

# Social Impact Assessment Study of Land Acquisition for Construction of Salegaon-Burhapank-Talcher-Jharpada 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project in six villages of Banarpal Tahasil of Angul District



September, 2019

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଆକଳନ ଯୁକ୍ତି



ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଗବେଷଣା କେନ୍ଦ୍ର  
Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies  
ICSSR Institute in Collaboration with Government of Odisha

Bhubaneswar



ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣାତ୍ମକ ଆଦିବାସୀ ଗବେଷଣା ପରିଷଦ

Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS)

Koraput

## **PREFACE**

The Social Impact Assessment Study of Land Acquisition for construction of Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3rd and 4th Line Rail Project was assigned to the Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS) by the State SIA Unit, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar on 5th June, 2018.

The Survey work witnessed many hurdles, especially the problems encountered in collecting information from the affected households of Kanyabeda village.

We thank the State SIA Unit, NCDS, Bhubaneswar for selecting COATS to undertake the study. Our special thanks are due to Professor Sibalal Meher, Coordinator, State SIA Unit, NCDS for all the cooperation extended to us for the study.

We are grateful to the District Administration and particularly to the Collector, A.D.M and Sub-Collector, Angul who have extended all cooperation during the survey work. We are also thankful to the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Dhenkanal and Tahasildar, Banarpal and his staff for the cooperation extended during the survey.

We owe a great deal to the SIA team of COATS especially Prof. Rabinarayan Patra (Project Director), Sri Ashok Kumar Nanda (Research Supervisor), Dr. Narendra Kumar Rath and Sri Gopinath Pradhan (Field Investigators) and Sri Laxmi Narayan Padhi (Computer Operator) as also members of the investigating team for their sincere efforts in completing the work. Our heartfelt thanks are due to Prof. Jagabandhu Samal for his involvement in the study and particularly in preparing this report.

**Director, COATS**

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADM	: Additional District Magistrate
ANM	: Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery
AWC	: Anganwadi Centre
CBA	: Cost Benefit Analysis
CPP	: Captive Power Plant
CPR	: Common Property Resources
COATS	: Council of Analytical Tribal Studies
DN	: Down
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
IAY	: Indira Awas Yojana
MCL	: Mahanadi Coal Fields
NALCO	: National Aluminum Company
NCDS	: Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
NH	: National Highway
OBC	: Other Backward Caste
PAP	: Project Affected Population / Persons
PDS	: Public Distribution System
PH	: Passenger Halt
PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
RFCTLAR & R	: Right to Fair Compensation Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement
R & R	: Rehabilitation and Resettlement
ROB	: Road Over Bridge
ROR	: Record of Rights
RUB	: Road Under Bridge
SC	: Scheduled Caste
SIA	: Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	: Social Impact Management Plan
ST	: Scheduled Tribe

# **CONTENTS**

<b>INTERRUPTION IN SURVEY</b>	<b>4-5</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>6-13</b>
<b>CHAPTER-1: Introduction</b>	<b>14-23</b>
<b>CHAPTER-2: Project Profile and Constitutional Provisions</b>	<b>24-30</b>
<b>CHAPTER-3: Approach, Tools, Methods and Processes</b>	<b>31-39</b>
<b>CHAPTER-4: Land Assessment</b>	<b>40-44</b>
<b>CHAPTER-5: Socio-Economic Profile</b>	<b>45-70</b>
<b>CHAPTER-6: Potential Socio-Economic Impact</b>	<b>71-90</b>
<b>CHAPTER-7: Social Impact Management Plan</b>	<b>91-101</b>
<b>CHAPTER-8: Cost Benefit Analysis</b>	<b>102-106</b>
<b>CHAPTER-9: Recommendations and Conclusion</b>	<b>107-108</b>
<b>CHAPTER-10: Key Outcomes of Public Hearing Meetings</b>	<b>109-139</b>
<b>ANNEXURE-I: List of Project Affected Claimants</b>	<b>140-176</b>
<b>ANNEXURE-II: Village Resource Map</b>	<b>177-182</b>
<b>ANNEXURE-III: Form D &amp; E</b>	<b>183-201</b>
<b>ANNEXURE-IV: Notification</b>	<b>202-204</b>

## **Interruption in Survey**

The Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS), Koraput was assigned a Social Impact Assessment Study of households in six villages namely Nuapada, (Bada) Karabereni, Sanakarabereni, Kusapangi, Kanyabeda and Abhimanpur in Banarpal Tahsil of Angul District. The affected households in these villages will lose their homestead/agricultural / other land (partially or fully) on account of Land Acquisition for the Construction of Salagaon – Burhapanka –Talcher – Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project of Angul district. The work agreement was signed by COATS and the State SIA Coordination Unit Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar on 05.06.2018.

The Household Survey work pertaining to the SIA study was started by the team of investigators, the Project Director and Research Supervisor in Kanyabeda village at 10 A.M. on 06.07.2018. On the first day and the succeeding day as many as 72 households covered under 38 Record of Rights were surveyed and households under 16 remaining Record of Rights holder households were to be taken up on the third and subsequent days after which the investigating team was to move to the next village. But towards the close of the second day some villagers met the team and wanted it to do the survey on the basis of the pre-consolidation Record of Rights (Sabak) status as against the Post-Consolidation Record of Rights (Chaka) that was issued by the Special Land Acquisition Office, Dhenkanal and given to COATS by State SIA Coordination Unit, NCDS, Bhubaneswar.

The matter was intimated to state SIA Unit, NCDS, Bhubaneswar vide Letter No.195, Dated: 4 August, 2018; Collector and DM, Angul vide Letter No.196, Dated: 04 August, 2018 with copy to ADM and Sub-Collector, Angul; Speical LAO, Dhenkanal; and Tahasildar, Banarpal.

With the kind intervention of District Administration, a meeting was held in the Conference Hall of Collector, Angul under the Chairmanship of ADM, Angul at 3 PM on 04/09/2018 to find a solution to the problem. The said meeting was attended by representatives of COATS (Project Director and Research Supervisor); Coordinator, State SIA Unit, NCDS, Bhubaneswar; Tahasildar and Additional Tahasildar, Banarpal; Revenue Inspector, Kurudol; and representatives of Kanyabeda village. The villagers were requested to allow survey work pending a solution to their three and half decade long SabakVs. Chaka problem and the Tahasildar and Revenue Inspector were entrusted the responsibility of

clearing the mess. The villagers took 15 days' time to put the matter in the village committee and inform the decision to Tahasildar, Banarpal and Supervisor, SIA team of COATS by 10<sup>th</sup> September 2018.

Meanwhile, the villagers along with the Special LAO, Dhenkanal visited the Board of Revenue office at Cuttuck. It was understood from the Special LAO that the said office told them that a move back to the Sabak system is not possible. The village representatives thereafter continued pressing for survey on the basis of Sabak or no survey. A series of meetings were held between the survey team of COATS and the village representatives to discuss the ways and means for conducting the survey. But all these meetings failed as the village representatives continued insisting on survey based on Sabak.

A fresh meeting was arranged at Community Hall on 20.12.2018 in Kanyabeda village in which the Director, the Project Director and Research Supervisor from COATS; five representatives of Kanyabeda village; and the Special LAO, Dhenkanal participated. It was decided in the said meeting to have a Focussed Group Discussion latter in the village Community Hall to find a solution.

Accordingly, a meeting was arranged at 3 PM on 04.01.2019 in the Community Hall of Kanyabeda village in which large many villagers participated. COATS was represented by the Project Director and the Research Supervisor of the SIA study team in the said meeting.

The villagers unanimously insisted on survey being conducted only on the basis of Sabak and gave in writing the same along with some other demands and document was signed by all the villagers present in the meeting.

The proceedings of the meeting from beginning to end was video and audio recorded by the Research Supervisor of study team from COATS.

The SIA study in Kanyabeda village as has been contained in the filled in schedules (72) and the Focussed Group Discussions have been recorded in this report.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **0.1 Project Background**

The existing Sambalpur-Angul line is catering to traffic originating from the MCL and from the industrial belt of IB-Jharsuguda-Sambalpur area to the Paradeep and Visakhapatnam ports and from / to the several power plants and coal based industries located in the Cuttack-Talcher-Jharsuguda region. Doubling line work is in progress in the section between Jarapada and Burhapanka. The proposed 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line is necessary to smmothen and expedite rail traffic.

### **0.2 Rationale and Public Purpose of the Project**

Construction and operation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> line Rail Project will enable the Railways to handle increasing traffic and reach additional major locations in the country with more trains. It will serve public purpose.

### **0.3 Need for SIA Study**

The SIA study is obligatory under the national R & R Policy; RFCTLAR & R Act, 2013 and Odisha RFCTLAR & R Rules, 2016. It aims at assessing impact on the affected households and the village community in the project area and suggesting a SIMP to protect, and if possible better, the existing socio-economic status of the people.

### **0.4 Assignment of SIA Study by NCDS to COATS**

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit of the Government of Odisha vide their Letter No.759/NCDS dated 12.08.2015 empanelled Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS) as one of the organizations with expertise and competency for undertaking Social Impact Assessment Studies of land acquisition required for different development projects in Odisha.

The present Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study of land acquisition for construction of Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapara 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> line rail project of Angul district was assigned to COATS by the State SIA Unit, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar on 05.06.2018.

## **0.5 Area of Acquisition of Private Lands**

As per the information supplied by the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer (Railways), Dhenkanal a total of 24.055 acres of private land is to be acquired from six villages namely, Nuapada, Kabereni, Sanakarabereni, Kusapangi, Kanyabeda and Abhimanpur of Banarpal Tahasil of Angul district. The area of private land to be acquired from a village varies from 1.270 acres in Sanakarabereni village to 5.875 acres in Kusapangi village.

## **0.6 Project affected Households**

It has been worked out that the original 152 RoR holder households to be affected by land acquisition have extended to 457 households, out of which 412 households have been covered in the survey and due to non availability of address of the 45 households who have shifted to urban areas within and outside the district and non-cooperation of Kanyabeda villagers the rest of the households could not be surveyed.

## **0.7 Area of acquisition of Government Lands**

In addition to private lands, an area of 2.850 acres of Government land is to be acquired from these six villages. The area of Government land to be acquired from a village ranges from 0.090 acre in Abhimanpur village to 0.860 acre in Sanakarabereni village.

Nuapada, Kanyabeda and Kusapangi villages are losing more than 5 acres of private land each and are relatively more affected as far as acquisition of private land is concerned. In respect of Government land, the area of proposed land acquisition is less than one acre in each village.

## **0.8 Socio-Economic Profile of the Villages**

The project will affect households and CPRs in six villages. For proper assessment of socio-economic impact of the project on them the socio-economic profile of the households has been explored and the findings are highlighted below.

### **0.8.1 Population Profile**

The total population of the surveyed land losing households is 2089 comprising 1118 male and 971 female indicating a sex ratio of 869 which compares unfavourably with that of the district (943). The average family size for these households is estimated at



5 and is considered reasonable. The child sex ratio for the project affected households is found to be 1073 which is higher than that for the district (898).

### **0.8.2 Head of the Project affected Households**

Broadly speaking, the patriarchal family system is prevalent among the project affected households with only 97 or 23.54% of the 412 surveyed households being women headed. It may be noted that many of the women-headed households became secured headship due to death of spouse.

### **0.8.3 Persons in working age group**

The working age group (15-60 years) population is 1514 which constitutes 72.47% of the total population of the project affected households. The surveyed households thus have a high ratio of economically active population in them.

### **0.8.4 Housing and Amenities**

The study shows that all the project affected households have their own houses on their homestead land with RoR. A good number (246 of 412 or 59.71%) of the households have pucca houses with brick walls and concrete roof, 106 of 412 households or 25.73% have semi-pucca houses having brick wall with asbestos or RCC roofs and only 60 of 412 households surveyed (14.56%) have kutcha houses, and 318 of 412 or 77.18% have dwelling space of 100 to 1000 Sq.ft.

### **0.8.5 Education**

Taking all the six villages into account as a whole, literacy rate is 87.31% Male literacy is 89.09% and female literacy rate is 78.58%. As to the educational level in the households, 38.68% have read up to primary level, 16.42% up to secondary level, 9.36% up to higher secondary, 8.57% up to graduation, 1.05% up to post graduation and 6.27% have received professional and technical education.

### **0.8.6 Livelihoods and Occupation**

The affected households own land and agriculture is an important source of livelihood for them. Among the working age male population, 17.03% are cultivators, 4.13% are agricultural labourers, 13.11% are daily wagers, 23.01% are salaried workers, 12.69% are small business owners and about 30% are engaged in other occupations. Thus, the project affected households have a largely diversified occupational structure.

### **0.8.7 Household Income and Expenditure**

Annual average household income is estimated at Rs.24057/- of which 43.36% is derived from salary including migrant remittances, 12.74% from business derived largely from transport operations, 5.4% from self employment and 4.78% from agriculture. Other sources account for close to a quarter of income. Most of the households have some consumer durables and other assets. These include television, two wheelers, cars and trucks, and cooking gas connections. Many also have livestock.

The average annual household expenditure is found to be Rs.20615/-. Food has the largest share (31.02%) in total expenditure followed by housing and house repair (19.66%), education (8.98%), socio-religious-cultural functions (5.3%), health (4.57%) and the like. People seem to be caring about education and health.

### **0.8.8 Indebtedness**

The extent of indebtedness is not very high. Only 10.92% of the surveyed households have reported to have obtained loans from one source or the other. Business investment including transport loans account for 51.11% of total borrowing. Agricultural loans are at 17.78% of the total.

### **0.8.9 Health**

About 84% of the surveyed households reported some member of the family falling ill in the previous year. This shows health problems are bit high among the people. 341 of the 347 cases of illness have been treated institutionally of which 86% preferred allopathic treatment in government hospitals and private clinics.

### **0.8.10 Land use pattern**

Close to 95% of land owned by the households is agricultural land. These are partly canal irrigated and some are Lift irrigated. People mostly grow paddy and pulses. Some also grow vegetables.

### **0.8.11 Infrastructure and Village level Institutions**

All villages are well connected by pucca roads. They have drinking water facilities through pipes connected to electrically lifted points and tubewells. Small shops,

markets, cremation grounds, community halls, temples, AWCs, schools and PDS shops are also there in the villages.

## **0.9 Social Impact Assessment**

The rail project involves acquisition of 24.055 acres of private land and 2.850 acres of government land along with assets and resources on them. This will have direct effects on the land losing households and the village community. The likely effects have been assessed by COATS SIA Team and the findings are presented below.

### **0.9.1 Loss of land and income from Agriculture**

As has been indicated above, 26.905 acres of land will be acquired for the project - 24.055 acres from 457 affected surveyed households and 2.850 acres of government land from the six villages. Among the affected 152 original RoR holder households, 108 (71.05%) are marginal farmers, 26 (17.11%) are small farmers and the rest 18 (11.84%) are semi-medium farmers. Land acquisition will further deteriorate their land holding status.

Paddy being the major crop cultivated in the area, this loss of land will amount to a loss of Rs.13,87,630 per crop per year for them which is quite substantial. The loss due to pulses and vegetables will be about Rs.60,000 per crop season.

### **0.9.2 Impact on SC and ST households**

STs will lose 15.82%, SCs 4.3%, OBCs 4.29% and the general caste people will lose 5.14% of the total land owned by them. Given the small amount of land held by STs and SCs, the loss of land will increase their vulnerability.

### **0.9.3 Gender Issues**

It has been stated above that 23.54% of the surveyed households are women-headed. Their socio-economic position will deteriorate due to land acquisition.

### **0.9.4 Impact on Agricultural Labourers**

Land acquisition will impact the livelihoods of agricultural labourers.

However, scope for alternative non-farm employment is manifold in the nearby mining-cum-industrial area. Hence the vulnerability of small and marginal farmers,

women workers and agricultural labourers will be greatly reduced. Productive utilization of compensation will be of great help in this regard.

#### **0.9.5 Impact on other Productive Assets**

In addition to agricultural land, 3120 trees on private land will be axed down of which 787 are fruit bearing and 2333 are non-fruit bearing. These trees have great commercial value and are important for livelihood. As many as 66 houses will be affected of which 57 will be partially affected and 9 will be fully affected.

#### **0.9.6 Impact on Livelihood**

Land acquisition will affect households dependent on agriculture viz. land owning farmers and agricultural labourers. The project may facilitate creation of increased economic opportunities and more diversified occupational avenues. Direct wage employment may be created in the construction of the project also. Some may take up small business like tea stalls, variety shops etc. The adverse effect on livelihood will be greatly offset by such facilities.

#### **0.9.7 Impact on Traffic**

During the construction phase, movement of vehicles carrying personnel, materials, equipment and workers to the site will increase. This may pose threat to safety of movement of common men and road users.

#### **0.9.8 Impact on Health**

Increase in traffic in the construction phase and increase in number and speed of trains in the post-construction stage is likely to increase noise-dust-air pollution and accidents in the area. Respiratory problem and health risk may also increase.

Warning signals, signals, sprinkling of water etc. may be used to minimize these problems.

#### **0.9.9 Perception of Project Affected People**

The abstract of the feelings of people are given below.

**0.9.9.1** People's Perceptions about the likely benefits and adverse effects of the project are diverse. Overall, 40.78% feel that the project will have negative impact on their socio-economic condition but majority i.e. 56.8% are of the opinion that the

negative impact will be moderated by productive use of compensation and increase in scope for non-farm employment. Only 2.42% of the affected households gave no comments in this regard.

- 0.9.9.2** Many i.e. 34.95% perceive a serious threat to forest and environment. For 42.48% of respondents, the adverse effect will not be grave because afforestation activities may be taken up on the remaining land. A similar perception is noted in respect of common property resources.
- 0.9.9.3** Cracks in kinship will be a major impact as loss of land may lead to dispersal of extended families across space and quarrels over share in compensation. Family violence and crime may be an offshoot of this impact.
- 0.9.9.4** Increase in consumption of drugs and alcohol will be a likely impact as perceived by many. This is because compensation receipts may be celebrated and alcohol may be used to settle scores in respect of share in compensation.
- 0.9.9.5** Most of the land losing households will be in stress because they will be losing land that they cultivated or stayed in for years, decades and over generations. Another source of stress may be the amount of compensation and uses to which they may be put to.
- 0.9.9.6** Greater health risks and increasing health expenditure have been predicted by many households. These will emerge due to pollution and speeding traffic.
- 0.9.9.7** A good thing is that many foresee increase in opportunities for new business in the area. But large many perceive harms to existing business due to competition from the new entrants to business.
- 0.9.9.8** Many perceive a favourable impact on the local economy due to improvement in connectivity and growth of non-farm employment including business opportunities.
- 0.9.9.9** A general feeling among the affected households is that the compensation amount is low compared to the sky rocketing increase in land prices in the Angul region.

**0.9.9.10** The perception of non-land losing households in the affected villages is more or less the same as presented above excepting that they will not bear any direct loss due to land acquisition. However, they foresee rise in prices of food grains, vegetables, rent etc. land apprehend cultural invasion, environmental degradation and loss of community life.

## **0.10 Social Impact Management Plan**

The SIA study has highlighted the broad effects of the rail project and the perceptions of the affected households about the project. Based on that a Social Impact Management Plan has been prepared. An attempt has been made to make the SIMP flexible and workable. Five sets of measures have been suggested.

### **0.10.1 Social Measures**

- Resolution of disputes between land owners and ensuring compensation to the real owner of land.
- Recouping the common property resources and public utilities that will be lost / damaged due to the project.

### **0.10.2 Income Restoration measures**

- Capacity building and skill development through trainings for the PAPs.
- Absorption of local wage workers in construction work in the railways.
- Preference to local youth of land-losing households in employment in the railways as per qualification and expertise.

### **0.10.3 Economy measures**

- Updating land records.
- Disbursal of compensation in a stipulated time frame.
- Counseling the PAPs for productive use of compensation.
- Compensation for loss of assets other than land.
- Acquisition of full plot if the remainder land is unviable for any productive use.
- Removal of spilled over materials from the construction sites and agricultural lands.

### **0.10.4 Environmental measures**

- Compensation for loss of trees.
- Persuading people to plant trees on remainder land
- Afforestation by the Railways on government land and on the sides of rail lines.

### **0.10.5 Health related measures**

- Adherence to safety standards in construction phase
- Effective traffic management
- Upgradation of roads and intersections.

# CHAPTER-1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Project Background

We live in a connected world in which transport is a vital element of infrastructure for facilitating movement of people and goods across space, creating an integrated national market and increasing global competitiveness. Among the three modes of transport – air, water and land – land transport, railways in particular, are the most convenient, cheapest and comfortable. Indian railways are the busiest and third longest in the world which help the movement of about 20 million people daily and constitute the preferred mode of carrying the country's largest amount of bulky goods like fertilizer, food grains, coal, cement, petroleum etc. They are indeed the lifeline of India's transport system. The spread, speed and service quality of rail travel have been fast improving; and the pace and ease of freight movement have been rapidly enhancing.

Capacity expansion has been one of the important requirements for making railways serve better and further improving the share of rail traffic in the total traffic in the country. This presupposes reducing spatial inequality in growth of railways, increasing the number of tracks and improving the quality of service provisioning. The first two are being addressed through measures of rapid extension and modernization of the railway network. Construction of Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project of Angul district is a part of this programme.

This portion of the railways forms part of the Bhubaneswar – Talcher – Sambalpur and Cuttack – Talcher – Sambalpur section which serves as an important link between Howrah – Mumbai trunk route and Howrah – Chennai main line on the east coast; as also connects the Sambalpur and Khurda Road Divisions of East Coast Railways. Besides facilitating transport of goods – raw materials and finished products and increasing mobility of people between the western and coastal regions of the state of Odisha, it also significantly contributes to movement of minerals to different countries through ports and works as the gateway of the state to the western and central parts of India. Additionally, by reducing the distance between Bhubaneswar and New Delhi by about 400 Kms, this link has substantially reduced the traffic burden on Kharagpur – Jharsuguda and Kharagpur – Vizianagaram sections of East Coast Railways. In such view of the matter the importance of construction of

the Salagaon – Burhapanka – Talcher – Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line rail project cannot be gainsaid. It has, indeed been a long felt necessity. The project will not cause damage to the dense forest and loss of much of fertile farm land due to land acquisition, some marginal deviations notwithstanding.

## **1.2 Need for the Project**

Jarapada railway station is on the Sambalpur – Angul section of Sambalpur Division located at a distance of 132.7 Km. from Sambalpur while Burhapanka is a junction station on the Angul – Barang section of Khurda Road Division located at 174.8 Km. away from Sambalpur. The goods traffic in the Angul – Cuttack, Angul – Barang and Angul – Sambalpur – Jharsuguda sections of East Coast Railway is increasing by more than 10% every year due to the need of moving coal and other industrial produce originating from the MCL, movement of coal to different power plants, and coal and other produce to other allied industries coming up in and around that area. Substantial additional volume of freight traffic will also be generated on account of spurt in industrial and other economic activities as a part of the developmental plans that are being implemented and projected for the region. The Sambalpur-Angul section is single line (on which doubling of railway link work is ongoing) caters to the growing freight traffic, especially coal, from MCL and other industrial produce between the industrial belt of IB valley-Jharsuguda-Sambalpur and several industries in Angul, Dhenkanal and coastal districts, and through Paradip and Visakhapatnam ports to different countries and through the railways to other parts of the country. This line is also helping in the movement of imported coal from the Paradip Port to different industries in the Angul – Jharsuguda – Sambalpur belt. The construction of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> lines will help smoothen the movement of aforementioned traffic.

The Jarapada – Burhapanka portion is presently a single line route on which doubling line work is in progress. It is handling more than 35 coal loaded wagons every day from the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) in addition to passenger traffic and hence is operating at more than 100% section capacity. The construction of two more lines between Jarapada and Burhapanka in this mineral rich and industrialised region is essential to meet the demand of ever increasing traffic for the next 25-30 years. Hence, construction of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> line in this portion of the East Coast Railway is essential and important.



### **1.3 Public Purpose of the Rail Project**

As mentioned above, construction of Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail link will help the railways to handle the forthcoming additional passenger and goods traffic and ease the movement of the existing traffic due to rapid growth of industrialization and spurt in economic as well as other developmental activities in the region. In addition it will enable running of speedy trains and will help reaching both freight and people to important distant locations in shorter time. The project, therefore, will serve a public purpose. Further, cost-benefit considerations of the project, addressing issues raised in the impact assessment study and likely contribution of the proposed expansion to regional and macro level development point to the fact that it has a public purpose. Land acquisition for the project will serve the said purpose and the proposed construction of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> line is necessary.

### **1.4 The Land Issue**

In India, as elsewhere in the world, railways are the single largest users of land. Rail transport consumes space for setting the infrastructure including tracks, energy networks, stations, storage and personnel's residence. The land take of railways is really extensive. The exact land take is difficult to assess as many modes of transport are dominantly used for passenger movements and hence can be considered as shared facilities.

