

# Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report on

## Land Acquisition for Four-Lane Dedicated Coal Corridor Road from Bankibahal to Bhedabahal in Sundargarh District



Commissioned By

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit  
Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for  
Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar



Conducted By

Movement for Urbanization

Patitapabanjew Lane, Mahatab Road  
Dolamundai, Cuttack, Odisha  
Pin -753001, Phone: +91-977394108, 9937391990





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Sundargarh District

December 2017

*“Impoverishment of displaced people is the central risk in development caused involuntary population resettlement. To counter this central risk, protecting and reconstructing displaced peoples’ livelihoods is the central requirement for equitable resettlement programs”.*

@ Michael M. Cernea, August 1997

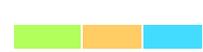
**SIA Study Team**

SIA Unit

Prof. (Dr.) Sivlal Meher, Coordinator, State SIA Unit, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Movement for Urbanization Unit

Sarat Chandra Parida, Satyanarayan Mishra, Gajanan Maharana, Ananta Charana Parida, Dillip Ku. Jena, Rasmita Behera, Satya Ranjan Mallik, Bijay Rout and Seshadev Meher

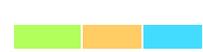


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## Abbreviations

ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
AWC	Anganwadi Centre	NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
AWW	Anganwadi Workers	OBC	Other Backward Class
BPL	Below Poverty Line	OD	Open Defecation
CBR	California Bearing Ratio	PCU	Passenger Car Equivalent
CHC	Community Health Centre	PDS	Public Distribution System
CPRs	Common Property Resources	PHC	Primary Health Centre
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
DHH	District Headquarter Hospital	PWD	Public Works Department
FGD	Focused Group Discussion	PWD	People with Disabilities
GKS	Gaon Kalyan Samiti	R&R	Resettlement and Resettlement
Gol	Government of India	RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
GoO	Government of Odisha	SC	Scheduled Caste
HoH	Head of the Household	SDH	Sub-divisional Hospital
ITI	Industrial Training Institutes	SHGs	Self Help Groups
LHV	Lady Health Visitor	SHs	State Highways
MCL	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	SIA	Social Impact Assessment
MDR	Major District Road	SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
MIS	Management Information System	SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
NCDS	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies	ST	Scheduled Tribe
NHs	National Highways	ToR	Terms of Reference



## Executive Summary

### Background

The district administration of Sundargarh and MCL (Mahanadi Coalfield Limited) in Odisha State has decided to construct a four lane road from Bankibahal to Bhedabahal to ease out the heavy traffic problem caused by thousands of trucks/dumpers that are being used to carry the coal from mines to different industrial areas of the district as well as to the neighbouring districts. The vehicles carrying coals from Basundhara Coal Field area use the Bankibahal – Duduka – Suruguda – Ujjalpur – Sundergarh Bypass Road (M.D.R – 29, M.D.R -27 & O.D.R.) and ultimately take-up to their destination route either Rourkela or Jharsuguda Side through (S.H. -10). But the road is also extensively used by the local people for communication and transportation purposes.

The mixed traffic of the local public with cycle, motorcycle, four wheelers etc. with around 6000 heavy vehicles (Coal loaded trucks/dumpers) regularly causing fatal traffic accidents, so in order to get rid of the problem a four lane road project is proposed, which requires the acquisition of 176.423 acres of private land from 20 villages, 111.063 acres of Govt land, 66.69 acres of forest land and 7.869 acres of coal-bearing area land of the 24 villages of Hemgiri, Lephripara, Tangarapali and Sundergarh Sadar Tahasils of Sundargarh district. It is estimated that 70 displaced and 839 affected households would lose homestead, agricultural and other lands due to the land acquisition under the project, though the degree of land loss intensity would vary from substantial loss to marginal loss of private land.

The proposed four lane project will not only solve the problem of transporting coal but also help the local residents for safe transportation and

communication. The said project will reduce the heavy traffic burden on the existing road and address the danger of fatal accidents.

However, since this project involves acquisition of private lands, the district administration of Sundargarh and MCL according to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 commissioned a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study for construction of a four lane road from Bankibahal to Bhedabahal through the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) unit, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar.

### SIA Study Objectives

- i) Assess whether the proposed land acquisition in those 20 villages serves public purpose.
- ii) Estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of loss of land and other assets based on the actual holdings of the families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced physically or occupationally due to acquisition of land.
- iii) Assess extent of lands – public and private, houses settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
- iv) Examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for taking up of the proposed project.
- v) Find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project.
- vi) Study the social impacts of the project by covering displaced, affected households as well as the non-affected households due to

loss of common property resources (CPRs), socio-economic infrastructures, etc. and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project.

vii) Suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programme through designing of a Social Impact Management Plan or Mitigation Plan.

### **SIA Study Methods**

The SIA study was carried out applying cross-sectional study design. Keeping the objectives and scope of the study into account, mixed method approach was adopted combining quantitative and qualitative research methods. The overall design and framework of the study was guided by the RFCTLARR act and was developed and executed under the technical guidance of the SIA unit.

The study site included 20 villages, (After dropping Bankibahal from the list) Barapali, Bandhapali, Duduka, Kalobahal, Sareikela, Sanbalichuan, Aunlabahal, Bijadihi, Budelkani, Badbhanga, Sribhubanpur, Jhimermahul, Khamarbahal, Nialipali, Surda, Bhedabahal, Brahmanipali, Japanga and Lankahuda of 4 Tahsils viz. Hemgir, Lephripada, Tangarapali and Sunadargarh Sadar of Sundargarh district, where 175.993 acres of private land will be acquired for the proposed project.

The primary data collection methods included:

- i) Listing of a total of 70 displaced and 872 affected families was done out of which the survey of all 70 displaced families and 839 affected families could be done. The survey of the rest 33 affected families could not be done as the SIA study team could not locate or contact the households in spite of several attempts made.
- ii) Additionally, 266 non-affected households were interviewed for a comparative analysis of the social impact of the project.
- iii) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with the men and women of project-affected villages were conducted.
- iv) Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) like Social & Resource Mapping, Chapati Diagram, and Seasonality Calendar were carried out in the project-affected villages.

Various secondary data viz. land schedule, Record of Right (RoR), Census-2011 data, etc. were collected and analyzed in the report.

### **SIA Study Findings**

Identification of the displaced and affected families: The SIA study covered a total of 70 displaced and 839 affected families, which amounts to 171 separate displaced families (i.e. 70 displaced families and 101 extended families) and 2119 separate affected families (i.e. 839 affected families and 1280 extended families). Majority of the displaced and affected families were the RoR holders of their homestead and agricultural lands, residing and cultivating the same for generations.

Classifications of displaced and affected families: The 171 separate displaced families and 2119 separate affected families enumerated in the survey comprised of 136 (79.5 percent) and 1583 (74.7 percent) Major Sons above 18 years of age, 18 (10.5 percent) and 271 (17.7 percent) Major Unmarried Daughters above 18 years of age, 11 (6.4 percent) and 181 (8.5 percent) Widows, 4 (2.3 percent) and 52 (2.4 percent) women with RoR holder/legal heir, 2 (1.1 percent) and 8 (0.3 percent) Divorcees/Destitutes respectively. None of the separate displaced families was Orphan and only 4 (0.1 percent) separate affected families were reported as Orphans.



Only 20 percent (n=38) and 25 percent (n=536) of the separate displaced and affected families comprises of females.

Acquisition of private lands: Adding the homestead and agriculture land, the 70 displaced and 839 affected families will lose a total 176.423 acres of land out of the total 3168.43 acres of land possessed by them, which means only 5.56 percent of the total land possessed by the displaced and affected families will be acquired under the project.

According to the land loss intensity of the 70 displaced family calculated, as many as 44 (62.9 percent) displaced families are 'not falling under any category and losing only encroached homestead land', followed by 18 (25.7%) families losing 'agricultural land and homestead land'. Also 5 (7.1%) of the displaced families will 'lose agricultural land in part and homestead land', whereas the remaining i.e. 3 (4.3 percent) families will 'lose more than 2/3rd of their agricultural land and homestead land'.

The land loss intensity of the 839 affected families depicts that maximum numbers of affected families i.e. 740 families (88.3%) will only 'lose agricultural land in part, but not homestead land', followed by 32 families (3.8%) families 'losing agriculture land and homestead land in part'. Also the same numbers of families i.e. 32 families (3.8%) will 'lose more than 1/3rd of the agricultural land but not homestead land' and 19 families (2.3 percent) are 'not falling under any category and only losing encroached land'. Only 11 families (1.3 percent) will only 'lose homestead land in part, but not the agricultural land'. The affected families who are likely to lose 'more than 1/3 of agricultural land and homestead land in part', 'more than 1/3rd of the homestead land and agriculture land' and more than 2/3rd of the

agriculture land but not homestead land' each were calculated as 1 (0.1 percent) family.

Although a negligible percentage of lands owned by the displaced and affected families will be acquired, it may cause food insecurity and reduction in the economic status of the certain number of families. Those families living in the borderline above the poverty level might actually get pushed down below the poverty level. The BPL families may face further impoverishment risks.

Acquisition of other assets: More than one-third i.e. 28 (20.0 percent) of the displaced families and 370 (44.1 percent) affected families reported that they would lose a total of 535 trees (151 fruit bearing and 384 non-fruit bearing trees) and 4551 trees (1015 fruit bearing and 3536 non-fruit bearing trees) respectively, as a result of acquisition of their lands.

Thirteen (18.5%) out of 70 displaced families as compared to a little higher proportion of 166 (18.8%) out of the 839 affected families collected and marketed the produces from the trees owned by them. The average income earned by the displaced and affected families from trees owned by them was Rs.4,792/- and Rs.6,276/- per family during last year respectively, which added to their overall family income and supplemented their family livelihoods.

So, trees also have emerged as an important source to supplement not only income but also nutritional requirement of the displaced and affected families. A large number of the displaced and affected families will be losing a variety of trees.

Acquisition of forest resources: The project requires acquiring following other type of land areas: 52.89 acres of Revenue forest land and 11.80 acres of reserve forest land.



A quite good number of displaced families i.e. 21.4 percent (15 out of 70) and affected families i.e. 169 (20.1%) were engaged in the collection and selling of forest produces in the last year preceding the survey.

Following different types of forest produces were collected and sold in the market viz. Mahula, Karadi, Tola, Kendu, Kendu leaf, Chara, Mango, etc. by the displaced, affected and non-affected families.

As mentioned already, a good percentage of displaced and affected families earn a part of their livelihood and income by selling Non-Timber Forest Produces (NTFPs). The study also has provided evidence on the productive engagement of the women of these families gets from forest resources. The majority of the women were found to be engaged in the collection and selling different types of forest products.

Educational Level and Skill Training: The overall rate of those who were illiterates, including those who can only affix their signatures, was found to be 12.6 percent and 11.1 percent for displaced and affected families, where the number of women was much higher than men.

The percentage of illiterates among the females (74.1%) was two and half times higher than the male (25.9%) displaced family members, and the same figures stood as (81.4%) and (18.6%) for affected family members.

Only 1.2 percent (n=4) of the displaced family members and 2.9 percent (n=114) of the affected family members had attended some technical training.

So, quite a good percentage of the displaced and affected family members are pretty much

vulnerable due to lack or absence of any formal education. This kind of vulnerability is much worse among the women than the men.

Non-affected families: Similar to affected families, the non-affected families also depend on the common property resources like forests and depend on the land-holders for cultivation and farm-based wage earning. While owners of the agricultural lands are entitled for compensation when their lands are acquired, those who are earning wages as agricultural labourers, yet another category of affected population is not compensated for the loss of livelihood.

Vulnerable groups: Three percent (11) and 0.6 percent (2) of the displaced family members are widows and divorcees respectively. Similarly, 4.4 percent (181), 0.3 percent (11) and 0.1 percent (1) affected family members are widows, divorcees and destitute members respectively. Ten out of 70 (14.3%) displaced families and 195 (23.2%) affected families are headed by females. As many as 37 (10.2 percent) and 608 (14.9 percent) displaced and affected family members are aged members of 60 or above 60 years of age. The percentage of the aged people in the displaced and affected families is found to be higher than that of the Odisha State (9.3%) and the country (8.0%) (Source: Census 2011), which is an indication of better life expectancy enjoyed by both the types of aforesaid family members. So, one in every nine displaced families and six affected family members is found to be an elderly person, thus, greater sensitivity, care and attention are required from the project authorities for their rehabilitations.

One of the critical assessments of any R&R policy is that it excludes women to a large extent.

More than one-tenth of the displaced as well as affected persons are above the age of 60 years.





Old persons, who are above the age of 60 years, are the ones who are almost certain to nominate another younger member of the family for employment and hence in need of social security support.

Experiences in other projects have shown adequate evidences as to how the aged are left in the lurch to fend for themselves once the next generation receives rehabilitation assistance and hence susceptible to high vulnerability.

Tribal Communities: Majority 41.4 percent (n=29) displaced families and 36.1 percent (n=303) of the affected families are Scheduled Tribes (STs). Tribal communities are yet another category of vulnerable population, requiring special attention from the project proponents for their rehabilitation.

Community infrastructures: The displaced and affected villages lack irrigation sources, safe drinking water sources, etc. Environmental pollution was informed as one of the key negative impacts of the proposed project, followed by increase in crime in the area. The project villages lack proper healthcare and higher educational facilities. The project will also affect the social, cultural, religious and other structures of the project area.

Facilities for provision of safe drinking water and water for other purposes is extremely critical for all families who are staying in the affected villages. Health and educational facilities are other critical requirements of the area. Environment pollution due to running of large number of vehicles is another major concern raised by the people. To lessen the negative impact of the project, the affected school buildings, medical boundary walls, religious and social structures should be rebuilt and surveyed by the project proponent.

### **Social Impact Management or Mitigation Plan: Recommendations**

- The displacement and acquisition of land can be psychologically a traumatic event. This requires lot of empathy while handling the process of land acquisition.
- The displaced families' social and economical status will affect greatly due to the land acquisition; therefore necessary steps should be taken to minimize the adversity of the land acquisition by providing them houses in a likely environment with all the basic amenities.
- Steps also should be taken to restore and rehabilitate their livelihood and income source.
- The gender gap in the eligible separate families can to some extent be bridged by incorporating certain activities in the SIMP targeted at the women members of the affected families.
- During the transition period, there is bound to be a drastic reduction in the economic status. Care must be taken to manage effectively this transition in order to prevent further impoverishment.
- One of the impoverishment risks due to the land acquisition being increased food insecurity, adequate measures should be taken to see to it that those who possess the ration card have regular access to fair price shops. In addition, dovetailing with food-security related Govt. schemes, grain banks, etc. are some of the measures, which can be considered.

- A more judicious way to compensate for trees would be to take into consideration the possible loss of a stream of income from such trees in their life span. In many displaced and affected villages, the locals have expressed time and again the negative impact of the recent mining and industrial activities on the environment in general and on land productivity in particular. Even the land, trees and other productive resources have yielded much less when compared to the past. The mining and industrial activities have certainly taken a toll on the quality as well as quantity of ground water, soil fertility, ecology, climate, and other natural elements necessary for production. This is a macro issue, which must be addressed either individually or collectively by all the project proponents in the region as a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative.
- That forests play a predominant role in the socio-economic cultural lives of people, is a well known fact. This study provides empirical evidence corroborating the same. The impoverishment risks particularly among the tribal communities, due to the acquisition of this important common property resource need to be under-scored. Therefore, attempts should be made, as a part of the rehabilitation, to provide training and help the families to upgrade their skills. Efforts to market the products would also go a long way in enhancing their income levels. Efforts should be also made for plantation and creation of forest areas near the affected area.
- Illiteracy enhances the vulnerability of these persons by getting disqualified for employment in the organization. Therefore, in consultation with them, there is possibility of assisting them, more so the women, in terms of upgrading their existing skills, supporting them to enhance their productivity and income levels.
- Those boys and girls in the group of above 5 up to 18 years, who should be receiving education from primary to the Matriculation level, is the target group for making them beneficiaries by providing them quality education, under the umbrella of CSR initiatives.
- This is a potential group for skill building to enhance their employability in the near future. Preferences should be given to these young men and women in providing suitable employment in the project. Besides, attempts can be made to explore the possibility of finding placement for them in any of the industries or ancillary units in the vicinity.
- It is encouraging to find that in this part of the state, a number of girl children are receiving education on par with boys. Girls/women must be given equal opportunity in terms of training for up-gradation of skills, employment and for economic rehabilitation.
- Attempts must be made to engage the most economically productive age group by providing self-employment and other livelihood opportunities, after due consultation with them. It is equally important to enhance the employability of the affected persons through up-gradation of their skill levels.
- Due to land acquisition, there is going to be a major shift in the occupational pattern away from agriculture. This calls for meticulous planning in order to manage this shift, with proper and continuous escorting and handholding.



- The choice of affected families on rehabilitation assistance is heavily tilted towards cash assistance or job in the project. This requires a lot of discussion, consultation and counseling to convince the families regarding the benefits of other rehabilitation options e.g. undertaking business.
- In consultation with those approaching 40 years or above, there is possibility of assisting them in terms of upgrading their existing skills, supporting them to enhance their productivity and income levels. Attempts must be made to rehabilitate them economically by providing employment opportunities that fit well with their skills, experience and interests.
- Attempts should be made not to increase expectations and aspirations about jobs. Owing to a number of mining and industrial projects coming up in the district, the demand for direct and indirect employment is likely to get a boost. It is important to prepare persons to meet this demand. This is achieved through training on various vocational trades.
- Efforts should be made to provide various levels of technical training, depending on the need, qualification, ability and the willingness, so that the people get more equipped to become employable.
- The project proponents can take efforts to place their trainees in ancillary units and various other agencies.
- Along with the technical training, training on entrepreneurship, along with behavioural inputs such as achievement-motivation should be imparted to enhance self-employment opportunities.
- While planning for livelihood creation and restoration, it is important to identify from among the dependents, men and women, who can be gainfully employed or self-employed and include them as beneficiaries in various income-generating schemes.
- Organizing women through formation of self-help groups is essential. Various income generating manufacturing and service-oriented activities can be initiated among the women, with adequate support in terms of creating strong backward and forward linkages. As an important segment of human resources, they too need to be gainfully self-employed.
- Promotion of small and micro enterprises is the key towards achieving sustainability of gainful livelihood activities. Continuous and concerted efforts are required in order to make them sustainable so that ultimately, the people from the displaced and affected communities take care of their livelihoods on their own in future.
- Dovetailing the benefits, such as old age pension, widow pension, and other social welfare benefits is important to see to it that the risks and vulnerability of the people belonging to very vulnerable segments of the society are addressed.
- The gender gap in providing rehabilitation assistance can to some extent be bridged by incorporating certain activities in the SIMP action plan targeted at the displaced and affected women family members.
- Appropriate provisions and special attention may be given in the SIMP for the rehabilitation and





resettlement of the displaced and affected families, which belonged to tribal communities.

- Efforts must be made not only to create adequate water sources, but also for the maintenance and upkeep of the water sources created in the project villages.
- Attempts must be taken to provide better facilities for education and health care. Health care delivery through the ICDS schemes, which has gained acceptance by the community, should be strengthened. Along with it, better diagnostic and treatment facilities must be provided.
- Attempts can be made to create community - owned and community - managed forestry programmes, near the project areas.
- Along with the creation of infrastructure, every year funds should be allocated for maintaining them.

### **Conclusion**

To conclude, the 70 displaced will lose their entire homestead land and houses due to the project, while 839 affected families will lose agricultural lands and only a very few families will also lose homestead lands. Some of the displaced families

are non-title holders and have built their houses on encroached lands, so they should also be resettled by the project proponent in order to minimize the adverse effect of land acquisition on them. The study findings also reflect that the proposed project would not majorly affect the livelihood and the socio-economic condition of displaced and affected families. Land in these villages will be acquired for the construction of 4-lane road. In order to overcome the adverse effects of the land acquisition on the displaced and affected villagers and enhance their income earning skills and employability, it is necessary that the authorities should organize various vocational skill development training programmes like ITI, Diploma, Computer, Driving, Tailoring, etc. for the villagers. Specifically for the women, and those men having low education, it is necessary to enhance their livelihood skills by providing them training in agriculture and allied activities. Apart from these, it is also required to generate awareness among them on education, health, sanitation, hygiene and tree plantation. If all the above measures are taken by the project authorities, there is a possibility that the income of the displaced and affected families will increase on a continuous basis.

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## Chapter - I

# 1. Background & Objectives of the Study

## 1.1 Introduction

While, during the last one decade, India has made reasonable improvements in various economic sectors of the country, studies reveal that infrastructures, which give the base for the growth of any economy, is required to be strengthened. In brief, if India aims to be an economic powerhouse in the world, it is apparent that the country has to focus on the development of its economic infrastructures like power, road, housing, railways, telecom, agriculture, industrial & mining infrastructures, etc.

Road is one of the key infrastructures essential for the economic growth and development of the country. But, the current road system in India grossly lags in fulfilling the industrial, agricultural, institutional and domestic requirements of the country. Odisha, one of the backward states of India, also lacks adequate road networks to cater to the development requirements of the State. Although the State is counted as one of the richest states in terms of its mineral and other natural resource base, poverty-wise Odisha ranks (calculated according to the percentage of people below poverty-line and is based on MRP-consumption) 23<sup>rd</sup> among the 28 states of the country<sup>1</sup>, which is a paradox. Lack of road infrastructures is one of the deterring factors against the economic developments of the people in the State.

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013, the total road length of Odisha was 2.78 lakh km, which is 5.3 percent of the total road length of the country (the total road length of India was 52.32 lakh km). The average road density of India was 1.59 km per square km compared to 1.78 km per square km of Odisha. Further, in comparison to India (4.3 km), the average road length per 1000 persons was relatively higher in Odisha (6.6 km)<sup>2</sup>. Although, the road networks of Odisha were slightly better than India, rural roads had the largest share (76.9%) in the road network of the State. Project Roads (9.1%), Urban Roads (6.8%), other Public Works Department (PWD) Roads (4.3%), National Highways (NHs) (1.6%) and State Highways (SHs) (1.3%) accounted for negligible percentages of road networks in the State<sup>3</sup>.

Therefore, developing road infrastructures (more specifically, the project roads, urban roads, State and National Highways) is highly essential to not only cater to the mining and industrial requirements, but also meet the domestic needs of the people in the State. However, the development of road infrastructures involves huge construction activities and requires acquisition of public and / or private lands. Due to acquisition of lands, the very socio-economic and political fabric of the people in the project area gets

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<sup>1</sup>Annual report of Reserve Bank of India, Government of India. 2013. Retrieved April 20, 2014.

<sup>2</sup>Basic road statistics of India, Government of India, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, 2012-13

<sup>3</sup>Basic road statistics of India, Government of India, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, 2012-13.



disrupted and they have to face severe consequences in the form of loss of house, loss of livelihood, etc. Particularly in a state like Odisha, where more than three-fourth of the population eke out a living from the agriculture and other land-based activities, dispossession of people from their lands leads to multidimensional impoverishments of families viz. landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, loss of common lands and resources, increased health risks, and social disarticulation<sup>4</sup>.

In order to minimize the land acquisition-linked people's misery and increasing greater acceptance of such development initiatives, the Government of India has enacted Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR) in the year 2013. This new act has replaced all the existing policies of different state governments, including the Odisha Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) policy, 2006 enacted by the Government of Odisha.

## 1.2 Project Description

Odisha is a mineral rich state of the country. The potential mineral deposits such as Bauxite, Chromite and Manganese constitute up to 50% and 30% of the total deposit of the country. Besides the above large deposits, the coal is also available mainly in the western part of Odisha. The Basundhara Coal Field Area is situated in the western part of the Sundargarh district. District-wise Sundargarh is in the north-western part of Odisha. It is the largest open cast coal mine in India.

Thousands of trucks/dumpers are being used to carry the coal from mines to different industrial area of the district as well as to the neighbouring districts. The vehicles carrying coals from Basundhara Coal Field area use the Bankibahal – Duduka – Suruguda – Ujjalpur – Sundargarh Bypass Road (M.D.R – 29, M.D.R -27 & O.D.R. ) and ultimately take-up to their destination route either Rourkela or Jharsuguda side through (S.H. -10).

Located in the Sundargarh district of Odisha State, the coal corridor project envisages connecting the coal mines with the State Highway 10, adding a two-lane road through Bankibahal, Barpali and Duduka villages which would be exclusively for public use. The remaining two-lane would be meant for coal transportation only. Moreover, from Kalobahal to Bhedabahal, the road project would pass through non-habitable area. Coal-carrying heavy vehicles would ply through Kalobahal-Sundargarh stretch. This alignment would save a sizeable roadside population from dust and noise pollutions and also reduce the risk of accidents.

The Basundhara coalfield area, which is the largest open caste mine in India, is connected with the road from Dudka to Taparia Road (O.D.R), Sundergarh – Lephripara Road (MDR. -27), and MDR-29 Suruguda-Balichuanl Road were extensively used by the people residing in Tangarpali, Lephripara, Hemgiri Tehasil area of Sundergarh Sub-Division prior to emerging of the project. Now days these people are using same road for transportation/ communication purpose. The mixed traffic of the local public with cycle, motorcycle, four wheelers, etc. with around 6000 heavy vehicles (Coal loaded trucks/dumpers) regularly

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<sup>4</sup>Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) Model by Prof. Michael Cernea, 1996



causing fatal traffic accidents. Numbers of human lives has already lost due to over busy of this road. Blockage of road, damages to the vehicles is common phenomenon after any type of traffic accident occurring in this road. There are innumerable losses due to the blockage of the road for days by the public.

Keeping in view all the above aspects and to benefit around 1 lakh people in the area, the district administration has decided to construct a dedicated four-lane road from Bankibahal to Bhedabahal (expansion of two-lane road to four-lane road through Bankibahal, Barpali and Duduka villages, and newly construction of four-lane from Kalobahal to Bhedabahal) on the acquisition of 176.423 acres of private land, 111.063 acres of Govt land, 66.69 acres of forest land and 7.869 acres of coal-bearing land from the 20 villages of Hemgiri, Lephripada, Tangerangpali and Sundargarh Sadar in the Sundargarh district, which will ease the transportation of coals from Basundhara coalfield area to other parts of the country. The traffic census, which was conducted in April 2015, also observed that the road is quite eligible to be upgraded from two to four lanes as the Passenger Car Equivalent (PCU) of this road is much higher than the satisfactory criteria of 10,000.

This proposed four-lane road would take off from Bankibahal to Bhedabahal covering a total length of 30 km. The said coal corridor project envisages connecting the coal mines with the State Highway 10, adding a two-lane road through Bankibahal, Barpali and Duduka villages which would be exclusively for public use. The remaining two-lane would be meant for coal transportation only. Moreover, from Kalobahal to Bhedabahal, the road project would pass through non-habitable area. Coal-carrying heavy vehicles would ply through Kalobahal-Sundargarh stretch. This alignment would save a sizeable roadside population from dust and noise pollutions and also reduce the risk of accidents.

### **1.3 Benefits of the Project**

The benefits envisaged for this proposed four-lane road project are primarily two fold. Firstly, it will solve the problem of transporting coal from the Basundhara coalfield area to other parts of the country. Secondly, it will help the local residents for safe transportation and communication. The said road project will reduce the heavy traffic burden on the existing road and address the danger of fatal accidents. Since the road is the only mean of communication for the people of the above mentioned Tahasils to reach their district headquarters, health facilities, etc. the people of the 20 villages namely Barapali, Bandhapali, Duduka, Kalobahal, Sareikela, Sanbalichuan, Aunlabahal, Bijadini, Budelkani, Mahikani, Badbhanga, Sribhubanpur, Jhimermahul, Khamarbahal, Nialipali, Surda, Bhedabahal, Brahmanipali, Japanga and Lankahuda will get direct benefits as the road passes through these villages. It is estimated that this proposed four-lane road would directly or indirectly benefit more than 1lakh people residing in 286 villages located near the project area in their regular transportation needs.

### **1.4 Land Acquisition under the Project**

As per the estimation by the District Administration, the four-lane road projrct from Bankibahal to Bhedabahal road construction necessitates acquisition of 176.423 acres of private land, 111.063 acres of



Government land, 66.69 acres of forest land and 7.869 acres of coal bearing land from the above mentioned 20 villages in Sundargarh district. Although the proposed road passes through the 24 villages, private lands will be acquired from the above mentioned 20 villages.

The details about the number of Record of Right (RoR) holders losing lands, degree of land-loss intensity and its impact on the households are presented in the report.

## 1.5 Legal framework of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 109 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 (30 of 2013), the State Government has made the following rules for conducting Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The rules for SIA are enacted under Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in an Extraordinary issue of the Odisha Gazette No. 1480/N. dated 19th October, 2015 under the notification of the Government of Odisha in Revenue & Disaster Management Department No. 331, S.R.O No.95/2016, dated the 19<sup>th</sup> October, 2015.

### Section 6. State SIA Unit:

- (1) The State Government shall establish an independent organization (hereinafter referred to as the State SIA Unit), which shall be responsible for ensuring that the SIA study is conducted by such persons or bodies other than the Requiring Body as per the provisions of the Act.
- (2) The State SIA Unit shall undertake the following tasks, namely:-
  - (a) build and continuously expand a State Database of qualified SIA Resource Partners and Practitioners, which shall serve as network of individuals and institutions with the required skills and capacities to conduct SIA for land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement;
  - (b) respond immediately to the appropriate Government's request for SIA study to be conducted by preparing a project-specific Terms of Reference (hereinafter referred to as ToR);
  - (c) conduct training and capacity building programmes for the SIA team and make available manuals, tools, comparative case study reports and other materials required for the analysis;
  - (d) provide ongoing support and corrective action, as required during the SIA process;
  - (e) ensure that the transaction based, web-based workflow for SIA and Management Information System for land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement is maintained and that all relevant documents are disclosed as per the provisions of the Act;
  - (f) maintain catalogue of all SIA and associated primary material;
  - (g) continuously review, evaluate and strengthen the quality of SIAs and the capacities available to conduct them across the State; and
  - (h) form group of District Level Resource persons comprising of minimum twenty persons with experts.

(3)

(a) The Secretary or Commissioner Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall act as State Level Nodal Officer for facilitating State Level SIA unit for ensuring completion of SIA studies within the stipulated period.

(b) Additional District Magistrate shall act as District Level Nodal Officer to facilitate SIA teams for ensuring completion of SIA studies for each project within the stipulated period.

#### **Section 7. Preparation of project-specific Terms of Reference (ToR):**

(1) After receipt of proposal from the District Collector, the State SIA Unit shall,-

(a) prepare a detailed project-specific ToR for each proposal of land acquisition, listing all the activities that must be carried out indicating the appropriate team size, number of field teams and profile of the team members and stipulate the schedule and deadlines for key deliverables for the SIA as detailed in Form-B; and

(b) determine an estimated SIA fee based on the ToR with clear break-up of costs for each item or activity which shall be based on the parameters including area, type, location of project and number of affected families as specified by the State Government to be deposited by the Requiring Body.

(2) The Requiring Body shall deposit the estimated SIA fee along with ten percent of it towards administrative cost with the authority conducting SIA study in the Scheduled Bank account of the said authority under intimation to the Land Acquisition Collector and the State Government.

#### **Section 8. SIA notification:**

(1) The State Government, on receipt of intimation from the authority conducting SIA study regarding deposit of SIA fee, shall issue notification within thirty days from the date of such intimation for carrying out SIA study in Form- C for commencement of consultation and Social Impact Assessment study, which shall be published in the official Gazette.

(2) The notification shall be made available in Odia language in the office of Panchayat, Notified Area council, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tahasildar and shall also be published at some conspicuous places of every village or ward, as the case may be, in the affected area and in token of such service, signature of two persons shall be obtained and in case the area is uninhabited, such publication shall be made in the adjacent inhabited villages and shall be uploaded in the website of the State Government and the district concerned.

#### **Section 9. Social Impact Assessment study:**

(1) The SIA study shall be conducted in consultation with concerned Panchayat, Notified Area Council, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected areas, for the purpose of Section 4 followed by a public hearing in the affected areas to ascertain the views of the affected families which shall be recorded in writing.



(2) The Social Impact Assessment Report prepared by the Authority conducting the SIA study shall be submitted in Form-D to the State Government along with Social Impact Management Plan in Form-E listing the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact of the project on any specific component referred to in sub-section (5) of Section 4 within a period of six months from the date specified in the notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 4.

**Section 10. Selection of the SIA team:**

(1) The Authority conducting SIA study shall be responsible for selecting the SIA team for each project from the individuals and institutions registered or empanelled in the State database of qualified SIA Resource Partners and Practitioners.

(2) The Requiring Body shall, in no way, be involved in the appointment of the SIA team to carry out the SIA.

(3) The size and selection criteria for the SIA team shall be project-specific. The team size shall comprise of minimum five (5) and more members depending on the area, type and location of the project.

(4) The SIA team may be constituted by appointing individuals or an organization with experience in conducting SIA study or related field-based assessments and the team may include —

(a) A combination of independent practitioners, qualified social activists, academics, technical experts, who are not directly connected with the Requiring Body; and

(b) at least one woman member.

(5) A team leader shall be appointed from amongst the SIA team members to liaison with the Authority conducting SIA study, public representatives, Government functionaries and the Requiring Body throughout the assessment period.

(6) The Authority conducting SIA study shall have the right to change the team member and size of the team during the process of study.

(7) If at any stage, it is found that any team member or any member of his or her family directly or indirectly receives any benefit from the Requiring Body or any other stakeholder in the project, the said member shall be disqualified for the said project.

**Section 11. Process of conducting the Social Impact Assessment:**

(1) The authority conducting SIA study shall collect and analyze a range of quantitative and qualitative data, undertake detailed site visit, use participatory methods such as focused group discussions, participatory rural appraisal techniques and informant interviews in preparing the Social Impact Assessment report.



(2) A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all relevant land records and data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects shall be conducted by such authority and for the purpose, all relevant information or records shall be provided by the District Collector within fifteen days to such authority from the date of receipt of its written requisition.

(3) Based on the land assessment, land records and field verification, the SIA shall provide an accurate estimate of the number of affected families and the number of displaced families among them.

(4) A socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area shall be prepared, based on available data and statistics, field visits and consultations as per Form– F: Provided that where the land proposed to be acquired involves displacement of families, area for rehabilitation and resettlement of those families shall be identified in due consultation with those families and their representatives in the concerned local bodies and such identified resettlement sites shall be visited and a brief socio-economic profile of the site and its current resident population shall be indicated.

(5) Basing on the data collected in processes mentioned in the preceding sub-rule and in consultation with public representatives, the affected communities and key stakeholders, the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts associated with the proposed project the Key Impact Area shall be identified and assessed as per Form– G.

**Section 12. SIMP to include R&R Entitlement Matrix:**

Social Impact Management Plan shall, along with other ameliorative measures, provide detail Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlement Matrix of each of the enumerated affected and displaced families and details and Schedule of the area identified for resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced families.

**Section 13. SIMP to include Development Plan in case of acquisition in Scheduled Areas:**

(1) Where land proposed to be acquired comes under Scheduled Areas and involves displacement of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families, the Social Impact Management Plan shall contain a Development Plan prepared in accordance with the provisions under section 41 and in the formulation of such Development Plan, affected Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families, their representatives in the affected local bodies and the District Collector shall be consulted by the SIA.

(2) The Development Plan so prepared shall be discussed in the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas in accordance with the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.

(3) Based on the discussions and opinion generated in the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level, the District Collector shall review the Development Plan and modify it, if considered



necessary, by giving sufficient reasons and justifications and during the review of the Development Plan by the District Collector, the Requiring Body shall also be consulted after which, the Development Plan shall be placed before the Gram Sabha for consideration and consent to the proposed acquisition of land and the Development Plan so consented by the Gram Sabha shall become final, copy of which shall be made available by the District Collector to the State Government, the Department to which the project relates, the Department dealing with the subject matters relating to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development, Requiring Body and the Administrator, R and R.

(4) Where a Development Plan is prepared, such Development Plan shall be implemented by the Requiring Body at its own cost in consultation with the Gram Sabha, which shall conduct regular social audit of the execution of the Development Plan and its findings shall be sent to the Requiring Body, Administrator, R and R, District Collector, the State Government, Department to which the project relates and the Department dealing with the subject matter relating to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes' development for appropriate action.

#### **Section 14. Process for conducting public hearings:**

(1) Public hearings shall be held in the affected areas seeking feedback on the findings of SIA and to seek additional information and views, which shall be recorded and incorporated in the final report.

(2) Public hearings shall be conducted in each Gram Sabha or ward, as the case may be, in the affected area where more than twenty-five per centum of the members are directly or indirectly affected by the acquisition of the land.

(3) the notice indicating date, time and venue of the public hearing shall be published two weeks in advance in the same manner as laid- down in sub-rule (2) of rule 8.

(4) At least twenty-five per centum of adult members of the affected families in the Gram Sabha or Ward shall constitute the quorum for the meeting, provided that if in the first meeting of the Gram Sabha or Ward Sabha the quorum is not available then in subsequent meetings the quorum is not necessary.

(5) The draft SIA report and SIMP in the form of booklet shall be published in Odia language and given to the Panchayat, Notified Area Council, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and to the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tahasildar and the Requiring Body shall also be served with a copy of the draft SIA report and SIMP.

(6) The Authority conducting the SIA study shall facilitate the public hearing, which shall be organized by the district administration through the concerned Land Acquisition Collector and the Administrator, R & R.

(7) All the proceedings shall be held in Odia language to ensure that the participants understand and express their views.



(8) Representatives of the Requiring Body, concerned Sub Collector, Land Acquisition Officer, Administrator, R and R, Tahasildar and other officers as decided by the District Collector shall also attend the public hearing and address the questions and concerns raised by the affected parties.

(9) Public representatives, representatives of Non-Government Organizations and media as may be allowed by the District Collector shall also be invited to attend the public hearings.

(10) The proceedings of the public hearing shall be video recorded and transcribed accordingly, which shall be submitted along with the final SIA report and SIMP.

(11) Objections raised during public hearing shall be recorded and shall form part of the SIA report.

(12) After the conclusion of the public hearings, the entire feedback received and information gathered in the public meetings shall be analyzed and incorporated in the SIA report to be submitted to the authority conducting the SIA study.

(13) Consultation with the Gram Sabhas in the Scheduled Areas shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.

#### **Section 15. Publication of SIA Report and SIMP:**

The SIA Report and SIMP shall be prepared in Odia language and shall be published by way of uploading them in the website of the State Government and website of District concerned and shall be made available to the concerned Gram Panchayat, Notified Area Council, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and to the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tahasildar by the State SIA Unit and the notice of such publication shall also be affixed at some conspicuous places in the affected Village or Ward, as the case may be, in presence of two witnesses.

### **1.6 Need and Relevance of SIA of the Project**

The primary objective behind enacting the RFCTLARR act is to restore and improve the standard of living of the families affected under the development projects. Besides payment of compensation, the act makes it mandatory that the displaced and affected families should be provided assistance with the relocation, resettlement and rehabilitation.

So prior to the acquisition of lands under the four-lane road project from Bankibahal to Bhedabahal in Sundargarh District, it is required under the RFCTLARR act to conduct the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study. It would help to find out the likely social impact of land acquisition under the project and provide critical inputs for the planning of the relocation, resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected communities and develop SIMP. The SIA would also enable the project proponent to be fair in compensation and transparency in land acquisition. Thus, the survey of the displaced, affected and non-affected households is conducted under SIA to gather adequate empirical evidences to enable the project proponents anticipate, identify, and quantify the various impacts and impoverishment risks of acquisition of lands on the displaced and affected households.



## 1.7 Study Objectives

The objectives of the SIA are to:

- i) Assess whether the proposed land acquisition in those 20 villages serves public purpose.
- ii) Estimate the number of displaced and affected families, magnitude of loss of land and other assets based on the actual holdings of the families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced physically or occupationally due to the acquisition of the lands.
- iii) Assess the extent of the lands – public and private, houses settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
- iv) Examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for taking up of the proposed project.
- v) Find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project.
- vi) Study the social impacts of the project by covering displaced, affected and non-affected households as due to loss of common property resources (CPRs), socio-economic infrastructures, etc. and the impact of these on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project.
- vii) Suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through designing of a social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

## 1.8 Scope of Services

The scope of services under the assignment included:

- i) The team/organization shall collect and analyze a range of both quantitative and qualitative data, undertake detailed site visits, use participatory methods such as social mapping, focused group discussions (FGDs), participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques and informant interviews by canvassing of a structured interview schedule at the household level to prepare the social impact assessment report.
- ii) Involve and seek advice from the official functionaries of all affected Gram Panchayats and Municipalities relating to the conduct of the SIA.
- iii) A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all relevant land records and field data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects shall be conducted by the SIA organization. The assessment shall include the followings: a) area of impact under the proposed project, land to be acquired and the social, economic, cultural, environmental and other impacts of the project, b) quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project and whether it is the bare minimum requirement for the project, c) possible alternative sites and their feasibility, d) whether the land to be acquired is in scheduled area and it is demonstrable last resort, e) land if any already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use of each plot of land required for the project, f) the scope for use of any public, unutilized land and whether any of such land is under occupation, g) nature of the land, present use and classification of land and if it is an agricultural land,



its irrigation coverage and cropping pattern, h) impact of the land on food security of the displaced and affected families, i) size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, number of residential houses, and public and private infrastructure and assets, and j) land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years.

- iv) Accurate estimation of the number of affected families and displaced families based on land assessment, land records and field verification by following census enumeration methods for all affected families.
- v) Socio-economic and cultural profile of the displaced and affected area.
- vi) Basing upon data collected from the field and in consultation with the stakeholders, the SIA team/organization shall make identification and assessment of the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts of the project by using cost-benefit analysis method.
- vii) Preparation of a social impact management plan (SIMP) containing development plan for the affected ST and SC families, as the land to be acquired comes under the scheduled area and ameliorative measures to address the negative social impacts of the project identified in the course of SIA study.
- viii) The SIA must provide a comprehensive analysis of social costs and benefits to be accrued from the project and the impoverishment risk of the families losing land and getting displaced and the mitigation plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of such displaced and project affected families.
- ix) Preparation of draft SIA report and SIMP in the local language (Odia) and their distribution in all affected GPs and municipal offices prior to six weeks of public hearing.
- x) Organization of public hearings through the local administration and land requiring body to disseminate the main findings of the SIA in the affected areas in the local language and to seek feedback on findings, additional information and views for incorporating the same in the final SIA report.
- xi) Video recording and transcribing of the public hearings, which are to be submitted along with their analysis in the revised SIA report accordingly.

Apart from the survey of the displaced and affected households, the scope of the services included undertaking the survey of 5 percent of the non-loser households of land or houses in the aforesaid 20 villages, which was studied to find out its impact on non-affected families in the wake of loss of the aforesaid private land, public land and other common property resources.

The study also involved:

- i) Preparatory Work: Framing and printing of questionnaires/interview schedules; identification of villages, displaced and affected households and their land holdings out of which land is to be acquired for the four-lane road project from Bankibahal to Bhedabahal in Sundargarh district, training of Field Investigators and the like.
- ii) Census survey of land displaced and affected households and sample survey of non-affected households of the identified villages by following simple random sampling method, doing social mapping and conducting PRA and focus group discussions with people in the displaced and affected field area.
- iii) Scrutiny of filled in interview schedules and data entry.
- iv) Generation of tables, analysis of the field data and preparation of study report.

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## Chapter - II

# 2. Study Methods

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### 2.1 Study Design

The SIA study was carried out applying cross-sectional study design. Keeping the objectives and scope of the study into account, mixed method approach was adopted combining quantitative and qualitative research methods. The overall design and framework of the study was guided by the RFCTLARR act and was developed and executed under the technical guidance of the SIA unit.

### 2.2 Data Collection under the Study

The SIA study involved data collection from both primary and secondary sources. Details about the steps and methods of data collection are presented hereunder.

#### 2.2.1 Collection of Primary Data

##### 2.2.1.1 Study Sites

The study sites for SIA included 21 villages, namely Bankibahal, Barapali, Bandhapali, Duduka, Kalobahal, Sareikela, Sanbalichuan, Aunlabaha, Bijadini, Budelkani, Mahikani, Badbhanga, Sribhubanpur Tahsil, Jhimermahul, Khamarbahal, Nilalipali, Surda, Bhedabahal, Brahmanipali, Japanga and Lankahuda of 4 Tahsil's namely Hemgir, Lephripada, Tangarapali and Sundargarh Sadar in Sundargarh district, where 176.423 acres of private lands, 111.063 acres of Government land, 66.69 acres of forest land and 7.869 coal bearing area will be acquired for the proposed project. One out of these 21 villages i.e. Bankibahal is excluded from the study sites. The private lands required for this project in the Bankibahal village have already been acquired by MCLas it comes under the coal bearing area of Basundhara coalmines.

##### 2.2.1.2 Steps and Processes Involved in Data Collection

Data collection under the study involved the following steps and processes:

**Consultation and Inception Meeting with the SIA Unit:** After the signing of the contract between the SIA unit of NCDS and Movement for Urbanization team, the Movement for Urbanization study team had a detailed consultation with the head of the SIA unit on the steps and processes of undertaking the SIA. The activities and timeline under the study were finalized during this discussion, based on which a detailed action plan with the time-line to carry out the study was prepared and submitted to the SIA unit.



**Framing of the Study Tools and Finalization:** Soon after the preparation of the study plan, the following study instruments were prepared under the guidance of the SIA unit.

- i) Structured Interview Schedule for Socio-economic Survey of the Households in the Project Area
- ii) Public Consultations and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Guide
- iii) Village Tool for the Infrastructural Survey of the Project Area

The draft study tools were submitted to the SIA unit, which were modified and finalized based on the inputs and feedback of the SIA unit.

**Recruitment/Setting-up of the SIA Study team:** The study team comprising of the following personnel having prior experience of undertaking socio-economic and resettlement & rehabilitation studies were engaged for the data collection.

- ▶ Team Leader
- ▶ One Survey Coordinator
- ▶ Two Field Supervisors
- ▶ Four Field Investigators

Three female investigators were purposefully recruited in the study team who conducted the community and public consultations with the females in the project villages.

**Training and Orientation of the Study Team:** A two-day training cum orientation of the study team from May 22 to 24 2017 was conducted at the Movement for Urbanization office in Cuttack. The head of the SIA unit imparted the training to the study team on the objectives of SIA, scope of works, methodology and study tools.

**Site visit, consultation and information dissemination:** Soon after the training, the study team visited the project site and met the key stakeholders of the project e.g. Executive Engineer, *Sarapanchs*, Community Leaders and affected and non-affected families to build rapport with them and seek their assistance for undertaking the SIA in the project site. During the course of this initial visit to the project site, the study team visited all the 4 displaced and 20 affected villages and had preliminary interactions with the displaced and affected households regarding the SIA of the proposed road project in the area. The information regarding the date of starting the SIA study was communicated to these stakeholders including the displaced and affected families. The land schedule of the proposed project was collected from the Executive Engineer of the project.

**Listing of the displaced and affected families:** Based on the land schedule, all the families losing houses, homestead, agriculture land and other assets to the project in each of the project villages were listed and their place of residences were located for the household survey. After the list of displaced, affected and non-affected families was prepared, it was validated and finalized with the community leaders, *Sarapanchs*



and ward members. In total, 70 displaced families, 872 affected families and 266 non-affected families were listed for the survey. The highest numbers of i.e. 33 displaced families were listed in Aunlabahal village of Lephripada Tahsil, followed by 29 families in Barpali village, 7 families in Duduka village and the rest 1 families in sareikela of Hemgir Tahsil. Among the 872 affected families, highest 135 families were listed in Aunlabahal village, followed by 90 families in Sribhubanpur, 81 in Japanga, 81 in Khamarbahal, 81 in Surda, 69 in Duduka, 50 in Barpali, 49 Bhedabahal, 40 in Bijadihi, 35 in Budelkani, 34 in Brahmanipali, 31 in Kalobahal, 30 in Bandhapali, 21 in Badabhanga, 21 in Mahikani, 8 in Sribhubanpur, 3 in Sareikela and the rest each 1 family from Sanabalichuan and Lankahuda village respectively.(Table 1& 2).

**Household survey of the displaced and affected families:** As per the list, census survey of the displaced and affected families was carried out using a structured household socio-economic survey tool. Out of the 70 displaced families and 872 affected families listed, all the 70 displaced families and 839 affected families could be covered under the survey of which the maximum i.e. The highest numbers of i.e. 33 displaced families were listed in Aunlabahal village of Lephripada Tahsil, followed by 29 families in Barpali village, and the rest 7 families in Duduka village of Hemgir Tahsil. Among the 839 affected families, highest 127 families were listed in Aunlabahal village, followed by 88 families in jhimirmahul, 80 in Japanga, 79 in Khamarbahal, 75 in Surda, 67 in Duduka, 47 in Bhedabahal, 43 in Barpali, 39 in Bijadihi, 35 in Budelkani, 32 in Brahmanipali, 31 in Kalobahal, 30 in Bandhapali, 21 in Badabhanga, 21 in Mahikani, 11 in Nialipali, 8 in Sribhubanpur, 3 in Sareikela, 1 in Sanabalichuan and the remaining 1 familiy in Lankahuda village respectively.The remaining 33 affected families could not be covered primarily because they were staying outside the project area at the time of survey, hence could not be located or contacted in spite of the effort made by the study team and also a few numbers of families refused the study team to take part in the survey. (Table 1& 2).

Table 1: Number of Displaced families covered under SIA							
		Displaced					
		Title Holder			Non-Title Holder		
Name of the Gram Panchayat	Name of the Village	No.of Displaced Family	No. of Displaced Families Surveyed	No. of Displaced Families could not be Surveyed	No.of Displaced Family	No. of Displaced Families Surveyed	No. of Displaced Families could not be Surveyed
Duduka	Barpali	0	0	0	29	29	0
	Sanbalichuan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Duduka	0	0	0	7	7	0
Laikera	Kalobahal	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sareikela	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Bandhapali	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jhurimal	Aunlabahal	25	25	0	8	8	0
Raidihi	Bijadihi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Badabhanga	Budelkani	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Badabhanga	0	0	0	0	0	0



**Table 1: Number of Displaced families covered under SIA**

		Displaced					
		Title Holder			Non-Title Holder		
Name of the Gram Panchayat	Name of the Village	No. of Displaced Family	No. of Displaced Families Surveyed	No. of Displaced Families could not be Surveyed	No. of Displaced Family	No. of Displaced Families Surveyed	No. of Displaced Families could not be Surveyed
	Mahikani	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sargipali	Sribhubanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nialipali	Jhimirmahul	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nialipali	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiripsira	Khamarbahal	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Surda	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhedabahal	Bhedabahal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lankahuda	Brahmanipali	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Japanga	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lankahuda	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 2: Number of Affected families covered under SIA**

		Affected					
		Title Holder Type			Non-Title Holder		
Name of the Gram Panchayat	Name of the Village	No. of Affected Families	No. of Affected Families Surveyed	No. of Affected Families could not be Surveyed	No. of Affected Families	No. of Affected Families Surveyed	No. of Affected Families could not be Surveyed
Duduka	Barpali	39	32	7	11	11	0
	Sanbalichuan	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Duduka	61	59	2	8	8	0
Laikera	Kalobahal	31	31	0	0	0	0
	Sareikela	3	3	0	0	0	0
	Bandhapali	30	30	0	0	0	0
Jhurimal	Aunlabahal	135	127	8	0	0	0
Raidihi	Bijadihi	40	39	1	0	0	0
Badabhanga	Budelkani	35	35	0	0	0	0
	Badabhanga	21	21	0	0	0	0
	Mahikani	21	21	0	0	0	0
Sargipali	Sribhubanpur	8	8	0	0	0	0
Nialipali	Jhimirmahul	90	88	2	0	0	0
	Nialipali	11	11	0	0	0	0
Kiripsira	Khamarbahal	81	79	2	0	0	0
	Surda	81	75	6	0	0	0
Bhedabahal	Bhedabahal	49	47	2	0	0	0



		Affected					
		Title Holder Type			Non-Title Holder		
Name of the Gram Panchayat	Name of the Village	No. of Affected Families	No. of Affected Families Surveyed	No. of Affected Families could not be Surveyed	No. of Affected Families	No. of Affected Families Surveyed	No. of Affected Families could not be Surveyed
Lankahuda	Brahmanipali	34	32	2	0	0	0
	Japanga	81	80	1	0	0	0
	Lankahuda	1	1	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>

**Exploration of extended families:** The genealogy of all the displaced and affected families was drawn during the household survey, which helped to know the family members and their relationships with each other. This exercise also helped to explore and identify the number and category of extended families there within each displaced and affected family e.g. Major Sons above 18 years of age, Major unmarried Daughters above 18 years of age, Widows, Orphans, Divorcee, Physically/Mentally challenged, married daughters having RoR and destitutes.

**Household survey of the non-loser households of lands or houses:** Apart from the survey of the 70 displaced and 839 affected families, 5 percent of the non-loser households of the lands or houses in the aforesaid 20 villages, which was studied to find out its impact on non-affected families in the wake of loss of the aforesaid private lands, public lands and other common property resources. A total of 266 non-loser households of lands or houses were covered under the SIA. The village-wise distribution of number of such families is presented in Table 3.

Name of the Gram Panchayat	Name of the Village	No. of Families
Duduka	Barpali	15
	Sanbalichuan	0
	Duduka	11
Laikera	Kalobahal	10
	Sareikela	10
	Bandhapali	10
Jhurimal	Aunlabahal	21
Raidihi	Bijadihi	13
Badabhanga	Budelkani	10
	Badabhanga	10
	Mahikani	10
Sargipali	Sribhubanpur	15
Nialipali	Jhimirmahul	10
	Nialipali	10



Table 3: Number of non-loser households of land or houses covered under SIA		
Name of the Gram Panchayat	Name of the Village	No. of Families
Kiripsira	Khamarbahal	11
	Surda	13
Bhedabahal	Bhedabahal	49
Lankahuda	Brahmanipali	10
	Japanga	13
	Lankahuda	15
	Total	266

**Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) of project villages:** Alongside the household survey, PRAs in all the 20 project villages were carried out. Following PRA techniques were applied.

a) Social & Resource Mapping:

Through this technique, the spatial data of the community were collected and analyzed by drawing maps or diagrams. The study team facilitated the community in such way that they themselves drew their own community map and also sketched various social and economic indicators in the same. Both Social Map and Resource Map were drawn jointly in one map. Legends or symbols were used to show various social and economic indicators in the map. The indicators that were sketched in the map included the places in the village where people lived and how many people lived, house type, caste structure, agriculture land, soil type, vegetation, road, school, drinking water, water facility for other uses, electricity, burial ground, other social infrastructures, etc.

**Figure 1 Focused Group Discussions (FGD) with Male Members at Bandhapali**



The indicators that were sketched in the map included the places in the village where people lived and how many people lived, house type, caste structure, agriculture land, soil type, vegetation, road, school, drinking water, water facility for other uses, electricity, burial ground, other social infrastructures, etc.

b) Seasonality Calendar: Gender disaggregated seasonality calendar of each project village was prepared to establish regular cycles or patterns of economic activities and occurrences within a community over 12 months. This map is important in determining e.g. cropping pattern, availability of forest produces, availability of labour or wage employment, etc.

c) Chapati Diagram: This technique helped to identify the institutions both within and outside the community on which people depended for availing various services. A circle was drawn for each institution and their distance from the community was mapped. This diagram triggered discussion with



the community about the advantages or problems they faced for availing different services from different institutions.

**Figure 2 Focused Group Discussions (FGD) with Female Members at Aunlabahal Village**



**Community and public consultations:**

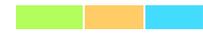
After the survey of the families was over, community and public consultations were held by conducting Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) with men and women separately in each of the affected villages. Information pertaining to the perception and awareness of people about the project, perceived benefits, perceived losses, general socio-economic status of the people in the villages etc. were collected. In each FGD, around 10 to 12 people

selected from different ages, social and economic groups participated and shared their views. A total of 38 FGDs (19 each with men and women) was conducted in the 19 project villages covered under the SIA (1 village namely Sanabalichuan was inhabited by the time of the survey).

**Infrastructure survey of the project area:** Apart from all the above exercises for data collection, existence of various social, cultural and general infrastructures in all the project villages were collected through a village infrastructural survey tool.

### 2.2.1.3 Tools & Techniques used for Data Collection

Table 4: Tools and Techniques used for primary datacollection	
Data Collection Techniques	Data Collection Tools
▶ Family Interview	▶ Structured Household Interview
▶ Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with men and women (separately) for community and public consultations	▶ Checklist for conducting FGD with men and women.
▶ Infrastructure survey of the project area	▶ Village infrastructure survey tool
▶ Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Social Mapping</li> <li>◆ Resource Mapping</li> <li>◆ Chapati Diagram</li> </ul>	▶ PRA guide





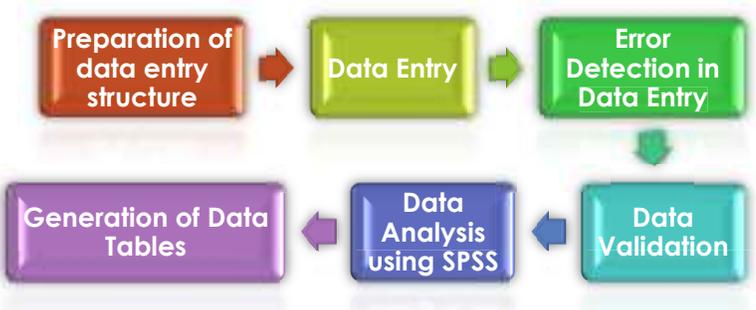
### 2.2.2 Collection of Secondary Data

The secondary data collected for the SIA study include:

- ▶ Records of Rights data from the Bhulekh website
- ▶ Land schedule
- ▶ List of Houses in the villages
- ▶ Voters' List
- ▶ Census data

### 2.3 Data Entry, Analysis and Report Preparation

Ethical protocols were followed throughout the data collection. Prior to any interview or FGD conducted, verbal informed consent was obtained from the respondents.



The data collected through different study tools was handled with utmost

care and was complied with ethical standards of confidentiality and stored securely in accordance with standard data protection practices. The quantitative data were entered in MS Excel, followed by logical and consistency checks performed by filtering and cleaning the database. The cleaned database was then exported to and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software. Qualitative data collected during the FGDs and PRA mapping were manually compiled and analyzed. Quantitative and qualitative data were triangulated, analyzed and interpreted in the report.

### 2.4 Limitations of the Study

The SIA study has the following two limitations, which are more related to the operationalization of the study plan.

- i) According to the RFCTLARR act, the SIA study is expected to conduct census survey of all the displaced families losing houses, homestead and agricultural lands and other assets and the affected families losing homestead and agricultural land, other assets to the project. But, few affected households could not be located or contacted within the time period of the survey, as they were not residing in the project villages at the time of the survey.
- ii) Since the SIA study is conducted before the land acquisition in the project, only the data on the likely impact on the families losing houses, homestead and agricultural land could be collected. Attribution of impact to the project was not possible at this baseline stage of data collection.

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## Chapter - III

# 3. Profile of the Project Areas/Villages

In this chapter, the brief profiles of the twenty (the rest one village i.e. Bankibahal was dropped out, as it was already displaced by MCL) villages, namely Barapali, Bandhapali, Duduka, Kalobahal, Sareikela, Sanbalichuan, Aunlabahal, Bijadihi, Budelkani, Mahikani, Badbhanga, Sribhubanpur, Jhimermahul, Khamarbahal, Nialipali, Surda, Bhedabahal, Brahmanipali, Japanga and Lankahuda, which are affected due to acquisition of lands under the project, are presented. The data collected through the PRA exercises and village infrastructure survey are compiled and presented here for each of the twenty villages separately.

### 3.1 Profile of Barapali Village

The village Barapali is located in Duduka Panchayat of Hemgir Block of Sundargarh district. The village is located at a distance of about 37 km from the Sundargarh district headquarters and 16 km from the Hemgir Block Headquarters. The village is approximately inhabited by 357 households, which has a total population of approximately 1563 (787 males and 776 females). The Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs) comprise 672 and 287 of the total population respectively. The other caste groups residing in the village are from Other Backward Class (OBC) and General Caste communities (Census of India, 2011).

#### 3.1.1 Social & Resource Map of Barapali Village

The social & resource map of Barapali village is presented in the next page.

#### 3.1.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in Barapali Village

- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 6.4km of length, which is comprised of 3 km of Pucca road, followed by 2 km of Kuccha road and 1.4km of semi-Pucca road.
- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of the survey, the village had the following water facilities used for drinking and other domestic uses.
  - 50 Dug Wells / Open Wells
  - 18 tube wells
  - 15 piped water facilities
  - 3 ponds and
  - 1 river

iii) Electricity: The village is connected with electricity.

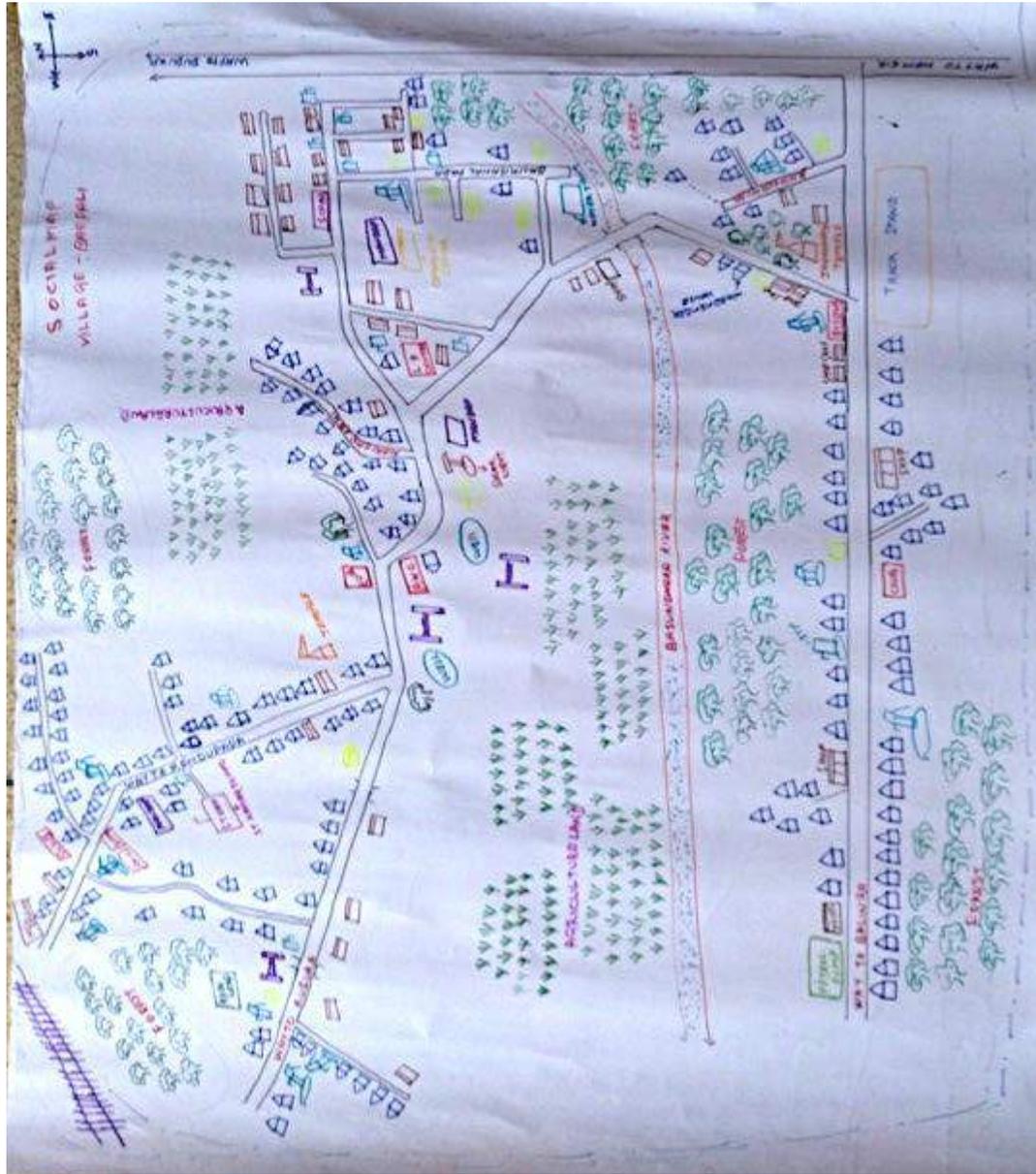
iv) Cremation ground: The village has its own burial ground

Resource Map of Barapali Village



Social Map of Barapali Village

- SYMBOL**
1. PUGER QUAR.
  2. MARKET QUAR.
  3. TALKING WELL.
  4. PASTORHOUSE.
  5. POST OFFICE.
  6. WATER TOWER.
  7. TEMPLE.
  8. FAMILY ORANGE.
  9. GOVT. OFFICE.
  10. POND.
  11. SHOP/NEAREST COURTES.
  12. ROAD.
  13. TREE.
  14. ZOO.
  15. MARKET.
  16. MACHINERY.
  17. ECONOMY.
  18. MARKET.
  19. MARKET.
  20. MARKET.
  21. CLUB.
  22. SPRING.
  23. COLLEGE.
  24. POND/POND.
  25. WELL.
  26. KENDU LEAF SALT CENTRE.
  27. ATM.
  28. HILL.
  29. FOREST.



