

SURVEY REPORT

Updation of Family Genealogy
of Utkal-D Coal Mine of
NALCO, Angul



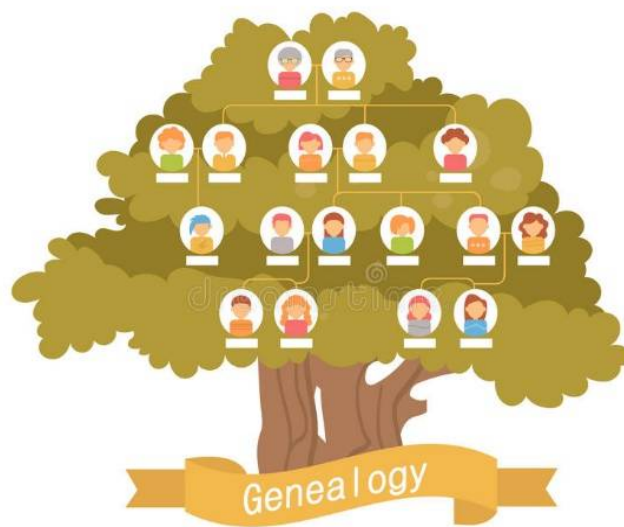
Conducted by

**NABAKRUSHNA CHOUDHURY CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES,
BHUBANESWAR-751013, ODISHA**



2019

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2019

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Acknowledgement

At the outset I express my gratitude to Prof. Srijit Mishra, Director, NCDS for giving the opportunity to take up the study and necessary support at different stages of the study.

I am also thankful to the NALCO for the initiation and support to carry out the study on “Updation of Family Genealogy of Utkal –D Coal Mine of NALCO, Angul”. More specifically I am thankful to the staff of NALCO, Angul for the support we received during data collection.

I would like to sincerely thank all the respondents and the study team without whose cooperation it would not have been possible to complete the study. My special thanks are due to Dr. Jyotsnamayee Nanda, team leader of the project, for her sincere effort in supervising data collection and assisting report preparation.

Last but not the least I thank all the staff of NCDS for their cooperation at different stages of the study.

Prof. Shibalal Meher
Principal Investigator

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Chapter 1: Introduction

In the global development scenario on shake of large scale development projects every year millions of people are displaced and resettled. This is a well-known fact that development of a country is happening on the cost of its eco-system. It is also observed that when development projects are intended to reduce poverty, in practice, new pockets of poverty are often created forcing a critical mass into joblessness due to adverse impact of mega-projects on people and ecology and involuntary resettlements.

Tracing back to the history of Industrial revolution in India since 2nd world war and 5-year planning process, still now the pace is continuing. At the same time displacement and resettlement is found as a very critical issue. In the process, the affected people lose access to the existing natural resources like forest, grazing land, water sources etc. where their livelihood centre's around. Besides some other issues like food insecurity, deforestation, ecological imbalance, human rights (like life, equality, speech, expression, residence, property, movement, trade, occupation, religion, culture etc.), governance and accountability, participation and self-determination in development, the complexities of resettlement goals, options and strategies, and relevant legal and policy instruments are also involved. On the other hand, it is also affecting the host population and creating regional imbalance. Sometimes lack of planning has also resulted in multiple displacement. Hence, displacement and rehabilitation should not be treated as one-time event whereas without a clear-cut information about the actual number of displaced families, preparation Rehabilitation & Resettlement plan is quite impossible.

Particularly, economic development of a developing country like India depends on the industrialization scenario of the nation. Evidences are there that due to industrialization the developed countries of the world broke the vicious cycle of poverty. Industrialization allows a country to make optimal use of its natural resources like coal and enhance the gross national product (GNP) of the country.

Amongst all natural resources, Coal holds an important place in economic development of the country as an important source of energy and used as the main fuel for electricity generation. Energy from coal is accountable for 30.1% of world-wide primary energy needs, 40% of global electricity and major portion of it is used for production of steel. Coal is also the most abundant fuel resource in India and in due course of time it has become the largest contributor to the industrial growth of the country. India has the fifth largest coal reserve in the world which is chiefly of non-coking in nature.

Coal Mining in India

Coal mining in India can be traced back to 1774 when East India Company first exploited coal in the Raniganj Coalfield along the Western Bank of Damodar River. Expansion of Indian Railways boosted the production of coal in India in 1900 and the National Coal Development Corporation (NCDC) was established during the year 1956. During the year 1971 coking coal mines were nationalized whereas during the year 1973 the non-coking coal was nationalized. Coking coal is one having low ash and phosphorous content used to make coke which is an ingredient in steel production. Non coking coal is one with high ash content which is used in power station. Nationalization of coal was done for management of coal keeping in view the interest of the people.

The first nationalization was done in October, 1971, under the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971 followed by the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1972. All the mines were nationalized during the year 1973 when the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973 was enacted and is still the principle legislation of coal mining in India.

The management of all coking coal mines was taken by Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) a government of India undertaking during 1972 and the management of non-coking coal was taken by Coal Mines Authority Limited (CMAL) during the year 1973. During the year 1975 Coal India Limited (CIL) came into existence. CIL adds around 85% of coal production in the nation which makes coal India the largest producer of coal in India.

According to the Geological Survey of India (GSI), India had 253.30 Billion Tonnes (Bt) of coal during 2006 of which prime coking coal constituted of 5.313Bt, medium and semi coking coal constituted of 26.784Bt and non- coking coal constituted of 221.205Bt. India's coal deposit are located and confined to river valleys of Damodar of West Bengal, Mahanadi of Odisha and Godavari of Maharastra and Andhra Pradesh which is collectively known as 'Gondwana' coals. The coal fields of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Gujarat have very limited coal reserve and they all belong to the tertiary age. Further, Jharkhand accounts for 1/3 of the total coal reserves in India placing Jharkhand in the number one spot in terms of coal reserves followed by Odisha and Chhattisgarh. According to Coal India as on 2012 the estimated coal reserves stood around 293.5 Bt.

It was also felt by the government that as a coal rich state, Odisha could add significantly in the development of energy sector in the country which led to the formation of Mahanadi Coalfield Limited (MCL) in 1992. MCL was formed to manage the Talcher and Ib valley coalfields in Odisha. Talcher coalfield in Orissa is the single largest coalfield in India with coal reserves of 39.64 Bt.

Coal Mining in Odisha

Odisha has huge mineral reserves and abundant Coal reserve. In terms of coal reserve, it is estimated that Odisha is just after Jharkhand. As per records, mining in Odisha had started during the year 1900's. First mining activity took place in the Ib valley of Odisha. Due to the increasing demand of coal from both the public as well as private sector the excavation of coal accelerated. There are two major coalfields in Odisha one is the Talcher coalfield and the other is the Ib valley coalfield. These two coalfields come under the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, which is a subsidiary of Coal India formed for Odisha.

Indian Energy Sector estimates that Odisha has a total of 73.71Bt of coal reserves. The Talcher coalfield has around 40.47Bt of coal whereas Ib valley has around 22.36Bt of coal. Talcher coalfield is located in the Angul district of Odisha. Talcher coalfield lies between latitudes 20° 53' N and 20° 12' N and longitude 84° 24' E and 85° 33' E. The first mining activity was started by Gopalprasad during the year 1837.

The studied area Utkal- D Block of NALCO is coming under the south central part of Talcher Coalfield. The detail of the area is discussed in chapter on background of the project.

Chapter 2: Background of the Project

The National Aluminium Company (NALCO) is allotted with Utkal-D coal block where Dhobamalia Basti exists. Initially the mining was with Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC) Limited, which is the first public sector undertaking in Orissa, jointly established by the Union and State Governments in 1956. OMC became part of the State of Orissa in 1962. For business diversification in the field of coal mining, OMC had applied to the Ministry of Coal and Mines, Govt. of India through the Ministry of Steel and Mines, Govt. of Orissa for allotment of Utkal-D block in Talcher coal field. The said block for mining of coal was allotted under the revised policy of Government of India communicated vide letter no - 38035/2/97-CA, dated 12th December 2001. Again the said block was reallocated to M/s NALCO by the Ministry of Coal, GoI vide allotment no-F.N. 103/34/2015/NA on dated 02.05.2016.

Talcher Coal-Field

Talcher coal-field is situated at the South-Eastern extremity of the Lower Gondwana basin within Mahanadi Valley Graben. The coalfield spans over an area of about 1860 sq. km with coal bearing area of about 665 sq. kms. It is located in the Brahmani River, Valley to the north of Mahandadi river between latitude 20°53'00" to 21 °12'11" 00", north and longitude 84°20'00" to 85°23'00" east. Major part of the coal field falls in Angul district of state of Odisha rest part is spread over neighbouring districts of Dhenkanal, Deogarh and Sambalpur. Proved category coal reserve as on 1.1.02 upto 300 m depth was 8.26 billion tonnes.

This coalfield was discovered in 1837 with occurrence of coal in Singhda Jhor nala section in Gopalprasad village, east of Utkal block. Subsequently, Geological Survey of India proved the existence of Lower Gondwana Formation during 1855-56. Some coal was mined by sinking shafts by PWD in 1875 near Hingula temple in Gopalprasad village. In 1920, good quality coal was discovered near Talcher town by exploratory drilling. M/s Villiers Ltd started Handidhua colliery in 1921. Deulbera colliery was opened by M/s Bengal Nagapur Railways in 1927, Talcher colliery was opened by M/s Madras and South Marhatta Railways.

After formation of NCDC (National Coal Development Corporation) in 1956, detailed exploration was undertaken. As a result, South Balanda OCP (1960), Nandira U/G (1962), and Jagannath OCP (1971) came into operation.

Subsequently Coal India Limited (CIL) was formed in 1975. All coal mines came under Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), an independent subsidiary of CIL. Exploration was taken up by its another subsidiary, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL). Directorate of Mines and Geology (DMG), Orissa and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) joined in exploration on request of CMPDIL, SECL (South Eastern Coal Fields Limited) was formed in 1986 by restructuring coal companies and took over these mines from CCL.

