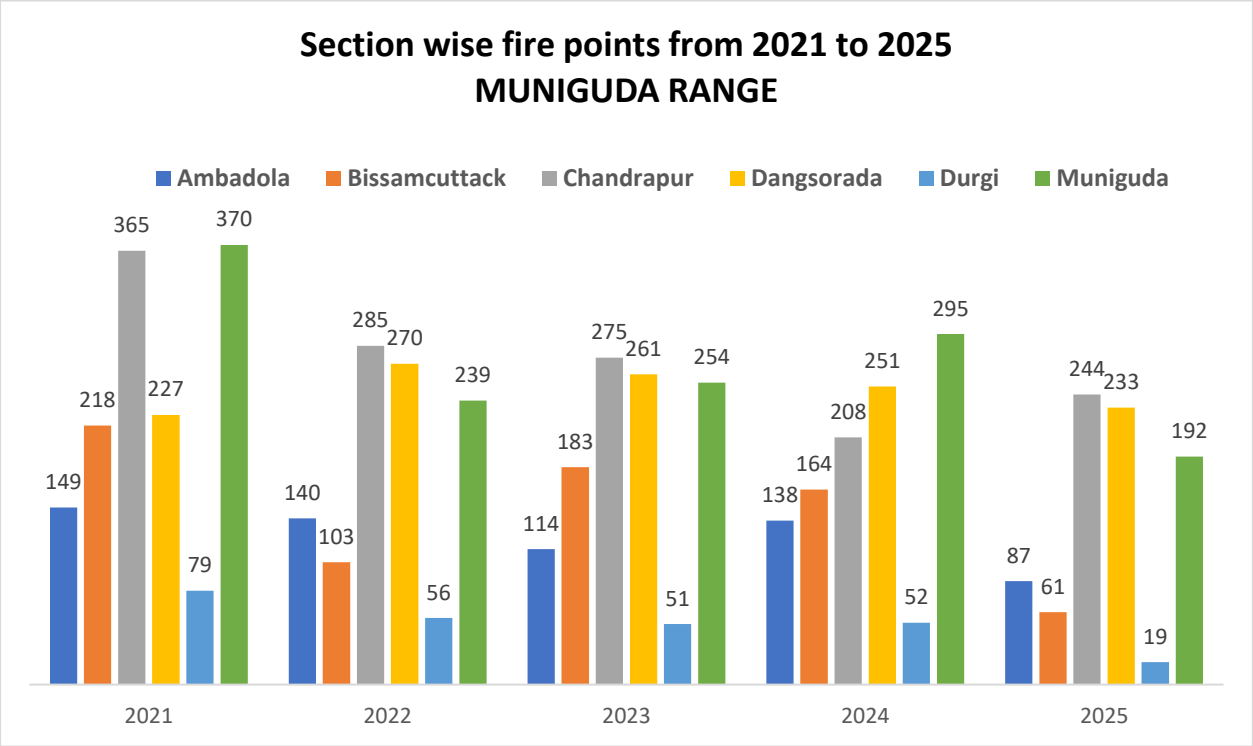


The section-wise forest fire analysis of the Muniguda Range for 2021–2025 reveals a clear concentration of fire vulnerability in the central and eastern sections of the range. Muniguda, Dangsorada, and Chandrapur Sections fall under the high-vulnerability category (701+ fire points), forming the core fire-prone belt with consistently elevated fire activity. Ambodala and Bissamcuttack Sections show medium vulnerability (251–700 fire points), indicating moderate but recurring fire occurrences. In contrast, Durgi Section falls into the low-vulnerability zone (0–250 fire points), making it the least affected area over the five-year period. Overall, the map highlights a distinct gradient of vulnerability, with fire intensity highest in the central–eastern sections and lowest toward the southern part of the range, providing a strategic basis for targeted fire prevention and resource deployment.

Sections of Muniguda Range

Name of Range	Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
			2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Muniguda	Ambodala	Kesari	10	23	12	19	12
		Raghubari	50	52	61	79	83
		Manjurikupa	6	10	9	10	5
		Loharapodar	10	27	20	21	37
		Ambodala	5	22	12	10	11
		Pokhari	6	4	0	1	1
		Total	**87**	**138**	**114**	**140**	**149**
	Bissamcuttack	Bhatpur	7	28	31	17	25
		Bissamcuttack	13	34	30	12	41
		Chatikona	25	59	78	42	105
		Sahada	16	43	44	32	47
		Total	**61**	**164**	**183**	**103**	**218**
	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	61	74	97	87	131
		Penakadu	39	22	61	66	66
		Bijapur	80	52	46	57	67
		Marichaguda	7	11	9	15	12
		Ekanaguda	49	34	44	44	85
		Sekharbaju	8	15	18	16	4
		Total	**244**	**208**	**275**	**285**	**365**
	Dangasorada	Dangasorada	47	87	78	104	46
		Hanumantapur	109	40	87	57	85
		Belamguda	25	23	9	15	23
		Karlaghati	28	83	75	71	48
		Raibiji	24	18	12	23	25
		Total	**233**	**251**	**261**	**270**	**227**
	Durgi	Singili	1	4	8	7	14
		Bethiapada	5	19	17	16	18
		Dumernali	10	26	19	23	41
		Kumbhardhamuni	1	0	3	5	4
		Durgi	2	3	4	5	2
		Total	**19**	**52**	**51**	56	79
	Muniguda	Patraguda	14	21	22	**13**	**52**
		Kutragada	1	4	0	0	1
		Kudulima	58	64	82	41	127
		Dhepaguda	30	33	12	26	30
		Dahikhal	8	21	22	18	39
		Jagadalpur	40	96	60	103	69
		Telengapodar	16	20	19	13	10
		Deokupuli	17	20	22	10	28
		Turiguda	8	16	15	15	14

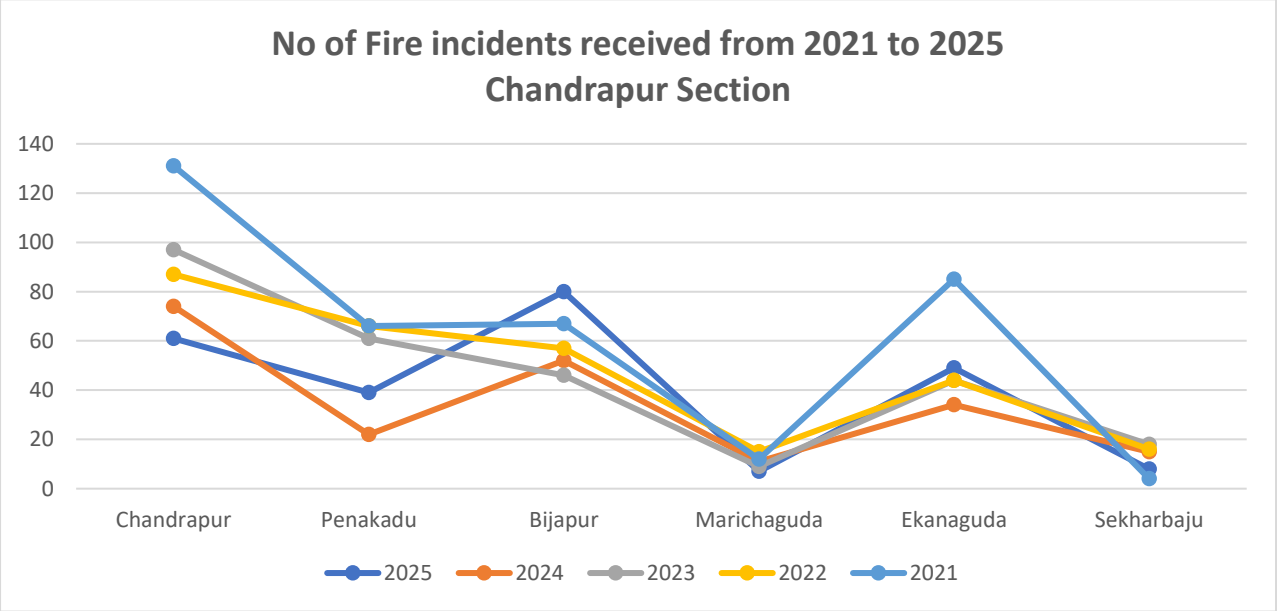
		Total	192	295	254	239	370
		G.Total MUNIGUDA	836	1108	1138	1093	1408



The analysis of section-wise fire points in the Muniguda Range from 2021–2025 indicates that fire incidence is concentrated primarily in three sections—Chandrapur, Muniguda, and Dangsorada—which together contribute nearly 75–80% of the total fire points recorded in the range. Among these, Chandrapur consistently emerges as the highest fire-prone section, closely followed by Muniguda, both showing significantly higher fire loads across all five years. Dangsorada also maintains a substantial and stable share, reinforcing its classification as a high-priority zone. In contrast, Ambadola and Bissamcuttack show moderate contribution with a gradual declining trend, while Durgi remains the lowest-risk section with minimal fire activity in recent years. This pattern highlights clear internal variation within the range and underscores the need for intensified preventive and mitigation efforts in the top three sections. Overall, the numerical distribution clearly highlights these three sections Chandrapur, Muniguda, and Dangsorada as the core fire points contributing sections within the Muniguda Range.

Chandrapur Section

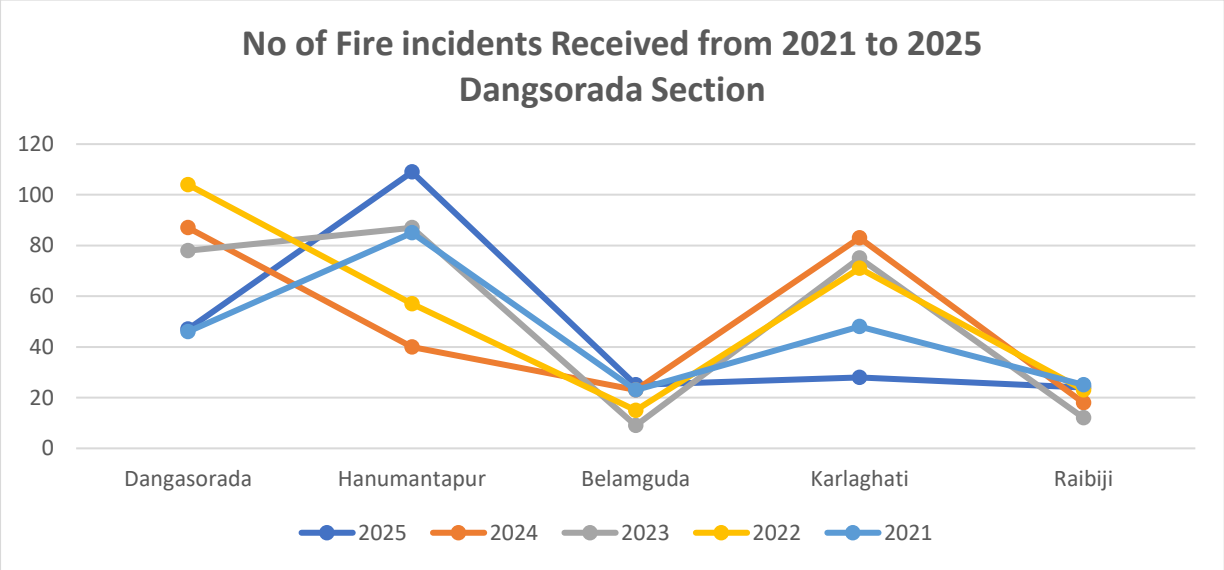
Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Chandrapur	Chandrapur	61	74	97	87	131
	Penakadu	39	22	61	66	66
	Bijapur	80	52	46	57	67
	Marichaguda	7	11	9	15	12
	Ekanaguda	49	34	44	44	85
	Sekharbaju	8	15	18	16	4
	Total	**244**	**208**	**275**	**285**	**365**



The graph showing the number of fire incidents received from 2021 to 2025 in Chandrapur Section indicates a fluctuating but gradually improving trend in fire control. The highest fire occurrences were recorded in Chandrapur beat during 2021, 2022 and 2023, while the lowest were consistently observed in Marichaguda and Sekharbaju beats. A notable improvement is seen in 2024, where incidents dropped significantly in most beats, particularly at Penakadu, reflecting better preparedness and community participation. However, in 2025, a sharp rise in fire points at Bijapur and Ekanaguda suggests localized lapses or increased ignition sources, requiring focused attention. Overall, the data indicates that while the overall fire frequency has declined since 2022, **Chandrapur, Bijapur, and Ekanaguda** remain priority areas for preventive and early-response measures.

Dangsorada Section

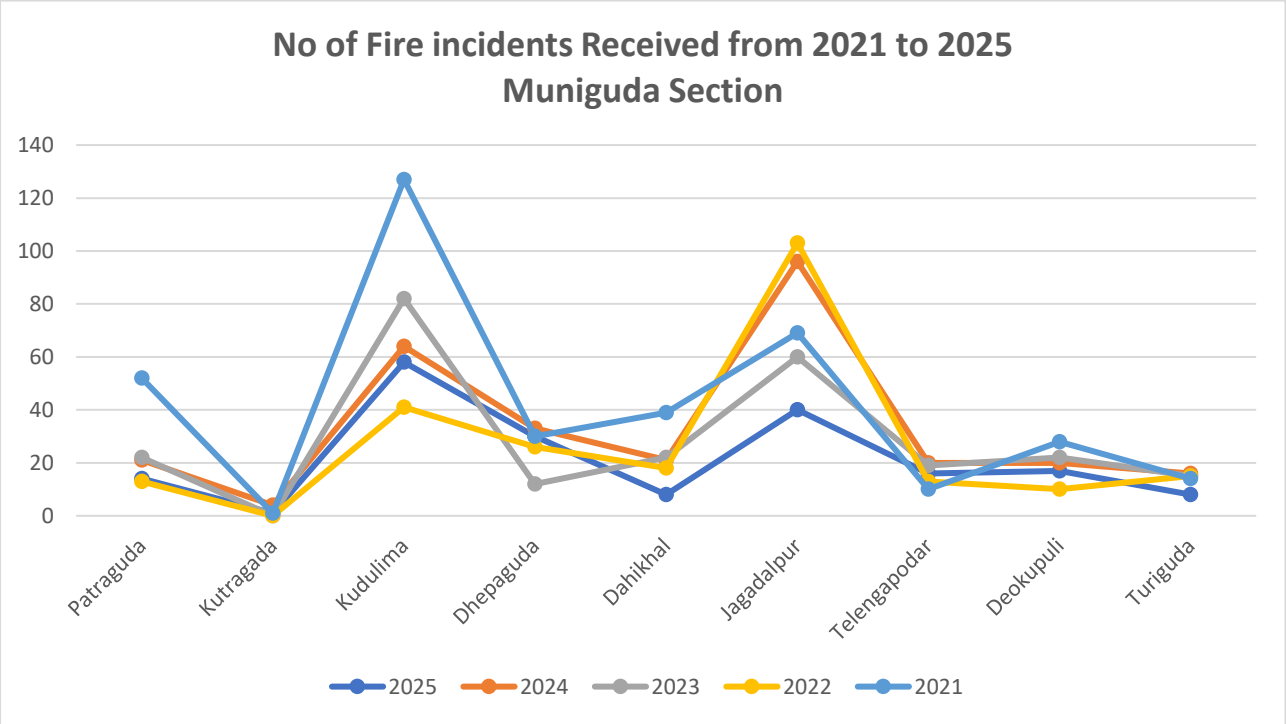
Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Dangasorada	Dangasorada	47	87	78	**104**	**46**
	Hanumantapur	109	40	87	**57**	**85**
	Belamguda	25	23	9	**15**	**23**
	Karlaghati	28	83	75	**71**	**48**
	Raibiji	24	18	12	**23**	**25**
	Total	**233**	**251**	**261**	**270**	**227**



The graph depicting the number of fire incidents from 2021 to 2025 in Dangasorada Section shows significant variation across beats and years. The data reveals that Hanumantapur beat experienced a sharp rise in 2025, reaching the highest fire count among all beats and years, suggesting an emerging hotspot requiring priority attention. Conversely, Dangasorada and Belamguda beats have shown gradual improvement, with steady reduction in incidents since 2022, indicating effective ground control measures. Karlaghati exhibited fluctuating trends—high fire activity in 2024 followed by a notable reduction in 2025—while Raibiji remained consistently low throughout the period. Overall, the analysis suggests that while fire management efforts have improved in most areas, **Hanumantapur, Dangasorada and Karlaghati** continue to be critical zones for targeted interventions in the coming season.

Muniguda Section

Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Muniguda	Patraguda	14	21	22	13	52
	Kutragada	1	4	0	0	1
	Kudulima	58	64	82	41	127
	Dhepaguda	30	33	12	26	30
	Dahikhal	8	21	22	18	39
	Jagadalpur	40	96	60	103	69
	Telengapodar	16	20	19	13	10
	Deokupuli	17	20	22	10	28
	Turiguda	8	16	15	15	14
	Total	**192**	**295**	**254**	**239**	**370**



The trend analysis of fire incidents reported from 2021 to 2025 in the Muniguda Section shows clear variability across beats, with Jagadalpur emerging consistently as the primary hotspot. All Five years register the highest fire counts in Jagadalpur, peaking in 2022, indicating sustained fire pressure in this beat. Kudulima also records high incidence levels—particularly in 2021—forming the second major fire-prone location. In contrast, beats such as Kutragada, Patraguda, Telengapodar, Deokupuli, and Turiguda show relatively low and stable fire occurrences across the years, reflecting lower vulnerability. Dhepaguda and Dahikhal exhibit moderate fluctuations but remain below the major hotspot levels. Overall, the chart highlights a distinct concentration of fire incidents in a few critical beats, emphasising the need for intensified fire prevention and monitoring efforts in **Jagadalpur** and **Kudulima** while maintaining routine vigilance in the remaining beats.

Strategy For Fire Prone Beats

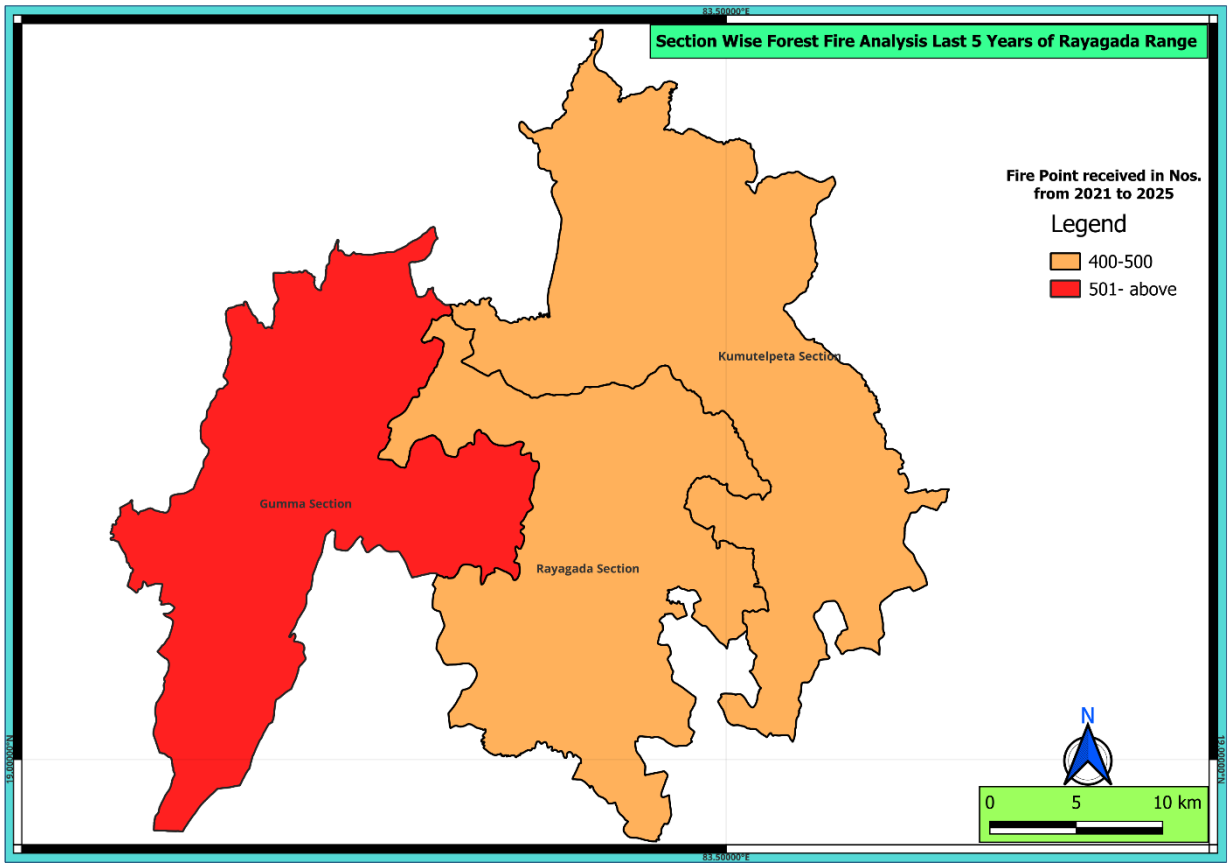
Section	Beat	No .of Fire Incidents (Last 5 Years)	Fire Months	Fire Vulnerability	Main Cause	Suggested Beat-Level Activities
Chandrapur	Chandrapur	450	Feb	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	1. Creation of Fireline and Maintenance 2. Identification of Mahua Tree and Control Burning 3. Awareness Campaings in near by VSS Villages. 4. Identify and Engage fire Squrd. 5. Alertness of Fire response team. 6. Conducting Advertising regarding Fire through Pala and Daskathia
			Mar	Very High	Podu Burning	
			April	High	Podu Burning	
			May	Low	Podu Burning	
			June	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
	Ekanaguda	256	Feb	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			Mar	Very High	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			May	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			June	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
	Penakadu	254	Feb	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			Mar	Very High	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	Moderate	Podu Burning	
			May	Low	Same as Above	
			June	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
	Bijapur	302	Feb	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			Mar	Very High	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	High	Podu Burning	
			May	Moderate	Occasional Local Burning	
			June	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
	Sekharbaju	61	Feb	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			Mar	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	Moderate	Podu Burning	
			May	Low	Occasional Local Burning	

			June	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
	Marichaguda	54	Feb	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			Mar	Moderate	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	Low	Podu Burning	
			May	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			June	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
Muniguda	Kudulima	372	Feb	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	1. Creation of Fireline and Maintenance 2. Identification of Mahua Tree and Control Burning 3. Awareness Campaings in nearby VSS Villages. 4. Identify and Engage fire Squrd. 5. Alertness of Fire response team. 6. Conducting Advertising regarding Fire through Pala and Daskathia
			Mar	Very High	Podu Burning/ Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	Very High	Podu Burning	
			May	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			June	Low	Same as Above	
	Jagdalpur	368	Feb	Low	Podu Burning	
			Mar	Moderate	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	Very High	Podu Burning	
			May	High	Mahua Flower Collection	
			June	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
	Dhepaguda	131	Feb	Low	Podu Burning	
			Mar	Very High	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	Moderate	Mahua Flower Collection	
				Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			June	Low	Same as Above	
	Deokupuli	87	Feb	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			Mar	Moderate	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			May	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			June	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
	Dahikhal	43	Feb	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			Mar	Moderate	Mahua Flower Collection	

			April	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			May	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			June	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
	Telengapadar	97	Feb	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			Mar	High	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	Moderate	Podu Burning	
			May	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			June	Low	Same as Above	
	Kutragada	13	Feb	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			Mar	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			May	Nil	Nil	
			June	Nil	Nil	
	Turiguda	44	Feb	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			Mar	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	High	Podu Burning	
			May	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			June	Low	Same as Above	
Dangasarada	Dangasarada	362	Feb	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	1. Creation of Fireline and Maintenance 2. Identification of Mahua Tree and Control Burning 3. Awareness Campaings in near by VSS Villages. 4. Identify and Engage fire Squrd. 5. Alertness of Fire response team. 6. Conducting Advertising regarding Fire through Pala and Daskathia
			Mar	Very High	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	High	Podu Burning	
			May	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			June	Low	Same as Above	
	Karlaghati	305	Feb	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			Mar	High	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	Very High	Podu Burning	
			May	Moderate	Mahua Flower Collection	
			June	Low	Same as Above	
	Hanumantapur	378	Feb	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			Mar	Very High	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	High	Podu Burning	

			May	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			June	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
	Belamguda	95	Feb	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			Mar	Very High	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	High	Podu Burning/ Mahua Flower Collection	
			May	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			June	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
	Raibiji	102	Feb	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			Mar	Very High	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	Moderate	Podu Burning/ Mahua Flower Collection	
			May	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			June	Low	Occasional Local Burning	

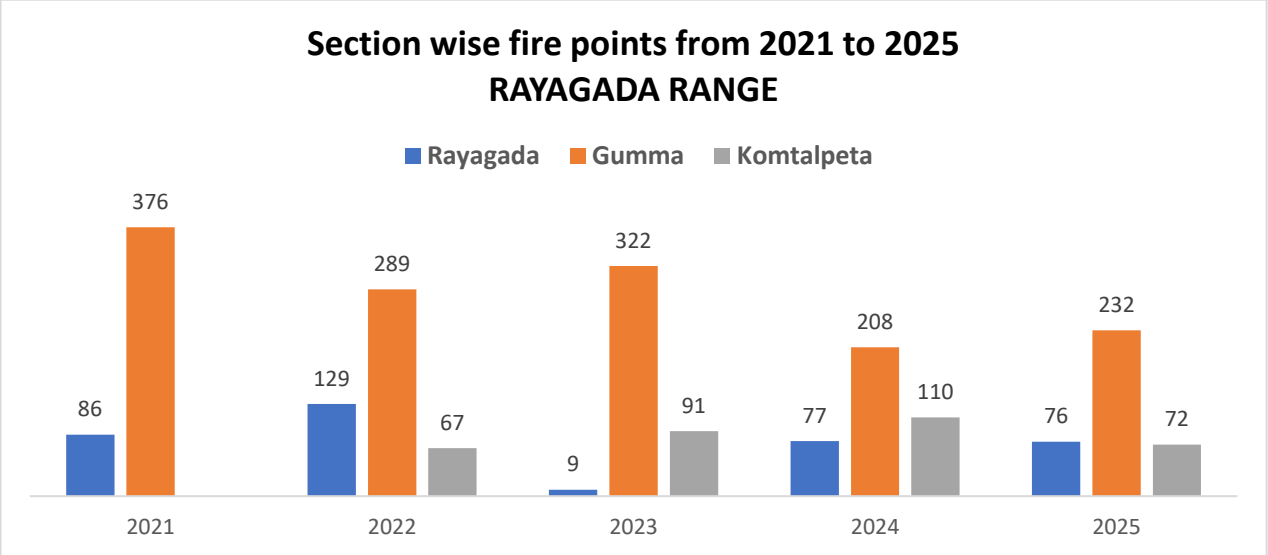
Rayagada Range



Over the last five years (2021–2025), forest fire incidents in Rayagada Range display a distinctly uneven distribution across sections, with Gumma Section emerging as the highest contributor, consistently recording more than 500 fire points and falling in the "501 and above" category. Gumma Section consistently records the highest fire incidence in Rayagada Range over the last five years, with more than 500 fire points, making it the primary hotspot requiring focused mitigation. In comparison, Rayagada and Kumudelpeta Sections fall in the 400–500 fire point range, indicating moderately high but stable fire occurrence. Overall, the pattern shows that Gumma alone contributes a disproportionately large share of fire events and should be prioritized for intensive fire-risk management interventions.

Sections of Rayagada Range

Name of Range	Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
			2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Rayagada	Rayagada	Kotalguda	16	22	29	26	29
		Hansa	15	17	31	37	26
		Rayagada Town	5	1	3	1	4
		Jemidipeta	9	8	23	28	7
		Kerda	2	0	10	2	3
		Mariguda	22	21	7	21	16
		Panasaguda	7	8	6	14	1
		Total	**76**	**77**	**109**	**129**	**86**
	Gumma	Kumbhikota	85	69	119	63	111
		Gumma	81	95	121	139	170
		Nathama	38	26	34	35	36
		Rafkona	28	18	48	52	59
		Total	**232**	**208**	**322**	**289**	**376**
	Kumatalpeta	Mirabali	6	26	14	4	8
		Tamalbai	8	13	7	11	6
		Lakapai	16	27	21	11	15
		Therubali	5	6	6	6	8
		Buduni	8	19	17	19	20
		Kailashkota	15	9	12	6	26
		B.N.Pur	9	7	9	4	8
		Kumtalpeta	5	3	5	6	5
		Total	**72**	**110**	**91**	**67**	**96**
		G.Total RGDA	**380**	**395**	**522**	**485**	**558**

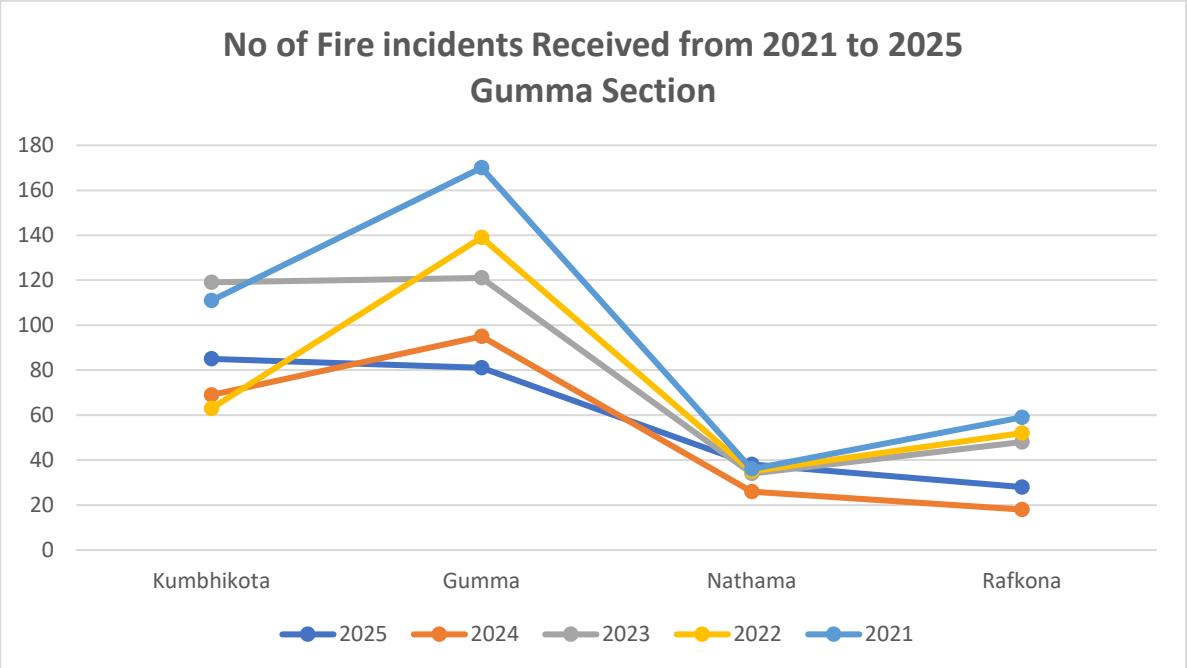


The section-wise assessment of fire points in the Rayagada Range from 2021–2025 clearly highlights Gumma Section as the dominant contributor, consistently accounting for the highest number of incidents each year. Gumma alone contributes 70–80% of the total fire points,

making it the primary hotspot requiring focused fire prevention and community engagement measures. In comparison, Rayagada Section shows moderate but fluctuating fire incidence, with a noticeable spike in 2022 followed by stabilization in later years. Komtalpeta Section displays a relatively lower but increasing trend between 2022 and 2024, before marginally declining in 2025, indicating localized risk pockets that need monitoring. This distribution shows significant internal variation within the range and suggests that priority interventions for 2026 should be concentrated in Gumma, supported by strengthened patrolling, early detection systems, and fireline upkeep. Rayagada and Komtalpeta should also maintain preventive measures to prevent resurgence and ensure balanced fire risk reduction across the range.

Gumma Section

Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Gumma	Kumbhikota	85	69	119	63	111
	Gumma	81	95	121	139	170
	Nathama	38	26	34	35	36
	Rafkona	28	18	48	52	59
	Total	**232**	**208**	**322**	**289**	**376**



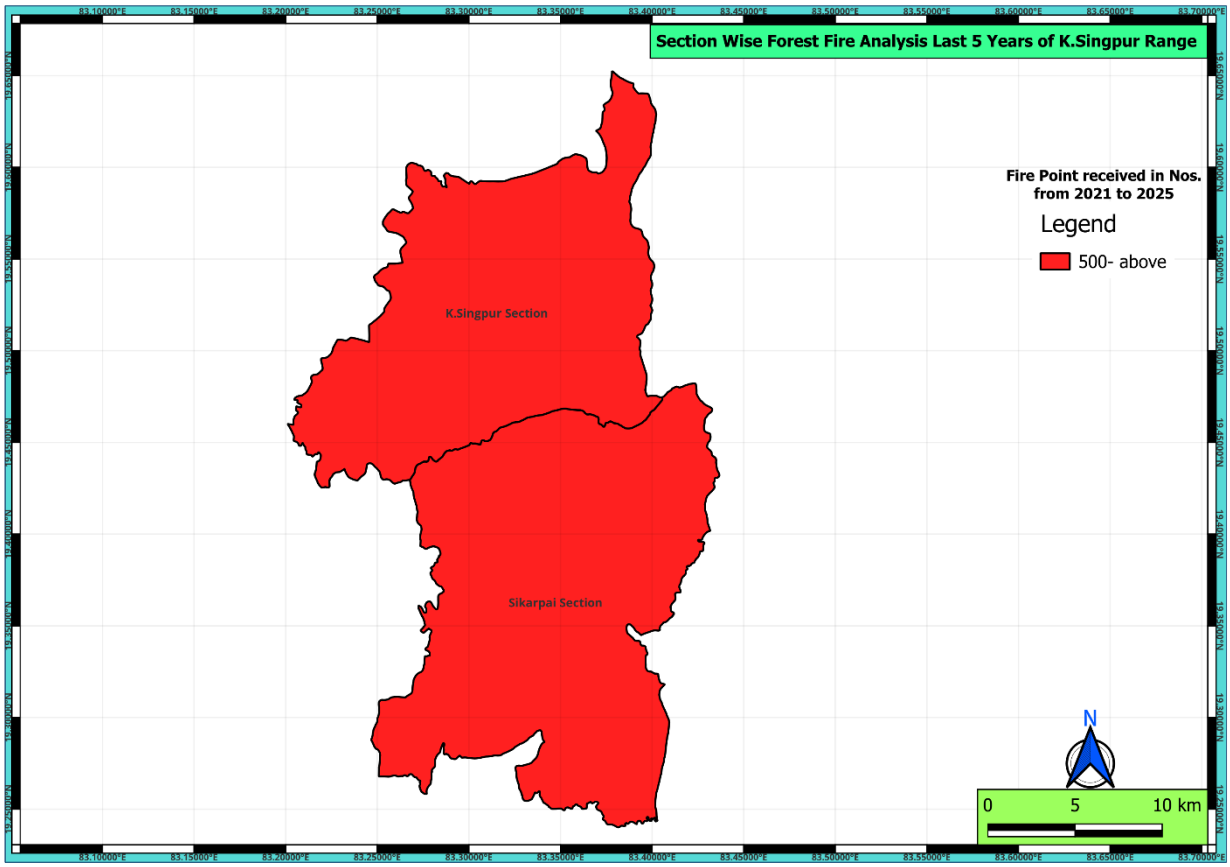
The graph depicting fire incidents received from 2021 to 2025 in Gumma Section shows Gumma beat consistently recorded the highest number of incidents each year, peaking in 2021, but showing a steady reduction through 2023 to 2025, reflecting better awareness and timely response actions. Kumbhikota beat maintained a moderate but stable level of fire occurrences, whereas Nathama and Rafkona beats reported significantly fewer incidents across all years, suggesting effective fire prevention and limited ignition sources. Overall, the **Gumma** beat remains the primary hotspot then Kumbhikota beat, while the rest of the section demonstrates encouraging progress toward minimizing forest fire occurrences through sustained monitoring and community participation.

Strategy for Fire Prone beats

Section	Beat	No. of Fire Incidents (Last 5 yrs)	Fire Months	Fire Point	Fire Vulnerability	Main Cause	Suggested Beat level Activities
Gumma	Gumma	606	Jan	0			1. Creation of Fire line and maintenance 2. Identification of Mahula tree and control buring 3. Awareness campaigns in nearby VSS villages 4. Identify & engage fire watchers 5. Alertness of Fire response team
			Feb	0			
			March	452	Very High	Podu Burning/ Mahula flower collection	
			April	136	Very High	Podu Burning/ Mahula flower collection	
			May	18	Low	Occasional Local buring	
			June	0			
	Kumbhikotta	448	Jan	1	Low	Occasional Local buring	1. Creation of Fire line and maintenance 2. Identification of Mahula tree and control buring 3. Awareness campaigns in nearby VSS villages 4. Identify & engage fire watchers 5. Alertness of Fire response team
			Feb	18	Low	Occasional Local buring	
			March	307	Very High	Podu Burning/ Mahula flower collection	
			April	118	Very High	Podu Burning/ Mahula flower collection	
			May	3	Low	Occasional Local buring	
			June	1	Low	Occasional Local buring	
	Nathama	169	Jan	0			1. Creation of Fire line and maintenance 2. Identification of
			Feb	3	Low	Occasional Local buring	

			March	130	Very High	Podu Burning/ Mahula flower collection	Mahula tree and control buring 3. Awareness campaigns in nearby VSS villages 4. Identify & engage fire watchers 5. Alertness of Fire response team
			April	28	High	Podu Burning/ Mahula flower collection	
			May	8	Low	Occasional Local buring	
			June	0			
	Rafukona	200	Jan	1	Low	Occasional Local buring	1. Creation of Fire line and maintenance 2. Identification of Mahula tree and control buring 3. Awareness campaigns in nearby VSS villages 4. Identify & engage fire watchers 5. Alertness of Fire response team
			Feb	4	Low	Occasional Local buring	
			March	181	Very High	Podu Burning/ Mahula flower collection	
			April	13	High	Podu Burning/ Mahula flower collection	
			May	1	Low	Occasional Local buring	
			June	0			

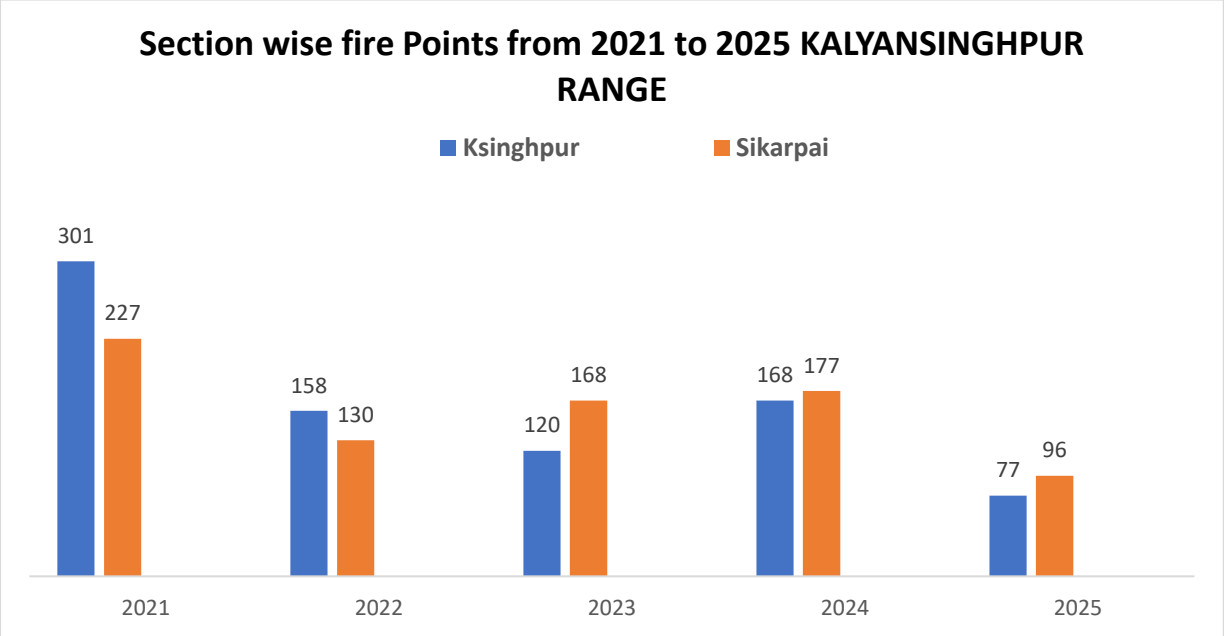
K.Singpur Range



The five-year fire analysis of K. Singpur Range demonstrates a consistently high concentration of forest fire points across both K. Singpur and Sikarpai Sections, each exceeding 500 incidents. This uniform high-risk pattern indicates that the range remains one of the most fire-vulnerable zones in the division. Strengthening preventive strategies, enhancing community engagement, and improving rapid response mechanisms are essential to reducing recurring fire incidents and safeguarding the ecological integrity of the range.