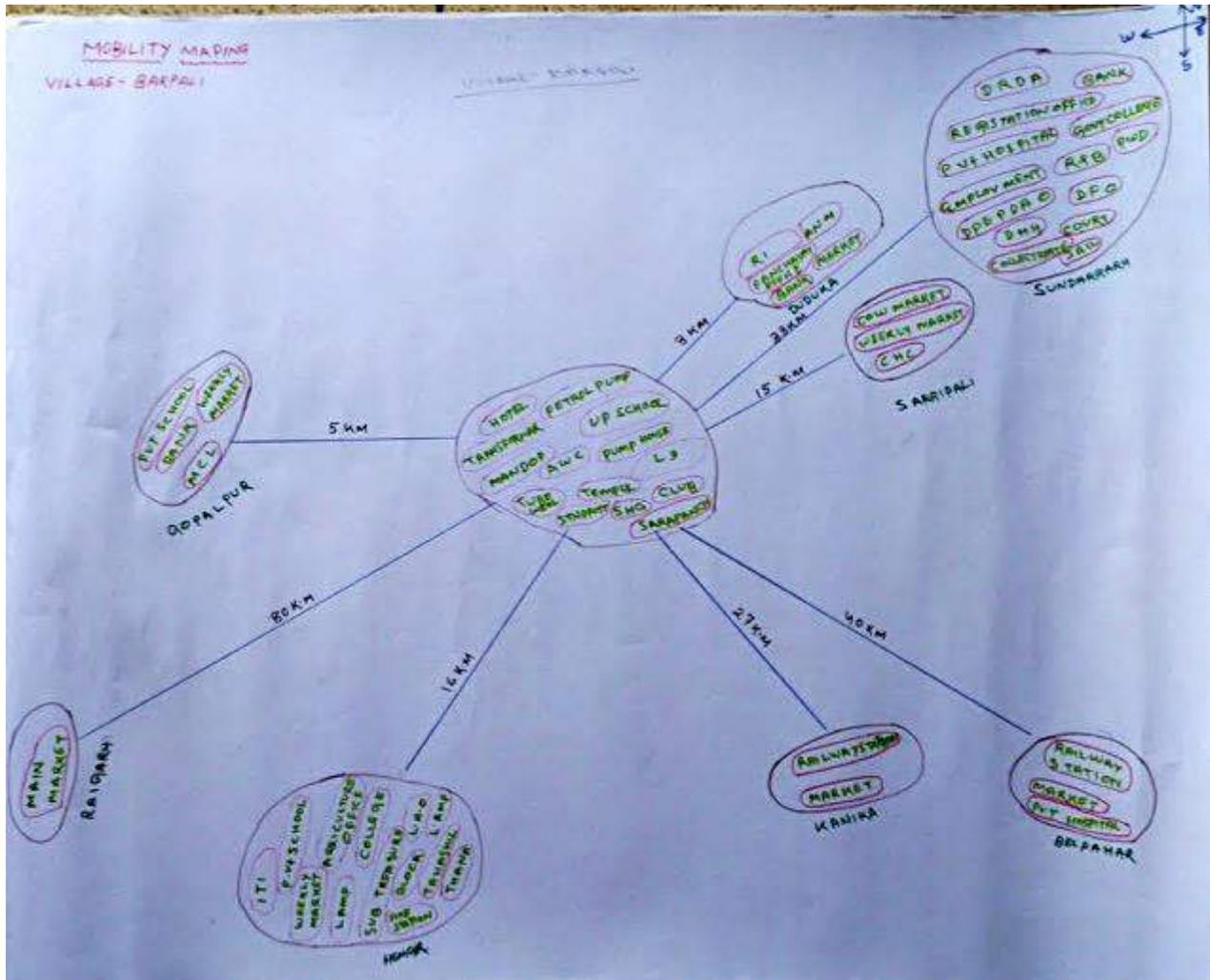
- 
- v) Market: There is market facility within the village. The Local Hat is located at a distance of 3 km from the village. The people of the village go to the Sargipali village located at a distance of 17 km from the village to access the cattle market.
  - vi) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 4 AWCs providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years.
  - vii) Community Hall: The village has a community hall facility for the people residing in the village.
  - viii) Panchayat office: The Panchayat office is located in Duduka, which is 3 km away from the village.
  - ix) Post office: The post office is located within the village.
  - x) Police Station: It is located at a distance of 5 km in Balinga.
  - xi) Banks: The people in the village access commercial banking facilities located in Duduka and access regional rural bank in the block headquarters - Hemgir. The credit cooperative society is located in Gopalpur, which is 10km away from the village.
  - xii) Schools and education centres: The village has one Primary and one Secondary school facility. High school and college education facilities are located in the Panchayat Headquarters - Dudka. For the technical education and for accessing special schools for disabled, the children of the village used to go to the district headquarters Sundargarh.
  - xiii) Health facilities:The people in the village visit health Sub-centre and Primary Health Centre (PHC) located at the Panchayat Headquarters – Dudka for availing health-care services. The Community Health Centre (CHC) is located at the block headquarters – Hemgiri; and the District Headquarter Hospital (DHH) and Sub-divisional Hospital (SDH) are located at Sundargarh. Private hospital/nursing homes and private clinics are located at the district headquarters – Sundargarh.
  - xiv) Veterinary centre:The people of the village access veterinary centre located at a distance of 5 km at Balinga.
  - xv) Fair Price Shops: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility is available in the village.
  - xvi) Shops: There are seven grocery shops and one hardware shop located in the village. Chemist and pharmacy facilities are located at a distance of 5 km at Balinga.
  - xvii) Service centres: Facilities like cycle, tractor and automobile repairing centers are located within the village. Flour mill is located at Garjanbahal village, which is 3 km away from the village.

xviii) Service providers: There are 2 households each of barbers, carpenters, blacksmiths and masons; one household each of goldsmith, tailor and washer-man; and 3 potter householdss providing services in the village.

xix) Land area: The village has a total of 2716.61 acres of land, out of which 586.09 acres of private land and 2130.52 acres of govt. land. The govt. land includes 1676.22 acres of abadi jogya anabadi land, 87.3 acres of abadi ajogya anabadi land, 343.92 acres of rakhit land, 22.46 acres sarbasadharan land and 0.62 acres jagiri land.

xx) Irrigation facilities: The village does not have irrigation facilities for cultivation.

### 3.1.3 Chapati Diagram of Barapali Village



### 3.1.4 Social and Cultural Infrastructures in Barapali Village

- i) Social Infrastructures/capitals: The village has following social infrastructures/capitals.
  - ▶ 2 Bhajan Mandalis
  - ▶ 7 Self Help Groups (SHGs)
  - ▶ 3 Caste Panchayats/elders' committees
  - ▶ 4 mothers' committees
  - ▶ 4 Jaanch committees
  - ▶ 2 School management committee
  - ▶ 1 Yuvak Mandals
  - ▶ 1 Village Panchayat
  - ▶ 1 Forest Protection Committee
- ii) Cultural Infrastructures: The cultural places in the village included 1 Temple and 1 Boundary Stone, except which no other cultural infrastructure existed in the village at the time of the survey.

## 3.2 Profile of Bandhapali Village

The village, namely Bandhapali is located in Laikera Panchayat of Hemgir Block of Sundargarh district at a distance of about 22 km from the Hemagir Block headquarters and 35 km from the Sundargarh district headquarters. It was informed that, people started living in this village around two century ago considering its fertile land for agricultural needs. There is a pond at the north end of the village and as per the village folklore the pond was excavated by gods, so the people then named this village after that pond as Bandhapali.

The village is approximately inhabited by 146 households, which has a total population of approximately 730. This village is consisted of 3 hamlets namely Bastipada, Mahadev Pada and Sarasmal Pada. Out of the total 146 households, majority numbers of the households i.e. 101 households, are Scheduled Tribe (ST) households, followed by 32 Other Backward Class (OBC) households and 13 Scheduled Caste (SC) households respectively.

### 3.2.1 Social & Resource Map of Bandhapali Village

The social & resource map of Bandhapali village is presented in the next page.

### 3.2.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in Bandhapali Village

- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 7 km length, which is comprised of 4 km Pucca road and 3 km semi-pucca road.
- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of survey, these following water sources were recorded in the village, which were used for drinking and other domestic uses by the village residents.

- 15 Dug Well / Open Well
- 13 tube wells
- 4 ponds
- 1 river
- 1 water tank and
- 1 creek

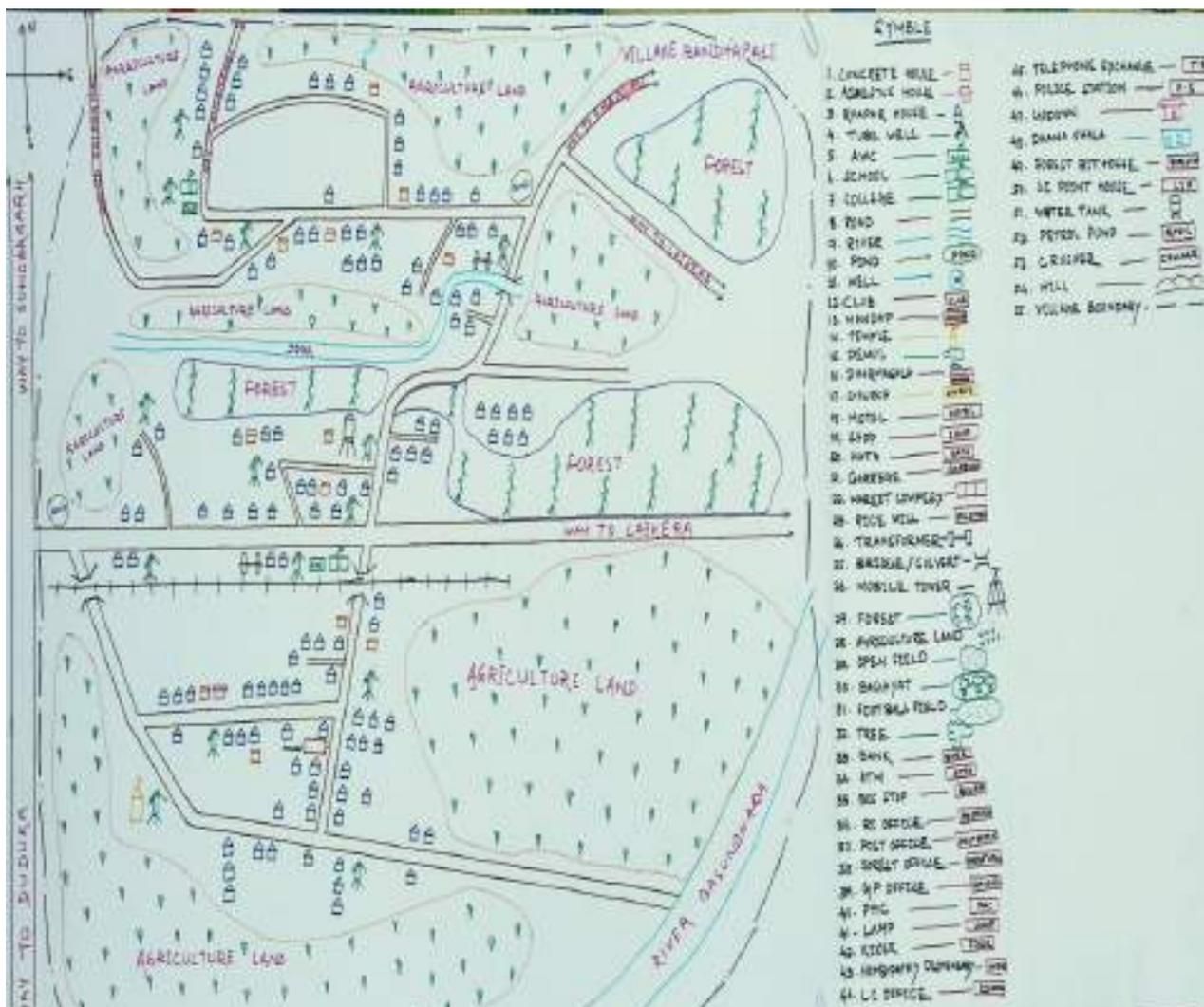
iii) Electricity: The village is connected with electricity.

iv) Local Hat: The nearest Local Hat of this village is at Laikera which is at 4 km distance.

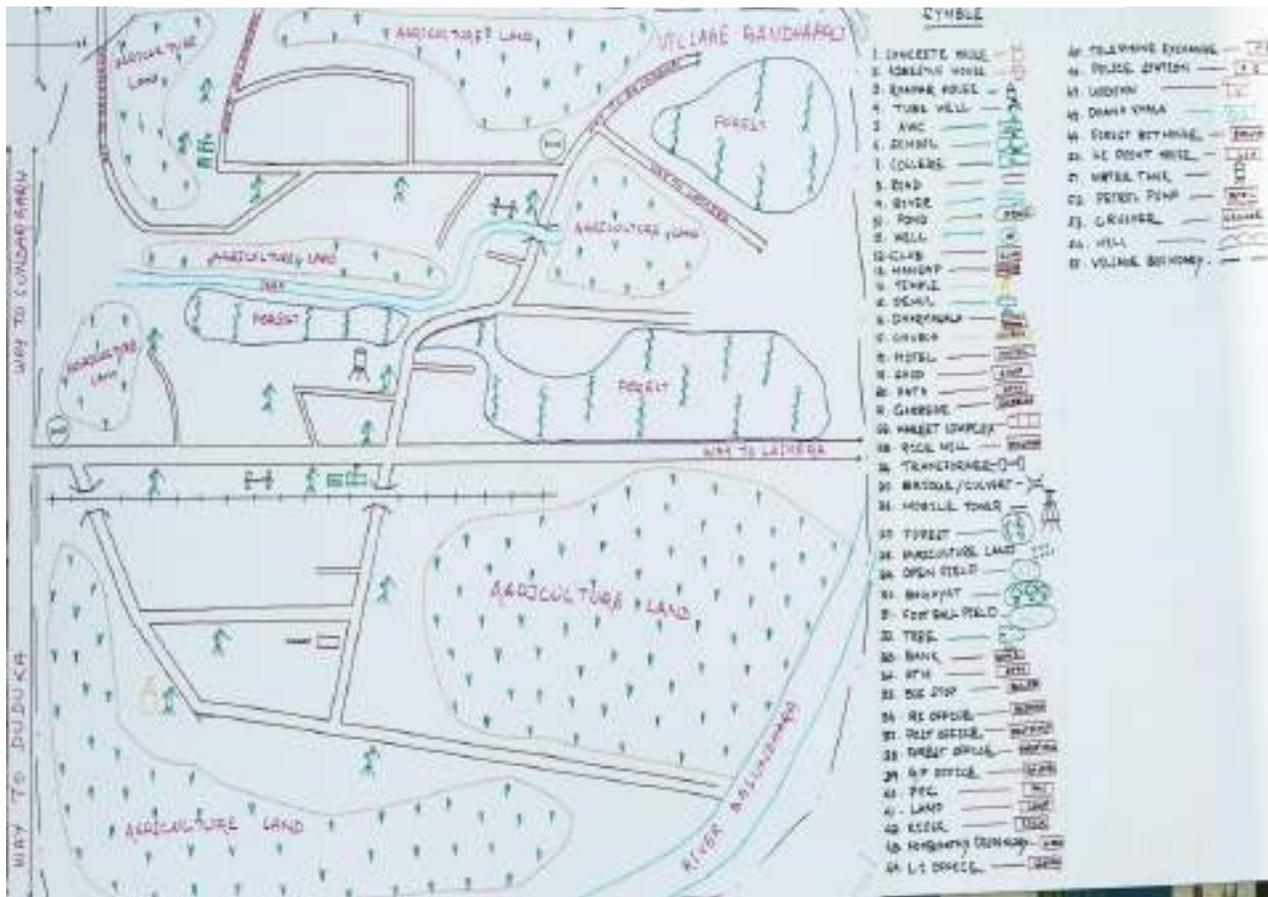
v) Market: The village does not have its own market and the village people mainly depend on Duduka market for all their marketing needs.

vi) Cattle Market: Saragipali cattle market is situated at a distance of 14 km from Bandhapali village.

### Social Map of Bandhapali Village



## Resource Map of Bandhapali Village



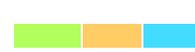
- vii) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 1 AWC providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years.
- viii) Community Hall: The village does not have any community hall facility for the people.
- ix) Post Office: Post office is located at a distance of 2 km from the village t Duduka.
- x) Banks: The People in the village access commercial as well as regional rural banking facility located at Duduka. The credit cooperative society is available in Hemgir, which is just 22 km far from the village.
- xi) Schools and education centres: Both the primary and middle school are located inside the Bandhapali village. The students of the village used to visit Duduka to pursue High school education and college education.

- xii) Health facilities: The People in the village used to visit the Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Community Health Centre (CHC) located at Laikera and Hemgir block headquarters respectively for availing health-care services. Apart from the PHC and CHC, the people also avail health-care services from the ANM/Sub-centre located at Duduka. The veterinary centre is also located at the Laikera panchayat headquarter.
- xiii) Service providers: There are 1 barber, 1 carpenter, 2 blacksmiths, 1 cobbler and 5 masons providing services in the village.
- xiv) Land area: Bandhapali village has a total of 1093.35 acres of land, out of which 437.94 acres of private land and 655.41 acres of govt. land. The govt. land includes 413.18 acres of abadi jogya anabadi land, 88.38 acres of abadi ajogya anabadi land, 137.94 acres of rakhit land, 14.38 acres of sarbasadharan land and 1.53 acres bebandabasta land.
- xv) Irrigation facilities: The village does not have irrigation facilities for cultivation.

### 3.2.3 Chapati Diagram of Bandhapali Village

The Chapati diagram of Bandhapali village is presented alongside the text here.





### 3.2.4 Social and Cultural Infrastructures in Bandhapali Village

i) Social Infrastructures/capitals: The village has the following social infrastructures/capitals.

- ▶ 4 Self Help Groups (SHGs)
- ▶ 1 Bhajan Mandal
- ▶ 4 Local quack doctors
- ▶ 3 Caste panhayats/committee of elders
- ▶ 1 Panchayat Committee
- ▶ 1 Forest Protection Committee
- ▶ 1 Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS)
- ▶ 1 Mothers Committee
- ▶ 1 Jaanch Committee and
- ▶ 1 School Management Committee

ii) Cultural Infrastructures: As cultural infrastructure, the village has only 1 temple, except that there was no other cultural infrastructure available in the village at the time of the survey.

## 3.3 Profile of Duduka Village

The village history says that people started inhabiting in this village around three century ago. Initially a few Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families started living on the bank of Basundhara river considering its fertile land for agricultural purpose and suitabale irrigation facility. Gradually other people also came to the village to live here. According to the village residents, the village got its name as Duduka from the Duduka tree which was there in the village during the initial phase of habitation.

The village Duduka is a Panchayat Headquarter and located in Hemgir Block of Sundargarh district. The village is located at a distance of about 33 km from the Sundargarh district headquarters and 19 km from the Hemgir Block Headquarters. The village is approximately inhabited by 231 households, which has a total population of approximately 959 during the time of the survey. Out of the total 959 population, the Other Backward Class (OBCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs) are recorded as 527, 381 and 45 respectively. The remaining 6 persons belong to General Caste.

The survey reveals that majority of the village residents are highly dependent on agriculture, as they earn their livelihood by doing farming, agricultural and non-agricultural labour works. Only a very few people in this village i.e. 20 persons are recorded as govt. service holders. Also some people stated that they earned their living by doing small scale business activities.

### 3.3.1 Social & Resource Map of Duduka Village

The social & resource map of Durubaga village is presented in the next page.



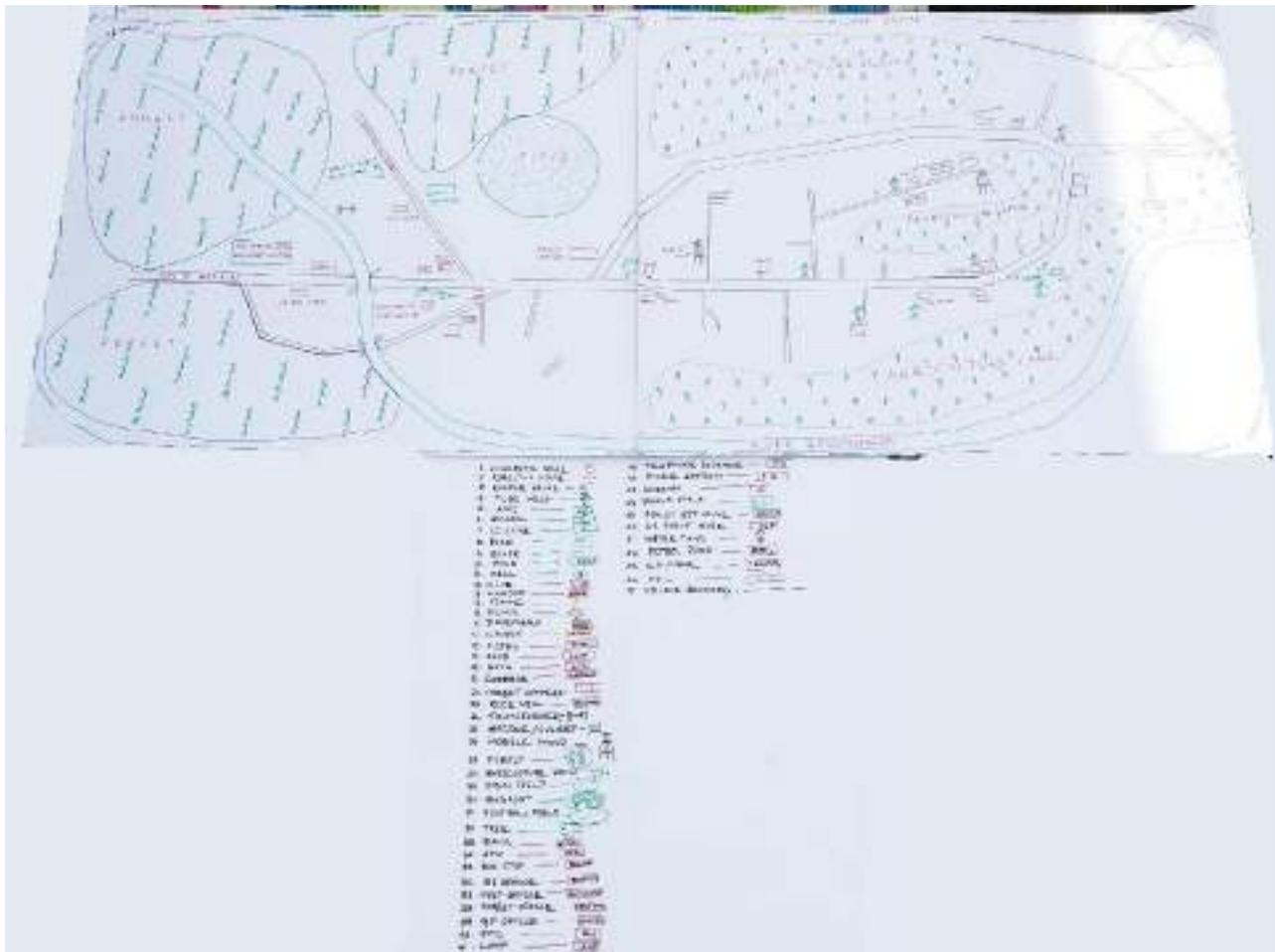
### 3.3.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in Duduka Village

- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 7.0 km length, which is comprised of 5.0 km Kaccha road followed by 2.0 km Pucca road.
- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of the survey, the village had the following water facilities used for drinking and other domestic uses.
  - 52 Dug Wells / Open Wells
  - 11 tube wells
  - 1 piped water facility
  - 1 river
  - 2 ponds
  - 1 creek
  - 1 water tank

**Social Map of Duduka Village**



## Resource Map of Duduka Village

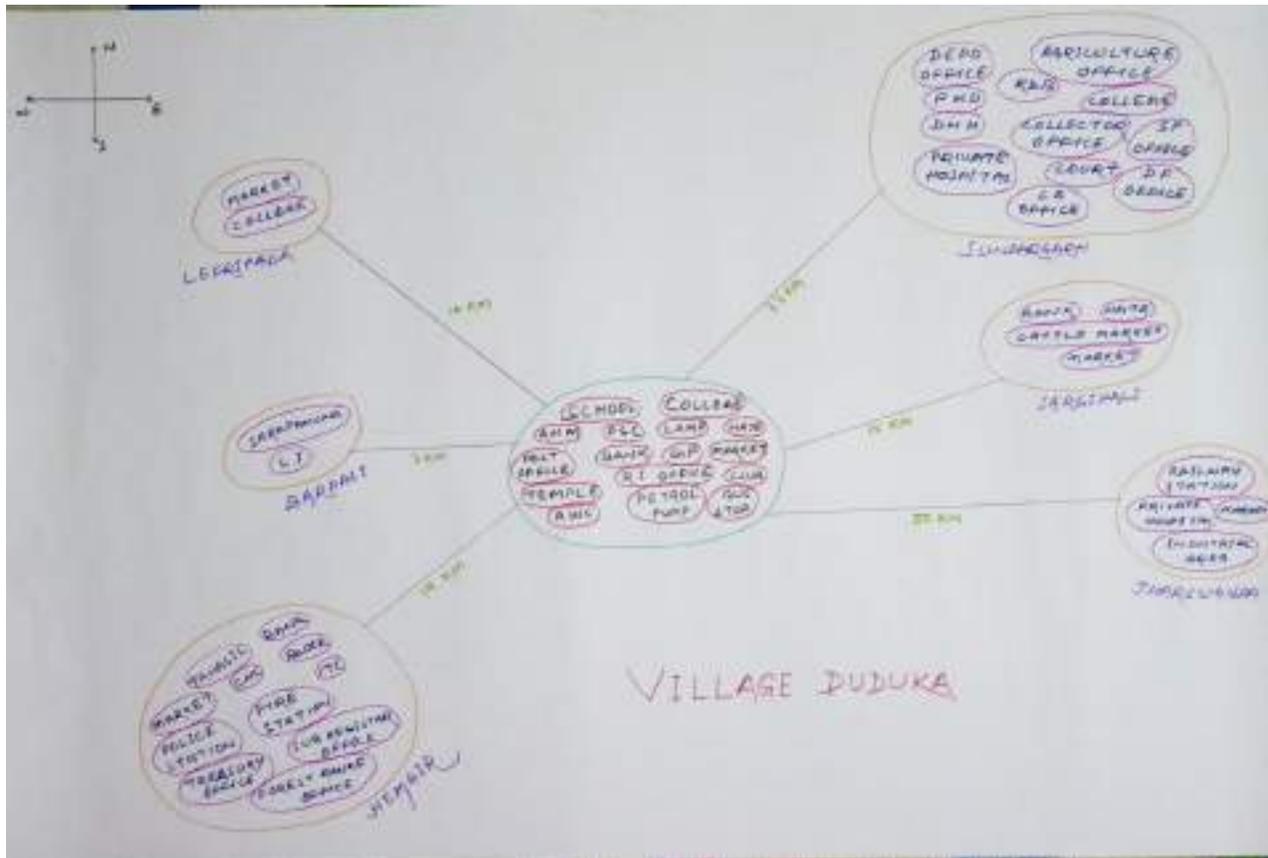


- iii) Electricity: The village is connected with electricity.
- iv) Cremation ground: The village has its own burial ground.
- v) Market: The Local Hat as well as the market is located in the village. Sargipali is the nearest cattle market, which is 15 km far from the village.
- vi) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 1 AWC providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years.
- vii) Community Hall: The village has a community hall for the people residing in the village.

- 
- viii) Panchayat office: Being the Panchayat headquarter, Panchayat Office is located at Duduka.
  - ix) Post office: The postal services are provided to the village people by a post office, located in the village.
  - x) Police Station: Hemgir Police station is the nearest police station for Duduka village.
  - xi) Banks: One Commercial bank as well as Rural Regional Bank's banking services are available in Duduka village.
  - xii) Schools and education centres: The village has one Primary, one middle school and one high school facility. Technical education and college education facilities are located at the Block Headquarters - Hemgir.
  - xiii) Health facilities: The village has one Primary Health Centre and ANM/ Sub Centre within the village. People also used to visit Community Health Centre (CHC) and District Headquarter Hospital (DHH) located at Hemgiri and Sundargarh respectively. Apart from these above mentioned health care facilities, Duduka village people also visit to the various private health care units located at Sundargarh district headquarters to seek medical facilities.
  - xiv) Veterinary centre: There is a veterinary centre located in Barlipali which is 5 km away from the village.
  - xv) Fair Price Shops: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility is available in the village.
  - xvi) Shops: 10 grocery shops, 1 Chemist and Pharmacy store and also one Hardware/cement /construction material shops are available within the village.
  - xvii) Service centres:Facilities like flour mill, cycle and automobile repairing centres are located in the village and tractor repairing centre is located at Bankibahal, which is 7 km away from the village.
  - xviii) Service providers: There are 10 tailors, 2 barbers, 1 each of blacksmith, goldsmith and cobbler providing their services in the village. The villagers depend on Aunlabahal and Balinga to avail the services of washer man and potter respectively.
  - xix) Internet Cafe: One internet café is also located in the village.
  - xx) Land area: Duduka village has a total of 1533.33 acres of land, out of which 306.16 acres of private land and 1227.17 acres of govt.land. The govt. land includes 788.03 acres of abadi jogya anabadi land, 102.24 acres of abadi ajogya anabadi land, 323.74 acres of rakhit land, 10.29 acres of sarbasadharan land, and 2.87 acres of jagiri land.

xxi) Irrigation facilities: The village does not have any irrigation facilities for cultivation.

### 3.3.3 Chapati Diagram of Duduka Village



### 3.3.4 Social and Cultural Infrastructures in Duduka Village

- i) Social Infrastructures/capitals: The village had following social infrastructures/capitals.
- ▶ 1 Trading Spot
  - ▶ 3 Self Help Groups (SHGs)
  - ▶ 1 Village Panchayat
  - ▶ 1 Forest Protection Committee
  - ▶ 1 Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS)
  - ▶ 3 Mothers Committees
  - ▶ 3 Jaanch Committees and
  - ▶ 2 School Management committees
- ii) Cultural Infrastructures: The cultural places in the village included 1 village deity temple and 1 Sankirtan Mandap.

## 3.4 Profile of Kalobahal Village

Kalobahal is located 8 km away from the Panchayat Headquarter, Laikera, 21 km away from the Block Headquarter, Hemgir and about 30 km away from the district headquarter, Sundargarh. The village is inhabited by 75 households, with a total population of about 375. The Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs) comprised 310 and 30 of the total population respectively. The other caste groups residing in the village are from Other Backward Class (OBC).

The historical background of the village states that Gond, Kishan, Harijan and Agria communities came to reside in the village around 200 to 300 years ago considering the region's land fertility and irrigation facility for agriculture. They were the devotees of the deity Demul and locally known as Kalos. The Kalos used to help the then local king in executing his administrative works, so the king, in recognition to their helps, named this village, Kalobahal.

Majority of the people of this village earn their livelihood by doing cultivation and agricultural based labour works. Out of the total households, only a very few numbers of household's members i.e. 5 were in the Govt. jobs and the equal numbers of them were engaged in private sector jobs. The women of this village also reported that they supported their household income by collecting and selling forest products like Mahula, Kendu Leaf, Tola, etc.

### 3.4.1 Social & Resource Map of Kalobahal Village

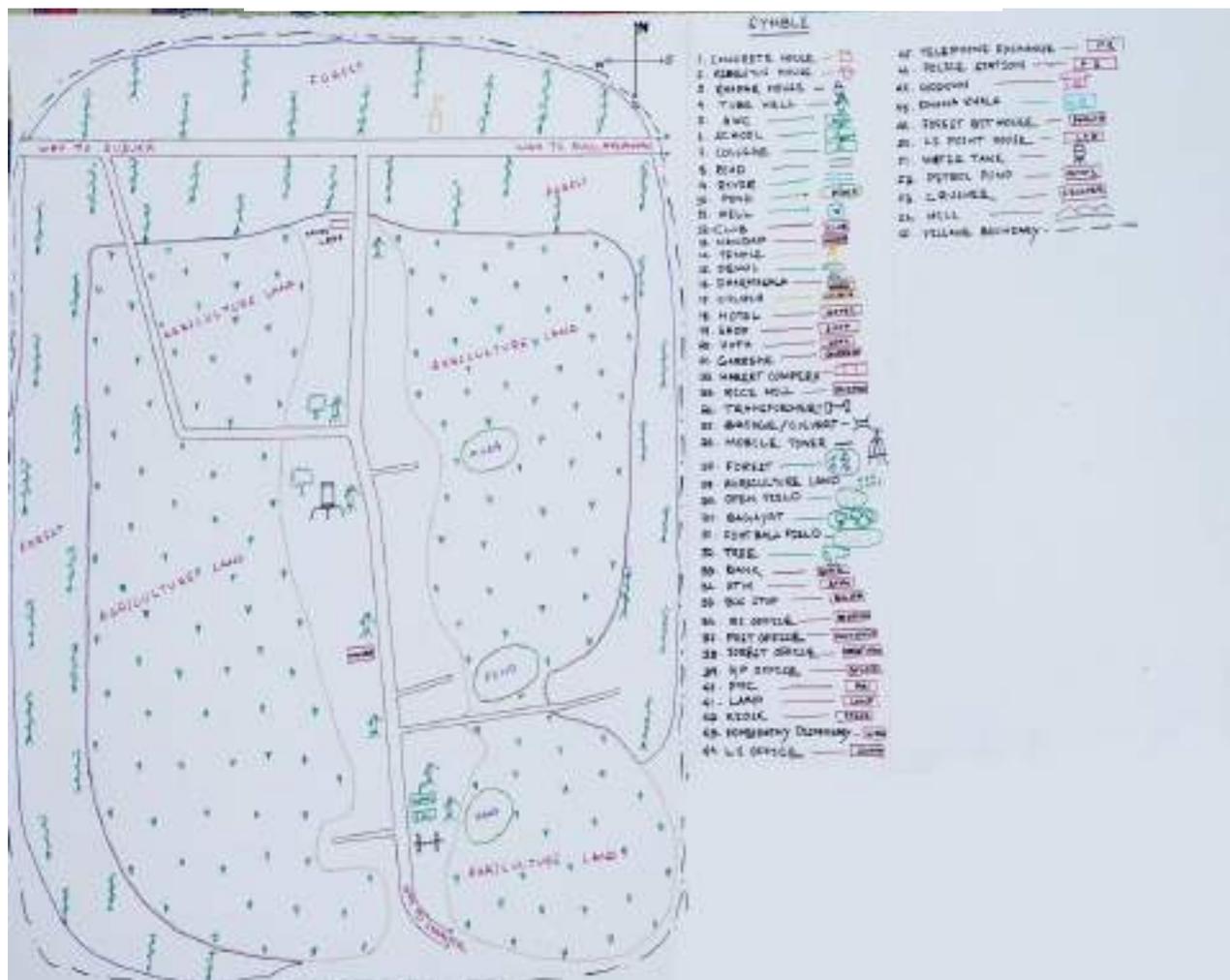
The social & resource map of Kalobahal village is presented in the next page.

### 3.4.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in Kalobahal Village

- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 10.0 km length, which comprised of 7 km semi-pucca road, 2 km Kaccha road and 1 km Pucca road.



## Resource Map of Kalobahal Village



- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of the survey, the following water sources were recorded in the village, which were extensively used for drinking and other domestic uses by the village residents.
- 1 Dug Well / Open Well
  - 8 tube-wells
  - 2 ponds and 1 water tank
- iii) Electricity: The village is connected with electricity.
- iv) Cremation Ground: The village has a cremation grounds at a distance of 400 meters from the village.
- v) Market: The Kalobahal village does not have its own market set up and the people of this village use to go Aunlabahal local hat and Sargipali to do marketing, which are located at a distance of 3 km and 14 km respectively.

- 
- vi) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 1 AWC, providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years of age.
  - vii) Panchayat Ghar: Panchayat house is located at Laikera village..
  - viii) Community Hall: The village does not have any community hall facility for the people.
  - ix) Post office: The village does not have any post office and the nearest post office is located at Duduka.
  - x) Police Station: The village comes under Hemgir police station, which is at a distance of 21 km.
  - xi) Banks: The people of Kalobahal village used to visit Duduka to access commercial banking facilities. Sundargarh Rural Regional bank is the nearest rural regional bank located at Duduka.
  - xii) Schools and education centres: The village has education facility up to Class VII level for children. Children of this village go to Aunabahal and Duduka to receive high school and college education respectively. Technical education facility is available at Hemgir.
  - xiii) Health facilities: People of the village visit the Primary Health Centre (PHC) at Duduka, Community Health Centre (CHC) at Hemgiri and Headquarter Hospital (DHH) and Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) at Sundargarh to avail various health services. People also visit various private clinics and hospitals located in Sundargarh. Laikera veterinary centre is the nearest veterinary centre for this village.
  - xiv) Fair Price Shops: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility is available in Laikera village.
  - xv) Shops/Textile Shops: There is no shop was available in the Kalobahal village and the village residents mainly depend on Duduka and Aunlabahal market for their shopping and marketing needs.
  - xvi) Service Centres: The village has only one cycle repairing shop except that no other service facilities are available in the village. The people of this village informed that Aunlabahal flour mill, located at a distance of 3 km is the nearest flour mill. For tractor and automobile repairing services, people of this village depend on Sundargarh district headquarter and Duduka.
  - xvii) Service providers: Among the various service providers, the village has 6 masons and 3 carpenters. For other services people of this village depend on neighbouring villages viz. Duduka, Aunlabahal, Sargipali and Baghchuan for other service providers like barber, blacksmith, goldsmith, tailor, potter, washer man, etc.



- ▶ 1 Village Panchayat
- ▶ 1 Forest Protection Committee
- ▶ 1 Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS)
- ▶ 1 Mothers Committee
- ▶ 1 Jaanch Committee and
- ▶ 1 School Management Committee

ii) Cultural Infrastructures: At the time of the survey Kalobahal village did not have any cultural infrastructure.

### 3.5 Profile of Sareikela Village

The historical background of the village states that around three century ago, people came to inhabit in this village considering the fertile land of this plateau. The village came under the then king Biswambar Pratap Singh's administration, who later named this village as Sareikela.

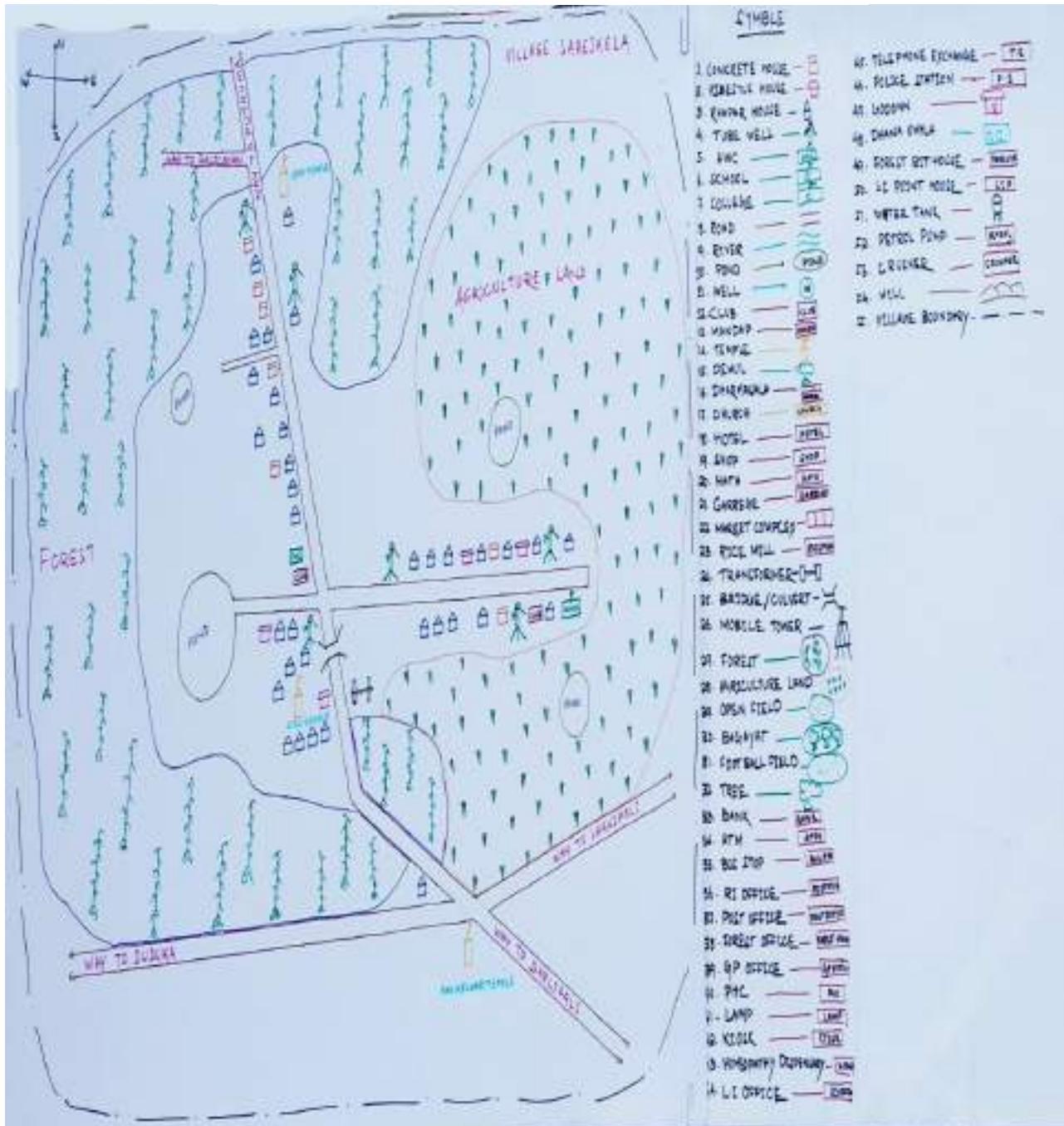
The village, namely Sareikela is located at 7 km away from the Laikera Panchayat Headquarter, 30 km from the Hemgir Block Headquarter, and about 22 km from the Sundargarh district headquarter. During the time of the survey the village was inhabited by 68 households with a total population of about 329. The Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs) comprised 212 and 33 of the total population respectively. The other caste groups residing in the village are from Other Backward Class (OBC).

Majority of the people of this village earn their livelihood by doing cultivation and agriculture-based labour works. Out of the total households only a very few numbers of household's members i.e. 2 are in the Govt. job, and 6 are engaged in private sector jobs. The women of this village reported that they do support their household income by collecting and selling forest produces like Mahula, Kendu Leaf, Tola, etc.

#### 3.5.1 Social & Resource Map of Sareikela Village

The social & resource map of Sareikela village is presented in the next page.

## Social Map of Sareikela Village



## Resource Map of Sareikela Village



### 3.5.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in Sareikela Village

- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 4.5 km in length, which comprises of 3.0 km of Pucca road, 1.0 semi-pucca road and 0.5 km Kaccha road.
- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of the survey, the village was having the following water facilities used for drinking and other domestic uses.
  - 2 Dug Wells / Open Wells
  - 9 tube wells
  - 2 ponds and
  - 1 creek

- 
- iii) Electricity: The village is connected with electricity.
  - iv) Cremation ground: The village has its own burial ground.
  - v) Market: The village people used to go to Aunlabahal local Hata, situated at a distance of 2 km from the village and they also depend on Sundargarh market for all their marketing and shopping needs. Sargipali cattle market is the nearest facility for cattle marketing located at a distance of 5km from the village.
  - vi) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has one AWC, providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six children, adolescent girls and children below six years of age.
  - vii) Panchayat office: The Panchayat office is located at Laikera, which is 7 km away from the village.
  - viii) Community Hall: The Sareikela village has 2 community halls for the village residents.
  - ix) Post office: The village does not have nay Post Office. It is served by Aunlabahal Post office.
  - x) Police Station: It comes under the Hemgir police station circle which is 30 km distance from the village.
  - xi) Schools and education centres: The village has only one Primary school. For middle level and high school education children go to Aunlabahal which is located at 2 km distance. Duduka College, located at a distance of 7 km from the village is the nearest college. Technical and adult education centres are available at district headquarter Sundargarh.
  - xii) Health facilities: The people of the village visited ANM/Sub-centre and PHC located at the Duduka and Laikera respectively. They also visit the Community Health Centre (CHC), Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and District Headquarter Hospital (DHH) located in Hemgiri and Sundargarh respectively.
  - xiii) Veterinary centre: The veterinary centre located at a distance of 7 km at Laikera.
  - xiv) Fair Price Shops: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility is available at Laikera Panchayat headquarter.
  - xv) Shops: There is one grocery shop in the village.
  - xvi) Service centres: Sareikela village does not have any service centre and people mainly depend on neighbouring villages i.e. Anilabahal (2 km) and Duduka (7 km) for various service facilities like flour milling, tractor repairing, cycle repairing, automobile repairing, shpping of grocery items, etc.



### 3.5.4 Social and Cultural Infrastructures in Sareikela Village

- i) Social Infrastructures/capitals: The village had following social infrastructures/capitals.
- ▶ 2 Drama Groups/association/clubs
  - ▶ 2 Self Help Groups (SHGs)
  - ▶ 2 Yuvak Mandals
  - ▶ 3 Caste Panchayats
  - ▶ 3 Village Panchayats
  - ▶ 1 Forest Protection Committee
  - ▶ 1 Gaon Kalyan Samiti
  - ▶ 1 Mothers Committee
  - ▶ 1 Jaanch Committee
  - ▶ 1 School Management Committees
- ii) Cultural Infrastructures: The cultural places in the village included 3 boundary stones and 3 temples.

## 3.6 Profile of Aunlabahal Village

Around 300 years ago people inhabited in this village. The plateau type region and fertile land made the people start habitation here. Initially some Schedule Caste (STs) families came to live in the Aunlabahal village. According to the villagers, in the past the village was covered by Malacca trees (Amla trees), so according to the Amla tree name, the village was named as Aunlabahal.

The village Aunlabahal was located in the Jhurimal Panchayat of Lephripada Block of Sundargarh district. The village was located at a distance of about 26 km from the Sundargarh district headquarters and 13 km from the Lephripada Block Headquarters. The village was inhabited by approximately 379 households, which had a total population of approximately 1443. The caste wise distribution of the population depicts that majority of the people i.e. 546 people belonged to Other Backward Caste (OBCs), followed by 452 Scheduled Caste (SCs) people and the remaining 445 people were Scheduled Tribes (STs) people.

Majority of the population of Aunlabahal village depended on daily wage based farm and non-farm labour works and only a very few people did earn their livelihood by doing various small scale business. During the time of the survey, it was found that around 40 families' members were govt. job holders, and 15 families' members were in private jobs.

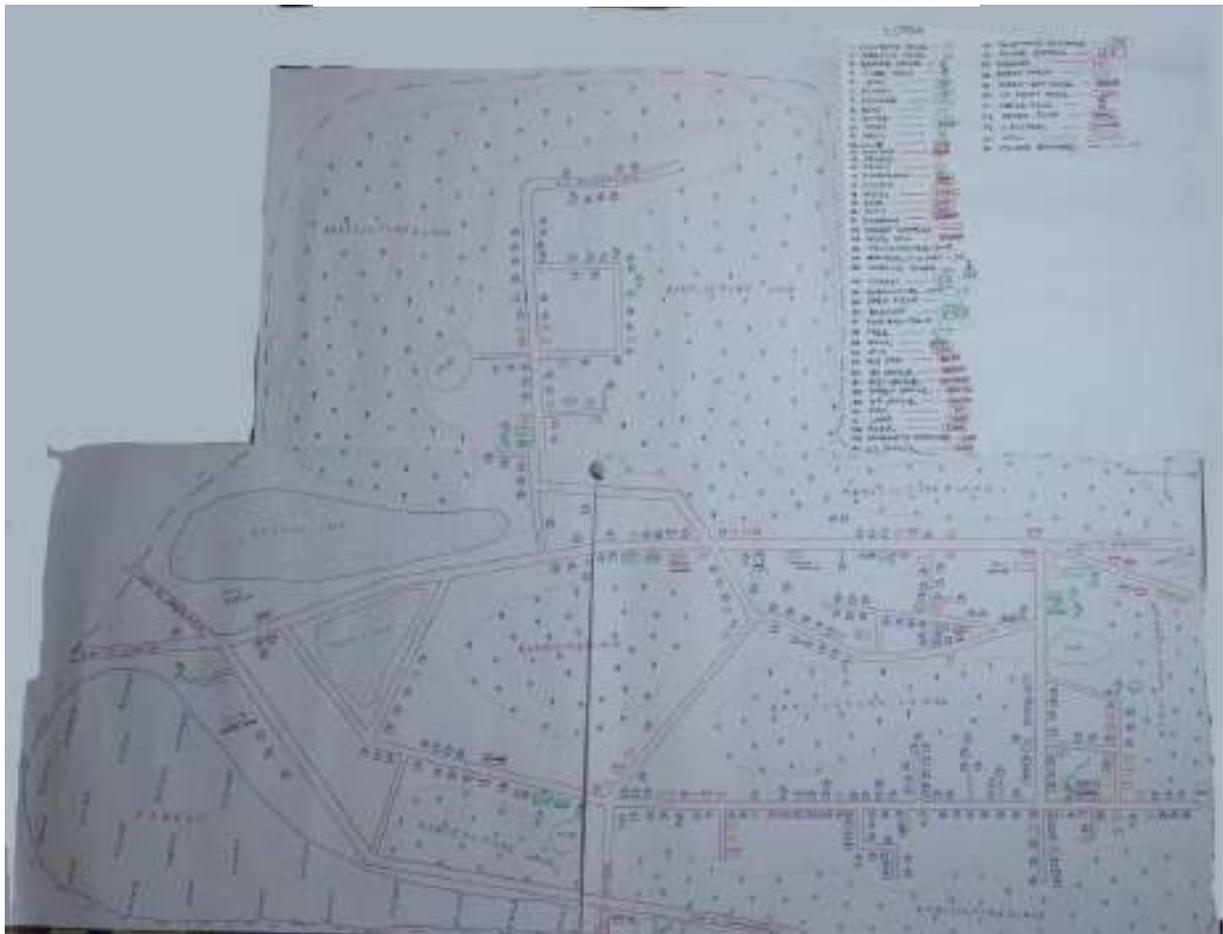
### 3.6.1 Social & Resource Map of Aunlabahal Village

The social & resource map of Aunlabahal village was presented in the next page.

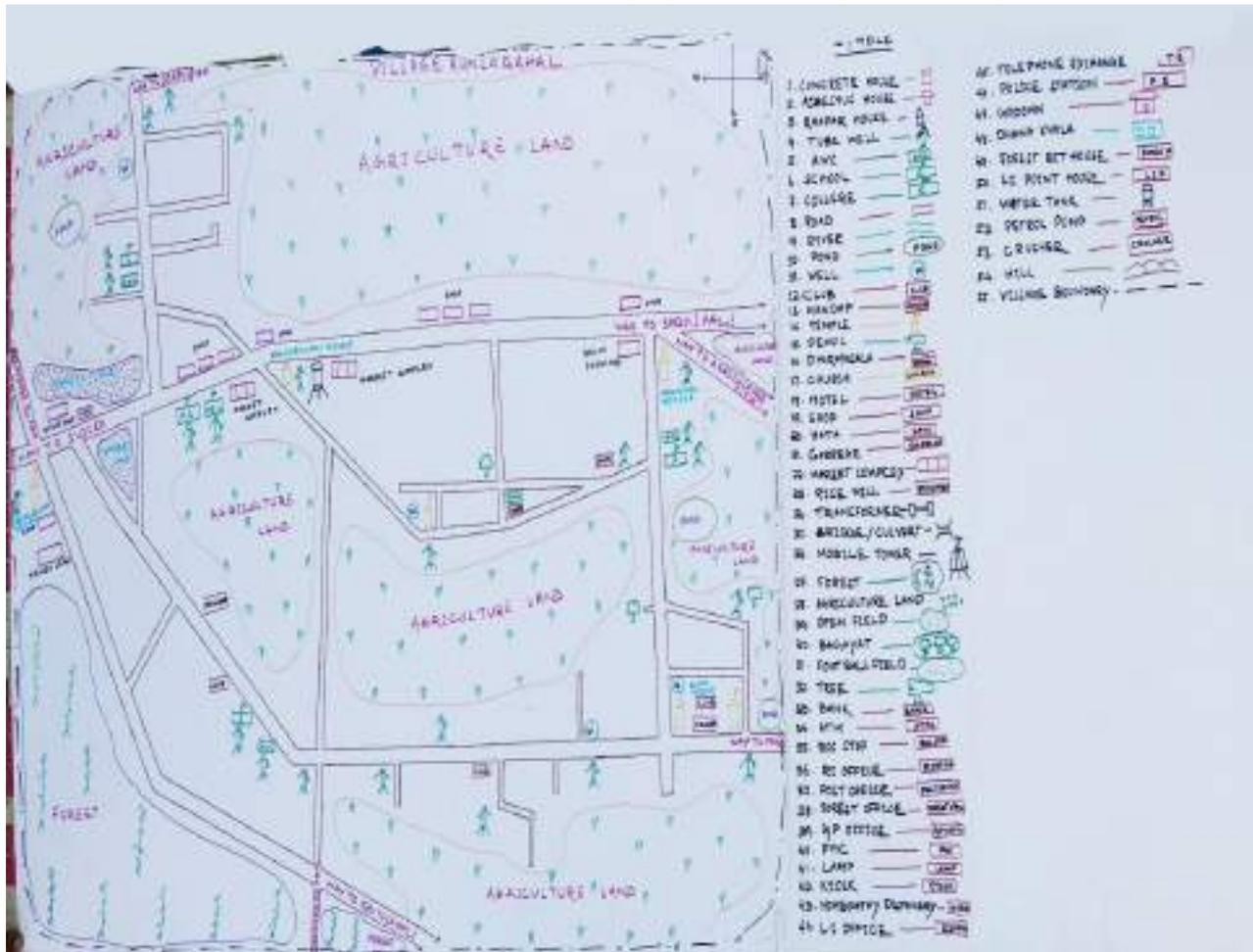
### 3.6.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in Aunlabahal Village

- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road was 8.5 km of length, which comprised of 5.0 km of Pucca road, 2.5 km of Kaccha road and 1.0 km of semi-pucca road.
- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of the survey, the village had the following water facilities used for drinking and other domestic uses.
  - 39 Dug Wells / Open Wells
  - 59 tube wells
  - 2 ponds and
  - 1 water tank

**Social Map of Aunlabahal Village**



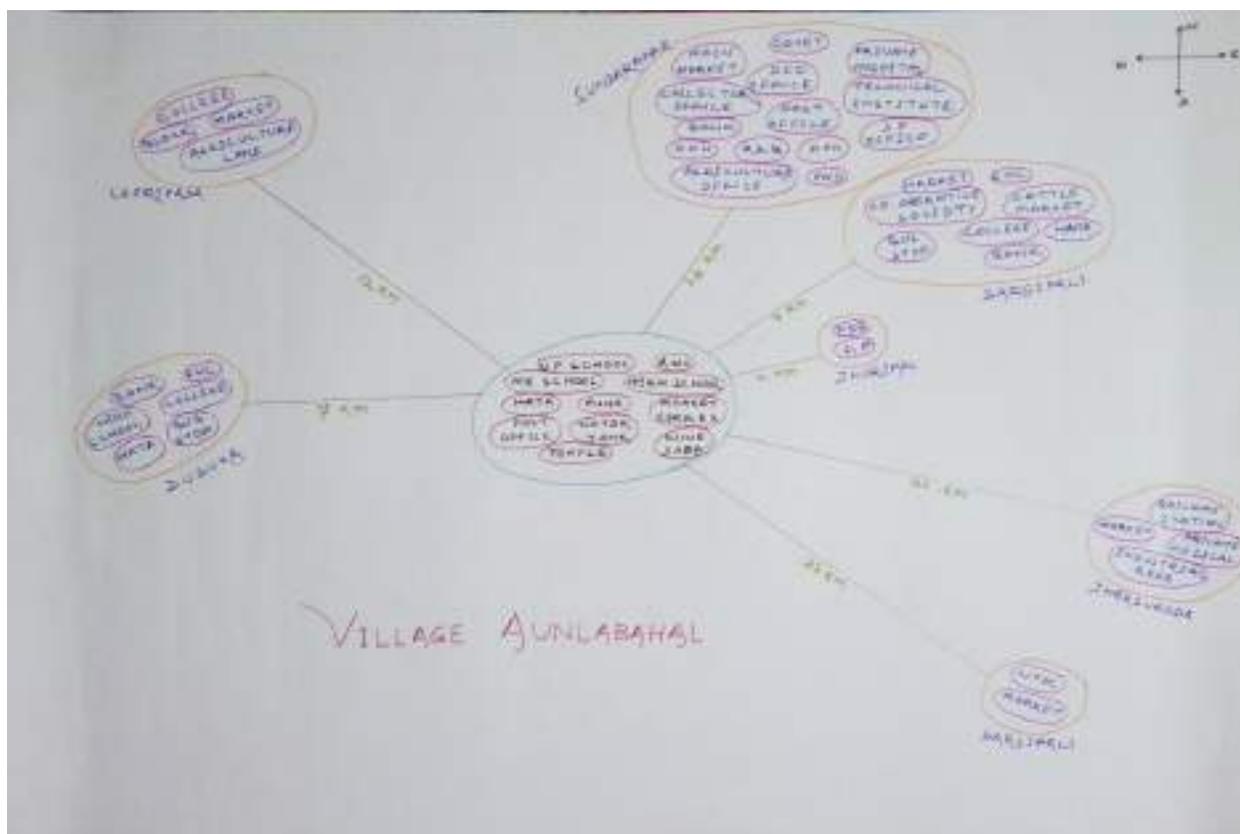
## Resource Map of Aunlabahal Village



- iii) Electricity: The village is connected with electricity.
- iv) Cremation ground: The village has its own burial ground at a distance of 1 km.
- v) Brick Yard: The village has a brick yard inside the village.
- vi) Market: The village local hat meets the marketing and shopping needs of the village people. They also depend on Sargipali, located at a distance of 7 km for cattle marketing and other marketing needs.
- vii) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 4 AWCs providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years of age.
- viii) Community Hall: The village has 6 community hals for the people residing in the village.

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- ix) Post office: Aunlabahal village has a post office inside the village.
  - x) Police Station: Lephripada police station is the nearest police station for this village.
  - xi) Banks: Banking services are not available in the village and the people mainly visit Sargipali to avail banking facilities.
  - xii) Schools and education centres: The village has two primary schools, one middle school as well as one high school. The students of the village used to go Sargipali to avail college education. Technical institutes are available at district headquarter Sundargarh.
  - xiii) Health facilities: One ANM/Sub-centre is available in the village. The people generally depend on Sargipali Community Health Centre (CHC) and Primary Health Centre (PHC) for primary health services. The villagers also informed that they also visit District Headquarter Hospital (DHH) and Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and other private clinics and hospitals of Sundargarh to avail medical treatment for major health issues.
  - xiv) Veterinary centre: The nearest veterinary centre for the village is located at Diyamunda, which is 5 km away from the village.
  - xv) Fair Price Shops: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility is available in Jhurimal Panchayat Headquarter.
  - xvi) Shops/textile shops: The village has 14 grocery shops. The village people visit Sargipali to purchase medicine, hardware and other construction materials.
  - xvii) Service centres: At the time of the survey the village was having 2 flour mills, 4 cycle repairing shops, and 1 automobile servicing centre. However, people of the village mainly depend on the Sargipali for tractor repairing services.
  - xviii) Service providers: The village has 20 masons, 6 tailors, 4 potters, and 2 each of barbers, blacksmiths, cobblers and washer men respectively. The village also has 1 carpenter.
  - xix) Land area: The village has a total of 1228.7 acres of land, out of which 911.58 acres of private land and 317.12 acres of govt. land. The govt. land includes 196.97 acres of abadi jogya anabadi land, 84.38 acres of rakhit land and 35.77 acres of sarbasadharan land.
  - xxi) Irrigation facilities: Two bore wells were available in the village to meet the irrigation needs.

### 3.6.3 Chapati Diagram of Aunlabahal Village



### 3.6.4 Social and Cultural Infrastructures in Aunlabahal Village

- I. Social Infrastructures/capitals: The village has the following social infrastructures/capitals.
  - ▶ 4 Bhajan mandaps
  - ▶ 17 Self Help Groups (SHGs)
  - ▶ 2 Local quack doctors
  - ▶ 1 Caste Panchayat
  - ▶ 1 Village Panchayat
  - ▶ 1 Forest protection committee
  - ▶ 1 Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS)
  - ▶ 4 Mothers Committees
  - ▶ 1 Jaanch Committee
  - ▶ 4 School Management committees
  
- II. Cultural Infrastructures: The cultural places in the village included 1 Prayer hall/Bhagabat Tungi, 5 Temples and 1 Samadhi.

## 3.7 Profile of Bijadihi Village

According to the village residents, around 200 years ago one Kurmi family, Bhuyan family and Kisan family came to this place to live here and gradually the fertile land for agricultural purpose attracted other people to start habitation in the village. The village was ruled by Bhabani Sankar Rao, the then King of Sundargarh. Initially the place was covered by Bija trees so according to that tree's name the village was named as Bijadihi by the villagers.

The village is located at a distance of 7 km from the Raidihi Panchayat Headquarter, 15 km from the Lephripada Block Headquarter, and about 23 km from the Sundargarh district headquarter. During the time of the survey the village was inhabited by 185 households, which had a total population of 931. Majority numbers of the village residents i.e. 606 belonged to Scheduled Tribes (STs) followed by 288 Other Backward Class (OBC) residents. The rest 59 village residents were Scheduled Castes (SCs).

Majority of the village residents of Bijadihi village are daily wage workers engaged in farm and non-farm sector works. The survey found out that only 10 families of this village were living a good life and the rest other families were landless peasants and were living below the poverty line. Lack of employment opportunity was one of the biggest problems of the village residents.

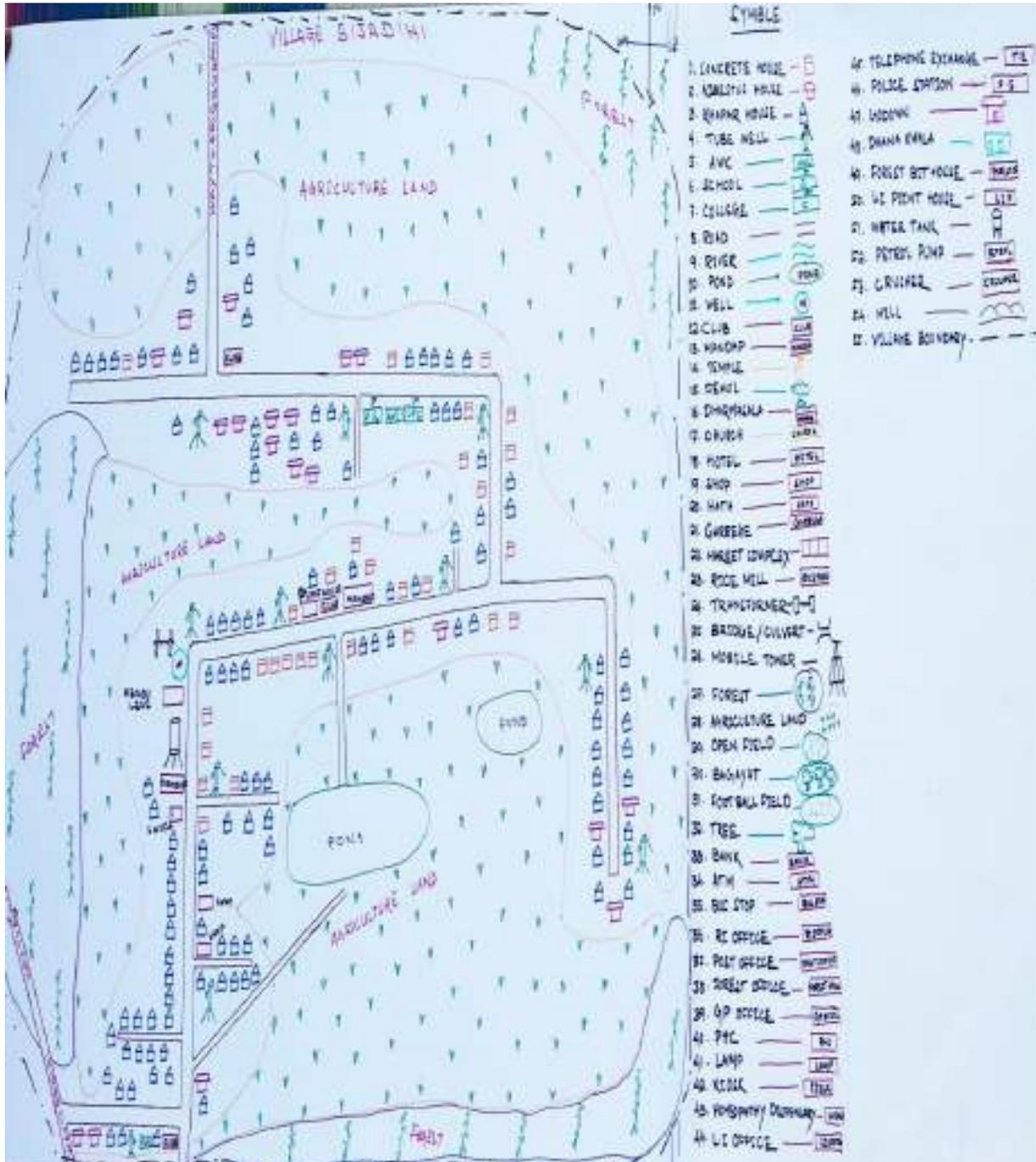
### 3.7.1 Social & Resource Map of Bijadihi Village

The social & resource map of Bijadihi village is presented in the next page.

