Social Impact Assessment Study

for Acquisition Private Land towards the Expansion M/S OCL India Ltd Mining Project in Six Villages of Rajgangpur Tehsil under Sundargarh District

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Submitted to

State SIA Unit

Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
(ICSSR Research Institute in Collaboration with Govt. ofOdisha)

Submitted by

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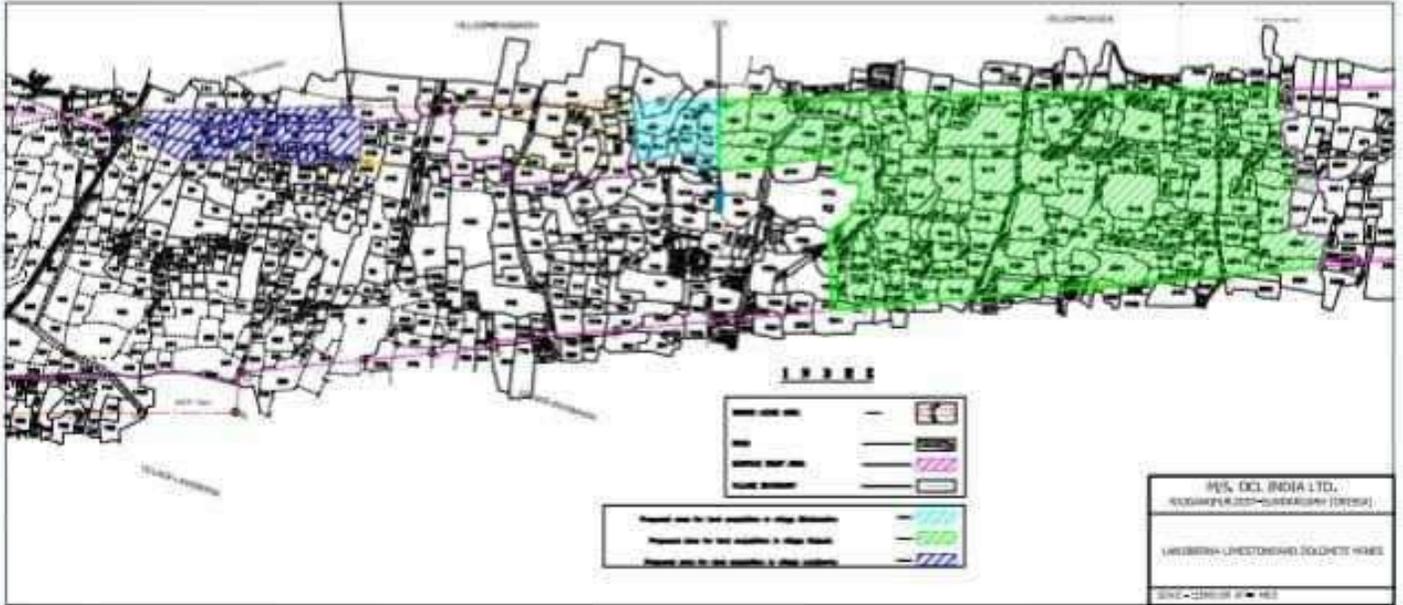Bhubaneswar 751 013, Odisha

July 2021

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Key Project Map

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ABBREVIATIONS

BMV	Bench Mark Valuation
CC	Cement Concrete
CHC	Community Health Centre
CPR	Common Property Resources
CYSD	Centre for Youth and Social Development
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FRA	Forest Rights Act
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoI	Government of India
GoO	Government of Odisha
GP	Gram Panchayat
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
HH	Household
HH	Household
ICSSR	Indian Council of Social Science Research
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
Km	Kilometer
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
MA	Master in Arts
MCA	Master in Computer Application
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MNCs	Multi-National Corporations
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTPA	Million Tons Per Annum
NCDS	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NH	National Highway
OBC	Other Backward Classes
OCL	Odisha Cement Limited
PAF	Project-Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PG	Post Graduate
PHC	Primary Health centre
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal

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PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PSUs	Public Sector Undertakings
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RoR	Record of Rights
Rs.	Rupees
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHG	Self Help Group
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
Sq.ft	Square Feet
ST	Scheduled Tribe
U/S	Under Section
USD	United States Dollar

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Odisha where more than 70 percent of people depend upon agriculture and other land-based activities to maintain their livelihood, in the case of dispossession of their land would expose them to various impoverishment risks like landlessness, homelessness, food insecurity, joblessness, migration, increased health risks, loss of common property resources, increased morbidity, and social disarticulation etc. Assessment of such risks through empirical verification is extremely important to enable the government to design the appropriate measures for proper resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced and affected families, so that the socio-economic standard of living of those families would be least affected.

Hence, in order to prevent and minimize impoverishment risk of project-affected people and also to minimize development-induced involuntary displacement problem a new act was passed by the Government of India in the year 2013 by replacing the old Land Acquisition Act framed during British rule in 1894. This new Act is popularly known as Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAR&R) Act, 20l3. According to the Act, a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is mandatory before starting the process of land acquisition for construction of any type of project. In keeping with the above provisions, it has been requested the State Social Impact Assessment Unit, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar (an ICSSR Institute functioning in Collaboration with Government of Odisha) as the nodal agency to conduct the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study on Land Acquisition for a Mining Expansion Project in Rajgangpur tehsil of Sundargarh district. Accordingly, the State SIA Unit at NCDS assigned the study to one of its empanelled SIA agencies, Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD) after formulating necessary terms and conditions as per the SIA guidelines of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013.

The present SIA study covers six villages like Kesharmal,Raiberna,Alanda,Bihabahal, Kukuda and Jhagarpur which are falling under the jurisdiction of Rajgangpur tehsil of Sundargarh district. However, as per the notification of the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Odisha an area of 717.10 acres of land will be acquired from the above number of villages for the expansion of the mining project.

The SIA Study
The Social Impact Assessment takes into consideration about the impacts of the project which will likely to have on various components such as on livelihoods of the affected families, the public and community properties, the various assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, sources of drinking water, the sources of water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, plantations, public utilities such as post offices, fair price shops,

food storage go downs, electricity supply, healthcare facilities, schools and educational or training facilities, Anganawadi, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions and burial and cremation grounds.

While conducting the SIA study the team collected and analyzed a range of quantitative and qualitative data, undertook first-hand site visits, used participatory methods such as focus group discussions, participatory rural appraisal techniques and informant interviews. A thorough analysis of all relevant land records and data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects was conducted by the SIA team. Based on the land assessment, land records and field verification, the SIA team made efforts to prepare an accurate estimate of the number of affected families and the number of displaced families among them and ensure that all the affected families were properly enumerated. Besides this the socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area was also prepared, based on available data and statistics, field visits and consultations. Basing on the data collected the SIA team strived to identify and assess the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts associated with the proposed project and land acquisition.

The SIA Team and its Methodology
As per the objectives of the study, the research team explored various approaches and methods to be used in the survey and research.

The research team adopted the 'census method' to determine the loss of the directly affected households in the six study villages of district. The list of the villages was collected from NCDS, state nodal agency for the SIA. According to the guidelines provided, 5 per cent of the non-affected households had to be included in the survey. The selection of the non-affected households is done through random sampling method. PRA tools like social mapping and resource mapping are used by the Research Team to incorporate the opinions of the affected citizens. Besides these tools, FGDs were also organized in the affected villages to explore more quality information from the villagers regarding the impact of the proposed project on the livelihood, customs and traditions, accessing existing common resources, traffic system etc of the affected people.

According to the data of 2011 census, 3659 households were residing in the 6 study villages out of which 678 households are directly getting affected by this project. These 678 households which fall within the proposed 864.353 acres of affected land. Out of the total 864.353 acres of affected land, about 714.869 acre of land will be acquired for the project. Moreover, a quantity of 2.231 acres of land could not be surveyed due to non availability of legal heirs. Further to this, the survey was carried out through a suitably designed, structured and pre-tested interview schedule. The interview schedule was carried out by trained field investigators. It was administered to the head of the household or in his/her absence, to any learned and active member of the household. Parallel to this, the other 5 per cent of the non-affected households

were surveyed to inspect the impact of this project on indirectly affected households. The socio-economic profile of the villagers as well as the loss of public properties and community assets was taken into account for the study. The data was also collected from relevant secondary sources such as from various government departments and websites, Irrigation Office, DFO, District Statistical Office, concerned Tahasil, Sub-Registrar office and RI circle.

Study Findings

* The survey covers to 859 affected families, of which 678 are land-losers and the remaining 181 are non-land losers.Amongst the land losers, around 97.0% families belong to the ST community, followed by the rest are SC and other caste people.

* The study also finds that the land loser households (678) from the six surveyed villages have possessed a total of 2368.33 acres of land, which shares an average of 3.49 acres of land per household.

* Around 864.353 acres of land are going to be affected by the proposed mining expansion project which accounts about 36.50 per cent of the total land owned by the land loser households. Moreover, based on the coverage of the survey, a total about 714.869 acres of land will be acquired by the proposed mining expansion project.

* Out of 2368.33 acres of total land possessed by the 678 households of land losers, about 91.79% (2173.80 acres) of the total land are found to be cultivated lands and the remaining 8.21% (194.53 acres) are uncultivated lands. The study also finds that the majority proportion of lands in the study area i.e. 91.43 per cent (1987.52 acres) is un-irrigated. Rain water is found to be the only source for cultivation of these lands.

* As per the analysed data, 4.47% (105.92 acres) of the total land owned by the land losers are unused & barren type of lands, and 4.25% (100.25 acres) of the total land are homestead land.

* Out of the total lands possessed by the affected HHs, 91.88 %(2173.80 acres) are being used for cultivation purpose, while only 3.65% (86.31 acres) land are used under residential purpose. The remaining 4.47% (105.92 acres) land are unused and barren land.

* It is also revealed that the total quantity of lands owned by the affected households is 2368.33 acres.

* Across the project affected villages, no claimants other than the household members are found over the affected land.

* Across the affected villages, neither any share-croppers nor agricultural labourers are found to be depending on the affected agricultural lands that are proposed for acquisition under the mining expansion project.

* The finding also reveals that three villages like Kesharamal, Alanda and Kukuda are experiencing loss of personal houses by the proposed mining project. Village Kesharamal is losing the highest number of houses i.e 33, followed by Kukuda-11 and Alanda-3. Similarly, village Kesharamal is also losing community properties like a school building and a dispensary.

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∗ About 2268 trees across the project villages are going to be cut down due to the proposed mining project, of which 19 trees are fruit bearing and 2249 are non-fruit bearing trees.

∗ Around 12% of the directly affected households were willing to part their lands for the proposed project in lieu of adequate compensation. The rest 88% affected households did not give voluntary willingness to part their lands. Moreover, none of the surveyed village was found 100% willing to part their lands voluntarily.

∗ It was found that around 90% of the affected households desired land against loss of land, around 88% preferred house against loss of houses, 86% preferred permanent job opportunity at the M/S OCL Company Ltd, 82% preferred compensation against loss assets and 71% opted for additional special assistance by the company itself. The people opting for special additional compensation spoke about the assistances that would provide them continuous income.

∗ It was also interesting to find that around 85% of the respondents demanded immediate inclusion to them for various social security schemes as a result of which they can somehow be able to maintain their livelihoods partially, followed by 78% preferred loan facility from the company and banks to venture out various business activities in the locality,73% preferred work opportunities from various government projects and public sector undertakings. Lastly vocational training for enhancing employability was preferred by 58% of the respondents.

∗ With regard to the magnitude of cash compensation against the loss of private lands, the highest 26% of the affected households expected the amount which ranges from Rs 7 lakh to 9 lakh per acre, followed by 24% for Rs 9 to 11 lakh, 21% HHs for Rs 5 lakh to 7 lakh, 16% of HHs for Rs 11 lakh to 13 lakh and lastly 13% of HHs for the highest Rs 13 lakh to 15 lakh.

∗ It was also found that as other benefits, around 96% of the total affected HHs expected quality and free medical treatment to their family members, followed by 90% households wanted uninterrupted power supply, safe drinking water and facility of better sanitation and 89% households' desired better communication facility from their habitats. Lastly, 84% respondents anticipated good and quality education to their children.

Social Impact Management Plan
The present SIMP developed by the research team has focused on curative measures needed for addressing the negative impacts and mitigating its consequences. With a series of discussions and brain storming, our research team has reached at the following SIMP in order to make the proposed mining project successful in Rajgangpur tehsil of Sundargarh district.

(i) Local rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families
The strongest resentment of the affected people about the proposed mining project is that it will kill their socio-cultural and economic integrity. Their lives and livelihoods will go to hell through a silo life style at an unknown area. Fragmented life style with lack of basic facility will

be last ray of their living. This is the frustration of people in their words. So in this backdrop, it is recommended that the M/S OCL India Ltd and the administarion with the implementation of this mining expansion project may explore the following points to fulfill:

(a) Before taking lands, all affected families must be resettled within the vicinity of 5 to 10 kms radius from their original habitats. The company should also make provision for finance to the affected families who desire to construct standard house in their own plot.

(b) To resettle the affected families, a resettlement colony must be set up in a suitable location having with all modern facilities and amenities. These facilities and amenities must include education for children, play ground, medical facility, drainage facility, supply water and electricity, protective boundary wall to the colony and a provision of good communication facility to the people to the nearest urban centre and back.

(ii) Increasing Irrigation facilities in the area

As revealed from the survey findings that after acquisition of land by the proposed mining expansion project about 70% of the total land will be there with the land losers. It is further revealed that only 8.5% of the total land has irrigation facility. So in this context to compensate the livelihood loss of affected people in the area, a sustainable income generation opportunity may be created through appropriate mechanisms of mass scale irrigation drive.

(iii)Jobprovision for continuous Income

The people opting for special additional compensation assistance mentioned that the land they are going to loss was their perennial source of income. Since the M/S OCL India Ltd is taking away this perennial source of income from them, so they should be provided permanent sources of income in that place. One of the permanent sources of income to the land losers may be job opportunities at the M/S OCL India Ltd. However, while providing job opportunities to the land losers, the company may adopt appropriate criteria for selection. As per the qualifications, these land losers may be absorbed in the company.

(iv) Special Assistance for Income Generation

As mentioned above that the land losers who have required qualifications may be absorbed in the company against their property and livelihood loss. But, there are many land losers who may not have required qualifications and expertise based on which they can be absorbed in the company. In this case, M/S OCL India Ltd may form a committee having equal representatives from the government, civil society and the company itself and that committee will decide the nature of benefit required to a particular land loser. Moreover, the nature of these benefits in this context can cover a wide range of facilities like loan for business, preference in govt. schemes and programs, special provision of daily wage labour etc

(v)Updating of land Records and Settlement of Rights

(a) The Collector and the Consolidation Commissioner may take immediate steps for updating of land records, land titles and settlement of rights in the project affected villages.

(b) The matters relating to settlement of the share of other extended members in land possessed by the affected households may be resolved with an integrated approach. This issue has been located in all most all project affected villages.

(vi)Creation of additional means of livelihood-It is seen that around 93% of the affected households are losing agricultural land; and the rest are losing lands used for commercial, residence and other purposes. Therefore, looking at the situation, some additional measures like promotion of agri-processing units, poultry, diary, goatary, floriculture, growing of backyard vegetable may help them to compensate the loss of their income.

(vii) Vocational Training Institutions

It is reported that many affected households are interested for vocational training to their children in order to ensure their gainful employment. Hence, the M/S OCL India Ltd may consider setting up of good quality vocational training institutions in the area to meet the skill needs of children of land loser families on a priority basis. The possibilities of tagging the aspirants to various Vocational Training Centers may be promoted through the department of Skill Development & Technical Education.

(viii)Support for enhancing agricultural production and marketing. - It is found that around 90% of the land possessed by the affected households is put to use for production of food grains, vegetables and cereals. So, a special campaign on use of modern method of agricultural practices in the affected area will be quite helpful for enhancing the farmers' income and compensating the loss caused by land acquisition.

(ix)Entrepreneurship Training &Credit Linkage

Around 78% of the effected households expected loan facility towards starting of some income generating project of their own. In view of this, we feel inclined to recommend that the company authority with the support of the State Government departments may take up special Entrepreneurship Development programs in the locality. Different project affected villages may be tagged to different financial intuitions and banks operating the area. The department of Finance, Government of India and Govt. of Odisha may mobilize these institutions to leverage their credit advance system to the project affected persons. Linking the affected persons to some SHG, Producer Groups, Common Liability Groups, and Common Interest Groups etc. may also be helpful in this regard.

(x) Establishment of Good Health Care and Education Institutions

In course of the household level interview it was interesting to find that around 96% of the affected HHs expected good health care facility and around 84% of HHs expected good educational facility for their children. Provision of Health and Education are the priority areas in Public Service. Considering this, we feel inclined to recommend that the M/S OCL India Ltd in collaboration with State Govt. may explore the possibility of establishing Good quality Hospitals and Educational institutions in the locality.

(xi)Compensatory afforestation- Empirical data shows that around 2268 trees will be affected by the proposed mining expansion project. Compensatory afforestation needs to be undertaken along the road sides, habitats or any other suitable land for recompensing the loss to the environment. Moreover, frequent flying of heavy vehicles on the expressway will add to increase in the pollution level at the locality. Adequate plantation, social forestry and afforestation will curtail the pollution rate and reduce the carbon foot prints.

10.2 Other Suggestive Recommendations

- Ñ *Strict Enforcement of Civic Regulations*- Regulations regarding control of air pollution and crime traffic may enforced strictly and intensely in the area as many people expressed the anticipation that the new project might lead to increase in crime and pollution in the locality.
- Ñ *Inclusion of vulnerable groups in social security net*- It was found that around 98% ST households, 2% SC households and 8% women headed households of the total directly affected households would lose land for the proposed project, so they may be directly connected to respective Govt. departments for inclusion in social security net.
- Ñ *Creation of Social Capital*- There is a need for restoration and creation of social capital through formation and strengthening of community-based organisations, youth clubs and self-help groups. This would help the communities to actualise the benefits in a collective manner.
- Ñ *Acquisition of the land that became unproductive for the project*- The study revealed that in some cases a portion of the land in the same plot was notified for acquisition leaving the other portion. The small portion left out practically becomes useless for the affected family. As such, authorities may consider acquisition of such left out portions on request of the family concerned.

Public Hearing Program

As per the notification of the District Collector Cum Magistrate, Sundargarh, Govt. of Odisha vide Letter No.614 dated 30.07.202, four public hearing programs on the draft SIA study report of private land acquisition on expansion of existing limestone mines of OCL India Limited were organized at the GP head quartered villages of Kukuda, Alanda, Keshramal and Jhagarpur during

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23rd August to 25th August 2021.The district administration, Sundargarh conducted the above public hearing programs amidst lot of protest by the villagers. On the other hand, a part of villagers were also found to be supporting to the proposed project. The major demands of people supporting to the proposed mining expansion project during the public hearing programs are depicted below:

* Provision of financial assistance to land loser families for marriage of their daughter
* Ensuring appropriate and best compensation package against their land and asset loss
* Provision of monthly pension to each project affected family
* Provision of housing support to the house losers having all modern amenities
* Provision of free and better health facility for project affected families
* Provision of better communication facility to the proposed new resettlement colony and the locality as well
* Creation of sports academy for the growing rural talents
* Provide employment opportunity to the unemployed mass in the M/S OCL India Limited
* Provision of financial assistance to take up various self employment opportunities in the area and thereby to stop migration
* Enabling women for better income opportunity through skill development trainings and financial support
* Ensuring irrigation facility to their lands and provision of sufficient financial assistance to all land loser households each year to take up agriculture activities
* Ensuring social security of women and their children through secured investment plan
* Provision of free and better education facility towards ensuring quality education to children of project affected families

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Chapter-1
INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background

The prosperity and wellbeing of a nation depends significantly on the availability of natural resources. The scope of natural resources includes many things like water sources, fisheries, mineral resources, marine resources, forests, rainfall, climate, topography and many others.

The degree of development of a country is directly and proportionately related to the types and volume of availability of natural resources. The contribution of natural resources in building a nation's economy comes in different forms like providing employment opportunity and sustainable income, improving infrastructure facilities, enhancing industrial base and technology, ensuring food security and better health, improving quality of life etc. Mere availability of natural resources can't determine development of a country's economy; rather it also needs appropriate plan and technology for best utilization of the resources.

India is the seventh-largest country in the world, with a total area of 3,287,263 square kilometres. The country has 7,516.6 kms of coastal line. The country is endowed with wide verities of natural resources of biotic and abiotic natures. At the time of independence, India was known as a backward country in the world, when the size of the Indian economy was only 2.7 lakh crore. Moreover, this size was only 3 percent of the world's total GDP. Now the situation is drastically changed. India is now no more a backward country. Many developed and advanced country of the world have now started counting India at their level. The size of Indian economy has now touched to 3.05 trillion-dollar economy which is 7.09 percent of the global GDP. India is now recognised as six largest economy of the world and it is predicted that the size of India economy would be the third largest economy in the world after United States of America and China within next one decade.

Reflecting upon the above discussions, a question sticks in mind to know about the factors responsible towards the development of our economy. In this context, it can be said about proper planning and progressive policies are the two elements through which our economy has reached to this position. Further to our discussion, we can say that these proper planning and progressive planning are significantly related to exploitation and judicious use of available natural resources. Though different types of natural resources have their own significance and contribution in the growth of an economy, but in case of mineral resources is considered heavier to others. The contribution of mineral resources to an economy is considered heavier as it is directly linked with the promotion of industry and technology of a nation. Based on this concept, the then time

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policy makers of India provided significant importance on industrial and technology growth of the country since the second five years plan.

Since the second five years plan, the country like India has been witnessing a series of industrial acts and policies for sustainable exploitation and judicious use of mineral resources and thereby by to achieve the highest level of industrial growth. With the enactment of multiple natures of industrial acts and policies, India witnessed in setting up diversified nature of industries and plants in different parts of the country. To achieve an industrial revolution in the country, a kind of competition went on extensively at public and private levels. Initially this completion pushed to both the stakeholders to set up industries in the areas like food processing, jute and textile, steel industry etc. Later on, these stakeholders diversified their industrial activities through setting up heavy industries in the areas like infrastructure development, power and atomic energy, defence, communication and transportation, health care etc. However, based on the availability of mineral resources, industries like cement, aluminium, steel, thermal power, atomic power etc were set up in different states of India. The development status of a state in the India union is now largely determined by the availability of industrial units in that state concerned.

Reflecting upon the case of Odisha, the state is found to be one of a mineral rich state in the India union which is endowed with verities of mineral sources like bauxite, china-clay, chromite, coal, dolomite, fireclay, graphite, gemstones, iron ore, limestone, manganese ore, mineral sand, nickel ore, quartz etc. But in spite of such deposits, Odisha is considered to be a most backward and underdeveloped states in the country. One of prominent reasons of this under development is industrially backwardness. The Odishan economy is an agrarian based economy where about 70 percent of total population of the state depend on agriculture. However, only 26 percent of the GSDP comes from the agriculture sector. The agriculture sector of the state is characterised by significant number of disguised unemployment. Due to disguised unemployment and non remunerative agriculture practices, the status of people in the state is labelled by low purchasing power and low quality of life, high poverty and towering migration. To bring improvement in these pressing situations, the only path remains open is the requirement of a huge industrial revolution in the state. However, in the meantime, the government of Odisha has taken lot of steps towards rapid industrialization in the state. In this process, apart from his own investment, the state government is inviting industrial houses from the national and international levels to invest in Odisha. Moreover, the government of Odisha is extending all possible supports to the industrial houses who are investing in the state. These supports are coming in different forms like allocation of lands, supply of water, allocation of mines, building of infrastructure facilities etc.

In this context, Odisha Cement Limited (OCL), a private industrial house has established its cement plant in Rajgangpur tehsil of Sundargarh district to support the economic development of the state in general and providing employment opportunity to vulnerable, poor and local people

in particular. In the process of expansion of existing mines of dolomite and Limestone, the industry requires some additional lands which will be acquired from private land holders.

As part of the expansion plan of this mines project, about six numbers of villages are going to be affected which are coming under the jurisdiction of Rajgangpur tehsil. Many households of these villages will lose their lands and assets. These lose no doubt will affect the lives and livelihoods of the villagers. However, the central and state government have made act and rules respectively to protect the interest of land losers. These acts and rules are known as "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013" [RFCTLARR Act 2013] made by the Central Govt. and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2016" made by the state govt. The intention of both the act and the rules is that no affected family by the project will be deprived to get appropriate compensation. Besides to this, directly affected families should be adequately assisted so that they can lead their lives and livelihoods as before.

However, to meet provisions of the act, the Sundargarh district administration has commissioned Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar, (Govt. nodal agency for conducting SIA on development projects in the state of Odisha) for a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of land acquisition for expansion of existing dolomite and limestone mines in 6 villages of Rajgangpur tehsil. As an empanelled organization of NCDS, the Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD), Bhubaneswar is assigned the task to conduct the SIA study Vide Order No.SIA-536/NCDS dated 16th July 2020 (annexure-i). The Government of Odisha assigned the present study Vide Notification No-RDM-LAC-SUN-0005-2020-4603/RDM dated 9th February 2021,which is attached in annexure-i.

1.2. The Project Description

An inclusive development of a nation depends upon two major factors like industrial development and agricultural development. Keeping this point in to view, our policy makers have been emphasizing to these sectors in different five-year plans. As part of these initiatives, Odisha Cement Limited starts its journey in Odihsa at early fifties. A glimpse of this journey is narrated below.

1. M/s OCL INDIA Ltd (formerly "Orissa Cement Limited") is the flag ship company of 'Dalmia Group' of companies, set up and operating from eastern India. The emergence of 'Dalmia' group on the industrial scene of India can be traced back to pre-independence era. Dalmia family is one of the prominent early entrepreneurs who laid the industrial foundation of India. Established in 1932 with a sugar factory, the Dalmia group gradually diversified into a broad spectrum of activities and was involved in many pioneering ventures. Against the said background Sjt. Jaidayalji Dalmia, an industrialist of farsighted vision set up a cement plant at Rajgangpur during

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1950-51 at the request of Government of Odisha to manufacture super grade cement for use in the construction of the prestigious Hirakud Dam. Orissa Cement Ltd was incorporated on 11.10.1949 and its cement plant went on steam during 1952. The modest initial capacity of 4.01 lakh tonnes per annum of cement manufacturing was subsequently increased to 7.0 lakh tonnes annually after change over to environment friendly dry process technology in 1988. The company in the mean time changed its name from Orissa Cement Ltd to OCL India Limited w.e.f. 15.01.1996 to reflect its multifarious activities. During subsequent years, the manufacturing capacity of the plant was gradually increased through stages of expansion cum modernization of the plant design and the present capacity of the plant stands at 2.9 million tonnes per annum. Keeping in view the overall improvement of macro-economic factors of the country with an upsurge in India's infrastructural development resulting in a potential surge in demand for cement, the Company has successfully implemented an expansion programme by establishment of one new unit of three million tonne of clinker per annum capacity. With this addition, the company's total capacity in Rajgangpur shall be raised to 6.25 MTPA of cement production and 5.9 MTPA of clinker production.

2.Lanjiberna Limestone & Dolomite area belonging to Biramitrapur stage of the Gangpur series of Dharwars was originally leased to M/s Bisra Stone & Limestone Company Limited (BSLC) over an area of 1002 Ha with effect from 02.05.1951. In order to fulfil the requirement of limestone for the cement plant of M/S Orissa Cement Limited, the state government of Odisha granted a sub- lease to them from the main lease of BSL covering an area of 1002 hectares with effect from 02.05.1951 and then renewed it for 20 years with effect from 28.02.1970. The sub-lease was continued up to 28-02-1990. Subsequently, a direct Mining lease was granted to OCL over an area of 893.55 Ha with effect from 01.03.1990 for 20 years and the mining lease was executed on 29.01.1997. Since the mining lease expired on 01.03.2010, application for renewal of mining lease was filed by OCL India Limited on 14.01.2009 and the mine working was continuing under deemed renewal. In view of section 8A of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 2015 (as amended), the validity period of lease has been extended up to 29.02.2040 over the originally granted area of 893.55 Ha vide supplementary lease deed dt. 15.07.2016. Subsequently, the mining lease area has been revised to 873.057 Ha w.e.f. 17.10.2011 vide amendment lease deed executed on 15.12.2017 after accepting the part surrender proposal of the lessee over 20.493 Ha area.

3.Plan for Extending Mining Activities

With the pressing situation of scarcity of raw materials, the Lessee Company has presently submitted land acquisition application in Form-A for an additional area of 717.10 acres for the mining project in villages of Kesharamal(293.25 acres), Raiberna (57.80 acres), Alanda(164.82 acres),Bihabandh (29.79 acres), Kukuda (162.96 acres) and Jhagarpur (8.48 acres) under rule-3 of Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016. Administrative approval for the same has been accorded by the

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Department of Steel & Mines, Govt. of Odisha vide office order No-1375/II (LD) SM-14/2016/SM, Dated 11.02.2020. The Lessee Company has already initiated the proposal for conducting SIA study for acquisition of said land for mining purpose through Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar, Odisha as a mandatory provision of RFCTLAR & R ACT of 2013 of Govt. of India and the Odisha Gazette Notification 2016, vide Notification No-RDM-LAC-SUN-0005-2020-4603/RDM dated 9th February 2021 of Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Govt. of Odisha.

4. Rationale of the Project for Public Purpose

The mining industry is a major economic activity which contributes significantly to the economy of India. The GDP contribution of the mining industry varies from 2.2% to 2.5% only but going by the GDP of the total industrial sector it contributes around 10% to 11%. Indian mining industry provides job opportunities to around 7, 00,000 individuals (Mineral and mining industry in India, January 2010).

Mining industries provide most of the materials we require to build infrastructural, agricultural development and instruments of daily use. At the same time mining is the human activity that has been more disturbing to environment and is linked to large social impacts and inequalities. New mining projects are expected to incorporate lessons from past mining activities and meet societal and development needs in a more efficient and environment friendly manner.

The present SIA study is limited to Land Acquisition for expansion of the existing mines in 6 villages under RajgangpurTahasils. This expansion is expected to enhance economic activities in the communities nearby the project. This enhances residents' quality of life, supports local businesses and schools and contributes tax revenue to local government. Local communities can reap better benefits from mining also.

5. Details of Project Size, Location, Capacity etc
   * Project Size: The proposed project expansion of the existing mines under Rajgangpur and KutraTahasils in 6 villages requires 717.10 acres of private land.
   * Location: The proposed project covering six villages i.e., Kesharamal, Raiberna, Alanda, Bihabandha and Jhagarpur which fall under the jurisdiction of Rajgangpur tehsil of Sundargarh district. Similarly, these six villages are coming the jurisdiction of four GPs like Kesharamal&Raiberna-GP Kesharamal, village Alanda-GP Alanda, Village-Bihandha&Kukuda -GP Kukuda& Village Jharpur
   * Cost: As reported by the M/s OCL Authorities the cost of the project is Rs.447 crore.

6. Examination of Alternatives

No alternative sites have been considered since it is a site-specific existing mining project and all necessary statutory clearances and permissions under various acts and rules of Govt. of India

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and State Govt. have been obtained and are being periodically renewed during all these years of mining operation. Therefore, the decision for expansion is absolutely justified.

7. Core Design Features, Size and type of facilities

This shall be as per specification of M/s OCL India Limited and drawing.

8. Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities

No need for more ancillary infrastructural facilities as the existing facilities are sufficient to cater to the needs of existing mining.

9. Work Force Requirements

* Temporary – As required by M/s OCL India Limited. But local people may be employed temporarily by M/s OCL India Limited or their contractors which would largely benefit the eligible localities in terms of income. Approximately 450 local people may be engaged for initial implementation and development of mines.
* Permanent - As required by the M/s OCL India Limited.

Chapter-2
THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

The present study is being undertaken in compliance with the existing laws of the land wherein this project will take place. The proposed mining expansion project in Sundargarh district is within Orissa, a state in the Indian Territory. As such, the SIA study has been designed taking into account the Acts and Rules of the Govt. of India and the Govt. of Orissa. A brief about the Acts and legislation relevant for this project is given below.

2.1. Existing Legislations

Planning and execution of all developmental or infrastructural projects in India are guided by the Acts enacted by the Union Govt. Therefore, it was imperative to look into these Acts for a more comprehensive development of the work plan for the proposed mining project. The SIA study adheres to the guidelines provided in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RTFCTLARR) Act, 2013 (Act No-30 of 2013 of Govt. of India). This Act directs the cardinal principles for resettlement and rehabilitation of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The preparation of a separate Resettlement & Rehabilitation(R&R) policy is supplemented to the existing laws in addressing various social and resettlement issues arising out of project implementation. The project authority is required to comply with the provisions of this Act along with any other Rule as enacted by the State Govt while implanting the project.

2.1.1. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RTFCTLARR) Act, 2013

The RFCTLARR Act came into force on January 1st; 2014.It was passed by the Indian Parliament on September 5th, 2013 and received the assent of the President on 26th September 2013. It replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The Act provides for land acquisition as well as rehabilitation and resettlement of the indigenous population who are affected by the project. According to this Act, compensation for the owners of the acquired land will be four times the market value in case of rural areas, and twice the market value in the case of urban areas.

The Preamble of the Act

The Act begins with a preamble which outlines the objectives of the Act and introduces the approaches that should be applied to the land owners affected by any land acquisition project. The preamble reads as follows:

"An act to ensure, in consultation with institutions of Local self-Govt and Gram Sabhas established under the constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructure facilities, and

urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families, and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of the compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto''.

Main Elements of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013

i. Land Acquisition:

Land can be acquired both for public and private purposes. Prior to the acquisition of land, consent of 80 percent of the landowners is required for private projects and in the case of Public-Private Partnership [PPP] projects, the consent is 75 percent. All acquisitions require rehabilitation and resettlement to be provided to the people affected by the acquisition. However, in the case of projects having national and state importance, there are certain provisions in the act are exempted while acquiring the land. These categories of the project include: i) defence, ii) rural infrastructure, iii) affordable housings, iv) industrial corridors and v) infrastructure projects including Private Public Partnership (PPP) projects where the government acquires the land. If any acquired land remains unutilised for five years, then it must be returned to the original owners or the land bank.

ii. The Process of Land Acquisition:

The process of land acquisition involves a Social Impact Survey, a preliminary notification stating the intent for acquisition, a declaration of acquisition and compensation to be given by a certain time. In accordance to the Act, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is conducted in the affected areas before the start of the project in consultation with the Gram Sabha in the rural areas and with equivalent bodies in the urban areas. This is followed by a public hearing in the affected areas to ascertain the views of the affected families. There can be no transaction on the specified land from the date of the preliminary notification to the end of the land acquisition process. Once the SIA report is published and the Government is convinced that this is the best fit for the project, the land will be acquired, For the purpose of the mining project in Sundargarh district, public notification for the SIA study was issued by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha Vide Notification No. RDM-LAC-SUN-0005-2020-4603/RDM dated 9th February 2021 prior to the acquisition of land.

iii. Compensation:

The compensation to be provided for land acquisition is determined by the collector and awarded by him to the concerned landowners within two years from the date of publication of the declaration of acquisition. Compensation for the land is determined on the basis of the market

value of the acquired land. The criteria of assessing and determining the market value of the land are:

(i) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act,1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreement to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or (ii) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest villages or nearest vicinity area; or (iii) consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section(2) of section 2 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public-private partnership projects, whichever is higher, provided that the date of market value shall be the date on which the notification has been issued under section-11.

The average sale price referred to in clause (ii) shall be determined taking into account the sale deeds or the agreement to sell registered land for similar type of area in the nearest village or near vicinity area during the immediate preceding three years from the year in which such acquisition of land is proposed to be made. For determining the average sale price, one-half of the total number of sale deeds or the agreement to sell in which the highest sale price has been mentioned shall be taken into account.

iv. The Process of Rehabilitation &Resettlement(R&R):

The detailed provisions are made in the act for R&R which is applicable to every affected family. Once the preliminary notification for acquisition is published, an administrator shall be appointed and he/she shall conduct a survey and prepare the R&R scheme. This scheme shall then be discussed in the local Panchayat and NAC where land is acquired. Any objections to the R&R scheme shall be heard by the Administrator. Subsequently, the Administrator shall prepare a report for the purpose of R&R. The Administrator shall then be responsible for the execution of the scheme. The commissioner for R&R shall supervise the implementation of the scheme. The thematic directives of RFCTLARR Act 2013 are depicted below.

Table No.2.1: A Synaptic view of the RFCTLARR Act 2013		
Sl. No.	**Section**	**Thematic directives**
1.	Section 4(1)-SIA Notification	▪ Social Impact Assessment Study ▪ Total duration 6 months
2.	Section 5	▪ Public Hearing for SIA final report
3.	Section 6 (1)	▪ Publication of SIA Study report including SIMP
4.	Section 7(1)-SIA Report for evaluation by expert group	▪ SIA by Expert Group ▪ 2 Unofficial social scientist, 2 representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, 2 experts on rehabilitation and 1 technical expert in the subject area ▪ Publication of recommendation ▪ Total duration 2 months
5.	Section 8	▪ Examination of proposals for land acquisition and Social Impact Assessment Report by appropriate

Table No.2.1: A Synaptic view of the RFCTLARR Act 2013

Sl. No.	Section	Thematic directives
		Government
6.	Section 11(1) - Notice to acquire land	▪ Publication of Preliminary Notification for land acquisition
7	Section 11 (5)-Land record Updation	▪ Updating Land records duration 2 months
8	Section 14-Action to be taken on SIA lapse period	▪ If Section 11(1) not published within 12 months (18 months from the date of 4(1) notification) after the submission of SIA report under section 7, such report will lapse. Then fresh SIA to be done before acquisition under section 11. ▪ Appropriate government shall have the power to extend the period of 12 months
9	Section 15(1) - Hearing of objections	▪ Within 60 days from the date of 11(1) notification
10	Section 16(1) - Preparation of R&R Scheme	▪ After the publication of 11(1) notification by collector, Administrator for R&R shall conduct census survey of affected families. ▪ Administrator (appointed by Government of Odisha) will be not below the rank of Deputy Collector or equivalent official of Revenue Department.
11	Section 16(5)	▪ Public hearing of R&R Scheme
12	Section 16(6)	▪ Submission of draft R&R scheme to Collector
13	Section 17(1)	▪ Review of R&R scheme by Collector with R&R committee
14	Section 18 - Approval of R&R scheme by Commissioner	▪ Officer off the rank of Commissioner or Secretary to the Government of Odisha
15	Section 19(1)-Publication of declaration and summary of R&R	▪ To be published within a period of 12 months from the notification under section 11 (1) excluding stay or court order
16	Section 19(7) - Lapse of notification under section 11(1)	▪ If no declaration is made within 12 months from the notification under section 11 (1) excluding stay or court order
17	Section 21(1)	▪ Notice to the person interested for taking possession.
18	Section 23	▪ Land Acquisition Award by Collector
19.	Section 25 - Lapse of entire proceeding for acquisition	▪ Award to be made within 12 months from the date of declaration under section 19. The Government of Odisha shall have the power to extend the period with justification.
20	Section 26	▪ Determination of the market value land by Collector
21	Section 27	▪ Collector will determine the work of compensation

Sl. No.	Section	Thematic directives
		to the landowner
22.	Section 29	▪ Determination of value of things attached to land or building
23	Section 31(1)	▪ R&R award by Collector ▪ The Collector shall take possession after ensuring 100% compensation payment and R&R entitlement or ▪ Tendered within a period of 3 months for Compensation and 6 months for R&R entitlements.
24	Section 38(1)	▪ Power to take possession of land to be acquired by Collector
25	Section 38(2)	▪ R&R process to be completed in all respect before displacing the PAFs.
26	Section 43(3)	▪ Formulation, Execution and monitoring of R&R scheme shall vest in the Administrator under the direction and control of Government of Odisha and Commissioner R&R.
27	Section 44(1)	▪ Appointment of R&R Commissioner
28	Section 44(2)	▪ Commissioner will be responsible for supervising the formulation of R&R schemes or plans and proper implementation of such schemes or plans.
29	Section 44(3)	▪ Commissioner shall be responsible for post implementation social audit in consultation with Gram Sabha in Rural areas.
30	Section 45(1) Composition Of R&R committee: (Acquisition of equal to or more than 100 acres of land)	▪ Chairman (Collector) ▪ Women representative residing in the affected area ▪ The Representative of ST &SC residing in the affected area ▪ The Representative of NGO working in the area ▪ Representative of a Nationalized bank ▪ Land Acquisition Officer of the project. ▪ Chairpersons of the Panchayats or municipalities located in the affected area or their nominees. ▪ Chairperson of the District Planning Committee orhis nominee. ▪ MP and MLA of the concerned area or the iron mines. ▪ The Representative of the requiring body. ▪ Administrator for R&R as member-convenor.

Table No.2.1: A Synaptic view of the RFCTLARR Act 2013

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2.1.2. The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016

The Government of Odisha in the exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of Section 109 of the Act 2013 framed "The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015". The draft Rule was published in Odisha Gazette on 7th February 2015. Following the due procedure as prescribed under the law and the new Govt. The Act of 2013, Govt of Odisha enacted "The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016." This Rule provides detailed guidelines for implementation of the Act and also outlines the definite standard formats for various notifications and declaration as required under the Act.

As per the provisions of the Rule, the State Government has established NCDS, an independent organization, as the State SIA Unit which is responsible for ensuring that the SIA study is according to the rules laid down in the policy bill. NCDS has to appoint an agency or individual to conduct the SIA study.

For the present study, NCDS empanelled CYSD to conduct the SIA and submit the study report and VDP & SIMP in consultation with the Gram Sabhas. The present study is being undertaken as per the provisions laid down in the Rules of 2016. The following table presents a quick view of the Rules and provisions thereon regarding the SIA.

Table No.2.2: A Synaptic view of Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in LA, R & R Rules, 2016		
Sl. No.	Rule	Description of the Rule
1.	Rule 6	Constitution of the State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) unit
2.	Rule 8	State Government to rectify for carrying out SIA study.
3.	Rule 9	Conducting of the SIA study in consultation with the concerned Panchayats.
4.	Rule 10	Selection of the SIA Team
5.	Rule 11	Process of conducting SIA
6.	Rule 12	SIMP to including R&R Entitlement matrix
7.	Rule 17	SIMP to include Development plan in case of an acquisition on scheduled areas
8.	Rule 14	Process of conducting a public hearing in Gram Sabhas on the findings of SIA
9.	Rule 15	Publication of SIA Report and SIMP

2.1.3. Other Acts and Rules Applicable

1. Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006

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The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, commonly known as Forest Rights Act (FRA) was passed in India on 18th December 2006. It recognizes forest rights of Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes (FDSTs) who have been occupying the land before October 25, 1980. A FDST nuclear family would be entitled to a maximum of 2.5 hectares of land currently occupied. In the case of Sundargarh mining development project, no household is losing its acquired forest land.

2. *Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006*

In pursuance to the provisions in paragraph 13 of the R & R Policy of 2006, revised land rates have been issued by the Government of Odisha in 2015 and rates have been fixed for assistance for self-relocation; house building assistance and one time assistance in case of employment; assistance for agricultural land, temporary shed, transport allowance etc.

The intention of the policy is to provide support to the PAFs and award compensation.

3. *Policy Guidelines on conducting surveys, 2008*

Odisha Government has issued the guidelines for conducting a socio-economic survey, socio-cultural survey and infrastructural survey for all projects involving an acquisition of lands. In the present SIA study these guidelines have been following while conducting the surveys.

Apart from these major Act and Rules, for protection of the rights of the land owners and ensuring fair compensations to them in case of acquisition, there are other thematic legislations to deal with various impacts of the projects. Present SIA has taken into consideration these legislations in preparation of the SIMP. The following table presents a synaptic view of the impacts and related legislations.

Table.No.2.3: Relevant legal provisions, objectives and Institutions			
Impacts	Acts / Rules / Regulations/ Policies	Objectives relevant to the SIA/ SIMP	Implementation / Regulatory Authority
There may be forest lands which may get affected due to the private land acquisition where the Tribal and others' traditional rights will be adversely affected.	The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	To ensure that such dwellers that may get affected will be entitled as per their forest rights.	The collectors and forest department officials of Sundargarh district.
The affected households will lose their cultivable, homestead lands and also livelihood. Thus, they will be entitled to receive compensation as per statutes.	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	To ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabha, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition and to provide just and fair compensation to the affected families.	The competent authority, appropriate Government and Collector as defined in the Act

Impacts	Acts / Rules / Regulations/ Policies	Objectives relevant to the SIA/ SIMP	Implementation / Regulatory Authority
The guidelines issued by the Government of Odisha will be guiding the land acquiring authorities for payment of fair compensation.	The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016.	To ensure and conduct SIA study and a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition and to provide just and fair compensation to the affected families in consultation with i Gram Sabha.	The competent authority, appropriate Government and Collector as defined in the Act
The guidelines issued by the Government of Odisha will be guiding the land acquiring authorities for payment of fair compensation.	Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 and subsequent revised Policy guidelines.	The policy envisages Socio-economic survey, and Socio cultural and Infrastructural Survey where the land acquisition takes place	Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Govt. of Odisha and the collectors of Sundargarh district.
The SIA, Household survey, Socio-cultural survey, Village Infrastructure survey etc will explore the magnitude of impact likely to arise due to proposed land acquisition.	Policy Guidelines on conducting surveys - 2008	To follow the guidelines to conduct Socio-economic survey, and Socio cultural and Infrastructural Survey where the land acquisition takes place	The SIA Authority of Govt. of Odisha.
Degradation of water quality due to construction of bridge passing over water bodies.	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974	To control and monitor water pollution as per prescribed limits, norms and discharge from workers' camp site and other places.	Odisha State Pollution Control Board.
Environmental impact	E I A Notification, September 14, 2006	For all Development Projects	Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and Forest Deptt.GoO
Adverse public grievances	National Environmental Appellate Authority Act, 1997	For Grievances to be redressed	Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and Forest Deptt.,GoO
During the mining and building construction blasting of rocks and use of chemicals may	Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 and	For storage, handling and transport of hazardous materials	Odisha Pollution Control Board

The table is titled: Table.No.2.3: Relevant legal provisions, objectives and Institutions

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Table.No.2.3: Relevant legal provisions, objectives and Institutions			
Impacts	Acts / Rules / Regulations/ Policies	Objectives relevant to the SIA/ SIMP	Implementation / Regulatory Authority
take place which will have negative impact on people, animals and environment.	Manufacturing, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989		

Chapter-3

THE STUDY OBJECTIVES, SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

As per the government directive under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rule, 2016, SIA study must be carried out whenever there is a land has to be acquired by the Government for any public purpose. SIA recognizes the inter connection between social, economic and bio-physically impacts of the development activities. Development activities bring about changes in employment, income, production, way of life, culture, environment, health and property rights. These impacts can be positive or negative, direct or indirect and intended or unintended. SIA is a process of gathering information about social consequences of the project, analyzing the same and prioritizing actions to optimize the design of the project.

The present chapter elaborates the objectives and the scope of the study and the methodology used in this project. The profile of all the researchers and the surveyors involved in this study is also provided in this chapter. It helps us to understand the intent of this project and to gain an insight about our target population related to this study.

3.1. Objectives of the Study

Following are the major objectives of the study-

- To assess whether the proposed land acquisition in the six project affected villages serves the public purpose.
- To estimate the number of affected families, the magnitude of lost land 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 land.
- The Extent of private and public lands, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
- To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for the commissioning of the proposed project.
- To find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the project where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project.
- To study the social impacts of the project by covering both direct land loser households as well as the indirectly 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-a-vis the benefits of the project.
- To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through designing of a social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

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3.2. Scope of the Study

The impacts of the project on the people in the project area are manifold and these need to be identified and prioritized to formulate a remedial plan for the affected persons. Quantitative and qualitative information about the project affected people are to be collected by administering well-structured schedules among them conducting interaction with government officials and organizing Focus Group Discussions with the local elites as well as local people.

More so, the study report will also provide the specific number of households that will be affected and give details about their socio-economic and cultural background. It also specifies the public and private properties that are likely to get affected due to this project. Based on these data, the project proponent can develop measures to safeguard the PAFs from the loss occurred due to the proposed project with an objective of sustainable development. The study mainly embodies the following guidelines:

a) The team/ organisation consisting of at least one-woman membershall 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.

b) Involve and seek advice from the official functionaries of all affected Gram Panchayats and Municipalities relating to conduct of SIA.

c) 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 following:

- Area of impact under theproposed project, land to be acquired and the social, economic, cultural, environmental and other impacts of the project,
- Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project and whether it is the bare minimum requirement for the project.
- Possible alternative sites and their feasibility,
- Whether the land to be acquired is in scheduled area and it is demonstrable last resort.
- Land if any already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project,
- The scope for use of any public, unutilized land and whether any of such land is under occupation,
- Nature of the land, presentuse and classificationof land and if itis an agricultural land, its irrigation cove age and cropping pattern.
- Impact of the land on food security of the affected families.
- Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, number of residential houses, and public and private infrastructure and assets, and

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- Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years.

d) Accurate estimationof number of affected families and displaced families basing on land assessment, land records andfield verification by following census enumeration method for all affected families.

e) Socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area.

f) 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.

g) Preparation of Risk Management social impact plan containing ameliorative measures to address the negative social impacts of the project identified in the course of SIA study.

h) The SIA must provide a comprehensive analysis of social costs and benefitsto beaccrued 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.

i) Preparation of draftSIA reportand Risk Management social impact Plan in thelocal language (Odia) and theirdistribution in all affected GPs and municipal offices as well as to the concerned Collector, Sub-Collector, LAO, Tahasildar and Implementing agency prior to two weeks of public hearing.

j) 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.

k) Video recording and transcribing of the public hearings, which are to be submitted along with their analysis in the revised SIA report accordingly.