For better administration & control of higher production and larger area, MCL (Mahanadi Coalfields Limited) was formed in 1992 covering all the coal mines in State of Orissa. Large open cast mines namely Bharatpur (5.0 Mty), Ananta (5.5Mty), Lingaraj (5.0Mty), Kalinga (8.0 Mty) and Hingula-II (2.0 Mty) have been started after nationalization.

Utkal-D block

The Utkal-D block is a part of Utkal block in the south-central part of Talcher coalfield, constituting an area of 4.08 sq. km. The total Utkal block was sub-divided into 7 blocks by arbitrary North-South boundary delineating lines maintaining a width of 1.0 to 1.5 km in each block. The present block is fifth from East after Utkal-A, B1, B2 & C. Northern boundary of all these blocks is Singhada Jhor which is also the main drainage of surrounding area.

Exploration in Utkal block as a whole started in 1990 by MECL. Four out of 23 bore holes were drilled in Utkal-D block. Encouraged by potentiality of extracting power grade coal, CMPDI made 60 bore holes within this block and the exploration was completed in 2001- 2002. Geological Report on coal exploration of Utkal-D block was completed in December 2002.

Proved net geological reserve, as stated in Geological Report of this block, is 145.648 Mt as against 330.759 Mcum of overburden. Quality of coal varies from grade –F (41%) to Grade-G (53%), while 6% belongs to Grade-C to E

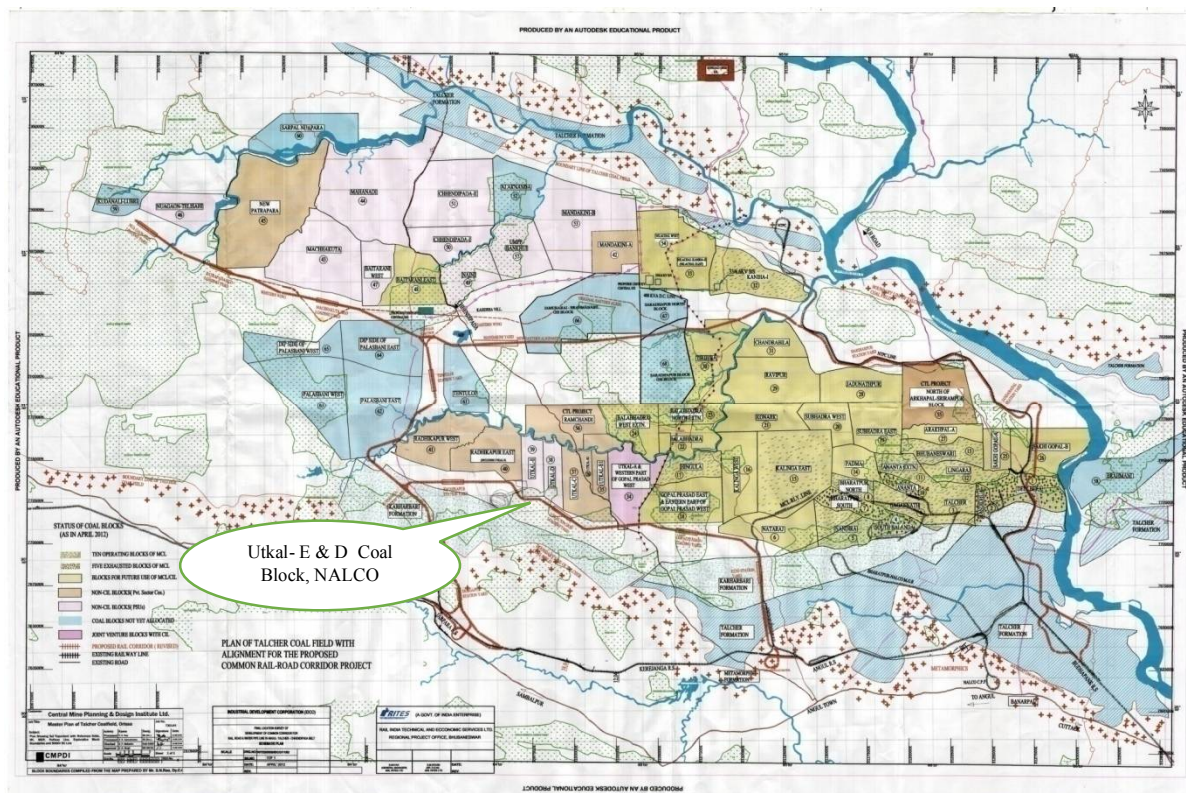


Figure 1- Block Location Map

The Utkal-D coal block was allotted to M/s NALCO by Ministry of Coal, GoI vide allotment no. F. No. 103/34/2015/NA, dated -02.05.2016 for captive use. The block is situated in the south-central part of the Talcher Coal-field in Chhendipada Tahasil of Angul District.

The Durgapur- Rajjharan forest road passes by about 100 m south of southeast corner of the block. There is a narrow morrum road joining state highway-63, 2.1 Km north-east at Rajjharan Village. The total mine life is of 46 years and the average coal quality is G-13.

NALCO as a Public Sector Enterprise of GoI

National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) is a Navratna CPSE under the Ministry of Mines, Government of India. It was established on 7th January, 1981 in the public sector with diversified operations in mining, metal and power with sales turnover of Rs. 9,376 crores in the F/Y-2017-18. Presently GoI holds 56.59% equity of the Company. The company has 4.60 lakh TPA Aluminium Smelter and 1200MW Captive Power Plant at Angul district of Odisha. According to the Public Enterprise Survey Report the company was rated 3rd highest net export earning CPSE in 2016-17. NALCO is the first public sector company in the country to venture into international market in a big way with London Metal Exchange (LME) registration since May, 1989. Besides, as a responsive Corporate, the company is harnessing renewable energy aligning to the ambitious programmes of GoI.

The company is taking a lead to bring a significant change in the industrial map of Odisha. It has formed a JV company named Angul Aluminium Park Private Ltd” (AAPPL) with Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) to give a boost to ancillary, upstream and downstream products related to Aluminium industry. It has also taken steps to resolve the fluoride contamination problem of the area. For its CSR activities it was awarded the SCOPE Meritorious award by Hon’ble President of India in 2017.

Chapter 3: Methodology and the Study Team

Objective of the Study:

In section-2 (c) of the RR Policy, 2006 it is clearly mentioned that for the purpose of declaring eligibility for R & R benefits, the list of displaced families, will be updated on the 1st of January of the year in which physical displacement is scheduled to take place. NALCO is planning to relocate the families to the Parang Village in the current year. Thus it is required to assess and up-date the family genealogy list of identified Project Displaced Families in Dhobamalia Basti of Raijharan village.

Justification of the Study:

Mining activities cannot be grounded without land acquisition whereas land is an important asset for the people and referred to social status. In the sample village Dhobamalia it was observed that the land of the villagers has been completely acquired by the Kalinga Coal Mining Private Limited (KCMPL) and subsequently handed over to National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) for Utkal-D mine block. Hence, displacement and rehabilitation is the major issue before commencement of the mining activities. Rehabilitation & Resettlement is not possible without knowing the actual number of displaced families. Sometimes it is seen that, the time lag between first announcement and implementation turns out to be traumatic and results in a feeling of insecurity among the displaced families. Thus it is required to identify the actual right/title holders/ project displaced families before physical displacement.

Scope of Work

- a. To revisit the identified 97 project displaced families and make an accurate estimation by following census enumeration method.
- b. To trace the family genealogy and prepare the list of PDFs.
- c. To submit the final list of the PDFs eligible for Rehabilitation & Resettlement benefits to NALCO.

Methodology of the Study:

The study is based on descriptive research design and the PDF list provided by the NALCO. For the purpose we have adopted the primary data collection method with the structured household interview schedule visiting door-to-door through census survey method. Besides, those households residing outside the village were surveyed by adopting snowball sampling techniques. Special interviews were also carried out with the NALCO officials to elicit information about the project.

Timeframe of the Study:

Though, initially it was planned to complete the study within a month but due to non-availability of PDFs in the village, it has been completed within a period of one and half months from the actual date of commencement of the study. The detail time frame includes: preparatory work, orientation to investigators, field survey/ collection of data, data analysis and report writing.

Research Team:

For purpose of the study a team of seven members comprises of one Principal Investigator, One Team Leader, four Investigators and one Computer Operator were formed as follows:

1. Prof. Shibalal Meher, Principal Investigator
2. Dr. Jyotsnamayee Nanda, Team Leader
3. Mr. Rahas Kumar Mallick, Investigator
4. Mr. Braja Bihari Mishra, Investigator
5. Mr. Satyanarayan Panda, Investigator
6. Mr. Harihar Mishra, Investigator
7. Mr. Saurava Kumar Biswal, Computer Operator

Limitations of the Study:

The Dhobamalia Basti is a resettlement village of Derjang irrigation project in year 1960. The people are originally from Podakhaman village but the detail R & R Plan of the project is not available. Further, initially the Utkal- D block was with OMC and land acquisition was done by the company through Kalinga Coal Mining Private Limited (KCMPL). When it was re-allocated to NALCO only R & R issues of Dhobamalia Basti is there with a gap period of more than one decade. Currently, Some People of the area are staying in different villages. Hence, the study team faced difficulty to identify those who were not staying in the village. Four (4) PDFs were not available during the study for which, their genealogy could not be traced.

Further, as per the list prepared by Land Acquisition Officer, Angul on the Plot allotted to Independent family has two names Chakhiri Naik and Getei Naik but have no Khata number against them. Hence, it was difficult for the study team to trace out their where about.

Chapter 4: Provision for PDFs under Odisha R&R Policy 2006, RTFCTLARR Act 2013 and Rehabilitation Policy of NALCO

Project Displaced Families in Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006

The RR Policy, 2006 in the section-2 (c) Note under “Cut-off Date” has clearly mentioned that “For the purpose of declaring eligibility for R & R benefits, the list of displaced families, will be updated on the 1st of January of the year in which physical displacement is scheduled to take place provided that those families who move into the project area after determination of the “cut-off- date”, will not be eligible for any benefit.”