Sections of K.Singpur Range

Name of Range	Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
			2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
K.Singpur	K.Singpur	Pottangipodar	12	47	27	47	64
		Chottapadar	8	0	4	1	6
		Poligoan	12	24	30	27	54
		Naringitola	28	15	25	19	75
		Vijayanagar	17	81	31	58	95
		K.Singpur	0	1	3	6	7
		Total	**77**	**168**	**120**	**158**	**301**
	Sikarpai	Agru	19	27	16	16	14
		Sikarpai	19	37	25	32	47
		Seriguma	22	39	49	37	64
		Antamoda	12	29	50	27	41
		Sajja	24	45	28	18	61
		Total	**96**	**177**	**168**	**130**	**227**
		G. Total	**173**	**345**	**288**	**288**	**528**



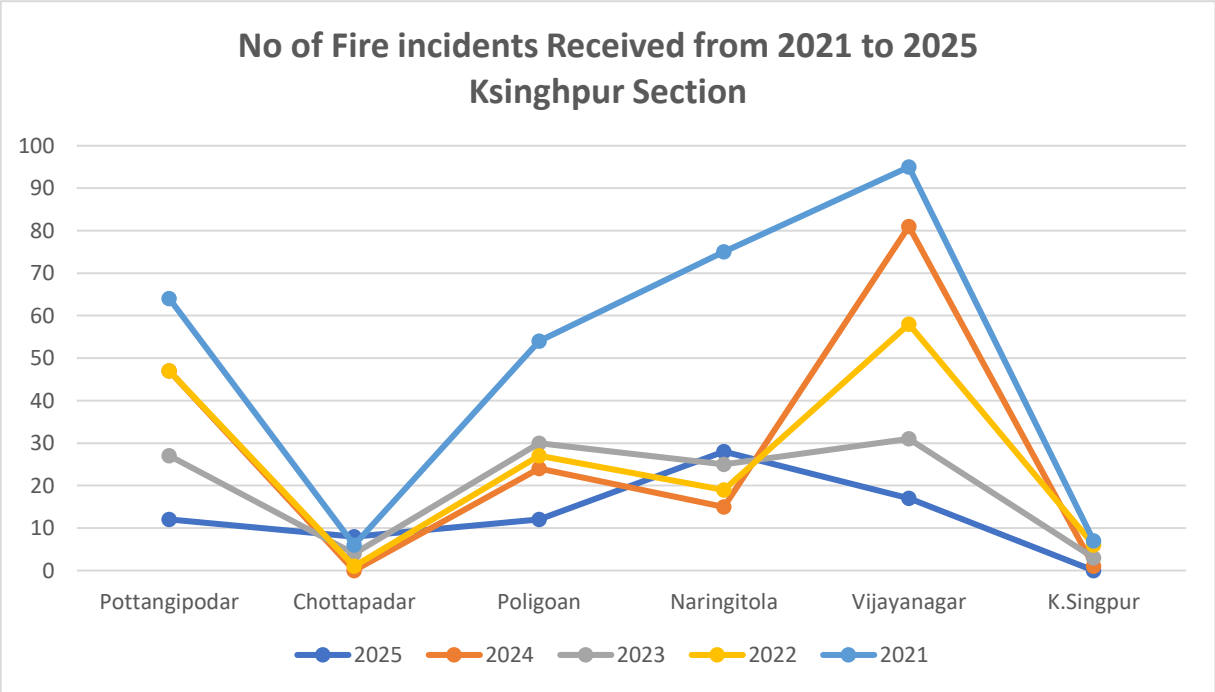
The analysis of fire points in the Kalyansinghpur Range from 2021–2025 shows that over the five-year period, Ksinghpur contributes roughly 48–50%, while Sikarapai contributes about 50–52%, indicating an almost equal distribution, though Sikarapai shows relatively higher values in the

recent years. Ksinghpur experienced a sharp decline from its peak in 2021, demonstrating improved control, whereas Sikarapai exhibited fluctuating but comparatively sustained fire activity, especially in 2023 and 2024, before decreasing again in 2025. This trend highlights the internal variation within the range and identifies Sikarapai Section as the current priority

focus area, requiring enhanced preventive strategies such as fireline strengthening, quick response mechanisms, and intensified community sensitization.

K.singhpur Section

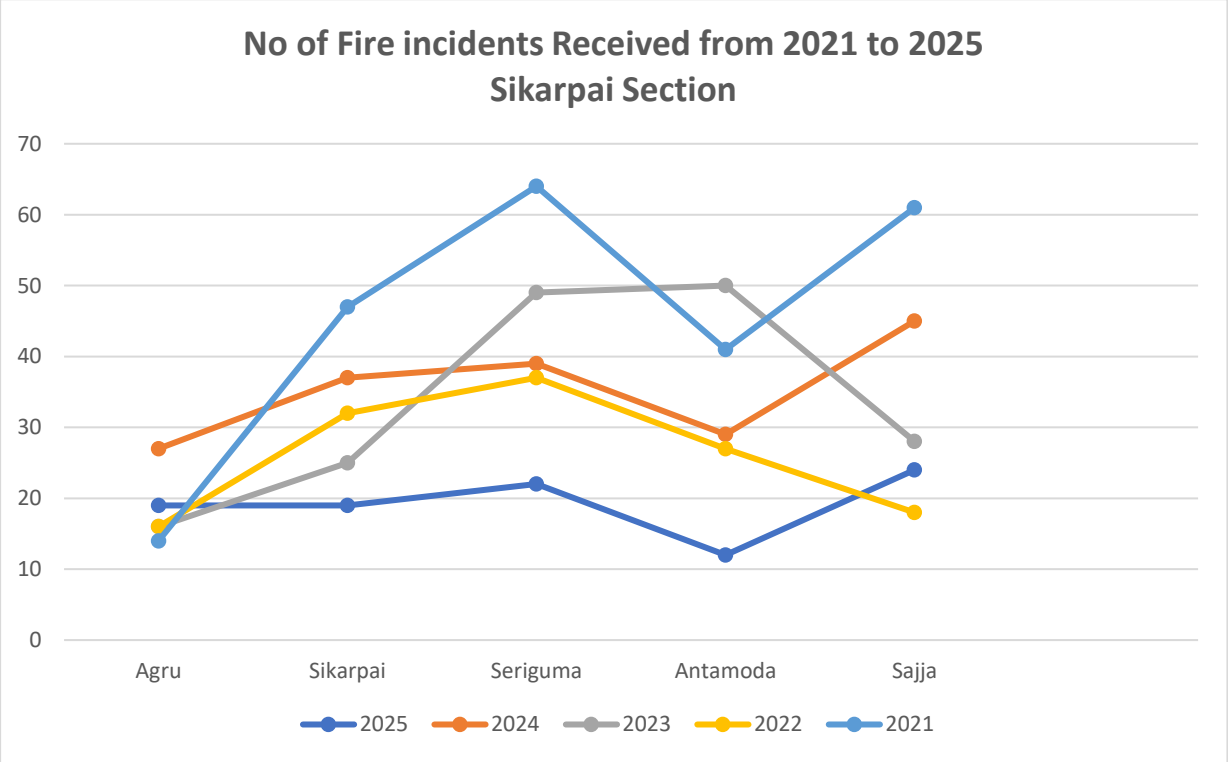
Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
K.Singpur	Pottangipodar	12	47	27	47	64
	Chottapadar	8	0	4	1	6
	Poligoan	12	24	30	27	54
	Naringitola	28	15	25	19	75
	Vijayanagar	17	81	31	58	95
	K.Singpur	0	1	3	6	7
	Total	**77**	**168**	**120**	**158**	**301**



Across the five-year period, Vijayanagar Beat consistently shows the highest fire incidents, with a sharp peak of 95 cases in 2021, 82 cases in 2024, followed by 58 in 2022, and moderate values of 33 in 2023 and 18 in 2025, making it the dominant contributor each year. Pottangipodar records moderate figures with 64 cases in 2021, 47 cases in 2022, 28 in 2023, and lower counts of 13 and 12 in 2025 and 2024. Poligoan shows relatively stable mid-range values across all years, clustering around 25–30 incidents from 2022–2024, with a slight dip in 2025. Naringitola maintains a consistent mid-level trend, ranging between 15–30 incidents yearly. In contrast, Chottapadar and K.Singpur Beats show the lowest incident counts throughout all years, with values mostly between 5–10, indicating minimal fire occurrence. **Vijayanagar Beat** should be the top priority for fire prevention and monitoring due to its consistently highest and most volatile fire incident levels, followed by **Pottangipodar** and **Poligoan** as secondary priority zones.

Sikarpai Section

Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
		2025	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Sikarpai	Agru	19	27	16	16	14
	Sikarpai	19	37	25	32	47
	Seriguma	22	39	49	37	64
	Antamoda	12	29	50	27	41
	Sajja	24	45	28	18	61
	Total	**96**	**177**	**168**	**130**	**227**



An analysis of the fire incidents received from 2021 to 2025 across the five beats of Sikarpai Section shows clear year-wise variations but a consistent concentration of higher fire points in Seriguma Beat. Between 2021 and 2025, Seriguma repeatedly records the highest or near-highest values—64 in 2021, 36 in 2022, 50 in 2023, 38 in 2024, and 22 in 2025—making it the most prominent contributor overall. Sajja also shows relatively high counts in certain years, particularly in 2021 with 61, 2024 with 46, while Agru and Sikarpai Beats present moderate figures across all years. Antamoda remains the lowest-contributing beat, except for 2023 when it rises to 50 but again declines to 28 in 2024 and 12 in 2025.Based on the Five-year data, **Seriguma Beat** emerges as the primary hotspot requiring focused attention, followed by **Sajja Beat** as the secondary priority, while Antamoda, Agru, and Sikarpai generally show lower and less consistent fire incidence levels.

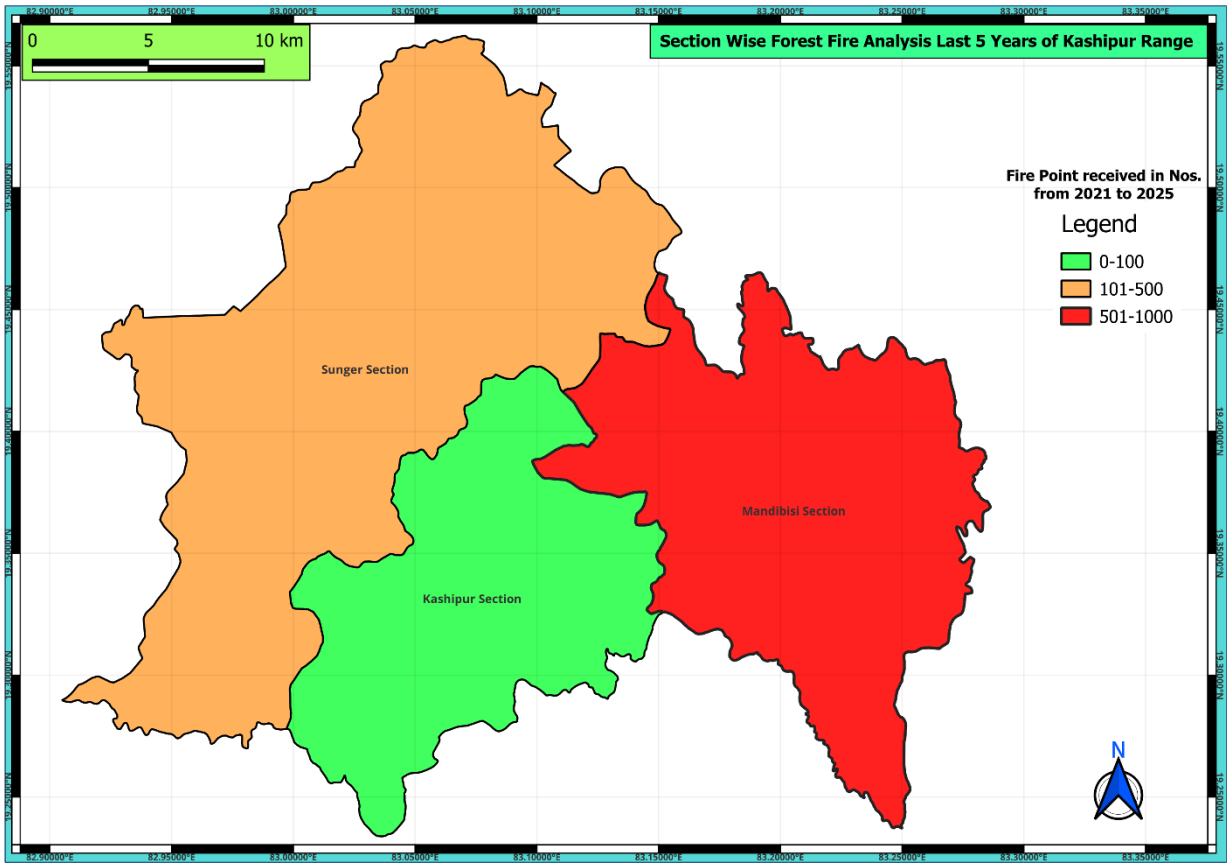
Strategy for Fire Prone beats

Section	Beat	No.of Fire Incidents (Last 5 Years)	Fire Months	Fire Valunerability	Main Cause	Suggested Beat-Level Activities
K.Singpur	K.Singpur	17	Feb	Low	Occasional Local Burning	1. Creation of Fireline and Maintenance 2. Identification of Mahua Tree and Control Burning 3. Awareness Campaings in near by VSS Villages. 4. Identify and Engage fire Squrd. 5. Alertness of Fire response team. 6. Conducting Advertising regarding Fire through Pala and Daskathia
			Mar	Low	Same as Above	
			April	Low	Same as Above	
			May	Low	Same as Above	
			June	Low	Same as Above	
	Chatapadar	17	Feb	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			Mar	Low	Same as Above	
			April	Low	Same as Above	
			May	Low	Same as Above	
			June	Low	Same as Above	
	Naringtola	162	Feb	Low	Podu Burning/ Mahua Flower Collection	
			Mar	Moderate	Same as Above	
			April	High	Same as Above	
			May	Very High	Same as Above	
			June	Moderate	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	
	Bijaynagar	281	Feb	Moderate	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	
			Mar	High	Same as Above	
			April	Very High	Podu Burning	
			May	Very High	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	
			June	Moderate	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	
	Polligoan	146	Feb	Low	Residual Burning like Kanudlo,	

					Cotton, Eucalyptus	
			Mar	Low	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	
			April	High	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	
			May	Very High	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	
			June	Moderate	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	
	Pottangipadar	199	Feb	Moderate	Podu Burning	
			Mar	High	Podu Burning	
			April	Very High	Podu Burning	
			May	Very High	Podu Burning	
			June	Moderate	Podu Burning	
Sikarpai	Sikarpai	156	Feb	Low	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	1. Creation of Fireline and Maintenance 2. Identification of Mahua Tree and Control Burning 3. Awareness Campaings in
			Mar	Low	Podu Burning	
			April	High	Podu Burning	
			May	High	Podu Burning	
			June	Moderate	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	
	Serigumma	211	Feb	High	Mahua Flower Collection	
			Mar	High	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	
			April	Very High	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	
			May	Very High	Podu Burning	

			June	Moderate	Podu Burning	nearby VSS Villages. 4. Identify and Engage fire Squrd. 5. Alertness of Fire response team. 6. Conducting Advertising regarding Fire through Pala and Daskathia
	Sajja	176	Feb	Low	Mahua Flower Collection	
			Mar	Moderate	Mahua Flower Collection	
			April	High	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	
			May	Very High	Same as Above	
			June	Low	Same as Above	
	Antamoda	159	Feb	Low	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	
			Mar	High	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	
			April	Very High	Podu Burning	
			May	Very High	Podu Burning	
			June	Moderate	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	
	Anguru	126	Feb	Low	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	
			Mar	Low	Podu Burning	
			April	Very High	Podu Burning	
			May	Very High	Podu Burning	
			June	Low	Residual Burning like Kanudlo, Cotton, Eucalyptus	

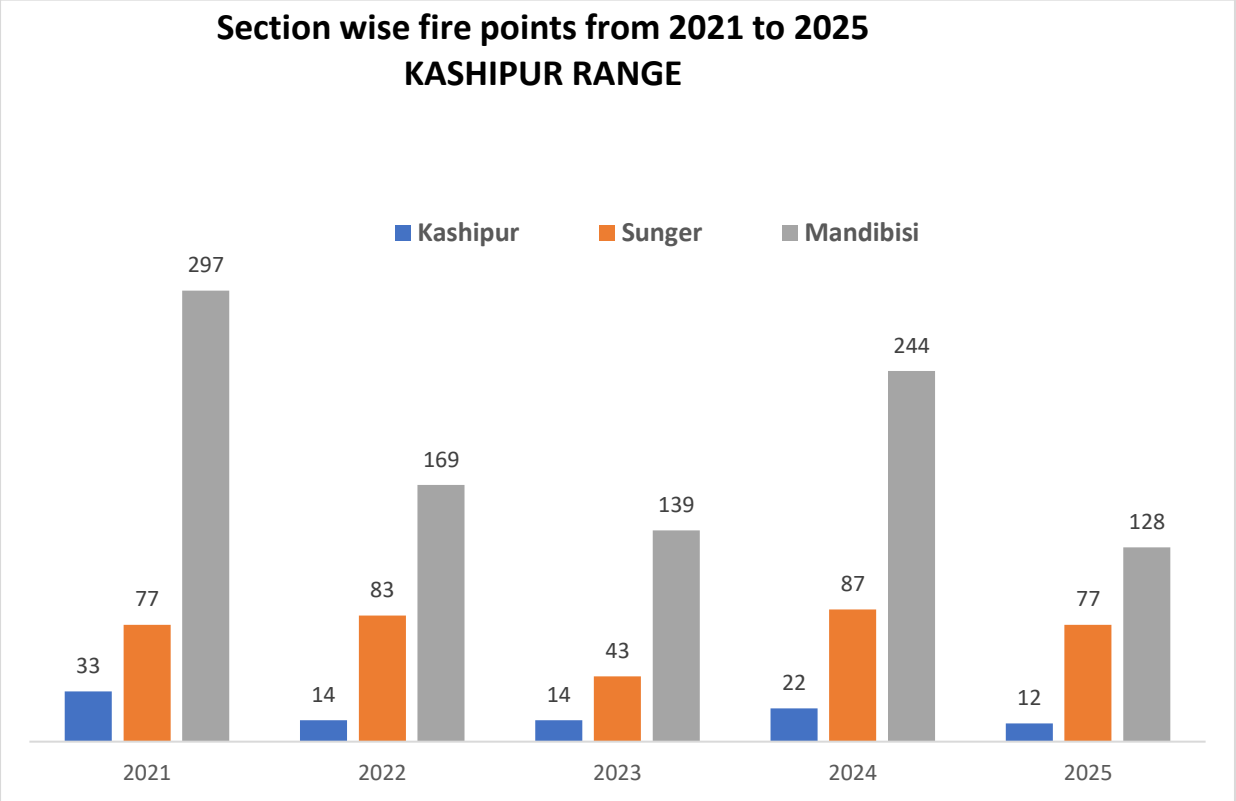
Kashipur Range



The section-wise forest fire analysis map for Kashipur Range (2021–2025) clearly distinguishes the fire load distribution across the three sections. Mandibisi Section, marked in red, falls within the 501–1000 fire point category, indicating the highest concentration of fire incidents over the last five years. Sunger Section, shown in orange, lies in the 101–500 range, representing a moderate but significant level of fire occurrences. In contrast, Kashipur Section, highlighted in green, remains in the 0–100 category, reflecting the lowest fire load during the same period. Based on the five-year cumulative fire point distribution, Mandibisi Section is the critical hotspot requiring maximum focus and priority intervention, followed by Sunger Section as the secondary priority, while Kashipur Section shows minimal fire occurrence and requires only routine monitoring.

Sections of Kashipur Range

Name of Range	Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
			2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Kashipur	Kashipur	Kandabindha	8	12	11	10	12
		Kashipur	3	3	0	2	15
		Prajasila	0	4	2	1	2
		Sargiguda	1	3	1	1	4
		Total	**12**	**22**	**14**	**14**	**33**
	Sunger	Chandragiri	66	78	35	73	59
		Sunger	11	9	8	10	18
		Total	**77**	**87**	**43**	**83**	**77**
	Mandibisi	Minakhunti (A)	32	70	45	34	82
		Minakhunti (B)	42	71	31	35	65
		Jaraka	32	75	41	74	88
		Mandibisi	22	28	22	26	62
		Total	**128**	**244**	**139**	**169**	**297**
		G.TOTAL KASHIPUR	**217**	**353**	**196**	**266**	**407**

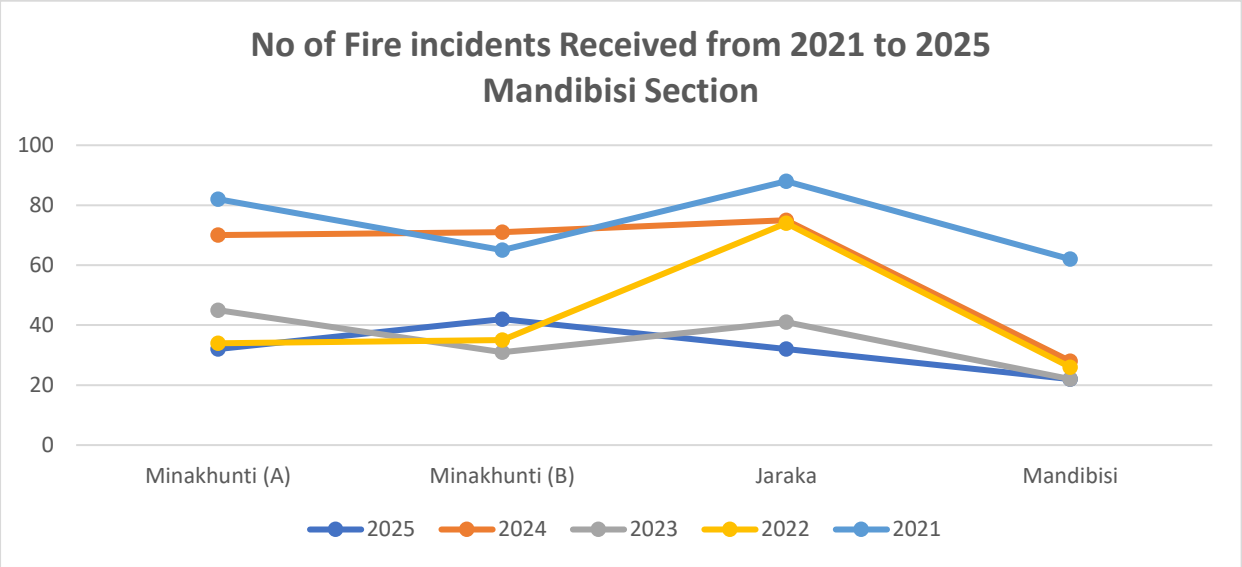


The section-wise analysis of fire points in the Kashipur Range from 2021–2025 shows a distinctly uneven distribution, with Mandibisi Section consistently contributing the highest share, accounting for nearly 70–75% of the total fire points across the five years. Sunger Section follows with a moderate share of around 20–25%, while Kashipur Section remains the

lowest contributor, forming only 5–10% of the fire load. Mandibisi's fire incidence, though fluctuating, remains significantly higher than the other sections every year, indicating persistent vulnerability and greater fuel load or human interface. Sunger shows sporadic spikes, particularly in 2022 and 2024, suggesting localized risk areas that require monitoring. Kashipur, with minimal and mostly stable fire activity, reflects low-risk conditions. Based on this pattern, Mandibisi emerges as the primary priority section for focused fire prevention and mitigation efforts, including fireline strengthening, early detection, and community engagement. Sunger should receive secondary attention to curb intermittent rise, while Kashipur may continue with routine preventive measures to maintain its low fire incidence.

Mandibisi Section

Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mandibisi	Minakhunti (A)	32	70	45	34	82
	Minakhunti (B)	42	71	31	35	65
	Jaraka	32	75	41	74	88
	Mandibisi	22	28	22	26	62
	Total	**128**	**244**	**139**	**169**	**297**
	G. TOTAL KASHIPUR	**217**	**353**	**196**	**266**	**407**



Across the Mandibisi Section, the four-year trend from 2021 to 2025 clearly highlights Jaraka Beat as the dominant fire-prone area, recording the highest incidents in almost every year with exceptionally large peaks of 88 in 2021, 75 incidents in 2022 and 76 in 2024, while still maintaining comparatively higher values in 2023 and 2025. Both Minakhunti (A) and Minakhunti (B) show steady, mid-range fire activity, with Minakhunti (A) fluctuating between 32–46 incidents and Minakhunti (B) between 35–42 incidents execpet in 2024 in both beats, indicating consistent but moderate levels of fire occurrence. By contrast, Mandibisi Beat remains the least affected zone, with its fire incidents consistently staying in the lower range of 22–28 across all four years. Overall, the pattern clearly positions **Jaraka** Beat as the highest-priority area for focused fire prevention and monitoring, while **Minakhunti (A)** and

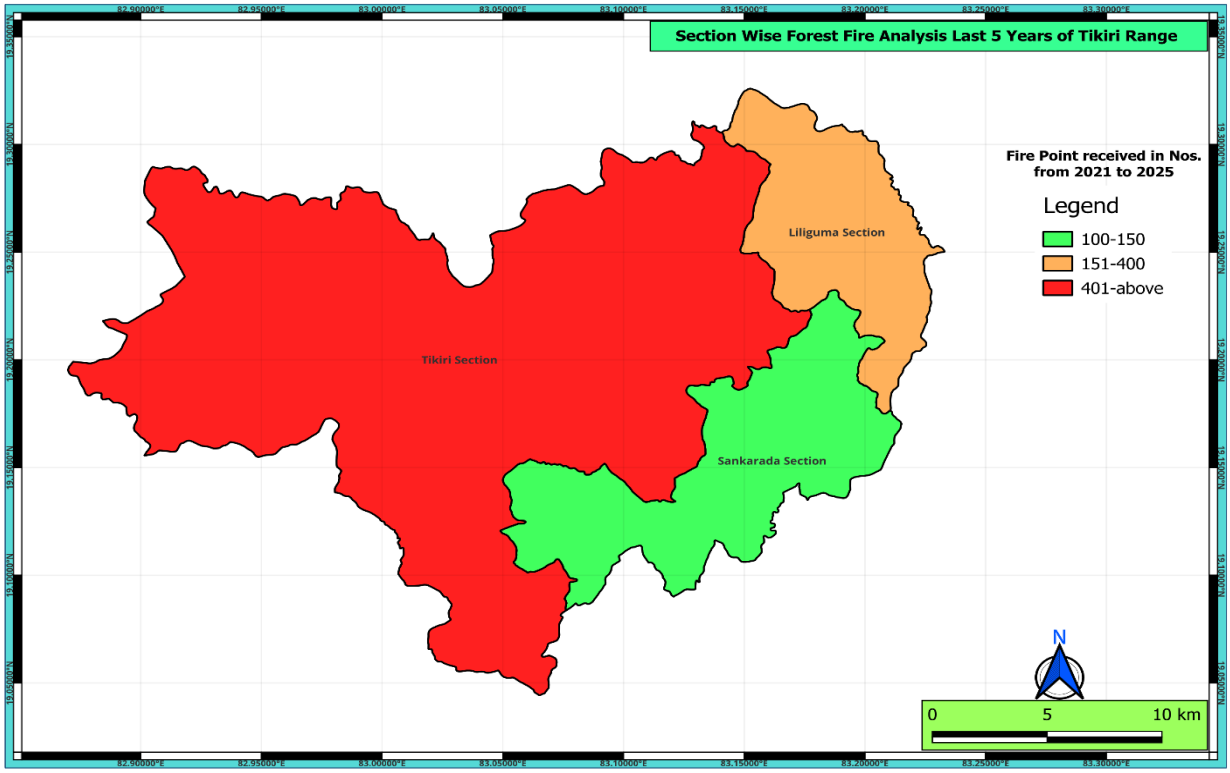
Minakhunti (B) form the secondary priority group, and Mandibisi Beat remains the lowest-concern zone in terms of fire vulnerability.

Strategy for Fire Prone Beats

Section	Beat	Fire incident (Last 5 years)	Fire Month	Fire Vulnerability	Main Cause	Suggested Beat level Activity
Mandibisi	Mandibisi	98	Feb	High	Podu Burning	Creation of Fire Line
			Mar	Very High	Podu Burning	Boundary Line maintenance
			April	High	Podu Burning	Public Awareness about Forest Block and rule
			May	Moderate	Podu Burning	Alertness of Fire Response Team
			Jun	Low	Podu Burning	Necessary legal action taken against Culprit
	Minakhunti A	181	Feb	High	Podu Burning	Creation of Fire Line
			Mar	Very High	Podu Burning	Boundary Line maintenance
			April	High	Podu Burning	Public Awareness about Forest Block and rule
			May	Moderate	Podu Burning	Alertness of Fire Response Team
			Jun	Low	Podu Burning	Necessary legal action taken against Culprit
	Minakhunti B	179	Feb	High	Podu Burning	Creation of Fire Line
			Mar	Very High	Podu Burning	Boundary Line maintenance
			April	High	Podu Burning	Public Awareness about Forest Block and rule
			May	Moderate	Podu Burning	Alertness of Fire Response Team
			Jun	Low	Podu Burning	Necessary legal action taken against Culprit
	Jerka	222	Feb	High	Podu Burning	Creation of Fire Line
			Mar	Very High	Podu Burning	Boundary Line maintenance
			April	High	Podu Burning	Public Awareness about Forest Block and rule
			May	Moderate	Podu Burning	Alertness of Fire Response Team

			Jun	Low	Podu Burning	Necessary legal action taken against Culprit

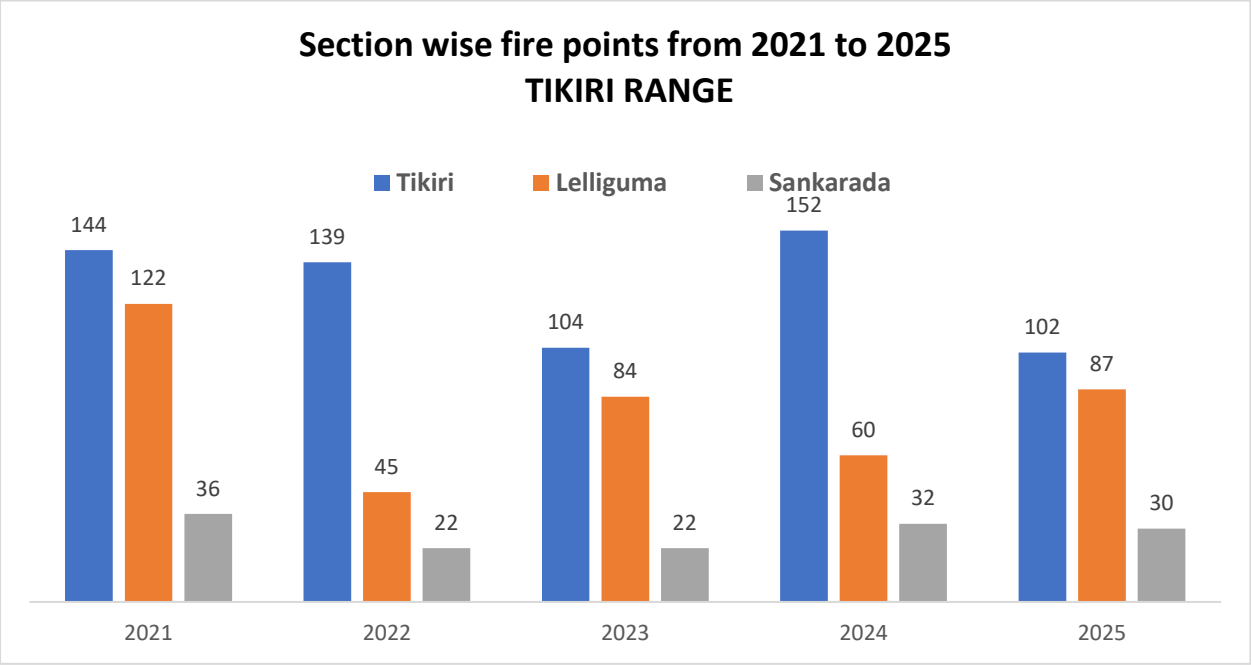
Tikiri Range



The section-wise forest fire analysis of Tikiri Range over the last five years (2021–2025) shows a highly uneven distribution of fire points. Tikiri Section emerges as the most vulnerable zone, consistently recording 401+ fire points, placing it in the severe category. In comparison, Liliguma Section falls in the moderate category with 151–400 fire points, reflecting periodic but less intense fire occurrences. Sankarada Section, with 100–150 fire points, remains comparatively less affected. The analysis clearly indicates that Tikiri Section should be prioritized for intensified fire prevention and early-response mechanisms. Overall, a section-specific, risk-based fire management strategy is essential for effective mitigation of forest fires across the Tikiri Range.

Sections of Tikiri Range

Name of Range	Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
			2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Tikiri	Tikiri	Dangasil	85	121	66	110	90
		Khajuriguda	3	5	3	6	4
		Maribhata	14	22	28	15	35
		Tikiri	0	3	3	5	14
		Kodinga	0	1	4	3	1
		Total	**102**	**152**	**104**	**139**	**144**
	Liligumma	Liligumma	73	51	65	40	92
		Nishikhal	14	9	19	5	30
		Total	**87**	**60**	**84**	**45**	**122**
	Sankarada	Puljuba	3	5	1	0	2
		Sankarada(A)	24	20	15	14	14
		Sankarada(B)	3	7	6	8	20
		Total	**30**	**32**	**22**	**22**	**36**
		G.TOTAL TIKIRI	**219**	**244**	**210**	**206**	**302**



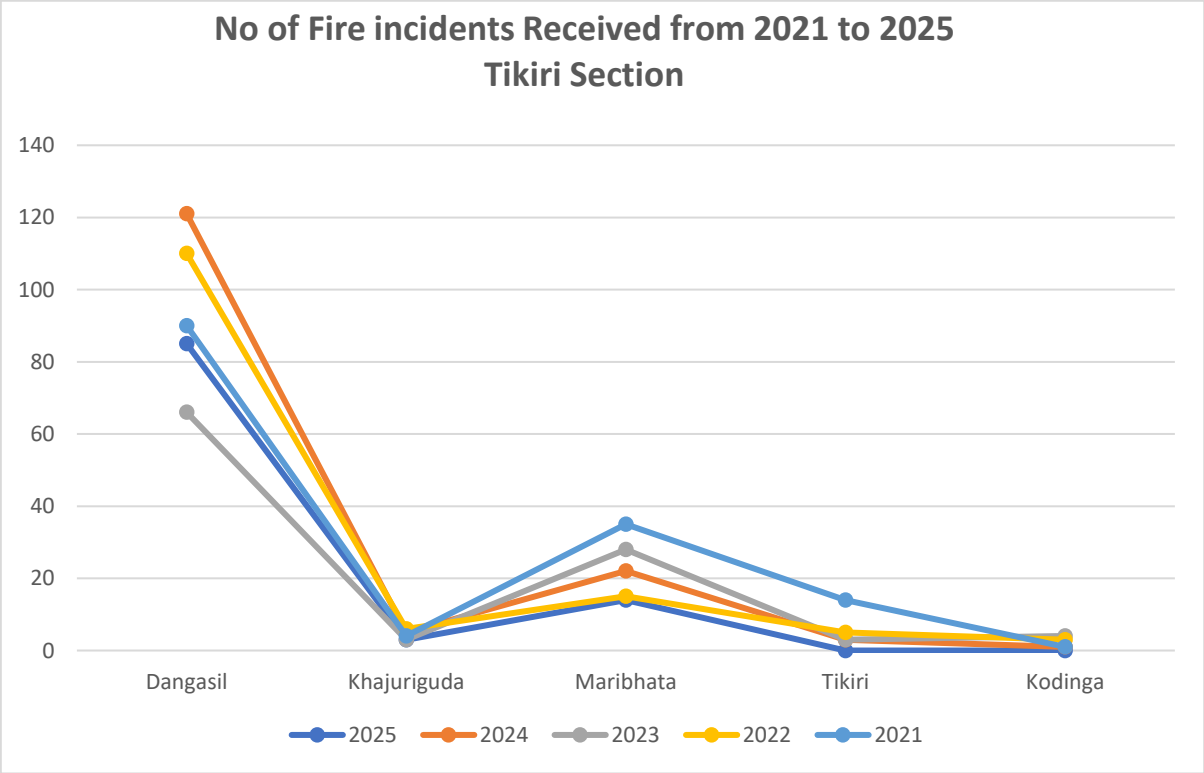
The five-year analysis of fire points in the Tikiri Range (2021–2025) shows a clear dominance of Tikiri Section, which consistently contributes the highest share of incidents, accounting for approximately 55–60% of the total fire load. Lelliguma Section follows with a moderate share of around 30–35%, displaying fluctuations but remaining the second-highest contributor across the

years. Sankarada Section consistently records the lowest share—roughly 10–12%—and shows a relatively stable, low-risk fire profile. While Tikiri experiences repeated spikes, particularly in 2021 and 2024, Lelliguma exhibits mid-level variability, indicating pockets of vulnerability that require periodic attention. Sankarada's minimal but steady numbers suggest effective

control or naturally lower fire-prone conditions. Based on this distribution, Tikiri Section should be the primary focus for fire prevention and mitigation, emphasizing early detection, fuel-load management, and community coordination. Lelliguma warrants secondary priority due to intermittent rises, while Sankarada may continue with routine monitoring to maintain its low fire incidence trend.