3.3. Methodological Framework

The research team adopted the 'census method' to assess the loss of the directly affected households in the villages of Sundargarh district. The Village RoR holders (affected by the proposed project) were collected from NCDS, state nodal agency for SIA study. According to the guidelines provided, 5 per cent of the non-affected households had to be included during in the survey. The selection of the non-affected households is done through random sampling method. PRA tools like social mapping, resource mapping and focus group discussions with the people in the affected field areas are used by the Research Team to incorporate the opinions of the affected citizens. The purpose of this study report was to prepare an inventory of all the affected households and individuals and to unveil the impact of this project on their properties and sources of income.

The following table provides the name of the villages that are going to be affected due to this project.

Table.3.1. Villages of SIA Study under the Mining Expansion Project in Sundargarh		
Tahasil	**GP**	**Study village**
Rajgangpur	Kesharamal	Kesharamal
	Kesharamal	Raiberna
	Alanda	Alanda
	Kukuda	Bihabandha
	Kukuda	Kukuda
	Jhagarpur	Jhagarpur

According to the 2011 census data, a total of 3659 households reside in these villages out of which 678 households are directly getting affected by this project. These 678 households will lose 714.869 acres of land for the proposed project. In order to identify the social impact of this land loss, a comprehensive survey was under taken through a suitably designed, structured and pre-tested interview schedule. The researchers have ensured that no affected household is omitted from the study by conducting thorough field investigation of the affected villages. The interview schedule was administered by trained field investigators to the head of the household or in his/her absence from any active and knowledgeable member of the household. Alongside this, a total of 181 indirectly affected households (5% of total HHs or a minimum of 10 HHs from each village of which the highest number is taken) were also surveyed to study the impact of this project on them.

Besides the interview schedules, FGDs were also organized in the affected villages. Care was taken to ensure that these discussions are not influenced by any external agents. The loss caused to public properties and community assets were also taken into account in this study. The socio-economic profile of the villagers was considered.

The household schedules were designed to obtain data covering various aspects which included the demographic profile of each household, the economic status of the household, the health condition prevalent in the household, the educational qualification of each member and most important details about their landholding and their total land loss in regards to this project. The FGD schedules covered those thematic spaces which were missing from the household survey schedules. This helped us to get a general perception of the villagers regarding this project and also rendered information about any other concern that the villagers had. Information regarding the village infrastructure was also acquired from the FGDs.

Other related secondary research, relevant data collection and tabulation, processing and analysing of the primary data was also carried out before preparation of the SIA report.

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Review of Secondary Literature

Literature review will has been carried out to understand the background information of the SIA study. The guidelines provided in the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013" [RFCTLARR Act 2013] and the "Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016" were referred to frame the SIA study. Other similar government guideline and impact assessment reports were reviewed to understand the process of social impact assessment, management plan and public hearing. Available documents illustrating the physical features of the study area and the social characteristics of the study area was also referred to frame a more comprehensive study report.

Pilot Study of the Area

The research team visited to the villages that are going to be affected to understand the socio-economic realities of the study area and to familiarize themselves with the people before the household survey. During these field visits the team not just identified the affected households as per the provided RoR list but also reviewed the same in terms of the name of the title holders, the addresses, the possession of legal documents and the tenure session. Discussions were held with the important stakeholders who include the District Collector, Additional District Collector, Land Acquisition Zone Officer, Sub-Collector, Tahasildars, BDOs, PRI members, Sarpanches, Teachers and other opinion makers along with some leading members of the village communities regarding the project and various aspects of the SIA study. Information about the mining project and the survey procedure was shared with the community; they were also informed about the kinds of documents they need to keep ready for the survey. Information about the date and time of the survey in the village was also shared during this period.

Tools of Data Collection

The tools used for data collection are Checklist, Semi-Structured Interviews and Focus Group Discussion which covers an in-depth description of various factors likely to be impacted from the land acquisition for setting up. These tools include:

   i.   Interview schedule for the affected households
  ii.   Interview schedule for the unaffected households
 iii.   Interview schedule to collect data on village infrastructure
 iv.   Organizing focus group discussions
  v.   Social and resource mapping

Interview Schedule

Interview schedules are developed to facilitate the surveyors in conducting the various surveys. The schedules contain a list of relevant questions through which information about the household

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or village infrastructure can be collected. The questions in a household survey schedule will mostly enquire into the general information about the household, their socio-economic condition, the status of their land holding, the effect of this project on their household and their perception regarding this project. The schedules are designed to collect a wide range of relevant information for the research study.

Focus Group Discussions

Focus group discussions [FGDs] help us to capture those concerns which we could not track through our interview schedules. Again a range of questions are prepared covering various aspects in matters like project awareness, status of land holding and economic activities, education and health issues, women and children status, employment opportunities, religious land loss, project perception in terms of benefit and lossetc, and these questions are presented to the community as a whole for discussion. These discussions strictly take place within the community without any influence from any external agent. FGD helps the research team to assimilate relevant information about the impact of the project on affected village, families and community resources.

Social & Resource Mapping

Social mapping and resource mapping are important PRA tools that are used by our researchers in order to meet the study objective. These maps, which visually represent the village, are drawn by the community people. Social and resource mapping helps us to understand the developmental gaps existing in these villages and taking it further, it helps the government to plan future projects to meet these gaps.

3.4. Data collection, Analysis & Report Preparation

Pre-Testing

All study tools were pre-examined to ensure that there was no significant gap or inaccuracy in our tools. Possible errors like language inaccuracy, an omission of relevant points, confusing and overlapping questions etc, are handled during the pre-testing period. All necessary corrections are made in the schedules before finally starting out with the field operation.

Training and Orientation of the Surveyors and Supervisors

Successful administration of the tools depends on the skill and commitment of the surveyors and field workers. In recognition of this truth, participatory training and orientation sessions were organized for the surveyors and supervisors. The social science and social survey experts were invited to impart the training. On-field training was provided to the surveyors which took place over a period of 2 days. This training period was important for the surveyors to get accustomed to the social and cultural structure of the villages.

Data collection through Household Survey Schedules

There was a Pilot study of the "Household Interview Schedule" was done before starting the original field work or data collection. The Pilot study helps to rectify the further problems encountered during the main survey. The survey schedules contained questions pertaining to the social profile of the household (Like; occupation, sources of income, family expenditure, health profile, household assets, etc.). General information about the household (like; total number of members, caste, education level, head of the household, etc.) are also covered in these schedules.

Also some of the questions were meant to know the loss of their assets and their perception about the project. It was important for the surveyors to establish a good rapport with the household members before conducting the survey, wining their faith is the most difficult task for a researcher. The list of the documents required for this survey were already notified to the households and during the survey, documents like Aadhaar Card, ration card, electricity bills, voter card or any other identity proof was verified during the survey. The interview was taken from the households and the survey was conducted as per their time convenience of the households by seeing their work schedule.

A group of six research investigators / surveyors including one women investigator were assigned for this field program. Out of them, one member was the supervising officer. The team worked in the field under the close supervision and guidance of an experienced researcher. A sample of minimum 5 percent of the non-land-losing households from each affected village was also interviewed to find out the impact of the project on the indirectly affected families.

Organization of FGDs

FGDs were organized in each project affected village. With a strong discontent, a group of 10-12 members consisting of both male and female members participated in the meeting. During the discussion, each participant was given a chance to voice their opinion. Two study team members were there to record the proceedings of each meeting. One member was responsible to pose the questions to the community and the other member had to note down the response of the people.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Techniques

PRA tools like Social Mapping and Resource Mapping were used in each project affected village to learn about the basic facilities available in the village and to get an idea of the village geographical design. Social maps helped us identify the institutions present in the village and the infrastructure of the village. Also the social class and caste difference, if any, can also be identified via the social and resource mapping. They give us an idea about the natural resources present in and around the affected areas. Moreover, social and resource mapping involves a kind of walkover survey by the field researchers in order to make the exercise more substantiate.

Data Collection from Secondary Source

The secondary data and information was collected from different government departments and websites such as District Collector's Office, District Statistical Office, Irrigation Office, DFO, concerned Tehsil, Sub-Registrars and RI circles by the research team before and during the study time. Also, panchayat and village level information were collected during field visit period which includes the details about the cropping pattern, the common property resources, standard price of land, the classification and the use of land and the irrigation coverage etc. The team had a proper understanding about the physical, social, economic, and cultural set-up of the project area through secondary research prior to take-up the detailed field investigations. Apart from primary household data collection, the research team assemble the information on village infrastructure facilities and the socio-economic and cultural fabric of the communities. The secondary information and the primary data collection sometimes went together and also had an immediate comparison on the field to get some clarity as well.

Analysis & Interpretation

After the completion of data entry of primary research (field survey), the data analysis was done by the research team to find out its statistical results. To avoid error in data processing, the SPSS method was used. Regression and correlation method was executed while doing data analysis. The data analysis was done based on the available techniques on presumption and interpretation in social survey and research and the presentation in the report was mostly done in a graphical way and results mostly showed through different tables and chart. Existing reports were also considered to provide a more inclusive composition for this study. Apart from Quantitative analysis, Qualitative analysis was also drawn from various statistical results.

Preparation of the report

The report was compiled by following both qualitative and quantitative analysis of the large collection of data. The ***First phase*** of the report consists of analysis of secondary sources of information and even used as essential references throughout the SIA process.

The ***Second phase*** was the processes of scrutiny, coding, data entry, cleaning as well as processing of quantitative data were done followed by the field data collection by a trained data management team. The report format was developed during the study in consultation with the Coordinator State SIA Unit (NCDS).

In the ***Third phase***, the descriptive statistical methods were used to analyze the primary data which have been presented using tables and graphs. On the other hand, based on a collective understanding of issues and using a triangulation of information from various sources the SIA report has been developed.

In the ***Fourth phase***, after the completion of the draft report it was submitted to the NCDS. Then in the ***Final phase***, a special public hearing was conducted to share this draft SIA report as well

for larger impact. Based on the draft report a presentation is prepared for sharing with the people and community gathered in Public Hearing. And then the feedback process from NCDS continues till the report is not finalised.

Preparation of Social Impact Management Plan [SIMP]

The section 4 (6) of the RFCTLARR Act 2013, directs to prepare a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) as a part of the SIA. The SIMP reflects the improvement measures that need to be undertaken to address the developmental gaps identified in the course of the assessment. This plan is a comprehensive document which addresses all the social and individual impact which will be faced by the community due to this project. The SIMP provides a wide range of recommendations for the development of the project affected villages. Along with individual property loss, common property resources like ponds, community parks, trees, etc are also lost due to the project. Hence, we must chalk out a compensation plan which addresses all these different aspects. The SIMP also provides impact mitigation and management strategies with clear indication of costs, timelines and capacities. The SIMP report is available in Odia and circulated in every gram panchayat of the affected areas.

Public Hearing

Public Hearing is the best way to give and bring information and suggestions from people as well as Govt. stake holders. It brings the maximum transparency and faith of people on Government. One of the main objectives of the Public Hearing is to aware people on the cost and benefit of the project. Towards holding public hearing programs the draft report will be submitted to the Nodal Agency State SIA Unit along with the concerned GP and district administration for reference and needful action. In order to make the SIA report user friendly especially for common people and GP functionaries, it will be prepared both in English and Odia languages. The final SIA and SIMP report must include all the required modifications as per the feedback and suggestions received from people through Public hearing programs.

This Public hearing helps people to suggest the best possible ways where they will not lose anything. During the Public hearing if anything goes wrong they can suggest what can be done. Also during the Public hearing a comprehensive and elaborate compensation and rehabilitation package has been chalked out for those who would lose their land and buildings. Private negotiations would be used to arrive at the compensation amount that would be based on prevailing market rates. This provision makes the entire land acquisition process more inclusive and transparent.

3.5. The Research Team

A team of twelve experienced researchers and surveyors along with a team leader were involved in carrying out the SIA study. Various component of the study were planned at different stages and also the tasks were assigned to team members on the basis of their expertise. An eight

member dedicated team was engaged in the field for data collection, to conduct FGD, and to do social & resource mapping.

Secondary information collection, quality checking and scrutiny of schedules were simultaneously organized at field level by the same team members and then they also done the data entry, comparison, tabulation, processing and analysis were done for report writing. After finalization of field study and tabulation, report writing work was carried by the team leader with the support of a researcher and other field team members. The following table.3.2 presents a brief profile of the Team Members.

Table No.3.2: Profile of the Study Team Members					
Sl. No	Name	Educational background	Experience	Position	Responsibility
1	Prafulla Kumar Rout	Post Graduation in Economics and LL.B	19 years of experiences in teaching, development action, research and advocacy in the field of higher education, food security and public finance.	Team Leader	Coordination with NCDS, Govt. Departments, overall planning, supervision of SIA study and report preparation.
2	Bharati Mohapatra	Post Graduation in History and B.ed	29 years of experiences in training on governance issues and implementation of development projects in Odisha	Social-Environment Expert	Dealing with all sorts social and environmental issues of the SIA study.
3	Deepak Kumar Mahakul	MCA	14 years of experiences of data entry, tabulation and analysis through SPSS	Data Processing & Management	Data entry, tabulation and analysis through use of SPSS.
4	Deepak Bihari	MCA	07 years of experiences of data entry, tabulation and analysis through SPSS	Data Processing & Management	Data Quality Checking & planning for tabulation
5	Satyajeet Mohanty	M.A. in Rural Development	5 years of experience of field data collection and use of PRA methods for various socio-economic studies and action projects.	Surveyor	Household survey, conduct FGD, social & resource mapping in the project affected villages.

Sl. No	Name	Educational background	Experience	Position	Responsibility
Table No.3.2: Profile of the Study Team Members					
6	Jagadish Dash	MA in History	11 years of experience in field data collection, coordination, supervision, and use of PRA tools for various socio-economic studies.	Surveyor	Ensuring primary data collection from household level and facilitation during social and resource mapping
7	Pramod Kumar Padhiari	M.A in Pol.Science	8 years of experience in field data collection through questionnaire and PRA methods for various socio-economic studies.	Surveyor	Household survey, conduct FGD, social & resource mapping in the project affected villages.
8	Pradip Kumar Samal	Graduation	4 years of experience of field data collection and use of PRA methods for various socio-economic studies and action projects.	Surveyor	Household survey, conduct FGD, social & resource mapping in the project affected villages.
9	Sanjit Kumar Swain	M.A Sociology	7 years of experience of field data collection and use of PRA methods for various socio-economic studies and action	Surveyor	Household survey, conduct FGD, social & resource mapping in the project affected villages.
10	Anil Kumar Nayak	Graduation	3 years of experience of field data collection and use of PRA methods for various socio-economic studies and action	Surveyor	Household survey, conduct FGD, social & resource mapping in the project affected villages.
11	Abhaya Kumar Biswal	Graduation	6 years of experience of field data collection and use of PRA methods for various socio-economic studies and action projects.	Surveyor	Household survey, conduct FGD, social & resource mapping in the project affected villages.
12	Subhransu Prasad	Graduation	3 years of experience of field data collection and use of PRA methods for various socio-economic studies and action projects.	Surveyor	Household survey, conduct FGD, social & resource mapping in the project affected villages.

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3.6. Difficulties Encountered at the Time of Survey

* The progress of work was considerably slow due to continuous law and order problem and Covid-19 restrictions in the study area. Also, the people vehemently opposed our field staffs to carry on door-to-door survey under the fear of this rapidly spreading Covid-19. All these put together slowed the progress of work considerably

* During the study it was found that any developmental activities by the government were strongly opposed by the people of the concern area. Hence, we face strong resistance by them to conduct the survey.

* In some cases, the original RoR holders are dead and legal partition deeds have not been done or recorded at Tahasil level due to lack of mutation. Hence, person/legal heir of the land is not established.

* It has been an old practice that the married girl child, invariably never get any portion of the ancestral property. But presently the law is clear and hence, she is entitled to proportionate compensation.

* The villagers did not allow our field team to take any photographs during the Focus Group Discussions as they were completely against parting their land to M/s OCL India Ltd.

Chapter-4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

This chapter helps us to understand the socio-economic, socio-cultural and demographic profile of the project affected district, tehsil and villages as well. No impact assessment study can be carried out without knowing the demographic characteristics and cultural roots of the concerned area. Acknowledging this, our research team acted upon in conducting the survey by covering these aspects of the affected district, tehsil and villages too.

4.1. Profile of Study District

Sundargarh District was constituted on the 1st January, 1948, out of the two ex–States of Gangpur and Bonai, which merged with Odisha on that day. True to its name, this beautiful District of Sundargarh with about 43 percent of its total area under forest cover and numerous colourful tribes dotting its landscape and with abundant mining potential is bounded by Ranchi District of Jharkhand on the North, Raigarh District of Chhatisgarh on the west and North West, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur and Angul Districts of Odisha on the South and South East and Singhbhum District of Jharkhand and Keonjhar District of Odisha on the east.

The Sundargarh town is the district head quarter. Geographically, the district is not a compact unit and consists of widely dissimilar tracts of expansive and fairly open, dotted with tree, clad isolated peaks, vast inaccessible forests, extensive river valleys and mountainous terrain. Broadly speaking, it is an undulating tableland of different elevations broken up by rugged hill ranges and cut up by torrential hill streams and the rivers IB and Brahmani.The general slope of the District is from north to south. Because of this undulating, hilly and sloping nature of landscape, the area is subjected to rapid runoff leading not only to soil erosion but also to scarcity of water for both agriculture and drinking purposes. Brahmani, Sankh, Koel and IB are the major rivers flowing though this District. Covering a geographical area of 9712 sq.kms, Sundargarh

District is the second largest District of the state, accounting for 6.23 percent of its total area. Out of this total area, forests cover 4232.57 sq km, this being the second largest in the state, accounting for 8.53 percent of the state total.

Sundargarh District has 3 sub divisions, 16 Tehsils, 17 Blocks and 262 Gram panchayats. Topographically, this district is located between latitude 21 degree 36' N to 22 degree 32' N and longitude 83 degree 32' E to 85 degree 22' E. The population of this District is 2,080,664, this being the fifth most populous District of the state. Its rural population exceeds twelve lakhs and the urban population is more than six lakhs. The male literacy rate is 82.13 and female literacy rate in the District is 65.93.

The climate of this District is characterized by extremely hot summers and cool winters. Climate is hot & moist sub humid. Normal rainfall of the District is approximately 1230 mm, but there is a deviation in receipt of rainfall pattern which is influencing crop production.

Sundargarh is recognized as an industrial district in the map of Odisha. Steel Plant, Fertilizer Plant, Cement factory, Ferro Vanadium Plant, Machine building factory, Glass and china clay factory and Spinning mills are some of the major industries of this District. Sundargarh occupies a prominent position in the mineral map of Odisha and is rich in iron ore, limestone, manganese, dolomite, and fire clay. Major industries are the Odisha Cements ltd, Hart Fertilizers Ltd, and Odisha Industries Ltd. The industrial town of Rourkela in this District has the first government sector plant built with foreign collaboration and was the first in India to use LD oxygen technology.

Still, more than 50 percent of the people earn their livelihoods from agriculture and allied sectors. Sundargarh District is coming under the North Western Plateau Zone as per the agro climatic zone of Odisha. Soil group of the Sundargarh district is mixture of red and yellow soil. Out of the 3, 13,000 hectares of cultivated land, 52 percent is upland, 30 percent is medium land and 18 percent is low land. As paddy is the main crop, 75 percent of the land is covered with paddy during Kharif. Due to limited irrigation facilities, 24 percent land is irrigated during Kharif and 8 percent of land is irrigated during Rabi. The education circle of Sundargarh revenue District was bifurcated from Sundargarh to Sambalpur education circle and came to existence since 1968 with area of operation within the geographical territory of Sundargarh revenue District. There are several educational institutions in Sundargarh District. National Institute of Technology NIT at Rourkela, Government College Rourkela, S.G. Women's College Rourkela etc are prominent among them.

Sundargarh District celebrates many festivals around the year. Important festivals of the District are Nuakhai, Rath Yatra, Ramanavami and Nama Sankirtana. Nama Sankirtana is a form of worshipping Lord Krishna and Lord Rama in a gathering. Sundargarh District is one of the tourist attraction spots of Odisha. The District is visited by a large number of tourists round the year. Places like Rourkela, Vedavyasa, Manikmonda, Manindra dam, Ghogar, Khandadhar and Darjeeng are the important tourist spots of the district. Moreover, to have a brief and consolidated idea over the district, a matrix of some major indicators is given below for reference.

Table:4.1 Project District at a Glance	
Parameters	SUNDARGARH
Geographical Area (sq km)	9712
No. of Sub-Division	03
No. of Tehsils	18
No of Revenue Circles	112
No. of CD Blocks	17
No. of Municipality	04
No. of Gram Panchayat	279
No of Villages	1779
Total Population	20,93,437
Total Male Population	10,61,147
Total Female Population	10,32,290
The Density of Population per sq km	216
Total SC Population.	1, 91,660(9.2%)
Total ST Population.	10, 62,349(50.7%)
Sex Ratio (No. of females per 1000 male)	973
% Literacy rate	73.34
% of Female Literacy	65.5
% of Male Literacy	81.0
Total Workers	873227
Total Main Workers	535112
Total Marginal Workers	338115
Total Non-Workers	1220210
Total Non-Workers Male	476460
Total Non-Workers Female	743750
Source: District Statistical Hand Book-Sundargarh (2018)	

4.2. Profile of the Study Tehsil

As per the Table.No- 4.2, Rajgangpur tehsil is composed of 20 GPs and 77 villages. The total population of the tehsil is around 1.05 lakhs and the total number of household is 22391. About 5.65% and 81.01% of total population of the tehsil belong to the categories of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe respectively. The total geographical area of the tehsil is 380.85 sq.km. The literacy rate of the tehsil is 57.20% which indicates that education is not a priority of people due to various socio-economic & cultural factors. About 42829 of total population of the tehsil are working population which indicates that this population is independent. The sex ratio is 1009 women per 1000 men, which is much higher than the sex ratio of the district.

Table 4.2: Tehsil at a Glance	
RAJGANGPUR	
Total Population	105065
Male Population	52401
Female Population	52664
No. of Households	22391
No. of Villages	77
No. of GPs	20
Sex ratio	1009
0-6 Yrs Population	14710
SC Population (%)	5.65
ST Population (%)	81.01
Literacy rate (%)	57.20
Male Literacy Rate (%)	64.33
Female Literacy Rate (%)	50.11
Total Working Population	42829
Main workers	23488
Marginal Workers	19341
Total Cultivators	7699
Agricultural Labourers	2234
Geographical area Sq,km	380.85
Source: District Census Handbook- 2011 ,Govt. of India	

4.3. Profile of Project Affected Villages

A detailed profile of affected villages by any development project is an important component of a Social Impact Assessment Report. The relevant information of affected villages support immensely while framing the Village Development Plan(VDP) and Social Impact Management Plan(SIMP). With this regard, the detailed profiles of 6 villages are given below which are going to be affected by the dolomite and limestone mines expansion project in Rajgangpur tehsil of Sundargarh district. All these information are narrated down in table 4.3(i),4.3(ii) & 4.3(iii).

While preparing the detailed profile of the affected villages, we have taken lot of care to include such selective indicators which are very much essential towards preparing the VDP & SIMP. Based on this concept, we have included the population in the age group of zero to six years, because this age group is the most vulnerable to any displacement project. As we can see from the table a significant proportion of the working population are engaged in agricultural sector. This indicates that land acquisition of this section of people might have severe negative impacts on their lives and livelihoods. Thus, it must be ensured that the affected population having land loss should be provided with cultivable land. As majority of affected villages also have a high percentage of ST and SC population, hence it must be ensured that no discrimination takes place at the

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administrative level to the project affected ST and SC people. They too must feel a part of the R&R procedure and must be given their due compensation. The demography data also shows about very discouraging percentages of literacy of people in the affected villages in comparison to the home district and state figures as well. This happens out of poverty of people in the locality. Reflecting upon the land profile of villages from secondary sources, it was found that villages like Raiberna, Alanda, Bihabandha and Kukuda have 42-47% of total land of the villages as net sown area. On the other hand, 21% of total land of the village is found to be net sown area in the village of Keshsaramal. As per the data of 2011 census, a very insignificant percentage of their total cultivable lands have irrigation facility in the villages of Raiberna (8.44%), Bihabandha (2.22%) and Kukuda (1.13%). On the other hand, the remaining project affected villages had no irrigation facility at all.

Table 4.3 (i): Demographic Profile of the Study Villages

Name of the Tehsil	Name of the Village	Area of village (in Hectares)	Number of Households	Total population	Population in the age group of 0-6 years	Total SC population	% of SC Population	Total ST population	% of ST Population
Rajgangpuir	Kesharamal	461	495	2214	280	93	4.20	2047	92.46
	Raiberna	864	611	3009	359	179	5.95	2672	88.80
	Alanda	1451	822	3891	447	196	5.04	3637	93.47
	Bihabandha	416	387	1748	249	161	9.21	1351	77.29
	Kukuda	1306	780	3703	488	19	0.51	3448	93.11
	Jhagarpur	591	564	2659	344	37	1.39	2462	92.59

Source: District Census Hand Book-2011, Sundargarh

Table 4.3 (ii): Demographic Profile of the Study Villages

Name of the Tehsil	Name of the Village	Status of Literacy		Sex Distribution of Working Population			Types of Worker & Cultivator(person)		
		Total Literate Population	% literate Population	Total Working Population	Working Population Male	Working Population Female	Main Worker	Agri.Labourer	Cultivator
Rajgangpuir	Kesharamal	1517	68.52	700	584	116	116	0	7
	Raiberna	1888	62.75	1130	830	300	788	47	243
	Alanda	2599	66.80	1399	1020	379	606	189	174
	Bihabandha	990	56.64	781	486	295	459	44	194
	Kukuda	2062	55.68	1441	946	395	860	172	302
	Jhagarpur	1733	65.17	1002	658	344	514	9	116

Source: District Census Hand Book-2011, Sundargarh

Name of the Tehsil	Name of the Village	Forest(Hect)	Area Under Non-Agricultural Uses(Hect)	Barren & Un-Cultivable Land(Hect)	Permanente Pastures & other grazing lands(Hect)	Cultivable Waste land	Fallow lands other than current fallows(Hect)	Current Fallows(Hect)	Net Area Sown(Hect)	Total Irrigated Land Area(Hect)	Total Unirrigated Land Area(Hect)
Table 4.3 (iii): Geographical Profile of the Study Villages											
Rajgangour	Kesharamal	0	33.1	35.4	0	297.6	0	0	95.0	0	95.0
	Raiberna	0	40.6	80.5	0	356.7	0	0.1	377.1	69.5	307.7
	Alanda	65.3	71.2	59.8	0	640.6	0	0	614.1	0	614.1
	Bihabandha	1.4	20.3	16.3	0	182.9	0	0	195.1	8.8	186.2
	Kukuda	6.6	62.3	99.9	0	560.4	0	0.1	576.7	14.1	562.6
	Jhagarpur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: District Census Hand Book-2011

The predominant focus area of this assessment was to collect data about the extent of land being acquired for this project and the number of households getting directly or indirectly affected because of it. As can be seen from Table 4.4, the total area owned by the affected households from 6 villages is 2368.33 acres. Out of that, 864.353 acres of land area is getting affected by this project. Similarly, about 714.869 acres of land is surveyed to be acquired from the total affected lands. However, the details of village wise land to be affected and proposed land to be acquired by the mines expansion project is shown below in the Table No. 4.4.

Table No.4.4 Land details of affected study villages(In Acres)				
Name of the Village	Area of village(In Hect)	Total Area owned by the affected HHs (Acres)	Total Affected Area of HHs (Acres)	Total Land to be Acquired(Acres)
Kesharamal	461	811.8	330.66	293.25
Raiberna	864	289.14	69.06	57.469
Alanda	1451	496.64	208.53	164.82
Bihabandha	416	160.62	43.21	29.79
Kukuda	1306	533.47	198.77	161.06
Jhagarpur	591	76.66	14.123	8.48
Total	**5089**	**2368.33**	**864.353**	**714.869**

Source: District Census Hand Book 2011, Field Survey and Land Notification Order Issued by the Deptt. of R & D Management for Expansion of Existing Dolomite and Limestone Mines in 6 villages of Rajgangpur Tehsil in Sundargarh District

4.4 Irrigation Coverage and Cropping Pattern

As per the information collected from the project villages, it is found that there has been no change in the status of irrigation facility as found in the census data of 2011. As per 2011 census, only three project affected villages like Raiberna, Bihabandha and Kukuda have very insignificant percentage of irrigation facility to their total cultivable lands which varies from 1.13% to 8.44% which is depicted above. The total area of these irrigated land accounts about 92.4 acres of land in three project affected villages. However, during the last one decade, a small portion of households of village Alanda are also taking the benefit of irrigation facility. The sources of this irrigation vary from village to village which are coming under the categories of perennial water sources, canals, dug wells etc. With regard to the cropping pattern in the project villages, the major crops are Paddy, Moong, Biri, Arhar, Groundnut, Vegetables etc.

4.5 Land Price

Land procurement is an essential component for the construction of development projects and thereby pricing of lands forms an important part of the land acquisition process. Land pricing helps the government and the individuals to be aware of the value for their lands and compensations are paid accordingly. The land pricing depends on the location and utility of the land. Generally, the irrigated land has a higher price value compared to non-irrigated land. Then road side land, land adjacent to community or habitation, homestead land, river or canal side lands also have a higher price value in comparison to single cropping land, non-irrigated land, patita or bagayat land etc. The survey team collected the bench mark value of land for all the 6 affected villages. The highest bench mark value of lands of project affected villages as per their kisams are provided below in the table.no-4.5(i) & 4.5(ii). The various categories of lands those are found in the project affected village are – i) Bahal Irrigated Single Crop, ii) BahalNon-Irrigated, iii) Bahal General, iv) Berna Irrigated, v) Berna Non-Irrigated, vi) Berna General, vii) Mala Non-Irrigated, viii) Mala General, ix) Gharabari, x) Goda, xi) Patita, xii) Jalasaya, xiii) Smashan.

As per the Table. No. 4.5(i) & 4.5(ii), land categories like Gharabari andBahal General are found to be the lands which have highest benchmark values in the study villages i.e. Rs 733000/-. The bench mark value of Bahal General varies from Rs 100000/- to Rs 733000/-. While in the case of Gharabari, it is found to be in a wide variant i.e., from Rs 114000/- to Rs 733000/-. Bahal Irrigated Single Crop costs about Rs 113150/-. Bahal Non-Irrigated-Rs 12100/- to Rs 181500. Berna Irrigated-Rs 292820/-. Berna Non-Irrigated-Rs 100000/- to Rs 181500/-. Berna General-Rs 100000/- to Rs 732050/-. Mala Non-Irrigated-Rs 113150/- to Rs 586000/-. Mala General-Rs 100000/- to Rs 181150/-. Goda-Rs 100000/- to Rs 586000/-. Patita-Rs 121000/- to Rs 292820/-. Jalasaya-Rs 292820/- and Smashan-Rs 146500/-. Based on the geographical location the value of same kind of land varies from one village to other. The details of the bench mark values of lands of different project affected villages are given in the following at the table. No-4.5(i) & 4.5(ii).

Table.No-4.5(i) Highest Bench Mark Value of Land Per Acre (In Rs)

Village	Bahal Irrigated Single Crop	BahalNon Irrigated	Bahal General	Berna Irrigated	Berna Non Irrigated	Berna General
Kesharamal		121000			100000	
Raiberna			733000			586000
Alanda	113150			292820		
Bihabandha			100000			100000
Kukuda		181500	181500		181500	3025000
Jhagarpur			193600			732050

Source: Office of the Sub-Registrar-Rajgangpur

Table.No-4.5(ii) Highest Bench Mark Value of Land Per Acre (In Rs)

Village	Mala Non-Irrigated	Mala General	Gharabari	Goda	Patita	Jalasaya	Smashan
Kesharamal	121000		146500	100000	121000		146500
Raiberna	586000	146500	733000	586000			
Alanda	113150		423500	113150	292820	292820	
Bihabandha		100000	114000				
Kukuda		181500	425500	181500			
Jhagarpur			732050	193600			

Source: Office of the Sub-Registrar-Rajgangpur

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Chapter-5

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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5.1. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

The scope of error in the findings of any research study largely depends on the methods and tools used for its data collection. Though the collection of data through questionnaire method is commonly used, but depending on the nature of the study, other tools of PRA and FGDs are also used in order to make the findings more accurate and authenticate. The survey for expansion of mining project in Rajgangpur Tehsil of Sundargarh district is such a susceptible study where the finding would significantly affect to the people in the process of ensuring social and economic justice. Thus, depending on the gravity, this survey uses FGDs through which the possibility of inaccuracy in the study findings   is significantly reduced.

JHARGARPUR

In the process of the SIA study on expansion of mines project in Rajgangpur tehsil of Sundargarh district, a focus group discussion was held in the village Jhagarpur during the month of February 2021. The purpose of the meeting was to capture the opinion of the people over the expansion of mines project in their area and its social and economic impacts on them. With lot of assurance, about 11 people having both male and female members participated in the meeting.

During the meeting, it was reported that the total residents of the village is 2791 of which 1380 are male and 1411are female. The social caste composition of village depicts that more than 90 percent of the total population is STs, followed by 10 percent OBCs, General Caste and SCs. However, the population of SC people is very insignificant. As reported that the total number of households in the villages is about 600. No migration is reported from the village except some stray cases. Literacy rate of the village is more than 65 percent. Around 11 percent of the total population consists of child population which comes under the age category of 0-14 yrs.

The number of PLwDs in the village is 9. The number of women led families is about 46. About more than 90 percent families of the village are accessing benefits of PDS. The village has one primary school and one secondary school. Due the absence of higher educational institutes, the children of the village have to travel to neighboring villages and towns like Kesharmal, Rajgangpur or Rourkela.

There is no availability of any health facility in the village for which people depend upon to Kesharamal or Rajgangpur during their health emergencies. The village has a Panchayat Ghar, Two AWCs, a community centre, a temple and 13 Self Help Groups.

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To meet the water needs of the villagers, 10 tube wells, 3 hand pumps and 5 dug wells are available in the village. The village has nine connecting roads of which three are kaccha, two are pucca and four-semi-pucca roads. Thirteen women SHGs are there in the village which provides economic empowerment to many of its members. But, non availability of any cooperative society or financial institution in the village restricts the operation of SHGs. The villagers mostly suffer from diseases like tuberculosis, water borne diseases, diabetic, BP, chronic acidity, cold and fever etc. The major crops grown in the villages are arahar, paddy, vegetables, black gram and green gram. The major occupations of the villagers are reported to be daily wage earning, small vending and farming of vegetable, pulses and paddy cultivation.

Moreover, it was reported from the meeting that all the participants were well aware about the forthcoming mining development project in their locality. But, they were very much apprehensive over the loss of their lives and livelihoods by this project. Majority of them were very much reluctant to part of their lands. However, some participants suggested if they are provided permanent job opportunity with appropriate resettlement facilities in their locality, then they may consider about the project. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of these participants tried to derail the discussion by creating frequent disturbances. At the end of this discussion, a few participants did not allow our research team to collect signature of the participants in the meeting even if to take a photograph as well.

ALANDA

Like the village Jhagarpur, in the month of February 2021, a Focus Group Discussion on the mining expansion project was conducted in the village Alanda under Rajgangpur tehsil of Sundargarh district. About 13 participants of both male and female were present in the meeting. It was reported that about 822 families are now staying in the village which provides the size of the total population is about 4000. Out of total population, the size of male population is about 2100, followed by the female 1900. As reported that about 95% of the total population belong to the ST community, followed by SC & other caste people 5 percent only. Except some stray incidences, the village is reported no such migration issues. The literacy rate of village is about 70 percent.

Reflecting upon the social and infrastructural facilities of the village is concerned; the children of the village are accessing education from a primary, high school and a secondary school. One AWC is there to meet the pre-school needs of the teenagers. However, for higher and technical education, the students of this village are heavily dependent on the neighboring towns of Rajgangpur, Rourkela or Kesharmal village. The village is having a facility of an ANM Centre which provides health services to people of minor ailment. But, people mostly depend on the services of the CHC of Rajgangpur and private hospitals of Rourkela for major health issues. Tuberculosis, diabetics, acidity, scabies, skin irritation etc are the prominent diseases are observed in the village. The village has 15 connectivity roads of different natures of which 5

roads are Kuchha, 6 are Pucca and 4 are Semi-Pucca. Due to some Kuchha roads people are often suffering from traffic issues during the rainy season.

As reported that there are two major sources which are providing drinking water facility to the villagers. These sources are 7 dug wells and 16 tube wells. This village is enriched with the services of 2 families of barber men, 5 carpenters and one tailor. The village has 12 SHGs and no financial institution is there to meet the need of these groups and people during the financial emergencies. From the religious point of view, the village is having a church there which provides ample facility to people to observe their religious rituals.

The natures of the livelihoods of the people are mostly daily wage labour, mining work, small vending and agriculture practices. The average land holding size of the people is less than 1.5 acres of land. It is further reported that more than 90 percent of total households of the village are accessing subsidized ration from PDS. Similarly, more than 50 percent households have job cards but the supply of job is much inadequate as per the demand of the people.

Highlighting on the issues of people's opinion on the forth coming mining expansion project in their locality, most of the participants were very much reluctant on implementation of the project. A few participants narrated that with the implementation of this project, the total eco system and social bonding of people will be spoiled. However, on the other hand, some female participants supported the project by suggesting that if the M/S OCL India Ltd provides permanent job security to their family members along with a good rehabilitation package and settlement options in the nearby area, then they will consider the implementation of the project. During the proceeding of the meeting, some youths who were witnessing the business nearby deliberately created disturbances as a result of which a fruitful discussion could not take place. These youths did not allow our field team members to create any such evidence against the meeting conducted.

BIHABANDHA

Similar to the above two villages, village Bihabandha of Kukuda GP is also found to be an affected habitat by the proposed mining expansion project in Rajgangpur tahasil. In order to assess the people's opinion on the forth coming mining expansion project, a small Focus Group Discussion was organized in the village during the month of February 2021. About 9 people were present in the meeting of which 4 participants were female and the rests were male. With the start of the meeting, the group was asked to share about their socio-economic-cultural and infrastructural aspects to the study team members. It was reported that village Bihabandha is a small village which is comprised of a population about 1800 members. Out of the total population, the male members are 920, followed by rest female members. Looking at the family size, 397 families are staying in the village. The child population below 18 yrs of age forms about 15 percent of the total population. The social caste structure of the village depicts about

80% are STs, followed by 15%-SCs and rest 5% OBCs and General Caste people. There are 15 families in the village where people migrate to different locations in and outside of the state in search of job opportunities. The village experiences 8 persons who are suffering from various natures of physical disabilities. Similarly, about 135 households in the village are reported to be the female headed households. It was also learnt that about more than 90% of the total households of the village have ration cards and 45% households have job cards. Participants alleged that households who are having job cards are not accessing sufficient job opportunities as per their demand.

Looking at the education status of the village is concerned; it was reported that the literacy rate of the village is about 60 percent. The village is having no educational institute inside the village. But, two primary schools; one high school and one college are there near by the village at the distance of 1-2 kms away. For higher education purposes, the students of the village depend upon the education institution of Rourkela, Rajgangpur and Kesharmal. The village has an AWC which caters the need of pre-school education of their kids.

With regard to the health facility, the village has an ANM Centre. It provides services against minor ailments to the people at their needs. People mostly suffer from diseases like tuberculosis, chronic acidity, BP, Sugar, Scabies, cold, fever etc. To meet the health emergencies, people generally depend upon the health services of Rajgangpur, Rourkela and Kesharmal.

The major livelihood options of the people are daily wage earning, mining work, small business and limited agricultural practices. Cultivation of arahar, vegetables and growing of paddy are the major crops in the village. Irrigation potential of the village is nominal. The average land holding size of the people varies from less than 1 acre.

The village has eight connectivity road facilities which provide traffic services to the people of Bihabandha. Out of these 8 roads, 4 roads are Kuchha and rests 4 are pucca. There are three sources in the village which provides drinking water facility to the villagers of Bihabandha. These sources are dug wells, tube wells and open wells. The village is connected with the facility of electricity. Three cremation grounds and two community halls are available in the village. Similarly, one church and one temple are there in the village where people are doing their religious rituals.

Asked about the opinion on the mines expansion project in the locality, majority of participants reported that they are not happy on this project. They said, the implementation of this project will make them out from their homes and they will lose their lives and livelihoods. So, they suggested immediate actions to stop this project. However, on the otherhand, two-three participants supported the implementation of the project by suggesting that the M/S OCL India Ltd first prepare a commonly accepted compensation package to them which must be protecting to their

lives and livelihoods for all days to come. They should be provided such a rehabilitation and resettlement options which will be suitable to them from aspects in their locality. However, during the proceeding of the meeting, due to interference of some vested interest, this meeting could not be ended properly. These vested interest people even did not allow our field team members to generate evidences on the proceeding of this meeting.

KUKUDA

The village Kukuda is a GP head quarter village where a Focus Group Discussion on the proposed mining expansion project took place during the month of March 2021. A group of 12 people consisting of both male and female members of the village participated in the discussion. The discussion was started with the overall reflections on the socio-economic and cultural aspects of the village. It was reported that the village is dwelled by 823 households having the total population of around 4100. Out of the total population, the share of male population is about 2100, followed by the female 2000. The caste composition of the village consists of STs, SCs and Other Backward classes. More than 95% of the total population belongs to the scheduled tribe community, followed by SCs and OBCs share the rest of the percentage.

Reflecting upon the education scenario of the village, it was reported that about 55% of the total population are literate. The village is having one primary school. For higher education, the children of the village depend on the neighboring villages and towns. On health aspects, people normally suffer from tuberculosis, BP, diabetics, chronic acidity, scabies, eye irritation, cold and fever etc. The village has an ANM centre where people generally access medicines during minor ailments. But, on critical medical requirements, they visit to health facilities at Rourkela, Rajgangpur, Kesharamal and Sundargarh.

The principal livelihood sources of the villagers are reported to be daily wage earning, mining activities, small vending, and limited agriculture practices of paddy and vegetable cultivations. Arahar, paddy, biri& mung are the major crops in the village. The average land holding size of the families varies from 1.0-1.5 acres. Looking at the situation of accessing social security programs by the villagers, it is reported that around 90% of the total households are accessing subsidized rations from the PDS. Similarly, more than 50% households have job cards. But availability of job opportunities as per the demand of the job seekers is very less.

With regard to the other basic infrastructure facilities of the village are concerned, people are accessing drinking water from two major sources like tube wells and hand pumps. More than 60 tube wells and hand pumps are there which are meeting the water needs of the people in the village of Kukuda. The village is having 6 connecting roads of which 3 roads each are Kuchha and pucca. Though the Gram Panchayat Office is there in the village, but there is no facility of financial institute in the village to meet the monetary needs of the people. The village has a post office, a community hall, a market area, two cremation grounds, one veterinary centre etc to

meet the requirements of the people. A church is also there which provides people to perform their religious practices. Moreover, the village is dwelled by 8 mason, 1 carpenter and 5 tailor families. A number of 25 SHGs are there in the village which helps many families in strengthening their economic status.

Exploring about the reaction of the participants on the implementation of mining expansion project in their locality, majority of the participants opposed the idea by saying that this action will spoil their lives and livelihoods. However, a few participants though not supported to the move directly, but informed that if the M/S OCL India Ltd provides us livelihood guarantee with all modern facilities of rehabilitation in their area, then they may consider the project. Towards the end of the discussion, when our field team member sought the cooperation of the participants for documentation of the meeting, they did not extend any cooperation in the form of giving any photograph or signature in the attendance sheet.

RAIBERNA

As part of the SIA survey, a Focus Group Discussion on the proposed mining expansion project in Raiberna village of Rajgangpur tehsil took place in the month of March 2021. Village Raiberna falls in the jurisdiction of Kesharmal GP. The discussion was started with the various socio-economic and cultural aspects of the village. About 11 participants participated to the discussion. It was reported that the village is now dwelled by around 695 families which gives the size of the population is about 3300. Of the total population around 1700 are male population and rest of are female. The social caste composition of the village depicts about 90% are tribals, 6% are scheduled caste people and rest of are other classes. There are six families in the village which depend on migration as their major source of livelihood. It was further reported that nine PLwDs are staying in the village without the support from any quarter.

The education status of the village talks about more than 60% people is literate. The village is having one primary school. The children of the village mostly depend upon the village Kesharmal for higher education. There is no health facilities in the village, people mostly go to Rajgangpur, Rourkela and Kesharmal during their health emergencies. Cold, fever, tuberculosis, chronic acidity, diabetics, skin irritations are the major health issues of the people in the village.

People in the village mostly adopt daily wage labour, mining work, small vending, vegetable and pulses cultivation as their major sources of livelihoods. The average land holding size of the families is reported to be less than 1.00 acre. More than 90% of the total households of the village are accessing benefits of PDS. Likewise, more than 60% families have job cards. But, in spite of the job cards, people are not accessing sufficient job opportunities as per their requirements.

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With regard to the provisions of various infrastructure facilities in the village is concerned, it is revealed that people are mostly accessing drinking water from the sources of tube wells, hand pumps and dug wells. The number of these water sources comes about 13 nos. The village is connected with the electricity facility. Besides to this, the village is having other facilities like 1 cremation ground, 1 AWC, 1 medicine store, 1 automobile repairing shop and 1 church which provides people opportunity for smooth performance of their religious practices. Moreover, six number mason families are there in the village to meet the construction requirement of the local people.

Asking about the participants' opinion on the implementation of the proposed mines expansion project in their locality, majority of participants were very much reluctant over implementation of this project. They daringly opposed the idea and requested us to take necessary steps to stop this project. But, a few participants tried to consolidate the idea by saying that the M/S OCL India Ltd first provide us permanent job guarantee with appropriate rehabilitation majors, then the discussion on the implementation of the project can be thought of. However, in the middle of the discussion, 4-5 youths entered in to the platform and created chaos which led the proceeding stopped without any record of the business.

KESHARMAL

Village Kesharmal is a GP head quarter village which is reported to be affected extensively by the proposed mining expansion project. To know the people's perception over the implementation of the proposed mining expansion project, a Focus Group Discussion of 10 participants was organized in the village in the month of March 2021. In this meeting 6 female and 4 male participants were present on the occasion. The meeting was started with the reflections of various socio-economic and cultural indicators of the village. It was reported that the village is having 560 households, where more than 2500 people are residing. Out of the total population, the male population is 1200, followed by female 1300. The social castes compositions of the village talks about 90% are STs followed by 4% SCs and 6% other caste people. The village has no migration family where as eight families are there where PLwDs are living.

The education scenario of the village speaks about more than 70% are literate. The village has a primary school, one high school and a higher secondary school. For technical and higher education, students of the village normally depend on Rourkela, Rajgangpur, Sambalpur and Sundarharh. With regard to the health facilities in the village is concerned, the village is having one PHC and an ANM centre. Except major health emergencies, people generally approach these two facilities for treatment of their minor ailments. Tuberculosis, diabetics, chronic acidity, BP, water borne diseases, cold and fever are the common diseases in the village.

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Looking at the livelihoods aspect of the villagers is concerned, households are found to be engaged in small businesses, mining activities, practicing of small scale of agriculture on vegetable cultivation, paddy cultivation and growing of pulses. More than 85% families of the village are accessing PDS. Around 40% families have job cards. But the supply of job opportunities by the GP is very less than the demand.

With regard to the drinking water facility to the village is concerned, people are accessing water from three major sources like supply water, tube well and hand pump water. The village is well connected with the electricity facility. The village is also having availability of other infrastructure facilities like Panchayat Gruha, a post office, 3 AWCs, a commercial bank, a bigger chuch, a prayer hall, two sports club, 6 grocery shops and so on. A twenty number of SHGs are there in the village which strengthens the economic status of women in the village. The village is dwelled by different types of sub-caste families which ultimately make the village self reliant through different services. These sub-caste families consist of tailors, masons, potters, washer men, barber etc.

Reflecting on the issues of mines expansion project in their locality, these participants were very much reluctant to talk over this project. With persistent requests, all most all the participants denied to support this project at any cost. They out rightly rejected the idea of this mines expansion project and demanded one and only thing to stop the project. Asking about their expectation on the implementation of the project, they informed about no need of support from any quarter against the proposed loss of their property and assets. Stop implementation of the project was the only demand from the sides of all participants. Lastly towards ensuring documentation of the event, the participants denied to cooperate for this in the form of putting their signatures in the registration sheet or a photograph of the meeting. So no evidence of this meeting could be managed at the last moment of the proceeding.

5.2: PUBLIC HEARING PROGRAMME

As per the notification of the District Collector Cum Magistrate, Sundargarh, Govt. of Odisha vide Letter No.614 dated 30.07.202, four public hearing programs on the SIA study report of private land acquisition on expansion of existing limestone mines of OCL India Limited were organized at the GP head quartered villages of Kukuda, Alanda, Keshramal and Jhagarpur during 23rd August to 25th August 2021. On 23rd of August, the first public hearing program was organized at the village of Kukuda at 11.00 AM. Large number of land loser households from the villages of Kukuda and Bihabandha were present in the meeting. Similarly, on the same day afternoon, the second public hearing program was held on at 3.30 PM in the village Alanda where big number of project affected villagers remained present and participated in the meeting. On 25th of August 2021, the 3rd and 4th public hearing programs were organized in the villages of Kesharamal and Jhagarpur. Similar to the previous public hearing programs, the 3rd public hearing program was organized in the village Kesharamal at 11.00AM where the project affected people from the villages of Raiberna and Kesharmal were present in large number. At 12.30PM, the 4th and last public hearing program was conducted in the village Jhagarpur. Large numbers of project

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affected persons were found to have gathered there and provided their views.