### 3.7.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in Bijadihi Village

- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 3.1 km in length, which comprised of 1.6 km of Kuccha road and 1.5 km of Pucca road.
- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of survey, these following water sources were recorded in the village, which were extensively used for drinking and other domestic uses by the village residents.
  - 16 Dug Wells / Open Wells
  - 10 tubewells
  - 1 piped water system
  - 8 ponds and
  - 1 water tank

## Social Map of Bijadihi Village





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- viii) Community Hall: The village has 2 community halls.
- ix) Post office: The post office is situated at a distance of 8 km at village Aunalabahal.
- x) Police Station: The police station of the village is situated at a distance of 15 km at Lephripada.
- xi) Banks: The village people visit Sargipali to access commercial as well as regional rural banking services.
- xii) Schools and education centres: The village has one primary school and one middle school. High school and college education is available in Sargipali and Jogimal which are located at 4 km and 12 km distance from the village respectively. The village's youths mainly depend on district headquarter Sundargarh for their technical and higher educations.
- xiii) Health facilities: Bijadihi village residents visit Primary Health Centre (PHC), Raidihi and Community Health Centre (CHC) Sargipali, located at a distance of 7 km and 4 km respectively to avail primary health care services. They also visit District Headquarter Hospital, Sundargarh and other private hospitals and clinics for the treatment of major health problems. Apart from these health service providers, one ANM/sub-centre is located in the village.
- xiv) Fair Price Shops: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility is available in the Panchayat Headquarter, Raidihi.
- xv) Cooperative Societies: The nearest co-operative society is available at Sargipali.
- xvi) Shops/Textile Shops: At the time of the survey, Bijadihi village had 3 Grocery shops. The village residents visited Sargipali and Ujalapur to purchase medicine and other hardware and construction materials.
- xvii) Service Centres: One flour mill was available in the village at the time of the survey. The people of this village depended on Sundargarh for tractor and automobile repairing work.
- xviii) Service providers: Among the various service providers the village has carpenters, blacksmiths and masons. They village residents depend on neighbouring villages i.e. Sargipali, Dharuadihi and Aunalabahal for service providers like barber, goldsmith, tailor, cobbler, etc.
- xix) Internet Café: Bijadihi village residents visit Sargipali to access internet facility in the cyber café.
- xx) Land area: The village has a total of 1320.53 acres of land, out of which 719.97 acres of private land and 600.56 acres of govt. land. The govt. land includes 385.41 acres of abadi jogya anabadi land, 2.93 acres of abadi ajogya anabadi land, 197.46 acres of rakhit land and 14.76 acres of sarbasadharan land.



## 3.8 Profile of Budelkani Village

The village, namely Budelkani is located 3 km away from the Badbanga Panchayat Headquarter, 17 km from the Lephripada Block Headquarter, and about 22 km from the Sundargarh district headquarter. During the time of the survey the village was inhabited by 60 households, which had a total population of 259. Majority numbers of the village residents i.e. 156 belonged to Scheduled Tribes (STs) and 67 Other Backward Class (OBC) residents. The rest 36 village residents were Scheduled Castes (SCs).

Majority of the village residents of Budelkani village depend on agriculture and daily wage based farm and non-farm based labour works. Also some people in this village earn their livelihood by doing potter work. The female members of the village supplement their household income by collecting and selling non-timber forest produces like Kendu Leaf, Mahula, Tola and Chara in the local market. The survey further revealed that 6 families of this village were having Govt. jobs and 5 families were engaged in private jobs.

### 3.8.1 Social & Resource Map of Budelkani Village

The social & resource map of Budelkani village is presented in the next page.

### 3.8.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in Budelkani Village

- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 10.0 km in length, which comprised of 6.0 km of Kuccha road, 2 km of Pucca road and the remaining 2 km semi-pucca road.
- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of survey, these following water sources were recorded in the village, which were extensively used for drinking and other domestic uses by the village residents.
  - 10 Dug Wells / Open Wells
  - 6 tubewells and
  - 4 ponds
- iii) Electricity: The village is connected with electricity.
- iv) Cremation Ground: The village does not have any cremation ground.
- v) Market: Local hat and market is not available in the village. The village residents visit Sargipali local hat and market which is about 2 km away from the village to buy their daily necessities.

# Social Map of Budelkani Village



## Resource Map of Budelkani Village



- vi) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 1 AWC providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years of age.
- vii) Panchayat Ghar: Panchayat office is located at Badabhanga Panchayat headquarter which is located at 3 km distance from the village.
- viii) Post office: The post office is situated at a distance of 2 km at Zink Nagar, Srgipali.
- ix) Banks: The village people visit Sargipali to access commercial as well as regional rural banking facilities.
- x) Schools and education centres: One primary school is available in the village to impart primary education to the village children. Upper primary school and High school are available in Sargipali

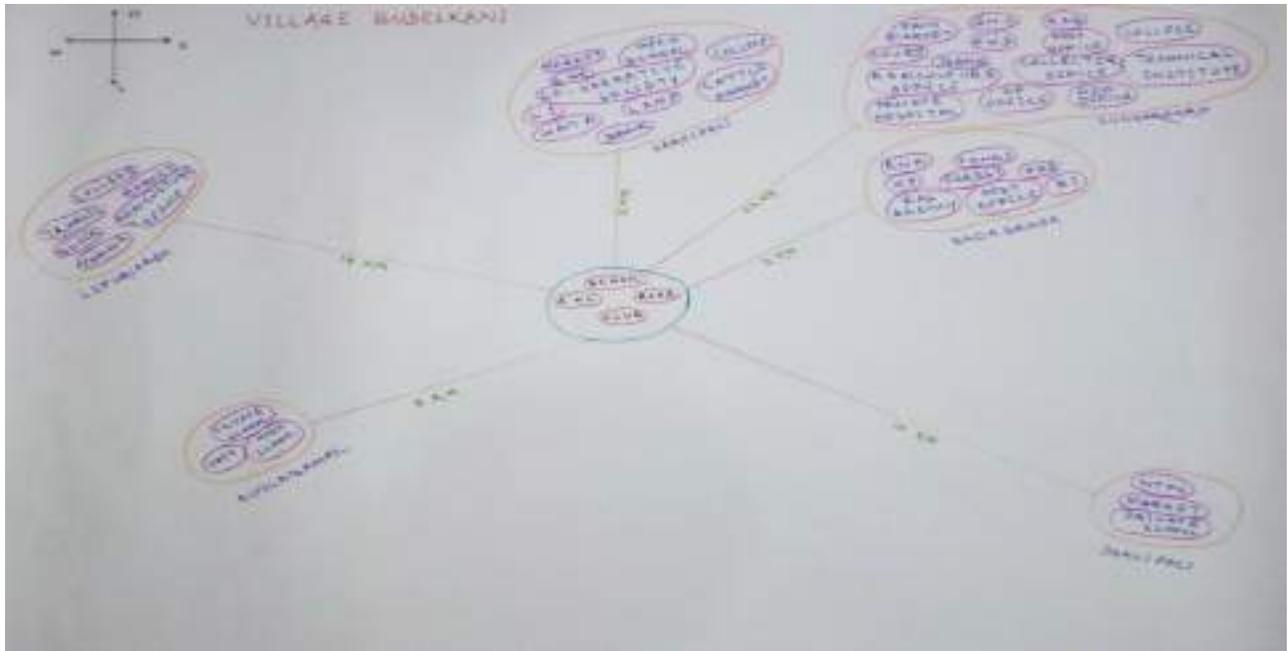


which is 3 km away from the village. The village's youths mainly depend on district headquarter Sundargarh for technical and non-technical level higher education.

- xi) Health facilities: Budelkani village residents visit Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Community Health Centre (CHC) Sargipali, located at a distance of 3 km to avail primary health care services. They also visit District Headquarter Hospital, Sundargarh and other private hospitals and clinics for the treatment of major health problems. Apart from these health service providers, one ANM/sub-centre is located at Bangapali village, which is 3 km away from the village.
- xii) Fair Price Shops: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility is available in the Sargipali village.
- xiii) Cooperative Societies: The nearest co-operative society for this village is available in Sargipali.
- xiv) Shops/Textile Shops: At the time of the survey, the Budelkani village had only one grocery shop. The village residents visit Sargipali to purchase medicine and other daily necessities.
- xv) Service Centres: The village did not have any service centres in the village at the time of the survey and the village people mainly depended on Sargipali and Sundargarh for various services such as flour milling, cycle repairing, tractor and automobile repairing, etc.
- xvi) Service providers: At the time of the survey one tailor was providing service in the village and village residents depended on Sargipali village for the service providers like barber, goldsmith, carpenter, blacksmith, washer man, potter, cobbler, mason, etc.
- xvii) Internet Café: Budelkani village residents visit Sargipali to access internet facility in the cyber café.
- xxii) Land area: The village has a total of 373.63 acres of land, out of which 138.91 acres of private land and 234.72 acres of govt. land. The govt. land includes 175.88 acres of abadi jogya anabadi land, 1.42 acres of abadi ajogya anabadi land, 53.58 acres of rakhit land and 3.84 acres of sarbasadharan land.
- xviii) Irrigation facilities: Irrigation facility is not available in Budelkani village.

### 3.8.3 Chapati Diagram of Budelkani Village

The Chapati diagram of Budelkani village is presented alongside the text here.



### 3.8.4 Social and Cultural Infrastructures in Budelkani Village

- I. Social Infrastructures/capitals: The village had following social infrastructures/capitals.
  - ▶ 1 Mothers Committee
  - ▶ 1 Jaanch Committee and
  - ▶ 1 School Management Committee
  
- II. Cultural Infrastructures: Budelkani village only had 2 Samadhis, except which there were no other types of cultural infrastructures were available in the village.

## 3.9 Profile of Badabhanga Village

According to the historical background of this village, around 200- 300 years ago the village was populated by a few people and gradually other people also came to this village to live here. This village was surrounded by hills and people used to earn their livelihood by doing cultivation. The people of this village were the devotees of goddess Banga and after the goddess's name the village got its name as Badabhanga.

This Badabhanga village is situated at a distance of 17 km from the Lephripada block headquarter and 22 km from the Sundargarh, district headquarters. At the time of the survey the village had a total numbers of 163 households with a total population of 696 persons. Out of the total population, males and females were recorded as 354 and 342 persons respectively. The caste wise distribution of the households in this village depicts that majority of the households, i.e. 95 households are Scheduled Tribe (ST) households,



followed by 55 Other Backward Class (OBC) households and 7 Scheduled Caste (SC) households. The remaining i.e. 6 households were recorded as General category households.

Majority of the population of the village depend on agriculture and daily wage based farm and non-farm labour. Only a very few people earn their livelihood by doing various small scale business. The survey found that women of this village used to collect and sell non-timber based forest produces e.g. Mahula, Kendu Leaf, Tola and mango in the local market to supplement their household income. In Badabhanga village, the residents informed before the study team that unavailability of employment opportunities was one of the main problem in this village which compels the village residents to seasonall migrate out to far off places/states like Gujarat, etc.

### 3.9.1 Social & Resource Map of Badabhanga Village

The social & resource map of Badabhangavillage is presented in the next page.

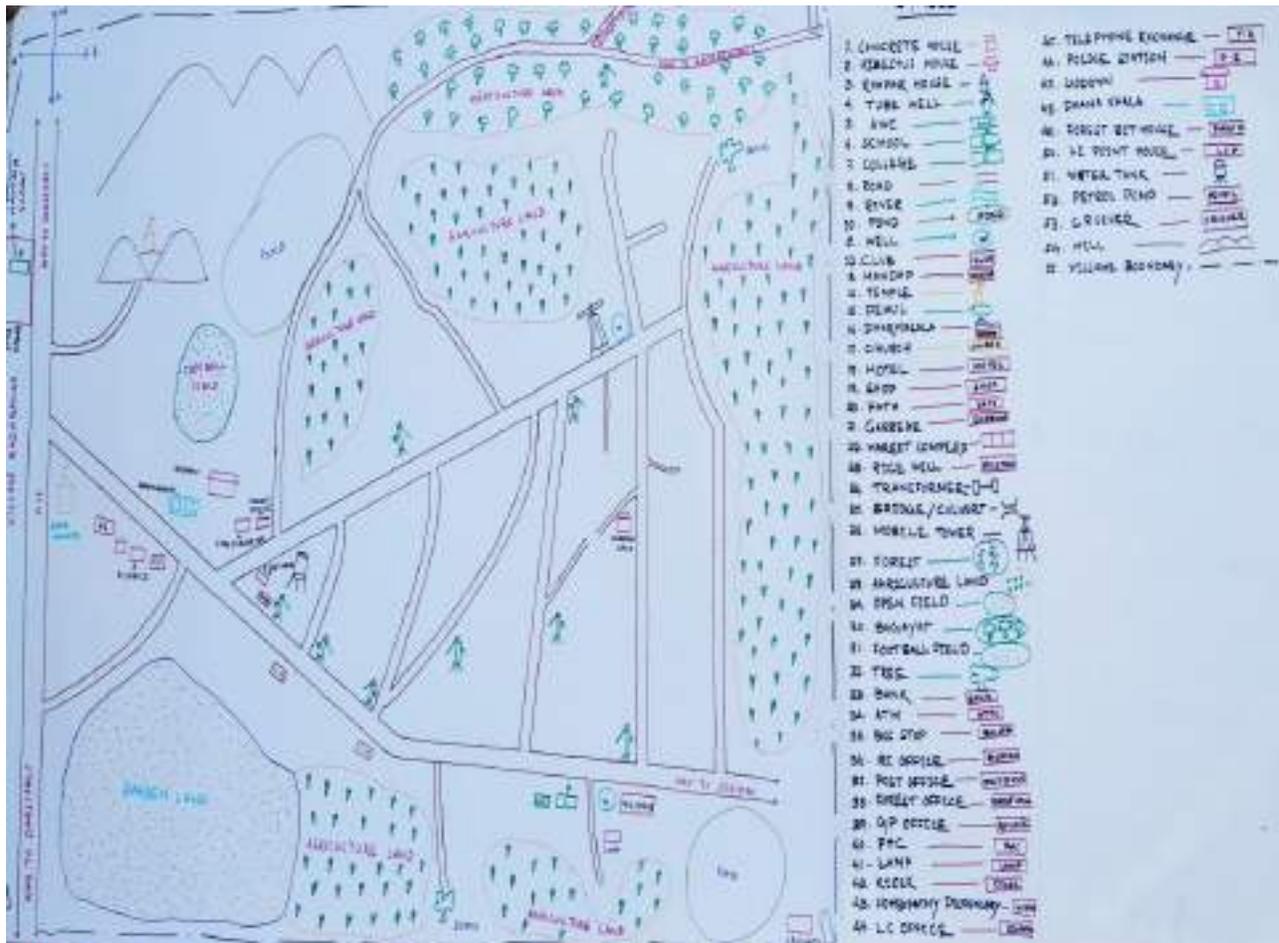
### 3.9.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in BadabhangaVillage

- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 9.0km of length, which comprised of 7 km of Kaccha road and 2 km of Pucca road.
  
- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of the survey, the village had the following water facilities used for drinking and other domestic uses.
  - 2 Dug Wells / Open Wells
  - 13 tube wells
  - 1 pipe lined water system
  - 3 ponds
  - 1 river and
  - 1 water tank

# Social Map of Badabhanga Village



## Resource Map of Badabhanga Village



- iii) Electricity: The village is connected with electricity.
- iv) Cremation ground: The village does not have any cremation ground.
- v) Market: The Jhargaon local hat located at a distance of 1 km meets the marketing and shopping needs of the village people. They also depend on Sargipali market, situated 7 km away from this village for purchasing of various goods and services as well as cattle.
- vi) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 1 AWC providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years of age.
- vii) Panchayat Ghar: Being the Panchayat headquarter, Badabhanga village has one Panchayat Ghar in the village.

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- viii) Community Hall: The village has 1 community hall for the people.
- ix) Post office: The post office is located within the village.
- x) Police Station: There is one police outpost located in Badabhanga village.
- xi) Banks: The nearest banking facilities for the villagers of Badabhanga are available in Sargipali.
- xii) Schools and education centres: The village has one primary and one middle school. For high school and college education students of this village go to Sargipali and for technical education and higher education, they go to Sundargarh.
- xiii) Health facilities: People of this village generally depend on Sargipali Community Health Centre (CHC) and Primary Health Centre (PHC) for primary health services. The villagers also informed that they also visit District Headquarter Hospital (DHH) and Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and other private clinics and hospitals at Sundargarh to avail medical treatment for major health issues.
- xiv) Veterinary centre: The nearest veterinary centre is located at Sargipali.
- xv) Fair Price Shops: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility is available in the village.
- xvi) Shops/textile shops: The village has 4 grocery shops. However, people visit Sargipali to purchase medicine and other hardware and other construction materials.
- xvii) Service centers: At the time of the survey only 1 cycle repairing centre was available in the village. The people of this village frequently visit Jharakani, Gandhichhak and Sargipali located at a distance of 8 km, 22 km and 3 km respectively to avail various services like flour milling, tractor repairing, automobile repairing, etc.
- xviii) Service providers: The village has 2 goldsmiths, 2 tailors and 15 masons.
- xix) Internet Café: The nearest internet café is available at Sargipali which is 3 km away from this village. Usually the village people visit there to avail internet facility.
- xx) Land area: The village has a total of 743.68 acres of land, out of which 449.69 acres of private land and 293.99 acres of govt. land. The govt. land includes 177.47 acres of abadi jogya anabadi land, 98.77 acres of rakhit land and 17.75 acres of sarbasadharan land.
- xxii) Irrigation facilities: The village does not have any provision for irrigation and people mainly depend on rain water to irrigate their agricultural lands.



### 3.10 Profile of Mahikani Village

According to the village residents, people started inhabiting this village around 300 years ago. Initially some Gouda family came to live in this village, which gradually led other people coming here and live in this village. The people of this village were mainly doing cattle farming and extensively making curd and butter, which was locally known as Mahi, so according to this Mahi the village is named as Mahikani.

Mahikani is located at a distance of 1 km from the Badabhanga Panchayat Headquarter, 18 km from the Lephripada Block Headquarter, and about 23 km from the Sundargarh district headquarter. During the time of the survey the village was inhabited by 58 households with a total population of 285. Majority numbers of the village households i.e. 34 belonged to Other Backward Class (OBC), followed by 19 Scheduled Tribe (ST) households and 5 Scheduled Caste (SC) families.

In this village, majority of the people earn their livelihood from the occupations like agricultural farming, daily wage based farm and non-farm based labour works. Also, a very few number of households are found engaged in small scale business activities. Apart from that it was revealed from survey that respectively there were 6 Govt. employees and 8 private employees in the village. The women of this village used to collect and sell non-timber forest produces such as Kendu leaf, Mahula, Tola, etc. in the local market to supplement their family incomes.

#### 3.10.1 Social & Resource Map of Mahikani Village

The social & resource map of Mahikani village is presented in the next page.

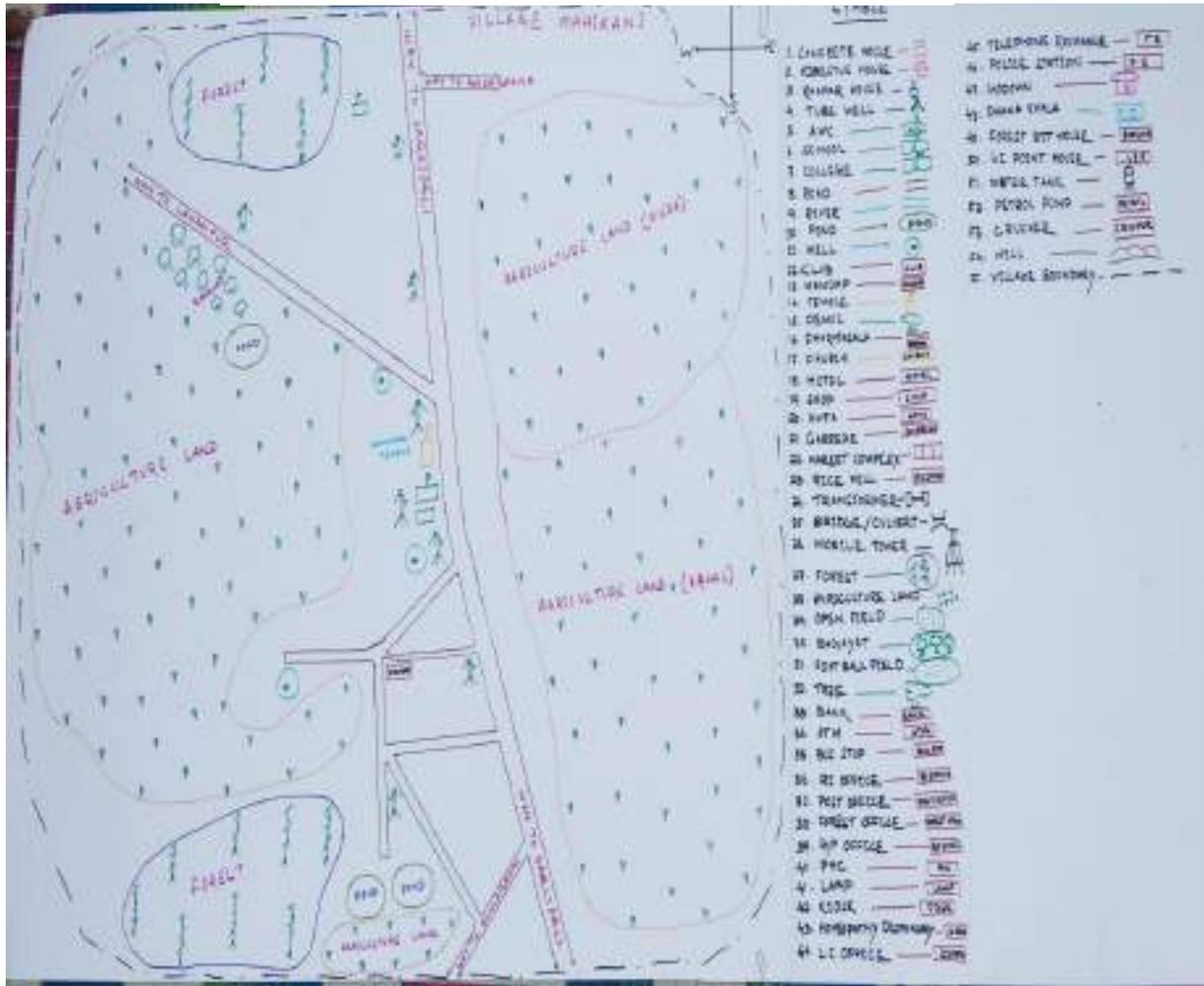
#### 3.10.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in Mahikani Village

- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 6.0 km in length, which comprised of 4.0 km of Pucca road and 2.0 km of Kuccha road.
- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of survey, these following water sources were recorded in the village, which were extensively used for drinking and other domestic uses by the village residents.
  - 8 Dug Wells / Open Wells
  - 11 tubewells
  - 8 ponds and

## Social Map of Mahikani Village



## Resource Map of Mahikani Village



- iii) Electricity: The village is connected with electricity.
- iv) Cremation Ground: At the time of the survey the village does not have any cremation ground in the village.
- v) Market: The village does not have any local hat and market. The village residents visit Sargipali local hat and market which is about 2.5 km away from the village for purchasing various goods and services.
- vi) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 1 AWC providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years of age.
- vii) Panchayat Ghar: Panchayat office is located at Badabhanga Panchayat headquarter, 1 km away from this village.

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- viii) Community Hall: The village does not have any community hall facilities for its village residents.
- ix) Post office: Jhargaon post office, situated at a distance of 2.5 km is the nearest post office for this village.
- x) Police Station: This village comes under Badabhanga police outpost range, located at 1 km distance from the village.
- xi) Banks: The village people visit Sargipali to access commercial as well as regional rural banking facilities.
- xii) Schools and education centres: One primary school is available in the village to impart primary education to the village children and middle school is located in Jhargaon. High school and college are available in Sargipali. The village's youths mainly depend on district headquarter Sundargarh for technical and higher education.
- xiii) Health facilities: Mahikani village residents mainly visit Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Community Health Centre (CHC) located in Sargipali to avail primary health care services. They also visit District Headquarter Hospital, Sundargarh and other private hospitals and clinics for the treatment of major health problems. Apart from these health service providers, one ANM/sub-centre located in Badabandha village provides primary health care services in the village.
- xiv) Fair Price Shops: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility is available in the Badabandha Panchayat Headquarter.
- xv) Cooperative Societies: The nearest co-operative society of this village is available at Sargipali.
- xvi) Shops/Textile Shops: At the time of the survey, Mahikani did not have any shops in the village and the village residents visited Sargipali for all their marketing needs.
- xvii) Service Centres: At the time of the survey, no service centre was available in the village. The village people generally visited the Zincnagar, Sargipali and Sundargarh to avail services like cycle repairing, automobile repairing, tractor repairing, etc.
- xviii) Service providers: Among the various service providers the village is having 2 carpenters, 3 blacksmiths and 2 masons. The village residents depend on neighbouring villages such as Jhargaon, Sargipali, and Aunlabahal for service providers like barber, tailor, cobbler, potter, washer man, etc.
- xix) Internet Café: Mahikani village residents visited Sargipali to access internet facility in the cyber café.



- 1 Jaanch Committee and
- 1 School Management Committee

ii) Cultural Infrastructures: At the time of the survey the village had a Chawdy and a temple as its cultural infrastructure

### 3.11 Profile of Sribhubanpur Village

Around 200 years ago people started inhabiting in the bank of river Ichha considering the fertility of the land and possible irrigation facilities for agricultural purpose. This gradually induced other people to come and live in this village. The yield rate of paddy in this village area was exceptionally good and people consider it as a blessing of goddess Laxmi, so due to this they named this village as Sribhubanpur.

The village, Sribhubanapur is located at a distance of 2 km from the Sargipali Panchayat Headquarter, 15 km from the Lephripada Block Headquarter, and about 20 km from the Sundargarh district headquarter. During the time of the survey the village was inhabited by 258 households, with a total population of 934 (481 males and 453 females). Majority numbers of the village residents i.e. 435 belong to Scheduled Tribes (STs) followed by 288 and 211 Scheduled Castes (SC) and Other Backward Class (OBC) residents respectively.

Majority of the village residents depend on daily wage based farm and non-farm based labour works and agriculture. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people earn their livelihood by making various bamboo crafts. Also, some people are engaged in small scale business activities and self employment activities to earn their living. Apart from that the village has 4 Govt. employees and 6 private sector employees respectively. The females of this village also support their family income by making leaf plate and Bidi.

#### 3.11.1 Social & Resource Map of Sribhubanpur Village

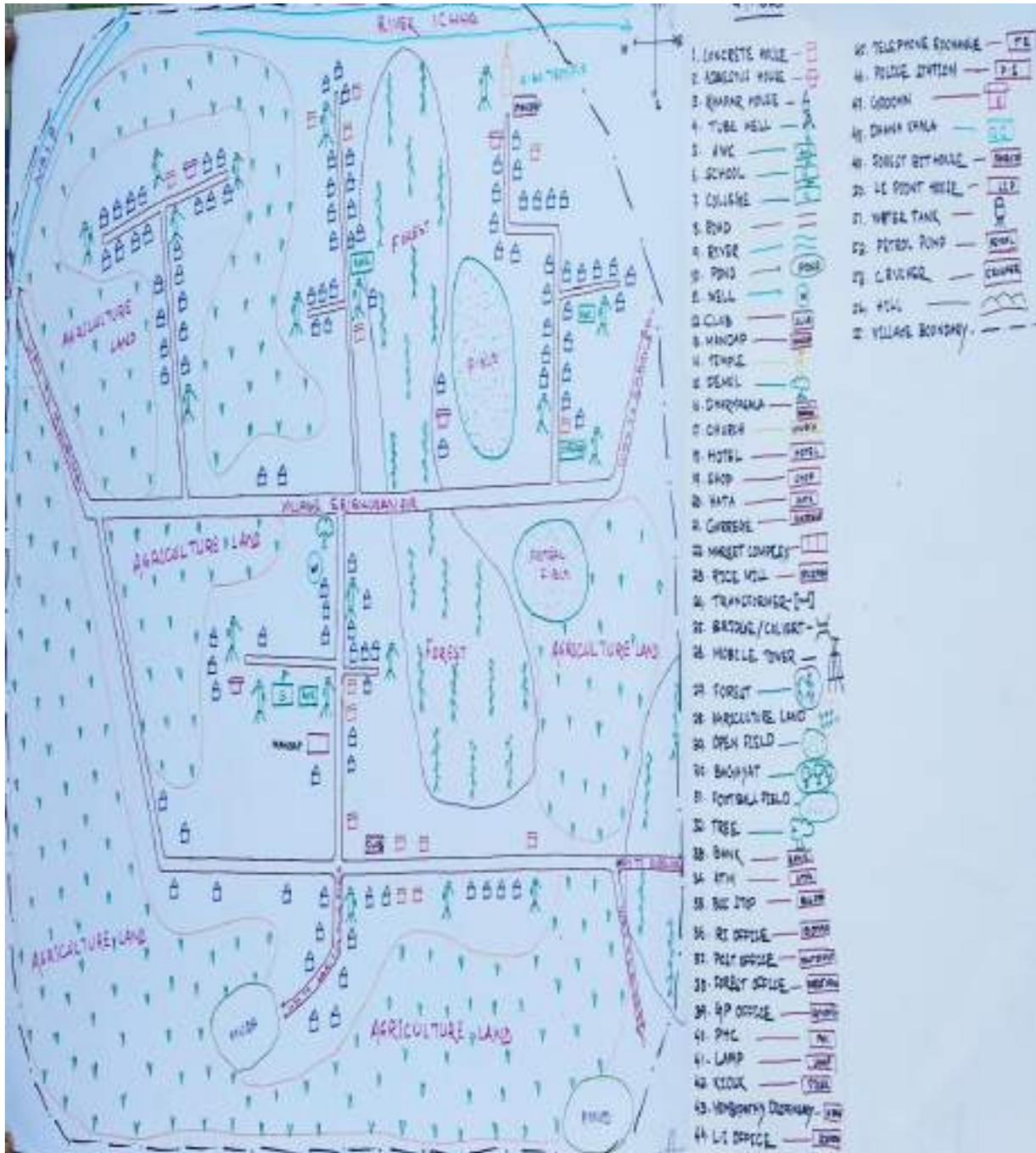
The social & resource map of Sribhubanpur village is presented in the next page.

#### 3.11.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in Sribhubanpur Village

- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 7.7 km in length, which comprised of 5.0 km of Kuccha road, 2.0 km of Pucca road and the remaining 0.7 km semi-pucca road.
- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of survey, these following water sources were recorded in the village, which were extensively used for drinking and other domestic uses by the village residents.
- 15 Dug Wells / Open Wells

- 7 tubewells and
- 8 hand pumps
- 1 pond
- 1 creek and
- 1 river

### Social Map of Sribhubanpur Village



## Resource Map of Sribhubanpur Village



- iii) Electricity: The village is connected with electricity.
- iv) Cremation Ground: The village does not have any cremation ground.
- v) Market: Local hat and market are not available in the village, the village residents visit Sargipali local hat and market which is about 2 km away from the village for purchasing various good and services.
- vi) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 3 AWCs providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years of age.

- 
- vii) Panchayat Ghar: Panchayat office is located at Sargipali Panchayat headquarter at a distance of 2 km from the village.
  - viii) Police Station: Sribhubanpur village comee under Lephripada police station, situated at Lephripda, 17 km away from this village.
  - ix) Post office: The Post Office at Diamunda is situated at a distance of 5 km from the village.
  - x) Banks: The village people visit Sargipali to access commercial as well as regional rural banking facilities.
  - xi) Schools and education centres: The village has only one primary school, for high school and college level education chidren of this village depend on Sargipali. The village's youths mainly depend on district headquarter Sundargarh for technical and higher education.
  - xii) Health facilities: Sribhubanpur village residents visit Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Community Health Centre (CHC) Sargipali, to avail primary health care services. They also visited District Headquarter Hospital, Sundargarh and other private hospitals and clinics for the treatment of major health problems. Apart from these health service providers, one ANM/sub-centre and dispensary is located in Diyamunda (5 km from the village) and Surda (12 km from the village) respectively
  - xiii) Fair Price Shops: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility is available in Sargipali Panchayat Headquarters.
  - xiv) Cooperative Societies: The nearest co-operative society to this village is available in Sargipali.
  - xv) Shops/Textile Shops: At the time of the survey, the Sribhubanpur village had 6 grocery shops. The village residents visited Sargipali to purchase medicine and other hardware and construction materials.
  - xvi) Service Centers: The village did not have any service centers in the village at the time of the survey and the village people mainly depended on Sargipali and Sundargarh for services providers like flour milling, cycle repairing, tractor and automobile repairing respectively.
  - xvii) Service providers: At the time of the survey, 3 tailors and masons were providing their services in the village. For all other types of services providers like barber, goldsmith, carpenter, blacksmith, washer man, potter, cobbler, etc. people of this village generally depend on Sargipali, Dharuadihi and Aunlabahal village.
  - xviii) Internet Café: Sribhubanpur village residents vided Sargipali to access internet facility in the cyber café.



- ▶ 1 Gaon Kalyan Samiti
- ▶ 2 Mothers Committees
- ▶ 2 Jaanch Committees and
- ▶ 1 School Management Committee

ii) Cultural Infrastructures: Sribhubanpur village has only 1 temple as its cultural infrastructure.

## 3.12 Profile of Jhimermahul Village

According to the historical background of this village, around 300-400 years ago, some Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) families started inhabiting in the bank of Ichha River considering this area's land fertility and irrigation facility. During that period the village was under the Sundargarh king's administration and it was surrounded by Jhimeri hill. So, accordingly the village was named as Jhimermahul.

This Jhimermahul village is situated at a distance of 2 km from the Nialipali Panchayat headquarter, 4 km from the Tangarapali block headquarter and 17 km from the Sundargarh, district headquarters. At the time of the survey the village had a total numbers of 60 households with a total population of around 310 persons. The caste wise distribution of the households in this village depicts that majority of the households, i.e. 30 households are Scheduled Tribe (ST) households, followed by 20 Other Backward Class (OBC) households and 10 Scheduled Caste (SC) households.

Majority of the population of this village depend on agriculture and daily wage based farm and non-farm based labour works. Only a very few people earn their livelihood by doing pottery works. The survey found that women of this village used to collect and sell non-timber based forest produces e.g. Mahula, Kendu Leaf and Tola in the local market to supplement their household income. Only 4 households of this village had Govt. employees.

### 3.12.1 Social & Resource Map of Jhimermahul Village

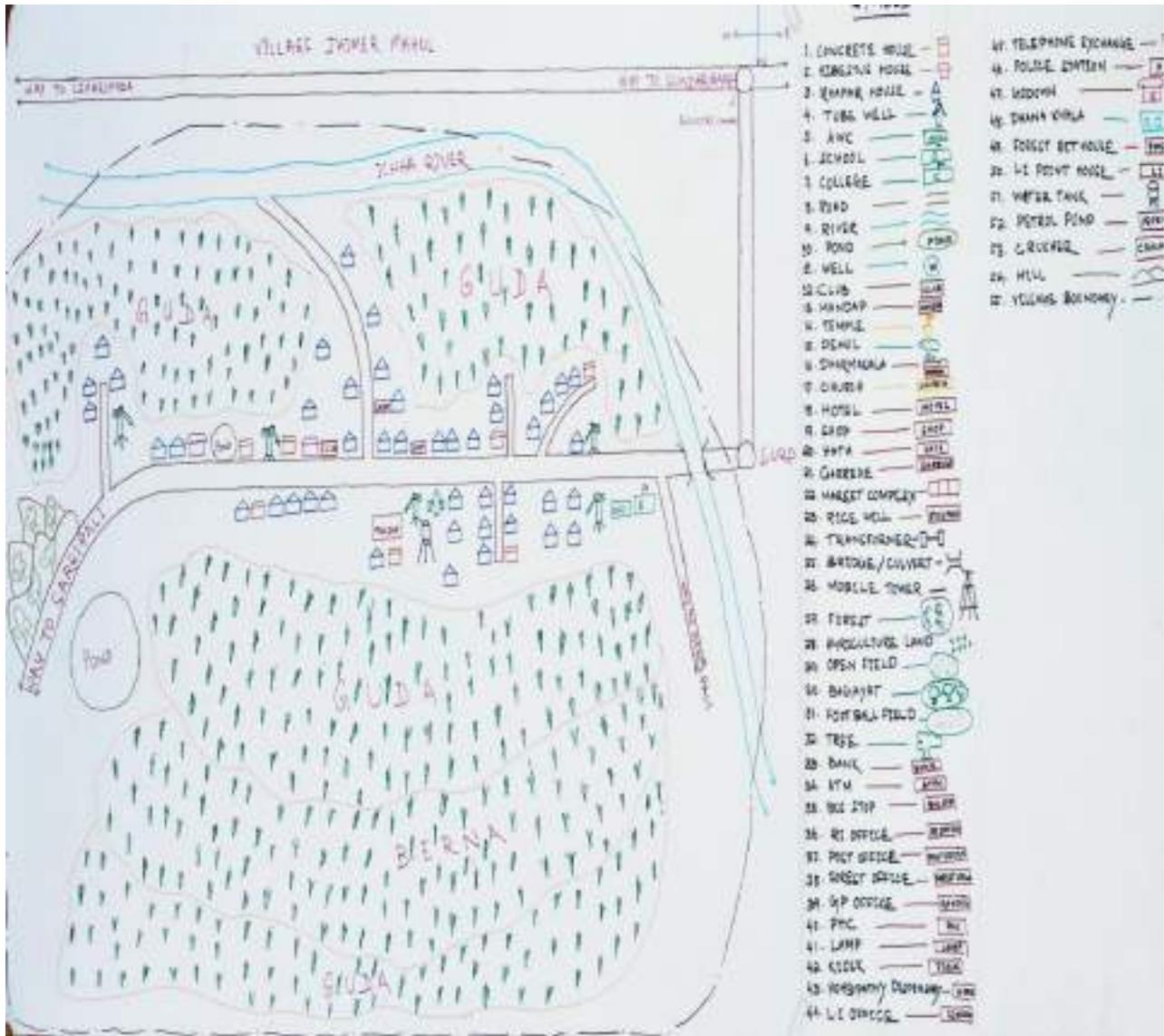
The social & resource map of Jhimermahul village is presented in the next page.

### 3.12.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in Jhimermahul Village

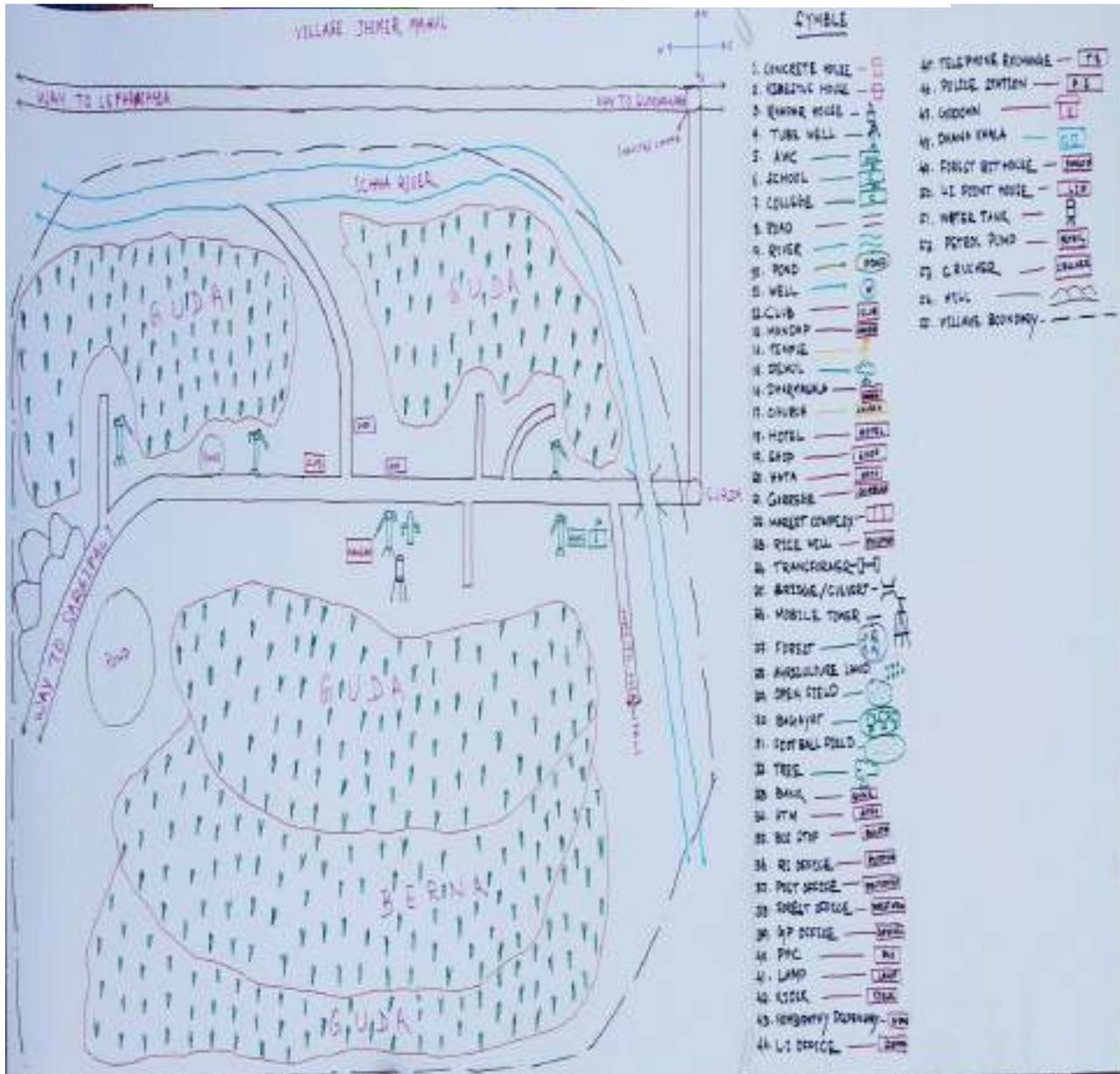
- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 3.0 km of length, which is comprised of 2.5 km of Kaccha road and 0.5 km of Pucca road.
- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of the survey, the village had the following water facilities used for drinking and other domestic uses.
  - 2 Dug Wells / Open Wells
  - 6 tube wells

- 1 pond
- 3 river and
- 1 water tank

### Social Map of Jhimermahul Village



## Resource Map of Jhimermahul Village



- iii) Electricity: The village is connected with electricity.
- iv) Cremation ground: At the time of the survey the village did not have any cremation ground.
- v) Market: The people of this village mainly visit Sargipali market, situated 8 km away from this village for purchasing various goods and services as well as cattle.

- 
- vi) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 1 AWC providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years of age.
  - vii) Panchayat Ghar: The Panchayat Ghar is located at Nialipali Panchayat headquarter.
  - viii) Community Hall: At the time of the survey, the village did not have any community hall facility for its residents. One community hall was available in Nialipali village, which was 2 km away from the village.
  - ix) Post office: The village is served by Nialipali Post office.
  - x) Police Station: This village comes under Bhasma police station, located 15 km away from the village.
  - xi) Banks: Banks are not available in the village and the people mainly used to visit Sargipali and Nialipali to avail banking facilities.
  - xii) Schools and education centres: One primary school is available in the village to impart primary education to the children of this village. The high school was located in Nialipali Panchayat headquarter. The students of this village mainly visited Kirei and Jogimal located at distance of 20 km and 8 km respectively for availing technical and non-technical type higher education.
  - xiii) Health facilities: The people generally depend on Community Health Centre (CHC), Sargipali and Primary Health Centre (PHC), Telipali, situated at a distance of 8 km and 2 km respectively for primary health services. The villagers also informed that they also visit District Headquarter Hospital (DHH) and Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and other private clinics and hospitals of Sundargarh to avail medical treatment for major health issues.
  - xiv) Veterinary centre: The nearest veterinary centre of the village is located at Nialipali.
  - xv) Fair Price Shops: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility is available at the Nialipali Panchayat headquarter.
  - xvi) Shops/textile shops: The village people visit Sargipali to purchase grocery, medicine and other hardware and other construction materials.
  - xvii) Service centres: The village does not have any service centres in the village and the village people mainly depend on Nialipali and Sundargarh district headquarter for availing services like flour milling, cycle repairing, tractor repairing and automobile repairing respectively.
  - xviii) Service providers: At the time of the survey the village had 1 carpenter, 2 masons and 2 washer men, who provided their respective services in the village. The village people mainly depend on

other neighbouring villages like Telipali, Jogimal and Rupabahal to avail the services of other service providers.

xix) Land area: The village has a total of 280.49 acres of land, out of which 187.62 acres of private land and 92.87 acres of govt. land. The govt. land includes 16.75 acres of abadi jogya anabadi land, 35.73 acres of abadi ajogya anabadi land, 36.01 acres of rakhit land and 4.38 acres of sarbasadharan land.

xxiii) Irrigation facilities: The village does not have any provision for irrigation and people mainly depend on rain water to grow their crops.

### 3.12.3 Chapati Diagram of Jhimermahul Village



### 3.12.4 Social and Cultural Infrastructures in Jhimermahul Village

- I. Social Infrastructures/capitals: The village has the following social infrastructures/capitals.
  - ▶ 5 Self Help Groups (SHGs)
  - ▶ 1 Village Panchayat

- ▶ 1 Forest protection committee
- ▶ 1 Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS)
- ▶ 2 Mothers Committees
- ▶ 2 Jaanch Committees
- ▶ 1 School Management committee

II. Cultural Infrastructures: The village has only 1 temple as its cultural infrastructure.

### 3.13 Profile of Khamarbahal Village

Around 300 years ago people started to live on the bank of the Ib river, considering this region's fertile land for agriculture. Initially one Bhuiyan family came to live in this village and gradually other people also inhabited here. According to village folklore, many years ago, one big yam floated to the bank of the Ib river and being unknown to the yam, the villagers used that yam as a sitting object and used to take bath sitting on that yam. Out of curiosity to know that object, one day a villager broke that thing and came to know it that it was a big yam (Khamarkanda). Since then after the name of that yam, the village got its name as Khamarbahal.

The village Khamarbahal is located 3 km away from Kiripsira Panchayat Headquarter, 8 km from Tangarpali block headquarter and 20 km from the Sundargarh District headquarter. At the time of the survey the village was having 135 households with a total population of 545. The caste-wise distribution of the households depicts that out of the total 135 households, majority numbers of the households i.e. 63 are Scheduled Caste (SC) households, followed by 57 Scheduled Tribe (ST) and 15 Other Backward Class (OBC) households. This village is comprised of two hamlets, namely Bastipada and Ragdiapada. Highest numbers of household members i.e. 362 live in Bastipada while the rest i.e. 183 people are living in Ragdiapada.

Majority of the population of Khamarbahal village are farmers and earn their livelihood from cultivation. Also a considerable numbers of village population are recorded as daily wage based farm and non-farm labourers. In the village only 15 household's members are in Govt. jobs and 6 household's members are engaged in various private jobs. Apart from these above mentioned occupations some people of this village were doing small scale business activities to earn their living at the time of survey.

#### 3.13.1 Social & Resource Map of Khamarbahal Village

The social & resource map of Khamarbahal village is presented in the next page.

### 3.13.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in Khamarbahal Village

- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 5.1 km of length, which comprised of 4.0 km of Pucca road, and 1.1 km of Kaccha road.
- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of the survey, the village had the following water facilities used for drinking and other domestic uses.
- 23 Dug Wells / Open Wells
  - 3 tube wells
  - 11 hand pumps
  - 13 ponds
  - 2 rivers and
  - 1 canal

**Social Map of Khamarbahal Village**



## Resource Map of Khamarbahal Village

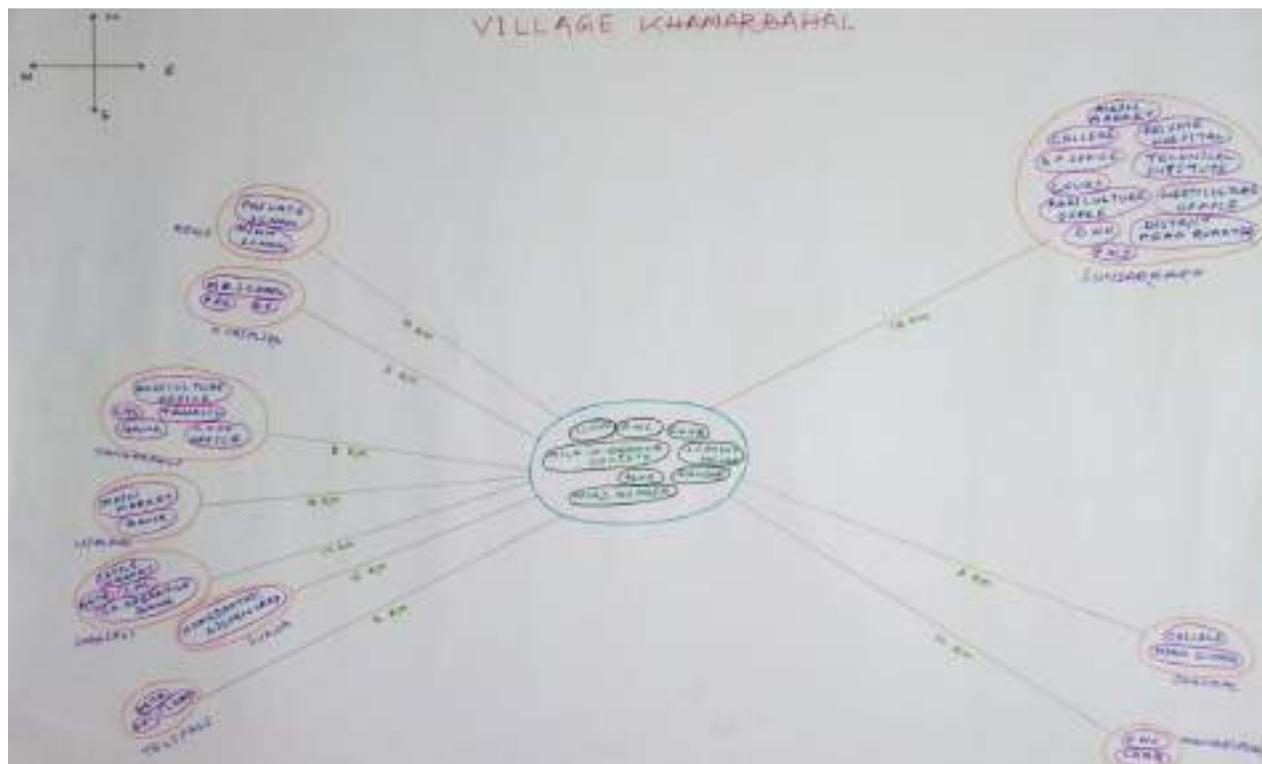


- iii) Electricity: The village is connected with electricity.
- iv) Cremation ground: The cremation ground is not available in the village
- v) Market: The village does not have any local hat or market and the villagers depend on Sargipali, located at a distance of 16 km for every kind of marketing needs like grocery, medicine, cattle etc.
- vi) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 1 AWC providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years of age.
- vii) Community Hall: The village has 1 community hall.

- 
- viii) Post office: Kiripsira Post office is the nearest post office of this village, located at a distance of 3 km.
  - ix) Police Station: The village comes under Bhisma police station range, located in Bhisma village, 15 km away from the village.
  - x) Banks: Banks are not available in the village and the people mainly used to visit Ujjalpur, 9 km away from Khamarbahal to avail banking facilities. Rural regional banks and Credit cooperative societies are available at district headquarter Sundargarh and Mangalpur respectively.
  - xi) Schools and education centres: Only one primary school is available in the village. The students of this village used to visit Kiripsira Panchat headquarter for middle and high school level education. The nearest college from this village is located at Jogimal, which is 10 km away from the village. They depend on Sundargarh district headquarter for technical institutions and disable friendly schools.
  - xii) Health facilities: The people generally depend on Community Health Centre (CHC), Nialipali and Primary Health Centre (PHC), Mangalpur, situated at a distance of 6 km and 14 km respectively for primary health care services. The villagers also informed that they also visit District Headquarter Hospital (DHH) and Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and other private clinics and hospitals of Sundargarh to avail medical treatment for major health issues. Apart from these health service providers, also a dispensary is available in Surda village.
  - xiii) Veterinary centre: The nearest veterinary centre is located in Tangerapali, which is 8 km away from the village.
  - xiv) Fair Price Shops: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility is available in Kiripsira Panchayat Headquarter.
  - xv) Shops/textile shops: The village has 2 grocery shops within the village. The village people visit Sundargarh district headquarters to purchase medicine and other hardware and other construction materials.
  - xvi) Service centres: The village does not have any service centres. The village people mainly depend on Kepsi village and Sundargarh district headquarter to avail the services like flour milling, cycle repairing, tractor and automobile repairing, etc.
  - xvii) Service providers: There are 3 carpenters and 15 masons available in the village.
  - xx) Land area: The village has a total of 621.67 acres of land, out of which 440.27 acres of private land and 181.4 acres of govt. land. The govt. land includes 0.66 acres of abadi jogya anabadi land, 116.7 acres of abadi ajogya anabadi land, 40.35 acres of rakhit land and 23.69 acres of sarbasadharan land.

xxiv) Irrigation facilities: Adequate irrigation facility is not available in the village, although there is a canal. The canal is almost defunct and only 2 lift irrigation points are available in the village for irrigation purpose.

### 3.13.3 Chapati Diagram of Khamarbahal Village



### 3.13.4 Social and Cultural Infrastructures in Khamarbahal Village

- I. Social Infrastructures/capitals: The village has the following social infrastructures/capitals.
  - ▶ 1 festive location
  - ▶ 12 Self Help Groups (SHGs)
  - ▶ 2 Farmer cooperative bodies
  - ▶ 1 Village Panchayat
  - ▶ 1 Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS)
  - ▶ 1 Mothers Committee
  - ▶ 1 Jaanch Committee
  - ▶ 1 School Management committee
  
- II. Cultural Infrastructures: At the time of the survey, no cultural infrastructures were available in the Khamarbahal village.

### 3.14 Profile of Nialipali Village

According to the village people, around two to three hundred years ago, one Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) family started inhabiting in the bank of Ichha River considering this area's land fertility and irrigation facility. During that period the village was under the Sundargarh king's administration and Kesab Chandra Nayak was appointed by the king to collect revenue from the villagers. The village got its name Nialipali from the Niali flower.

Nialipali is situated at a distance of 12 km from the Tangarapali block headquarter and 15 km from the Sundargarh, district headquarters. At the time of the survey the village had a total numbers of 325 households with a total population of around 1254 persons. The caste wise distribution of the households in this village depicts that majority of the village population, i.e. 632 belong to Scheduled Tribe (ST), followed by 339 Other Backward Class(OBC) people and 283 Scheduled Caste (SC) people. This village consists of four hamlets namely Singanimunda, Kulurdhipu, Bastipada and Talapada. Highest numbers of households live in Talapada hamlet.

Majority of the people of this village depend on agriculture and daily wage based farm and non-farm based labour. Only a very few people earn their livelihood by doing porttery works. The survey found that around 30 and 50 people of this village were Govt employees and private sector employees respectively.

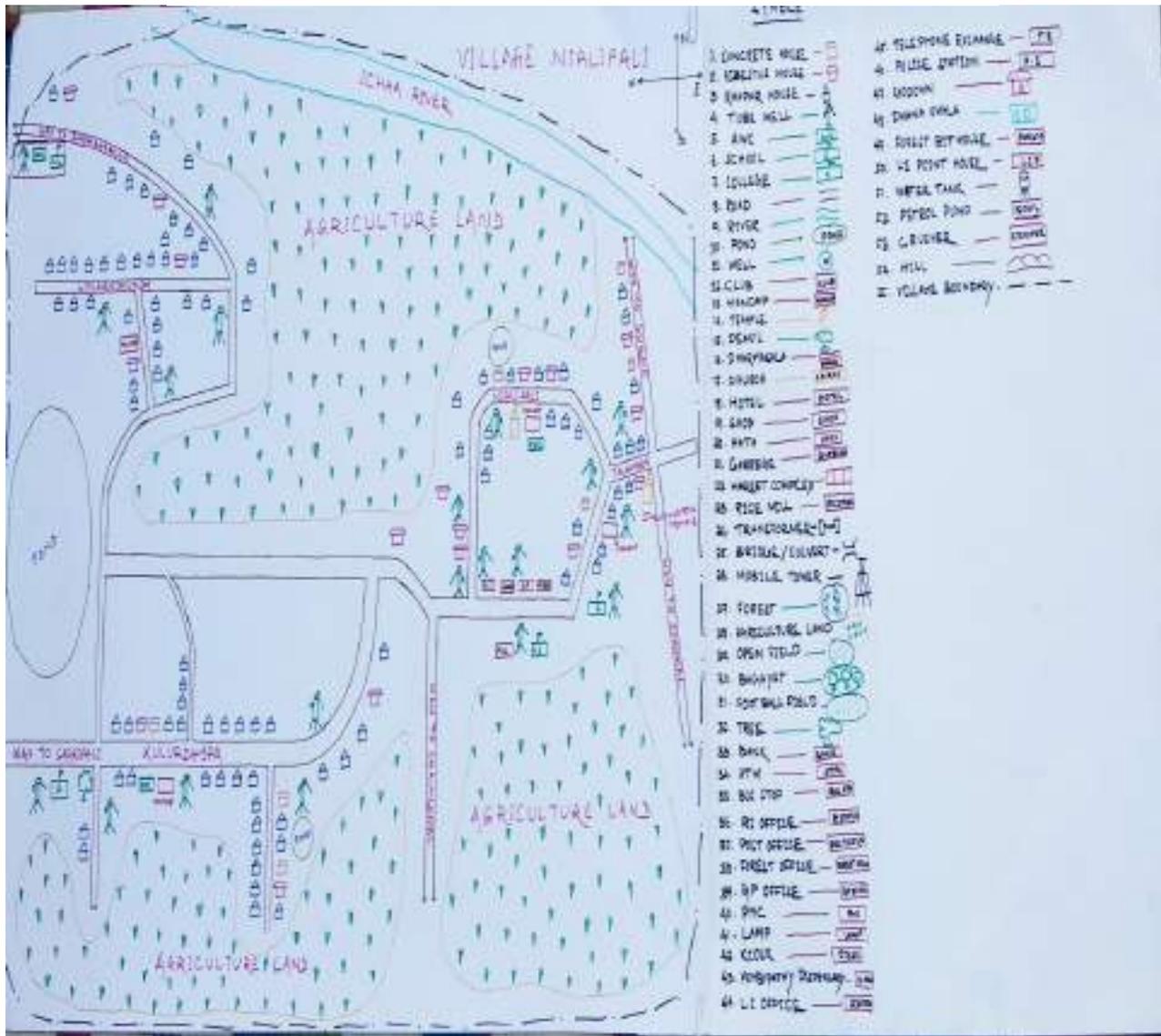
#### 3.14.1 Social & Resource Map of Nialipali Village

The social & resource map of Nialipalivillage is presented in the next page.

#### 3.14.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in NialipaliVillage

- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 18 km of length, which comprised of 10 km of Kaccha road and 8.0 km of Pucca road.
- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of the survey, the village had the following water facilities used for drinking and other domestic uses.
  - 60 Dug Wells / Open Wells
  - 21 tube wells
  - 1 piped water system
  - 4 ponds
  - 1 river
  - 1 creek and
  - 1 water tank

## Social Map of Nialipali Village



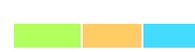
## Resource Map of Nialipali Village



- iii) Electricity: The village is connected with electricity.
- iv) Cremation ground: The village have a cremation ground.
- v) Market: One local hat is held in the village. However, people mainly visit Sargipali market for major goods and services purchase.
- vi) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 4 AWCs providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years of age.

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- vii) Panchayat Ghar: Being the Panchayat Headquarter, the Nialipali village has a Panchayat Ghar.
  - viii) Community Hall: At the time of the survey, 4 community hall facilities were available in the village for its residents.
  - ix) Post office: One post office is available inside the Nialipali village.
  - x) Police Station: This village comes under Bhasma police station range, which is located at Bhasma, 17 km away from the village.
  - xi) Banks: Banks are not available in the village and the people mainly visit Sargipali and Mangaspur to avail banking facilities. One credit cooperative society is available within the village.
  - xii) Schools and education centers: There are 3 primary schools, 1 middle school and 1 high school available in Nialipali village. The nearest college is situated at Jogimal, which is 5 km away from the village. The students of this village mainly depend on Sundargarh districts headquarter for higher, technical and special education.
  - xiii) Health facilities: The village has one ANM/Sub-Center and Primary health centre. The people also visit the nearby Community Health Centre (CHC) to avail primary health care services. Also, they visit District Headquarter Hospital (DHH) and Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and other private clinics and hospitals of Sundargarh to avail medical treatment for major health issues.
  - xiv) Veterinary centre: The village has one veterinary centre.
  - xv) Fair Price Shops and cooperative society: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility and cooperative society are available in the village.
  - xvi) Shops/textile shops: The village has 6 grocery shops. The nearest medicine stores and hardware are located in Sargipali and Ujalapur villages respectively.
  - xvii) Service centres: At the time of the survey the village had 3 flour mills. People of this village mainly depended on Telipali and Sundargarh district headquarter for availing services like cycle repairing, tractor repairing and automobile repairing respectively.
  - xviii) Service providers: At the time of the survey, 2 barbers, 4 blacksmiths and 1 goldsmith were available in the village. The village people mainly depend on other neighbouring villages like Telipali and Jhimermmahul to avail the services of other service providers.
  - xix) Internet café: One internet café was available in the village at the time of survey.





- II. Cultural Infrastructures: The cultural infrastructure of this village includes 1 Chawdy and 2 temples.

### 3.15 Profile of Suruda Village

According to the historical background of this village, around 200-300 years ago, some families started inhabiting in this plateau area considering its land fertility, which later attracted other people to come here and live. Once upon a time, the village had so many artists and they often did many cultural programmes in the village like Pala, theatre, Bhajan, Kirtan etc and the singers' voices were so sweet that according to their voice the village got its name as Suruda.

This Suruda village is situated at a distance of 3 km from the Kiripsira Panchayat Headquarter, 8 km from the Tangarapali block headquarter and 17 km from the Sundargarh district headquarters. At the time of the survey the village had a total numbers of 251 households with a total population of around 1260 persons. Out of the total population of the village, majority of the population i.e. 638 were males and the rest 622 persons were females. The caste wise distribution of the population in this village depicts that, majority of the population, i.e. 592 belonged to General caste, followed by 441 and 227 Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Scheduled Caste (SC) people respectively.

Majority of the households of this village depend on agriculture and daily wage based farm and non-farm labour works. Only a few of them are in Govt. and Private sector jobs.

#### 3.15.1 Social & Resource Map of Suruda Village

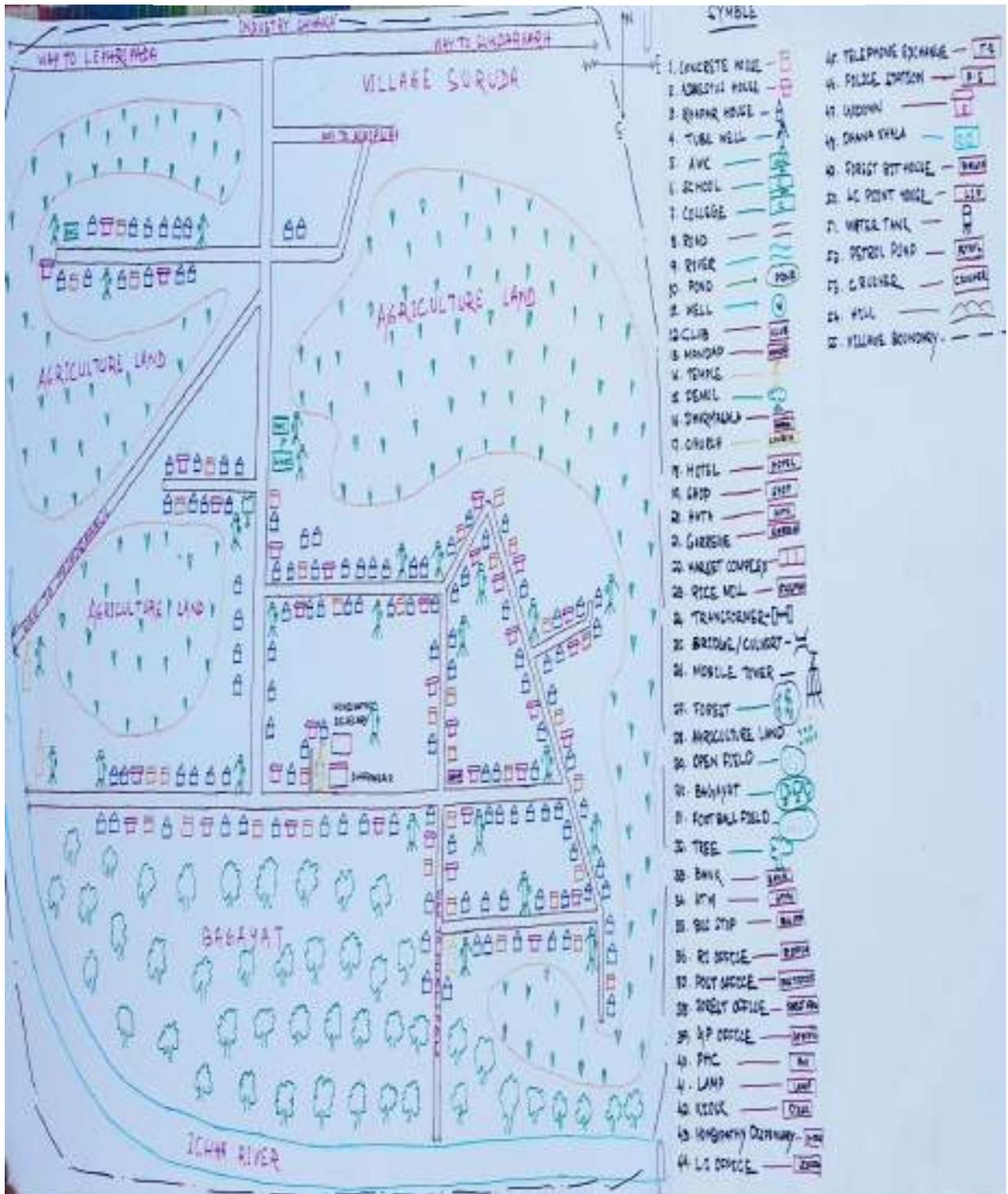
The social & resource map of Suruda village is presented in the next page.