Tikiri Section

Name of Range	Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
			2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Tikiri	Tikiri	Dangasil	85	121	66	110	90
		Khajuriguda	3	5	3	6	4
		Maribhata	14	22	28	15	35
		Tikiri	0	3	3	5	14
		Kodinga	0	1	4	3	1
		Total	**102**	**152**	**104**	**139**	**144**



Across the Tikiri Section, the fire incident trend from 2021 to 2025 shows an extremely sharp concentration of cases in Dangasil Beat, which consistently records the highest number of fires every year, rising from 67 incidents in 2023 to 110 in 2022, and peaking at 120 in 2024, 90 in 2021, with 85 cases in 2025, making it overwhelmingly the dominant fire-prone beat of the section. In contrast, Khajuriguda, Tikiri, and Kodinga remain low-incident beats throughout all four years, generally recording 0–6 incidents, showing minimal fire occurrence. Maribhata Beat falls in a mid-range category, with values between 14–30 incidents, reflecting moderate but notable fire activity. Overall, the pattern clearly establishes **Dangasil** as the highest-priority beat for fire management and continuous monitoring, followed at a secondary level by

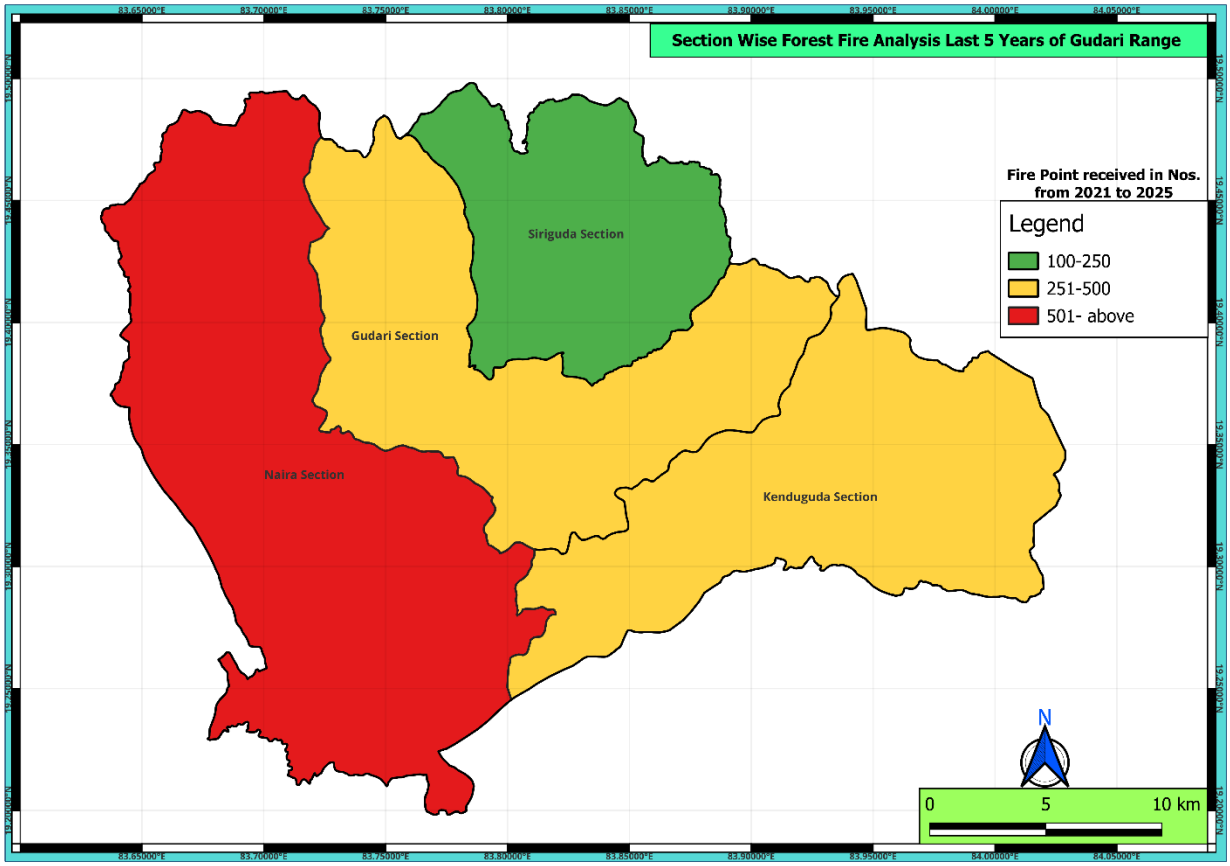
Maribhata, while **Khajuriguda**, **Tikiri**, and **Kodinga** remain low-priority beats due to their consistently minimal fire load.

Startegy for Fire Prone Beats

Section	Beat	No. of Fire Incidents (Last 5 Years)	Fire Months	Fire Vulnerability	Main Cause	Suggested Beat-level Activities
Tikiri	Tikiri	25	Feb	Low	Occasional local burning	a)Creation of fire line and maintenance. b)Identification of Mahula tree and control Burning. c) Awareness campaigns in nearby VSS village. d) Identify & engage fire Watchers. e) Alertness of Fire response team.
			Mar	low	Occasional local burning	
			Apr	High	Residual podu burning and accidental fires	
			May	Moderate	Residual podu burning and agricultural residues	
			Jun	Low	Occasional local burning	
	Maribhatta	114	Feb	Moderate	Mahua flower Collection	a)Creation of fire line and maintenance. b)Identification of Mahula tree and control Burning. c) Awareness campaigns in nearby VSS village. d) Identify & engage fire Watchers. e) Alertness of Fire response team.
			Mar	Moderate	Mahua flower Collection	
			Apr	High	Burning of agriculture residue and podu cultivation	
			May	High	Burning of agriculture residue	
			Jun	Low	Occasional local burning	
	Khajuriguda	21	Feb	Low	Occasional local burning	a)Creation of fire line and maintenance. b)Identification of Mahula tree and control Burning. c) Awareness campaigns in nearby VSS village. d) Identify & engage fire Watchers. e) Alertness of Fire response team.
			Mar	Low	Occasional local burning	
			Apr	Moderate	Mahua flower Collection	
			May	Low	Occasional local burning	
			Jun	Low	Occasional local burning	

	Dangasil	472	Feb	Low	Occasional local burning	a)Identification of Mahula tree and control Burning b)Awareness campaigns in nearby VSS village. c)Identify & engage fire Watchers.
			Mar	Low	Occasional local burning	
			Apr	High	Burning of agriculture residue	
			May	Very High	Burning of agriculture residue	
			Jun	Moderate	Burning of agriculture residue	
	Kodinga	9	Feb	Low	Occasional local burning	a)Creation of fire line and maintenance. b)Identification of Mahula tree and control Burning. c) Awareness campaigns in nearby VSS village. d) Identify & engage fire Watchers. e) Alertness of Fire response team.
			Mar	Low	Occasional local burning	
			Apr	Low	Occasional local burning	
			May	Low	Occasional local burning	
			Jun	Low	Occasional local burning	

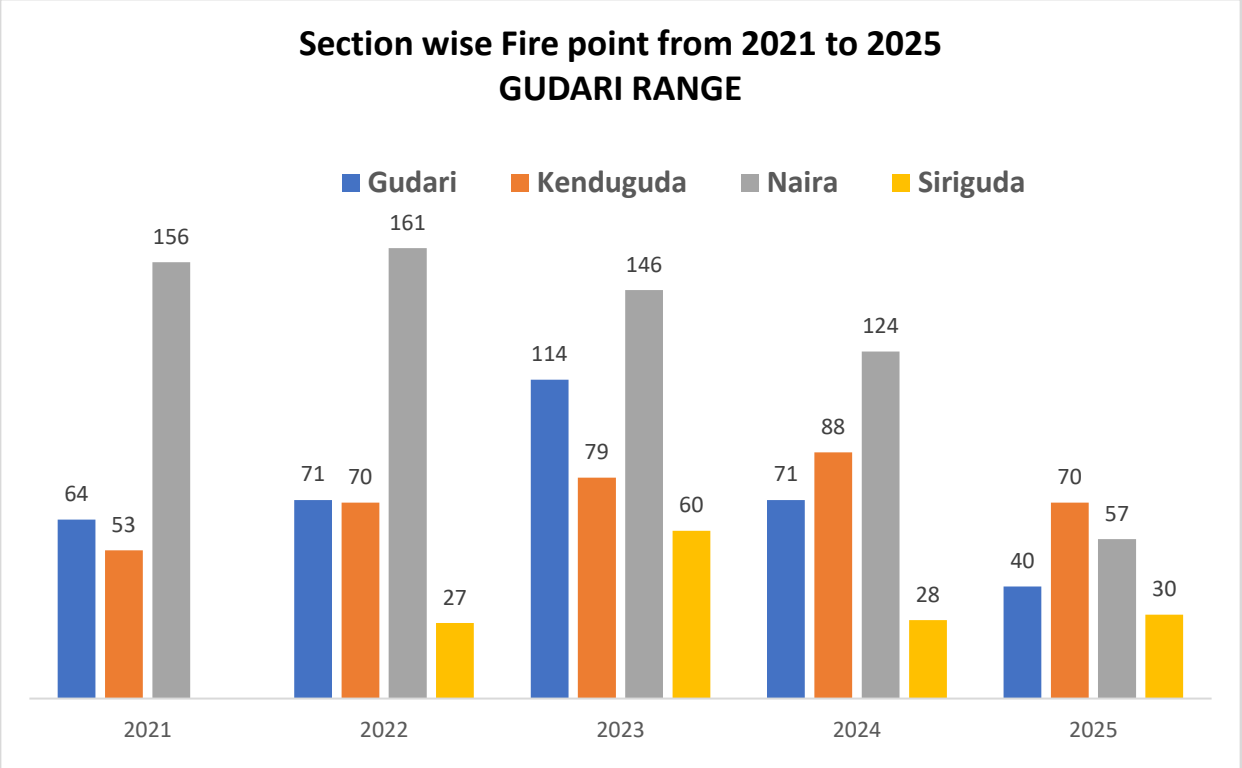
Gudari Range



Although Gudari Range overall falls under the Green Zone category in the division-level fire assessment, the section-wise analysis indicates significant internal variation. Naira Section shows the highest fire load, falling in the 501+ category, making it the most vulnerable part of the range. Gudari and Kenduguda Sections register a moderate intensity (251–500), while Siriguda Section remains in the lower band (100–250). This distribution highlights that, despite the range's overall low-risk classification, localized hotspots continue to persist. Priority attention must be directed to Naira Section for intensive fire prevention and monitoring, followed by Gudari and Kenduguda Sections, while Siriguda Section requires only routine vigilance.

Sections of Gudari Range

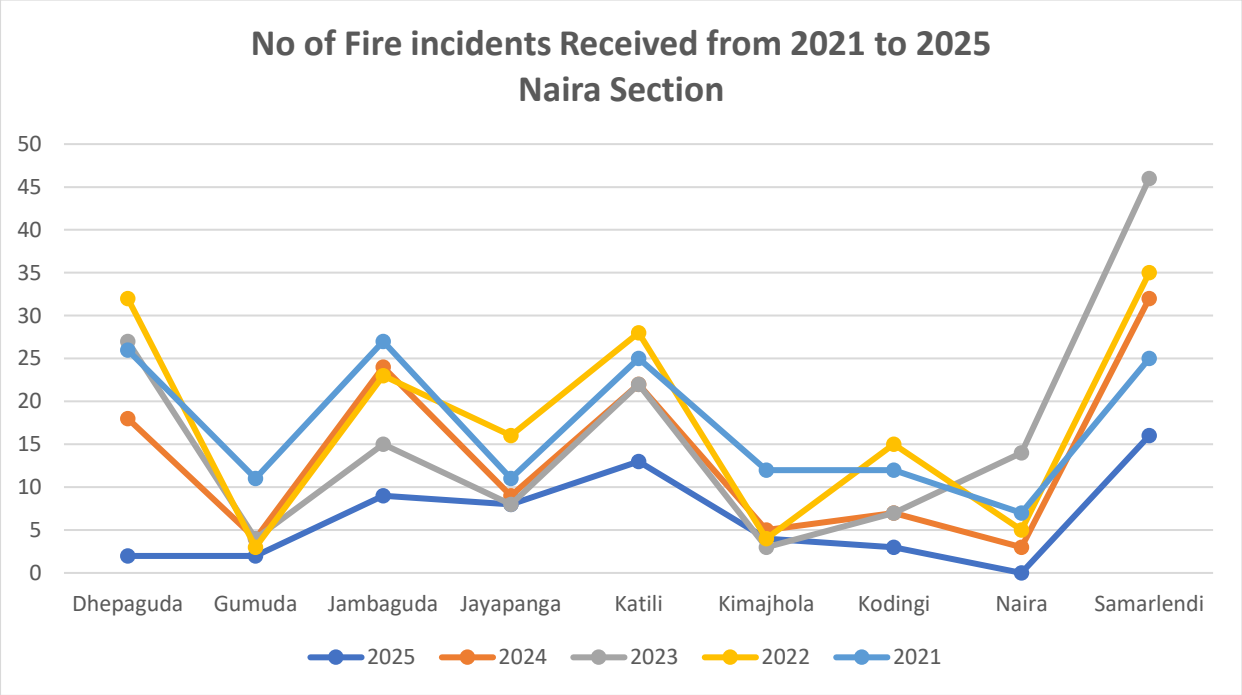
Name of Range	Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
			2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Gudari	Gudari	Gortha	23	39	65	35	50
		Kadma	4	6	11	16	8
		Khairaguda	13	25	36	18	6
		Siriguda-II	0	1	2	2	0
		Total	**40**	**71**	**114**	**71**	**64**
	Kenduguda	Kenduguda	34	30	40	29	22
		Khilamunda	0	0	1	0	2
		Merenda	5	9	10	8	0
		Narayanpur	31	49	28	33	29
		Total	**70**	**88**	**79**	**70**	**53**
	Naira	Dhepaguda	2	18	27	32	26
		Gumuda	2	4	4	3	11
		Jambaguda	9	24	15	23	27
		Jayapanga	8	9	8	16	11
		Katili	13	22	22	28	25
		Kimajhola	4	5	3	4	12
		Kodingi	3	7	7	15	12
		Naira	0	3	14	5	7
		Samarlendi	16	32	46	35	25
		Total	**57**	**124**	**146**	**161**	**156**
	Siriguda	Chulipoda	14	9	29	8	31
		Ramnagar	14	17	19	13	29
		Siriguda-I	2	2	12	6	3
		Total	**30**	**28**	**60**	**27**	**63**
		G.TOTAL GUDARI	197	**311**	**399**	**329**	**336**



The section-wise analysis of fire points in the Gudari Range from 2021–2025 reveals a consistently high concentration of incidents in Naira Section, which contributes the largest share—approximately 55–60% of the total fire load each year. Kenduguda and Gudari sections form the next tier, each contributing around 18–25%, with moderate fluctuations indicating periodic increases in fire activity. Siriguda Section contributes the lowest share (about 10% or less), though it shows occasional spikes, such as in 2023, suggesting localized vulnerabilities. The dominance of Naira in all five years highlights persistent fire-prone conditions, likely driven by high fuel load, frequent human interface, or landscape characteristics. Kenduguda's steady rise in the later years and Gudari's peak in 2023 also warrant structured attention. Overall, Naira should remain the top priority for fire prevention and mitigation, supported by intensified patrolling, fireline preparedness, and community coordination. Kenduguda and Gudari require secondary focus to address recurring moderate fire activity, while Siriguda may be managed through routine monitoring and targeted intervention in identified hotspots.

Naira Section

Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Naira	Dhepaguda	2	18	27	32	26
	Gumuda	2	4	4	3	11
	Jambaguda	9	24	15	23	27
	Jayapanga	8	9	8	16	11
	Katili	13	22	22	28	25
	Kimajhola	4	5	3	4	12
	Kodingi	3	7	7	15	12
	Naira	0	3	14	5	7
	Samarlendi	16	32	46	35	25
	Total	**57**	**124**	**146**	**161**	**156**



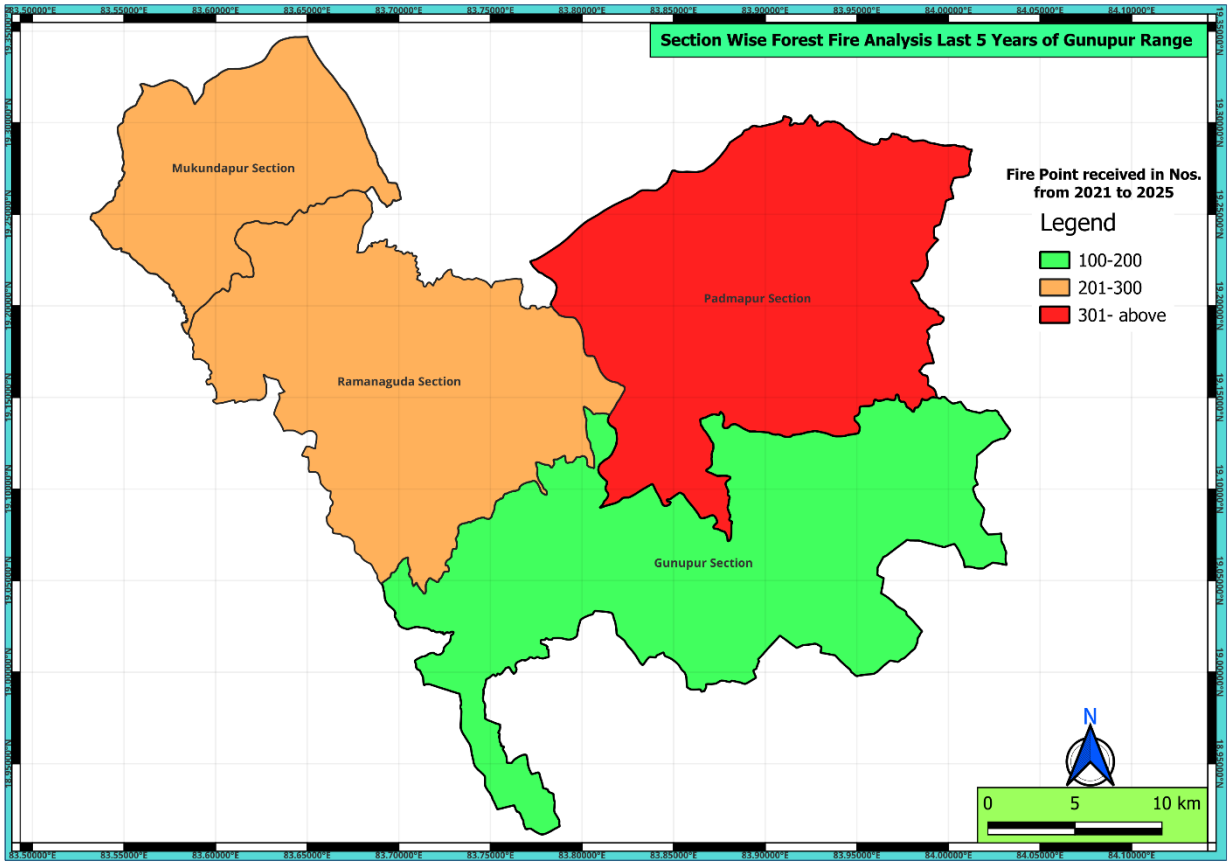
The beat-wise trend for Naira Section shows a consistent concentration of high fire activity in a few specific beats across all years. Samaralendi stands out as the most fire-prone beat, recording the highest incidents every year, peaking sharply in 2023. Dhepaguda, Jambaguda, and Katili also show recurring higher fire loads, indicating persistent vulnerability in these areas. In contrast, Gumuda, Jayapanga, and Naira beat consistently show lower fire incidents. The year 2022 displays generally higher peaks across most beats, followed by a gradual reduction in 2024 and 2025 in several locations, though Samaralendi remains an outlier with high recurrence. Immediate fire-prevention and intensified patrolling should focus on Samaralendi, followed by Dhepaguda, Jambaguda, and Katili, as these beats drive the overall fire load of Naira Section. Regular vigilance is adequate for the remaining low-incidence beats.

Strategy for Fire Prone Beats

Section	Beat	No of Fire Incidents (Last 5 years)	Fire Month	Fire Vulnerability	Main Cause	Suggested Beat level Activities
Naira	Naira	29	Feb	Low	Occsional Local Burning	i.Creation of Fire Line and Maintainance ii. Identification of Mahula tree and control Burning iii. Awareness campaign in nearby VSS Villages iv. Identify & engage fire watchers v. Alertness of Fire response team.
			March	High	NTFP Collection	
			April	High	NTFP Collection	
	Gumuda	24	March	Low	NTFP Collection	i.Creation of Fire Line and Maintainance ii. Identification of Mahula tree and control Burning iii. Awareness campaign in nearby VSS Villages iv. Identify & engage fire watchers v. Alertness of Fire response team.
			April	Low	NTFP Collection	
			May	Low	NTFP Collection	
			June	Low	Occasional local Burning	
	Jayapanaga	52	March	High	NTFP Collection	i.Creation of Fire Line and Maintainance ii. Identification of Mahula tree and control Burning iii. Awareness campaign in nearby VSS Villages iv. Identify & engage fire watchers v. Alertness of Fire response team.
			April	High	NTFP Collection	
			May	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
			June	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
	Kimajhola	28	March	High	NTFP Collection	i.Creation of Fire Line and Maintainance ii. Identification of Mahula tree and control Burning iii. Awareness campaign in nearby VSS Villages iv. Identify & engage fire watchers v. Alertness of Fire response team.
			April	High	NTFP Collection	
			May	Low	Occasional Local Burning	
	Kudingi	44	March	High	NTFP Collection	i.Creation of Fire Line and Maintainance ii. Identification of Mahula tree and control Burning iii. Awareness campaign in nearby VSS Villages
			April	High	NTFP Collection	

			May	Low	Occasional Local Burning	iv. Identify & engage fire watchers v. Alertness of Fire response team.
	Jambaguda	98	February	Low	Occssional Local Burning	i.Creation of Fire Line and Maintainance ii. Identification of Mahula tree and control Burning iii. Awareness campaign in nearby VSS Villages iv. Identify & engage fire watchers v. Alertness of Fire response team.
			March	High	NTFP Collection	
			April	High	NTFP Collection	
			may	Low	Occssional Local Burning	
	Samberlendi	154	February	Low	Occssional Local Burning	i.Creation of Fire Line and Maintainance ii. Identification of Mahula tree and control Burning iii. Awareness campaign in nearby VSS Villages iv. Identify & engage fire watchers v. Alertness of Fire response team.
			March	High	NTFP Collection	
			April	Very High	NTFP Collection	
			May	Low	Occssional Local Burning	
	Dhepaguda	105	February	Low	Occssional Local Burning	i.Creation of Fire Line and Maintainance ii. Identification of Mahula tree and control Burning iii. Awareness campaign in nearby VSS Villages iv. Identify & engage fire watchers v. Alertness of Fire response team.
			March	High	NTFP Collection	
			April	High	NTFP Collection	
			May	Low	NTFP Collection	
	Katili	110	March	High	NTFP Collection	i.Creation of Fire Line and Maintainance ii. Identification of Mahula tree and control Burning iii. Awareness campaign in nearby VSS Villages iv. Identify & engage fire watchers v. Alertness of Fire response team.
			April	High	NTFP Collection	
			May	Low	Occssional Local Burning	

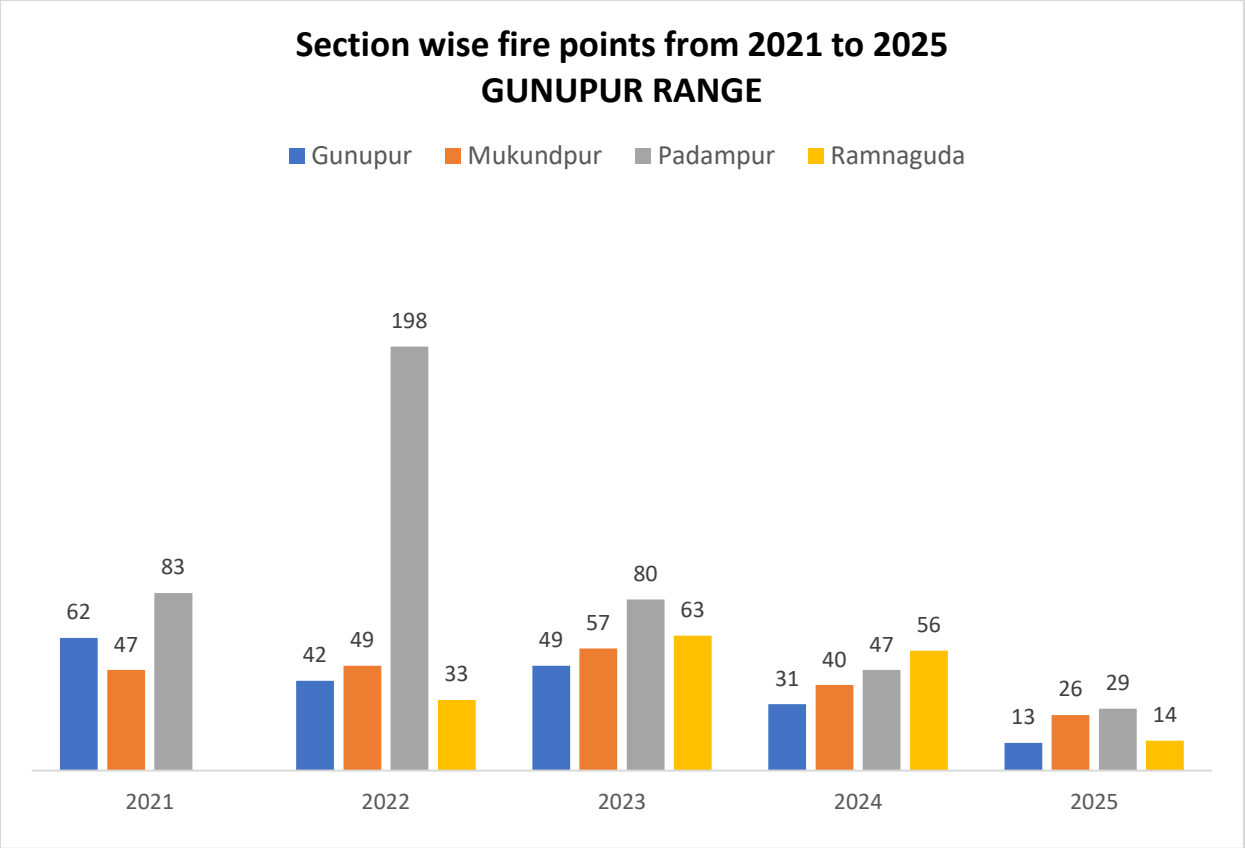
Gunupur Range



Although Gunupur Range overall falls under the Green Zone category in the division-level fire assessment, the section-wise analysis indicates significant internal variation, revealing clear hotspots that need focused attention. Padmapur Section emerges as the highest-risk pocket, consistently recording 301+ fire points over the last five years, making it the primary concern for intensified fire prevention measures. Ramanaguda and Mukundapur fall in the moderate-risk band (201–300). In contrast, Gunupur Section remains in the lower-incidence category (100–200), suggesting comparatively better control or reduced fire vulnerability. The spatial pattern highlights a concentration of fire activity towards the eastern-central part of the range. Focused mitigation efforts must prioritize Padmapur Section, followed by strategic interventions in Ramanaguda and Mukundapur. This internal disparity shows that despite the range's overall Green Zone status, targeted, section-specific fire management is essential to further reduce risk in the coming years.

Sections of Gunupur Range

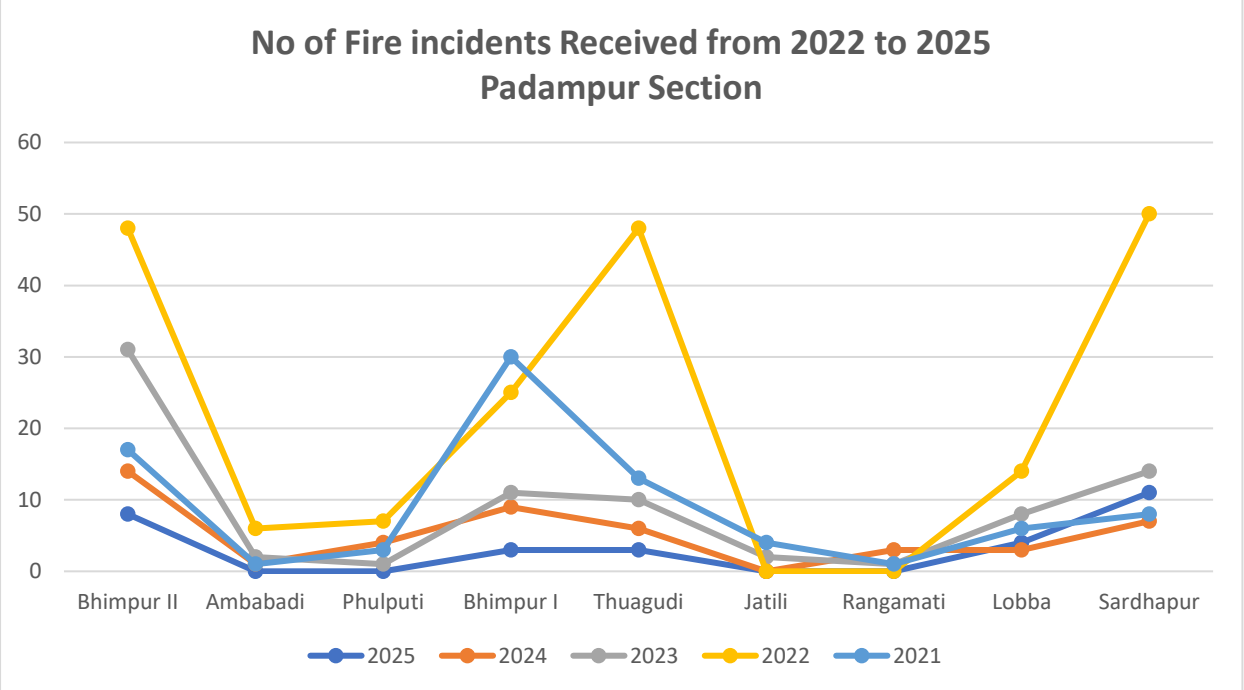
Name of Range	Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
			2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Gunupur	Gunupur	Chinasari	2	1	11	9	12
		Gunupur	1	0	7	6	2
		Jaganathpur	2	10	5	8	4
		Gotalapodar	1	3	7	4	1
		Jaltar	0	1	3	0	2
		Machkhunti	3	11	15	12	15
		Kutudi	3	1	0	1	9
		Nawda	0	1	0	1	4
		Putasingh	1	3	1	1	13
		Total	**13**	**31**	**49**	**42**	**62**
	Mukundapur	Durukupa	10	19	16	27	19
		Hatikhamba	8	7	14	11	7
		Kankubadi	6	8	25	8	15
		Kandajam	2	6	2	3	6
		Total	**26**	**40**	**57**	**49**	**47**
	Padmapur	Bhimpur Ii	8	14	31	48	17
		Ambabadi	0	1	2	6	1
		Phulputi	0	4	1	7	3
		Bhimpur I	3	9	11	25	30
		Thuagudi	3	6	10	48	13
		Jatili	0	0	2	0	4
		Rangamati	0	3	1	0	1
		Lobba	4	3	8	14	6
		Sardhapur	11	7	14	50	8
		Total	29	**47**	**80**	**198**	**83**
	Ramnaguda	Lobangi	2	18	28	13	8
		Penkam	1	5	6	3	13
		Srirampur	0	2	7	5	6
		Kujendri	0	2	6	0	5
		Sikabadi	8	14	11	8	18
		Ramanaguda	3	15	5	4	7
		Total	14	**56**	**63**	**33**	**57**
		G.TOTAL GUNUPUR	82	**174**	**249**	**322**	**249**



The five-year analysis of fire points in the Gunupur Range (2021–2025) shows a highly uneven distribution, with Padampur Section overwhelmingly contributing the largest share—approximately 50–60% of the total fire incidents—driven particularly by the very high spike in 2022. Mukundpur accounts for around 20–25%, displaying moderate and relatively stable fire activity across the years. Gunupur Section contributes about 15–20%, with a clear declining trend from 2021 to 2025, indicating improving fire control. Ramnaguda, though initially low, shows notable peaks in 2023 and 2024, suggesting emerging localized vulnerabilities. The consistent dominance of Padampur highlights persistent fire-prone conditions and the need for stronger mitigation, surveillance, and community coordination. Based on this pattern, Padampur should be accorded top priority for fire prevention and management, followed by Mukundpur and Ramnaguda, which require sustained monitoring and targeted interventions. Gunupur Section may continue routine preventive measures to maintain its declining fire incidence.

Padampur Section

Name of Section	Name of Beat	No of Fire incidents Received				
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Padmapur	Bhimpur II	8	14	31	48	17
	Ambabadi	0	1	2	6	1
	Phulputi	0	4	1	7	3
	Bhimpur I	3	9	11	25	30
	Thuagudi	3	6	10	48	13
	Jatili	0	0	2	0	4
	Rangamati	0	3	1	0	1
	Lobba	4	3	8	14	6
	Sardhapur	11	7	14	50	8
	Total	**29**	**47**	**80**	**198**	**83**



The fire incidence pattern in Padmapur Section shows sharp fluctuations across beats, with certain pockets emerging as consistent hotspots. Bhimpur II, Thuagudi, and Sardhapur display the highest fire occurrences historically, especially evident in 2022, where incidents peaked sharply (48–50 points). Subsequent years (2023–2025) show reduced but still noticeable fire activity in these same beats, indicating persistent vulnerability rather than one-time spikes. Bhimpur I and Lobba record

moderate and recurring fires, while Ambabadi, Phulputi, Jatili, and Rangamati generally fall in the low-incidence category, reflecting more stable conditions. Padmapur Section's fire risk is concentrated primarily in Bhimpur II, Thuagudi, and Sardhapur, which require strengthened patrolling, early warning, and community engagement. Bhimpur I and Lobba should be

monitored as secondary risk zones, while efforts in the remaining beats can focus on maintaining their low-fire status.

Strategy for Fire Prone Beats

Name of the Section	Name the Beat	No. of Fire Incident(for last Five years	Fire Months	Fire Vulnerability	Main Cause	Suggested Beat level Activity
Padmapur	Ambabadi	12	Feb March April May June	Low	Burning of agriculture residue	Awareness Campaign, like street dance, school children involvement etc
	Bhimpur I	71	Feb March April May June	High	Burning of Agriculture residue, Hunting	Regular joint combing operation is needed, awareness, involvement of PRI members in awareness
	Bhimpur II	135	Feb March April May June	Very High	Burning of Agriculture residue, Hunting	Regular joint combing operation is needed, awareness, involvement of PRI members in awareness
	Phulphuti	16	Feb March April May June	Low	Burning of agriculture residue	Awareness Campaign, like street dance, school children involvement etc
	Rangamati	14	Feb March April May June	Low	Burning of agriculture residue	Awareness Campaign, like street dance, school children involvement etc
	Lobba	17	Feb March April May June	Low	Burning of agriculture residue	Awareness Campaign, like street dance, school children involvement etc
	Jatili	4	Feb March April May	Very Low	Burning of agriculture residue	Awareness Campaign, like street dance, school children involvement etc

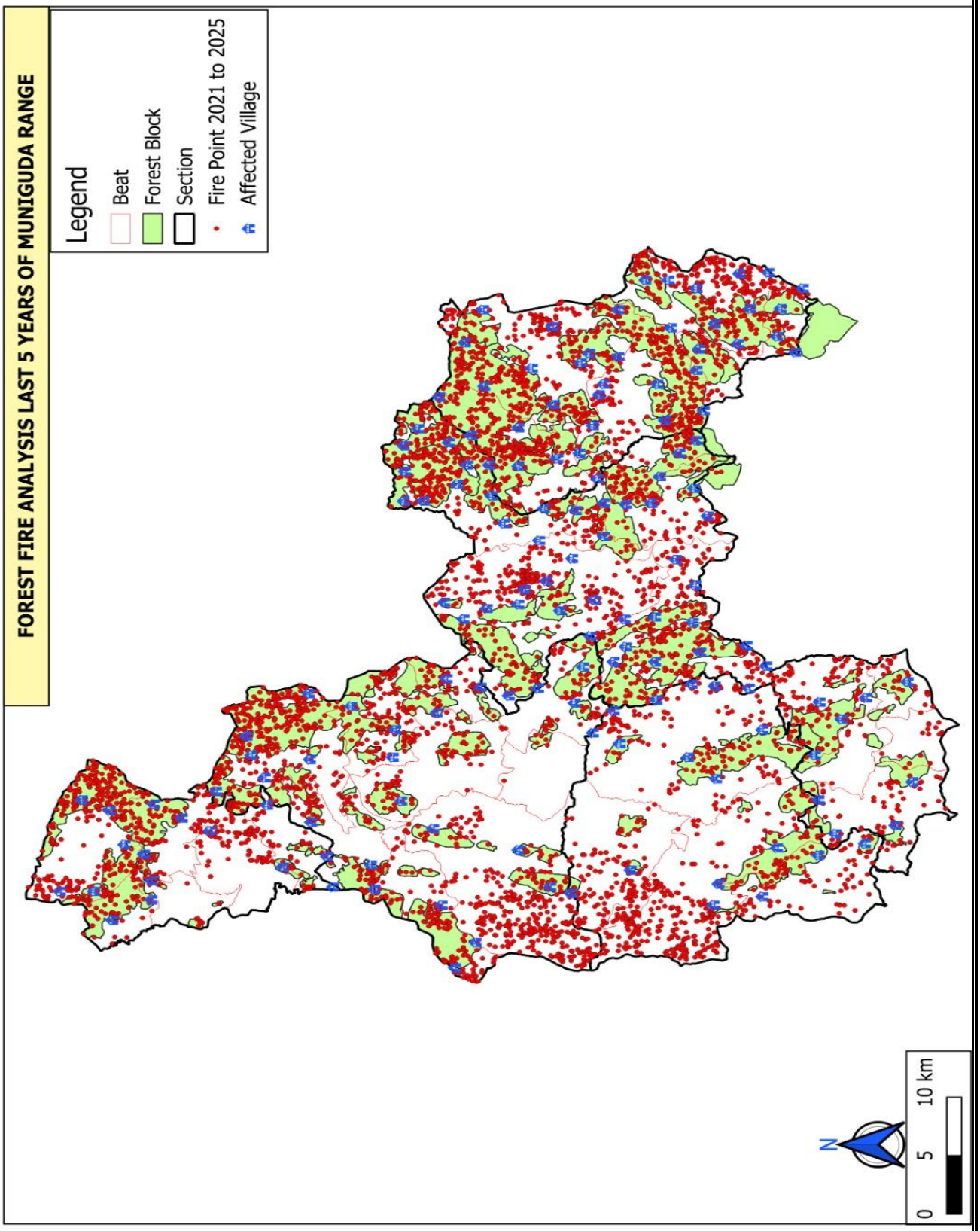
			June				
	Thuagudi	95	Feb March April May June	Very High	Burning of Agriculture residue, Hunting	Regular joint combing operation is needed, awareness, involvement of PRI members in awareness	
	Saradhapur	64	Feb March April May June	High	Burning of Agriculture residue, cleaning and burning of Cashew fields	Regular joint combing operation is needed, awareness, involvement of PRI members in awareness	

Anticipated forest fire villages/ spots in 2026

The Range Fire prevention teams have identified the suspected villages or Forest Blocks which are prone to forest fire. The possible causes thereof and feasible preventive measures were analyzed. Accordingly, the preparedness strategy mechanism and the other preventive measures are chalked out. The role of all forest officers as envisaged and assigned in the forest department under forest fire management SOP, is strictly followed in preparing the above said strategy for effective monitoring and implementation of Fire prevention the plan.