The policy also defined families and displaced families as follows:

Section-2 (d) “Displaced Family” means a family ordinarily residing in the project area prior to the date of publication of notification under the provisions of the relevant Act and on account of acquisition of his/her homestead land is displaced from such area or required to be displaced.

Section-2 (f) “Family” means the person and his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other members residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for his / her livelihoods.

Note: Each of the following categories will be treated as a separate family for the purpose of extending rehabilitation benefits under this Policy.

- (i) A major son/ grand-son irrespective of his marital status.
- (ii) Major Unmarried daughter / grand-daughter /sister.
- (iii) Physically and mentally challenged person irrespective of age and sex; (duly certified by the authorized Medical Board). For this purpose, the blind/ the deaf/ the orthopedically handicapped/ mentally challenged person suffering from more than 40% permanent disability will only be considered as separate family.
- (iv) Minor orphan, who has lost both his/her parents.
- (v) A widow or a woman divorcee.
- (j) “Original Family” means the family, which at the time of Notification under provisions of relevant Act(s) is living together in a single household with a common kitchen.

Section 3 of the policy spell out about the Survey and Identification of Displaced Families as well as issue of an identity card shall be issued to each displaced family in a manner prescribed by Government.

Section 6 of the policy deals with the land acquisition and payment of compensation/ award whereas Section 7 of the policy deals with the rehabilitation and resettlement plan. On the basis of which the resettlement habitat at Parang for the Dhobamalia Basti is finalized.

In Section 8 of the policy it is mentioned that for the purpose of employment, each original family will nominate one member of such family as a measure for rehabilitation assistance. Besides, it has made provisions for training for Self-employment, Convertible Preference Share, Provision for homestead land, Assistance for Self-relocation, House Building Assistance, Shops and Service Units

Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

As per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 the displaced family means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area whereas, a family includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children. minor brothers and minor sisters' dependent on him but an adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents, widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families.

Chapter –V of the act deals with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award

Section 31(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R&R award by Collector
Section 32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of all infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities in the resettlement area
Section 38(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Power to take possession of land to be acquired by Collector 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.
Section 38(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R&R process to be completed in all respect before displacing the PAFs.
Section 39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional Compensation for multiple displacement
Section 41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special Provisions for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes
Section 42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuity of the reservation and other benefits for the SCs and STs
Section 43(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.
Section 44(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment of R&R Commissioner
Section 44(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commissioner will be responsible for supervising the formulation of R&R schemes or plans and proper implementation of such schemes or plans.
Section 44(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commissioner shall be responsible for post implementation social audit in consultation with Gram Sabha in Rural areas.
Section 45(1) Composition Of R&R committee: (acquisition of equal to or more than 100 acres of land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chairperson of the District Planning Committee or his 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.
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Entitlement under the RFCTLARR act is given below:

Sl. No.	Nature of loss	Entitlement Unit	Provisions in the Act
1	Loss of dwelling in case of displacement	Owner of the house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. • Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to 3000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award. • Each affected family which is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of 50, 000/- as transportation cost • Each affected family shall be given a one-time Resettlement Allowance of 50, 000/- only • The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body
2	Loss of dwelling of tenants in case of displacement	Tenant	The benefit of housing shall be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area
3	Loss of cattle shed and other farm assets	Owner of the structure	Each affected family who are losing their cattle sheds shall get one-time financial assistance a minimum of 25,000/- or as specified by Government Value of standing crops, farm assets will be estimated by competent authority and shall be paid along with compensation
4	Relocation of displaced families	Displaced families	Provision of Infrastructural Amenities: Infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities as mentioned in the Third Schedule of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 should be provided by project implementing agency to ensure a reasonable standard of community life to the displaced people in the proposed resettlement site.
5	Multiple Displacement	Displaced families	Payment of additional compensation equivalent to that of the compensation determined under the act

Rehabilitation Policy of NALCO

NALCO is adhering to the RR policy of the Government as well as has adopted its own rehabilitation policy which extends beyond rehabilitation package. Besides, provision of alternative land, cash compensation and civic amenities, the company integrates its CSR activities for peripheral development of the area and providing employment to the member of each displaced family.

The company has developed a system to enumerate the affected persons and provide employment to one person from each family in NALCO in different capacities through MDO (Mining Developer–cum-Operator). If employment cannot be generated onetime financial assistance will be provided to entitled families by NALCO. It also has provision for allotment of shops in company’s township, preference for petty contract jobs, and technical training for skill upgradation for the displaced people.

Provision of recreational facilities, encouragement to local sports, provision of training facilities, improvement and repair of road communication, lift irrigation etc. are some of the periphery development programmes offered by NALCO under the rehabilitation package.

Facilities like health, education, supply of electricity, drinking water, construction of road inside and outside the villages, construction of houses etc. are mandates of the NALCO authority for the resettlement villages. The Peripheral Development activities will be implemented through Govt. of Odisha constituting “The Rehabilitation and Periphery Development Advisory Committee (RPDAC)” under the Chairmanship of the concerned Revenue Divisional Commissioner.

Rehabilitation policy of NALCO is also focusing on the pollution control measures to check health hazards and maintenance of a pollution free environment in the area for which they will provide support for massive plantation programme to maintain the eco-balance. “NALCO Ki Ladlee” scheme (support of Rs.6000/-) of NALCO Foundation is an initiative for promoting girl’s education in the area.

Chapter 5: Profile of the Studied Area and the Displaced People

Talcher coalfield region of Odisha under Angul district is located 18 KM towards North from District head quarter and 150 KM from State capital Bhubaneswar towards South. It is in the 86 m elevation (altitude) and in the border of the Angul District and Dhenkanal District. The area is well known as coal town of the state for its rich coal reserves. Talcher coalfields are rich in non-coking coal which is an important ingredient in the thermal power plant.

The studied Dhobamalia Basti is 22 Km away from Angul and one among the rehabilitated area established in 1960 under Derjang irrigation Project, falling under the Chhendipada Tahasil/ Block of Talcher Coal Region. Total area of Chhendipada is 406 km² and has a rural population of 1,03,804 peoples (Male- 53,195, Female- 50,609). There are about 122 villages and 24,523 Rural HHs. As per the initial report of Kalinga Coal Mining Private Ltd. (KCMPL) for Utkal – D block, there are only 40 houses.

The present study reveals that there are 99 Displaced Families in the Dhobamalia Basti out of which 36 families are staying outside the village (Rantalei- 30, Saradhapur- 2, Kosala -1, Kumand-3). The study team was unable to trace 4 nos. of PDFs as nobody gave concrete information about them.

The age and sex distribution of the studied 95 displaced families is shown in the table-5.1 and figure-1

Table-5.1: Distribution of age & sex of the respondents					
Sex\age	20 - 35	36 - 50	51 - 65	66 above	Total
Male	26	34	9	7	76
%	34.21	44.74	11.84	9.21	100.00
Female	6	9	2	2	19
%	31.58	47.37	10.53	10.53	100.00
3rd Gender	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	43	11	9	95

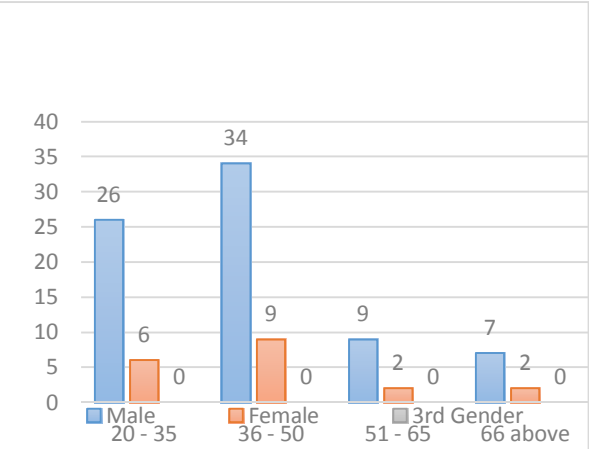


Figure 1: Distribution of age & sex of the respondents

The information from the above table depicts that out of the 95 respondents 80 per cent (76) respondents are male whereas only 20 per cent (19) respondents are female.

The socio-economic profile of the studied 95 project displaced families is given below. It is observed from the collected data that all PDFs belong to the **Scheduled Caste** as well as Hindu religion and their dialect is **Odia**. It is found that out of the surveyed PDFs only one family belongs to joint family system (Table 5.2) which indicates about the existing disintegration of family system. Further probing on the issue revealed that as most of them are depending on the wage labour after getting married, adult children are forced to lead their independent family.

Joint	Nuclear	Other	Total
1	94	0	95

Sex\Age	0-6 Yr.	7 - 18 Yr.	19 - 30 Yr.	31 - 45 Yr.	46 - 60 Yr.	61 above	Total
Male	14	63	31	38	16	12	174
%	8.05	36.21	17.82	21.84	9.20	6.90	100
Female	8	47	29	39	19	11	153
%	5.23	30.72	18.95	25.49	12.42	7.19	100
3rd Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22	110	60	77	35	23	327
%	6.73	33.64	18.35	23.55	10.7	7.03	100

From the Table 5.3 it is found that 327 persons are going to be displaced by the project out of which 53.21 per cent (174) are male and 46.79 per cent (153) are female. It is also revealed that among them more than half of the displaced population are in the age group of 19-60 years (52.6%) followed by the age group 7-18years (33.64%), whereas 7.03 per cent belong to above 61 years' age group and only 6.73 per cent of the studied population are in the age group of below 6 years.