#### 3.15.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in SurudaVillage

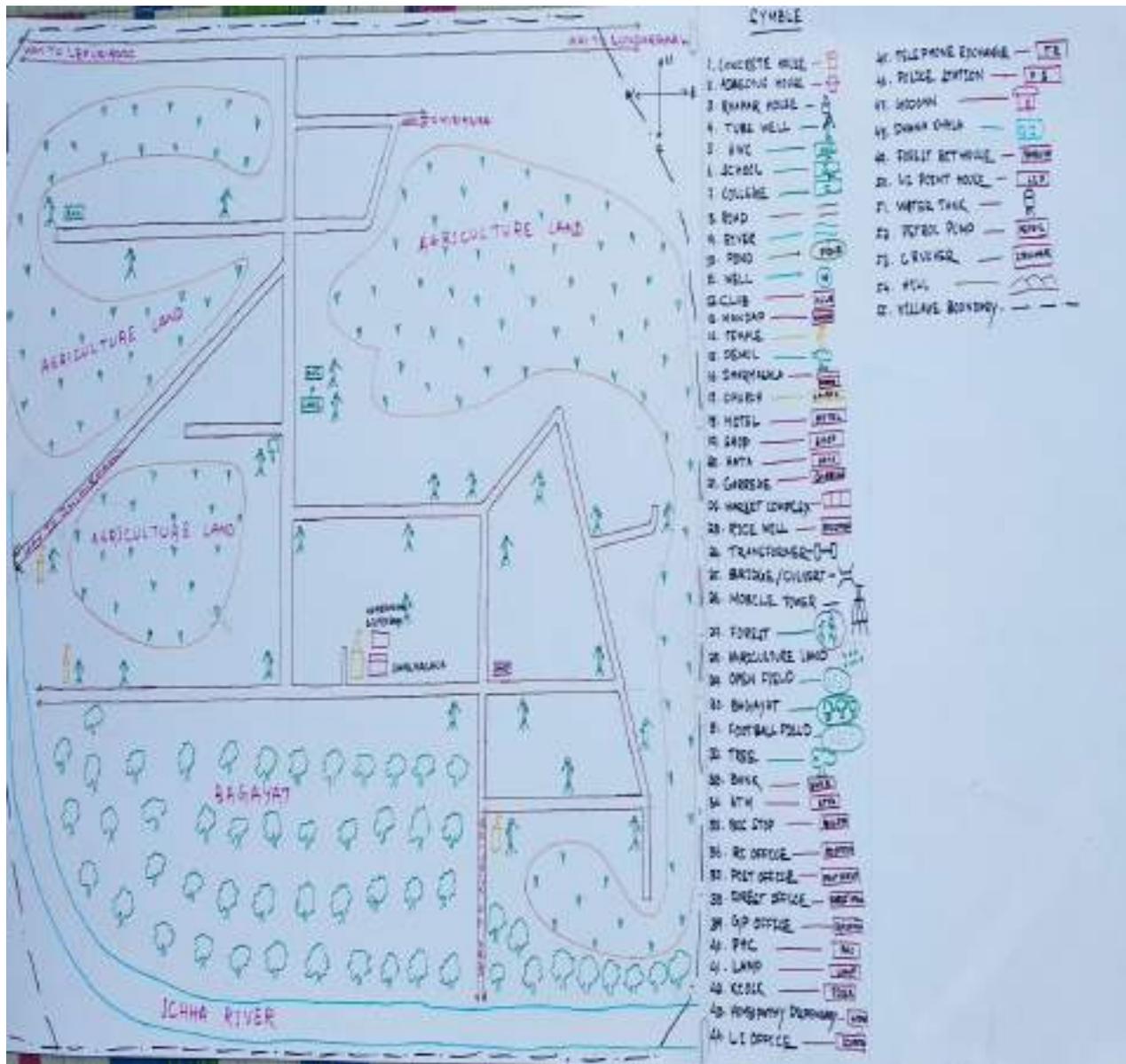
- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 10.0 km of length, which comprised of 8.0 km of Kaccha road and 2.0 km of Pucca road.
- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of the survey, the village had the following water facilities used for drinking and other domestic uses.
  - 12 Dug Wells / Open Wells
  - 5 tube wells
  - 3 ponds and
  - 1river



## Social Map of Suruda Village



## Resource Map of Suruda Village



iii) Electricity: The village is connected with electricity.

iv) Cremation ground: The village has three cremation grounds.

v) Market: The people of this village mainly visit Telipali Local Hat located at a distance of 4 km and Sargipali market at a distance of 8 km.

- 
- vi) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 2 AWCs providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years of age.
  - vii) Panchayat Ghar: The Panchayat Ghar is located at Kiripsira Panchayat headquarter.
  - viii) Community Hall: At the time of the survey, the village did not have any community hall facility for its residents.
  - ix) Post Office: The village is served by Kiripsira Post office.
  - x) Police Station: This village comes under Bhasma police station range, located 17 km away from the village.
  - xi) Banks: The village does not have any bank. People visit Ujjalpur, Mangalpur and Sundargarh district headquarter to avail banking facilities.
  - xii) Schools and education centres: One primary and middle school is available in the village. The nearest High school and college for this village are located in Kepsi and Jugimal respectively.
  - xiii) Health facilities: The people generally depend on Community Health Centre (CHC), Mangeshpur and Primary Health Centre (PHC) Nialipali, situated at a distance of 12 km and 4 km respectively for primary health services. The villagers informed that they also visit District Headquarter Hospital (DHH) and Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and other private clinics and hospitals of Sundargarh to avail the medical treatment for major health issues. Apart from that one homeopathic dispensary is available in Surda village.
  - xiv) Veterinary centre: The nearest veterinary centre is located in Ujalapur, which is 8 km away from this village.
  - xv) Cooperative society: The cooperative society is available in Nialipali.
  - xvi) Fair Price Shops: Public Distribution System (PDS) facility is available in Suruda village.
  - xvii) Shops/textile shops: At the time of survey the village was having 2 grocery shops only. For medicine, hardware, cement and construction material people used to visit Sundargarh district headquarter and Ujalpur.
  - xviii) Service centres: Service centres in the village include 1 flour mill and 1 cycle repairing shop. For availing service facilities like tractor repairing and automobile repairing, the village people generally visit district headquarter sundargarh.

- xix) Service providers: At the time of the survey the village was having 4 masons and 1 washer man, who provided their respective services in the village. The village people mainly depended on other neighbouring villages like Kiripsira, Lupabahal, and Belasra to avail the services of other service providers.
- xx) Land area: The village has a total of 934.73 acres of land, out of which 644.64 acres of private land and 290.09 acres of govt. land. The govt. land includes 60.29 acres of abadi jogya anabadi land, 69.59 acres of abadi ajogya anabadi land, 140.92 acres of rakhit land, 12.5 acres of sarbasadharan land and 6.79 acres of bebandobasta land.
- xxvi) Irrigation facilities: The village does not have any provision for irrigation and people mainly depend on rain water to grow their crops.

### 3.15.3 Chapati Diagram of Suruda Village



### 3.15.4 Social and Cultural Infrastructures in Suruda Village

- I. Social Infrastructures/capitals: The village had the following social infrastructures/capitals.
- 1 Festive locations
  - 1 Trading spot
  - 13 Self Help Groups (SHGs)
  - 1 Yuvak Mandal

- ▶ 4 Caste Panchayats
- ▶ 1 Village Panchayat
- ▶ 1 Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS)
- ▶ 2 Mothers Committees
- ▶ 2 Jaanch Committees and
- ▶ 2 School Management committee

II. Cultural Infrastructures: The cultural infrastructures of this village included 1 Dharmasala, 1 Jatra ground and 3 temples.

### 3.16 Profile of Bhedabahal Village

According to the village people, around 200-300 years ago, some Scheduled Tribe (ST) families came to this place to inhabit here considering this area's land fertility and irrigation facility for agriculture purpose. During that period, there was a nullah flowing beside the village, which used to affect agricultural land by causing flood during the rainy season. Every time the villagers tried to build a check dam on that nullah to prevent flooding situation in the village, they failed. So the village people sacrificed a sheep before the village deity after which they could build the dam. They believed that the village deity helped them in building the check dam successfully. After the building of the check dam, the villagers named this village as Bhedabahal after the sheep's local name Bhedi.

Bhedabahal village is situated at a distance of 8 km from the Sundargarh block as well as district headquarters. At the time of the survey the village had around 876 households with a total population of about 3186 persons (1579 males and 1607 females). The caste wise distribution of the population in this village depicts that, majority of the village population, i.e. 1622 belonged to Schedule Tribe (ST), followed by 1110 Other Backward Class (OBC) and 454 Scheduled Caste (SC) people. This village consists of five hamlets namely Tamibahal, Bishnupur, Bastipada, Mahadebpada and Bankibahal pada. Majority of the population of the village depend on agriculture and daily wage based farm and non-farm labour works. Only a very few people earn their livelihood by doing pottery works and small scale business activities. Also, it was found from the survey that some people of the village were doing govt. and private sector jobs.

#### 3.16.1 Social & Resource Map of Bhedabahal Village

The social & resource map of Bhedabahalvillage is presented in the next page.

#### 3.16.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in BhedabahalVillage

i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 9 km of length, which comprised of 5 km of Pucca road and 4 km of Kaccha road.

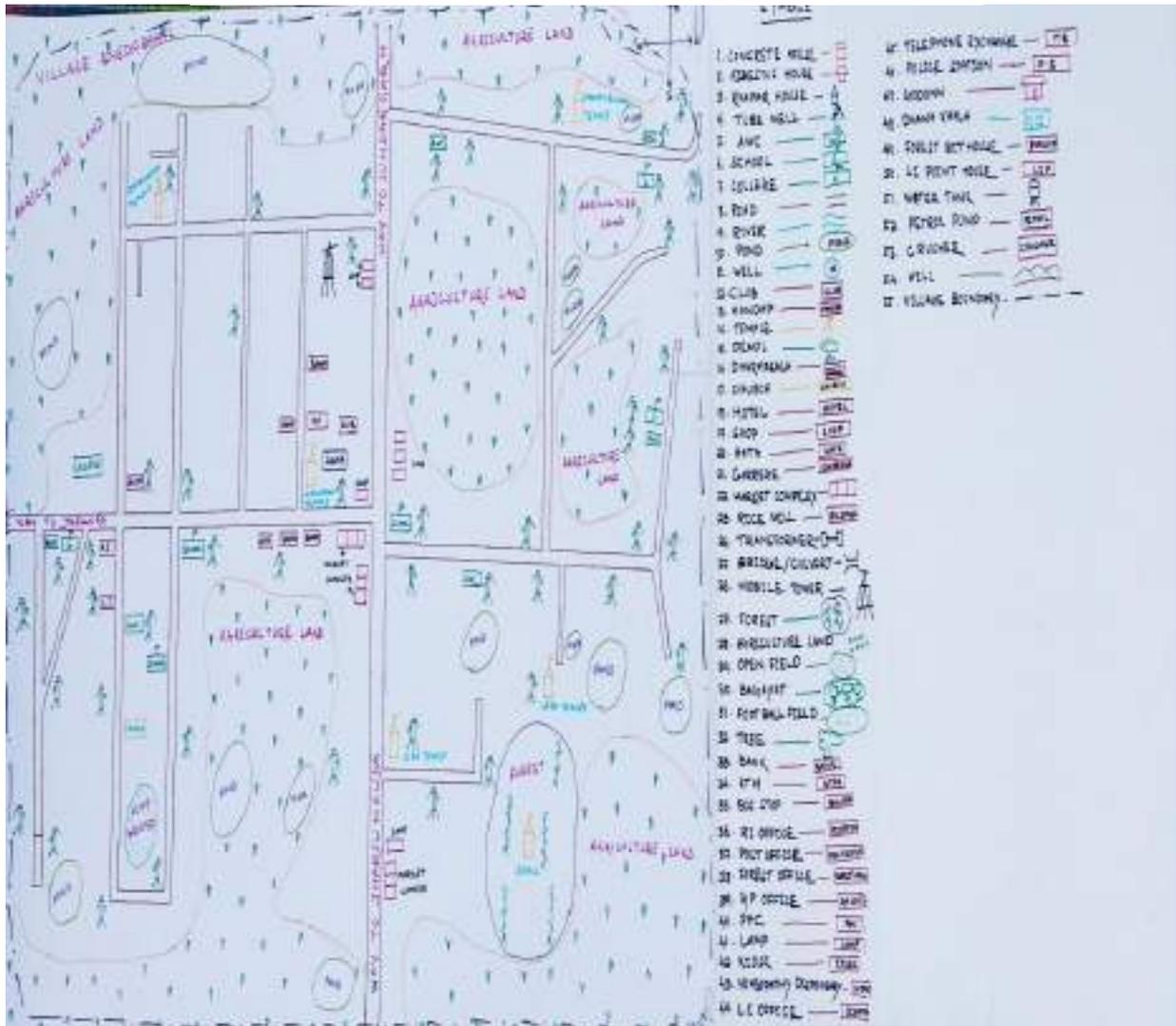
ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of the survey, the village had the following water facilities used for drinking and other domestic uses.

- 52 Dug Wells / Open Wells
- 35 tube wells
- 1 piped water system
- 4 ponds
- 1 creek and
- 1 water tank

### Social Map of Bhedabahal Village



## Resource Map of Bhedabahal Village



- iii) Electricity: Majority numbers of households of Bhedabahal village are connected with electricity facility.
- iv) Cremation ground: The village does not have any cremation ground.
- v) Market: Local weekly hat is held in the village. The villagers mainly visit district headquarter Sundargarh for purchasing major goods and services and for cattle they visit Sargipali cattle market.
- vi) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 8 AWCs providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years of age.

- 
- vii) Panchayat Ghar: Being the Panchayat Headquarter, Bhedabahal village has a Panchayat Ghar.
  - viii) Community Hall: At the time of the survey, 8 community halls were available in the village for its residents.
  - ix) Post office: The post office is located inside the Bhedabahal village.
  - x) Police Station: This village comes under Sundargarh police station range, which is located in Sundargarh district headquarter.
  - xi) Banks: Commercial as well as rural regional banks and credit cooperative societies are available in Bhedabahal village.
  - xii) Schools and education centres: At the time of the survey 4 primary schools, 1 middle school, 2 high schools, 2 colleges and 1 technical institution were available in Bhedabahal village.
  - xiii) Health facilities: One ANM/Sub-Centre is available to provide primary health services in the village. The villagers usually visit the District Headquarter Hospital (DHH) and Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and other private clinics and hospitals of Sundargarh to avail the medical treatment for major health issues.
  - xiv) Veterinary centre: The village has one veterinary centre.
  - xv) Fair Price Shops and cooperative society: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility and cooperative society are available in the village.
  - xvi) Shops/textile shops:The village has 5 grocery shops. However, for medicine and hardware materials people go to Sundargarh town.
  - xvii) Service centers: At the time of the survey the village had 2 flour mills, 1 cycle repairing store and 2 automobile service centres. The village people, however, depend on Sundargarh town for availing tractor repairing services.
  - xviii) Service providers: The service providers, who used to provide services in the village are 2 barbers, 4 carpenters, 15 blacksmiths, 2 goldsmiths, 2 tailors, 4 masons and 4 washer men.
  - xix) Internet café: Nearest internet café is available in Sundargarh town.
  - xxi) Land area: The village has a total of 8499.03 acres of land, out of which 6216.65 acres of private land and 2282.38 acres of govt.land. The govt. land includes 1773.7 acres of abadi jogya anabadi land, 7.66 acres of abadi ajogya anabadi land, 15.11 acres of departmental land, 136.09 acres of rakhit



- 4 School Management committees

II. Cultural Infrastructures: The village has only 6 temples as its cultural infrastructures.

### 3.17 Profile of Brahmanipali Village

Around 300-400 years ago a few Agria families started to live in this village, considering this regions fertile and suitable land condition for agriculture. Gradually families of other castes also came to this village to live here. Goddess Bramhani Devi was worshiped in this village by the villagers and according to the goddess's name the villagers named this village as Brahmanipali.

The village Bramhanipali is located 3 km away from LankahudaPanchayat Headquarter, 13 km from Sundargarh block as well as district headquarters. At the time of the survey the village had 68 households with a total population of 267. The caste wise distribution of the households depicts that out of the total 68 households, majority numbers of the households i.e. 66 were Other Backward Class (OBC) households and the remaining i.e. 2 households were recorded as Scheduled Tribe (ST) households.

Majority of the population of Brahmanipali village are farmers and earn their livelihood from cultivation. Also a considerable numbers of village population are recorded as daily wage based farm and non-farm labourers and potters. Apart from that some people of the village are doing small scale business activities to earn their living and a few others are in salaried jobs.

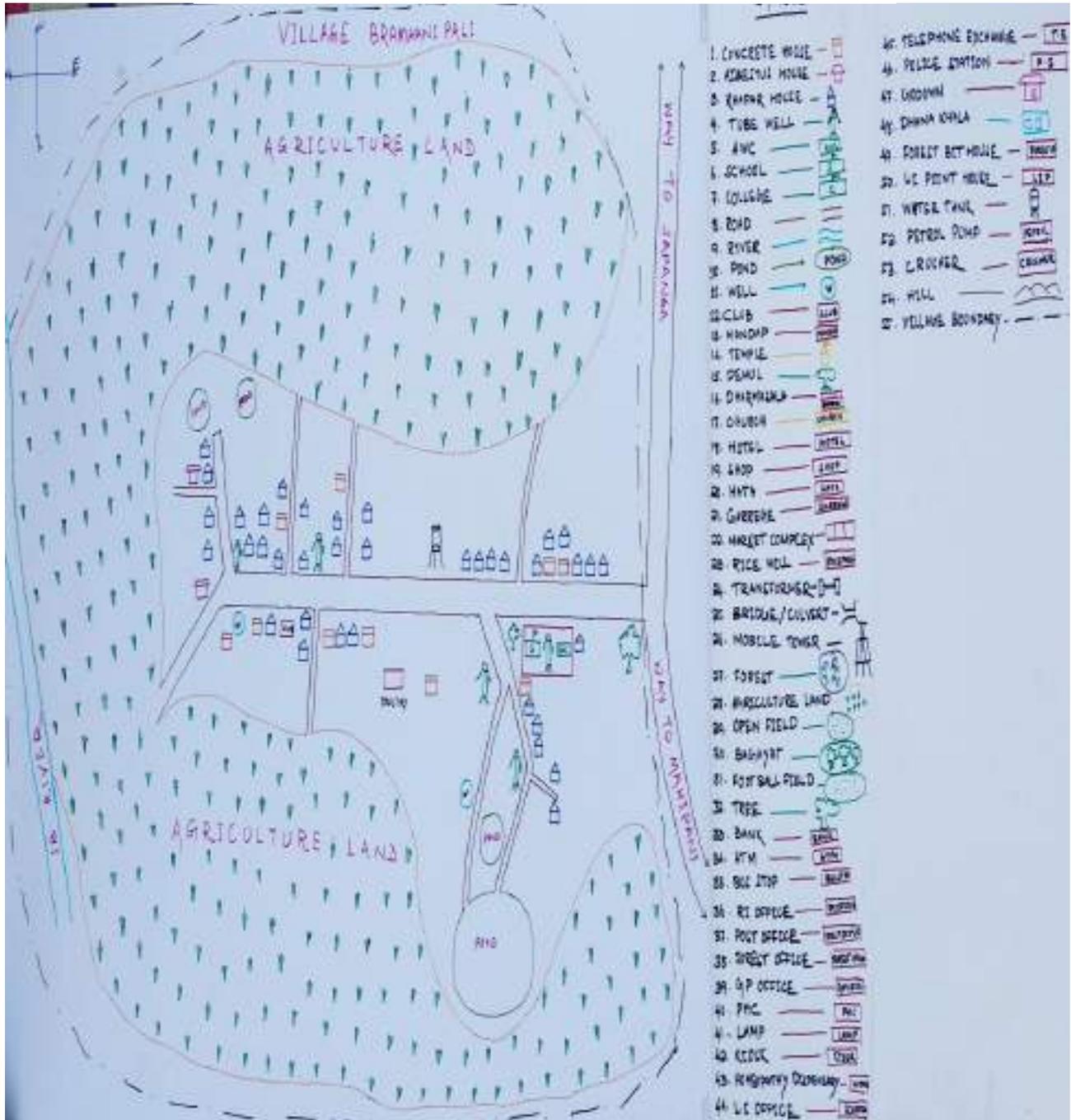
#### 3.17.1 Social & Resource Map of Bramhanipali Village

The social & resource map of Bramhanipali village is presented in the next page.

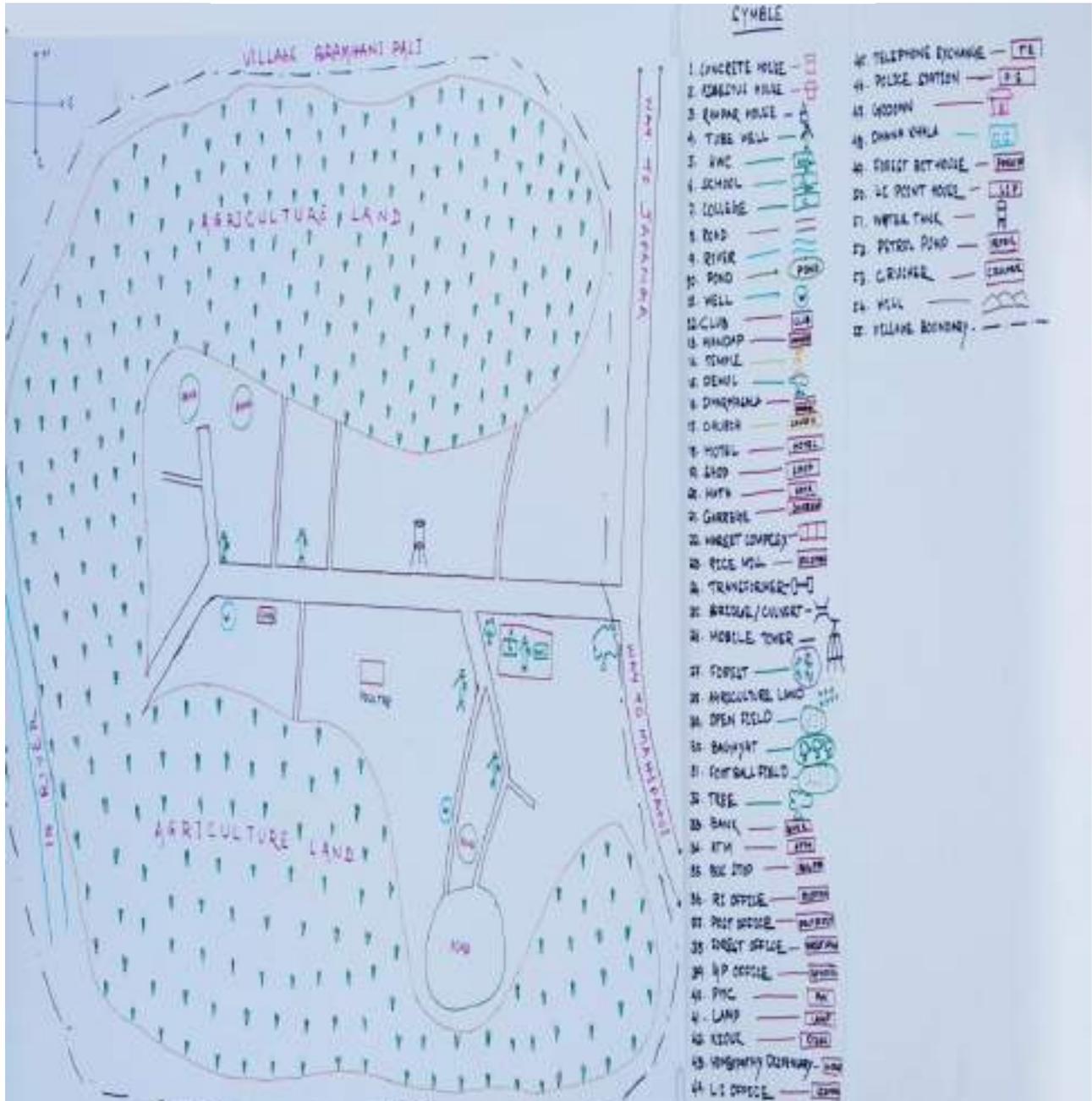
#### 3.17.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in BramhanipaliVillage

- Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 3.0 km of length, which is comprised of 2.0 km of Kaccha road, and 1.0 km of Pucca road.
- Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of the survey, the village had the following water facilities used for drinking and other domestic uses.
  - 24 Dug Wells / Open Wells
  - 13 tube wells
  - 6 ponds and
  - 2 creek

## Social Map of Bramhanipali Village



## Resource Map of Bramhanipali Village



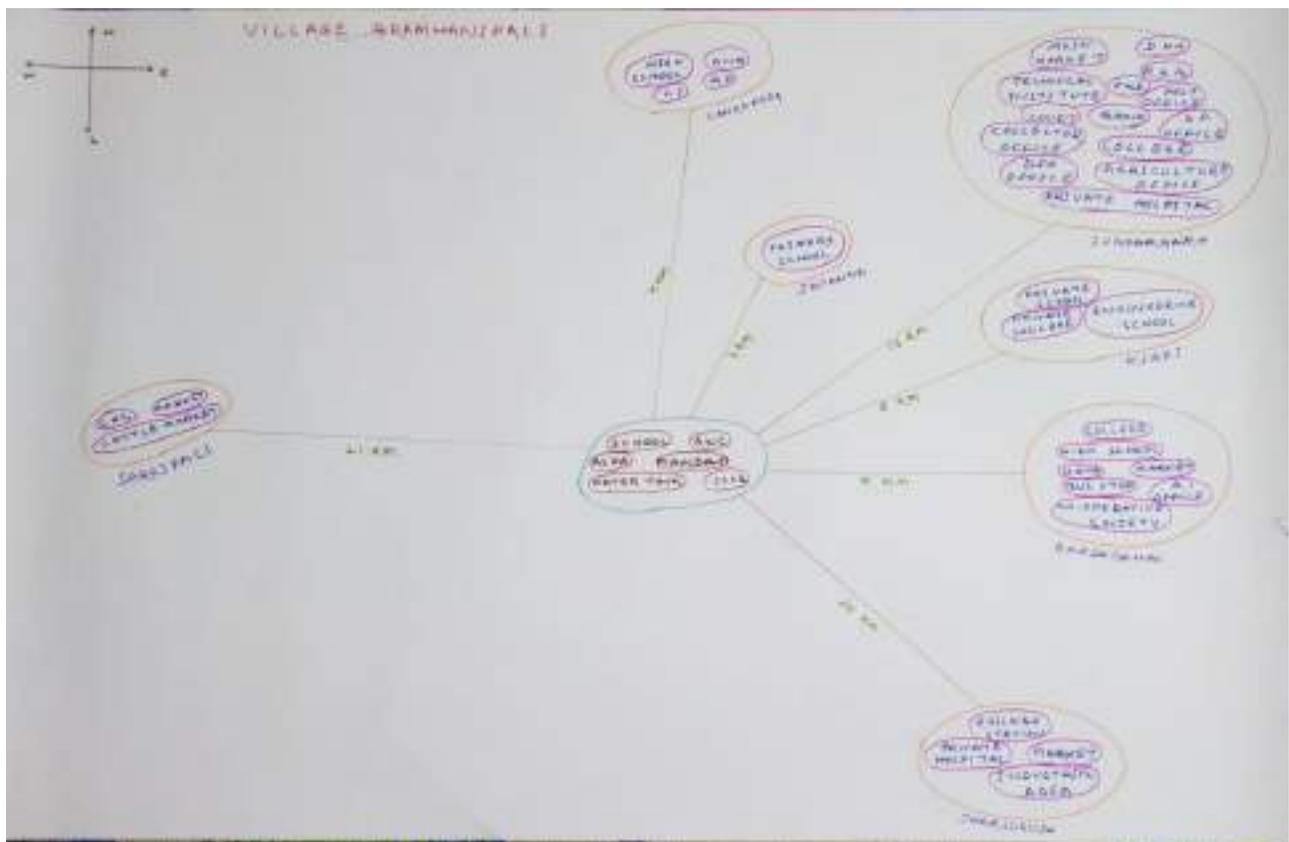
iii) Electricity: Electricity facility is available in Brahmanipali village.

iv) Cremation ground: The village has one crematorium ground.

- 
- v) Market: The village does not have any local hat or market. For shopping of various goods and services the villagers depend on Bedabahal, Sundergarh, and Sargipali located at a distance of 5 km, 13 km and 32 km respectively.
  - vi) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 1 AWC providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years of age.
  - vii) Panchayat Ghar: Panachayt Ghar is located in Lankahuda panchayat headquarters, which is 3 km away from this village.
  - viii) Community Hall: The village has 1 community hall.
  - ix) Post office: The village is served by Lankahuda Post office.
  - x) Police Station: The village comes under Sundargarh police station range located 13 km away from the village.
  - xi) Banks: For banking services people used to visit Bhedabahal village and Sundargarh district headquarter.
  - xii) Schools and education centres: At the time of the survey, the village did not have any school. The nearest primary school is located at Japanga, which is 1 km away from this village. The middle school and high school are available at Lankahuda village situated at a distance of 3 km. The village residents mainly depend on Sundargarh district headquarter for availing technical as well as non-technical higher education.
  - xiii) Health facilities: The villagers mainly depend on Kundukela Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Majhapada Community Health Centre (CHC), which are 8 km and 20 km away from the village to avail primary health care services. They also visit District Headquarter Hospital (DHH) and Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and other private clinics and hospitals of Sundargarh to avail the medical treatment for major health issues.
  - xiv) Veterinary centre: The nearest veterinary centre is located at Lankahuda, which is 3 km away from the village.
  - xv) Fair Price Shops: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility is available at Lankahuda Panchayat Headquarter.
  - xvi) Shops/textile shops: The village has 2 grocery shops. However, for shopping of various goods and services people visit Sundargarh district headquarters.

- xvii) Service centres: The village does not have any service centres. The village people mainly depend on Kepsi, Lankahuda and Sundargarh district headquarters to avail the services like flour milling, cycle repairing, tractor and automobile repairing respectively.
- xviii) Service providers: At the time of the survey the village did not have any service providers.
- xix) Land area: The village has a total of 179.51 acres of land, out of which 110.24 acres of private land and 69.27 acres of govt. land. The govt. land includes .09 acres of abadi jogya anabadi land, 39.48 acres of abadi ajogya anabadi land, 26.04 acres of rakhit land, 2.84 acres of sarbasadharan land and 0.82 acres of bebandobasta land.
- xxviii) Irrigation facilities: Irrigation facility is not available in the village and people mainly depend on rain water for cultivation of crops.

### 3.17.3 Chapati Diagram of Bramhanipali Village



### 3.17.4 Social and Cultural Infrastructures in Bramhanipali Village

- 
- I. Social Infrastructures/capitals: The village has the following social infrastructures/capitals.
    - ▶ 1 Trading spot
    - ▶ 2 Self Help Groups (SHGs)
    - ▶ 1 Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS)
    - ▶ 1 Mothers Committee
    - ▶ 1 Jaanch Committee
  
  - II. Cultural Infrastructures: The cultural infrastructure of this village included 1 Chawdy and 2 temples.

## 3.18 Profile of Japanga Village

The village history says that around 500 years ago, some people from Junadih village migrated to this place considering this region's soil and climate suitability for agricultural purpose and gradually also other people came to this village to live here. According to the village folklore, in those times, a sage was living in the village forest and he was meditating most of the time. People often visited him due to his popularity and healing powers. Gradually his name spread in that region, and the villagers named this village as the Japagaon, but later that name changed and now the village is known as Japanga.

This Japanga village is situated at a distance of 1 km from the Lankahuda Panchayat headquarters and 10 km from the Sundargarh block as well as district headquarters. At the time of the survey the village was having 205 households with a total population of about 712 persons. The caste wise distribution of the households in this village depicts that majority of the village population, i.e. 378 belonged to Other Backward Castes/Class (OBC), followed by 200 Scheduled Tribe (ST) and 134 Scheduled Caste (SC) people.

Majority of the people in this village depend on agriculture and daily wage based farm and non-farm labour works. Only a very few of them earn their livelihood by doing salaried jobs and small scale business activities.

### 3.18.1 Social & Resource Map of Japanga Village

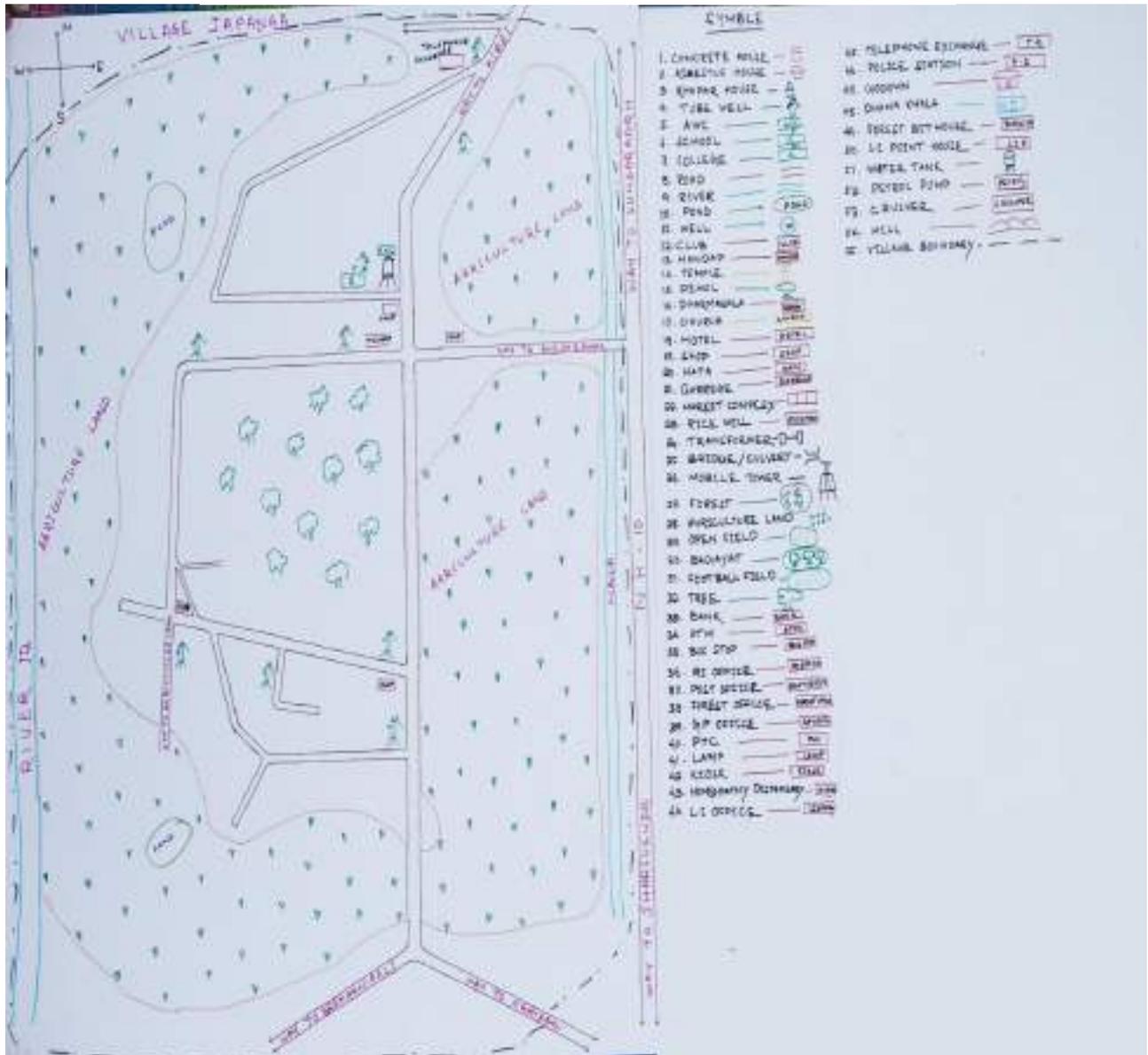
The social & resource map of Japangavillage is presented in the next page.

### 3.18.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in JapangaVillage

- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 4.0 km of length, which is comprised of 2.0 km of Kaccha road and 2.0 km of Pucca road.
  
- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of the survey, the village had the following water facilities used for drinking and other domestic uses.
  - 52 Dug Wells / Open Wells



## Resource Map of Japanga Village



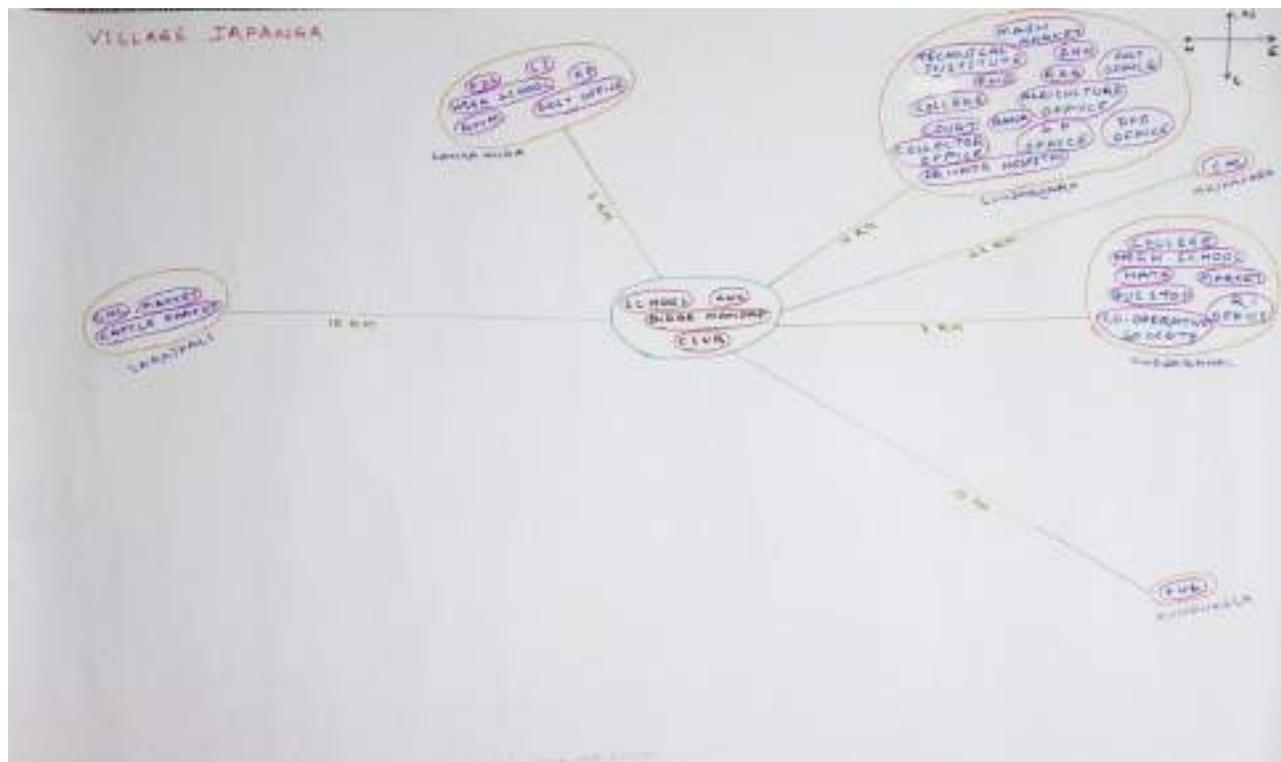
- iii) Electricity: The village is connected with electricity.
- iv) Cremation ground: At the time of survey the village did not have any cremation ground.
- v) Market: The village people mainly depend on Bedabahal local hat, Sundargarh market and Sargipali cattle market, located at a distance of 3 km, 10 km and 15 km respectively for their various marketing needs.

- 
- vi) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 1 AWC providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years of age.
  - vii) Panchayat Ghar: The Panchayat Ghar is available at Lankahuda Panchayat headquarter.
  - viii) Community Hall: At the time of the survey the village was having 2 community halls for its residents.
  - ix) Post office: The post office is located at Lankahuda.
  - x) Police Station: This village comes under Sundargarh police station range.
  - xi) Banks: For banking services the village people mainly visit Bedabahal, which is 3 km away from the village.
  - xii) Schools and education centres: The village has one primary school only. The middle school and high school are available in Lankahuda panchayat headquarter. For higher education students of the village used to visit Bedhabahal and Sundargarh district headquarter.
  - xiii) Health facilities: The Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Community Health Centre (CHC) are located in Kundukela village (10 km) and Majhapada (23 km) respectively. The village people mainly visit District Headquarter Hospital (DHH) and Sub-divisional Hospital (SDH), and other private hospitals and clinics located at Sundargarh headquarter for treatment of major health issues.
  - xiv) Veterinary centre: The veterinary centre is located at Lankahuda Panchayat headquarter.
  - xv) Fair Price Shops and cooperative society: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility and cooperative society are available at Lankahuda Panchayat headquarter.
  - xvi) Shops/textile shops: The village has 4 grocery shops. The nearest medicine stores and hardware shops are located in Sundergarh, which is 10 km from the village.
  - xvii) Service centres: At the time of the survey the village was having one flour mill and one cycle repairing shop. People of this village mainly depend on Sundargarh district headquarters for availing services like tractor repairing and automobile repairing.
  - xviii) Service providers: Almost all service providers are available in the village. At the time of survey, Japanga village had 2 barbers, 2 carpenters, 1 tailor, 10 blacksmiths, 1 mason, 1 cobbler, 3 potters and 1 washer man, who were providing their respective services in the village.
  - xx) Land area: The village has a total of 2477.15 acres of land, out of which 2292.3 acres of private land and 184.85 acres of govt. land. The govt. land includes 0.51 acres of abadi jogya anabadi land, 8.5

acres of abadi ajogya anabadi land, 148.03 acres of rakhit land, 20.76 acres of sarbasadharan land and 7.05 acres of bebandobasta land.

xxix) Irrigation facilities: The village does not have any irrigation facility.

### 3.18.3 Chapati Diagram of Japanga Village



### 3.18.4 Social and Cultural Infrastructures in Japanga Village

- I. Social Infrastructures/capitals: The village has the following social infrastructures/capitals.
  - ▶ 3 Bhajan mandals
  - ▶ 8 Self Help Groups (SHGs)
  - ▶ 1 Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS)
  - ▶ 1 Mothers Committee
  - ▶ 1 Jaanch Committee and
  - ▶ 1 School Management committee
  
- II. Cultural Infrastructures: The village had only a temple as its cultural infrastructure.

## 3.19 Profile of Lankahuda Village

According to the villagers around 300 years ago, some Agriya families came to this place to inhabit here considering this area's land fertility and suitability for agriculture purpose. In those times, chili cultivation was done extensively in this village, and according to this chili cultivation the village got its name as Lankaduda.

Lankahuda village is situated at a distance of 10 km from the Sundargarh block as well as district headquarters. At the time of the survey the village was having 290 households with a total population of 1270 persons. The caste wise distribution of the population in this village depicts that majority of the village population, i.e. 613 belong to Scheduled Tribe (ST), followed by 515 Other Backward Castes/Class (OBC), 102 Scheduled Caste (SC) people and 40 General caste people. This village consists of three hamlets namely Bastipada, Bastiapada and Bandhabuda.

Majority of the people in this village depend on agriculture and daily wage based farm and non-farm labour works. Only a very few of them earn their livelihood by doing various Govt/private sector jobs and small scale business activities.

The land of this village has already been acquired for UMPP project and the land loser families have been compensated accordingly. The project affected families were also allotted land by the Govt. for displacement, but the affected families did not agree to shift to the allotted place, and they filed a case demanding alternative displacement site and the case is under process.

### 3.19.1 Social & Resource Map of Lankahuda Village

The social & resource map of Lankahudavillage is presented in the next page.

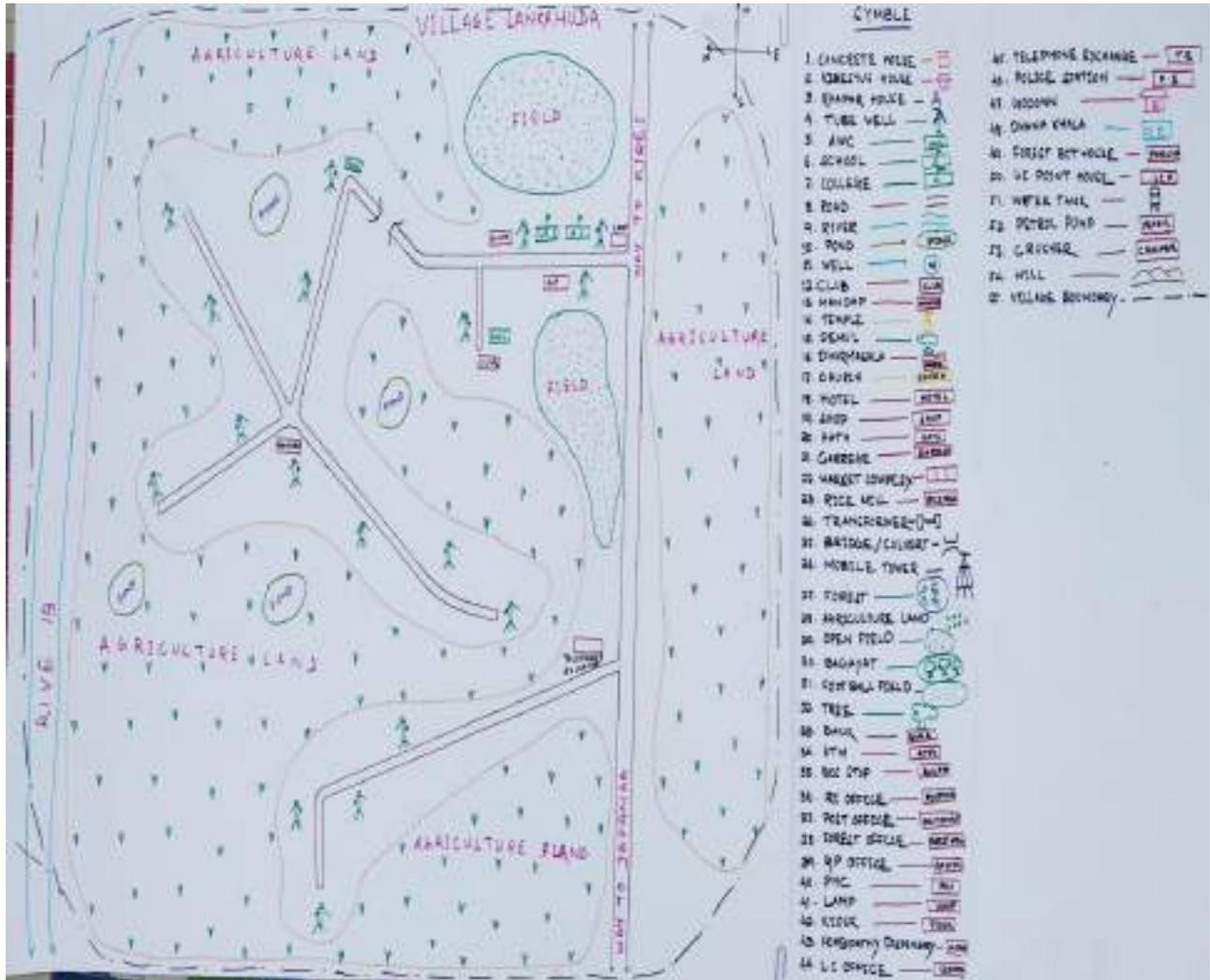
### 3.19.2 Existence of General Infrastructures in Lankahuda Village

- i) Internal Road Facility: The village internal road is 4.0 km of length, which comprised of 3.0 km of Kaccha road and 1.0 km of Kaccha road.
- ii) Water Facility (only functional/usable facilities): At the time of the survey, the village had the following water facilities used for drinking and other domestic uses.
  - 102 Dug Wells / Open Wells
  - 55 tube wells
  - 3 ponds
  - 1 river and
  - 1 water tank

## Social Map of Lankahuda Village



## Resource Map of Lankahuda Village

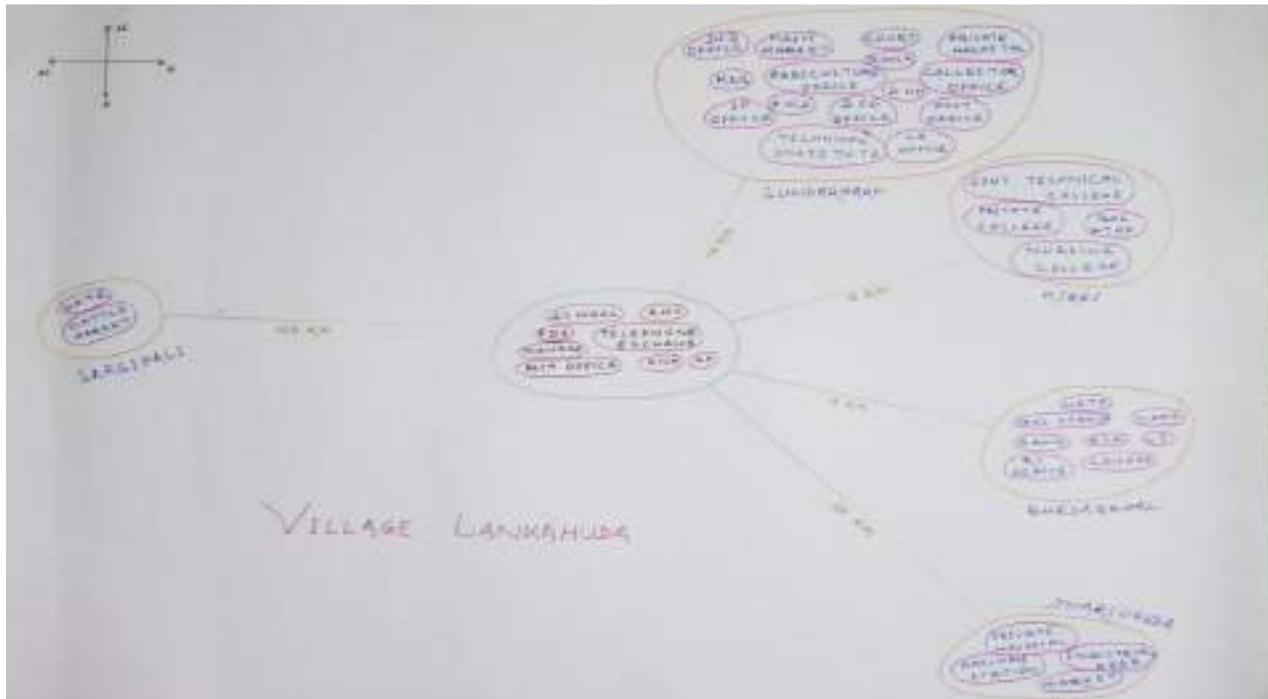


- iii) Electricity: Majority of the households of the village are connected with electricity facility.
- iv) Cremation ground: At the time of the survey the village did not have any common cremation ground.
- v) Market: The nearest local Hat for this village is at Bedhabahal, which is 3 km away from the village. The village people mostly visit Sundargarh district headquarter (9 km) and Sargipali (30 km) for purchasing of various good and services and cattle respectively.
- vi) Anganwadi Centre (AWC): The village has 3 AWCs providing health & nutrition services to the pregnant women, lactating mothers, mothers of under six years old children, adolescent girls and children below six years of age.

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- vii) Panchayat Ghar: Being the Panchayat Headquarter, Lankahuada village has a Panchayat Ghar.
  - viii) Community Hall: At the time of the survey, 2 community halls were available in the village for its residents.
  - ix) Post office: The post office is located in the village.
  - x) Police Station: This village comes under Sundargarh police station range.
  - xi) Banks: The nearest commercial banks and cooperative societies are available in Bedhabahal village, which is 5 km from the Lankahuda village.
  - xii) Schools and education centres: At the time of the survey the village was having 2 primary schools, 1 middle school, and 1 high school. The nearest college is available in Bedhabahal village. However, higher and technical education facilities are available in Sundargarh district headquarter town.
  - xiii) Health facilities: The nearest Community Health Centre (CHC) and Primary Health Centre (PHC) are available in Kundukela (10 km) and Majhapada (30 km) village respectively. The villagers generally visit District Headquarter Hospital (DHH) and other private hospital located in Sundargarh to avail medical treatment for major health issues.
  - xiv) Veterinary centre: The veterinary centre is located in Lankahuda village.
  - xv) Fair Price Shops and cooperative society: The Public Distribution System (PDS) facility is available in Japanga village, which is 1 km from the village.
  - xvi) Shops/textile shops: The village has 4 grocery shops only.
  - xvii) Service centers: At the time of the survey the village was having one cycle repairing store and the nearest flour mill was available at Japanga. The village people depend on Sundargarh district headquarter town for availing tractor repairing services and automobile repairing services.
  - xviii) Service providers: The service providers, who used to provide services in the village, included 10 potters, 10 masons, 1 barber, 1 carpenter and 1 tailor respectively.
  - xix) Internet café: Nearest internet café is available in Sundargarh district headquarter town.
  - xx) Land area: The village has a total of 3168.12 acres of land, out of which 2943.95 acres of private land and 224.17 acres of govt. land. The govt. land includes 2.27 acres of abadi jogya anabadi land, 124.95 acres of abadi ajogya anabadi land, 76.41 acres of rakhit land and 20.54 acres of sarbasadharan land.

xxx) Irrigation facilities: The village did not have any provision for irrigation and people mainly depended on rain water to grow their crops.

### 3.19.3 Chapati Diagram of Lankahuda Village



### 3.19.4 Social and Cultural Infrastructures in Lankahuda Village

- I. Social Infrastructures/capitals: The village had the following social infrastructures/capitals.
  - ▶ 1 Bhajan mandal
  - ▶ 1 Sports group
  - ▶ 15 Self Help Groups
  - ▶ 1 Yuvak Mandal
  - ▶ 7 Caster Panchayats
  - ▶ 1 Village Panchayat
  - ▶ 1 Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS)
  - ▶ 3 Mothers Committees
  - ▶ 3 Jaanch Committees
  - ▶ 3 School Management committees
- II. Cultural Infrastructures: The village's infrastructure included 1 Dharmasala, 1 Jatra ground and 1 under constructed temple.

## Chapter - IV

# 4. Land Assessment of the Study Area

An attempt is made in this chapter to provide the land details of the study area viz. extent and location of land; land classification & use; importance of land in agriculture; irrigation coverage & cropping pattern; and common property resources.

### 4.1 Extent & Location of Land

According to the information furnished by the Tahasildar of the four Tahasil viz. Hemgir, Lephripada, Tangerangpali and Sundargarh Sadar, the 20 project villages namely Barapali, Bandhapali, Duduka, Kalobahal, Sareikela, Sanbalichuan, Aunlabaha, Bijadini, Budelkani, Mahikani, Badbhanga, Sribhubanpur, Jhimermahul, Khamarbahal, Nilalipali, Surda, Bhedabahal, Brahmanipali, Japanga and Lankahuda have a total land area of 28768.52 acres (Table 5). The Bhedabahal village has maximum land areas of 8499.03 acres, followed by the villages having next highest amounts of lands in row i.e. Lankahuda (3168.12 acres), Barapali (2716.61 acres), Japanga (2477.15 acres), Nialipali (1545.74 acres), Duduka (1533.33 acres), Bijadihi (1320.53 acres), Aunlabahal (1228.70 acres), Bandhapali (1093.35 acres), Surda (934.73 acres), Badabhanga (743.68 acres), Khamarbahal (621.67 acres), Kalobahal (469.95 acres), Sribhubanpur (431.99 acres), Mahikani (411.79 acres), Sareikela (389.91 acres), Sanabalichuan (348.61 acres), Budelkani (373.63 acres), Jhimirmahul (280.49 acres) and Bramhanipali (179.51 acres).

### 4.2 Land Classifications & Use

Displaced and Affected village wise land classifications are presented in Table 5. The total land areas of 28768.52 acres in the 20 project villages are classified into 9 land types of which maximum i.e. 17726.04 acres were Raiti land followed by 6744.28 acres of Anabadi Jogya Anabadi land, 2452.67 acres of Rakhit lands, 953.98 acres of Abada A Jogya Anabadi land, 492.54 acres of Bebandobasta land and 340.71 acres of Sarbasadharan Land. The other types of land in the project villages include 43.19 acres of Jagir lands and 15.11 acres of Departmental land.

Among the above 9 land types, the Raiti (17726.04 acres) lands were mostly used for the agriculture and homestead purposes. Approximately 75 percent of the Raiti lands are used for agriculture purpose, 15 percent are Patita or Barren land and around 10 percent are used for the homestead and plantation of trees.

Land Types	Anabadi Jogya Anabadi	Abada Alogya Anabadi	Departmental	Raiti	Rakhit	Sarbasadharan	Behandobasta	Jagiri	Others	Total
Barpali	1676.22	87.3		586.09	343.92	22.46		0.62		2716.61
Bandhapali	413.18	88.38		437.94	137.94	14.38	1.53			1093.35
Duduka	788.03	102.24		306.16	323.74	10.29		2.87		1533.33
Kalobahal	104.01	21.14		230.1	102.96	11.09		0.65		469.95
Sareikela	263.25	0.22		48.21	67.07	11.16				389.91
Sanbalichuan	88.31	5.91		137.96	108.2	8.23				348.61
Aunlabahal	196.97			911.58	84.38	35.77				1228.7
Bijadihi	385.41	2.93		719.97	197.46	14.76				1320.53
Budelkani	175.88	1.42		138.91	53.58	3.84				373.63
Badabhanga	177.47			449.69	98.77	17.75				743.68
Mahikani	85.44	91.78		177.03	54.64	2.9				411.79
Sribhubanpur	43.81	44.64		235.42	104.68	3.44				431.99
Jhimirmahul	16.75	35.73		187.62	36.01	4.38				280.49
Nialipali	492.03	105.41		511.31	171.48	37.16	228.35			1545.74
Khamarbahal	0.66	116.7		440.27	40.35	23.69				621.67
Surda	60.29	69.59		644.64	140.92	12.5	6.79			934.73
Bhedabahal	1773.7	7.66	15.11	6216.65	136.09	62.77	248	39.05		8499.03
Brahmanipali	0.09	39.48		110.24	26.04	2.84	0.82			179.51
Japanga	0.51	8.5		2292.3	148.03	20.76	7.05			2477.15
Lankahuda	2.27	124.95		2943.95	76.41	20.54				3168.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>6744.28</b>	<b>953.98</b>	<b>15.11</b>	<b>17726.04</b>	<b>2452.67</b>	<b>340.71</b>	<b>492.54</b>	<b>43.19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28768.52</b>

The rest of the 8 land types are revenue lands or owned by the Government. The revenue lands are mostly used as common property resources like village forest, ponds, springs, canals, river, livestock grazing, collection of NTFPs, etc. There were instances of few families encroaching the revenue land in the project villages for agriculture and homestead purposes.

The Raiti lands (mostly used by people for the agriculture purpose) are classified into the following 14 land types based on the productivity of the land viz. Bahal Sadharan, Berna Sadharan, Mal Sadharan, Patita, Gharabari, Addi, Bagayat, Goda-I, Goda-II, Jungle, Rasta, Silpapatisthan, Dhuda and Bandha. Among these land types, Bahal Sadharan and Berna Sadharan are the most productive lands for doing agriculture.

### 4.3 Social Category wise Land Holdings

Since these projects displaced and affected villages are predominantly inhabited by the STs and OBCs, large proportion of the private land holdings were with these social categories, though people from the SCs and General Caste backgrounds possessed a good proportion of the private lands.

## 4.4 Importance of Land in Agriculture

Agriculture was the mainstay for more than 70 percent of the displaced families and 85 percent of the affected families in the project villages, though a much lesser proportion of the displaced as well as affected families pursued agriculture. Agriculture produces that the people of the displaced and affected families get were not sufficient to meet their annual consumption requirements. Hardly a very few families could manage to sell the produces in the market to earn any cash income. Due to subsistence agriculture, the people in the village had to depend on wage earning, collection & selling of the forest produces and pursue other occupations. It was evident in these affected villages that after the coal mining started in the area, more and more people joined as daily wage laborers in the coalmines.

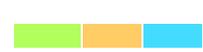
## 4.5 Irrigation Coverage & Cropping Pattern

The people in the displaced and affected project villages had no other option than entirely depending on the rain-fed cultivation due to the non-availability of any irrigation facility in the villages. The entire agriculture land in the 20 project affected villages were un-irrigated. Except Kharif crops, the winter and summer crops were hardly cultivated by the families due to lack of irrigation facility in the village. The people in the displaced as well as affected villages were doing mono cropping and paddy was the principal crop grown by the families in the Kharif season.

## 4.6 Common Property Resources

The common property resources existed in the 20 project villages are presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Common property resources existed in the 20 project villages	
Name of the Village	Common Property Resources in the Village
Barapali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 3 ponds</li><li>• 1 river</li><li>• Lands: 1676.22 acres of Abadi Jogya Anabadi lands, 586.09 acres Raiti Lands, 343.93 acres Rakhit Land, 87.3 acres Abada AJogya Anabadi land, 22.46 acres Sarbasadharana land and 0.63 acres Jagiri land.</li></ul>
Bandhapali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 4 ponds</li><li>• 1 river</li><li>• 1 creek</li><li>• Lands: 437.94 acres Raiti land, 413.18 acres Abadi Jogya anabadi land, 137.94 acres Rakhit land, 88.78 acres Abada Ajogya Anabadi land, 14.38 acres Sarbasadharana land and 1.53 acres Bebandobasta land.</li></ul>
Duduka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 Ponds</li><li>• 1 creek</li><li>• 1 River</li></ul>



**Table 6: Common property resources existed in the 20 project villages**

Name of the Village	Common Property Resources in the Village
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lands: 788.03 acres of Abadi Jogya Anabadi lands, 306.16 acres Raiti Lands, 323.74 acres Rakhit Land, 102.24 acres Abada AJogya Anabadi land, 10.29 acres Sarbasadharana land and 2.87 acres Jagiri land.</li> </ul>
Kalobahal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 ponds</li> <li>• Lands: 230.1 acres Raiti land, 104.01 acres Abadi Jogya anabadi land, 102.96 acres Rakhit land, 21.14 acres Abada Ajogya Anabadi land, 11.09 acres Sarbasadharana land and 0.65 acres Jagiri land.</li> </ul>
Sareikela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 ponds</li> <li>• 1 creek</li> <li>• Lands: 263.25 acres of Abadi Jogya Anabadi lands, 67.07 acres Rakhit Lands, 48.21 acres Raiti Land, 11.16 acres Sarbasadharana land and 0.22 acres Abada AJogya Anabadi land.</li> </ul>
Sanabalichuan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 pond</li> <li>• 1 creek</li> <li>• Lands: 137.96 acres Raiti land, 108.2 acres Rakhit land, 88.31 acres Anabadi Jogya anabadi land, 8.23 acres Sarbasadharan land and 5.91 acres Abada Ajogya Anabadi land.</li> </ul>
Aunlabahal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 ponds</li> <li>• Lands: 911.58 acres Raiti land, 196.97 acres Abadi Jogya anabadi land, 84.38 acres Rakhit land and 35.77 acres Sarbasadharan land.</li> </ul>
Bijadihi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 ponds</li> <li>• Lands: 719.97 acres Raiti land, 385.41 acres Abadi Jogya anabadi land, 197.46 acres Rakhit land, 14.76 acres Sarbasadharan land and 2.93 Abadi Jogya anabadi land.</li> </ul>
Budelkani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 ponds</li> <li>• Lands: 175.88 acres of Abadi Jogya Anabadi lands, 138.91 acres Raiti Lands, 53.58 acres Rakhit Land, 3.84 acres Sarbasadharana land and 1.42 acres Abada AJogya Anabadi land</li> </ul>
Badabhanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 ponds</li> <li>• 1 river</li> <li>• Lands: 449.69 acres Raiti land, 177.47 acres Abadi Jogya anabadi land, 98.77 acres Rakhit land and 17.75 acres Sarbasadharan land.</li> </ul>
Mahikani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 ponds</li> <li>• Lands: 177.03 acres Raiti land, 85.44 acres Anbadi Jogya anabadi land, 91.78 acres Abadi Ajogya Anabadi land, 54.64 acres Rakhit land and 2.9 acres Sarbasadharan land.</li> </ul>
Sribhubanpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 pond</li> <li>• river</li> </ul>



<b>Name of the Village</b>	<b>Common Property Resources in the Village</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 creek</li> <li>• Lands: 235.42 acres Raiti land, 104.68acres Rakhit land, 44.64acres Abada Jogya anabadi land, 43.81 acres Abadi ajogya anabadi land, and 3.44acres Sarbasadharan land.</li> </ul>
Jhimirmahul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 pond</li> <li>• 1 river</li> <li>• Lands: 187.62 acres Raiti land,36.01acres Rakhit land, 35.73 acres Abada aJogya anabadi land, 16.75 acres Anabadi jogya anabadi land, and 4.38acres Sarbasadharan land.</li> </ul>
Nialipali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 ponds</li> <li>• 1 river</li> <li>• 1 creek</li> <li>• Lands: 511.31 acres Raiti land,492.03acres Anabadi Jogya anabadi land, 228.35 acres Bebandobasta land, 171.48 acres Rakhit land, 105.41 acres Abada Ajogya Anabadi land and 37.16acres Sarbasadharan land.</li> </ul>
Khamarbahal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 ponds</li> <li>• 2 river</li> <li>• 1 canal</li> <li>• Lands: 440.27 acres Raiti land,116.7acres Abada ajogya anabadi land, 40.35 Rakhit land, 23.69 Sarbasadharan land, 0.66 acres Abadi jogya Anabadi land.</li> </ul>
Surda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 ponds</li> <li>• 1 river</li> <li>• Lands: 644.64 acres Raiti land,140.92acres Rakhit land, 69.59 acres Abada aJogya anabadi land, 60.29 acres Anabadi jogya anabadi land, 12.5acres Sarbasadharan land and 6.79 Bebandobasta land.</li> </ul>
Bhedabahal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 ponds</li> <li>• 1 creeks</li> <li>• Lands: 6216.65 acres Raiti land,1773.7acres Abadi Jogya anabadi land, 248.0 acres Bebandobasta land, 136.09 acres Rakhit land, 62.77 acres Sarbasadharana land, 39.05 acres Jagiri land, 15.11 acres departmental land, and 7.66 acres Abada Ajogya Anabadi land.</li> </ul>
Bramhanipali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 ponds</li> <li>• 1 creeks</li> <li>• Lands: 110.24 acres Raiti land,39.48acres Abada ajogya anabadi land, 26.04 acres Rakhit land, 2.84 acres Sarbasadharan land, 0.82 acres Bebandobasta land and 0.09 acres Anabadi jogya anabadi land.</li> </ul>
Japanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 ponds</li> </ul>



<b>Name of the Village</b>	<b>Common Property Resources in the Village</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 river</li><li>• 1 creek</li><li>• Lands: 2292.3 acres Raiti land, 148.03 acres Rakhit land, 20.76 acres Sarbasadharan land, 8.5 acres Abada ajogya anabadi land, 7.05 acres Bebandobast land and 0.51 acres Anabadi jogya anabadi land.</li></ul>
Lankahuda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 3 ponds</li><li>• 1 river</li><li>• Lands: 2943.95 acres Raiti land, 124.95 acres Abada ajogya anabadi land, 76.41 Rakhit land, 20.54 Sarbasadharan land and 2.27 acres Anabadi jogya anabadi land.</li></ul>

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## Chapter - V

# 5. Socio-economic Profile of the Displaced and Affected Families

This chapter of the report presents the social and economic profile of the displaced and affected families. Data collected through the household survey, PRAs and FGDs are analyzed and presented here. The findings pertaining to the socio-economic profile of the displaced and affected families are structured into the following key sections.