Moreover, to address the queries and concerns of the project affected persons on the proposed mining expansion project and findings of the SIA report, representatives from the district, tehsil & block level administration, OCL India limited and CYSD were present there. The major functionaries and representatives of all the four meetings were Shri Abhimanyu Behera,Sub-collector Sundergarh,Shri Sarat Kumar Bag,Tehsildar Rajgangpur,Shri Piyush Lohar,B.D.O Rajgangpur, officials of OCL India limited,Rajgangpur and Shri Prafulla Kumar Rout,CYSD,Bhubaneswar. In order to cover the proceedings of the public hearing programs, large numbers of representatives from the print & electronics media were also present there

 Depicting over the public hearing programs, it was observed with huge gathering of people from all the four villages of Kukuda, Alanda, Kesharamal and Jhagarpur. Amongst the gathering, two groups of people were found to have participated in the meeting. It was observed that one group of people were shouting against the proposed project, while the other group were shouting in the favour. It was further noticed that people who were shouting in favour of the project were obstructed and man handled by the other group people in order to make them prevent to interact with the administration and to present their views.

Moreover it was further observed that the land affected families were very much curious to know about their compensation package and other facilities as well. In response to the queries of the affected families, the Sub-Collector,Sundergarh replied that the land loser households will be best compensated as per the provision of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013(RFCTLARR) and Odisha Government's Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rule, 2016.He further clarifed that the land loser households will get a minimum four times of the bench mark value of their lands. He further assured that other than the compensation against the lands, the affected families shall also be given compensation over their standing crops, trees, orchards, ponds & wells as well. Apart from, other structures and assets being affected by the project will be covered under the compensation package. Families who are losing their houses will be compensated with new pucca houses. However, families will be interested to build houses by their own will be provided monetary

support. Moreover a household having a person of more than 18 years will receive benefit like a separate family. During the proceeding of public hearing programmes in all four panchayats a common point was raised by the affected families that lot of error are existing in the genology part of the SIA report. The sub collector stated that the error in respect of family genology shall be corrected immediately after receiving written inputs from the affected families.

Towards supplementing to the points of the sub-collector, the project proponent clarified that each project affected family shall be given 10 dcml. of independent land area and in which a house over the plinth area of 700 Sq Ft shall be constructed. The 10 decimal land will also contain space for livestock stay with kitchen garden facility. As far as possible the resettlement colony will be located within 5-10km vicinity of their original villages. Effort will also be taken for community resettlement to keep intact of family bonding and relationship building. The resettlement colony shall have all facilities such as community center, worship place, Children Park, overhead water supply facility, drainage facility, concrete road and independent transformer towards facilitating uninterrupted electricity supply to all project affected houses.

Followed by the remarks of the above functionaries, many project affected families had placed their demands before the administration for consideration and necessary action. These demands are:

* Provision of financial assistance to land loser families for marriage of their daughter
* Ensuring appropriate and best compensation package against their land and asset loss
* Provision of monthly pension to each project affected family
* Provision of housing support to the house losers having all modern amenities
* Provision of free and better health facility for project affected families
* Provision of better communication facility to the proposed new resettlement colony and the locality as well
* Creation of sports academy for the growing rural talents
* Provide employment opportunity to the unemployed mass in the M/S OCL India Limited
* Provision of financial assistance to take up various self employment opportunities in the area and thereby to stop migration
* Enabling women for better income opportunity through skill development trainings and financial support
* Ensuring irrigation facility to their lands and provision of sufficient financial assistance to all land loser households each year to take up agriculture activities
* Ensuring social security of women and their children through secured investment plan
* Provision of free and better education facility towards ensuring quality education to the children of the project affected families

At the end of public hearing, the Sub-Collector, Sundergarh asked to the gatherings that those participants who were obstructed to give their opinion in this meeting can give their opinion in writing at the office of the LAO, Sundergarh . In favor of the project, some project affected persons have given their opinion through video clips which have been covered by the video documentation. However, due to the obstruction by some misled persons, registrations of participants could not be done properly in the attendance sheet.The attendance sheets with signature to the best possible are enclosed with this report for reference. At the end of each meeting, the sub collector appreciated the people for their participation in the meeting and gave thanks to all for the active interaction.

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Chapter-6

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMORAPHIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

This chapter aims at providing a detailed understanding of the social, economic and demographic profile of the affected households in the study villages. An analytical study on these areas is required to frame a realistic action plan for land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. The social impact management plan must be designed in a manner that will be fit with the ground reality. As we are dealing with people of different class and caste strata in the locality, so it must be kept in mind that all section of people should get equal treatment while preparing the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). With regard to the study villages, the name of the six project affected villages are Kesharmal, Raiberna, Alanda, Bihabahal, Kukuda and Jhagarpur which belong to the tehsil of Rajgangpur in Sundargarh district. Moreover, it is found to be more or less same while reflecting upon the livelihood options and cultural habits of the communities in these study villages. The purpose of this chapter is to describe the demographics, jobs and income, housing and commuting patterns, educational background, status of livelihood of project affected people at the household level etc. Taking all these into consideration, our research team collected information about the socio-economic aspects of the affected community. The interview schedules were designed accordingly for this purpose. The data so collected is analyzed in the succeeding paragraphs.

6.1 Extent of Affected Households in the Project Area.

Name of the Village	HH surveyed		Total HH Surveyed	Total HH *	% Directly affected HH from the total HH	% Indirectly affected HH from the total HH
	Directly-Affected (Land Losers)	Indirectly-Affected (Non-Land Losers)				
Kesharamal	282	24	306	495	56.97	4.85
Raiberna	73	30	103	611	11.95	4.91
Alanda	67	41	178	822	16.67	4.99
Bihabandha	48	19	67	387	12.40	4.91
Kukuda	93	39	62	780	11.92	5.00
Jhagarpur	45	28	73	564	7.98	4.96
Total	678	181	859	3659	18.53	4.95

Table No-6.1: Affected Households in the Study Villages (Nos.)

*Source: Field survey and * Census data 2011*

The above table represents the data collected through interview schedules. Both directly affected and indirectly affected households were surveyed. A total of 678 directly affected and 181 indirectly affected households were involved in this survey. The data for total households is collected from the Sundargarh district census book, 2011. As per the 2011 census, it may be observed from the table above that the total number of households in the proposed project area is 3659. This study covered all available affected households which included 678 directly affected households and 181 indirectly affected households. The indirectly affected households were randomly chosen through a random sampling method. As per the guidelines of the RTFCTLARR Act, it is mandatory to include at least 10 households or 5 percent from the total households of the village, which one is highest in number, will be surveyed as indirectly affected households.

Looking at the percentage of affected households by this project, it is the village Kesharmal where the highest 56.97 percent households are being affected directly, followed by village Jhargarpur is coming to the least which is 7.98 percent only. On the survey of indirectly affected households, village Kukuda is having the highest percentage of HHs .i.e 5.00 percent of total households, followed by village Kesharmal the lowest 4.85 percent.

6.2. Demographic Profile of Directly Affected HHs (Land-Losers)

6.2.1. Gender Classification of Head of the Households

Chart 6.1- represents the gender classifications of the head of the households of the affected families. It can be seen from the chart that maximum percentage of the affected families i.e. 92.2 per cent were headed by male members, while the remaining i.e. 7.8 per cent households were headed by females. The village-wise segregation of the data shows that out of the 6 surveyed villages, each of the project affected villages has more or less presence of female-headed affected families. The details of village wise women headed households can be referred from table.no-6.1 from the annexure.

Chart:6.1 Gender Classification of Head of the HHs(N=678)

- 7.8%
- 92.2%
- ■ Male
- ■ Female
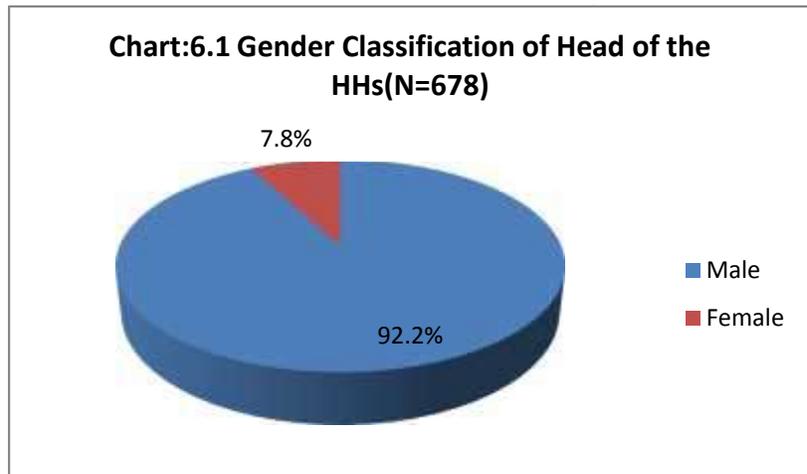
6.2.2. Age Distribution of Affected Population

The age-wise distribution of the affected household members across the 6 surveyed villages depicts that as many as 58.0 per cent of the total affected population belonged to the most productive age group of 19 to 45 years of age, followed by 30.5 per cent, 7.0 percent and 4.5

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percent affected population who were in the age of 46 to 59 years, below 18 yrs and 60 and above years respectively.

Chart:6.2 Age Distribution of Affected Population (N=2446)

110, 4.5%   170, 7.0%

747, 30.5%

1419, 58.0%

■ Upto 18 Yrs   ■ 19 to 45 Yrs   ■ 46 to 59 Yrs   ■ 60 Yrs & Above
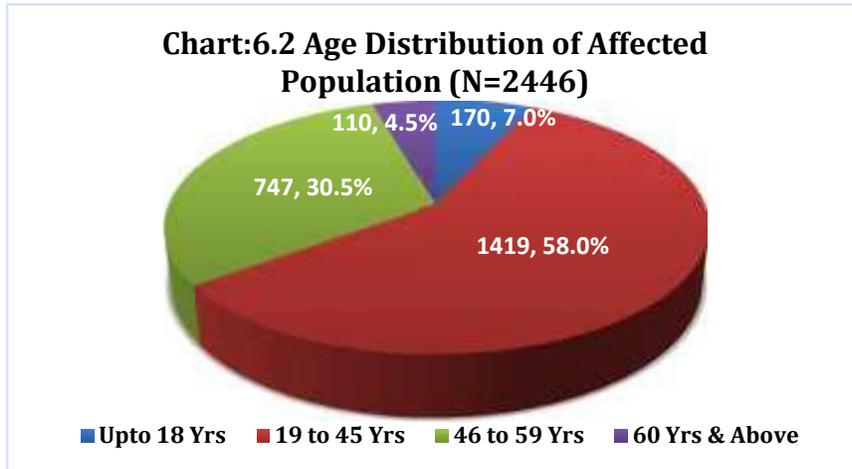
It is important to consider that quite a high percentage of affected population i.e., 11.45 per cent (children and elderly population) across the 6 surveyed villages belonged to the most vulnerable age group, thus greater sensitivity; care and attention are required by the project authority while planning the R&R against the land acquisition. The details of the village wise figure are depicted in the table.no-6.2 from the annexure.

6.2.3. Sex Composition of Affected Population

Chart 6.3 depicts the sex composition of the affected population across the 6 surveyed project villages, which is skewed towards male population. Out of the total 2446 affected population, highest i.e. 52.8 per cent (n=1292) were males and the remaining 47.18 per cent (n=1154) were females. Among the project affected villages, village Kesharmal had the highest percentage of female affected population i.e. 54.0 per cent, whereas Bihabahal had the lowest percentage i.e. 41.77 per cent. Except the village

Chart:6.3 Sex Composition Of Affected Population (N=2446)

Female 47.2%

Male 52.8%
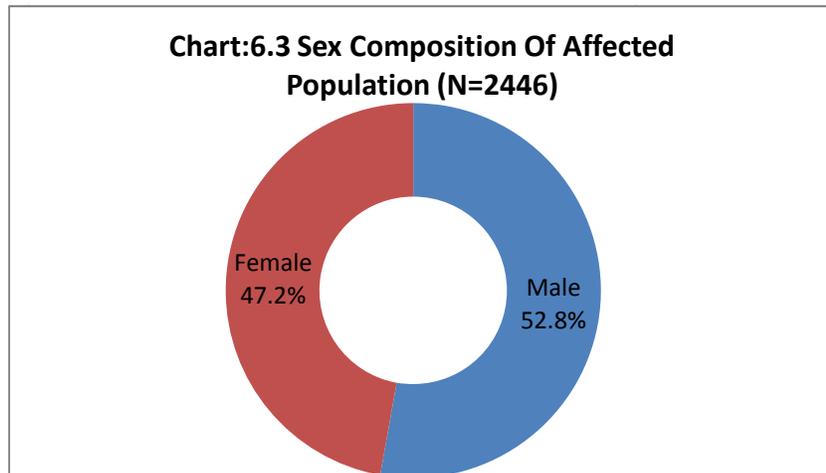
Kesharmal, all other project affected villages have lower percentage of female affected population in comparison to males. The details of the village wise figure are depicted in the table.no-6.3 from the annexure.

6.3. Socio-Cultural Profile of the Directly Affected Households (Land-Losers)

Our SIA team attempted to study the various socio-cultural aspects of the affected families. The study covers various facets of the affected population like their marital status, family structure, caste composition, education, literacy, health seeking behaviour, etc. The socio-cultural assessment of the affected population helps the authority to adopt a more rationalistic approach

while executing any public development project. The detailed socio-cultural profile of the six surveyed villages has been provided in the succeeding paragraphs.

6.3.1. Family structure of affected households

Since family structure is usually considered as an indicator of social and economic circumstances of the family, hence the SIA team made an attempt to analyse the family structure of the affected households in the proposed study villages and it came out that nuclear family concept was high preferred among the affected families in almost all the project villages. To be specific, out of the total 678 affected households, maximum percentage of HHs i.e. 63.6 per cent stayed in nuclear families that included husband, wife and their unmarried children. The remaining 36.4 per cent HHs stayed in joint families consisting of parents, siblings, married and unmarried children and others.

Chart:6.4 Structure of the Affected Family (N=678)

247, 36.4%

431, 63.6%

■ Joint ■ Nuclear
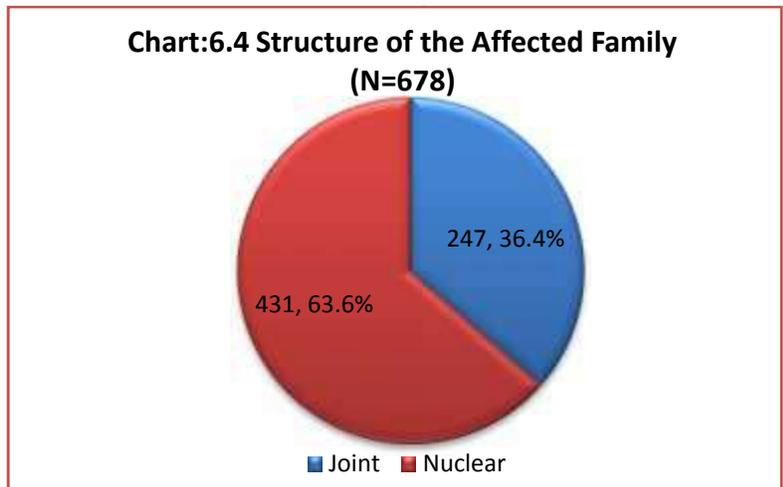
The village wise segregation of data depicts that all most all the project affected villages have higher percentage of preference of affected families who are living in nuclear family setup. In this context, looking at the percentage of affected families living in the nuclear family set up which varies from 56.25 percent in Bihabandha village to 76.71 percent in Raiberna. On the other hand,

living in the joint family set up in the six project affected villages varies from 23.29 percent to 43.75 percent. The details of the village wise figure are depicted in the table.no-6.4 from the annexure.

6.3.2. Vulnerability of the affected families

The Indian society is still highly affected by caste, class and gender issues. The vulnerability rate of the affected families takes into account of all the women headed families, families headed by disable individuals and scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families. The following figure represents the percentage of SC-ST households,

Chart:6.5 Classification of HHs by Social Vulnerability (N=678)

97.8

7.8

1.2

1.5

Women Headed HH   Handicapped Headed HH   SC   ST
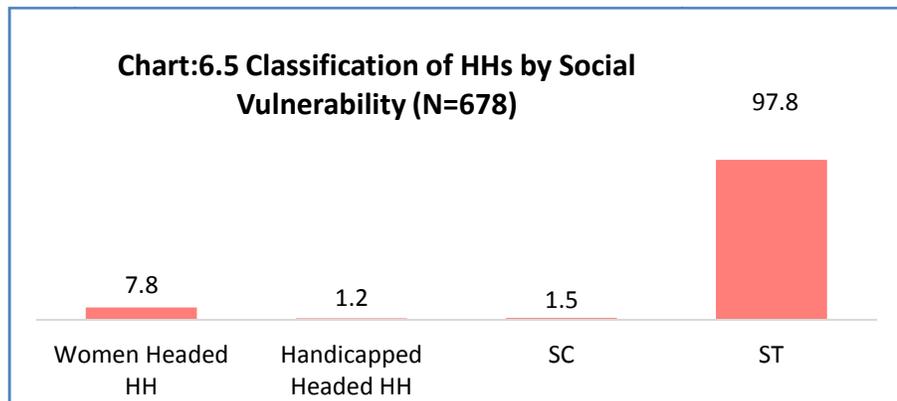
women headed households and households headed by disabled individuals. Chart 6.5 depicts that 97.8 per cent of the households belonged to Scheduled Tribe; followed by 7.8 per cent HHs headed by women, 1.5 percent scheduled caste households and 1.2 percent by handicapped members.

The percentage of women headed households were found in all most all the project affected villages. However, village Bihabandha is found to be having the highest percentage of women headed households which is coming around 17.0 percent of its total HHs. In Alanda, Jhagarpur and Bihandha villages all most all the affected houses (i.e. 100.0 per cent) were reported as Scheduled Tribe families. Handicapped led families are also reported in the villages like Bihabandha (8.33%), Alanda (2.19%) and Kesharmal (0.35%). The details of vulnerability of the affected households can be referred from table.no-6.5 from the annexure.

6.3.3. Marital status of the directly affected population

As in the society, the daily habits, behavioural pattern and reaction to the social issues are also influenced by the marital status of a person, so the study team made an attempt to understand the marital status of the affected population in the project area. As per the study findings 63.8 per cent of the total affected population were married, followed by 29.4 per cent unmarried and 6.7 per cent widowed. The remaining 0.1 per cent of the population was reported as separated.
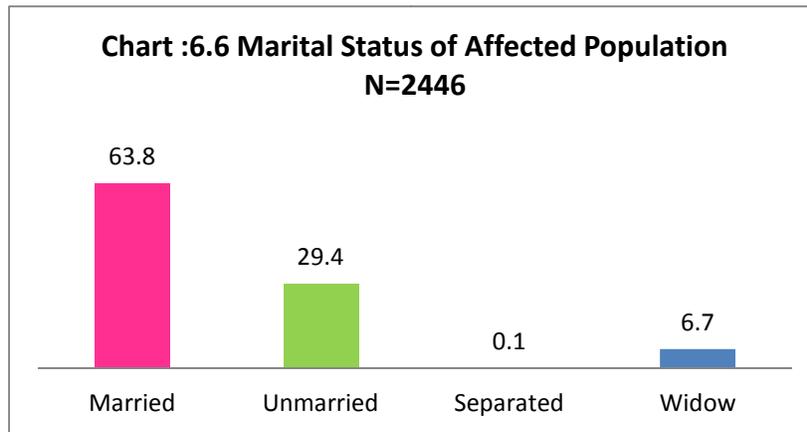
Chart :6.6 Marital Status of Affected Population N=2446

Married	63.8
Unmarried	29.4
Separated	0.1
Widow	6.7

The village-wise marital data depicts (table: 6.6 from annexure) that in village Kesharmal highest percentage of affected population i.e., 75.03 per cent were married, in Bihabandha highest 43.67 per cent population were unmarried. Village Bihabandha had highest percentage of separated people and widow population which are 0.63% and 12.03% respectively. The village wise details are given in the annexure table. 6.6.

6.3.4. Caste composition of the directed affected Households

Chart 6.7 shows the caste composition of the affected households across the project villages. As can be seen from the given chart, majority of the affected households i.e., 97.35 per cent belonged to scheduled caste community, followed by 1.47 per cent scheduled caste households and 1.18 per cent other caste families which includes OBC and General caste households.

As per the village wise data on caste composition of the affected HHs, village Bihabandha and Jhagarpur had highest percentage i.e., 100.0 per cent of Scheduled Tribe households. Similarly, village Raiberna had the highest 5.48 per cent and 4.11 percent of Scheduled Caste and

Chart:6.7 Caste Composition of Affected Households N=678

	SC	ST	OTHER CASTE
	1.47	97.35	1.18
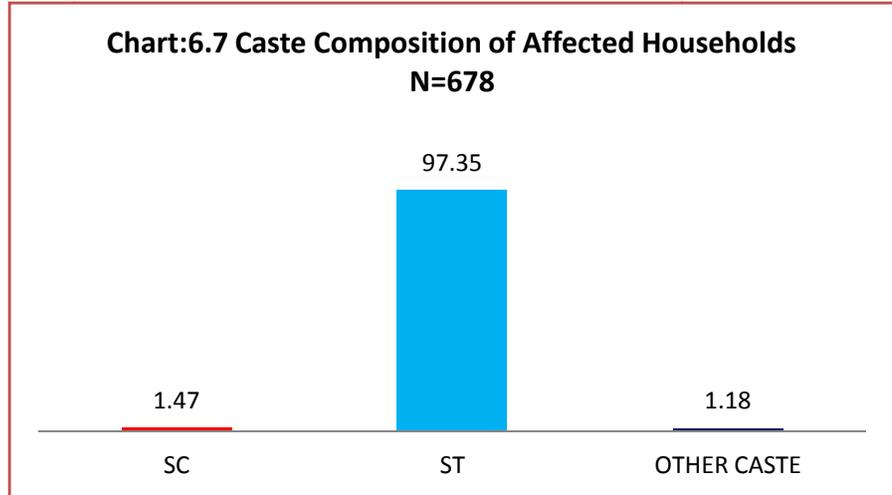
Other Caste HHs respectively. The details of village wise segregation of class composition are given in the table 6.7 at the annexure.

6.3.5. Education and Literacy Rate

The surveyed data on educational status of the affected population shows that 6.9 per cent of the total population across the project villages did not have any formal education and were illiterates, followed by 23.1 per cent population who were just literates and were only able to put their signature. Among the population having any formal education, highest 26.2 per cent people completed elementary school education, 21.2 per cent people completed high school, 17.0 per cent completed higher secondary, 5.3 per cent completed bachelor's degree (general) and 0.2 per cent completed post-graduation (general) and only 0.1 per cent completed other professional courses like Bed, law etc. It is worth to note that only a very small percentage of the affected population in the project area did have higher education and it could be due to their poor financial condition, therefore emphasis should also be given in the R&R to promote education in the area while planning the R&R.

Chart:6.8 Distribution of Affected Population by Education (N=2446)

Professional	0.1
ITI/CT etc.	0.0
Post-Graduate	0.2
Gen. Graduate	5.3
Higher…	17.0
High School	21.2
Elementary…	26.2
Just literate	23.1
Illiterate	6.9
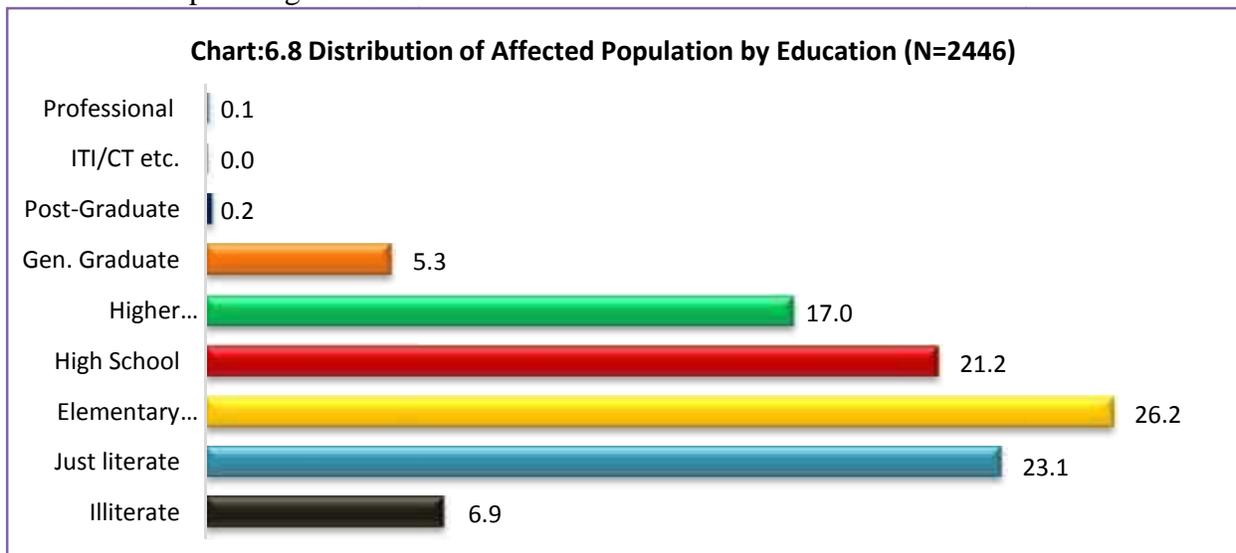
The village-wise comparison of education data shows that higher percentage of the illiterate affected population i.e., 9.41 per cent belonged to Kukuda village, while Jhagarpur had the lowest percentage i.e., 3.37 per cent. Similarly, village Bihabandha and Raiberna had the highest 27.85 per cent and 24.65 per cent of affected population who completed high school and intermediate education respectively. Also, village Jhagarpur and Bihabandha were reported for having highest 9.55 per cent graduates and 1.27 per cent post graduates respectively. A detailed data table summarizing the education level of all affected population, village-wise, has been provided in Table no.6.8 at the annexure.

6.4. Economic Profile of the Affected Households (Land-Losers)

The economic profile of the households has been analyzed on the basis of various indicators like family income, occupation, consumption pattern, indebtedness, type of house and household possessions. The livestock and other amenities that the effected households' possess have also been looked into. The succeeding paragraphs present a summary view of the field level situation.

6.4.1. Distribution of affected population by main occupation.

The surveyed data reveal that the affected population of the 6 project villages mainly earned their livelihood from five primary income sources which are pictured in the chart 6.9. The chart indicates that out of a 5 members' family, only two household members pursued any occupation for earning an income or livelihood for the entire household. The rest three household members did not earn any income and were dependent on the earning members of their household. These dependents were basically children / adolescents below 18 years, housewives and aged people.

Chart:6.9 Classification of Population by Main Occupation (N=2446)

17.33	Cultivation
4.33	Agri. Labour
16.11	Daily Wage Earner
9.08	Salaried
4.17	Business
48.98	Others (Children, students, House Wife, Old Age Pensioners etc)
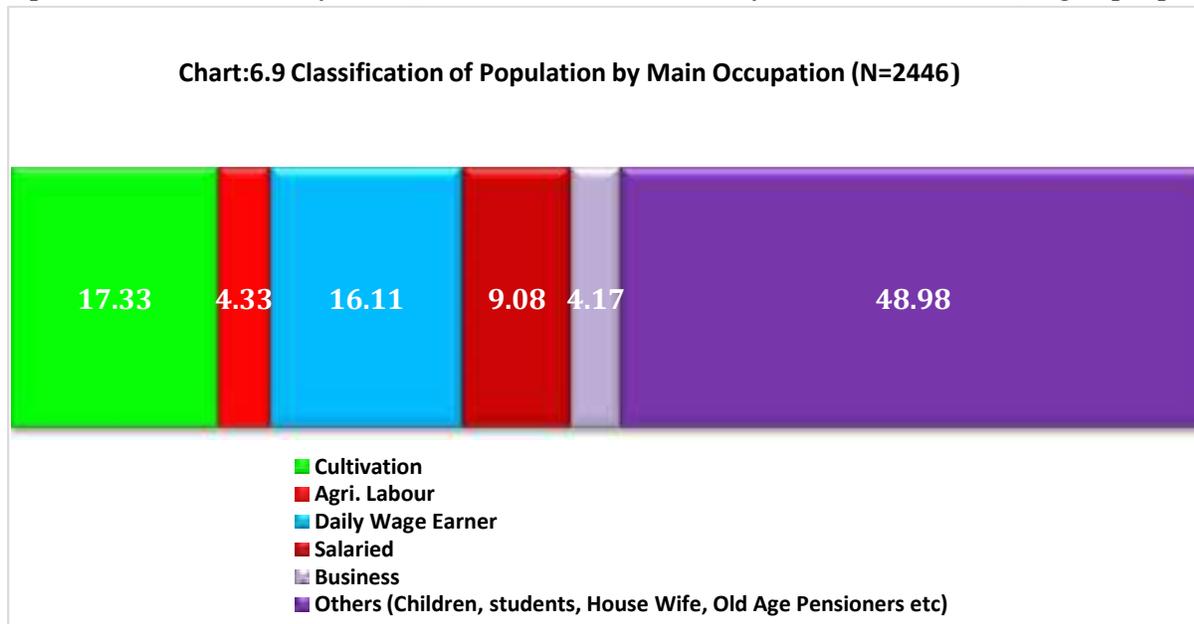
As per the data, around 17.33 per cent affected household population did earn their primary income by working in the agriculture sector as farmers or share croppers, followed by 16.11 per cent and 9.08 per cent people who earned their livings as daily wage earner and salaried

employees respectively. The remaining 4.33 per cent and 4.17 per cent of the affected population across the project affected villages were earning their livelihoods from doing agricultural labourer and small vending businesses activities.

Another important finding is almost all households have an additional source of income along with their main occupation. There is a lot of continuum among one or two occupations. More particularly, there is a lot of over lapping between the agricultural laborers and other daily wage earners. The agriculture labourers at many times go as daily wage earners in construction sector and vice versa. The cultivators also have some additional source of income from livestock and vegetable vending. However, for the sake of a comprehensible understanding, the occupation from which a household earns major portion of its income has been taken as its main occupation. The occupation of main workers shows that the project affected populations are mainly the agrarian families. The village wise data is presented in the Table No-6.9 placed at the annexure.

6.4.2. Income status of the affected households

Income is the most dynamic and lively indicator of the economic status of a household. Assessing family income also helps to understand the living standard, expenditure pattern and capacity of savings. With this consideration the annual income of the affected people of all the study villages have been collected and analyzed in the chart No-6.10.

Chart:6.10 Annual Income of Affected HHs (in Rs.) (N=678)

Income Category	Percentage
> Rs. 250000	3.98
Rs. 200001-250000	18.14
Rs. 150001 -200000	24.19
Rs. 100001 - 150000	30.68
Rs. 60001 - 100000	13.57
Rs 30001 - 60000	6.05
Less than Rs.30000/-	3.39
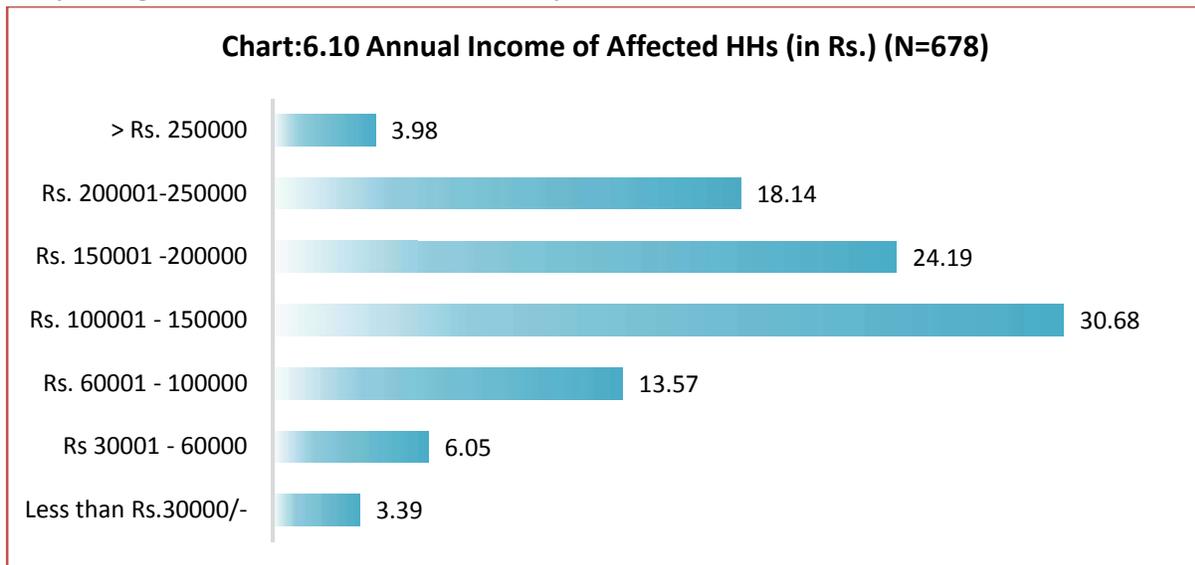
As per the figure, maximum percentage of households i.e. 30.68 per cent had the annual income between Rs. 100001 to 150000. The next highest percentage of households i.e. 24.19 per cent informed that they did earn around Rs. 150001 to 200000 per annum. Around 18.14 per cent households' annual income were within Rs. 200001 to 250000. However about 3.98 per cent households informed that they have income which is more than Rs 250000 per annum. On the other hand, about 13.57 per cent households earned Rs 60001 to 100000 annually, followed by 6.05 per cent households for Rs 30001 to 60000 and 3.39 per cent for Rs less than 30000. Details of village wise information are given in the annexure table 6.10.

6.4.3. Pattern of Health Expenditure by the affected HHs

Pattern of health expenditure about the households speak a lot about their economic status, scientific attitude and health awareness. With this consideration our SIA team tried to look into the expenditure pattern of the surveyed households in health related matters. The primary data processed through scientific tools and procedures is placed in following figure.
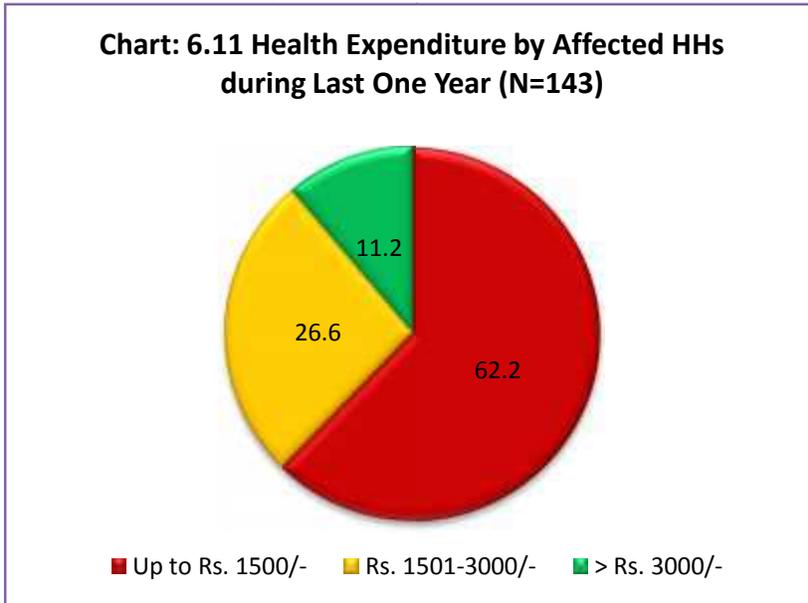
Chart: 6.11 Health Expenditure by Affected HHs during Last One Year (N=143)

- Up to Rs. 1500/-
- Rs. 1501-3000/-
- > Rs. 3000/-

11.2
26.6
62.2

According to the chart 6.11, around 62.2 per cent of the affected households across the project villages spent up to Rs. 1500 on health during last one year which indeed an indicator of better health enjoyed by the affected households. Similarly, about 26.6 per cent of households informed the survey team that they had spent between Rs. 1501 to 3000 as part of their health expenditure in last one year. Lastly around 11.2 per cent households incurred more than Rs. 3000 on health care during the last year. The detailed village wise data about the pattern of expenditure of the affected households in health care has been presented in the Table No-6.11 placed at Annexure.

6.4.4. Consumption pattern of the affected households.

The information collected from the affected households on the consumption of the food and non-food items presented in Chart 6.12 and Chart 6.13 respectively. It can be seen from Chart 6.12 that around 28.0 per cent of the affected households spent only Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per month on food items, followed by 25.8 per cent and 25.7 per cent households who spent Rs. 2,001 to3,000 and less than Rs. 4,000 each month to meet the same purpose. The

Chart: 6.12 Affected HHs. Monthly Expenditure on Food Items (In Rs.) (N=678)

28.0
25.8
19.5
25.7
1.0

Rs. 1000 or Less   Rs. 1001-2000   Rs. 2001-3000   Rs. 3001-4000   > Rs. 4,000

54
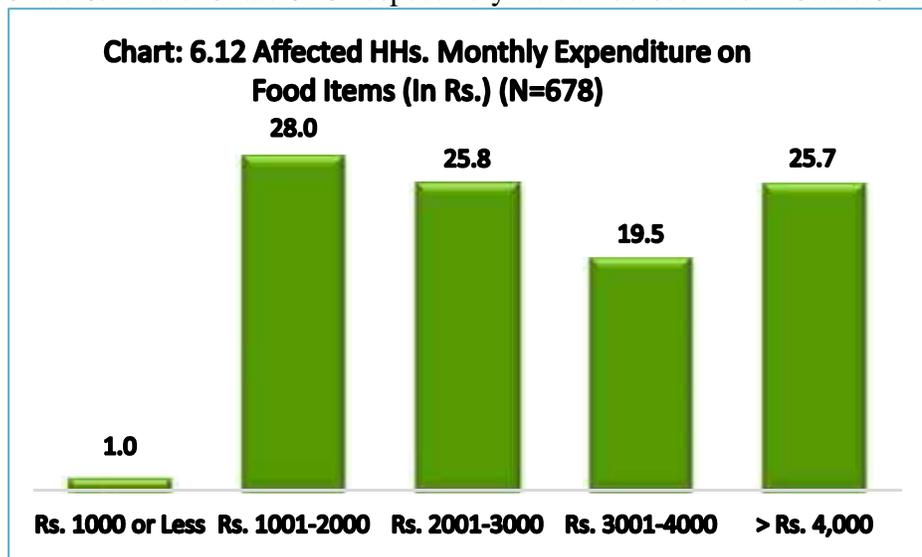
remaining 19.5 per cent households informed that they outlay an amount between Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 per month on their fooding. However, only a 1.0 per cent household spent Rs 1000 or less on food items in a month.

Unlike the food items, maximum percentage of affected HHs i.e., 23.3 per cent reported that each month they spent between Rs. 2,001 to 3,000 on non-food items, and around 22.4 per

Chart: 6.13 Affected HHs Monthly Expenditure on Non-Food Items: (N=678)

Category	Value
> Rs. 5,000	12.8
Rs. 4001-Rs.5000	8.7
Rs. 3001-Rs.4000	22.4
Rs. 2001- Rs.3000	23.3
Rs. 1001-Rs. 2000	19.5
Rs. 1000 or Less	13.3
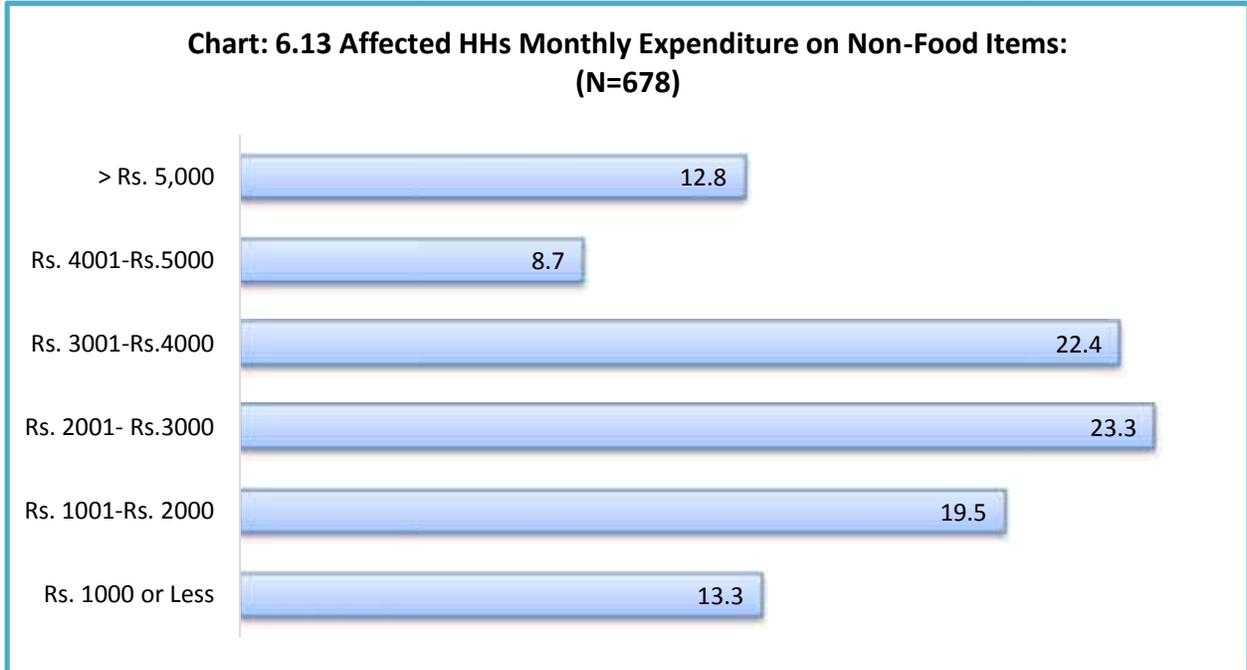
cent HHs spent between Rs. 3001 to 4000, also 19.5 per cent households spent between Rs. 1001 to 2000. Of the 678 project affected households, 13.3 per cent and 12.8 per cent families spend for Rs 1000 or less and more than Rs. 5,000 per month on non-food items respectively. Only 8.7 per cent of the households spend between Rs 4001-5000 to meet their non-food requirements. Households' monthly non food expenditure can be seen from the Chart 6.13. A detailed analysis of village wise data on households monthly expenditure on food and non-food items are given in the table 6.12 and table 6.13 at annexure.

6.4.5. Indebtedness status of the affected HHs
Indebtedness status of a household speaks about the households social as well as economical stress, thus holds a great importance as a socio-economic indicator. Considering this importance, the study team tried to understand the indebtedness status of the project affected households and the data is presented in Chart 6.14 and table 6.14 in the annexure.

Out of the total 678 affected households across the six surveyed villages, around 92 (13.6 per cent) households availed loan from various financial and non-financial organisations. As it can be seen from the chart 6.14; of the 92 households (13.6%) who availed loan, 12.1 per cent used the loan amount for productive investment purpose, 0.6 per cent households availed it to repay their respective past loans and the remaining i.e. 0.9 per cent households took it to meet their emergency requirements such as medical and social expenses etc.

Chart:6.14 Affected HHs Purpose of Loan (N=678)
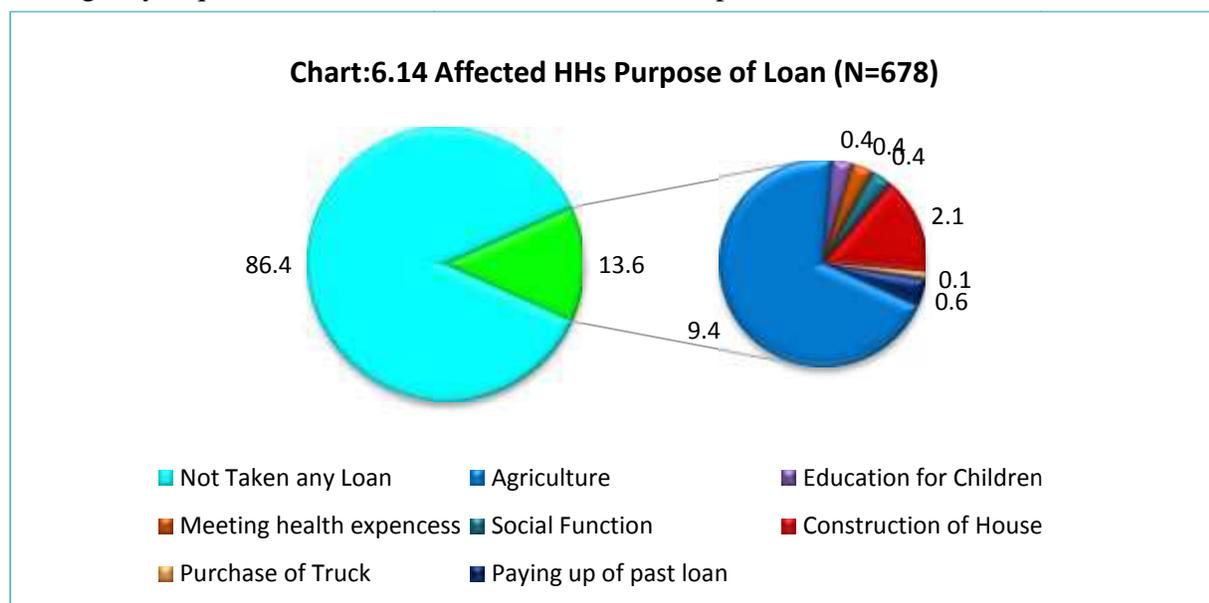
6.4.6. House Structure, Basic Amenities and Household Possessions.

Housing structure is an important indicator of the economic status of a household. It also speaks about the social status of the household to a large extent. It has much relevance to the project authorities as housing structure is one important component for consideration of compensation money. The data so far collected on the housing structure of the affected households through the census method from the field is presented in the table bearing No-6.2 at following.

Table No-6.2: Condition of the Housing Structure								
WALL			ROOF			FLOOR		
Type	No. of HH	%	Type	No. of HH	%	Type	No. of HH	%
Mud	1	0.15	Thatched	2	0.29	Earthen	10	1.47
Brick with mud	2	0.29	Asbestos	648	95.58	Cement	666	98.53
Bamboo or wood with mud plaster	0	0.00	Tiles	19	2.80	Tiles	0	0.00
Brick with cement	675	99.56	Concrete	9	1.33			
Total	678	100.00	Total	678	100.00	Total	678	100.00
Source: Field Survey								

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Chart:6.15 Status of Shelter of Affected HHs (N=678)

1.9

98.1

■ Own house   ■ Rented House
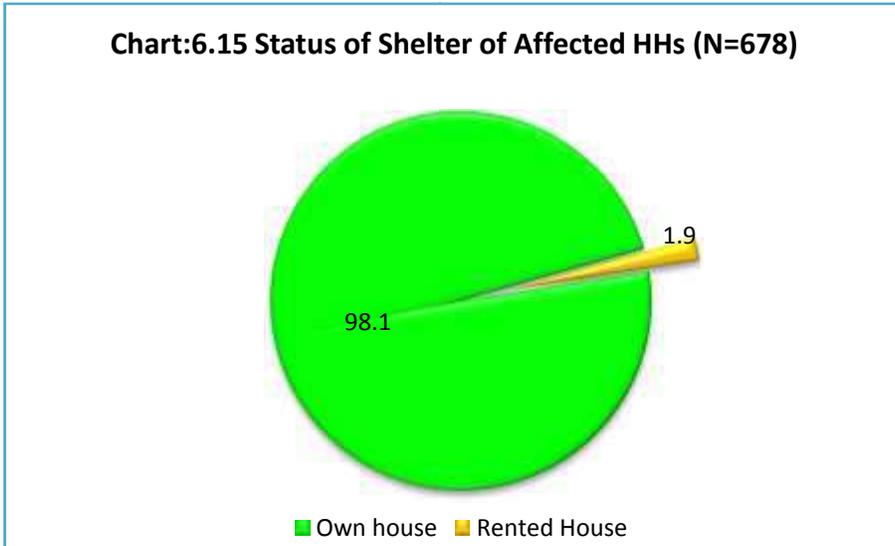
With regard to the ownership of shelters, it is observed from the chart 6.15 that about 98 percent of the total project affected households are residing in their own houses. On the other hand, a mere around 2 percent of project affected households are residing in rented houses or houses of their kins, friends or relatives.