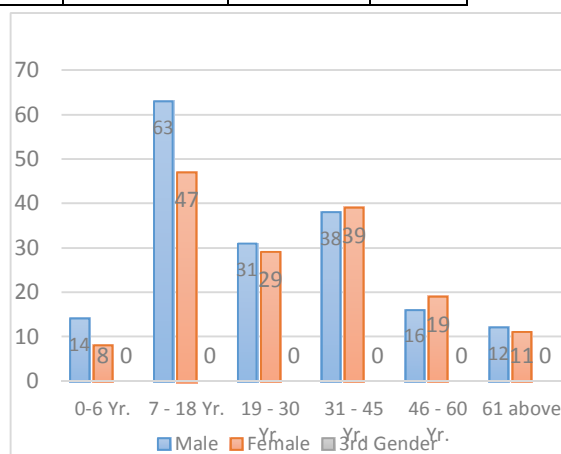


Figure 2: Distribution of population according to age & sex

Marital Status	Married	Un-Married	Divorcee	Widow	Total
Nos.	151	159	0	17	327
%	46.18	48.62	0	5.2	100

Figure 3: Distribution of Marital Status

Marital status of the PDF members presented in Table-5.4 reveals that 46.18 percent of the likely to be displaced population are married, 48.62 per cent (159) are unmarried and 5.2 per cent (17) are widow.

Besides, education status of the studied population reveals that they are educationally backward. The data interpretation of the table below depicts that the highest population educated up-to primary level (36.7%) followed by ME (26.9%). Further probing on the issue revealed that as there is an upper primary school inside the village. They are accessing it but for higher education, their financial condition and distance becoming a hurdle for them

There are only 1 female member who is a post-graduate and 2 female members are graduate whereas 3 male members have technical qualification. During the rehabilitation package calculation these 6 potential people may be taken into consideration by the NALCO.

Sex\ Education	AWC	Illiterate	Primary	ME	Matriculation	+2	Graduate	Post Graduate	Technical	Total
Male	4	24	65	51	20	7	0	0	3	174
Female	2	36	55	37	14	6	2	1	0	153
3rd Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	60	120	88	34	13	2	1	3	327
%	1.83	18.34	36.7	26.9	10.4	4	0.61	0.31	0.91	100

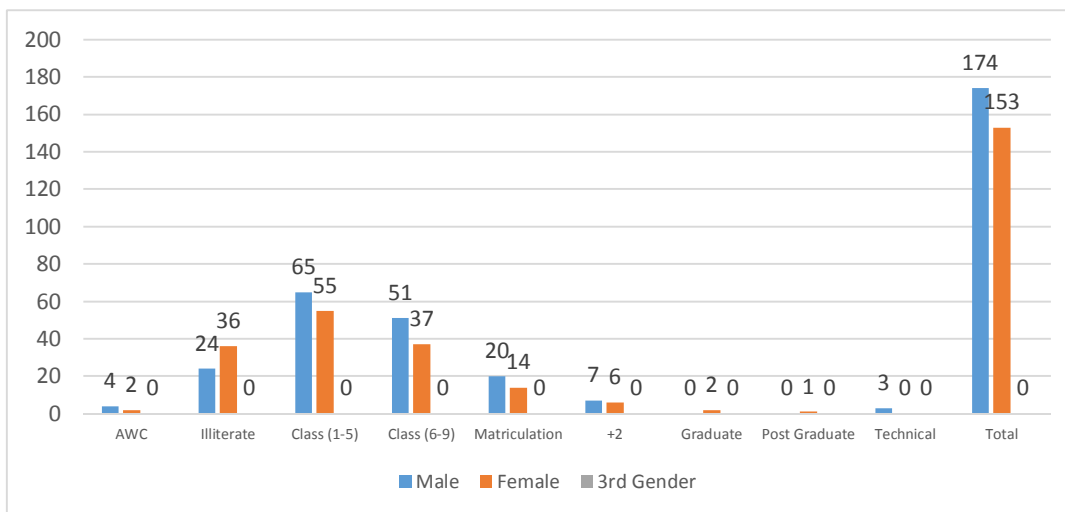


Figure 4: Distribution of Education Status

It also reveals that 18.34 percent of the population are illiterate whereas 1.83 are enrolled under Anganwadi and 10.4 per cent population are matriculate. Now the inhabitants are becoming more conscious about education of their children. There is no discrimination noticed in the area for girls' education.

The occupation pattern of the displaced families shows that majority of the studied population are unemployed which includes students and children. The subsistence of their life centres around the daily wage and collection of forest produces from the nearby jungle. As the land has been already acquired by the company and compensation paid to the PDFs the dependency on agriculture is no more found in the area. The detail is given in the table below.

Table- 5.6: Distribution of Main Occupation

Sex	Occupation								
	Agriculture	Wage Labour	Business	Pvt Job	Driver	others	Unemployed	Pension	Total
M	1	53	6	1	4	22	80	7	174
F	2	27	0	0	1	3	112	8	153
Total	3	80	6	1	5	25	192	15	327
%	0.92	24.46	1.83	0.31	1.53	7.65	58.72	4.59	100

It also shows that among the studied population most of the members are earning their livelihood from daily wage (24.46%) whereas very negligible population (0.92%) depends on agriculture and 1.83 percent population are in business profession. Only 1 person engaged in private job and 5 members are self-employed as driver. There are 15 persons who are getting benefit of old age pension/ widow pension.

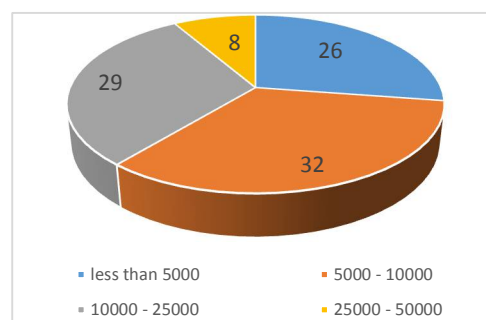


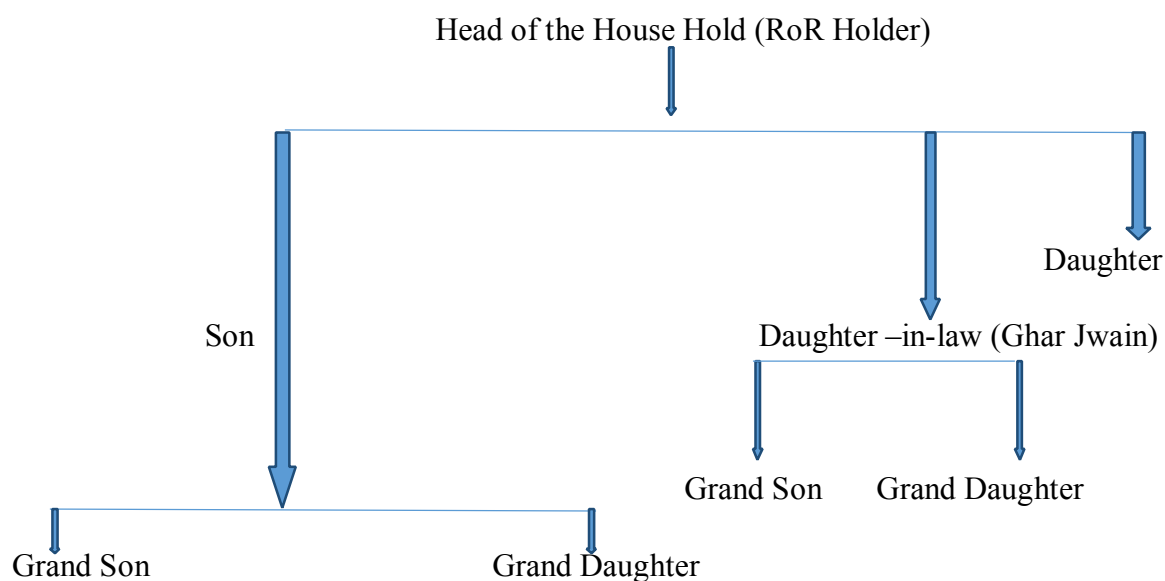
Figure 5: Monthly Income of PDFs

Further, information on monthly income of the PDFs from all sources shows that majority of the families (33.53%) belongs to income group of Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- followed by 30.53 per cent population having the monthly income Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 25,000/-. 26 PDFs (27.37%) have monthly income less than Rs. 5,000/- whereas only 8 PDFs (8.42%) have monthly income more than Rs. 25,000/-.

The above analysis indicates that the studied families of Dhobamalia Basti are socio-economically vulnerable. Hence, when the company will plan to relocate them physically to Parang village utmost care should be taken that they will not be repealed to vicinity of vulnerability.

Chapter 6: Tracing the Genealogy of the Project Affected Families

According to the Wikipedia Genealogy is derived from the two Greek words i.e. Genea means generation and Logos means Knowledge, is the study of families and tracing their lineages and history. To demonstrate the kinship and pedigrees of its members sometimes the researcher uses charts.



Genealogy is a very important task for any family. It provides a way to connect with the past while building a future. Besides, in the section-2 of (c) Note under “Cut-off Date” Orissa RR Policy, 2006 has clearly mentioned that “For the purpose of declaring eligibility for R & R benefits, the list of displaced families, will be updated on the 1st of January of the year in which physical displacement is scheduled to take.”

For the said purpose on the basis of the information shared by NALCO, Angul, the family detail of 95 surveyed PDFs is given here according to the Khata No and the age of the PDF members are taken into consideration as on 01.01.2019. The study team could not interact with the 4 PDFs and trace their genealogy as they are not staying in the village. The unavailable PDFs and their Khata No are as follows:

1. 285/175- Iswar Naik,
2. 285/177- Harmohan Naik,
3. 285/178- Gangadhar Naik and
4. 285/ 246- Baichhia Naik

Further, as per the policy the team has tried to find out the information about major unmarried daughters/ granddaughters/ sisters residing in the area but no cases are found about unmarried major sisters during study period. **Name of the deceased wife is not taken into consideration during computation of data** whereas in the datasheet given below on family genealogy of project displaced families’ M stands for Married persons, UM Stands for unmarried persons & W stands for widow/ widowers.