- i) Classification of the displaced and affected families
- ii) Displaced and Affected vulnerable groups e.g. Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), People with Disabilities (PWD), Orphans and Women headed households
- iii) Demographic profile of the displaced and affected families e.g. gender, age, sex, family type, etc.
- iv) Social profile of the displaced and affected families e.g. marital status, caste/ethnicity, educational status, etc.
- v) Economic profile of the affected families e.g. asset holdings; occupations & livelihood; income level; consumption pattern; poverty status; etc.
- vi) Housing condition and basic amenities
- vii) Health seeking behavior
- viii) Access to public property
- ix) Decision making & participation at household level

Apart from presenting the profile of the displaced and affected families, an attempt is made in this chapter to compare the socio-economic profile of the non-looser households of land or houses in the aforesaid 20 villages to assess the likely impact on the indirectly non-affected families in the wake of loss of the aforesaid private land, public land and other common property resources.

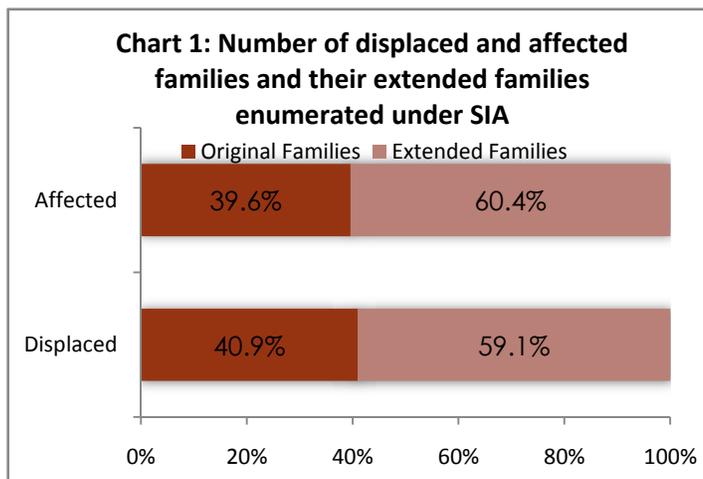
## 5.1 Families Displaced and Affected under the Project and their Classifications

Presented in the earlier chapter in Table 1, the SIA study in the project villages enumerated a total of 70 displaced families, which could be surveyed. Out of these 70 displaced families, maximum i.e. 29 belonged to Barpali village, followed by 25 were from Aunlabahal, 7 from Duduka, and the remaining 1 was from Sareikela village (Table 1). Among these 70 displaced families of all these villages mentioned above, 44 families were recorded as non-title holders living on govt. or other encroached lands.



The SIA study also enumerated a total of 872 affected families, out of which only 839 could be surveyed, of which maximum numbers of families i.e. 127 belonged to Aunlabahal village, followed by 88 families were from Jhimermahul, 80 from Japanga, 79 from Khamarbahal, 75 from Surda, 67 from Duduka, 47 from Bhedabahal, 39 from Bijadihi, 35 from Budelkani, 43 from Barapali, 32 from Brahmanipali, 31 from Kalobahal, 30 Bandhapali, 21 from Badabhanga, 21 from Mahikani, 11 from Nialipali, 8 Sribhubanpur, 3 from Sareikela and the rest 2 villages were belonged to Sanabalichuan and Lankahuda respectively. Out of these 839 project affected families, as many as 19 families were non-title holder families living on govt. or other encroached homestead lands.

As per the classification of the separate family such as major sons regardless of marital status, unmarried daughters/sisters above 18 years of age, widows and women divorcees or destitutes etc., 101 and 1280 extended families have emerged from the 70 original displaced families and 839 affected families covered under the survey. In total, 171 separate displaced families and 2119 affected families were enumerated, which included 70 displaced families and 101 extended families and 839 affected families and 1280 extended families respectively. So, including the extended families, 171 separate displaced and 2119 affected families will be displaced and affected from the 20villages in the project.



The 171 separate displaced families and 2119 separate affected families enumerated in the survey comprised of 136 (79.5 percent) and 1583 (74.7 percent) Major Sons above 18 years of age, 18 (10.5 percent) and 271 (17.7 percent) Major Unmarried Daughters above 18 years of age, 11 (6.4 percent) and 181 (8.5 percent) Widows, 4 (2.3 percent) and 52 (2.4 percent) women with RoR holder/legal heir, 2 (1.1 percent) and 8 (0.3 percent) Divorcees/Destitutes respectively. None of the separate displaced families were Orphan and only 4 (0.1 percent) separate affected families were reported as Orphans. The list of the separate families enumerated under the SIA study is annexed.

Name of the Village	Major son above 18yrs	Major unmarried daughter above 18 years	Widow	Divorcee/D estitute	Woman With ROR Holder/ Legal heir	Total No. of Separate Families
Barapali	59	14	4	1	0	78
Duduka	6	1	2	0	1	10
Sareikela	3	0	0	0	0	3
Aunlabahal	68	3	5	1	3	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>171</b>

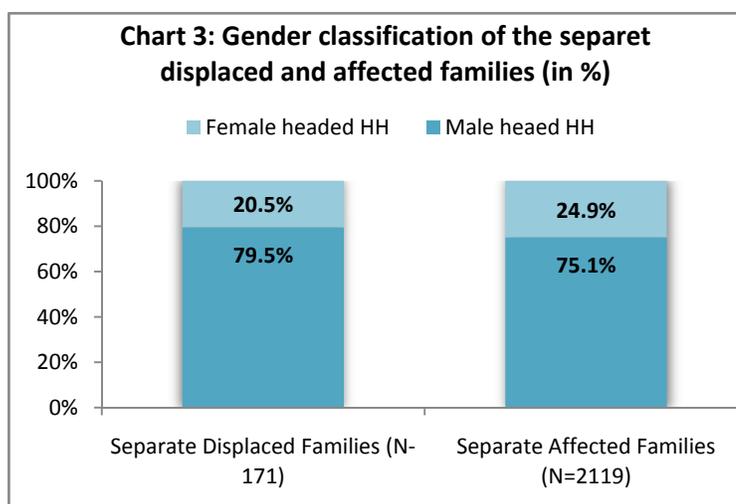


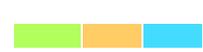
Name of the Village	Major son above 18yrs	Major unmarried daughter above 18 years	Widow	Divorcee/Destitute	Woman With ROR Holder/ Legal heir	Disability	Orphan	Total No. of Separate Families
Barapali	82	17	9	0	2	1	0	111
Bandhapali	57	11	4	0	7	0	0	79
Dudukka	114	20	14	0	5	4	0	157
Kalobahal	49	4	7	0	3	0	0	62
Sareikela	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Sanabalichuan	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Aunlabahal	224	53	30	2	12	1	1	323
Bijadihi	76	17	11	0	2	1	1	108
Budelkani	63	11	5	0	3	0	0	82
Badabhanga	45	1	3	0	0	0	0	49
Mahikani	48	4	2	0	0	2	0	56
Sribhubanpur	15	7	3	0	2	0	0	27
Jhimirmahul	166	26	27	0	8	4	2	233
Khamarbahal	135	29	19	2	3	3	0	191
Nialipali	17	0	0	0	0	3	0	20
Surda	143	25	16	2	4	1	0	191
Bhedabahal	98	13	9	1	0	2	0	123
Bramhanipali	67	5	4	0	0	0	0	76
Japanga	175	26	14	1	1	1	0	218
Lankahuda	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1583</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2119</b>

## 5.2 Demographic Profile of the Displaced and Affected Families

### 5.2.1 Gender Classification of the Separate Displaced and Affected Families

Gender classification of the 171 separate displaced and 2119 separate affected families is presented in Chart 2, which shows a skewed distribution in favor of males. Of the 171 separate displaced families, and 2119 separate affected





families, more than three fourth i.e. 79.5 percent (n=136) of the displaced families and 75.2 percent (n=1592) affected families were males and the rest 20.5 percent (n=35) of the separate displaced families and 24.5 percent (n=527) separate affected families were females.

### 5.2.2 Gender Classification of the HoH of the Displaced and Affected Families

Only 14.3 percent i.e. 10 out of 70 displaced families were headed by females. The rest i.e. 85.7 percent (n=60) was headed by a male person of their families.

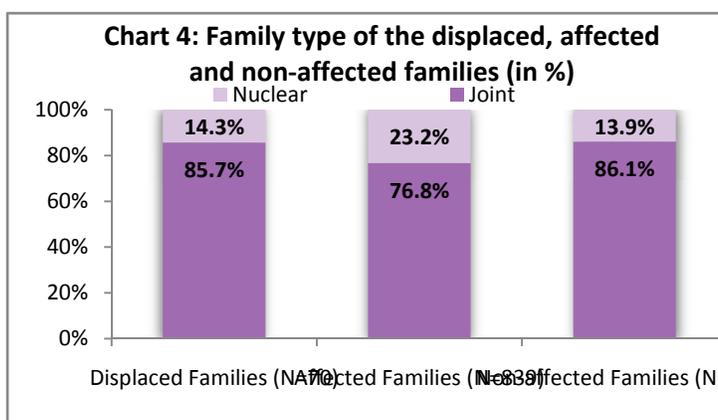
The gender wise classification of the HoH for the affected families, show that a little higher percentage of females i.e. 23.2 (n=195) headed the households, whereas the rest 76.8 percent (n=644) families were headed by males.

The proportion of the female-headed households among the 266 non-affected families (13.9 percent, n=37) was more or less the same as the displaced families.

	Displaced Families														Affected Families						Non-affected Families	
	Displaced Families						Affected Families						Non-affected Families									
	Title Holder		Non-Title Holder		Total		Title Holder		Non-Title Holder		Total		Not-Valid									
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
<b>Male</b>	22	84.6	38	86.4	60	85.7	625	76.2	19	100.0	644	76.8	229	86.1								
<b>Female</b>	4	15.4	6	13.6	10	14.3	195	23.8	0	0.0	195	23.2	37	13.9								
<b>Total</b>	26	100.0	44	100.0	70	100.0	820	100.0	19	100.0	839	100.0	266	100.0								

### 5.2.3 Family type of the Displaced and Affected Families

The maximum i.e. 55.7 percent (n=39) of the displaced families stayed in nuclear families having husband, wife and unmarried children only and the remaining 44.3 percent (n=31) stayed in joint families that included husband, wife, parents, siblings, married or unmarried children and others. Among the affected families, as high as 52.7 percent (n=442) were nuclear families as compared to 47.3 percent (n=397) joint families. The family type for the project non-affected families depicted that highest percentage of non-affected families i.e. 85.0 (n=226) were nuclear families and the rest, only 15.0 percent (n=40) were living in joint families. The

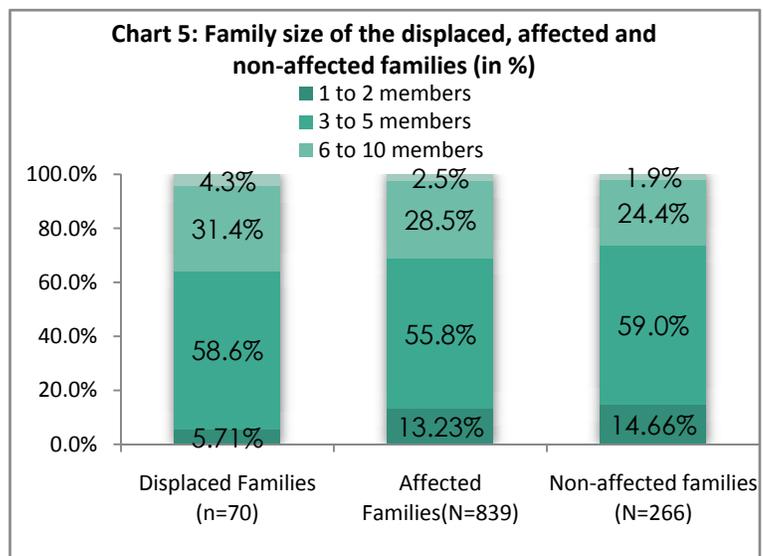


proportion of nuclear families among the project affected and non-affected families were higher than the displaced families.

Table 10: Type Of Family														
	Displaced Families						Affected Families						Non-Affected Families	
	Title Holder		Non-Title Holder		Total		Title Holder		Non-Title Holder		Total		No.	%
	No	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
<b>Joint</b>	11	42.3	20	45.5	31	44.3	393	47.9	4	21.1	397	47.3	97	36.5
<b>Nuclear</b>	15	57.7	24	54.5	39	55.7	427	52.1	15	78.9	442	52.7	169	63.5
<b>Total</b>	26	100.0	44	100.0	70	100.0	820	100.0	19	100.0	839	100.0	266	100.0

### 5.2.4 Family Size of the Displaced and Affected Families

The 70 project displaced families identified in the survey consisted of a total of 361 members, having an average of 5 members per family. The family size ranged from a minimum of 1 to a maximum of 13 members among the displaced families. The modal family size ranged from 3 to 5 members, which was found in more than half i.e. 58.6 percent (n=41) of the displaced families. Next highest i.e. 31.4 percent (n=22) had 6 to 10 members followed by 5.7 percent (n=4) having 1 to 2 members only and the rest 4.3 percent (n=3) of families were very large families consisting of 11 and more than 11 members.



The average family size of the 839 project affected families, comprised of 4090 was come out as 5 members per family, however the maximum numbers of family members within the family was quite higher i.e. 19 members compared to the displaced families. Like the displaced families, the affected families also have a modal family size ranged from 3 to 5 members, which was gauged as 55.8 percent (n=468) of the total project affected families, followed by 28.5 percent (n=239) families having 6 to 10 members, 13.2 percent (n=111) families having 1 to 2 members. The remaining families i.e. 2.5 percent (n=21) families had 11 or more than 11 family members.

Like both the project displaced as well as affected families, the 266 non-affected families covered under the study also had an average family size of 5 members per family, having the modal family size ranged from 3 to 5 members (59.0 percent, n=157).

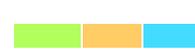
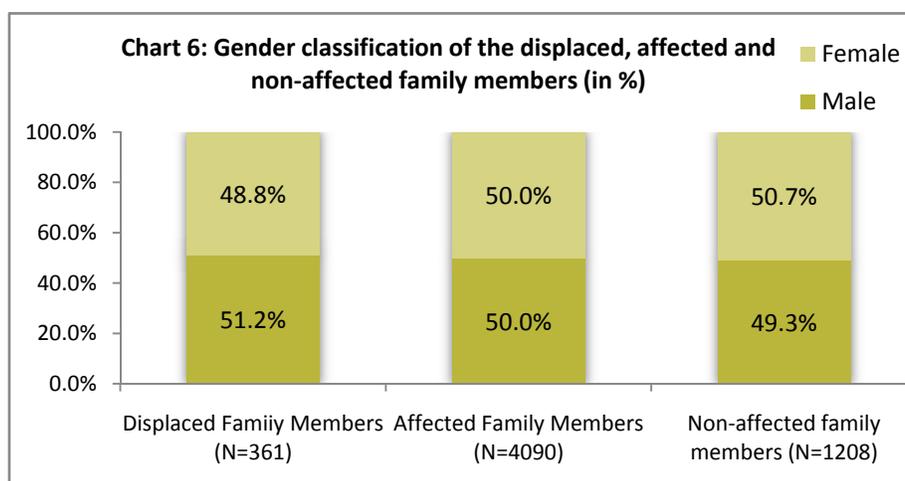


	Table 11: Size of the Families													
	Displaced Families						Affected Families						Non-affected Families	
	Title Holder		Non-Title Holder		Total		Title Holder		Non-Title Holder		Total		Not-Valid	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>1 to 2 members</b>	1	3.8	3	6.8	4	5.7	109	13.3	2	10.5	111	13.2	39	14.7
<b>3 to 5 members</b>	15	57.7	26	59.1	41	58.6	457	55.7	11	57.9	468	55.8	157	59.0
<b>6 to 10 members</b>	9	34.6	13	29.5	22	31.4	234	28.5	5	26.3	239	28.5	65	24.4
<b>11 and above</b>	1	3.8	2	4.5	3	4.3	20	2.4	1	5.3	21	2.5	5	1.9
<b>Total</b>	26	100.0	44	100.0	70	100.0	820	100.0	19	100.0	839	100.0	266	100.0

### 5.2.5 Gender Classification of the Displaced and Affected Family Members

The 361 displaced family members comprised of 51.2 percent (n=185) males and 48.8 percent (n=176) females that means, approximately there were only 951 females against every 1000 male family members. The sex ratio of the displaced family members was quite lower than the Odisha State (1000:979) reported in Census 2011, which indicates greater gender inequality in the displaced family members.



The gender distribution of the project affected families depicted that, out of the total 4090 family members, half of the family members i.e. 50.0 percent (n=2045) were males and the rest 50.0 percent (n=2045) were females, which shows greater gender balance among the affected family members.

But as compared to the displaced and affected families, the sex ratio for the non-affected family members (1000:1096) tend more favorable towards the females, which was even better than the sex ratio of the state and also even that of the country. As per the survey, there were 50.7 percent (n=613) females as against 49.3 percent (n=595) males in the non-affected family members.



Table 12: Gender Distribution of the Family Members														
	Displaced Members						Affected Members						Non-affected Members	
	Title Holder		Non-title Holder		Total		Title Holder		Non-title Holder		Total			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>Male</b>	67	51.1	118	51.3	185	51.2	1999	50.1	46	46.0	2045	50.0	595	49.3
<b>Female</b>	64	48.9	112	48.7	176	48.8	1991	49.9	54	54.0	2045	50.0	613	50.7
<b>Total</b>	131	100.0	230	100.0	361	100.0	3990	100.0	100	100.0	4090	100.0	1208	100.0

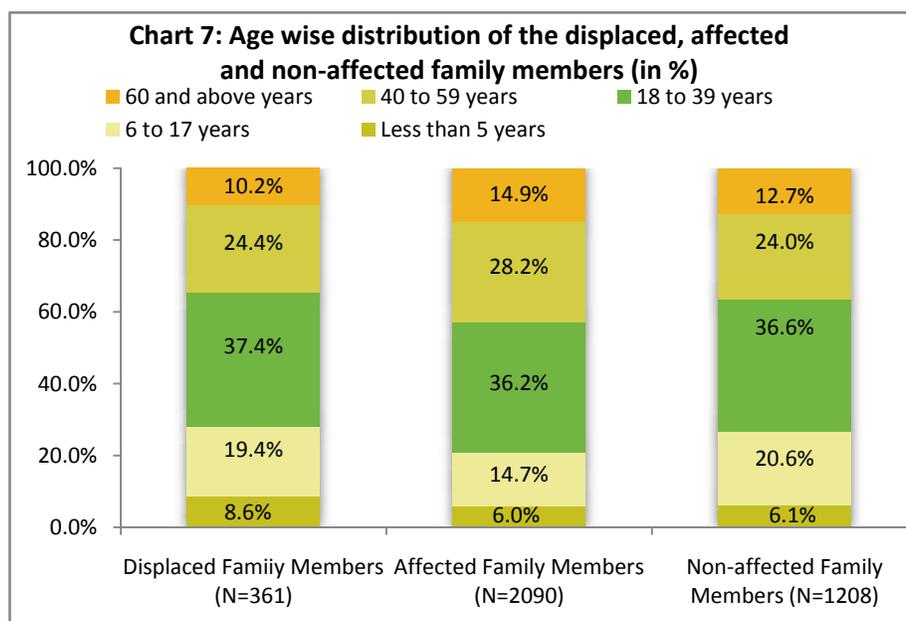
## 5.2.6 Age-wise Distribution of the Displaced and Affected Family Members

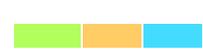
The age wise distribution of the displaced, affected and non-affected family members is presented in Chart 7. The highest i.e. 37.4 percent (n=135) of the displaced family members, 36.2 percent (n=1480) affected family members and 36.6 (n=442) non- affected family members were in the adult age group of 18 to 39 years, though the proportion of the adults in the displaced families was higher than the affected and as well as the non-affected families. The percentage of family members who were in the adulthood or in the age group of 40 to 59 years constituted 24.4 percent (n=88) of the displaced family members, which was lesser than the project affected family members (28.0 percent n=1154), but a little higher than the non-affected family members which was reported as (24.0 percent, n=290).

The proportion of the family members in the age group of 6 to 17 years was higher among the project non-affected family members (20.6 percent, n=249) than the displaced and affected family members which were calculated as (19.4 percent, n=70) and (14.9 percent, n=603) respectively.

The proportion of aged population in the affected

families were (14.9 percent, n=608), followed by non-affected families and displaced families which was gauged as (12.7 percent, n=153) and (10.2 percent, n=37) respectively. The percentage of the aged people in the displaced, affected and non-affected families was found to be higher than that of the Odisha State (9.3 percent) and the country (8.0 percent) (Source: Census 2011), which is an indication of better life expectancy enjoyed by both the types of aforesaid family members. So, one in every six affected family





members and nine displaced family members was found to be an elderly person, thus, greater sensitivity, care and attention are required from the project authorities for their rehabilitations.

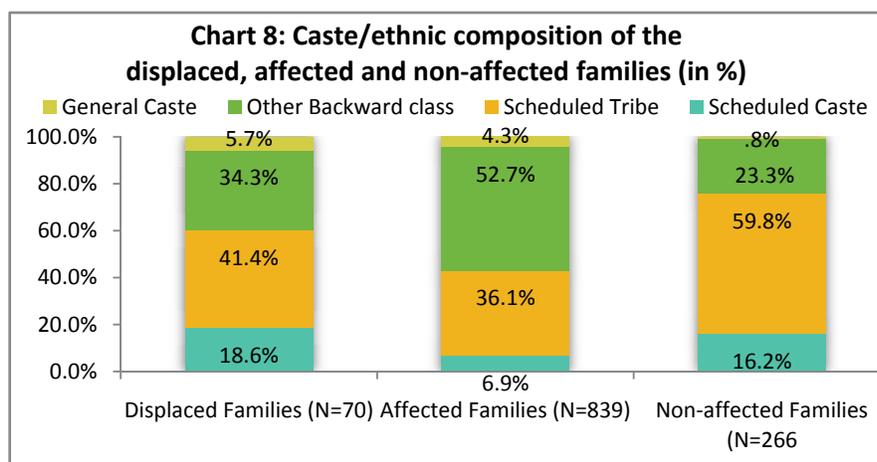
Like the aged members, greater care and attention are required to the children below 5 years, which constituted 8.6 percent (n=31), 6.1 percent (n=74) and 6.0 percent (n=245) of the displaced, affected and non-affected family members respectively.

Table 13: Age Group of the Family Members															
	Displaced Members						Affected Members						Non-Affected Members		
	Title Holder		Non-title Holder		Total		Title Holder		Non-title Holder		Total				
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
	<b>Less than 5 years</b>	11	8.4	20	8.7	31	8.6	241	6.0	4	4.0	245	6.0	74	6.1
<b>6 to 17 years</b>	22	16.8	48	20.9	70	19.4	571	14.3	32	32.0	603	14.7	249	20.6	
<b>18 to 39 years</b>	51	38.9	84	36.5	135	37.4	1449	36.3	31	31.0	1480	36.2	442	36.6	
<b>40 to 59 years</b>	31	23.7	57	24.8	88	24.4	1126	28.2	28	28.0	1154	28.2	290	24.0	
<b>60 and above year</b>	16	12.2	21	9.1	37	10.2	603	15.1	5	5.0	608	14.9	153	12.7	
<b>Total</b>	131	100.0	230	100.0	361	100.0	3990	100.0	100	100.0	4090	100.0	1208	100.0	

### 5.3 Social Profile of the Displaced and Affected Families

#### 5.3.1 Caste/Ethnic Composition of the Displaced and Affected Families

The caste/ethnic composition of the Displaced and affected families is presented in Chart 8 that shows majority numbers of displaced families i.e. 41.4 percent (n=29) belonged to Scheduled Tribe (STs), followed by 34.3 percent (n=24) Other Backward Caste (OBCs) families, 18.6 percent (n=13) Scheduled Caste (SCs) families



and only a 5.4 percent (n=4) General families. Among the affected families, more than half of the families i.e. 52.7 percent (n=442) were Other Backward Caste (OBCs) families. The next highest percentage of



families i.e. 36.1 percent (n=303) found to be Scheduled Tribe (STs) families, followed by 6.9 percent (n=58) and 4.3 percent (n=36) Scheduled Caste (SCs) families and General families respectively.

Like the project displaced families, also the non-affected families covered under this survey, constituted of 59.8 percent (n=159) of the Scheduled Tribe families (STs). In brief, the SIA found a notable difference in the caste / ethnic background among the displaced, affected and non-affected families.

The caste/ethnic background of the families also revealed a greater representation of weaker sections (viz. STs and SCs) in the displaced, as well as affected and non-affected families. Adding together, the STs and SCs constituted nearly two-third i.e. 60.0 percent of the displaced families, and more than one-third i.e. 43.0 percent of the affected families covered under the SIA study.

	<b>Table 14: Caste wise break-up of families</b>														
	Displaced Families						Affected Families						Non-affected Families		
	Title Holder		Non-Title Holder		Total		Title Holder		Non-Title Holder		Total		Not-Valid		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
<b>Scheduled Caste</b>	2	7.7	11	25.0	13	18.6	57	7.0	1	5.3	58	6.9	43	16.2	
<b>Scheduled Tribe</b>	12	46.2	17	38.6	29	41.4	296	36.1	7	36.8	303	36.1	159	59.8	
<b>Other Backward Cast</b>	12	46.2	12	27.3	24	34.3	434	52.9	8	42.1	442	52.7	62	23.3	
<b>General Caste</b>	0	0.0	4	9.1	4	5.7	33	4.0	3	15.8	36	4.3	2	.8	
<b>Total</b>	26	100.0	44	100.0	70	100.0	820	100.0	19	100.0	839	100.0	266	100.0	

### 5.3.2 Religion of the Displaced and Affected Families

All the project displaced as well as non-affected families covered in this survey, belonged to Hindu religion and only a very negligible percentage i.e. 0.5 percent (n=4) of the project affected families subscribed to Muslim religion, while the remaining i.e. 99.5 percent (n=835) families were Hindu religious families.

	<b>Table 15: Religion of the affected families</b>														
	Displaced Families						Affected Families						Non-affected Families		
	Title Holder		Non-Title Holder		Total		Title Holder		Non-Title Holder		Total				
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
<b>Hindu</b>	26	100.0	44	100.0	70	100.0	818	99.8	17	89.5	835	99.5	266	100.0	
<b>Muslim</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	.2	2	10.5	4	.5	0	0.0	
<b>Christian</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
<b>Total</b>	26	100.0	44	100.0	70	100.0	820	100.0	19	100.0	839	100.0	266	100.0	



### 5.3.3 Marital Status of the Displaced and Affected Family Members

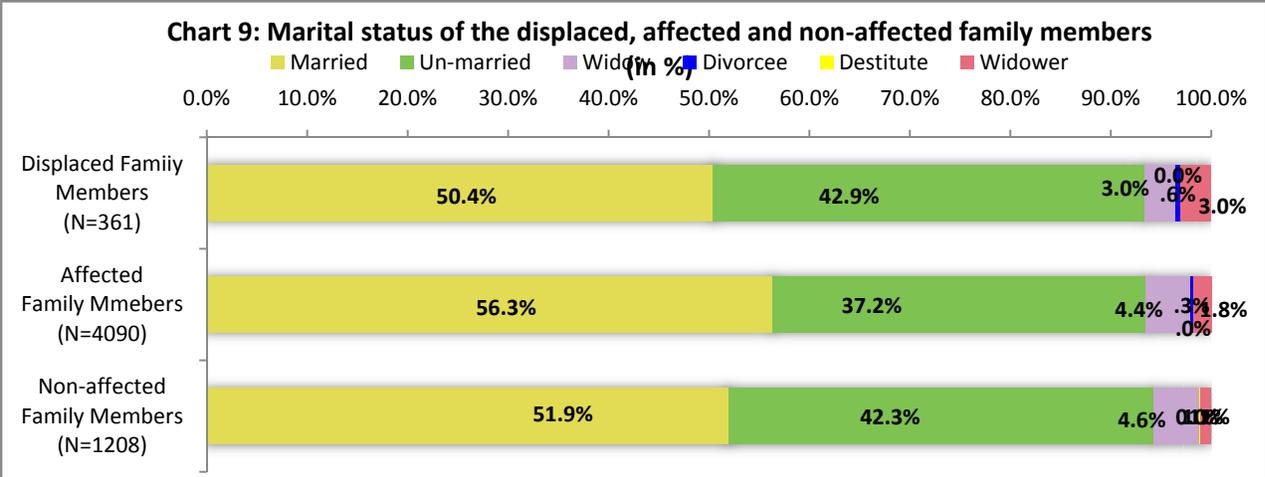
More than half of displaced family members i.e. 50.4 percent (n=182) were married, followed by 42.9 percent (n=155) of the members who were un-married. As many as 3.0 percent (n=11) of the displaced family members were reported as widows and the same numbers of members i.e. 3.0 percent (n=11) were widowers and the remaining i.e. 0.6 percent (n=2) members were divorcees.

Like the project displaced family members, also more than half of the project affected family members i.e. 56.3 percent (n=2304) were married, followed by 37.2 percent (n=1520) unmarried members, 4.4 percent (n=181) widows, 1.8 percent (n=72) widowers and 0.3 percent (n=11) divorcees. The remaining only 1 person of the affected family member was reported as a destitute.

Among the non-affected family members, 51.9 percent (n=627) were married and 42.3 percent (n=511) were unmarried. The next highest numbers of family members i.e. 4.6 percent (n=56) were widows, and 1.1 percent (n=13) of the non-affected family members were informed as widowers and the remaining i.e. 0.1 percent (n=1) member was a destitute member.

The widow, divorcee and destitute members, which were considered as highly vulnerable family members, as the likely impact of the land acquisition will be greater on them and needs special attention by the project proponent.

The marital status of the affected and indirectly affected family members is presented in Chart 9.



The SIA did not find much difference in the marital status of the family members between the displaced, affected and non-affected affected families.

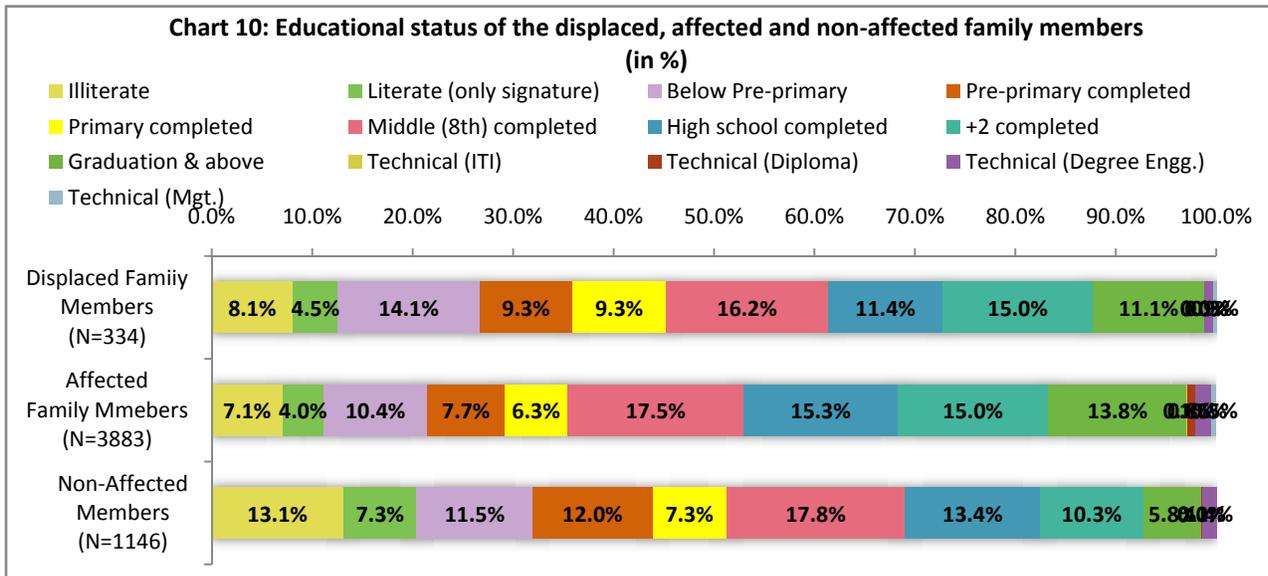
It is important to note that the vulnerable family members like widows, divorcees and destitutes require greater attention for their economic rehabilitation by the project authorities.



	Table 16: Marital Status of the Family Members													
	Displaced Members						Affected Members						Non-affected Members	
	Title Holder		Non-title Holder		Total		Title Holder		Non-title Holder		Total			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>Married</b>	72	55.0	110	47.8	182	50.4	2256	56.5	48	48.0	2304	56.3	627	51.9
<b>Un-married</b>	50	38.2	105	45.7	155	42.9	1470	36.8	50	50.0	1520	37.2	511	42.3
<b>Widow</b>	5	3.8	6	2.6	11	3.0	180	4.5	1	1.0	181	4.4	56	4.6
<b>Divorcee</b>	0	0.0	2	.9	2	.6	11	.3	0	0.0	11	.3	0	0.0
<b>Destitute</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	.0	0	0.0	1	.0	1	.1
<b>Widower</b>	4	3.1	7	3.0	11	3.0	72	1.8	1	1.0	73	1.8	13	1.1
<b>Total</b>	131	100.0	230	100.0	361	100.0	3990	100.0	100	100.0	4090	100.0	1208	100.0

### 5.3.4 Educational attainment and Professional Skill of the Displaced and Affected Family Members

Out of the 361 displaced family members, 7.5 percent (n=27) were not going to school, as most of them were not in the school going age. Of the remaining 334 displaced family members, the highest i.e. 16.2 percent (n=54) had middle (8<sup>th</sup> class) education, followed by 15.0 percent (n=50) family members completed intermediate (12<sup>th</sup>) education, 14.1 percent (n=47) attained only below pre-primary education, 11.4 percent (n=38) did high school (10<sup>th</sup>) education, 11.1 percent (n=37) pursued or higher level of graduation, 9.3 percent (n=31) completed primary education and also the same percent of displaced members i.e. 9.3 percent (n=31) completed pre-primary school education. As many as 8.1 percent (n=27) displaced family members were reported as illiterates, while also a considerable percent of members i.e. 4.5 percent (n=15) were literates who could only put their signatures. Apart from the above mentioned educations, also only i.e. 0.9 percent (n=3) family members attained technical degree educations, while the remaining i.e. 0.1 percent (n=1) member completed Technical management degree.



Similar to the displaced family members, 5.1 percent (n=207) out of the 4090 affected family members were not going to school. Of the remaining 3883 affected family members, the highest i.e. 17.5 percent (n=680) completed middle (8<sup>th</sup> class) education which was a little higher than the displaced families. The next highest percent of family members i.e. 15.3 percent (596) completed matriculation (10<sup>th</sup>) education, followed by 15.0 percent (n=582) members with Intermediate education, 13.8 percent (n=535) members with Graduation or higher education, 10.4 percent (n=403) with below pre-primary education, 7.7 percent (n=298) with pre-primary schooling, 7.1 percent (274) illiterates, 6.3 percent (n=244) members with primary education and 4.0 percent (n=157) literate members who were only able to put their signatures. Beside the above stated educations, also 1.6 percent (n=63), 0.8 percent (n=31), 0.5 percent (n=18) affected family members did degree engineering, technical diploma, and management degree respectively, which was higher as compared to the displaced educated members who did the same. The remaining only i.e. 0.1 percent (n=2) members attained ITI training.

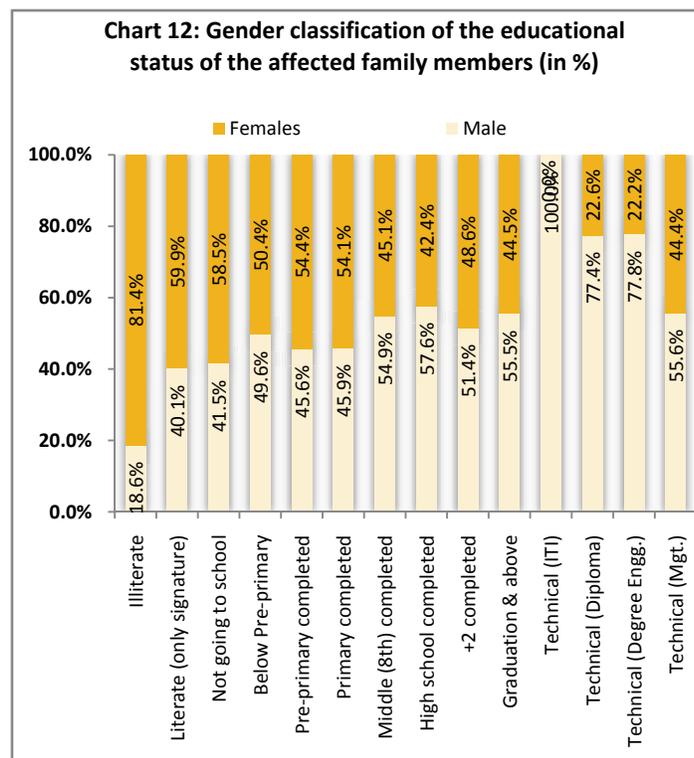
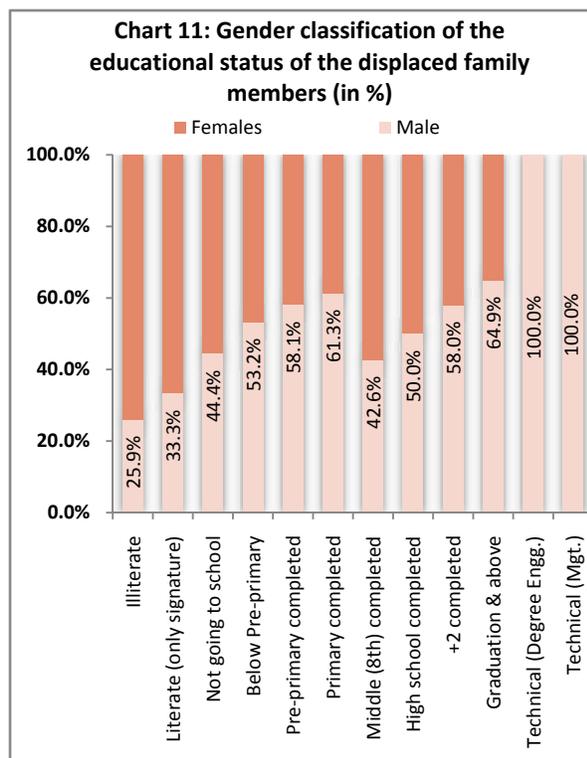
Among the 1208 non-affected family members, 62 members were mainly children below 5 years of age who were not going to school. Out of the rest 1146 non-affected members, 13.1 percent (n=150) members were illiterates and 7.3 percent (n=84) members were literates who could only put their signatures. The education levels attained by more numbers of non-affected families were middle (8<sup>th</sup> Class) education (17.8 percent, n=204), Matriculation (13.4 percent, n=154), Pre-primary education (12.0 percent, n=137), Below-primary education (11.5 percent, n=132), 12<sup>th</sup> education (10.3 percent, n=118), primary education (7.3 percent, n=84) and Graduation or higher level education (5.8 percent, n=66) etc.



### 5.3.5 Gender wise Educational Status of the Displaced and Affected Family Members

The gender wise disaggregation of the educational status of the displaced and affected family members is presented in Chart 11. It shows, the percentage of illiterates among females (74.1 percent) was two and half times higher than the males (25.9 percent) of displaced family members. The scenario was even worse among the affected as well as non-affected female members as 81.4 percent and 74.7 percent female members against 18.6 percent and 25.3 percent males members of affected and non-affected families were illiterates. Also the percentage of those not going to school was higher among the females (55.6 percent) in displaced and (58.5 percent) affected family members than the males (44.4 percent) and (41.5 percent).

Interestingly, the study findings did not show much difference in the educational level between males and females of the displaced, affected and non-affected family members till completion of their primary



education. But, there was a notable difference marked between the males and females after their primary education, which is skewed in favor of males.

### 5.3.6 Technical Training Attended by the Displaced and Affected Family members

Besides collecting the data on the formal technical and non-technical education attained by the family members, the study also made an attempt to record the kind of technical trainings attended by them, which are presented in Table 8. Out of the total family members of the three types of family members viz. project displaced, affected and non-affected family members, as many as 5.6 percent (n=20) displaced members, 11.9 percent (n=485) affected members and 6.5 percent (n=79) non-affected family members had attended some technical training, though the proportion among the affected family members was more than the displaced and non-affected family members. Out of the 485 affected and 20 displaced family members, who had attended any technical training, the maximum did diploma training, computer training, C.T and B.Ed etc.

**Table 17: Training courses attended by the Displaced, Affected and Non-affected family members**

Training Courses	Displaced Family Members		Affected Family Members		Non-affected Family Members	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
LHV/ANM	0	0.0%	21	.5%	3	.2%
Diploma	2	.6%	103	2.5%	18	1.5%
ITI	1	.3%	59	1.4%	7	.6%
C.T	2	.6%	85	2.1%	6	.5%
Bed	3	.8%	51	1.2%	2	.2%
Computer	7	1.9%	91	2.2%	23	1.9%
Driving	3	.8%	23	.6%	14	1.2%
Tailoring	1	.3%	11	.3%	2	.2%
Welder	0	0.0%	3	.1%	0	0.0%
Pharmacist	0	0.0%	11	.3%	1	.1%
Typist	0	0.0%	1	.0%	0	0.0%
V.T	0	0.0%	1	.0%	0	0.0%
Amina	0	0.0%	1	.0%	0	0.0%
MBBS	0	0.0%	13	.3%	0	0.0%
MBA	1	.3%	9	.2%	1	.1%
MCA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	.2%
PET	0	0.0%	2	.0%	0	0.0%
Not attending any training	339	94.4%	3598	88.1%	1129	93.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4090</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 5.4 Economic Profile of the Displaced and Affected Families

### 5.4.1 Asset Holding Status of the Displaced and Affected Families

#### 5.4.1.1 Ownership Status: Homestead Land

The 70 project displaced families had a total of 7.92 acres of homestead land. On an average, each affected family possessed 0.11 acres or 11 decimal of homestead land. Similarly, the 839 affected families and 266 non-affected families had a total of 89.60 and 26.80 acres of homestead land, which comes to an average of 0.11 acre or 11 decimal and 0.10 or 10 decimal of homestead land owned per family respectively.

As far as ownership type of homestead land of displaced families is concerned, out of the total 70 displaced families, maximum numbers of families i.e. 44 (62.6 percent) families were accounted as non-title holders of their homestead land and the rest 26 (37.4 percent) families were title holders. Among these 26 title holder families, only 1 family (3.8 percent) was RoR holder of its own land or legal heirs of the land, But the highest i.e. 21 (80.8 percent) displaced families were joint record holders of their homestead land, followed by 2 (7.7 percent) families who were joint and revenue land record holders. The family holding joint and individual land and forest land each was accounted as 1 (3.8 percent).

Among 44 the displaced non-title holder families, both the revenue and forest land holders were recorded as 13 (29.5 percent), followed by 7 (15 percent), and 4 (9.1 percent) individual and joint RoR land holders respectively. The remaining each 1 (2.3 percent) family held revenue and joint land, forest and joint land and individual and joint land respectively for homestead purpose.

Out of the total 839 project affected family members, as high as 820 (97.7 percent) families were title holders of their homestead lands and the remaining i.e. 19 (2.3 percent) families were non-title holder families. Among the 820 title holder affected families, maximum numbers of families i.e. 688 (83.9 percent) had joint homestead lands, followed by 53 (6.5 percent), 20 (2.4 percent), 19 (2.3 percent), 18 (2.2 percent) families having individual homestead lands, revenue lands, individual as well as joint lands and joint as well as revenue lands respectively. The next highest numbers of non-title holder families i.e. 9 (1.1 percent) were forest land holders and 7 (0.8 percent) families were other land holders. Only 3 (0.4 percent) families held other individual homestead lands whereas, 2 (0.3 percent) families were reported as having other joint homestead lands. The remaining i.e. 1 (0.1) family had individual as well as revenue homestead land.

Respective to the 19 non-title holder affected families, as many as 6 (31.6 percent) families used forest land as their homestead land and the figure was also same i.e. 6 (31.6 percent) for the families who were RoR holders of their own land or legal heirs of the land. The next highest numbers of families i.e. 3 (15.8 percent) had revenue land for homestead purpose, whereas 2 (10.5 percent) families were joint record

holders of their land. The remaining families who had joint as well as revenue homestead land and other type of homestead land respectively, each were gauged as 1 (5.2 percent).

Like the project displaced as well as affected families, also the maximum numbers of non-affected families i.e. 135 (50.7) were joint record holders of their homestead land, followed by 67 (25.2 percent) revenue land holders, 49 ( 18.4 percent) individual RoR holders of their own land, 6 (2.3 percent) other type of homestead land holders. The families who used forest land and joint as well as revenue lands for household purpose, both were accounted as 4 (1.5 percent) while the remaining i.e. 1 (0.4 percent) family was an individual as well as joint record holder of his homestead land.

The ownership type and quantum of homestead land owned by the displaced, affected and non- families are presented in Table 9, 10 and 11 respectively.

Type of Land	Displaced Families							
	Title Holder				Non-Title Holder			
	No. of HHs		Area In Acres		No. of HHs		Area In Acres	
	No.	%	Area	%	No.	%	Area	%
Individual RoR holder	1	3.85	0.06	3.64	7	15.91	0.46	7.34
Joint RoR holder	21	80.77	1.05	63.64	4	9.09	1.03	16.43
Joint and Individual RoR holder	1	3.85	0.23	13.94	1	2.27	0.06	0.96
Other land	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	9.09	0.33	5.26
Forest Land	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	29.55	2.06	32.85
Revenue and Individual RoR holder	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Revenue and Joint RoR holder	2	7.69	0.1	6.06	1	2.27	0.01	0.16
Joint and Forest	1	3.85	0.21	12.73	1	2.27	0.06	0.96
Joint and Other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Individual and Other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Revenue	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	29.55	2.26	36.04
Total	26	100.00	1.65	100.00	44	100.00	6.27	100.00

Type of Land	Affected Families							
	Title Holder				Non-Title Holder			
	No. of HHs		Area In Acres		No. of HHs		Area In Acres	
	No.	%	Area	%	No.	%	Area	%
Individual RoR holder	53	6.46	12.44	14.26	6	31.58	0.83	35.17
Joint RoR holder	688	83.90	64.32	73.73	2	10.53	0.15	6.36
Joint and Individual RoR holder	19	2.32	3.67	4.21	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other land	7	0.85	0.52	0.60	1	5.26	0.01	0.42
Forest Land	9	1.10	0.63	0.72	6	31.58	0.24	10.17
Revenue and Individual RoR holder	1	0.12	0.66	0.76	0	0.00	0	0.00
Revenue and Joint RoR holder	18	2.20	2.04	2.34	1	5.26	0.05	2.12

Type of Land	Affected Families							
	Title Holder				Non-Title Holder			
	No. of HHs		Area In Acres		No. of HHs		Area In Acres	
	No.	%	Area	%	No.	%	Area	%
Joint and Forest	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Joint and Other	2	0.24	0.36	0.41	0	0.00	0	0.00
Individual and Other	3	0.37	0.40	0.46	0	0.00	0	0.00
Revenue	20	2.44	2.20	2.52	3	15.79	1.08	45.76
Total	820	100.00	87.24	100.00	19	100.00	2.36	100.00

Type of Land	Non-affected Families			
	No. of HHs		Area In Acres	
	No.	%	Area	%
Individual RoR holder	49	18.42	5.91	22.06
Joint RoR holder	135	50.75	12.44	46.44
Joint and Individual RoR holder	1	0.38	0.21	0.78
Other land	6	2.26	0.3	1.12
Forest Land	4	1.50	0.17	0.63
Revenue and Individual RoR holder	0	0.00	0	0.00
Revenue and Joint RoR holder	4	1.50	0.45	1.68
Joint and Forest	0	0.00	0	0.00
Joint and Other	0	0.00	0	0.00
Individual and Other	0	0.00	0	0.00
Revenue	67	25.19	7.31	27.29
Total	266	100.00	26.79	100.00

#### 5.4.1.2 Ownership Status: House

Irrespective of all three kinds of families, viz. displaced affected and non-affected families all the 1175 families were staying in their own houses. The details about the housing conditions and basic amenities are presented in the subsequent section.

#### 5.4.1.3 Ownership Status: Agriculture Lands

Out of the 70 displaced families covered in the study, as many as 44 (62.8 percent) families were non-title holders and the rest i.e. 26 (37.2 percent) families were title holders. Among the non-title holder families highest i.e. 10 (22.73) families were the Joint RoR holders of their agricultural lands and had a total of 14.90 acres of land, followed by 8 (18.18 percent) individual RoR holders having a total of 15.2 acres of land. Beside these, also 3 (6.82 percent) families leased in 7.50 acres of agricultural land, whereas only 1

(2.27 percent) family was recorded as having 4.92 acres of agricultural lands in their own names as well as joint names.

Apart from these non-title holder families, having the above mentioned lands, also 23 (88.46 percent) title holder displaced families were the Joint RoR holders of their agricultural lands and 2 (7.69 percent) families had a total of 0.58 acres of individual agricultural lands. Only 1 (3.85 percent) of title holder displaced family leased in 3.50 acres of agricultural lands, and also the same number of held 2.70 acres of joint as well and individual lands and also leased out 1.0 acres of land for agricultural purpose.

Among the 839 affected families, 820 (97.7 percent) families were title holders and the remaining 19 (2.3 percent) families were non-title holders. Of these 820 title holder affected families, maximum numbers of families i.e. 711 (86.7 percent) were joint holders of their agricultural lands and 2030.37 acres of land owned by them, followed by 104 (12.68 percent) and 69 (8.4 percent) families given and taken 334.47 and 156.54 acres of agricultural lands on lease respectively. As many as 61 (7.4 percent) of title holder families were the individual RoR holders of their own agricultural land and had a total of 301.27 acres of land. Beside these above mentioned land also 42 (5.1 percent) families held 233.71 acres of joint and individual lands.

Out of the 19 non-title holder affected families, as many as 5 (26.3 percent) families had 10.73 acres of joint land and 2 (10.5 percent) families leased in 4.00 acres of land, followed by only 1 (5.2 percent) family having 2.50 acres of individual lands.

Maximum numbers of non-affected families i.e. 125 (47.0 percent), were joint RoR holders of their agricultural lands and held 289.48 acres of land and 30 (11.3 percent) families leased in 66.20 acres of lands for agricultural purpose, followed by 23 (8.6 percent) individual RoR holders and 11 (4.14 percent) leased out holders having 64.19 and 66.20 acres of agricultural lands respectively. Only 5 (1.88) families had 25.06 acres of joint as well as individual lands.

More details about the type and quantum of land owned by the above mentioned families are presented in the Table 12, 13 and 14.

Type of Land	Displaced Families					
	Title Holder			Non-Title Holder		
	No. of HHs		Area In Acres	No. of HHs		Area In Acres
	No.	%	Area	No.	%	Area
Only Individual	2	7.69	0.58	8	18.18	15.23
Joint	23	88.46	43.10	10	22.73	14.90
Joint and Individual	1	3.85	2.70	1	2.27	4.92
Taken lease	1	3.85	3.50	3	6.82	7.50
Given Lease	1	3.85	1.00	0	0.00	0

Type of Land	Affected Families					
	Title Holder			Non-Title Holder		
	No. of HHs		Area In Acres	No. of HHs		Area In Acres
	No.	%	Area	No.	%	Area
Only Individual	61	7.44	301.27	1	5.26	2.50
Joint	711	86.71	2036.37	5	26.32	10.73
Joint and Individual	42	5.12	233.71	0	0.00	0
Taken lease	69	8.41	156.54	2	10.53	4.00
Given Lease	104	12.68	334.47	0	0.00	0

Type of Land	Non-affected Families		
	No. of HHs		Area In Acres
	No.	%	Area
Only Individual	23	8.65	64.19
Joint	125	46.99	289.49
Joint and Individual	5	1.88	25.06
Taken lease	30	11.28	66.20
Given Lease	11	4.14	33.38

None of the displaced, affected and non-affected families owned irrigated land. Lack of irrigation facility was reported as one of the major problems faced by the families in agriculture in all the 20 projectcoveredvillages.

#### 5.4.1.4 Livestock

Unlike the other rural areas in the State, rearing of livestock was less evident among the displaced and affected families, whereas a good numbers of families of the non-affected families did own large numbers of livestock animals. The maximum i.e. 22.8 percent (n=16) of the displaced families owned a good numbers of 43 bullocks, followed by 21.4 percent (n=15), 14.3 percent (n=10), 5.7 percent (n=4) and 1.4 percent (n=1) family having 28 milch cows, 20 calves, 35 goats and 1 sheep respectively. Apart from the above mentioned livestock animals also 7.1 percent (n=5) families owned 43 chickens.

Unliketo the displaced families, highest numbers of families among the affected families i.e. 28.1 percent (n=236), owned 468milch cows, comes after 27.4 percent (n=230),16.4 percent (n=138), 6.2 percent (n=52), 0.5 percent (n=4) and 0.2 percent (n=2) families having a total of 487 bullocks, 287 calves, 357 goats, 27 sheep and 2 buffaloes respectively. Also 6.1 affected families owned 208 chickens and hens to as their livestock animal.



Among the non-affected families, covered under this survey, as high as 28.2 percent (n=75) families were reported as having quite a good numbers of 148 bullocks, followed by 21.4 percent (n=57), 10.9 percent (n=29) and 6.8 percent (n=18) families having 89 milch-cows, 52 calves and 18 goats respectively. Apart from this also 13.2 percent families owned 248 chickens and hens. The families having sheep and buffaloes, ducks and pigs each of them were recorded as 0.4 percent (n=1) of the non-affected families.

The average numbers of bullocks owned by the displaced families i.e. 3 per family was a little higher as compared to the affected as well as non-affected families which was calculated as 2 bullocks per family, however the averagenumbers of milch cows and calves owned by each family were came out 2 for all the three above mentioned families.

### 5.4.1.5 Cattle Sheds

More than one third of the displaced families i.e. 38.6 percent (n=27), 49.2 percent (n=413) affected families and 43.6 percent non-affected families had separate place for animals or cattle sheds in their respective houses. All the displaced families i.e. 100.0 (n=27) families having separate place for animals had individualownership as compared to that of the 93.7 percent (n=387) of the affected families and 94.8 percent (n=110) non-affected families.

During the visit of the survey team to the villages of affected families, it was observed that the cowsheds were located within or in adjacent to the houses, which contributed to the breeding of mosquitoes, etc.

	Table 24: Availability of Cattle sheds							
	Displaced Families		Affected Families		Non-Affected Families		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Yes</b>	27	38.6%	413	49.2%	116	43.6%	556	47.3%
<b>No</b>	43	61.4%	426	50.8%	150	56.4%	619	52.7%
<b>Total</b>	70	100.0%	839	100.0%	266	100.0%	1175	100.0%

### 5.4.1.6 Trees

Unlike the ownership of livestock, many of the displaced, affected and non-affectedfamilies owned trees at the time of survey. The trees commonly owned by the displaced families were Mahula (32 families, 45.7%), Mango (26 families, 37.1%),Neem (24 families, 34.3%), Drumstick (22 families, 31.4%), Guava (20 families, 28.5%), Kendu (19 families, 27.1%), Citrus (16 families, 22.8%), Teak (14 families, 20.0%), Jackfruit (11 families, 15.7%) etc.Similar to the displaced families, the affected families also owned trees like Mango (573 families, 68.2%), Mahula (442 families, 52.7%), Drumstick (436 families, 51.9%), Neem (395 families, 47.0%), Citrus (349 families, 41.5%), Guava (314 families, 37.4%), Teak (251 families, 29.9%), Sal (123 families, 14.6%) etc. were the other important trees mostly owned by the families.



Among the non-affected families, commonly owned trees were Mango (138 families, 51.8%), Drumstick (129 families, 48.4%), Mahula (113 families, 42.4%), Citrus (79 families, 29.6%), Papaya (58 families, 21.8%) etc.

On an average, each displaced and affected and non-affected family owned an average of 2, 3 and 2 Mango trees, 5, 5 and 4 Mahula trees, 13 and 19 teak trees, 1, 2 and 2 citrus trees, etc. respectively. The 70 displaced, 839 affected and 266 non-affected families owned a total of 1,606, 19,899 and 3675 trees respectively which clearly indicated the significance of trees in their lives.

	<b>Table 25: Ownership of trees by the displaced, affected and non-affected families</b>																	
	Displaced						Affected						Non-Affected					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N
<b>Mango Tree</b>	2	2	1	6	55	26	3	2	1	75	1710	573	2	1	1	20	263	138
<b>Citrus Tree</b>	1	1	1	4	23	16	2	1	1	25	558	349	1	1	1	10	118	79
<b>Jack Fruit Tree</b>	1	1	1	2	12	11	1	1	1	15	257	182	1	1	1	6	53	41
<b>Papaya Tree</b>	1	1	1	2	8	6	2	1	1	20	328	175	2	1	1	5	92	58
<b>Tamarind Tree</b>	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	1	1	8	95	59	1	1	1	4	24	18
<b>Banana Tree</b>	10	10	4	17	41	4	4	2	1	30	345	84	5	2	1	15	121	25
<b>Mahula Tree</b>	5	2	1	30	157	32	5	3	1	75	2277	442	4	3	1	40	453	113
<b>Cashew Tree</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	839	0	0	0	0	0	266
<b>Bamboo Tree</b>	119	20	4	700	834	7	47	10	1	500	3697	79	28	5	1	100	752	27
<b>Coconut Tree</b>	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	8	35	23	2	1	1	7	21	11
<b>Teak Tree</b>	13	7	1	62	179	14	19	2	1	2000	4838	251	10	1	1	300	688	71
<b>Sai Tree</b>	2	1	1	6	26	11	4	1	1	100	488	123	1	1	1	4	50	38
<b>Asana Tree</b>						0	1	1	1	1	3	3						0
<b>Bahada Tree</b>	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	6	38	27	1	1	1	1	2	2
<b>Gambhari Tree</b>	5	3	1	15	34	7	2	1	1	20	382	180	2	1	1	18	134	71
<b>Potash Tree</b>						0	17	1	1	140	577	33	2	1	1	5	12	7
<b>Palm Tree</b>	3	3	3	3	3	1	10	2	1	200	390	40	6	2	2	30	47	8
<b>Date Tree</b>	6	6	6	6	6	1	5	2	1	50	176	39	3	3	2	4	12	4
<b>Guava Tree</b>	1	1	1	5	26	20	1	1	1	10	434	314	1	1	1	4	97	75
<b>Drumstick Tree</b>	1	1	1	3	30	22	1	1	1	7	598	436	1	1	1	4	156	129
<b>Jamu Tree</b>	1	1	1	1	11	11	2	1	1	10	277	176	2	1	1	15	67	43
<b>Kaith Tree</b>						0	2	1	1	3	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Kusum Tree</b>	1	1	1	2	6	5	1	1	1	6	49	39	1	1	1	1	18	18
<b>Neem Tree</b>	2	1	1	9	48	24	2	1	1	50	975	394	2	1	1	30	199	98
<b>Chandan Tree</b>						0						0						0

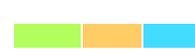


	Table 25: Ownership of trees by the displaced, affected and non-affected families																	
	Displaced						Affected						Non-Affected					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N
Chakunda Tree	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	11	9						0
Smili Tree						0	2	2	1	5	16	8						0
Harida Tree	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	4	116	95	1	1	1	1	18	18
Kurum Tree						0	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	2	2
Sishu Tree	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	20	103	55	1	1	1	3	21	17
Akasia Tree						0	2	1	1	8	29	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kendu Tree	2	1	1	12	42	19	2	1	1	15	318	196	1	1	1	5	73	60
Custard Apple Tree	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	7	154	100	1	1	1	4	38	28
Dalimba Tree	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	32	26	2	2	1	2	6	4
Devdaru Tree						0	1	1	1	2	11	10	1	1	1	1	2	2
Burokoli Tree	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	49	43	1	1	1	2	17	15
Sarsia Tree	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	6	78	52	1	1	1	4	25	20
Ashok Tree						0	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	2
Bela Tree	1	1	1	2	8	7	1	1	1	5	186	145	1	1	1	4	48	45
Arjuna Tree	13	13	13	13	13	1	3	1	1	10	61	24	1	1	1	2	6	5
Amla Tree	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	5	44	25	2	2	1	3	12	6
Chara	4	2	1	11	16	4	3	2	1	25	106	33	3	1	1	10	24	9
Babbul Tree						0	40	40	40	40	40	1						0

### 5.4.1.7 Productive and Domestic Assets

The most common domestic assets owned by the displaced families were Chair (69 families, 98.5 percent), Cot/bed (68 families, 97.1 percent), Mobile Phone (65 families, 92.8 percent), Bicycle (63 families, 90.0 percent), Fan (56 families, 80.0 percent), watch or clock (54 families, 77.1 percent), Cooler (46 families, 65.7 percent), Scooter/Motor cycle (46 families, 65.7 percent), and Fridge (34 families, 48.5 percent), Plough (20 families, 28.5 percent) and Pump sets (16 families, 22.8 percent) etc. Like the displaced families, the most common domestic assets owned by the affected families were Cot/bed (786 families, 93.6 percent), Chair (772 families, 90.00 percent), Mobile phones (769 families, 91.6 percent), bicycle (758 families, 90.3 percent), Fan (692 families, 82.4 percent), Color TV (653 families, 77.8 percent), Watch or Clock (648 families, 77.2 percent), Plough (479 families, 57.0 percent) and Pumpset (103 families, 12.2 percent) etc.

Among the non-affected families, common domestic product i.e. Cotbeds were owned by maximum numbers of families, i.e. (237 families, 89.1 percent) followed by Chair (233 families, 87.6 percent), Mobile



phones (226 families, 84.9 percent), Bicycle (244 families, 91.8 percent), Fan (179 families, 67.2 percent), plough (132 families, 49.6 percent) and Scooter and motor cycle (102 families, 38.3 percent) etc.

Unlike domestic assets, hardly few displaced families owned the productive assets as compared to the affected and non-affected families who owned the productive assets. Ploughs were owned by the maximum of the affected families (479 families, 57.0 percent) and indirectly affected families (132 families, 49.6 percent), whereas only 20 displaced families (28.5 percent) families owned it. Productive assets like pumpsets and tractors were majorly owned by non-affected families (131 families, 49.2 percent) and (39 families, 39.2 percent) respectively, as compared to the Displaced (16 families, 22.8 percent) and (3 families, 4.5 percent) and affected families (131 families, 12.2 percent) and (7 families, 0.7 percent) respectively. Other productive assets like bus/truck, bullock carts, power tiller, tractor and thresher were hardly owned by displaced as well as affected and non-affected families.