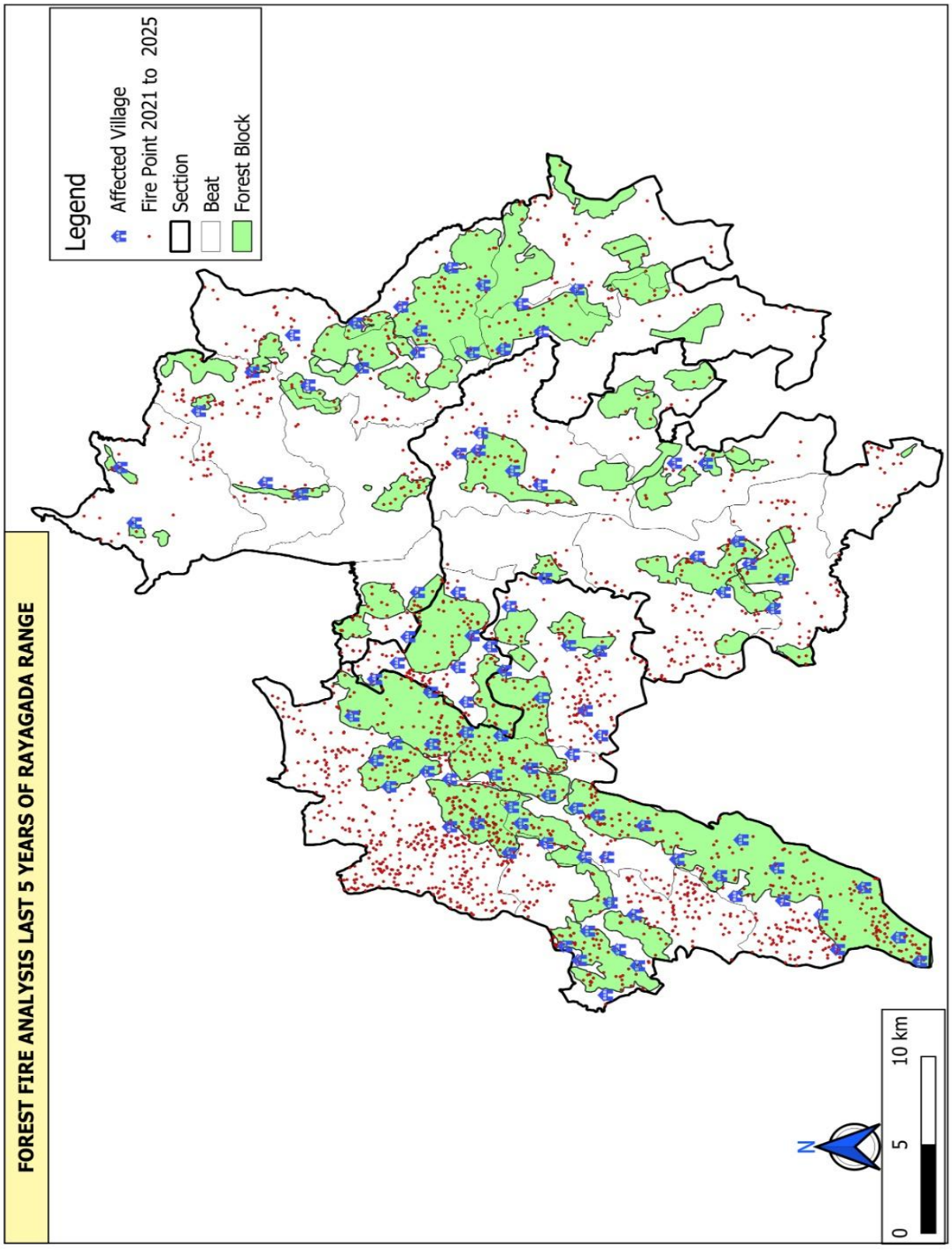
Vulnerable Sections/Villages - Muniguda

Name of the Beat	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	Villages
Ambadola	149	140	114	138	87	628	Dagdongri, Karkamarka, Mandura, Nadana, Knnedi,, kulunja, Bamandeo, Umer, Bujipang, Amkachha, Urlang, Dongorgori
B.cuttack	218	103	183	164	61	729	Kurli, Khmabesi, Sahada, Kutragada, Daliakuji, Ghantikhal, Bhatpur, Chatikona, Kumarbadi, Dukum
Chandrapur	365	285	275	208	244	1377	Munargaon, Daragada, Lundruguda, Kabiguda, Amlima, Penakadu, Jarpa, Ranguda, Meriapata, Maragudi, Pankala, Marichguda, Madhukupda, Tangarama, Belamguda, Surkama
Dangsorada	227	270	261	251	233	1242	Kanchapaju, Anachua, Uhapudi, Majhiguda, Kerenja, Dudogoda, Dilagadi, Tudukapanga, Bakaguda, Bangesi, Pukura, Rupapadar, Juba, Pukura, Bangesi, Kambiguda
Durgi	79	56	51	52	19	257	Kanchapai, Tumbalpadu, Hikiri, Papikhal, Minakhula, Konabali, Laktiguda, Bethipadu, Upperbargipadar, Lanjangpadar, Drubaguda
Muniguda	370	239	254	295	192	1350	Denguni, Gunjapaju, Amdani, Dhepaguda, Kanadi, Kandulpada, Kujingi, Deokupli, Khambesi
Total	**1407**	**1093**	**1138**	**1108**	**836**	**5582**	


FOREST FIRE ANALYSIS LAST 5 YEARS OF MUNIGUDA RANGE
Legend
Beat
Forest Block
Section
Fire Point 2021 to 2025
Affected Village
N
0
5
10 km

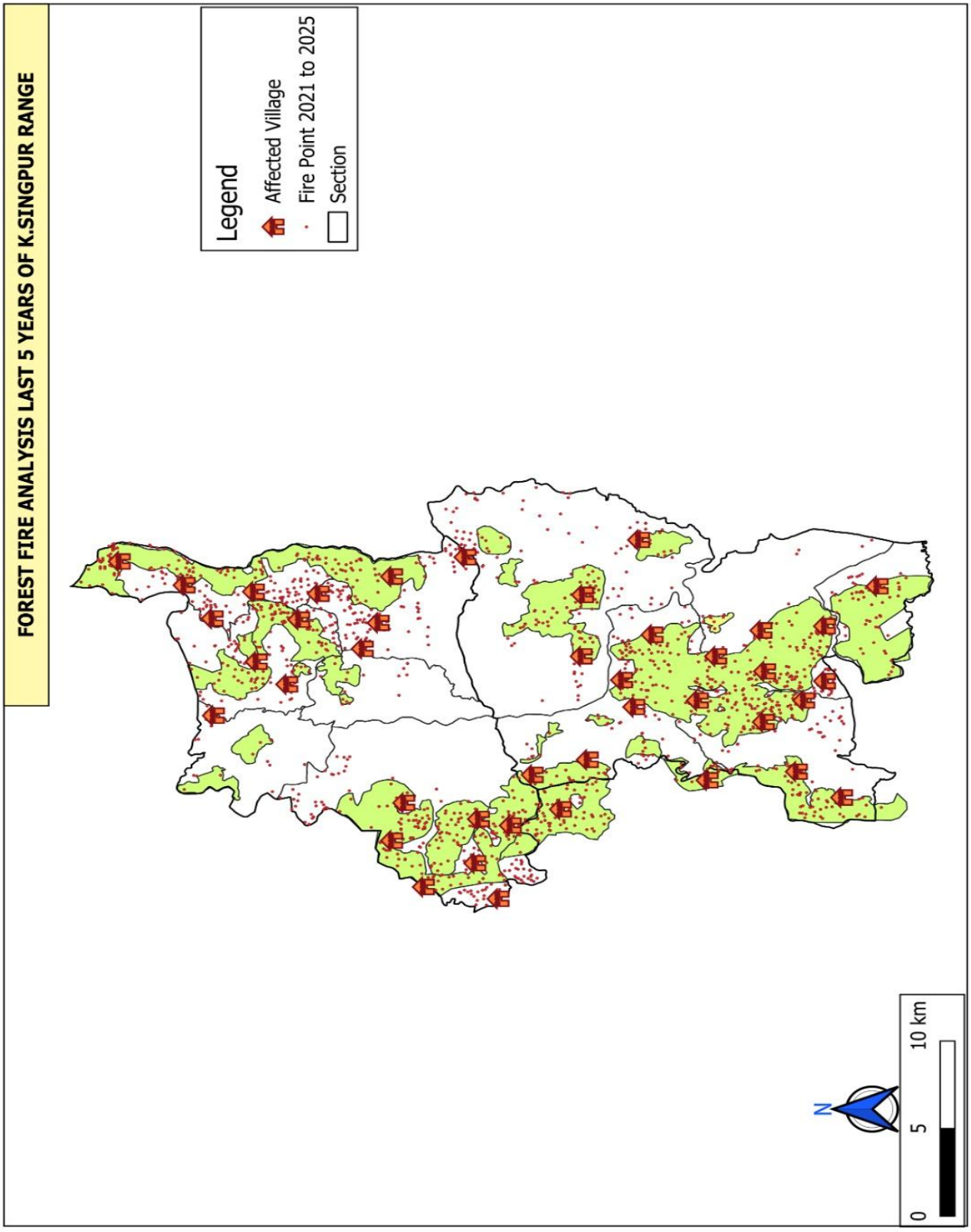
Vulnerable Sections/Villages – Rayagada

Name of the Beat	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	Villages
Gumma	376	289	322	208	232	1427	Sana baleswar, Bada baleswar, Kumango, Baharmbu, Hadia, Kurumulamunda, Sana kutuli, Kutinguda, Punjpai, Karajhola, Lelleri, Badamanadhara, Lundurukana, Pasakana
Komtelpeta	96	67	91	110	72	436	Rainasikabadi, Rodangi, Champakona, Trlabadi, Dnkapadu, Rengalpadu, Arbi, Trapati, Goudaguda, Santabadigaon, Kadaliguda, Bada Alubadi
Rayagada	86	129	109	77	76	477	Erkubadi, Baiganpai, Kanchamui, Kapadanga, Tilesu, Achhba, Manabai, Takapadu, Rajpur, Partapuru, Mariguda
Total	**558**	**485**	**522**	**395**	**380**	**2340**	


FOREST FIRE ANALYSIS LAST 5 YEARS OF RAYAGADA RANGE
Legend
Affected Village
Fire Point 2021 to 2025
Section
Beat
Forest Block
N
0
5
10 km

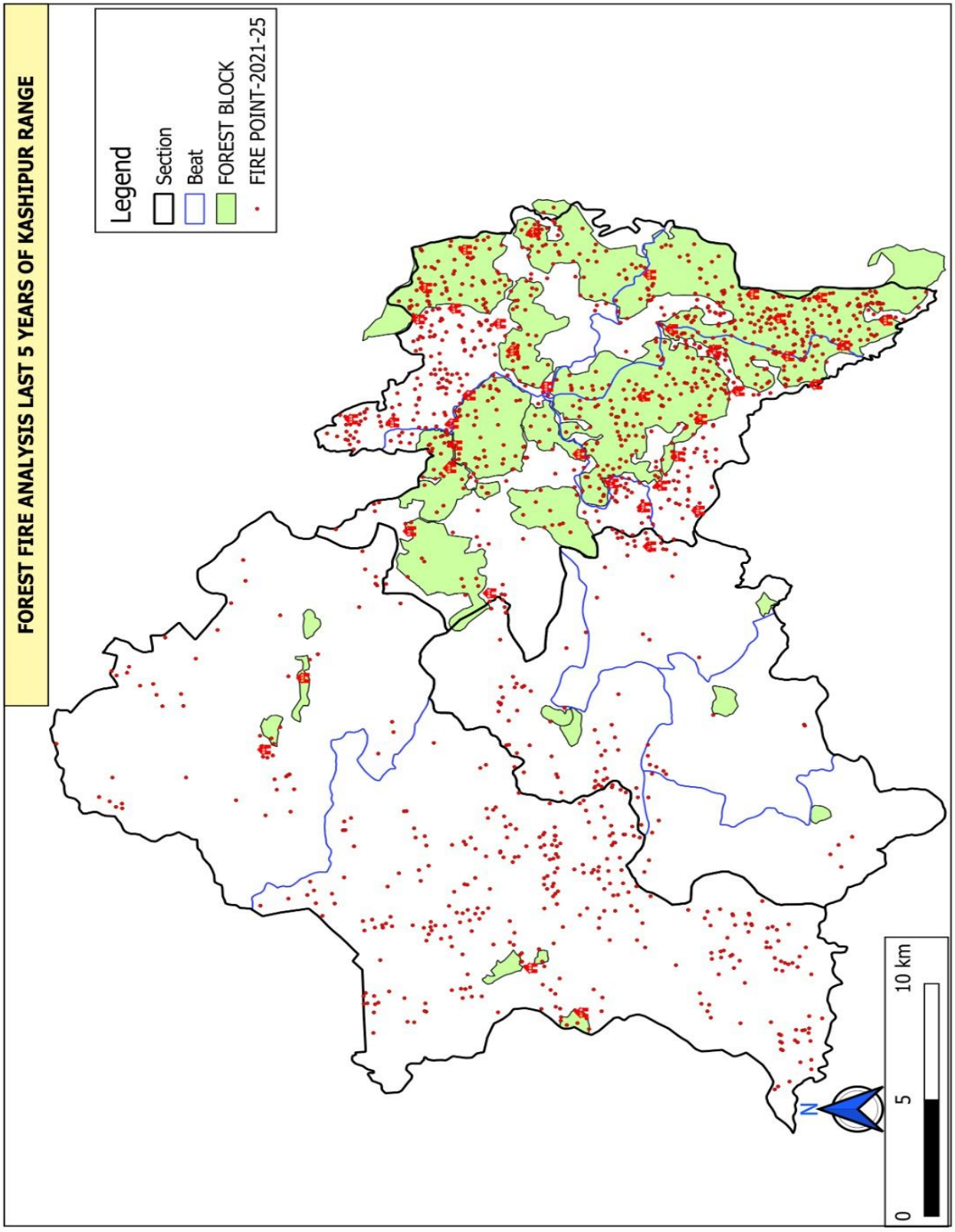
Vulnerable Sections/Villages – K.Singpur

Name of the Beat	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	Villages
K.Singhpur	301	158	120	168	77	824	Buduni, Nishikhal, Dhamurpanga, Lakhapadar, Pottangipadar, Nirgundi
Sikarpai	227	130	168	177	96	798	Nuagaon, Sankesu, Betokolango, Chakrakolango, Sajja, Argenda, Rebolkona, lellibadi
TOTAL	**528**	**288**	**288**	**345**	**173**	**1571**	


FOREST FIRE ANALYSIS LAST 5 YEARS OF K.SINGPUR RANGE
Legend
Affected Village
Fire Point 2021 to 2025
Section
N
0
5
10 km

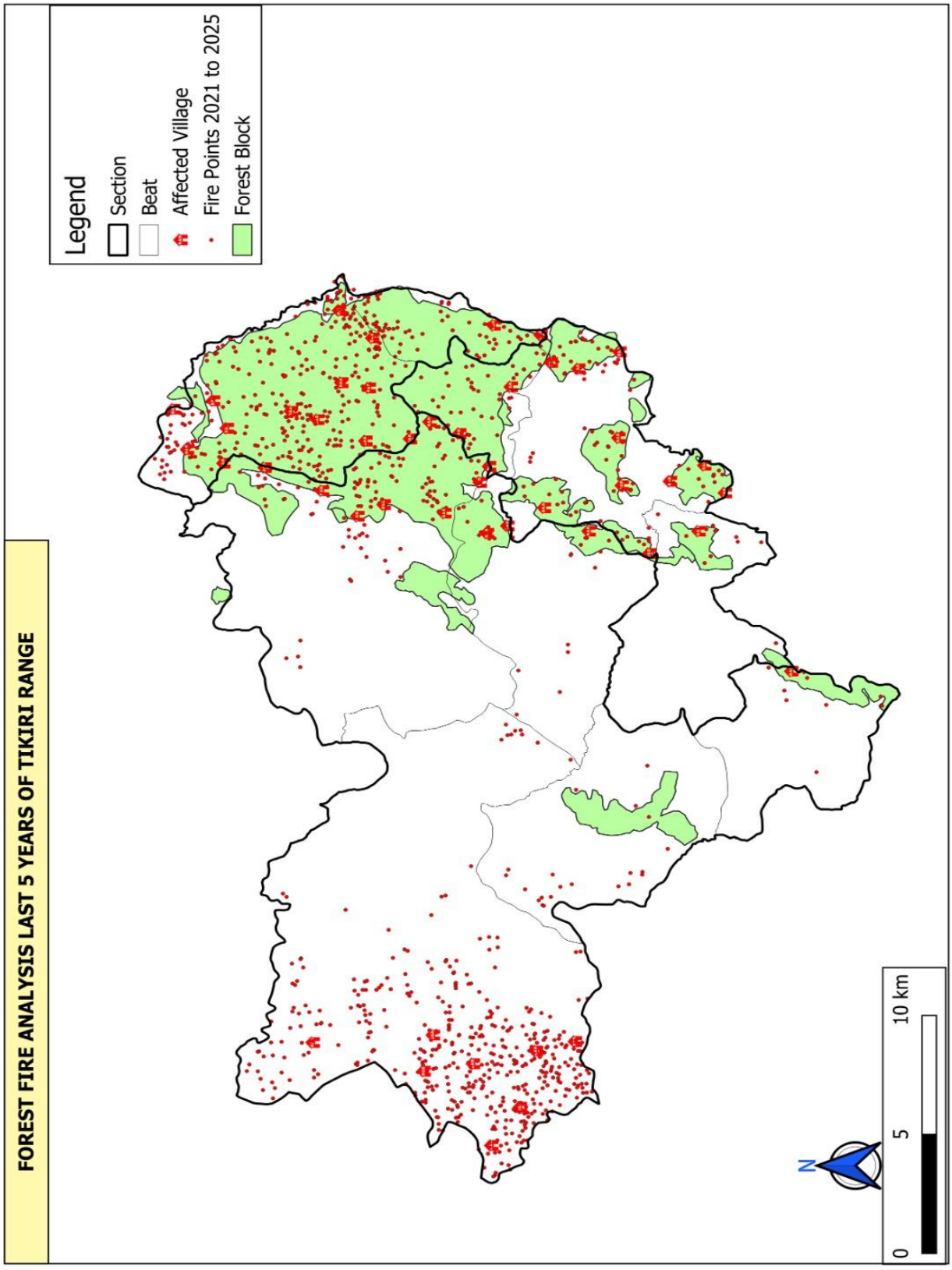
Vulnerable Sections/Villages – Kashipur

Name of the Beat	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	Villages
Kashipur	33	14	14	22	12	95	Sipijodi, Pukimoska, Mahajal, Talajhiri
Mandibisi	297	169	139	244	128	977	Borichara, Durupai, Texmoi, Kanchomoi, Hadia, Ottang, Simer, Tinigirigada, Badamatru.
Sunger	77	83	43	87	77	367	Ladakhamana, Jodaambo, Udiasili, Dondabadi, Chandragiri
Total	**407**	**266**	**196**	**353**	**217**	**1439**	


FOREST FIRE ANALYSIS LAST 5 YEARS OF KASHIPUR RANGE
Legend
Section
Beat
FOREST BLOCK
FIRE POINT-2021-25
N
0
5
10 km

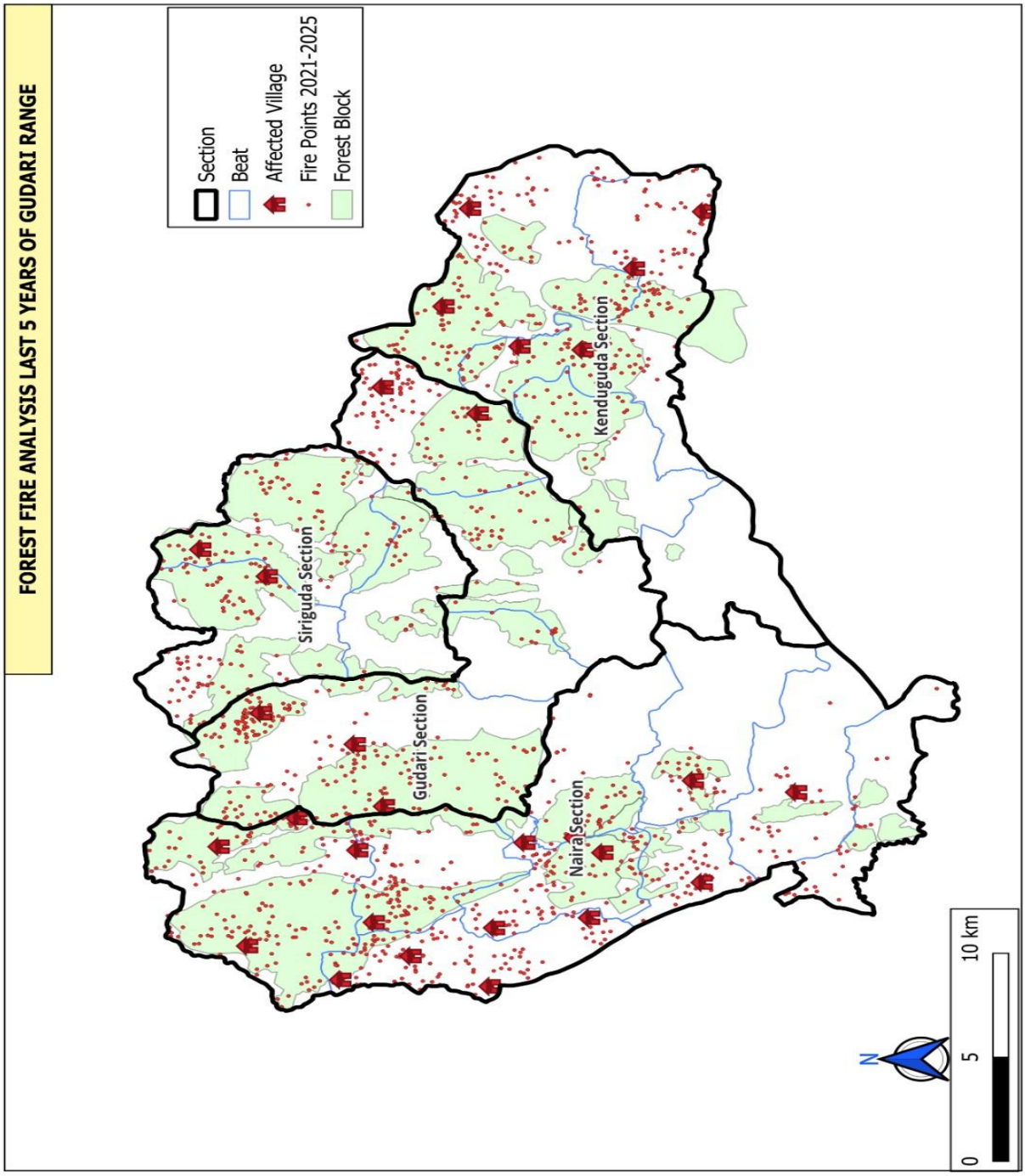
Vulnerable Sections/Villages – Tikiri

Name of the Beat	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	Villages
Liliguma	122	45	84	60	87	398	Rauli, Kichikhal, Tayangiri, Bhitardulki, Dulki, Balakapai
Sankarada	36	22	22	32	30	142	Gobarghati, Kadinipai, Putupanchali
Tikiri	144	139	104	152	102	641	Tureighati, Jubapadara, Kadalikhol, Badogorjodi, Munuspadar, Tujer, Durkhal etc .
Total	**300**	**206**	**210**	**244**	**219**	**1179**	


FOREST FIRE ANALYSIS LAST 5 YEARS OF TIKIRI RANGE
Legend
Section
Beat
Affected Village
Fire Points 2021 to 2025
Forest Block
N
0
5
10 km

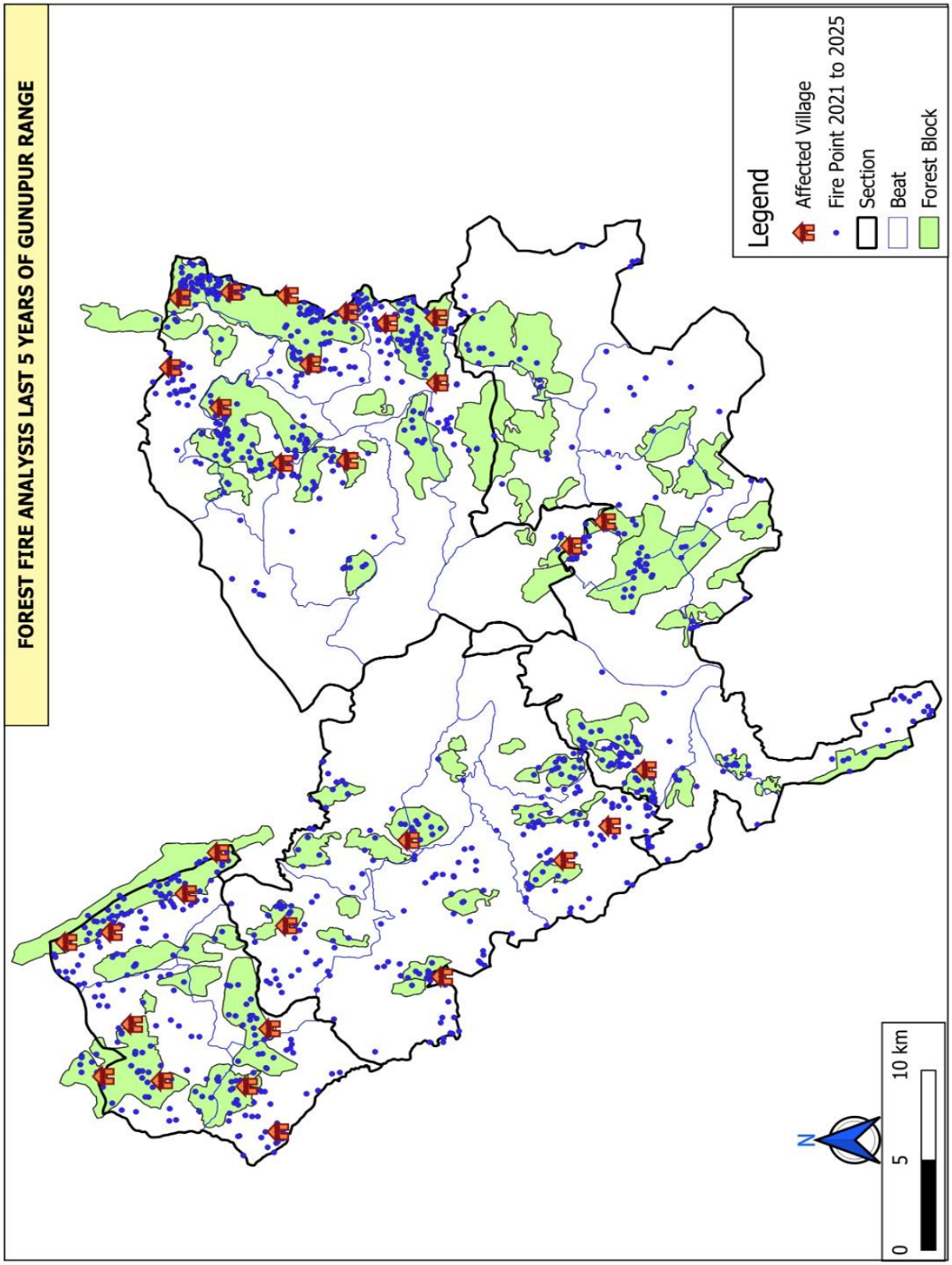
Vulnerable Sections/Villages – Gudari

Name of the Section	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	Villages
Gudari	64	71	114	71	40	360	Rajabali, Lediguda, Burudi, Khetaguda, Bardagudi, Khairkhuti
Kenduguda	53	70	79	88	70	360	Hatibadi, Mohadim, Milkapanga, Nidhiguda, Pandarguda, Kandakuti, Naring
Naira	156	161	145	124	57	643	Budaguda, Biripanga, Papikhal, Juda, Rashikhula, Adipadar, Muchhelipanga, Bada raijhola
Siriguda	63	27	60	28	30	208	Purnapai, Gummi, Kharadanka, Dushapanga, Dambeli, Adda, Rengam, Muliguda, Rengam
TOTAL	**336**	**329**	**398**	**311**	**197**	**1571**	


FOREST FIRE ANALYSIS LAST 5 YEARS OF GUDARI RANGE
Section
Beat
Affected Village
Fire Points 2021-2025
Forest Block
Kenduguda Section
Siriguda Section
Gudari Section
Naira Section
N
0
5
10 km

Vulnerable Sections/Villages – Gunupur

Name of the Section	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	Villages
Gunupur	62	42	49	31	13	197	-
Mukundapur	47	49	57	40	26	219	Kachapai,Veja,Tumba,Narngabadi
Padmapur	83	198	80	47	29	437	Jhumpapur, Seriguma, Sima, Pindagudi, Likitipadar, Muski,
Ramanaguda	57	33	63	56	14	223	Kurusuli,Seriguda,Penkam,Padidi,Labingi
TOTAL	**249**	**322**	**249**	**174**	**82**	**1571**	


FOREST FIRE ANALYSIS LAST 5 YEARS OF GUNUPUR RANGE
Legend
Affected Village
Fire Point 2021 to 2025
Section
Beat
Forest Block
N
0
5
10 km

Stakeholders

- **Revenue Department**: In case of a critical situation, the assistance of the Revenue Department may be sought for effective intervention.
- **Police Department**: In urgent scenarios, the Police Department's support will be enlisted to address offenders and maintain law and order.
- **Health Department**: For burn injuries or any fire-related accidents, the Health Department will provide necessary medical assistance.
- **Veterinary Department**: In the event of wildlife casualties or burn injuries, the Veterinary Department will be called upon for treatment and care.
- **Fire Department**: In emergencies, the Fire Department will assist in extinguishing fires near forest villages and surrounding areas. They will also play a key role in sensitizing ground staff on fire control measures.
- **ODRAF (Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force)**: In case of large-scale emergencies, the ODRAF will be mobilized to control and contain forest fires.
- **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)**: Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis will support community awareness programs to educate people about forest fire prevention. The Sarpanch of each village will take an active role in combating forest fires.
- **NGOs & Youth Clubs**: Local NGOs and Youth Clubs will extend their volunteer support in fire control efforts and spread awareness on fire prevention.
- **Kendu Leaf Organization**: The Kendu Leaf Organization will be responsible for sensitizing villagers and seasonal workers to avoid setting fires to promote Kendu leaf production. They will also be instructed to extinguish any fire found within their jurisdiction.
- **Odisha Forest Development Corporation (OFDC)**: The OFDC is involved in timber and bamboo coupe working in the forests. To reduce fire hazards, lops and tops from felling operations should be removed from the forest floor. Additionally, OFDC staff will be trained and instructed to extinguish fires in coupe areas.

This comprehensive coordination among various stakeholders ensures a united and effective response to forest fire management in Rayagada Forest Division

Line Departments

The concerned Range Officer and Forester are empowered to nominate representative stakeholders from the institutions like PRI, VSS, Revenue, Tribal department, Agriculture department, Soil conservation department, Youth clubs, Other Civil Society, NGOs especially the partner NGO of AJY for better coordination and effectiveness to reduce the forest fire occurrences.

VOs & NGOs

NGO plays a pivotal role so for as creation of awareness for prevention and control of forest fire is concerned. They can be involved in different types of awareness programmes like Pada Yatra, Rally, Awareness meeting etc. for involving different categories and group of people for

making them aware towards the pernicious effects of forest fire on the environment vis-à-vis climate. Maximum forest fires are anthropogenic and bears a criminal bent of mind for poaching of wild animals by kindling forest fire. The NGO can be engaged for collection of databases of the said poachers and charcoal collectors to keep vigil eye on them for prevention and control of forest fire.

NSS/ NCC

Through NSS/NCC Camps/ Meeting in Villages, fire management can happen. Unity and Discipline is the motto of the NCC and in living up to its motto, the NCC strives to be one of the biggest cohesive forces of the nation. Its primary focus is to bring together the youth coming from different parts of the country and moulding them to be a worthy citizen of the nation. Similarly, NSS volunteers generally work in villages to complete 120 hours of regular activities during an academic year. As per the fundamental principles of National Service Scheme, a volunteer is expected to remain in constant touch with the community. Hence, it is of vital importance that a cluster of villages are assigned to a particular NSS group as the NSS volunteers are to live with the members of the community during the Special Camping Programme. Village adoption programme may be encouraged for continuity of work vis-a-vis sustained action, evaluation and follow up work. The village leadership as well as other line departments may be involved about the action plan of the NSS for prevention and control of forest fire

Action Plan For 2026

An integrated approach to forest fire prevention and mitigation has been established to address the complex challenges of wildfire management. This comprehensive strategy combines a range of preventive, preparedness, and response measures designed to minimize fire risks, enhance the readiness of firefighting teams, and ensure an effective and coordinated response during fire emergencies. By addressing key aspects such as community awareness, specialized firefighting equipment, logistical support, and the strategic deployment of personnel, the approach aims to safeguard both the environment and local communities. The measures outlined below provide a structured framework for proactive fire management, helping to reduce the impact of forest fires while improving the efficiency of firefighting efforts.

Preventive Measures

The strategies outlined below aim to significantly reduce the likelihood of forest fires by addressing both human activities and environmental factors that contribute to fire hazards. These strategies encompass a range of preventive actions, from community sensitization to practical fire management techniques, and are divided into **Indirect Preventive Measures** and **Direct Preventive Measures**.

Indirect Preventive Measures

These measures focus on raising awareness among local communities and fostering a sense of responsibility for forest fire prevention.

1. **Community Sensitization:**
    - Organizing awareness campaigns at the forest fringe to educate local communities about the risks of fire, fire prevention, and safe practices.
    - Awareness through Street Dance, Daskathia, Act, Song, youth club activities
    - Conducting awareness meetings at various levels, including:
        - Forest fringe villages, led by Forest Officers and Guards, with the involvement of youth clubs.
        - Gram Panchayat meetings with the Range Officer (RO) and PRI members, supported by local NGOs.
        - Village-wide oath-taking ceremonies to pledge a commitment to preventing forest fires.
        - Targeted awareness campaigns about the dangers of negligence, such as discarding cigarette butts or other flammable materials in forests.
        - Promoting responsible crop burning practices to prevent accidental wildfires.

2. **Recognition and Incentives:**

- Announcing rewards for villages that achieve "zero fire" status within their forested areas.
- Providing incentives for villagers actively involved in fire prevention activities.

3. **Public Awareness and Legal Provisions:**
   - Erecting fire awareness banners in key locations, including control room contact numbers.
   - Educating the community about the legal consequences of violating forest fire regulations.
   - Displaying lists of "Dos and Don'ts" related to fire prevention at strategic public points in local villages, written in the local language (e.g., Odiya).
4. **Strengthening Community Participation:**
   - Strengthening Village Forest Committees (VSS) to ensure active participation in forest fire prevention efforts.
   - Engaging Self-Help Groups (SHGs) from the concerned villages for collaborative fire prevention actions. They can be motivated for preparation of bio-compost from the accumulated leaf litter on the forest floor, which during subsequent period can be used for their personal benefit, also they may be given the responsibility of creation of awareness among the women group of the high-risk forest fire zones by continuous motivation and persuasion of the said women group. Further, they can be provided with nominal honorarium for creation of awareness among the Mahua collectors to refrain them from kindling fire under the Mahua trees.
   - Organizing rallies, street plays, and public awareness campaigns using posters, banners, and videos to spread awareness.

Fire awareness meeting at Division & Range level

Awareness through Village level Meeting, Street Dance, Daskathia etc.

Awareness through Outdoor LED TV, Rallies involving school children.

Youth awareness through volleyball & cricket tournaments

Awareness through posters, banners at prominent place


Latitude: 19.293828
Longitude: 83.88514
Elevation: 196.87±9 m
Accuracy: 1.4 m
Azimuth: 356° (N)
Pitch: 0.5°
Time: 23-01-2025 10:42
Note: Bike Rally for prevention of forest fire
kenduguda section of Gudari Range
Powered by AngleCam

Awareness through bike rallies and roadside wall paintings

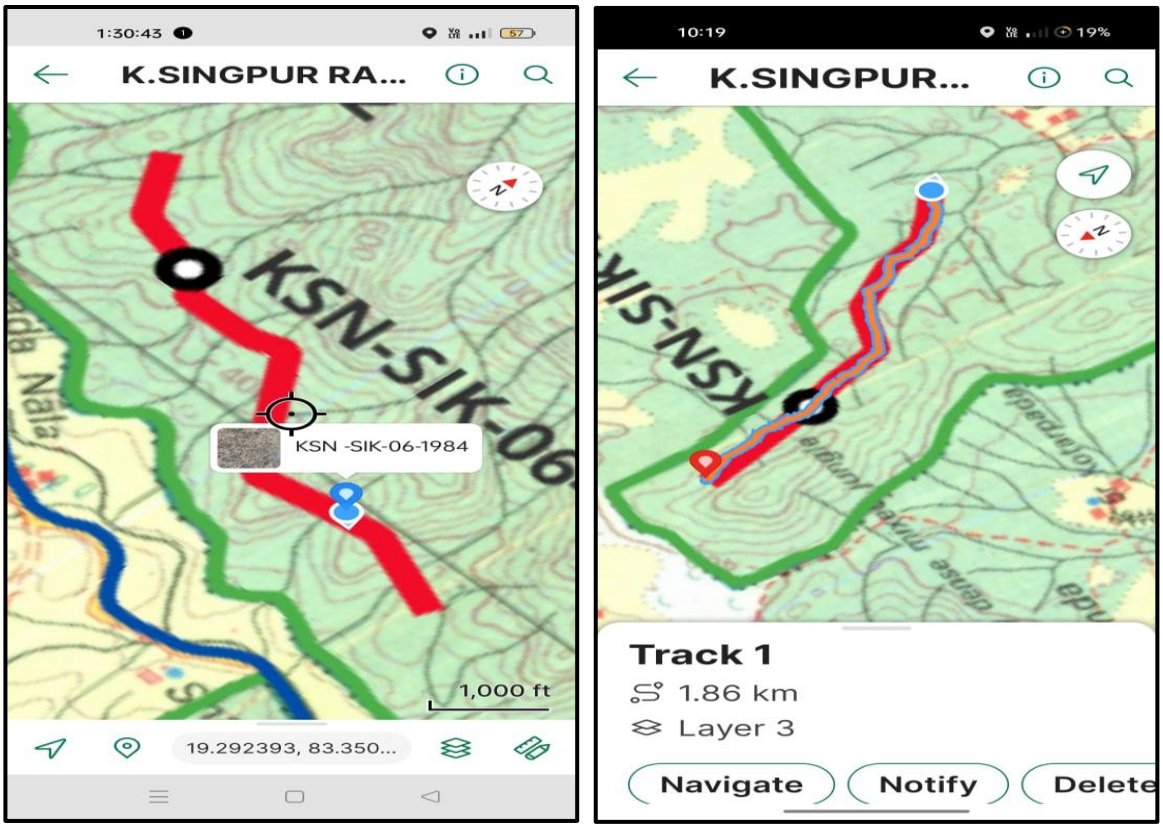
Direct Preventive Measures

These measures focus on physical and operational interventions aimed at preventing forest fires.

1. **Fire Line Tracing and Road Identification:**
    - Identifying roads and footpaths that pass-through forest areas and preparing fire lines in advance to act as firebreaks.
    - District border/ Division border boundary lines will be scrapped at a width of 30 ft. to act as fire line to prevent cross border fire.
    - Fire lines at a width of 10ft. will be created in all existing footpaths, roads, boundary of forest block passing through the forest.
    - Fire line at width of 10 ft. will be created around all plantation sites.
    - Zigzag fire line will be created inside natural forest through blower.
    - Control burning around mahua tree will be made in ring method.
    - Removal of all debrises, leaf litters and other inflammable materials from the forest floor will be taken up where SSO work has been undertaken
2. **Boundary and Fire Line Creation:**
    - Early clearing of fire-prone vegetation and creation of fire lines, particularly in plantation areas that are in their 3rd and 4th years.
    - Establishing fire lines at critical forest junctions where large gatherings may occur.
3. **Fire Watchers Deployment:**
    - Assigning fire watchers along main roads passing through forest areas, spaced at intervals of 1.5 km, to monitor potential fire outbreaks.
    - Deploying fire watchers at the starting and ending points of footpaths that pass-through forests.
    - Each Fire protection squad shall function under the leadership of a responsible Forester / Forest Guard.
    - Vehicle will be made available for movement of Fire protection squads.
    - Fire protection equipment like blower, rackers and other such items shall be made available with each squad.
    - Duty registers and log book shall be maintained for the squads and staffs of the Range.
4. **Control Room and Staff Deployment:**
    - Establishing control rooms at strategic locations, ideally at the Division and Range levels, to monitor fire risk areas.
    - Ensuring staff movement during night hours from control rooms to cover vulnerable areas and provide timely response.
5. **Fire Prevention Coordination and Restrictions:**
    - Ensuring strict enforcement of hunting restrictions to reduce human activities that may inadvertently start fires.
    - Closely monitoring tribal festivals and traditional events (e.g., Akhanda Sikhar) to prevent fire outbreaks during these high-risk periods.
6. **Interdepartmental Coordination:**
    - Coordinating with other government departments, including police, fire services, and Panchayati Raj institutions, to reduce fire hazards through collective and prompt efforts.
    - Registering mobile numbers of key stakeholders in the Forest Survey of India (FSI) portal to improve communication and coordination among staff.

By implementing these preventive measures, both indirect and direct, the strategy aims to build a collaborative and proactive approach to forest fire management, reducing risks and increasing community involvement in safeguarding the environment.