Family Genealogy of Project Displaced Families at Dhobamalia Basti, Angul

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the Household	Son	Daughter	Grand Son	Grand Daughter
1	285/154	Raibari Naik (W), 79 Yrs. W/o-Late Nimei Naik	1. Bidesi Naik (M) , 45 Yrs. 2. Chhabi Naik (M) , 42 Yrs. 3. Sitansu Naik (M) , 37 Yrs.	1. Indu Naik (M) 2. Lata Naik (M)	1. Dipak Naik (UM), 23 Yrs. S/o- Bidesi Naik 2. Ripu Naik (UM), 18 Yrs. S/o- Bidesi Naik 3. Sipu Naik (UM), 16 Yrs. S/o- Bidesi Naik 4. Sakti Naik (UM), 12 Yrs. S/o-Chhabi Naik 5. Chandrasekhar Naik (UM),3Yrs. S/o-Chhabi Naik	1. Tapi Naik (UM), 13 Yrs. D/o- Bidesi Naik 2. Mita Naik (UM), 18 Yrs. D/o-Chhabi Naik 3. Sikha Naik (UM), 14 Yrs D/o-Chhabi Naik 4. Sonali Naik (UM), 9 Yrs. D/o-Chhabi Naik 5. Swagatika Naik (UM), 12 Yrs. D/o-Sitansu Naik 6. Silpa Naik (UM), 9 Yrs. D/o-Sitansu Naik
2	285/155	Golapa Naik (W), 48 Yrs. W/o-Late Bhamara Naik	1. Youshabanta Naik (M) 22 Yrs.	1. Parbati Naik (M) 2. Urbasi Naik (M) 3. Uma Naik (M) 4. Rama Naik (M)	-	-

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the Household	Son	Daughter	Grand Son	Grand Daughter
3	285/156	Late Lingaraj Naik S/o- Late Kastu Naik (Wife is also dead)	1. Baruna Naik (M), 49 Yrs. 2. Raghu Naik (M), 45 Yrs. 3. Raju Naik (M), 32 Yrs. 4. Arun Naik (M), 31 Yrs.	1. Nalini Naik (M) 2. Dukhi Naik (M)	1. Bikram Naik (M), 25 Yrs . S/o-Baruna Naik 2. Bikasha Naik (M), 23 Yrs. S/o-Baruna Naik 3. Pratishyam Naik (UM), 3 Yrs. S/o- Bikash Naik 4. Sambit Naik (UM), 6 Mon. S/o- Bikash Naik 5. Santosh Naik (UM), 22 Yrs. S/o-Raghu Naik 6. Manas Naik (UM), 18 Yrs. S/o-Raghu Naik 7. Susanta Naik (UM), 14 Yrs. S/o-Raghu Naik 8. Sarat Naik (UM), 10 Yrs. S/o-Raghu Naik 9. Sujan Naik (UM), 7 Yrs. S/o-Raghu Naik 10. Ajay Naik (UM), 12 Yrs. S/o-Raju Naik 11. Bijay Naik (UM), 09 Yrs. S/o-Raju Naik 12. Somya Ranjan Naik (UM), 04 Yrs. S/o-Raju Naik	1. Sangita Naik (UM), 21 Yrs . D/o-Baruna Naik 2. Sujata Naik(UM), 7 Yrs. D/o-Raghu Naik
4	285/157	Anakar Naik (W), 68 Yrs. S/o-Late Mangulu Naik	1. Arjun Naik (UM), 22 Yrs. 2. Hari Naik (M), 46 Yrs .	1. Rasmita Naik (UM), 24 Yrs. D/o- Alankar Naik	1. Krishna Naik (UM), 20 Yrs. S/o- Hari Naik 2. Balaram Naik (UM), 14 Yrs. S/o- Hari Naik 3. Rahul Naik (UM), 8 Yrs. S/o- Hari Naik	1. Subhadra Naik (UM), 10Yrs. D/o- Hari Naik

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the Household	Son	Daughter	Grand Son	Grand Daughter
5	285/158	Asha Naik (W), 69 Yrs. W/o-Late Benudhar Naik	1. Bipin Naik (M), 48 Yrs 2. Dukhabandhu Naik (M) 44 Yrs.	1. Shanti Naik (M)	1. Tikan Naik (M), 21 Yrs . S/o-Bipin Naik 2. Pankaj Naik (UM), 10 Yrs. S/o-Bipin Naik 3. Bijan Naik (UM), 12 Yrs. S/o- Dukhabandhu Naik 4. Badal Naik (UM), 9 Yrs. S/o- Dukhabandhu Naik	1. Khujari Naik (UM), 15Yrs. D/o-Bipin Naik 2. Rasmita Naik (UM), 12 Yrs. D/o-Bipin Naik 3. Smrutirekha Naik (UM), 5 Months. D/o-Tikan Naik
6	285/159	Pabati Naik (W), 64 Yrs. W/o-Late Madhav Naik	1. Bibhuti Naik (M), 44 Yrs. 2. Bipin Naik (M), 33 Yrs .	1. Geena Naik (M) 2. Kamini Naik (M)	1. Sudhir Naik (M), 10Yrs. S/o-Bibhuti Naik 2. Samir Naik (UM), 10 Yrs. S/o- Bipin Naik 3. Rinku Naik (UM), 7 Yrs. S/o- Bipin Naik	1. Seema Naik (UM), 16 Yrs. D/o-Bipin Naik 2. Sibani Naik (UM), 13 Yrs. D/o-Bipin Naik
7	285/160 & 285/300	Late Pravakar Naik S/o- Late Iban Naik (Wife is also dead)	1. Bikal Naik (M), 50 Yrs. 2. Saraswati Naik (W), 47 Yrs. W/o-Nakula Naik 3. Chakradhara Naik(M), 38 Yrs.	1. Pati Naik (M)	1. Litu Naik (M), 22 Yrs. S/o- Late Nakula Naik 2. Titu Naik (M), 24 Yrs. S/o- Late Nakula Naik 3. Nagendra Naik (UM), 16 Yrs. S/o- Late Nakula Naik 4. Jogeswara Naik (UM), 9 Yrs. S/o- Chakradhara Naik 5. Satyabrata Naik (UM), 7 Yrs. S/o- Chakradhara Naik	1. Sarala Naik (UM), 15 Yrs. D/o- Late Nakula Naik 2. Baby Naik (UM), 1 Mon. D/o- Litu Naik

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the Household	Son	Daughter	Grand Son	Grand Daughter
8	285/161	Musa Naik , 72 Yrs. S/o-Late Damodar Naik	1. Sanjay Naik (M), 47 Yrs	Golei Naik (M)	1. Sujan Naik (UM), 25 Yrs, S/o- Sanjay Naik	1. Urmila Naik (UM), 22 Yrs . D/o- Sanjay Naik 2. Rasmita Naik (UM), 17 Yrs., D/o- Sanjay Naik 3. Namita Naik (UM), 9 Yrs. D/o- Sanjay Naik
9	285/163	Late Kanduri Naik S/o-Late Kalia Naik (Wife is also dead)	-	1. Sarojini Naik (M) 2. Sauri Naik (M) 3. Ranju Naik (M), 47yrs. W/o- Banmali Naik, (M) 49 Yrs. (Ghara Jwain)	1. Kesaba Naik (UM), 19 Yrs. S/o-Ranju Naik	-
10	285/164	Kunda Naik (W), 60Yrs. W/o-Late Kumar Naik	1. Kalpataru Naik (M), 43Yrs. 2. Binati Naik (W), 36 Yrs. W/o Late Bairagi Naik	-	1. Jayanta Naik (UM), 12 Yrs. S/o-Late Bairagi Naik 2. Chandra Naik (UM), 15 Yrs. S/o-Late Bairagi Naik 3. Bighneswar Naik (UM), 14 Yrs. S/o- Kalpataru Naik 4. Suryakanta Naik (UM), 12 Yrs. S/o- Kalpataru Naik 5. Rohit Naik (UM), 8Yrs. S/o- Kalpataru Naik	1. Meera Naik (UM) , 9 Yrs. D/o-Late Bairagi Naik

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the Household	Son	Daughter	Grand Son	Grand Daughter
11	285/165	Tapi Naik (W), 50Yrs. W/o- Late Srikar Naik S/o-Shyam Naik	1. Sukanta Naik (M), 30 Yrs . 2. Susanta Naik (UM), 25 Yrs 3. Sumanta Naik (UM) 23 Yrs .	1. Late Nayani Naik 2. Nandini Naik (M)	1. Om Prakash Naik (UM), 8 Yrs. S/o- Sukanta Naik	1. Subhalaxmi Naik (UM) 10 Yrs. D/o-Sukanta Naik
12	285/166	Late Gurubari Naik (Wife is also dead)	1. Sabitri Naik (W), 48 Yrs. W/o-Late Akula Naik 2. Babuli Naik (UM) 45 Yrs 3. Binati Naik (W), 35 Yrs. W/o-Late Bishnu Naik	1. Menui Naik (M)	1. Ajay Niak (UM), 16 Yrs. D/o- Late Akula Naik	1. Kabita Naik (UM), 20 Yrs. D/o- Late Akula Naik 2. Barsa Naik (UM) , 13 Yrs., D/o-Akula Naik 3. Baisali Naik (UM), 7 Yrs. D/o- Babuli Naik 4. Suchismita Naik (UM), 5Yrs. D/o- Babuli Naik 5. Hasina Naik (UM), 11 Yrs. D/o-Late Bishnu Naik 6. Sibani Naik (UM), 8 Yrs. D/o-Late Bishnu Naik 7. Bhabani Naik (UM), 8 Yrs. D/o-Late Bishnu Naik
13	285/167	Late Kanak Naik D/o-Late Nisha Naik	-	Son-in-Law 1. Pabitra Naik(W), 40yrs H/o- Late Kanak Naik	1. Raghaba Naik (UM), 13 Yrs. S/o- Pabitra Naik 2. Biswajit Naik (UM), 12 Yrs. S/o- Pabitra Naik	1. Binapani Naik (UM), 19 Yrs. S/o- Pabitra Naik 2. Rina Naik (UM), 17 Yrs. S/o- Pabitra Naik
14	285/168	Methi Naik (W), 70 Yrs. W/o-Late Lochan Naik	-	1. Kanchana Naik (M) 2. Bhabani Naik (M), 40 Yrs. W/o- Sadananda Naik	1. Bikash Naik (UM), 21 Yrs. S/o- Sadananda Naik	1. Monalisa Naik (UM), 12 Yrs. D/o- Sadananda Naik