	Table 26: Productive and domestic assets owned by the displaced, affected and non-affected families																	
	Displaced						Affected						Non-Affected					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N
Plough	1	1	1	1	20	20	1	1	1	3	511	479	1	1	1	2	140	132
Bullock Carts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	22	21	1	1	1	2	8	6
Tractor	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	32	30	1	1	1	1	6	6
Sprey Pump	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	2	45	43	1	1	1	1	5	5
Pump Set	1	1	1	1	16	16	1	1	1	2	106	103	1	1	1	1	12	12
Bicycle	1	1	1	3	75	63	1	1	1	4	973	758	1	1	1	4	290	244
Scooter/Motor Bike	1	1	1	2	53	46	1	1	1	5	751	555	1	1	1	5	127	102
Car/ Jeep/ Van	1	1	1	3	10	7	1	1	1	2	110	102	1	1	1	2	11	10
Bus/ Truck	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	9	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thresher						0	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	2	2
Pressure Cooker	1	1	1	2	28	27	1	1	1	4	395	342	1	1	1	4	63	56
Power Triller	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	2	68	63	1	1	1	1	4	4
Sound System	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	19	1	1	1	1	3	3
Sewing Machine	1	1	1	2	14	13	1	1	1	3	129	118	1	1	1	2	10	9
Watch or Clock	2	1	1	4	82	54	2	1	1	8	980	648	1	1	1	4	227	169
Chair	3	2	1	10	21 5	69	3	3	1	20	261 5	772	2	2	1	12	577	233
Cot/Bed	3	3	1	13	23 4	68	3	3	1	12	253 6	786	3	3	1	9	650	237
Table	2	2	1	5	53	29	2	1	1	5	552	346	1	1	1	4	83	57
Three Wheeler						0						0						0

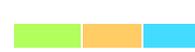


	Table 26: Productive and domestic assets owned by the displaced, affected and non-affected families																	
	Displaced						Affected						Non-Affected					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N
Fan	3	2	1	16	161	56	2	2	1	15	1593	692	2	1	1	7	285	179
Mattress	2	2	1	5	55	23	2	2	1	10	550	263	2	2	1	4	66	31
Color Television	1	1	1	3	65	57	1	1	1	4	727	653	1	1	1	2	155	151
B&W Television						0	2	2	1	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	2
VCD/VCR	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phone (Landline)						0	1	1	1	1	8	8	1	1	1	1	5	5
Phone (Mobile)	2	2	1	8	133	65	2	2	1	10	1562	769	2	1	1	8	341	226
LPG (Gas)	1	1	1	2	37	33	1	1	1	4	521	466	1	1	1	2	93	92
Kerosine Stove	1	1	1	1	14	14	1	1	1	2	123	120	1	1	1	1	32	32
Air-Conditioner	2	1	1	3	5	3	1	1	1	4	33	27	1	1	1	1	4	4
Fridge	1	1	1	2	35	34	1	1	1	3	403	378	1	1	1	2	43	42
Washing Machine	1	1	1	1	11	11	1	1	1	3	83	78	1	1	1	2	13	12
Cooler	2	1	1	4	79	46	1	1	1	7	812	542	1	1	1	7	135	98
Fan	2	1	1	4	39	24	2	2	1	10	819	374	2	2	1	6	150	80
Computer/Laptop	2	1	1	3	6	4	1	1	1	3	68	60	1	1	1	1	9	9
Internet	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	5	32	24	1	1	1	1	3	3
Gold Ornaments	1	1	1	2	20	18	1	1	1	6	299	230	1	1	1	2	31	30
Silver Ornaments	1	1	1	2	20	18	1	1	1	8	242	200	1	1	1	1	29	29
Other Specify						0						0						0

## 5.4.2 Occupation & Livelihood

The occupational status of the displaced, affected and non-affected family members is presented in Chart 13 and 14. Data on both primary and subsidiary occupations were collected under the SIA study, which are analyzed and presented here.

The study findings brought out that more than half i.e. 56.2 percent (203 out of 361 members) displaced family members, 50.3 percent (2056 out of 4090 members) affected family members and 47.0 percent (568 out of 1208 members) non-affected family members were dependents and did not pursue any occupation for earning an income or livelihood for their family members. These dependents were mainly children and adolescents below 18 years of age, elderly persons and housewives. The remaining members





of these above mentioned family members i.e. 43.8 percent, (n=158 members) of the displaced members, 49.7 percent (n=2034 members) of the affected members and 53.0 percent (n=640 members) of the non-affected members were income earners for their respective families. In brief, the proportion of family members pursuing any occupations and dependents was more or less the same among the displaced, affected and non-affected family members.

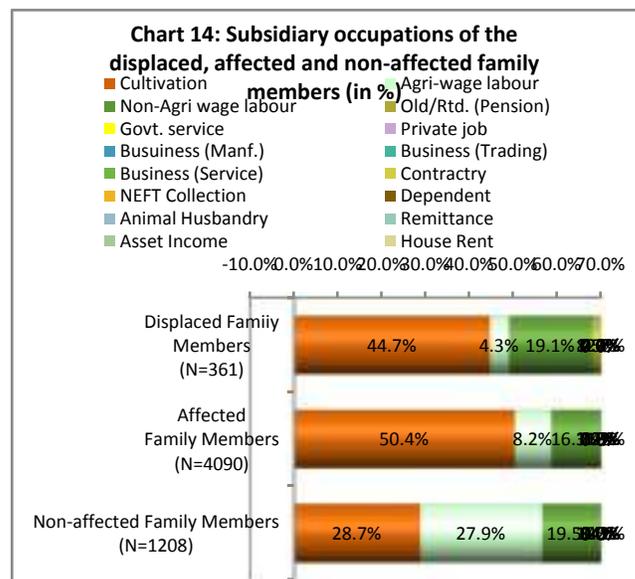
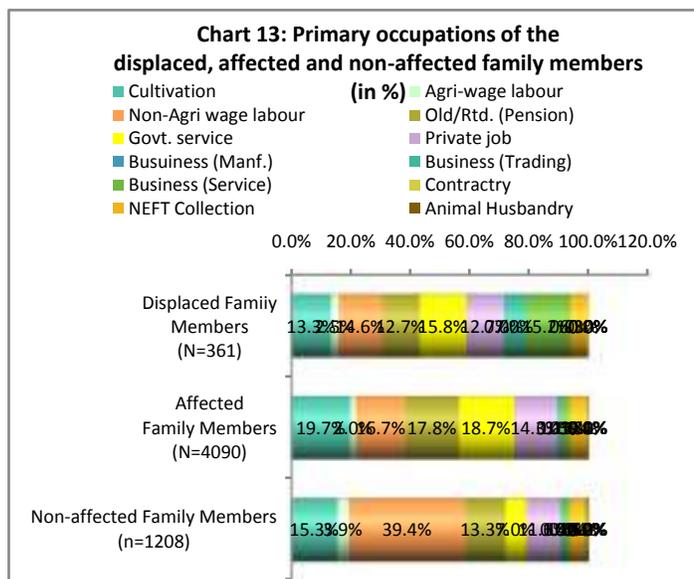
Out of the earning family members, highest i.e. 15.8 percent(n=25) displaced family members, 18.7 percent (n=381) affected family members, and 7.0 percent (n=45) non-affected family members were into the Govt. jobs. The next highest percentage of displaced family members i.e.15.2 percent(n=24) were engaged in service related business activities as their primary occupation, which was higher as compared to both the affected family members i.e. 3.1 percent(n=63) and non-affected family members i.e. 1.6 percent (n=10) who were into the same primary occupation. Apart from these 14.6 percent (n=23) displaced family members were primarily non-agricultural laborers, compared to 16.7 percent (n=339) affected family members and 39.4 percent (n=252) non-affected family members.

Cultivation was pursued by the next highest percentage of the displaced family members i.e. 13.3 percent (n=21) as a primary occupation, but the proportion was relatively higher in case of the affected and non-affected family members i.e. 19.7 percent (n=401) and 15.3 percent (n=98) respectively. Out of the primary occupants, as many as 12.7 percent (n=20) displaced members, 14.3 percent (n=290) affected members and 11.4 percent (n=74) non-affected members were reported as private sector employees. Also the same percent of displaced family members i.e. 12.7 percent (n=20) did solely depend on their respective pensions for their living, compared to which quite higher percent of affected family members i.e. 17.8 percent (n=363) and non-affected family members i.e. 13.3 percent (n=85) received their primary income from pensions.

Apart from the above mentioned primary occupations, the other primary occupations pursued by the displaced family members were trading business, (7.0 percent, n=11), NEFT collection (6.3 percent, n=10) and agriculture based labour works (2.5 percent, n=4). Similarly, the other primary occupations pursued by the affected and non-affected family members were NEFT collection (5.8 percent, n=118) and (5.5 percent, n=35), agricultural labour works (2.0 percent, n=41) and (3.9 percent, n=25), Trading business (1.1 percent, n=22) and (1.4 percent, n=9), animal husbandry (0.4 percent, n=8) and (0.9 percent, n=6), Asset income (0.1 percent, n=3) and (0.2 percent, n=1) manufacturing business (0.1 percent, n=3) respectively.



The SIA study also revealed that Among the displaced, affected and non-affected families, quite a lesser percent of the displaced earning family members i.e. (29.7 percent, n=47), as compared to both the affected earning members (31.7 percent, n=645) and non-affected earning members (42.5 percent, n=272) were taken up any subsidiary occupation to supplement their household income. Although majority of the displaced subsidiary occupants (44.7 percent, n=21) received their subsidiary income from cultivation, but the proportion was least as compared to the affected subsidiary occupants (50.4 percent, n=325). The other major subsidiary occupations pursued by displaced, affected and non-affected families were non-agricultural labour works (19.1 percent, n=9), (16.3 percent, n=105) and (19.5 percent, n=53) etc. respectively.



**Table 27: Main occupation of the family members**

	Table 27: Main occupation of the family members													
	Displaced Members						Affected Members						Non-Affected Members	
	Title Holder		Non-title Holder		Total		Title Holder		Non-title Holder		Total			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cultivation	10	7.6	11	4.8	21	5.8	399	10.0	2	2.0	401	9.8	98	8.1
Agri-wage labour	3	2.3	1	.4	4	1.1	41	1.0	0	0.0	41	1.0	25	2.1
Non-Agri wage labour	8	6.1	15	6.5	23	6.4	334	8.4	5	5.0	339	8.3	252	20.9
Old/Rtd. (Pension)	9	6.9	11	4.8	20	5.5	360	9.0	3	3.0	363	8.9	85	7.0
Govt. service	12	9.2	13	5.7	25	6.9	376	9.4	5	5.0	381	9.3	45	3.7
Private job	5	3.8	15	6.5	20	5.5	284	7.1	6	6.0	290	7.1	74	6.1
Busuiness (Manf.)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	.1	0	0.0	3	.1	0	0.0



	Table 27: Main occupation of the family members													
	Displaced Members						Affected Members						Non-Affected Members	
	Title Holder		Non-title Holder		Total		Title Holder		Non-title Holder		Total			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Business (Trading)	2	1.5	9	3.9	11	3.0	18	.5	4	4.0	22	.5	9	.7
Business (Service)	8	6.1	16	7.0	24	6.6	53	1.3	10	10.0	63	1.5	10	.8
Contractry	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	.1	0	0.0	3	.1	0	0.0
NEFT Collection	3	2.3	7	3.0	10	2.8	117	2.9	0	0.0	117	2.9	35	2.9
Dependent	71	54.2	132	57.4	203	56.2	1991	49.9	65	65.0	2056	50.3	568	47.0
Animal Husbandry	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	.2	0	0.0	8	.2	6	.5
Remittance	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Asset Income	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	.1	0	0.0	3	.1	1	.1
House Rent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	131	100.0	230	100.0	361	100.0	3990	100.0	100	100.0	4090	100.0	1208	100.0

### 5.4.3 Income Status of the Displaced and Affected Families

#### 5.4.3.1 Agriculture Production and Income

Agriculture was pursued by more than half i.e. 54.2 percent (38 out of the 70) of the displaced families as compared to more than three-fourth i.e. 86.2 percent (724 out of the 839) affected families and two-third i.e. 64.2 percent (171 out of the 266) non-affected families during the last year preceding the survey. Of the 38 displaced families engaged in agriculture, 34 (89.4 percent) families cultivated the lands themselves and 4 (11.1 percent) families shared or leased out their lands to others for cultivation, which means a family cultivated a part of their land as well as shared or leased out the other part of their land for cultivation. In case of the 724 affected families engaged in agriculture, 653 (90.1 percent) cultivated themselves and 71 (9.9 percent) shared or leased out the lands for cultivation. Also among the 171 non-affected families engaged in agriculture, 141 (82.4 percent) families cultivated themselves, while only 30 (17.6 percent) families shared or leased out their lands to other people.

**Land Areas brought under Cultivation:** The 36 displaced families cultivated a total land area of 76.0 acres during the last Kharif season, which came to an average of 2.1 acres per family. Similarly, 622 affected and 158 non-affected families cultivated 1839.9 acres and 384.9 acres of land that came to an average of 3.0 and 2.0 acres per family respectively. Unlike Kharif season, only 20 displaced families, 82 affected families and 14 non-affected families cultivated Rabi crops in an area of 2.7 acres (0.14 acres per family), 21.2 acres (0.26 acres per family) and 2.3 acres (0.16 acres per family) respectively. The Summer crops were not

cultivated by any of the above mentioned families, viz. displaced, affected and non-affected families. During the household survey, lack of irrigation facility was cited as the reason for small scale and non-cultivation of Rabi and summer crops respectively.

**Season wise crops cultivated:** Paddy was grown as the principal crop by all the 36 (100.0 percent) displaced families and also by the maximum numbers of 604(97.1 percent) affected families and 156 (98.7 percent) non-affected families during the Kharif season. Except paddy no other crops were cultivated by the displaced families during the Kharif season, whereas, a very small numbers of cultivators from the affected and non-affected families cultivate other Kharif crops like, Black gram, Red gram, ground nut, ginger, Brinjal, ladies finger and Parbal.

Of the 20 displaced families cultivated Rabi crops, as many as 4 (20.0 percent) cultivated curly flower, and the families which cultivated Chilly, Patato, Brinjal, Tamato, Ladies finger, and cucumber were accounted as 2 (10.2 percent) respectively. Only 1 (0.5 percent) family cultivated ivy gourd, and also the same number of families also cultivated Parbal, Bitter gourd, and Gourd. Among the Affected and non-affected families, maximum numbers of families i.e. 17 (20.7 percent) affected and 3 (21.4 percent) non-affected families cultivated Ground nuts, followed by crops like Tamato, 13 families (15.8 percent) and 2 families (14.3 percent), Brinjal, 11 families (13.4 percent) and 2 families (14.3 percent), Patato, 10 families (12.2 percent) and 2 families (14.3 percent), Onion, 9 families (11.9 percent) and 2 families (14.3 percent) respectively. Other crops cultivated by the affected and non-affected were Green leaf, Curly flower and Bitter gourd.

Paddy, which requires lot of water, was not grown by the families during the Rabi seasons. The displaced, affected and non-affected families only preferred to grow vegetables during the Rabi season that to only in a small patch of land. Due to lack of irrigation facilities, the agriculture in the project area was subjected to the vagaries of Monsoon and people predominantly did Kharif cultivation. The practices of mixed cropping, cash and plantation crops were hardly evident.

**Gross value of agriculture production:** Including the production received from the leased or shared out lands (Rs.39,000/-), the total annual gross value of agricultural production of the 38 displaced families was Rs.12,48,550/-, which came to an average of Rs.32,856.58/- per family with a maximum income earned by a family ranged from Rs.1,24,000/- to a minimum gross value of Rs.4,000/- only. The average gross value of agriculture production of the 724 affected and 171 non-affected families was Rs.3,20,28,515/- and Rs. 52,65,390/- ranged from a maximum of Rs. 4,05,800/- and Rs.1,98,450/- to minimum of Rs.2,000/- and Rs.2,000/- respectively.

	Table 28: Gross Income from Cultivation (in Rs.)					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	No. of families engaged
Displaced Families	32856.58	27500.00	4000.00	124000.00	1248550.00	38
Affected Families	44238.28	26050.00	2000.00	405800.00	32028515.00	724
Non-affected Families	30791.75	25000.00	2000.00	198450.00	5265390.00	171

**Cost incurred on agriculture:** The average annual cost incurred towards cultivation worked out to be Rs.17,079/- per displaced family as compared to Rs.19,581/- per affected family and Rs.11,952/- per non-affected families., which included all the explicit costs incurred on agriculture like purchase of seeds, fertilizers, transportation costs and payment to hiring of labourers, etc.

The average highest cost i.e. Rs.9,000/- was incurred by 4 displaced families on leasing in or share cropping costs as compared to Rs.1,495/- and Rs.3,188/- of 201 affected families and 61 non-affected families respectively. Next major cost i.e. Rs.8,845/- was incurred by 33 affected families on hiring laborers, followed by costs on Fertilizers (Rs.2,966/- by 36 families), Transport (Rs.2,875/- by 29 families), Tractor (Rs.1,822/- by 9 families), Seeds and plantation (Rs.1,596/- by 22 families), Tools and equipment (Rs.1,366/- by 3 families), Water (Rs.1,225/- by 6 families), Sale and marketing (Rs.1,175/- by 4 families), Pesticides (Rs.906/- by 29 families), Electricity (Rs.600/- by 3 families) and Interest on loan (Rs.500/- by 2 families). The average costs incurred by the affected and non-affected families were as follows: labour (Rs.11,474/- by 570 families) and (Rs.3,500/- by 157 families), Fertilizers (Rs.4,361/- by 596 families) and (Rs.2,515/- by 157 families), Transport (Rs.2,993/- by 511 families) and (Rs.1,000/- by 131 families), Seeds and plantation (Rs.1,706/- by 540 families) and (Rs.997/- by 143 families), Leasing in or share cropping (Rs.1,495/- by 201 families) and (Rs.3,188/- by 61 families), Pesticides (Rs.1,192/- by 502 families) and (Rs.709/- by 130 families), Tractor (Rs.518/- by 193 families) and (Rs.128/- by 46 families), Watering (Rs.458/- by 229 families) and (Rs.345/- by 64 families), Tools and equipment (Rs.326/- by 214 families) and (Rs.84/- by 54 families), Sale and marketing (Rs.192/- by 182 families) and (Rs.100/- by 49 families), Interest (Rs.96/- by 187 families) and (Rs.27/- by 50 families), Electricity (Rs.47/- by 168 families) and (Rs.20/- by 48 families) respectively.

It is important to mention that the above cost break-up does not include the implicit costs involved in the agriculture production e.g. use of own labour by the family members. During the interaction with the families it was clear that both male and female members, including the children of the families, were engaged in various agricultural activities. Agriculture being the most labour intensive occupation, the entire displaced, as well as affected and non-affected family members had to be engaged in the agriculture field and give their labour. Thus, the average cost of Rs.17,079/- per displaced family, Rs.19,581/- per affected family and Rs.11,952/- non-affected families spent on agriculture would escalate to a great extent if the implicit costs are included in the same. Therefore, the actual income from the agriculture would be much lesser if both the explicit and implicit costs of agriculture are deducted from the gross value of the agriculture production.

	Table 29: Total Cost Incurred on Agriculture (In Rs.)											
	Displaced Families				Affected Families				Non-Affected Families			
	Mean	Median	Sum	No. of Families	Mean	Median	Sum	No. of Families	Mean	Median	Sum	No. of Families
Seeds/Plantation	1596	1350	35110	22	1706	1040	921260	540	997	700	142590	143
Fertilizers	296	2000	1068	36	436	2500	259962	596	251	1900	39490	157

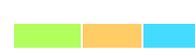


	Table 29: Total Cost Incurred on Agriculture (In Rs.)											
	Displaced Families				Affected Families				Non-Affected Families			
	Mean	Median	Sum	No. of Families	Mean	Median	Sum	No. of Families	Mean	Median	Sum	No. of Families
	7		00		2		0		5		0	
Pesticides	907	500	26300	29	1192	800	598520	502	709	500	92200	130
Labour	8845	6000	291900	33	11474	6000	6540200	570	6362	3500	998900	157
Transport	2876	1500	83400	29	2994	1600	1529900	511	1746	1000	228700	131
Tools/Equipment	1367	100	4100	3	327	0	69900	214	84	0	4550	54
Water	1225	475	7350	6	459	0	105020	229	345	0	22100	64
Electricity	600	300	1800	3	47	0	7900	168	21	0	1000	48
On Sale/Marketing	1175	1100	4700	4	193	0	35120	182	100	0	4900	49
Interests on Loan	500	500	1000	2	96	0	18005	187	27	0	1360	50
Cost for leasing in/Share cropping in/Mortgage in	9000	10500	36000	4	1496	0	300645	201	3189	0	194500	61
Tractor	1822	2000	16400	9	519	0	100100	193	128	0	5900	46
Total Cost of Cultivation	17079	10250	614860	36	19582	10710	12826190	655	11952	8000	2091600	175

**Net value/income from agriculture production:** The net value of agriculture production/income works out to be only Rs.16,676/- per displaced family, Rs.26,523/- per affected family and Rs.18,560/- per non-affected families after deduction of the explicit costs from the gross average value of the agriculture production. If the total land area brought under cultivation is kept into account, the net value of the agriculture production received was found to be low. Factors such as lack of irrigation, low productivity of lands, decline in soil quality due to increased use of fertilizers, lack of use of modern technologies and hybrid seeds, less importance to cash crop cultivation, etc. are some of the reasons that lead to low agriculture production. If both the implicit and explicit costs are deducted from the gross value of the agriculture production, one can understand how agriculture is un-remunerative for the displaced and affected families in the project area.

	Table 30: Net income from cultivation during last one year (In Rs.)					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	No. of Families
Displaced Families	16676	14150	3000	59500	633690	38
Affected Families	26523	18000	1400	285800	19202325	724
Non-affected Families	18560	14200	1500	107550	3173790	171

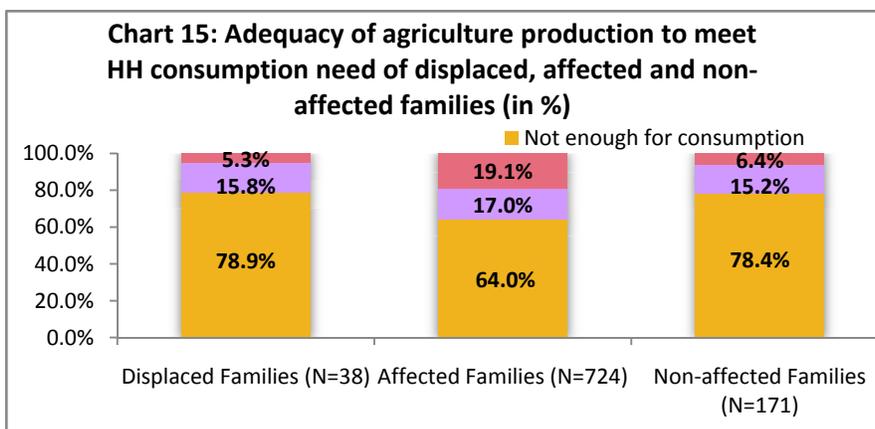


### Adequacy of agriculture production to meet the household consumption need:

The SIA study attempted to know whether the food grains produced from the agriculture are sufficient to meet their annual household consumption need. More

than three-fourth i.e. 78.9 percent (30 out of 38) of the displaced, nearly two-third i.e. 64.0 percent (463 out of 724) affected families and more than three-fourth i.e. 78.4 percent (134 out of 171) non-affected families informed that the quantum of food grains produced did not meet their annual consumption need of the entire family. In other words, large proportion of all the three types of families, viz. displaced, affected and non-affected families experienced food insecurity due to low returns from agriculture.

As compared to these families, 15.8 percent (n=6) of the displaced, 17.0 percent (n=123) of the affected and 15.2 percent (n=26) of the non-affected families reported sufficiency of food grains to meet their annual consumption requirements, however, these families did not get any surplus to sell in the market. The rest only 5.3 percent i.e. (n=2) of the displaced families, 19.1 percent (n=138) affected families and 6.4 percent (n=11) families were not only able to fulfill their consumption requirements but also sold surplus produces in the local market.



	<b>Table 31: Adequacy of agriculture production to meet HH consumption need of families</b>							
	Displaced Families		Affected Families		Non-Affected Families		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>Not enough for consumption</b>	30	78.9	463	64.0	134	78.4	627	67.2
<b>Sufficient for consumption, but not for sale</b>	6	15.8	123	17.0	26	15.2	155	16.6
<b>Sufficient for consumption and sale</b>	2	5.3	138	19.1	11	6.4	151	16.2
<b>No information</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>The respondent doesn't know</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	38	100.0	724	100.0	171	100.0	933	100.0

### 5.4.3.2 Agriculture Wage Earning and Income

Agriculture or farm based wage earning is a key occupation pursued by a total of 11 family members in 9 (12.8 percent) out of the 70 displaced families. A higher proportion i.e. 162 family members in 125 (14.8 percent) out of the 839 affected families and 147 family members in 109 (40.9 percent) non-affected families pursued agriculture wage earning.

During the last year preceding the survey, each displaced family member was engaged in agriculture wage earning for an average of 44 days within the village and 22 days outside the village, which could be because of one time cropping done in the project area. The affected and non-affected family members were engaged for an average of 39 and 10 days within the village and only 18 and 7 days outside the village for the agriculture wage earning. It was important to note here that, none of the displaced as well as affected family members reported regular availability of wage earning and only a less than nothing percent of the non-affected family members i.e. (0.1 percent) reported regular availability of agriculture wage earning.

The average annual income earned from the agriculture wage earning was Rs.11,983/- per displaced family, which was higher as compared to the affected family i.e. Rs.10,569/- as well as non-affected family i.e. Rs.10639/- respectively.

### 5.4.3.3 Non-agriculture Wage Earning and Income

Unlike agriculture wage earning, more number of the displaced families (20 families, 28.5%), affected families (305 families, 36.3 percent) and non-affected families (183 families, 68.8%) were engaged in non-farm wage like coal mining, road construction, house construction, security guards, etc.

There were 34 displaced family members, 458 affected family members and 313 non-affected family members engaged in non-farm wage earning. Only a small percent of them i.e. 35.3 percent of the displaced family members, 31.0 percent of affected family members and 25.6 percent of the non-affected family members reported regular availability of non-agriculture wage, which indeed indicates the lack of adequate employment opportunity in the project area and needs corrective measures by the project proponents to curb out the issue.

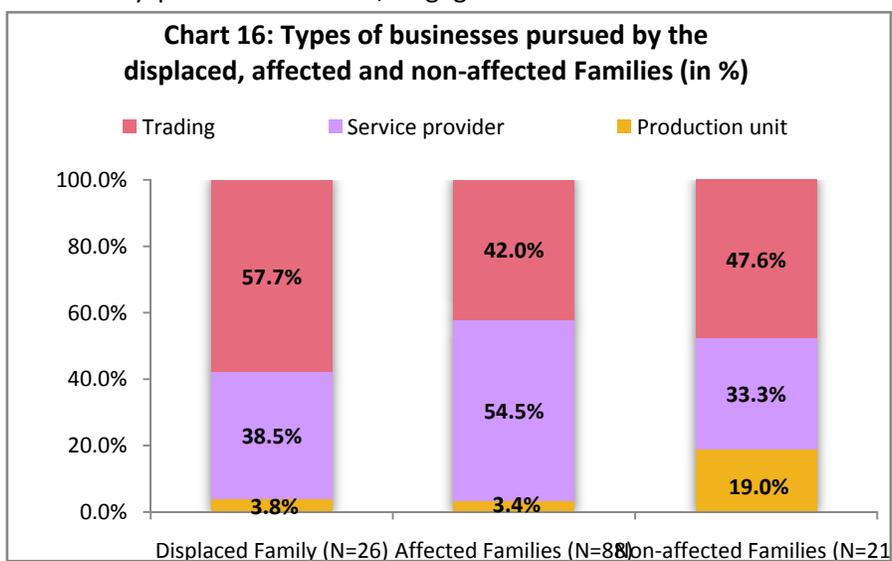
The average days of engagement in the non-farm wage earning comes to 81 days per displaced members, 86 days per affected members, and 75 days for non-affected family member within their village during the last year prior the survey. The non-farm wage earning was done for much lesser number of days outside the village, which comes to only 40 days for displaced family member, 53 days per affected family member and 56 days per non-affected family member. Adding together (within and outside the village), the non-farm wage earning gave much higher days of engagement to the displaced, affected and non-affected family members than the farm based wage earning. It also indicates that more families go for wage earning due to subsistence agriculture and lack of other income earning opportunities.

The average income earned from non-farm wage comes to Rs.34,100/- per displaced family, Rs.37064/- per affected family and Rs.38,504/- per non-affected family and Rs.59,398/- per indirectly affected family which is more than 3 times higher than the income earned from the agriculture wage. It also clearly indicates that the non-farm wage rate received in the project area is almost double the daily wage rate received for the agriculture wage labour.

#### 5.4.3.4 Income Earned from the Business (Manufacturing/Production, Service and Trading)

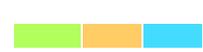
Only 37.1 percent (i.e. 26 out of 70) of the displaced families were engaged in different business activities as compared to 10.5 percent (88 out of 839) of the affected families and 7.9 percent (21 out of 266) non-affected families. While business is a very profitable venture, engagement of few families in the same

indicates lack of knowledge and skill of the people to undertake business activities. Out of the 26 displaced families, the majority i.e. 15 (57.7 percent) families were engaged in trading related business, followed by 10 (38.5 percent) families having service sector business and only 1 (3.8 percent) family engaged in production business. Out of the 88 affected families, the



highest the highest i.e. 48 (54.5 percent) were engaged in service sector business, followed by 37 (42.0 percent) in trading and 3 (5.4 percent) was in production/manufacturing business. Similarly, among the 21 non-affected families, highest 10 (47.6 percent) families were into trading business, 7 (33.3 percent) families were doing service sector related business and the rest i.e. 4 (19.0 percent) families had production units.

Among the various business activities undertaken by the 26 displaced and affected families, highest numbers of families i.e. 6 (23.1 percent) were engaged in hotel business, whereas, the highest numbers of affected families, i.e. 11 (12.5 percent) were into grocery business. The next highest numbers of displaced families, i.e. 4 (15.4 percent) families were doing grocery business, while 9 families, which comes next for the affected families were engaged in transportation business. The other major business activities undertaken by the displaced and affected families were Tea and Snacks shop (2 families, 7.7 percent) and (3 families, 3.4 percent), Petrol Selling (2, families, 7.7 percent) and (1 family, 1.1 percent), wine shop (2 families, 3.4 percent) and (2 families, 2.3 percent), etc.



Among the 21 non-affected families, which earned income by taking up any business activities, majority numbers of families, i.e. 5 (23.8 percent) were doing grocery shops. The families having business like beetle shop, tea and snacks shop and transportation business each were accounted as 2 (9.5 percent) respectively, and the families who had these business, i.e. black smith, puffed rice selling, potters, poultry farming, tailoring, garage, electrician, stationary shop, tent house business and contractor work each was gauged as 1 (4.8 percent) respectively.

All the 35 (100.0 percent) displaced family members, 95 (99.0 percent) affected family members and 21 (100.0 percent) non-affected family members informed that do their businesses regularly for the entire period of the last year preceding the survey. Only the remaining 1 (1.0 percent) affected family members pursued their businesses during the summer (April-June) season only.

Out of the 88 affected families engaged in business, 84 families incurred an average cost of Rs.2,48,67,327/- per family, which seemed to be an astoundingly higher amount if the economic standard of the affected families is taken into consideration this is due to the investment made by one of the affected family which was exceptionally high i.e. Rs.1,00,00,00,000/-. The average investment made by the displaced, affected and non-affected families were Rs.2,78,203/-, Rs.2,40,34,391/- and Rs.2,99,985/- respectively. The median investment made by the displaced, affected and non-affected families were Rs.1,71,500/-, Rs.1,81,000/- and Rs.2,07,600/- respectively.

In return, each displaced family doing business earned an average net income of Rs.2,29,388/- and median net income of Rs.1,59,500/- per family during the last year. The average and median net income earned by the affected and non-affected families were Rs.49,73,365/- and Rs.1,18,500/-, and Rs.1,23,442/- and Rs.82,000/- respectively.

It is important to mention that business provided much higher income than any agriculture and wage earning, but only a few families were engaged in business. Thus, it would be prudent to promote business among the affected families for their economic rehabilitation. However, the major challenge would be to develop an entrepreneurial culture or business acumen among them so that more and more families show interest in taking up various production, trading and service sector businesses.

#### 5.4.3.5 Income from the Animal Husbandry

Only a very small numbers families i.e. 2 (2.8 percent) out of 70 displaced families, 35 (4.1 percent) out of 839 affected families and 13 (4.0 percent) out of 266 non-affected families managed to earn an income from animal husbandry. On an average, each displaced, affected and non-affected family earned an income of Rs.8,750/-, Rs.21,821/- and Rs.14,462/- from animal husbandry respectively during one year prior to the survey.

Out of the 2 families which earned income from animal husbandry, 1 family (50.0 percent) earned a total of Rs.15,000/- by selling goats, while the remaining 1 family (50.0 percent) earned Rs.2,500/- by selling



chickens. The highest number of affected families i.e. 17 (48.5 percent) families earned an average income Rs.25,140/- per family by selling milch cows and its products, followed by 15 (42.8 percent) families, 5 (14.2 percent) families, 3 (8.5 percent) families, and 3 (8.5 percent) families with an average earning of Rs.15,466/- from selling of goats, Rs.10,240/- from bullocks, Rs.3,000/- from selling of sheep, and Rs.735/- from selling of chicken and hens respectively. Also i.e. 2 (5.7 percent) family earned an average income of Rs.10,950/- from selling of calves during one year prior to the survey.

Among the 21 non-affected families, as many as 7 (33.3 percent) families earned an average income of Rs.16,971/- by selling goats, followed by 4 (19.0 percent) families, 2 (9.5 percent) families, 1 (4.7 percent) family and 1 (4.7 percent) family having an average income of Rs.11,250/- from selling and renting of bullocks, Rs.1,550/- by selling chickens and hens, Rs.7,000/- by selling calves and Rs.3,000/- from selling of sheep respectively.

This is evident from the data that, although animal husbandry was a lucrative source of income, but still it was not popular among the displaced and affected families. This could be due to lack of adequate knowledge on animal husbandry or due to lack of financial support from the banks and local governments, which must be taken into consideration for economic rehabilitation of the affected families. Particularly, the promotion of dairy and goatery can be undertaken among the affected families as lucrative self-employment ventures. Livestock promotion would not only help in earning an income but also provide support in undertaking agriculture.

#### 5.4.3.6 Income from the Selling of Forest Produces

A quite good number of displaced families i.e. 21.4 percent (15 out of 70), affected families i.e. 169 (20.1 percent) and non-affected families i.e. 71 (26.6 percent) were engaged in the collection and selling of forest produces in the last year preceding the survey. Following different types of forest produces were collected and sold in the market viz. Mahula, Karadi, Tola, Kendu, Kendu leaf, Chara, Mango, etc. by the affected and indirectly affected families. The average income earned by family from NTFP came around Rs.3,607/- and Rs.4,108/- per displaced and affected family respectively with a maximum of Rs.9,600/- to a minimum of Rs.700/- for displaced families and maximum of Rs.21,000/- to a minimum of Rs.700/- for affected families. The average income of the non-affected families from the collection and selling of NTFP was Rs.5,048/-, which ranged from a maximum of Rs.14,500/- to a minimum of Rs.630/-.

The SIA study also found that only 2 displaced families, 11 affected families and 12 non-affected families processed the NTFPs and then sold the value added NTFP products to get higher prices in the market. Of these displaced, affected and non-affected families earned an average income of Rs.2,850/-, Rs.1,190/- and Rs.2850/- per family by selling value added NTFPs like Broomstick, Tamarind cake, Khali, Bamboocraft etc.

It is clear from the above that the collection and selling of NTFPs was a regular practice among a good proportion of the affected families. More specifically, the women members and children of the families went to forest usually for the collection of forest products, which were used for household consumption



as well as for selling in the local market. As evident from the data, only a very few family had skills to prepare value added products from different forest produces collected by them. Hence, emphasis should be given to provide additional training on this, which would help affected families acquire skills of preparing value added products from NTFPs.

#### 5.4.3.7 Income from the Own Trees

Apart from the collection and selling of NTFPs, 13 (18.5 percent) out of 70 displaced families as compared to a little higher proportion of 166 (18.8 percent) out of the 839 affected families collected and marketed the produces from the trees owned by them. Also 47 (17.6 percent) non-affected families also did earn a living from the trees they owned. The average income earned by the displaced, affected families and indirectly affected families from own trees was Rs.4,792/-, Rs.6,276/- and Rs.4,157/- per family during last year respectively, which added to their overall family income and supplemented their family livelihoods. Thus, the project proponents need to keep in mind all these different income sources from where the affected families get an income, which can be taken into consideration for their economic rehabilitation.

#### 5.4.3.8 Income from the Productive Assets

Only 7 (10.0 percent) displaced families, 34 (4.0 percent) affected families and 8 (3.0 percent) non-affected families earned an income from the productive assets owned by them. The average annual income from the productive assets came as Rs.1,57,314/- per displaced family, which was higher as compared to the affected as well as non-affected families which was gauged as Rs.1,21,897/- and Rs.63,825/- respectively.

#### 5.4.3.9 Income from the Other Sources

Other income sources like salaried jobs and pensions fetched an income for a good proportion of the displaced, affected and non-affected families. As many as 35 (50.0 percent) displaced families, 430 (51.2 percent) affected families and 82 (30.8 percent) non-affected families were engaged in salaried jobs, which fetched an average income of Rs.2,20,468/-, Rs.3,79,645/- and Rs.2,05,311/- per family respectively, followed by pension i.e. 20 (28.5 percent) displaced families, 357 (42.5 percent) affected families and 96 (36.0 percent) non-affected families received an average annual income of Rs.28,620/-, Rs.69,332/- and Rs.22,125/- from the pension respectively. The next highest numbers of displaced families i.e. 5 (7.1 percent) earned a higher amount of average income i.e. Rs.1,29,600/- per family as compared to 4 (0.4 percent) affected families and 1 (0.3 percent) non-affected family having an average income of Rs.1,09,500/- and Rs.36,000/- respectively. Also only 1 displaced family also received an amount of Rs.1500/- from remittance, which was quite lower as compared to the average earning of 18 (2.1 percent) 10 (3.7 percent) affected and non-affected families which was calculated as Rs.15,522/- and Rs.17,231/- respectively.

### 5.4.3.10 Net Annual Income of the Displaced and Affected Families

The net annual income of the 70 displaced families, 839 affected families and 266 non-affected families calculated by adding the income of each family from different sources. The average net annual income of the displaced and affected families was calculated as Rs.2,50,953/- and Rs.7,92,441/- per family respectively. Though the average income doesn't not reflect actual annual income of the majority of the families, due to few families among displaced and affected, holding significantly high income as compared to the rest, hence, the median net annual income of the displaced and affected families was calculated, which stood at Rs.1,56,425/- and Rs.1,26,000/- respectively. The average and median income of the non-affected families worked out to be Rs.1,29,442/- and Rs.73,200/- respectively.

**Table 32: Annual net income of the Displaced and Affected families**

	Displaced						Affected					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N
Net income from cultivation	16676	14150	3000	59500	633690	38	26523	18000	1400	285800	19202325	724
Net income from Agricultural	11983	12600	6000	24000	107850	9	10569	9000	1800	40500	1321150	125
Net income from Non-Agricultural	34100	30500	7000	78000	682000	20	37064	33000	4050	110000	11304650	305
Net income from Business	229388	159500	11400	1080000	5964100	26	4973365	118500	18000	20120000	437656160	88
Net income from Cattle/Livestock holding	8750	8750	2500	15000	17500	2	21822	17000	705	96000	763755	35
Net income from NTFP	3607	3000	700	9600	54110	15	4108	3400	700	21000	694335	169
Net income from NTFP value addition	2850	2850	700	5000	5700	2	1191	600	400	7000	13100	11
Net income from Own trees	4792	4000	1500	15000	62300	13	6276	3600	200	90000	1041830	166
Net income from Family Assets	157314	120000	1200	360000	1101200	7	121897	80000	2000	650000	4144500	34
Net income from other sources	182414	120000	1500	684000	8938280	49	307356	132000	3600	14227200	188716770	614
Grand total of the HH from all the	250953	156425	25500	1080000	17566730	70	792442	126000	6800	20120000	664858575	839



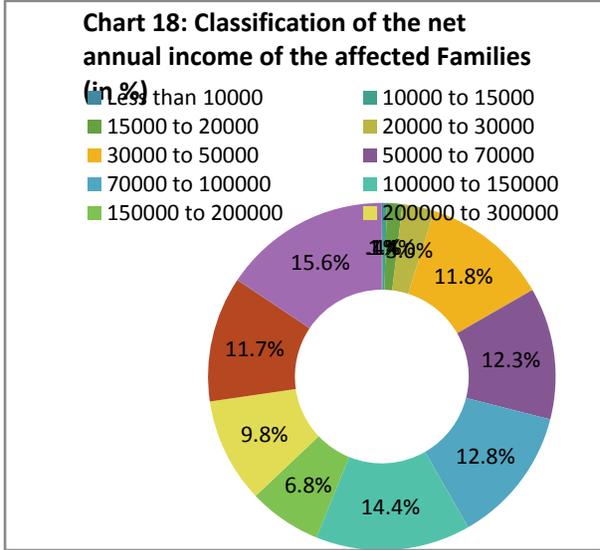
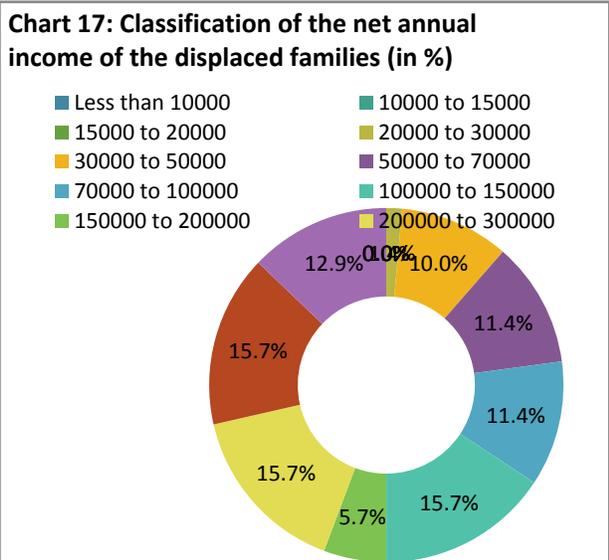
**Table 32: Annual net income of the Displaced and Affected families**

	Displaced						Affected					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N
sources												

**Table 33: Annual net income of the non-affected families**

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N
Net income from cultivation	18560	14200	1500	107550	3173790	171
Net income from Agricultural	10639	9000	2700	32000	1159600	109
Net income from Non-Agricultural	38504	32000	3000	144000	7046300	183
Net income from Business	123443	82000	19000	770000	2592300	21
Net income from Cattle/Livestock holding	14462	12000	1500	43000	188011	13
Net income from NTFP	5048	4700	630	14500	358408	71
Net income from NTFP value addition	2850	1750	400	7000	34200	12
Net income from Own trees	4158	3000	500	20000	195411	47
Net income from Family Assets	63825	22500	3000	290000	510600	8
Net income from other sources	130393	63600	3600	864000	19167834	147
Grand total of the HH from all the sources	129423	73200	13600	1298550	34426454	266

An attempt was also made in the study to classify the annual net income of the displaced and affected families into the various income groups, which gives a fair picture of the income level of the families (Chart 17 and 18).



The displaced families who had a net annual income between Rs.1,00,000/- and Rs.1,50,000/-, Rs.1,50,000/- and Rs.2,00,000/-, and Rs.2,00,000/- and Rs.3,00,000/- each were came to be 15.7 percent (n=11) respectively, followed by 12.9 percent (n=9) families having a net annual income of worth Rs.5,00,000/- and more than Rs.5,00,000/-. As many as 11.4 percent (n=8) displaced families had a net annual income ranging from Rs.70,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- and also the same percent of families i.e. 11.4 percent (n=8) earned an annual income ranging from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.70,000/-. The next highest percent of displace families in row i.e. 10.0 percent (n=7) had income ranging from Rs.30,000/- to Rs.50,000/-, 5.7 percent (n=4) had Rs.1,50,000/- to Rs.2,00,000/- and the remaining i.e. 1.4 percent (n=1) family had Rs.20,000/- to Rs.30,000/- net annual income from its various sources of income.

Among the affected families, highest 15.6 percent (n=131) families had a net annual income of Rs.5,00,000/- or above, and 14.4 percent (n=121) families earned an annual income ranging from Rs.1,00,000/- to Rs.1,50,000/-, followed by next highest percent of affected families in row i.e. 12.8 percent (n=107) had a net income ranging from Rs.70,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/-, 12.3 percent (n=103) had Rs.50,000/- to Rs.70,000/-, 11.8 percent (n=99) had Rs.30,000/- to Rs.50,000/-, 11.7 percent (n=98) had Rs.3,00,000/- to Rs.5,00,000/-, 9.8 percent (n=82) had Rs.2,00,000/- to Rs.3,00,000/-, 6.8 percent (n=57) had Rs.70,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/-, 3.0 percent (n=25) had Rs.20,000/- to Rs.30,000/-, 1.4 percent (n=12) Rs.15,000/- to Rs.20,000/-, 0.4 percent (n=3) had Rs.10,000/- to Rs.15,000/-. The remaining 0.1 percent (n=1) family had a very low annual income of less than Rs.10,000/-.

Unlike the Affected families, highest percent of non-affected families i.e. 21.1 percent (n=56) families' net annual income was found to be Rs.50,000/- to Rs.70,000/- and the next highest numbers of non-affected families in row i.e. 19.2 percent (n=51) had a net income ranging from Rs.30,000/- to Rs.50,000/-, 17.7 percent (n=47) had Rs.70,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/-, 11.3 percent (n=30) had Rs.1,00,000/- to Rs.1,50,000/-, 8.6 percent (n=23) had Rs.1,50,000/- to Rs.2,00,000/-, 6.4 percent (n=17) had Rs.20,000/- to Rs.30,000/-, 5.6 percent (n=15) had Rs.3,00,000/- to Rs.5,00,000/-, 4.5 percent (n=12) had Rs.2,00,000/- to Rs.3,00,000/-, 4.1 percent (n=11) had Rs.5,00,000/- or above, 1.1 percent (n=3) had Rs.15,000/- to 20,000/-. The remaining i.e. 0.4 percent (n=1) family had a very low annual net income ranging Rs.10,000/- to Rs.20,000/-.

The net annual income of 4.9 percent of the affected families and 7.9 percent of the non-affected families was found to be less than Rs.30,000/-, which was quite higher as compared to the displaced families i.e. 1.4 percent. The affected displaced and affected families which fall under this category require special attention from the project proponents for their economic rehabilitation.

#### 5.4.4 Consumption Expenditure Pattern of the Displaced and Affected Families

Apart from assessing the income pattern of the families, the monthly expenditure pattern, more specifically, the consumption expenditure of all the families, viz. displaced, affected and non-affected

families was assessed, which on an average was found to be Rs.1,65,140/- per displaced family, Rs.2,71,856/- per affected family and Rs.2,81,696/- per non-affected family.

	<b>Table 34: Consumption expenditure pattern of the displaced and affected families</b>											
	<b>Displaced</b>						<b>Affected</b>					
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N
<b>Food</b>	5029	4500	900	15000	352000	70	5122	4000	500	40000	4296980	839
<b>Agriculture/Occupation related</b>	1578	654	100	10000	56825	36	1773	1000	70	15000	999692	564
<b>Housing</b>	1116	750	100	5000	78150	70	899	500	100	15000	723945	805
<b>Cooking Fuel</b>	566	500	100	2000	28880	51	762	650	100	4000	398640	523
<b>Clothing</b>	1037	950	200	5500	72600	70	993	700	100	9000	833443	839
<b>Health</b>	1114	500	100	16000	78000	70	900	500	50	15000	733365	815
<b>Education</b>	2447	700	100	15000	117450	48	2185	1000	100	33500	1064270	487
<b>Transport</b>	870	550	100	6000	60900	70	1039	500	20	15000	856150	824
<b>Communication</b>	436	200	100	7000	30100	69	395	300	50	5000	314610	796
<b>Social functions</b>	333	200	100	1500	23280	70	441	400	50	5000	356730	809
<b>Electric Bill</b>						0	267	225	90	700	4810	18
<b>Total Expenditure on All Heads</b>	165141	132663	105239	243879	11559863	70	271856	242811	103361	493196	228087330	839

<b>Table 35: Consumption expenditure pattern of the non-affected families</b>						
	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Valid N
<b>Food</b>	3815	3000	400	20000	1014900	266
<b>Agriculture/Occupation related</b>	<b>Table 36:</b> 1067	600	100	7575	139790	131
<b>Housing</b>	633	400	100	20000	162650	257
<b>Cooking Fuel</b>	636	600	100	1600	64280	101
<b>Clothing</b>	684	500	100	5000	179770	263
<b>Health</b>	548	400	100	5000	136350	249
<b>Education</b>	1097	600	100	15000	165650	151
<b>Transport</b>	558	400	50	10000	145700	261
<b>Communication</b>	263	200	50	1500	62750	239
<b>Social functions</b>	338	300	50	2000	87500	259
<b>Electric Bill</b>	280	280	280	280	280	1
<b>Total Expenditure on All Heads</b>	281696	231845	104328	473223	74931170	266



Among the different consumption expenditures made by the families, the highest average monthly expense was made on food by all the three families viz. displaced (Rs.5,028/- per displaced family), affected (Rs.5,121/- per affected family) and non-affected (Rs.3,815/- per non-affected family). The next highest average monthly expenditure of the displaced families was made on Education (Rs.2,446/-), followed by Agriculture (Rs.1,578/-), Housing (Rs.1,116/-), Health (Rs.1,114/-), Cloths (Rs.1,037/-), Transport (Rs.870/-), Cooking Fuel (Rs.566/-), Communication (Rs.436/-) and Social functions (Rs.332/-).

Similar pattern of consumption expenditures was observed among the affected as well as the non-affected families. Next to the food, the average monthly consumption expenditure of the affected and non-affected families incurred on Education (Rs.1,001/-) and (Rs.1,097) respectively, followed by expenditure on Agriculture (Rs.1,000/-) and (Rs.1,067/-), Cloths (Rs.700/-) and (Rs.500/-), Cooking fuel (Rs.650/-) and (Rs.600/-), Health (Rs.500/-) and (Rs.400/-), Housing (Rs.500/-) and (Rs.400/-), Transportation (Rs.500/-) and (Rs.400/-), Social functions (Rs.400/-) and (Rs.300/-), Communication (Rs.300/-) and (Rs.200/-) and Electric bill (Rs.225/-) and (Rs.280/-) respectively.

#### 5.4.5 Poverty Status of the Displaced and Affected Families

Out of the 70 displaced families, as many as 31.4 percent (n=22) families were BPL card holders issued by the Government, which was quite higher as compared to the affected families i.e. 20.9 percent (175 out of 839 families). Among the non-affected families covered in the study as high as 32.3 percent (86 out of 266 families) belonged to BPL category.

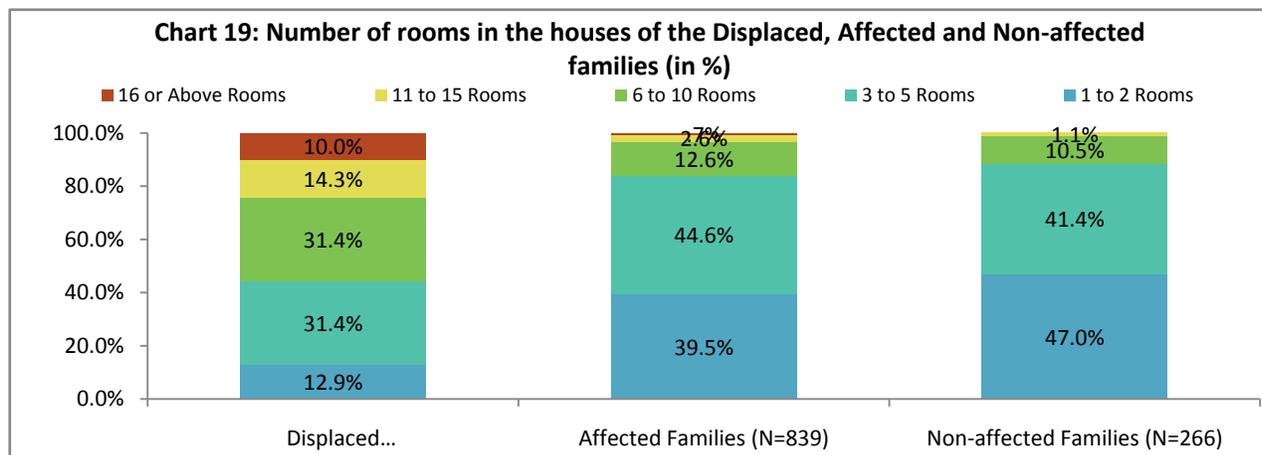
### 5.5 Housing Conditions & Basic Amenities

The 70 displaced families, 839 affected families and 266 non-affected families had a total of 79,857 and 276 houses respectively. On an average, each house of the displaced, affected and non-affected families had an average of 8 rooms, 20 rooms and 3 rooms per house respectively. Among the displaced families, as many as 31.4 percent (n=22) families had houses having 3 to 5 rooms and also the same percent of families i.e. 31.4 percent (n=22) had 6 to 10 rooms. The next highest percent of displaced families i.e. 14.3 percent (n=10) lived in the houses comprised of 11 to 15 rooms, followed by 12.9 percent (n=9) families having only 1 to 2 rooms and the rest i.e. 10.0 percent (n=7) families had big houses having 16 or more than 16 rooms.

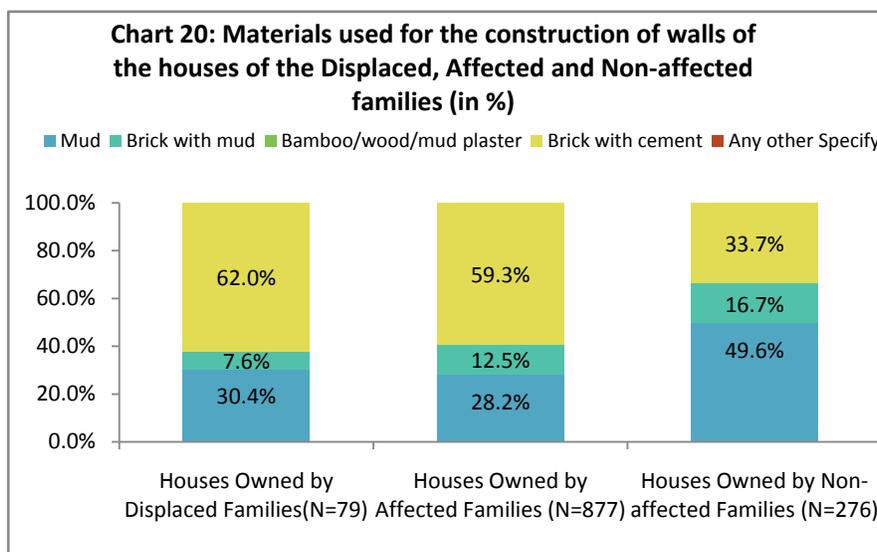
Similarly, of the affected families, majority percent of the families i.e. 44.6 percent (n=374) families lived in the houses composed of 3 to 5 rooms, followed by 39.5 percent (n=331), 12.6 percent (n=106), 2.6 percent (n=22) and 0.7 percent (n=6) families had houses having 1 to 2 rooms, 6 to 10 rooms, 11 and 15 rooms, and 16 or more than 16 rooms respectively.



Nearly half of the non-affected families i.e. 47.0 percent (n=125) families lived in houses having only 1 to 2 rooms, followed by 41.4 percent (n=110), 10.5 percent (n=28) and 1.1 percent (n=3) families having houses composed of 3 to 5 rooms, 6 to 10 rooms, and 11 to 15 rooms respectively.



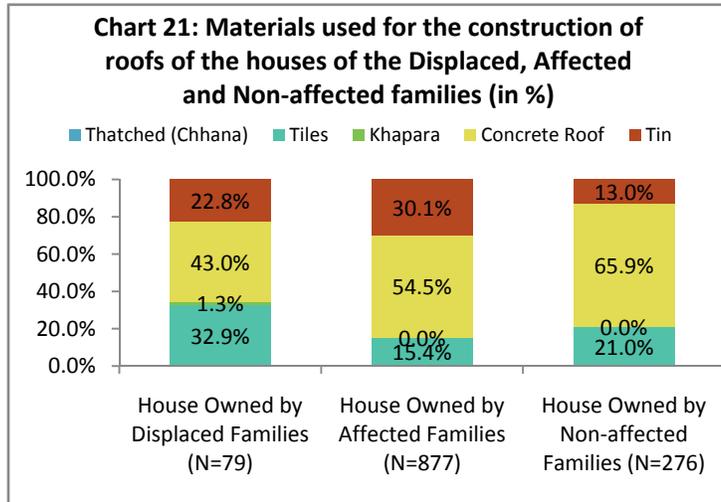
Out of the 79 houses owned by the 70 displaced families, only 8.9 percent (n=7) houses were double storied buildings and the remaining majority i.e. 91.1 percent houses were single storied buildings. As compared to the displaced houses, even a lower percent of the affected and non-affected family owned houses i.e. 6.4 percent (n=56) and 0.4 percent (n=1) respectively were double storied buildings, while the rest 93.6 percent (n=821) affected and 99.6 percent (n=275) non-affected houses were single storied houses.



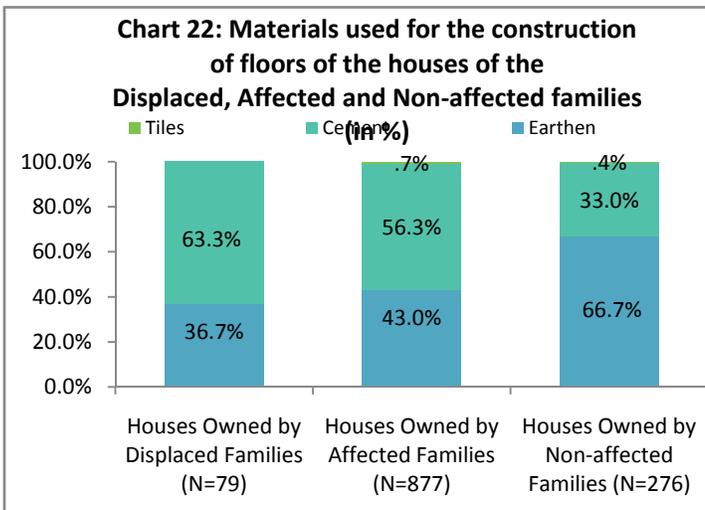
The walls of the highest number i.e. 49 (62.0 percent) out of 79 houses of the displaced families were made up of brick and cement as compared to 520 (59.3 percent) out of 877 houses of the displaced families and 93 (33.7 percent) out of 276 non-affected families. The walls of next highest i.e. 24 (30.4 percent) of the houses of the displaced families, 247 (28.2 percent) houses of the affected families and 137 (49.6 percent) houses of non-affected families were made up of mud. The remaining 6 (7.6 percent) houses of the displaced families were made-up of brick and mud, as compared to 110 (12.5 percent) and 46 (16.7 percent) houses of the affected and non-affected families.



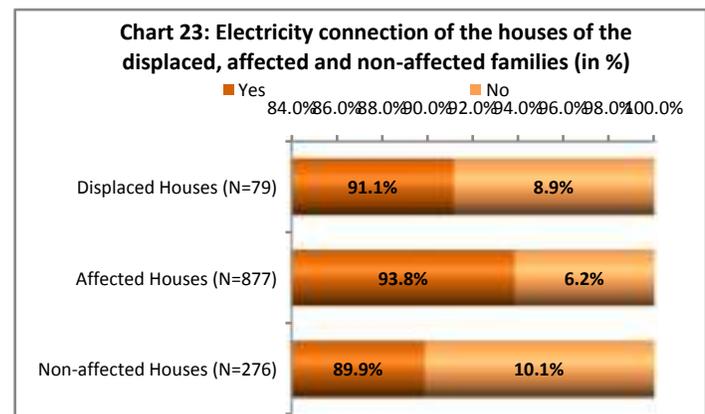
The roofs of the highest proportion of the houses of the displaced (43.0 percent, n=34), affected (54.5 percent, n=478) and (65.9 percent, n=182) families were made-up of concrete roof. The roofs of the next percent of houses of displaced families i.e. (32.9 percent, n=26), as compared to (15.4 percent, n=135) and (21.0 percent, n=58) houses of affected and non-affected families respectively. Nearly one-fourth of the houses of the displaced, affected and non-affected families i.e. (22.8 percent, n=18), (30.1 percent, n=264) and (13.0 percent, n=36) were made of Tin. The roof of only 1 (1.3 percent) house owned by the displaced family was mad of Khapara.



The use of cement in the construction of floors also was higher in the houses of the displaced (63.3 percent, n=50), affected (56.3 percent, n=494) as compared to the non-affected families (33.0 percent, n=91). The floors of the next highest numbers of houses owned by displaced families (36.7 percent, n=29), affected families (43.0 percent, n=377) and non-affected families (66.7 percent, n=184) were made of earth. The use of tiles in the construction of floors was absent in the houses of the displaced families, while it was less evident in the houses of the affected (0.7 percent, n=6) and non-affected (0.4 percent, n=1) families.



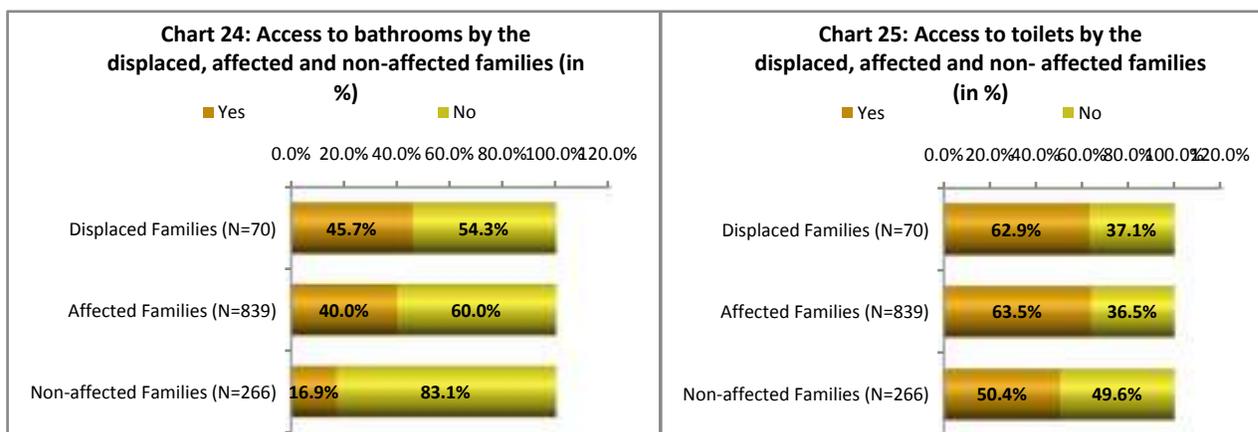
In brief, the materials used for the constructions of houses indicated low affording capacity or economic condition of the displaced and affected and non-affected families, thus, majority of the families could not construct Pucca houses using cement. But, the maximum number of the houses of the displaced families (91.1 percent, n=72), affected families (93.8 percent, n=823) and non-affected families (89.9 percent, n=248)





were electrified. The recent initiatives of the Government of Odisha (GoO) and Government of India (GoI) to make all the villages electrified could be the reason why the majority had electricity connections to their houses.

Of the 70 displaced families, only 45.7 percent (n=32) had access to bathrooms and 62.9 percent (n=44)



had access to toilets, which meant that the higher number of them bathed and defecated in the open. As compared to the displaced families, only 40.0 percent (n=336) and 63.5 percent (n=533) of the affected families and 16.9 percent (n=45) and 50.4 percent (n=134) non-affected families had access to bathroom and toilet facilities. The practice of Open Defecation (OD) was rampant among the displaced, affected and non-affected families.

Lack of awareness, traditional habits to defecate in open spaces etc. could be the reasons why the more numbers of families did not prefer to have toilets, bathrooms and washing facilities in their rooms. During the FGDs, the people also informed about the scarcity of water as the reason behind not constructing toilets and bathrooms in their houses. Thus, apart from the economic rehabilitation of the affected families, they need to be motivated to construct and use toilets and bathrooms instead of defecating in the open space or bathing in the polluted pond water, which would help to prevent people from scabies, other skin and water-borne diseases and help in keeping their place of living more clean and hygienic.

The SIA study also found that a low proportion of the displaced (35.7 percent, n=25) and affected (38.3 percent, n=321) families, and non-affected (15.4 percent, n=41) families had washing place in their houses. So, it appeared that the majority did not have appropriate hand washing practices, particularly washing hands before eating food and after defecation.