Yet land acquisition is the biggest constraint to development of railways infrastructure in India and more so for an agrarian state like Odisha. While the need for and actual acquisition of land by the government has continuously increased over the years because of the pressures of urbanization, industrialization, infrastructure requirements and economic development, acquiring land has become a highly complex issue. Displacing people from their habitations and agriculture, environmental losses, poor compensation at undervalued market price etc. have often become the main recipe for growing dispute between the affected people and administration. Popular protests leading to massive loss of life and property, inordinate delays and rocketing project costs have become common place in our country too.

Land acquisition means acquiring land (hitherto used for some purpose) for some public purpose by government or a government agency (with due authority of law) from the individual landowner(s) after paying a fixed compensation (as determined by the government) in lieu of losses incurred by the owner(s) due to involuntary surrender of land.

Steps involved in land acquisition include: (a) Investigation by the government or through its agency and its satisfaction about the purpose, (b) Objections and confirmation regarding claims of owners in a report form, (c) Claim and award of fair price/compensation, (d) Reference to courts in the event of dispute and (e) Apportionment.

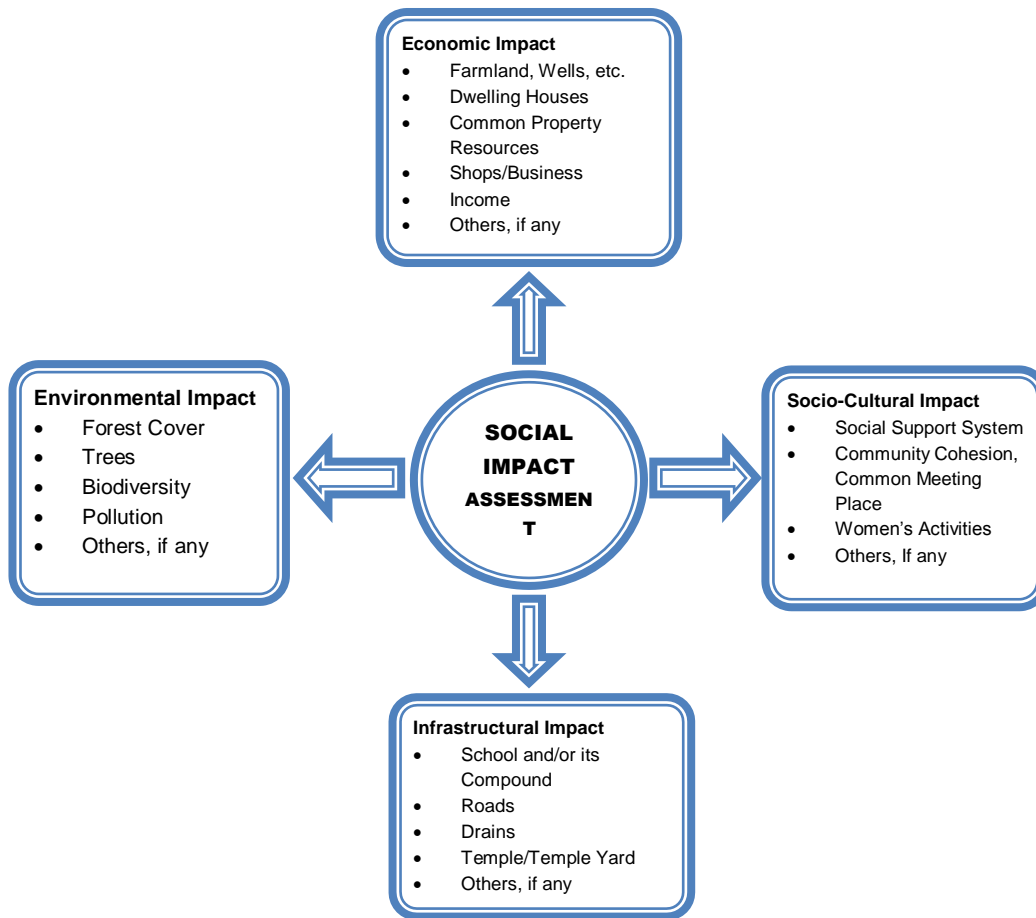
### **1.5 Necessity of Social Impact Assessment Study**

Any development project – infrastructural, industrial, mining and whatever – has both positive and negative potential impacts. It has substantial effects on employment, income, production, environment, property rights, and health of people in the project area. The basic purpose of an SIA study is to assess and report on a project's economic, socio-cultural, environmental and infrastructural impacts and the measures to mitigate / minimize its potential negative effects. This includes evaluation of the social impacts of a project that are likely to happen throughout its life-cycle by an independent agency which forms the basis for the larger decision – whether or not to implement the project. It applies to all developmental projects.

Social impacts refer to the intended and unintended positive and negative and direct and indirect consequences of planned public intervention in terms of a project on people's livelihood resources, work participation, way of living and social relation as also changes in their beliefs, norms, values and ethics. SIA studies take note of these potential effects of a prospective project looking at the inter-connection involving its social, economic, cultural, bio-physical and infrastructural impacts. These studies collect empirically authentic information about the likely consequences of a project, analyse the same and suggest actions to optimize the outcome.

Construction of the Salagaon – Burhapanka – Talcher – Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project in Angul district is an infrastructural project. It has wide ranging impact in the project and nearby areas. In addition to its physical impact on land due to loss of houses, farm land, trees etc. the project will have long term effects on people's lives and livelihood, business activities, social networks, socio-cultural and religious practices etc. This SIA study highlights the economics, socio-cultural, environmental and infrastructural dimensions of the likely impact of the rail project in the specified villages. The issues addressed in this study have been clearly shown in the following figure.

## Social Impact Analysis – Dimensions



Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study is essential for land acquisition required for different development projects in Odisha as per the provisions laid down in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAR&R) Act, 2013 of Government of India and Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (ORFCTLAR&R) Rules, 2016.

The present Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study of Land Acquisition for construction of Salagaon – Burhapanka – Talcher – Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project of Angul district was assigned to the Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS), Koraput by the State SIA Unit, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar on 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2018.

### 1.6 The Mandate for the SIA Study

To facilitate land acquisition for construction of the Salegaon – Budhapanka – Talcher – Jharpada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project, the Government of Odisha in the Revenue and

Disaster Management Department issued a notification under section 4(1) of new RFCTLAR & R Act, 2013 vide Notification No. RDM-LAC-ANG-0016-2018 /360005/ RDM, Dt: 25.09.2018 for conducting Social Impact Assessment Study by COATS, Koraput in six villages viz.; Nuapada, (Bada) Karabereni, Sanakarabereni, Kusapangi, Kanyabeda and Abhimanpur of 3 Gram Panchayats (Bhogabereni, Kandasar and Kurudol) of Banarpal Block of Angul District to be affected by the said project. Such a study has become mandatory under the RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 of Government of India and the ORFCTLAR&R Rules, 2016 prior to the commencement of the project and an indispensable part of the process of its planning and approval before its implementation.

### **1.7 Problems Faced in Conducting the Household Survey**

As per the information received from the Coordinator, State SIA Unit a total of 24.025 acres of Private land was proposed to be acquired from 459 RoR holder households in six villages of Banarpal Tahasil. However, after two days of the survey that was started in Kanyabeda village, the people of the village unitedly did not allow the Survey Team to conduct the household survey citing that they should receive the compensation for the land to be acquired on the basis of the RoR they had possessed before the consolidation operation i.e. prior to 28.01.85. A great deal of effort was made by the SIA team of COATS, Koraput in collaboration with the Revenue Inspector, Kurudol; Tahasildar, Banarpal; and other sub-district level revenue officials to convince the villagers. But as the efforts failed, a joint meeting of SIA team, Tahasildar, Banarpal, Special Land Acquisition Officer, Dhenkanal and Coordinator, State SIA Unit, NCDS under the Chairmanship of A.D.M. Angul Sri Tapan Kumar Satpathy, OAS (S) was arranged with the intervention of District Administration on 04.09.2018 at Angul. It was decided in the meeting that another meeting will be organized with the villagers on 12.09.2018 which actually took place on 15.09.2018. All the efforts made by the District Administration and the Special Land Acquisition Officer failed to convince the villagers of Kanyabeda to allow the SIA team to take up the survey work. Hence, all the households of Kanyabeda village to be affected by the proposed land acquisition could not be covered under the SIA Study.

### **1.8 Objectives of the SIA Study**

The proposed rail project will have substantial impact on many households and the overall environment in the area. The existing constitutional and legal frameworks and mechanisms aim at not only protecting but also improving the socio-economic conditions of

the households as well as the environment likely to be affected consequent upon implementation of the said project. They provide for payment of fair compensation to the affected households and their rehabilitation and resettlement with a view to making the affected people participants and partners in development both during and in the post-project implementation period. The project needs to be implemented in a participative, transparent, consultative and informal manner by involving local people and representatives of local self-government.

The major objectives of this social impact study are:

- a) To assess whether the proposed land acquisition in the six (06) affected villages i.e. Nuapada, (Bada) Karabereni, Sanakarabereni, Kusapangi, Kanyabeda and Abhimanpur of Banarpal Tahasil of Angul District serves public purpose.
- b) To estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of loss of 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 acquisition of land.
- c) To assess the extent of lands- public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
- d) To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for the commissioning of the proposed project.
- e) To find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project.
- f) To study the social impacts (socio-economic, cultural and environmental) 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-à-vis the benefits of the project.
- g) To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through designing of a social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

## **1.9 Scope of the SIA Study**

The basic purpose of the SIA study is to prepare a detailed report on the present socio-economic profile of households in the project area, assess and examine the likely impact in the event of completion of project implementation and to suggest appropriate measures of intervention to maintain, and if possible to improve the socio-economic status of the people likely to be affected. Since the impacts of the project are multi-dimensional in nature, they need to be properly identified to help prepare their reasonably accurate assessment and suggest a workable plan of intervention and action and to better the status of the households and people in the area. This again requires collection of detailed information from the project area.

The team commissioned by COATS undertook detailed site visits, collected and analyzed a range of both qualitative and quantitative data, used participatory methods such as Social Mapping, Resource Mapping, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques and informant interviews by canvassing of a structured interview schedule developed jointly by COATS and NCDS at the household level to prepare the Social Impact Assessment Report. The team members involved in the survey work discussed with the functionaries of all the affected Gram Panchayats, Banarpal Block and Tahasil to get their advice regarding the conduct of SIA Study and took their considered views for preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP).

A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all relevant land records and field data, field verification, review and comparison with similar project (s) was conducted by the SIA Team.

The scope of the study covers three major heads:

- i) Collection of data using participatory methods,
- ii) Involving functionaries of the villages, gram panchayats, block and taking their views,  
and
- iii) Making a detailed assessment of the impact.

The assessment includes the following aspects in the study report:

- a. Identification of area of impact under the proposed project, land to be acquired and the social, economic, cultural, environmental and other impacts of the project;

- b. Assessment of quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project and ascertaining whether it is the barest minimum requirement for the project;
- c. Findings possible alternative sites and their feasibility;
- d. Assessing if the land to be acquired is scheduled area and it is demonstratable last resort;
- e. Quantifying the land, if any, already purchased, alienated, leased in/out or acquired and stating the intended use for each plot of land required for the project;
- f. Finding the scope for the use of any public unutilized land and examining whether any of such land is under occupation;
- g. Ascertaining the nature of the land, its present use and classification and if it is an agricultural land, its irrigation coverage and cropping pattern;
- h. Assessing impact of land acquisition on food security of the affected families;
- i. Estimating the size of holdings and their ownership patterns, land distribution, number of residential houses and public and private infrastructure and assets to be acquired and,
- j. Recording land prices and recent changes in ownership and use of land over the last three years.

#### **1.10 Examination of Alternative Sites**

The project has been meticulously designed so that the land requirement and required amount of land to be acquired is the barest minimum. The new lines will run parallel to the existing ones on their sides with minimum required gap. The area impact will therefore be minimal. Pollution, noise, vibration etc. would not increase to any considerable extent. There would not be any significant amount of displacement due to loss of dwelling houses. In such view of the matter examining alternative sites is considered not necessary more so because they would entail greater adverse socio-economic impact.

#### **1.11 Social Impact Management Plan**

On the basis of the afore mentioned exercise a mitigation plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of affected households and a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) containing ameliorative measures to address the negative social impacts of the project has been identified in the course of SIA study and the same is given in Chapter-7 of this report.

### **1.12 The SIA Report**

On the basis of the socio-economic and cultural survey of the affected households and villages in the project area, a draft SIA report was prepared in both regional Odia language and English language. They will be distributed to the functionaries for perusal. The same will be discussed in the public hearing meetings organized at Gram Panchayat level involving the stakeholders and officials. The views expressed in the meetings and suggestions received therefrom have been incorporated and this final report has been prepared accordingly.

### **1.13 Structure of the Report**

The SIA Report is structured in ten chapters in addition to an Executive Summary placed in the beginning. Chapter-I being introductory contains the background of the project, need, objectives and scope of the SIA study. The project profile, methodology of investigation, the constitutional and legal framework, land assessment and land to be acquired have been presented in Chapter-II. Approach, tools, methods, processes and limitations of the study are discussed in Chapter-III. A summary picture of Land Assessment has been given in Chapter-IV. A detailed description of the socio-economic profile of the project affected villages including views of 60 directly non-affected households is presented in Chapter-V. Basing on primary survey the possible socio-economic impact of the project is analysed in Chapter-VI. A cost benefit analysis of the project is given in Chapter-VII. Chapter-VIII contains a Social Impact Management Plan. Chapter-IX concludes with a Social Impact Management Plan. In Chapter-X a summary of the proceedings of the Public Hearings conducted in the affected villages is presented with a detailed report on the proceedings with signatures of participants.



## CHAPTER-2

### Project Profile and Constitutional Provisions

#### 2.1 Project Profile

Construction of the Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Rail Line aims at capacity expansion in this segment of East Coast Railways. It will smoothen the link for the fast growing coal and other industrial goods as well as passenger traffic between the western Odisha (Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, etc.) and Raipur and between these regions & the coastal areas including Bhubaneswar. Increase in the capacity and efficiency of the railway link due to increase in number of lines would draw off road traffic and reduce stress on roadways thereby contributing to lowering travel time, fuel consumption, costs, pollution and accidents. The construction of two more lines between Jarapada and Burhapanka in this mineral rich and industrialised region is essential to meet the demand of ever increasing traffic for the next 25-30 years. Considering the above noted potential benefits from this section of the rail link, the Railway Board sanctioned the construction of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> line rail link work in the Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada portion of East Coast Railways.

##### 2.1.1 Methodology of Investigation

The DPR for 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> line between Jarapada and Burhapanka has been prepared based on the existing topography, local constraints and projected requirement. The best route has been selected parallel to the existing lines (to the left and right of the existing lines) with the intention to utilize the existing railway land and minimise acquisition of private and government land.

##### 2.1.2 Category

The existing Sambalpur – Angul – Talcher route comes under ‘D’ Special Route and hence the proposed 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> line will be of ‘D’ Special Route standards having speed potential of 110 Kms. per hour.

##### 2.1.2.1 Alignment

The alignment is proposed to be on either side (left and right) of the existing lines, parallel to it, in order to utilize the existing railway land to the maximum extent and to minimize the acquisition of additional land. The 3<sup>rd</sup> line will run parallel on UP line side (towards Burhapank) with a flyover arrangement which crosses the existing Talcher Road –

Talcher Thermal PH line and doubling line between Burhapanka and Talcher Thermal PH and also crosses the NH 149 before joining the Burhapanka station. The 4<sup>th</sup> line will be parallel to DN line towards Sambalpur. The total route length for 3<sup>rd</sup> line with flyover is 47 Kms. and that of the 4<sup>th</sup> line is 44 Kms. It has also been proposed to provide connectivity to each station en-route so as to have better operational flexibility and to maximize the sectional capacity.

#### ***2.1.2.2 Obligatory points***

The alignment is proposed on either side of the existing line connecting to all important stations like Angul which is a district head-quarters and the Burhapanka Junction.

#### ***2.1.2.3 Bridges***

It has been proposed to construct 17 Nos. of major Bridges (including the flyover) and 178 minor bridges (existing bridges which will be extended on both the sides are taken as two bridges). All minor bridges will be RCC Box culverts and will be extensions of the existing bridges.

#### ***2.1.2.4 Platforms***

High level platforms are proposed to be provided at Jarapada and Kerejang stations. Provision of passenger amenities have been proposed as per the guidelines of Railway Board in all stations.

#### ***2.1.2.5 Level Crossings***

A total of 34 level crossings (LCs) are existing in this section out of which 18 are manned and 16 are unmanned. All these level crossings are proposed to be extended for new lines. As per the plan of elimination of unmanned LCs, the above 16 unmanned LCs will be manned in future.

#### ***2.1.2.6 Traction***

The existing route is a partially electrified route. Now electrification of Angul-Kerjanga is going on. Hence, provision of electrification of the new lines is kept in the estimate.

## **2.2 The Legal framework**

Assessment of social impact of an infrastructure development project needs to be done in line with the law of the land and in compliance with the government guidelines. The assessment report is based on primary data collected from the affected households and villages; on secondary data secured from various published sources, government offices and records and in accordance with RTFCTLAR & R Act, 2013 and ORFCTLAR & R Rules, 2016. Since land acquisition is a necessary concomitant of a public infrastructure project, the land losing households who bear the brunt of loss of property, including dwellings and livelihood in many cases, have to be reasonably compensated.

The construction of Salagaon – Burhapanka – Talcher – Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line with provision of a flyover at Talcher Road is in line with existing law, acts and rules in place. The 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> line rail work was included in item No.25 of the Pink Book 2015-16. The gross cost of the project will be Rs.701.61 crores.

### **2.2.1 Constitutional Provisions**

The legal capacity of the State to acquire private property of individuals for public purpose is a matter of debate. The Constitution of India originally provided the right to property under Article 19 and 31. Article 19 guaranteed that all citizens have right to acquire, hold and dispose of property. Article 31 stated that “no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law”. It also provided that compensation would be paid to the person whose property has been acquired for public purpose. The right to property was eliminated by the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act of the Constitution in 1978. Instead a new provision has been included in Article 300A which states “Persons not to be deprived of property save by authority of law”. This implies that short of consent of the owner, a man’s property can be taken only by the consent of the nation as embodied in the laws passed according to Constitution (Basu, 2015 : 137). “If the State seeks to acquire the land which is personally cultivated by the owner and such land does not exceed the statutory ceiling, the State must pay to such owner full market value of his land as well as any building or structure standing there on” (Ibid : P.41).

#### **2.2.1.1 Samatha Judgment**

In this context it would be relevant to put the historic ruling by the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India delivered by a three judge bench on 11<sup>th</sup> July, 1997 in Samatha Vrs. State of Andhra Pradesh and others (1997 Supp.2 SCR, 205). The Constitution 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act,

1992 stated that every Grama Sabha shall be competent to safeguard and preserve community resources and enjoys the power to prevent alienation of land in Scheduled Areas and to take appropriate action to restore any unlawful alienation of the land of a Scheduled Tribe.

### ***2.2.1.2 Bhuria Committee Report***

The question of land acquisition in the Scheduled Areas was carefully examined by the Bhuria Committee. It noted that the Land Acquisition Act which enables the state to takeover any land for a “Public Purpose” is based on the principle of individual land ownership and does not take cognizance of the customary regulation of common property resources in tribal areas. Among many tribal communities, land and such other natural resources are owned jointly by the community and its use by an individual is sanctioned by the community. Since the Land Acquisition Act does not recognize this basic principle in tribal areas, it is not based on realistic grounds. The committee opined that the basic lacunae in the Act have to be removed by making the consent of the local community in this matter obligatory. In other words, land in the Scheduled Areas should be acquired with the consent of Grama Sabha and the proposed alternative livelihood should be acceptable to them (Bhuria Committee Report, 1995 (mimeo), P.11).

### ***2.2.1.3 PESA Act, 1996***

The recommendations of the Bhuria Committee were considered in the Parliament and in December, 1996 the Parliament of India approved the provisions of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993 to the Scheduled-V Areas of the country. This Act is quite significant as it accords statutory status to the Grama Sabhas in the Scheduled Areas with wide ranging powers and authority.

This Act has assigned consultative powers to the Grama Sabha with regard to acquisition of land. It states that before making acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas by the concerned authorities for development of projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects, the Grama Sabha or the Panchayats at appropriate level (i.e. intermediate and district levels) will be consulted.

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

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was repealed and replaced by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013. The Act came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 and is designed to regulate acquisition of land by Central and State Governments, except Jammu and Kashmir, for purposes of industrialization, infrastructural development and urbanization. The Act has taken into account the essence of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996. This Act ensures consultation with the institutions of Local Self Government and Grama Sabha established under the Constitution. The Act ensures, “a human, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation”. It has made adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that affected persons become partners in the development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status. The provisions of this Act shall apply to land acquisition by government for strategic purposes and infrastructural development.

The main provisions of the Act include the following:

a) Payment of fair compensation to land losers, b) Transparent process of land acquisition, c) Rehabilitation of displaced persons, d) Least socio-economic disturbance to affected households, e) Consulting Grama Sabhas, f) Preparation of an action plan for mitigation of adverse impact and g) Consent of 70% of affected people for land acquisition.

In order to ensure this the Act has laid down in Chapter-II provisions for determination of Social Impact and Public Purpose and Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Study by detailed investigation of affected families, extent of lands, houses, settlements and other common property resources likely to be affected both in the private and public sectors and study of the social impacts of the project. It has also laid down guidelines for preparation of Social Impact Management Plan, listing the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken. In chapter-IV Section: 209, it has detailed the process of determination of value of things attached to land and building by experts. It has also provided award of ‘Solatium’ amount equivalent to 100% of compensation amount.

All these provisions have been made to ensure that the affected families will lead a life of better social and economic standard during post land acquisition period.

### **2.2.3 The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of Section 109 of RFCTLRRR Act, 2013, the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2015 was published in an extraordinary issue of Odisha Gazette No.1480, dated: 19.10.2015 under the notification of Government of Odisha in Revenue and Disaster Management Department. Objections and suggestions were invited from all persons likely to be affected. As no objection or suggestion on the said draft was received, the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016 came into force from 19<sup>th</sup> October, 2016.

The details of the process of the proposal for acquisition of land by the requiring Body, the scrutiny of application of Land Acquisition by the District Collector, and updating of the Land Records by the concerned Tahasildar within a period of three months after receiving land particulars from the Collector has been dealt in the said Rule, 2016.

Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar, an independent organization of academic research and evaluation, has been recognized as the State SIA Unit. This unit is responsible for ensuring that SIA studies are conducted as per the provisions of the Act. Institutions / Organizations empaneled for the purpose on the basis of expertise and competency are selected for undertaking SIA study.

The important components of conduct of Social Impact Assessment Study as detailed in the said Rule of 2016 are as follows:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Clause No.</b>	<b>Contents of the Clause</b>
1.	6	Establishment of an independent organization as State SIA unit.
2.	8	Notification by the State Government for carrying out SIA study.
3.	9	Conduct of SIA study in consultation with concerned Panchayats.
4.	10	Selection of SIA team for each project from the individuals and institutions registered or empanelled as qualified SIA Resource partners.
5.	11	Process of conducting Social Impact Assessment.
6.	12	Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) including R & R entitlement matrix.

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Clause No.</b>	<b>Contents of the Clause</b>
7.	13	SIMP to include Development Plan in case of land acquisition in Scheduled Areas.
8.	14	Process of conducting Public Hearing in Grama Sabhas on the findings of SIA.
9.	15	Publication of SIA Report and SIMP.
10.	16	Publication of the recommendation of the Expert Group.
11.	17	Publication of the decision of the State Government.

The construction as well as extension of railway line is meant for the welfare of the public. The present Land Acquisition for construction of Salagaon–Burhapanka–Talcher – Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> line Rail Project in Angul District is necessary for meeting the increase in the volume of materials, goods as well as human traffic. As these new lines will be constructed on both the sides of the existing lines, there will be the minimum need of land acquisition.