Reflecting upon another important aspect of drinking water facility at the houses is concerned, Chart 6.16 depicts that around 77.9 per cent of the surveyed households depended on tube well / hand pump to meet their daily drinking water needs. About 21.8 per cent households used piped supply water and a very minimal about less than 0.3 per cent households still depend on open

Chart:6.16 Affected HHs Sources of Drinking Water (N=678)

0.3

21.8

77.9

■ Pipe Water   ■ Tube well/ Hand-pump   ■ Open Well
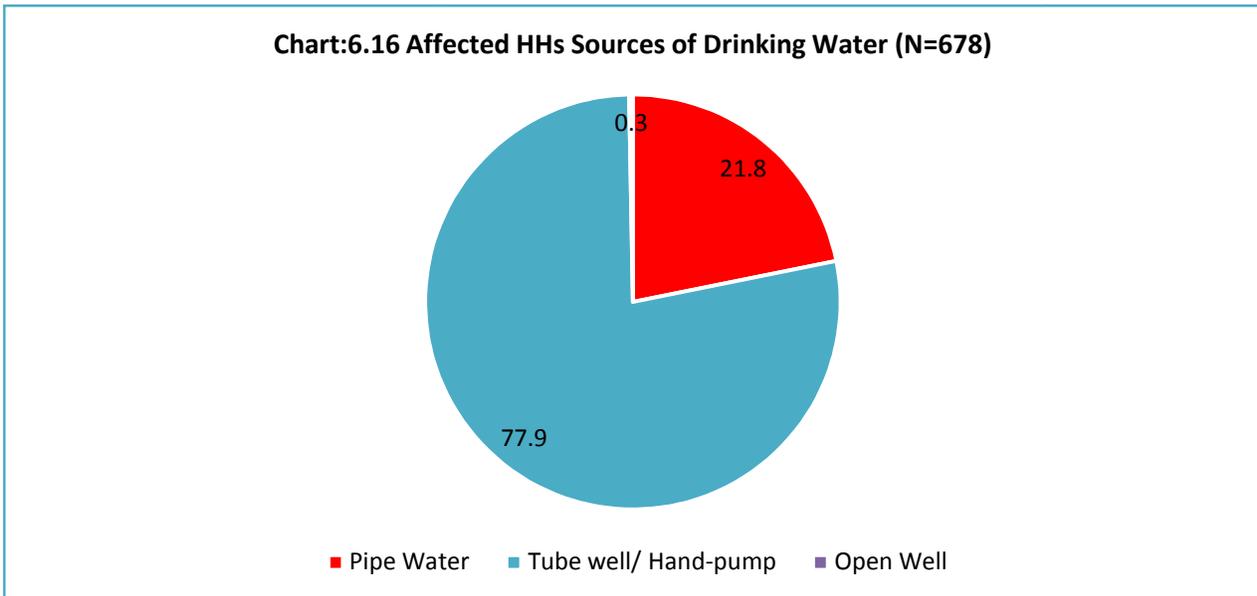
well, rivers and streams to get their drinking water which makes them more susceptible to various water borne diseases.

It may also be seen in the chart 6.17 that around 84.4 per cent of the affected households had bi-cycles, 82.6 had mobile telephones, 64.0 per cent had television sets, 61.5 had cooking gas, 57.8 per cent had two-wheelers, 37.5 had refrigerators and 16.4 per cent had own four wheelers. The data about the assets possessed by households in each village is presented at Annexure in Table No-6.17.

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6.4.7. Livestock Assets of the affected households.

Chart:6.17 Affected HHs Possession of Other Assets (N=678)

Asset	Value
Cooking Gas	61.5
Four Wheeler	16.4
Two-Wheeler	57.8
Cycles	84.4
Telephone	82.6
Refrigerator	37.5
Television	64.0
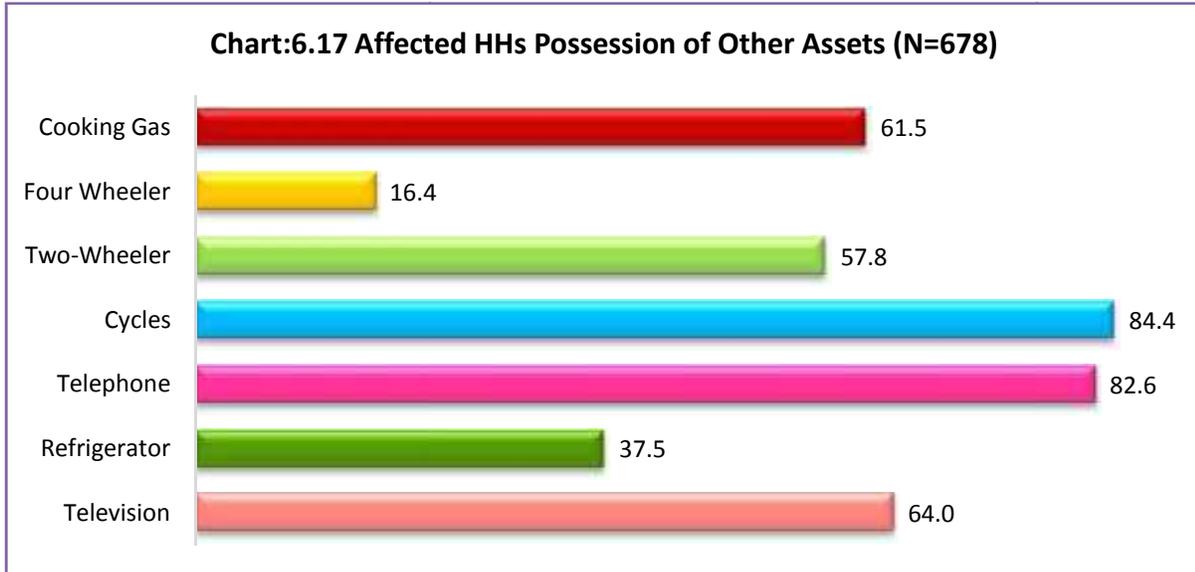
Considering the importance of livestock assets for the households in the rural area, the survey team made an attempt to look into the livestock possessions of the affected households. The data collected through the census method summarised in the chart 6.18.

As the chart shows, of the total 678 affected households across the survey villages, maximum 23.7 per cent households owned goats, followed by 33.48 per cent families who owned either cows' buffaloes or both. As many as 10.3 per cent of the affected households had bullock as the livestock animal and 9.6 per cent HHs possessed sheep.

Chart:6.18 Affected HHs Possession of Livestock Assets (N=678)

Livestock	Value
Cows	15.5
Buffaloes	18.0
Bullock	10.3
Sheep	9.6
Goats	23.7
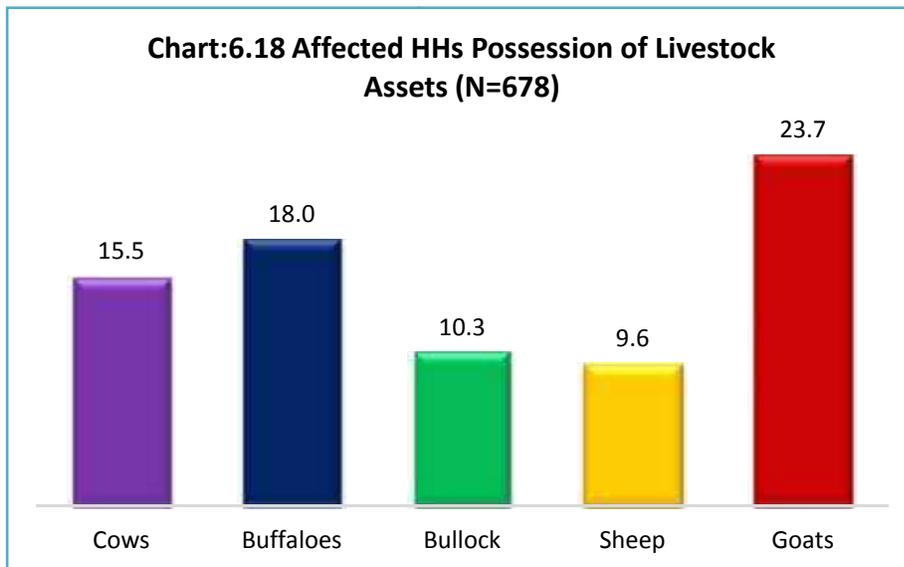
It can be seen from the chart that unlike the other rural areas, rearing of the livestock especially bullocks and buffaloes was less evident among the affected households and it's reason could be attributed to the fact of increasing mechanisation of agricultural activities and increasing cost for maintenance of the bullocks and buffalos that traditionally were being used in agricultural operations. There was a wide variance in the possession of livestock from village to village. The details are presented in the Table No-6.18 at the annexure.

6.5. Details of Socio-Economic Profile of Non-Land Losers HHs

With the detailed discussion on the profile of the land loser households, this sub-section 6.5 tries to highlight about various socio-economic indicators of the households who are indirectly affected by the proposed mining expansion project. Though the indirect affected households are being affected by the mining project in many ways but they are not directly losing their lands. During the field survey, our research team members interacted with both the types of affected households of which the details of the land losers are given above. But, regarding the non-land losers, the details of their survey is depicted below in the form of a matrix.

Village	Kesharamal	Raiberna	Alanda	Bihabandha	Kukuda	Jhagarpur	Total
Some of the Key Survey Details of Indirect Affected HHs(Non-Land Losers)							
Gender Distribution of Head of the HH =181							
Male	21 (87.5)	28 (93.3)	36 (87.8)	18 (94.7)	35 (89.7)	26 (92.9)	164 (90.6)
Female	3 (12.5)	2 (6.7)	5 (12.2)	1 (5.3)	4 (10.3)	2 (7.1)	17 (9.4)
Total	**24**	**30**	**41**	**19**	**39**	**28**	181
Social Category of Affected HH=181							
SC	2 (8.3)	3 (10.0)	1 (2.4)	**0** (0.0)	2 (5.1)	0 (0.0)	8 (4.4)
ST	22 (91.7)	26 (86.7)	37 (90.2)	**19** (100.0)	34 (87.2)	27 (96.4)	165 (91.2)
OBC	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	**0** (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
General	0 (0.0)	1 (3.3)	3 (7.3)	**0** (0.0)	3 (7.7)	1 (3.6)	8 (4.4)
Total	**24**	**30**	**41**	**19**	**39**	**28**	181
Structural Status of Affected Family=181							
Joint	5 (20.8)	7 (23.3)	18 (43.9)	5 (26.3)	9 (23.1)	11 (39.3)	55 (30.4)
Nuclear	19 (79.2)	23 (76.7)	23 (56.1)	14 (73.7)	30 (76.9)	17 (60.7)	126 (69.6)
Total	**24**	**30**	**41**	**19**	**39**	**28**	181
Classification of Affected HHs by Social Vulnerability=181							
Women H.HH	2 (8.3)	2 (6.7)	5 (12.2)	3 (15.8)	3 (7.7)	4 (14.3)	19 (10.5)
Handi- H. HH	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.6)
SC	2 (8.3)	3 (10.0)	1 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	2 (5.1)	0 (0.0)	8 (4.4)
ST	22 (91.7)	26 (86.7)	37 (90.2)	19 (100.0)	34 (87.2)	27 (96.4)	165 (91.2)
Total	**24**	**30**	**41**	**19**	**39**	**28**	181
Caste Composition of Affected HH=181							
SC	2 (8.3)	3 (10.0)	1 (2.4)	**0** (0.0)	2 (5.1)	0 (0.0)	8 (4.4)
ST	22 (91.7)	26 (86.7)	37 (90.2)	**19** (100.0)	34 (87.2)	27 (96.4)	165 (91.2)
OBC	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	**0** (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
GENERAL	0 (0.0)	1 (3.3)	3 (7.3)	**0** (0.0)	3 (7.7)	1 (3.6)	8 (4.4)

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Total	**24**	**30**	**41**	**19**	**39**	**28**	181
Sex Composition of Affected Population=651							
Male	41 (47.7)	68 (63.0)	83 (56.1)	**38** (55.9)	72 (51.4)	51 (50.5)	353 (54.2)
Female	45 (52.3)	40 (37.0)	65 (43.9)	**30** (44.1)	68 (48.6)	50 (49.5)	298 (45.8)
Total	**86**	**108**	**148**	**68**	**140**	**101**	651
Age Distribution of Affected Population=651							
Upto 18 Yrs	5 (5.8)	4 (3.7)	12 (8.1)	10 (14.7)	21 (15.0)	9 (8.9)	61 (9.4)
19 to 45 Yrs	48 (55.8)	67 (62.0)	92 (62.2)	34 (50.0)	71 (50.7)	65 (64.4)	377 (57.9)
46 to 59 Yrs	26 (30.2)	31 (28.7)	35 (23.6)	12 (17.6)	39 (27.9)	22 (21.8)	165 (25.3)
60 yrs&Above	7 (8.1)	6 (5.6)	9 (6.1)	12 (17.6)	9 (6.4)	5 (5.0)	48 (7.4)
Total	**86**	**108**	**148**	**68**	**140**	**101**	651
Status of Education of Affected Population=651							
Illiterate	8 (9.3)	5 (4.6)	9 (6.1)	4 (5.9)	13 (9.3)	3 (3.0)	42 (6.5)
Just literate	17 (19.8)	23 (21.3)	39 (26.4)	14 (20.6)	37 (26.4)	22 (21.8)	152 (23.3)
Elementary level	22 (25.6)	17 (15.7)	32 (21.6)	23 (33.8)	24 (17.1)	27 (26.7)	145 (22.3)
High School	19 (22.1)	33 (30.6)	37 (25.0)	17 (25.0)	32 (22.9)	17 (16.8)	155 (23.8)
Higher Secondary	12 (14.0)	19 (17.6)	23 (15.5)	5 (7.4)	28 (20.0)	20 (19.8)	107 (16.4)
Gen. Graduate	4 (4.7)	8 (7.4)	7 (4.7)	3 (4.4)	4 (2.9)	9 (8.9)	35 (5.4)
Post-Graduate	1 (1.2)	3 (2.8)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.9)	2 (1.4)	2 (2.0)	10 (1.5)
ITI/CT etc.	3 (3.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.0)	4 (0.6)
Professional	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)
Total	**86**	**108**	**148**	**68**	**140**	**101**	651
Marital Status of Affected Population=651							
Married	63 (73.3)	57 (52.8)	91 (61.5)	35 (51.5)	82 (58.6)	65 (64.4)	393 (60.4)
Unmarried	19 (22.1)	41 (38.0)	48 (32.4)	32 (47.1)	47 (33.6)	30 (29.7)	217 (33.3)
Separated	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	3 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.6)
Widow	4 (4.7)	9 (8.3)	6 (4.1)	1 (1.5)	11 (7.9)	6 (5.9)	37 (5.7)
Total	**86**	**108**	**148**	**68**	**140**	**101**	651
Classification of Population by Main Occupation=651							
Cultivation	16 (18.6)	20 (18.5)	26 (17.6)	8 (11.8)	29 (20.7)	12 (11.9)	111 (17.1)
Agri. Labour	3 (3.5)	4 (3.7)	9 (6.1)	3 (4.4)	8 (5.7)	4 (4.0)	31 (4.8)
Daily Wage Earner	19 (22.1)	17 (15.7)	20 (13.5)	12 (17.6)	15 (10.7)	17 (16.8)	100 (15.4)
Salaried	9	8	13	5	14	7	56

	(10.5)	(7.4)	(8.8)	(7.4)	(10.0)	(6.9)	(8.6)
Business	3	5	8	3	5	7	31
	(3.5)	(4.6)	(5.4)	(4.4)	(3.6)	(6.9)	(4.8)
Others (Children, students, House Wife, Old Age Pensioners etc)	36 (41.9)	54 (50.0)	72 (48.6)	37 (54.4)	69 (49.3)	54 (53.5)	322 (49.5)
Total	**86**	**108**	**148**	**68**	**140**	**101**	**651**
Annual Income of Affted HH=181(In Rs)							
<Rs.30000/-	1 (4.2)	1 (3.3)	2 (4.9)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	5 (2.8)
Rs 30001 - 60000	2 (8.3)	3 (10.0)	4 (9.8)	2 (10.5)	2 (5.1)	2 (7.1)	15 (8.3)
Rs. 60001 - 100000	2 (8.3)	7 (23.3)	9 (22.0)	2 (10.5)	4 (10.3)	4 (14.3)	28 (15.5)
Rs.100001 - 150000	5 (20.8)	6 (20.0)	8 (19.5)	10 (52.6)	18 (46.2)	13 (46.4)	60 (33.1)
Rs. 150001 - 200000	6 (25.0)	7 (23.3)	10 (24.4)	3 (15.8)	11 (28.2)	5 (17.9)	42 (23.2)
Rs. 200001-250000	7 (29.2)	5 (16.7)	6 (14.6)	1 (5.3)	1 (2.6)	2 (7.1)	22 (12.2)
> Rs. 250000	1 (4.2)	1 (3.3)	2 (4.9)	1 (5.3)	2 (5.1)	2 (7.1)	9 (5.0)
Total	**24**	**30**	**41**	**19**	**39**	**28**	**181**
Health Expenditure by Affected HH During Last One Year=181(In Rs)							
Upto Rs.1500	15 (62.5)	19 (63.3)	33 (80.5)	10 (52.6)	21 (53.8)	18 (64.3)	116 (64.1)
Rs 1501-3000	7 (29.2)	7 (23.3)	8 (19.5)	9 (47.4)	9 (23.1)	8 (28.6)	48 (26.5)
More than Rs 3000	2 (8.3)	4 (13.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	9 (23.1)	2 (7.1)	17 (9.4)
Total	**24**	**30**	**41**	**19**	**39**	**28**	181
Affected HHs Monthly Expenditure on Food Items=181(In Rs)							
Rs. 1000 or Less	2 (8.3)	1 (3.3)	5 (12.2)	2 (10.5)	5 (12.8)	3 (10.7)	18 (9.9)
Rs. 1001-2000	7 (29.2)	9 (30.0)	7 (17.1)	4 (21.1)	7 (17.9)	4 (14.3)	38 (21.0)
Rs. 2001-3000	6 (25.0)	6 (20.0)	9 (22.0)	3 (15.8)	9 (23.1)	7 (25.0)	40 (22.1)
Rs. 3001-4000	5 (20.8)	4 (13.3)	9 (22.0)	4 (21.1)	10 (25.6)	4 (14.3)	36 (19.9)
> Rs. 4,000	4 (16.7)	10 (33.3)	11 (26.8)	6 (31.6)	8 (20.5)	10 (35.7)	49 (27.1)
Total	**24**	**30**	**41**	**19**	**39**	**28**	181
Affected HHs Monthly Expenditure on Non-Food Items=181(In Rs)							
Rs. 1000 or Less	3 (12.5)	3 (10.0)	5 (12.2)	2 (10.5)	5 (12.8)	3 (10.7)	21 (11.6)
Rs. 1001-Rs. 2000	5 (20.8)	4 (13.3)	11 (26.8)	3 (15.8)	6 (15.4)	3 (10.7)	32 (17.7)
Rs. 2001- Rs.3000	7 (29.2)	6 (20.0)	9 (22.0)	3 (15.8)	9 (23.1)	6 (21.4)	40 (22.1)
Rs. 3001-Rs.4000	5 (20.8)	5 (16.7)	10 (24.4)	4 (21.1)	12 (30.8)	3 (10.7)	39 (21.5)
Rs. 4001-Rs.5000	2 (8.3)	2 (6.7)	4 (9.8)	1 (5.3)	2 (5.1)	8 (28.6)	19 (10.5)
> Rs. 5,000	2	10	2	6	5	5	30

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	(8.3)	(33.3)	(4.9)	(31.6)	(12.8)	(17.9)	(16.6)
Total	**24**	**30**	**41**	**19**	**39**	**28**	181
Affected HHs Sources of Drinking Water=181							
Piped Water	6 (25.0)	12 (40.0)	5 (12.2)	4 (21.1)	10 (25.6)	4 (14.3)	41 (22.7)
Tube Well	18 (75.0)	22 (73.3)	17 (41.5)	17 (89.5)	35 (89.7)	27 (96.4)	136 (75.1)
Open Well	1 (4.2)	0 (0.0)	2 (4.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (7.1)	5 (2.8)
Total	**24**	**30**	**41**	**19**	**39**	**28**	181
Affected HHs Living in the Type of House=181							
Own	24 (100.0)	28 (93.3)	39 (95.1)	18 (94.7)	36 (92.3)	27 (96.4)	172 (95.0)
Rented	0 (0.0)	2 (6.7)	2 (4.9)	1 (5.3)	3 (7.7)	1 (3.6)	9 (5.0)
Total	**24**	**30**	**41**	**19**	**39**	**28**	181
Source: Field Survey							

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Chapter-7

LOSS ASSESSMENT OF LAND & OTHER ASSETS

Land is an important asset in the life of human being. Land ownership is the determining factor of one's socio-economic status in the rural community. Though land itself is non-elastic in nature, it becomes a perpetual and endless source of an individual's income, livelihood and social attraction. It is because of the above reasons; loss of land by acquisition for any development project invites Social Impact Assessment of land losers. The project cost to a large extent depends on the appropriate assessment of the land and allied assets loss of the affected families. The present chapter is an attempt to assess the extent land and other assets loss by the proposed 'Mining Expansion Project in Rajgangpur Tehsil of Sundargarh District'. The indicators like extent of land to be acquired, the existing assets over the land, type of impact on livelihoods, risk of impoverishment etc have been taken into consideration in this assessment.

The authorities instituted the present SIA for acquisition of 717.10 acres of land, but with a recalculation of lands it gives a figure of total land 715.209 acres. With all-out efforts at field level, our research team could manage to survey the affected HHs owning 714.869 acres of land to be acquired. The balance 0.340 acres of land could not be surveyed due to non-availability of legal heir. The primary data collected through census method from the affected households are processed and analyzed in the succeeding paragraphs

7.1. Land Holding Pattern of the Affected Households

The land holding pattern of the affected families has been placed under two categories like (i) category of land possessed and (ii) type of land possessed. Category of land talks about its source of ownership while type of land depicts its quality based on irrigation and productivity.

7.1.1. Category of Land Possessed by the Affected Households

Chart:7.1 Category of land possessed by the affected HHs (In %) N= 2368.33 Acres
- 0%
- Private Land
- Other type of lands
- 100%
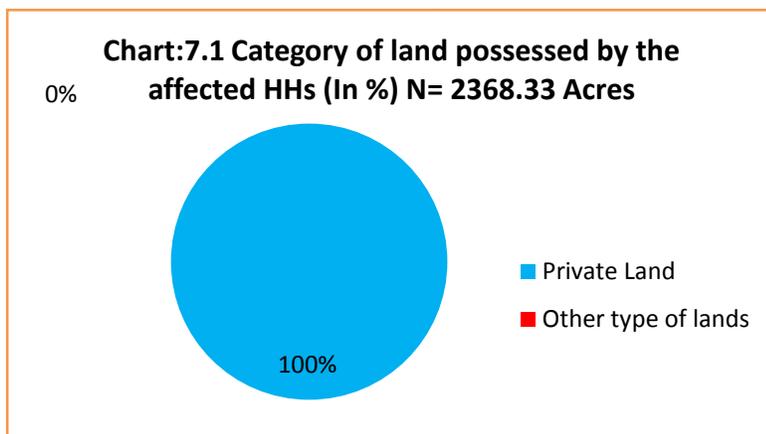
The data presented in the Chart 7.1 shows that the affected households in the project area possessed only one type of land i.e. private land. During the field survey, the research team could manage to identify a total 714.869 acres of land from678 households in six project affected villages of Rajgangpur tehsil. Out of the total

land possessed by the affected households, 100 per cent of the lands were found to be private land. Among the affected surveyed villages, Kesharamal village had highest acres of private land i.e. 811.8 acres, while Jhagarpur village had the lowest acres of land i.e. 76.66 acres. The detailed village-wise data can be seen in the annexure in table.no.7.1.

7.1.2. Types of Land Owned by the Affected Households

The chart 7.2 depicts that of the total 2368.33 acres of land possessed by the affected households across the surveyed villages, majority 91.79 percent lands were used for cultivation purpose and the remaining 8.21 per cent land were non-cultivable lands. Similarly the irrigation wiseland segregation data represents that 91.43 per cent of lands were non-irrigated and mainly depended on rainfed water whereas 8.57 per cent lands had

Chart:7.2 Type of land owned by the affected HHs (In %) N=2368.33 Acres)

Type	%
Homestead Land	4.25%
Barren	4.47%
Un-Irrigated	91.43%
Irrigated	8.57%
Un-Cultivated	8.21%
Cultivated	91.79%
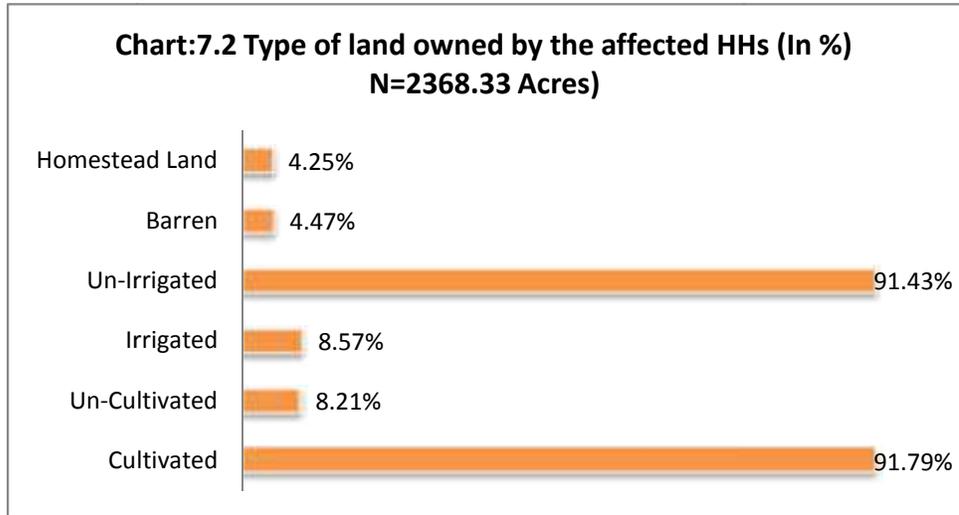
proper irrigation facility. Only a small portion of the total land i.e. 4.25 per cent were recorded as homestead land and mainly used for house construction and living and 4.47 per cent land were unused and barren lands. The detailed village-wise data table-7.2 on land possession status can be seen at annexure.

7.2. Land use pattern of the affected households

As discussed earlier also in the previous sections, maximum percentage of lands were being used for cultivation purpose and it may also be seen from the chart 7.3 that 92.0 percent of the total lands were used by the affected households to produce agricultural goods, whereas 4.0 per cent lands were unutilised and barren lands and the remaining same 4.0 per cent of lands were residential lands used for construction of buildings and other structures.
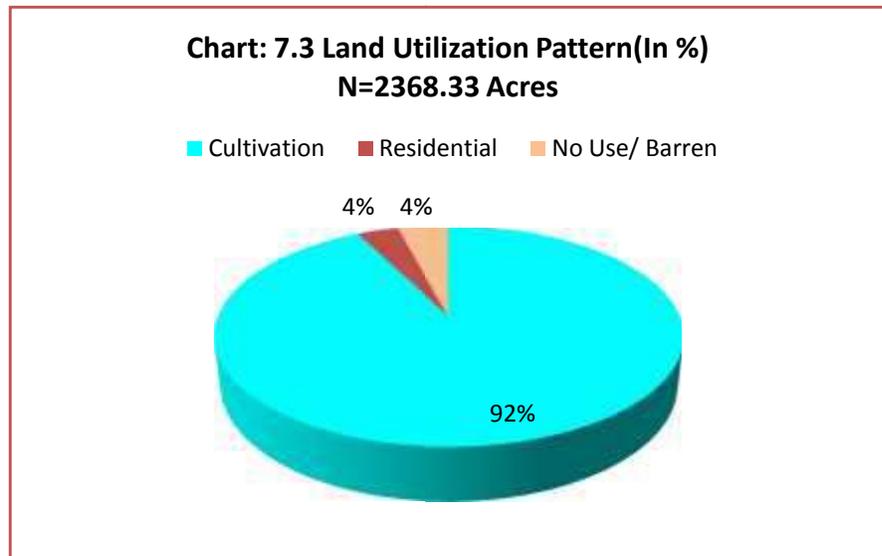
Chart: 7.3 Land Utilization Pattern(In %) N=2368.33 Acres

■ Cultivation ■ Residential ■ No Use/ Barren

4% 4%

92%

Reflecting upon the village scenario on land use pattern, then village Kesharmal had the highest 755.99 acres and 51.51 acres of land used for cultivation and residential purposes respectively. Table No-7.3 placed at the annexure describes details of village wise land use.

7.3. Ownership and Dependency on the Affected Land

7.3.1 Type of ownership over the land

Ownership and dependency over the affected land the land to be acquired are two important factors of the SIA study. The compensation amount largely depends on these two aspects. Considering this, our research team had set in suitable queries in the interview schedule to elicit data on these dimensions. The data so availed is presented in the chart-7.4.

It may be observed from the chart that all most all the lands i.e. 100.0 per cent came under the private ownership by the affected households without any encroachment. The village land ownership data exhibits that village Kesharamal had highest 811.8 acres of private land, followed by village Jhagarpur

Chart:7.4 Type of Land Ownership (%), N=678

0%

100%

- Titleholder
- Encroacher

which had the lowest 76.66 acres of same land. Table.No-7.4 at the annexure describes more details on this issue.
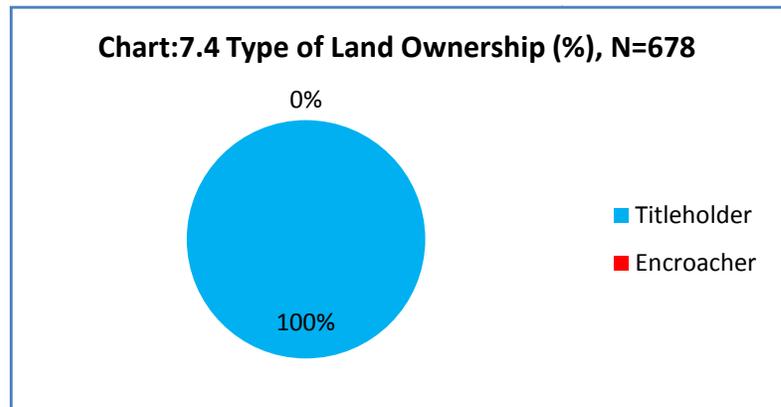
7.3.2 Claimants over the affected land

In rural communities the claims over a property extends to the members in extended families who are no more under one hearth or one roof. It is principally because of the non-partition of the properties over generations. In many cases the division of the property is done on the basis of mutual understanding, (mostly verbal or a hand written note) among the brothers/shareholders

Chart:7.5 Claimants over the affected land other than family members N=678

0%

100%

- Yes
- No
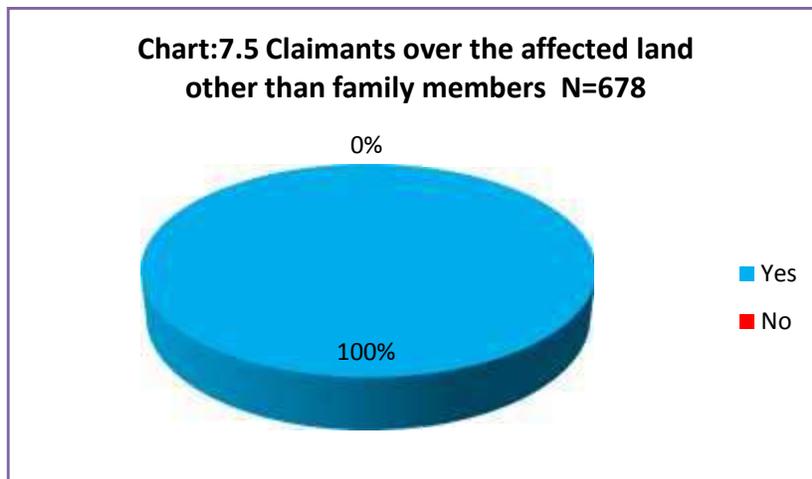
who peacefully live-in mutual cooperation with each other. After their death/ departure, the property is passed on to next the generation and then to the next. In most of the cases the legal partition is not done for three generations together. The situation becomes more complicated when one share holder dies or without having

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appropriate legal documentation about adoption. The presence of unmarried daughters or young widows in some or other generation still complicates the property claimant situation. At many times the married daughters also claim their right over the paternal property. All these factors add to the extended number of claimants in a property making the entire shareholding scenario complicated.

In the present study it was found that out of the total 678 affected households, majority 100.0 per cent (n=678) households did not have any claimant other than the family members. Table.No-7.5 at the annexure may be referred for details on this issue.

7.3.3 Dependency on the affected land

The dependency on affected land in the present case was considered from various angles. Two main categories of persons other than the family members were identified as dependents over the project affected property. They were agricultural laborers who earned their livelihood by working in that land; and the share croppers who actually tilled the land and grew crops there. These share croppers shared a part of the total yielding with real owner of the land and took the balance for their own livelihood. With this consideration, our research team tried to look into the number of agricultural laborer households and number of share cropper households depending on the project affected land of the proposed Mining Expansion Project in the six surveyed villages in Rajgangpur tehsil of Sundargarh district.

It may be noticed from the data presented in the table.no-7.6 and 7.7 at the annexure that there is no such share cropper and agricultural labourer who are really depending upon these affected lands to maintain their livelihood.

7.4. Extent of Loss and Impoverishment Risks

Retention or loss of land is the most objective criteria of one's prosperity and poverty in the rural society. Land and land based activities are the principal sources of livelihood in rural society. Loss of land leads to loss of many other assets and source of income. It also involves the risk of impoverishment in rural society. With all these considerations, the research team of CYSD tried to assess the extent of loss that would affect the families because of the proposed land acquisition. A number of queries were incorporated in the interview schedule for the purpose. The responses so collected from the directly affected households are presented in the following table.

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7.4.1 Proportion of the requisitioned land to the total land owned & affected

Table No-7.1: Analysis of private land proposed for acquisition(In Acres)					
Village Name	Total land owned	Total Land Affected	Total area to be acquired	% of proposed land acquisition to the total affected land	% of proposed land acquisition to the total land owned
Kesharamal	811.8	330.66	293.25	88.69	36.12
Raiberna	289.14	69.06	57.469	83.22	19.88
Alanda	496.64	208.53	164.82	79.04	33.19
Bihabandha	160.62	43.21	29.79	68.94	18.55
Kukuda	533.47	198.77	161.06	81.03	30.19
Jhagarpur	76.66	14.123	8.48	60.04	11.06
Total	**2368.33**	**864.353**	**714.869**	**82.71**	**30.18**
Source:FieldSurvery					

The table above highlights many crucial aspects about the total land owned by the affected households, the extent of land being affected by the proposed project and the extent of land proposed for acquisition under the concerned project. It may be seen from the table-7.1 that out of the total 2368.33 acres of owned land, 864.353 acres of land are being affected by the said project, but under the project, a total land of 714.869 acres had been proposed for acquisition which comes around 82.71 per cent of the total affected land and 30.18 per cent of the total land owned by the affected households. Thus, it can be said that this land acquisition will have a significant impact on the livelihood of the affected households.

Village wise analysis from the data table.7.1 shows that village Kesharamal, Aland and Kukuda are being worst affected as they have the highest acres of land i.e. 293.25 acres, 164.82 acres and 161.06 acres of land get affected by the proposed project respectively. On the other hand, village Jhagarpur is least affected because of less land i.e. 8.48 acres affected.

7.4.2 Village wise loss of land and houses

Table No-7.2: Village wise loss of Land and Houses(No. of HH)					
Village	No of families losing				Total HH
	House	Cow Shed	Agricultural Land	Other Land	
Kesharamal	33	0	247	2	282
Raiberna	0	0	73	0	73
Alanda	3	0	134	0	137
Bihabandha	0	0	48	0	48

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Kukuda	11	0	82	0	93
Jhagarpur	0	0	45	0	45
Total	47	0	629	2	678
%	6.93	0.00	92.77	0.29	100.00
Source: Field Survey					

It can be observed from the above table-7.2 that the proposed land acquisition in six study villages has affected agriculture land of 92.77 per cent households from the total affected households surveyed. Similarly, around 6.93 per cent affected households are losing their houses. However, mere a 0.29 per cent household would lose their lands that they use for other purposes.

Discussing village-wise data, village Kesharamal had the highest number of HHs i.e. 247 who are losing their agriculture land by the proposed land acquisition; followed by the village Jhagarpur where least number of HH i.e. 45 would lose their agricultural land. Among the 47 HHs who are losing houses due to the land acquisition, majority HHs belonged to Kesharmal village.

7.4.4 Extent of Private and Common Property Loss

Table.No-7.3:Loss of Houses and Common Properties by the Proposed Project				
Village	Private Property		Common Property	
	Particulars	House	School	Dispensary
Kesharamal	Nos	33	1	1
	Area affected (Sq.ft)	132825	11610	9038
	Total Area(Sq.ft)	336900	60630	9038
	Type	House	School	Dispensary
	Cost	21450000	5500000	4500000
Alanda	Nos	3		
	Area affected (Sq.ft)	54966		
	Total Area(Sq.ft)	56910		
	Type	House		
	Cost	1650000		
Kukuda	Nos	11		
	Area affected (Sq.ft)	61660		
	Total Area(Sq.ft)	61660		
	Type	House		
	Cost	7150000		
Source: Field Survey				

The extent of loss to common and private property standing on the affected land was looked into by our research team in the 15 project affected villages in the Rajgangpur Tehsil. As per the table-7.3, it was found that out of six study villages, 3 villages had private and common

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properties which are going to be affected by the proposed mining expansion in addition to their lands.

It can be seen from the table.No-7.3 that private and public assets are being affected by the proposed mining project in six study villages. These village are Kesharmal,Raiberna,Alanda,Bihabahal, Kukuda and Jhagarpur. The nature of private assets affected by the project is home and its part. On the other hand, under the public assets, a school building and a dispensary are being affected. Out of six project affected villages, villages like Kesharmal(33), Alanda(3) and Kukuda(11) are losing 47 houses which are approximately costing around Rs 30250000. Similarly, village Kesharamal is losing one school building and a dispensary which costs around approximately Rs 5500000 & Rs 4500000 respectively. With regard to the loss of other public assets, mostly dug-wells & bore-wells are being affected in all most all the project affected villages. The cost of the affected water sources and their numbers could not be worked out due to difficulty in identifying the assets.

7.4.5 Number and Type of Trees to be Affected and Costing

Table-No-7.4:Number of Trees on the land to be affected(Nos/Appro Cost in Rs)					
Village	Fruit Bearing	Cost in Rs (Appro)	Non Fruit Bearing	Cost in Rs (Appro)	Total Tree	Cost in Rs (Appro)
Kesharamal	5	32500	1141	6275500	1146	6308000
Raiberna	0	0	192	1056000	192	1056000
Alanda	14	91000	558	3069000	572	3160000
Bihabandha	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kukuda	0	0	312	1716000	312	1716000
Jhagarpur	0	0	46	253000	46	253000
Total	19	123500	2249	12369500	2268	12493000
%	0.84		99.16		100.00	

Source: Field Survey

It goes without saying that the trees are assets to both the owner on whose land those stand and to the community where the land is located. A fruit bearing tree provides fruit not only to the owner but also to the neighbours and the villagers. A non-fruit bearing tree cleans the environment and provides cool breeze throughout its life period and finally provides wood after its fall down. As such assessment of the tree loss is important for any SIA. In the present case it is seen that a total number of 2268 trees will be cut down for the proposed mining project. Out of this around 0.84 per cent (n=19) were fruit bearing trees and 99.16 per cent (n=2249) were non-fruit bearing trees. Looking at the cost of these trees, it is reported that an approximate amount of Rs 12493000 will have to compensate towards the loss of 2268 trees of the project affected households. Village Kesharamal is going to lose maximum number of 1146 tress (5 fruit bearing

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and 1141 non-fruit bearing trees), whereas village Bihabandha won't be affected on this ground as no trees will be cut down there by the said mining project. For details on this issue table. No-7.4 in the above may be referred.

7.5 Major Findings on the Extent of Loss

The data processed and analyzed in the tables and figures above in this chapter reveal the following major findings.

* The study also finds that the land loser households (678) from the six surveyed villages have possessed a total of 2368.33 acres of land, which shares an average of 3.49 acres of land per household.
* Around 864.353 acres of land are going to be affected by the proposed mining expansion project which accounts about 36.50 per cent of the total land owned by the land loser households. Moreover, based on the coverage of the survey, a total about 714.869 acres of land will be acquired by the proposed mining expansion project.
* Out of 2368.33 acres of total land possessed by the 678 households of land losers, about 91.79% (2173.80 acres) of the total land are found to be cultivated lands and the remaining 8.21% (194.53 acres) are uncultivated lands. The study also finds that the majority proportion of lands in the study area i.e. 91.43 per cent (1987.52 acres) is un-irrigated. Rain water is found to be the only source for cultivation of these lands.
* As per the analysed data, 4.47% (105.92 acres) of the total land owned by the land losers are unused & barren type of lands, and 4.25% (100.25 acres) of the total land are homestead land.
* Out of the total lands possessed by the affected HHs, 91.88 %(2173.80 acres) are being used for cultivation purpose, whereas 3.65% (86.31 acres) lands are reported to be residential lands. The remaining 4.47% (105.92 acres) lands are unused and barren lands.
* It is also revealed that the total quantity of lands owned by the affected households is 2368.33 acres.
* Across the project affected villages, no claimants other than the household members are found over the affected land.
* Across the affected villages, neither any share-croppers nor agricultural labourers are found to be depending on the affected agricultural lands that are proposed for acquisition under the mining expansion project.
* The finding also reveals that three villages like Kesharamal, Alanda and Kukuda are experiencing loss of personal houses by the proposed mining project. Village Kesharamal is losing the highest number of houses i.e 33, followed by Kukuda-11 and Alanda-3. Similarly, village Kesharamal is also losing community properties like a school building and a dispensary.
* About 2268 trees across the project villages are going to be cut down due to the proposed mining project, of which 19 trees fruit bearing and 2249 are are non-fruit bearing trees.

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Chapter-8
PROJECT IMPACT

A development project generally gives rise to a number of consequences in the locality. Although it is not possible for any planner or the government to predict all the consequences or impact of a project, but it is still essential to create a logical framework in order to chalk out the inevitable impacts of a project.

This current Mining Expansion Project in Rajgangpur tehsil of Sundargarh District' has some direct and indirect effect. The most direct effect of this project is the dispossession of individuals from their lands. But both the direct and indirect effects can also have derivative effects on their turn. The outcomes of the project can be positive from certain angles and at the same time negative from other angles. The consequences range from geo-physical to socio-economic, politico-administrative and socio-cultural. For the said project, our research team tried to analyze the various positive and negative impacts of this project from the household level to the community level as well.

People's perception regarding the project has been elicited through a number of questions in the interview schedules. Responses were collected from both the directly and the indirectly affected households. Based on careful analysis of inputs, this chapter prepares a comprehensive mapping of people's perception and impacts of the proposed project.

8.1. Awareness about the Project.
The people first need to be aware about a project in order to give their opinion or suggestions on it. Hence, our research team first decided to examine the level of awareness among the households and the community about this project. There were certain questions that the participants had to answer based on which we classified their awareness level. The data has been presented in the table no. 8.1 placed at the annexure. The graph below has been procured from this data and visually depicts the awareness level of the households.

As we can see from the Chart. 8.1, that 91.30 per cent of the directly affected households were aware about the project. On the other hand, around 88.40 per cent households of

Chart:8.1 Awareness About the Project

■ Yes ■ No

	Yes	No
Indirectly Affected HHs(Non-Land Losers)	88.40	11.60
Directly Affected HHs(Land Losers)	91.30	8.70

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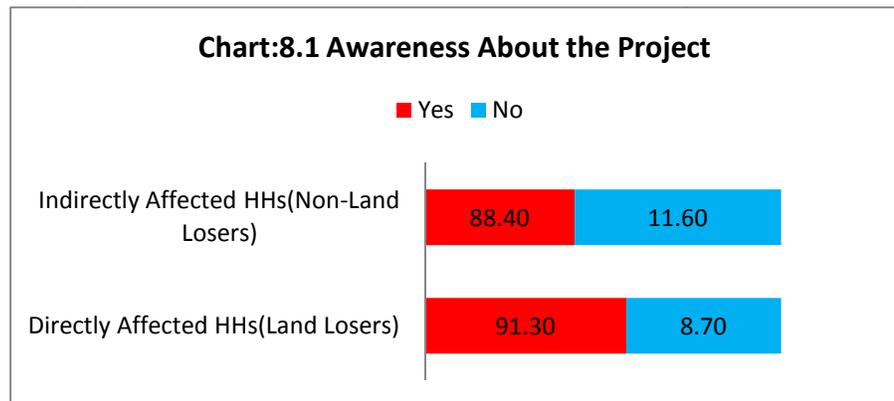
indirectly affected households across the study villages had knowledge about the project. The most important fact is that due to the knowledge by maximum number of people on the project in the locality, it helped our research team a lot to collect information from the community. The households where the research team faced difficulty to access information in those cases the literate volunteers of the study villages were taken help to collect the information.

8.2. Project Impacts

In course of discussion with the project affected families of land losers and non-land losers, our research team tried to explore the opinion of these affected people on how do they feel regarding their development through the implementation of the proposed mines expansion project in their locality. In this regard queries were asked to them on twelve fields like (i) the project will add value towards the socio-economic development of affected people in the region, (ii) project affected people will lose their sustainable source of income and livelihoods, (iii) affected people will find difficulty to lead quality of lives due to lose of their common property resources, (iv) the project will contribute significantly on spoiling the kinship and community lives of the affected people through dismantling their habitats (v) increased mining activities will contribute extensively in boosting criminal activities in the locality (vi) level of pollution will increase which will affect negatively to health of the local people (vii) earning opportunities the of affected families will increase multiple through various business activities (viii) the project will contribute significantly to provide employment opportunities to the affected people (ix) many project affected people will lose their houses by the proposed project (x) with the implementation of the proposed project will prove serious detrimental to the lives of human being and domestic animals in the locality and (xii) due to the project, traffic control and communication facility in the locality will improve significantly.

To explore the opinion on the above queries, 678 land losers and 181 non-land loser project affected households were interacted. The details of these interactions are depicted below under each of the queries.

Q.1: The project will add value towards the socio-economic development of affected people in the region: Out of 859 households of land and non-land losers, about 82.0% households are not agree that this project will bring such socio-economic development to them. On the other hand, around 5.0% affected households of both the categories have faith that this mining expansion project may bring their socio-economic development.

Q.2: The proposed project will lead to ruin the sustainable sources of income of the affected people and their livelihoods: About 92.0%(859) of the affected households are believing that this mining expansion project will have serious negative impacts on their sustainable sources of income especially in the field of agriculture, vegetable cultivation, growing of pulses, practicing

home based cottage and vending businesses, doing activities of fishery and animal husbandry etc. However, no people were in the favour of this project by saying that this project will have positive impacts on the sources of their livelihoods.

Q.3: Affected people will find difficulty to lead quality of lives due to lose of their common property resources and amenities: About 90.0%(859) of the affected people are fully agree that with the implementation of this mining expansion project, they will lose their many common property resources and utilities in the villages which are immensely contributing to ensure their amenities. These common property resources and utilities include a wide verity of assets like worship places, play grounds, meadows, schools, tube wells, community centers, trees, perennial water sources and so on. However, a very minimal about 0.47% of participants are in the favour of this project.

Q.4. The project will contribute significantly on spoiling the kinship and community lives of the affected families through dismantling their habitats: About 83.0% (859) of the affected households asserted that their kinship and community lives will seriously be affected if the proposed project gets implemented in the locality. They apprehended that with the implementation of this project they will be out of their lands as a result of which the family bonding and relationships will be spoiled. They will be forced to live in dispersely at different locations by losing their identity. Under this situation, their distress and sorrow will be doubled. However, no households were in the favour of the project under this question.

Q.5: Increased mining activities will contribute significantly in boosting criminal activities in the locality: About 43.0 % (859) families opined that the proposed project will be helpful towards increase in the frequency of criminal activities in the locality. They said that increased mining activities will invite many anti social elements to be involved in various illegal and black business activities in the locality and thereby it will create serious problem towards the safety and security of common people in the villages. However, around 18.51% households were not in favour of the fact that increased mining activities will be helpful to increase criminal activities in the locality.

Q.6: Level of pollution will increase which will affect negatively to health of the local people: Around 93.0% (859) of the project affected households reported that the proposed project will have huge impact of pollution on the environment. Due to this pollution, the local people will suffer from many diseases like cancer, tuberculosis, acidity, BP, skin and eye infections, mental anxiety and a number of psycho-social issues. On the other hand, no household talked in favour that the project will have no such impacts on health of the local people.

Q.7: Earning opportunities of the affected families will increase multiple through various business activities: About 81.0% of the affected households revealed that this project in no way

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will be helpful to boost the income of the local people. They said that due to this project they will lose their sustainable sources of income starting from the agriculture to business sector. Possibility on availability of wage employment may also be reduced. Thus, this project will have serious negative impact on the income of the people in the locality. However, around 0.70% of the affected households favoured the project by saying that it will be helpful to increase the income of the people.

Q.8: The project will contribute significantly to provide employment opportunities to the affected people: About 69.0 %(859) of the affected households reported that the project will not be helpful to provide employment opportunities to them. Many respondents alleged that the M/S OCL India Ltd has taken lands from them much earlier with the assurance that the company will provide them job opportunities as per their qualifications. But, with the growth of the time, the company has failed to meet the promise. However, around 11.76% affected people have still faith on the company that if the proposed mining expansion project will be implemented in their location, then it will be helpful a lot to provide employment opportunities to the local people.

Q.9: Many project affected people will lose their houses by the proposed project: About 8.15 % (859) of the affected households revealed that due to the proposed mining expansion project, their houses are going to be lost. This housing lose will have serious consequences on the income and education of their children. However, on the other hand, around 67.0% of respondents informed that though they are going to be affected by the project in many ways but they are not losing their houses.