Fire line Creation



Fire line creation with Asset Mapping

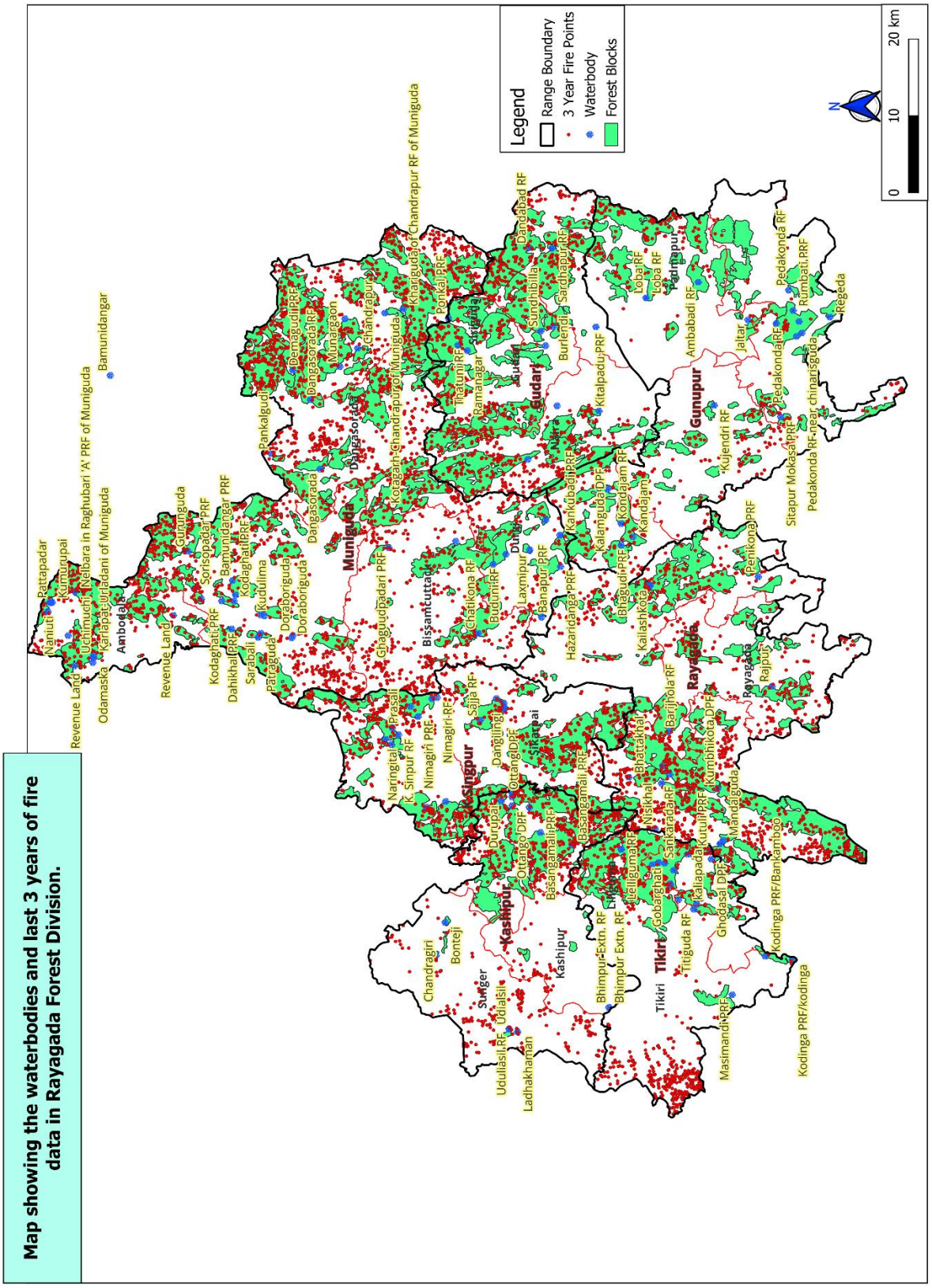
Identification of Mahula tress and Control burning

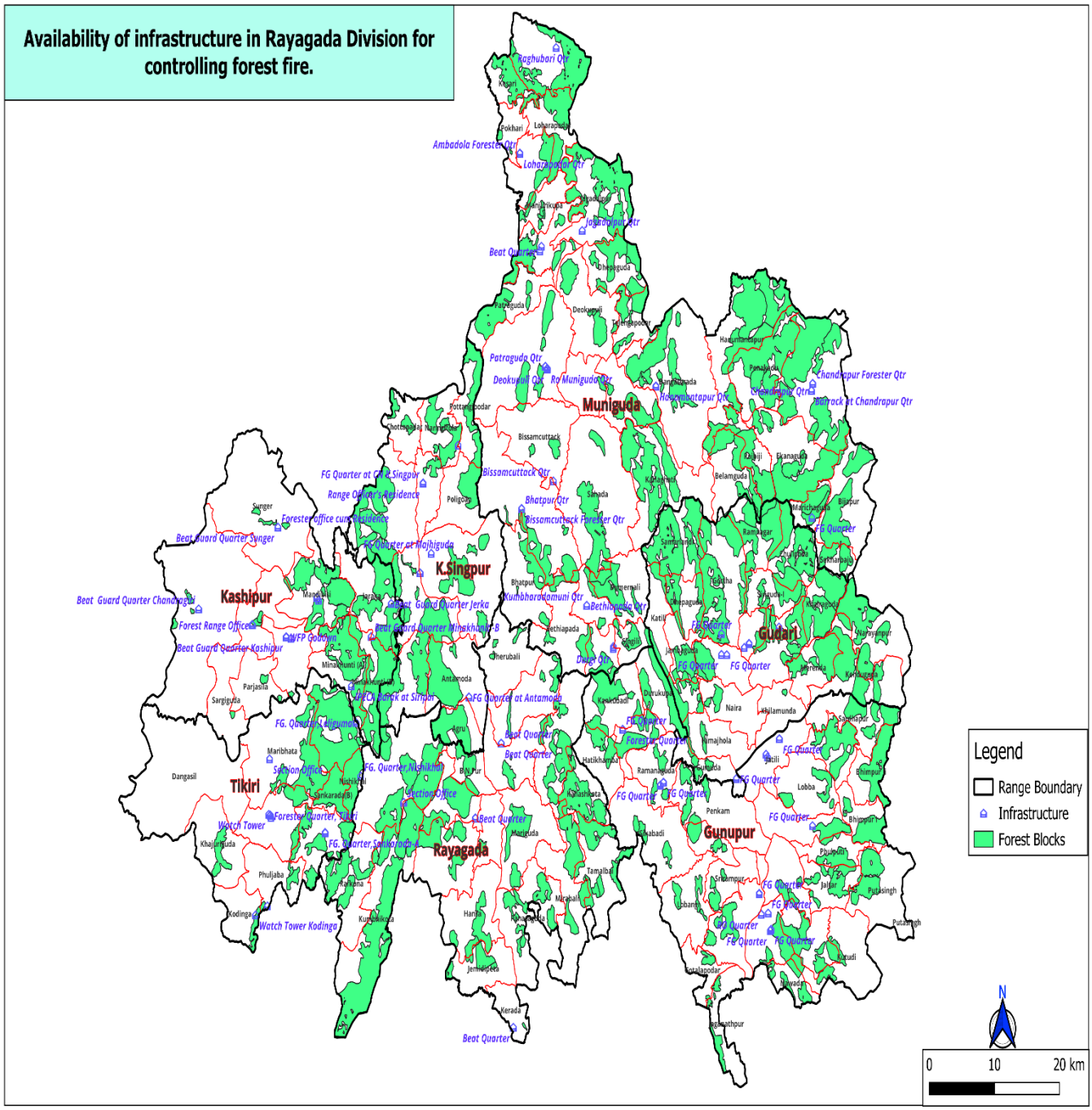
Mitigative Measures

Mitigation Strategy

Mitigation efforts aim to minimize the damage caused by forest fires. Immediate and coordinated actions are necessary once a fire is reported. The following steps outline critical mitigation strategies:

1. **Direct Beating with Green Branches**: Using green branches to directly beat down flames and extinguish fire hotspots.
2. **Fire Line Tracing**: Rapidly establishing fire lines in the direction of the fire, using leaf litter blowers, at a minimum distance of 10–15 meters, depending on the terrain.
3. **Post-Fire Vigilance**: Maintaining constant surveillance of the area even after the fire has been extinguished to ensure that it does not reignite.
4. **Handling Burning Debris**: If possible, safely throwing burning debris to distant, non-flammable areas to prevent further spread.
5. **Control Burning in Difficult Terrain**: In areas with difficult terrain or severe fire outbreaks, control burning may be conducted at a safe distance from the pre-traced fire line.
6. **Removal of Dry Timber**: Removing dry firewood and timber from fire-prone areas and transporting them to safe, accessible locations.
7. **Request for Additional Manpower**: Communicating the need for additional personnel to nearby teams for reinforced fire suppression efforts if necessary.
8. **Waterbody Mapping for Fire Suppression and Mitigation**: Mapping of waterbodies and past fire incidents provides forest staff with a clear understanding of where fires occur and where water is available for control operations. During fire events, the map guides teams to the nearest water source and improves coordination, resulting in quicker and more effective suppression.
9. **Infrastructure-Based Deployment Strategy for Fire Management:** This supports decisions on strengthening facilities in vulnerable zones and improving mobility during fire incidents. Overall, it enhances the district's preparedness by ensuring quicker coordination, communication, and field action during forest fire situations.


Legend
Range Boundary
3 Year Fire Points
Waterbody
Forest Blocks
0
10
20 km
N
Map showing the waterbodies and last 3 years of fire data in Rayagada Forest Division.


Availability of infrastructure in Rayagada Division for controlling forest fire.
Muniguda
K.Singpur
Kashipur
Tikiri
Rayagada
Gudari
Gunupur
Legend
Range Boundary
Infrastructure
Forest Blocks
N
0
10
20 km

Components of Mitigation Measures

1. **24/7 Functioning of Control Room**: The control room at the Division and Range levels will operate 24/7 to receive and disseminate fire alerts via satellite data (SNPP/MODIS/FSI) or local informants through a dedicated Whatsapp group. A register will be maintained at each control room to track the fire incidents and response actions.
2. **Use of QGIS for Fire Monitoring**: The Rapid-Fire Alert System, using QGIS software, will process real-time data from NASA and FSI websites. The data will be used to pinpoint fire locations and share maps, text messages, and phone call alerts with the concerned Range offices for swift action.
3. **Manpower and Equipment Deployment:**
    - **Range Officer Authority**: Range officers can mobilize resources within the Range to address fires based on severity.
    - **Youth Involvement**: Priority will be given to the youth from fire-prone villages for recruitment into the firefighting squad.
    - **Resource Allocation**: Resources such as bikes, fire blowers, and safety gear will be allocated based on fire severity. Bike squads will use government or personal bikes, with fuel costs covered by the logistical support fund.
    - **Fire Blowers**: At least one fire blower will be allocated to each beat, and their functioning will be assessed and repaired by January.
4. **Training of Firefighting Squads and VSS Members:**
    - **Handheld Training**: Squads and VSS members will receive hands-on training in firefighting techniques, the use of fire blowers, and safety measures.
    - **Safety and First Aid Training**: Basic first aid and safety protocols will be taught to ensure personnel are prepared for emergencies.
    - Squad persons and VSS members shall be given proper training with assistance of fire service personnel for effective fire control.
    - Mock drill training shall be organised in coordination with Fire service officers for forest department staff, Fire protection squad, VSS members on use of fire-fighting equipment for effective means of forest fire control
5. **Police Support for Legal Action**: Police personnel will assist in filing cases against individuals responsible for forest fires, ensuring appropriate legal actions are taken under relevant forest acts and rules.
6. **Fire Service Support**: Odisha Fire Service will be consulted for support in managing forest fires, particularly in accessible areas. Range officers will establish close communication with local fire service stations.
7. **Gram Panchayat Support**: Local Gram Panchayat Sarpanches will be involved in raising awareness about the legal consequences of starting fires in forest areas, as well as encouraging preventive actions.
8. **Procurement of Equipment**: The Division will procure necessary fire-fighting equipment, including blowers, safety gear (jackets, shoes), and other materials required for effective mitigation before the fire season begins.
9. **SMS Alerts for Forest Fire Updates**: Forest staff and local communities will be encouraged to register for SMS alerts through the Forest Fire Alert Program (FSI) to receive real-time updates on fire occurrences in their area.
10. **Dealing with Recurrent Fire Zones**: Areas that experience repeated fire outbreaks will be given special attention. A dedicated team will be assigned to focus on preventive and mitigative measures in these high-risk zones.

11. **Engagement of Local Laborers**: In emergency situations, Foresters have the authority to engage local laborers for immediate fire suppression efforts, in consultation with the Range Officer.

These comprehensive mitigation and preparedness measures are designed to ensure that firefighting teams are well-equipped, trained, and ready to act swiftly and effectively to minimize the impact of forest fires.

Response Strategy

1. Forest Fire alerts are received via four modes:
    I. OFMS satellite fire alerts – they are received through two thermal sensors, viz, MODIS and SNPP VIIRS in six satellite passes daily.
    II. Direct fire sightings by patrolling forest staff
    III. Information received in Division control room and Range control room through phone calls from citizens
    IV. Forest fire information received through toll free number of MoEFCC (1800119334)
2. Immediately after receiving fire alerts, staff is deputed to the concerned region. Based on past data of fire sensitivity, proportionate number of fire squads and fire blowers are stationed at section level for speedy response.
3. If source of fire point information is OFMS, then dousing of fire point is synchronized in the application by uploading relevant photographs and GPS location.

Challenges

Managing forest fires in Rayagada Forest Division is a multifaceted challenge shaped by its expansive forested landscape, rugged terrain, and scattered, often inaccessible locations. Socio-economic drivers and human-induced fire triggers further complicate the situation, underscoring the importance of proactive planning, community involvement, and adaptive strategies. A focused and coordinated effort is essential to address these challenges and safeguard forests and dependent communities.

1. Vacancy in Frontline Forest Staff: Approximately 42% vacancy in sanctioned frontline forest staff positions significantly affects field vigilance, patrolling, early detection, and timely response during the fire season.
2. Large and Dispersed Forest Area: The vast geographical extent of the Division, coupled with long forest boundaries, makes comprehensive monitoring and rapid deployment of fire control measures operationally demanding.
3. Socio-Cultural Drivers of Fire:Deep-rooted socio-cultural practices linked to livelihood activities, traditional festivals, and customary land-use systems continue to contribute to recurring fire incidents, making enforcement-based approaches alone insufficient.
4. Temporal Concentration of Fire Incidents:Forest fires often occur in short, intense bursts. For instance, on 19.04.2024 alone, 240 fire points were recorded in the Division, placing extraordinary pressure on available manpower and resources.
5. Spatial Concentration of Fire Incidents: Fire incidents show strong spatial clustering in specific ranges and beats. On 19.04.2024, Muniguda Range alone accounted for 119 fire points, with Jagadalpur Beat recording 50 fire points on the same day, highlighting localized high-risk zones.
6. Difficult Terrain: Steep slopes, hilly terrain, and dense forest cover in several areas restrict mobility of fire squads, limit accessibility, and delay fire suppression efforts.
7. Deliberate Late-Evening Ignition: Intentional lighting of fires during late evening or night hours reduces visibility, hampers immediate response, and allows fires to spread before detection.
8. Inaccessible and Sensitive Areas: Certain Forest tracts, particularly in the Niyamgiri hill ranges, remain difficult to access due to rugged terrain and limited infrastructure, complicating surveillance and response operations.
9. Public Resistance and Conflict Situations: In some areas, public opposition arising from anti-mining sentiments, podu cultivation issues, and land-related conflicts poses challenges to enforcement, patrolling, and fire prevention activities.
10. Limited Utilisation of Real-Time Fire Alert Technologies: Although satellite-based fire alerts are available, their full potential is yet to be realised due to limitations in real-time dissemination, field-level integration, and response protocols.
11. Need for Strengthened Community Incentives and Accountability: Existing incentive and accountability mechanisms at the Vana Suraksha Samiti (VSS) level require further strengthening to ensure sustained community participation in fire prevention and reporting.

Responsibilities

At District Level

1. **The Collector & District Magistrate shall:**
    a. Allocate funds as per the approved Action Plan from the District Administration side.
    b. Review the implementation status of the Fire Action Plan at suitable intervals.
    c. Provide necessary support to the Forest Department and issue directions to District-level officers as and when required.
    d. Facilitate mobilization of funds from additional sources, including CSR and other convergence avenues.
2. **The Superintendent of Police shall:**
    a. Assist the Forest Department by providing additional manpower as and when requisitioned.
    b. Extend logistical support for mobilization of personnel and materials during fire response operations.
3. **The Project Director, DRDA shall:**
    a. Mobilize and motivate PRI representatives for community-based awareness activities.
    b. Facilitate implementation of schemes in villages that demonstrate significant reduction in forest fire incidents.
    c. Review the role and performance of BDOs in respect of awareness initiatives and community involvement within Panchayats.

At Division level

The Divisional Forest Officer will be responsible for following works:

1. For organizing Coordination meetings with District level fire officers, DFO, Kendu leaves, DM, OFDC Ltd. and other concerned departments.
2. Preparation of fire prevention & management Plan and to supervise the implementation of the approved plan.
3. Action for filling of vacant positions in fire risk forest Beats & Sections before onset of fire season.
4. Procurement of firefighting equipment and tools required for strengthening the base level.
5. Notification of prohibited activities and display on conspicuous place for public as per Rule 3(2) of Orissa Forest (Fire Protection) Rules, 1979.
6. 24X7 fire prevention control room at division headquarters in charge of an officer of Deputy Ranger/ Forester rank with staffs and equipment.
7. Ensuring Registration of official Mobile number with FSI website (http://www.fsi.org.in) for getting fire alert message and setup effective two-way communication network. Contact number of control room should be displayed at Beat, Section and Range offices.
8. Make Incentive provision for VSS & public informants.

9. Monitor & review fire control operation on weekly basis in the Division.
10. Ensure timely submission of fire occurrence report.

At Range Level

The Range Officer / In-charge of the Range will be responsible for following works:

1. Monitor and supervise the works like maintenance of Fireline, selection of firefighting squads' members well in advance of the fire season.
2. Repair to forest roads, maintenance of boundary & compartment lines, select site to set up camps, construction of Machans and decide on firefighting squad members well in advance of fire season.
3. Organising monthly meetings of VSS during fire season, organise public awareness programmes, proper display of signboards/ banners on proper places. He must have regular interaction with VSSs.
4. Deploy staff and squad members on strategic points with specific duty and chalk out the movement to cover fire sensitive forest areas.
5. Organising mock drill training for Foresters, Forest Guards, Squads and VSS members with assistance of fire service personnel for effective fire control. Maintain Duty Register and log Book for fire squads and staff.
6. Conduct enquiry into each fire affected forest area, assess the loss, verify the action taken by the staff to control fire and submit report.
7. Recommend names of VSS, informants and squad members for incentives and awards.
8. Supply of the fire maps clearly showing the fire prone sites to all Beat Guards, Section Foresters.

At Section Level

The Section Forester /Section in charge will be responsible for the following works:

1. Prepare detail map showing fire prone area, route chart to those sites and available water sources.
2. Execution and supervision of fire control measure work (maintenance and creation of Fire Line, compartment and boundary line) in fire prone areas well in advance.
3. Organising VSS meetings on regular basis and encourage members to take appropriate steps for control of fire as a Convenor.
4. Safe custody of firefighting equipments and kits from Range Office.
5. Receiving fire alert messages from VSS, Range office & Division Control Room on a day-to-day basis, ensure entry into a register and pass on to Beat Guard.
6. Arrange labour, hire of vehicle and provide logistic support to firefighting squads.
7. Action taken report with details of area fire affected with GPS survey and damage to flora and fauna (photographs) to be submitted within 48 hours.
8. Keeping close contact with local Fire Service Station for information and technical guidance.
9. Expeditious steps to initiate legal action against culprits with due procedure and adequate evidence.

10. Ensure all equipments required for firefighting have been supplied to all Forest Guards, VSS members, firefighting squads and are in working condition.

At Beat Level

Beat Forest Guard / In charge of the Beat will be responsible for following works:

1. Well acquainted with area, map, topography, routes and fire risk areas of his jurisdiction.
2. Make regular patrolling in forest areas and interaction with locals. He will provide his mobile number to local ward member/ Sarpanch/ Important local villagers and request them for providing the information about forest fire promptly.
3. Receive messages from Control Room, Range Office, Section Forester and VSS on fire occurrence, record in log book/register.
4. Submit weekly report ensuring forest area not affected by fire due to his effort.
5. Submit the area affected by forest fire on daily basis to Section Forester and Range Officer.
6. Make frequent night halts in interior pockets of his jurisdiction.
7. Reactivation of dormant VSSs and creation of new VSSs in all forest fringe villages within 10th December and report compliance to Range Officer through concerned Forester.
8. Incentivization of all mahua trees along with GPS coordinates within 0.5 Kms of the forest areas within 10th December and report compliance to Range Officer through concerned Forester.

Monitoring

The monitoring of all fire prevention & mitigation activities will be done by the DFO. ACFs of Rayagada Division will ensure:

1. They will ensure conduct of awareness meetings, awareness chariot, rallys etc before outset of fire season.
2. They will ensure high propaganda in public places though banner & poster & in media, social media through advertisement.
3. Control burning around the mohua tree in ring method will be ensured before fire season.
4. All the fire lines along the Division boundary/District Boundary are to be traced before onset of fire season. Control burning of all inflammable leaf litters will be completed along the road side, foot path etc before fire season.
5. Firefighting squad will be selected by RO & will be trained beforehand.
6. Purchase of blower and other firefighting tools will be procured before fire season and availability of those tools with the firefighting squad will be ensured.
7. All old blowers will be repaired & to be made functional.
8. The site for temporary camps and construction of Manchans inside the forests are to be selected beforehand and the staff/ squad are to be positioned well in advance with provision of all logistics.

9. Hiring process of all vehicles will be completed within January and those will be put to service from February onwards.
10. Rampant patrolling of all staff will be ensured.
11. Presence of all staff of their headquarters will be ensured. Leave of staff during fire season will be cancelled.
12. Surveillance on poachers will be strengthened.
13. Communication of fire alert in real time basis is to be ensured.
14. Extinguishing of fire and uploading of fire point in OFMS will be properly monitored

Budget

Keeping in view of the total forest area of each Range, geographical area of each beat and intensity of fire hazards of last few years a judicious resource allocation plan has been devised to address the forest fire incidents specifically and specially to maintain under control and to reduce the damage to maximum extent**.** The fund available with the district administration, DRDA and other departments will be requisitioned for aided financial support to this plan as and when required. Further, the DRDA will be requested to allow fire line tracing and inspection path as a MGNREGA activity. This budget aims to encompass allocation of allotments from DRDA and other departments towards district Forest Fire prevention and management plan-2025.

Budget Overview of 2024-25

Sl No	Component	Quantity	Unit	Outlay	Funding Source
1	Fire Fighting Squad (Feb-Mar)	105	Nos	28,47,600	CAMPA
		46	Nos	12,47,520	SSWLCP
	Sub Total	151		40,95,120	
2	Hired Vehicles for Fire Season (Feb-Mar)	12	Nos	10,80,000	CAMPA
3	Purchase of Fire Blowers/ Fuel/ Other Accessories	3	Nos	1,95,000	State Budget
		4	Nos	2,60,000	CSS
	Sub total	7		4,55,000	
4	Fire Line creation and maintenance	109	Km	4,92,680	State Budget
		600	Km	27,12,000	CAMPA
		117	Km	5,28,840	CSS
		65	Km	2,92,500	SSWLCP
	Sub total	891		40,26,020	
5	IEC Activities				
	Awareness Campaigns	15	Nos	7,50,000	State Budget
	Pre fire season workshops for coordination among line departments and elected bodies and NGOs	4	Nos	40,000	CSS
	Training and capacity building of frontline staff	10	Nos	1,00,000	State Budget
	Incentives to Villages	23	Nos	2,30,000	CSS
	Sub total	52		11,20,000	
6	Logistic Support to the Fire Fighting Squads	15	LS	12,75,000	State Budget
7	Imprest money	1	LS	4,000	CSS
	Total			**1,20,55,140**	

The budget utilisation during the forest fire season of 2025 reflects a focused emphasis on frontline fire suppression, fireline creation, and community-oriented preventive measures, supported through a combination of CAMPA, State Budget, CSS, and SSWLCP funding sources. A total outlay of ₹1.21 crore was utilised in 2025, with major expenditure directed towards engagement of fire-fighting squads, creation and maintenance of fire lines, and logistic support for field operations. The deployment of 151 fire-fighting squads during the peak fire

months of February–March constituted the single largest component of expenditure, underscoring the Division's reliance on manpower-intensive fire suppression measures.

Significant investment was also made in fireline creation and maintenance during 2025, covering 891 km across different funding streams. This intervention contributed substantially to limiting fire spread in vulnerable forest blocks. In addition, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities—including awareness campaigns, inter-departmental coordination workshops, training of frontline staff, and village-level incentives—were undertaken to address the anthropogenic drivers of forest fires. However, field experience and post-season analysis indicate that while these interventions were effective in reducing overall fire incidence compared to previous years, the scale and intensity of fire events in certain ranges continued to overwhelm available resources, particularly during peak fire days.

Budget Estimate for 2025-26

Sl No	Component	Quantity	Unit	Outlay	Funding Source
1	Fire Fighting Squad	175	Nos	48,51,000	State Budget, CAMPA, SSWLCP, CSS, SDMF, DMF, etc
2	Hired Vehicles for Fire Season (Feb-May)	15	Nos	27,00,000	
3	Purchase of Fire Blowers/ Fuel/ Other Accessories	75	Nos	48,75,000	
4	Fire Line creation and maintenance	1200	Km	55,44,000	
5	IEC Activities				
	Awareness Campaigns	30	Nos	15,00,000	
	Pre fire season workshops for coordination among line departments and elected bodies and NGOs	8	Nos	80,000	
	Training and capacity building of frontline staff	10	Nos	1,00,000	
	Incentives to Villages	50	Nos	5,00,000	
6	Logistic Support to the Fire Fighting Squads	25	LS	21,25,000	
7	Construction of Fire Watch Tower	1	Nos	25,00,000	
	Total			**2,47,75,000**	

The Budget Estimate for the District Forest Fire Action Plan (DFAP) 2026 has been prepared based on a critical assessment of fire incidence trends, operational challenges observed during previous fire seasons, and the need to strengthen both preventive and response capacities in Rayagada Forest Division. The total proposed outlay for 2026 is ₹2.47 crore, reflecting a strategic enhancement of resources to address the scale, intensity, and spatial concentration of forest fires in the Division.

A major portion of the proposed budget is allocated towards strengthening frontline response through the engagement of 175 Fire Fighting Squads, with an outlay of ₹48.51 lakh to be supported through multiple funding sources including State Budget, CAMPA, SSWLCP, CSS,

DMF and SDMF. This enhanced deployment is intended to partially offset the existing manpower shortages and ensure wider spatial coverage during peak fire months. Provision for 15 hired vehicles during the fire season has been made to improve mobility and enable rapid deployment of fire squads to remote and fire-prone areas.

Recognising the increasing intensity of fires and the limitations of manual fire suppression in difficult terrain, the allocation for purchase of fire blowers, fuel, and other accessories has been significantly enhanced to ₹48.75 lakh for 75 units. This reflects a conscious shift towards strengthening mechanised fire control capacity and improving the effectiveness and safety of frontline fire-fighting operations.

Fireline creation and maintenance continues to be a core preventive strategy under DFAP 2026. An allocation of ₹55.44 lakh has been proposed for the creation and maintenance of 1200 km of firelines, targeting chronically fire-prone beats, forest boundaries, and interface areas. This intervention is aimed at reducing fire spread, facilitating compartmentalisation of forest blocks, and supporting quicker containment during fire incidents.

The Plan places strong emphasis on community engagement and institutional preparedness through enhanced Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities. Increased allocations have been proposed for awareness campaigns, pre-fire season coordination workshops with line departments, training and capacity building of frontline staff, and incentives to villages actively participating in fire prevention. These measures are intended to address the predominantly anthropogenic causes of forest fires and foster sustained community cooperation.

Provision for logistic support to fire-fighting squads, amounting to ₹21.25 lakh, has been enhanced to ensure adequate safety gear, sustenance, and operational support for field personnel during prolonged and high-intensity fire operations.

A significant new intervention proposed under DFAP 2026 is the construction of Fire Watch Tower, with an outlay of ₹25.00 lakh. This tower is envisaged as strategic asset for early detection, real-time surveillance, and improved monitoring in high-risk landscapes, particularly in inaccessible and chronically fire-affected areas. The introduction of this infrastructure marks a shift towards strengthening early warning and situational awareness as a key component of fire management.

Overall, the revised Budget Estimate for 2026 reflects a balanced and outcome-oriented approach, integrating manpower deployment, mechanised fire control, preventive infrastructure, community participation, and early detection systems. The proposed allocations are aligned with the Division's fire risk profile and are intended to enhance preparedness, reduce response time, and minimise damage during the forthcoming fire season.

Conclusion

The District Forest Fire Action Plan 2026 for Rayagada Forest Division sets out a realistic, evidence-based and multi-stakeholder pathway to reduce the recurrent and large-scale forest fires that have affected the Division in recent years. The Plan draws on five-year fire-point analysis and operational lessons from 2021–25 to prioritise prevention, preparedness and rapid response in the most vulnerable ranges and beats, while recognising the continuing human-driven nature of most ignitions.

The Division's focused interventions — notably progressive expansion of fireline creation and sustained mobilisation of fire squads — are demonstrably linked to lower internal forest fire incidence (a decline from earlier peaks to 2,104 fire points in 2025), validating the emphasis on fuel breaks, community awareness and better field deployment. At the same time, persistent vulnerabilities remain: Muniguda, Rayagada and certain specified beats continue to account for a disproportionate share of incidents; non-forest (outside) ignitions have risen as a proportion of total alerts; and field capacity is constrained by high frontline staff vacancies (≈42%), difficult terrain and pockets of public resistance.

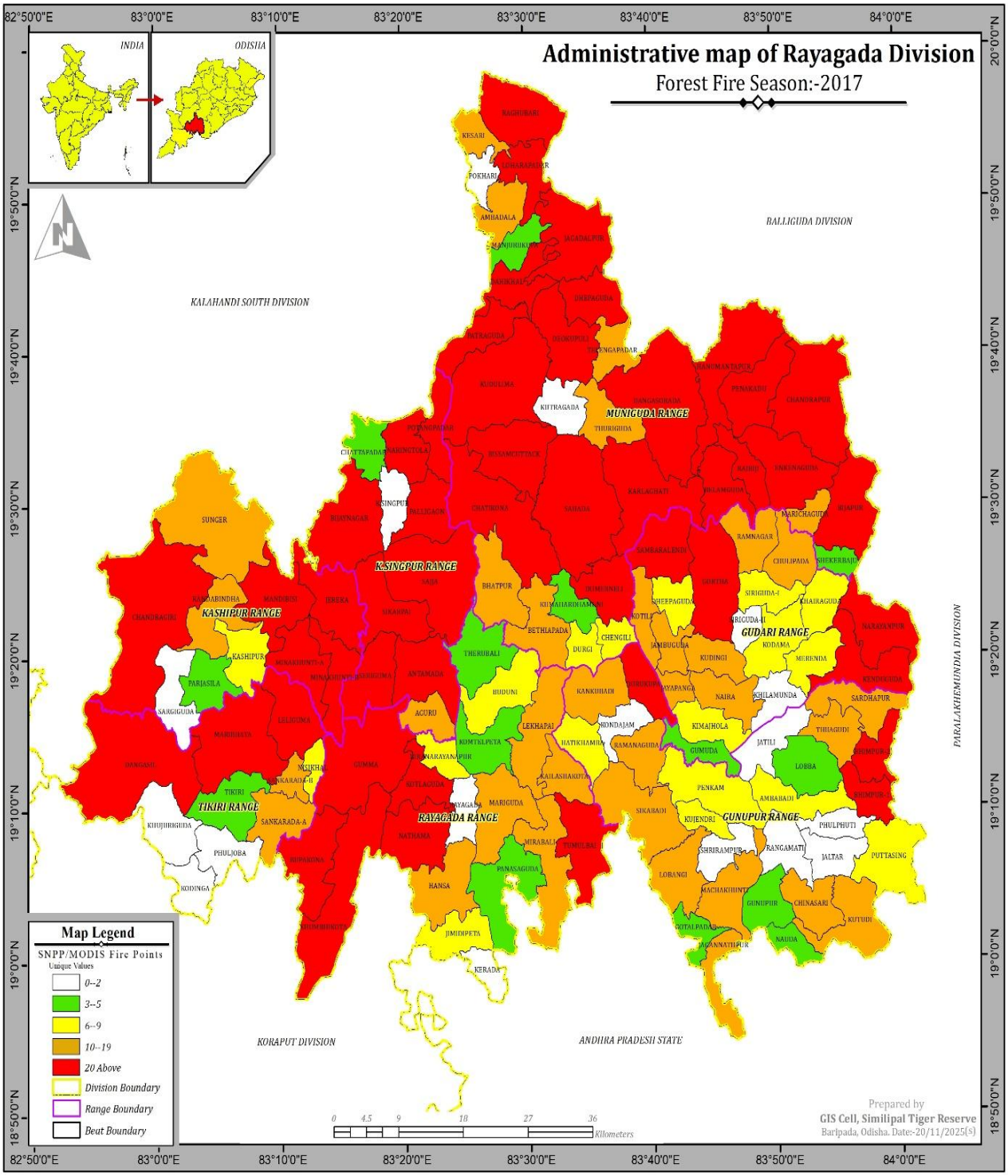
DFAP 2026 therefore adopts a balanced strategy — scaling up mechanised and logistical capacities (additional fire blowers, hired vehicles and 175 squads), strengthening early-warning and monitoring (including proposed watch-towers and GIS-based alerting), and expanding IEC, incentives and local-institution engagement — to translate reduced incidence into sustained risk reduction. The proposed 2026 resource envelope has been calibrated to these priorities so that preventive infrastructure, community mobilisation and safer, faster response complement one another during the peak fire window (March–April).

Finally, successful implementation of this Plan depends on collective ownership across departments, communities and governance levels. The Division's responsibilities, coordinated district support and clearly defined beat-level actions create the institutional framework for delivery; what remains essential is timely release of approved funds, filling of critical staff vacancies, and consistent monitoring and adaptive learning during 2026. If these commitments are honoured, Rayagada can move from episodic suppression to sustained, landscape-level resilience — protecting biodiversity, soils and livelihoods while setting an operational example for neighbouring divisions.

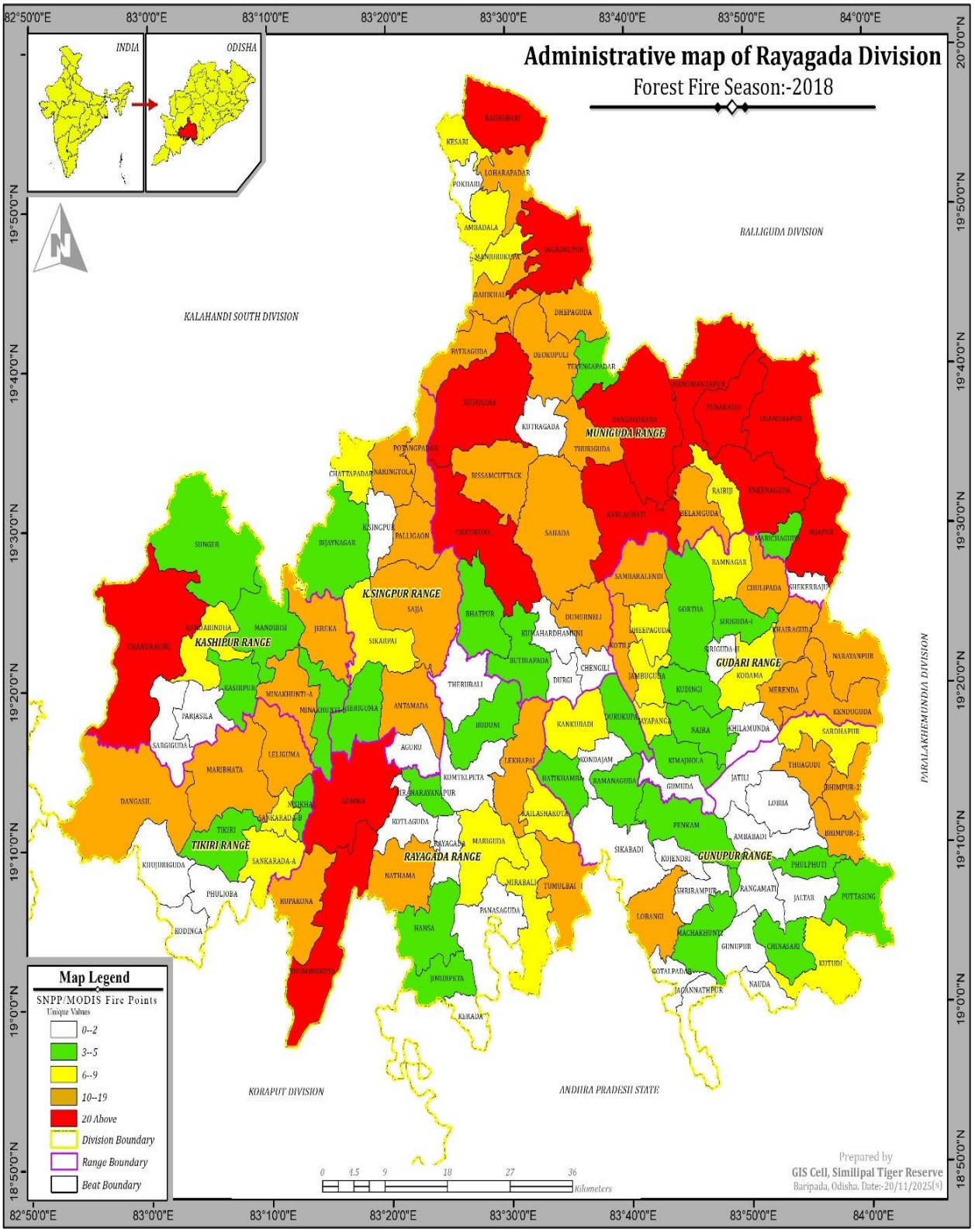
List of ANNEXURES

Beat-wise Fire Maps (2017-2025)