## CHAPTER-3

### Approach, Tools, Methods and Processes

#### 3.1 The SIA Team

This SIA study is based mostly on primary data collected through personal face-to-face interview method by canvassing a well designed household schedule. The same were processed for analytical purposes. However, secondary data have been used at appropriate stages and points in the report. A ten-member Social Impact Assessment Study Team was constituted for doing all that is required to complete the work. The members of the team are professionals with previous experience in evaluation and research studies. The constitution of the team is given in the following table:

**Table-3.1: Structure of the SIA Study Team**

Sl. No	Name	Position in SIA Team	Designation	Qualification	Responsibility
1.	Prof. R.N. Patra	Team Leader/ Project Director	Visiting Professor	M.A., Ph.D.	Overall Supervision, Collection of Secondary Data, Stakeholder Consultation, Data Interpretation & Report Preparation
2.	Sri A.K. Nanda	Research Supervisor	Lecturer	M.A.,M.Phil	Coordination of field work, FGD, Data validation, Assisting in Report preparation
3.	Dr. N.K. Rath	Field Investigators	Reader	M.A., Ph.D.	Data Collection from fields, PRA, FGD, Stakeholder Consultation
4.	Sri G.N. Pradhan		Lecturer	M.A, M.Phil	
5.	Sri Antaryami Sethi		Investigator	M.A.	
6.	Sri S.K.Garada		District Level Trainer	M.A.	
7.	Sri T.K. Mallik		Investigator	B.A.	
8.	Sri S.K. Panda	Computer Programmer	Lecturer	MCA	Data Entry, Tabulation, Data Analysis and Report typing
9.	Sri L.N. Padhi	Computer Operator	Librarian & Accountant	M.A., MLIS, MBA, PGDCA	
10.	Sri R.K. Choudhury		Manager, Logistics	MBA, PGDCA	

#### 3.2 The Team Leader

The SIA study encompassing field survey, data processing, preparation of SIA report including SIMP of Land Acquisition for construction of Salegaon – Burhapank – Talcher –



Jarapada 3rd and 4th line Rail Project in Angul district were done under the supervision and guidance of the Team Leader Dr. Rabinarayan Patra, Visiting Professor of COATS. Dr. Patra has 36 years of teaching experience and 30 years of research experience. He has supervised eight Ph.D. scholars and 16 M.Phil scholars under Utkal University and Ravenshaw University. He has to his credit holding the post of Secretary of Orissa Economics Association for a period of more than two decades, 21 years to be precise. As the Deputy Director of Gopabandhu Academy of Administration, he was supervising and was deeply involved in the preparation of Gazetteers of 30 districts in Odisha in addition to his own duties of taking training classes for OAS, IES and IAS freshers, and other Line department in-service personnel.

### **3.3 Approach**

Social Impact Assessment has at its core knowledge about the present socio-economic status and the overall environment as well as the likely changes due to implementation of the project in a particular area. The project is worth pursuing if its implementation is expected to better the lives of the people in the project area. A resettlement and rehabilitation plan is in place because the project requires acquisition of land and may involve displacement.

As discussed above, this SIA study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data for the study were collected through a census survey of households in some villages the list of which was supplied to the SIA team by Special Land Acquisition Officer-Railways (LAO), Dhenkanal. A community level public survey was conducted and participatory rural appraisal was done by applying appropriate techniques. Secondary data obtained from various published sources were also used and they were found useful in validating the results derived from information collected and by analyzing primary data.

Broadly speaking, the study provides 6 sets of information viz. (a) Baseline information about the socio-economic status of households and community in the pre-project period, (b) information about the likely socio-economic impact, their magnitude, distribution and time frame, (c) Information about the positively and negatively affected groups, (d) Information on the perception of the people to be affected about the project benefits and harms, (e) Information on potential action and measures of intervention to mitigate/minimize the adverse impact and (f) Information on institutional capacity and preparedness to implement the action plan and corrective measures.

### **3.4 Broad Methodology**

The methodology of the SIA study has been formulated in accordance with the objectives and scope of the study and provisions of law. It involves the following steps.

- i. Identification of the assigned villages.
- ii. Specifying data requirements with sources, training personnel and collection of data.
- iii. Identification of stakeholders and their involvement.
- iv. Conducting field level scoping study.
- v. Conducting baseline survey of land losing directly affected households by applying census method and of indirectly affected non-land losing households by applying simple random sampling technique.
- vi. Assessment of likely impact of the project on both categories of households mentioned at (v) above and informal discussion on compensation and income restoration programmes.
- vii. Designing a Social Impact Management Plan indicating entitlements of all affected parties – individuals, households, community.
- viii. Preparation of Draft SIA study report.
- ix. Organizing public hearing to elicit reactions and views of stakeholders.
- x. Preparation of final report by incorporating the inputs derived from public hearing and submission of the report to the state SIA Unit.

#### **3.4.1 Schedules**

Two sets of schedules were designed – one each for the directly affected and non-affected households and the village – keeping in mind the objectives and in compliance with relevant Acts and Rules. They were submitted to the State SIA Unit for approval. Census Survey was conducted in the six project affected villages for the 412 affected and 60 non-affected households. Social mapping, Resource mapping, Focus Group Discussions, key informants interview and consultation with officials were done to collect required information.

#### **3.4.2 Social Impact Assessment Process**

Selection and training of Research Supervisor and Field Investigators was an important step in the conduct of the SIA study and it precedes the collection of data from the field. Five Investigators and one Research Supervisor were selected basing upon their

educational qualification and past research study experience. The Research Supervisor has sufficient experience of collection of data from the field, conduct of Focus Group Discussions and Participatory Rural Appraisal in a number of research studies conducted by COATS during the last two decades. The Field Investigators have also the past experience of collection of necessary data from the field and conduct of FGDs in seven research projects undertaken by COATS during the last decade.

The Research Supervisor and Field Investigators were given a 3-day's intensive training on the purpose of the study, the broad issues, the time line, importance and steps necessary for the conduct of SIA study and the steps necessary to fill up the structured schedules. The important aspects of the study on which training was imparted were:

- a) Description of dimensions of socio-economic profile of households and villages to be affected by the project.
- b) A detailed assessment of the socio-economic conditions of the households whose lands are proposed to be acquired;
- c) A detailed study of impacts in terms of loss of income and means of livelihood including land and displacement (if any) after the acquisition of land by the government;
- d) A detailed study of the loss of common property Resources of the affected villages;
- e) The manner in which cost and benefit analysis was to be made and
- f) To prepare an appropriate and just SIMP for the affected families to mitigate the loss of common property resources and adverse impact of the project.

#### ***3.4.2.1 Collection of Records and Desk Research***

Relevant documents, RoRs, reports, baseline information on the project affected villages and area, legal framework, institutional mechanisms in place governing the project etc. were studied. The 2011 census data were used to validate field data.

The Director of COATS Team Leader and the Research Supervisor of the SIA study team met the concerned officer of the Railway Board at Bhubaneswar and collected the details about the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Rail line and the lands to be acquired from private persons and government. Relevant records and reports were obtained from designated sources.

### **3.4.2.2 Identification of the Impact Area**

As per the land particulars provided by the Coordinator, SIA Unit, six villages of three Panchayats of Banarpal Tahasil are going to be affected. It was worked out that the number of households that are likely to be affected are 457. However, as the households of Kanyabeda village of Kandasar Panchayat did not cooperate with the Field Investigators and the SIA Study Team and because some households have shifted to other locations for which they could not be contacted and further because some households have been divided and sub-divided since the time of preparation of RoRs with all inheriting property thus increasing the actual number of land losing households, data from all the affected households could not be collected. In all the assigned villages data could be collected from 412 households. additionally, 60 directly unaffected non-land losing households have been surveyed and their views were taken into account and incorporated in the Report. In all, 32.165 acres of land are proposed to be acquired from the affected households.

### **3.4.2.3 Collection of Data**

As indicated above, both Secondary and Primary data were used in this SIA study.

#### **I. Secondary Data**

The sources from which secondary data were obtained have been (a) Reports about the Project and the area to be affected by it, (b) Census reports, (c) Records of Government of Odisha and East Coast Railway. Land schedule, demography of affected villages, map of the project area and project details, Records of Acts and Rules, Policy Guidelines, District Statistical Handbook, and other Reports have been the main documents used for garnering required secondary data.

#### **II. Primary Data**

The sources of primary data are: a) household survey, b) site visits, c) FGDs, d) PRAs, e) Interviews with key informants and stakeholders and f) public hearing meetings. Primary data were collected through door-to-door survey of affected households using schedules and they relate to socio-economic profile, livelihood sources, infrastructure and socio-economic status of the villages. FGDs were organized to elicit response of project affected and unaffected people and of Panchayat level functionaries to collect information on possible project impact in the area including compensation. Key informants, field level government functionaries of Line Departments, and officials of East Coast Railways were also interviewed and consulted.

#### **3.4.2.4 Site Visits**

The Team Leader along with the Research Supervisor visited all the affected areas to explore the project area and obtain a clear understanding of its geography, topography, infrastructure, affected households and people and their socio-economic life. The team also met all concerned District Level, Sub-divisional level and Tahasil level officers and PRI representatives. The detailed field study, Focus Group Discussions and Participatory Rural Appraisal were made by the SIA team. The team consulted different stakeholders and organized a number of meetings.

#### **3.4.2.5 Analytical Tools and Consultation Methods**

##### **A) Baseline Survey and Census Method**

The SIA team at the first stage administered the pre-tested interview schedule to the stakeholders. The schedules contain questions on socio-economic profile including family details, occupation, source wise income, head wise expenditure, household assets, employment and views on compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation. The respondents from affected families and randomly selected unaffected extended their full cooperation in answering all the questions of the field investigators. The role of women in making decision in the family matters was also discussed. The team received full cooperation from the members of the affected and unaffected families. Collection of households level data were not restricted to those contained in the schedule. Queries of affected respondents were taken care of for gaining their confidence, securing their support and eliciting required information. Cross checking and validation were done.

##### **B. Preparation of the Socio-economic Profile**

The interview schedule was administered to 412 directly affected and 60 unaffected households of 6 villages. All the households in a village could not be covered up in one go. In all the villages the investigators have paid a number of visits to get the information from the affected families. In spite of all efforts made 20 households in Nuapada village and eight households in Sanakarabereni village could not be covered due to the non-availability of their present address. 52 households in Kanyabeda village could not be covered due to resistance of villagers.

Individual opinions were also collected about the extent of loss of their means of livelihood because of the proposed Land Acquisition. Opinions of the people about the negative Social Impacts because of the proposed loss of common property resources were also collected.

### **C. Focused Group Discussion**

The SIA team also conducted Focused Group Discussions (FGD) in each of the 6 villages of Banarpal Tahasil. Semi structured schedules prepared for the purpose were administered to the villagers present. The Ward Member of the concerned village, the Sarpanch of the concerned Panchayat, the Anganwadi workers, teachers and retired employees living in the concerned villages were invited along with the affected and unaffected households to elicit the views of different sections of the people on the socio-economic, cultural and environmental impacts. The findings of these discussions helped the SIA team to present a reasonably correct picture of the positive and negative impacts of the proposed acquisition of land and common property resources. Detailed discussions were also made about their expectation of compensation for loss of private property and common property resource. These discussions also helped the SIA team to provide a Comprehensive SIMP of the project.

The availability of different infrastructure facilities in each village, the number of artisans in different crafts which were collected from the individual households and the same were also cross-verified in the FGD meeting.

### **D. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)**

The study also adopted the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method to enable the SIA team to get information about the location of houses, location of individual lands, and location of common property resources for construction of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Rail line. Wealth ranking or wellbeing ranking methods were done through the local people to find out vulnerable groups in the 6 villages.

### **E. Data Compilation and Data Analysis**

Collected data were consolidated in a database and were subjected to rigorous treatment to draw generalized results for preparing the report. The report is prepared on the basis of analysis.

## **F. Preparation of a Social-Impact Management Plan**

The SIA study team prepared a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) containing ameliorative measures to address the negative social impacts of the project identified in the course of SIA study. Due care has been taken to provide a comprehensive analysis of social costs to be incurred and benefits to be accrued from the project and the impoverishment risk of the families depending upon land or getting displaced from their houses and the mitigation plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of such displaced and project affected families. The implementation of SIMP will help improve the socio-economic status of the households and the villages in the affected area.

## **G. Draft Report**

A Draft Report was prepared basing on the assessment and analysis of primary and secondary data. The SIA draft report and SIMP have been prepared in the regional language (Odia). The same were distributed to all the four Gram Panchayats more than two months before the public hearing.

## **H. Public Hearing**

Public Hearings were organized in each Gram Panchayat as per the dates fixed by the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Dhenkanal with the help of the local administration and East Coast Railway authorities. Public hearing meetings were organized in suitable places involving the local administration and land requiring body to disseminate the main findings of the SIA study in the affected areas. Views on the project impact and additional suggestions for amelioration of negative impacts were collected and recorded. Issues relating to land acquisition, compensation, employment generation, grievance redressal, role of administration etc. were discussed in the public hearings. The views of women and the under privileged were given due weightage. Video recording and transcribing of the public hearings were done and the proceedings have been appended in the final SIA report.

## **I. Final Report**

The Draft Report was recast by incorporating Feedback received on findings, and additional information including suggestions. The final SIA report has been prepared accordingly.

### **3.5 Limitations of the Study**

The design of the SIA study as also the approach, tools, methods and processes used to collect and analyse data, draw the results there from and interpret the conclusions are all in line with similar studies conducted earlier. But despite special efforts, the work is not fool proof and cannot claim perfection. Still there remained something to be desired. The study has the following limitations:

- i. Incomplete documentation due to a) non availability of affected people and b) non-cooperation of people in Kanyabeda village.
- ii. The actual impact is likely to be different from those assessed in the study. This is because the real situation is not amenable to exact assessment. Therefore, marginal errors might have remained in the report.

However, all care has been taken to make the study reasonably realistic.



## CHAPTER-4

### Land Assessment

#### 4.1 Introduction

The basic objective of this SIA Study on Land Acquisition in Abhimanpur, Kanyabeda, (Bada) Karaberini, Kusapangi, Nuapada, and Sanakaraberini villages for construction of Salagaon – Burhapanka – Talcher – Jarapada 3rd and 4th line Rail Project in Angul district is to investigate the socio-economic profile of the six affected villages and households, the project-affected people, details of affected property along with its type and ownership, nature and extent of land to be acquired, social impacts on the people affected directly and indirectly by the project, and the type of impact and its magnitude. A socio-economic survey covering all affected families and sixty other households was carried out during June, 2018 to January, 2019 with the use of a structured interview schedule to obtain necessary information for the study.

Expansion of railways through construction of additional lines is a significant investment and the land costs can greatly influence the overall budget of the project. Most rural lands are agricultural and undeveloped land and require improvements to make them fit for the railways. The property may also need tree clearing, stump removal, fill dirt, land levelling, driveways etc. Additionally, land is very scarce and the land-losers have to be heavily compensated. In such view of the matter it is imperative to limit land acquisition to the barest minimum and this has been adhered to in the instant case as for other developmental projects elsewhere.

Land assessment has therefore become an extremely important issue in land acquisition for an infrastructure project like the railways.

#### 4.2 Land requirement for the project

It has already been pointed out above that the proposed construction of Salagaon – Burhapanka – Talcher – Jarapada 3rd and 4th Line shall require **26.905 acres** of land from the above noted six revenue villages for the implementation of the Rail Project. This constitutes 24.055 acres of private land and 2.850 acres of government land. The Odisha

Government has agreed to part with the required 2.850 acres of government land to the East Coast Railways for the project. The details are given in Table-4.1.

**Table- 4.1: Area of Land to be acquired in the project affected villages (Acres)**

Sl. No.	Village Name	Government Land	Private Land	Total
1.	Nuapada	0.720	5.100	5.820
2.	Kanyabeda	0.280	5.570	5.850
3.	Sanakaraberini	0.860	1.270	2.130
4.	Badakaraberini	0.140	4.050	4.190
5.	Kusapangi	0.760	5.875	6.635
6.	Abhimanpur	0.090	2.190	2.280
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.850</b>	<b>24.055</b>	<b>26.905</b>

*Source: East Coast Railway, Bhubaneswar*

The table reveals that Kusapangi, Kanyabeda and Nuapada villages are losing more than 5 acres of private land each and are relatively more affected as far as private land acquisition is concerned. In respect of Government land, the area of proposed land acquisition is less than one acre in each village.

### 4.3 Land Holding Status

The original schedule for land acquisition supplied by the special land acquisition office at Dhenkanal for the SIA study of the Abhimanpur, Kanyabeda, (Bada) Karaberini, Kusapangi, Nuapada, and Sanakaraberini villages to be affected by the proposed expansion of railways contained a list of 193 RoR holders in which 41 repetitions were noted leaving 152 net RoR households. These 152 RoR households have extended to 457 households as per genealogy of which only 412 households have been covered in this study. The rest could not be surveyed because of non-cooperation in Kanyabeda village and shifting of households to other locations in A At present there are 92 claimants. A summary picture is given in Table-4.2.

**Table-4.2: Village-wise number of affected households**

Villages	Gram Panchayat	No. of households in the RoR list	Repetitions	Balance households	No. of extended claimant households	No. of households surveyed
Nuapada	Kurudol	52	9	43	162	142
Kanyabeda	Kandasara	17	5	12	17	40
Sanakaraberini	Kurudol	31	7	24	41	46
(Bada)Karaberini	Bhogobereni	29	4	25	59	76
Kusapangi	Kurudol	10	1	9	44	36
Abhimanpur	Bhogobereni	54	15	39	134	72
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>193</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>412</b>

*Source: RoR list and Field Survey*

Table-4.3 presents the village-wise details of area of government land to be acquired, total land with RoR of the affected households, and total affected land out of which the area of private land is proposed to be acquired.

**Table-4.3: Land Holding Status of the Households of the Six Project Affected Villages of Angul District**

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Name of the GP	Total ROR Land of A.H in villages (Acre)	Total Affected Land out of which land will be acquired	Area of land proposed to be Acquired (In Acre)	Area of Government Land to be acquired (Acres)	Total land to be acquired (Acres)	Land Holding Status of Total original Households				Total Extended HHs Surveyed
								Marginal Farmers 0-2.5Ac	Small Farmers 2.5-5 Ac	Semi-Medium Farmers 5-10 Ac	All Farmers	
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Nuapada	Kurudol	47.880	24.105	5.100 (10.65)	0.720	5.820	36	5	2	43	142
2	Badakarabereni	Kurudol	51.355	19.560	4.050 (7.89)	0.140	4.190	12	9	1	24	46
3	Sanakarabereni*	Kurudol	5.510	5.270	1.270 (23.05)	0.860	2.130	9	00	00	09	36
4	Kusapangi	Bhogabereni	28.830	24.840	5.875 (20.38)	0.760	6.635	22	2	1	25	76
5	Abhimanpur	Balaram Prasad	9.740	8.210	2.190 (22.49)	0.090	2.280	11	1	00	12	40
6	Kanyabeda**	Kandasar	108.050	50.380	5.570 (5.16)	0.280	5.850	18	9	12	39	72
			251.365	132.365	24.055 (9.56)	2.850	26.905	108 (71.05)	26 (17.11)	18 (11.84)	152 (100.0)	412

\* The Sl. No.s 01 and 14 in RoR Document provided by Spl. LAO, Dhenkanal shows same Khata & Plot No.s, land area, affected area and Name of land holder for Sanakarabereni village and hence it has been considered once.

\*\* The Sl. No.s 03 and 08 in RoR Document provided by Spl. LAO, Dhenkanal shows same Khata & Plot No.s, land area, affected area and Name of land holder for Kanyabeda village and hence it has been considered once.

Figures in parentheses in col. 7 are percentages of those in col. 5, and figure in brackets at the end of columns 10, 11 and 12 are percentages of that at end of col.13..

As has been noted above the original 152 households have extended to 457 from which 412 households could be surveyed. It is pertinent to note that 108 or 71.05% of the 152 original RoR holder households are marginal farmers, 26 or 17.11% are small farmers and 18 or 11.84% are semi-medium farmers. None of them is a medium or large farmer. Hence, the proposed land acquisition will further reduce the amount of land owned by them and cause deterioration in their socio-economic status.

In addition to the above noted private land, an area of 2.850 acres of Government land is proposed to be acquired from the six villages. As regards Government land, maximum area of land is proposed to be acquired from Sanakaraberini village. An area of 0.860 acre of land is to be acquired from this village followed by Kusapangi village (0.760 acre) and Nuapada (0.720 acres). The smallest area (0.090 acre) will be acquired from Abhimanpur. It may be noted that acquisition of government land forms a minor part (10.58%) of the total land to be acquired from the six villages. Looking at the individual villages, government land amounts to less than an acre in each case.

The details of land proposed to be acquired household-wise with successor- claimants have been presented at *Annexure-I* appended to this report.

#### 4.4 Land Use Pattern

In addition to the ownership of land to be acquired for the project, another factor that deserves mention is the use to which land is put at the individual household level and by the government. While a household may use its land mostly for housing and agriculture, government land is used for common benefits like roads, pathways, pasture, forest and temples. Land acquisition is likely to have an adverse effect on them. A brief description of the land use pattern of the project affected households is given in Table-4.4.

Table	4.4 Land Use Pattern of Project Affected Households										
Sl. No.	Village	Caste	No. of PAHs	Area & Uses of Land (Acres)							Total
				Residential	Commercial	Agricultural	Orchards	Others	Barren		
-01-	-02-	-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-	-08-	-09-	-10-	-11-	
1	Abhimanpur	SC	3	0.07	-	1.57	-	-	-	1.64	
		OBC	27	0.43	-	68.41	-	4.16	-	73.00	
		General	10	0.14	-	34.40	-	-	-	34.54	
		All	40	0.64	-	104.38	-	4.16	-	109.18	
					0.58%	-	95.61%	-	3.81%	-	100.00%
2	Kusapangi	SC	68	0.82	-	60.94	-	-	-	61.76	
		General	8	0.18	-	7.09	-	-	-	7.27	
		All	76	1.00	-	68.03	-	-	-	69.03	
					1.44%	-	98.56%	-	-	-	100.00%
3	Nuapada	SC	20	0.36	-	14.87	-	-	-	15.23	
		ST	13	0.17	-	7.07	-	-	-	7.24	
		OBC	74	1.69	-	59.16	-	2.36	-	63.21	
		General	35	0.81	-	33.85	-	0.01	-	34.67	
		All	142	3.03	-	114.95	-	2.37	-	120.36	
			2.52%	-	95.51%	-	1.97%	-	100.00%		

Table	4.4		Land Use Pattern of Project Affected Households							
Sl. No.	Village	Caste	No. of PAHs	Area & Uses of Land (Acres)						
				Residential	Commercial	Agricultural	Orchards	Others	Barren	Total
-01- 4	-02- (Bada)Karaberini	-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-	-08-	-09-	-10-	-11-
		OBC	2	0.02	-	4.23	-	-	-	4.25
		General	44	0.74	-	42.88	-	-	-	43.62
		All	46	0.76	-	47.11	-	-	-	47.87
				1.60%	-	98.40%	-	-	-	100.00%
5	Sanakarabarini	SC	5	0.07	-	6.87	-	-	-	6.94
		OBC	11	0.18	-	8.36	-	-	-	8.54
		General	20	0.58	-	22.37	-	1.40	-	24.34
		All	36	0.82	-	37.60	-	1.40	-	39.82
				2.06%	-	94.42%	-	3.52%	-	100.00%
6	Kanyabeda	SC	31	0.42	-	32.60	-	-	-	33.02
		OBC	1	0.01	-	1.00	-	-	-	1.01
		General	40	0.84	-	19.18	-	1.18	-	21.20
		All	72	1.27	-	52.78	-	1.18	-	55.23
				2.29%	-	95.57%	-	2.14%	-	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	SC	<b>127</b>	<b>1.73</b>	-	<b>116.85</b>	-	-	-	<b>118.58</b>
		ST	<b>13</b>	<b>0.17</b>	-	<b>7.07</b>	-	-	-	<b>7.24</b>
				<b>2.36%</b>	-	<b>97.64%</b>	-	-	-	<b>100.00%</b>
		OBC	<b>115</b>	<b>2.33</b>	-	<b>141.17</b>	-	<b>6.52</b>	-	<b>150.01</b>
				<b>1.55%</b>	-	<b>94.10%</b>	-	<b>4.35%</b>	-	<b>100.00%</b>
			<b>157</b>	<b>3.29</b>	-	<b>159.77</b>	-	<b>2.59</b>	-	<b>165.65</b>
				<b>1.99%</b>	-	<b>96.45%</b>	-	<b>1.56%</b>	-	<b>100.00%</b>
			<b>412</b>	<b>7.52</b>	-	<b>424.85</b>	-	<b>9.11</b>	-	<b>441.48</b>
				<b>1.70%</b>	-	<b>96.23%</b>	-	<b>2.06%</b>	-	<b>100.00%</b>

The table makes interesting reading. At the aggregate level 96.23% of all land is agricultural land, 1.70% is used for housing purposes and other uses (commercial and other purposes) account for 2.06%. A similar pattern is observed both across social groups and villages. For the SCs and STs respectively, 1.46% and 2.36% are homestead land while 98.54% and 97.64% are agricultural land. Agricultural land, homestead land and land put to other uses have the shares 94.1%, 1.55%, and 4.35% respectively in the case of OBCs. For the general castes people, the respective shares are 96.45%, 1.99%, and 1.56%.

#### 4.5 Previous transaction in the project area for the last 3 years

As per the information given by the respondents, no transactions had taken place in the affected area for the last three years.

## **CHAPTER-5**

### **Socio Economic Profile**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

Documenting relevant information about human habitations – demographic, social, cultural and economic conditions, land utilization pattern etc. of people as also bio-physical situation of the project affected area through a baseline survey is a logical necessity in a Social Impact Assessment study. Potential effects of the project on community well-being need to be assessed in the context of the existing socio-economic – physical condition in the area. Hence, the survey needs to be well-defined and properly synchronized. Out of the 457 households to be affected by the proposed rail project in the six identified villages, 412 households were surveyed on census basis and the remaining 47 households could not be surveyed due to constraints mentioned in Chapter-II of this report. The socio-economic profile of the families surveyed for the SIA study has been presented in this Chapter.