Q.10: With the implementation of the proposed project will prove serious detrimental to the lives of human being and domestic animals in the locality: About 27.0% and 10.0% of the affected households are afraid of that with the implementation of proposed project, they will have to incur huge loss of human lives and domestic animals. They said that this loss of human lives and animal assets is in-evident due to the activities of frequent mining blasts and flowing of heavy vehicles.

Q.11: The project will contribute a lot towards the improvement of traffic control and communication facility in the locality: Around 10.0% (859) of the respondents are agree that with the implementation of this project, improvement will definitely happen in the field of transportation and communication in the locality as this the primary requirement for taking up any large scale mining activities. For detailed of views of land losers and non-land losers over the issues as mentioned above can be referred from the tables given below.

A: **Project Impact-Table-I**															
	The Project will affect your family positively by increasing your socio-economic status					The Project will ruin the sustainable livelihood of your family					The project will ruin common property resources which ensure our amenities, survival & development				
Category of HHs	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Land Loser(678)	0	19	83	231	345	343	288	47	0	0	278	337	63	0	0
%	0.00	2.80	12.24	34.07	50.88	50.59	42.48	6.93	0.00	0.00	41.00	49.71	9.29	0.00	0.00
Non-Land Loser(181)	7	17	31	53	73	87	68	26	0	0	76	84	17	4	0
%	3.87	9.39	17.13	29.28	40.33	48.07	37.57	14.36	0.00	0.00	41.99	46.41	9.39	2.21	0.00
Total (859)	7	36	114	284	418	430	356	73	0	0	354	421	80	4	0
%	0.81	4.19	13.27	33.06	48.66	50.06	41.44	8.50	0.00	0.00	41.21	49.01	9.31	0.47	0.00
Source: Field Survey															

B: **Project Impact-Table-II**															
	The project will breakdown our kinship structure and affect our community life					The Project will lead to an increase in crime					The Project would affect the health status of local people due to increasing pollution				
Category of HHs	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Land Loser(678)	201	380	97	0	0	22	277	252	127	0	384	248	46	0	0
%	29.65	56.05	14.31	0.00	0.00	3.24	40.86	37.17	18.73	0.00	56.64	36.58	6.78	0.00	0.00
Non-Land Loser(181)	50	82	49	0	0	13	54	82	32	0	101	62	18	0	0
%	27.62	45.30	27.07	0.00	0.00	7.18	29.83	45.30	17.68	0.00	55.80	34.25	9.94	0.00	0.00
Total (859)	251	462	146	0	0	35	331	334	159	0	485	310	64	0	0
%	29.22	53.78	17.00	0.00	0.00	4.07	38.53	38.88	18.51	0.00	56.46	36.09	7.45	0.00	0.00
Source: Field Survey															

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C: **Project Impact-Table-III**														
Category of HHs	The Project will create numerous business opportunities for my family					The Project will increase employment opportunity for the local people					Your family will incur loss of house due to this project				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**	**41**	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**
Land Loser(678)	0	4	115	284	275	11	27	128	244	268	47	23	189	167	**252**
%	0.00	0.59	16.96	41.89	40.56	1.62	3.98	18.88	35.99	39.53	6.93	3.39	27.88	24.63	37.17
Non-Land Loser(181)	0	2	39	62	78	25	38	35	56	27	0	0	24	73	84
%	0.00	1.10	21.55	34.25	43.09	13.81	20.99	19.34	30.94	14.92	0.00	0.00	13.26	40.33	46.41
Total (859)	0	6	154	346	353	36	65	163	300	295	47	23	213	240	336
%	0.00	0.70	17.93	40.28	41.09	4.19	7.57	18.98	34.92	34.34	5.47	2.68	24.80	27.94	39.12
Source: Field Survey															

D: **Project Impact-Table-IV**														
Category of HHs	The Project will increase accident of domestic animals					The Project will increase human accident					The Project will improve transport and communication facility for my family				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**	**51**	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**	**56**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**	**61**
Land Loser(678)	0	61	153	268	196	31	145	87	210	205	0	56	71	298	253
%	0.00	9.00	22.57	39.53	28.91	4.57	21.39	12.83	30.97	30.24	0.00	8.26	10.47	43.95	37.32
Non-Land Loser(181)	0	22	46	58	55	0	56	24	59	42	0	29	21	67	64
%	0	12.15	25.41	32.04	30.39	0.00	30.94	13.26	32.60	23.20	0.00	16.02	11.60	37.02	35.36
Total (859)	0	83	199	326	251	31	201	111	269	247	0	85	92	365	317
%	0	9.66	23.17	37.95	29.22	3.61	23.40	12.92	31.32	28.75	0.00	9.90	10.71	42.49	36.90
Source: Field Survey															

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Chapter-9
REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT OPTIONS

Rehabilitation and resettlement plan focuses on restoring the situation to its original condition and restoration of the affected persons to their preferable place in the society. In the case of the government intended public purpose projects, rehabilitation becomes more important from the perspectives of good governance. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RTFCTLAR&R) Act, 206 directs the appropriate authority to make adequate provisions of rehabilitation and resettlement for the project affected families. The proposed mining expansion project is a kind of development project which carries the prime objective to bring improvement in the quality of life and infrastructural development of people in Odiha in general and in western Odisha in particular. The land required for this project is a bare necessity in the process of industrial revolution in Odisha.The total land being acquired constitutes around 30.18% of the land owned by 678 directly affected households.

Our research team has tried to work out a people centric Social Impact Management Plan(SIMP) to suit to the needs and expectations of the people for whom it is meant. For the purpose it was felt necessary to know about people's entitlements along with their hopes and expectations from the project. This chapter is being devoted towards that purpose. The empirical data and secondary inputs collected during the field work are analyzed in the succeeding paragraphs.

9.1. Peoples' Perception on Rehabilitation and Resettlement Options
Rehabilitation options of the people has been analyzed based on the criteria of provisions in the Act, willingness of the affected HHs to part with their land, preference for compensation options, most preferred income restoration option, expected cost of the land by the affected households and their expectations for other benefits from the project authorities.

9.1.1. Legal Provisions of Entitlement Benefits to Project Affected Family
(i) Market value of land(I) –U/S-26(1) of the Act , market value of land as mentioned in the Official Seal Statistic maintained as per registration of sale deeds under Indian Stamp Act – 1899, in the area where the land is situated or market value of land as per approved Bench Mark Valuation (BMV) whichever is higher. (II) – Average of highest sale price of 50% of sale deeds for similar type of land in the vicinity immediately preceding 3 years. (In the above alternative rates whichever is higher will be taken into account).

*(ii)Date for Determination of Market Value -*As per the act, the date for such determination of market value shall be the date on which the preliminary notification u/s-11 (1) is issued.

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(iii)Factors by which the market value is to be multiplied - In the case of urban area it is 1.00 (one) and for rural area it is 1.00 to 2.00 basing on the distance of the project from urban location. The multiplier factors will gradually rise from 1.00 to 2.00 as the distance is more from the urban location to rural area depicted in the following table.

Table No-9.1: The scale of radial distance and multiplier factor	
Radial distance from urban area	Multiplier Factor
0 – 10 KM	1.00
11 – 20 KM	1.20
21 – 30 KM	1.40
31 – 40 KM	1.80
40 above KM	2.00

*(iv)Value of Assets attached to Land or Building -*U/S-29 (1) the District Collector in determining the market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired, use the service of a competent engineer or other specialist in the relevant field, as may be considered necessary by him. For trees and plants experience persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or any other field as s/he may consider necessary.

(V)Solatium- U/S- 30, the Collector shall give award of solarium equivalent to one hundred per cent of the market value of the land, multiplied by factors based on distance of the project from urban location in the 1 to 2 scale slab.

(vi)Additional interest- The Collector, while determining the market value under this Section, shall also calculate addition market value @ 12% per annum on such market value as per the provision u/s-30 (3) of the Act.

*(vii)Date of calculation of additional Interest -*Calculation of additional 12% of market value will be made for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the Social Impact assessment Study under Sub-section (2) of section 4, in respect of such land till the date of award or the date of taking possession of the land by the Collector whichever is earlier.

(viii)Parameters for determination of compensation for award U/s – 28 of the Act.
(a) Market value as determined U/S -26
(b) The damage sustained by the person by reason of the taking of any standing crops and trees which may be on the land at the time of the taking of the possession.
(c) Damage (if any) sustained by the person at the time of the taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from her/his other land.

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(d) Damage (if any) sustained by the person at the time of the taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting her/his other properties movable or immovable in any other manner, or his earning.

(e) In consequence of the acquisition of land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) included in such change.

(f) Damage (if any) bona fide resulting from diminution of the profit of the land between the time of publication of preliminary notice and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land; and

(g) Any other ground which may be in the interest of equity, justice and beneficial to the affected families.

(ix)Computation of compensation

  i.   Market value
  ii. To be multiplied by a factor 1.00 (one) to 2.00 scales
  iii. Add Market value @ 12% per annum
  iv. Cost of assets attached to the land (structures, etc.)
  v.   Cost of trees, etc.
  vi. Damage if any
  vii. All total
  viii. Add 100% solatium and after that.

*(x)Compensation for Agricultural Labourers, Tenants and Sharecroppers-*Compensation shall be given to agricultural labourers, tenants, sharecroppers (landless whose livelihood would be adversely affect due to land acquisition) and artisans referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of section 3 of the Act. In case of the agricultural labourers, a lump sum amount equivalent to the current minimum wages of two hundred days shall be paid. The tenants and share croppers shall be paid a lump sum amount of rupees twenty-five thousand per acre of the land they cultivate as tenants or share croppers. In case of artisans who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land shall be paid a lump sum amount of rupees twenty-five thousand. Since there is no displacement in the 5 surveyed villages, this compensation package may not be applicable here.

9.2.Willingness of affected HHs to give up the land

The spirit of the Act and Rule directs that people should be mobilized to part the land voluntarily for any development project in their locality. With this consideration our research

Chart:9.1-HHs willingness to give up land(%) N=678

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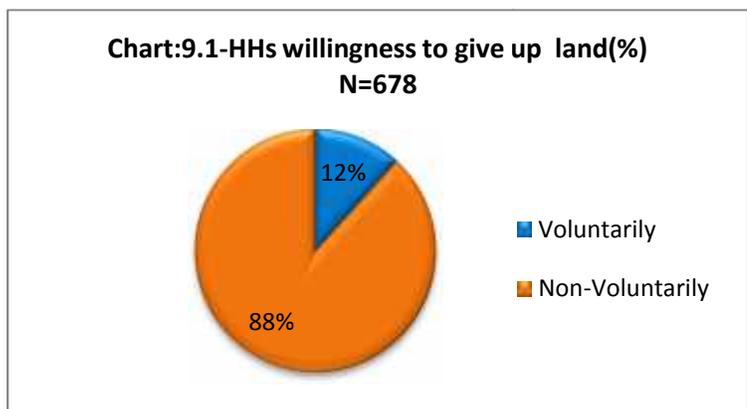
team tried to assess the willingness position of the affected households in the present project.
It is projected in the figure that about 12% of the directly affected households are willing to part with their land for the project in lieu of adequate compensation. Around 88% of the people have not given their voluntary willingness to part with the land. A village wise look to the data series reveals that the percentage of voluntary willingness varies from 3.19% to 28.89% among the villages. The non-voluntary willingness varies from 71.11% to 96.81% among different villages. The village wise data is presented in the Table No-9.1 placed at the annexure.

9.3. HHs Preference for Compensation Against the Land Loss

Different compensation options have been made available in various projects either as per provisions of the law or as per judicious considerations aimed at winning people's confidence towards the project. Seeking compensation options of the affected households gives them a sense of comfort and confidence. With this consideration our research team explored options of the affectedhouseholds in course of interview with them. It was found that around 89.68% of the
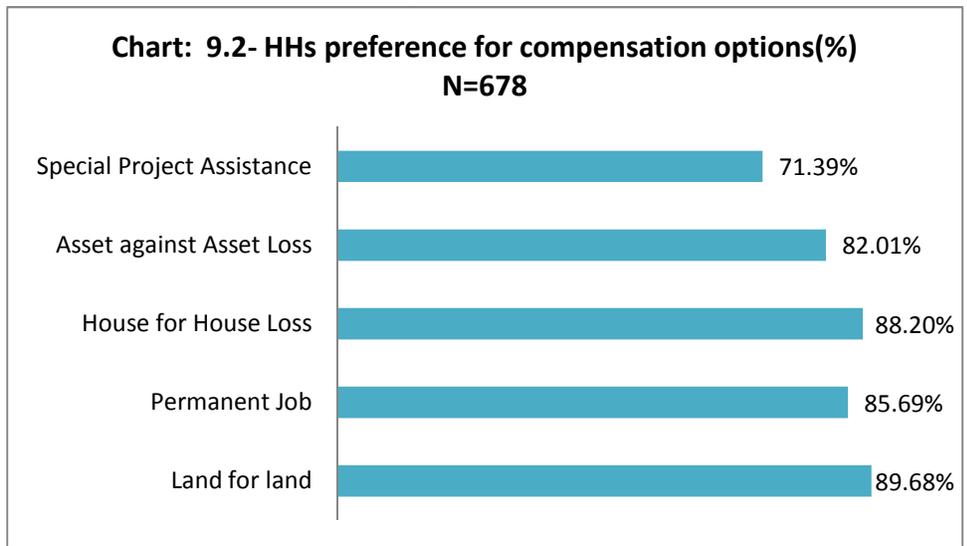
Chart: 9.2- HHs preference for compensation options(%) N=678

Option	%
Special Project Assistance	71.39%
Asset against Asset Loss	82.01%
House for House Loss	88.20%
Permanent Job	85.69%
Land for land	89.68%

households preferred land for land, 85.69% preferred permanent either in the govt. or M/S OCL India Ltd, 88.25% and 82.01% households preferred house against house loss and asset against asset loss due to the land acquisition. Similarly, around 71.39% households opted for special additional assistance from the govt. as well OCL. The people opting for special additional compensation assistance mentioned that the land they lost was perennial source of income for them. Since the M/S OCL Ltd is taking away this perennial source of income they should provide other facilities for income. The percentage of households opting for one of the 5 options varied widely from village to village. The details of such data range are presented in the Table No-9.2 displayed at the Annexure.

9.4. Households Most Preferred Income Restoration Options

The research team tried to ascertain most preferred income restoration options of the affected and land loosing households. The responses so collected were analyzed and categorized under 4 major headings like (i) loan assistance from banks for starting some business or productive project on their own (ii) job opportunity (iii) vocational training for enhancing employability and

(iv) inclusion in various govt. schemes by way of special provisions. However, majority of respondents were found to have multi-responses on the query. It was interesting to find that around 78.32% of the respondents preferred loan assistance for starting their own ventures, followed by 73.0% opted for job opportunity in various government and public sector undertakings. Special provisions for accessing various social security, livelihood and other development schemes was preferred by 85.0%
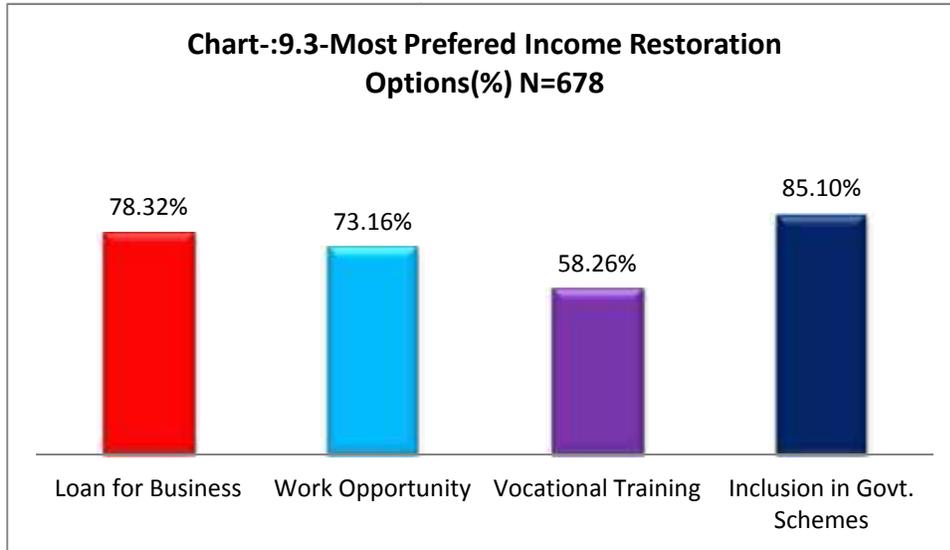
Chart-:9.3-Most Prefered Income Restoration Options(%) N=678

78.32%   73.16%   58.26%   85.10%

Loan for Business   Work Opportunity   Vocational Training   Inclusion in Govt. Schemes

of respondents and vocational training for enhancing employability was preferred by 58.0% of the respondents.

Village wise analysis revealed a wide range of variation with regard to various most preferred income restoration options. In case of option category (i) i.e. loan assistance from bank for self-venture, the variation ranged from 62.22% to 83.87%. In case of option category (ii) i.e. vocational training, the distribution range varies between 46.81% to 71.53%. The percentage of responses for option category (iii) job opportunity varied within the range of 63.48% to 86.30% and the percentage of responses for option category (iv) i.e. special provisions for inclusion in Govt. scheme varied within the range of 70.83% to 92.47%. The household details are depicted in Table.No. 9.3 in the annexure.

9.5. Expected cost compensation against the land loss

The Chart-9.4 shows the expected compensation towards cost of the land by the affected households. It is seen that around 21% of the directly affected households expect compensation at Rs.5 lakh to 7 lakh per acre (the lowest scale) against their land, around 26% expect >Rs7 lakh to 9 lakh (moderate scale) per acre of land, around 24% expect >Rs.9 lakh to 11 lakh (medium scale),around 16% of the households expect >Rs. 11 lakh to 13 lakh (higher scale) and around 13% of the households expect >Rs. 13 lakh to Rs.15 lakh (highest scale) per acre as compensation amount against their land.

It is a well-known fact that the cost of land is dependent on various factors like location of land from the urban centre or village community, approachability to the land, productivity of the land,irrigation sources of the land, bench mark valuation as decided by Govt etc. Because of these dynamics the cost of land varies from one to the other area.

Chart- 9.4-HHs Expectation for Cash Compensation against Per Acre of Land Loss(%) N=678

- Rs.500000-700000 — 21%
- Rs700001-900000 — 26%
- Rs900001-1100000 — 24%
- Rs1100001-1300000 — 16%
- Rs1300001-1500000 — 13%
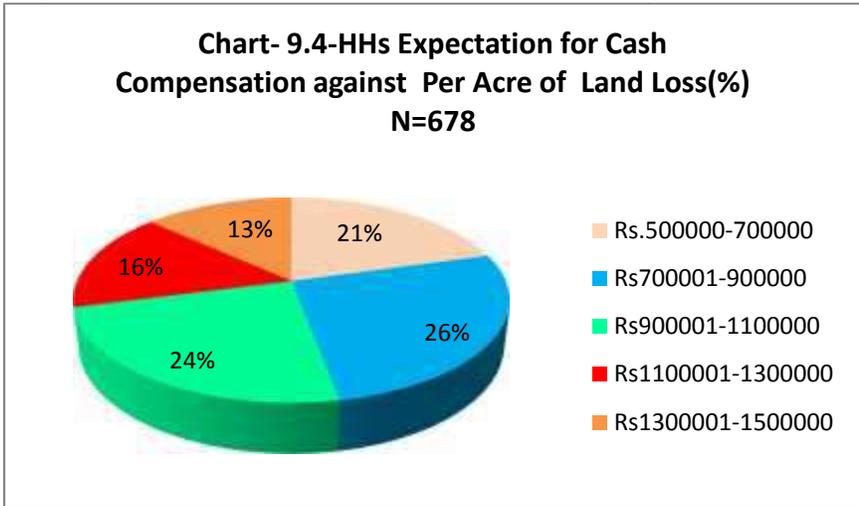
The village wise details about compensation expectations of land losing households are presented in the Table No-9.4 placed at the annexure.

9.6.Other Expectation of Benefits by the Affected HHs

For making the SIMP more people centric, our research team tried to know what other benefits the directly affected households expect from the project authorities. This query was included in the interview schedule for finding out the expectations other than the cash compensation for the land. The responses so elicited were categorized into 4 broad headings for a clear cut understanding and analysis. The processed data is depicted in the Chart No-9.5.

Chart: 9.5-HHs Expectation for other benefits (%) N=678

- Power, Drinking Water & Sanitation — 90.41%
- Communication Facility — 89.38%
- Medical Facility — 95.87%
- Education Facility — 84.22%
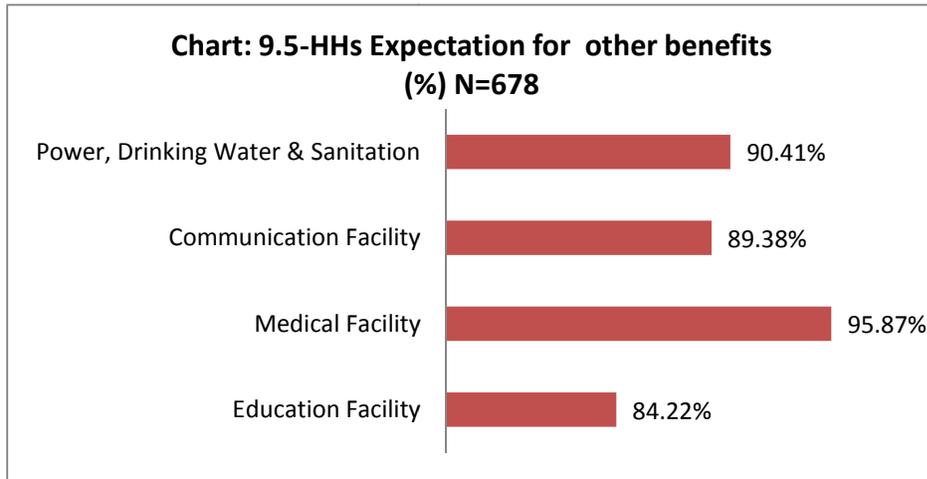
It may be seen from the Chart-9.5 that around 84% of the directly affected HHs expected educational facilities for their children, around 89% expected good communication facility from their habitats, around 96% expected good quality health care facility in their area and around 90% expected that the project authorities should provide them round the clock of uninterrupted electricity supply with safe drinking water provision and sanitation facility.

It may be noted here that these categorizations were not water tight compartments. There were lots of overlapping. In some cases the same HH expected more than one benefit from the Govt or

project authorities. The categorizations were done for the sake of a comprehensive understanding of the people's expectations. The village wise data series showed a wide range of variation in different categories of responses. These are presented in the Table No-9.5 in the Annexure.

9.7.Summary Findings about Rehabilitation Expectations of the affected households
The major findings from the data and figure analyzed above may be summarized in the following points.

* Around 12% of the directly affected households were willing to part their lands for the proposed project in lieu of adequate compensation. The rest 88% affected households did not give voluntary willingness to part their lands. Moreover, none of the surveyed village was found 100% willing to part their lands voluntarily.

* It was found that around 90% of the affected households desired land against loss of land, around 88% preferred house against loss of houses, 86% preferred permanent job opportunity at the M/S OCL Company Ltd, 82% preferred compensation against loss assets and 71% opted for additional special assistance by the company itself. The people opting for special additional compensation spoke about the assistances that would provide them continuous income.

* It was also interesting to find that around 85% of the respondents demanded immediate inclusion to them for various social security schemes as a result of which they can somehow be able to maintain their livelihoods partially, followed by 78% preferred loan facility from the company and banks to venture out various business activities in the locality,73% preferred work opportunities from various government projects and public sector undertakings. Lastly vocational training for enhancing employability was preferred by 58% of the respondents.

* With regard to the magnitude of cash compensation against the loss of private lands, the highest 26% of the affected households expected the amount which ranges from Rs 7 lakh to 9 lakh per acre, followed by 24% for Rs 9 to 11 lakh, 21% HHs for Rs 5 lakh to 7 lakh, 16% of HHs for Rs 11 lakh to 13 lakh and lastly 13% of HHs for the highest Rs 13 lakh to 15 lakh.

* It was also found that as other benefits, around 96% of the total affected HHs expected quality and free medical treatment to their family members, followed by 90% households wanted uninterrupted power supply, safe drinking water and facility of better sanitation and 89% households' desired better communication facility from their habitats. Lastly, 84% respondents anticipated good and quality education to their children.

Bhubaneswar

Chapter-10

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Despite of welfare policies and state's commitment to fulfill the interests of larger population, land acquisition for development projects is not free from criticisms. Social and economic impacts are numerous if any development project carries displacement. In spite of laws, human rights are bluntly violated in many cases of development projects through land acquisition and displacement. Therefore, it becomes imperative that sufficient care should be there in order to meet the proper execution of central act and state rules during the acquisition of land for any development project. It is because of the laws direction; a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is highly necessary in order to provide an initial light to mitigate the difficulties of people who will be affected by the proposed mining expansion project in Rajgangpur tehsil of Sundargarh district.

The SIMP is based on the outcomes of the SIA survey conducted in the study villages. A scientific analysis of the data collected from the field has revealed a number of impacts of the project.

On the basis of the negative findings, our Research Team has tried to work out a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) as per the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 of Govt. of India and Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016 of Govt of Odisha. Since the Mining Expansion Projectis being laid within territorial limits of the State of Odisha, Govt of Odisha Rules has been taken as the guiding principle for preparation of the SIMP.

The Rule in its Sec-9(2) lays that SIMP will list the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing impact of the project on any specific component referred in Section-4(5). Section-4(5) of the Rule refers to updating of land records, restoration of titles and settlement of rights.

The present SIMP developed by our research and expert team has focused on ameliorative measures required to be taken for addressing the negative impacts and mitigating its consequences. The impact of the project on livelihood of the affected families, public and community properties, public assets and infrastructures, drainage, sanitation, drinking water, community ponds, grazing land, plantations, public utilities etc. have been taken in to consideration. Empirical data about these impacts have been collected from the affected households themselves living in the locality. Those have been processed and analyzed in various chapters of this report. The ameliorative and remedial measures have been suggested on the basis

of these findings. Care has been taken to suggest actionable points in the SIMP as far as practicable. The entire plan is presented in the following points for a quick and easier reference of the authorities.

10.1 Action Points for Mitigation of the Impacts

(i) Local rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families

The strongest resentment of the affected people about the proposed mining project is that it will kill their socio-cultural and economic integrity. Their lives and livelihoods will go to hell through a silo life style at an unknown area. Fragmented life style with lack of basic facility will be last ray of their living. This is the frustration of people in their words. So in this backdrop, it is recommended that the M/S OCL India Ltd and the administarion with the implementation of this mining expansion project may explore the following points to fulfill:

(c) Before taking lands, all affected families must be resettled within the vicinity of 5 to 10 kms radius from their original habitats. The company should also make provision for finance to the affected families who desire to construct standard house in their own plot.

(d) To resettle the affected families, a resettlement colony must be set up in a suitable location having with all modern facilities and amenities. These facilities and amenities must include education for children, play ground, medical facility, drainage facility, supply water and electricity, protective boundary wall to the colony and a provision of good communication facility to the people to the nearest urban centre and back.

(ii) Increasing Irrigation facilities in the area

As revealed from the survey findings that after acquisition of land by the proposed mining expansion project about 70% of the total land will be there with the land losers. It is further revealed that only 8.5% of the total land has irrigation facility. So in this context to compensate the livelihood loss of affected people in the area, a sustainable income generation opportunity may be created through appropriate mechanisms of mass scale irrigation drive.

(iii)Jobprovision for continuous Income

The people opting for special additional compensation assistance mentioned that the land they are going to loss was their perennial source of income. Since the M/S OCL India Ltd is taking away this perennial source of income from them, so they should be provided permanent sources of income in that place. One of the permanent sources of income to the land losers may be job opportunities at the M/S OCL India Ltd. However, while providing job opportunities to the land losers, the company may adopt appropriate criteria for selection. As per the qualifications, these land losers may be absorbed in the company.

(iv) Special Assistance for Income Generation

As mentioned above that the land losers who have required qualifications may be absorbed in the company against their property and livelihood loss. But, there are many land losers who may not have required qualifications and expertise based on which they can be absorbed in the company. In this case, M/S OCL India Ltd may form a committee having equal representatives from the government, civil society and the company itself and that committee will decide the nature of benefit required to a particular land loser. Moreover, the nature of these benefits in this context can cover a wide range of facilities like loan for business, preference in govt. schemes and programs, special provision of daily wage labour etc

(v)Updating of land Records and Settlement of Rights

(a) The Collector and the Consolidation Commissioner may take immediate steps for updating of land records, land titles and settlement of rights in the project affected villages.

(b) The matters relating to settlement of the share of other extended members in land possessed by the affected households may be resolved with an integrated approach. This issue has been located in all most all project affected villages.

(vi)Creation of additional means of livelihood-It is seen that around 93% of the affected households are losing agricultural land; and the rest are losing lands used for commercial, residence and other purposes. Therefore, looking at the situation, some additional measures like promotion of agri-processing units, poultry, diary, goatary, floriculture, growing of backyard vegetable may help them to compensate the loss of their income.

(vii) Vocational Training Institutions

It is reported that many affected households are interested for vocational training to their children in order to ensure their gainful employment. Hence, the M/S OCL India Ltd may consider setting up of good quality vocational training institutions in the area to meet the skill needs of children of land loser families on a priority basis. The possibilities of tagging the aspirants to various Vocational Training Centers may be promoted through the department of Skill Development & Technical Education.

(viii)Support for enhancing agricultural production and marketing. - It is found that around 90% of the land possessed by the affected households is put to use for production of food grains, vegetables and cereals. So, a special campaign on use of modern method of agricultural practices in the affected area will be quite helpful for enhancing the farmers' income and compensating the loss caused by land acquisition.

(ix)Entrepreneurship Training &Credit Linkage

Around 78% of the effected households expected loan facility towards starting of some income generating project of their own. In view of this, we feel inclined to recommend that the company authority with the support of the State Government departments may take up special

Entrepreneurship Development programs in the locality. Different project affected villages may be tagged to different financial intuitions and banks operating the area. The department of Finance, Government of India and Govt. of Odisha may mobilize these institutions to leverage their credit advance system to the project affected persons. Linking the affected persons to some SHG, Producer Groups, Common Liability Groups, and Common Interest Groups etc. may also be helpful in this regard.

(x) Establishment of Good Health Care and Education Institutions
In course of the household level interview it was interesting to find that around 96% of the affected HHs expected good health care facility and around 84% of HHs expected good educational facility for their children. Provision of Health and Education are the priority areas in Public Service. Considering this, we feel inclined to recommend that the M/S OCL India Ltd in collaboration with State Govt. may explore the possibility of establishing Good quality Hospitals and Educational institutions in the locality.

(xi)Compensatory afforestation- Empirical data shows that around 2268 trees will be affected by the proposed mining expansion project. Compensatory afforestation needs to be undertaken along the road sides, habitats or any other suitable land for recompensing the loss to the environment. Moreover, frequent flying of heavy vehicles on the expressway will add to increase in the pollution level at the locality. Adequate plantation, social forestry and afforestation will curtail the pollution rate and reduce the carbon foot prints.

10.2 Other Suggestive Recommendations

- Ñ *Strict Enforcement of Civic Regulations*- Regulations regarding control of air pollution and crime traffic may enforced strictly and intensely in the area as many people expressed the anticipation that the new project might lead to increase in crime and pollution in the locality.
- Ñ *Inclusion of vulnerable groups in social security net*- It was found that around 98% ST households, 2% SC households and 8% women headed households of the total directly affected households would lose land for the proposed project, so they may be directly connected to respective Govt. departments for inclusion in social security net.
- Ñ *Creation of Social Capital*- There is a need for restoration and creation of social capital through formation and strengthening of community-based organisations, youth clubs and self-help groups. This would help the communities to actualise the benefits in a collective manner.

  Acquisition of the land that became unproductive for the project- The study revealed that in some cases a portion of the land in the same plot was notified for acquisition leaving the other portion. The small portion left out practically becomes useless for the affected family. As such, authorities may consider acquisition of such left out portions on request of the family concerned.

PART-II

ANNEXURE

Bhubaneswar

VILLAGE SOCIAL MAP

Bhubaneswar

Bhubaneswar

Village - JHAGARPUR

Village - KUKUDA

Bhubaneswar
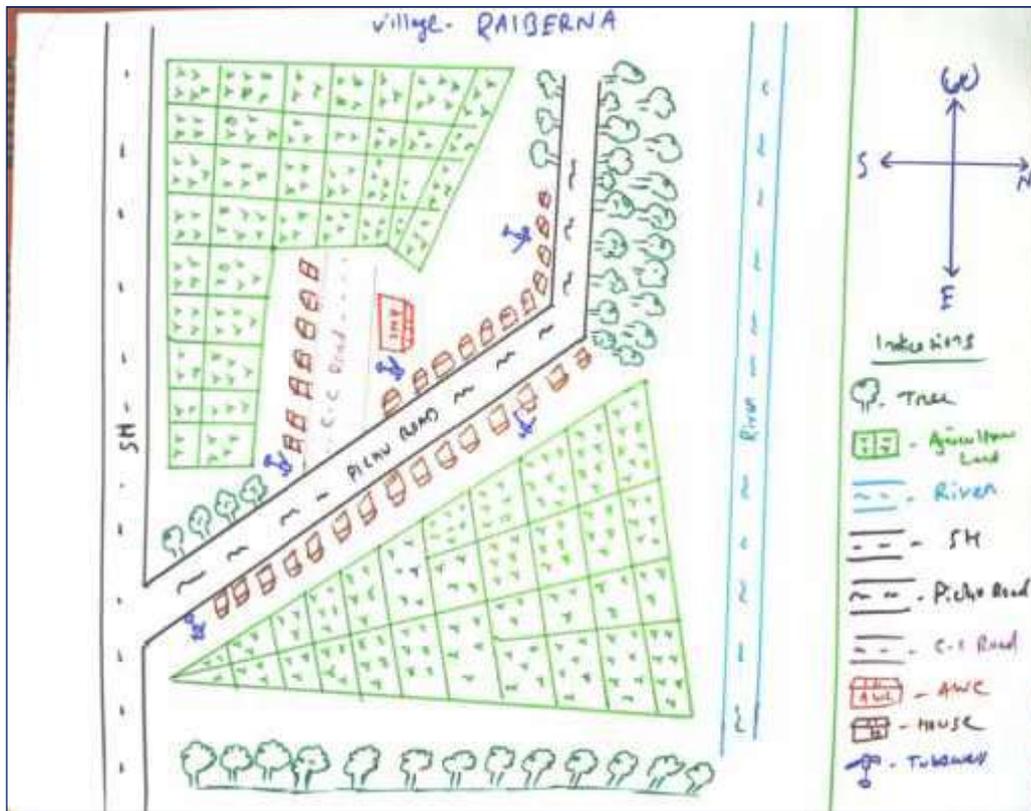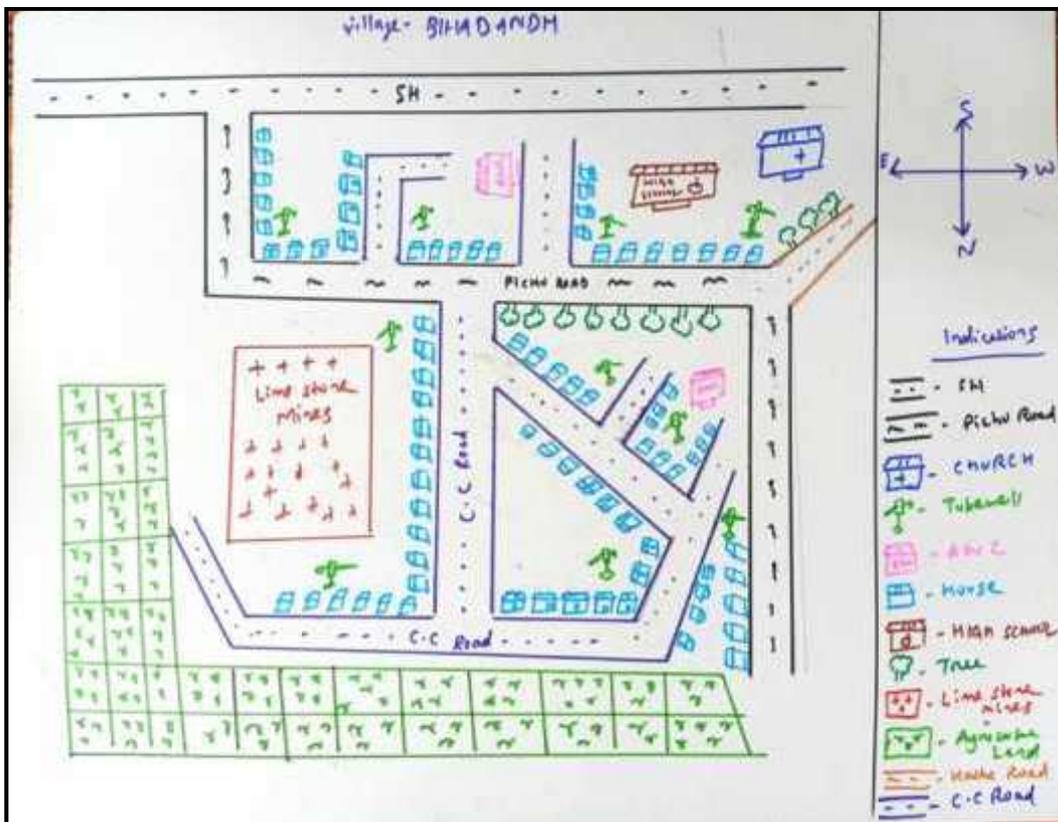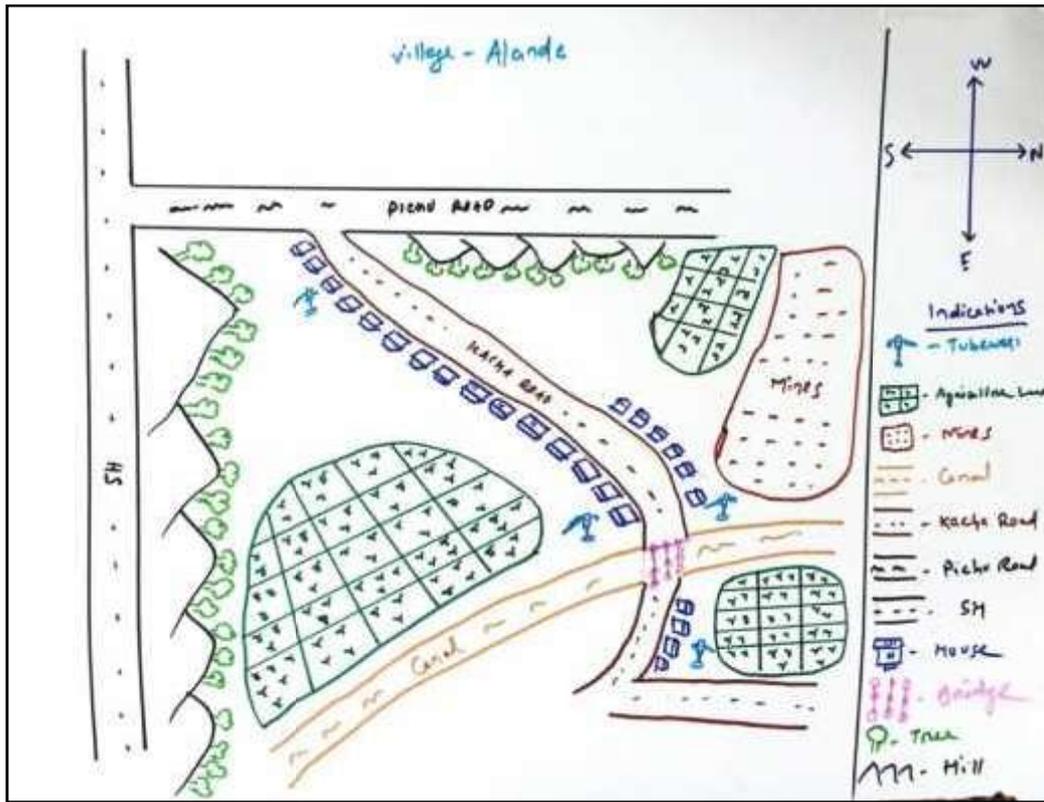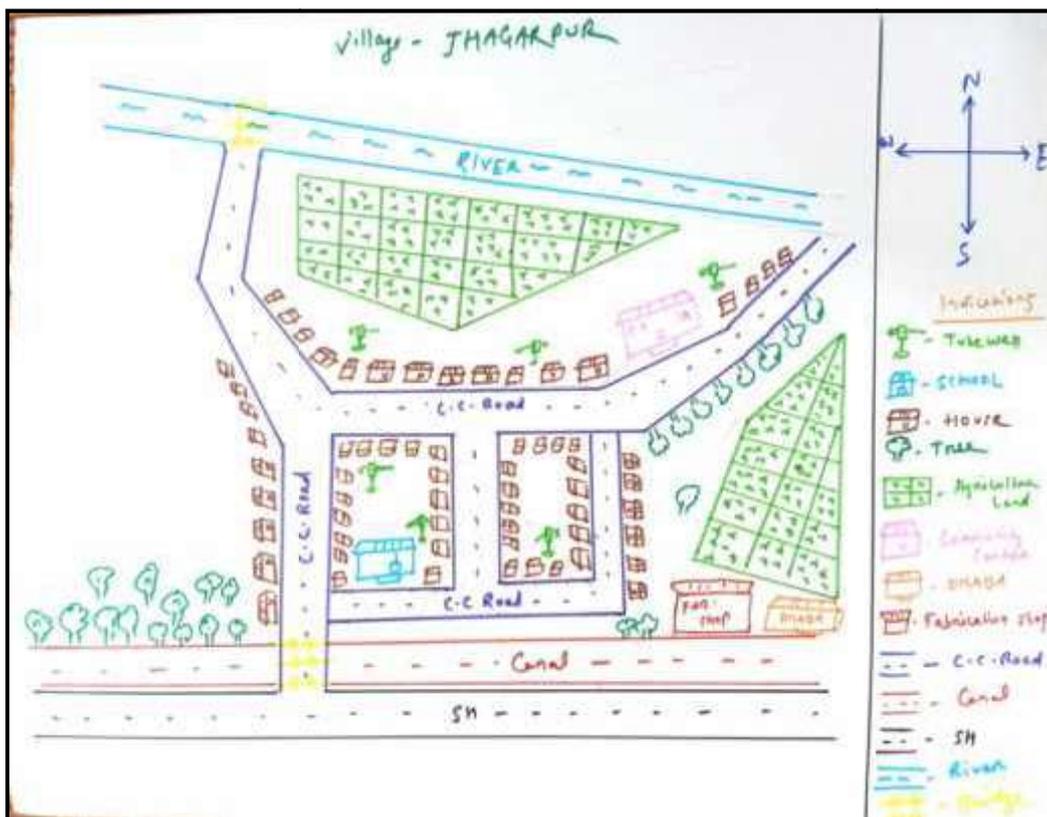
LAND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

RoR HOLDERS AND PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS FOR MINING EXPANSION PROJECT IN SUNDARGARH DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Head of the HH	Entitled PAPs	Age	Relation ship with HH	Caste	Sex	Khata No.	Plot No.	Total area of land owned (in acres)	Project affected area of the land (in acre)	Total area to be acquired	% of land to be acquired from the affected land (12/11 *100)	% of land to be acquired from total land owned (12/10*100)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							KESARMAL						
1	Babulal Majhi	Babula Majhi	63	Self	ST	M	161	945, 968	0.520	0.520	0.520	100.00	100.00
		Fedar Majhi	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
2	Salmi Oram	Salami Oram	32	Self	ST	M	218	103, 104, 105	12.720	4.590	2.460	53.59	19.34
		Pradeep Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
3	Wilson Lakra	WillsonLakra	45	Self	ST	M	239	1120, 1139, 1140, 1314, 1317, 1322, 1360, 1411, 31/2277, 1175	11.510	6.280	5.980	95.22	51.95
4	Surendra Khas	Surendra Khes	43	Self	ST	M	234	1221	2.150	2.130	2.13	100.00	99.07
		Sanjib Khes	41	Brother	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Madhuri Khes	39	Others	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

5	Deonis Ekka	Deonis Ekka	62	Self	ST	M	101	1190	0.350	0.350	0.35	100.00	100.00
		Philiph Ekka	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6	TanesOram	TanesOram	52	Self	ST	M	90	1080, 1148, 1155, 1164, 24, 25, 1156, 1185, 1359	3.630	2.890	2.890	100.00	79.61
		Suni Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Samira Oram	27	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
7	Jaria Kisan	Jaria Kisan	58	Self	ST	M	71	1280, 1284	0.500	0.190	0.190	100.00	38.00
		Kiour Kisan	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
8	Augustus Toppo	Augustus Toppo	50	Self	ST	M	1	27, 1187, 1210, 1358	1.930	1.320	1.320	100.00	68.39
		Celastine Toppo	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
9	President CatholyDiusis	President CathelyDiosis	0	Self	ST	M	211	1016, 1017, 1018, 1019	18.870	3.720	0.760	20.43	4.03
10	Presids Niranjan Lakra	Prasid Niranjan Lakra	54	Self	ST	M	1,26,125	1173, 415, 1102, 1105, 1106, 1168	8.890	5.470	4.20	76.78	47.24
		PremanjaliLakra	26	Daughte	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JemaLakra	23	Daughte	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anime Lakra	21	Daughte	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MohimalaLakra	19	Daughte	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
11	BilchusTiga	BilehusTiga	61	Self	ST	M	170	46, 412, 438, 441, 442, 451, 874, 875, (878 - 887), 1226, 1227, 1228, 1238, 1239, 1278, 844/2325, 844/2326, 844/2327, 836/2328, 836/2329, 1228/2330, 1076	10.200	8.750	7.050	80.57	69.12
		AjayaTigo	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AbhasTigo	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
12	Joseph Kisan	Joseph Kisan	50	Self	ST	M	78	1279, 1283	4.830	0.190	0.190	100.00	3.93
		Prafulla Kisan	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Manjula Kisan	25	Daughte	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13	EgneoOram	EgnaoOram	52	Self	ST	M	33	1077, 1160, 1178, 1182	3.130	1.340	1.340	100.00	42.81
		MarianusOram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

14	Katrina Oram	Katrina Oram	65	Self	ST	F	209	1101, 1109, 1113, 1115, 1083	6.460	4.460	4.460	100.00	69.04
		Sanjaya Oram	43	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AnuranjanOram	20	G.Daug	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15	DhamaniKhes	DhamaniKhes	48	Self	ST	M	103	1304, 1308, 1305, 1309	4.390	2.710	2.710	100.00	61.73
		KhiritchandraKhes	29	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
16	Maliki Lakra	Maliki Lakra	63	Self	ST	M	182	1121, 1141, 1142, 1150, 31/2276	4.660	2.950	2.950	100.00	63.30
		Sunil Lakra	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AnugrahitLakra	20	G.Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Alka Lakra	19	G.Daug	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
17	SusilMinj	SusilMinz	47	Self	ST	M	236	44/2387	2.640	1.250	1.25	100.00	47.35
		Vicky Minz	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		KarismaMinz	24	Daughte	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
18	MaghuLakra	MaghuLakra	60	Self	ST	M	176	956, 957, 958, 961, 971, 953, 977	4.330	1.630	1.600	98.16	36.95
		Kalu Lakra	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SulasLakra	18	G.Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
19	TarajOram	JarajOram	50	Self	ST	M	68	1183, 1079, 1154/2240	1.650	0.670	0.420	62.69	25.45
		RanjitaOram	28	Daughte	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BharjilOram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Asha Oram	23	Daughte	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
20	Albinus Lakra	Albinus Lakra	40	Self	ST	M	17	453	0.040	0.040	0.04	100.00	100.00
		AsitLakra	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		IsmitaLakra	22	Daughte	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
21	Rajendra Kisan	Rajendra Kisan	42	Self	ST	M	189	1247, 1251, 1253, 1259, 1631	1.420	0.710	0.710	100.00	50.00
		Niranjan Kisan	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
22	BuasTirky	BuasTirky	55	Self	ST	M	166	28, 29	2.400	1.190	1.190	100.00	49.58
23	Marry Minj	MeryMinz	55	Self	ST	F	186	1114	0.450	0.430	0.43	100.00	95.56
		Michel Minz	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RabikantMinz	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
24	LaranceOram	LaranceOram	60	Self	ST	M	199	1078, 1146, 1154,	2.500	0.960	0.960	100.00	38.40