The findings from the SIA study revealed different water sources accessed by the displaced, affected and non-affected families. The maximum i.e. 88.6 percent (n=62) of the displaced families had access to drinking water from the tube well/hand pump, followed by 10.0 percent (n=10), who were depended on open wells and the remaining 1.4 percent (n=1) family was connected with pipe water supply. As compared to the displaced families, majority percent of the affected i.e. 90.6 percent (n=760) and non-affected 93.6 percent (n=249) families were mainly depended on tube wells and hand pumps for drinking water, followed by 5.2 percent (n=44) affected families and 5.3 percent (n=14) non-affected families

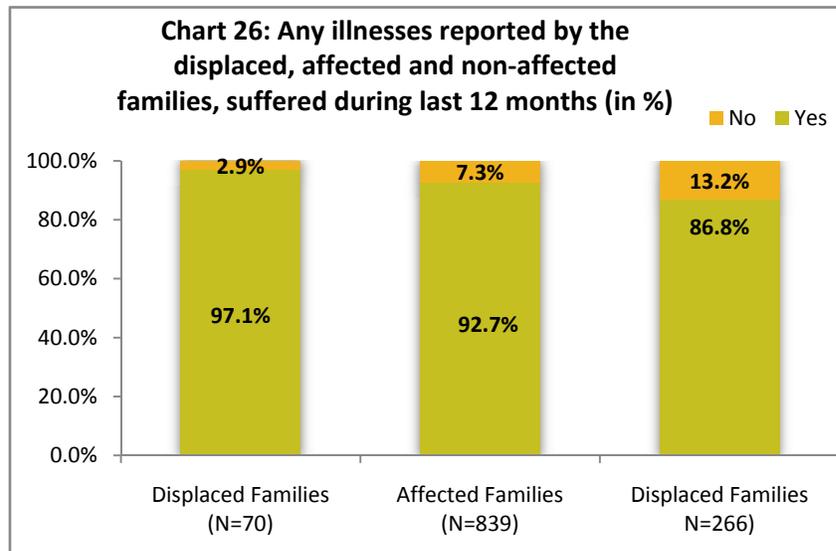


having open wells for the same purpose. The remaining i.e. 4.8 percent (n=40) affected family and 1.1 percent (n=3) non-affected families were connected with pipe water supply. None of the families of the displaced, as well as affected and non-affected families used river or stream water for drinking purpose.

## 5.6 Health Status of the Displaced and Affected Families

### 5.6.1 Health Needs of the Displaced and Affected Families

Health status of the people is one of the key development areas assessed under the SIA study. The study found that the family members of most i.e. 97.1 percent (n=68) of the displaced families, 92.7 percent (n=778) of the affected families, and 86.8 percent (n=231) of the non-affected families reported suffering of any illness by their family members during the last 12 months prior to the survey. Of the 361 family members in the 70 displaced families as many as



29.0 percent (n=105) suffered from any illness, which comes to an average of 1 member suffered from any illness as against the family size of 5 members per displaced family. Similarly, 29.5 percent (n=1207) out of 4090 affected family members and 27.6 percent (n=334) out of 1208 family members, suffered from any illness, which accounted to be an average of 1 member suffering from any illness as against the average family size of 5 affected as well as non-affected family members respectively.

The most common illnesses suffered by the displaced family members were fever (30.7 percent, n=27), diabetics (13.6 percent, n=12) and Cold fever (11.4 percent, n=10). The common illnesses suffered by the indirectly affected family members were fever (39.6 percent, n=401), Blood pressure (12.4 percent, n=125), cold fever (11.8 percent, n=119) and diabetics (8.7 percent, n=88). Similarly the common health issues reported by non-affected family members were, fever, (50.9 percent, n=147), cold fever (11.1 percent, n=32), blood pressure (9.7 percent, n=27), diabetics (4.2 percent, n=12) and gastric (4.2 percent, n=12).

At the time of survey, as many as 40.0 percent (n=28) of the displaced families, 36.8 percent (n=309) affected families and 22.6 percent (n=60) of the non-affected families reported suffering from different chronic diseases requiring regular treatment.



Pregnant women in 8.6 percent (n=6) of the displaced families, 3.3 percent (n=28) of the affected families and 3.0 percent (n=8) of the non-affected families delivered babies in the 12 months preceding the survey. All the families, where a child was born, reported that their children have been immunized.

The incidence of deaths during the last 12 months was reported by 4.3 percent (n=3) of the displaced families, 2.0 percent (n=17) of the affected families and 1.9 percent (n=5) non-affected families. Out of the 3 deaths reported by the affected families 2 died because of critical illness and 1 died of accidents. Similarly among the 17 affected and 5 non-affected families, which reported deaths in their family, 11 and 5 died because of critical illness. 5 and 1 deaths that were reported by the affected families were caused due to old age and accident respectively. There was no neo-natal, infant and child mortality reported during the reference period.

### 5.6.2 Health Seeking Behaviour of the Displaced and Affected Families

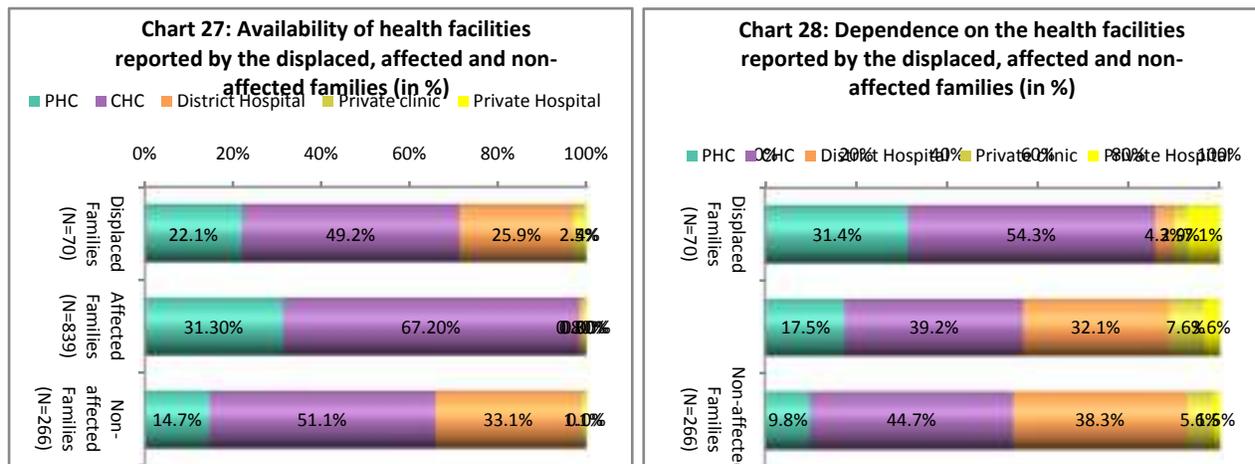
Of the 105 displaced, 1207 affected and 334 non-affected family members, who suffered from any illness, only 64.7 percent (n=68), 64.4 percent (n=778) and 69.1 percent (n=231) family members availed health-care services in the one year reference period prior to the survey.

The SIA study also revealed that the majority i.e. more than three fourth of the displaced (76.5 percent, n=52), affected (82.5 percent, n=642) and non-affected (87.9 percent, n=203) family members availed allopathic treatment from the government health facilities. Also some displaced families i.e. (16.2 percent, n=11), affected families (12.6 percent, n=98) and non-affected families (10.0 percent, n=23) sought health allopathic treatment from the private health facilities and only a very small numbers of displaced (7.4 percent, n=5), affected (3.6 percent, n=28) and non-affected (0.9 percent, n=2) family members availed allopathic treatments from both the government and private health facilities. Apart from these health facilities, also (1.0 percent, n=8) and (0.1 percent, n=1) affected families availed homeopathy and Ayurvedic treatment.

### 5.6.3 Availability and Level of Dependence on the Health facilities by the Displaced and Affected Families

Nearly two-third i.e. 65.7 percent (n=46) of the displaced families, nearly half (49.2 percent, n=413) of the affected families and half (51.1 percent, n=136) of the non-affected families mentioned Community Health Centre (CHC) as the nearest health facility available to them. Next highest numbers of displaced families i.e. (31.4 percent, n=22) as compared to the (21.1 percent, n=185) affected families and (14.7 percent, n=39) non-affected families, informed that Primary Health Centre (PHC) was nearest health Centre available to them. Only one family (1.4 percent, n=1) of the displaced family mentioned about the availability of private clinics and hospitals near to their area, whereas (25.9 percent, n=217) and (2.5 percent, n=21) of the affected families and (33.1 percent, n=88) and (1.1 percent, n=3) non-affected families mentioned that District Headquarter Hospital and Private clinics were available nearby them.

Among these health facilities available, there was greater dependence on CHC reported by the maximum of the displaced (54.3 percent, n=38), affected (39.2 percent, n=329) and the non-affected families (44.7



percent, n=119) as the CHC is located nearest to the maximum of the families. The next highest i.e. 31.4 percent (n=22) of the displaced families, as compared to the 17.5 percent (n=147) affected families and 9.8 percent (n=26) of the non-affected families reported dependence on PHC for the primary health care. A greater numbers of affected families i.e. 32.1 percent (n=269) and non-affected families i.e. 38.3 percent, (n=102) depended on District Headquarter Hospital as compared to the only 4.3 percent (n=3) families. The dependence on the private clinic/hospital was limited to only 2.9 percent (n=2), 7.1 percent (n=5) of the displaced families, 7.6 percent (n=64) and 3.6 percent (n=30) of the affected families, and 5.6 percent (n=15) and 1.5 percent (n=4) of the non-affected families respectively.

#### 5.6.4 Out of Pocket Spending on Health by the Displaced and Affected Families

The study revealed that 28(40 percent) displaced families, 309 (36.8 percent) affected families (77.1 percent) and 60 (22.5 percent) non-affected families incurred any health expenditure during the 12 months reference period. The average monthly health expenditure incurred by the displaced, affected and the indirectly affected families was Rs.1,991/- Rs.1,245/- and Rs.1,007/- respectively. The maximum monthly health expenditure incurred by the displaced families ranged from a maximum of Rs.16,000/- to a minimum of Rs.100/- and their median out of pocket expenses on health was Rs.700/- per family. Among the affected and non-affected families, the monthly out of pocket spending on health ranged from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.100/- and Rs.16,000/- to Rs.100/- respectively, and their median expenditure was Rs.700/- and Rs.500/- per family.

### 5.7 Access to Services & Facilities

Services and facilities like primary school, secondary school and local market were accessed within a distance of 3km by more than 70 percent of the displaced, affected and non-affected families from their places of residence. More than one-third families of the displaced as well as the affected and non-affected



families informed of the availability of college within 3 km distance from their places and the rest families had to cover more than 3km of distance from their places of residence. More than three-fourth of the displaced, nearly three-fourth of the affected families and non-affected families had to access the commonly visited health centers within a distance of 3km. But more than 90 percent of the displaced, affected and indirectly affected families informed that they had to travel more than 10km to avail the services of bigger hospitals. Similarly, almost all the affected and indirectly affected families informed that they had to cover more than 10km of distance to reach out to the government offices located at the district and block headquarters, whereas the majority could access the Panchayat office within a distance of 3km.

The majority of the displaced, affected and non-affected families reported that they accessed the facilities like primary school, secondary school, local market and Panchayat office either by walking or by cycle. The facilities located at distant places viz. district and block offices and hospitals were accessed by either public transport or by their own personal transport. More than half of the displaced, affected and non-affected families also mentioned that they had to take public transport or their own personal transport to avail the services from the commonly visited health facilities.

The study findings also brought out that the maximum of the displaced, affected and non-affected families accessed the facilities like primary school, secondary school and college on daily basis, local market on weekly basis and accessed the health facilities, district, block and Panchayat offices on a rare basis.

Except Panchayat offices, both the males and females of more than half of the displaced, affected and non-affected families accessed the rest of the facilities viz. primary school, secondary school, college, health facilities, block offices and district offices.

## 5.8 Decision Making & Participation at Household Level

Interestingly, the SIA study found a greater equality in the participation of both men and women in the household decision-makings. The majority i.e. more than 88.0 percent of the displaced, affected and non-affected families informed that the household decisions on financial matters, education of children, health care of children, purchase of assets, day-to-day household activities, social functions and marriages, women to earn for family and land and property were taken jointly by family members of both the genders.

Unlike the household-level decision-makings, the women's participation at the community level decision-making was reported by only 75.7 percent (n=53), 48.6 percent (n=408) and 56.8 percent (n=151) of the displaced, affected and non-affected families respectively. Only 1.4 percent (n=1) of the displaced, 1.2 percent (n=10) of the affected and 1.9 percent (n=5) of the non-affected families reported that the women of their families were members or office bearers of village/block/Zilla Panchayat. The woman members of only 7.2 percent (n=5) of the displaced families, 2.3 percent (n=19) of the affected families and 3.0 percent (n=8) of the non-affected families worked as AWWs or ANMs. The women of only 45.7 percent (n=32) of



the displaced families, 32.3 percent (n=271) of the affected families and 33.8 percent (n=90) of the non-affected families were members of the Self Help Groups (SHGs). But importantly, quite a good numbers of the displaced, affected and non-affected families women i.e. 41.4 percent (n=29), 49.3 percent (n=414) and 57.9 percent (n=154) respectively made direct economic contributions in terms of earning income, assisting in income generation activities, etc. in their families.

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## Chapter - VI

# 6. Project Land: Displaced, Affected & Acquired

## 6.1 Quantum and Type of Displaced and Affected Land

According to the estimation done by the District Administration, the four-lane road project from Bankibahal to Bhedabahal necessitates the acquisition of 175.993 acres of private land from 20 villages, namely Barapali, Bandhapali, Duduka, Kalobahal, Sareikela, Sanbalichuan, Aunlabaha, Bijadini, Budelkani, Mahikani, Badbhanga, Sribhubanpur, Jhimermahul, Khamarbahal, Nilalipali, Surda, Bhedabahal, Brahmanipali, Japanga and Lankahuda in Sundargarh district. Although the proposed road will pass through 24 villages, private lands will be acquired from the above-mentioned 20 villages, due to which some families of 4 villages namely, Barapali, Duduka, Sareikela and Aunlabahal would be displaced. As mentioned earlier, the private lands required in Bankibahal village come under the coal bearing area of the Basundhara coal mines. Hence the same have been already acquired by the MCL. So, excluding the Bankibahal village, 176.423 acres of the private lands will be acquired under the project in the remaining 20 villages.

Apart from 176.423 acres of private land, the project requires to acquire following other type of land areas:

- 66.69 acres of forest land
- 7.869 acres of coal bearing land
- 111.063 acres of Government revenue land

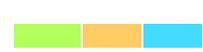
## 6.2 Quantum and Type of Private Land Acquired from Displaced and Affected Families

As presented in the previous chapter, all the 70 displaced families and 839 affected families out of 872 affected families covered in the survey will lose a total of 162.94 acres of agriculture land, which is only 5.3 percent of the total agriculture land i.e. 3044.14 acres possessed by them. The detailed break-up of the quantum and type of agriculture land to be acquired by the project is presented below in the table. (Table 37)

Name of the village	Adi	Bandha	Berna Sadharan	Bahal Sadharan	Bagayat	Dhuda	Gharbari	Goda-I	Goda-II	Mal Sadharan	Patita	Jangal	Rasta	Silpaprathin	Total
Bandhapali			0.18							0.28					0.46
Kalobahal			0.16						0.70	0.76				1.32	2.94
Sareikela									0.06	0.06					0.12
Sanbalichuan			0.32												0.32
Bijadihi			4.27	3.46			0.47	8.35	1.46						18.01
Sribhubanpur			0.06	0.96						0.60	0.15				1.77
Budelkani	0.38	0.63	0.96	3.85				0.32	0.33	0.55					7.02
Mahikani	0.17		0.17	1.84					0.36	1.35					3.89
Badabhanga			0.17						2.43	1.07		0.16			3.83
Nialipali								0.09		0.77					0.86
Jhimirmahul	0.02		2.44	1.16				0.86	3.71	9.12					17.31
Surda			2.26	2.49	0.66				2.02	8.39					15.82
Khamarbahal			2.29	3.85	0.09			0.97	1.12	5.02					13.34
lankahuda									0.20						0.20
Brahmanipali	0.01		0.96	0.09					1.66	0.24					2.96
Japanga			1.48	4.72				3.72	0.23	7.94					18.09
Bhedabahal	0.16	0.11	2.18	10.64		0.06	1.79	2.07	0.50	5.04	0.09				22.64
Barpali			0.10				0.42	0.52	0.42	0.03					1.49
Duduka			2.45				0.10	5.02	1.89	3.14					12.60
Aunlabahal			2.97	2.79	0.64		0.97	9.27	1.92	4.42			0.05		23.03
Total	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>23.41</b>	<b>35.85</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>31.19</b>	<b>19.01</b>	<b>48.78</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>176.423</b>

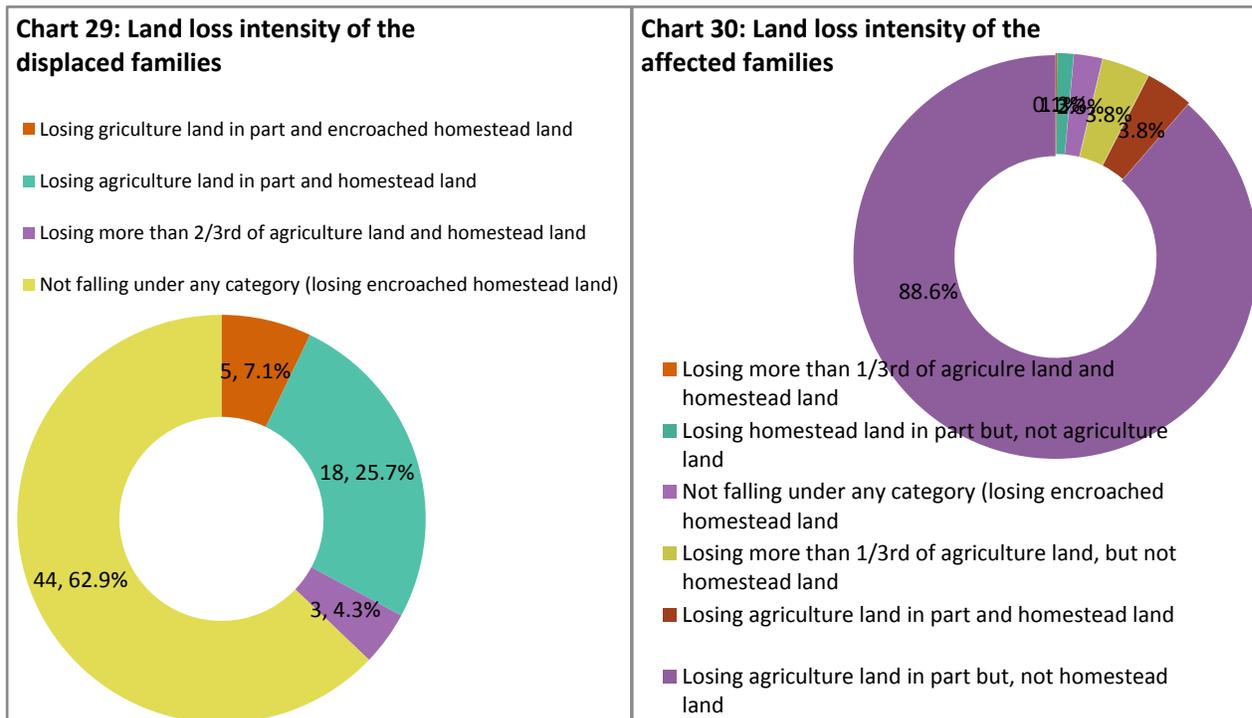
Apart from these families losing agriculture land, some families of 5 villages namely Bijadihi, Bhedabahal, Barpali, Duduka and Aunlabahal will lose a total amount of 3.75 acres of homestead land out of 62.07 acres of homestead land possessed by them.

Adding the homestead and agriculture land, the 70 displaced and 839 affected families will lose a total 176.423 acres of land out of the total 3168.43 acres of land possessed by them, which means only 5.56 percent of the total land possessed by the displaced and affected families will be acquired under the project.



### 6.3 Land Loss Intensity

In this section, an attempt is made to present the land loss intensity of the 70 displaced and 839 affected families. The extent of land to be acquired from each displaced and affected family was calculated and annexed in the report.



According to the land loss intensity of the 70 displaced family calculated, as many as 44 (62.9 percent) displaced families will 'not falling under any category and losing encroached homestead land', followed by 18 (25.7 percent) families losing 'agricultural land and homestead land'. Also 5 (7.1 percent) of the displaced families will 'lose agricultural land in part and homestead land', whereas the remaining i.e. 3 (4.3 percent) families will 'lose more than 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of their agricultural land and homestead land'.

The land loss intensity of the 839 affected families depicted that maximum numbers of affected families i.e. 740 families (88.3 percent) will only 'lose agricultural land in part, but not homestead land', followed by 32 families (3.8 percent) families 'losing agriculture land and homestead land in part'. Also the same numbers of families i.e. 32 families (3.8 percent) will 'lose more than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the agricultural land but not homestead land' and 19 families (2.3 percent) will 'not falling under any category and only losing encroached land'. Only 11 families (1.3 percent) will only 'lose homestead land in part, but not the agricultural land'. The affected families who are likely to lose 'more than 1/3 of agricultural land and homestead land in part', 'more than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the homestead land and agriculture land' and more than 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the agriculture land but not homestead land' each were calculated as 1 (0.1 percent) family.





## 6.4 Land Use & Livelihood

As mentioned in the earlier section, 70 displaced families and 839 affected families covered in the survey lost a total of 166.69 acres of private land, out of which 162.94 acres were agriculture lands and rest i.e. 3.75 acres were homestead lands. According to the socio-economic study findings presented in the earlier chapter, the affected agriculture lands were used by the affected families for cultivating different crops (primarily paddy), for plantation of various fruit and non-fruit bearing trees and also used for animal husbandry. The homestead lands were used for plantation of various fruit and non-fruit bearing trees and also used for animal husbandry.

## 6.5 Structure / Construction in Displaced and Affected Land

The SIA study found that private structures of the displaced and affected families such as, house building, open well, borewell, cemetery and boundary wall would be affected due to the project. Apart from the above mentioned private constructions, the said project will also affect village common properties viz. school buildings, open well/tubewells, religious structures, water tank, community hall, market complex and medical boundaries.

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## Chapter - VII

# 7. Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) Policy, Legal Framework and R&R Options Preferred by the Displaced and Affected Families



### 7.1 Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Policy and Legal Framework: Applicable Laws

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 109 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 (30 of 2013), the State Government has made the following rules for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected families. The rules for the resettlement and rehabilitation are enacted under Chapter IV/Sections 30 to 47 in an Extraordinary issue of the Odisha Gazette No. 1480/N. dated 19th October, 2015 under the notification of the Government of Odisha in Revenue & Disaster Management Department No. 331, S.R.O No.95/2016, dated the 19<sup>th</sup> October, 2015.

#### **Section 30. Survey and census of affected families:**

(1) The Administrator, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, under the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 16, shall conduct survey and undertake census of the affected families either by his own staff or by outsourcing the work to any agency by way of collecting data from the Social Impact Assessment Study report and the Government records and verification of data by field survey and door to door visit of the affected families which shall be completed within a period of sixty days from the date of publication of the preliminary notification.

(2) Where the option of choosing alternative Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlement is available, option of the affected families shall be obtained during the survey in writing and where the affected family comprised of more than one member, the option shall be obtained from the head of the family.

#### **Section 31. Preparation of draft R and R Scheme:**

(1) The Administrator, R and R shall prepare the draft R and R Scheme within a period of sixty days from the date of completion of survey.



(2) Where consent is involved, the draft R and R Scheme shall be prepared by taking into account the negotiated terms and conditions of R and R reached between the Requiring Body and the affected families.

**Section 32. Power, duties and responsibilities of the Administrator:**

The Administrator shall exercise the powers and perform the duties and have the responsibilities as follows, namely:—

- (a) to conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families in the manner and within the time as provided under these rules;
- (b) to prepare a draft R and R scheme;
- (c) to publish the draft scheme by the mode provided under these rules;
- (d) to make the draft scheme available to the concerned persons and authorities;
- (e) to organize and conduct public hearings on the draft scheme;
- (f) to provide an opportunity to the Requiring Body to make suggestions and comments on the draft scheme;
- (g) to submit the draft scheme to the District Collector;
- (h) to publish the approved scheme in the affected area;
- (i) to help and assist the District Collector in preparing the scheme;
- (j) to monitor and supervise the implementation of the rehabilitation award;
- (k) to assist in post-implementation audit of R and R; and
- (l) to do any other work required to be done for R and R.

**Section 33. Public hearing on draft R and R scheme:**

The Administrator, R and R or an officer authorized by him shall conduct a public hearing in the affected areas on such date, time and venue as deem fit but not earlier than fifteen days of the publication of the draft scheme and the provisions of rule 14 relating to the public hearing shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to the public hearing in this case also.

**Section 34. Publication of approved R and R Scheme in the affected area:**

R and R Scheme approved by the Commissioner shall be published by the Administrator, R and R in the same manner as laid down in rule 15.

**Section 35. R and R Award:**

The District Collector shall make R and R Award for each affected family in accordance with the Second Schedule of the Act or as per the negotiated agreement reached with the affected families where consent is involved and hand over family-wise awards to each affected family in Form— L.



### **Section 36. R and R Committee at Project level:**

- (1) where the proposed acquisition is more than one hundred acres, the Government shall constitute the R and R Committee at the Project Level after publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (1) of Section 11.
- (2) The member-convener, while intimating the date, time and venue of the meeting, shall supply a copy of the draft scheme for R and R to all the members.
- (3) The quorum of the meeting shall be not less than two thirds of all members.
- (4) The meeting shall be held at least once in every three months.
- (5) The first meeting shall be convened before award is made under section 31 and successive meetings will review the payment entitlements and work out the displacement work plan on agreed terms.
- (6) After completion of resettlement process, the R and R Committee shall suggest the name of an organization to undertake an independent social audit at the cost payable by the District Collector.

### **Section 37. Constitution of State Monitoring Committee for R and R:**

- (1) The State Government shall issue guidelines for the constitution and functioning of a State Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of R and R schemes or plans under the Act.
- (2) The Committee shall meet at least once in every year to review and monitor implementation of R and R schemes or plans in all projects under the Act.

### **Section 38. Publication of declaration:**

The Secretary to Government of the Department, dealing with the subject matters of land acquisition or his authorized officer on receipt of the sanction estimate from the Department, to which the project relates, shall issue a declaration under sub-section (1) of section 19 along with the summary of draft R&R scheme.

Provided that no such declaration shall be made unless the Requiring Body has deposited the actual amount of acquisition of the land.

### **Section 39. Fixation of limits for acquisition of agricultural land:**

The Government in Agriculture Department shall fix up and separately specify by way of notification the limits of acquisition of irrigated Double cropped land and percentage of the limits of net sown area in any district for acquisition of the agricultural land in aggregate for all projects in that district.





**Section 40. Transfer of land and deposit of cost of reclamation for investment in agriculture:**

(1) Where irrigated Double cropped land is under acquisition, the Requiring Body shall provide equal extent of alternative land to the District Collector by way of registered deed of transfer and deposit reclamation cost as assessed by the Agriculture Department for investment in agriculture.

(2) The District Collector shall, in all such cases, transfer the said land including the reclamation cost to the Agriculture Department for investment to enhance food security.

(3) The land so transferred shall be brought to the record of the Agriculture Department in the record of rights to be updated by the Tahasildar and accordingly, special mention regarding transfer of land for food security be made in the remarks column of the record of rights.

(4) Where the Requiring Body is unable to provide equal extent of land, it shall deposit the market value of the land with the District Collector who shall deposit the same in appropriate Head of Account of the Agriculture Department.

**Section 41. Prior consent of Gram Sabha:**

In all cases of acquisition or alienation of any land in Scheduled Areas, consent of the concerned Gram Sabha and the Panchayats shall be obtained in Form-M before publication of notification under sub-section (1) of Section 11.

**Section 42. Formation of Land Bank:**

(1) The State Government may, by notification, form a Land Bank, (a Governmental entity) in charge of local Tahasildar that focuses on the conversion of the Government owned waste land, vacant, abandoned, unutilized acquired lands and tax-delinquent properties into productive use.

(2) To ensure acquisition of minimum amount of land and to facilitate utilization of unutilized public lands including land acquired earlier and not utilized and to ensure food security, the Tahasildar shall maintain a village-wise Land Bank of all Government wasteland, unutilized acquired land and land to be deposited by the Requiring Body in case of acquired irrigated double-cropped land, which shall be made available to the SIA team and expert group as per their requirement.

**Section 43. Reversion of acquired land to State:**

(1) Land acquired and possession taken over but not utilized within a period of five years from the date of possession shall, in all cases, revert back to the State and deposited in the Land Bank automatically.

(2) The Requiring Body shall deliver possession of the land to the Tahasildar and on failure to deliver the possession and occupation by the Requiring Body the same shall be treated as unauthorized and the



Requiring Body shall be evicted in due course of law.

(3) The Land Acquisition Officers shall furnish this information to local Tahasildars at the end of every six months in a calendar year and Tahasildars shall update the database of the Land Bank.

**Section 44. Recovery of excess amount:**

For the purpose of sub-section (3) of Section 33 the awarder shall furnish an Indemnity Bond to the Land Acquisition Collector for refund of excess amount and in case of any default, or in case of availing benefit fraudulently as mentioned in sub-section (2) of Section 84 or refusal to refund, such amount shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue under the provisions of the Odisha Public Demands Recovery Act, 1962.

**Section 45. Web-based Work Flow and Management Information System (MIS) for Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement:**

The State Government shall create a dedicated, user-friendly website that may serve as a public platform on which the entire work-flow of each land acquisition case will be hosted, beginning with the notification of the SIA and tracking each step of decision-making, implementation and audit.

**Section 46. Land to be taken on lease:**

Where land is taken on lease by the State Government under section 104 on consent of the land owners such lease may be for a period of 99 years, and thereafter can be renewed.

**Section 47. Limits on extent of land for applicability of rehabilitation and resettlement:**

The limits on extent of land, beyond which provisions of Rehabilitation and Resettlement under the Act shall apply in cases of purchase by a private company through negotiation with the owner of the land, shall be two hundred (200) acres of dry land or equivalent extent of irrigated or wet lands in rural areas and fifty (50) acres in urban areas subject to any further notification as may be issued by the Government, from time to time.

## **7.2 Rehabilitation & Resettlement Preferences**

An attempt was made in the study to know the Rehabilitation & Resettlement preferences opted by the affected families for the loss of land under the road project.



## 7.2.1 Awareness of the Road Project

At the time of the SIA study, all the 100.0 percent (n=70) of the displaced families and majority i.e. 98.6 percent (n=827) of the affected families and 89.5 percent (n=238) of the non-affected families were aware of the 4-lane Coal Corridor Road project taking place in their area.

## 7.2.2 Loss due to the Road Project

All the 100.0 percent (n=70) percent of the displaced families were aware and knew that they are going to lose assets due to this project. Although 1.4 percent (n=12) of the affected families were not aware of the type of project coming-up in their area, but all the affected families i.e. 100.0 percent (n=839) understood that they will lose assets. Displaced as well as affected families were also very much aware that the loss of assets would affect their livelihood. Unlike the displaced and affected families, the 266 non-affected families were pretty much sure that they are not going to lose any asset due to the road project.

### 7.2.2.1 Loss of Agriculture and Homestead Land

The SIA study enumerated that the displaced and affected families losing total 166.69 acres of land, of which 162.94 acres of lands would be agricultural lands and the remaining i.e. 3.75 acres land would be homestead land. The quantum of land loss was only 5.2 percent of the land possessed by the displaced as well as affected family.

### 7.2.2.2 Loss of House / Other Structures

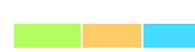
All the 70 (100.0 percent) displaced families (26 title holder families and 44 non-title holders families) are going to lose house or other structures due to the road project. Also some affected families' perceived that they will lose vacant structures and commercial structures like shops.

### 7.2.2.3 Loss of Trees

Apart from losing land, as many as i.e. 28 (40.0 percent) displaced families, and 370 (44.1 percent) affected families reported that they would lose a total of 535 trees (151 fruit bearing and 384 non-fruit bearing trees) and 4551 trees (1015 fruit bearing and 3536 non-fruit bearing trees) respectively, as a result of acquisition of their lands.

**Table 38:** Number of fruit and non-fruit bearing trees lost by the Displaced families

Name of the Village	No. of Displaced families	No. of Displaced families will lose trees	No. of fruit bearing trees will be lost	No. of non-fruit bearing trees will be lost	Total
Barpali	29	1	1	0	1
Bandhapali	0	0	0	0	0
Duduka	7	1	12	26	38
Kalobahal	0	0	0	0	0



**Table 38: Number of fruit and non-fruit bearing trees lost by the Displaced families**

Name of the Village	No. of Displaced families	No. of Displaced families will lose trees	No. of fruit bearing trees will be lost	No. of non-fruit bearing trees will be lost	Total
Sareikela	1	1	3	0	3
Sanbalichuan	0	0	0	0	0
Aunlabahal	33	25	135	358	493
Bijadihi	0	0	0	0	0
Budelkani	0	0	0	0	0
Badabhanga	0	0	0	0	0
Mahikani	0	0	0	0	0
Sribhubanpur	0	0	0	0	0
Jhimirmahul	0	0	0	0	0
Nialipali	0	0	0	0	0
Khamarbahal	0	0	0	0	0
Surda	0	0	0	0	0
Bhedabahal	0	0	0	0	0
Brahmanipali	0	0	0	0	0
Japanga	0	0	0	0	0
Lankahuda	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>535</b>

**Table 39: Number of fruit and non-fruit bearing trees lost by the affected families**

Name of the Village	No. of affected families	No. of affected families will lose trees	No. of fruit bearing trees will be lost	No. of non-fruit bearing trees will be lost	Total
Barpali	43	30	40	42	82
Bandhapali	30	21	45	8	53
Duduka	67	27	109	94	203
Kalobahal	31	29	45	523	568
Sareikela	3	3	48	45	93
Sanbalichuan	1	1	3	0	3
Aunlabahal	127	65	128	273	401
Bijadihi	<b>39</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>839</b>
Budelkani	35	22	67	325	392
Badabhanga	21	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>
Mahikani	21	18	25	5	30
Sribhubanpur	8	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
Jhimirmahul	88	22	49	14	63
Khamarbahal	79	<b>26</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>225</b>
Nialipali	11	3	8	107	115
Surda	75	<b>21</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>879</b>
Bhedabahal	47	20	159	269	428
Brahmanipali	32	<b>10</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>83</b>
Japanga	80	12	22	13	35
Lankahuda	1	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1015</b>	<b>3536</b>	<b>4551</b>



### 7.2.2.4 Loss of Income

According to the self-estimation of the displaced and affected families, the land acquisition by the road project will reduce their present earning by an average of 57 percent and 12 percent, ranging from a minimum of 1 percent to a maximum of 100 percent respectively. So, the average loss of income due to the road project will be minimal, though the percentage of loss would vary from person to person, which may even go up to 100 percent reduction in their income.

### 7.2.3 Willingness of the Displaced and Affected Families for Acquisition of Land under the Road Project

Except 6 (8.6 percent) of the displaced and 48 (5.7 percent) of the affected families, all the other families i.e. 64 (91.4 percent) out of 70 displaced families and 791 (94.3 percent) out of 839 affected families expressed their willingness for acquisition of land under the road project.

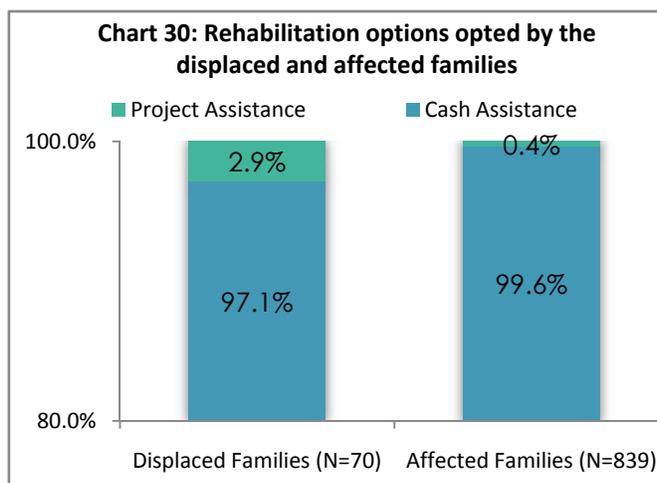
### 7.2.4 Option for Resettlement

Out of the 70 project displaced families, which are going to lose their house, land and other assets due to the project, maximum numbers of families i.e. 65.7 percent (n=46) demanded cash compensation for their land loss, as compared to the 95.9 percent (n=805) affected families who are only going to lose land and other assets due to this project. The next highest numbers of displaced families i.e. 27.1 percent (n=19) sought cash compensation for their loss of house and shop, which was very less among the affected family, where only 1.1 percent (n=9) families demanded the same. Also 4.3 percent (n=3), and 2.9 percent (n=2) of the displaced family and 2.6 percent (n=22) and 0.4 percent (n=3) of the affected families expressed their interest for self-relocation and project assistance for their land or assets loss respectively.

### 7.2.5 Option for Rehabilitation

All the 70 displaced families and 839 affected families preferred the following two rehabilitation options, which they think would help them to overcome the adverse effects of the land loss: i) cash for land loss and ii) project assistance.

Between the above two rehabilitation options, the majority i.e. 97.1 percent (68 out of 70) of the displaced and 99.6 percent (836 out of 839) affected families chose cash assistance (apart from the cash compensation they will receive for acquisition of land) whereas the remaining only 2.9

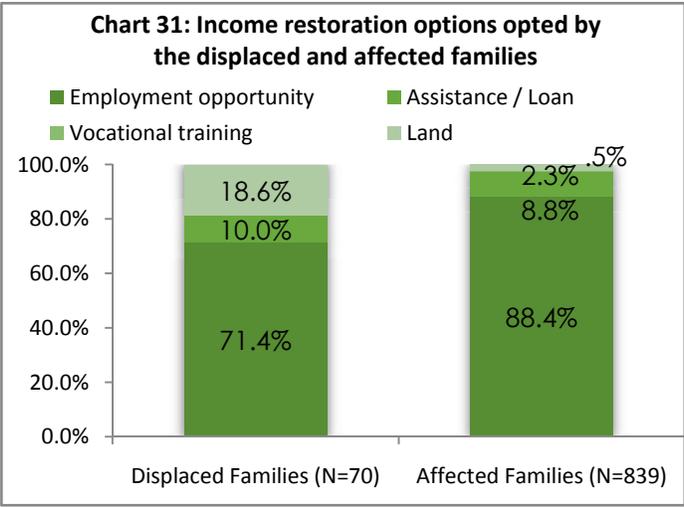




percent i.e. 2 displaced families and 0.4 percent i.e. 3 affected families opted for the project assistance to overcome the adverse effects of the land loss.

### 7.2.6 Income Restoration Assistance

The highest i.e. 50 (71.4 percent) of the displaced families and 742 (88.4 percent) affected families opted for employment opportunities in construction works, followed by 13 (18.6 percent) displaced families as against 19 (2.3 percent) affected families wanted lands in other places for restoration of their incomes. As many as 7 (10.0 percent) of the displaced families and 74 (8.8 percent) non-affected families expected assistance/loan from the other ongoing development schemes. The remaining, only 4 (0.5 percent) of the affected families opted for vocational trainings, which they believed to be helpful in their income restoration.



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## 8. Perceived Social Impacts of the Project

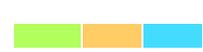
### 8.1 Framework & Approach to Identify the Social Impacts

One of the main objectives of this study was to assess the likely social impacts of the project by covering agriculture land and homestead land losers viz. displaced, affected as well as non-affected households due to loss of common property resources (CPRs), socio-economic infrastructures, etc. and the impact of these on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project.

Keeping the above objectives in view, the SIA study adopted a 360° approach to understand various kinds of social impacts e.g. i) impact on income & livelihood; ii) impact on culture & social cohesion; iii) impact on health due to the project activities; iv) impact on vulnerable; v) impact on physical and common property resources; and vi) impact on public services & utilities that the project may have on the affected as well as indirectly affected families.

Information on the likely social impacts perceived by each affected and indirectly affected households was collected through the household surveys and FGDs. Like 5-point scaling technique was applied in the household surveys to understand what the likely social impacts are perceived by the families that the upcoming project may have on them. Apart from understanding the household perceptions, FGDs in each affected village was carried out to understand the community perceptions on the likely social impact of the project.





## 8.2 Perceived Social Impacts of the Project

The findings on the likely social impacts of the project are structured into the following two sub-sections: i) Household perceptions and ii) Community perceptions, which are further classified under the eight key impact assessment parameters mentioned in the previous section.

### 8.2.1 Perceived Social Impacts of the Project: Household Perceptions

#### 8.2.1.1 Impact on Physical and Common Property Resources

The maximum i.e. 84.3 percent (n=59) of the displaced families agreed that they would lose houses as a result of the 4 lane road project, whereas 12.9 percent (n=9) families strongly disagreed with the statement. As many as 37.1 percent (n=26) of the displaced families and 96.8 percent (n=812) affected families strongly agreed that they would lose their pasture lands due to the said project. Being asked about their perception on the said projects possible impacts on local forests and common property resources, more number of families 45.7 percent (n=32) and 45.7 percent (n=32) of the displaced families, and 62.3 percent (n=523) and 4.3 percent (36) affected families agreed that the project will ruin their local forest and common properties like river, pond grazing land etc. As many as 98.6 percent (n=69) percent of the displaced families and 42.3 percent (n=355) affected families agreed that the project will increase the property value of the locality.

**Table 40: Perceptions of the displaced and affected families about the likely impact of the project on physical and common property resources**

		Displaced Families						Affected Families					
		Strongly Agree	agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
My family will incur loss of house due to this project	No.	40	19	2	1	8	70	29	21	13	105	671	839
	%	57.1	27.1	2.9	1.4	11.4	100.0	3.5	2.5	1.5	12.5	80.0	100.0
My family will incur loss of agriculture land due to this project	No.	21	5	4	8	32	70	484	328	12	5	10	839
	%	30.0	7.1	5.7	11.4	45.7	100.0	57.7	39.1	1.4	.6	1.2	100.0
The project will ruin our local forest on which we subsist	No.	25	7	31	5	2	70	367	156	135	77	104	839
	%	35.7	10.0	44.3	7.1	2.9	100.0	43.7	18.6	16.1	9.2	12.4	100.0
The project will ruin our common property resources on which the family subsists	No.	21	11	37	0	1	70	23	13	619	105	79	839
	%	30.0	15.7	52.9	0.0	1.4	100.0	2.7	1.5	73.8	12.5	9.4	100.0
It will increase the property value of the locality	No.	33	36	1	0	0	70	483	346	9	1	0	839
	%	47.1	51.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.6	41.2	1.1	.1	0.0	100.0



### 8.2.1.2 Impact on Income & Livelihood

Only a very small number of displaced families (4.3 percent, n=3) disagreed that they would incur any kind of loss of income due to the land acquisition under the project, which indicates that the degree of loss of income would be minimal to them. The same number of displaced families (4.3 percent, n=3) did not have any opinion on the same, whereas a very large proportion of the displaced families (91.4 percent, n=64) agreed or strongly agreed that they would incur loss of income. Among the affected family members also a majority of families (94.5 percent, n=793) strongly agreed or agreed that they would incur any loss of income.

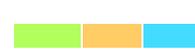
Also the highest i.e. 70.0 percent (n=49) of the displaced families strongly agreed or agreed that it would have any adverse effect on their current business ventures or occupation as such, whereas, as expected a majority of the affected families i.e. 94.5 percent (n=792) strongly disagreed or disagreed the same. Around 91.4 percent (n=64) of the displaced families and more than three-fourth i.e. 77.0 percent of the affected families strongly agreed or agreed that the said project would enhance and increase the employment opportunity for the local people. Similar proportion of the displaced families also perceived that the project would create numerous business opportunities for them.

More than three-fourth of the displaced families (87.1 percent, n=61) and more than half of the affected families (51.8 percent, n=435) strongly agreed or just agreed that the project would create adverse effects on ensuring sustainable livelihood.

Except a negligible percentage of the families, most of the displaced (75.7 percent, n=66) and affected (88.9 percent, n=746) families agreed or strongly agreed that the project will be good for the local people and the people living in and around Sundargarh region (95.7 percent, n=67) and (97.5 percent, n=818) and it would help to improve the local economy (90.0 percent, n=63) and (81.3 percent, n=682) respectively.

**Table 41: Perceptions of the displaced and affected families about the likely impact of the project on income and livelihood**

		Displaced Families						Affected Families					
		Strongly Agree	agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
The project will affect my family positively by increasing our socio-economic status	No.	44	19	2	5	0	70	466	216	31	76	50	839
	%	62.9	27.1	2.9	7.1	0.0	100.0	55.5	25.7	3.7	9.1	6.0	100.0
The project is good for the development of the locality	No.	36	28	0	1	5	70	385	324	7	78	45	839
	%	51.4	40.0	0.0	1.4	7.1	100.0	45.9	38.6	.8	9.3	5.4	100.0
It will enhance the local economy	No.	36	27	2	3	2	70	394	288	81	62	14	839
	%	51.4	38.6	2.9	4.3%	2.9	100.0	47.0	34.3	9.7	7.4	1.7	100.0



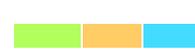
**Table 41: Perceptions of the displaced and affected families about the likely impact of the project on income and livelihood**

		Displaced Families						Affected Families					
		Strongly Agree	agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
It will increase employment opportunity for the local people	No.	47	17	5	0	1	70	431	215	155	15	23	839
	%	67.1	24.3	7.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	51.4	25.6	18.5	1.8	2.7	100.0
My family will incur loss of income due to this project	No.	39	25	3	1	2	70	402	391	46	0	0	839
	%	55.7	35.7	4.3	1.4	2.9	100.0	47.9	46.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
My family will incur loss of business due to this project	No.	30	19	3	4	14	70	47	45	231	135	381	839
	%	42.9	27.1	4.3	5.7	20.0	100.0	5.6	5.4	27.5	16.1	45.4	100.0
I am afraid the project will ruin the sustainable livelihood of my family	No.	34	27	4	2	3	70	262	173	93	174	137	839
	%	48.6	38.6	5.7	2.9	4.3	100.0	31.2	20.6	11.1	20.7	16.3	100.0
The project will create numerous business opportunities for my family	No.	30	19	15	2	4	70	250	264	244	59	22	839
	%	42.9	27.1	21.4	2.9	5.7	100.0	29.8	31.5	29.1	7.0	2.6	100.0
I am concerned about short term effects to the local businesses	No.	2	9	39	16	4	70	2	163	350	155	169	839
	%	2.9	12.9	55.7	22.9	5.7	100.0	.2	19.4	41.7	18.5	20.1	100.0
I am concerned about long term effects to the local business	No.	17	19	19	8	7	70	15	173	328	143	180	839
	%	24.3	27.1	27.1	11.4	10.0	100.0	1.8	20.6	39.1	17.0	21.5	100.0
It will create numerous self-owned business opportunities for the locality	No.	21	24	10	8	7	70	196	233	157	112	141	839
	%	30.0	34.3	14.3	11.4	10.0	100.0	23.4	27.8	18.7	13.3	16.8	100.0
It will create opportunities for my existing business	No.	5	13	22	20	10	70	6	143	325	163	202	839
	%	7.1	18.6	31.4	28.6	14.3	100.0	.7	17.0	38.7	19.4	24.1	100.0
This will create long term opportunities for my business	No.	11	21	19	11	8	70	13	143	332	173	178	839
	%	15.7	30.0	27.1	15.7	11.4	100.0	1.5	17.0	39.6	20.6	21.2	100.0
This will create short term opportunities for my own business	No.	0	4	40	14	12	70	0	127	359	194	159	839
	%	0.0	5.7	57.1	20.0	17.1	100.0	0.0	15.1	42.8	23.1	19.0	100.0
This will be good for the local people	No.	53	13	1	2	1	70	416	330	57	26	10	839
	%	75.7	18.6	1.4	2.9	1.4	100.0	49.6	39.3	6.8	3.1	1.2	100.0
This will be good for the people in and around the Sundargarh region	No.	28	39	0	2	1	70	436	382	10	5	6	839
	%	40.0	55.7	0	2.9	1.4	100.0	52	45.5	1.2	0.6	0.7	100.0
Out-of-region business influx will hurt local business	No.	3	10	39	18	0	70	63	253	400	104	19	839
	%	4.3	14.3	55.7	25.7	0	100.0	7.5	30.2	47.7	12.4	2.3	100.0
This will improve the local competition	No.	21	41	3	4	1	70	307	332	117	65	18	839
	%	30.0	58.6	4.3	5.7	1.4	100.0	36.6	39.6	13.9	7.7	2.1	100.0
I am concerned that the new businesses created as a result of the development will displace or harm the existing businesses	No.	1	15	35	19	0	70	28	235	382	123	71	839
	%	1.4	21.4	50	27.1	0	100.0	3.3	28	45.5	14.7	8.5	100.0
When the development is will	No.	0	5	18	28	19	70	37	56	339	306	101	839



**Table 41: Perceptions of the displaced and affected families about the likely impact of the project on income and livelihood**

		Displaced Families						Affected Families					
		Strongly Agree	agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
be complete, it will cause a downward trend in the local economy	%	0	7.1	25.7	40	27.1	100.0	4.4	6.7	40.4	36.5	12	100.0
Proper business planning now could prevent a downward economic trend	No.	28	28	10	4	0	70	212	282	255	90	0	839
	%	40.0	40	14.3	5.7	0	100.0	25.3	33.6	30.4	10.7	0	100.0
I believe that the overall positive business impact shall outweigh any negative impacts that may occur	No.	34	19	16	0	1	70	192	302	304	22	19	839
	%	48.6	27.1	22.9	0	1.4	100.0	22.9	36	36.2	2.6	2.3	100.0
It is likely there will be investment opportunities for me	No.	28	13	22	3	4	70	206	175	275	160	23	839
	%	40.0	18.6	31.4	4.3	5.7	100.0	24.6	20.9	32.8	19.1	2.7	100.0
I foresee short-term opportunities for me (get in/get out)	No.	5	17	40	4	4	70	125	161	419	104	30	839
	%	7.1	24.3	57.1	5.7	5.7	100.0	14.9	19.2	49.9	12.4	3.6	100.0
I foresee long-term ongoing investment opportunities for me	No.	9	17	30	12	2	70	145	149	382	140	23	839
	%	12.9	24.3	42.9	17.1	2.9	100.0	17.3	17.8	45.5	16.7	2.7	100.0
It will create investment opportunities for the local area	No.	27	28	7	8	0	70	275	316	115	109	24	839
	%	38.6	40	10	11.4	0	100.0	32.8	37.7	13.7	13	2.9	100.0
It will create investment opportunities for the region	No.	29	18	19	4	0	70	236	233	261	95	14	839
	%	41.4	25.7	27.1	5.7	0	100.0	28.1	27.8	31.1	11.3	1.7	100.0
It will create investment opportunities for the territorial area	No.	28	22	17	3	0	70	215	240	267	95	22	839
	%	40.0	31.4	24.3	4.3	0	100.0	25.6	28.6	31.8	11.3	2.6	100.0
This is likely to cause a lack of investment in other sectors, how much do you agree with the following	No.	14	14	19	16	7	70	40	178	375	150	96	839
	%	20.0	20	27.1	22.9	10	100.0	4.8	21.2	44.7	17.9	11.4	100.0
This will create a decrease in investments in other communities	No.	1	6	37	16	10	70	18	213	356	142	110	839
	%	1.4	8.6	52.9	22.9	14.3	100.0	2.1	25.4	42.4	16.9	13.1	100.0
A decrease in investments in other communities in the long-term	No.	2	1	49	12	6	70	23	115	463	153	85	839
	%	2.9	1.4	70	17.1	8.6	100.0	2.7	13.7	55.2	18.2	10.1	100.0
A decrease in investments in other communities shall be short-term	No.	2	4	54	10	0	70	46	32	415	332	14	839
	%	2.9	5.7	77.1	14.3	0	100.0	5.5	3.8	49.5	39.6	1.7	100.0
Development related investments will create new businesses, new jobs, and boost the local economy for the long-term jobs, and boost the local economy for the short-term	No.	22	36	12	0	0	70	180	426	212	15	6	839
	%	31.4	51.4	17.1	0	0	100.0	21.5	50.8	25.3	1.8	0.7	100.0
I believe that the positive overall gains from new investment outweighs any	No.	27	29	9	5	0	70	271	312	159	94	3	839
	%	38.6	41.4	12.9	7.1	0	100.0	32.3	37.2	19	11.2	0.4	100.0



**Table 41: Perceptions of the displaced and affected families about the likely impact of the project on income and livelihood**

		Displaced Families						Affected Families					
		Strongly Agree	agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
negative impacts that may occur													
I feel good about the overall investment opportunities that will arise from the development project	No.	23	33	13	1	0	70	224	398	129	82	6	839
	%	32.9	47.1	18.6	1.4	0	100.0	26.7	47.4	15.4	9.8	0.7	100.0

### 8.2.1.3 Impact on Culture & Social Cohesion

Majority proportions of the affected (87.1 percent, n=61) as well as affected (65.9 percent, n=553) families agreed or strongly agreed that the project would breakdown their kinship structure and affect their community lives. Only 37.1 percent (n=26) of the displaced families and 38.7 percent (n=325) of the affected families felt that the project would increase disintegration of social cohesion due to this project. But, more than half of the displaced families (68.6 percent, n=48) and 50.5 percent (n=424) affected families perceived that it would cause disruption of cultural integration. Around all the displaced families i.e. 97.1 percent (n=68) and more than two-third of the affected families i.e. 69.2 percent (n=581) affected families were afraid that the project would lead to an increase in crime in the area.

**Table 42: Perceptions of the displaced and affected families about the likely impact of the project on their culture and social cohesion**

		Displaced Families						Affected Families					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
The project will breakdown our kinship structure and affect our community life	No.	18	43	3	5	1	70	254	299	80	98	108	839
	%	25.7	61.4	4.3	7.1	1.4	100.0	30.3	35.6	9.5	11.7	12.9	100.0
I am afraid the project will lead to an increase in crime	No.	43	25	1	0	1	70	357	224	70	93	95	839
	%	61.4	35.7	1.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	42.6	26.7	8.3	11.1	11.3	100.0
It will increase disintegration of social cohesion due to this project	No.	5	21	43	1	0	70	80	245	322	71	121	839
	%	7.1	30.0	61.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	9.5	29.2	38.4	8.5	14.4	100.0
It will cause disruption of cultural integration due to this project	No.	4	44	10	12	0	70	57	367	218	112	85	839
	%	5.7	62.9	14.3	17.1	0.0	100.0	6.8	43.7	26.0	13.3	10.1	100.0



### 8.2.1.4 Impact on Health due to the Project Activities

**Table 43: Perceptions of the displaced and affected families about the likely impact of the project on their health**

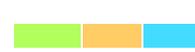
		Displaced Families						Affected Families					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
I am worried that the project would affect the health status of local people due to increasing pollution	No.	34	34	2	0	0	70	353	331	59	46	50	839
	%	48.6	48.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.1	39.5	7.0	5.5	6.0	100.0
Less pollution will make us all healthier	No.	40	30	0	0	0	70	438	401	0	0	0	839
	%	57.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.2	47.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
I believe the road project will pose more health risk for the people in its vicinity	No.	38	30	2	0	0	70	352	332	69	32	54	839
	%	54.3	42.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.0	39.6	8.2	3.8	6.4	100.0

The majority of both the displaced (97.1 percent, n=68) and affected families (81.5 percent, n=684) agreed or strongly agreed that the project would affect the health status of the local people due to increase in pollution. The exactly same numbers of both the displaced (97.1 percent, n=68) as well as affected families (81.5 percent, n=684) also agreed or strongly agreed that the project would pose more health risk for the people in its vicinity.

### 8.2.1.5 Impact on Vulnerability

The affected and indirectly affected families also apprehended various kinds of vulnerability that they would face as a result of the project. Around i.e. 92.9 percent (n=65) of the displaced families and 70.3 percent (n=590) of the affected families agreed or strongly agreed that the project is likely to increase physical and social stress in their families due to increasing pollution and vulnerability of family members to many related diseases. Almost all the displaced families i.e. 98.6 percent (n=69) and 84.4 percent (n=708) affected families also agreed or strongly agreed that they are worried about the unforeseen health risks.

Ironically, most of the displaced families i.e. 80.0 percent (n=56) and affected families i.e. 57.0 percent (n=478) also agreed or strongly agreed that more youths of the locality shall be vulnerable to drugs and alcohol due to flow of easy money from the project.



**Table 44: Perceptions of the displaced and affected families about the likely impact on vulnerability**

		Displaced Families						Affected Families					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
The project is likely to increase physical and social stress in my family due to increasing pollution and vulnerability of family members to many related diseases	No.	33	32	5	0	0	70	301	289	182	41	26	839
	%	47.1	45.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.9	34.4	21.7	4.9	3.1	100.0
I am worried about the unforeseen health risks	No.	44	25	1	0	0	70	366	342	71	31	29	839
	%	62.9	35.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.6	40.8	8.5	3.7	3.5	100.0
More youths of the locality shall be vulnerable to drugs and alcohol due to the flow of easy money from the project	No.	26	30	13	0	1	70	236	242	193	83	85	839
	%	37.1	42.9	18.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	28.1	28.8	23.0	9.9	10.1	100.0
It will increase human accident	No.	0	14	23	33	0	70	44	346	154	295	0	839
	%	0.0	20.0	32.9	47.1	0.0	100.0	5.2	41.2	18.4	35.2	0.0	100.0
It will increase accident of domestic animals	No.	2	31	4	26	7	70	144	330	104	258	3	839
	%	2.9	44.3	5.7	37.1	10.0	100.0	17.2	39.3	12.4	30.8	.4	100.0
It will increase accident of wild animals and species of the nearby forest	No.	2	33	1	34	0	70	144	331	110	254	0	839
	%	2.9	47.1	1.4	48.6	0.0	100.0	17.2	39.5	13.1	30.3	0.0	100.0
It will increase migration rate	No.	5	5	41	19	0	70	76	246	439	33	45	839
	%	7.1	7.1	58.6	27.1	0.0	100.0	9.1	29.3	52.3	3.9	5.4	100.0

In contrast to the above, a much smaller proportions of the displaced (20.0 percent, n=14) and indirectly affected families (46.5 percent, n=390) agreed that the widening of the road would increase human accident. But the majority of both the affected and indirectly affected families perceived that the widening of the road would increase the accident of wild animals and species of the nearby forest and the accident of domestic animals.

‘The project might cause an increase in the migration rate’ was perceived by a relatively lesser proportions of the displaced (14.3 percent, n=10) and affected families (38.4 percent, n=322).

### 8.2.1.6 Impact on Public Services & Utilities

The majority of both the displaced (91.4 percent, n=64) and affected families(87.2 percent, n=732) agreed or strongly agreed that the widening of the road would improve transportation and communication facilities for their families. Similarly, most of the displaced(91.4 percent, n=64) and affected families (85.0 percent, n=713) agreed or strongly agreed that the widening of the road would improvetransportation and communication facility for the region and state.



All the displaced families (100.0 percent, n=70) as well as affected families (100.0 percent, n=839) also agreed or strongly agreed that the road project would diminish the distance of travel route.

**Table 45: Perceptions of the affected and indirectly affected families about the likely impact of the project on public services and utilities**

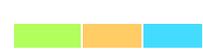
		Affected					Indirectly affected						
		Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
The project will improve transportation and communication facility for my family	No.	49	15	6	0	0	70	697	35	107	0	0	839
	%	70.0	21.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.1	4.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
The project will improve transportation and communication facility for the region and state	No.	32	32	6	0	0	70	542	171	126	0	0	839
	%	45.7	45.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.6	20.4	15.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
It will diminish the distance of travel route	No.	49	21	0	0	0	70	687	152	0	0	0	839
	%	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.9	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

## 8.2.2 Perceived Social Impacts of the Project: Community Perceptions

The community perceptions of the likely social impacts of the project are presented in the table below, which are categorized into two parts viz. i) Benefits or positive impacts of the project and ii) Adverse impacts of the project.

**Table 46: Likely Social Impacts of the Project on Displaced and Affected Families**

Key Impact Assessment Parameters	Perceived benefits or positive impacts of the project	Perceived adverse impacts of the project
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We will have more job opportunities as a result of the project.</li> <li>We will have opportunities to start new businesses on the roadside.</li> <li>We can easily sell our agricultural products due to improved road &amp; transportation facilities.</li> <li>The unemployed youths of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The agricultural production or land-based income will decline after the acquisition of lands under the project.</li> <li>It will worsen the economic status of the families by devastating their sources of income.</li> <li>The quantum of forest produces collected and sold will be declined.</li> <li>The value of agricultural produces in the local market will go up as</li> </ul>



**Table 46: Likely Social Impacts of the Project on Displaced and Affected Families**

Key Impact Assessment Parameters	Perceived benefits or positive impacts of the project	Perceived adverse impacts of the project
	<p>locality will be engaged in the construction work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better road facilities may help setting-up more industries in the area.</li> <li>• The money or the job given to us as compensation may develop our economic standard.</li> <li>• The price value of their roadside lands will increase.</li> </ul>	<p>people would prefer to export produces due to better communication facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The daily agriculture wage earners may not get adequate income due to land acquisition.</li> <li>• More and more people will be prone to diseases because of environmental pollution, which would incur heavy expenditures.</li> <li>• The local businessmen may face difficulty due to influx of businessmen from outside.</li> <li>• There will be water logging in the area if proper drainage facility is not made, which will destroy the agriculture crops.</li> </ul>
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Widening of the road will improve communication in the area.</li> <li>• Rate of accidents will be reduced.</li> <li>• We will get all kinds of goods and commodities in our area.</li> <li>• Our social status will improve because of the compensation amount received under the project.</li> <li>• Because of the bypass road, the fear of accident of the villagers will not be there.</li> <li>• There would not be any problem because of two-way traffic.</li> <li>• We can construct our houses on the roadside.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some people in the affected villages also felt that movement of more vehicles would increase accidents. More traffic on the road may create difficulty to cross the road.</li> <li>• Some people may misuse the compensation amount by spending money on drinking alcohol. This may create disturbance in the family and the community.</li> <li>• It will increase the number of crimes in the locality.</li> <li>• The loss of house and other cultural structures will create an emotional trauma among people.</li> <li>• Improper distribution of compensation amount among the separate families may create disturbances.</li> <li>• More people may migrate to our</li> </ul>





**Table 46: Likely Social Impacts of the Project on Displaced and Affected Families**

Key Impact Assessment Parameters	Perceived benefits or positive impacts of the project	Perceived adverse impacts of the project
		<p>area because of better road facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of wild animals may decline because of cutting of forests.</li> <li>• It will increase the numbers of human accident as well as accident of the wild animals.</li> </ul>
Educational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The compensation amount will help us to provide higher education to our children.</li> <li>• Better road and communication facility will help our children to take admission in higher educational centers located in nearby towns.</li> <li>• Better educational facilities may be opened in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children will face problem to cross the road while going for school and AWCs.</li> <li>• Some people also perceived that it will become unsafe for the children to reach their school by crossing the busy road.</li> </ul>
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No such cultural benefits perceived by the families due to the road project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our village temple located near the roadside will be affected. Cultural program cannot be organized anymore in the temple due to noise of vehicles.</li> <li>• Coal dust will spoil the temple atmosphere.</li> <li>• One of the trees will be cut which we used to worship.</li> </ul>
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No such cultural benefits perceived by the families due to the road project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Movement of more vehicles will pollute the village atmosphere.</li> <li>• The transportation of coals will pollute the village atmosphere. More and more people will fall ill because of the pollution.</li> <li>• Cutting down of trees in the forest will also add to the pollution.</li> <li>• People will become very prone to many health issues due to environmental pollution.</li> </ul>





**Table 46: Likely Social Impacts of the Project on Displaced and Affected Families**

Key Impact Assessment Parameters	Perceived benefits or positive impacts of the project	Perceived adverse impacts of the project
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It will pollute the local water bodies viz. village ponds, river, stream and open wells, that are extensively used to meet water needs of the locals.</li> </ul>

### 8.3 Social Cost Benefit of the Project

The 4 lane dedicated coal corridor road project will bring-in several social cost benefits. Some of the key benefits could be new income or business opportunities, more employment to the people, better communication and transportation facilities, overall development of the area, etc. The negative impacts of the project would be pollution of the area, illness caused due to pollution, increase in crime, lesser agricultural production, etc.

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## Chapter - IX

# 9. Conclusion and Recommendations for Social Impact Management or Mitigation

## 9.1 Conclusion and Recommendations

While the proposed project i.e. the dedicated 4 lane coal corridor road from Bankibahal to Bhedabahal in the four Tahasils viz. Hemgir, Lephripada, Tangarapali and Sundargarh Sadar Tahasil of Sundargarh District will help to bring about overall development of the area and the people, the need of acquiring private and other lands is inevitable for the execution of such development projects.

In view of diaplacement of households and acquisition of land, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act was enacted by the Government in 2013 to address this primary concern of development-induced land acquisition, which leads to displacement, loss of livelihoods, etc. As per the requirements of the act, the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was carried out to anticipate, identify, and quantify the likely social impact of the project and suggest remedial intervention measures to address all the adverse effects of the project.

The SIA study covered a total of 70 displaced and 839 affected families, which amounts to 171 separate displaced families (i.e. 70 displaced families and 101 extended families), and 2119 separate affected families (839 affected families and 1276 extended families). The 171 separate displaced families enumerated in the survey comprised of major sons above 18 years of age, 18 (10.5 percent) and 271 (17.7 percent), Major Unmarried Daughters above 18 years of age, 11 (6.4 percent) and 181 (8.5 percent), Widows, 4 (2.3 percent) and 52 (2.4 percent), women with RoR holder/legal heir, 2 (1.1 percent) and 8 (0.3 percent) Divorcees/Destitutes respectively.

***Recommendation:***

*These families are staying in their villages for generations. Hence, their displacement can be psychologically a traumatic event. This requires lot of empathy while handling the process of shifting and relocation.*

As many as 3.0 percent (n=11) of the displaced family and 4.4 percent (n=181) of the affected family members were widows. Also 0.6 (n=2) and 0.1 percent (n=1) of the displaced and affected members were divorcee/destitute respectively. 10.2 percent of the displaced family members and 14.9 percent of the affected family members were aged / at the age of 60 years or above. The proportion of the aged people in the displaced and affected families was found to be higher than that of the Odisha State (9.3 percent) and the country (8.0 percent).