#### **5.2 Angul District and Banarpal Block / Tahasil**

Angul district has a geographical area of 6375 Sq. Km. and the area of Banarpal Tahasil is 338.51 Sq. Km. Mahanadi and Brahmani Rivers flow in the district while some small tributaries are flowing in the Banarpal block which provide a great advantage to the area and particularly to its agriculture. Coal reserve is huge and the growth of small business in the affected villages is encouraging. The humidity is bit high and winds generally blow at light to moderate speed with little high speed during summer and rainy seasons. The broad demographic profile of the district and the block give a more or less similar picture obtained at the state level. A summary picture of the relevant broad demographic characteristics is given in Table-5.1. Majority of the people depend on agriculture. Agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries constitute an important source of livelihood of people. Industrialization has greatly influenced the occupational pattern of the people because of the growth of direct and indirect employment opportunities in the non-farm sector. The main crops include paddy, ragi, pulses, groundnut, mustard and vegetables. People rear cows, buffaloes, goats, pig and sheep. Fishery activities are taken up in reservoirs and poultry in backyards. A large number of MSMEs have come up since long and they absorb a good number of workers. As in other areas in the state, Angul district and Banarpal Tahasil also face scarcity of healthcare infrastructure. School education system is up to mark and some institutions for higher and technical education have come up to cater to the needs of people.

**Table-5.1: Demographic Profile of Angul District and Banarpal Tahasil**

Indicator	Magnitude	
	Angul District	Banarpal Block
Population	1273821	78771
Male	655718	40693
Female	618103	38078
Sex ratio (per 1000 M)	943	936
Child Sex ratio (0-6 years)	889	849
Literacy rate	77.53	77.89
Male literacy	85.98	81.1
Female literacy	68.64	64.81
Density of population (per Sq.Km)	200	233
Total workers	526520	25230
Cultivators	107607 (20.44%)	3182 (12.6%)
Agricultural labourers	172414 (32.75%)	5080 (20.1)
Household Industry workers	35069 (6.66%)	1513 (6.0%)
Other workers	211430 (40.16%)	15455 (61.3)

### 5.3 Population Profile of Project affected villages

This study pertains to six villages that will be affected by land acquisition in Banarpal Tahasil of Angul district. The project will not only affect the land losing households directly but will also have an effect on day to day living of others in the villages. The broad demographic profile of the villages to be affected by the Rail project is given in Table-5.2.

**Table-5.2: Population Profile of Project Affected villages**

Villages	No. of HHs	Population Profile					Child Population (0-6 Years)				
		Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Average family size	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Share in total population (%)
Nuapada	200	501	446	947	890	5	47	40	87	851	9.2
Kanyabeda	408	949	859	1808	905	4	123	95	218	772	12.1
Sanakaraberini	08	21	16	37	762	5	02	00	02	00	5.4
Badakaraberini	108	262	258	520	985	5	35	32	67	914	12.9
Kusapangi	151	319	320	639	1003	4	46	47	93	1022	14.6
Abhimanpur		UI									
<b>Total</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>2052</b>	<b>1899</b>	<b>3951</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>11.8</b>

Source: Field Survey

It may be seen from the table that barring Abhimanpur which is classified as UI in the Census, the remaining five villages have 775 households with a population of 3951 of which 2052 are male and 1899 are female indicating a sex ratio of 925 which badly compares with the sex ratio for Angul district (943). The average family size in these villages is 5. The population in the 0-6 years age group is estimated at 467 of whom 253 are male and 215 are

female with a child sex ratio of 846 which also compares unfavourably with that for the district (889).

#### 5.4 Project Affected Households and Population

Only 412 households have been surveyed for this study who are going to lose some portion of their land and other assets. A summary picture of the population of the project affected households is given in Table-5.3.

Table		5.3 Population Profile of Project Affected Households										
Sl. No.	Village	No. of HHs	Population					Child Population (0-6 Years)				
			Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Average Family Size	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Share in Total (%)
-01-	-02-	-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-	-08-	-09-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-
1	Abhimanpur	40	109	84	193	771	5	6	3	9	500	4.66%
2	Kushpangi	76	211	175	386	829	5	10	8	18	800	4.66%
3	Nuapada	142	405	347	752	857	5	11	21	32	1909	4.26%
4	Badakarabeni	46	118	113	231	958	5	6	3	9	500	3.90%
5	Sanakarabareni	36	104	93	197	894	5	2	5	7	2500	3.55%
6	Kanyabeda	72	171	159	330	930	5	6	4	10	667	3.03%
<b>Total</b>		<b>412</b>	<b>1118</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>2089</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1073</b>	<b>4.07%</b>

Source : Field Survey

The total population of the surveyed land losing households is 2089 comprising 1118 male and 971 female indicating a sex ratio of 869 which compares unfavourably with that for the district (943). The average family size for these households is estimated at 5 and is considered reasonable. The child sex ratio for the project affected households is found to be 1073 and the share of child population in total population of these households comes to 4.07%. In view of the high child sex ratio in the land losing households, the proposed land acquisition is expected to entail heavy losses at the household level.

#### 5.5 Social Composition of Project Affected Households

The project area has a typically traditional society divided into social groups by castes. Caste of a household is a reflection of its social status and economic condition. It broadly indicates the choices open to and well-being of a household and its ability to network, exploit opportunities and gain therefrom as also the degree of deprivation and



vulnerability. The caste distribution of project affected households is given in the following table.

<b>Table 5.4</b>		<b>Distribution of Project Affected Households by Caste</b>													
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Caste</b>	<b>No. of Households in Project Affected Villages</b>						<b>Total</b>							
		<b>Abhimanpur</b>		<b>Kushpangi</b>		<b>Nuapada</b>				<b>Badakarabeni</b>		<b>Sanakarabareni</b>		<b>Kanyabeda</b>	
<b>-01-</b>	<b>-02-</b>	<b>-03-</b>	<b>-04-</b>	<b>-05-</b>	<b>-06-</b>	<b>-07-</b>	<b>-08-</b>	<b>-09-</b>	<b>-10-</b>	<b>-11-</b>	<b>-12-</b>	<b>-13-</b>			
1	SC	3	7.50%	68	89.47%	20	14.08%	0	0.00%	5	13.89%	31	43.06%	127	30.83%
2	ST	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	9.15%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	3.16%
3	OBC	27	67.50%	0	0.00%	74	52.11%	2	4.35%	11	30.56%	1	1.39%	115	27.91%
4	General	10	25.00%	8	10.53%	35	24.65%	44	95.65%	20	55.56%	40	55.56%	157	38.11%
	<b>All</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>100%</b>

It may be read off the table that majority of households 157/412 or 38.11% belong to general castes followed by scheduled castes (127/412 or 30.83%), other backward castes (115/412 or 27.91%) and scheduled tribes (13/412 or 3.16%) in that order. Since the vast majority i.e. 62% of the households to be affected by the project belong to the lower social castes – SCs, STs, OBCs land acquisition will affect their economy very adversely.

## 5.6 Marital Status and Socio-Economic Profile

A broad outline of the marital status and heads of project affected households in the six villages is presented in Table-5.5.

It is revealed from the table that the married outnumber the unmarried in the total population of the villages. Those married account for 59.5% of the total population. The unmarried constitute 35.42%, the widowed 4.93%, the separated 1% and the divorced 0.05% among the households. Of the 412 households surveyed, only 69 or 16.75% are women headed households and the rest 343 or 83.25% households are headed by male. This conforms to the prevailing male dominated social system broadly found in the county and at the disaggregate level. Fifteen households (3.64%) are headed by dibyangs and 22 (5.34%) households are below poverty line. This means that the proposed land acquisition will impose a heavy burden on the landholding households. Fortunately, none of the households may be displaced due to land acquisition because they will still retain some land after acquisition.

<b>Table-5.5: Marital Status of persons in Project Affected Households</b>												
Sl. No.	Village	No. of PAFs										
			Total	Married	Unmarried	Divorcee	Separated	Widowed	Women Headed Household	Dibyang Headed Household	BPL Households	No. of PAFs to be Displaced
-01-	-02-	-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-	-08-	-09-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-
1	Abhimannpur	40	193 100%	123 63.73%	63 32.64%			7 3.63%	6 15.00%	1 2.50%	3 7.50%	NIL
2	Kushpangi	76	386 100%	234 60.62%	135 34.97%			17 4.40%	6 7.89%	3 3.95%	7 9.21%	NIL
3	Nuapada	142	752 100%	455 60.51%	268 35.64%	1 0.13%		28 3.72%	30 21.13%	6 4.23%	4 2.82%	NIL
4	Badakarabeni	46	231 100%	123 53.25%	85 36.80%			23 9.96%	14 30.43%	2 4.35%		NIL
5	Sanakarabeni	36	197 100%	120 60.91%	70 35.53%			7 3.55%	2 5.56%	2 5.56%	2 5.56%	NIL
6	Kanyabeda	72	330 100%	188 56.97%	119 36.06%		2 0.61%	21 6.36%	11 15.28%	1 1.39%	6 8.33%	NIL
<b>Total</b>		<b>412</b>	<b>2089</b> <b>100%</b>	<b>1243</b> <b>59.50%</b>	<b>740</b> <b>35.42%</b>	<b>1</b> <b>0.05%</b>	<b>2</b> <b>0.10%</b>	<b>103</b> <b>4.93%</b>	<b>69</b> <b>16.75%</b>	<b>15</b> <b>3.64%</b>	<b>22</b> <b>5.34%</b>	NIL

## 5.7 Family Type

Two types of Families are observed in the project affected households, namely, nuclear and joint families. Broad categorization is given in Table-5.6

<b>Table-5.6: Distribution of Project Affected Households by Family Type</b>															
Sl. No	Family Type	No. of Land Losing Households in Project Affected Villages												Total	
		Abhimanpur		Kushpangi		Nuapada		Badakarabeni		Sanakarabeni		Kanyabeda			
-01-	-02-	-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-	-08-	-09-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-	-14-		
1	Joint	28	70.00%	36	47.37%	70	49.30%	22	47.83%	22	61.11%	20	27.78%	198	48.06%
2	Nuclear	12	30.00%	40	52.63%	72	50.70%	24	52.17%	14	38.89%	52	72.22%	214	51.94%
	<b>All</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>100%</b>

It may be seen from the table that majority of the surveyed households are nuclear families. Their number is 214 or 51.94%. Joint families constitute 48.06% (198 of 412) of the total. There are no individual (one-man) families. Since more than 50% of households

are nuclear families, there is low social security and the economic problem due to land acquisition will not be shared; the land losing families have to bear the brunt.

### 5.8 Age Distribution of Head of Project Affected Households

Broadly speaking, the patriarchal family system is prevalent among the project affected households. Monogamy is practiced across social groups i.e. castes. The problem is more acute in the case of women headed households because headship in these families is normally held by a woman in an adverse situation, namely, when the husband dies and the children are not sufficiently grown up to handle family affairs and THE HOUSEHOLD economy.

Table	5.7	Age Distribution of Head of Project Affected Households				
Sl. No.	Project Affected Villages	Household	Age Group			
			<45	45-60	60+	All
1	Abhimanpur	Women Headed	2	1	5	8
		Men Headed	5	12	15	32
		Total	7	13	20	40
2	Kushpangi	Women Headed	2	3	8	13
		Men Headed	15	19	29	63
		Total	17	22	37	76
3	Nuapada	Women Headed	1	6	25	32
		Men Headed	15	40	55	110
		Total	16	46	80	142
4	Badakarabeni	Women Headed	1	6	11	18
		Men Headed	3	11	14	28
		Total	4	17	25	46
5	Sanakarabareni	Women Headed		1	4	5
		Men Headed	1	13	17	31
		Total	1	14	21	36
6	Kanyabeda	Women Headed	2	1	18	21
		Men Headed	15	24	12	51
		Total	17	25	30	72
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Women Headed</b>	<b>8 (8.25%)</b>	<b>18 (18.56%)</b>	<b>71 (73.2%)</b>	<b>97 (23.54%)</b>
		<b>Men Headed</b>	<b>54 (16.82%)</b>	<b>119 (37.78%)</b>	<b>142 (45.4%)</b>	<b>315 (76.46%)</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>412 (100%)</b>

Table-5.7 reveals that only 97 or 23.54% of the surveyed households are women headed and 315 or 76.46% are male headed. Majority of the women headed families 71 or 73.2% are in the 60 plus age group followed by 18 (18.56%) in the 45-60 age group and only 8 (8.25%) are in the age group below 45 years. Among the male headed households, these age groups account for 45.4%, 37.78% and 16.82% respectively. It follows that families headed by women will be worst affected by land acquisition as more than 73% of them are in the 60+ age bracket.

## **5.9 Age Composition of Project Affected Households**

Age composition refers to the structure of population by age groups. It gives an idea about the potential workforce and dependency load depending on in a population. According to Census-2011 the number in the 15-59 age group constitute the working population and those below 0-15 are children supposed to be in schools while the population in 60+ age group is considered elderly. Together those in 0-15 and 60+ age groups are taken as dependents and the number in the 15-60 working age group is an indicator of the economic status of a household / population. In the surveyed households some persons in the 60 years and above age group were also found to be working. The age distribution of the project affected households is given in Table-5.8.

The table reveals that population in the working age group is 1514 which constitutes 72.47% of the total population of the project affected households. This population is greater than the child population (69 or 3.30%), those supposed to be in schools (204 or 09.77%) and the elderly (302 or 14.46%) taken together. Thus, land acquisition will affect it adversely as many of them are engaged in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers.

Table	<b>5.10</b>	<b>Distribution of Project Affected People by Age and Sex</b>														
Sl. No.	Village	No. of PAPs			0-6 Years			6-15 Years			15-60 Years			60 Years Above		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
-01-	-02-	-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-	-08-	-09-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-	-14-	-15-	-16-	-17-
1	Abhimanpur	109	84	193	6	3	9	8	4	12	76	65	141	19	12	31
		56.48%	43.52%	100.00%			4.66%			6.22%			73.06%			16.06%
2	Kushpangi	211	175	386	8	6	14	18	21	39	155	126	281	30	22	52
		54.66%	45.34%	100.00%			3.63%			10.10%			72.80%			13.47%
3	Nuapada	405	347	752	10	16	26	29	38	67	306	243	549	60	50	110
		53.86%	46.14%	100.00%			3.46%			8.91%			73.01%			14.63%
4	Badakarabeni	118	113	231	3	3	6	16	14	30	82	81	163	17	15	32
		51.08%	48.92%	100.00%			2.60%			12.99%			70.56%			13.85%
5	Sanakarabareni	104	93	197	2	5	7	11	11	22	72	62	134	19	15	34
		52.79%	47.21%	100.00%			3.55%			11.17%			68.02%			17.26%
6	Kanyabeda	171	159	330	4	3	7	20	14	34	131	115	246	16	27	43
		51.82%	48.18%	100.00%			2.12%			10.30%			74.55%			13.03%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1118</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>2089</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>1514</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>302</b>
		<b>53.52%</b>	<b>46.48%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>			<b>3.30%</b>			<b>9.77%</b>			<b>72.47%</b>			<b>14.46%</b>

## 5.10 Housing and Amenities

People spend substantial time with family at home. Hence dwelling condition and access to amenities are important for a decent living. The type of house one lives in and the utility provision it contains are a determinant of his socio-economic status and well-being. Information on the dwelling condition of affected households are given in Table-5.9.

<b>Table-5.11</b>		<b>Distribution of Project Affected Households by House Type</b>					
Sl. No.	Project Affected Villages	Total PAHs	House Type				
			Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Katcha	Average Housing Area (in Sq.ft.)	Average No. of Rooms
-01-	-02-	-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-	-08-
1	Abhimanpur	40	34	3	3	709.38	3
2	Kushpangi	76	33	7	36	582.76	3
3	Nuapada	142	90	42	10	949.72	4
4	Badakarabeni	46	32	12	2	738.04	3
5	Sanakarabareni	36	24	9	3	1012.50	4
6	Kanyabeda	72	33	33	6	781.70	3
	<b>All</b>	<b>412 (100%)</b>	<b>246 (59.71%)</b>	<b>106 (25.73%)</b>	<b>60 (14.56%)</b>	<b>795.68</b>	<b>4</b>

The study shows that all the project affected households have their own houses on their homestead land with patta or RoR. A good number (246 of 412 or 59.71%) of households have pucca houses with brick walls and concrete roof, 106 of 412 households or 25.73% have semi-pucca houses having brick walls and asbestos and RCC roofs and only 60 of 412 or 14.56% have Katcha houses. Barring pucca houses with good dwelling condition, the condition of semi-pucca houses is manageable while those of Katcha houses is not good.

The dwelling space as measured by area of house in square feet does not indicate a definite pattern. It varies from about 100 sq.ft. to 2500 sq.ft. and the average space measures 795.68 sq.ft. The vast majority i.e. 318 of 412 or 77.18% have dwelling space of 100-1000 sq.ft. The number of rooms in houses varies from one to five and majority of houses 251 of 412 or 60.92% have one to three rooms.

The situation regarding access to utilities for the houses of affected households are given in Table-5.10.

<b>Table-5.10:</b>		<b>Distribution of Project Affected Households by Access to Utilities</b>							
Sl. No.	Project Affected Villages	Total PAHs	No. of PAHs with Livestock	House Type					
				Separate Place for Animal	Bathroom within the House	Toilet within or adjacent to the House	Washing Place within the House	Electricity Connection	Drinking Water Facility
-01-	-02-	-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-	-08-	-09-	-10-
1	Abhimanpur	40	16	16	15	18	16	33	38
2	Kushpangi	76	15	14	17	18	16	63	71
3	Nuapada	142	40	36	90	108	101	135	140
4	Badakarabeni	46	21	18	15	21	12	44	46
5	Sanakarabareni	36	12	11	25	28	24	32	32
6	Kanyabeda	72	19	18	29	44	41	64	71
	<b>All</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>398</b>

The table shows that 123 of 412 or 28.85% of households have livestock of which 113 or 91.87% have separate space for animals / birds either inside the main house premises or share the same wall with the main house. This is the case with all the Katcha houses and some of the semi-pucca and pucca houses. Most of the houses 191 of 412 or 46.36% have bathroom within the house and the rest have bathing space outside the house. A good thing is that as many as 237 or 57.52% houses have toilets within the houses or share a common wall with the main house. This is the case with brick wall – concrete roof houses. Nine of the pucca houses and all the 106 semi-pucca houses and the 60 Ktcha houses have toilets outside the main house. Many i.e. 210 or 50.97% houses have washing space within the houses. This is the case with some pucca and semi-pucca houses. All the Katcha houses and some of the Pucca and semi-pucca houses do not have washing place inside the houses but within the premise outside the core house. As many as 371 or 90.05% of the 412 surveyed houses have electricity connection. Among the rest 41, 22 manage with lines borrowed from neighbours and 19 use Kerosene lamps. Of the 412 surveyed households, 398 or 96.6% have their own drinking water facility – either tube wells or piped connection from borewells – and the rest 14 households use public tube wells.

It follows that the dwelling condition is good for most of the houses. Additionally, the dwelling situation in many of the Katcha houses is grossly deplorable. These households will be badly affected due to land acquisition for expansion of railways.

## 5.11 Educational Status

The importance of education in this age of knowledge, information, skill and technology cannot be gainsaid. Education enhances the capabilities of a person and broadens his choices. It is a prerequisite of human capital formation. Information relating to education level of project affected population is important for formulating an economic rehabilitation plan for them. Relevant data have been presented in Table-5.11.

It may be seen from the table that of the total 2089 persons to be affected by the Rail project, 265 (12.69%) are illiterate, 86 (4.12%) are able to sign their name only i.e. just literate, 436 (20.87%) have education up to elementary level, 372 (17.81%) have education between class VIII and X, 343 (16.42%) have passed matriculation, 196 (9.38%) have higher secondary level education, 179 (8.57%) are graduates, 22 (1.05%) are post graduates, 111 (5.31%) have some technical degree (diploma, ITI, CT, B.Tech, etc.), 18 (0.86%) have some professional degree like MBA and 2 have some other certificates of education. The rest 65 are below 6 years of age who have not been admitted to any school or AWC. The male literacy rate is estimated to be higher at 89.09% than the female literacy rate of 78.58%. The educational level of project affected population is higher than that for the district as a whole for both the sexes. Since the affected households have youth with some qualification they may take advantage of the diversified employment opportunities that may be created due to expansion of railways.



<b>Table-5.11:</b>		<b>Distribution of Project Affected Population by Educational Status</b>														
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Project Affected Villages</b>	<b>Hous-ehold</b>	<b>Education</b>													<b>Total</b>
			<b>Illiterate</b>	<b>Just Literate</b>	<b>Elemen-tary Level</b>	<b>High School</b>	<b>Matricu-late</b>	<b>Interme-diate</b>	<b>Grad-uate</b>	<b>Post Graduate</b>	<b>Tech-nical Degree</b>	<b>Tec-hnical Diploma</b>	<b>ITI/CT etc.</b>	<b>Profes-sional Degree (MBA etc.)</b>	<b>Others (Spe-cify)</b>	
1	Abhimanpur	Male	5	3	13	22	32	6	10	1	4	3	4			103
		Female	13	9	13	14	15	10	7	1						82
		<b>Total</b>	18	12	26	36	47	16	17	2	4	3	4			185
2	Kushpangi	Male	24	10	50	38	31	21	9	2	5	4	5	3	1	203
		Female	40	11	43	30	19	9	9		1	1	1	6		170
		<b>Total</b>	64	21	93	68	50	30	18	2	6	5	6	9	1	373
3	Nuapada	Male	26	12	82	63	62	47	43	5	8	28	16	2	1	395
		Female	59	12	77	52	55	33	31	4	1	5		2		331
		<b>Total</b>	85	24	159	115	117	80	74	9	9	33	16	4	1	726
4	Badakarabeni	Male	12	1	28	18	32	14	7		1		2			115
		Female	26	2	26	19	25	5	9							112
		<b>Total</b>	38	3	54	37	57	19	16		1		2			227
5	Sanakarabareni	Male	9	2	17	22	15	8	16	1	3	4	2	3		102
		Female	16	3	19	10	19	8	10	3						88
		<b>Total</b>	25	5	36	32	34	16	26	4	3	4	2	3		190
6	Kanyabeda	Male	13	7	30	52	22	17	14	3	2	4	2	1		167
		Female	22	14	32	32	16	18	14	2	4		1	1		156
		<b>Total</b>	35	21	62	84	38	35	28	5	6	4	3	2		323
<b>All Total</b>		<b>Male</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1085</b>
		<b>Female</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>939</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>265</b> <b>(12.69%)</b>	<b>86</b> <b>(4.12%)</b>	<b>430</b> <b>(20.87%)</b>	<b>372</b> <b>(17.81%)</b>	<b>343</b> <b>(16.42%)</b>	<b>196</b> <b>(9.38%)</b>	<b>179</b> <b>(8.57%)</b>	<b>22</b> <b>(1.05%)</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b> <b>(0.86%)</b>	<b>2</b> <b>(0.10%)</b>
											<b>111 (5.31%)</b>					

## 5.12 Occupational Pattern

The economic condition and social status of a family is determined by occupational structure, employment and number of earners in the family. The details in this regard are given in Table-5.12. The table shows that 969 (98.58%) of the 983 male population in the 15+ age group are engaged in some economic activity as their main occupation. Of the 969, 165 (17.03%) are cultivators, 40 (4.13%) are agricultural labourers, 127 (13.11%) are daily wagers, 223 (23.01%) are salaried workers, 5 (0.52%) are craftsmen / artisans, 123 (12.69%) are petty business owners, 283 (29.52%) are engaged in other activities. Among the 833 female population in the 15+ years age bracket, 738 (88.60%) are engaged in one or the other income earning activity as their main occupation. Among these 738, only 29 or 3.93% are cultivators, 35 (4.74%) are agricultural labourers, 36 (4.88%) are daily wagers, 29 (3.93%) are salaried employees, four are small business operators, and 605 (81.98%) are found working in other activities (tailoring, parlour, private tutor etc.). Among the male main workers, salaried job is the prominent activity followed by cultivation, daily wage work, small business and agricultural labourer in that order. Among the female, daily wage work, agricultural labour, cultivation and salaried work have more or less proportionate share. All in the working age group 15-60 do not find employment round the year. This is obvious. Agriculture, an important source of livelihood is seasonal in nature. Further, only one occupation is not enough for family maintenance. Therefore, many go for subsidiary occupation to supplement earning from the main occupation. The table provides valuable information on this score.

As may be seen from the table, only 339 of 1816 project affected population or 18.67% have subsidiary occupation. Of the 339 persons having subsidiary occupation, 78 or 23.01% are cultivators and 113 or 33.33% are agricultural labourers indicating that 56.34% are engaged in farming, 71 (20.94%) are daily wagers, one is craftsman, 19 (5.60%) are engaged in business and 57 (16.81%) are doing other activities. When the main and subsidiary occupations are taken together, it is observed that bulk of the workers i.e. 460 to 2046 or 22.48% are engaged in agriculture. Hence, land acquisition will have remarkable adverse effect on the project affected persons and their households.