			Age	Relation	Caste	Sex							
		BijayaOram	35	Son	ST	M		1179, 1180	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anil Oram	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
25	AnandmasiKhes	AnandmasiKhes	45	Self	ST	M	11	4, 5, 11, 2413	6.850	2.770	2.540	91.70	37.08
		HalramKhes	21	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
26	BernatMinj	BernatMinz	60	Self	ST	M			1.400	1.360	1.360	100.00	97.14
		Birendra Minz	30	Son	ST	M	169	45, 423, 32/2316	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BasantiMinz	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
27	Ram Kisan	Ram Kisan	50	Self	ST	M		911, 912, 914, 925, 928, 929, 1217, 1342	4.480	3.550	3.470	97.75	77.46
		Salmi Kisan	25	Daughte	ST	F	193		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Dimple Kisan	23	Daughte	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
28	TaljasOram	JaljasOram	48	Self	ST	M		1, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138	10.010	4.490	4.490	100.00	44.86
		Manis Oram	24	Son	ST	M	13		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
29	Lange Kissan	Langa Kisan	60	Self	ST	M		1264, 1634, 1672,	2.430	0.900	0.900	100.00	37.04
		Mangala Kisan	35	Son	ST	M	201		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
30	Abraham Tirky	Abraham Tirky	59	Self	ST	M			6.070	1.630	1.63	100.00	26.85
		BenedikTirky	38	Son	ST	M	202	30	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Stephen Tirky	36	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
31	BidyadharDehur	BidyadharDehuri	60	Self	SC	M			9.160	0.110	0.11	100.00	1.20
		Sanjib Dehuri	36	Son	SC	M	45	1242	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rajendra Dehuri	32	Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		TapanDehuri	30	Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
32	Anthony Khes	Antony Khes	57	Self	ST	M			2.450	1.460	0.98	67.12	40.00
		AjayaKhes	33	Son	ST	M	12	60	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Angelus Khes	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33	RajamaniKhes	RajmaniKhes	58	Self	ST	F			2.170	2.130	2.13	100.00	98.16
		KshitishKhes	34	Son	ST	M	154	1222	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BiswanathKhes	31	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
34	Beranika Kisan	Beromika Kisan	58	Self	ST	F		838, 1213, 1292, 1294, 1312, 1293, 1215,943, 1214	12.580	6.280	6.260	99.68	49.76
		Fuljen Kisan	40	Son	ST	M	53, 56		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Stephen Kisan	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

35	JuhanKheka	JuhanKhaka	58	Self	ST	M			3.410	0.500	0.50	100.00	14.66
		Kamal Khaka	30	Son	ST	M	74	53/2270	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Suleman Khaka	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
36	Tarsila Kisan	Tarsila Kisan	60	Self	ST	F		434, 979, 978, 1346, 1089	3.790	1.860	1.630	87.63	43.01
		Benedik Kisan	35	Son	ST	M	116		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sudhir Kisan	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
37	NathinikMinj	NathinekMinz	60	Self	ST	M			4.010	1.230	1.23	100.00	30.67
		PardosMinz	35	Son	ST	M	111	20	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Paradis Minz	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
38	AndhrjyasOram	AndriasMinz	60	Self	ST	M			1.580	0.350	0.350	100.00	22.15
		KisorOram	35	Son	ST	M	7	1147, 1181	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
39	Chain Lakra	Chain Lakra	62	Self	ST	M		959, 960, 970, 973, 974	3.290	1.420	1.420	100.00	43.16
		Ranjit Lakra	35	Son	ST	M	61		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
40	Herman Kheka	Herman Khaka	60	Self	ST	M			7.400	1.300	0.970	74.62	13.11
		Stephen Khaka	38	Son	ST	M	244	53, 1307	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		DasilKhaka	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
41	Narus Ekka	Nares Ekka	48	Self	ST	M			0.320	0.280	0.28	100.00	87.50
		Sumen Ekka	25	Son	ST	M	108	1189	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ritupriya Ekka	20	Daughte	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
42	Aystu Kisan	Ayeta Kisan	50	Self	ST	M		422, 913, 922, 923, 924, 930, 931, 932, 1218	6.110	6.110	6.110	100.00	100.00
		Ashok Kisan	30	Son	ST	M	43		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Bhunda Kisan	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
43	Patras Oram	PatrusOram	57	Self	ST	M			8.610	1.410	0.490	34.75	5.69
		JeljayOram	35	Son	ST	M	131	51, 1604	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PrabhusyOram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
44	KarnelewisMinj	KarnuelewisMinz	62	Self	ST	M			2.610	1.200	1.20	100.00	45.98
		John Minz	35	Son	ST	M	39	44	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
45	AizubKujur	AizubKujur	55	Self	ST	M		1323, 1328, 1329, 1384/2359, 1384/2360, 1329/2375, 1327/2370	3.100	2.640	2.640	100.00	85.16
		BijayaKujur	31	Son	ST	M	6		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ajay Kujur	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

46	Manohar Oram	Manohar Oram	47	Self	ST	M			7.300	1.120	1.120	100.00	15.34
46.1	Sujit Oram	Sujit Oram	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
46.2	JuspinOram	JuspinOram	59	Self	ST	M	230	16, 17, 19	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Prafulla Oram	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
46.3	JemsOram	JemasOram	56	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RajibOram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
47	FuljemKhes	FuljemKhes	50	Self	ST	M			5.960	1.980	1.500	75.76	25.17
47.1	SilsusKhea	SilsusKhes	53	Self	ST	M	226	59, 62	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
47.2	SimaKhes	Soma Khes	52	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MansidaKhes	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
48	HabilKhoka	HabilKheka	65	Self	ST	M			4.410	2.660	2.660	100.00	60.32
		AlbenKheka	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
48.1	BuasKheka	BuasKhaka	62	Self	ST	M	242	1212, 1315	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sujit Khaka	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RosanKhaka	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
49	UnpredOram	UnipredOram	45	Self	ST	M			7.870	2.850	2.850	100.00	36.21
49.1	Dipak Oram	Dipak Oram	43	Self	ST	M	10	1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Alok Oram	18	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
49.2	Anil Oram	Anil Oram	38	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
50	John Oram	John Oram	45	Self	ST	M	65	1400, 1420	2.890	0.850	0.850	100.00	29.41
50.1	AsremOram	AsrenOram	42	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
51	BilasiOram	NuasOram	55	Husband	ST	M	47	47	4.830	0.180	0.18	100.00	3.73
		BilasiOram	52	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AnukeranOram	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RajanOram	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Amin Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
51.1	Prem Oram	Prem Oram	56	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Menjasoram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
52	Rafel Kisan	Rafel Kisan	59	Self	ST	M	191	435, 1343, 1345, 1399	3.410	2.840	2.840	100.00	83.28
		Hilarus Kisan	37	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		Fransis Kisan	36	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
52.1	Duminik Kisan	Domanik Kisan	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Abhilas Kisan	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
53	Pratik Oram	PatrusOram	58	Self	ST	M			2.500	1.040	1.040	100.00	41.60
		AjitOram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
53.1	KalarusOram	KalamasOram	60	Self	ST	M	133	23, 1184, 1211, 1361	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RajesOram	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PrstupOram	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
54	RusilMinj	RusilMinz	42	Self	ST	M			6.910	2.020	2.020	100.00	29.23
54.1	GevryMinj	George Minz	40	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
54.2	JuliasMinj	JuliasMinz	64	Self	ST	M	197, 198	32/2317, 423/2319, 45/2320, 54, 1408/2314	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sunil Minz	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
54.3	Prem PrakasMinj	Prem Prakash Minz	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
55	BernatMinj	BernatMinz	50	Self	ST	M			4.300	0.500	0.30	60.00	6.98
		Binod Minz	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Basant Minz	29	Son	ST	M	241	35/2315	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
55.1	Amrit Minj	Amrit Minz	47	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SandhyaraniMinz	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
56	Marsal Biling	Marsal Buling	60	Self	ST	M			23.200	3.430	3.430	100.00	14.78
		ShantilalBuling	40	Son	ST	M	93	1116, 1117, 1118	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
56.1	PatrikBilung	PatrikBilung	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Asmitabulinj	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AjitBulinj	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
56.2	ChanisBilung	ChanisBilung	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AlfanBilung	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		John Bilung	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
56.3	CheiresKhes	CheirisKhes	39	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
57	JyotinOram	JyostinOram	55	Self	ST	M	149	52	5.550	0.840	0.26	30.95	4.68
		PrinuOram	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		NirmasOram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
57.1	Charles Oram	ChearlesOram	64	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BikasOram	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sudhir Oram	36	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MarjunusOram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
58	AbinashOram	AbniashOram	53	Self	ST	M			3.570	0.790	0.790	100.00	22.13
		AsisOram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
58.1	ManganaOram	ManganaOram	48	Self	ST	M	3	1401, 1419, 1421	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sana Oram	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anis Oram	23	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
59	Paulus Minj	Paulus Minz	54	Self	ST	M			5.330	2.020	1.740	86.14	32.65
59.1	BijayaMinj	BijayaMinj	50	Self	ST	M	127	33, 1356, 1404	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sachin Minz	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SudesnaMinz	23	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
60	Manual Kindo	Manual Kindo	55	Self	ST	M			3.030	2.990	2.990	100.00	98.68
		Sajid Kindo	35	Son	ST	M		1151, 1152, 1166,	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SatisKindo	30	Son	ST	M	180	1296, 1298, 1316,	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
60.1	Stephen Kindo	StephneKindo	52	Self	ST	M		1318, 1319, 1396	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PayaKindo	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
61	Rafel Kisan	Rafel Kisan	58	Self	ST	M		1336, 1337, 1338,	1.730	1.600	1.320	82.50	76.30
		Renjan Kisan	22	Son	ST	M	36	1351	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Willson Kisan	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
61.1	Barnabas Kissan	Barnabas Kisan	56	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Amen Kisan	18	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
62	Santosh Oram	SantushOram	55	Self	ST	M			7.180	1.720	1.720	100.00	23.96
		AhamsagarOram	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SilmantiOram	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
62.1	SalabOram	SalabOram	58	Self	ST	M	57	1367, 1369	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SangalOram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SabnaOram	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

63	George Minj	GeorjeMinz	45	Self	ST	M			6.130	4.110	3.880	94.40	63.30
63.1	MariansusMinj	MariamusMinz	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		HarsitMinz	37	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SusmitaMinz	30	Daughter	ST	F	220	32, 32/2318, 34, 35, 1408	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
63.2	David Minj	David Minz	42	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		FransisMinz	38	Brother	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sangita Minz	36	Others	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
64	AlisabaOram	AlisasaOram	70	Self	ST	F			8.660	1.320	1.320	100.00	15.24
		BalasiusOram	50	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Vineet Oram	25	G.Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
64.1	DillipOram	DilipOram	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PunamOram	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SunipriyaOram	25	Daughter	ST	F	75	1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PrityOram	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
64.2	AfremOram	AfremOram	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RanjitaOram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Asha Oram	27	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anupama Oram	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
65	PabalKhaka	PabalKhaka	45	Self	ST	M			8.490	1.460	0.870	59.59	10.25
		Salina Khaka	23	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
65.1	Sudarshan Khaka	Sudarshan Khaka	50	Self	ST	M	232	1427, 53/2267, 53/2271	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JasitaKhaka	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
65.2	Peter Khaka	Peter Khaka	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
66	TilaLakra	TilaLakra	54	Self	ST	M			3.930	1.090	1.090	100.00	27.74
		Rajani Lakra	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Suraj Lakra	28	Son	ST	M	91	955, 981, 1276	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jasmine Lakra	23	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Namita Lakra	27	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
66.1	Prafulla Lakra	Prafulla Lakra	52	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		PrasantiLakra	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
67	SaimonLakra	SaimanLakda	60	Self	ST	M			4.070	2.750	2.750	100.00	67.57
		Sandip Lakda	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
67.1	BarnabesLakra	Barnabas Lakda	65	Self	ST	M	214	1302, 1303, 1310, 1330, 1331	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		George Lakda	44	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Stephen Lakda	36	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
68	Paules Khes	Paules Khes	52	Self	ST	M			4.180	0.340	0.34	100.00	8.13
		MansitKhes	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
68.1	Anandmesi Khas	AnandmesiKhes	48	Self	ST	M	128	48	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		HalaramKhes	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
68.2	Martin Khes	Martin Khes	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SaimanKhes	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
69	Suleman Toppo	Suleman Toppo	55	Self	ST	M			2.420	2.130	2.130	100.00	88.02
		Sujit Toppo	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jems Toppo	52	Brother	ST	M		26,11563, 1157, 1186, 1165, 1357, 1362, 1205, 1206	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Klara Toppo	50	Others	ST	F	155, 156		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rajib Toppo	25	Others	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
69.1	Fulamani Toppo	Fulmani Toppo	65	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ranjit Toppo	42	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
70	Siman Ekka	Simon Ekka	60	Self	ST	M			12.350	4.280	4.280	100.00	34.66
		Phabinush Ekka	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
70.1	Albert Ekka	Albent Ekka	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Romy Ekka	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jeram Ekka	30	Son	ST	M	120	424, 425, 428	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
70.2	Ilias Ekka	Ilias Ekka	52	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Pradeep Ekka	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Monaj Ekka	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
70.3	Rubin Ekka	Rubin Ekka	59	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Niraj Ekka	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

70.4	Gubin Ekka	Gudbin Ekka	53	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Abhilas Ekka	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Priyanka Ekka	33	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
71	ThiophilisTiga	ThiophlisisTiga	45	Self	ST	M	94	413, 436, 439, 440, 443, 445, 449/2299	10.400	4.070	3.850	94.59	37.02
71.1	SusilTiga	SusilTiga	43	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
71.2	BijayaTiga	BijayaTiga	40	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
72	LaranceMinj	LaranceMinz	60	Self	ST	M	200	14, 21, 22	6.600	1.210	1.210	100.00	18.33
		RusilMinz	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
72.1	UrbanusMinj	UrbanusiaMinz	57	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rajesh Minz	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
72.2	Paulus Minj	Paulus Minz	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sneha Minz	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
73	Nehamas Oram	NehmasOram	48	Self	ST	M	121	1402, 1422	3.860	0.930	0.700	75.27	18.13
		GidianOram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
73.1	Manohar Oram	Manohar Oram	42	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
74	DharamdasOram	DharmdasOram	60	Self	ST	M	105	50, 1624	7.450	2.180	0.340	15.60	4.56
		Suleman Oram	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
74.1	Marsal Oram	Marsal Oram	57	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Benjamin Oram	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
74.2	PaberwsOram	PaberusOram	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
75	Joseph Tirky	Joseph Tirky	60	Self	ST	M	82	1192, 1193, 1194	13.380	1.230	1.230	100.00	9.19
		PromadTirky	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Monika Tirky	27	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
75.1	JaniskarjotiTirky	JoniskarjutiTirky	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JatisTirky	24	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JyosnaTirky	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
76	LaltorMinj	LaltarMinz	55	Self	ST	M	37	43, 1355, 1405	5.290	2.930	2.550	87.03	48.20
		DomanikMinz	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		ParbanMinz	29	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
76.1	PulikarpMinj	PulikarpMinz	43	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Binit Minz	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
76.2	SumitMinj	SumitMinz	28	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PhilominaMinz	52	Mother	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
77	Alfans Ekka	Alfanas Ekka	42	Self	ST	M	8	1090, 1092, 1598	4.230	1.260	1.080	85.71	25.53
77.1	Paulus Ekka	Paulus Ekka	38	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
78	Nirmal Khes	Nirmal Khes	60	Self	ST	M	118	3, 7, 12, 13, 49, 1603, 11/2404	6.900	2.630	2.540	96.58	36.81
		MajherdanKhes	31	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BardanKhes	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
78.1	PromadKhes	Pramod Khes	57	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anjali Khes	27	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
79	IgnasiaLakda	IngasiaLakda	70	Self	ST	F	246	465	0.040	0.040	0.04	100.00	100.00
		Herman Ladka	50	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RimisLakda	21	G.Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Mamata Lakda	27	Others	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RajanLakda	29	G.Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MorisLakada	28	G.Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
79.1	BijayaLakda	BijayaLakda	49	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
79.2	RasindraLakda	RaisandraLakda	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
80	DilarLakra	Dilan Lakra	58	Self	ST	M	89	429, 1143, 1144, 31/2278	4.650	1.860	1.860	100.00	40.00
		SimanLakra	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Surekha Lakra	31	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SulochanaLakra	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
80.1	PyereLakra	PyaraLakra	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
81	Nicolas Kujur	Nicolas Kujur	55	Self	ST	M	114, 115	1327, 1364, 1329/2371, 1385/2355, 857, 858, 1403	15.930	12.750	8.170	64.08	51.29
		BasantaKujur	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Basil Kujur	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
81.1	RafelKujur	RafelKujur	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SumitKujur	29	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

81.2	ArudenKujur	ArudanKujur	48	Self	ST	M				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BidyaKujur	23	Daughter	ST	F				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
81.3	John Kujur	John Kujur	52	Self	ST	M				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Alok Kujur	28	Son	ST	M				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
81.4	Kamal Kujur	KanalKujur	48	Self	ST	M				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PratishaKujur	24	Daughter	ST	F				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SamikshyaKujur	22	Daughter	ST	F				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
81.5	SimanKujur	SimanKujur	44	Self	ST	M				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
81.6	AlzubKujur	AlzubKujur	60	Self	ST	M				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AjayaKujur	38	Son	ST	M				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BijayaKujur	32	Son	ST	M				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
81.7	PhlipKujur	Philip Kujur	50	Self	ST	M				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		NinasKujur	35	Son	ST	M				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
81.8	JuhnsonKujur	Johnson Kujur	44	Self	ST	M				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
81.9	AsritKujur	AsritKujur	40	Self	ST	M				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anjali Kujur	18	Daughter	ST	F				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
81.10	BatrasKujur	BatrasKujur	40	Self	ST	M				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
81.3	John Kujur	John Kujur	52	Self	ST	M				2.110	1.830	1.830	100.00	86.73
		Alok Kujur	28	Son	ST	M			1363, 1348/2358, 1385, 1329/2379, 1327/2365, 1327/2366	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
81.4	Kamal Kujur	KanalKujur	48	Self	ST	M		217		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PratishaKujur	24	Daughter	ST	F				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SamikshyaKujur	22	Daughter	ST	F				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
81.7	PhlipKujur	Philip Kujur	50	Self	ST	M				1.830	1.680	1.680	100.00	91.80
		NinasKujur	35	Son	ST	M			1327/2362, 1327/2369, 1329/2372, 1327/2361, 1329/2376, 1384/2357	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
81.8	JuhnsonKujur	Johnson Kujur	44	Self	ST	M		142		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
81.9	AsritKujur	AsritKujur	40	Self	ST	M				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anjali Kujur	18	Daughter	ST	F				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
81.5	SimanKujur	SimanKujur	44	Self	ST	M		223	1384, 1327/2364, 1327/2367, 1329/2374, 1329/2378	1.870	1.740	1.740	100.00	93.05

81.10	BatrasKujur	BatrasKujur	40	Self	ST	M	238	1384/2356, 1327/2363, 1327/2368, 1329/2373, 1329/2377	1.640	1.500	1.500	100.00	91.46
82	Johan Oram	Johan Oram	65	Self	ST	M	84	36, 37, 38, 56, 58	10.310	3.360	3.360	100.00	32.59
		Albinus Oram	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
82.1	Subodh Oram	Subodh ram	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
82.2	Justin Oram	Justin Oram	48	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AsisOram	23	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
83	Praden Kisan	Predan Kisan	61	Self	ST	M	123	1236, 1263, 1635, 1674	3.510	1.510	1.510	100.00	43.02
		PayaOram	37	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
84	Abhijit Lakda	Abhijit Lakda	45	Self	ST	M	4	31, 1145, 1149, 1326, 1322/2280	9.700	3.690	3.690	100.00	38.04
		Aman Lakda	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AsitOram	19	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
85	patrushLakda	PetrushLakra	58	Self	ST	M	135	1110, 1111, 1112, 1119	12.230	1.030	1.030	100.00	8.42
		Sachin Lakra	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PrabinLakra	26	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
85.1	NorbetLakra	NarbetLakra	56	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Amit Lakra	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Bikash Lakra	29	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BidyaLakra	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
85.2	LaranceLakra	LaranceLakra	43	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
85.3	SupriyanLakra	SupriyaLakra	61	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Amrit Lakra	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AjitLakra	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Amrita Lakra	30	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
86	Banda Kisan	Banda Kissan	68	Self	ST	M	52	(848- 853), 861, 862, 863, 868, 870,1257 1601, 1273, 1595, 1628, 1696	12.700	8.390	7.080	84.39	55.75
		Rajendra Kissan	45	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Pradhan Kissan	23	G.Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sankar Kissan	20	G.Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
86.1	Kunjag Kisan	KunjajKissan	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		Ramesh Kissan	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
86.2	Pareia Kisan	PeriaKissan	46	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BinodiniKissan	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
86.3	Bijaya Kisan	BijayaKissan	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sudhir Kissan	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
86.4	Suban Kisan	Subhan Kissan	52	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
87	AibujaKhaka	Aijuj Sakha	55	Self	ST	M			3.600	0.620	0.62	100.00	17.22
		Biraj Sakha	30	Son	ST	M	5	53/2266	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Bikash Sakha	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
88	Banda Lakra	Banda Lakra	55	Self	ST	M			1.620	1.620	1.620	100.00	100.00
88.1	JhaliaLakra	JhabaLakra	52	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SreematiLakra	50	Wife	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MaheswarLakra	28	Son	ST	M		1398, 1642, 1644, 1648, 1656, 1661, 1666, 1669, 1699, 1703, 1300/2257	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
88.2	BanthuLakra	BanthuLakra	50	Self	ST	M	153		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Chakradhar Lakra	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		DibakaraLakra	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
88.3	ChengadaLakra	ChengadaLakra	48	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rita Lakra	23	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
89	Bata Lakra	Bata Lakra	55	Self	ST	M		1640, 1646, 1650, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1662, 1665, 1670, 1697, 1701, 1300/2258, 1398/2262	1.460	1.460	1.460	100.00	100.00
		Chandra Lakra	30	Son	ST	M	152		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
89.1	RamiaLakra	RamiaLakra	52	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
90	Bendik Kisan	BenadikKissan	50	Self	ST	M		1233, 1234, 1271, 1285, 1286, 1290, 1679, 1681	12.230	2.630	2.630	100.00	21.50
		Krishna Kissan	25	Son	ST	M	62		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Kausalya Kissan	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
91	IsrialKindo	IsrailKinda	65	Self	ST	M		1161, 1162, 1163, 1167, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1397	3.030	2.980	2.980	100.00	98.35
		Asher Kinda	40	Son	ST	M	29		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AdwardKinda	39	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
92	Pandark Kisan	PandaruKissan	64	Self	ST	M		1254, 1255, 1633, 1249	1.780	1.080	1.080	100.00	60.67
		KunjaKissan	28	Son	ST	M	129		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		PallakKissan	26	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
93	Johan Minj	Johan Minz	56	Self	ST	M			22.330	8.440	7.010	83.06	31.39
		BijayMinz	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
93.1	JoshefMinj	Josef Minz	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.03	0.00
		SanjyaMinz	28	Son	ST	M		1103, 1104, 1107, 1108, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1174, 1177, 1176, 1324, 1414, 1599, 1600, 1602, 2038	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Saran Minz	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
93.2	JunathanMinj	JunathanMinz	58	Self	ST	M	85		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		DevidMinz	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
93.3	SamashMinz	SamashMinz	48	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RenayaMinz	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
93.4	AshafMinz	AshasMinz	62	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Chan Das	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		YasafMinz	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
94	StiphenLakra	StiphenLakra	42	Self	ST	M	221	944	0.370	0.160	0.02	12.50	5.41
95	RimishLakra	RimishLakra	50	Self	ST	M	194	841, 954, 965, 982, 1275	3.480	1.700	1.470	86.47	42.24
		AmitaLakra	24	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
96	PitrushLakra	PitrushLakra	55	Self	ST	M			8.810	3.860	3.670	95.08	41.66
		Sanjukta Lakra	52	Wife	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AnupaLakra	27	Son	ST	M		966, 969, 972, 975, 976, 993, 994, 995, 1198, 1199	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SaanjuktaLakra	25	Daughter	ST	F	134		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
96.1	Binod Lakra	Binod Lakra	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Selena Lakra	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Amit Lakra	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
97	BhajanaAmuni MargaLakra	BhajanaAmuniMa rgaLakra	59	Self	ST	M	31	39, 55	9.340	3.200	3.200	100.00	34.26
		RoshanaLakra	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
98	Ranjit Minz	Ranjit Minz	45	Self	ST	M			4.130	0.290	0.29	100.00	7.02
98.1	Daud Minz	DavdMinz	59	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BijayaMinz	37	Son	ST	M	14	15	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ThimtusMinz	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

98.2	Sunil Minz	Sunil Minz	39	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
98.3	NirdoshMinz	NirdoshMinz	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Danyal Minz	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ManoranjanMinz	19	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
98.4	LalashMinz	LalashMinz	52	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RoshaniMinz	50	Wife	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anup Minz	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
99	KanheiLakra	KanheiLakra	64	Self	ST	M			3.800	0.740	0.740	100.00	19.47
		Raju Lakra	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SumitaLakra	32	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
99.1	AlbishLakra	AlbisLakra	62	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sujit Lakra	35	Son	ST	M	41	840, 1277, 1274	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jugal Lakra	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
99.2	Kamal Lakra	Kamil Lakra	59	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.00
		Amit Lakra	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
99.3	AjitLakta	AjitLakra	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
100	EswarSahaya Ekka	IswarSahaya Eka	55	Self	ST	M			2.630	0.480	0.480	100.00	18.25
		Preeti Eka	18	Daughter	ST	F	26	1370, 1409/2298	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
100.1	Sudhir ekka	Sudhir Eka	40	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
100.2	Amit Ekka	Amit Eka	42	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
101	Karlus Ekka	Karlus Ekka	64	Self	ST	M			4.680	1.600	0.950	59.38	20.30
		Rosan Ekka	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
101.1	Fransis Ekka	Farnsis Ekka	62	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Suresh Ekka	40	Son	ST	M	42	1091, 1597	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sneha Ekka	18	G.Daught	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
101.2	Junas Ekka	Junas Ekka	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Bimal Ekka	35	Brother	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
102	Sudarshan Ekka	Sudarshan Ekka	50	Self	ST	M	231	1390, 1409	5.270	2.000	2.000	100.00	37.95
		Sanjeev Ekka	26	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		Subal Ekka	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
102.1	Sontosh Ekka	Santosh Ekka	52	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sagar Ekka	24	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
103	Lata Kisan	Lata Kisan	65	Self	ST	M			14.870	3.220	3.220	100.00	21.65
		Golap Kisan	44	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Lalita Kisan	18	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Laxman Kisan	41	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
103.1	Kheda Kisan	Khada Kisan	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Binod Kisan	26	Son	ST	M	205	1235, 1270, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1684	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
103.2	Gana Kisan	Gana Kisan	47	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Mishra Kisan	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
103.3	Suba Kisan	Sibaram Kisan	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Monaj Kisan	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rajesh Kisan	23	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
103.4	Ladar Kisan	Ladar Kisan	48	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
104	BhinsentOram	BhinsentOram	57	Self	ST	M			14.550	3.570	3.490	97.76	23.99
		Amar Oram	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
104.1	AndhriyanOram	andhiyasOram	54	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Kishor Oram	31	Son	ST	M	172	1047, (1093 - 1100), (1122 - 1128)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
104.2	Nicolas Oram	Nicolas Oram	53	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		NabinOram	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
104.3	Josef Oram	Josef Oram	59	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MonajOram	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
105	Khristapher Ekka	Khistfer Ekka	60	Self	ST	M			7.050	1.780	1.780	100.00	25.25
		Sanjib Ekka	37	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Susil Ekka	35	Son	ST	M	49	1267, 1269, 1266, 1268	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
105.1	Silash Ekka	Silash Ekka	61	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jonshan Ekka	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jiban Ekka	20	G.Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

105.2	Dhanmasi Ekka	Dhanmati Ekka	57	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ranjit Ekka	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
106	Banamali Kisan	Banamali Kisan	58	Self	ST	M			12.400	9.370	8.310	88.69	67.02
		Biswanath Kisan	29	Son	ST	M		846, 847, 859, 864, 865, 866, 867, 869, 1257, 1258, 1272, 1596, 1629, 1630, 1693, 1694, 1695	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Khitishchandra Kisan	27	Son	ST	M	187		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
106.1	Surendra Kisan	Surendra Kisan	57	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
106.2	Sanjeev Kisan	Sanjeev Kisan	40	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
106.3	Narendra Kisan	Narendra Kisan	42	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
107	Josef Kujuru	JoshefKujur	58	Self	ST	M			0.180	0.180	0.03	16.67	16.67
		Justin Kujur	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
107.1	TheosharKujuru	TheodharKujur	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sangeeta Kujur	27	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JonshanKujur	25	Son	ST	M	83	996	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SabitaKujur	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
107.2	Suman ujur	Suman Kujur	47	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
107.3	Rajesh Kujur	Rajesh Kujur	41	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
108	Franisis Ekka	Fransis Ekka	52	Self	ST	M			9.340	5.260	5.260	100.00	56.32
		Sarita Ekka	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
108.1	Unas Ekka	Unas Ekka	45	Self	ST	M	139	1311, 1313, 1325, 1365, 1376, 1377	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
108.2	Prabhu Sahaya Ekka	Prabhusahaya Ekka	43	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
109	AfremKissan	AfremKissan	55	Self	ST	M			3.020	2.000	1.39	69.50	46.03
		Asha Kisan	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anupama Kisan	20	Daughter	ST	F	95	889	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
109.1	Paskal Kisan	Paskal Kisan	59	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		David Kisan	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
110	SlriliOram	SiriliOram	61	Self	ST	M			8.860	0.870	0.87	100.00	9.82
		BijayaOram	42	Son	ST	M	28	18	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
110.1	Patras Oram	PatrashOram	63	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		Basil Oram	43	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		KhadechiusOram	39	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
110.2	Albert Oram	Albert Oram	57	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Junit Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
110.3	PrabhudhanOra	PrabhudhanOram	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
111	MikhalOram	Mikel Oram	61	Self	ST	M			25.980	13.220	10.970	82.98	42.22
111.1	LaranceOram	LoranceOram	59	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BijayaOram	36	Son	ST	M	185	1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1071, 1081, 1082, 1084	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
111.2	Sebastian Oram	Sebastian Oram	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Bipin Oram	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RosaliniOram	30	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
112	PartrashKhaka	PatrashKhaka	53	Self	ST	M			8.760	2.200	1.560	70.91	17.81
		Sanjaya Khaka	28	Son	ST	M	183	854, 1301, 1306, 53/2268	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
112.1	MansidKakha	MansidKhaka	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
112.2	Kamal Khaka	Kamal Khaka	48	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
113	Victor Tiga	Victor Tiga	54	Self	ST	M			10.640	3.240	2.490	76.85	23.40
		Nitesh Tiga	31	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ResmaTiga	27	Daughter	ST	F	34	414, 436, 448, 449, 447, 446, 444	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
113.1	Deepak Tiga	Deepak Tiga	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Kishor Tiga	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
114	Birsa Kisan	Birsa Kisan	60	Self	ST	M			0.070	0.070	0.07	100.00	100.00
		Sandeep Singh Kisan	35	Son	ST	M	165	946	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
115	Alexander Kujur	AlexandarKujur	62	Self	ST	M			8.400	7.820	5.510	70.46	65.60
		Subash Kujur	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MukutKujur	29	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
115.1	MarianusKujur	MarianusKujur	58	Self	ST	M	16	453	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rajesh Kujur	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JeliusKujur	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
115.2	PremmasiKujur	PremmasiKujur	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

115.3	Anil Kujur	Anil Kujur	48	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SanjibaniKujur	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anmol Kujur	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
115.4	DuraliKujur	DuraliKujur	65	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PiterKujur	48	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
115.5	Amir Kujur	Amir Kujur	42	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
115.6	ErusKujur	ErishKujur	40	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
115	Alexander Kujur	AlexandarKujur	62	Self	ST	M	15	1366, 1371, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1410	2.650	0.290	0.29	100.00	10.94
		Subash Kujur	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MukutKujur	29	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
116	SipiyanLakda	SipriyanLakra	63	Self	ST	M	19	902, 903, 1001, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1158, 1159, 1203, 1204, 1223, 1224, 1225	11.490	2.280	2.010	88.16	17.49
		AmiritaLakra	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AjitLakra	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Amrit Lakra	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
116.1	AjitLakra	AjitLakra	56	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
116.2	Thomas Khadia	Thomas Lakra	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ashok Lakra	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
116.3	Vincent Lakra	VinsentLakra	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Pradeep Lakra	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Prafulla Lakra	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
116.1	AjitLakra	AjitLakra	56	Self	ST	M	9	962, 963, 964	5.020	0.210	0.210	100.00	4.18
116.3	Vincent Lakra	VinsentLakra	60	Self	ST	M	173	901	2.650	0.110	0.08	72.73	3.02
		Pradeep Lakra	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Prafulla Lakra	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
117	Thuya Kisan	Thuya Kisan	48	Self	ST	M	87, 88, 104	1252, 1265, 1636, 1673, 1675, 1676, 839, 843, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1245, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1260, 1261, 1632	6.120	3.560	3.440	96.63	56.21
		Pratima Kisan	21	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
117.1	Kishor Kisan	Kishor Kisan	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
117.2	Jhiraga Kisan	Jhiraga Kisan	59	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Kishor Kisan	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Muda Kishan	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

117.3	Binod Kisan	Binod Kisan	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Kauslaya Kisan	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Birendra Kisan	33	Brother	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
117.4	Saru Kisan	Saru Kisan	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
117.5	Pradhan Kisan	Pradhan Kisan	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Phuldhar Kisan	36	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
117.6	Ajit Kisan	Ajit Kisan	59	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Monaj Kisan	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
117.7	BadhaKissan	Badha Kisan	54	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Bipin Kisan	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anil Kisan	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
117.8	Madda Kisan	Madda Kisan	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
118	julias Kisan	Julia Kisan	62	Self	ST	F			14.310	10.860	9.46	87.11	66.11
		Bijaya Kisan	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sunil Kisan	36	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ajit Kisan	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
118.1	Panka Kisan	Panaka Kisan	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Nirmala Kisan	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
118.2	Choitu Kisan	Choita Kisan	55	Self	ST	M		1291, (417 - 421), 905, 915, 920, 921, 927, (933 - 937), (949-952), 1216, 1219, 1220, 1234, 1244	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jonksm Kisan	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
118.3	Bada Kisan	Bada Kisan	57	Self	ST	M	98, 99		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Mukunda Kisan	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
118.4	Khadi Kisan	Khadi Kisan	62	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jayes Kisan	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Nelson Kisan	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sontosh Kisan	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
118.5	Aioto Kisan	Aiota Kisan	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ashok Kisan	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
119	Naik Kisan	Naiko Kisan	68	Self	ST	M	109	834, 835, 888, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1320,	20.300	10.760	8.710	80.95	42.91
		Rajesh Kisan	45	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		Archana Kisan	22	G.Daught	ST	F		1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1339, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1352, 1353, 1354,	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Asis Kisan	20	G.Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
119.1	Rafel Kisan	Rafel Kisan	62	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Deepak Kisan	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
119.2	Barnabas Kisan	Barnabas Lakra	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BabitaLakra	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
119	Naik Kisan	Naiko Kisan	68	Self	ST	M		1262, 1344, 1637, 1677, 1668	5.030	2.070	2.070	100.00	41.15
		Rajesh Kisan	45	Son	ST	M	110		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Archana Kisan	22	G.Daught	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Asis Kisan	20	G.Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
120	KhukhuLakra	KhukhuLakra	59	Self	ST	M			2.770	0.310	0.310	100.00	11.19
		PhulJemasLakra	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		DillipLakra	29	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
120.1	Banda Lakra	Banda Lakra	40	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
120.2	JhaliaLakra	JhaliaLakra	52	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MaheswarLakra	24	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
120.3	BanathuLakra	BanathLakra	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Chakradhar Lakra	25	Son	ST	M	51	1691, 1692	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		DibakarLakra	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
120.4	RengadaLakra	RengadaLakra	48	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rita Lakra	23	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
120.5	Basa Lakra	BagaLakra	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Indra Lakra	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
120.6	ChundaLakra	ChundaLakra	59	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ThabaLakra	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
120	KhukhuLakra	KhukhuLakra	59	Self	ST	M		1300, 1639, 1657, 1658, 1664, 1668, 1700, 1702, 1398/2260	2.770	1.960	1.960	100.00	70.76
		PhulJemasLakra	35	Son	ST	M	50		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		DillipLakra	29	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
120.6	ChundaLakra	ChundaLakra	59	Self	ST	M		1641, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1652, 1654,	1.500	1.500	1.500	100.00	100.00
		ThabaLakra	38	Son	ST	M	63		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

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							1660, 1663, 1667, 1671, 1698, 1398/2261, 1300/2259						
121	Phelex Kisan	FelexeKissan	54	Self	ST	M			10.880	5.720	5.070	88.64	46.60
		Resma Kisan	29	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Nitesh Kisan	27	Son	ST	M		1207, 1209, 904, 926, 1006, 1191, 1200, 1201, 1240, 1241, 1321, 1340, 1341, 983, 1020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
121.1	Deepak Kisan	Deepak Kisan	52	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Asmit Kisan	29	Son	ST	M	151, 150		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Asim Kisan	26	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
121.2	Dinesh Kissan	Dinesh Kisan	48	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Serolin Kisan	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
122	Iliyas Kisan	Elias Kisan	57	Self	ST	M			1.060	0.830	0.830	100.00	78.30
122.1	Aihanit Kisan	Aidrian Kisan	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
122.2	Rajesh Kisan	Rajesh Kisan	50	Self	ST	M		948, 967, 1281, 1282, 947	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Baniti Kisan	22	Son	ST	M	227, 228		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
122.3	Josef Kisan	Josef Kisan	63	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Fajar Kisan	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
223	Jamuna Sing Bhukta	Jamuna Singh Bhukta	26	Self	SC	F			14.460	3.740	3.740	100.00	25.86
		Suraj Bhukta	30	Son	SC	M		836, 837, 844, 872, 873, 883/2331, 872/2332, 873/2333, 887/2334, 1278/2335, 1278/2336, 1278/2337	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Arjuna Bhukta	28	Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rita Bhukta	25	Daughter	SC	F	159		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
223.1	Sukdev Singh Bhukta	sukdevBhukta	50	Self	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Arjuna Bhukta	28	Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
123.2	Ranathi Singh Bhukta	Ranarhibhukta	62	Self	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Nakul Bhukta	30	Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PonushingBhukta	27	Daughter	SC	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Upendra Bhukta	25	Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
123.3	DasarathBhukta	DasarathaBhukta	56	Self	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

223	Jamuna Sing Bhukta	Jamuna Singh Bhukta	26	Self	SC	F	158	1237	1.280	0.350	0.35	100.00	27.34
		Suraj Bhukta	30	Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Arjuna Bhukta	28	Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rita Bhukta	25	Daughter	SC	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
								Total	**811.800**	**330.660**	**293.250**	**88.69**	**36.12**
						RAIBERNA							
1	Hilious Kisan	Hilirous Kisan	53	Self	ST	M	256	1870, 1871	2.830	2.790	2.790	100.00	98.59
		Ranjit Kisan	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sanjit Kisan	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Klara Kisan	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
1.1	Nicolas Kisan	Niklas Kisan	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Mukesh Kisan	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Madhuri Kisan	23	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sandip Kisan	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
2	PuneiOram	PuneiOram	60	Self	ST	M	203	1865, 1868	17.450	3.690	3.690	100.00	21.15
		Rahul Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Samir Oram	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
2.1	LaskariaOram	LaskariaOram	62	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sujit Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SamelOram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
2.2	PrasanjitOram	PrasanjitOram	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anima Oram	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PrakasiniOram	23	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
3	Debendra Sekhar Deo	Debendra Sekhar Deo	60	Self	General	M	157	1880	1.920	0.310	0.310	100.00	16.15
		Kumuda Sekhar Deo	35	Son	General	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Yubaraj Sekhar Deo	30	Son	General	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
3.1	Rabindra Sekhar	Rabindra Sekhar	55	Self	Gene ral	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

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	Deo	Deo			ral								
		Chandan Deo	25	Son	General	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
4	TintusKhadia	TintusKhadia	58	Self	ST	M			5.550	1.040	1.040	100.00	18.74
		BernutKhadia	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
4.1	BenrKhadia	Bena Khadia	53	Self	ST	M	143	1848	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Prafulla Khadia	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Deepak Khadia	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
5	RafelKhadia	RafelKhadia	57	Self	ST	M			6.040	1.830	1.830	100.00	30.30
		MuktiprakashKhadia	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
5.1	SomuelKhadia	SomuelKhadia	58	Self	ST	M	310	1925, 1915	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AratiKhadia	30	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JakriasKhadia	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6	MarianushKhadia	MarianushKhadia	52	Self	ST	M			3.770	1.820	1.820	100.00	48.28
		DibyaKhadia	27	Son	ST	M	293	1886, 1926, 1922, 1921	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.1	Anthony Khadia	Antony Khadia	48	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Vincent Khadia	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
7	Daniel Khadia	Danial Khadia	60	Self	ST	M			5.670	0.980	0.810	82.65	14.29
		Rajesh Khadia	32	Son	ST	M	342	1923, 1888	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Roshan Khadia	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
7.1	Marcus Khadia	MarkasKhadia	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BinitaKhadia	30	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Denis Khadia	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		KamaliKhadia	53	Brother	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Priska Khadia	30	Others	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
7.2	JunasKhadia	JunasKhadia	49	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Bibek Khadia	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PravakarKhadia	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PaskalKhadia	45	Brother	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		EmbresiaKhadia	43	Others	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
8	Mangali Kisan	MangaliKissan	60	Self	ST	M			17.830	7.460	7.460	100.00	41.84
		Chengda Kisan	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
8.1	Sabama Kisan	Sabana Kisan	55	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Maheswar Kisan	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Fulkumar Kisan	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sabina Kisan	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
8.2	Sulia Kisan	Sulia Kisan	60	Self	ST	M	263	1866, 1869, 1881, 1874, 1875, 1872	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Binaya Kisan	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Biju Kisan	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Bisam Kisan	23	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rasmi Kisan	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
8.3	Mangala Kisan	Mangala Kisan	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Muni Kisan	38	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Dillip Kisan	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rohit Kisan	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
9	John Kadia	John Khadia	55	Self	ST	M	118	1890	3.590	1.000	0.150	15.00	4.18
		Niranjan Khadia	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10	Prakash Khadia	Prakash Khadia	28	Self	ST	M			3.470	0.300	0.300	100.00	8.65
		Efrem Khadia	25	Brother	ST	M	360	1932	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rosalia Khadia	25	Sister	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
11	Michal Khadia	Michel Khadia	50	Self	ST	M			5.150	1.430	1.270	88.81	24.66
		SarmilaKhadia	24	Daughter	ST	F	273	1853	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Manju Khadia	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
12	MituBahal	MituBahal	56	Self	ST	M			3.740	1.700	1.400	82.35	37.43
		IndrajitBahal	30	Son	ST	M	296	1906	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RibishBahal	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13	JunuasKhadia	Junes Khadia	50	Self	ST	M			29.230	1.290	1.290	100.00	4.41
		Kuldip Khadia	30	Son	ST	M	110	1884, 1924	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RajanKhadia	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

14	Gokul Rana	Kumar Nayak	65	Self	SC	M	91	1876	1.700	1.650	1.650	100.00	97.06
		Mukesh Nayak	38	Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15	Kumar Nayak	Gokul Rana	56	Self	SC	M	78	1879	13.330	3.290	3.290	100.00	24.68
		Ramesh Rana	33	Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Tunu Rana	29	Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Tankadhar Rana	27	Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Lalmoni Rana	25	Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Brundan Rana	22	Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
16	Pradeep Oram	Pradeep Oram	30	Self	ST	M	74	1864	15.560	1.700	1.700	100.00	10.93
17	Patra Lakra	PatrapLakra	45	Self	ST	M	184	1929	4.160	0.440	0.290	65.91	6.97
		Ganesh Lakra	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SubudhLakra	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
18	NikodimOram	NikodimOram	50	Self	ST	M	164	1867	6.880	2.180	2.180	100.00	31.69
		ArbinOram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Amrit Oram	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
19	BenrtKhadia	Benet Khadia	60	Self	ST	M	250	1845, 1844, 1846, 1847, 1911	15.660	5.940	4.200	70.71	26.82
		Sudhir Khadia	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Balbir Khadia	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SaminKhadia	26	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JasbirKhadia	29	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
20	FransisOram	FransisOram	51	Self	ST	M	246	1912	8.140	1.000	1.000	100.00	12.29
		SusilOram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
21	Mahadev Rana	Mahadev Rana	45	Self	SC	M	271	1878	0.520	0.500	0.500	100.00	96.15
		Sabitri Rana	25	Daughter	SC	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
22	Mana Nayak	Mana Nayak	55	Self	SC	M	269	1877	1.040	1.000	1.000	100.00	96.15
		Nira Nayak	28	Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rajani Nayak	25	Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
23	SusilDungdung	SusilDungdung	40	Self	ST	M	385	1910	1.610	0.630	0.500	79.37	31.06
24	Helena Khadia	Helena Khadia	51	Self	ST	F	338	1882, 1885, 1887, 1920	5.990	1.440	1.060	73.61	17.70
24.1	LaranceKhadia	LaranceKhadia	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		Jyoti Khadia	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		InnicentKhadia	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
24.2	AlbisKhadia	AlbisKhadia	35	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
24.3	BalrusKhadia	BalarusKhadia	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Prafulla Khadia	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
25	BarnadLakra	BarnadLakra	45	Self	ST	M			3.490	0.890	0.890	100.00	25.50
		Vikash Khadia	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sudhir Khadia	20	Son	ST	M	343	1930, 1917	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
25.1	Suman Lakra	Suman Khadia	56	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MarianianKhadia	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
26	AlbisKhadia	AlbieshKhadia	52	Self	ST	M			6.960	1.100	0.620	56.36	8.91
		John Khadia	28	Son	ST	M	34	1900, 1909	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SusilKhadia	24	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
27	AlphansKhadia	AlphaneKhadia	50	Self	ST	M			8.900	3.210	3.210	100.00	36.07
		Rohit Khadia	29	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
27.1	Benjamin Khadia	Benjamin Khadia	48	Self	ST	M	28	1883, 1913, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1919	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AjitKhadia	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		LawnitKhadia	24	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
28	Alvis Ekka	AlrisLakada	48	Self	ST	M			3.500	0.270	0.270	100.00	7.71
		MonajLakada	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ArunaLakada	25	Daughter	ST	F	26	1931	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SorajiniLakada	23	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
29	AndhriyanOram	AndhriyanOram	45	Self	ST	M			5.190	1.370	1.140	83.21	21.97
		Rosana Oram	27	Son	ST	M	22	1933	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
29.1	Albert Oram	Albert Oram	40	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
30	ApherenmaOram	AfremOram	60	Self	ST	M			13.460	2.030	0.250	12.32	1.86
		SasibhusanOram	30	Son	ST	M	60	1843	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
30.1	AlbisOram	AlbisOram	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		Kuldip Oram	31	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
30.2	HermenOram	Hermon Oram	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RasanOram	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Pradeep Oram	23	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
30.3	MalimoOram	Matias Oram	52	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sandeep Oram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
30.4	Mikel Oram	MikhelOram	53	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sudhir Oram	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SimaOram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
30.5	Morish Oram	Morish Oram	49	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
31	AgapitKhadia	AgapitKhadia	59	Self	ST	M			10.410	1.140	0.710	62.28	6.82
		PrafulaKhadia	36	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PrabinaKhadia	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PromadKhadia	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
31.1	EmbrensiaKhadia	EmbarensiaKhadia	56	Self	ST	F	17	1901	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anita Khadia	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anil Khadia	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rajani Khadia	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
31.2	CompntKhadia	CompntKhadia	54	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		IgnesisKhadia	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
32	Philips Oram	PhiliphsOram	60	Self	ST	M			14.560	1.980	0.560	28.28	3.85
		Markus Oram	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PhirajOram	36	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PaskarOram	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
32.1	George Oram	George Oram	62	Self	ST	M	315	1850, 1849	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Agustin Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
32.2	MasidOram	MansidOram	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		HabianusOram	36	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		IgnasusOram	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

33	RabetKhadia	Rebert Khadia	58	Self	ST	M			31.840	2.180	2.180	100.00	6.85
		Ranjit Khadia	31	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33.1	Michal Khadia	Michel Khadia	56	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AratiKhadia	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Archana Khadia	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33.2	SusilKhadia	SusilKhadia	54	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AnthaniKhadia	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33.3	RimishKhadia	RimishKhadia	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sanjaya Khadia	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AmardeepKhadia	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33.4	Mathias Khadia	Mathias Khadia	53	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JonshanKhadia	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		KayalKhadia	24	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33.5	ThmasKhadia	ThamasKhadia	50	Self	ST	M	307	1857, 1862, 1863	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Kuldeep Khadia	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jyoti Khadia	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SarjitKhadia	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33.6	Clara Khadia	Clara Khadia	52	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AlesisKhadia	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33.7	BhiysenKhadia	BhimsenKhadia	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JosobinKhadia	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SolataKhadia	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33.8	James Khadia	James Khadia	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PromadKhadia	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Kamala Khadia	24	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33.9	Kiran Khadia	Kiran Khadia	56	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Salim Khadia	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
34	BuasOram	BuasOram	55	Self	ST	M		1898/2686, 1905,	10.000	9.480	6.109	64.44	61.09
		Sujit Oram	37	Son	ST	M	282	1902, 1903, 1873,	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RosanOram	34	Son	ST	M		1904, 1928, 1842,	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