Recommendation:

*Effort may be made to link the widows and aged persons with various social security schemes like old age pension scheme, widow pension scheme, ration through PDS, etc.*

The SIA study revealed that more than one-third i.e. 37.4 percent (n=135) family members of the displaced families and 36.6 percent(1480) members of the affected family members were in the adult age group of 18 to 39 years. Only 8.1 percent (n=27) of the displaced and 7.1 percent (n=274) affected family members were illiterates. Only 4.5 percent (n=15) and 4.0 percent (n=157) displaced and affected family members were literates who could only put their signatures.

Recommendation:

*Illiteracy enhances the vulnerability of these persons by getting disqualified for employment in the organization. Therefore, in consultation with them, there is possibility of assisting them, more so the women, in terms of upgrading their existing skills, supporting them to enhance their productivity and income levels.*

*This is a potential group for skill building to enhance their employability in the near future. Preferences should be given to these young men and women in providing suitable employment opportunity. Besides, attempts can be made to explore the possibility of finding placement for them in any of the industries or ancillary units in the vicinity.*

*It is encouraging to find that in this part of the state, a number of girl children are receiving education on par with boys. Girls/women must be given equal opportunity in terms of training for up gradation of skills, employment and for economic rehabilitation.*

More than half i.e. 56.2 percent (203 out of 361 members) of the displaced members, and 50.3 percent (2056 out of 4090 members) affected family members were dependents and did not pursue any occupation for earning an income or livelihood for their family members. These dependents were mainly children and adolescents below 18 years of age, elderly persons and housewives. As many as 31.4 percent of the displaced families and 20.9 percent of the affected families were BPL card holders issued by the Government.

Agriculture was pursued by more than half i.e. 54.2 percent (38 out of the 70) of the displaced families and more than three-fourth i.e. 86.2 percent (724 out of the 839) affected during last year preceding the survey. Unlike agriculture wage earning, more number of the displaced families (20 families, 28.5%) and affected families (305 families, 36.3 percent) were engaged in non-farm wage like coal mining, road construction, house construction, security guards, etc.

Recommendation:

*Occupation-wise, there is heavy concentration of work force participation in cultivating agricultural lands and in wage earning from farm and non-farm sector. It has crucial implication in planning for economic rehabilitation of these families who depend on agriculture for wage-earning and livelihood. Due to displacement and land acquisition, there is going to be a major shift in the occupational pattern away from agriculture. This calls for meticulous planning in order to manage this shift, with proper and continuous escorting and hand-holding.*

Majority 41.4 percent (n=29) displaced family and 36.1 percent (n=303) of the affected families were Scheduled Tribes (STs). Tribal communities are yet another category of vulnerable population, requiring special attention from the project proponents for their rehabilitation.

As per the SIA survey conducted, under the aforesaid project, 70 families would lose their house, and hence would be displaced and 839 families would be affected. Among the 70 displaced families, around 44 families were living on encroached homestead and would likely to lose a total of 3.29 acres of homestead land, whereas 21 families were reported as building their respective houses on their agricultural land and would lose a total 4.27 acres of the same. Only 5 families were legal RoR holders of their homestead land and perceived that they will lose 0.27 acres of homestead land due to the said project. Unlike the displaced families, maximum 773 affected families predicted that they will lose 149.37 acres of agricultural lands, followed by 34 families losing 10.86 acres (homestead- 1.38 acres, Agriculture- 9.48 acres) land. Also 12 families losing 2.02 acres of homestead land and the remaining 19 families would likely to lose 1.19 acres of homestead land due to this project.

Recommendation:

*Although some displaced families were using encroached land for household and agricultural purpose, they can also be rehabilitated under the project to lessen the negative impact of the same on their social and economical status.*

As many as 28(40.0 percent) displaced families as well as 370 (44.1 percent) affected families reported that they would lose a total of 535 (151 fruit bearing and 384 non-fruit bearing) and 4551 (1015 fruit bearing and 3536 non-fruit bearing) trees respectively as a result of land acquisition.

Recommendation:

*A more judicious way to compensate for trees would be to take into consideration the possible loss of stream of income from such trees in their life span.*

*In many villages in the displaced and affected villages, locals have expressed time and again the negative impact the recent mining and industrial activities have had on the environment in general and on land productivity in particular. Even the land, trees and other productive resources that have not (yet) been acquired yield much less when compared to the past. The mining and industrial activities have certainly taken a toll on the quality as well as quantity of ground water, soil fertility, ecology, climate, and other natural elements necessary for production. This is a macro issue which must be addressed either individually or collectively by all the companies operating in the region as a part of their CSR initiative.*

The majority i.e. 97.1 percent (68 out of 70) of the displaced and 99.6 percent (836 out of 839) affected families chosen cash assistance (apart from the cash compensation they will receive for acquisition of land) whereas the remaining only 2.9 percent i.e. 2 displaced families and 0.4 percent i.e. 3 affected families opted for the project assistance to overcome the adverse effects of the land loss.

For their income restoration assistance the highest i.e. 50 (71.4 percent) of the displaced families and 742 (88.4 percent) affected families opted for employment opportunities in construction works, followed by 13 (18.6 percent) displaced families as against 19 (2.3 percent) affected families wanted lands in other



places for restoration of their incomes. As many as 7 (10.0 percent) of the displaced families and 74 (8.8 percent) affected families expected assistance/loan from the other ongoing development schemes. The remaining, only 4 (0.5 percent) of the affected families opted for vocational trainings.

*Attempts should be made to induce displaced and affected families' people to opt out for other rehabilitation and resettlement options, such as increase expectations and aspirations about employment opportunity, technical training and other options rather than monetary compensation. Efforts should be made to provide various levels of technical training depending on the need, qualification, ability and the willingness, so that people get more equipped to become employable.*

Based on the above findings, the following recommendations may be considered by the project proponent for social impact management or mitigation.

To conclude, the 70 displaced will lose their entire homestead land and houses due to the project, while 839 affected families will lose agricultural lands and only a very few families will also lose homestead lands. Some of the displaced families were non-title holders and had built their houses on encroached lands, so they should also be resettled by the project proponent in order to minimize the adverse effect of land acquisition on them. The study findings also reflect that the proposed project would not majorly affect the livelihood and the socio-economic condition of displaced and affected families. Land in these villages will be acquired for the construction of 4 lane road. In order to overcome the adverse effects of the land acquisition on the displaced and affected villagers and enhance their income earning skills and employability, it is necessary that the authorities should organize various vocational skill development training programs like ITI, Diploma, Computer, Driving, Tailoring, etc. for the villagers. Specifically for the women, and those men having low education, it is necessary to enhance their livelihood skills by providing them training on agriculture and allied activities. Apart from these, it is also required to generate awareness among them on education, health, sanitation, hygiene and tree plantation. If all the above measures are taken by the project authorities, there is a possibility that the income of the displaced and affected families will increase on a continuous basis.

Although the loss of income due to acquisition of agriculture land is minimal, the project proponent may take following initiatives to provide alternative income earning opportunities to the affected families.

- Vocational or skill training of the affected family members who have educational qualification of more than 8th standard.
- Engage the vocationally trained affected family members in the project or other ancillary units for earning income. More focus may be given to engage the BPL families.
- Provide training and market linkage support to the women affected family members through Self Help Groups (SHGs) functioning in the affected area.
- Provide revolving fund support to the women SHGs or link them with the formal financial institutions for availing loan to start individual or group income generating activities.
- Facilitate or provide agriculture extension services for adoption of improved agriculture practices, which would increase the productivity and income from agriculture. It will help agriculture carried out by the affected families more remunerative.
- Attempts should be made by the project proponent to reconstruct and purvey the community infrastructures that will likely to be affected by the said project.
- Saplings or seedlings for fruit or non-fruit bearing trees may be provided to the affected families for plantation to compensate the loss of trees owned by the families. Community plantation drive may be initiated in the affected villages.
- Since a good percentage of families collect forest produces, training on processing and value addition of products may be provided to sell and earn income. Market linkage support for selling forest produces may be provided.
- Effort may be made to link the widows and aged persons with various social security schemes like old age pension scheme, widow pension scheme, ration through PDS, etc.
- Awareness generation program may be conducted in the displaced and affected villages to improve maternal and child health & nutrition status, on construction of toilets and stopping open defecation and on appropriate hand washing & hygiene practices.
- Efforts must be taken not only to create adequate water sources, but also for the maintenance and upkeep of the water sources created in the project villages.
- Temporary shades with all the basic amenities like drinking water, toilet, may also be provided to the displaced families.
- Attempts must be made to provide better facilities for education and health care. Health care delivery through the ICDS schemes, which has gained acceptance by the community, should be strengthened. Along with it, better diagnostic and treatment facilities must be provided.

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## Chapter - X

# 10. Proceedings of Public Hearing on Draft SIA Report

(English translated version of Proceedings, Verbatim Record)

### 10. Public Hearing of Gram Panchayats'

Public Hearings on the Draft SIA report of Four-Lane Dedicated Coal Corridor project from Bankibahal to Bhedabahal were conducted in 10 Panchayats namely; Bhedabahal, Lankahuada, Kiripsira, Nialipali, Badabhanga, Sargipali, Jhurimal, Raidihi, Laikera and Duduka of 4 Tahils viz. Hemgir, Lephripada, Tangarapali and SundargarhSadar in Sundargarh district from 23.04.2018 to 03.05.2018. The public hearing meetings were chaired by the respective Sarapanch's of the area and attended by panel members Mr.ChintamaniPatra, Land Acquisition Officer, Mr.RajkumarNayak, Revenue Inspector, Mr. Lenin Patel, Amin of the same department, Mr.Basant Ku. Dehuri, A.E, Mr.Biswanth Nayak, J.E, Mr.Srimant Ku. Maharana, J.E of R&B Departments, Local Revenue Inspectors of all the concerned Panchayats, Mr.Sarat Chandra Parida on behalf of Movement for Urbanization team and by the local village residents. All the public hearing meetings were presided by the Sarapanchs of the respective Panchayat.

All the meetings were addressed by the Local Sarapanch of the respective Panchayats, then Mr.ChintamaniPatra, Land Acquisition Officer, discussed the said project with the village residents, followed by Mr. Sarat Chandra Parida, Coordinator of Movement for Urbanisation read out the summary of SIA report before the villagers. After that the project affected village residents kept their valuable demands and suggestions before the panel. To ease out the insecurities and doubts of the village residents, the Land Acquisition Officer and Officer of the R&B Department, assured the affected village residents with their well-thought suggestions. The details of all the public hearing meetings were explained under and the scanned copy of the proceedings, signatures and thumb impressions of all the public hearing participants were also attached in the next pages.

#### Key Outcomes of Public Hearing:

The Public hearings on Draft SIA Reports were not only proved to be a leg up for the concerned authorities to inform the likely impacts of the District Administration and MCL proposed four lane dedicated coal corridor road projects, but also it facilitated them to comprehend various demands, objections and complains made by the project affected village residents regarding the land acquisitions. The main demands and objections highlighted by the affected village residents in all the public hearings were mentioned under.

1. During all the public hearing meetings, the affected village residents demanded to know in detail the amount of land that would be acquired from all the villages for the proposed four lane road project.
2. They kept their demand before the panel for the land acquisition schedule.

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3. They demanded to know the amount of monetary compensation they would receive for their per acre land acquisition.
  4. They also expressed their disappointment over the decision of the land acquisition authorities for not acquiring their remaining small surplus plot which can't be used for agricultural purposes after land acquisition, and hence they demanded that their entire plot should be acquired by the concerned authorities instead of leaving a small portion of area only.
  5. They also questioned the panel about the valuation of the village land where land had neither been sold nor purchased since last three years.
  6. The affected village residents also demanded to know about the compensation and entitlements that they will receive for acquisition of the encroached land that they use for agricultural purpose.
  7. During the meeting, some villagers complained that although they have cements pillars constructed on their lands, yet their names were not listed in the land-acquisition schedule prepared by the government.
  8. Affected villagers demanded that, though their lands would be acquired for the MCL coal-corridor project, they should be compensated as per the land acquisition law of MCL and employment should be guaranteed in the MCL to any members of each project affected families.
  9. Most of the villagers complained that the project will hamper and damage the rain-fed irrigation system in the project area so they demanded proper drainage facilities in their respective villages and also sought assurances from the land acquisition authorities to take necessary steps to harmonize village agriculture.
  10. They also demanded for bridges and underpasses to cross the four lane road to avoid any mishap.
  11. They also expressed their concerns for environmental pollution and agriculture degradation in the road side lands due to the coal transportation in the project proposed area.
  12. During the meeting in the BadabangaPanchayat, the Panchayat residents demanded for a over-bridge construction in Zinqnagar.
  13. They also kept their demand to widen up the road and to construct foot walk way on both sides of the road.
  14. They demanded plantation on the both sides of the road to prevent pollution due to the proposed project.
  15. Project affected village residents complained that due to the project the local water bodies will be affected and polluted and hence they sought proper drinking water arrangements, renovation of the affected water bodies by the project proponents.
  16. They also demanded for water spray by Panchayat to curb down the effects of air pollution in the area due to the project.
  17. They demanded that the youths of the each project displaced family members should be provided employment in MCL and the families should be given rightful monetary compensation for their land loss due to the project.
  18. In some villages, the affected family members strongly demanded four times monetary value against their land loss.
  19. In many public hearing meetings, people questioned the panel members to tell about the compensation amount that would be provided for the partially affected houses.

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20. They also lobbied monetary assistant and other amenities for the families who built their houses on govt. land and would be affected by the project.
  21. In all the public hearing meetings, It was the very common demand to rebuild the affected community institutions like, school building, school boundary wall, community water bodies, health centre boundary wall, visitor rest houses, temple, demul and market complexes etc.
  22. They also strongly demanded before the project proponents to pay special attention to solve-out basic village infrastructure problems like education, drinking water, health facilities, road and communication facilities etc.
  23. During the said meeting in some Panchayats, also a few people kept their demand before the panel to acquire same amount of land from the both sides of the proposed road.
  24. They kept their demand before the panel to install streetlights on the road side and to construct traffic turnings.
  25. They also expressed their worries for their ancestral and family member's graveyards and tombs that would be affected by the project and sought monetary assistance from the project proponent to immerse the remaining of their dead relatives in the Gangas.

After listening all the demands and concerns made by the affected village residents, the land acquisition officer and R&B department authorities made the following suggestions and assurances to the affected village residents.

1. The land acquisition officer asked to readout the detailed land acquisition amount both plot wise and village wise before the village residents and also distributed the land-acquisition schedule in the affected villages for their acknowledgement.
2. To console the affected family members, the Land Acquisition Officer informed that the project affected families will be compensated as per the New Land Acquisition Act. To inform them about the New Land Acquisition Act, it was said in the meeting that they will be compensation will be calculated considering the average of the three years highest benchmark value for their lands in their area, and the valuation of the land will be done considering the provision of distance of the land from the urban area and also 12 percent interest will be added into that. Apart from that, they will also be compensated for their trees and other infrastructures like, wells, bore wells, ponds etc. If benchmark value is not available for any village then, neighbour villages benchmark value will be considered while calculating the compensation value for such villages.
3. To answer the people's concern for non-acquiring their small surplus plot out of their total plot, the land acquisition officer suggested that if they will inform about the issue in written then maximum 4 decimal of left out land can be acquired considering the situation.
4. The panel informed that if encroached land will be acquired then the affected families will be compensated as per the Land Acquisition Law, Govt. of Odisha.
5. Answering to the non-listing of some people's name in the land acquisition schedule, the Land Acquisition officer suggested the people, that if any family have cement pillars on their land and his/her names are not listed on the land-acquisition schedule they should let us know in written and we will look into the matter.

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6. It was the demand of the people that, though the project was carried out for MCL, the affected families should be compensated as per the MCL's Land Acquisition Law and a family member from each affected family should be given employment in MCL. In response to which, the authorities of R&B department informed people that though it is the property of Govt. of Odisha, that why compensation will only be provided as per the New Land Acquisition of Govt. of Odisha.
  7. To address the affected village members concern for rainfed irrigation and drainage problem, the authorities of R&B department assured the village residents that four culverts will be constructed within each 1km. of distance to meet this issue.
  8. The R&B department's authorities also informed the affected village members about the provisions for under-passes.
  9. To answer the compensation provision question for partially affected houses and other constructions, the R&B department authorities informed that if any house or construction will be affected more than 50 percent by the project , then they will be 100 percent compensated.
  10. Answering the question regarding the households who live on govt. land, the R&B authorities suggested that if anyone is living on govt. land then they should write a letter to the district administration notifying the same issue.
  11. During the meeting, the affected family members were informed by the land acquisition officer that although there is no such provision for compensation for the graveyards, or immersion of remaining's of their dead relatives as per the New Law, but still every step will be taken to provide them Rs.8,000 to 10,000 monetary assistance for the same.
  12. During the public hearing meeting people were assured that the district administration will take every necessary step for the infrastructural development in the project affected area. As per the provision of govt. school, road, medical, religious centres will be constructed in the project affected villages.

At the end of the meetings, affected village residents were assured by the panel members that preventive and corrective measures will be taken by the project proponent and district administration to address the issues mentioned by them in the meeting. After which the respective Sarpancha's of the Panchayat terminated the meeting after expressing their vote of thanks to the village residents and panel members for making the public hearing successful by contributing their valuable time and suggestions.

10.1 Public Hearing at Lankahuda Gram Panchayat

ଧାମା ବସ୍ତ  
 ତା ୨୩/୦୪/୨୦୧୮ ସ୍ୱମତ୍ୱ-୩.୧୦୩:  
 ସ୍ଥାନ- ଭଗବତୀ ଗ୍ରାମ ମଣ୍ଡଳ.

ସାମାଜିକ ସେବା ସୁଧାଘୋଷ (SIA) ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ  
 ସମ୍ପର୍କୀତ ଜମିସମ୍ପାଦୀଙ୍କୁ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ଭାବରେ ଜାଣିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ  
 ଗ୍ରାମୀଣ ସମାଜକୁ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେଇ ଏକାଧାରରେ ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ମୂଲ୍ୟରେ ସୁବିଧା  
 କମ୍ପେଟେ ଦମିଅପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ସମ୍ପର୍କୀତ ଧରଣ ସାଧାରଣ କେବଳ ଭଗବତୀ  
 ଓ ଗ୍ରାହଣୀଗାରି ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀଙ୍କ ଗହଣରେ ଧରଣ ୨୩-୦୪-୨୦୧୮  
 ସ୍ୱମତ୍ୱ ୩.୧୦୩: ରେ ବସିଥିଲା । ଏହି କେବଳେ ଶ୍ରୀ ସୁକୁମାରମଣ୍ଡଳ  
 ସହକାରୀ ସମ୍ପର୍କୀତରେ କେବଳ ଆଗରୁ କଥାମତ୍ତା " ୩୩୬ ୦୦  
 କିମ୍ପୁରୁ ଅଧିକାରୀ ମାନେ ଧରଣ କେବଳେ ଦେଖିବୁ ସୁବଳ । ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ହିସାବ  
 ମୁକ୍ତାବଳୀର କେବଳ ଆଗରୁ କଥାମତ୍ତା ବିକାଶ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଦେଖିବୁ ସୁବଳ ।

ମୁକ୍ତାବଳୀ ସମ୍ପର୍କୀତ ସୁଧାଘୋଷ

1. Dillip Ku Jena ଏ ସଂକଳିତ ବିକାଶ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩  
 ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩ରୁ ଅଧିକରୁ ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩  
 ୩.୧୦୩ ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩ରୁ ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩  
 ସାମାଜିକ ସେବା ସୁଧାଘୋଷ ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩  
 କିମ୍ପୁରୁ ସୁବଳ ଦେଖିବୁ ସୁବଳ ।

ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩  
 ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩

Question -  
 କେବଳ ବିକାଶ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩  
 କେବଳ ବିକାଶ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩ ।  
 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କେବଳ ବିକାଶ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩  
 R.I. -> Rajkumar Naik  
 କେବଳ ବିକାଶ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩  
 Last 3 years valuation of  
 କେବଳ ବିକାଶ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩  
 Mark value of ବିକାଶ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩  
 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩ ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩  
 distance of କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩  
 ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩ ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩ । କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩  
 12% ଧରଣ ୩.୧୦୩ ।



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Land Acquisition Officer  
Collectorate, Sundargarh

True copy  
Sarpanch  
Lankahuda G.P.



ଆସିବାକୁ ନାହିଁ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସହଜ ହେବାର ନୀତି ନିଶ୍ଚୟ  
କରିବାକୁ ନୀତି ନୀତିରେ କେମିତି ହେବ ।

ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସମାନ ଭାବେ ।

3. ଦୁଇପକ୍ଷୀୟ ନୀତି ନୀତିରେ, କିମ୍ବା କେମିତି ନିଶ୍ଚୟ  
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କରି ସମାଧାନ କରାଯିବ ।

୧୫୫

୨- ୧୯୯୨ କାନ୍ଥ ସାପକ କରୁଥିଲେ ତଥା, LNT ୧୨୩।  
 ତଥା ୧୯୯୨ ବୋଲି ତଥାକୁ ବିଭାଜି କରି ୧୨୩ ତା ୧୨୩  
 ଯେଉଁ ପାଠି ଯାହା ବିଭାଜନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ତାହା  
 ଯଦ୍ୱାରା ୧୦୦-୧୨୦ ୧୦୦ ତଥା ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଯାହା  
 ଯେଉଁଠି, ୧୦୦ ତା ୧୨୩ ତଥା ବିଭା ସମାଧାନ  
 କରିବାକୁ ଏକା କରିବାକୁ ଯାହା ୧୯୯୯ ଏକ  
 ଯେଉଁଠି ବିଭା ସମାଧାନ କରାଯାଇ ଯାହା ଯାହା ତାହା ତାହା ।

10. ଯେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମସ୍ତ କୁମାର ସାପକ କରୁଥିଲେ  
 ତଥା, LNT ୧୨୩। ଯାହାକୁ ଯଦି ବିଭାଜି  
 କରାଯାଏ ତାହା ବିଭାଜି କରାଯାଏ ୧୨୩ ଯାହା  
 ଯଦ୍ୱାରା ତାହାକୁ ଯାହାକୁ ବିଭାଜି କରାଯାଏ  
 ଯାହାକୁ କରାଯାଏ ୧୨୩। Sundarce Kund  
 ତାହାକୁ କରାଯାଏ । ଯଦ୍ୱାରା ତାହାକୁ  
 ଯାହାକୁ ବିଭାଜି କରାଯାଏ ।

କେଉଁଠି ସମାଧାନ କରାଯାଏ ତାହାକୁ ବିଭାଜି କରାଯାଏ  
 ଯେଉଁଠି ବିଭା ବିଭାଜି କରାଯାଏ ।

Sarapanch  
Bhedabahal P  
Sundargarh

Binod Ch. Patra  
Chandan Pro Naik  
Amit K. Naik  
Nigam Naik  
Janki Naik  
Mohan chandra Naik  
...

Janki Naik  
Pankaj Patra 24.4.18  
Tejash Kumar Naik  
Anil Kumar Naik  
Lalit Kumar Naik  
Tejsh Patra  
Pradyuman Patra





14 Subodh Kumar

15 Subodh Kumar

16 - Niharjan Choudhury

17 - Ganesh Buni Poudyal

18 Madhukar Ganika

19 Saroil Singh

20 Khuleswar Bouda

21 Subodh Kumar

22 Subodh Kumar

23 Subodh Kumar

24 Subodh Kumar

25 Tularam Nain

26 Subodh Kumar

27 Subodh Kumar

28 Subodh Kumar

29 Subodh Kumar

30 Subodh Kumar

31 Subodh Kumar

32 Subodh Kumar

33 Subodh Kumar

34 Subodh Kumar

33 Poutasi Hote

34) Rabi Astora Naik  
Semenaher Naik

35 Debendra chandray

36. ବିଜୟ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପାଣି

37 ଅନୁରାଗ ଦାଶ

38 ବ୍ରଜେଶ୍ଵର ନାୟକ

39. Tularam Naik.

40. Veetab Patel

41 Rungy Pat

42. Sreedam Patil.

43. ବିନୟ ପାଣି

44. Purusottam Naik

45. Rasanta Kumar Dehury. A.A. (P.S.) Eng.

46. Saral chandra panida

47. Jini Sallava Nath

49- Ashok Tandon (AMIN) Tangarpali Tahasil

50- Tarani Sen Patel (Jr. clerk) Tahasil office, Tangarpali

51- Nandji Ram Naik. Kishipada

52 Sanjay Kumar Patel (Surdh)

53- Kallabika Choudhary PEO Kirokpa AP

54- Lakshman Naik (Surdh)

55. Sumanta Patel. (P.S.)

- ଶ୍ରୀ ଶାହ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପରିବାର ସାମାଜିକ ସୁରାଫ ଆବେଦନ  
 ଦୁଇଟି ହସ୍ତ ଶାହର ଆଲୋଚନା କରିଥିଲେ ।  
 ଚଳିତର ମିଳନାମୀ ମାତ୍ର ଦିନ ଦିନର ମତ ଦେଇ କରିଥିଲେ ।
୧. ପୁଅଟିଏ ଶ୍ରୀ ନିରାକାର ନାଥଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରୀ କରମରେ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ  
 ଭାବେ ଚୋର ଦୁଇଟି ମଧୁରୁଥିଲେ । ଯା ଦୁଇଟି ଚୋର  
 ଓ ଧୂଳିକାଳ ସହୀ ମହତର ବିକିରଣ ଚୋର କଥା  
 ଆଲୋଚନା କରିଥିଲେ ।
- ୨ ଭାବେ ଦିଶିବୁ ପୁଅ ଥିବା ହାସ୍ୟ ଦୁଇଟି ମାତ୍ର ହେବୁ  
 ଯାହା ଧନ ଆର୍ଜନ ଯାହା ନିଜ ମାତ୍ର ଜଳସେଚନେରୁ ମଧ୍ୟମ  
 ଭାବେ ପୁଅ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କହାମତ ସହୀ କରିଥିଲେ  
 ଧାମର ମଧ୍ୟମ ଧନ ଧନ ବିକାଶର ମଧୁରୀ କହାମତ  
 ହେବୁ ପ୍ରାମାଣ୍ୟରୁ ଅନିରୋଧ୍ୟ ଥିବୁ । ଆବେଦନକାରୀ  
 ଅନିରୋଧୀ ପୁଅଟିଏ ନାମର ନାହିଁ ମଧ୍ୟମ କହାମତ ।
- ୩ ଭାବେ ଦିଶିବୁ ପୁଅ ଥିବା - ଆବେଦନକାରୀ କେବଳ  
 ହାସ୍ୟକ ଚଳିବ ଧନ କୁ ବି ନାହାଣି କ୍ୟାରିବ ମଧ୍ୟମ  
 ଧନ ମଧ୍ୟମ ଚଳିବ । କେ ପୁଅଟିଏ ନାମର ହୋଇବୁ  
 ଯଦିଏ ମଧ୍ୟମ କହାମତ କରିଥିଲେ ।

କେବଳିକର ନାଥଙ୍କ ମଧୁରୁଥିଲେ କରିଥିବୁ । ଯୁ ମଧ୍ୟମରୁ  
 ମଧ୍ୟମ ହାସ୍ୟ କୋରୁ କେବଳେ ଯୋଗାଟ କାହିଁ କରୁଥିବୁ  
 ନାହିଁ ଭାବେ ଦିଶିବୁ ପୁଅ ଥିବା ଆମରୁ ଦିଶିବୁ  
 ଚୋର କଥା କହିବୁ ଅବଗତରୁ ମଧ୍ୟ କିଲୋକି ନାଥଙ୍କ ୧-  
 (LAD) ମଧ୍ୟମରୁ ନାମର ମତ ହେବୁ ଦିଶିବୁ କେବଳ ମାତ୍ର ଶ୍ରୀ ଚୋର  
 ବିକାଶକି କେବଳେ ଧନ ଧନ ଥିବା ବା ଦୁଇଟି 12%  
 ମଧ୍ୟ କେବଳ ଦିଶାକିବ ଧନ Urban Areas କିଲୋକି  
 କି distance ଅନୁମୋଦନ ଚୋର ଧାରଣ କରିବାକ  
 ତାହା ଦୁଇଟିକା ବିକାଶକ ।

ମଧ୍ୟମରୁ ମଧ୍ୟମ ମଧ୍ୟମ ଧନ କେବଳେ ମଧୁରୁଥିଲେ  
 କୋରୁ ମଧ୍ୟମ କେବଳେ ଧନ କି ଦିଶିବୁ କୋରୁ ବାଦ  
 ଧାରଣ କିଲୋକି ମଧ୍ୟମ କିଲୋକି ବା କେବଳ ମଧୁରୁଥିଲେ  
 କିଲୋକି କରିଥିଲେ ଆବେଦନ କିଲୋକି ଧାରଣ କିଲୋକି ଆବେଦନ  
 ମଧ୍ୟମ ମଧ୍ୟମ କରିବାକ କେବଳ କରିବୁ ।

କିଲୋକି ମଧ୍ୟମ ମଧ୍ୟମ କିଲୋକି ମଧ୍ୟମ କରିଥିଲେ MCL  
 କିଲୋକି MCL କରିଥିବୁ କେବଳ କରିବାକ  
 ମଧ୍ୟମ କିଲୋକି କରିବାକ କରିବାକ କରିବାକ କରିବାକ

କିମ୍ପୋସ ଟାକ୍ସ ଅନୁସୂଚୀର ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ MCL  
 ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଇଛି ।  
 ଏ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଆଜି ମଧ୍ୟ କିମ୍ପୋସ ଟାକ୍ସ ଅନୁସୂଚୀଙ୍କୁ  
 MCL କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କରିବାକୁ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରାଯାଇଛି ।  
 ଏହା ଯୋଗୁଁ କିମ୍ପୋସ ଟାକ୍ସ ଅନୁସୂଚୀଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁମତି  
 ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ।

ଶ୍ରୀ କିମ୍ପୋସ ଟାକ୍ସ ଅନୁସୂଚୀଙ୍କୁ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ  
 କରାଯାଇଛି । ଏହା ଯୋଗୁଁ କିମ୍ପୋସ ଟାକ୍ସ ଅନୁସୂଚୀଙ୍କୁ  
 ଅନୁମତି ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ଏହା ଯୋଗୁଁ କିମ୍ପୋସ ଟାକ୍ସ  
 ଅନୁସୂଚୀଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁମତି ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ଏହା ଯୋଗୁଁ କିମ୍ପୋସ  
 ଟାକ୍ସ ଅନୁସୂଚୀଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁମତି ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ।

କିମ୍ପୋସ ଟାକ୍ସ ଅନୁସୂଚୀଙ୍କୁ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ  
 କରାଯାଇଛି । ଏହା ଯୋଗୁଁ କିମ୍ପୋସ ଟାକ୍ସ ଅନୁସୂଚୀଙ୍କୁ  
 ଅନୁମତି ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ଏହା ଯୋଗୁଁ କିମ୍ପୋସ ଟାକ୍ସ  
 ଅନୁସୂଚୀଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁମତି ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ।

କିମ୍ପୋସ ଟାକ୍ସ ଅନୁସୂଚୀଙ୍କୁ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ  
 କରାଯାଇଛି । ଏହା ଯୋଗୁଁ କିମ୍ପୋସ ଟାକ୍ସ ଅନୁସୂଚୀଙ୍କୁ  
 ଅନୁମତି ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ଏହା ଯୋଗୁଁ କିମ୍ପୋସ ଟାକ୍ସ  
 ଅନୁସୂଚୀଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁମତି ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ।

  
**Subasini Bhoi**  
 Sarpanch Kiripsira G.P.  
 Tangarpali, Sundargarh

True Copy  
**Subasini Bhoi**  
 Sarpanch Kiripsira G.P.  
 Tangarpali, Sundargarh



୧୦୬ ସି.ଏମ. ନା. କୁ

୧୧ ସି.ଏମ. ନା. କୁ

୧୨ ସି.ଏମ. ନା. କୁ

୧୩ - ବି.ଏ. ନା. କୁ

୧୪ - ବି.ଏ. ନା. କୁ

୧୫ - ବି.ଏ. ନା. କୁ

୧୬ - ବି.ଏ. ନା. କୁ

୧୭ - ବି.ଏ. ନା. କୁ

୧୮ - Balaram Pradhan

୧୯ - Ananda K. Nayak

୨୦ Ashok Nayak (Sunder)

୨୧ - ବି.ଏ. ନା. କୁ

୨୨ - ବି.ଏ. ନା. କୁ

୨୩ - ବି.ଏ. ନା. କୁ

୨୪ - ବି.ଏ. ନା. କୁ

୨୫ - Spectol

୨୬ - Spectol

୨୭ - Romanche Nayak

୨୮ - Mohan Kumar Nayak

୨୯ - ବି.ଏ. ନା. କୁ

୩୦ - ବି.ଏ. ନା. କୁ

୩୧ - Gemanmani Nayak

P.T.O

- mg Pabitra ku Badi
- mm Sushanta Naik
- mr Lalindra Mahanandia
- ms ~~21/07/2019~~
- mt Kapileswar Naik
- mb Jovan Kumar Naik
- mr Jagabandhu Patil
- mn Tulasam Naik
- 80 Anshuik
- 81 Ratan Kerkette
- 82 6E/5E/2500
- 8m Babul Naik
- 8x Manohar Naik
- 82 Basanta Kumar Debnath. AE. (PSE)
- 83 - Susant Chandrapanida (MAU)
- 83 - Ujanika Singh (U.M)
- 85 - Dilip Ku. Bisen
- 8N - Harekrushna Patel.
- 80 Laxman Kumar Naik
- 8R Kailash Kona Choudhary









କାହିଁକି ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଲେଖା ଓ ପଢ଼ା ପାଇଁ ସୁକାନ୍ତା କଲିକତା ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ନିଗାମରୁ କ୍ରୟାବଳ

ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ନଂ. ୦୪ - ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ଉଚ୍ଚ ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ନିଉ ଷ୍ଟିଡି ଗ୍ରାଣ୍ଟାଉଟ୍ ଥିବା ଜମିପାଟଣା ଉପରେ କଲିକତା ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ନିଗାମରୁ କ୍ରୟାବଳ କରାଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।

ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ନଂ. ୦୫ - ଦୁର୍ଗାପୁର ଗ୍ରାମର ଶ୍ରୀ ସୁଜିତକୁମାରୀ ଗର୍ଲ୍ସ ସ୍କୁଲର କଲେଜ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଗ୍ରାଣ୍ଟାଉଟ୍ କଲିକତା ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ନିଗାମରୁ କ୍ରୟାବଳ କରାଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।  
୫. ୧୦ ଡିଗ୍ରୀର ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଗ୍ରାଣ୍ଟାଉଟ୍ ଅନୁମୋଦିତ କରାଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।

ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ନଂ. ୦୬ - ଦୁର୍ଗାପୁର ଗ୍ରାମର ଶ୍ରୀ ସୁଜିତକୁମାରୀ ଗର୍ଲ୍ସ ସ୍କୁଲର କଲେଜ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଗ୍ରାଣ୍ଟାଉଟ୍ କଲିକତା ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ନିଗାମରୁ କ୍ରୟାବଳ କରାଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।  
କାହିଁକି ଓ କାହିଁକି ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଉପରେ ଲେଖା ଓ ପଢ଼ା ପାଇଁ ସୁକାନ୍ତା କଲିକତା ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ନିଗାମରୁ କ୍ରୟାବଳ କରାଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।

ସୁଜିତକୁମାରୀ - ଦୁର୍ଗାପୁର ଗ୍ରାମର ଶ୍ରୀ ସୁଜିତକୁମାରୀ ଗର୍ଲ୍ସ ସ୍କୁଲର କଲେଜ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଗ୍ରାଣ୍ଟାଉଟ୍ କଲିକତା ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ନିଗାମରୁ କ୍ରୟାବଳ କରାଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।  
କଲେଜ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଗ୍ରାଣ୍ଟାଉଟ୍ କଲିକତା ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ନିଗାମରୁ କ୍ରୟାବଳ କରାଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।  
କଲେଜ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଗ୍ରାଣ୍ଟାଉଟ୍ କଲିକତା ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ନିଗାମରୁ କ୍ରୟାବଳ କରାଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।

ସୁଜିତକୁମାରୀ - ଦୁର୍ଗାପୁର ଗ୍ରାମର ଶ୍ରୀ ସୁଜିତକୁମାରୀ ଗର୍ଲ୍ସ ସ୍କୁଲର କଲେଜ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଗ୍ରାଣ୍ଟାଉଟ୍ କଲିକତା ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ନିଗାମରୁ କ୍ରୟାବଳ କରାଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।  
କଲେଜ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଗ୍ରାଣ୍ଟାଉଟ୍ କଲିକତା ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ନିଗାମରୁ କ୍ରୟାବଳ କରାଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।  
କଲେଜ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଗ୍ରାଣ୍ଟାଉଟ୍ କଲିକତା ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ନିଗାମରୁ କ୍ରୟାବଳ କରାଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।

ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ନଂ. ୦୭ - ବଡ଼ବଜାର ଗ୍ରାମର ଶ୍ରୀ ସୁଜିତକୁମାରୀ ଗର୍ଲ୍ସ ସ୍କୁଲର କଲେଜ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଗ୍ରାଣ୍ଟାଉଟ୍ କଲିକତା ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ନିଗାମରୁ କ୍ରୟାବଳ କରାଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।  
କଲେଜ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଗ୍ରାଣ୍ଟାଉଟ୍ କଲିକତା ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ନିଗାମରୁ କ୍ରୟାବଳ କରାଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।  
କଲେଜ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଗ୍ରାଣ୍ଟାଉଟ୍ କଲିକତା ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ନିଗାମରୁ କ୍ରୟାବଳ କରାଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।

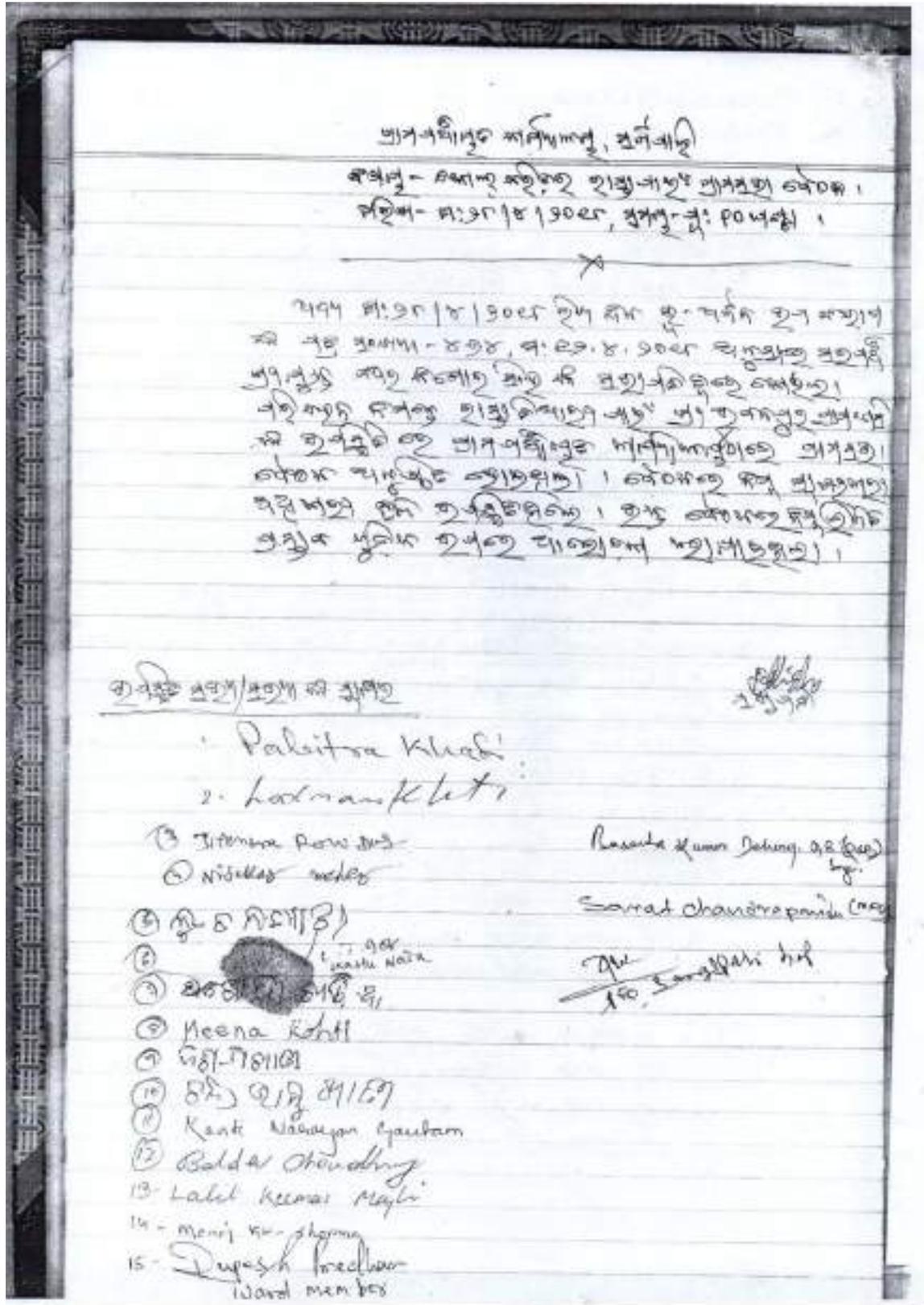
କଲେଜ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଗ୍ରାଣ୍ଟାଉଟ୍ କଲିକତା ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ନିଗାମରୁ କ୍ରୟାବଳ କରାଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।

Somita Neuk  
SARPANCH  
BADBANGA G.P.

Land Acquisition Officer  
Collectorate, Sundargarh

Somita Neuk  
SARPANCH  
BADBANGA G.P.

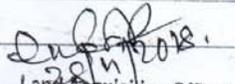
## 10.6 Public Hearing at Sargipali Gram Panchayat





ନି - ସୁଦର୍ଶନ ପ୍ରଧାନ - ପ୍ରମୁଖ  
ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ଏହି ପତ୍ର ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ଯାହା  
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ, ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ  
କିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ  
କିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ  
କିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ପର୍କ  
କିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ

  
Land Acquisition Officer  
Collectorate, Sundargarh

  
Sarpanch  
Sargipali G.P.

True copy  
  
Sarpanch  
Sargipali G.P.

### 10.7 Public Hearing at Jhurimal Gram Panchayat

ଜନ ସାମ୍ବେଦନା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ଜନଗଣାଣ (ସୋଲ୍ ଷ୍ଟୁଡିଓ)  
 ନାମ୍ବର କାଠ. ୦୪.୨୦୧୮.  
 ସ୍ଥାନ - ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ (ହାଜିର ଚେରାକୋଳ) ହୁରିମାଳ.  
 ସମୟ: ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୦ ଘଣ୍ଟା :-

ଫାଇଲ ନା. କାଠ. ୦୪.୨୦୧୮ ରିମ୍ପ ସୂଚୀ ୧୦ ଘଣ୍ଟା ସମୟରେ  
 ହୁରିମାଳ ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ (ହାଜିର ଚେରାକୋଳ) ଠାକୁରାଣୀ ବିଭାଗରେ  
 ସମାଜିକ ସହାୟତା ବିଭାଗର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ସୁଧାକର (DIA) ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ  
 ଯାହା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଗଣନା କରି ଯାହା କୋଲ୍ କରାଯିବ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ  
 ସୂଚନା କରାଯାଇ ଜନ ସାମ୍ବେଦନା ବିଷୟରେ ଜନଗଣ ସହାୟତା ବିଭାଗରେ  
 ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁଧାକରଙ୍କୁ ସମ୍ବୋଧନା କରାଯାଇ ୪୭୪/ନା. ୧୭.୪.୧୮  
 ଅନୁସାରେ ଉକ୍ତ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁଧାକରଙ୍କୁ ସମ୍ବୋଧନା କରାଯାଇ  
 ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁଧାକରଙ୍କୁ ସମ୍ବୋଧନା କରାଯାଇ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁଧାକରଙ୍କୁ  
 ଜନଗଣାଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟରେ କରାଯାଇପାରେ ।

ଉପସ୍ଥିତ କର୍ମଚାରୀ, ସହାୟକ, ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ :-

୧. ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁଧାକର କୁମାରୀ - ସହାୟକ, ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ
୨. ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କୁମାରୀ - କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବିଭାଗୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ, ହୁରିମାଳ. ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ
୩. Kamalakar Naik
୪. ସୁଧାକର ନାୟକ
୫. ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ପାଣିଗ୍ରାହୀ
୬. ସମ୍ବଳାଶ ମାତୃ
୭. ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ମାତୃ
୮. ସୁଧାକର ନାୟକ
୯. Samaradas
୧୦. Nalin Patel
୧୧. Hariprasad Patel
- ୧୨ - ଅଧିକାରୀ ବିଭାଗୀ
୧୩. କୁମାରୀ ସୁଧାକର
୧୪. ସମ୍ବଳାଶ ମାତୃ
୧୫. ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ପାଣିଗ୍ରାହୀ
୧୬. Suresh Chandra Patel
୧୭. Kishor Chandra Patel
୧୮. କୁମାରୀ ସୁଧାକର
୧୯. ଅଧିକାରୀ ବିଭାଗୀ

16/11/2020  
17/11/2020

18/11/2020

19/11/2020

20/11/2020  
Biramchi Patel

21/11/2020  
Rama Ram Patel

22/11/2020  
Jagabandhu Naik

24/11/2020

25/11/2020  
Kamesh Chandra Patil

26/11/2020

27/11/2020  
LTJ or K... ..

28/11/2020

29/11/2020 - Jogindrapatel Aundabadi

30/11/2020 - Kishor Chandra Patel. Aundabadi.

31/11/2020 - Chaitanya Rout "

32/11/2020 - Gobardhan Patil "

33/11/2020 - ... .. "

34/11/2020 - Suresh Ch. Patil "

35/11/2020 - Sachinanda Math "

36/11/2020 - ... .. "

37/11/2020 - ... .. "

38/11/2020 - Gopji math Patel. "

39/11/2020 - Bhaktaram Rana "

40/11/2020 - Santosh Kumar Patel "

41/11/2020

42/11/2020

43/11/2020 - Rohola math patel.

44/11/2020 - Sanatan Patel

45/11/2020 - Bipin Kumar Kishan

46/11/2020 - LTJ or Sulabha Naik

47 - Dushanath Mafli

48 - 030622.51139

49 - 09110112 011111

50 - 00000000

51 - Bharat chandra patel.

52 Nishamani kishan.

53 Itam Prasad Kishan.

54 - Bai Shobha Kishan

55 Drip kishan

56 Samyari patel

57 D. B. S. Lechan Patil

58 - Nana Hans Madari

59 000000000000

60 0000000000

61. Jamuna Kishan

62 Pradyumn Kishan

63 000000000000

64 000000000000

65. Gokulnanda patel

66 - Ashok K. Patil

67 Surendra Seth

68 - Pankaj Rout

69. 0000000000

70. Madhava Mafli

71 - Hemanta Rama

72 [redacted] or mithila kishan

73 - Nilanchi Mafli

74 - Chitra sen. Dhruva



କିମ୍ପାଣୀ ପିପ୍ପିଲିକା ଜମି ଓ ଜରାପାଟଣା ଯା ଶାଳଗାମ୍ଭୀର ଗାମ୍ଭୀର  
 ଜଳ ଶାଳଗାମ୍ଭୀ, ସାକ୍ଷୀ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ, ସାକ୍ଷୀ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ, ସାକ୍ଷୀ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ ଓ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ ପଦା  
 ପୁରୁଷ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ ଶାଳଗାମ୍ଭୀ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ । କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ  
 କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ, କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ  
 କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ ।

କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ ।

20/08

S. Kumara  
 Sarpanch  
 Simmal Gram Panchayat  
 SIMMARGAM

କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ 08 ଜ. 30/4/18

କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ, କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ, କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ,  
 କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ / କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ, କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ  
 କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ କର୍ମାଣ୍ଡ ।

S. Kumara  
 Sarpanch  
 Simmal Gram Panchayat  
 SIMMARGAM

Prasanta Kumar Dehury, A.C. (P.S) S/o.  
 Lelima Patil Amin, Collectorate, S/o.  
 Raj Kumar, Collectorate S/o.  
 Sarad Chandra Parida (M.R.U)

Prasanta

S. Kumara  
 Sarpanch  
 Simmal Gram Panchayat  
 SIMMARGAM

**10.8 Public Hearing at Raidihi Gram Panchayat**

ગ્રામપંચાયત કાર્યાલય, રાઈહી  
 જાગણ - લોકલ કમ્યુનિટી રાષ્ટ્ર વાનગી ગ્રામસભા લોકલ  
 તારીખ - ૦૧/૦૫/૨૦૧૮ , સમય - ૦૫:૩૦ વાગ્યા

યાજમાન ૦૧/૦૫/૨૦૧૮ રુબી કમલેશ્વરી - ડિપુટી કમલેશ્વરી  
 જે વડા કમલેશ્વરી - ૦૧/૦૫/૨૦૧૮ યાજમાન રુબી કમલેશ્વરી  
 ગ્રામ પંચાયત કાર્યાલય રાઈહી જે રાજીવ કમલેશ્વરી લોકલ  
 વડા કમલેશ્વરી કમલેશ્વરી રાષ્ટ્ર વાનગી ગ્રામપંચાયત  
 લોકલ યાજમાન રુબી કમલેશ્વરી રાઈહી ગ્રામપંચાયત

Sarpanch  
 Raidhi G.P.

રુબી કમલેશ્વરી / રાજીવ કમલેશ્વરી

(1) Jadhavani Patel  
 (2) Netaravadi Patel  
 (3) Parthvi Pruthi  
 (4) Homital Patel  
 (5) Ashok Ku Patel  
 (6) Kishor Patil PESS (Coordinator) K Patil  
 (7) Srinivasa K. Mahavara (J.E) P.W.D Srandangesh  
 (8) Srinivasa K. Mahavara (J.E) P.W.D (Srandangesh)

(9) Bhalu Patel	(20) Bishok Kishan
(10) Bhalu Patel	(21) Bedabhai Patil
(11) Bhalu Patel	(22) Jagan Mohan Patel
(12) Bhalu Patel	(23) Prabhu Patel
(13) Bhalu Patel	(24) Kishor Patel
(14) Bhalu Patel	(25) Chandra Mohan Patel
(15) Bhalu Patel	(26) Chaitany Patel
(16) Bhalu Patel	(27) Bhalu Patel
(17) Bhalu Patel	(28) Bhalu Patel



ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ନଂ-୭ - ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ଏହା  
ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ଗାନ୍ଧୀଙ୍କୁ ସମ୍ମାନ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଏକ  
ଫାଉଣ୍ଡେସନ୍ ଗଠନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଶାସନ ପ୍ରଦାନ  
କରାଯାଉ ।

ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀଙ୍କ ସମ୍ମତ ଉପରେ ଏହାକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ  
କରାଯାଉ ।

Executive Officer  
Raidihi G.P.

*[Signature]*  
1.5.18  
Sarpanch  
Raidihi G.P.

*[Signature]*  
1.5.18  
Sarpanch  
Raidihi G.P.

ଏହାକୁ ଏକ ଛାତ୍ର ସମାଜ ଗଠନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଗ୍ରହଣ  
କରାଯାଉ ।

5

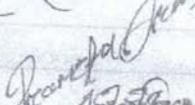
Executive Officer  
Raidihi G.P.

*[Signature]*  
1.5.18  
Sarpanch  
Raidihi G.P.

10.9 Public Hearing at Laikera Gram Panchayat


 ଗ୍ରାମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ: ଲୁଇକେରା  
 ଲୁଇକେରା ପରିସରରେ ରହିଥିବା ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦାୟ  
 ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ପାଇଁ ବିନୟନାମା  
 ତା: ୦୨/୦୪/୨୦୧୮

ତା: ୦୨/୦୪/୨୦୧୮ ଦିନୀ ଦୁପଦାତ ବିନି  
 ସମାପ୍ତ ହୋଇଥିବା ୧୧ ଭାଗା ସମାପ୍ତ ହୋଇଥିବା ଗ୍ରାମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ  
 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ଠାରେ, ସାଧାରଣ ପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା- ୫୪୫ ଏଫ- ୧୨/୫/୧୮  
 ମୁଦାବଳୀ, ସମଗ୍ରଲେଖା, କୋଟୋବିଭାଜନ ଓ ସମଗ୍ରଲେଖା କମିଶନ  
 ଗ୍ରାମ ଗ୍ରାମ ବାସୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ନେଇ, ଲୁଇକେରା ପରିସରରେ ରହିଥିବା  
 ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦାୟ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ପାଇଁ ବିନୟନାମା  
 ଗ୍ରାମ ସଭା ନିର୍ବାହକ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା। ଉକ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମ  
 ସଭା ନିର୍ବାହକଙ୍କୁ ଲୁଇକେରା ଗ୍ରାମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ ସହପାଳୀ  
 ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁଜିତା ଦେବୀ ସହାପକ୍ଷେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଉକ୍ତ ସଭାରେ  
 ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇଥିବା ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ, ଉକ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମ ସଭା ନିର୍ବାହକଙ୍କୁ  
 ଏବଂ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ସଭାରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇଥିବା  
 ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରକାରେ ଉକ୍ତ ବିନୟନାମା ଗ୍ରହଣ ହେଲା:

  
 Saranath Nayak  
 Laikera Gram Panchayat  
 Dist. Sundargarh

ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ସଭା/ସଭା ସଭାପତି  
 ଗ୍ରାମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ  
 ଲୁଇକେରା ଗ୍ରାମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ  
 ଲୁଇକେରା ଗ୍ରାମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ  
 ଲୁଇକେରା ଗ୍ରାମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ  
 ଲୁଇକେରା ଗ୍ରାମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ  
 ଲୁଇକେରା ଗ୍ରାମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ

ଗ୍ରାମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ  
 ଲୁଇକେରା ଗ୍ରାମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ  
 ଲୁଇକେରା ଗ୍ରାମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ  
 ଲୁଇକେରା ଗ୍ରାମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ  
 ଲୁଇକେରା ଗ୍ରାମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ  
 ଲୁଇକେରା ଗ୍ରାମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ



ବାଗା ଦିଅନ୍ତି ଯେଉଁ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଫଳାଣି । ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ  
 ଗୁଣ ଥିଲା - ସୁଲୁହ ଯେଉଁ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ମାଟିର କରମୁଣ୍ଡ  
 କରୁଥିବା ଯେଉଁ ଯେଉଁ ଯେଉଁ ଯେଉଁ ଯେଉଁ  
 କରୁଥିବା ଯେଉଁ ଯେଉଁ ଦିଆଗଲେ ଯେଉଁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ  
 ଯେଉଁ ଯେଉଁ ଯେଉଁ

୪. ଯେଉଁମାନେ ଦିଅନ୍ତି । ସୁଲୁହ ଯେଉଁ । ବାଗୀ କରୁଥିଲେ  
 ଯେ ଗୁଣ ଥିଲା ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ  
 ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ  
 ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ  
 ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ

୫. ଯେଉଁମାନେ ଦିଅନ୍ତି । କରୁଥିଲେ । ବାଗୀ କରୁଥିଲେ  
 ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ

୬. ଯେଉଁମାନେ ଦିଅନ୍ତି । କରୁଥିଲେ । ବାଗୀ କରୁଥିଲେ  
 ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ

୭. ଯେଉଁମାନେ ଦିଅନ୍ତି । କରୁଥିଲେ । ବାଗୀ କରୁଥିଲେ  
 ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ ଯେ କରୁଥିଲେ

ଏହି ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇ ଏହାକୁ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଭାବରେ  
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କରାଯାଇ ଗାଆଁରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଉ ।

୧. ଗଣାବନ୍ଧନ ଦିଆଯାଉ । ସୁରକ୍ଷାକର୍ମ । ଗାଆଁରେ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ -  
ଗଣା ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଗାଆଁରେ କରାଯାଉ । ସୁରକ୍ଷାକର୍ମ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ  
MCL ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଗାଆଁରେ କରାଯାଉ । ଗାଆଁରେ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ  
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ - ସୁରକ୍ଷାକର୍ମ ଗାଆଁରେ କରାଯାଉ ।  
ସୁରକ୍ଷାକର୍ମ ଗାଆଁରେ କରାଯାଉ ।

୨. ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଉ । ଗାଆଁରେ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ - ସୁରକ୍ଷାକର୍ମ  
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଉ । ଗାଆଁରେ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ  
କରାଯାଉ । ଗାଆଁରେ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଉ ।

ଗାଆଁରେ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଉ । ଗାଆଁରେ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ  
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଉ ।

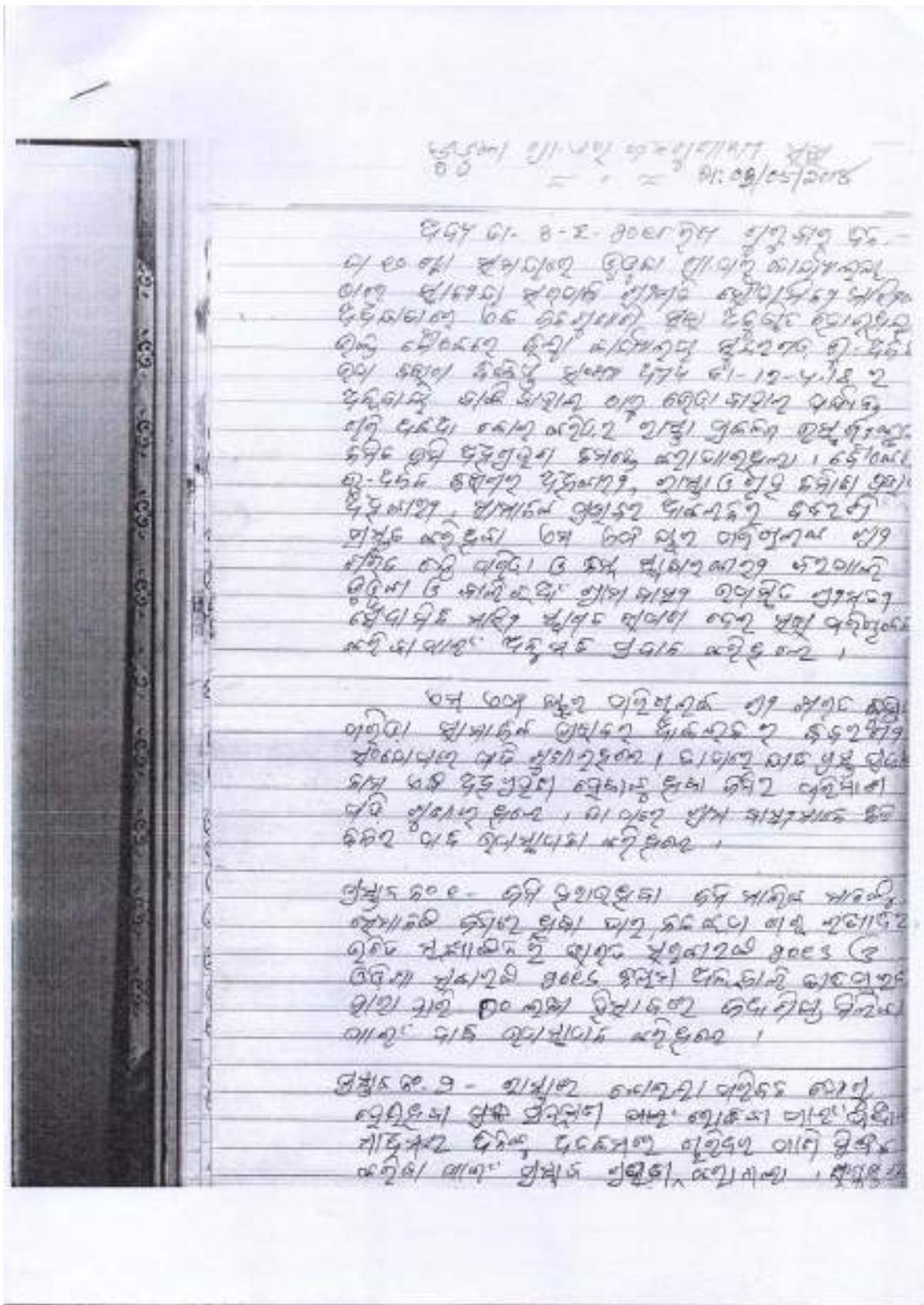
Sandeshchandrapanik  
M.P.U.

ସୁରକ୍ଷାକର୍ମ

Pramila Jaram  
Sarpanch  
Balkera Gram Panchayat  
Dist. Sundargarh

Pramila Jaram  
Sarpanch  
Balkera Gram Panchayat  
Dist. Sundargarh

10.10 Public Hearing at Duduka Gram Panchayat



ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ-୧

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ-୪- ଶ୍ରୀମଦାମ୍ବୁଲକ ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଲାଠି ଚୋରପ୍ରାୟ  
କେତକୀର ସ୍ତମ୍ଭ ଓ ପାଦର ଦାଉଡ଼ି, ଘାତ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦୋଷୀ  
ଲାଠି ପ୍ରଦଳାୟିତ୍ର ଓ ମଳ୍ୟର ଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ଧର୍ମ ନିମାଣ  
କରା ଲାଭ ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ-୫(୧) ଉକ୍ତ ଚୋରାଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱିତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମାତେ ଲୋଭିତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ  
କ୍ଷମା ୦.୪ ଡିଗ୍ରୀରୁ ଲାଠିରେ ପାଦପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କରି ଲାଠି  
ନାମ ଲାଠିକାରେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦୋଷୀ ଦାଉ ଲାଠି କରା ଯିବି ଲାଠି  
ନାମ ଲାଠିକା ଉକ୍ତ କ୍ଷମା ପାଠି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ କରା ଗଲା ।

୫(୨) ଶ୍ରୀମାତେ ଲୋଭିତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ ଶ୍ରୀମଦାମ୍ବୁଲକ ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ  
ଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ଧର୍ମ ନିମାଣ କରା ଯିବି ଲାଠି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଶ୍ରୀମ  
ଲାଠିକା ଉକ୍ତ କ୍ଷମା କରା ଯିବି ଲାଠି ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ-୬(୧) କରପାଳି କ୍ଷମା ଶକ୍ତିର ଦାଉରୁ ଶୁଦ୍ଧତା  
କରପାଳି ଧର୍ମ ଓ କରପାଳି କରପାଳି ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ  
କର କରା ଲାଭ ।

(୧) ଶ୍ରୀମାତେ ଲୋଭିତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ (likely to be affected) ମାନସିକ ଲାଠିକାରେ  
କର କରା ଲାଭ ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ-୬(୨) ଲାଠି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଶ୍ରୀମଦାମ୍ବୁଲକ ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ  
କର କରା ଲାଭ ଓ ଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ଧର୍ମ ନିମାଣ କରା ଲାଭ ।

(୨) କରପାଳି ଧର୍ମରୁ କରକରା ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ, ଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ  
କର କରା ଲାଭ ।  
ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ-୬(୩) - ଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ  
କର କରା ଲାଭ ଓ ଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ  
କର କରା ଲାଭ ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ-୬(୪) - ଶ୍ରୀ.ପ. ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ  
କର କରା ଲାଭ ଓ ଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ  
କର କରା ଲାଭ ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ-୬(୫) - ଶ୍ରୀମାତେ ଲୋଭିତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ ଶୁଦ୍ଧତା ଧର୍ମ  
କର କରା ଲାଭ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ କରା ଗଲା ।

କରକରା ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ  
କରକରା । ବି.ପୁ.

କରକରା ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ  
କରକରା ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ

- 1 Chakra dhar Naik
- 2 Saroja kumar Naik
- 3 [Redacted]
- 4 [Redacted]
- 5 [Redacted]
- 6 Ramakanta majhi
- 7 Jitendra majhi
- 8 [Redacted]
- 9 Hemantada Koo. Naik
- 10 [Redacted]
- 11 [Redacted]
- 12 [Redacted]
- 13 [Redacted]
- 14 [Redacted]
- 15 [Redacted] LTI pasiba majhi
- 16 Surendra Naik
- 17 Belashe Naik
- 18 Ansoya Naik
- 19 Aruna Naik
- 20 [Redacted]
- 21 [Redacted]
- 22 Debakanta Naik
- 23 Bhejendra Naik
- 24 Balaram Naik
- 25 Debenadra Naik
- 26 Dula majhi Naik
- 27 Debaranda Naik
- 28 Sakhida Nanda Naik
- 29 Maheswar Majhi
- 30 [Redacted]
- 31 Kankhu Chakradar
- 32 [Redacted]
- 33 [Redacted] (baspali word member)
- 34 [Redacted]
- 35 [Redacted]

- 41 - Kanchan K. Kato  
 42 - P. S. Hara N. H. H.  
 43 - Maithili Behara P. S. Hara Duduka  
 44 - ...  
 45 - ...  
 46 - ...  
 47 - ...  
 48 - ...  
 49 - ...  
 50 - Binanda Behara  
 51 - ...  
 52 - ...  
 53 - ...  
 54 - ... of Undre kishan  
 55 - ...  
 56 - ...  
 57 - ...  
 58 - ...  
 59 - ...  
 60 - ...  
 61 - Subrat Patel  
 62 - ...

  
 05/05/18  
 (S.E. ...)  
 R.T.  
 ... Section  
 05/05/18  
 ...  
 05/05/18  
 (M.F.O.)

Sripati  
 Sarpada  
 Duduka G.P.

Sripati  
 Sarpada  
 Duduka G.

\*\*\*