Table		5.12		Occupational Pattern of Project Affected Persons														
Sl. No.	Project Affected Villages	Household	Occupation															
			Cultivator		Agriculture Labour		Daily Wage Earner		Salaried		Craft Artisan		Business		Others (Specify)		Total	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Abhimanpur	Main	10	3	6	1	10	1	32	2	1		10	1	33	62	102	70
		Subsidiary	21	1	5	1	5	1					2		2	3	35	6
		Total	31	4	11	2	15	2	32	2	1		12	1	35	65	137	76
2	Kushpangi	Main	29	4	10	13	49	25	33	2	2		13		53	95	189	139
		Subsidiary	10	4	31	13	14	9			1		5		7	5	68	31
		Total	39	8	41	26	63	34	33	2	3		18		60	100	257	170
3	Nuapada	Main	50	6	6	7	32	7	99	12	1		49	1	111	232	348	265
		Subsidiary	10		8		13	5					5		18	6	54	11
		Total	60	6	14	7	45	12	99	12	1		54	1	129	238	402	276
4	Badakarabeni	Main	25	10	5	9	10	1	11	1			16	1	36	69	103	91
		Subsidiary	7	1	16	2	9	2					1	1	3	6	36	12
		Total	32	11	21	11	19	3	11	1			17	2	39	75	139	103
5	Sanakarabareni	Main	17	4	2	1	15	2	22	5			11		27	61	94	73
		Subsidiary	2		5	1	4						1		2	1	14	2
		Total	19	4	7	2	19	2	22	5			12		29	62	108	75
6	Kanyabeda	Main	34	2	11	4	11		26	7	1		24	1	26	86	133	100
		Subsidiary	20	2	27	4	8	1					4		3	1	62	8
		Total	54	4	38	8	19	1	26	7	1		28	1	29	87	195	108
All Total		Main	165	29	40	35	127	36	223	29	5		123	4	286	605	969	738
		Subsidiary	70	8	92	21	53	18			1		18	1	35	22	269	70
		Total	235	37	132	56	180	54	223	29	6		141	5	321	627	1238	808

### 5.13 Assets and Consumer Durables

Ownership of assets and consumer durables is an important indicator of well-being of a household. In addition to land, these assets constitute livestock. Television, tape recorder, radio, refrigerator, cell phone, vehicles, cycles, two – three – four wheelers, bus and truck, cooking gas, brass utensils, ornaments etc. are the consumer durables. Information about the possession of such assets among the affected households is presented in Table-5.13.

It is observed from the table that about 97% of project affected households have some consumer durables. Most of the households (71.12%) have television, cell phone (82.28%), cycles (64.81%), scooter – scooty – bike and other two-wheelers (51.46%), cooking gas (54.61%), brass and belmetal utensils (55.82%) and gold and silver ornaments (41.26%). Radio, tape recorder, auto rickshaw, etc. are also owned and held by some households. Some very well-to-do houses have cars, bus and truck (8.25%). As 275 of the 412 households are using cooking gas, it shows that it has not been affordable for many and this dispatch the Prime Minister's Ujjwala Scheme. This may be because people are using fuel wood and coal for cooking as they are easily available and relatively cheap.

Many households have livestock as an income earning activity though on a very small scale. Details are given in Table-5.14.

Ninety-eight cows are owned by 198 households, 17 households have 36 buffaloes, 2 have 12 sheep, 5 households have 39 goats, 8 have 30 poultry birds and 25 have other livestock. They are used to meet domestic consumption and partly for earning income for the household.

<b>Table-5.13: Possession of Material Assets by the Project affected Households</b>																									
Sl. No.	Village	Television			Tape Recorder			Radio			Refrigerator			Telephone			Vehicles			Cycles			Three Wheeler		
		Qty. No	No. of PAFs	Value (Rs.)	Qty. No.	No. of PAFs	Value (Rs.)	Qty. No.	No. of PAFs	Value (Rs.)	Qty. No.	No. of PAFs	Value (Rs.)	Qty. No.	No. of PAFs	Value (Rs.)	Qty. No.	No. of PAFs	Value (Rs.)	Qty. (No.)	No. of PAFs	Value (Rs.)	Qty. No	No. of PAFs	Value (Rs.)
01	-02-	-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-	-08-	-09-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-	-14-	-15-	-16-	-17-	-18-	-19-	-20-	-21-	-22-	-23-	-24-	-25-	-26-
1	Abhimanpur	28	27	249000	0	0	0	1	1	1000	10	10	103000	62	33	334000	1	1	55000	39	26	111200	1	1	200000
2	Kushpangi	49	47	432500	4	3	6000	7	6	6750	15	15	144000	114	63	502100	1	1	1500	56	43	137500	1	1	75000
3	Nuapada	110	105	1087000	9	8	13500	15	15	21500	57	57	521500	287	120	1327100	0	0	0	144	101	374000	9	8	1079000
4	Badakarabeni	30	30	226500	4	4	5400	3	3	2550	10	10	96000	66	36	223000	0	0	0	37	33	97000	1	1	55000
5	Sanakarabareni	29	28	385000	3	3	2800	3	3	3300	13	13	161200	68	29	393500	0	0	0	30	22	67500	0	0	0
6	Kanyabeda	57	56	670500	2	2	13001	5003	4	3200	27	27	273500	105	58	522700	0	0	0	51	42	152500	1	1	20000
<b>Total</b>		<b>303</b>	<b>293</b> 71.12	<b>3050500</b>	<b>22</b> 5.34	<b>20</b>	<b>40701</b>	<b>5032</b>	<b>32</b> 7.77	<b>38300</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>132</b> 32.04	<b>1299200</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>339</b> 82.28	<b>3302400</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b> 0.49	<b>56500</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>267</b> 64.81	<b>939700</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b> 2.91	<b>1429000</b>

<b>Possession of Material Assets by the Project affected Households</b>																						
Two Wheeler			Four Wheeler			Bus/Truck			Cooking Gas			Utensils			Ornaments			Any Other Assets			Average	
Qty. (No.)	No. of PAFs	Value (Rs.)	Qty. (No.)	No. of PAFs	Value (Rs.)	Qty. (No.)	No. of PAFs	Value (Rs.)	Qty. (No.)	No. of PAFs	Value (Rs.)	Qty. (No.)	No. of PAFs	Value (Rs.)	Qty. (No.)	No. of PAFs	Value (Rs.)	Qty. (No.)	No. of PAFs	Value (Rs.)	No. of PAFs	Value (Rs.)
-27-	-28-	-29-	-30-	-31-	-32-	-33-	-34-	-35-	-36-	-37-	-38-	-39-	-40-	-41-	-42-	-43-	-44-	-45-	-46-	-47-	-48-	-49-
30	23	1865000	1	1	800000	1	1	600000	27	22	112100	1539	21	258500	258	22	707000	19	7	62000	36	151606
40	28	2009000	8	5	2100000	3	2	2750000	37	33	163700	1291	36	335100	525	29	1865000	14	3	42000	71	148875
125	81	5843500	8	8	2779000	2	1	1600000	105	66	305700	1581	78	695000	1032	75	2911000	29	6	222000	139	135106
24	22	1182000	0	0	0	5	3	8200000	28	28	78200	276	13	106500	232	18	619000	8	2	62000	46	238112
30	22	1670000	7	6	4080000	0	0	0	25	24	87900	426	27	151500	418	23	1862500	24	6	86700	36	248664
40	36	2400000	7	7	3970000	0	0	0	53	52	164100	892	55	461300	1.55	3	2178000	46	17	615500	72	158949
<b>289</b>	<b>212</b> 51.46	<b>14969500</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b> 6.55	<b>13729000</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b> 1.7	<b>13150000</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>225</b> 54.61	<b>911700</b>	<b>6005</b>	<b>230</b> 55.82	<b>2007900</b>	<b>2466</b>	<b>170</b> 41.26	<b>10142500</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>41</b> 9.95	<b>1090200</b>	<b>400</b> 97.09	<b>165393</b>

<b>Table-5.14:</b>		<b>Possession of Livestock Assets by the Project affected Families</b>																			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Cows</b>			<b>Buffaloes</b>			<b>Sheep</b>			<b>Goats</b>			<b>Poultry</b>			<b>Any Other Livestocks</b>			<b>Average</b>	
		<b>Qty. (No.)</b>	<b>No. of PAFs</b>	<b>Value (Rs.)</b>	<b>Qty. (No.)</b>	<b>No. of PAFs</b>	<b>Value (Rs.)</b>	<b>Qty. (No.)</b>	<b>No. of PAFs</b>	<b>Value (Rs.)</b>	<b>Qty. (No.)</b>	<b>No. of PAFs</b>	<b>Value (Rs.)</b>	<b>Qty. (No.)</b>	<b>No. of PAFs</b>	<b>Value (Rs.)</b>	<b>Qty. (No.)</b>	<b>No. of PAFs</b>	<b>Value (Rs.)</b>	<b>No. of PAFs</b>	<b>Value (Rs.)</b>
<b>01-</b>	<b>-02-</b>	<b>-03-</b>	<b>-04-</b>	<b>-05-</b>	<b>-06-</b>	<b>-07-</b>	<b>-08-</b>	<b>-09-</b>	<b>-10-</b>	<b>-11-</b>	<b>-12-</b>	<b>-13-</b>	<b>-14-</b>	<b>-15-</b>	<b>-16-</b>	<b>-17-</b>	<b>-18-</b>	<b>-19-</b>	<b>-20-</b>	<b>-21-</b>	<b>-22-</b>
1	Abhimanpur	30	16	104500	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	15000	0	0	0	3	2	29000	16	9281
2	Kushpangi	34	13	159100	0	0	0	12	2	19000	12	2	10000	6	2	1600	10	2	17400	15	13807
3	Nuapada	67	31	403500	15	7	97000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	2700	26	9	117700	40	15523
4	Badakarabeni	25	14	142000	11	6	95000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	58000	21	14048
5	Sanakarabareni	13	8	43000	10	4	16000	0	0	0	3	1	6000	13	3	2150	0	0	0	12	5596
6	Kanyabeda	29	16	283000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	25000	0	0	0	18	8	120600	19	22558
<b>Total</b>		<b>198</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1135100</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>208000</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19000</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>56000</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6450</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>342700</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>14368</b>

## 5.14 Household Income

Income is by far the most important indicator of the socio-economic status of a household. It is a powerful determinant of quality of life and well-being at the household level. Household income in the six surveyed villages is sourced in agriculture, livestock, non-timber forest produce (NTFP), wage work, caste-based occupation, business, industry, salary, self-employment and the like. Part of the income is derived from migrant remittances. Valuable information on this score is contained in Table-5.15. Migration status is given in Table- 5.18 and income through remittances is included in Col.11 of the Table-5.15

It may be seen from Table-5.15 that income from salary including remittance constitutes 57.38% of total household income. This is obvious because being close to the Talcher – Angul – NALCO – Bhusan mining and industrial area, many from the project affected households are working in these mines and industries and are earning a reasonable income. The less well-to-do who are working elsewhere as migrant workers also remit home a good amount. Income from business is also high at 12.74% and they are derived largely from transport operations for carrying cargo to and from the industry and mining area. Agriculture has a share of 4.78% while earnings from self-employment constitute 5.40% of household income. The annual average household income is estimated at Rs.240571 which is quite good.

Table		5.15		Income from Various Sources											
Sl. No.	Village & Particulars		Source of Income			Wage (Agriculture) Labour	Wage (Non-Agriculture) Labour	Caste Based Occupation	Own Business	Own Industry	Service/ Salary	Self Employment	Other Sources	Total	Average Annual Income per Household
			Agriculture	Livestock	NTFP										
-01-	-02-		-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-	-08-	-09-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-	-14-	-15-
1	Abhimanpur	No. of Households	36	3	0	8	8	0	7	0	14	10	28		
		Total Income	731300	18200	0	124000	292000	0	572000	0	1632000	984000	1938800	6292300	157308
2	Kushpangi	No. of Households	35	7	1	33	46	1	6	0	22	9	40		
		Total Income	551200	65250	10000	628750	2076850	45000	1041600	0	8550000	1384200	2016200	16369050	215382
3	Nuapada	No. of Households	102	9	1	15	37	7	35	3	62	14	76		
		Total Income	1461000	329800	2000	272000	1551420	177000	5011200	498000	16091700	1480600	13325600	40200320	283101
4	Badakarabeni	No. of Households	39	4	0	18	12	0	13	1	7	8	21		
		Total Income	710900	14200	0	282000	475000	0	1679200	144000	1620000	546000	849000	6320300	137398
5	Sanakarabareni	No. of Households	27	3	0	13	8	0	10	0	19	2	22		
		Total Income	519000	55500	0	138500	303000	0	1320000	0	7192000	360000	4344700	14232700	395353
6	Kanyabeda	No. of Households	62	14	0	26	23	1	22	2	21	7	30		
		Total Income	763500	106600	0	499800	823850	75000	3000000	205000	7892000	600000	1735000	15700750	218066
Total		No. of Households													
		Total Income	4736900	589550	12000	1945050	5522120	297000	12624000	847000	42977700	5354800	24209300	99115420	240571



<b>Table-5.16:</b>		<b>Migration Status</b>							
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Total</b>							
		<b>Daily Basis</b>		<b>Seasonal</b>		<b>Long Term</b>		<b>Total No. of Days</b>	<b>Annual Income (Rs.)</b>
		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>		
<b>-01-</b>	<b>-02-</b>	<b>-04-</b>	<b>-05-</b>	<b>-06-</b>	<b>-07-</b>	<b>-08-</b>	<b>-09-</b>	<b>-10-</b>	<b>-11-</b>
1	Abhimanpur	0	0	0	0	365	0	365	480000
2	Kushpangi	180	0	60	0	365	330	935	446750
3	Nuapada	0	0	0	0	2557	0	2555	1960000
4	Badakarabeni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Sanakarabareni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Kanyabeda	730	365	0	0	730	0	1825	1812000
<b>Total</b>		<b>910</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4017</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>5680</b>	<b>4698750</b>

### 5.15 Household Expenditure

Earning a good amount is not enough to ensure a high living standard, income need to be spent on different items for a decent living. But expenditure is constrained by income. In any case information on the magnitude and pattern of household income is an important reflection on socio-economic condition of a household. Relevant data are given in Table-5.17.

On an average a household is seen to have spent the largest amount on food (31.02%), followed by housing (19.66%), education (8.98%), social ceremonies (5.30%), health (4.57%), clothing (4.13%), transport and communication (2.96%), cooking, energy (2.08%) and agriculture (1.14%) in that order. Many i.e. 56.31% of surveyed households possess ration cards. A reasonable share of education in total expenditure shows that households value human capital and high health expenditure suggests that the disease burden is high as is obvious in an industrial belt and that people are health conscious. The average annual household expenditure is estimated at Rs.206151 and this amount is good in terms of requirement of an acceptable living standard.

<b>Table-5.17: Expenditure Pattern (Annual)</b>															
Sl. No.	Village & Particulars		Source of Expenditure										Total	Average Annual Expenditure per Household	
			Food	Agriculture/ Occupation Related	Housing	Cooking Fuel	Clothing	Health	Education	Transport	Communicati on	Social Function			Others
-01-	-02-		-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-	-08-	-09-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-	-14-	-15-
1	Abhimanpur	No. of Households	40	34	35	37	40	40	21	36	34	37	35	5906000	147650
		Total Expenditure	2295200	135300	627500	194000	308300	406500	507700	135700	66200	275100	954500		
2	Kushpangi	No. of Households	76	37	70	76	76	76	42	74	70	73	75	14008660	184324
		Total Expenditure	4879700	115200	2104100	345400	689600	456250	1166400	449350	161700	1157400	2483560		
3	Nuapada	No. of Households	142	101	136	139	139	142	104	139	139	135	137	33712620	237413
		Total Expenditure	10822600	331200	6876400	589200	1368800	1736150	3546700	945350	208480	1453840	5833900		
4	Badakarabeni	No. of Households	46	39	46	45	46	46	27	46	46	45	42	5978550	129968
		Total Expenditure	1898300	112700	928000	176350	255600	297250	343000	74700	36150	189500	1667000		
5	Sanakarabareni	No. of Households	36	28	35	35	36	36	24	36	36	36	34	11660925	323915
		Total Expenditure	2529300	90500	3382000	159750	365700	402125	848500	112500	47500	417950	3305100		
6	Kanyabeda	No. of Households	72	63	71	72	72	72	45	71	71	70	66	13667300	189824
		Total Expenditure	3925300	186550	2777650	298300	517500	585250	1218000	170400	106750	1006400	2875200		
<b>Total</b>		<b>No. of Households</b>													
		<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>26350400</b>	<b>971450</b>	<b>16695650</b>	<b>1763000</b>	<b>3505500</b>	<b>3883525</b>	<b>7630300</b>	<b>1888000</b>	<b>626780</b>	<b>4500190</b>	<b>17119260</b>	<b>84934055</b>	<b>206151</b>

### **5.16 Indebtedness of project Affected Households**

Many among the project affected household spend more than they are earning leaving a deficit. Obviously, the deficit is met through borrowing. And for some households little surplus is left for saving and investment. Unsurprisingly, some of the borrowing households are pushed into indebtedness. Relevant data are presented in Table-5.18.

It is clear from the table that 45 of the 412 or 10.92% of the surveyed households have obtained loans from one source or the other. Borrowing from more than one source has been reported in only one case from bank and relatives. Among the 45 borrower households, as many as 30 or 66.67% have availed institutional credit i.e. from a bank and 07 or 15.56% bagged it from a semi-institutional i.e. SHG source. Such loans carry a low rate of interest and are not exploitative. They are also available without collateral. Seven households bagged loans from relatives. Loans have been raised for many purposes with business investment accounting for 51.11% of the cases. Next in order (17.78%) comes agricultural operations followed by (15.56%) for meeting emergency family needs, 11.11% for purchasing consumer durables and 4.44% for meeting marriage expenses of daughter. The average amount of loan per borrower household comes to Rs.81886 which is considered very high.

Table		5.18		Indebtedness of Project Affected Households					
Particulars			Project Affected Villages						
			Abhimanpur	Kushpangi	Nuapada	Badakarabeni	Sanakarabareni	Kanyabeda	Total
-01-	-02-		-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-	-08-	-09-
<b>Total PAFS</b>			<b>40</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>412</b>
<b>Indebted PAFS</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Average Amount of Loan</b>			<b>4955</b>	<b>3250</b>	<b>28705</b>	<b>16523</b>	<b>14318</b>	<b>14136</b>	<b>81886</b>
Sources of Loan & Interest Rate	Bank	No. PAFs	9	2	4	3	7	5	30
		Average Amount	15333	36500	207000	75667	90000	114400	82267
	Moneylender	No. PAFs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Average Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Relative/Friend	No. PAFs	2	0	4	0	0	1	7
		Average Amount	40000	0	98750	0	0	15000	70000
	SHG	No. PAFs	0	3	2	0	0	2	7
		Average Amount	0	23333	20000	0	0	17500	20714
	NGO	No. PAFs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Average Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	No. PAFs	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
	Average Amount	0	0	0	500000	0	0	500000	
Purpose of Borrowing	Productive Investment	No. PAFs	6	3	5	4	5	-	23
		Average Amount	17333	24333	89600	181750	117000	0	71669
	Meeting Emergency Needs	No. PAFs	2	2	1	-	1	1	7
		Average Amount	32500	35000	30000	0	15000	0	18750
	Purchasing Durables	No. PAFs	1	-	-	-	1	3	5
		Average Amount	14000	0	0	0	30000	176333	114600
	Marrying of Children	No. PAFs	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
		Average Amount	10000	0	140000	0	0	0	75000
	Agriculture	No. PAFs	1	-	3	-	-	4	8
		Average Amount	25000	0	215000	0	0	18250	92875
Repayment of Loan	No. PAFs	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	
	Average Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

## 5.17 Health status

Study of health status is important because it is one of the powerful determinants of family well-being. Relevant information is given in Table-5.19. The incidence of diseases is found to be high among the project affected population. As many as 347 of the 412 (84.22%) surveyed households reported that some member of the family fell ill in the previous year. Health problems are bit acute as is the case in an industrial and mining area. Most of the people are found availing government provided allopathic healthcare facility. This is followed by taking healthcare from private allopathic clinics. A good number of people also took healthcare from both government funded and private run allopathic health facilities. The predominance of healthcare seeking from allopathic provisions suggests that people are health conscious and that these facilities are popular and adequate. The hospitals run by NALCO, MCL etc. and the government are doing a good service in this regard. Some people are also seen resorting to self-medication in times of illness but they are confined to minor ailments only. Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Ayush healthcare is not popular among the people.

Table		<b>5.19 Health Status of Project Affected Households</b>						
Particulars		Project Affected Villages						TOTAL
		Abhima- npur	Kushpa- ngi	Nuap- ada	Badakara- beni	Sanakaraba- reni	Kanyabeda	
<b>Total PAFS</b>		40	76	142	46	36	72	412 (84.22%)
<b>Total PAFS Suffered</b>		39	70	111	40	30	57	347
Type of Facility Availed	Allopathic Government	21	39	55	30	18	37	200
	Allopathic Private	3	16	34	9	7	17	86
	Allopathic Govt. & Pvt. Both	10	17	48	6	10	17	108
	Homeopath	3	4	2	1	0	1	11
	Ayurvedic	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Self Medication	3	0	2	0	1	0	6
Amount Expenditure	0 to 500	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	500 to 1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1000 to 5000	20	55	56	33	21	41	226
	5000 to 10000	10	8	43	6	5	16	88
	Above 10000	10	13	41	7	10	15	96

## 5.18 Status of Infrastructure and Services

Infrastructure defines the various physical systems which have great positive externalities. They are needed for a healthy individual, family and community life as well as integration of a place with other places, markets and facilities. Project affected villages have various types of infrastructure as are necessary for a decent community and individual life. They include roads, institutions, common property resources, socio-cultural – religious units and service centres. A summary picture is presented in Table-5.20

<b>Table-5.20: VILLAGE PROFILE</b>								
Particulars		Project Affected Villages						Total
		Abhiman- pur	Kush- pangi	Nuapada	Badakar- abeni	Sanaka- rabareni	Kanyab- eda	
Roads (in Km(s))	Pucca	2	1	3	1.5	1.5	2	11
	Semi Pucca	0.5	0.5	2	1	0.5	0.5	5
	Kacha	1	2	2	2	1	0.5	8.5
Water Sources	Open Well	1	4	24	10	5	10	54
	Pipe Water	3	4	15	7	2	9	40
	Tube Well/Hand Pump	1	4	12	6	4	15	42
	River/Stream / Canal	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Institutions	AWC	0	1	2	1	0	2	6
	PDS/ Fair Price Shop	0	0	2	1	0	1	4
	Primary School	2	1	2	1	0	1	7
	Secondary School	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
	PHC/ Sub-Centre	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	ANM Centre	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Dispensary			1			1	2
Service Centre	Veterinary Clinic LI centre	0	0	1			1	2
	Grocery Shop		1	5	1		2	9
	Medical Store	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Tea Stall/Hotel	1	1	5	1	0	4	12
	Garage	0	0	1			2	3
	Saloon	0	0	2			1	3
	Blacksmith	0	0	5	1		2	8
	Tailoring Shop			4	1		2	7
Social Infrastructure	Variety Store			3	1		2	6
	Laundry			2			1	3
	SHG	2	4	14	6	2	4	32
	Sports Group	1	1	3	2	0	2	9
	Festive Location		1	2	1	1	1	6
	Bhagabata Tungi	1		3	1		2	7
	Bhajan Mandal	1	1	2	1		2	7
	Playground		1	1	1		1	4
Others	Yatra Ground			2	1		2	5
	Matha	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Electricity	All	All	All	All	All	All	0
	Crematio Ground	1	1	2	1	1	2	8
	Market			1			2	3
Community Hall	0	1	2	1	0	2	6	
Temple & Place of Worship	1	2	5	3	1	3	15	

It is revealed from the table that all the project affected villages are well connected with Angul town by Pucca roads. The branch roads in the villages are semi-pucca in nature while those connecting the houses are pucca, semi-pucca and katcha depending on locations. All the villages have piped water supply provisions. In addition open wells, tube wells and a canal are also there. All the six villages have anganwadi centres with the exception of Abhimanpur. Three villages, namely, Nuapada, (Bada) KaberIni and Kanyabeda have Fair Price Shops (PDS) and secondary schools. Except Sankaraberini, all have primary schools; only Nuapada has a government run health facility, while Nuapada and Kanyabeda have ANM centres and Livestock centres one each.

To meet local demand, some service centres and service persons are operating in the villages Kusapangi, Nuapada, (Bada) Kareberini and Kanyabeda have grocery shops; Nuapada and Kanyabeda have motor garage, medicine shops, saloons and laundries; Nuapada, (Bada) Kareberini and Kanyabeda have variety stores, tailoring shops and black smithy services.