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the Household	Son	Daughter	Grand Son	Grand Daughter
15	285/169	Bhagaban Naik, 70 Yrs. S/o-Late Mangula Naik	1. Dillip Naik (M), 30 Yrs. 2. Bapi Naik (UM), 23 Yrs	1. Gini Naik (Divorce), 32 Yrs. 2. Kuni Naik (UM), 20 Yrs.	1. Dikesh Naik (UM), 1 Yrs. S/o- Dillip Naik	-
16	285/171	Late Dandadhar Naik (Wife is also Dead)	1. Trinath Naik (M), 58 Yrs 2. Tripura Naik (M), 57 Yrs. 3. Hatia Naik (M), 41 Yrs 4. Nidhi Naik (M), 36 Yrs	-	1. Kalia Naik (UM), 29 Yrs. S/o-Trinath Naik 2. Krushna Naik ((UM), 11 Yrs. S/o-Trinath Naik 3. Sudama Naik (UM), 6 Yrs. S/o-Trinath Naik 4. Bhanja Naik (UM), 23 Yrs. S/o-Tripura Naik 5. Rudra Naik (UM), 12 Yrs. S/o-Hatia Naik 6. Sudhir Naik (UM), 10 Yrs. S/o-Hatia Naik 7. Sunil Naik (UM), 18 Yrs. S/o-Nidhi Naik 8. Anil Naik (UM), 14 Yrs. S/o-Nidhi Naik 9. Papu Naik (UM), 09 Yrs. S/o-Nidhi Naik	1. Seema Naik (UM), 16 Yrs. D/o-Trinath Naik 2. Sukanti Naik (UM), 17 Yrs. D/o-Tripura Naik

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the Household	Son	Daughter	Grand Son	Grand Daughter
17	285/172	Late Dhobei Naik (Wife is also Dead)	1. Bharat Naik (M), 60 Yrs. 2. Nakula Naik (M), 45 Yrs.	-	1. Prasanta Naik (M), 28 Yrs. S/o-Bharat Naik 2. Srikanta Naik (UM), 23 Yrs . S/o-Bharat Naik 3. Ananta Naik (UM), 17 Yrs. S/o-Bharat Naik 4. Nirmala Naik (UM), 14 Yrs . S/o-Nakula Naik 5. Subrat Naik (UM), 12 Yrs. S/o-Nakula Naik 6. Susila Naik (UM), 7 Yrs. S/o-Nakula Naik	1. Mita Naik (UM), 20 Yrs. D/o-Bharat Naik 2. Purnima Naik (UM), 19 Yrs. D/o-Nakula Naik
18	285/173	Bharat Naik, 45 Yrs. S/o-Late Bhaskar Naik	1. Rajesh Naik (UM), 08 Yrs. 2. Rahul Naik (UM), 05 Yrs.	1. Pranati Naik (UM), 12 Yrs. 2. Arati Naik (UM), 09Yrs	-	-

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the Household	Son	Daughter	Grand Son	Grand Daughter
19	285/177	Late Arjun Naik (Wife is also Dead)	1. Radhika Naik(W), 62Yrs. W/o-Late Gaura Ch. Naik 2. Narottam Naik (M), 63 Yrs 3. Harmohan Naik (M), 60 Yrs. (Absent) 4. Krushna Naik (M) 54 Yrs .	1. Kusuma Naik (M)	1. Santosh Naik (M), 40 Yrs. S/o-Gaura Ch. Naik 2. Sankarshan Naik (M), 35 Yrs. S/o-Gaura Ch. Naik 3. Subhankar Naik (UM),10Yrs. S/o- Sankarshan Naik 4. Manas Naik (UM), 10Yrs. S/o- Santosh Naik 3. Sarat Ch. Naik (M), 44 Yrs. S/o Narottam Naik 5. Prafulla Naik (M), 36 Yrs . S/o-Krishna Naik 6. Satrugan Naik (M), 26 Yrs. S/o-Krishna Naik 7. Prasanta Naik (M), 22 Yrs . S/o-Krishna Naik 8. Arabinda Naik (UM), 10 Yrs. S/o-Prafulla Naik 9. Nikhil Naik (UM), 8 Yrs. S/o-Prafulla Naik 10.Arjun Naik (UM), 6 Yrs. S/o-Prafulla Naik	1. Sumati Naik (M) D/o-Late Gaura Ch. Naik 2. Sabita Naik (M) D/o-Late Gaura Ch. Naik 3. Sanjukta Naik (M) D/o-Late Gaura Ch. Naik 4. Saindri Naik (M) D/o- Narottam Naik 5. Sruti Naik (UM), 8 Yrs. D/o- Sankarshan Naik 6. Rojalin Naik (UM), 18 Yrs. D/o- Santosh Naik
20	285/179	Srinibas Naik (M), 62Yrs . S/o-Late Manu Naik	1. Mani Naik(W), 39Yrs. W/o- Late Duryodhan Naik	-	1. Jayanta Naik (UM), 17 Yrs. S/o- Late Duryodhan Naik	1. Binati Naik (UM), 14 Yrs. D/o- Late Duryodhan Naik 2. Jotrimayee Naik (UM), 13 Yrs. D/o- Late Duryodhan Naik 3. Turi Naik (UM), 8 Yrs. D/o- Late Duryodhan Naik

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the Household	Son	Daughter	Grand Son	Grand Daughter
21	285/180	Late Bimba Naik (Wife is also Dead)	1. Pabana Naik (W), 69 Yrs 2. Gagan Naik (M), 61 Yrs. 3. Swapneswara Naik (M) 52 Yrs .	1. Nirash Naik (M) 2. Rahash Naik (M) 3. Gotika Naik (M)	1. Brajananda Naik (M), 35 Yrs. S/o-Pabana Naik 2. Anil Naik (UM), 15 Yrs. S/o-Brajananda Naik 3. Sunil Naik (UM), 11Yrs. S/o-Brajananda Naik 4. Gelli Naik (W), 31 Yrs. W/o-Late Saroj Naik S/o-Pabana Naik 5. Sibaji Naik (UM), 10 Yrs. S/o-Late Saroj Naik 6. Abinash Naik (UM), 07 Yrs. S/o-Late Saroj Naik 7. Gobinda Naik (M), 38 Yrs., S/o- Gagan Naik 8. Dwaraka Naik (UM), 16Yrs. S/o-Gobinda Naik 9. Sananda Naik (UM), 26 Yrs. S/o-Gagan Naik 10.Nirbeda Naik (UM), 21 Yrs . S/o-Gagan Naik 11.Ratnakar Naik (UM), 9Yrs. S/o-Gobinda Naik 12.Arbinda Naik (M), 36 Yrs . S/o-Gagan Naik 13.Pintu Naik (UM), 7Yrs. S/o-Arobinda Naik 14. Ananda Naik (M), 34 Yrs. S/o- Gagan Naik	1. Manju Naik (M) 2. Sita Naik (M) 3. Dukhi Naik (M) 4. Gita Naik (M) 5. Sabita Naik (M) 6. Sandhya Naik (UM), 12 Yrs. D/o- Gobinda Naik 7. Priyadarshini Naik (UM), 3Yrs. D/o- Arobinda Naik 8. Miti Naik (UM), 1 Yrs. D/o- Arobinda Naik

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the Household	Son	Daughter	Grand Son	Grand Daughter
22	285/181	Late Nakfodi Naik (Wife is also Dead)	1.Late Nrusingha Naik (Wife is also Dead) 2. Suresh Naik (M), 50 Yrs. 3. Khageswara Naik (M), 57 Yrs.	-	1. Gobardhan Naik (M), 42 Yrs. S/o-Nrusingha Naik 2. Khyamaprasad Naik (UM), 3 Yrs. S/o-Gobardhan Naik 3. Budhadev Naik (M), 32 Yrs. S/o-Khageswara Naik 4. Subrat Naik (UM), 10 Yrs. S/o-Budhadev Naik 5. Satyabrata Naik (UM), 7 Yrs. S/o- Budhadev Naik 6. Salman Naik (UM), 4 Yrs. S/o-Budhadev Naik 7. Sibananda Naik(M), 24 Yrs, S/o- Suresh Naik 8. Dukhabandhi Naik (M), 31 Yrs. S/o-Khageswara Naik 9. Nidhi Naik (M), 29 Yrs. S/o-Khageswara Naik 10.Dinabandhu Naik(M), 28 Yrs. S/o-Khageswara Naik	1. Sarojini Naik (UM), 11 Yrs. D/o-Gobardhan Naik 2. Jasoda Naik (UM), 7 Yrs. D/o-Gobardhan Naik 3. Harapriya Naik (UM), 6 Yrs. D/o-Gobardhan Naik 4. Swati Naik (UM), 3Yrs. D/o-Nidhi Naik
23	285/182	Saria Naik (W), 70Yrs. W/o-Late Muchhia Naik	1. Basanta Naik (M), 52 Yrs. 2. Basudev Naik (M), 38 Yrs.	1. Ratani Naik (M) 2. Sailabala Naik (M)	1. Balaram Naik (UM), 26 Yrs. S/o- Basanta Naik 2. Jatia Naik (UM), 20 Yrs. S/o- Basanta Naik 3. Kalakar Naik (UM), 17 Yrs. S/o- Basudev Naik 4. Purusota, Naik (UM), 15 Yrs. S/o- Basudev Naik	1. Swapna Naik (UM), 18 Yrs. D/o- Basanta Naik