34.1	MansidOram	MansidOram	61	Self	ST	M		1898	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AbatraOram	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
34.2	Matias Oram	Matias Oram	57	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jiban Oram	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ashrita Oram	32	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
34.3	SoibaniOram	SarbaniOram	55	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		NanhasOram	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
								Total	**289.140**	**69.060**	**57.469**	**86.20**	**17.76**
							ALANDA						
1	Susana Khara	Susana Khara	68	Self	ST	F			1.280	0.890	0.890	100.00	69.53
		UrbashaKhara	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SabitaKhara	26	Daughter	ST	F	45	2149/3765, 2149/3766	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AratiKhara	19	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
1.1	Manual Khara	Manual Khara	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MamataramKhara	19	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
2	Ashrita Klaka	Ashrita Klaka	57	Self	ST	F	31	1985, 1988, 1998, 1999, 2415, 2422	7.250	7.050	5.410	76.74	74.62
		Sanjaya Khakka	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
3	ElizarBarla	ElizarBarla	60	Self	ST	M			3.680	1.580	1.490	94.30	40.49
		JayamangalaBarla	30	Son	ST	M	42	2144/4038, 2145/4041, 2153/4049, 4047	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sunita Barla	23	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
4	Birsa Oram	Birsa Oram	63	Self	ST	M			12.870	6.550	5.320	81.22	41.34
		BijayaOram	31	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jagir Oram	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
4.1	Jugal Oram	Jugal Oram	35	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		GulsanOram	30	Brother	ST	M	119	1683, 1984, 1991, 1992, 2346, 2431, 2432, 2436	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RejeshOram	27	Brother	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
4.2	Chanda Oram	Chanda Oram	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Binod Oram	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
4.3	SiruOram	SiruOram	64	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Josef Oram	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		DillipOram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
5	UhanaKhaka	UhanaKhaka	60	Self	ST	M	124	2267, 2414, 2413/3782	2.290	0.290	0.290	100.00	12.66
		Suleman Khaka	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6	Augustin Oram	Augustin Oram	56	Self	ST	M	199	2338, 2390, 2410, 2002, 2003	9.900	7.100	3.820	53.80	38.59
		AlokaOram	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Suman Oram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.1	Josef Oram	Josef Oram	42	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.2	PiterOram	PiterOram	40	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
7	Kishor Oram	Kishor Oram	50	Self	ST	M	150	2424, 2426, 2428, 1934, 1993, 1994, 1933	7.470	6.200	6.200	100.00	83.00
		JosadaOram	30	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jagadish Oram	26	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
7.1	ChepaOram	ChepaOram	56	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Mahadev Oram	24	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ashok Oram	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
8	Juhani Khaka	Juhani Khaka	55	Self	ST	F	280	1880, 2406/4013	1.710	0.330	0.330	100.00	19.30
		John Khaka	58	Husband	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MonajKhaka	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
9	MoikelKhaka	MoikelKhaka	55	Self	ST	M	289	2150	1.870	0.350	0.350	100.00	18.72
		BasantaKhaka	29	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10	Barnabas Oram	Barnabas Oram	60	Self	ST	M	241	1917, 2004, 2400, 2411	4.750	4.410	3.940	89.34	82.95
		Sanjaya Oram	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.1	Danyal Oram	Danyal Oram	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PremikaOram	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Nelson Oram	18	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.2	SnkuranaOram	SnkuranaOram	53	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ResmaOram	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		KunitaOram	19	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.3	TewelOram	TewelOram	51	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.4	MarkoshOram	MarkoshOram	53	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BimitaOram	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

10.5	Suman Oram	Suleman Oram	61	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Basil Oram	19	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.6	MansidOram	MansidOram	33	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
11	AnandamaniKhaka	AnandamaniKhaka	62	Self	ST	M			21.830	10.360	7.330	70.75	33.58
		KusalaKhaka	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		HiranKhaka	36	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
11.1	YakuKhaka	YakuKhaka	62	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Silvanus Khaka	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SorajiniKhaka	30	Daughter	ST	F	327	2331, 2394, 2397, 2402, 2012, 2013, 1914, 2347, 2348	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sunil Khaka	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
11.2	PremchandKhak	PremchandKhaka	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Susan	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
11.3	JunusKhaka	JunusKhaka	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
11.4	RakhulKhaka	RakhulKhaka	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jiban Khaka	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
12	SibaOram	SibaOram	55	Self	ST	M			2.820	2.820	2.820	100.00	100.00
		Rajesh Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sunita Oram	27	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BirajaOram	24	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
12.1	TannaOram	TannaOram	45	Self	ST	M	392	2050, 2054	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ranjana Oram	18	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
12.2	Chamara Oram	Chamara Oram	40	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anjana Oram	19	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13	Samal Panna	Samal Panna	55	Self	ST	M			19.450	8.900	7.300	82.02	37.53
		Bijaya Panna	29	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13.1	Josheb Panna	Josheb Panna	60	Self	ST	M		1899, 1942, 1945, 1946, 2001, 2009,	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ahan Panna	30	Son	ST	M	386	2010, 2350, 2403,	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Alwish Panna	25	Daughter	ST	F		2407	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Christian Panna	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

14	AiejubTirky	AiejubTirky	53	Self	ST	M	400	2155	8.920	0.620	0.580	93.55	6.50
14.1	ToirasTirky	ToirasTirky	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15	Luish Eka	Luish Eka	58	Self	ST	M			3.400	1.15	0.17	14.78	5.00
		Prakash Eka	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Promod Eka	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15.1	Rafol Eka	Rafol Eka	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Amit Eka	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Santosh Eka	24	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15.2	Yakub Eka	Yakub Eka	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Andhriyas Eka	29	Son	ST	M	127	2187	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Abhya Eka	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15.3	Nikolas Eka	Nikolas Eka	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anil Eka	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15.4	Uhana Eka	Uhana Eka	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Regena Eka	23	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15.5	Mithesiush Eka	Mithesiush Eka	49	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15.6	Juliyas Eka	Juliyas Eka	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jonson Eka	36	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15	Luish Eka	Luish Eka	58	Self	ST	M			3.600	2.220	2.220	100.00	61.67
		Prakash Eka	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Promod Eka	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15.1	Rafol Eka	Rafol Eka	55	Self	ST	M		2151, 1993,1868/3951, 1892/3954, 1895/3958, 1897/3961, 1893/3955	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Amit Eka	30	Son	ST	M	350		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Santosh Eka	24	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15.2	Yakub Eka	Yakub Eka	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Andhriyas Eka	29	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Abhya Eka	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15.3	Nikolas Eka	Nikolas Eka	58	Self	ST	M		1892, 1894, 1868/3952, 1888/3953, 1893/3957,	7.030	2.200	2.000	90.91	28.45
		Anil Eka	35	Son	ST	M	184		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15.4	Uhana Eka	Uhana Eka	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		Regena Eka	23	Daughter	ST	F		1897/.3960, 1897/3962	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15.5	Mithesiush Eka	Mithesiush Eka	49	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15.6	Juliyas Eka	Juliyas Eka	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jonson Eka	36	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15.7	Lajrus Eka	Lajrus Eka	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	3.890	3.470	0.00	0.00
15.8	Pratish Eka	Pratish Eka	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Arati Eka	25	Daughter	ST	F		1868, 1888, 1896, 1895, 1893, 3956, 1897/3959	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Heman Eka	20	Son	ST	M	126		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15.9	Andhiyas Eka	Andhiyas Eka	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Alisan Eka	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Samir Eka	29	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
16	Siman ram	Siman ram	57	Self	ST	M			5.250	2.880	1.510	52.43	28.76
		DanikOram	35	Son	ST	M	394	1935, 1979	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
16.1	JambuOram	JambuOram	47	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
17	Sarana Balka	Sarana Balka	50	Self	ST	M			6.150	2.180	2.180	100.00	35.45
17.1	KalayanBarla	KalayanBarla	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Prafulla Barla	30	Son	ST	M		2144/4037, 2053/4036, 2145/4040, 2153/4052	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
17.2	AtarBarla	AtarBarla	40	Self	ST	M	387		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
17.3	SubilBala	SubilBala	33	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
17.4	ParbisBarla	ParbisBarla	36	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
18	RanjitaOram	RanjitaOram	80	Self	ST	F			25.220	10.100	9.760	96.63	38.70
		Josef Oram	57	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Suman Oram	25	G.Son	ST	M		1926, 1928, 1931, 1981, 1982, 1989, 1990, 2006, 2016, 2017, 2341, 2395, 2434, 2433	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
18.1	Kiran Oram	Kiran Oram	57	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PatrushOram	30	Son	ST	M	414		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
18.2	DillipOram	DillipOram	48	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
18.3	KusalaOram	KusalaOram	42	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
18.4	Rajesh Oram	Rajesh Oram	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
18.5	SamelOram	SamelOram	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
19	Anmol Bek	Anmol Bek	42	Self	ST	M	4	2060	2.900	1.300	1.300	100.00	44.83

		ArbinBek	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		OklashBek	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
20	DomanicKhaka	DomanicKhaka	56	Self	ST	M			3.820	0.990	0.990	100.00	25.92
		Suman Khaka	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		EilisaKhaka	23	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
20.1	Soren Khaka	Soren Khaka	53	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Papuan Khaka	24	Son	ST	M	9	2404. 2405		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SupritKhaka	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PremamarthaKhaka	23	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
20.2	Pramila Khaka	Pramila Khaka	55	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sujit Khaka	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
21	Ahama haka	Ahama haka	62	Self	ST	M		1986, 2147, 2150/3797, 1884	3.330	2.150	1.070	49.77	32.13
		ParbalKhaka	32	Son	ST	M	11		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sal Khaka	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
22	Shanti Bek	Shanti Bek	70	Self	ST	F		2055, 2061, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2068, 2083, 2057/3803, 2065/4239	7.720	3.880	3.330	85.82	43.13
		Justin Bek	37	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
22.1	Bikram Bek	BisramBek	40	Self	ST	M	13		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
22.2	NisthanBek	NisthanBek	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sandip Bek	31	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
23	Ananda Khaka	Ananda MasiKhaka	45	Self	ST	M	16	1947, 1915/3796	2.710	2.610	1.070	41.00	39.48
		BajranKhaka	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AsrenKhaka	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
24	Anand Khaka	AnandmasiKhaka	55	Self	ST	M		1898, 2349, 2351, 1918/3750, 1918/3753, 1919/3755	10.220	2.700	2.410	89.26	23.58
		Suman Khaka	25	Son	ST	M	18		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Arpan Khaka	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
25	Alben Munj	AlbenMinz	55	Self	ST	M		1887	1.260	1.210	0.52	42.98	41.27
		SidharMinz	38	Son	ST	M	27		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ParbanMinz	36	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

26	RaichandraKhak	Richard Khaka	47	Self	ST	M			5.190	2.080	2.080	100.00	40.08
		Sanjaya Khaka	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sunita Khaka	26	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
26.1	DamanikKhaka	DamanikKhaka	55	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AjayaKhaka	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RanjitaKhaka	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
26.2	SalestinKhaka	SalestinKhaka	35	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ShantimohoniKhaka	56	Mother	ST	F	323, 324	2146,2085, 2398, 2072, 2066/4079, 2137/4084, 2421/4105	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
26.3	DmliKhaka	EmliKhaka	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SilbanushKhaka	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
26	RaichandraKhaka	Richard Khaka	47	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sanjaya Khaka	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sunita Khaka	26	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
26.1	DamanikKhaka	DamanikKhaka	55	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AjayaKhaka	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RanjitaKhaka	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
26.3	DmliKhaka	EmliKhaka	60	Self	ST	M	36	2139, 2421, 2137/4083, 2398/4102, 2066/4080, 2062/4078	5.490	1.840	1.390	75.54	25.32
		SilbanushKhaka	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
26.2	SalestinKhaka	SalestinKhaka	35	Self	ST	M	436	2137, 2066, 2070, 4077, 4103	5.240	1.600	1.550	96.88	29.58
		ShantimohoniKhaka	56	Mother	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
27	Elias Khaka	Elias Khaka	60	Self	ST	M	39	2149	7.500	0.240	0.24	100.00	3.20
		Sanjaya Khaka	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
28	SamariOram	SamariOram	63	Self	ST	F			28.090	4.430	4.430	100.00	15.77
		Jugal Oram	33	Son	ST	M		1932, 2396, 2342, 2014, 2015, 2018, 1930, 1939, 1925, 1927	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
28.1	Salmon Oram	Salmon Oram	40	Self	ST	M	102		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
28.2	KhudiOram	KhudiOram	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anita Oram	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		Bimal Oram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PratiOram	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Samir Oram	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SumtiOram	18	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
28.3	BijayaOram	BijayaOram	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AjayaOram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AjitOram	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Elise Oram	18	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
28.4	PatrishOram	PatrishOram	40	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
28.5	ChampuOram	ChampuOram	70	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SiruOram	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
29	PakrjasKhaka	JakriasKhaka	38	Self	ST	M	114	1919, 1920, 1918/3751, 1918/3752, 2351/3758, 2352/3759, 2349/3801, 1919/3756	5.590	2.850	1.690	59.30	30.23
30	Anna Khaka	Anna Khaka	62	Self	ST	F			4.330	0.420	0.420	100.00	9.70
		LusianKhaka	40	Son	ST	M	129	4009, 4014	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
30.1	GreogryKhaka	GreogryKhaka	42	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		DipakaKhaka	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
31	Josef Oram	Josef Oram	60	Self	ST	M			15.310	5.170	3.770	72.92	24.62
		SupriyanOram	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		KatrianOram	34	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
31.1	NirdashOram	NirdashOram	52	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ValantineOram	34	Son	ST	M	137	2086, 2088, 2339, 2408, 2409	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JuliasOram	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jyoti Oram	30	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ananda Oram	36	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
31.2	Anthony Oram	Anthony Oram	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ananda Oram	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
32	MarkesKhalko	MarkesKhalko	55	Self	ST	M	178	1987, 1995, 1997,	17.850	11.720	10.420	88.91	58.38

		Mikhail Khalko	38	Son	ST	M		2000, 2011	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
32.1	Danial Khalko	Danial Khalko	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Simon Khalko	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
32.2	Norbert Khalko	Norbert Khalko	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sanjaya Khalko	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Mika Khalko	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33	NikoninOram	NikoninOram	58	Self	ST	M			16.680	3.310	1.720	51.96	10.31
		Asir Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33.1	JakrjalOram	JakriasOram	56	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		David Oram	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Harun Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Bimal Oram	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33.2	Mangal Oram	Mangal Oram	59	Self	ST	M	188	1862, 1863, 1864, 1870, 1871, 1861	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anuj Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Suchitra Oram	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MerkhaOram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33.3	MonharOram	MonharOram	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Binod Oram	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Pramila Oram	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
34	KawanBarla	Karuna Barla	55	Self	ST	F	191	2153, 2144/4039, 2153/4046, 2145/4042	3.740	1.710	1.450	84.80	38.77
		JujaBarla	60	Husband	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Niranjan Barla	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
35	PrabhuseyKhak	PrabhuseyKhaka	55	Self	ST	M			13.830	3.440	2.510	72.97	18.15
		Rajendra Khaka	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
35.1	Shanti haka	Shanti haka	53	Self	ST	M	206	1916, 1921	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JirandonKhaka	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
35.2	Susan Khaka	Susan Khaka	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Urban Khaka	26	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SabitaKhaka	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
35	PrabhuseyKhak	PrabhuseyKhaka	55	Self	ST	M	205	2342/4024	8.600	0.020	0.020	100.00	0.23

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		Rajendra Khaka	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
36	PuailashKhaka	PualushKhaka	60	Self	ST	M			8.600	3.610	1.200	33.24	13.95
		EgneshKhaka	38	Son	ST	M	207	2270, 2266	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Pramila Khaka	20	G.Daught	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
37	Karuna Barla	Karuna Barla	63	Self	ST	F			8.340	3.270	2.510	76.76	30.10
		Basant Barla	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		EmlenBarla	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Bimal Barla	28	Son	ST	M		2144, 2145, 2053,	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
37.1	Johan Barla	Johan Barla	40	Self	ST	M	222	2153/4045, 2153/4051,	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anup Barla	25	Son	ST	M		2041	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Asha Barla	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
37.2	Shanti Barla	Shanti Barla	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ElizerBarla	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
38	AlebertOram	AlebertOram	40	Self	ST	M	230	2399	1.040	1.000	0.870	87.00	83.65
39	Binod Bek	Binod Bek	44	Self	ST	M			5.860	3.230	2.840	87.93	48.46
		SunltaBek	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Amira Bek	23	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Samira Bek	27	Daughter	ST	F		2056, 2135, 2138,	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BijayaBek	41	Brother	ST	M	233	2059, 2062	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
39.1	SafraBek	SafraBek	50	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sunil Bek	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
39.2	PabreshBek	PabreshBek	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
40	BandiaKhaka	BandiaKhaka	47	Self	ST	M	243	2406, 2268, 1880/4003	3.080	0.610	0.610	100.00	19.81
41	BendikaKhaka	BendikaKhaka	55	Self	ST	M			7.310	1.440	1.440	100.00	19.70
		MethwisKhaka	30	Son	ST	M	263	2152, 2148	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ValeriusKhaka	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
42	BodhlaOram	BodhlaOram	55	Self	ST	M			11.770	1.930	0.690	35.75	5.86
42.1	Pradeep Oram	Pradeep Oram	40	Self	ST	M	298	1996, 2435, 2439, 2441	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PravatOram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		AlisanOram	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
42.2	Agni Oram	Agni Oram	61	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AmrushOram	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SumitOram	20	G.Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
43	MonsikBek	MonsikBek	52	Self	ST	M	300	2057, 2079, 2134, 2055/3802, 2064/3805, 2065/3804	3.490	2.150	1.830	85.12	52.44
		DiptipriyaBek	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
44	Bilas Ekka	Bilas Ekka	40	Self	ST	M	303	1867, 1869, 1889, 1891, 2188, 1866, 1890, 1896	9.470	5.410	3.910	72.27	41.29
45	MersalKhaka	MersalKhaka	60	Self	ST	M			1.820	0.320	0.320	100.00	17.58
		Martin Khaka	37	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
45.1	Suleman Khaka	Suleman Khaka	63	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		NonhesKhaka	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SalenKhaka	30	Son	ST	M	306	2413, 2412/3781	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
45.2	ChristadhanKhaka	ChristadhanKhaka	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PardanKhaka	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Beronikaskhaka	29	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
46	Juliana Khaka	Juliana Khaka	60	Self	ST	F	319	2412, 2147/3767	3.290	0.560	0.560	100.00	17.02
		Anand Khaka	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
47	RomanushOram	RomanushOram	52	Self	ST	M			5.100	2.290	1.020	44.54	20.00
		Anupama Khaka	28	Daughter	ST	F	334	2437, 2438	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RojalinKhaka	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
48	EswardKhaka	EswardKhaka	56	Self	ST	M			9.250	2.490	1.980	79.52	21.41
		Jyoti Khaka	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ArbinKhaka	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
48.1	LazrusKhaka	LazrusKhaka	63	Self	ST	M	346	2330, 2269, 1881, 2020, 2329	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SelbesteKhaka	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		IsidarKhaka	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Prem Khaka	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		AlbinushKhaka	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
49	Lewis Khaka	Lewis Khaka	55	Self	ST	M			7.100	1.200	0.930	77.50	13.10
		Asik Khaka	28	Son	ST	M	351	2401, 1883	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PrabinKhaka	26	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
50	LuthranBek	LuthranBek	55	Self	ST	M			5.540	2.700	2.450	90.74	44.22
		Anand MasimBek	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AsritaBek	30	Daughter	ST	F	355	2063, 2133, 2136, 2154, 2058	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
50.1	SakreBek	SakreBek	58	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sunil Bek	45	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
51	LepalKhaka	Nepal Khaka	55	Self	ST	M			2.140	0.300	0.300	100.00	14.02
		RosanKhaka	30	Son	ST	M	357	2268/4010, 2406/4012	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BhusanKhaka	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
52	Sarin Khaka	Sarin Khaka	56	Self	ST	M			0.690	0.150	0.150	100.00	21.74
		Martha Khaka	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Pawan Khaka	25	Son	ST	M	364	1947/3798	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PrityKhaka	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
52.1	PremikaKhaka	PremikaKhaka	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Olsen Khaka	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
53	Bilas Oram	Silas Oram	50	Self	ST	M			26.410	19.180	12.430	64.81	47.07
		Mukesh ram	30	Son	ST	M		2044, 2045, 2051, 2074, 2076, 2077, 2141, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2181	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sanjib Oram	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
53.1	AlbuOram	AibuOram	55	Self	ST	M	381		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ananda Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ValestineOram	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
54	August Oram	August Oram	45	Self	ST	M			8.710	3.700	3.440	92.97	39.49
		SilaOram	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Samir Oram	20	Son	ST	M	407	2052, 2080, 2081, 2087, 2071, 2073	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
54.1	SimanOram	SimanOram	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rajesh Oram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
55	ChariaOram	ChariaOram	61	Self	ST	F	415	1940, 2340, 2429,	24.370	12.780	12.330	96.48	50.59

		Sunil Oram	35	Son	ST	M		2019, 1980, 2005, 1929, 1937, 1938, 1923, 2007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ResmaOram	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
55.1	Ajay Oram	Ajay Oram	43	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Puja Oram	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
55.2	ermanOram	Herman Oram	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ranjit Oram	24	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RanjitaOram	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rita Oram	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
56	Sudarshan Barla	Sudarshan Barla	42	Self	ST	M			3.900	2.250	1.870	83.11	47.95
56.1	Nirmal Barla	Nirmal Barla	39	Self	ST	M	422	2140, 2053/4035, 2153/4048, 2156/4057	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BikasBarla	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
56.2	Prafulla Barla	Prafulla Barla	38	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
57	SaramaniKhaka	SaramaniKhaka	53	Self	ST	F			4.200	1.220	1.220	100.00	29.05
		Johan Khaka	55	Husband	ST	M	430	1918, 1919/3754	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SulamiKhaka	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Mudit Khaka	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
58	Mesers United Mineral Propaiter, Bikram Kapoor	Mesers United Mineral Propaiter, Bikram Kapoor	0	Self	General	M	250	2049	9.020	1.000	0.160	16.00	1.77
							Total		**496.640**	**208.53**	**164.82**	**79.04**	**33.19**
BIHABANDHA													
1	BhukulMinj	MatiashMinj	66	Self	ST	M	107/10	511/1023, 511/1022	5.460	1.550	1.550	100.00	28.39
		Lauda Minj	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
2	HilarushKhadia	HilarusKhadia	66	Self	ST	M			16.410	3.880	3.880	100.00	23.64
		AfremKhadia	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
2.1	LibnushKhadia	LaibnushOram	63	Self	ST	M	97	518, 738, 739	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		IsidarOram	36	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Johnson Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
3	Purna Kisan	Purna Kisan	40	Self	ST	M	85	529, 611, 612, 611/922	39.870	8.370	2.020	24.13	5.07

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		Name	Age	Relation				Plot No.					
		Nabin Kisan	36	Brother	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
3.1	Kandra Kisan	Kandra Kisan	63	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rajendra Kisan	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
3.2	Kalindra Kisan	Kalindra Kisan	38	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
4	Herman Khadia	Herman Khadia	56	Self	ST	M			12.290	3.330	0.180	5.41	1.46
		Stephan Khadia	46	Brother	ST	M	64	536	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
4.1	Sanjaya Khadia	Sanjaya Khadia	35	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
4.2	Rajesh Khadia	Rajesh Khadia	40	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
5	Rajesh Kisan	Rajesh Kisan	45	Self	ST	M			17.100	6.420	6.420	100.00	37.54
		Ajit Kisan	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Pandra Kisan	49	Brother	ST	M	99	520, 521, 525, 527	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
5.1	Naran Kisan	Naren Kisan	38	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sanjaya Kisan	35	Brother	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6	Mangala Kisan	Mangala Kisan	59	Self	ST	M			6.320	2.430	2.430	100.00	38.45
		Ashok Kisan	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Gunu Kisan	30	Son	ST	M	71	522, 617,626	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sanjit Kisan	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
7	SukhuOram	SukuOram	60	Self	ST	M			6.170	2.200	2.200	100.00	35.66
		Sunita Oram	35	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
7.1	MahatOram	MahatOram	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sankar Oram	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
7.2	Manga Oram	Manga Oram	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Mahad Oram	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
7.3	Sakha Oram	Sakha Oram	62	Self	ST	M	100	510511	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Karma Oram	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		LajuOram	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Bacha Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BhadeOram	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JuliOram	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
7.4	Dido Oram	Dida Oram	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		Name	Age	Relation	Caste	Sex							
		CharmaOram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
7.5	BudhuOram	BudhuOram	62	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Situ Oram	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BambeOram	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
8	ChampaOram	ChampaOram	50	Self	ST	M			2.310	0.880	0.880	100.00	38.10
8.1	ChudaOram	ChundaOram	48	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rosy Oram	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Deepak Oram	22	Son	ST	M	79	513	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
8.2	Bijan Oram	BigenOram	61	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		DhuriOram	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
8.3	Birsa Oram	Birsa Oram	73	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jura Oram	48	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
9	AgnesisKhadia	AgansisKhadia	70	Self	ST	M			12.150	5.290	5.290	100.00	43.54
		Prabhat Khadia	36	Son	ST	M	5	512, 514, 528	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
9.1	Agustin Khadia	Agustin Khadia	46	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
9.2	GredoriKhadia	GregoriKhadia	49	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10	ThuthaOram	ThuthaOram	53	Self	ST	M			5.010	1.300	1.300	100.00	25.95
		BudhuaOram	33	Son	ST	M	40	476, 510/984, 511/985	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JalatriOram	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.1	SugiOram	SugiOram	58	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PisunOram	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Kalu Oram	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
11	Hari Oram	Hari Oram	45	Self	ST	M			9.060	2.450	1.060	43.27	11.70
		Changa Oram	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
11.1	ChamaruOram	ChamuruOram	40	Self	ST	M	49	613	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
11.2	SukraOram	SukraOram	63	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JhadiOram	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
12	Chaya Oram	Chaya Oram	55	Self	ST	M			7.560	0.610	0.610	100.00	8.07
		Sanjaya Oram	28	Son	ST	M	18	519	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SusmitaOram	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

12.1	Julekha Oram	Julekha Oram	68	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PoudushOram	44	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
12.2	SamariOram	SamariOram	65	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sanjeev Oram	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
12.3	Tura Oram	Jura Oram	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13	AlephinKhadia	AlephinKhadia	55	Self	ST	M			16.400	3.920	1.390	35.46	8.48
		AlokaKhadia	24	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13.1	George Khadia	George Khadia	57	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anil Khadia	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SumansudharKhadia	23	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13.2	Salim Khadia	Salim Khadia	70	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13.3	SusilKhadia	SusilKhadia	47	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13.4	HiramaniKhadia	HiraminaKhadia	61	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Prasanta Khadia	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Pratap Khadia	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13.5	VinsentKhadia	VinsentKhadia	63	Self	ST	M	92	523, 524, 509, 508, 477	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anupama Khadia	26	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AnchilaKhadia	24	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anjali Khadia	18	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13.6	Hana Khadia	Hana Khadia	79	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13.7	RajenKhadia	RajenKhadia	53	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AreshaKhadia	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SimaKhadia	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13.8	PuljemKhadia	PuljemKhadia	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13.9	Pradeep Khadia	Pradeep Khadia	36	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13.10	FalsidasKhadia	KhalasiKhadia	43	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13.11	BijayaKhadia	BijayaKhadia	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
14	Chamara Oram	SanikOram	60	Self	ST	M	24	622	4.510	0.580	0.580	100.00	12.86
14.1	DiruOram	DiruOram	56	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

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		Sagar Oram	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
								Total	**160.620**	**43.210**	**29.790**	**68.94**	**18.55**
**KUKUDA**
1	Budhu Kisan	Budhu Kisan	63	Self	ST	M			4.780	0.160	0.16	100.00	3.35
1.1	Braja Kisan	Braja Kisan	58	Self	ST	M	5	2374/2592	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sama Kisan	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Laxman Kisan	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
2	Dandu Oram	Dandu Oram	55	Self	ST	M			8.310	1.66	1.66	100.00	19.98
		Rama Oram	52	Brother	ST	M	35	2415, 2415/2548	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		TitilOram	50	Others	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
3	Chena Oram	Chena Oram	60	Wife	ST	F			15.840	4.75	4.74	99.79	29.92
		TilaOram	34	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Madhu Oram	32	Daughter	ST	F	36	2358, 2366, 2373, 2374	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
3.1	ThepaOram	ThepaOram	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MangriOram	43	Sister	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
4	Jamia Oram	Jamia Oram	42	Self	ST	M	37	813	16.100	1.900	1.57	82.63	9.75
5	Rajesh Oram	Rajesh Oram	34	Self	ST	M			6.880	1.69	1.44	85.21	20.93
		DhirwaOram	30	Brother	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
5.1	ChamraOram	ChamraOram	60	Self	ST	M	42	796, 798, 963, 2386/2599	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Tana Oram	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ChamruOram	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6	ChamnuOram	ChamnuOram	55	Self	ST	M			46.910	26.16	12.34	47.17	26.31
		UdeiOram	33	Son	ST	M		2366/2701, 2357, 957, 958, 959, 964, 973, 2232, 2366, 2369, 2435, 2440, 2444	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.1	SomraOram	Samra Oram	34	Self	ST	M	43		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.2	Sadhu Oram	Sadhu Oram	65	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.3	Jitu Oram	Jitu Oram	43	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Akash Oram	19	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
7	Chitha Kisan	Chitha Kisan	66	Self	ST	M			17.300	6.45	6.38	98.91	36.88
		Rama Kisan	45	Son	ST	M	49	985, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2231, 2233	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
7.1	Albert Kisan	Albent Kisan	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		Robin Kisan	39	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Arbin Kisan	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
7.2	Fransis Kisan	Fransis Kisan	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Kamini Kisan	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ulson Kisan	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
8	Rajesh Oram	Rajesh Oram	39	Self	ST	M	68	801, 802, 803, 804, 809, 932, 933, 945, 946, 970, 978, 987, 2371, 2389, 963/2597	15.860	13.45	11.75	87.36	74.09
8.1	Mamata Oram	Mamata Oram	50	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
8.2	SukriOram	SukriOram	58	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Prava Oram	35	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
9	BandhuOram	BandhuOram	48	Self	ST	M	80	950, 974, 2372, 2379, 2372/1883	34.690	11.46	7.00	61.08	20.18
9.1	DhaniOram	DhaniOram	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AsisOram	21	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RusanOram	19	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10	Herman Kisan	Herman Kisan	60	Self	ST	M	83	2229, 2230	9.540	0.62	0.62	100.00	6.50
		Rajkumar Kisan	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ajit Kisan	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.1	Fuljen Kisan	Fuljem Kian	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ajita Kisan	31	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.2	Raimon Kisan	Raimon Kisan	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Pabitra Kisan	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Pinky Kisan	30	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
11	DalaOram	DalaOram	58	Self	ST	M	85	2417	2.400	2.370	2.37	100.00	98.75
		Anil Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Prasanta Oram	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
12	Fuljen Ekka	Fuljem Ekka	40	Self	ST	M	99	2416/2655, 2411/2656	19.850	1.76	1.76	100.00	8.87
13	Ganga Oram	Ganga Oram	62	Self	ST	M	117	2386	0.160	0.080	0.08	100.00	50.00
		Siba ram	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Charam Oram	42	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13.1	LachuOram	LachuOram	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		Manoj Oram	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AjitOram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13.2	Rama Oram	Rama Oram	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ManisaOram	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
13.3	SunaOram	SunaOram	56	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Johan Oram	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Junction Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
14	TimbuOram	TimbuOram	55	Self	ST	M			14.730	7.22	7.22	100.00	49.02
		Sudhir Oram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SumantaOram	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
14.1	BiguOram	BiguOram	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Kishor Oram	31	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
14.2	Rama Oram	Rama Oram	58	Self	ST	M	121	936, 940, 979, 2387, 2388, 2391, 2392, 2397, 2404, 2406	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Manisha Oram	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
14.3	Birsa Oram	Birsa Oram	56	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Nuash ram	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AnsilaOram	24	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Angel Oram	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jiban Oram	19	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
15	RamuOram	RamuOram	38	Self	ST	M	137	807, 808, 810, 811, 2420	9.440	6.68	6.54	97.90	69.28
15.1	BalkuOram	BalkuOram	35	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
16	Budhu Kisan	Budhu Kisan	52	Self	ST	M	153	997	20.510	0.420	0.38	90.48	1.85
16.1	Chitho Kisan	Chithu Kisan	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
17	BhedeOram	BhadeOram	55	Self	ST	M	160	944, 962, 2413	13.600	2.92	2.92	100.00	21.47
18	DaluOram	DaluOram	48	Self	ST	M			15.120	3.68	3.68	100.00	24.34
		Samra Oram	24	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Kiran Oram	22	Daughter	ST	F	182	981, 2206, 2214, 2419, 2421	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
18.1	RathuOram	RanthuOram	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Radha Oram	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
19	BadiaOram	BadiaOram	50	Self	ST	M	208	2436	2.080	0.280	0.28	100.00	13.46

19.1	SimanOram	Simon Oram	47	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
19.2	ChamruOram	ChamruOram	43	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
20	Baka Oram	Baka Oram	42	Self	ST	M		799, 966, 968, 971, 982, 2205, 2213, 2393, 2410, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2433, 2434	30.140	20.92	20.92	100.00	69.41
20.1	Samra ram	Samra Oram	60	Self	ST	M	223		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
21	GobindaOram	GobindaOram	45	Self	ST	M		934, 939, 943, 2394, 2399, 2403	27.410	11.83	10.57	89.35	38.56
		Raiman Oram	36	Brother	ST	M	239		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
22	LachuOram	LochuOram	50	Self	ST	M		969/2554, 942, 2368, 2400, 2401, 2402, 969	12.490	8.100	8.10	100.00	64.85
		GaindaOram	32	Others	ST	M	269, 270		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
23	DharuaOram	DharuaOram	62	Self	ST	M		1796/2726	3.800	0.380	0.38	100.00	10.00
		Sadhu Oram	48	Son	ST	M	281/14		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		GoseinOram	42	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
24	Manga Oram	Manga Oram	60	Self	ST	M			5.180	3.81	3.81	100.00	73.55
		PuneiOram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
24.1	SukraOram	SukraOram	69	Self	ST	M		937, 941, 949, 2383, 2396, 2398, 2407	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ashrita Oram	38	Daughter	ST	F	133		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AnandayasiOram	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SuchitaOram	30	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PhilomaniOram	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
25	BudunaOram	BudhunaOram	55	Self	ST	M		935, 938, 947, 2382, 2395, 942/2553, 941/2555, 2405, 980, 2388/2605	13.340	6.20	5.90	95.16	44.23
		Amit Oram	29	Son	ST	M	138		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
26	BuduOram	BuduOram	55	Self	ST	M		948, 972, 2207, 2211, 2414	10.940	9.37	9.14	97.55	83.55
26.1	Ramie Oram	RamaieOram	52	Self	ST	F	170		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		Sudhir Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Chanda Oram	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
26.2	BinatiOram	BinatiOram	53	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		NumitOram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Krishna Oram	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
26.3	GandhaOram	GandhaOram	50	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BiswanathOram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Biswajit Oram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
26.4	EtwaOram	EtwaOram	46	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
27	Deodhar Kisan	Deodhar Kisan	62	Self	ST	M			13.320	3.460	0.65	18.79	4.88
		Johnson Kisan	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
27.1	Manual Kisan	Manual Kisan	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Dinesh Kisan	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ritikesh Kisan	20	Son	ST	M	176	2224	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
27.2	Sueesh Kisan	Suresh Kisan	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Bikash Kisan	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rajen Kisan	18	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
27.3	Sipinga Kisan	Sipianga Kisan	59	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
28	JunasOram	JunusOram	40	Self	ST	M			14.230	1.060	0.15	14.15	1.05
28.1	RamuOram	RamuOram	38	Self	ST	M	180	2225/2672	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
28.2	LakhuOram	LakhuOram	65	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BalkuOram	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
29	EmilaOram	EmilaOram	59	Self	ST	M			14.070	5.37	3.64	67.78	25.87
		SilbanusOram	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
29.1	PaulushOram	PalushOram	63	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		GgneshOram	38	Son	ST	M	189	2418, 2481	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
29.2	Anna Oram	Anna Oram	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		LusianOram	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Gregory Oram	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
29.3	Saran Oram	Saran Oram	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		Powan Oram	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Maratha Oram	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
29.4	Philips Oram	PhlipsOram	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SujitaseOram	18	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
29.5	Dominik Oram	Dominik Oram	34	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
29.6	JonshanOram	Johnson Oram	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Suleman Oram	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
30	Raj Kisan	Raja Kisan	65	Self	ST	M			17.912	0.88	0.85	96.59	4.75
		Jhalia Kisan	45	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ashrita Kisan	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
30.1	Thaga Kisan	Thanga Kisan	51	Self	ST	M	227	2359, 2360	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sanjaya Kisan	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Lalindra Kisan	25	Brother	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Minaka Kisan	23	Sister	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
31	Ramachandra Nayak	Ramachandra Nayak	62	Self	SC	M			13.500	2.660	1.23	46.24	9.11
		Jageswar Nayak	40	Son	SC	M	233	986	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Akhya Nayak	20	G.Son	SC	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
32	Dhana Oram	Dhana Oram	50	Self	ST	M			19.800	18.52	11.00	59.40	55.56
		Bikash Oram	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
32.1	GanduruOram	GandaruOram	28	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
32.2	LachuOram	LachuOram	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AjitOram	30	Son	ST	M		961, 965, 967, 2208, 2209, 2370, 2390, 2426, 2427, 2437, 2438, 2439, 963/2596, 963/2598	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		ManijOram	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
32.3	MangaraOram	MangaraOram	55	Self	ST	M	250		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sunita Oram	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sandeep Oram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
32.4	LanguOram	LanguOram	49	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		RanjitaOram	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
32.5	SunaOram	Suni Oram	56	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		JonsanOram	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JonsanOram	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33	GandaruOram	GandaruOram	62	Self	ST	M			17.980	1.240	1.24	100.00	6.90
		Chama Oram	29	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		JamsonOram	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SunandiOram	21	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33.1	Birsa Oram	Birsa Oram	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SimanOram	39	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MonajOram	35	Son	ST	M	255	812	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		TipsaOram	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ashrita Oram	30	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
33.2	RanthuOram	RanthuOram	69	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MahaliOram	46	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rajendra Oram	24	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BijayaOram	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Surendra Oram	20	G.Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
34	SukraOram	SukraOram	65	Self	ST	M			30.358	2.30	2.30	100.00	7.58
		Sanjaya Oram	41	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
34.1	Sidhu Oram	SridhuOram	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Prakash Oram	30	Son	ST	M	274	2411, 2416	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		PustanOram	28	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		BinitaOram	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SukantiOram	21	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
35	John Kisan	John Kisan	65	Self	ST	M			3.740	3.74	3.74	100.00	100.00
		Rekha Kisan	50	Sister	ST	F	281/11	2210, 2366/2708, 2232/2702	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Pitter Kisan	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Benasus Kisan	38	Brother	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
36	Paulus Tappo	Paulus Toppo	55	Self	ST	M	281/65	2384, 2385	4.690	1.02	1.02	100.00	21.75
		Sebastine Toppo	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
37	KisakKissan	Kisak Kisan	53	Self	ST	M	281/109	1279	0.510	0.510	0.51	100.00	100.00

		Sumit Kisan	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Samid Kisan	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rabin Kisan	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
38	NawasTappo	Vinsent Toppo	56	Self	ST	M			3.070	0.820	0.63	76.83	20.52
		Nawas Toppo	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
38.1	MonajTappo	Monaj Toppo	31	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
38.2	JaokimTappo	Joikim Toppo	51	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sunit Toppo	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rakesh Toppo	26	Son	ST	M	281/114	1317	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Niham Toppo	23	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sagarika Toppo	21	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
38.3	Benjamin Tappo	Benjamin Toppo	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Silesrine Toppo	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Arjuna Toppo	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
39	Mesers D. P. Pattnayak Block	D. P Pattnaik	0	Self	General	M	281/50	805, 796, 2424/2756	1.520	1.50	1.02	68.00	67.11
40	AkhlendraPattanayak	AkhilendraPattnaik	0	Self	General	M	281/52	2412, 2412/2778	1.370	1.37	1.37	100.00	100.00
								Total	**533.470**	**198.77**	**161.06**	**81.03**	**30.19**

JHAGARPUR

1	Jagannath Bhuya	Jagannath Bhuya	52	Self	ST	M			11.63	2.810	1.470	52.31	12.64
		Jugal Bhuya	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SukantiBhuya	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
1.1	DambarudharBhuya	DambarudharBhuya	60	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		MahesBhuya	25	Son	ST	M	4	12, 14	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		GiridharBhuya	19	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
1.2	Krishna Bhuya	Krishna Bhuya	51	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		HarapriyaBhuya	21	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		YubrajBhuya	19	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		KalebarBhuya	46	Brother	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jyoti Bhuya	42	Others	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
2	Pauljems Kisan	Pauljems Kisan	56	Self	ST	M			11.89	0.663	0.570	85.97	4.79
		Ajit Kisan	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
2.1	Ignes Kisan	Igneses Kisan	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Salini Kisan	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Kunal Kisan	20	Son	ST	M	54	300, 301	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
2.2	Mariyas Kisan	Mariyanus Kisan	54	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Minakhi Kisan	33	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jitendra Kisan	31	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Salit Kisan	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
3	Negi Bhuya	Negi Bhuya	55	Self	ST	M			10.3	0.370	0.200	54.05	1.94
		JibasBhuya	23	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
3.1	DinabandhuBhuya	DinabandhuBhuya	48	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
3.2	GobindaBhuya	GobindaBhuya	53	Self	ST	M	115	11	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
3.3	Upendra Bhuya	Upendra Bhuya	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		AjayaBhuya	28	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		SumendaBhuya	26	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
4	Nehur Ekka	Nehru Ekka	45	Self	ST	M	134	3	0.6	0.550	0.550	100.00	91.67
4.1	Jheptu Ekka	Jheptu Ekka	41	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
5	BalabhadraBhuy	BalchandraBhuya	40	Self	ST	M	181	15	5.8	1.160	0.440	37.93	7.59
6	Sunil Kisan	Sunil Kisan	38	Self	ST	M			0.5	0.300	0.300	100.00	60.00
6.1	Dipak Kisan	Dipak Kisan	40	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.2	Fila Kisan	Fula Kisan	68	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rengata Kisan	44	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.3	Serofin Kisan	Serofin Kisan	60	Self	ST	F	226	6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Benjamin Kisan	34	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.4	Susil Kisan	Susil Kisan	47	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sanjaya Kisan	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		Premika Kisan	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rajita Kisan	22	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.5	Markel Kisan	Markel Kisan	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jyosna Kisan	23	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Jayashree Kisan	19	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.6	Afrem Kisan	Afren Kisan	43	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Satish Kisan	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.7	Agnes Kisan	Agnes Kisan	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sujit Kisan	20	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Albina Kisan	29	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Suraj Kisan	31	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.8	Sukru Kisan	Sukru Kisan	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Taljas Kisan	22	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.9	Manges Kisan	Manges Kisan	47	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Raibani Kisan	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.10	Juru Kisan	Juru Kisan	53	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Arun Kisan	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.11	Jikinas Kisan	Jikrajas Kisan	65	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ajit Kisan	42	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rahul Kisan	20	G.Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rima Kisan	18	G.Daught	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.12	Bhadra Kisan	Bhadra isan	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Amrit Kisan	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Simon Kisan	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.13	Ilisa Kisan	Elias Kisan	52	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ajya Kisan	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Firoz Kisan	23	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
6.14	Amin Kisan	Amin Kisan	48	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
7	Ulli Ekka	Ulli Ekka	55	Self	ST	F	227	4	0.52	0.460	0.460	100.00	88.46
		Padhan Ekka	50	Husband	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

		Nirmal Ekka	35	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Suresh Ekka	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
8	Kison Kisan	Kisor Kisan	55	Self	ST	M			6.08	1.070	1.000	93.46	16.45
		Sudhir Kisan	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Liaben Kisan	31	Son	ST	M	231	2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Tila Kisan	52	Brother	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Susil Kisan	50	Others	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Mamata Kisan	22	Others	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
9	Sukru Kisan	Sukru Kisan	67	Self	ST	M	311	5	4.07	0.750	0.750	100.00	18.43
		Rabi Kisan	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10	Ramesh Kisan	Ramesh Kisan	55	Self	ST	M			25.27	5.990	2.740	45.74	10.84
		Phulkumar Kisan	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.1	Deba Kisan	Deba Kisan	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Kishor Kisan	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.2	Pinu Kisan	Panu Kisan	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Suma Kisan	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Choitu Kisan	30	Son	ST	M	263	7, 298, 299, 302, 310, 311	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.3	Nihar Kisan	Neheru Kisan	48	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.4	Lachhu Kisan	Lachu Kisan	68	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Tila Kisan	40	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.5	Prahlad Kisan	Pradhan Kisan	52	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Nirmal Kisan	32	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Sardha Kisan	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.6	Kirti Kisan	Kirti Kisan	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Ajita Kisan	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Asima Kisan	23	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Josina Kisan	20	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.7	Anthasia Kisan	Anthasia Kisan	62	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		LusuaNima Kisan	40	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Anupa Kisan	38	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00

10.8	Marku Kisan	Makaru Kisan	45	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.9	Patrish Kisan	Fatrish Kisan	50	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Poll Kisan	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Namita Kisan	25	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.10	Manguli Kisan	Manguli Kisan	59	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Chenhada Kisan	36	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.11	Sulia Kisan	Sulia Kisan	55	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Susil Kisan	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Binaya Kisan	23	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Biju Kisan	21	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rasami Kisan	19	Daughter	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.12	Pradeep Ku. Kisan	Pradeep Kisan	58	Self	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Surendra Kisan	30	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Birendra Kisan	25	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
10.13	Burgi Kisan	Burgi Kisan	58	Self	ST	F			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Dillip Kisan	33	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
		Rohit Kisan	27	Son	ST	M			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
								Total	**76.66**	**14.123**	**8.480**	**60.04**	**11.06**
								Grand Total	**2368.330**	**864.353**	**714.869**	**82.71**	**30.18**
								Total Land could not be surveyed due to non availability of claimant			**2.231**		

DETAILS OF LOSS OF GHARABARI LAND

Khata No	Plot No	Kissam	Land to be Affected	Land to be Acquired
		VILLAGE:- KESHARMAL		
17	453	Gharabari	0.040	0.04
19	1001(Part)	Gharabari	0.090	0.04
	1003(Part)	Gharabari	0.100	0.01
	1004(Part)	Gharabari	0.070	0.05
	1005	Gharabari	0.020	0.02
43	913	Gharabari	0.200	0.20
	922	Gharabari	0.050	0.05
	923	Gharabari	0.200	0.20
	931	Gharabari	0.090	0.09
	932	Gharabari	0.100	0.10
50	1668	Gharabari	0.060	0.06
	1700	Gharabari	0.110	0.11
51	1691	Gharabari	0.160	0.16
	1692	Gharabari	0.150	0.15
52	861	Gharabari	0.400	0.40
	862	Gharabari	0.630	0.63
	863	Gharabari	0.190	0.19
	1696	Gharabari	0.200	0.20
53	1312	Gharabari	0.260	0.26
56	943(Part)	Gharabari	0.040	0.02
62	1233	Gharabari	0.190	0.19
	1679	Gharabari	0.220	0.22

Khata No	Plot No	Kissam	Land to be Affected	Land to be Acquired
	1681	Gharabari	0.060	0.06
63	1667	Gharabari	0.090	0.09
	1671	Gharabari	0.120	0.12
	1698	Gharabari	0.100	0.10
83	996(Part)	Gharabari	0.180	0.03
85	2038	Gharabari	0.060	0.06
87	1673	Gharabari	0.050	0.05
	1675	Gharabari	0.330	0.33
	1676	Gharabari	0.080	0.08
88	1685	Gharabari	0.130	0.13
	1686	Gharabari	0.070	0.07
	1687	Gharabari	0.120	0.12
	1688	Gharabari	0.090	0.09
	1689	Gharabari	0.100	0.10
	1690	Gharabari	0.160	0.16
99	915(Part)	Gharabari	0.360	0.15
	920(Part)	Gharabari	0.280	0.18
	921	Gharabari	0.280	0.28
	933	Gharabari	0.190	0.19
	934	Gharabari	0.090	0.09
	935	Gharabari	0.030	0.03
	936	Gharabari	0.250	0.25
	937(Part)	Gharabari	0.220	0.06
	949	Gharabari	0.200	0.20
	950	Gharabari	0.080	0.08
	951	Gharabari	0.290	0.29
101	1190	Gharabari	0.350	0.35

Khata No	Plot No	Kissam	Land to be Affected	Land to be Acquired
104	1246	Gharabari	0.050	0.05
	1248	Gharabari	0.060	0.06
	1250	Gharabari	0.100	0.10
110	1677	Gharabari	0.130	0.13
	1678	Gharabari	0.340	0.34
116	978(Part)	Gharabari	0.130	0.06
123	1674	Gharabari	0.050	0.05
129	1249	Gharabari	0.390	0.39
324	993	Gharabari	0.060	0.06
	994(Part)	Gharabari	0.250	0.06
	995	Gharabari	0.030	0.03
151	1006(Part)	Gharabari	0.110	0.01
	983	Gharabari	0.630	0.20
	1020	Gharabari	0.380	0.26
152	1670	Gharabari	0.120	0.12
	1697	Gharabari	0.070	0.07
	1701	Gharabari	0.150	0.15
153	1669	Gharabari	0.060	0.06
	1699	Gharabari	0.150	0.15
159	873	Gharabari	0.090	0.09
	1229	Gharabari	0.040	0.04
161	945	Gharabari	0.280	0.28
165	946	Gharabari	0.070	0.07
170	874	Gharabari	0.110	0.11
	875	Gharabari	0.110	0.11
	878	Gharabari	0.090	0.09
	879	Gharabari	0.120	0.12
	880	Gharabari	0.080	0.08