All the villages have been electrified; have places of worship and cremation grounds. Nuapada and Kanyabeda have daily markets, and excepting Abhimanpur and Sanakaraberini the rest four villages have community halls.

SHGs are there in all the six villages. All except Sanakaraberini have sports groups and Bhajan mandals, festive locations are there in all the villages except Abhimanpur. Except Kusapangi and Sanakaraberini, all have Bhagabata Tungis. Kusapangi, Nuapada, (Bada) Karaberini and Kanyabeda have play grounds; the later three have yatra grounds, while Nuapada and Kanyabeda have maths.

Some of the above noted facilities and infrastructure are likely to be damaged and dislocated due to land acquisition.

## CHAPTER-6

### Potential Socio-Economic Impact

#### 6.1 Introduction

Construction of the Salagaon – Burhapanka – Talcher – Jarapada 3rd and 4th Line Rail Project in Banarpal Tahasil of Angul district will entail acquisition of 24.055 acres of private land and 2.850 acres of Government land. Government land amounts to 10.59% of total land to be acquired from Nuapada, Karaberini, Sanakaraberini, Kusapangi, Kanyabeda and Abhimanpur villages of Banarpal Tahasil of Angul district for the Rail project. The Odisha Government has agreed to give 2.850 acres of Government land to the East Coast Railways for the project.

As per the records provided by Special Land Acquisition Officer, Dhenkanal, originally there were 152 owners with RoR during 1<sup>st</sup> settlement after independence whose private lands are to be acquired. At present there are 457 claimants on this land of which 412 households have been surveyed for the SIA Study and 45 households could not be surveyed because of the reasons already explained earlier. The details of land proposed to be acquired household-wise with successor-claimants have been presented at *Annexure-I* appended to this report.

The broad objective of this primary survey based SIA Study has been to generate an inventory of social impacts the project is likely to have on the people affected by it, type of property to be impacted, the nature of impact and its magnitude and details of affected property; the probable losses and gains of the project. A socioeconomic survey was also conducted in order to assess the overall socio-economic condition of the project affected area.

The land-losing households will be affected directly as they lose some of their land for the project. However, all the households living in the area including the directly affected ones will be impacted due to construction and operation of the project. It has been considered appropriate to take into account the views of some of the non-land losing households in the affected villages to have a holistic and compressive perspective on the likely impacts of the project. Accordingly, some of these households have been selected by following the principle of simple random sampling and surveyed by administering the same schedule used for the



land losing households. The village-wise number of households covered in the SIA Study is furnished in Table-6.1.

**Table-6.1: Village-wise Number of Surveyed Households**

<b>Villages</b>	<b>No. of Affected households in the RoR list</b>	<b>Repetitions</b>	<b>Balance Affected households</b>	<b>No. of extended Affected claimant households</b>	<b>No. of Affected households surveyed</b>	<b>No. of Non-Land Losing households surveyed</b>
Nuapada	52	9	43	162	142	16
Kanyabeda	17	5	12	17	40	8
Sanakaraberini	31	7	24	41	46	8
(Bada)karaberini	29	4	25	59	76	10
Kusapangi	10	1	9	44	36	8
Abhimanpur	54	15	39	134	72	10
<b>All</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>60</b>

*Source: RoR list and Field Survey*

The likely impacts of the project on the families residing in the affected villages as emerged from the survey of the directly and indirectly affected households are analysed in this chapter.

## **6.2 Loss of Land and concern of the Land Owners**

Land is a valuable asset and a cushion against economic insecurity – the only one in majority of the cases – in the rural areas. People also have emotional attachment to land; more so to ancestral land and it is a symbol of socio-economic status in the village community. The value of land is augmented when some improvements are made on it by putting on extra effort in terms of leveling, preserving and enhancing soil health and fertility and constructing water management sources and structures, as is the case with farm land and making it habitable in the case of homestead land. Most often land records are not updated and / or traceable leading to suspicion among the holders as to the receipt of due compensation in the event of acquisition. Attachment to land, low compensation and skepticism & uncertainty of being compensated within a reasonable time frame are the two major causes of people's unwillingness and (sometimes) resistance against land acquisition. The Government authorities have to take extra care to limit land acquisition to the minimum possible extent so as to cause the least hardship to the land holders and land owners as usual to the land acquiring authority. This has also been the case with land acquisition for the Rail Project under consideration.

The proposed acquisition of land will primarily have impacts on the income and livelihoods of those who are dependent on it. It surfaced during the survey that Land owners are cultivating land and are not leasing out quite for some years. Hence the Land Owners-cum-Owner Farmers and the Agricultural Labour Households are the two groups who will mostly suffer the problem that will arise from land acquisition. There will be significant impacts on these two groups and more so on those who earn a farm income by cultivating crops and selling them. Some of them will also lose their dwellings, partially or wholly, The worst hit will be those who are residing in kachcha and semi-permanent structures that they have built for residential purposes. In this chapter, the study assesses the impact at the household level with the help of the socio-economic survey to determine the potential impact of acquisition on individual households and the affected village community.

### **6.3 Loss of Immoveable Assets**

The Owner Farmers have invested in several immoveable assets in their fields that will be affected due to acquisition. Some of the assets may yield incomes directly (like fruit bearing trees) and others are productivity-enhancing assets meant to improve farm output (tube wells, water harvesting structures etc.). Some trees are of great religious significance for the farmer households on whose land they stand. The primary survey carried out by the SIA unit identified all the immoveable assets; their type and numbers and in certain cases, cost of construction. Many farmer households have shops and businesses apart from their farming livelihoods, but they are located in and around the village. It is revealed during the survey and discussion that one person has a small business shop on the government land and has invested heavily on construction of the shop, making the showcase and wall rakes as also for getting electricity connection. His socio-economic status will be ruined consequent upon acquisition of government land for the Rail project.

### **6.4 Loss of Land – The Marginal and Small Holders and Agricultural Labourers**

Agricultural labourers are workers who work on others' farm on wages. Hence, land acquisition in the instant case will impact the land owners and agricultural workers. Since agricultural labourers belong to the lower socio-economic strata, they will be worst affected by land acquisition. Next in order will come small and marginal farmers who constitute 88.16% of the surveyed households. It is pertinent to note that in many cases of affected households, the remainder of land in the plots from which land will be acquired will be rendered unviable for cultivation in the post-land acquisition period as their size will be

reduced below the area required to move round a plough. Land owners in such cases demand all their land in the plot be acquired by the railways on payment of compensation. It thus follows that land acquisition will have significant impact in the project affected villages and on the vulnerable agricultural labourers and marginal and small farmers in particular.

Table 6.2 summarises the economic impact of the proposed acquisition on the Project Affected Households and the major findings and magnitude of impacts are discussed in the following sections.

**Table-6.2: Summary of Impacts on Project Affected Households and Villages**

<b>Project Affected Households</b>	<b>Impacts</b>
Land Owner Households	Loss of Land
Owner Farmer Households	Loss of farm income & livelihood Loss of immovable assets like trees, tube wells, etc.
Agricultural Labour Households	Loss of Wage work in Agriculture
All Households in the Project Affected Area	Health hazards, Environmental degradation, Loss of CPRs, Increase in Crime, Consumption of Drugs & Alcohol

### 6.5 The Issue of Inclusion- Who will lose how much?

A summary picture of land to be acquired from the project affected households across social groups in the six villages is given in Table-6.3.

<b>Table</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>Area of Owned Land &amp; Land to be Acquired</b>				
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Caste</b>	<b>No. of PAHs</b>	<b>Land Owned (Acre)</b>	<b>Land to be Lost (Acre)</b>	<b>Loss Percentage</b>
<b>-01-</b>	<b>-02-</b>	<b>-03-</b>	<b>-04-</b>	<b>-05-</b>	<b>-06-</b>	<b>-07-</b>
1	Abhimanpur	SC	3	1.64	0.40	24.43%
		OBC	27	73.00	1.48	2.03%
		General	10	34.54	0.56	1.62%
		<b>All</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>109.18</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>2.24%</b>
2	Kushpangi	SC	68	61.76	3.78	6.12%
		General	8	7.27	0.64	8.78%
		<b>All</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>69.03</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>6.40%</b>
3	Nuapada	SC	20	15.23	0.34	2.21%

Table	6.3	Area of Owned Land & Land to be Acquired				
Sl. No.	Village	Caste	No. of PAHs	Land Owned (Acre)	Land to be Lost (Acre)	Loss Percentage
-01-	-02-	-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-
		ST	13	7.24	1.15	15.82%
		OBC	74	63.21	2.94	4.65%
		General	35	34.67	0.81	2.34%
		<b>All</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>120.36</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>4.35%</b>
4	Badakarabeni	OBC	2	4.25	1.54	36.29%
		General	44	43.62	3.78	8.65%
		<b>All</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47.87</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>11.11%</b>
5	Sanakarabareni	SC	5	6.94	0.29	4.19%
		OBC	11	8.54	0.46	5.34%
		General	20	24.34	0.83	3.40%
		<b>All</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39.82</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>3.95%</b>
6	Kanyabeda	SC	31	33.02	0.29	0.88%
		OBC	1	1.01	0.01	0.69%
		General	40	21.20	1.90	8.98%
		<b>All</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>55.23</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>3.99%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>118.58</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>4.30%</b>
		<b>ST</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>15.82%</b>
		<b>OBC</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>150.01</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>4.29%</b>
		<b>General</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>165.65</b>	<b>8.51</b>	<b>5.14%</b>
		<b>All</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>441.48</b>	<b>21.19</b>	<b>4.80%</b>

It may be seen from the table that only 4.8% of the total land owned by households will be acquired by East Coast Railway for the proposed project. The respective proportions across the social groups are 4.3% for SCs, 15.82% for STs, 4.29% for OBCs and 5.14% for General castes households. This pattern holds across the affected villages. The comparatively higher figure for STs is due to the fact that they own very little area of agricultural land and total land.

## 6.6 Loss of Farm Income

It has been explained in the preceding Chapter that cultivation is the main occupation of 15.76% of workforce (Cultivators-11.37%+Agricultural Labour- 4.39%) in the project affected households. Agriculture is thus the major source of earning for these households. Many of them will partially or wholly lose the landholdings that they have been cultivating for many years.

The average yield of paddy taking into account the autumn, winter and summer crops in 2014-15 was 37.66 Qtls./ha. (District Statistical Hand Book, Angul, 2015, P.26-27). Taking into account the present procurement rate of Paddy (Common Variety) @Rs.1750/Qtl., the amount due to loss of paddy from 24.055 acres (with a reduction of about three acres as homestead land) is Rs.11,23,109/- for two paddy crops per annum.

In addition, the loss of production of pulses from the agricultural lands would be an average Rs.3000/- per acre and that of vegetables would be an average Rs.4000/- per acre which will come to Rs.57,000/- for 15 acres and 3 acres of land respectively.

The likely loss of farm income due to land acquisition is presented in a summary form in Table-6.4 below.

**Table-6.4: Value of Loss of Farm Income**

Sl. No.	Description	Rate (₹)	Amount (₹)
1	Value of crops on 24.055 Acres less 3 acres as homestead (Output@37.66Qtl./Ha.) for two paddy crops	1750/Qtl.	11,23,109
2	Value of Pulses on 15 Acres	3000/Acre	45,000
3	Value of vegetables 3 Acres	4000/ Acre	12,000

## 6.7 Loss of Houses

It is not only that agricultural land alone will be acquired by the railways for the rail project. Some homestead land also comes under the land acquisition coverage area and in some of the cases the houses in such land will also be affected. Information on housing impact of land acquisition is given in Table-6.5.

**Table-6.5: Loss of Houses**

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Household head	Area of Affected House (Acre)	Khata / Plot No.	Nature of Loss (Partial / Full)
1	Abhimanpur	Anil Kumar Sahu	0.03	27/88	Partial
2	Abhimanpur	Gouranga Naik	0.16	151/267,271	Partial
3	Kusapangi	Suresh Behera	0.048	162/351	partial
4	Kusapangi	Ganesh Behera	0.048	162/351	partial
5	Kusapangi	Panchanan Behera	0.048	162/351	partial
6	Kusapangi	Bhima Naik	0.0205	183/332	partial
7	Kusapangi	Aruna Naik	0.02	79/359	partial
8	Kusapangi	Ansuman Naik	0.0193	47/291	partial
9	Kusapangi	Amarendra Naik	0.07	16/249	partial

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Household head	Area of Affected House (Acre)	Khata / Plot No.	Nature of Loss (Partial / Full)
10	Kusapangi	Kamala Naik	0.026	73/365	partial
11	Kusapangi	Dula Naik			
12	Kusapangi	Jaya Krushna Behera	0.01	122/299	partial
13	Kusapangi	Binaya Behera			
14	Kusapangi	Nirakar Naik	0.02	112/177	partial
15	Kusapangi	Raghunath Naik			
16	Kusapangi	Adhikari Behera	0.16	148/352	partial
17	Kusapangi	(commercial )	0.12	147/361	partial
18	Kusapangi	Labanya Behera	0.004	166/346	partial
19	Kusapangi	Anirudha Behera	0.004	166/347	partial
20	Kusapangi	Banamabar behera	0.004	166/348	partial
21	Kusapangi	Anama Behera	0.004	166/349	partial
22	Kusapangi	Chabindra Behera	0.004	166/350	partial
23	Kusapangi	Gandharba Behera	0.004	133/350	partial
24	SanoKarabereni	Manu Sahu	0.01	4/19	partial
25	SanoKarabereni	Abhimanyu Patro	0.024	2/30	partial
26	SanoKarabereni	Bimbadhar Patro	0.024	2/30	partial
27	SanoKarabereni	Pitabasa Patro	0.024	2/30	partial
28	Badakarabereni	Sita Pradhan	0.03	121/206	partial
29	Badakarabereni	Hadibandhu Pradhan	0.11	127/208	partial
30	Badakarabereni	Tripura Pradhan	0.12	32/25,295	partial
31	Badakarabereni	Dambarudhar Pradhan	0.04	98/26	partial
32	Badakarabereni	Ranjan Sahu	0.06	27/24	partial
33	Badakarabereni	Sujana Sahu	0.03	27/24	partial
34	Nuapada	Sarbeswar Behera	0.018	163/261	Full
35	Nuapada	Sarat Chandra Behera	0.018	163/262	Full
36	Nuapada	Naresch Behera	0.018	163/263	Full
37	Nuapada	Uttam Behera	0.018	163/264	Full
38	Nuapada	Hemanta Behera	0.018	163/265	Full
39	Nuapada	Laxman Dehury	0.008	497/247	Full
40	Nuapada	Ekadasi Dehury	0.008	497/248	Full
41	Nuapada	Pramod Dehury	0.008	497/249	Full
42	Nuapada	Mulia Dehury	0.008	497/250	Full
43	Nuapada	Murali Dehury	0.003	2 /246	Partial
44	Nuapada	Purna Chandra Dehury	0.003	3 /246	Partial
45	Nuapada	Bijay Dehury	0.003	4 /246	Partial
46	Nuapada	Labanya Sahu	0.34	226/416	Partial
47	Nuapada	Sarojini Sahu	0.091	195 /424	Partial
48	Nuapada	Bhikari Sahu	0.091	195 /426	Partial
49	Nuapada	Lambadar Sahu	0.033	199 / 424	Partial
50	Nuapada	Hrusikesh Sahu	0.033	200 / 424	Partial

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Household head	Area of Affected House (Acre)	Khata / Plot No.	Nature of Loss (Partial / Full)
51	Nuapada	Debraj Sahu	0.033	201 / 424	Partial
52	Nuapada	Janaka Behera	0.04	1746 /1890	Full
53	Nuapada	Naba Dehury	0.004	94 /251	Partial
54	Nuapada	Janaki Dehury	0.004	95 /251	Partial
55	Nuapada	Sarat Dehury	0.004	96 /251	Partial
56	Nuapada	Girish Dehury	0.004	97 /251	Partial
57	Nuapada	Suresh Dehury	0.004	98 /251	Partial
58	Nuapada	Pramila Naik	0.136	188 /505	Partial
59	Nuapada	Sarbeswar Naik	0.136	189 /505	Partial
60	Nuapada	Manorama Pattnaik	0.04	78 / 258,259	Partial
61	Nuapada	Lambadar Pattnaik	0.04	79 / 258,259	Partial
62	Kanyabeda	Amulya Bhoi	0.014	95 /661	Partial
63	Kanyabeda	Labanya Bhoi	0.014	96 /661	Partial
64	Kanyabeda	N.Naik	0.005	57 /647	Partial
65	Kanyabeda	Achyuta Naik	0.005	58 /647	Partial
66	Kanyabeda	Bina Naik	0.005	59 /647	Partial
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2.5028</b>		

It may be seen that in all 66 houses measuring an area of about 2.50 acres will be affected by land acquisition in the six villages. Among them ten will be fully affected and the residents will be rendered homeless, 56 houses will be partially affected. Of the 56 houses which will be partially affected nine are owned by women. It is therefore surmised that land acquisition will have serious adverse effects on the affected households.

## 6.8 Loss of Trees

It is pertinent to note that when land will be acquired, so will the assets on it. These mostly include trees which may be fruit-bearing or non-fruit bearing. But all trees have commercial value and losing them with land is a loss for the land holder. Information relating to loss of trees is provided in Table-6.6.

<b>Table 6.6</b>		<b>Loss of Trees</b>								
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Caste</b>	<b>No. of PAHs</b>	<b>No. of affected Households</b>	<b>No. of Trees</b>					
					<b>Fruit Bearing</b>		<b>Non-Fruit Bearing</b>		<b>Total</b>	
<b>-01-</b>	<b>-02-</b>	<b>-03-</b>	<b>-04-</b>	<b>-05-</b>	<b>-06-</b>		<b>-07-</b>		<b>-08-</b>	
1	Abhimanpur	SC	3	3 (100.00%)	19 (32.20%)	40 (67.80%)	59			
		OBC	27	11 (40.74%)	117 (50.65%)	114 (49.35%)	231			
		General	10	1 (10.00%)	9 (56.25%)	7 (43.75%)	16			
		<b>All</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>15 (37.50%)</b>	<b>145 (47.39%)</b>	<b>161 (52.61%)</b>	<b>306</b>			
2	Kushpangi	SC	68	12 (17.65%)	94 (42.15%)	129 (57.85%)	223			
		General	8	-	-	-	-			
		<b>All</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>12 (15.79%)</b>	<b>94 (42.15%)</b>	<b>129 (57.85%)</b>	<b>223</b>			
3	Nuapada	SC	20	10 (50.00%)	24 (23.30%)	79 (76.70%)	103			
		ST	13	3 (23.08%)	55 (55.00%)	45 (45.00%)	100			
		OBC	74	17 (22.97%)	115 (9.83%)	1055 (90.17%)	1170			
		General	35	8 (22.86%)	45 (9.11%)	449 (90.89%)	494			
		<b>All</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>38 (26.76%)</b>	<b>239 (12.80%)</b>	<b>1628 (87.20%)</b>	<b>1867</b>			
4	Badakarabeni	OBC	2	1 (50.00%)	12 (85.71%)	2 (14.29%)	14			
		General	44	12 (27.27%)	42 (42.42%)	57 (57.58%)	99			
		<b>All</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>13 (28.26%)</b>	<b>54 (47.79%)</b>	<b>59 (52.21%)</b>	<b>113</b>			
5	Sanakarabareni	SC	5	2 (40.00%)	25 (29.41%)	60 (70.59%)	85			
		OBC	11	5 (45.45%)	17 (73.91%)	6 (26.09%)	23			
		General	20	5 (25.00%)	12 (54.55%)	10 (45.45%)	22			
		<b>All</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12 (33.33%)</b>	<b>54 (41.54%)</b>	<b>76 (58.46%)</b>	<b>130</b>			
6	Kanyabeda	SC	31	11 (35.48%)	111 (30.49%)	253 (69.51%)	364			
		OBC	1	-	-	-	-			
		General	40	10 (25.00%)	90 (76.92%)	27 (23.08%)	117			
		<b>All</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>21 (29.17%)</b>	<b>201 (41.79%)</b>	<b>280 (58.21%)</b>	<b>481</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>38 (29.92%)</b>	<b>273 (32.73%)</b>	<b>561 (67.27%)</b>	<b>834</b>			
		<b>ST</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3 (23.08%)</b>	<b>55 (55.00%)</b>	<b>45 (45.00%)</b>	<b>100</b>			
		<b>OBC</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>34 (29.57%)</b>	<b>261 (18.15%)</b>	<b>1177 (81.85%)</b>	<b>1438</b>			
		<b>General</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>36 (22.93%)</b>	<b>198 (26.47%)</b>	<b>550 (73.53%)</b>	<b>748</b>			
		<b>All</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>111 (26.94%)</b>	<b>787 (25.22%)</b>	<b>2333 (74.78%)</b>	<b>3120</b>			

It is observed that as many as 3120 trees will be lost with land acquisition. Of these, 787 (25.22%) are fruit bearing and the rest 2333 (74.78%) are not fruit bearing. These cause losses to 111 (or 26.94%) of the 412 affected households surveyed. SCs and STs are a significant loser as 29.92% of the SC landholders 23.08% of ST households among the project affected have standing trees on land to be acquired for the Rail project.

## 6.9 Awareness about Land Acquisition

Land acquisition is common among people in a mining-cum-industrial area like Angul. Many of the households surveyed have lost land earlier for expansion of railways, establishment of NALCO, construction of Captive Power Plant (CPP) and the like. It is no



wonder that majority of them were aware of land acquisition before and while some came to know of it from the SIA study team. Relevant information is provided in Table-6.7.

<b>Table</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>Perception of the Households regarding the Project : Awareness of the Project</b>				
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Source of Awareness</b>			<b>Total</b>	
		<b>Notification in neighbouring villages</b>	<b>SIA Team</b>			
<b>-01-</b>	<b>-02-</b>	<b>-03-</b>		<b>-04-</b>	<b>-05-</b>	
1	Abhimanpur	27	(67.50%)	13	(32.50%)	40
2	Kushpangi	50	(65.79%)	26	(34.21%)	76
3	Nuapada	87	(61.27%)	55	(38.73%)	142
4	Badakarabeni	30	(65.22%)	16	(34.78%)	46
5	Sanakarabareni	25	(69.44%)	11	(30.56%)	36
6	Kanyabeda	45	(62.50%)	27	(37.50%)	72
<b>Total</b>		<b>264</b>	<b>(64.08%)</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>(35.92%)</b>	<b>412</b>

It may be seen from Table-5.7 that 64.08% of the affected households were aware of land acquisition before the survey team reached their villages. They could know of it from people of nearby habitations. Only 35.92% of affected households came to know of land acquisition from the SIA Team.

## **6.10 Perceptions of Project Affected Households**

During the household level census survey and Focus Group Discussions, affected persons were asked questions as to their perception on the proposed rail project. Their views have been recorded and presented in this section.

### **6.10.1 Overall Feeling**

Interviews were conducted at the individual and informal group levels to elicit views on the potential benefits and problems of the proposed project. The abstracts of their general feeling are captured in Table-6.8.

<b>Table</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>Perception of the Households regarding the Project : Overall Benefit to the H.H</b>				
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Beneficial for Affected Household</b>			<b>Total</b>	
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>			
<b>-01-</b>	<b>-02-</b>	<b>-03-</b>		<b>-04-</b>	<b>-05-</b>	
1	Abhimanpur	4	(10.00%)	36	(90.00%)	40
2	Kushpangi	15	(19.74%)	61	(80.26%)	76
3	Nuapada	11	(7.75%)	131	(92.25%)	142
4	Badakarabeni	1	(2.17%)	45	(97.83%)	46
5	Sanakarabareni	5	(13.89%)	31	(86.11%)	36
6	Kanyabeda	36	(50.00%)	36	(50.00%)	72
<b>Total</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>(17.48%)</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>(82.52%)</b>	<b>412</b>

Of the total 412 project affected households, 17.48% feel that the project will have a positive impact on their socio-economic condition. But the majority i.e. 82.52% expressed that the project will affect them negatively. Those who were positive cited improving communication facilities and scope for diversified high wage employment as the benefits of the project. The negative impacts perceived by them include increase in accidents and loss of human and animal life, noise-dust-air pollution, environmental degradation, loss of CPRs and loss of farmlinked livelihoods.

### **6.10.2 Socio-Economic Status of Households and Livelihood**

The perceptions of the project affected households on the impact of the land acquisition on the socio-economic status and livelihood were captured during the survey and discussions. Their views are shown in Table-6.9.

Majority 56.8% expressed the view that the deterioration will not be very significant as it can be offset by productive use of compensation and the increase in scope for non-farm employment. Only 1.21% express their satisfaction that the project will not harm their socio-economic status and a similar proportion have no opinion to offer. As high as 96.12% of respondents were of the opinion that the project-led land acquisition will adversely affect their livelihood and its sustainability in particular. Among them, 52.67% expressed strongly on the negative impact. Only 2.43% pointed out that livelihood will not be affected while 1.46% had no opinion on this score.