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the Household	Son	Daughter	Grand Son	Grand Daughter
24	285/183	Late Utchhab Naik S/o-Late Mangulu Naik (Wife is also Dead)	1. Subhas Naik (M), 47 Yrs.	-	-	-
25	285/184	Alekha Naik (M), 61 Yrs. S/o- Late Shyam Naik	-	1. Golap Naik (M) 2. Jhilli Naik (M) 3. Arati Naik (M)	-	-
26	285/186	Late Kulamani Naik (Wife is also Dead)	1. Bidyadhar Naik(M), 45 Yrs, 2. Sridhar Naik (UM),42 Yrs	1. Tilottama Naik (M)	1. Riman Naik (UM), 13 Yrs. S/o- Bidyadhar Naik 2. Somya Ranjan (UM), 8 Yrs. S/o- Bidyadhar Naik 3. Pintu Naik (UM), 10 Yrs. S/o-Sridhar Naik 4. Manoranjan Naik, 6 Yrs. S/o-Sridhar Naik	-
27	285/187	Sarat Naik (M), 44 Yrs. S/o-Narottam Naik	1. Sipun Naik (UM), 20 Yrs. S/o-Sarat Naik 2. Sangram Naik (UM),11Yrs. S/o-Sarat Naik	1.Gitanjali Naik (UM), 7 Yrs. D/o-Sarat Naik	-	-
28	285/199	Nirakar Naik (M)66 Yrs.	1. Duryodhan Naik(M)43 Yrs S/o- Nirakar Naik	-	1.Susanta Naik (UM), 9 Yrs. S/o-Duryodhan Naik	1. Sibani Naik (UM), 15Yrs. D/o-Duryodhan Naik
29	285/200	Late Nirakar Naik S/o-Late Sambhu Naik (Wife is also Dead)	1. Sanatan Naik (M) 36 Yrs. 2. Syama Sunder Naik (M) 34 Yrs . 3. Giridhari Naik (M), 32Yrs	-	1. Niten Naik (UM), 6Yrs. S/o- Sanatan Naik 2. Kaniska Raj (UM), 1 Yrs. S/o- Giridhari Naik	1. Alisha Tanaya (UM), 9 Yrs. D/o- Sanatan Naik 2. Sradha Suhani (UM), 5 Yrs. D/o- Syama Sunder Naik
30	285/244 & 285/162	Late Sarba Naik S/o-Late Sindhu Naik (Wife is also Dead)	1.Gobinda Naik (M), 45 Yrs	1. Gouri Naik (M) 2. Sauri Naik (M) 3. Sevati Naik (M) 4. Revati Naik (M)	1. Soubhagya Naik (UM), 17 Yrs. S/o- Gobinda Naik	1. Padmini Naik (UM), 21 Yrs. D/o-Gobinda Naik 2. Barsha Naik (UM), 13 Yrs. D/o-Gobinda Naik

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the Household	Son	Daughter	Grand Son	Grand Daughter
31	285/245 & 285/160	Banambar Naik(M), 68 Yrs. S/o-Late Aiban Naik	1. Kartik Naik (M), 48 Yrs, 2. Ganeswara Naik(M),43Yrs. 3. Brahmananda Naik(M) 39 Yrs,	1. Jatuka Naik (M)	1. Ranjit Naik (UM), 20 Yrs. S/o- Kartik Naik 2. Manoj Naik (UM), 10 Yrs. S/o- Ganeswara Naik 3. Gyanaranjan Naik (UM), 1 Yrs. S/o- Brahmananda Naik	1.Suryasmita Naik (UM), 15 Yrs. D/o- Kartik Naik 2. Diptimayee Naik (UM), 13yrs. D/o- Kartik Naik 3. Rupali Naik (UM), 18 Yrs. D/o- Ganeswara Naik 4. Dipali Naik (UM), 15 Yrs. D/o- Ganeswara Naik 5. Bandana Naik (UM), 9 Yrs. D/o- Brahmananda Naik 6. Biswajita Naik (UM), 7 Yrs. D/o- Brahmananda Naik
32	285/301	Late Karuna Naik (Wife is also Dead)	Chaitanya Naik (M), 61 Yrs.	-	1. Chitaranjan Naik (M), 17 Yrs	1. Duhita Naik(M) 2. Jayanti Naik(M) 3. Renubala Naik(M)
33*	NA	Getei Naik, (W) 65 yrs W/o- Late Gandharba Naik	-	1. Sardi Naik (M) 2. Sauri Naik (M) 3. Manjulata (M), 44yrs W/o Banamali Naik, 46 yrs 4. Ranju Naik (M), 36 yrs W/o Biswanath Naik, 40 yrs	1. Keshab Naik, (UM), 22yrs S/o- Mnjulata Naik	1. Rutuparna Naik, (UM), 14yrs
34*	NA	Late Cakhidi Naik W/o- Late Udayanath Naik	-	1. Laxmi Naik, (W) 51 yrs W/o- Late Lokanatha Naik 2. Premalata Naik (M) 3. Saraswati Naik (M)	1. Bikash Naik (M), 35yrs S/o- .Laxmi Naik	-
35	285/175	Late Iswar Naik	Not Found	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the Household	Son	Daughter	Grand Son	Grand Daughter
36	285/177	Hormohan Naik, 60Yrs. S/o-Late Arjun Naik	Not Found	-	-	-
37	285/178	Gangadhar Naik, 65 Yrs. S/o- Late Kapila Naik	Not Found			
38	285/246	Baichhia Naik S/o- Akarma Naik	Not Found			

N.B: M- Married, UM- Unmarried, W- Widow/ Widower, NA- Not Available,

* - The said two PDFs were included in later stage of the report as per the list of LAO, Angul

List of the Potential R & R Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the PDF	Name of the Potential Beneficiaries
1	285/154	Raibari Naik (W), 79 Yrs. W/o-Late Nimei Naik	1. Raibari Naik (W), 79 Yrs. 2. Bidesi Naik (M), 45 Yrs. 3. Chhabi Naik (M), 42 Yrs. 4. Sitansu Naik (M), 37 Yrs. 5. Dipak Naik (UM), 23 Yrs. S/o- Bidesi Naik 6. Ripu Naik (UM), 18 Yrs. S/o- Bidesi Naik 7. Mita Naik (F,UM), 18 Yrs. D/o-Chhabi Naik
2	285/155	Golapa Naik (W), 48 Yrs. W/o-Late Bhamara Naik	1. Golapa Naik (W), 48 Yrs. 2. Youshabanta Naik (M), 22 Yrs.
3	285/156	Late Lingaraj Naik S/o- Late Kastu Naik	1. Baruna Naik (M), 49 Yrs. 2. Raghu Naik (M), 45 Yrs. 3. Raju Naik (M), 32 Yrs. 4. Arun Naik (M), 31 Yrs. 5. Bikram Naik (M), 25 Yrs S/o-Baruna Naik 6. Bikasha Naik (M), 23 Yrs. S/o-Baruna Naik 7. Santosh Naik (UM), 22-Yrs. S/o-Raghu Naik 8. Manas Naik (UM), 18 Yrs. S/o-Raghu Naik 9. Sangita Naik (F, UM), 21 Yrs . D/o-Baruna Naik
4	285/157	Anakar Naik, 68 Yrs. S/o-Late Mangulu Naik	1. Anakar Naik, 68 Yrs. 2. Arjun Naik (UM), 22 Yrs. 3. Hari Naik (M), 46 Yrs 4. Krishna Naik (UM), 20 Yrs. S/o- Hari Naik 5. Rashmita Naik (UM), 24 Yrs D/o-Anakar Nail Naik
5	285/158	Asha Naik (W), 69 Yrs. W/o-Late Benudhar Naik	1. Asha Naik (W), 69 Yrs. 2. Bipin Naik (M), 48 Yrs 3. Dukhabandhu Naik (M), 44 Yrs. 4. Tikan Naik (M), 21 Yrs . S/o-Bipin Naik
6	285/159	Pabati Naik(W), 64 Yrs. W/o-Late Madhav Naik	1. Pabati Naik(W), 64 Yrs. 2. Bibhuti Naik (M), 44 Yrs . 3. Bipin Naik (M), 33 Yrs .

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the PDF	Name of the Potential Beneficiaries
7	285/160 & 285/300	Late Pravakar Naik S/o- Late Iban Naik	1. Bikal Naik (M), 50 Yrs. 2. Saraswati Naik (W), 47 Yrs. W/o-Nakula Naik 3. Chakradhara Naik (M), 38 Yrs. 4. Litu Naik (M), 22 Yrs. S/o- Late Nakula Naik 5. Titu Naik (M), 24 Yrs. S/o- Late Nakula Naik
8	285/161	Musa Naik, 72 Yrs. S/o-Late Damodar Naik	1. Musa Naik, 72 Yrs. 2. Sanjay Naik (M), 47 Yrs 3. Sujan Naik (UM), 25 Yrs, S/o- Sanjay Naik 4. Urmila Naik (F, UM), 22 Yrs . D/o- Sanjay Naik
9	285/163	Late Kanduri Naik S/o-Late Kalia Naik	1. Ranju Naik, (M), 47 yrs D/o-Late Kanduri Naik 2. Kesaba Naik (UM), 19 Yrs. S/o-Ranju Naik
10	285/164	Kunda Naik (W), 60yrs. W/o-Late Kumar Naik	1. Kunda Naik (W), 60yrs. 2. Kalpataru Naik (M), 43 Yrs. 3. Binati Naik (W), 36 Yrs. W/o-Late Bairagi Naik
11	285/165	Tapi Naik (W), 50Yrs. W/o- Late Srikar Naik S/o-Shyam Naik	1. Tapi Naik (W), 50Yrs. W/o- Late Srikar Naik 2. Sukanta Naik (UM), 30 Yrs . 3. Susanta Naik (UM), 25 Yrs . 4. Sumanta Naik (UM), 23 Yrs .
12	285/166	Late Gurubari Naik	1. Sabitri Naik (W), 48 Yrs. W/o-Late Akula Naik 2. Babuli Naik (UM), 45 Yrs 3. Binati Naik (W), 35 Yrs. W/o-Late Bishnu Naik 4. Kabita Naik (F, UM), 20 Yrs. D/o- Late Akula Naik
13	285/167	Late Kanak Naik D/o-Late Nisha Naik	1. Pabitra Naik (W), 40 yrs H/o- Late Kanak Naik 2. Binapani Naik (F, UM), 19 Yrs. S/o- Pabitra Naik
14	285/168	Methi Naik (W), 70 Yrs. W/o-Late Lochan Naik	1. Methi Naik (W), 70 Yrs. 2. Bhabani Naik (M), 40 yrs 3. Bikash Naik (UM), 21 Yrs. S/o- Sadananda Naik
15	285/169	Bhagaban Naik, 70 Yrs. S/o-Mangula Naik	1. Bhagaban Naik, 70 Yrs. 2. Dillip Naik (M), 30 Yrs. 3. Bapi Naik (UM), 23 Yrs 4. Gini Naik (Divorce), 32 Yrs 5. Kuni Naik (UM), 20 Yrs