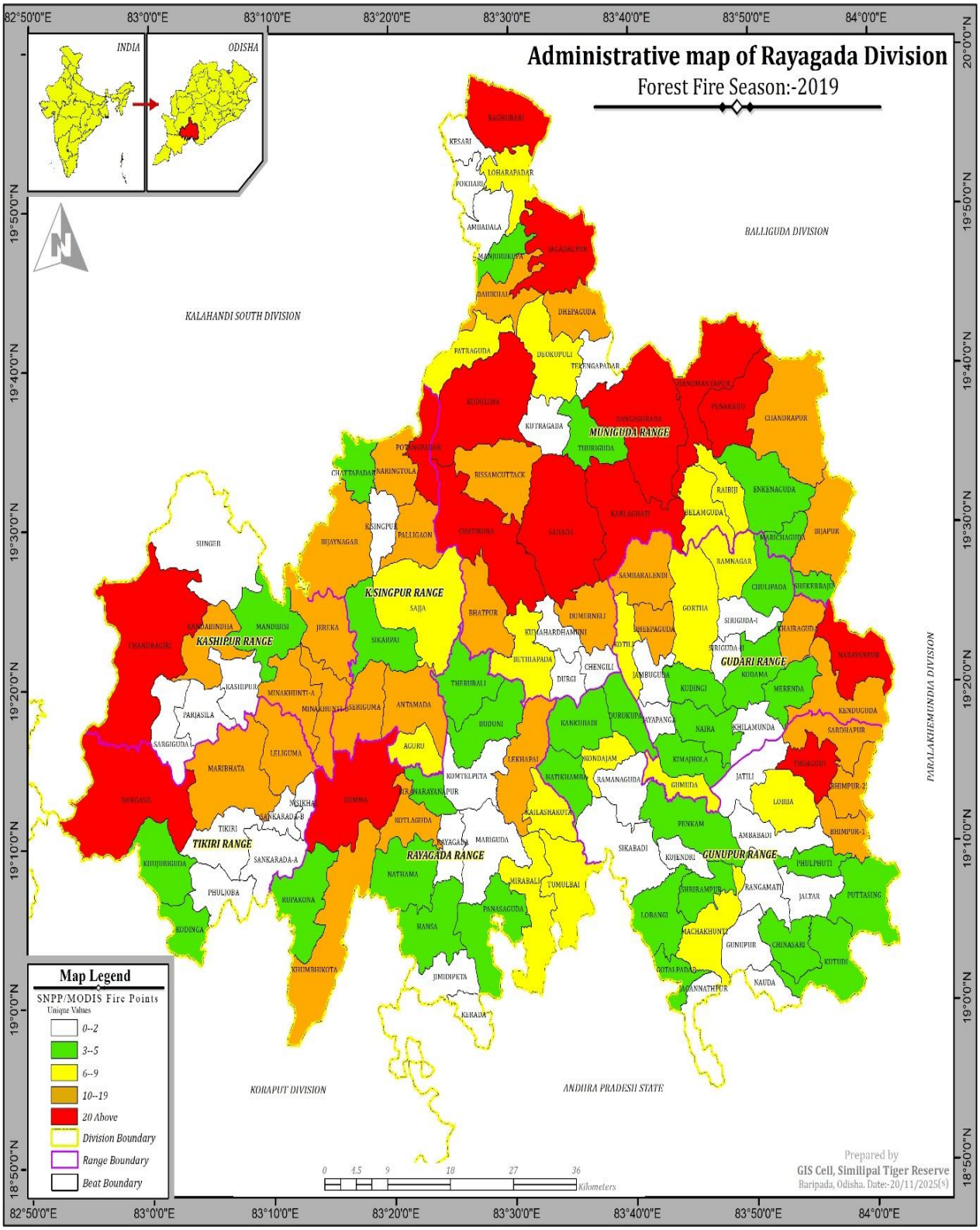
Beat-Wise Fire Map 2017



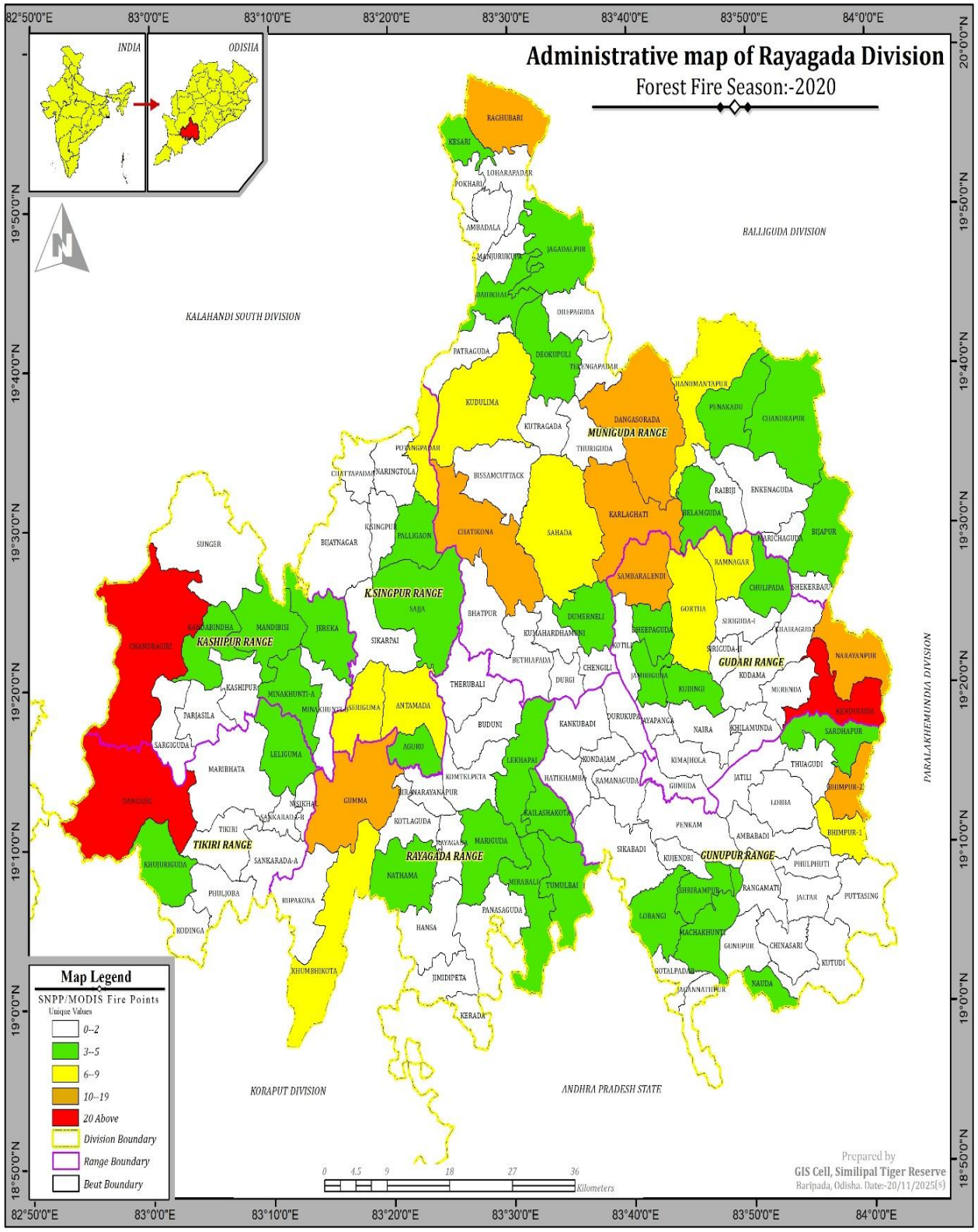
Beat-Wise Fire Map 2018



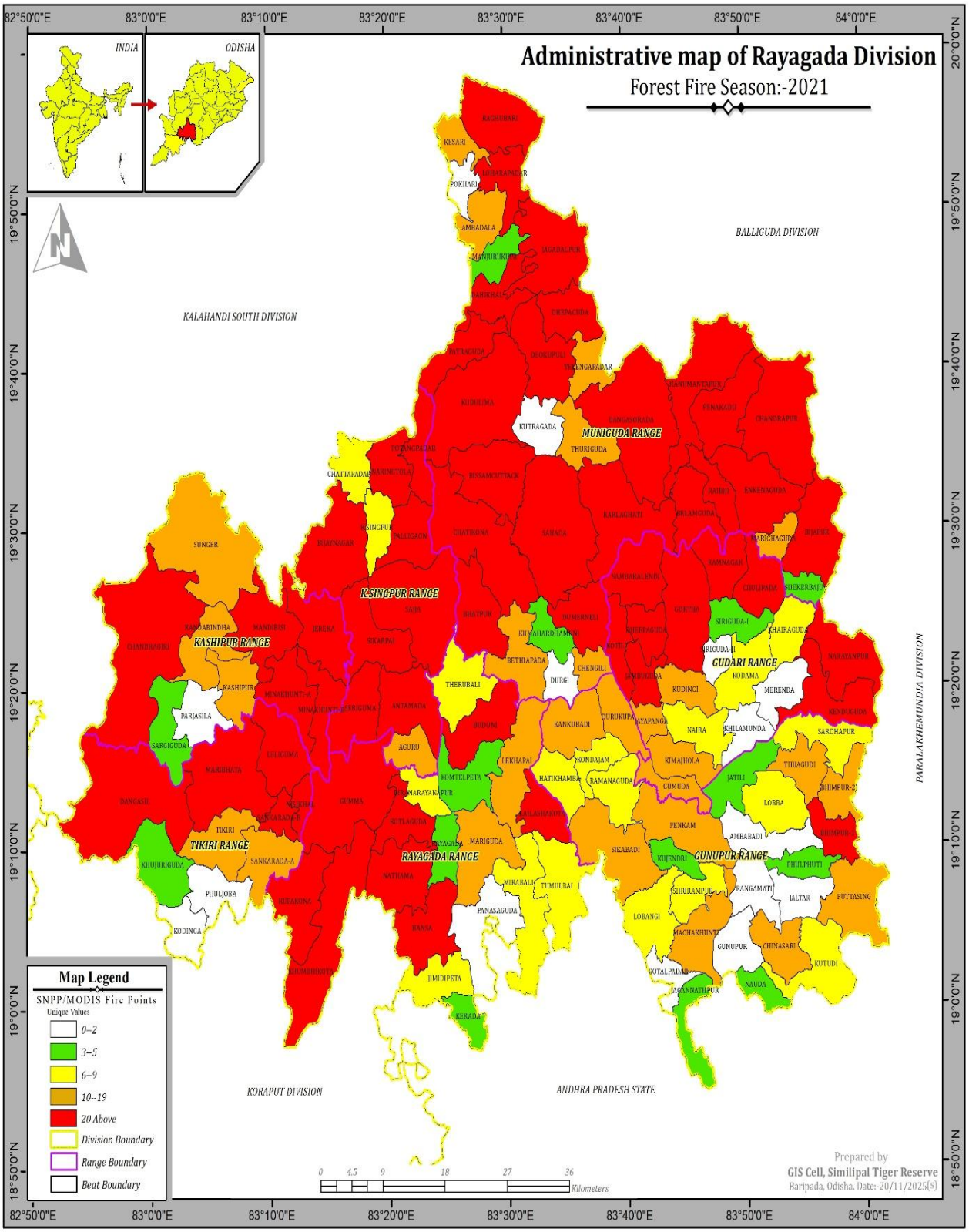
Beat-Wise Fire Map 2019



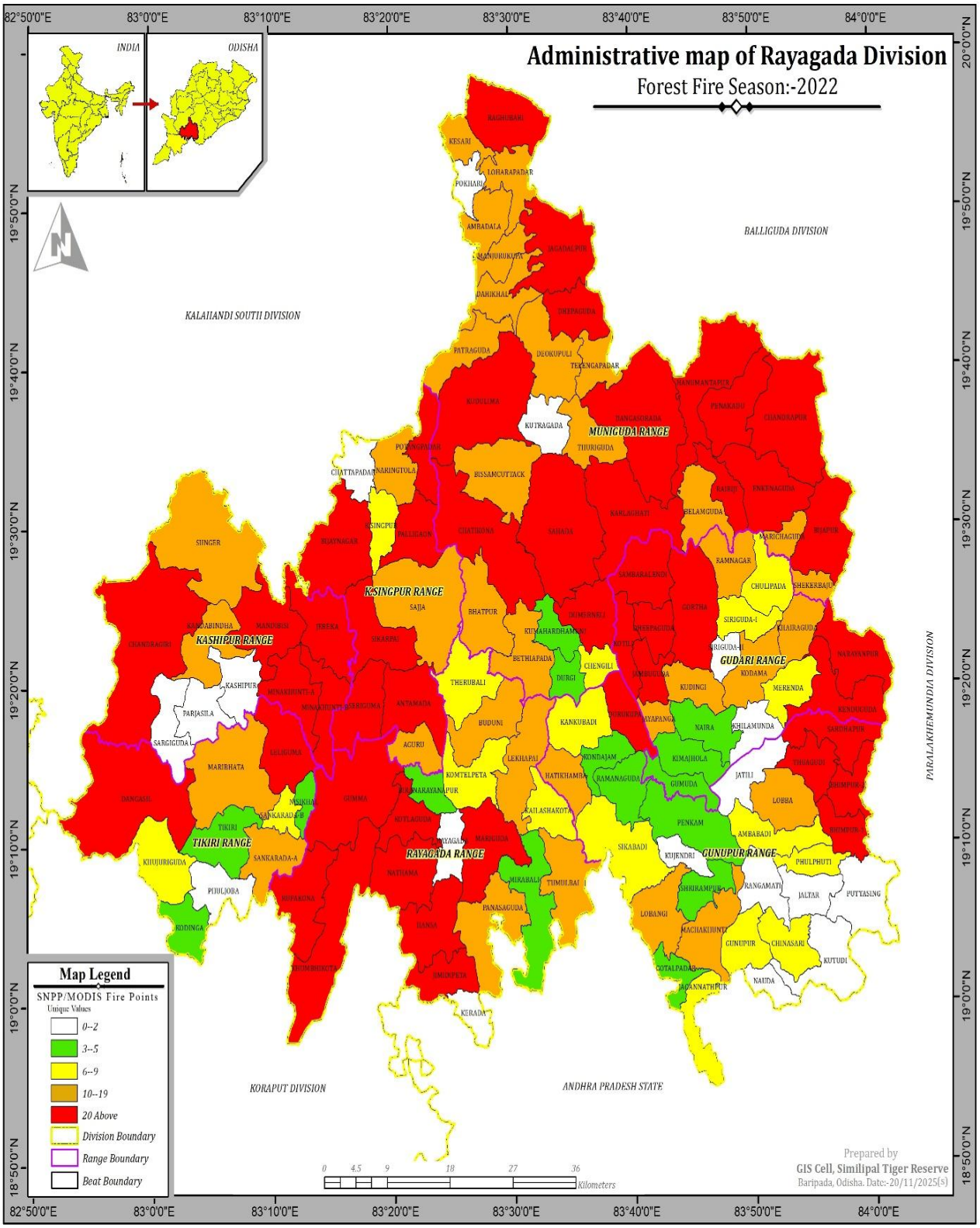
Beat-Wise Fire Map 2020



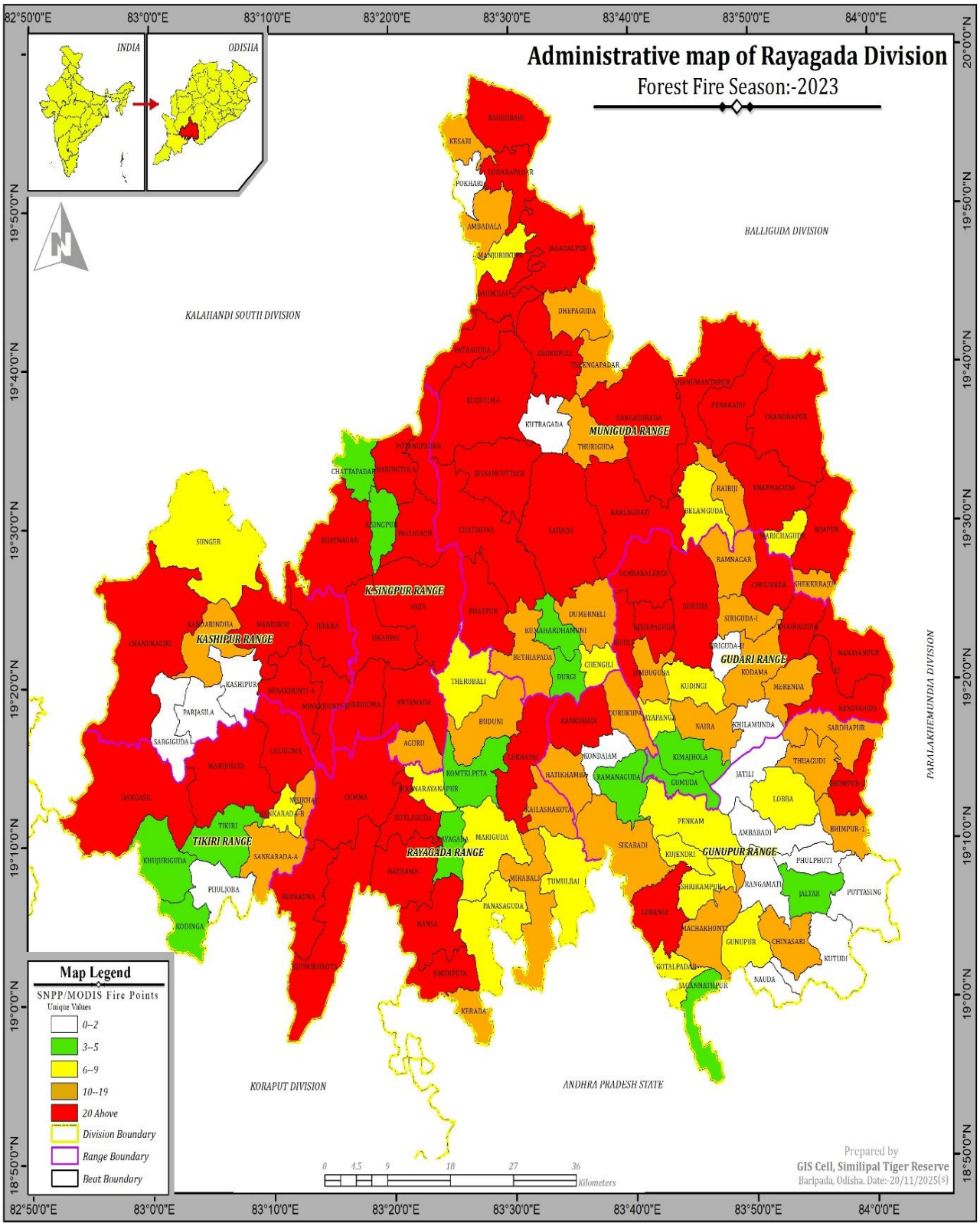
Beat-Wise Fire Map 2021



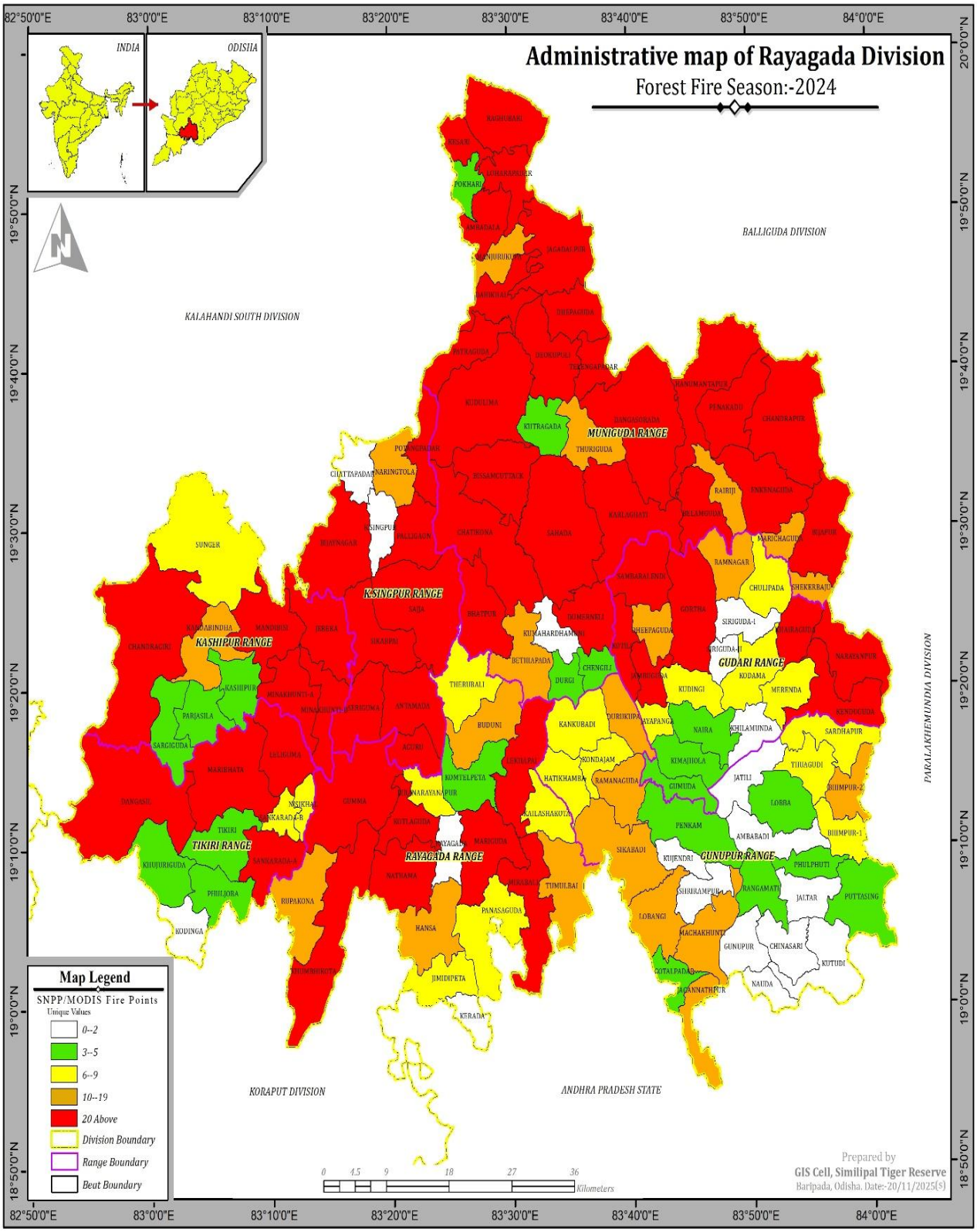
Beat-Wise Fire Map 2022



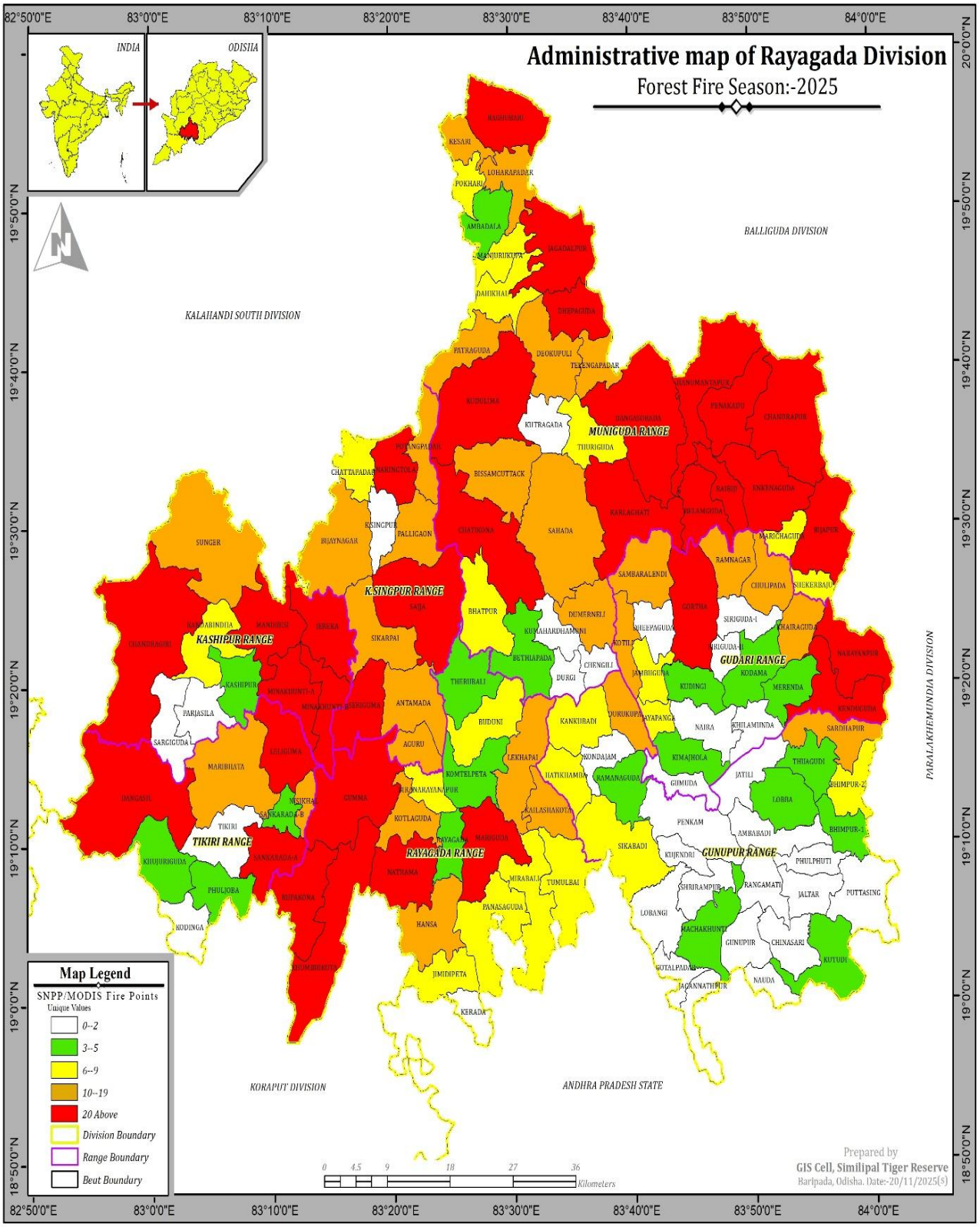
Beat-Wise Fire Map 2023



Beat-Wise Fire Map 2024



Beat-Wise Fire Map 2025



List of VSSs in Rayagada Forest Division

Abstract:

Sl No	Range	No of VSS
1	Gudari	103
2	Gunupur	171
3	Kalyansingpur	123
4	Kashipur	136
5	Muniguda	267
6	Rayagada	172
7	Tikiri	106
	Total	1078

VSS in Gudari Range

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
1	Adda	Seriguda	Seriguda	Seriguda R.F.
2	Ambabadi	Indupur	Kenduguda	Ambabadi,VF
3	Andruguda	Indupur	Kenduguda	Anduruguda.VF
4	Anuguruthi	Kodama	Siriguda	Siriguda,RF
5	Arjunguda	Penduli	Naira	Andharlima ,PRF & URF
6	B.guda &M.Ponga	Penduli	Naira	Andharlima.PRF
7	B.ponga &Bandarguda	Naira	Naira	Naira,RF
8	Bada kudingi	Naira	Naira	Naira,RF
9	Badabhumi	Asada	Siriguda	Bamunidongar,PRF
10	Badaponkala	Siriguda	Siriguda	Kharikuti,URF
11	Badigam & D.ghati	Naira	Naira	Durughati,PRF
12	Balajiguda	Akhusingi	Kenduguda	Balajiguda VF
13	Balipanga	Derigaon	Naira	Kimajholla,PRF
14	Baliponka	Siriguda	Siriguda	Siriguda,RF
15	Baradapadu	Siriguda	Siriguda	Bamunidangar PRF
16	Bhanjangar	Khariguda	Gudari	Bamunidangar PRF
17	Bhitarpur	Kadama	Siriguda	Siriguda
18	Burulendi	M.K.Rai	Siriguda	Kuturadhar,PRF
19	Chakunda	M.K.Rai	Kenduguda	Chakunda,VF
20	Dakarama	Tembaguda	Kenduguda	Sardhapur R.F
21	Depagaon	Kodama	Kenduguda	Sardhapur R.F
22	Dhenduguda	M.K.Rai	Siriguda	Dhenduguda,PRF
23	Dumulapadar	Nuagada	Kenduguda	Nuagada
24	Dunama	Kadama	Kenduguda	Sardhapur R.F
25	Gajiguda	Siriguda	Siriguda	Thatuni.RF
26	Gandaima	Siriguda	Siriguda	Thatuni RF
27	Ghagudi	Nuagada	Kenduguda	Nuagada D.P.F.
28	Guluguda	Guluguda	Kenduguda	Guluguda RF
29	Gummi	Siriguda	Siriguda	Bamunidangar PRF
30	Haripur	Naira	Naira	Naira,RF
31	Hastinapur	Nuagada	Kenduguda	Sardhapur,PRF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
32	Hatibadi	Nuagada	Kenduguda	Podaguda PRF
33	Jalanidhi	M.K.Rai	Kenduguda	Jalanidhi,PRF
34	Jamuguda	M.K.Rai	Naira	Nigundi,RF
35	Janikipeta	Yesda	Siriguda	Jalanidhi,PRF
36	Jariponga	Tembaguda	Kenduguda	Jariponga,P.J
37	Jayapanga	Guluguda	Kenduguda	Badagajadangar DPF
38	Jeyaponga	Kimajholla	Naira	Jeyaponga,PRF
39	Jigidipeta	Dhepaguda	Naira	Bichudi RF
40	Kaithapadar	Kimajholla	Naira	Kaithapadar,URF
41	Kenduguda	Yesda	Siriguda	Jalanidhi,PRF
42	Khariguda	Khariguda	Gudari	Andharlima ,PRF
43	Khetaguda	Khariguda	Naira	Bamunidongar,PRF
44	Kimajholla	Kimajholla	Naira	Kimajholla,PRF
45	Kinidi	Sanahuma	Kenduguda	Kinidi,VF
46	Kodama	Kodama	Siriguda	Dhenduguda,PRF
47	Kudungi	Naira	Naira	Naira,RF
48	Kusumguda	M.K.Rai	Gudari	Dhenduguda,PRF
49	Kutradhar	M.K.Rai	Kenduguda	Kutradhar RF
50	Luhammnda	Siriguda	Siriguda	Bamunidangar PRF
51	M.Guda &Luhamunda	Naira	Naira	Durughati,PF
52	M.Ponga & G.Bandha	Guluguda	Kenduguda	Saradhapur,RF
53	Makaguda	M.K.Rai	Gudari	Laxmipur Ext
54	Merenda	Kodama	Kenduguda	Merenda RF
55	Meriaponga	M.K.Rai	Siriguda	Meriaponga,V.F
56	Muchulipadar	S.Pendili	Naira	Andharlima PRF
57	Mulliput	Asada	Seriguda	Jalanidhi P.R.F
58	Musapadar	Seriguda	Seriguda	Bamunidangar PRF
59	Mutukuni	Madhubana	Naira	Mutukuni,URF
60	Nairaguda	Naira	Naira	Naira,RF
61	Nairaguda coloney	Naira	Naira	Naira,RF
62	Nandana	Nuagada	Kenduguda	Sardhapur R.F
63	Narayanguda	Akhusingi	Kenduguda	Peruponga VF & URF
64	Naringi	Nuagada	Kenduguda	Sardhapur R.F
65	New Burulendi	M K Rai	Siriguda	Kuturadhar,PRF
66	Nityaguda	M.K.Rai	Gudari	Jalanidhi P.R.F
67	Pandraguda	Nuagada	Kenduguda	Pandraguda,VF
68	Panidangar	Madhubana	Gudari	Andharlima PRF
69	Parkapada	Kadama	Seriguda	Laxmipur P.R.F.
70	Pataguda	Nuagada	Kenduguda	Pataguda PRF
71	Peruponga	Akhusingi	Kenduguda	Peruponga VF
72	Ponkal	Seriguda	Seriguda	Thatuni RF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
73	R.nagar & Karadanga	Seriguda	Siriguda	Thatuni, RF
74	Rajabali	Asada	Gudari	Jalanidhi P.R.F
75	Ramuluguda	Seriguda	Siriguda	Bamunidongar,PRF
76	Rekhaguda	G.Guluguda	Naira	Kimajholla,RF
77	Rekhaponkal	Seriguda	Seriguda	Bamunidangar PRF
78	Rengam	Siriguda	Siriguda	Jalanidhi,PRF
79	Rungudi	Balamguda	Siriguda	Bamunidangar PRF
80	Rusiguda	Siriguda	Siriguda	Bamunidangar PRF
81	S.Pandraguda	Nuagada	Kenduguda	Sardhapur R.F
82	Sanakudingi	Naira	Naira	Pitamahal RF
83	Sandhikhola	Akhusingi	Kenduguda	Sandikhola,VF
84	Sargidanga	Madhubana	Gudari	Andharlima PRF
85	Sarupadu	Kimajholla	Naira	Naira,RF
86	Satyamguda	Asada	Gudari	Jalanidhi P.R.F
87	Siblingpur	Madhubana	Naira	Pitamahal RF
88	Sindhiguda	Naira	Naira	Naira,RF
89	Singapur	Akhusingi	Kenduguda	Singapur,VF
90	Sorgiguda	M.K.Rai	Kenduguda	Sorgiguda,PRF
91	Souraguda	S.Pendili	Naira	Pendili PRF
92	Srikhandi	Naira	Naira	Jeyaponga,PRF
93	Sriramraju	Siriguda	Siriguda	Ponkal,PRF
94	Sukulupadu	Kimajholla	Naira	Kimajholla,PRF
95	Sukulupadu	Derigaon	Naira	Kimajholla,PRF
96	Sulukupa & Dimiriguda	Tembaguda	Kenduguda	Sulukupa,URF
97	T.Khall & Hatibadi	Kimajholla	Naira	Kimajholla,PRF
98	Tala Grahibandha	Siriguda	Siriguda	Bamunidangar PRF
99	Tala Khetaguda	Khariguda	Gudari	T.Khetaguda RF
100	Tataguda	Naira	Naira	Bichudi RF
101	Tidingpadar	M.K.Rai	Gudari	Jalanidhi P.R.F
102	Tubudi	V.Pendili	Naira	Bichudi RF
103	Vurukudu	Seriguda	Siriguda	Bamunidongar,PRF

VSS in Gunupur Range

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
1	Alubadi	S.Dhamuni	Ramanaguda	Deula,PRF
2	Ambabadi	Ghanantri	Padampur	Ambabadi,RF
3	Ambaguda	Sirijholi	Gunupur	Machhakhunti,RF
4	Ambakhula	Akhusingi	Padampur	Thuagudi,PRF
5	Anjali	Khambariguda	Padampur	Thuagudi,PRF
6	Arjunguda	G.Golumunda	Ramanaguda	Penkam,RF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
7	Badachangudi	Gotalpdar	Gunupur	Sanachangudi,PRF
8	Badaguda	Regada	Gunupur	Narasingamunda,PRF
9	Badamuninga	Gulunthi	Ramanaguda	Gotta,RF
10	Badapali	Tembaguda	Padampur	Thuagudi,PRF
11	Badisola	Bankili	Mukundapur	Kondajam,RF
12	Bandhaguda	Kailasapur	Ramanaguda	Bhagudi,PRF
13	Bandhuguda(P.Gudi)	Bhimpur	Padampur	Munda,PRF
14	Bangi	G.Gulumunda	Ramanaguda	Bangi,RF
15	Bankili	Bankili	Ramanaguda	Kondjam,RF
16	Baridi	Jaganathpur	Gunupur	Baridi,RF
17	Bhagabandha	Jatili	Padampur	Thakurani Block
18	Bhagudi	Bankili	Ramanaguda	Konndajam,RF & Bhagudi,PRF
19	Bhimpur	Bhimpur	Padampur	Munda,PRF
20	Bhimpurguda	Titimiri	Padampur	Munda,PRF
21	Bikrampur	Ghanantri	Padampur	Lobba,RF
22	Brutiguda	Regada	Gunupur	Nawada DPF
23	Budamundi	Jatili	Padampur	Lobba,RF
24	Chakunda	Gosai Gulumunda	Ramnaguda	Gosai Gulumunda PF
25	Champia	Kankili	Mukundapur	Kandajam RF
26	Chandraguda	Chinasari	Gunupur	Pedakonda RF
27	Chekaguda	Sundhi Dhamuni	Ramanguda	Kanpulusi,RF
28	Chinariguda	Regada	Gunupur	Pedakonda,RF
29	Chinasari	Chinasari	Gunupur	Pedakonda,RF
30	Dalimbapur	Tembaguda	Padampur	Dalimbapur,URF
31	Dangubadi	Gulunthi	Ramanaguda	Ramangauda,RF
32	Dasardangguda	Penkam	Ramanaguda	Dumburi PRF
33	Dasaridanga	Penakam	Gunupur	Duburi PRF
34	Dharakhunti	Gulunthi	Ramanaguda	Sikabadi Extn. PRF
35	Dhepaguda	Gulunthi	Ramanaguda	Sikabadi RF
36	Diniriguda	Jatili	Padampur	Labba RF
37	Dokasikla	Bampadar	Padampur	Orei,PRF
38	Dumburi	Neelmguda	Ramanaguda	Dumburi,PRF
39	Dumuri	Nilamguda	Ramanaguda	Dumuri PRF
40	Duraguda	Jatili	Padampur	Thuagudi,PRF
41	Duruguda	S.Dhamuni	Ramanaguda	Deula,PRF
42	Durukupa	S.Dhamuni	Mukundapur	Kalaguda DPF
43	Engeraba	Titimiri	Padampur	Engeraba B.J
44	Gadiabonga	Chinasari	Gunupur	Pedakonda,RF&P.KondaEXt.RF
45	Garamul & Panasa	Jaltar	Gunupur	Rangamati Ext.RF & URF
46	Garanda	Budingi	Ramanaguda	Labangi PRF
47	Goranda	Boothing	Ramanaguda	Boothing PRF
48	Gugurponga	Neelmguda	Gunupur	Guguruponga,URF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
49	Harlaguda	Tembaguda	Padampur	Thuagudi,PRF
50	Hatibadi	Jaganathpur	Gunupur	Machhakhunti,RF
51	Hatikhamba	Kailasapur	Mukundapur	Bhagudi,PRF
52	Hazaridanga	Bhuting	Ramanaguda	Bududimal RF
53	Jagannathpur	Titimiri	Padampur	Ambabadi,RF
54	Jaltar	Jaltar	Gunupur	Sampini,URF
55	Jambaguda	Jaltar	Gunupur	Talasinga,PRF
56	Jhara & Taming	Penkam	Ramanaguda	Penkam,RF
57	Jhinjhiribadi	Parikhiti	Ramanaguda	Kalpanathkonda,RF
58	Jhitika	Akhusingi	Padampur	Jhitika,URF
59	Kakitora	Gotolapadar	Gunupur	Machhakhunti,RF
60	Kalama	Chalkamba	Padampur	Rangamati,RF
61	Kalamguda	S.Dhamuni	Ramanaguda	Devala,PRF
62	Kanapulusi & K,coloney	S.Dhamuni	Mukundapur	Kanpulusi,Jungle Block
63	Kandachampia	Jaridi	Mukundapur	Kondajam RF
64	Kandakuti	Jatili	Padampur	Thuagudi,PRF
65	Kankubadi	Bankili	Mukundapur	Kankubadi,RF
66	Karada	Sundhi Dhamuni	Mukundapur	Rugudubai PRF
67	Karnaguda	NAC Gunupur	Gunupur	Pedakonda,RF
68	Karniguda	Parikhiti	Ramanaguda	Kalpanathkonda,RF
69	Karubai	Rekhapadar	Mukundapur	Kondajam,RF
70	Kataguda	Parikhiti	Ramanaguda	Kalapanathkonda.RF
71	Katiki	Gogupadu	Ramanaguda	suludi PF
72	Kebidi	Gothalpadar	Ramanaguda	Kebidi PRF
73	Kenderaguda	Goluguda	Padampur	Muski,PRF
74	Kerandiguda	Gogupadu	Ramanaguda	L.Dongar & P.Dongar,URF
75	Khambasi	Bankili	Mukundapur	Kankubadi,RF
76	Khilapadar	Parikhiti	Ramanaguda	Kalpanathkonda,RF
77	Kisari	Bankili	Mukundapur	Kondajam.RF
78	Kitalpadu	G.Gulumunda	Ramanaguda	Kitalpadu,PRF
79	Kodamadi	Boothing	Ramanaguda	Gotta RF
80	Kondajam	Parikhiti	Ramanaguda	Kondajam,RF & URF
81	Kondha Rela	Jatili	Padampur	Lobba,RF
82	Kotaguda	Penkam	Ramanagda	Dasaridang, Forest Block
83	Kulisingi	Kulisingi	Gunupur	Badamasij,PRF
84	Kuruguda	Regeda	Gunupur	Pedakonda,RF
85	Kuruguda	Chinasari	Padampur	Pedakonda RF
86	Laxmanguda	Khamapadar	Padampur	Orei,PRF
87	Lediri	Bankili	Mukundapur	Bhagudi,RF
88	Likitipadar	Goluguda	Padampur	Muski,PRF
89	Lingaguda	Kailasapur	Ramanaguda	Bhuasuni,PRF
90	Lingarai	Parikhiti	Ramanaguda	Kalpanathkonda,RF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
91	Lipesu	Bankili	Mukundapur	Bagudi PRF
92	Lobba	Dambasora	Padampur	Lobba,RF
93	Lungurtal	Jaltar	Gunupur	Sampini DPF
94	Machhakhunti	Jaganathpur	Gunupur	Machhakhunti,RF
95	Malapadar	Bhimpur	Padampur	Bhimapur Ext. RF
96	Malatipur	Jatili	Padampur	Thuagudi,PRF
97	Maratiguda	Regeda	Gunupur	Pedakonda,RF
98	Mariguda	Khamapadar	Padampur	Orei,PRF
99	Marimanguda	Gatalpadar	Ramanaguda	Kitalpadu,PRF & URF
100	Marma	Gatalpadar	Gunupur	Gumuruguda,PRF
101	Minajholla	Bankili	Ramanaguda	Kondajam,RF
102	Mohiponga	Gulunthi	Ramanaguda	Ramangauda,RF
103	Mukundapur	Kailasapur	Ramanaguda	Bhusasuni,URF
104	Munda	Titimiri	Padampur	Munda,PRF
105	Munigam	G.Gulumunda	Ramanaguda	Deula,PRF
106	Muski	Goluguda	Padampur	Muski,PRF
107	Nalaponda	Neelmguda	Gunupur	Nalaponda,PRF
108	Naringibadi	Parikhiti	Ramanaguda	Devala,PRF
109	Nauda	Nauda	Gunupur	Pedakonda,RF
110	Neelamguda	Neelmguda	Ramanaguda	Kujundri,RF(A)
111	Nuagam	Jaltar	Padampur	Nuagam,P/J
112	Nuagam	Tembaguda	Padampur	Thuagudi,PRF
113	Nuagam	Jatili	Padampur	Lobba,RF
114	Ompra	Gadiakhala	Gunupur	Narasingamunda,PRF
115	Orei	Khamapadar	Padampur	Orei,PRF
116	Padakapadu	Bankili	Mukundapur	Kanukubadi RF
117	Padapadar	Penkam	Ramanaguda	G.Gulumunda RF
118	Padidi	Neelmguda	Gunupur	Budunimal,PRF
119	Pakalaming	Buthing	Ramanaguda	Labangi RF
120	Palupai	Sundhi Dhamuni	Mukundapur	Rugudubai PRF
121	Parla	G.Gulumunda	Ramanaguda	Bangi,RF
122	Penkam	Penkam	Ramanaguda	Penkam,RF
123	Pulaputi	Bhimpur	Padampur	Ambabadi,RF
124	Podabasing	Boothing	Ramanaguda	Boothing PRF
125	Pudapai	Bankili	Mukundapur	Kondajam.RF
126	Rabadi	Bankili	Mukundapur	Rabadi PF
127	Raj Bikrampur	Nilamguda	Ramanaguda	Kujundri RF(A)
128	Rajaldang	Boothing	Ramanaguda	Rudidimal RF
129	Rangamati	S.Dhamuni	Mukundapur	Kankubadi,RF
130	Redasel	Chinasari	Gunupur	Pedakonda,RF
131	Regeda	Regeda	Gunupur	N.Munda PRF
132	Rugudibai	Sundhi Dhamuni	Mukundapur	Rugudubai PRF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
133	Rukunibori	Regeda	Gunupur	Chaitanyaguda,RL & VF
134	Rupapadar	Chalkamba	Padampur	Rangamati.RF
135	S.Dhamuni & S.Coloney	S.Dhamuni	Ramanaguda	S.Dhamani,URF
136	Sambarguda	Regeda	Gunupur	Nawada RF
137	Sampini	Jaltar	Gunupur	Sampini,PRF
138	Sampini	Jaltar	Gunupur	Sampini PRF
139	Sana Sangidi	Gothalpadar	Gunupur	Sanasangidi,PRF
140	Sanabangi	G.Gulumunda	Ramanaguda	Bangi RF
141	Sandal	Khamapadar	Padampur	Orei,PRF
142	Sanyasipur coloney	Baghsala	Padampur	Orei,PRF
143	Saradapur	Tembaguda	Padampur	Anjali,PRF
144	Seriguma	Bhimpur	Padampur	Bramandevi,PRF
145	Sikabadi	Jharadi	Ramanaguda	Sikabadi RF
146	Sikarpai	Khamapadar	Padampur	Orei,PRF
147	Sintalguda	Sirijholi	Gunupur	Machhakhunti,RF
148	Siriguda	Penkam	Ramanaguda	G.Gumunda RF
149	Sitapur	Jaganathpur	Gunupur	Sitapurmukasa,PRF
150	Sorisapadar	Gulunthi	Ramanaguda	Sorisapadar,RF
151	Soura Pradhaniguda	Jaltar	Padampur	Rangamati,RF
152	Soura Rela	Jatili	Padampur	Thuagudi,PRF
153	Sourapalli	Goluguda	Padampur	Thuagudi,PRF
154	Sriballavapur	Akhusingi	Padampur	Bahupadaar,P.J
155	Srirampur	Butingi	Gunupur	Haduguda,PRF
156	Sundarmoti	Bankili	Mukundapur	Kankubadi,RF
157	Sundhidhamuni Coloney	S Dhamuni	Mukundapur	Kanpulisi RF
158	Tahajul	Dhanatri	Padampur	Ambabadi,RF
159	Talasingi	Dambasora	Padampur	Lobba,RF
160	Tandikona	S.Dhamuni	Mukundapur	Ragudubai PRF
161	Tandikona chaka	S.Dhamuni	Mukundapur	Kandajam RF
162	Thorlendi	Tembaguda	Padampur	Thorlendi,RF
163	Thumpapur	Bhimpur	Padampur	Thumapapur PRF
164	Tiniamba	Bhimpur	Padampur	Bhimapur Ext. RF
165	Titimiri	Titimiri	Padampur	Lobba,RF
166	Titiribandha	Akhusingi	Padampur	Thuagudi,PRF
167	Tumba	Rekhapadar	Ramanaguda	Kondajam,RF
168	Rodesal	Chinasari	Gunupur	Rodesal DPF
169	Jarling	Guluguda	Ramanaguda	Jarling PRF
170	Taramal	Ghanantri	Gunupur	Thuagudi,PRF
171	Sanalaba	Jagannathpur	Gunupur	Machhakhunti,RF