<b>Table 6.9</b>		<b>Perception of the Households regarding the Project : Socio-Economic Status &amp; Livelihood</b>											
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Retgression of socio-economic status</b>						<b>Adverse effect on sustainable livelihood</b>					
		<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>No Opinion</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>No Opinion</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>-01-</b>	<b>-02-</b>	<b>-03-</b>	<b>-04-</b>	<b>-05-</b>	<b>-06-</b>	<b>-07-</b>	<b>-08-</b>	<b>-09-</b>	<b>-10-</b>	<b>-11-</b>	<b>-12-</b>	<b>-13-</b>	<b>-14-</b>
1	Abhimanpur	20	19	-	1	-	40	27	12	-	1	-	40
		50.00%	47.50%	-	2.50%	-	100.00%	67.50%	30.00%	-	2.50%	-	100.00%
2	Kushpangi	26	48	-	-	2	76	37	37	-	-	2	76
		34.21%	63.16%	-	-	2.63%	100.00%	48.68%	48.68%	-	-	2.63%	100.00%
3	Nuapada	57	82	3	-	-	142	70	68	4	-	-	142
		40.14%	57.75%	2.11%	-	-	100.00%	49.30%	47.89%	2.82%	-	-	100.00%
4	Badakarabeni	17	29	-	-	-	46	28	17	1	-	-	46
		36.96%	63.04%	-	-	-	100.00%	60.87%	36.96%	2.17%	-	-	100.00%
5	Sanakarabareni	19	16	-	-	1	36	19	14	2	-	1	36
		52.78%	44.44%	-	-	2.78%	100.00%	52.78%	38.89%	5.56%	-	2.78%	100.00%
6	Kanyabeda	29	40	1	-	2	72	36	31	1	1	3	72
		40.28%	55.56%	1.39%	-	2.78%	100.00%	50.00%	43.06%	1.39%	1.39%	4.17%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>168</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>412</b>
		<b>40.78%</b>	<b>56.80%</b>	<b>0.97%</b>	<b>0.24%</b>	<b>1.21%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>52.67%</b>	<b>43.45%</b>	<b>1.94%</b>	<b>0.49%</b>	<b>1.46%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### 6.10.3 Local Forest, Environment and Common Property Resources

Angul district is unique in high forest coverage. The project affected villages have trees on private land and government land, wet land, ponds and other common property resources (CPRs). One U.P. school and two temples i.e. Sonischar and Tarini temples of Kusapangi village are going to be affected during the construction of 3rd and 4th Rail Line. Out of three temples in Nuapada village Ma Mangala Temple will also

be affected during the construction of the present rail line. Besides, two ponds - one each in (Bada) Karabereni and Sanakarabereni villages- will also be affected. People's perceptions regarding the project impact on the ecosystem and CPRs are given in Table-6.10.

<b>Table 6.10</b>		<b>Perception of the Households regarding the Project : Local Forest, Environment &amp; Common Property Resources</b>											
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Loss of local forest</b>						<b>Adverse effect on common property resources</b>					
		<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>No Opinion</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>No Opinion</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>-01-</b>	<b>-02-</b>	<b>-03-</b>	<b>-04-</b>	<b>-05-</b>	<b>-06-</b>	<b>-07-</b>	<b>-08-</b>	<b>-09-</b>	<b>-10-</b>	<b>-11-</b>	<b>-12-</b>	<b>-13-</b>	<b>-14-</b>
1	Abhimanpur	12	26	2	-	-	40	20	17	1	-	2	40
		30.00%	65.00%	5.00%	-	-	100.00%	50.00%	42.50%	2.50%	-	5.00%	100.00%
2	Kushpangi	20	38	13	-	5	76	31	40	2	-	3	76
		26.32%	50.00%	17.11%	-	6.58%	100.00%	40.79%	52.63%	2.63%	-	3.95%	100.00%
3	Nuapada	45	52	45	-	-	142	53	78	10	-	1	142
		31.69%	36.62%	31.69%	-	-	100.00%	37.32%	54.93%	7.04%	-	0.70%	100.00%
4	Badakarabeni	25	19	2	-	-	46	28	18	-	-	-	46
		54.35%	41.30%	4.35%	-	-	100.00%	60.87%	39.13%	-	-	-	100.00%
5	Sanakarabareni	15	8	12	-	1	36	18	15	3	-	-	36
		41.67%	22.22%	33.33%	-	2.78%	100.00%	50.00%	41.67%	8.33%	-	-	100.00%
6	Kanyabeda	27	32	9	-	4	72	43	24	2	1	2	72
		37.50%	44.44%	12.50%	-	5.56%	100.00%	59.72%	33.33%	2.78%	1.39%	2.78%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>144</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>412</b>
		<b>34.95%</b>	<b>42.48%</b>	<b>20.15%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.43%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>46.84%</b>	<b>46.60%</b>	<b>4.37%</b>	<b>0.24%</b>	<b>1.94%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

It is clear from the table that 34.95% of respondents perceive a serious threat to forest and environment while 42.48% perceive that there will be some threat but 20.15% perceive no potential threat to them. Only 2.43% had no view on this issue. A more or less similar picture is painted in respect of CPRs. Among the respondents, 46.84% perceive strong threats, 46.6% some threat and 4.61% foresee no threat to CPRs due to land acquisition. About 2% of respondents gave no opinion on this aspect of the negative impact.

#### 6.10.4 Kinship and Crime

Perceived knowledge suggests that land acquisition for a public project will cause cracks in the kinship structure and may lead to crimes because of the greed to have a greater share of the compensation to be received from land acquisition. This issue was probed during the survey and respondents' perceptions are given in Table-6.11.

<b>Table 6.11</b>		<b>Perception of the Households regarding the Project : Kinship &amp; Crime</b>											
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Breakdown in kinship structure &amp; loss of community life</b>						<b>Increase in crime</b>					
		<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>No Opinion</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>No Opinion</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>-01-</b>	<b>-02-</b>	<b>-03-</b>	<b>-04-</b>	<b>-05-</b>	<b>-06-</b>	<b>-07-</b>	<b>-08-</b>	<b>-09-</b>	<b>-10-</b>	<b>-11-</b>	<b>-12-</b>	<b>-13-</b>	<b>-14-</b>
1	Abhimanpur	13	18	7	1	1	40	23	11	4	1	1	40
		32.50%	45.00%	17.50%	2.50%	2.50%	100.00%	57.50%	27.50%	10.00%	2.50%	2.50%	100.00%
2	Kushpangi	21	41	11	-	3	76	32	32	10	-	2	76
		27.63%	53.95%	14.47%	-	3.95%	100.00%	42.11%	42.11%	13.16%	-	2.63%	100.00%
3	Nuapada	41	88	12	-	1	142	50	67	16	-	9	142
		28.87%	61.97%	8.45%	-	0.70%	100.00%	35.21%	47.18%	11.27%	-	6.34%	100.00%
4	Badakarabeni	21	23	2	-	-	46	18	25	2	-	1	46
		45.65%	50.00%	4.35%	-	-	100.00%	39.13%	54.35%	4.35%	-	2.17%	100.00%
5	Sanakarabareni	8	21	7	-	-	36	10	16	9	1	-	36
		22.22%	58.33%	19.44%	-	-	100.00%	27.78%	44.44%	25.00%	2.78%	-	100.00%
6	Kanyabeda	25	35	8	2	2	72	25	25	6	10	6	72
		34.72%	48.61%	11.11%	2.78%	2.78%	100.00%	34.72%	34.72%	8.33%	13.89%	8.33%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>129</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>412</b>
		<b>31.31%</b>	<b>54.85%</b>	<b>11.41%</b>	<b>0.73%</b>	<b>1.70%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>38.35%</b>	<b>42.72%</b>	<b>11.41%</b>	<b>2.91%</b>	<b>4.61%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

A sizeable number of project affected households i.e. 129 of 412 or 31.31% strongly agree that the project will lead to a breakdown in kinship structure and community life, 54.85% agree on this impact, only 12.14% disagree and 1.7% gave no opinion. One reason for the large negative impact is that land acquisition will cause divisions in ownership over land for receiving compensation and spatial dispersal of families. A matching pattern is discernible in respect of increase in crimes due to land acquisition and payment of compensation. Little above 38% strongly agree and 42.72% agree that crimes will be increased while 11.41% disagree, 2.91% strongly disagree and 4.61% had no view on the issue of potential increase in crimes due to land acquisition.

### 6.10.5 Increase in Consumption of Drugs and Alcohol

A parallel perception relates to the issue of increase in addiction to drugs and alcohol following receipt of compensation on account of land acquisition. Information on this issue is contained in Table-6.12.

<b>Table 6.12</b>		<b>Perception of the Households regarding the Project : Addiction to Drugs and Alcohols</b>					
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Increase in drug use and alcohol addiction</b>					<b>Total</b>
		<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>No Opinion</b>	
<b>-01-</b>	<b>-02-</b>	<b>-03-</b>	<b>-04-</b>	<b>-05-</b>	<b>-06-</b>	<b>-07-</b>	<b>-08-</b>
1	Abhimanpur	2	7	12	11	8	40
		5.00%	17.50%	30.00%	27.50%	20.00%	100.00%
2	Kushpangi	2	23	16	1	34	76
		2.63%	30.26%	21.05%	1.32%	44.74%	100.00%
3	Nuapada	43	49	41	4	5	142
		30.28%	34.51%	28.87%	2.82%	3.52%	100.00%
4	Badakarabeni	7	17	8	-	14	46
		15.22%	36.96%	17.39%	-	30.43%	100.00%
5	Sanakarabareni	7	14	13	1	1	36
		19.44%	38.89%	36.11%	2.78%	2.78%	100.00%
6	Kanyabeda	11	21	19	9	12	72
		15.28%	29.17%	26.39%	12.50%	16.67%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>412</b>
		<b>17.48%</b>	<b>31.80%</b>	<b>26.46%</b>	<b>6.31%</b>	<b>17.96%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

As the table shows, it is strongly held by 17.48% that drug and alcoholic addiction will rise fast while 31.8% held that there will be some increase in this problem. But 6.31% strongly disagree and 24.46% disagree on this issue of increasing consumption of intoxicants, while 17.96% had no opinion to offer.

### 6.10.6 Stress and Violence

A related negative impact that is likely to emanate from land acquisition for the rail project is stress and concomitant family violence. It may be appreciated that loss of land is likely to bring stress for the land losing households because land is a valuable asset, a premium for insurance and a status symbol; its loss will be irreparable. The stress is higher, the greater the attachment to land and more so to ancestral land. The compensation following land acquisition is also a cause of stress. It is obvious that stress is reflected on family violence. This dimension is explored in the course of the survey and the findings are presented in Table-6.13.

Table <b>6.13</b>		Perception of the Households regarding the Project : Stress & Violence											
Sl. No.	Village	Increase in physical and social stress						Family violence					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion	Total	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion	Total
-01-	-02-	-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-	-08-	-09-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-	-14-
1	Abhimanpur	3	14	1	11	11	40	-	14	5	11	10	40
		7.50%	35.00%	2.50%	27.50%	27.50%	100.00%	-	35.00%	12.50%	27.50%	25.00%	100.00%
2	Kushpangi	1	26	5	-	44	76	6	21	12	-	37	76
		1.32%	34.21%	6.58%	-	57.89%	100.00%	7.89%	27.63%	15.79%	-	48.68%	100.00%
3	Nuapada	14	78	40	-	10	142	45	82	10	-	5	142
		9.86%	54.93%	28.17%	-	7.04%	100.00%	31.69%	57.75%	7.04%	-	3.52%	100.00%
4	Badakarabeni	8	18	-	-	20	46	10	14	2	-	20	46
		17.39%	39.13%	-	-	43.48%	100.00%	21.74%	30.43%	4.35%	-	43.48%	100.00%
5	Sanakarabareni	5	19	8	-	4	36	4	25	4	1	2	36
		13.89%	52.78%	22.22%	-	11.11%	100.00%	11.11%	69.44%	11.11%	2.78%	5.56%	100.00%
6	Kanyabeda	10	25	14	10	13	72	16	27	9	8	12	72
		13.89%	34.72%	19.44%	13.89%	18.06%	100.00%	22.22%	37.50%	12.50%	11.11%	16.67%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>412</b>
		<b>9.95%</b>	<b>43.69%</b>	<b>16.50%</b>	<b>5.10%</b>	<b>24.76%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>19.66%</b>	<b>44.42%</b>	<b>10.19%</b>	<b>4.85%</b>	<b>20.87%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The table shows that 53.64% of the respondents perceive increase in stress due to proposed land acquisition among whom 9.95% strongly agree and 43.69% agree, while 21.6% disagree on the increase in stress on account of loss of land. About 25% expressed no opinion. An analogous picture is obtained on the issue of increase in family violence with 64.08% agreeing on increase in violence, about 15% expressing disagreement and 20.87% presenting no opinion on this aspect.

### 6.10.7 Health, Health Risk and Health Expenditure

It has already been pointed out above in this report that the proposed rail project will lead to increasing frequency of number of and speed in running of trains. This is likely to accompany greater noise, more dusts, heavy air pollution, increase in accidents and injury, and threat to life of animals and humans in the nearby area, and increase in health expenditure. Table-6.14 portrays relevant information in this regard.

Table	6.14	Perception of the Households regarding the Project : Health, Health Risk & Health Expenditure											
Sl. No.	Village	Deterioration of Health						Greater health risks & increased health expenditure					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion	Total	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion	Total
-01-	-02-	-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-	-08-	-09-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-	-14-
1	Abhimanpur	15	20	5	-	-	40	24	10	3	3	-	40
		37.50%	50.00%	12.50%	-	-	100.00%	60.00%	25.00%	7.50%	7.50%	-	100.00%
2	Kushpangi	28	40	3	-	5	76	36	33	3	-	4	76
		36.84%	52.63%	3.95%	-	6.58%	100.00%	47.37%	43.42%	3.95%	-	5.26%	100.00%
3	Nuapada	49	63	20	-	10	142	68	51	21	-	2	142
		34.51%	44.37%	14.08%	-	7.04%	100.00%	47.89%	35.92%	14.79%	-	1.41%	100.00%
4	Badakarabeni	23	21	2	-	-	46	29	15	2	-	-	46
		50.00%	45.65%	4.35%	-	-	100.00%	63.04%	32.61%	4.35%	-	-	100.00%
5	Sanakarabareni	16	17	3	-	-	36	14	19	3	-	-	36
		44.44%	47.22%	8.33%	-	-	100.00%	38.89%	52.78%	8.33%	-	-	100.00%
6	Kanyabeda	31	33	3	2	3	72	38	27	6	-	1	72
		43.06%	45.83%	4.17%	2.78%	4.17%	100.00%	52.78%	37.50%	8.33%	-	1.39%	100.00%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>412</b>
		<b>39.32%</b>	<b>47.09%</b>	<b>8.74%</b>	<b>0.49%</b>	<b>4.37%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>50.73%</b>	<b>37.62%</b>	<b>9.22%</b>	<b>0.73%</b>	<b>1.70%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



It is revealed from the table that majority i.e. 356 of 412 or 86.41% of surveyed households perceive adverse health effects due to the project and 88.35% feel that the health and safety risks will be higher once the project is completed. Only 9.23% do not subscribe to deterioration in health status and 9.95% do not buy the idea that the project will cause greater health risks in the area.

### 6.10.8 Business Opportunities

Many feel that new business opportunities will be created in the area while some hold the view that emergence of new business will harm existing business through increasing competition. The views of respondents on this point are summarized in Table-6.15.

Table	6.15	Perception of the Households regarding the Project : Business Opportunities											
Sl. No.	Village	business opportunities						Harms to new businesses					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion	Total	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion	Total
-01-	-02-	-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-	-08-	-09-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-	-14-
1	Abhimanpur	2	5	11	11	11	40	6	21	1	6	6	40
		5.00%	12.50%	27.50%	27.50%	27.50%	100.00%	15.00%	52.50%	2.50%	15.00%	15.00%	100.00%
2	Kushpangi	5	18	14	-	39	76	5	35	9	-	27	76
		6.58%	23.68%	18.42%	-	51.32%	100.00%	6.58%	46.05%	11.84%	-	35.53%	100.00%
3	Nuapada	21	38	16	16	51	142	60	68	1	1	12	142
		14.79%	26.76%	11.27%	11.27%	35.92%	100.00%	42.25%	47.89%	0.70%	0.70%	8.45%	100.00%
4	Badakarabeni	10	13	7	1	15	46	16	14	5	1	10	46
		21.74%	28.26%	15.22%	2.17%	32.61%	100.00%	34.78%	30.43%	10.87%	2.17%	21.74%	100.00%
5	Sanakarabareni	2	14	5	4	11	36	14	16	4	-	2	36
		5.56%	38.89%	13.89%	11.11%	30.56%	100.00%	38.89%	44.44%	11.11%	-	5.56%	100.00%
6	Kanyabeda	7	21	9	7	28	72	26	17	3	9	17	72
		9.72%	29.17%	12.50%	9.72%	38.89%	100.00%	36.11%	23.61%	4.17%	12.50%	23.61%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>412</b>
		<b>11.41%</b>	<b>26.46%</b>	<b>15.05%</b>	<b>9.47%</b>	<b>37.62%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>30.83%</b>	<b>41.50%</b>	<b>5.58%</b>	<b>4.13%</b>	<b>17.96%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The perception is remarkably divided in respect of business opportunities. It may be seen that 156 of 412 or 37.87% households surveyed foresee increase in business opportunities while 101 or 24.52% feel that new business opportunities will not be created and 155 or 37.62% are confused as to what will happen in this regard. Similarly, 298 (72.33%) perceive harms from competition of new business to the existing business, 40 (9.71%) do not see any threat from them and 74 or 17.96% had no views to offer.

### 6.10.9 The Local Economy

Any infrastructure project promises good fortunes for the local area in terms of increase in markets, larger assortment of better services, improvement in transport and communication and expansion of the local economy. The perceptions of the respondents on the local economy effects of the rail project are given in a summary form in Table-6.16.

<b>Table 6.16</b>		<b>Perception of the Households regarding the Project : Overall Impact in the Locality</b>					
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Improvement in local economy</b>					<b>Total</b>
		<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>No Opinion</b>	
-01-	-02-	-03-	-04-	-05-	-06-	-07-	-08-
1	Abhimanpur	14 35.00%	22 55.00%	1 2.50%	1 2.50%	2 5.00%	40 100.00%
2	Kushpangi	23 30.26%	30 39.47%	3 3.95%	-	20 26.32%	76 100.00%
3	Nuapada	50 35.21%	80 56.34%	1 0.70%	1 0.70%	10 7.04%	142 100.00%
4	Badakarabeni	18 39.13%	20 43.48%	5 10.87%	-	3 6.52%	46 100.00%
5	Sanakarabareni	13 36.11%	23 63.89%	-	-	-	36 100.00%
6	Kanyabeda	43 59.72%	29 40.28%	-	-	-	72 100.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>161 39.08%</b>	<b>204 49.51%</b>	<b>10 2.43%</b>	<b>2 0.49%</b>	<b>35 8.50%</b>	<b>412 100.00%</b>

It may be read off the table that the vast majority of persons interviewed have a favourable opinion on the local economy impact aspect. Majority i.e. 204 of 412 or 49.51% of households surveyed agree that the project will have favourable effects on the local economy and 161 or 39.08% strongly agree on its positive local economy effects. Only 12 or 2.92% do not agree on the positive impact of the project on the economy at the local level while 35 or 8.5% have not given any opinion as to whether the rail project will help to improve the local economy scenario or not in the post-completion phase.

## **6.11 Perceptions of Non-Land-Losing Households**

Some sixty sample non-land-losing households have also been surveyed to elicit their views on the project. The objective of the sample survey was to have a comparative picture of their views on the likely impact of the project vis-à-vis the non-land losing households.

The villagers whose land will not be acquired for the expansion of railways have similar perceptions as that of the directly affected land losing households, the only exception being that they are not losing land and hence do not suffer directly.

Alike the land losing families they also believe that construction of the Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project will lead to loss of trees, increase in sound and air pollution, warming of atmosphere and hence bring deterioration in the local environment.

Land acquisition for the project will cause sub-division and fragmentation of agricultural holdings, make them unviable and induce some of the land losing households to sell the remaining land and shift to other locations. This will weaken the kinship structure and community life in the villages.

Some people strongly believe that the land losing households will treat the receipt of compensation by them as easy money and will feel excited and elevated. Rather than investing them in productive ventures, they may waste the compensation money in drinking liquor, taking drugs and engaging in momentary enjoyment. This will have serious negative social repercussions.

A general feeling among the villagers is that the running of more number of trains, increasing speed of trains and deterioration in environment in the area will give rise to increasing health problems. The risk of injury and casualty for the cattle and human populations will also rise. Air-borne diseases and increasing laundry bills will more likely be acute.

However, the construction of the rail project will not only cause losses and increase problems in the local area but also generate significant economic opportunities in the locality. The improvement in transportation will ease movement of people and freight, reduce waiting and movement time and create new business opportunities and non-farm employment prospects for the people. Expansion of markets, provision of new assortment and better quality products, increase in the flow of information and greater awareness etc. will help remarkable improvements in the local economy.

## **CHAPTER-7**

### **Social Impact Management Plan**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) involves the processes of assessing, analyzing and managing the intended and unintended positive and negative social consequences of projects and other planned interventions for development. It is a tool for predicting and mitigating the potential negative impacts of development projects, such as railways, dams, roads, etc. SIA alerts the public and private project planners as to the likely social and economic costs and benefits of a proposed project. Its basic objective is to help bring about a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment. The knowledge of the potential costs, when weighed against the likely benefits of a project, helps decision-makers in deciding whether the project should be carried out, with or without modifications, or abandoned completely. The agency carrying out the SIA study is required to prepare a mitigation plan known as the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) to overcome the potential negative impacts on individuals and communities.

An exhaustive and circumstantial exploration of the broad socio-economic profile of the village and the affected households as also the likely impacts along with perceptions and attitude of the people towards the proposed land acquisition in Abhimanpur, Kanyabeda, (Bada)Karaberini, Kusapangi, Nuapada, and Sanakaraberini villages for the construction of the Salagaon – Burhapanka – Talcher – Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project in Banarpal Tahasil of Angul district has been presented in the preceding chapters of the report. It is reported that the Rail Project will entail acquisition of 24.055 acres of private land and 2.850 acres of Government land. The SIA study has identified a number of significant socio-economic impacts on the land-losing and non-land-losing households in the above noted six villages which may potentially result from the construction and operation of the Rail Project.

In addition, one UP School and two temples in Kuspangi village, one temple in Nuapada village, and two ponds - one each in (Bada) Karaberini and Sanakaraberini villages- will be affected due to land acquisition for the proposed rail project. A common complaint made by all the villagers is that there is loss of human and animal life due to operation of the existing railway line. This problem will be accentuated due to the

construction and operation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Lines. The loss of fruit bearing trees and other trees having good timber value will lead to loss of income and will also affect the environment adversely. The additional lines will facilitate the increase in frequency of the running of trains that will cause air and sound pollution and environmental degradation in the area.

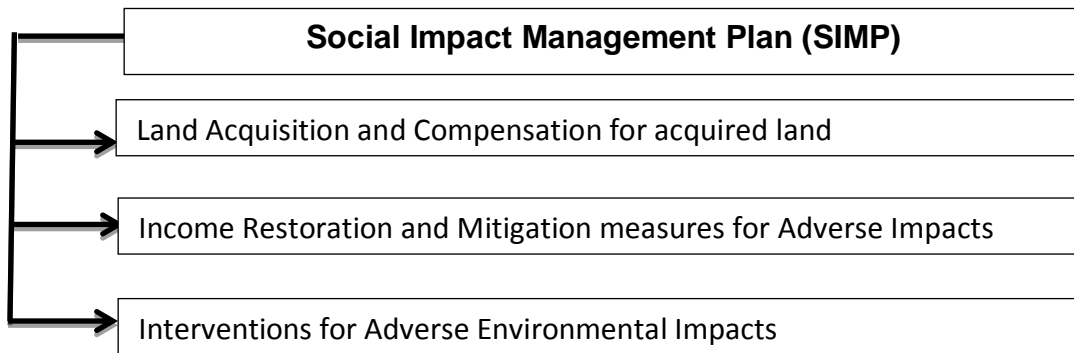
In order to manage and mitigate these impacts a range of measures need to be developed to reduce the overall negative impacts to an acceptable level. In this chapter, a detailed Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been outlined with the chief objective of highlighting the interventions that are to be taken up by the Project authorities and the Government to mitigate the adverse impacts and enhance the beneficial effects of the project. The objectives of this Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) are two-fold, viz. (i) To discern the potentially effective management measures to minimise the adverse effects that may emanate from the project, and (ii) To collate the different management mechanisms and measures of intervention into a single point. The sole aim of the proposed SIMP is to ensure that its effective implementation will improve the standard of living of the land-losing households and the overall level of well-being of the people in the project affected village.

The scope of this SIMP encompasses both construction and operation phases of the project that has the potential to affect, positively or negatively, the land-losing households and the village communities in the project area. The responsibilities of the implementation of measures envisaged in SIMP lay with the East Coast Railways and Government of Odisha.