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the PDF	Name of the Potential Beneficiaries
16	285/171	Late Dandadhar Naik	1. Trinath Naik (M), 58 Yrs . 2. Tripura Naik (M), 57 Yrs . 3. Hatia Naik (M), 41 Yrs . 4. Nidi Naik (M), 36 Yrs . 5. Kalia Naik (UM), 29 Yrs. S/o-Trinath Naik 6. Bhanja Naik (UM), 23 Yrs. S/o-Tripura Naik 7. Sunil Naik (UM), 18 Yrs. S/o-Nidhi Naik
17	285/172	Late Dhobei Naik	1. Bharat Naik (M), 60 Yrs. 2. Nakula Naik (M), 45 Yrs. 3. Prasanta Naik (M), 28 Yrs. S/o-Bharat Naik 4. Srikanta Naik (UM), 23 Yrs . S/o-Bharat Naik 5. Mita Naik (F,UM), 20 Yrs. D/o-Bharat Naik 6. Purnima Naik (F,UM), 19 Yrs. D/o-Nakula Naik
18	285/173	Bharat Naik, 45 Yrs. S/o-Late Bhaskar Naik	1. Bharat Naik, 45 Yrs.
19	285/177	Late Arjun Naik	1. Radhika Naik(W), 62Yrs. W/o-Late Gaura Ch. Naik 2. Narottam Naik (M), 63 Yrs . 3. Harmohan Naik (M), 60 Yrs. (Absent) 4. Krushna Naik (M), 54 Yrs . 5. Santosh Naik (M), 40 Yrs. S/o-Gaura Ch. Naik 6. Sankarshan Naik (M), 35 Yrs. S/o-Gaura Ch. Naik 7. Sarat Ch. Naik (M), 44 Yrs. S/o Narottam Naik 8. Prafulla Naik (M), 36 Yrs . S/o-Krishna Naik 9. Satrughan Naik (M), 26 Yrs. S/o-Krishna Naik 10. Prasanta Naik (M), 22 Yrs . S/o-Krishna Naik 11. Rojalin Naik (F,UM), 18 Yrs. D/o- Santosh Naik
20	285/179	Srinibas Naik (M), 62Yrs . S/o-Late Manu Naik	1. Srinibas Naik (M), 62Yrs 2. Mani Naik (W), 39Yrs W/o- Late Duryodhan Naik

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the PDF	Name of the Potential Beneficiaries
21	285/180	Late Bimba Naik	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pabana Naik (W), 69 Yrs . 2. Gagan Naik (M), 61 Yrs. 3. Swapneswara Naik (M), 52 Yrs. 4. Brajananda Naik (M), 35 Yrs. S/o-Pabana Naik 5. Gelli Naik (W), 31 Yrs. W/o-Late Saroj Naik S/o-Pabana Naik 6. Gobinda Naik (M), 38 Yrs., S/o- Gagan Naik 7. Sananda Naik (UM), 26 Yrs. S/o-Gagan Naik 8. Nirbeda Naik (UM), 21 Yrs . S/o-Gagan Naik 9. Arbinda Naik (M), 36 Yrs . S/o-Gagan Naik 10. Ananda Naik (M), 34 Yrs. S/o- Gagan Naik
22	285/181	Late Nakfodi Naik	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suresh Naik (M), 50 Yrs. 2. Khageswara Naik (M), 57 Yrs. 3. Gobardhan Naik (M), 42 Yrs. S/o-Nrusingha Naik 4. Budhadev Naik (M), 32 Yrs. S/o-Khageswara Naik 5. Sibananda Naik(M), 24 Yrs, S/o- Suresh Naik 6. Dukhabandhi Naik (M), 31 Yrs. S/o-Khageswara Naik 7. Nidhi Naik (M), 29 Yrs. S/o-Khageswara Naik 8. Dinabandhu Naik(M), 28 Yrs. S/o-Khageswara Naik
23	285/182	Saria Naik (W) 70Yrs. W/o-Late Muchhia Naik	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saria Naik (W), 70Yrs. 2. Basanta Naik (M), 52 Yrs. 3. Basudev Naik (M), 38 Yrs. 4. Balaram Naik (UM), 26 Yrs. S/o- Basanta Naik 5. Jatia Naik (UM), 20 Yrs. S/o- Basanta Naik 6. Swapna Naik (F,UM), 18 Yrs. D/o- Basanta Naik
24	285/183	Late Utchhab Naik S/o-Late Mangulu Naik	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subhas Naik (M), 47 Yrs.
25	285/184	Alekha Naik (M), 61 Yrs. S/o- Late Shyam Naik	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alekha Naik (M), 61 Yrs.
26	285/186	Late Kulamani Naik,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bidyadhar Naik (M), 45 Yrs, 2. Sridhar Naik (UM), 42 Yrs,

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Head of the PDF	Name of the Potential Beneficiaries
27	285/187	Sarat Naik (M), 44 Yrs. S/o-Narottam Naik	1. Sarat Naik (M), 44 Yrs. 2. Sipun Naik (UM), 20 Yrs. S/o-Sarat Naik
28	285/199	Nirakar Naik (M), 66 Yrs.	1. Nirakar Naik (M), 66 Yrs. 2. Duryodhan Naik (M), 43 Yrs . S/o- Nirakar Naik
29	285/200	Late Nirakar Naik S/o-Late Sambhu Naik	1. Sanatan Naik (M), 36 Yrs . 2. Syama Sunder Naik (M), 34 Yrs . 3. Giridhari Naik (M), 32 Yrs.,
30	285/244 & 285/162	Late Sarba Naik S/o-Late Sindhu Naik	1.Gobinda Naik (M), 45 Yrs . 2. Padmini Naik (F,UM), 21 Yrs. D/o-Gobinda Naik
31	285/245 & 285/160	Banambar Naik (M), 68 Yrs. S/o-Late Aiban Naik	1. Banambar Naik (M), 68 Yrs. 2. Kartik Naik (M), 48 Yrs, 3. Ganeswara Naik (M), 43 Yrs. 4. Brahmananda Naik(M), 39 Yrs, 5. Ranjit Naik (UM), 20 Yrs. S/o- Kartik Naik 6. Rupali Naik (F,UM), 18 Yrs. D/o- Ganeswara Naik
32	285/301	Late Karuna Naik	1. Chaitanya Naik (M), 61 Yrs.
33	NA	Getei Naik, (W), 65 yrs W/o- Late Gandharba Naik	1. Getei Naik, (W), 65 yrs 2. Manjulata Naik, (M), 44 yrs 3. Ranju Naik, (M), 36 yrs 4. Keshab Naik (UM), 22
34	NA	Late Cakhidi Naik W/o- Late Udayanath Naik	1. Laxmi Naik (W), 51 yrs W/o- Late Lokanath Naik 2. Bikash Naik (M), 35 yrs
35	285/175	Late Iswar Naik	Not Found
36	285/177	Hormohan Naik, 60Yrs. S/o-Late Arjun Naik	Not Found
37	285/178	Gangadhar Naik, 65 Yrs. S/o- Late Kapila Naik	Not Found
38	285/246	Baichhia Naik S/o- Akarma Naik	Not Found

Chapter 7: The Way Forward

The Dhobamalia Basti is a resettlement habitat of the Derjang Irrigation project and the inhabitants shall be again relocated which raises the issue of double/multiple displacement. According to the decision of the district administration and village development advisory committee the PDFs shall be relocated at Parang Village. It is worthy to mention that all 95 surveyed families belong to Scheduled Caste and are socio-economically more backward.

Further, as mentioned earlier initially the resettlement work for Utkal-D Block was taken up by Kalinga Coal Mining (P) Ltd. (KCMPL) which is a joint venture company of Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd (OMC) and Sainik Mining and Allied Services Ltd (SMASL). But during 2014 Utkal-D Block was de-allocated to OMC and in 2016 re-allocated to NALCO. Due to the process there is a huge gap between the land acquisition and physical displacement of the PDFs. The houses constructed for the PDFs at Parang village are now in ruining condition.

During the focus group discussion with the male and female folk of the Dhobamalia Basti it came to notice that they have certain discontent regarding payment of annuity and infrastructure facilities at the rehabilitated place. Hence the NALCO authority should take care of this before physical displacement to avoid vicious cycle of vulnerability. Identify cards may be provided to the PDF members for availing future benefits. The district administration should look after the matter that no one from the PDFs should be deprived from the benefits of different schemes as they are availing now. The CSR activities of the Company may be extended to the area for upliftment of the community.

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Selected Photographs



Female Folk of Dhobamalia



Water Facility in Dhobamalia



UP school in Dhobamalia



House of a PDF in Dhobamalia



Resettlement House under repairing at Parang



Community Hall for Villagers at Parang



House for PDF at Parang



Market Complex for Villagers at Parang