VSS in K.Singpur Range

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
1	Ajayagada	Karpa	K.Singapur	Ajayaguda PRF
2	Andupadu	Gadi seskhal	Sikarpai	Ribalkona R.F
3	Anguru	Kumutalpeta	Sikarpai	Anguru RF
4	Anikona	Seriguma	Sikarpai	Revolkona R.F.
5	Arganda	Polama	Sikarpai	Sajja RF
6	Badapodu	Gadiseskhal	Sikarpai	Rivalkona RF
7	Badatodra	Narayanpur	K.Singapur	Vizayanagar PRF
8	Bandhakaranja	Polama	K.Singapur	Satabisi PRF
9	Bariapada	Sunakhandi	K.singpur	Niyamgiri,PRF
10	Berlanga	Karpa	K.Singapur	Vizayanagar PRF
11	Bhalumaska	Sikarpai	Sikarpai	Rivalkona,RF
12	Bheja	Gadiseskhal	K.Singapur	Rivalkona RF
13	Bhitarjhola	Sikarpai,	K.Singapur	Rivalkona RF
14	Bhitarsajja	Sikarpai	K.Singapur	Sajja RF
15	Birida	Sikarpai	Sikarpai	Birida,PRF
16	Boriguda	Singari	K.Singpur	Karanja,PRF
17	Boripai	Siriguda	K.Singapur	Birada PRF
18	Budaguda	Budaguda	K.Singapur	Alenda,PRF
19	Chaluniguda	Polama	Sikarpai	Revenue Land
20	Chamarjodi	Budaguda	Sikarpai	VijaynagarP.R.F
21	Charapai	Seriguma	Sikarpai	Birida P.R.F
22	Chatikona	Parsali	K.Singpur	Kansular Ext.RF
23	Chhatapadar	Singari	K.Singpur	Chattapadar RF
24	Chichimi	Sikarpai	K.Singapur	Rivalkona RF
25	Debagiri	Narayanpur	K.Singapur	Vizayanagar PRF
26	Deulabadi	Budaguda	K.Singapur	Budaguda PRF
27	Deulabadi	Siriguma	K.Singapur	Birada PRF
28	Dhamalima	Sikarpai	Sikarpai	Rivalkona,RF
29	Dhaminiponga	Dhamuniponga	K.Singapur	Vizayanagar PRF
30	Dhepaguda	Budaguda	K.Singapur	Vizayanagar PRF
31	Dumuripadar	Karpa	K.Singpur	Bijayanagar,PRF
32	Gamiguda	Palama	K.Singapur	Palama PRF
33	Gugurumandi	Dhamanipanga	K.Singapur	Vizayanagar PRF
34	Gummapai	Dundili	Sikarpai	Anguru RF
35	Gurtuli	Budaguda	K.Singapur	Gurtuli PRF
36	Hirsuli	Karpa	K.Singpur	Bijayanagar,PRF
37	Iripiput	Karpa	K.Singapur	Vizayanagar PRF
38	Jamapadar	Seriguma	K.Singpur	Revenue Land
39	Jambuguda	Sikarpai	Sikarpai	Revalkona,RF
40	Jarpa	Dundili	Sikarpai	Anguru RF
41	Jhakudu	Sikarpai	K.Singapur	Rivalkona RF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
42	K.Katipadu	Polama	K.Singapur	Sajja RF
43	Kambesukona	Korpa	K.Singpur	VijaynagarP.R.F
44	Kanipai	Sikarpai	K.Singapur	Rivalkona RF
45	Kansarikhala	K.singpur	K.Singpur	K.Singpur R.F
46	Karadapadar	Sunakhandi	K.Singapur	Niyamgiri,PRF
47	Karakona	Polama	Sikarpai	Revenue Land
48	Karlakana	Kumutalpeta	Sikarpai	Anguru RF
49	Kataguda	Seriguma	Sikarpai	Birida P.R.F
50	Katakinala	Dhamuniponga	K.Singapur	Vizayanagar PRF
51	Kesingi	Sirigumma	K.Singapur	Rivalkona RF
52	Keutaguda	Dunduli	Sikarpai	Rivalkona RF
53	Khaskadanga	Seriguma	Sikarpai	Revolkona R.F.
54	Khatagantha	K.singpur	K.Singpur	Ajayaguda PRF
55	Kirkalapadu	Sikarpai	K.Singapur	Rivalkona RF
56	Koegadi	Polama	Sikarpai	Revenue Land
57	Kondakona	Budaguda	Sikarpai	VijaynagarP.R.F
58	Kornapadu	K. Khatipadar	Sikarpai	Sunkulipadar DPF
59	Koskadang	Seriguma	K.Singpur	Revolkona R.F.
60	Kotaguda	Majhiguda	Sikarpai	Sajja RF
61	Kotalpadu	Majhiguda	K.Singapur	Sajja RF
62	Krushnanagar	Sikarpai	Sikarpai	Rivalkona RF
63	Kulnjigi	K.Petta	Sikarpai	Kuljingi PRF
64	Kuradi	Majhiguda	K.Singapur	Sajja RF
65	Kusubati	Antamoda	Sikarpai	Sajja R.F.
66	Landabali	Karpa	K.singpur	Ajayagada R.F.
67	Laxmipur	Sunakhandi	K.Singapur	Sajja RF
68	Laxmipur	Gadiseskhal	Sikarpai	Rampur,PRF
69	Lelibadi	Sikarpai	K.Singapur	Rivalkona,RF
70	MandalPitesh	Godiseskhal	Sikarpai	Revenue Land
71	Manishakona	Seriguma	Sikarpai	Birida P.R.F
72	Maudiguda	Polama	Sikarpai	Revenue Land
73	Murkakona	Korpa	K.Singpur	VijaynagarP.R.F
74	Mutukuni	Narayanpur	K.Singpur	Bijayanagar,PRF
75	Nariguda	Singari	K.Singpur	Nariguda PRF
76	Nuaaguru	Karlakona	Sikarpai	Aguru,PRF
77	Nuagaom	Seriguma	Sikarpai	Revalkona,RF
78	Palligoam	Sunakhandi	K.Singapur	Niyamgiri,PRF
79	Panasguda	Budaguda	Sikarpai	VijaynagarP.R.F
80	Pandarapada	Karpa	K.Singapur	Ajayaguda PRF
81	Papikona	Polama	Sikarpai	Foret Land
82	Patalamba	Parsali	K.Singpur	Revenue Land
83	Patradongar	Narayanpur	K.Singapur	Ajayaguda PRF
84	Pedaguda	Dunduli	Sikarpai	Rivalkona RF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
85	Pidisika Kalanga	Seriguma	Sikarpai	Revolkona R.F.
86	Pidua	Polama	Sikarpai	Sajja R.F
87	Pindapaska	Sikapai	Sikarpai	Rivalkona RF
88	Podachuna	Budaguda	K.Singapur	Bijayanagar,PRF
89	Podakucha	Seriguma	Sikarpai	Birida,PRF
90	Polama	Polama	K.Singapur	Polama,PRF
91	Pradhanpada	Singari	K.Singapur	Singari,DPF
92	Putesh	Gadiseskhal	Sikarpai	Rivalkona RF
93	Rabuguda	Dhamuniponga	K.Singpur	K.Singpur R.F
94	Railima	Sunakhandi	K.Singapur	Niyamgiri,PRF
95	Rambu	Siriguma	Sikarpai	Rambu,PRF
96	Rampur	Dunduli	Sikarpai	Rivalkona RF
97	Randikona	Polama	Sikarpai	Revenue Land
98	Ranipadar	Karpa	K.Singpur	Bijayanagar,PRF
99	Regadaguda	Diluri	Sikarpai	Rivalkona RF
100	Renjabadi	Polama	K.Singapur	Saja,RF
101	Rivalkona	Dunduli	Sikarpai	Rivalkona,Rf
102	Sajja	Sikarpai	Sikarpai	Saja RF
103	Sankesh	Dunduli	Sikarpai	Anguru RF
104	Sanlitipalli	Sunakhandi	K.Singapur	Litipalli URF
105	Santinagar	Sikarpai	K.Singapur	Sikarpai Ext.PRF
106	Satabisi	Palama	K.Singapur	Satabisi PRF
107	Sikapai	Sikarpai	K.Singapur	Birida,PRF
108	Silitiguda	Kumteelpeta	Sikarpai	Anguru RF
109	Singhamui	Karapa	K.Singpur	Ajayaguda PRF
110	Solapodar	Karapa	K.Singapur	Ajayaguda PRF
111	Sorati	Sunakhandi	K.Singapur	Niyamgiri,PRF
112	Sourpali	Dunduli	Sikarpai	Anguru RF
113	Tadi padar	Dhamuniponga	K.Singpur	Bijayanagar,PRF
114	Tadiguda	Siriguma	K.Singapur	Rambu,PRF
115	Talakarapa	Karapa	K.Singpur	B.Nagar PRF
116	Talalamba	Narayanpur	K.Singapur	Ajayagada & Vijaynagar,PRF
117	Tandipur	Dunduli	K.Singapur	Aguru,RF
118	Tidimaska	Singari	K.Singpur	Koranja PRF
119	Tikarpoda	Sunakhandi	K.Singapur	Niyamgiri,PRF
120	Todadali	Siriguma	K.Singapur	Rivalkona.RF
121	Pungabeda	Gadiseskhal	Sikarpai	Revolkona R.F.
122	Regedaguda	Gadiseskhal	Sikarpai	Revolkona R.F.
123	Pomeda	Majhiguda	Sikarpai	Sajja RF

VSS in Kashipur Range

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
1	Adarmajhi	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Basangamali PRF
2	Adatakri	Adajor	Sunger	Bidaghati UDPF
3	Akhubada(Pudagasil)	Sunger	Sunger	Adimali UDPF
4	Amarsinghguda	Kashipur	Kashipur	Amarsingguda,URF
5	Ambabali	Siripai	Mandibisi	Bhasangamali,PRF
6	Badamatru	Gudibali	Mandibisi	Ottang,DPF
7	Bahardaraba	Godibali	Mandibisi	Ottang,DPF
8	Baharpadamajhi	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Mandibisi,PRF
9	Baliabhata	Siripai	Mandibisi	Ottang,DPF
10	Baliguda	Godibali	Mandibisi	Bhasangamali,PRF
11	Banateji	Sunger	Kashipur	Banataji,URF
12	Bandhamandi	Godibali	Mandibisi	Ottang,DPF
13	Bandhamandi (coloney)	Godibali	Mandibisi	Bartibali,DPF
14	Barangapas	Adajor	Sunger	Barangapas URF
15	Bartibali	Godibali	Mandibisi	Bartibali,DPF
16	Bhalibahta	Siripai	Mandibisi	Ottang,DPF
17	Bhitarchara	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Ranikota,DPF
18	Bhitardarba	Godibali	Mandibisi	Ottang,DPF
19	Bhitarpadamajhi	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Rastuguda,RF
20	Bilamal	Talajhiri	Mandibisi	Dhangididhar,DPF
21	Birabafala	Sunger	Sunger	Birabafla URF
22	Bondapai	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Dhangididhar,DPF
23	Borichara	Godibali	Mandibisi	Bartibali,DPF
24	Boring	Sunger	Kashipur	Revenue Land
25	Chandagiri	Chandragiri	Kashipur	Chandagiri,U.D.P.F
26	Chiliguda	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Dhangididhar,DPF
27	Chirkuli	Godibali	Mandibisi	Bhasangamali,PRF
28	Dangeshkhal	Chandragiri	Sunger	Chandragiri PRF
29	Dhamanghati	Sunger	Sunger	Gadhakupuli URF
30	Dhanagharani(Khurigoam)	Kashipur	Kashipur	Dhanagharani UDPF
31	Dhobasil	Godibali	Mandibisi	Bartibali,DPF
32	Dhuturapas	Chandragiri	Sunger	Kurumba UDPF
33	Dimiribhota	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Bhalumaska,UDPF
34	Dumerkona	Talajhiri	Kashipur	Dumerkona Village Forest
35	Durupai	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Durupai,PRF
36	G.Danabada	Adajore	Sunger	G.DandabadaR.F
37	Gadramuhi	Godibali	Mandibisi	Durupai,PRF
38	Gajapadar	Sunger	Kashipur	Gojapadar,URF
39	Godibali	Godibali	Mandibisi	Bartibali,DPF
40	Gurulima	Godibali	Mandibisi	Ottang,DPF
41	Gutrukhall	Chandragiri	Kashipur	Dondabada,RF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
42	Hakiripi	Godibali	Mandibisi	Bartibali,DPF
43	Hanuman(Jharigumma)	Kashipur	Kashipur	Chatuakona UDPF
44	Hatikhaman	Khadipari	Kashipur	Hatikhman,URF
45	Huder	Siripai	Mandibisi	Ottang,DPF
46	Jalakhunti	Godibali	Mandibisi	Ottang,DPF
47	Jarka	Godibali	Mandibisi	Atanga DPF
48	Jhirigaon	Maikanch	Kashi pur	Jhirigaon U.R.F
49	Jholakhunti	Godibali	Mandibisi	Ottang,DPF
50	Jhulukaguda	Adajor	Sunger	Julukaguda RF
51	Jodipai	Talajhiri	Kashipur	URF(Revenue land)
52	Kakudipadar	Maikancha	Kashipur	Patradangar U.D.P.F
53	Kalagam	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Kalagaon D.P.F
54	Kalakani	Kashipur	Kashipur	Kalakani,URF
55	Kanchaguma	Maikancha	Kashipur	Sarigiguda,RF
56	Kanjamandi	Godibali	Mandibisi	Ottang,DPF
57	Karanguda	Siripai	Mandibisi	Basangamali PRF
58	Karanjaguda	Chandragiri	Mandibisi	BasangmaliP.R.F
59	Kashipur K.Street	Kashipur	Kashipur	Kashipur,URF
60	Katali	Maikancha	Kashipur	Katali,URF
61	Katilipadar	Chandragiri	Sunger	Katilipadar U.R.F
62	Kenduguda	Mandibidi	Mandibisi	Kalagaon D.P.F
63	Keskeri	Siripai	Mandibisi	Bhasangamali,PRF
64	Khuntia Sahi	Kashipur	Kashipur	Kashipur URF
65	Khurigaon	Khurigaon	Kashipur	Revenue Land
66	Kiram	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Ranikota,DPF
67	Kodamchara	Godibali	Mandibisi	Bhasangamali,PRF
68	Kodiguda	Sunger	Kashipur	Kodiguda,URF
69	Kongatumba	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Kachelbhota.UDPF
70	Kontamal	Sunger	Sunger	Paluamunda UDPF
71	Kuliapadar	Adajor	Sunger	Revenue Land
72	Kumbhakhalla	Sunger	Kashipur	Bhalughati,UD.P.F
73	Kumbharasila	Kashipur	Kashipur	Khumbarsila,U.D.P.F
74	Kuttanga	Godibali	Mandibisi	Bartibali,DPF
75	Kuturujhari	Maikancha	Kashipur	Kuturujhari URF
76	Ladakhman	Sunger	Mandibisi	Ladhakhman,RF
77	Ma Majhi Gouri(Mandibisi)	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Rastuguda,RF
78	Malligam	Chandragiri	Kashipur	Tamakasil,URF
79	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Rastuguda,RF
80	Metkes	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Ranikota,DPF
81	Minakhunti	Siripai	Mandibisi	Bhasangamali,PRF
82	Munusgoam	Munusgon	Sunger	Munusgoa URF(Ragajodi)
83	Musatakiri	Adajor	Sikarpai	Musatakiri,URF
84	Nalchua	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Paruabhadi,UDPF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
85	Narangobadi	Gudibali	Mandibisi	Bartibali,DPF
86	Narigjodi	Maikancha	Kashipur	Revenue Land
87	Nuagam	Godibali	Mandibisi	Bartibali,DPF
88	Otaghati	Siripai	Mandibisi	Bhasangamali,PRF
89	Ottanga	Siripai	Mandibisi	Ottang,DPF
90	Panasapdar	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Kanjiamba.UDPF
91	Pansaguda	Godibali	Mandibisi	Budhibali,DPF
92	Peringini	Khadipari	Kashipur	Sarigiguda,RF
93	Pipalpadar	Mandibidsi	Mandibisi	Kalagaon D.P.F
94	Podabandha	Maikancha	Kashipur	Podabandha RF
95	Podagasil	Sunger	Sunger	UDPF(Revenue land)
96	Podamajhi	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Mandibisi,PRF
97	Podangi	Godibali	Mandibisi	Durupai,PRF
98	Porlong	Adajore	Sunger	Manis dangar R.F
99	Pusughati	Godibali	Mandibisi	Bartibali,DPF
100	Putes	Kashipur	Mandibisi	Mandibisi,PRF
101	RanjuMaska	Sunger	Sunger	Ranjumaska Narangibadi URF
102	Rasijhiri	Jalanidhi	Kashipur	Revenue Land
103	Rastuguda	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Rastuguda,RF
104	Ratapada	Maikancha	Kashipur	Ratapada Rev. Land
105	Renga	Renga	Kashipur	Renga,RF
106	Routaghati	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Bhaliakhenda,UDPF
107	Rughapadar	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Dhangididhar,DPF
108	Sanamatur	Godibali	Mandibisi	Sanamatru,UDPF
109	Sarambai	Sunger	Sunger	Sarambai Kandhmali URF
110	Saraphas	Siripai	Mandibisi	Bhasangamali,PRF
111	Semar	Siripai	Mandibisi	Ottang,DPF
112	Siadimal	Sunger	Kashipur	Siadimal URF
113	Sikakona	Siripai	Mandibisi	Ottang,DPF
114	Silagumapadar	Talajhiri	Kashipur	Gaimundadongar,UDPF
115	Sindurghati	Sunger	Sunger	SindurghatiD.P.F
116	Singari khadika	Munusgon	Sunger	Munusgoa URF(Binakam)
117	Sipijodi	Kashipur	Kashipur	Siadimal URF
118	Siripai	Siripai	Mandibisi	Ottang,DPF
119	Takarpada	Kashipur	Kashipur	Revenue Land
120	Tala jhari	Talajhiri	Kashipur	Talajhari/ Kudukumali DPF
121	Talamaligoan	Kashipur	Kashipur	Upperjharan & T,Mera,UDPF
122	Talamandijholla	Siripai	Mandibisi	Bhasangamali,PRF
123	Talapanga	Talajhiri	Mandibisi	Rastuguda,RF
124	Tayangiri	Siripai	Mandibisi	Bhasangamali,PRF
125	Tekashimuhi	Godibali	Mandibisi	Durupai,PRF
126	Texmuhin	Godibali	Mandibisi	Titimadidongar,UDPF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
127	Thujer	Munusgon	Sunger	Thujer URF
128	Upermandijholla	Siripai	Mandibisi	Bhasangamali,PRF
129	Upperjhiri	Talajhiri	Kashipur	Gadiadonga,URF
130	Ushabali	Mandibisi	Mandibisi	Basangamali PRF
131	Kiramba	Kashipur	Mandibisi	Dhangididhar,DPF
132	Gudibali	Gudibali	Mandibisi	Basangamali PRF
133	Padapadar	Adorjori	Sunger	Revenue Forest
134	Kodiparimerapass	Adorjori	Sunger	Revenue Forest
135	Tikra tunes	Adorjori	Sunger	Revenue Forest
136	Kenduguda	Mandibisi	Mndibisi	Dhangididhar,DPF

VSS in Muniguda Range

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
1	Ambaguda	Hatamuniguda	B.Cuttack	Goyalkona PRF
2	Anujodi	Ambadola	Ambadala	Ambadola,RF
3	Asurapoda	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Niyamgiri, URF
4	B.Bhata & H.Jhola	Chatikona	B.Cuttack	Chatikona RF
5	B.Manjurkupa	Sibapadar	Muniguda	A.Dala.RF &M.Kupa,PRF
6	Badadhandra	Hatamuniguda	Muniguda	Sakota PRF
7	Badanagajhari	Ichhapur	Ambadala	Madhupur,URF
8	Badanagjhori	Ichhapur	Ambadala	Raghubari,PRF(B)
9	Baghadongari	Amlabhata	Ambadala	Baghadongari,RF
10	Bainibasa	Muniguda	Muniguda	Jamarguda,URF/PRF
11	Balakupa	Dukum	B.Cuttack	Ghagudipodar PRF
12	Bandhaguda	Kankubadi	B.Cuttack	Chatikona R.F.
13	Bandhuguda	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Dohikhal PRF
14	Bangana	Jagadalpur	Muniguda	Dhepaguda,PRF
15	Banpur	Bethiapoda	Durgi	Banpur PRF
16	Baradaguda(colony)	K.Dhamuni	Durgi	Hajaridanga,PRF/URF
17	Baramahul	Jagadalpur	Muniguda	Bamunidongar,PRF
18	Bariguda	Dumuruneli	Muniguda	Dumuerneli,RF
19	Belamguda	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Amilima PRF
20	Belkabaju	Dangasorda	Dangsorada	Belkabaju URF
21	Berruguda	Laxmipur	Ambadala	Raghubari'A' PRF
22	Bhatpur	Chatikona	B.Cuttack	Bhatapur URF
23	Bhimpur	Agulo	Muniguda	Bamunidongar,PRF
24	Bidibadri	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Munargoan PRF
25	Bijamandili	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Dahikhal PRF
26	Bijapur	Bijapur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur RF
27	Birili - Bondali	Jagadalpur	Muniguda	Birili PRF
28	Biripada	Ghamalaguda	Ambadala	Revenue Land
29	Birisiguda	Chatikona	B.Cuttack	Birisiguda,URF
30	Bondeiguda	Kumbhardhamuni	Durgi	Bondeiguda,URF
31	Bondili	Dangasorda	Dangsorada	Bondili,PRF
32	Boriguda	Kankubadi	B.Cuttack	Chatikona, RF/URF
33	Borikhal	Dangasorda	Dangsorada	Dudagonda PRF
34	Brahaguda	Budubali	Dangsorada	Hanumantapur PRF
35	Budubali	Budubali	Chandrapur	Budubali PRF
36	Bujubanga	Ambadola	Ambadala	Raghubari(A),PRF
37	Bulugaon	Raghubari	Ambadala	Raghubari'B' PRF
38	Chandichua	Sibapadar	Muniguda	C.Chuan Badadongar,URF
39	Chhadaranga	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Niamgiri,URF
40	D.Kumbharbadi	Chatikona	B.Cuttack	Kumbharbadi,PRF
41	Dak Dumuri	Ranipinda	Ambadala	Ambadola,RF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
42	Dakadongari	Ranipinda	Ambadala	Ambadola,RF
43	Dalmeridi	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Daikhal PRF
44	Damaniheju	Ichapur	Ambadala	Dmaniheju,URF
45	Dambakupa	Jhigidi	B.Cuttack	Buduni, PRF
46	Dambesi	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Daikhal PRF
47	Daraguda	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Amlima, PRF
48	Dengini	Ichhapur	Ambadala	Raghubari'B' PRF
49	Deokupali	Kumudabali	Muniguda	Deokupuli Rev.Forest
50	Deumerneli	Dumerneli	Durgi	Dumerneli,RF and URF
51	Dhandra	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Dhundra,URF
52	Dharmaguda	Durgi	Durgi	Dharmaguda,URF
53	Dhepaguda	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Dohikhal PRF
54	Dhuanpadar	Kumudabali	Muniguda	Dhanupodar,Rev.Forest
55	Doraboriguda	Patraguda	Muniguda	Niyamgiri, URF
56	Drubaguda	K.Dhamuni	Durgi	Dumurnali RF/URF
57	Dugapodar	Saradapur	Ambadala	Raghubari(A),PRF
58	Gadaba	Jhigidi	B.Cuttadk	Buduni P.R.F
59	Gandhichuan	Sibapadar	Ambadala	Dahikhal RF
60	Gangarapada	Agulo	Muniguda	Forest area assigned
61	Ghantikhal	Hatamuniguda	Muniguda	Nipania, PRF
62	Ghatna	Augulo	Muniguda	Ghatana,RF
63	Giringili	Gnangataguda	Ambadala	Ambadola,RF
64	Goilkona	Hata Muniguda	B.Cuttack	Goilkona DPF
65	Goilpadar	Agulo	Muniguda	Gujadongar,URF
66	Gopikankubadi	Dumeriguda	B.Cuttack	Gopikankubadi,PRF
67	Goudaguda	Chatikona	B.Cuttack	Chatikona URF
68	Goudaguda	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Dahikhal PRF
69	Gudanga	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Gudanga,PRF
70	Guruma guda	Sardha pur	Muniguda	Dephaguda R.F
71	H.Baradaguda	K.Dhamuni	Durgi	H.Baradaguda,URF
72	Haduguda	Durgi	Durgi	Haduguda URF
73	Hatadahikhal	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Dohikhal PRF
74	Hatipadar	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Kadaghati PRF
75	Hemburu	Piskaponga	Dangsorada	K.Ghati(Ext.)B.J
76	Hikiri	Thuapadi	B.Cuttack	Ghagudipodar PRF
77	Hikiriguda	Dumeneli	Durgi	Lataguda PRF
78	Jaganathpur	Jigidi	B.Cuttack	Jaganathpur Rev.Forest
79	Jamarguda	Patraguda	Muniguda	Jamarguda,URF/PRF
80	Jambaguda	Kankubadi	Muniguda	Jambaguda URF
81	Jamojodi	Ambadala	Ambadala	Ambadala R.F
82	Janabali	Saradapur	Muniguda	Ambadola,RF
83	Jarapa	Gudubali	Chandrapur	Jarapa,PRF
84	Jharani	Raghubari	Ambadala	Raghubari'A' PRF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
85	Jugapadar	Dangasorda	Dangsorada	Dangasorada,PRF&Jugapadar,URF
86	K.Peta & S.padar	Ambadola	Ambadala	A.Dala,RF &R.BariPRF(A)
87	Kabadatola	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Niamgiri,URF
88	Kadenikupa	Chatikona	B.Cuttack	Chatikona,RF
89	Kakarmaska	K.Dhamuni	Durgi	Buduni, PJ
90	Kalapai	Durgi	Durgi	Hazaridanga,PRF
91	Kaliaponga	Hatamuniguda	Muniguda	Kaliponga,PRF
92	Kalipadar	Durgi	Durgi	Singili RF
93	Kanabai	Kanabai	B.Cuttack	Hazaridanga,PRF
94	Kandha Madakhal	Agula	Muniguda	Deokupuli PRF
95	Kandharanipinda	Ranipinda	Ambodala	Ambodala R.F.
96	Kangadima	Sarkima	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
97	Kankubadi	Ambadola	Ambadala	Kankubadi,PRF
98	Karadabandha	Patraguda	Muniguda	Niyamgiri,URF
99	Karalakona	Bethiapoda	Durgi	K.kona & Telliguda PRF
100	Karanguda	Chatikona	B.Cuttack	Bariguda,PRF
101	Kathabadi	Amsadala	Muniguda	Kathabadi P.R.F
102	Kenedi	Chatikona	B.Cuttack	Kenedi.URF
103	Kerandiguda	Chatikona	B.Cuttack	Kerandiguda,URF
104	Kerenja	Dangasorda	Dangsorada	Chandrapur URF
105	Khajuripadar	Kumudabali	Muniguda	Khajuripodar.Rev.Land
106	Khalpodar	Kumudabali	Muniguda	Bamunidongar,PRF
107	Khudabhatta	Durgi	Durgi	Khudabhatta,URF
108	Khuntabadi	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Patraguda PRF
109	Kinam	Kumudabali	Muniguda	Bamunidongar,PRF
110	Kindirimal	Dangsorada	Dangsorada	Dangsorada PRF
111	Kirama	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur RF
112	Kitingi	Kankubadi	B.Cuttack	Chatikona R.F.
113	Koramohan	Kumudabali	Muniguda	Bamunidongar,PRF
114	Kua Daudi	Dangsorada	Dangsorada	Naiguda PRF
115	Kudarbondili	Hatamuniguda	Muniguda	Kundarbandali Rev. Forest
116	Kudulima	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Bhoiraguda alis Kudulima RF
117	Kumbibhata	Jagadalpur	Muniguda	Dhepaguda PRF
118	Kunabandali	Munikhol	Muniguda	Sakata,URF
119	Kundampodar	Durgi	Durgi	Kankubadi, RF
120	Kurnkul	Durgi	Durgi	Kurankul,URF
121	Kurukuti	Telengapadar	Muniguda	Kurukuti PRF
122	Kurumajodi	Augulo	Muniguda	Bamunidongar,PRF
123	Kutraghati	Jagadalpur	Muniguda	Kadaghati PRF
124	Kutudukupa	Dangasorda	Dangsorada	Kutudukupa URF
125	Kutunipadar	Ichhapur	Ambodala	Madhupur,URF
126	Ladiponga	Patraguda	Muniguda	Ladipanga URF
127	Lanji	K.Dhamuni	Durgi	Lanji,URF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
128	Lataguda	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Patraguda,URF/PRF
129	Lataguda	Dumerneli	Durgi	Lataguda PRF
130	Laxmipur	K.Dhamuni	Durgi	Laxmipur PRF
131	Lilibadi	Kumbhardhamuni	Durgi	Chatikona,RF/URF
132	Loharapadar	Ichhapur	Ambadala	Raghubari'B' PRF
133	Madhu	Turiguda	Muniguda	Matrugudi PRF
134	Maguni	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Dohikhal PRF
135	Majhiguda	Hanumantapur	Dangsorada	Hazaridanga,PRF
136	Makangudi	Hanumantapur	Dangsorada	Hanumantapur PRF
137	Maligaon	Ambadola	Ambadala	Raghubari(A),PRF
138	Mandapai	Kankubadi	B.Cuttadk	Chatikona R.F
139	Mandhumunda	Telengapadar	Muniguda	MadhumundaP.R.F
140	Mathapadar	Piskaponga	Dangsorada	Mathapodar URF
141	Matragudi	Kutraguda	Muniguda	Matraguda.PRF
142	Matragudi	Turiguda	Muniguda	Matragudi.PRF
143	Melchua	Saradapur	Muniguda	Baniponga,PRF
144	Minahala	K.Dhamuni	Durgi	Dumerneli,URF
145	Munargoan	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Munargoan PRF
146	Munda	Jigidi	B.Cuttack	Buduni, PRF
147	Munikhole.GramDevi	Munikhole	Muniguda	Gadiajholla,URF
148	Murtelli	Kumbhardhamuni	Durgi	Murtelli, URF
149	Niali	Agulo	Muniguda	Deokupali,PRF
150	Nuagada	B.Cuttack	B.Cuttack	Nuagada URF
151	Nuagam	Chatikona	B.Cuttack	Bhatapur RF
152	Nuagaon	Durgi	Durgi	Kankubadi RF
153	Nuagoan	Dangasorda	Dangsorada	Jhidingi,PRF
154	Nuaguda	Sarkima	Chandrapur	Nuagudi PRF
155	Nuasahi	Chatikona	B.Cuttadk	Chatikona R.F
156	Nundrubadi	Piskaponga	Dangsorada	Matragudi.PRF
157	P.guda&S.Khunti	Amlabhata	Ambadala	A.Dala,RF& M.Kupa,PRF
158	P.Ranipinda	P.Ranipinda	Ambadala	Ambabadi RF
159	PadiMasak	Kumudabali	Muniguda	Bamunidongar,PRF
160	Padiriguda	Amabadola	Ambadala	Kankubadi,PRF
161	Pajinipodar	Saradapur	Muniguda	Baniponga,PRF
162	Pajjibali	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Niamgiri,URF
163	Panchubai	Agulo	Muniguda	Panchubai,URF
164	Pandarakhal	Dangasorda	Dangsorada	Karalaghati,RF
165	Panimunda	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Niamgiri,URF
166	Papadambu	Kumbhardhamuni	Durgi	Papadambu,URF
167	Patapadar	Sahada	B.Cuttack	Buduni P.R.F
168	Patraguda	Chatikona	B.Cuttack	B.Cuttack, URF
169	Phatamunda	Hata Muniguda	Muniguda	Nipania, PRF
170	Pichiliguda	Durgi	Durgi	Pichiliguda,URF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
171	Pipalponga	Dukum	B.Cuttack	Pipalponga URF
172	Piskaponga	Piskaponga	Dangsorada	Karalaghati,RF
173	Pokhari	Ichapur	Ambadala	Pokhari RF
174	Punjabali	Jagadalpur	Muniguda	Sorisapadar,PRF
175	Purtiguda	K.Dhamuni	Durgi	Dumerneli,URF
176	Purunapani	Ichhapur	Ambadala	Raghubari(A&B)PRF
177	Purunapani	B.Cuttack	B.Cuttack	Nipania, PRF
178	Putruguda	Bhatpur	B.Cuttack	Chatikona RF
179	R & Dangaguda	K.Dhamuni	Durgi	Dumerneli,RF and URF
180	Rajuluguda	Patraguda	Muniguda	Niyamgiri, URF
181	Ranaguda	Sarkima	Chandrapur	Chandrapur RF
182	Ranibandha	Chatikona	B.cuttack	Ranibandha,URF
183	Reli badi	Hazaridang	B.Cuttadk	Chatikona R.F
184	Rengalpadu	K.Dhamuni	Durgi	Hazaridanga,PRF & URF
185	Ringabai	Durgi	Durgi	Ringabai,URF
186	Royalghati	Dangasorda	Dangsorada	Dangasorada,PRF/URF
187	Rukunibori	Ambadala	Ambadala	Ambadala R.F
188	S.Manjurkupa	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Sunakhnuti,RF
189	Sana Bankili	Telangapadar	Muniguda	Deokupuli PRF
190	Sanyasiguda	B.Cuttack	B.Cuttack	Nipania, PRF
191	Sarabali	Patraguda	Muniguda	Patraguda,URF/PRF
192	Sibasakti	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Dohikhall URF
193	Silkudi	Raghubari	Ambadala	Raghubari'B' PRF
194	Sinduponga	P.Dakulguda	Muniguda	Ghagudipodar PRF
195	Singari	Kumudabali	Muniguda	Kudulima RF
196	Singili	Dumuruneli	Durgi	Siringali RF
197	Sintalguda	Hatamuniguda	Muniguda	Sintolaguda URF
198	Siringili	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Siringali PRF
199	Sitarampur	Sibapadar	Muniguda	Dohikhal PRF
200	Solagudi	Jagadalpur	Muniguda	Bamunidongar,PRF
201	Souraguda	B.Cuttack	B.Cuttack	Nipania, PRF
202	Sukhilabhata	Ambadola	Ambadala	Ambadola,RF
203	Sunariguda	Jigidi	B.Cuttack	Sunariguda,URF
204	Sundhipadar	Sardha pur	Ambadala	Ambadola,RF
205	Sunkupadi	Jigidi	B.Cuttack	Buduni, PRF
206	Talabarangpodar	Durgi	Durgi	Talabarangapadar,URF
207	Talachelianala	Patraguda	Muniguda	Kudulima RF/URF
208	talaselema	Telengapadar	Muniguda	Dangsorada PRF
209	Tarabadi	Telengapadar	Muniguda	Tarabadi RF
210	Tebhapodar	Kumudabali	Muniguda	Bamunidongar,PRF
211	Thuapadi	Saradapur	Muniguda	Dhepaguda,RF
212	Thuriguda	Piskaponga	Dangsorada	Matragudi.PRF
213	Tikarapada	Dimiriguda	Ambadala	Raghubari'A' PRF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
214	Tulasipadar	Jagadalpur	Muniguda	Bamunidangar PRF
215	Turiguda	Turiguda	Muniguda	Matragudi.PRF
216	Uchimuchi	Ichhapur	Ambadala	Raghubari(B) PRF
217	Uparbarangpodar	Durgi	Durgi	Uperbarangapadar,URF
218	Urlajodi	Jigidi	B.Cuttack	Buduni,PRF& URF
219	Urlajodi	Jigidi	B.Cuttack	Urlajodi Rev.Forest
220	Valiabhata	Chatikona	B.Cuttadk	Chatikona R.F
221	Barchiguda	Budubali	Chandrapur	Kamargudi PRF
222	Taskeri	Piskaponga	Dangsorada	Dodogand PRF
223	Khilamunda	Telengapadar	Muniguda	Deokupuli PRF
224	Munigaon	Bethiapoda	Durga	Revenue Forest
225	Hazardang	Durgi	Durga	Kankubadi RF
226	Haduguda	Durgi	Durga	Singili RF
227	Rachuli	Kumbhardhamuni	Durga	Dumerneli PRF
228	Kerdang	Saradapur	Muniguda	Dhepaguda PRF
229	Demagudi	Budubali	Dangsorada	Demagudi PRF
230	Kharigada	Sarkima	Chandrapur	Chandrapur RF
231	Baligada	Hanumantpur	Chandrapur	Raibiji RF
232	Gundriguda	Sardhapur	Muniguda	Dhepaguda PRF
233	Partali	Sarkima	Chandrapur	Chandrapur RF
234	Bijapur	Bijapur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur RF
235	Bhaliapadar	Piskaponga	Dangsorada	Karalaghati,RF
236	Paikapadar	Hanumantpur	Dangsorada	Dadagandi PRF
237	Sunuguda	Hanumantpur	Dangsorada	Raibiji RF
238	Tangaram	Kadama	Chandrapur	Bijapur RF
239	Uradi	Rasakola	Dangsorada	Karalaghati,Ext RF
240	Goigada	Hanumantpur	Dangsorada	Demagudi PRF
241	Kiram	Kumudabali	Muniguda	Bemuridayar PRF
242	Kalagudi	Dangsorada	Dangsorada	Pankalagudi PRF
243	Hatichanchada	Dhepaguda	Muniguda	Hatichanchada PRF
244	Dangarboni	Ambadala	Ambadala	Ambadala RF
245	Manjurkupa	Sibapadar	Ambadala	Manjurkupa PRF
246	Kankubadi	Kankubadi	B.Cuttack	Chatikona RF
247	B.Kandulapada	Sardapur	Muniguda	Dhepaguda PRF
248	Maligaon	Panuno Ambodala	Ambadala	Raghubani(A) PRF/Revenue
249	Sanasartili	Chanchadaguda	B.Cuttack	Kaliponga PRF
250	Jambuguda	Kankubadi	B.Cuttack	Gopikankubadi,PRF
251	Padruguda	Ghumutguda	Ambadala	Kathabadi P.R.F
252	Kakademba	Ichhapur	Ambadala	Pokhari/Baghdonji RF
253	Brahaguda	Budubali	Dangsorada	Hanumantapur PRF
254	Dahagudi	Piskaponga	Dangsorada	Karlaghati Ext RF
255	Manichaguda	Bijapur	Chandrapur	Bijapur RF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
256	Kutuma	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Amalima PRF
257	Godabali	Budubali	Chandrapur	Munargoan PRF
258	Hakusponga	Hanumantpur	Dangsorada	Hanumantapur PRF
259	Muchiguda	Dangsorada	Dangsorada	Dodogand PRF
260	Gundriguda	Dangsorada	Dangsorada	Dodogand PRF
261	Budighati	Budubali	Dangsorada	Raibiji RF
262	Kutingiguda	Dangsorada	Dangsorada	Dodaganda PRF
263	Matedi	Ambadala	Ambadala	Ambadala RF Rev Forest
264	Ankulapadar	Telangapadar	Muniguda	Gangarapada PRF
265	Tamili	Munikhol	Muniguda	Sokata RF
266	Kutama	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Amlima, PRF
267	Agula	Agula	Muniguda	Niali RF