Khata No	Plot No	Kissam	Land to be Affected	Land to be Acquired
	881	Gharabari	0.050	0.05
	882	Gharabari	0.060	0.06
	884	Gharabari	0.080	0.08
	885	Gharabari	0.100	0.10
	1226	Gharabari	0.080	0.08
	1227	Gharabari	0.070	0.07
	1228	Gharabari	0.150	0.15
	1238	Gharabari	0.250	0.25
	1228/2330	Gharabari	0.090	0.09
172	1047(Part)	Gharabari	0.280	0.20
176	977	Gharabari	0.040	0.01
185	1046	Gharabari	0.050	0.05
187	864	Gharabari	0.250	0.25
	865	Gharabari	0.410	0.41
	866	Gharabari	0.300	0.30
	867	Gharabari	0.340	0.34
	1393	Gharabari	0.150	0.15
	1394	Gharabari	0.040	0.04
	1395	Gharabari	0.890	0.89
189	1247	Gharabari	0.080	0.08
	1251	Gharabari	0.080	0.08
193	911(Part)	Gharabari	0.250	0.17
	912	Gharabari	0.130	0.13
	914	Gharabari	0.150	0.15
201	1672	Gharabari	0.280	0.28
205	1684	Gharabari	0.210	0.21
211	1016(Part)	Gharabari	0.210	0.02
	1017(Part)	Gharabari	0.560	0.14

Khata No	Plot No	Kissam	Land to be Affected	Land to be Acquired
	1018(Part)	Gharabari	1.410	0.27
	1019(Part)	Gharabari	1.540	0.33
221	944(Part)	Gharabari	0.160	0.02
227	948	Gharabari	0.280	0.28
228	947	Gharabari	0.070	0.07
246	465	Gharabari	0.040	0.04
VILLAGE:- ALANDA				
206	2343	Gharabari	0.300	0.300
	2344	Gharabari	0.900	0.900
303	1891	Gharabari	0.180	0.180
327	2347	Gharabari	0.450	0.450
346	2329(Part)	Gharabari	0.100	0.060
VILLAGE:- KUKUDA				
5	2374/2592	Gharabari	0.160	0.16
36	2373	Gharabari	0.380	0.38
	2374	Gharabari	0.240	0.24
42	2386/2599	Gharabari	0.040	0.04
43	2365	Gharabari	0.020	0.02
80	2372/1883	Gharabari	0.050	0.05
117	2386	Gharabari	0.080	0.08
121	2387	Gharabari	0.230	0.23
133	2383	Gharabari	0.330	0.33
223	2433	Gharabari	0.150	0.15
227	2359	Gharabari	0.110	0.11
281/65	2385	Gharabari	0.650	0.65

TABLES

Table.6.1. Gender Classification of Head of the HHs						
Village	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kesharamal	268	95.04	14	4.96	282	100.00
Raiberna	69	94.52	4	5.48	73	100.00
Alanda	120	87.59	17	12.41	137	100.00
Bihabandha	40	83.33	8	16.67	48	100.00
Kukuda	88	94.62	5	5.38	93	100.00
Jhagarpur	40	88.89	5	11.11	45	100.00
Total	625	92.18	53	7.82	678	100.00
Source: Field Survey						

Tab.No-6.2. Age distribution of affected population										
	Upto 18 Yrs		19 to 45 Yrs		46 to 59 Yrs		60 Yrs& Above		Total	
Village	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kesharamal	29	2.93	580	58.65	334	33.77	46	4.65	989	100.00
Raiberna	11	3.87	174	61.27	94	33.10	5	1.76	284	100.00
Alanda	43	8.65	294	59.15	144	28.97	16	3.22	497	100.00
Bihabandha	27	17.09	81	51.27	31	19.62	19	12.03	158	100.00
Kukuda	47	13.82	185	54.41	90	26.47	18	5.29	340	100.00
Jhagarpur	13	7.30	105	58.99	54	30.34	6	3.37	178	100.00
Total	170	6.95	1419	58.01	747	30.54	110	4.50	2446	100.00
Source: Field Survey										

Tab. No 6.3. Sex composition of affected population						
Village	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kesharamal	455	46.01	534	53.99	989	100.00
Raiberna	173	60.92	111	39.08	284	100.00
Alanda	280	56.34	217	43.66	497	100.00
Bihabandha	92	58.23	66	41.77	158	100.00
Kukuda	196	57.65	144	42.35	340	100.00
Jhagarpur	96	53.93	82	46.07	178	100.00
Total	1292	52.82	1154	47.18	2446	100.00
Source: Field Survey						

Tab. No. 6.4: Structure of the Affected Family						
	Joint		Nuclear		Total	
Village	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kesharamal	111	39.36	171	60.64	282	100.00
Raiberna	17	23.29	56	76.71	73	100.00
Alanda	58	42.34	79	57.66	137	100.00
Bihabandha	21	43.75	27	56.25	48	100.00
Kukuda	22	23.66	71	76.34	93	100.00
Jhagarpur	18	40.00	27	60.00	45	100.00
Total	247	36.43	431	63.57	678	100.00
Source: Field Survey						

Tab. 6.5- Classification of households by social vulnerability									
	Women Headed HH		Handicapped Headed HH		SC		ST		Total HH
Village	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Kesharamal	14	4.96	1	0.35	5	1.77	277	98.23	282
Raiberna	4	5.48	0	0.00	4	5.48	67	91.78	73
Alanda	17	12.41	3	2.19	0	0.00	136	99.27	137
Bihabandha	8	16.67	4	8.33	0	0.00	48	100.00	48
Kukuda	5	5.38	0	0.00	1	1.08	90	96.77	93
Jhagarpur	5	11.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	45	100.00	45
Total	53	7.82	8	1.18	10	1.47	663	97.79	678
Source: Field Survey									

Tab.No-6.6: Marital Status of Affected Population										
	Married		Unmarried		Separated		Widow		Total	
Village	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kesharamal	742	75.03	201	20.32	0	0.00	46	4.65	989	100.00
Raiberna	144	50.70	114	40.14	0	0.00	26	9.15	284	100.00
Alanda	312	62.78	152	30.58	1	0.20	32	6.44	497	100.00
Bihabandha	69	43.67	69	43.67	1	0.63	19	12.03	158	100.00
Kukuda	188	55.29	124	36.47	0	0.00	28	8.24	340	100.00
Jhagarpur	106	59.55	59	33.15	0	0.00	13	7.30	178	100.00
Total	1561	63.82	719	29.39	2	0.08	164	6.70	2446	100.00
Source: Field Survey										

Tab No-6.7: Caste Composition of Affected Households								
	SC		ST		OTHER CASTE		Total	
Village	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kesharamal	5	1.77	277	98.23	0	0.00	282	100.00
Raiberna	4	5.48	66	90.41	3	4.11	73	100.00
Alanda	0	0.00	135	98.54	2	1.46	137	100.00

Bihabandha	0	0.00	48	100.00	0	0.00	48	100.00
Kukuda	1	1.08	89	95.70	3	3.23	93	100.00
Jhagarpur	0	0.00	45	100.00	0	0.00	45	100.00
Total	10	1.47	660	97.35	8	1.18	678	600.00
Source: Field Survey								

Tab. No.6.8. Distribution of Affected Population by Education

Village	Illiterate		Just literate		Elementary level		High School		Higher Secondary		Gen. Graduate		Post-Graduate		ITI/CT etc.		Professional		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Kesharamal	77	7.79	228	23.05	296	29.93	190	19.21	144	14.56	53	5.36	1	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	989
Raiberna	12	4.23	56	19.72	51	17.96	69	24.30	70	24.65	26	9.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	284
Alanda	32	6.44	120	24.14	117	23.54	122	24.55	87	17.51	18	3.62	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	20	497
Bihabandha	10	6.33	34	21.52	53	33.54	44	27.85	8	5.06	5	3.16	2	1.27	1	63	1	63	158
Kukuda	32	9.41	88	25.88	70	20.59	66	19.41	71	20.88	11	3.24	2	0.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	340
Jhagarpur	6	3.37	38	21.35	55	30.90	27	15.17	35	19.66	17	9.55	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	178
Total	169	6.91	564	23.06	642	26.25	518	21.18	415	16.97	130	5.31	5	0.20	1	0.04	2	0.08	2446
Source: Field Survey																			

Tab.No-6.9: Classification of Population by Main Occupation

Village	Cultivation		Agri. Labour		Daily Wage Earner		Salaried		Business		Others (Children, students, House Wife, Old		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kesharamal	172	17.39	35	3.54	189	19.11	106	10.72	25	2.53	462	46.71	989	100.00
Raiberna	46	16.20	11	3.87	44	15.49	18	6.34	11	3.87	154	54.23	284	100.00
Alanda	93	18.71	25	5.03	67	13.48	42	8.45	29	5.84	241	48.49	497	100.00
Bihabandha	19	12.03	9	5.70	29	18.35	11	6.96	9	5.70	81	51.27	158	100.00
Kukuda	72	21.18	19	5.59	35	10.29	33	9.71	15	4.41	166	48.82	340	100.00
Jhagarpur	22	12.36	7	3.93	30	16.85	12	6.74	13	7.30	94	52.81	178	100.00
Total	424	17.33	106	4.33	394	16.11	222	9.08	102	4.17	1198	48.98	2446	100.00
Source: Field Survey														

Village	Less than Rs.3000/-		Rs 30001 -60000		Rs. 60001 -100000		Rs. 100001 -150000		Rs. 150001 -200000		Rs. 200001-250000		> Rs. 250000		Total	
Village	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kesharamal	8	2.84	17	6.03	32	11.35	70	24.82	71	25.18	73	25.89	11	3.90	282	100.00
Raiberna	3	4.11	6	8.22	17	23.29	15	20.55	18	24.66	12	16.44	2	2.74	73	100.00
Alanda	5	3.65	12	8.76	15	10.95	51	37.23	32	23.36	15	10.95	7	5.11	137	100.00
Bihabandha	3	6.25	4	8.33	5	10.42	23	47.92	9	18.75	3	6.25	1	2.08	48	100.00
Kukuda	3	3.23	1	1.08	18	19.35	25	26.88	23	24.73	18	19.35	5	5.38	93	100.00
Jhagarpur	1	2.22	1	2.22	5	11.11	24	53.33	11	24.44	2	4.44	1	2.22	45	100.00
Total	23	3.39	41	6.05	92	13.57	208	30.68	164	24.19	123	18.14	27	3.98	678	100.00

Tab.No.6.10 :- Annual Income of affected households (In Rs)

Source: Field Survey

Tab.No 6.11: Health Expenditure by Affected HHs during Last One Year

	Up to Rs. 1500/-		Rs. 1501-3000/-		> Rs. 3000/-		Total	
Village	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kesharamal	38	59.38	18	28.13	8	12.50	64	100.00
Raiberna	15	62.50	6	25.00	3	12.50	24	100.00
Alanda	19	79.17	5	20.83	0	0.00	24	100.00
Bihabandha	3	50.00	3	50.00	0	0.00	6	100.00
Kukuda	9	56.25	4	25.00	3	18.75	16	100.00
Jhagarpur	5	55.56	2	22.22	2	22.22	9	100.00
Total	89	62.24	38	26.57	16	11.19	143	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Tab. No-6.12 : Affected households monthly expenditure on food items(In Rs)

	Rs. 1000 or Less		Rs. 1001-2000		Rs. 2001-3000		Rs. 3001-4000		> Rs. 4,000		Total	
Village	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kesharamal	0	0.00	79	28.01	78	27.66	56	19.86	69	24.47	282	100.00
Raiberna	2	2.74	23	31.51	14	19.18	11	15.07	23	31.51	73	100.00
Alanda	1	0.73	33	24.09	38	27.74	35	25.55	30	21.90	137	100.00
Bihabandha	2	4.17	11	22.92	11	22.92	9	18.75	15	31.25	48	100.00
Kukuda	2	2.15	27	29.03	25	26.88	16	17.20	23	24.73	93	100.00
Jhagarpur	0	0.00	17	37.78	9	20.00	5	11.11	14	31.11	45	100.00
Total	7	1.03	190	28.02	175	25.81	132	19.47	174	25.66	678	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Tab.No.6.13: Affected households monthly expenditure on non-food items (In Rs)													
	Rs. 1000 or Less		Rs. 1001-Rs. 2000		Rs. 2001-Rs.3000		Rs. 3001-Rs.4000		Rs. 4001-Rs.5000		> Rs. 5,000		Total	
Village	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kesharamal	42	14.89	56	19.86	78	27.66	61	21.63	20	7.09	25	8.87	282	100.00
Raiberna	7	9.59	11	15.07	14	19.18	13	17.81	4	5.48	24	32.88	73	100.00
Alanda	18	13.14	35	25.55	28	20.44	36	26.28	13	9.49	7	5.11	137	100.00
Bihabandha	6	12.50	9	18.75	7	14.58	11	22.92	4	8.33	11	22.92	48	100.00
Kukuda	12	12.90	16	17.20	22	23.66	26	27.96	5	5.38	12	12.90	93	100.00
Jhagarpur	5	11.11	5	11.11	9	20.00	5	11.11	13	28.89	8	17.78	45	100.00
Total	90	13.27	132	19.47	158	23.30	152	22.42	59	8.70	87	12.83	678	100.00
Source: Field Survey														

Tab.No. 6.14: Affected HHs Purpose of Loan																
	Agriculture		Education for Children		Meeting health expenses		Social Function		Construction of House		Purchase of Truck		Paying up of past loan		Not Taken any Loan		Total	
Village	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%			N	%
Kesharamal	30	10.64	0	0.00	2	0.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	250	88.65	282	100.00
Raiberna	8	10.96	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	64	87.67	73	100.00
Alanda	17	12.41	1	0.73	1	0.73	1	0.73	4	2.92	0	0.00	1	0.73	112	81.75	137	100.00
Bihabandha	5	10.42	1	2.08	0	0.00	2	4.17	7	14.58	1	2.08	2	4.17	30	62.50	48	100.00
Kukuda	3	3.23	1	1.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.15	0	0.00	1	1.08	86	92.47	93	100.00
Jhagarpur	1	2.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	44	97.78	45	100.00
Total	64	9.44	3	0.44	3	0.44	3	0.44	14	2.06	1	0.15	4	0.59	586	86.43	678	100.00
Source: Field Survey																

Table.No:6.15 Status of Shelter of Affected Households						
	Own house		Rented House		Total	
Village	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kesharamal	280	99.29	2	0.71	282	100.00
Raiberna	71	97.26	2	2.74	73	100.00
Alanda	135	98.54	2	1.46	137	100.00
Bihabandha	47	97.92	1	2.08	48	100.00
Kukuda	89	95.70	4	4.30	93	100.00
Jhagarpur	43	95.56	2	4.44	45	100.00
Total	665	98.08	13	1.92	678	100.00
Source: Field Survey						

Tab.No. 6.16. Affected HHs Source of Drinking Water								
	Pipe Water		Tube well/ Hand-pump		Open Well		Total	
Village	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kesharamal	73	25.89	218	77.30	1	0.35	282	100.00
Raiberna	12	16.44	34	46.58	0	0.00	73	100.00
Alanda	28	20.44	104	75.91	0	0.00	137	100.00
Bihabandha	7	14.58	46	95.83	1	2.08	48	100.00
Kukuda	22	23.66	88	94.62	0	0.00	93	100.00
Jhagarpur	6	13.33	38	84.44	0	0.00	45	100.00
Total	148	21.83	528	77.88	2	0.29	678	100.00
Source: Field Survey								

Fig. 6.17: Affected HHs Possession of Other Assets														
	Television		Refrigerator		Telephone		Cycles		Two-Wheeler		Four Wheeler		Cooking Gas		Total HH
Village	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Kesharamal	213	75.53	131	46.45	246	87.23	251	89.01	171	60.64	46	16.31	193	68.44	282
Raiberna	36	49.32	22	30.14	64	87.67	62	84.93	51	69.86	11	15.07	29	39.73	73
Alanda	73	53.28	42	30.66	103	75.18	105	76.64	74	54.01	17	12.41	88	64.23	137
Bihabandha	27	56.25	10	20.83	31	64.58	38	79.17	21	43.75	5	10.42	24	50.00	48
Kukuda	61	65.59	21	22.58	82	88.17	79	84.95	46	49.46	18	19.35	49	52.69	93
Jhagarpur	24	53.33	28	62.22	34	75.56	37	82.22	29	64.44	14	31.11	34	75.56	45
Total	434	64.01	254	37.46	560	82.60	572	84.37	392	57.82	111	16.37	417	61.50	678
Source: Field Survey														

Tab.No.6.18: Affected HHs Possession of Livestock Assets											
	Cows		Buffaloes		Bullock		Sheep		Goats		Total HH
Village	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Kesharamal	14	4.96	27	9.57	10	3.55	0	0.00	31	10.99	282
Raiberna	19	26.03	17	23.29	20	27.40	3	4.11	22	30.14	73
Alanda	31	22.63	29	21.17	15	10.95	13	9.49	42	30.66	137
Bihabandha	9	18.75	8	16.67	4	8.33	9	18.75	11	22.92	48
Kukuda	16	17.20	24	25.81	13	13.98	27	29.03	30	32.26	93
Jhagarpur	16	35.56	17	37.78	8	17.78	13	28.89	25	55.56	45
Total	105	15.49	122	17.99	70	10.32	65	9.59	161	23.75	678
Source: Field Survey											

Tab.No-7.1 Category of land possessed by the affected HHs (In Acres)						
Village	Private	Govt. Land	Forest	Religious	Customrary	Total
Kesharamal	811.8	0	0	0	0	811.8
Raiberna	289.14	0	0	0	0	289.14
Alanda	496.64	0	0	0	0	496.64
Bihabandha	160.62	0	0	0	0	160.62
Kukuda	533.47	0	0	0	0	533.47
Jhagarpur	76.66	0	0	0	0	76.66
Total	**2368.33**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2368.33**
%	**100.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**100.00**
Source: Field Survey						

Tab.No.7.2. Type of land owned by the affected HHs (In Acres)								
Village	Cultivated	Un-Cultivated	Total	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Total	Barren	Forest	Homestead
Kesharamal	755.99	55.81	811.80	0	755.99	755.99	4	0	51.50
Raiberna	268.64	20.5	289.14	0	268.64	268.64	13.78	0	6.76
Alanda	465.42	31.22	496.64	121.28	344.14	465.42	14.92	0	15.02
Bihabandha	134.80	25.82	160.62	0	134.8	134.8	22.31	0	17.30
Kukuda	485.08	48.39	533.47	63	422.08	485.08	40.91	0	7.38
Jhagarpur	63.87	12.79	76.66	2	61.87	63.87	10	0	2.79
Total	**2173.80**	**194.53**	**2368.33**	**186.28**	**1987.52**	**2173.80**	**105.92**	**0**	**100.75**
%	**91.79**	**8.21**	**100.00**	**8.57**	**91.43**	**100.00**	**4.47**	**0.00**	**4.25**
Source: Field Survey								

Tab. No 7.3: Land Utilization Pattern(In Acres)				
Village	Cultivation	Residential	No Use/ Barren	Totral
Kesharamal	755.99	51.51	4	**811.50**
Raiberna	268.64	6.72	13.78	**289.14**
Alanda	465.42	14.30	14.92	**494.64**
Bihabandha	134.80	3.51	22.31	**160.62**
Kukuda	485.08	7.48	40.91	**533.47**
Jhagarpur	63.87	2.79	10	**76.66**
Total	**2173.80**	**86.31**	**105.92**	**2368.33**
%	**91.88**	**3.65**	**4.48**	**100.00**
Source: Field Survey				

Tab. No.7.4: Type of Land Ownership (In Acres)						
Village	Titleholder		Encroacher		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kesharamal	282	100.00	0	0.00	282	100.00
Raiberna	73	100.00	0	0.00	73	100.00
Alanda	137	100.00	0	0.00	137	100.00
Bihabandha	48	100.00	0	0.00	48	100.00
Kukuda	93	100.00	0	0.00	93	100.00
Jhagarpur	45	100.00	0	0.00	45	100.00
Total	678	100.00	0	0.00	678	100.00
Source: Field Survey						

Tab.No: 7.5:Claimants over the affected land other than family members						
Village	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kesharamal	282	100.00	0	0.00	282	100.00
Raiberna	73	100.00	0	0.00	73	100.00
Alanda	137	100.00	0	0.00	137	100.00
Bihabandha	48	100.00	0	0.00	48	100.00
Kukuda	93	100.00	0	0.00	93	100.00
Jhagarpur	45	100.00	0	0.00	45	100.00
Total	678	100.00	0	0.00	678	100.00
Source: Field Survey						

Tab. No: 7.6: Agricultural labourers depending on the lands (HHs)						
Village	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kesharamal	0	0.00	282	100.00	282	100.00
Raiberna	0	0.00	73	100.00	73	100.00
Alanda	0	0.00	137	100.00	137	100.00
Bihabandha	0	0.00	48	100.00	48	100.00
Kukuda	0	0.00	93	100.00	93	100.00
Jhagarpur	0	0.00	45	100.00	45	100.00
Total	**0**	**0.00**	678	**100.00**	**678**	**100.00**
Source: Field Survey						

Tab.No: 8.1-Awareness About the Project						
Village	Directly Affected	%	Total	Indirectly Affected	%	Total
Kesharamal	263	93.26	282	22	91.67	24
Raiberna	64	87.67	73	27	90.00	30
Alanda	126	91.97	137	39	95.12	41
Bihabandha	39	81.25	48	16	84.21	19
Kukuda	85	91.40	93	32	82.05	39
Jhagarpur	42	93.33	45	24	85.71	28
Total	619	91.30	678	160	88.40	181
Source: Field Survey						

Table.No:9.1- HHs willingness to give up land						
		Voluntarily		Non-Voluntarily		Total HH
Tahasil	Village	N	%	N	%	
Rajgangpur	Kesharamal	9	3.19	273	96.81	282
	Raiberna	17	23.29	56	76.71	73
	Alanda	16	11.68	121	88.32	137
	Bihabandha	11	22.92	37	77.08	48
	Kukuda	14	15.05	79	84.95	93
	Jhagarpur	13	28.89	32	71.11	45
	Total	80	11.80	598	88.20	678
Source: Field Survey						

Tab-No.9.2- HHs preference for compensation options											
Tahasil	Village	Land for land		Permanent Job		House for House Loss		Asset against Asset Loss		Special Project Assistance		Total HH
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Rajgangpur	Kesharamal	261	92.55	257	91.13	253	89.72	245	86.88	194	68.79	282
	Raiberna	67	91.78	61	83.56	66	90.41	61	83.56	56	76.71	73
	Alanda	129	94.16	121	88.32	128	93.43	124	90.51	112	81.75	137
	Bihabandha	35	72.92	34	70.83	30	62.50	28	58.33	25	52.08	48
	Kukuda	82	88.17	76	81.72	88	94.62	72	77.42	64	68.82	93
	Jhagarpur	34	75.56	32	71.11	33	73.33	26	57.78	33	73.33	45
	Total	608	89.68	581	85.69	598	88.20	556	82.01	484	71.39	678
Source: Field Survey											

Tab-No.9.3- HHs most preferred Income Restoration Options									
Tahasil	Village	Loan for Business		Work Opportunity		Vocational Training		Inclusion in Govt. Schemes		Total HH
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Rajgangpur	Kesharamal	233	82.62	179	63.48	132	46.81	241	85.46	282
	Raiberna	58	79.45	63	86.30	48	65.75	62	84.93	73
	Alanda	103	75.18	112	81.75	98	71.53	119	86.86	137
	Bihabandha	31	64.58	34	70.83	26	54.17	34	70.83	48
	Kukuda	78	83.87	76	81.72	64	68.82	86	92.47	93
	Jhagarpur	28	62.22	32	71.11	27	60.00	35	77.78	45
	Total	531	78.32	496	73.16	395	58.26	577	85.10	678
Source: Field Survey										

Tab-No.9.4- Expectation for Cash Compensation Against Per Acre of Land Loss										
illage	Rs. 5,00,000 to 7,00,000		Rs 7,00,001 to 9,00,000		Rs. 9,00,001 to11,00,000		Rs.11,00,001 to13,00,000		Rs.13,00,001 to 15,00,000		Total HH
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Kesharamal	25	8.87	56	19.86	60	21.28	68	24.11	73	25.89	282
Raiberna	28	38.36	23	31.51	13	17.81	7	9.59	2	2.74	73
Alanda	38	27.74	36	26.28	44	32.12	14	10.22	5	3.65	137
Bihabandha	10	20.83	15	31.25	16	33.33	5	10.42	2	4.17	48
Kukuda	26	27.96	32	34.41	20	21.51	9	9.68	6	6.45	93
Jhagarpur	13	28.89	17	37.78	9	20.00	4	8.89	2	4.44	45
Total	140	20.65	179	26.40	162	23.89	107	15.78	90	13.27	678
Source: Field Survey										

Tab-No.9.5- HHs expectation for other benefits apart from cash compensation									
Village	Education Facility		Medical Facility		Communication Facility		Power, Drinking Water & Sanitation		Total HH
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Kesharamal	233	82.62	276	97.87	249	88.30	254	90.07	282
Raiberna	61	83.56	69	94.52	69	94.52	65	89.04	73
Alanda	122	89.05	134	97.81	126	91.97	127	92.70	137
Bihabandha	38	79.17	43	89.58	38	79.17	42	87.50	48
Kukuda	81	87.10	89	95.70	86	92.47	88	94.62	93
Jhagarpur	36	80.00	39	86.67	38	84.44	37	82.22	45
Total	571	84.22	650	95.87	606	89.38	613	90.41	678
Source: Field Survey									

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର
ରାଜସ୍ୱଓବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟପରିଚାଳନାବିଭାଗ

RDM-LAC-SUN-0005-2020- ୪୬୦୩ /RDM dated   ୧୯ FEB 2021

ସାମାଜିକପ୍ରଭାବନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣନିମନ୍ତେଅଧ୍ୟସୂଚନା

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ / ୱାର୍ଡ ସ୍ତରରେ ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମ-ପଞ୍ଚାୟତଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶକ୍ରମେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ସେଥି ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ (Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି। ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବାସ ଓ ଥଇଥାନରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ – ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ।

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ:- ଏମା / ଏସ ଓ. ସି. ଏଲ ଇଣ୍ଡିଆ ଲିମିଟେଡ।

୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ- ଖଣି ଖନନ ନିମନ୍ତେ।

୩. SIA study କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା ;- Center for Youth and Social Development (CYSD), Bhubaneswar.

SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ: Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar, Phone No. 0674-2300471/ 2301094

୪.ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୁଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ/ ତଫସିଲ

କ୍ରମିକନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀଜମି	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ରାଜଗାଙ୍ଗପୁର	କେଶରାମାଳ	କେଶରାମାଳ	୨୯୩.୨୫	
୨	ରାଜଗାଙ୍ଗପୁର	କେଶରାମାଳ	ରାଇବେର୍ଣ୍ଡ	୪୭.୮୦	
୩	ରାଜଗାଙ୍ଗପୁର	ଅଲଣ୍ଡା	ଅଲଣ୍ଡା	୧୨୪.୮୨	
୪	ରାଜଗାଙ୍ଗପୁର	କୁକୁଡ଼ା	ବିହାବନ୍ଧ	୨୯.୭୯	
୫	ରାଜଗାଙ୍ଗପୁର	କୁକୁଡ଼ା	କୁକୁଡ଼ା	୧୭୨.୫୬	
୬	ରାଜଗାଙ୍ଗପୁର	ଝେରଗପୁର	ଝେରଗପୁର	୮.୪୮	
			ମୋଟ୍-	୭୭୭.୧୦	

ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚିର ନକଲ ଏଥି ସହିତ ସଲଗ୍ନ କରା ଯାଇ ଛି।

୫. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ :- ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ରାଜଗାଙ୍ଗପୁର ତହସିଲର ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୦୬ ଟି ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଏମା / ଏସ ଓ. ସି. ଏଲ ଇଣ୍ଡିଆ ଲିମିଟେଡ ଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଖଣି ଖନନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ।

୬. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ :-
ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୦୬ ଟି ଗ୍ରାମର ୭୧୭.୧୦ ଏକର ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଏମା / ଏସ ଓ.
ସି. ଏଲ ଇଣ୍ଡିଆ ଲିମିଟେଡ଼ ଖଣି ଖନନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ
ତାଲିକା/ ତଫସିଲ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନ୍ତେମିଳି ପାରିବ ।

୭. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ବଳୀ :-
ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ

ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ / ଗ୍ରାମ / ୱାର୍ଡର ପରାମର୍ଶକ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ
କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ
ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ଚୁଡ଼ାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତହେବ ।
ଭୂମି ଅଧ୍ୟୁଗୃହିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଥବା ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଶତକଡ଼ା ୨୫ ଭାଗ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମ ସଭାମାନଙ୍କ
ରେ ଜନ ଶୁଣାଣି କରାଯିବ ।

୮. ଗ୍ରାମସଭା / ଭୂମିମାଲିକଙ୍କସହମତିଆବଶ୍ୟକକି?
ସହମତିଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

୯. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଆରମ୍ଭ ଏବଂ ସମାପନ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ଏବଂ ତାହାର ପ୍ରକାଶନ
ସରକାରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଦିବସ ଠାରୁ ୬ ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ସମାପନ କରାଯିବ ।
SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ/ ଗ୍ରାମ/ ୱାର୍ଡ ସ୍ତରରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ
ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାହେବ । ତତସହିତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଏବଂ ବ୍ଲକ ମହକୁମାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ
କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଙ୍କ ଗୋଚରାର୍ଥେ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ୱେବସାଇଟରେ ସୁଚିତହେବ ।

<div align="center">ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ଙ୍କ ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ</div>
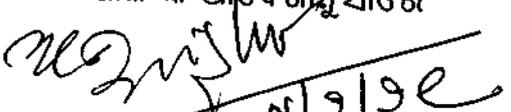
<div align="center">(ଅଭୟ କୁମାର ନାୟକ)</div>
<div align="center">ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଶାସନସଚିବ</div>

Memo No. 4604   Dated   29 FEB 2021

Copy forwarded to the Director, Printing Stationary, Odisha, Cuttack for information and necessary. He is requested to publish the Notification in the next issue of the Odisha Gazette as this is a statutory one.

SRO Number may be allotted to this publication.

Deputy Secretary to Govt.

Memo No. 4605   Dated   29 FEB 2021

Copy forwarded to Steel & Mines Department for information and necessary action.

Deputy Secretary to Govt.

Memo No. 4606   Date   29 FEB 2021

Copy forwarded to RDC (N.D), Sambalpur/ Collector, Sundargarh/ L.A.O, Sundargarh for information and necessary action. Since the area is coming under "Scheduled Area", rules and regulations related to scheduled area under RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 must be followed scrupulously. The Gram Sabha must be conducted before carrying out the SIA Study.

Deputy Secretary to Govt.

Memo No. 4607   Dated   29 FEB 2021

Copy forwarded to State Coordinator, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action. "Schedule Area", rules under RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 Act must be followed scrupulously. The Gram Sabha must be conducted before carrying out the SIA Study.

Deputy Secretary to Govt.

Memo No. 4608   Dated   29 FEB 2021

Copy forwarded to the IMU Cell, R&DM Department for information and necessary action.

Deputy Secretary to Govt.

Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program: Public Hearing Programme

Date: 23/8/2021   Place: Kukuda

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
1.	Abhimanyu Behera Sub-Collector, Sadar	Sundargarh	23.8.2021
2	Piyush Lahau BDO	Rajgangpur	Piyush
3.	S. Ce. 3g TDO	Rourkel	
4.	Swapan m. Dhali	P.E.O. Kukuda	
5	Ponjana Dr. Dash CygEd Team Leader		

①

Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program:-- PUBLIC HEARING PROGRAMME

Date:-- 23.08.21 -------- Place:---- KUKUDA G.P

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
1	Raj Patrol	Bihabandh	Raj Rouffrol ✓
2	Ajay Mahananadia	"	Ajay Mahananadia ✓
3	Debasish Banchan	"	Devasish Banchhon
4	Akshaya mahandia	"	Akshay KulMahanandia ✓
5	Deep Patra	"	Deep Patra
6	Ganesh mahanandia	Bihabandh	Ganesh Mahanandia
7	Dipak Banchan	Bihabandh	Deepak Banchkar
8	Gajendra Minz	Bihabandh	Gajendra Minz
9	Pianu Majhi	Bihabandh	Pony up Majhi
10	Beem badz	Bihabandh	Bsum bads
11	Elipsan kerkete	Bihabandh	Elipsan kerketta
12	Rajan minz	Bihabandh	Rajen minz.
13	Hemant Banchan	Bihabandh	✓
14	Sunesh Soreng	Bihabandh	Szererih Caasefe
15	Sanjib Dungdung	Bihabandh	Sanjib Dungdung

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Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program: PUBLIC HEARING PROGRAMME

Date: 23.08.21   Place: KUKUDA GiP

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
16	Hemanta Banchar	Behabandh	*signature*
17	Phalip Minz	Barhabandu Danapada	Phalip Minz
18	Patel Lakra	Bihabandh	Patel Lakra
19	Raju gardia	Bilahandha	Raju Gajdia
20	Subani Toppo	Sargipali	Subani Toppo
21	Gobinda gonda	Bihabandha	Gobinda Gond
22	Rakesh Khalko	Pandrakoli	Rakesh Khalko
23	Manoj minz	Girjapada	Manoj minz
24	Gobind minz	Girjapada	Gobind minz
25	Raju minz	Girjapada	Raju minz
26	Ravesh Kishan	Girjatuli	Rakesh Kishan
27	Christopher kujur	Dhaurada	Christopher kujur
28	Raju Tappo	Dhaurada	Raju Toppo (LTI)
29	Susama Bag	Bhebandh	Susama Bag
30	Jasinti narkete	Bhebandh	Jasonta Kerketta
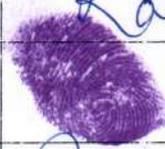
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Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program:- PUBLIC HEARING PROGRAMME

Date:- 23.08.21 .... Place:- KUKUDA G.P

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
31	Nileseti mohandia	Bihabandh	(LTI) Nilabati mahandia
32	Jaganath Bag	Bihabandh	(LTI) JAGANATH BAG
33	kasturi Patra	Bihabandh	(LTI) KASTURI PATRA
34	Padmini Bag	Bhabandh	(LTI) Padmini Bag
35	Paulush Tinkey	Bihabandh	(LTI) Paulush Tinkey
36	Suresh Toppo	Kherimita	Suresh Toppo
37	Mahadev Lakra	Bihabandh	Mahadev Lakre

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Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program: Public Hearing Programme

Date: 23/8/2021   Place: Alanda

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
1.	Abhimanyu Behera Sub-Collector, sadar	Sundargarh	C 23.8.2021
2	Piyush Lohar BDO	Rajgangpur	Piyul
3	S. ce By TDO	Rengm	
4	Swapon My. Dholi	P.E.U. Mande	oh 23/8/2021
5	Pranjuma Kr. Dutt Cyed Team Leader		Batt

Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program:---

Date:-----23/8/2021----- Place:------Alanda------------------------------

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
1	Bimit Kujur	Alanda	Bmit Kujur
2	নুকান্ত বাহালা	Alanda	নুকান্ত বাহালা
3	partap Kanfar	Alanda	partap Kuifur
4	Suresh Kujur	Alanda	Suresh Kujur
5	Bicky Mahanadia	Alanda	Bicky Mahanadia
6	Partap Bahala	Alanda	Partap Bahala
7	বাহাদুর বাহালা	Alanda	বাহাদুর বাহালা
8	Pradeep Lakra	Alanda	Pradeep Lakra
9	ସାନେ ଲାକ୍ରା	মহানাদী	ସାନେ ଲାକ୍ରା
10	Jebyan Kujur	Alanda	Jebyan Kujur
11	Kujur Lakra	Alanda	Kujur Lakra
12	রাম Kujur	Alanda	রাম Kujur
13	Sujit Kujur	Alanda	Sujit Kujur
14	ଏନୁ ଲାକ୍ରା	Alanda	ଏନୁ ଲାକ୍ରା
15	Amit Majhi	Alanda	Amit Majhi

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Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program:--

Date:---------- 23/8/2021 ---------- Place:------------- Alanda ----------------

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
16	Sachin Lakra	A landa	Sachin Lakra
17	श्री हे कुंजरी	A landa	श्री हे कुंजरी
18	fulgem kufan	A landa	fulgem kufan
19	सुनील मुंडा	A landa	सुनील मुंडा
	Sumel mahi	Alanda	Sumel mahi
21	Samj Kujur	A landa	Samj Kujur
22	कुलन गाराला	A landa	कुलन गाराला
23	Ajet Kujur	Alanda	Ajet Kujur
24	Amet kindo	A landa	Amet kindo
25	Johan Barla	Alanda	Johan Barla
26	Aakash kujur	Alanda	Aakash kujur
27	Sarenj mathi	Alanda	Sarenj mathi
28	Reena Kujur	Alanda	Reena Kujur
29	रीदा गुंडा	Alanda	रीदा गुंडा
30	Rita Mathi	Alanda	Rita mathi .

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Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program:---- PUBLIC HEARING PROGRAMME

Date:---- 23·06·21 ---- Place:---- ALANDA G.P

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
1	୧୦୧୮ ପ୍ରସନ୍ନ ଦାସ		Abind Joppem
2	Ram kujun	Alanda	Ram kujun
3	Ananta Naik	Alanda	Ananta Naik
4	Rajeu minz	Alanda	Rajeu minz
5	Irsad Ansari	Alanda	Irsad Ansari
6	Babulal Naik	Alanda	Babula Naik
7	Tahsil minz	Alanda	Tashol minz
8	Gobind minz	Alanda	Gobind minz
9	manoj minz	Dudkebahal	Manoj minz
10	Lalit minz	Dudhebahal	Lalet Minz
11	Babul minz	Dudkebahal	Babun minz
12	Lalu minz	Dudhabahal	Lalu minz
13	Raju kishey	Dudkabahal	Raju kishan
14	Bherel Bhoi	Alanda	Bhant Bhoi
15	Sunil kujur	Alanda	Sunil kujur

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Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program:------ Public Hearing Programme

Date:------ 25/8/2021 ------ Place:------ Kesramal ------

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
1.	Abhimanyu Behera Sub-Collector, Sadar	Sundargarh	~~~ 25.8.2021
2	Piyush Luhan BDO	Rajgangpur	Piyush
3.	S. ce Bag TDOR	Ranpur	
4	Arabinda Pandey PEO	Rajgangpur	
5	Bonfius Kr Raut Team leader	Corpd	Raut

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Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program:------ PUBLIC HEARING PROGRAMME

Date:----- 25.08.21 ------ Place:------ KESRAMAL G.P

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
1	CHINTA BARLA	Pada, kesramal	Chintal Benjen
2	Rajesh Barla	Pada, kesramal	Rajesh Barla
3	Suraj minz S/o Rahul minz	kesramal	Suraj miz
4	Bikash minz S/o Sunil minz	kesramal	Bikassh Minz
5	Rajesh Lakra S/o Paulush Lakra	kesramal	Rajendra Lakkra
6	John kullu S/o Peter kullu	kesramal	John Kully
7	Jatin Sa S/o manoj Sa	kesramal	Jateen Sa
8	Rajesh Tete S/o Ranaersh Tete	kesramal	Rajesh tete
9	Rahul kerketta S/o Dilip kerketta	kesramal	Rahul Kerketta
10	Rahul Tete S/o Rajesh Tete	kesramal	Rahul Tete
11	Erik kullu S/o Nahul t kneet	kesramal	Eril Kulle
12	Ramesh majhi S/o Rajkumar majhi	kesramal	Ramesh majhi
13	Ajit Lakra S/o Sunil Lakra	kesramal	Ajit Lakra
14	Rahul minz S/o Sukru minz	kesramal	Rahul Minz (LTI)
15	Ignesh kujur S/o Amrush kujur	kesramal	Ignesh kujur
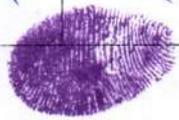
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Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program:----- PUBLIC HEARING PROGRAMME -----

Date:----- 25.06.21 ----- Place:----- KESRAMAL G.P -----

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
16	Pradhan Khes S/o- Nios Khes	Kesramal	Pradhan Khesh
17	Rohit Lakra S/o- Rajesh Lakra	Kesramal	Rohit. Lakra
18	Deepak Majhi S/o- Lewis Majhi	Kesramal	Deepak Majhi
19	Goutam Barwa S/o- Kanhu Barwa	Kesramal	Gouttam Barua
20	Abhijit Barwa S/o- Shanya Barwa	Kesramal	Abhijit Barua
21	Sandeep Barwa S/o- Mjtrabhanu Barwa	Kesramal	Sandeep Barua
22	Nabin Tappo S/o- Dulo Tappo	Kesramal	Nabin Toppo
23	Akshaya Barwa S/o- Gupinath Barwa	Kesramal	Akshaya Barua
24	Premod Lakra S/o- Kumudh bandhu Lakra	Kesramal	Promod Lakra
25	Silbanus Kerketta S/o-	Kesramal	Silbanus Kerketta
26	Sikander Soren S/o- Thiodhan Soren	Kesramal	Silkander Soren.
27	Bela Nag S/o- Gloria Tirkey	Kesramal	Bela Nag
28	Johnson Ekke S/o- Khiles Ekke	Kesramal	J Johnson Ekka
29	Suraj Kujur S/o- ABIL Kujur	Kesramal	Suraj Keujur
30	Fuljen Tirkey S/o- Nikodh Tirkey	Kesramal	Fulgen Tirkey

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Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program:----------- PUBLIC HEARING PROGRAMME

Date:- 25.8.2021 ---- Place:- Kesarmal G.P

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
31	Soraj Minz s/o - Bali Minz	Kesarmal	Sareoj Minz
32	Braja Mashi s/o - pandru Mashi	Kesramal	Braja Majhi
33	Monaj Kudusu s/o - Susanta Kujusu	Kesramal	Manas kujur
34	Bishnu mashi s/o - mishla Mash.	Kesrana	Bishnu Majhi
35	Suraj Kulu s/o - Susil Kulu	Kesrumal	Suraj Kulu

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Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program:---- PUBLIC HEARING PROGRAMME ----

Date:---- 25-05-21 ----- Place:---- Keshramal Gil ----

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
1.	Anil Kujur	Keshramal	Anil Kujur
2.	Aqlesh Minz	Keshramal	Aklesh Minz
3.	Panbon Lakra	କେଶରାମାଲ	Panbin Lakra
4.	Alosion Lakra	Keshramal	Alorian Lakra
5.	ଓଜୁରିୟାନ ମିଞ୍ଜ	Keshramal	ଓଜୁରିୟାନ. ମିଞ୍ଜ
6.	Anup Lakra	କେଶରାମାଲ	Anup Lakra
7.	ଅନୁକୁମାର ତିର୍କୀ	Keshramal	ଅନୁକୁମାର ତିର୍କୀ
8.	Nabin Lakra	Keshramal	Nabin Lakra
9.	Panku Minz	Keshramal	Panku Minz
10.	ଶନିକ ମିଞ୍ଜ	କେଶରାମାଲ	ଶନିକ ମିଞ୍ଜ
11.	Barno Minz	Keshramal	Borno Minz
12.	Sunil Minz	Keshramal	Sunil Minz
13.	ଅନସ୍ରୁଦ ମିଞ୍ଜ	Keshramal	ଅନସ୍ରୁଦ ମିଞ୍ଜ
14.	ନ୍ୟାଲୁ ଲାଜ୍ରା	Keshramal	ନ୍ୟାଲୁ ଲାଜ୍ରା
15.	Sukra Kujur	Keshramal	Sukra Kujur

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Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program: PUBLIC HEARING PROGRAMME

Date: 25.06.21   Place: Keshramal G.P

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
16.	Rajni manz	Keshramal	Rajni manz
17.	Suneta Patra	Keshramal	Suneta Partee
18.	ଆଲବେଦବେକ ବାଇ	Keshramal	ଆଲବେଦବେକ ବାଇ
19.	Amrit Lakra	Keshramal	Amrit Lakra
20.	Divya Lakra	Keshramal	Divya Lakra
21.	mukta Dang Dung	Keshramal	mukta Dang Dung
22.	ଫଗିନୁ ଡୁଙ୍ଗଡୁଙ୍ଗ	Keshramal	ଫ ଗିନୁ ଡୁଙ୍ଗ ଡୁଙ୍ଗ
23.	Cornelius Lakra	Keshramal	Cornelias Lakra
24.	Epan M Keror	Keshramal	Mann Kero
25.	Usha XESS	Keshramal	Usha XESS
26.	Sunil Kujur	Keshramal	Sunil Kujur
27.	Dilip Lakra	Keshramal	Dilip Lakra
28.	Pritam	Keshramal	Pritam
29.	Ayush majhi	Keshramal	Ayush majhi
30.	ସୁନିଲ ମାଝୀ		ସୁନିଲ ମାଝୀ

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Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program:------- PUBLIC HEARING PROGRAMME ----------------

Date:------- 25.06.21 ---- Place:-- Keshramal G.P ------

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
31.	Binod TOPPO	Keshramal	Binod TOPPO
32.	ସୁବିଲ ଗିର୍	Keshramal	ସୁବିଲ ଗିର୍
33.	Ranjit lakra	Keshramal	Ranjit lakra

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Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program:- PhBWC Hearing Programme

Date:- 28/8/2021   Place:- Jhagarpur

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
1	Abhimanyu Behera Sub-collector, Sadar	Sundargarh	25·8·2021
2	Piyush Luhar BDO Raygangpur		Anjul
3	S.Ce.Bof TDR	Remur	Sz
4	Saroj Kuo Sunyani PEO	Jhagarpur	
5	Prantunae Ari Benl Team Leader	Cirgd	Bant

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Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program:------- PUBLIC HEARING PROGRAMME

Date: 25.8.2021------- Place: Thagarpur b.P

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
1	RAJA Naik c/o- Rajanloik	Jhagarpur	Raja Naik
2	Rajee Noik s/o- Sibtal Noik	"	Raja Naik
3	Rakesh minz s/o- Ashore minz	"	Rakesh Minz
4	Dushabana Rana s/o- Linga Rana	"	Dusson Rana
5	Namita Lakra v Umesh Lakra	"	Namita Lakra
6	Rashmita Kvturu v Umesh kusuru	"	Rashmita Kujur
7	Ajit Lakra s/o- Aashian Lakra	"	Ajit Lakar
8	Kurar Eka s/o- mangra Eka	Kesarmat ee	Kours
9	Susanta Noik s/o- Durxadhare Noik	Gandapade Jhagapur	Susanta
10	Rajesh Barla s/o- ALbert Barla	J Loyurpur	Rajesh Barla
11	Joshet Barle s/o- Larenle Barla	' "	Joseph Barla
12	Suresh Dungura s/o- Durga "	"	Suresh
13	Rajesh Dundum s/o- Janksen Dumdum	"	Rajesh Dumf I
14	Raju Dungung s/o- Chethala Dunsen	"	Raju
15	Raju dum Dum s/o- Durga "		Raju

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Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program:- PUBLIC HEARING PROGRAMME

Date:- 25.8.2021 ----- Place:- Jhagarpur

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
16	Ladu Dunsdung s/o - Anizadha "	Jhagarpur	Ladu Dungdung
17	Mohan Dungdung parmeshur "	"	Mohan Dung Dung
18	Motiesh Barla s/o - Sulil Barle	"	Motiesh Barla

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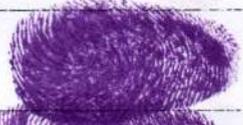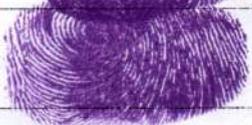
Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program:---- Public Hearing Programme ----

Date:---- 25.06.21 ---- Place:---- JHAGARPUR Gi.P ----

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
1	Raja Barla S/o - Raju Barla	Jhagarpur	Raja Barla
2	Rasan Lakra S/o - Baiju Lakra	Jhagarpur	Rosan Lakra
3	Ajit Kujur S/o - Sunil Kujur	Jhagarpur	Ajit Kujur
4	Roshan Kuji minz S/o - Ram minz	Jhagarpur	Roshan Minz
5	Udit Lakra S/o - Marlus Lakra	Jhagarpur	. Udit Lakra
6	Pinku minz S/o - Jhania minz	Jhagarpur	Pinku Minz
7	Sonu Kisan S/o - Kulu Kisan	Jhagarpur	Seshu Kissan
8	Abhisen Toppi S/o - Rajesh Toppo	Jhagarpur	Abhishek Toppo
9	Raju Kisan S/o - Somay Kisan	Jhagarpur	Raju Kishan
10	Rajesh Kisan S/o - Soma Kisan	Jhagarpur	Rajhs Kishan
11	Riju Kisan S/o - Bhinsay Kisan	Jhagarpur	Ruju Koshan
12	Roshan Kisan S/o - Ajit Kisan	Jhagarpur	Roshan Kisha
13	Shani Kujun S/o - Mantir Kujun	Jhagarpur	Shani Kujur
14	Palu mghi S/o - Suresh mghi	Jhagarpur	Pala mashi
15	Pinku Lakra S/o - Anand Lakra	Jhagarpur	Pinku lakra

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Participants Registration Format

Name of the Program: Public Hearing Programme

Date: 25.04.21   Place: JHAGARPUR G.P

Sl.No	Participant Name	Village	Signature
16	Hilman Kisan S/o Raju Kishen	Jhagarpur	Hilman Kishan

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