VSS in Rayagada Range

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
1	Alingi	Kumbhikota	Gumma	KumbhikotaPRF
2	Amrabeli	B.Haluwa	Rayagada	Balamati PRF & Amrabeli,URF
3	Anaka	Gajigam	Rayagada	Anaka PRF
4	Andupadu	Gadiseskhal	K.Peta	Rivalkona RF
5	Antara	Gumma	Gumma	Talagumma PRF
6	Arabi	Khilapadar	K.Peta	Arabi PRF
7	Arjunaguda	Tadama	Gumma	Arjunaguda URF
8	Asindabadi	Matikona	Rayagada	Rambu PRF
9	B.Balesore	Gumma	Gumma	B.Balesore, URF
10	Badahansa	Jhimidipetta	Rayagada	Hansa RF
11	Badajhamiti	Kanabai	K.Peta	Badajhamiti URF
12	Badakutuli	Kutuli	Rayagada	Kutuli PRF
13	Badopadia	Kolnara	Rayagada	Buduni RF
14	Balingi	Kumbhikota	Gumma	Gumma RF
15	Barijhola	Barijhola	Gumma	Barijhola RF
16	Bedu	Pitamahal	Rayagada	Hansa RF
17	Beniadangar	Panasguda	Rayagada	Beniadangar PRF
18	Bhattakhal(Antra)	Gumma	Gumma	Rambu PRF
19	Bhoimoda	Bhoimoda	K.Peta	Kailashkota PRF
20	Bodakhal	Pitamahal	Rayagada	Hansa RF
21	Boriguda	Therubali	K.Peta	Bamunidongar,URF
22	Budaguda	Barijhola	Gumma	Kodapadu RF
23	Buduni	Penta	K.Peta	Buduni RF
24	Chakrapadi	Tadama	Gumma	Chakrapadi, URF
25	Chamikota	Kumbhikota	Gumma	Kumbhikota PRF
26	Chanchdrugum	Baising	Rayagada	Pedalukti RF
27	Chantaliguda	Tadama	Rayagada	Nathama RF
28	Chuchukona	Pipilipadar	Rayagada	Gumma RF
29	Dangarlakapai	Kailashpur	K.Peta	Rodangi PRF
30	Dorkapadu	Bada Alubadi	Rayagada	Kailashkota PRF
31	Dukhinaikguda	K.Maligoan	K.Peta	Kumutalpetta,RF
32	Dumaguda	Karubai	Rayagada	Mariguda, RF
33	Dupliganda	Bhoimoda	Rayagada	Rengalpadu RF
34	Fakiri	Suri	K.Peta	Hajaridang RF
35	Galipendili	Kumbhikota	Gumma	Kodapadu RF
36	Gendagudia	Jimidipetta	Rayagada	Hansa RF/URF
37	Gopal pur	Nathama	Rayagada	Nathama P.R.F
38	Gotiguda	Mukurpur	Rayagada	Kailashkota PRF
39	Goudamariguda	Mirabali	Rayagada	Mariguda RF
40	Gumma	Gumma	Gumma	Gumma URF
41	Gumma badasahi	Gumma	Rayagada	Gumma RF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
42	Gumuda	B.Khilapodar	K.Peta	Gumuda PRF
43	Guruti	Matikona	Gumma	Aguru P.R.F
44	Hadia	Gumma	Rayagada	Hadia URF
45	Hajaridanga	Suri	K.Peta	Hajaridang RF
46	Halua	Halua	Gumma	Kodapadu RF
47	Himiripada	Kumbhikota	Rayagada	Kumbhikota PRF
48	Hiranya Pandili	Kumbhikota	Gumma	Kodupadu,RF
49	Jadighati	Gumma	Gumma	Gumma R.F.
50	Jagrutiguda	Kolnara	K.Peta	Buduni RF
51	Jambu	Haluwa	Gumma	Barijhola,RF
52	Jamulilibadi	Suri	K.Peta	Hajaridang RF
53	Jangidi	Jhimidipetta	Rayagada	Jangidi RF
54	Jhakudu	Sikarpai	K.Peta	Rivalkona RF
55	Jhimidi	Jhimidipetta	Rayagada	Jhimidipetta RF
56	Jhumuka	Kutuli	Gumma	Kurumulumunda PRF
57	jilaiguda	Rekhapadar	Komtalpeta	Kailashkota PRF
58	Jurudi	Baising	Rayagada	Mariguda RF
59	K.Harijan Sahi	Kumbhikota	Gumma	Kumbhikota PRF
60	Kadaliguda	K.Maligoan	K.Peta	Kumutalpetta,RF
61	Kadapadu	Barijhola	Gumma	Kadapadu RF
62	Kailashpur	Kailashpur	K.Peta	Kailashkota PRF
63	Kakili	Jhimidipetta	Rayagada	Jhimidipetta RF
64	Kandesu	Matikona	Gumma	Aguru RF
65	Kandha Khilimi	Pitamahal	Rayagada	Kandhakhilimi URF
66	Kandili	Pitamahal	Rayagada	Rayagada RF
67	Kanikuchuri gumma	Gumma	Gumma	Kodupadu R.F.
68	Kapakhal	Barijhola	Gumma	Kodapadu RF
69	Karajhola	Pipalpodar	Gumma	Kutuli PRF
70	Karli	Gumma	Gumma	Kodapadu RF
71	Karnipadu	Kolnara	Rayagada	Kailashkota PRF
72	Kasili	Maligoan	Rayagada	Komtalpeta RF
73	Kesimgi	Matikona	Rayagada	Barijholla RF
74	Keskapadi	Pipilipadar	Rayagada	Gumma RF
75	Keujhori	Kailashpur	K.Peta	Kailashpur PRF
76	Khamasingh	Suri	K.Peta	Hajaridang RF
77	Khembasu	Gumma	Gumma	Talagumma PRF
78	Kiamunda	Kailashpur	Rayagada	Kailashkota PRF
79	Kiapadu	Gumma	Gumma	Rambu PRF
80	Kodesu	Pitamahal	Rayagada	Kodesu URF
81	Kodingoguda	Halua	Gumma	Kodupadu,RF
82	Komuguda	Suri	K.Peta	Buduni RF
83	Konali	Baising	Rayagada	Mariguda RF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
84	Konbesu	Gumma	Rayagada	Konbesu URF
85	Kosakona	Kumbhi kota	Gumma	Kumbhi kota P.R.F
86	Kotlaguda	Rayagada	Gumma	Barijhola RF
87	Kumanga	Gumma	Gumma	Gumma RF
88	Kumbai guda	Suri	Kumatal peta	Hazari dang R.F
89	Kumbhariguda	Therubali	K.Peta	Therubali PRF
90	Kumbhiguda	Suri	K.Peta	Hajaridang RF
91	Kunchesu	Matikona	Rayagada	Barijholla RF
92	Kurumulu munda	Kumbhikota	Rayagada	Kurumulumunda R.F.
93	Kusuku	Pitamahal	Rayagada	Kusuk, URF
94	Kusuku	Karubai	Rayagada	Balmati PRF
95	Kutikakuli	Gajigam	Rayagada	Jhimidipetta RF
96	Kutinguda	Pipalpodar	Gumma	Kutuli PRF
97	Ladda	Gumma	Gumma	Talagumma PRF
98	Lakapai	Kolnara	K.Peta	Lakapai URF
99	Lakubadi	Guma	Gumma	Kodupadu R.F
100	Lalbi	Kailashpur	Rayagada	Kailashkota PRF
101	Laxmipur	Gumma	Gumma	Kodapadu RF
102	Lingaguda	Kailashpur	Komatalpeta	Bhuasuni URF
103	Luhakhal	Tadama	Gumma	Nathama RF
104	Lulupodar	Pipalpodar	Gumma	Lulupodar URF
105	Malipada	Tadama	Gumma	Tikarpada PRF
106	Mandalguda	Pipalpodar	Gumma	Kutuli PRF
107	Mandingiguda	Gajigam	Rayagada	Jhimidipetta RF
108	Mariguda	Karubai	Rayagada	Mariguda, URF
109	Matikona	Matikona	K.Peta	Barijhola RF
110	Maudiguda	Suri	K.Peta	Buduni RF
111	Minapai	Kutuli	Rayagada	Kurumumunda PRF
112	Mohadaikakili	Jimidipetta	Rayagada	Jimidipete RF
113	Nandabadi	Kolnara	Rayagada	Kumtalpeta RF
114	Nathama	Tadama	Gumma	T.PadaPRF/Nathama,RF
115	Padakapadi	Tadama	Gumma	Padakapadi URF
116	Palliguda	Matikona	K.Peta	Kuljingi PRF
117	Panasahi	Pitamahal	Rayagada	Hansa RF
118	Penta	Penta	K.Peta	Buduni,RF
119	Periguma	Pitha mahal	Gumma	Nathama P.R.F
120	Phulabadi	Sankarada	Gumma	Phulabadi URF
121	Phulkana	Kumbhikota	Gumma	Kodupadu,RF
122	Pichudi	Kumbhikota	Rayagada	Gumma RF
123	Pichudi colony	Kumbhikota	Gumma	Gumma R.F.
124	Pipiliguda	Kolnara	Rayagada	Pipiliguda PRF
125	Podamara	Kumbhikota	Gumma	Kumbhikota,PRF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
126	Pongli	Suri	Rayagada	Arbi RF
127	Pratapur	Jimidipeta	Rayagada	Hansa,RF
128	Punjapai	Kumbhikota	Gumma	Raphukona RF
129	Pusabadi	Gumma	Gumma	Talagumma PRF
130	Rafkona	Kumbhikota	Gumma	Kudumulumunda,PRF
131	Raikana	Gumma	Gumma	Rambu,PRF
132	Rajpur	Jimidipeta	Rayagada	Hansa RF
133	Ramijholla	Pipalapadar	Gumma	Phulabadi URF
134	Rampur	Bhoimoda	Mukundapur	KailashkotaPRF
135	Rebati guda	Matikona	Gumma	Aguru P.R.F
136	Regada	Kutuli	Gumma	Kumbhikota PRF
137	Relibadigam	Therubali	K.Peta	Relibadigam PRF
138	S.Balesore	Gumma	Gumma	S.Baleswar,URF
139	San Kutuli	Kutuli	Gumma	Kutuli PRF
140	Sanakhilapadar	Kailashpur	Rayagada	Kailashkota PRF
141	Sanapadia	Kolanara	K.Peta	Buduni,RF
142	Sankeshu	Halua	Gumma	Kodapadu,RF
143	Santabadigam	Dumuriguda	K.Peta	Santabadigoan,PRF
144	Sikabadi	Badakhilapadar	K.Peta	Rodangi PRF
145	Sindhubadi	Suri	K.Peta	Sindhubadi,RF
146	Singanapur	Kumtelpeta	K.Peta	Barijhola,RF
147	Singiputu	Tadama	Gumma	Nathama RF
148	SirikaDurgum	Baising	Rayagada	Pedalukti RF
149	Sirikana	Barijholla	Gumma	Barijhola,RF
150	Sirisa padu	Rayagada	Gumma	Kodu padu R.F
151	T.T.Jholla	Kumbhikota	Gumma	Kumbhikota,PRF
152	Tadama	Tadama	Gumma	Tadama,URF
153	Takapadu	Gajigoan	Rayagada	Jimidipeta,RF
154	Tala Sankesh	Barijholla	Gumma	Tikarpoda,PRF
155	Talaguma	Gumma	Rayagada	Kodupadu RF
156	Talaguruthi	Halua	Gumma	Kodupadu,RF
157	Tarapali	Dumuriguda	K.Peta	Tarapalli URF
158	Taskapadu	Matikona	Komtalpeta	Kodupadu R.F.
159	Tentulipodar	Kolnara	K.Peta	Radangi PRF
160	Tikarpoda	Haluwa	Gumma	Tikarpada PRF
161	Tilesu	Jemidipeta	Rayagada	Jimidipeta,RF & Tolesu,URF
162	Tiluru	Guma	Gumma	Gumma,RF
163	Udayapur	Kumbhikota	Gumma	Kumbhikota,PRF
164	Ujjaguda	Tadama	Gumma	Ujjaguda,URF
165	Uliki	Tadama	Gumma	Ulki,URF
166	Kandili	Pitamahal	Rayagada	Rayagada RF
167	Sana allubadi	Danglodi	Rayagada	Kaskapadu

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
168	Jumburi	Bhoimoda	Komtalpeta	Rengalpadu RF
169	Erikuti	Bhoimoda	Komtalpeta	Kailashkota PRF
170	Sirindabadi	Matikona	Gumma	Rambu DPF
171	Lalibi	Kailashpur	Komtalpeta	Rodangi PRF
172	Bada Allubadi	Allubadi	Komtalpeta	Kailashkota PRF

VSS in Tikiri Range

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
1	A.Karal	Kucheipadar	Tikiri	Masimandi PRF
2	Anajor	Podapadi	Liliguma	Titiguda,RF
3	Badamaribhata	Gorakhapur	Tikiri	Matikhal,UDPF
4	Badamatikona	Podapadi	Sankarada	Badamatikona RF
5	Badapukeli	Sankarada	Tikiri	Liliguma,RF
6	Bahar Kutami	Sankarada	Liliguma	Ghodasal,DPF
7	Bahar Sipili	Sankarada	Liliguma	Liliguma,RF
8	Baharaduluki	Siripai	Liliguma	Liliguma,RF
9	Balangir	Siripai	Tikiri	Leliguma RF
10	Baliakhada	Tikiri	Tikiri	Baliakhada,RF
11	Balkapai	Siripai	Liliguma	Lilliguma R.F
12	Banadurga(Baliakhada)	Tikiri	Tikiri	Liliguma,RF
13	Bandhapadar	Podapadi	Tikiri	Nimakaj,UDPF
14	Bankamba	Bankamba	Tikiri	Kodinga PRF
15	Barangipadar	Gorakhapur	Tikiri	Kutraghati,UDPF
16	Bhalumasaka	Siripai	Liliguma	Kharaka.PRF
17	Bhalumaska new street	Siripai	Liliguma	Leliguma RF
18	Bhitar Duluki	Siripai	Liliguma	Leliguma RF
19	Bijaghati	Sankarada	Liliguma	Titiguda,RF
20	Bilamal	Tikiri	Tikiri	Bilamala,UDPF
21	Boriguma	Sankarada	Liliguma	Boriguma,PRF
22	Champajodi	Gorakhapur	Tikiri	Devatadongar.UDPF
23	Chanapukuli	Sankarada	Liliguma	Titiguda,RF
24	Charnimaribhata	Gorakhapur	Tikiri	Panichua,UDPF
25	Dadarjholla	Gorakhapur	Tikiri	Dalupahad,UDPF
26	Dakili	Bankmba	Tikiri	Kambilijharana,URF
27	Dakilipadabandha	Tikiri	Tikiri	Kidadangar RF
28	Dimirijodi	Sankarada	Sankarada	Lilliguma R.F
29	Dimundi	Haduguda	Dongasil	Dimundi UDPF
30	Dudukabahal	Tikiri	Tikiri	Liliguma,RF
31	Ekadili	Sankarada	Tikiri	Sankarada,RF
32	G.Karala	Kucheipadar	Tikiri	Revenue Land
33	Gakulmunda	Tikiri	Tikiri	Gokulmunda,UDPF
34	Ghatiguda	Sankarada	Sankarada	Titiguda,RF
35	Ghumuraput	Gorakhapur	Tikiri	Leliguma RF
36	Gobarghati	Sankarada	Sankarada	Lilliguma RF
37	Gorakhapur	Gorakhapur	Tikiri	Gorakhapur,UDPF
38	Goudaguda	Sankarada	Liliguma	Titiguda,RF
39	Haridaspur	Tikiri	Tikiri	Revenue Land
40	Haridibhata	Naktiguda	Sankarada	Haridabhata RF
41	Irripiput	Gorakhapur	Tikiri	Lilliguma RF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
42	Jabapadar	Kucheipadar	Tikiri	Revenue Land
43	K.Karal	Kuchiepadar	Tikiri	Masimandi PRF
44	Kadapodar	Podapadi	Tikiri	Kodinga PRF
45	Kaliapoda	Tikiri	Tikiri	Titiguda,RF
46	Kandasil	Podapadi	Tikiri	Katinga URF
47	Kansariguda	Sankarada	Liliguma	Sankarada,RF
48	Khilikajodi	Sankarada	Liliguma	Ghodasal,DPF
49	Khorka	Siripai	Liliguma	Liliguma,RF
50	Kichikhall	Sankarada	Liliguma	Liliguma,RF
51	Kindiripadar	Banka Amba	Tikiri	Kindiripadar,RF
52	Kiyajholla	Biripai	Liliguma	Leliguma RF
53	Kopadanga	Sankarada	Tikiri	Kindiripadar,RF
54	Kuderipai	Sankarada	Sankarada	Lilliguma RF
55	Lamberi	Gorakhapur	Tikiri	Leliguma RF
56	Lelligumma	Siripai	Liliguma	Ottango RF
57	Liligumma	Siripai	Liliguma	Liliguma,RF
58	Liliput	Sankarada	Liliguma	Sankarada,RF
59	Limadar	Gorakhapur	Tikiri	Limadar,URF
60	Maa Lingama Devi	Gorakhapur	Tikiri	Baliakhada,RF
61	Maharajguda	Sankarada	Liliguma	Titiguda,RF
62	Mahatpputkhuri	Tikiri	Tikiri	Baliakhada,RF
63	Malijharan	Kodipari	Tikiri	Revenue Land
64	Minadurga	Sankarada	Liliguma	Liliguma,RF
65	Mohulkona	Gorakhapur	Tikiri	Mohulkona,RF
66	Mokapadar	Tikiri	Tikiri	Mokapadar,UDPF
67	Naja	Sankarada	Liliguma	Leliguma RF
68	Nisikhall	Sankarada	Liliguma	Liliguma,RF
69	Nuapada	Dangasil	Dongasil	Nuapada,URF
70	Padapadi	Podapadi	Sankarada	Podapadi
71	Panabandha	Tikiri	Tikiri	Bhaliakhada,RF
72	Panchali	Sankarada	Tikiri	Titiguda,RF
73	Pansapadar	Sankarada	Liliguma	Sankarada,RF
74	Perapa	Siripai	Tikiri	Liliguma,RF
75	Phatagada	Pudapadi	Tikiri	Kindiripadar,RF
76	Phulajuba	Banka Amba	Tikiri	Kinidiripadar.RF
77	Pitajodi	Tikiri	Tikiri	Bhaliakhada,RF
78	Podakona	Sankarada	Liliguma	Liliguma,RF
79	Puhondi	Podapadi	Tikiri	Puhondi URF
80	Pukes	Kucheipodar	Dongasil	Lekudangar,UDPF
81	Punjiguma	Sankarada	Liliguma	Sankarada,RF
82	Rouli	Sankarada	Tikiri	Lilliguma RF
83	S.Dongasil	Sankarada	Liliguma	Dongasil,PRF

Sl No	Name of VSS	Name of GP	Section	Name of Forest Block
84	Sankarada	Sankarada	Sankarada	Sankarada,RF
85	Sarigipadar	Banka Amba	Tikiri	Kindiripadar,RF
86	Sikopai	Siripai	Tikiri	Lilliguma RF
87	Similiguda	Tikiri	Tikiri	Gunasiparadi,UDPF
88	Sirlijodi	Siripai	Liliguma	Liliguma,RF
89	Sorigiguda	Tikiri	Tikiri	Liliguma,RF
90	Sukiriput	Podapadi	Sankarada	Sukiriput
91	Surubali	Sankarada	Sankarada	Leliguma RF
92	Taladulsi	Sankarada	Liliguma	Liliguma,RF
93	Talakanjakona	Renga	Tikiri	Lilliguma R.F
94	Telengiri	Gorakhapur	Tikiri	Sorigipabali,UDPF
95	Tentulipodar	Sankarada	Tikiri	Liliguma,RF
96	Thutibar	Tikiri	Tikiri	Bhaliakhada,RF
97	Thutibarcolony	Tikiri	Tikiri	Lilliguma R.F
98	Tikarapanjara	Dangasil	Tikiri	Revenue Land
99	Tikiraguda	Bankamba	Tikiri	Jhamjarmali Dongar URF
100	Titiguda	Tikiri	Tikiri	Titiguda,RF
101	Totaguda	Tikiri	Tikiri	Titiguda,RF
102	Toyaput	Sankarada	Liliguma	Banjipur,URF
103	Tureighati	Kucheipadar	Tikiri	Tureighati
104	Upper Kodinga	Bankamba	Tikiri	Kodinga PRF
105	Upperdulsi	Sankarada	Liliguma	Liliguma,RF
106	Vitorkhtini	Sankarada	Tikiri	Leliguma RF

List of Forest Blocks in Rayagada Forest Division

List of RF with area

Name of the Range	Sl No.	Name of the R.F.	Area as per Notification (Ha)
Gudari	1	Bichudi	861.2016
	2	Devala Ext.	117.3630
	3	Naira	376.3710
	4	Pithamohal	777.0240
	5	Sardapur	1972.1031
	6	Seriguda	1197.5073
	7	Thatuni	2218.9701
	8	Thorlandi	1877.8080
		Total	**9398.3481**
Gunupur	1	Ambabadi	841.7760
	2	Buddidmal	306.7626
	3	Bangi	284.5041
	4	Baridi	133.5510
	5	Bhimpur	1261.0452
	6	Gotta	236.3448
	7	G.Gulimunda	333.3919
	8	Kujendri 'A' RL	160.2612
	9	Kujendri PL'B'	53.4204
	10	Kanpulisee	84.5823
	11	Kappanathkonda	310.0002
	12	Kondajam	1062.0947
	13	Kankubadi	1889.9490
	14	Lobba	499.8045
	15	Machakhunti	791.1885
	16	Peddakonda Ext.	381.4298
	17	Pedakonda	1781.0847
	18	Penkam	231.8931
	19	Rangumatti	283.2900
	20	Rangamati Ext.	179.8487
	21	Ramanaguda	140.0545
	22	Sikabadi	138.4074
	23	Sorisapodar	115.3395

Name of the Range	Sl No.	Name of the R.F.	Area as per Notification (Ha)
		Total	**11500.0240**
K.Singpur	1	Aguru	1796.4633
	2	Chottapadar	257.7939
	3	K.Singpur	323.7600
	4	Kansular	839.2345
	5	Rivalkona	5318.9721
	6	Sajja	1235.5491
		Total	**9771.7729**
Kashipur	1	Dondabadi	75.2742
	2	Khatibhata	61.1097
	3	Kandabinda .	75.6789
	4	Kandabinda- Ext.	91.0000
	5	Ladakhaman	72.4413
	6	Podabandha	283.2900
	7	Renga	38.8512
	8	Rastuguda	480.6217
	9	Sorgiguda	44.9217
	10	Udliasil	96.3186
		Total	**1319.5073**
Muniguda	1	Ambodala	1747.3489
	2	B.Guda- Alias- Kudulima	515.9925
	3	Bhatpur	17.7056
	4	Bagadangar	20.4900
	5	Chandrapur	5674.2987
	6	Chatikona	2840.9940
	7	Doomernally	1355.7450
	8	Dhepaguda Ext.	458.1204
	9	Ghotana	20.9918
	10	Karlaghati	2142.8865
	11	Marchiguda	448.8123
	12	Pokhari	64.8734
	13	Raibiji	2860.8243
	14	Singili	490.0917
	15	Sunakhunti	29.1384

Name of the Range	Sl No.	Name of the R.F.	Area as per Notification (Ha)
	16	Tarabadi	519.3110
		Total	**19207.6245**
Rayagada	1	Barijhola	1452.8730
	2	Buduni	163.9035
	3	Gumma	1720.7844
	4	Hansa	865.3498
	5	Hazaridang	296.8879
	6	Jimidipeta	503.4468
	7	Jangidi	56.6580
	8	Komtalpeta	327.4023
	9	Kodupadu	5248.1496
	10	Mirabali	535.8228
	11	Marriguda	997.9902
	12	Nthama	379.6086
	13	Regulapadu	472.2849
	14	Rupuni Ext.	120.8434
	15	Rayagada	155.8095
	16	Rapukona	647.5200
	17	Sindhubadi	10.1175
		Total	**13955.4522**
Tikiri	1	Baliakhada	380.4180
	2	Kindiripadar	237.9069
	3	Liliguma	10117.5000
	4	Mohulkona	32.3760
	5	Sankarada	404.7000
	6	Titiguda	1011.7500
		Total	**12184.6509**
	86	**Grand Total**	**77337.3800**

List of PRF with area

Name of the Range	Sl No.	Name of the P.R.F.	Area as per Notification in ha
Gudari	1	Andharalima	5068.0581
	2	Bamunidangar	2577.9390
	3	Chakunda	63.9426
	4	Dhonduguda	206.3970

Name of the Range	Sl No.	Name of the P.R.F.	Area as per Notification in ha
	5	Jolanidhi	894.3870
	6	Jayapanga	159.3142
	7	Khimajhola	210.4440
	8	Kutradhora	623.2380
	9	Lakshmipur	2900.8896
	10	Moranda	106.4361
	11	Patoguda	368.2770
	12	Pendili	3613.9710
	13	Sargiguda	128.0876
	14	Ulapadar	307.5720
		Total	**17228.9532**
Gunupur	1	Bhimpur Ext.	2694.6545
	2	Badamsing	2301.9336
	3	Bhogudi (SW)	20.6397
	4	Boothing	248.8905
	5	Bagudi	802.3582
	6	Duburi	439.0995
	7	Devala Ext.	2746.9417
	8	Golluguda	673.8255
	9	Gummudiguda	389.7261
	10	Haduguda	84.9668
	11	Jhumpapur	1136.3000
	12	Kadasi	518.0160
	13	Kumbhai	222.3300
	14	Kebdi	48.6652
	15	Kitalpadu	58.2930
	16	Muski	212.2449
	17	Munda-A	190.2090
	18	Nalpanda	78.9165
	19	Narsinghmunda	277.4219
	20	Orai	237.3970
	21	Rumbati	451.2405
	22	Rangamati-Ext.	64.1450
	23	Rugudubadi	325.7835
	24	Sansangidi	183.5679
	25	Seetapur Mokhasa	224.4628
	26	Sikabadi -Ext.	202.3500
	27	Talasinga	106.2338
	28	Thuagdi	1800.9150
		Total	**16741.5280**
K.Singpur	1	Ajayguda	796.0000

Name of the Range	Sl No.	Name of the P.R.F.	Area as per Notification in ha
	2	Allanda	43.0000
	3	Budaguda	45.0000
	4	Bijaynagar	3172.9492
	5	Birida	1324.5831
	6	Gurtulli	53.0000
	7	Karanja	607.0500
	8	Kansulur-Ext.	105.2220
	9	Nimagiri	2809.8321
	10	Naringitola	52.0040
	11	Pollama	319.7130
	12	Ramapur	83.1659
	13	Satobisi	201.5406
		Total	**9613.0598**
Kashipur	1	Chandragiri	24.2820
	2	Durupai	1295.8494
	3	Mandibisi	1607.1123
	4	Vasangamali	2942.5500
		Total	**5869.7937**
Muniguda	1	Amlima	7948.3080
	2	Bariguda	114.6500
	3	Bondiri	567.0859
	4	Bijapur	3830.8902
	5	Banipanga	924.3348
	6	Bondili	88.4067
	7	Banpur	146.9061
	8	Birli	131.4911
	9	Bamandongar	712.8588
	10	Buduni	3320.1588
	11	Budhibali	297.8835
	12	Dudoganda	8061.6240
	13	Demagudi	2515.9390
	14	Dekadora	862.8204
	15	Dhepaguda	2441.9598
	16	Dohikhal	1347.6510
	17	Dangsorada	2149.5236
	18	Devukupli	603.0030
	19	Gundriguda	803.3295
	20	Gudang	118.5000
	21	Gangarapada	214.3089
	22	Goilpadar	178.4282
	23	Gopikankubadi	62.8742

Name of the Range	Sl No.	Name of the P.R.F.	Area as per Notification in ha
	24	Hathichanchada	51.4778
	25	Hurugudi	176.5000
	26	Hajaridanga	649.8500
	27	Jambraguda	75.5200
	28	Jidingi	65.8852
	29	Jaraph	169.5000
	30	Kalipanga	87.1200
	31	Kumbharbadi	64.4728
	32	Komargudi	299.8827
	33	Khodaghati	252.0472
	34	Katabadi-Ext.	55.8648
	35	Kanyakupa	607.8594
	36	Kurukuti	57.4755
	37	Khambasi	693.0000
	38	Laxmipur	106.5454
	39	Lanjingpadar	149.1886
	40	Majhilima	15.9000
	41	Madhumunda	72.4332
	42	Munargaon	1438.7287
	43	Matragudi	221.5000
	44	Madagudi	323.7600
	45	Nauduguda	498.5904
	46	Nuagudi	972.8988
	47	Nipania	224.2038
	48	Niali	71.9718
	49	Patrani	38.2846
	50	Partali	192.9245
	51	Pathraguda	200.5289
	52	Raghubari -A	3889.5717
	53	Raghubari -B	2615.1714
	54	Sorisapadar	637.4025
	55	Siringal	65.1688
	56	Sialipanga	148.4399
	57	Sakata	267.1020
	58	Sikakhal	46.5000
	59	Timadangar	59.5000
	60	Thuapada-Alias- G.P	262.9200
	61	Taimagudi	786.5142

Name of the Range	Sl No.	Name of the P.R.F.	Area as per Notification in ha
		Total	**54055.1400**
Rayagada	1	Arbi	242.4000
	2	Anija	20.2552
	3	Balamati	491.7105
	4	Baniadangu	391.9520
	5	Gumuda	268.7613
	6	Kutuli	971.2800
	7	Kosupadu	737.0639
	8	Kondhnolilibadi	172.5115
	9	Kuljingi	556.4625
	10	Kundam	156.8213
	11	Kudumulumunda	446.0887
	12	Kailaskota	5428.2411
	13	Onaka	299.2837
	14	Pipalguda	249.0929
	15	Panasaguda	210.8487
	16	Penikona	347.5078
	17	Rupuni	143.6685
	18	Rodangi	1156.2279
	19	Relibanigan	46.5405
	20	San-Tabadigaon	107.2455
	21	Tikarpadu	439.0995
	22	Therubali	44.9217
	23	Visirikapadu	82.1541
		Total	**13010.1387**
Tikiri	1	Dhadrajhola	25.0914
	2	Dangasil	33.9948
	3	Kodinga	416.8370
	4	Khorka	63.9426

Name of the Range	Sl No.	Name of the P.R.F.	Area as per Notification in ha
	5	Masimundi	499.8045
	6	Rupanjhola	119.5000
		Total	**1159.1703**
	149	**Grand Total**	**117677.7834**

List of DPF with Area

Range	No	Name of DPF	Area (Ha)
Gudari	1	Bichudi- Ext.	155.4048
	2	Ponkal	1523.6955
	3	Kharikuti	155.8095
	4	Durughati	163.9035
	5	Perponga	40.4700
	6	Nuaguda	2233.9440
		Total	**4273.2273**
Gunupur	1	Kalamguda	890.3400
	2	Sampini	112.0007
	3	Nawda	307.9969
	4	Titimiri	52.6110
	5	Redasil	98.5849
	6	Regeda	207.6111
	7	Podogopodar	117.5654
	8	Poadopasingh	284.3018
	9	Sri Rampur	101.1750
		Total	**2172.1868**
K.Singpur	1	Majhiguda	112.3043
	2	Sinkulipodar	250.9140
	3	Singari	1183.3428
		Total	**1546.5611**
Kashipur	1	Sungeru	70.8225
	2	Ottang	4807.8360
	3	Kolagoan	4263.6561
	4	Bortibali	638.2321
	5	Ranikota	425.7646
	6	Dhangididharo	953.8779
		Total	**11160.1892**
Muniguda	1	Dangasorada-Ext.	252.5328
	2	Surambi	741.0057
	3	Katubadi	135.9792
	4	Tudukaponga	789.1893
	5	Koronja	906.5280
	6	Mayurkupa	93.0810
	7	Karlaghati-Ext.	3205.2240
	8	Hanumanthpur	1679.0194
		Total	**7802.5594**
Rayagada	1	Talagumma	196.2795
	2	Takapadu	157.8330
	3	Champikota	165.9270
	4	Kumbikota	4912.4024
	5	Niridiguda	66.9374
		Total	**5499.3793**
Tikiri	1	Minaharu	47.7546
	2	Karajholla	41.2794
	3	Ghodasal	556.8672
	4	Borigumma	334.6869

Range	No	Name of DPF	Area (Ha)
		Total	**980.5881**
	41	**Grand Total**	**33434.6912**

List of CA with Area

Range	No	Name of Forest Block	Area (ha)
Gunupur	1	Anjali	60.0000
	2	Badamundi	260.0000
	3	Dharakhunti	11.1100
	4	Minajholla	54.6660
	5	S. Dhamuni	55.0000
	6	Tandikona	60.0000
		Total	**500.7760**
K.Singpur	1	Baladia	21.3600
	2	Berlong	90.0000
	3	Kanipai	12.0000
		Total	**123.3600**
Muniguda	1	Budaguda	47.0000
	2	Kalapadi	22.0000
	3	Kiribiri	28.0000
	4	Pichiliguda	33.0000
		Total	**130.0000**
Rayagada	1	Podamara	80.0000
		Total	80.0000
Tikiri	1	B.Maribhata	50.0000
	2	Kamper	75.0000
	3	Malliguda/ Ramaguda/ Anjore	102.0000
		Total	**387.0000**
	17	**Grand Total**	**1061.1360**

List of VF with Area

Range	No	Name of VF	Area (Ha)
Gudari	1	Kodoma	5.00
	2	Silimi	8.00
	3	Gopalpur	2.00
	4	Kenduguda	6.00
	5	Kenduguda	7.00
	6	Kodamaguda	10.00
	7	Kodamaguda	2.00
	8	Kinidi	1.00
	9	Kodoma	3.00
	10	Simili	2.00
	11	Perponga	5.00
	12	Bichikot	3.00
	13	Bhainapodar	8.00
	14	L.Laxmipur	10.00
	15	Kinidi	6.00
	16	Pangonopodar	10.00
	17	Akhusingi	10.00
	18	Akhusingi	3.00
	19	Maridiguda	4.00
	20	Maridiguda	7.00
		Total	**112.00**
Gunupur	1	S.Pradhanaguda	6.00
	2	Antorjholi	7.50
	3	Ukkamba	2.00
	4	Khilingirai	6.00
	5	Ukkamba	2.00
	6	Amethi	1.00
	7	Sri Rampur	7.00
	8	Bahupoda	5.00
	9	Jamboguda	7.00
	10	Sanoraisingi	5.00
	11	Buludunda	6.00
		Total	**54.50**
K.Singpur	1	Korlakona	8.00
	2	Laxmipur	8.00
		Total	**16.00**
Kashipur	1	Khurigaon	10.00
	2	Amarsingguda	10.00
			20.00
Muniguda	1	K.Dakuluguda	5.00
	2	Bhujaguda	5.00
	3	Bodolima	5.00
	4	Malisiripur	10.00
	5	Buruchiguda	7.00
	6	Kaliaponga	9.00
	7	Bodolima	2.00
	8	Purnapani	5.00

Range	No	Name of VF	Area (Ha)
	9	Hukumtola	5.00
	10	Bodo Dikhal	10.00
	11	Thaigudi	5.00
	12	Balipodar	5.00
	13	Borodaguda	5.00
	14	P.Dakuluguda	1.00
	15	Bangoroda	4.00
	16	Gorkhal	4.00
	17	Khojuripodar	4.00
	18	P.Dakuluguda	4.00
	19	K.Dakuluguda	1.00
	20	Bhonjakusum	5.00
	21	M.Dhepaguda	4.00
	22	Chlimali	5.00
	23	Khojuipodar	4.00
		Total	**114.00**
Rayagada	1	Bhujobolo	10.00
	2	Ankabadi	8.00
	3	Nilobhadra	10.00
	4	Siliput	10.00
	5	Maudiguda	4.00
	6	Nilobhadra	2.00
	7	Boraguda	2.00
	8	Madanpur	2.50
	9	Bhujobolo	2.50
	10	Bhujobolo	3.00
	11	Kodesu	7.00
	12	Suluba	6.00
	13	Champikota	6.00
	14	Khomasingi	8.00
	15	J.Lellibadi	10.00
	16	Suri	8.00
	17	Irukubadi	6.00
	18	Sindhubadi	3.00
	19	Ottada	4.00
	20	Bamunidangor	8.00
	21	Nukudipodar	2.00
	22	S.Raisingi	4.00
	23	Gunakhal	6.00
		Total	**132.00**
Tikiri	1	Charojodi	10.00
	2	Limidi	10.00
	3	Kucheipodar	5.00
	4	Korla	5.00
	5	Bilamal	10.00
		Total	**40.00**
	86	Grand Total	**488.50**

About the Plan

The District Forest Fire Action Plan 2026 for Rayagada Forest Division is a strategic and operational document formulated to address the recurring challenge of forest fires through a preventive, data-driven, and community-inclusive approach. The Plan integrates historical fire analysis, spatial vulnerability assessment, institutional preparedness, and stakeholder participation to minimise fire incidence and damage during the 2026 fire season.

This Plan emphasises early detection, targeted interventions in high-risk areas, strengthened frontline response, and active involvement of forest-fringe communities, while aligning with State and national forest fire management priorities.

Implementing Authority

Divisional Forest Officer
Rayagada Forest Division Raniguda Farm,
Rayagada – 765001 Odisha

Phone: 06856-295502
Email: dfo.rayagada@odisha.gov.in

Disclaimer

This document is intended for official planning, coordination, and implementation purposes. The data and projections contained herein are based on available records, field assessments, and satellite-based fire alerts and may be updated as required.