It may be mentioned here that the impact due to acquisition of agricultural land will no doubt affect income of affected families, but it may not be very large as only 7.33% of average household income is sourced in farming including livestock and agricultural wage earning. This is typical of a mining-industrial area as Angul. Moreover, affected families will lose on an average 0.053 acre (24.055 acres ÷ 457 households) of their total land holding. Hence, adverse impact is expected not to be gigantic.

## **7.2 Social Impact Management Plan**

Keeping all the above facts in view, the SIMP for the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project has been prepared. The details are presented below.



### 7.3 Land Acquisition and Compensation for acquired land

The existing RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 ensures right of affected households and the community to fair compensation and transparency at each and every stage of land acquisition and rehabilitation process. Land acquisition is the responsibility of District Administration and Government of Odisha and will be executed in accordance with provisions of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 and Odisha RFCTLAR&R Rules, 2016 and notifications/guidelines issued by R & DM Department, Government of Odisha from time to time.

#### 7.3.1 Compensation Entitlements

Compensation is to be determined as per First Schedule of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 that includes the following components

**Table-7.1: Compensation Entitlements**

<b>Components</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Market value of land	This is to be determined as per the process described U/s 26 of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. The date of determination of market value shall be the date of notification issued u/s 11. Since the land is to be acquired in a rural area, the market value is to be multiplied by a factor on sliding scale as per R&DM Department, Government of Odisha notification no. LA (A)-23/2014/9068 dated 19.03.2016.
Value of trees and other assets	In the instant case, trees on land to be acquired for the project will be covered under compensation scheme to be paid to respective land owners. As per the findings of SIA study, majority of these trees have commercial timber value and keeping in view demand of owners, valuation need to be made properly as per guideline prescribed in section 23, Chapter III of Odisha RFCTLAR&R Rules, 2016.
Demurrage	The compensation towards standing crops which may be on the land at the time of taking possession of land, need to be paid as per provisions u/s 28 RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013

<b>Components</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Solatium	Solatium amount shall be in addition to the compensation and equivalent to 100% of the compensation amount (u/s 30 RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013)
Additional component	In addition to the market value of the land, the authority shall, in every case award an amount calculated at the rate of 12% per annum on such market value for the period from SIA notification date u/s 4 till the date of the award or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier (u/s 30 (3) RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013).

### **7.3.2 Multiplier factor on sliding scale for assessment of land rate for compensation**

The multiplier factor on sliding scale for assessment of land rate for compensation will be decided in accordance with the provisions of Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha notification no. LA (A)-23/2014/9068 dated 19.03.2016. A summary picture of the same is given below.

**Table-7.2: Radial Distance and Multiplier Factor**

<b>Radial Distance from nearest town</b>	<b>Multiplier factor</b>
From 0 km up to 10 km	1.00
More than 10 up to 20 km	1.20
More than 20 up to 30 km	1.40
More than 30 up to 40 km	1.80
More than 40 km	2.00

Since the six affected villages and the land to be acquired for the rail project are within 10km from the nearest town Angul, the multiplier factor has no relevance in the instant case.

### **7.3.3 Rehabilitation entitlements**

The RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 provides that each land-loser family is entitled to rehabilitation and the rehabilitation plan will be prepared by the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement as per provisions in the said Act.

### **7.3.4 Updating of land records, Restoration of titles and Settlement of rights**

This is a key issue of the affected community and need to be adequately addressed as per provisions in the Odisha RFCTLAR&R Rules, 2016. As per provisions in the said Rules, this exercise is to be conducted prior to notification. This issue came up vocally in course of SIA Survey in the affected villages, and in Kanyabeda in particular.

*The Kanyabeda villagers submitted a memorandum pressing land acquisition and payment of compensation as per RoR vide Khata and Plot No. as per 1952-62 records as was done for land acquisition in 1985 on the ground that Land Records have not been properly updated. Their submission has been appended to this report at **Annexure-IV**.*

### **7.3.5 Public Consultation**

Public consultation is one of the essential requirements of both RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 and Odisha RFCTLAR&R Rules, 2016 and needs to be conducted diligently to ensure transparency in the entire process. As per the provisions of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 two public hearings are required. **(i) on Draft SIA Study Report and it is to be conducted as per the process prescribed in Odisha RFCTLAR&R Rules, 2016; and (ii) the second on draft R and R scheme** prepared by Administrator, R and R as per provisions of Odisha RFCTLAR&R Rules, 2016 in the affected villages before final approval.

### **7.3.6 Proper use of compensation amount**

It is important to note that in many cases affected families make wasteful expenses out of compensation for land acquisition resulting in impoverishment. The authorities may make people aware of the evils of misuse with a view to promoting productive utilisation of compensation amount.

### **7.3.7 Income Restoration and Income Augmentation**

In addition to payment of compensation, the affected households may be linked with ongoing programmes of agriculture department to benefit from improved farming practices to realise higher productivity from leftover land that may compensate, at least partly, the loss of production due to land acquisition. Creating awareness among affected farm households and facilitating their inclusion in the ongoing agricultural development programmes will help. The land-losing households may also be tagged with other income diversifying and gainful employment generation programmes to secure benefits from these schemes.

## **7.4 Environmental Interventions**

The Rail expansion Project and accompanying land acquisition will have some adverse environmental impacts in terms of loss of trees and plants, increasing noise and dust from high speed trains and greater frequency of running of trains, and air pollution in the adjacent areas. Compensatory afforestation and other measures for dealing with the pollution problem will be of great help.



## 7.5 Social Impact Management

As per section 29(1) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLAR & R) 2013, the Collector will determine the market value of the buildings and other immovable properties and assets attached to the land which are to be acquired by using the services of a competent engineer or any other specialist as may be considered necessary by him. Similarly, the Collector will determine the values of tree and plants attached to the land to be acquired by using the services of experienced person in the field as may be considered necessary by him. In determining the value of standing crops to be damaged during the process of land acquisition, the Collector may use the services of experienced person in the field of agriculture.

Section 30 of RFCTLAR & R, 2013 provides for award of 'solatium' by the Collector. It reads "the Collector having determined the total compensation to be paid, shall to arrive at the final award, impose a 'solatium' amount equivalent to one hundred per cent of the compensation amount."

Thus the compensation amount for land acquisition in case of agriculture land will be the market value of land + value of trees and plants + value of standing crops. A 12 % rate of interest will be added to the value so arrived, both in case of land and buildings. While determining the compensation of a building, the market value of the building and other immovable properties attached to it will be taken into account. It will also include a 'solatium' amount equivalent to 100% of the compensation so determined.

In brief, the compensation will be given as per the following guidelines.

**Table-7.3: Valuation of Private Land**

<b>Description</b>
Value of Land
Add value as per distance from the nearest town
Total value
Add 12% interest
Value of House, well, tank, tube well etc.
Value of Trees and plants including fruit bearing trees, and standing crops
Total value
Add 100% 'Solatium'
Grand Total

In the instant case of the six affected villages, the valuation will be as follows.

Sl. No.	Description	Benchmark Value		Value asserted by Claimants (₹)
		Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	
1	Value of Land (24.055 Acres)	6,60,000 - 27,50,000/Acre	2,74,24,100	420,962,500
2	Add value as per distance from the nearest town		0	
3	Total value		2,74,24,100	
4	Add 12% interest		32,90,892	
5	Value of fruit bearing trees (787)	6,000	47,22,000	
6	Value of non-fruit bearing trees (2333)	3,500	81,65,500	
7	Value of crops on 24.055 Acres less 3 acres as homestead ( <a href="#">Output@37.66Qtl./Ha.</a> ) for two paddy crops	1750/Qtl.	11,23,109	
8	Value of Pulses on 15 Acres	3000/Acre	45,000	
9	Value of vegetables 3 Acres	4000/ Acre	12,000	
10	Total value		4,47,82,601	
11	Add 100% 'Solatium'		4,47,82,601	
<b>12</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>8,95,65,202</b>	

## 7.6 Compensation for Acquisition of Private Land

Annexure-I presents the household-wise list of claimants for compensation due to acquisition of land in the six villages for the proposed Rail Project. Compensation should be paid on the basis of present market value of land as detailed above.

The SIA study appreciates that the Project is likely not to cause any gigantic negative overall socio-economic impact except that on land and land based activities and that such adverse impact will be undistinguished, unexceptional, unexciting, and unremarkable, as the amount of land to be acquired from the affected families is 24.055 acres in the affected villages and the acquisition of Government land is modest at 2.850 acres. However, it will have serious repercussions on the low income families and those on the lowest echelons of the socio-economic ladder who derive a substantial portion of their income from farming including livestock activities. So, care must be taken to restore the loss of agriculture-based income of the affected families and those who will be reduced to a state of landless and marginal due to acquisition of agricultural land for the project.

Steps need to be taken for non-agro-based skill development of project affected persons, so that they will not only be able to earn their living from pursuing non-farm activities and switching to non-agricultural occupations in the short run but also earn more than the income they will lose over the medium to long run due to acquisition of agricultural land and government grazing land. This is practicable, workable, achievable and attainable, given the reasonably good educational level of project affected persons and the

greater scope for development of non-agro-based gainful employment opportunities in the mining-cum-industrial area of Angul region.

Moreover, many of the potential impacts shall be confined to the adjacent areas of the project and will also more likely to be limited to the short term. They may be addressed by mitigation measures suggested in the Social Impact Management Plan. It is expected that effective implementation of the suggested Social Impact Management Plan will help in minimizing the negative impacts to tolerable levels. Discussions with stakeholders and PRI representatives unfolds that most of the affected families are by and large positive towards the Rail Project. The good thing is that many of the affected households perceive that any disturbance and retardation likely to be caused by the project will be temporary and will be amply neutralised and/or compensated by corrective interventions and potential economic benefits. They are not strongly opposed to the project.

The payment of compensation and the benefits likely to be derived from the project are expected to outweigh the costs. In particular, the benefits in terms of a speedier and expeditious rail transport system will be remarkable and will serve public purpose. It will also safeguard the interest of project-affected households and community in terms of restoration and increase in income, creation of gainful occupational diversification and improvement in socio-economic well-being of the affected villages.

### **7.7 Compensation for Acquisition of Government land**

It has been already noted above that one UP School and two temples in Kuspangi village, one temple in Nuapada village, and two ponds - one each in (Bada)Karaberini and Sanakaraberini villages- will be affected because of acquisition of Government land for the proposed rail project. Since these are the common property resources of the concerned villages, the principle of natural justice demands that the villagers are to be duly compensated. Necessary provision of funds may be made for recouping the loss.

### **7.8 Loss of animal and human life due to the operation of existing railway line**

There was a common complaint made by the villagers that there is loss of animal and human life due to the operation of the existing railway line. The losses of animal and human lives are expected to increase after the operation of 3rd and 4th rail lines. It was suggested by all the villagers that there should be level crossing provisions in all these villages and provision of Guard Walls should be made on both the sides of the rail line to eliminate the

possibility of loss of animal life. The SIA team recommends that manned level crossings are to be provided or provisions for road under bridge be made on priority basis and in necessary places provision of guard wall be made by the railway authorities so as to ensure safe movement of people and animals and eliminate the possibility of loss of animal life.

## **7.9 Social Impact Management Plan**

The broad features of the SIMP prepared on the basis of the assessment survey are highlighted below. Attempt has been made to make the SIMP flexible and workable. In all, five sets of measures have been conceived as follows.

### **Social Measures**

- Resolution of disputes between land owners and ensuring compensation to the real owner of land.
- Recouping the common property resources, socio-cultural capital and public utilities that will be lost / damaged due to the project.

### **Income Restoration measures**

- Capacity building and skill development through trainings for the PAPs.
- Absorption of local wage workers in construction work.
- Preference to local youth of land-losing households in employment in the railways as per qualification and expertise.
- Skill development for the youth.

### **Economy measures**

- Updating land records.
- Disbursal of compensation in a stipulated time frame.
- Counseling the PAPs for productive use of compensation.
- Compensation for loss of assets other than land.
- Acquisition of full plot if the remainder land is unviable for any productive use.
- Removal of spilled over materials from the construction sites and agricultural lands.

### **Environmental measures**

- Compensation for loss of trees.
- Persuading people to plant trees on remainder land.
- Afforestation by the Railways on government land and on the sides of lines.

### **Health related measures**

- Adherence to safety standards in construction phase.

- Effective traffic management.
- Upgradation of roads and intersections.

The SIMP as above is presented in the following table.

**Table-7.5: Social Impact Management Plan**

<b>Potential impacts</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation and/or enhancement measures</b>	<b>Responsibility for mitigation implementation</b>
Loss of Land and Land Based Livelihood	Income restoration and income augmentation activities by means of Fair and transparent compensation of acquired land, Immediate payment of compensation, and Training farmers to grow high yielding and high value crops to increase yield rate and production in order to increase income.	Railway Management and Government of Odisha
Loss of Employment and Economy	Creation of Employment opportunities and local business opportunities by Developing and implementing a local content plan in consultation with stakeholders including business-industrial houses and government authorities and establishing a skills training programme to see that local employment levels are maximized. Engaging local labourers in construction work for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> line, preference to the affected households in employment in railways as per qualification. Counseling for productive utilization of compensation.	East Coast Railway, Government of India and Government of Odisha
Increase in accidents and injuries	Develop and implement a traffic management plan. Construction of Road Over Bridge(ROB), Road Under Bridge(RUB) and guard wall.	East Coast Railways, Government of India
Increase in Noise and Dust leading to Pollution	Use equipment designed with noise and dust control elements	East Coast Railways, Government of India
Loss of Social Networks, increase in the use of drugs and alcohol, and change in social interactions	Develop and implement a content plan that addresses unsocial and anti-social behaviour and drug and alcohol consumption, and crime.	East Coast Railway, Government of India and Government of Odisha
Environmental damage	Afforestation on government land and planting trees by the outer sides of the rail lines. Incentivize plantation by local people.	East Coast Railway, Government of India and Government of Odisha
Loss of Socio-cultural capital	Construction of Temple, Restructuring pond and repair of road.	East Coast Railway, Government of India

### **7.10 Outlay for SIMP Implementation**

The final compensation amount for the land acquisition and structures will be determined by the Competent Authority as per provisions of Act and Rules. The

implementation of the SIMP is the responsibility of the East Coast Railways and the Government. The outlay for SIMP implementation will also be determined by the Competent Authority. On the basis of the SIMP outlined above, a budget has been prepared highlighting the components and tentative expenditure requirement, a sketch of which is given in Table-7.6.

**Table-7.6: Budget for SIMP**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Magnitude	Rate (Rs.)	Budget Amount (Rs.)
1.	Compensation for Loss of Land to Title Holders (+) 12% interest	Acre	24.055 Acres	6,60,000 - 27,50,000/Acre	2,74,24,100 32,90,892
2.	Compensation for Crop Loss (2 paddy crops and a pulse crop)	Paddy	21.055 Acres	1750/Qtl.	11,23,109
		Pulses & Veg	15 & 3 Acres	3000/4000Acre	57,000
3.	Compensation for Loss of Trees (Fruit Bearing)	Number	787	6000	47,22,000
4.	Compensation for Loss of Trees (Non Fruit Bearing)	Number	2333	3500	81,65,500
Total value					4,47,82,601
Add 100% 'Solatium'					4,47,82,601
Total value					<b>8,95,65,202</b>
5.	Compensatory Afforestation	Acre	2 Acres	10,000	20,000
6.	Compensatory Common Resource Creation/Repair	Small Shani Temple	One	1,50,000	1,50,000
		School building	One	20,00,000	20,00,000
		Pond	Two	1,50,000	3,00,000
		Road		2,00,000	2,00,000
		Mandap	One	50,000	50,000
		CC Drainage	One	2,00,000	2,00,000
7.	Construction of Guard Wall stretching to outer platform	3' below and 5' above ground 300 meters long	one	25,00,000	25,00,000
8.	Construction of RUB	Number	One	10,00,000	10,00,000
9.	Construction of ROB Flyover	Number	One	75,00,00,000	75,00,00,000
10.	Compensatory Skill Development	Persons	150	4000	6,00,000
11.	Training of Farmers	Persons	200	400	80,000
12.	Miscellaneous Development Work in the village				1,50,000
<b>Total</b>					<b>84,68,15,202</b>
<i>N.B.: If a flyover near village Nuapada is not permissible then the SIMP Budget will be lower by the estimated cost of the Flyover i.e. Rs.75,00,00,000</i>					<b>9,68,15,202</b>

Summing up, it may be said that the Rail Project raises some concerns on land acquisition and potential loss of livelihood for the project affected households; possible damage to common resources, community social and cultural capital; and environmental harms in terms of noise and air pollution. These issues may be resolved by implementing appropriate compensatory packages and corrective action outlined in the SIMP above. It is appreciated that the construction and operation of the project will bring short term, medium term and long term benefits to the land-losing households, the villagers and the macro economy. These are likely to offset the short term negative impacts. The project is thus worth having.

## CHAPTER-8

### Cost Benefit Analysis

#### 8.1 Introduction

Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) technique is being widely used to underpin the decision making process and assist the decision making authorities in determining the justification for a development project by evaluating its potential social and economic impacts, popularly known as costs and benefits, vis-à-vis possible alternative(s). CBA aims at evaluating a set of direct and indirect impacts of a project, its financial and non-financial effects on a set of economic agents, quantifying them in terms of money, synthesizing them, and taking a final decision as to whether the project is worth having.

The use of CBA can be traced back to flood control projects implemented in America in the 1930s. The accuracy of CBA technique has been greatly improved over the years with the development and incorporation of new evaluation criteria like the measurement of the willingness to pay by the potential beneficiaries, the diminution of pollution and reduction of accident risks, etc. The technique of CBA has become one of the most universally accepted and applied methods in project appraisal for large-scale public infrastructure investments like the railways and highways.

The social costs and benefits of a rail infrastructure project to the society are unlike, and may be opposed to, their private costs and benefits. This is largely because these projects have significant negative and positive social externalities for which exact pecuniary evaluation may be difficult and there is market failure. This is true of the construction of Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail project in Abhimanpur, Kanyabeda, (Bada)Karaberini, Kusapangi, Nuapada, and Sanakaraberini villages of Banarpal Tahasil in Angul district.

The examples of non-market costs of the said rail project include environmental pollution, contribution to global warming, accidents, injury and loss of life of humans and pet animals etc. and the benefits are: saving in time to access, on waiting and within trains; avoiding congestion and delays; reduction in road traffic etc. These costs and benefits do not relate to the present alone but stretch over a period to future. This necessitates discounting the future costs and benefits to estimate their present values and comparing them with the

investment cost. Needless to say, the discount rate is subjective and future being uncertain it is difficult to factor in them into exact evaluation. Valuation of environmental costs and benefits is all the more difficult. Hence, CBA in the instant case involves conjectures and may not be exact for policy purposes.

## **8.2 Costs and Benefits of the Project**

The costs due to construction of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> lines include economic, operational and environmental costs.

(i) Economic and infrastructure costs include (a) costs involved in planning the project, (b) cost of land required for it, (c) cost of building, (d) cost linked to tracks, siding, signalling etc., (e) cost of electrification and (f) cost of safety equipment. These entail heavy expenses and these constitute economic costs.

(ii) Operating costs encompass (a) costs of energy and power, (b) labour costs, (c) cost of materials and (d) annual maintenance costs. Operating costs are also economic costs but will arise at a later time.

(iii) External, environmental and social costs of the project consist of (a) costs of air, water and noise pollution, (b) costs attributed to contribution to global warming and (c) barrier affects i.e. delays, discomfort and lack of access that rail traffic imposes on non-rail modes of transport. Construction of additional railway lines split the landscape and constitutes barriers for many living species. Traffic is an immediate danger for some animals trying to cross the railway lines. Railways are both migration barriers and death traps for many, perhaps most, terrestrial animals. The traffic barrier may also have more long-term ecological consequences for populations. Loss of trees, open cargo movements, increasing frequency and high speed trains will raise noise and dust pollution. There will be a four-fold increase in horns following operationalization of the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> lines and this will cause early waking, sleep disorders and such other diseases. Injuries and casualties caused by accidents are serious costs. Air pollutants in terms of NO<sub>x</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions may play havoc with the natural resource system and the human society. The impacts are obstacles to fulfilling environmental goals.

Adding up (i), (ii) and (iii) yields total cost and viewing these costs over an assumed life period of the project will give the cumulative total cost. When this total is discounted at a social discount rate, the present value of cumulative total cost (PVC) is obtained.



The formula for this is:

$$C_0 = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{C}{(1+i)^t}$$

where  $C_0$  = present value of total costs or PVC,  $C$  = cumulative total cost,  $t$  = life of the project and  $i$  = social discount rate.

The benefits that will accrue from the rail project on its completion and functioning include the following.

(i) Economic benefits. These include (a) increase in revenue, (b) low cost transport, (c) increase in land value, (d) expanded business opportunities, (e) wider livelihood options, (f) rise in employment & income, and (g) strong market forces. With increase in the number of rail lines and the consequential increase in number and speed of trains revenue from passenger tickets and freight collections will increase; cost of movement of people and of transport of freight will lower; new business opportunities will be created; livelihood options will increase due to expansion of widening and diversifying economic activities; strong market forces will be generated; and all these will help generation of gainful employment avenues and increase in income. Low cost transportation, increasing land values, access to new locations for jobs and trade, and ease of doing business will improve.

(ii) External or social benefits. These encompass (a) the ease of movement of people and goods, (b) saving in access time, waiting time and in-train time, (c) reduction in pollution due to reduced road transport and use of sustainable and environment friendly technology in railways leading to lower  $\text{NO}_x$  and  $\text{CO}_2$  emissions, (d) reliability improvement in transport by avoiding congestion and delays and (e) safety improvement which helps reduction in traffic accidents and lifesaving. Saving in terms of lower expenses on road infrastructure may also be an example of external benefit of the project. It is hoped that with the construction and operationalization of additional lines, access time, waiting time and within train time of travel will lower substantially; congestion and delays will reduce and reliability of transport will remarkably improve; and traffic accidents and injury and loss of life arising therefrom will come down. Improved access, reduced waiting time and lower in-train time and higher speed will save about 15 minutes per hour for passengers and about 30 minutes per hour for movement of freight.

(iii) Cultural benefits. With construction and operationalization of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> lines a kind of business and commercial culture will be promoted which along with creation of new business opportunities, livelihood options, strong market forces, generation of gainful employment avenues, and rise in income will enhance the consumption of comfort and luxury goods and augment standard of living of the people in the locality.

(i), (ii) and (iii) add up to cumulative total benefits of the rail project. The present value of total cumulative benefits (PVB) will be obtained by using the following formula:

$$B_0 = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{B}{(1+i)^t}$$

where  $B_0$  = present value of total benefits or PVB,  $B$  = cumulative total benefits,  $t$  = life of the project and  $i$  = social discount rate.

By deducting  $C_0$  from  $B_0$  we get net present value (NPV) of the project. Thus

$$NPV = B_0 - C_0$$

If  $B_0 > C_0$  i.e. NPV is positive, then the project is worth having. In the instant case, the NPV is expected to be positive and substantial.

The results of the cost, benefit and NPV comparison are summarized in Table –8.1.

Investing in the rail project is a significant social decision. One of the major drawbacks of the expansion project is land acquisition and cost attached to it. However, the public decision makers should not only focus on the financial cost, but also the potential positive impacts on the society. The CBA shows that this project has a positive NPV which fully demonstrates that the project is worth implementing. Moreover, other relevant transport alternatives (i.e. the existing roadways and conventional railway) are also examined and compared with the new project. Because of the revenue from sale of ticket, travel time savings and safety improvement considerations, the project will be cost-effective and worth having.

**Table-8.1: Cost - benefit comparison**

<b>Costs</b>		<b>Benefits</b>	
Economic & Infrastructure cost	Planning Land Building Tracks Sidings Signaling Electrification Safety Equipment	Economic Benefits	Passenger and freight revenue Low cost transport Increase in land value Business opportunities Livelihood options Employment & Income Strong market forces
Operating cost	Energy Labour Materials Annual Maintenance	Social Benefits	Developed transport Access to new locations Saving in travel time Reliability of transport Improvement in safety Saving in Road Infrastructure
External & Environmental cost	Accident & casualties Pollution & Warming Barrier effects Cultural invasion	Cultural Benefits	Promotion of Business Culture Consumption of Comforts & Luxuries
Total cost		Total cost	
Present value of total cost ( $C_o$ )		Present value of total benefit ( $B_o$ )	

### 8.3 Problems in applying Cost-Benefit Analysis

Cost-benefit analysis is a useful tool in decision making in respect of a project. But the correctness and reliability of CBA is conditioned by the accuracy of estimation of costs and benefits. In a CBA, both the costs and benefits have monetary and non-monetary elements and have reference to directly impacted and indirectly impacted stakeholders. Social benefits also relate to posterity and non-human stakeholders. The exact economic valuation of all costs and benefits of a project is therefore not possible. In many cases, values have to be imputed and guess works have to be made. Therefore, CBA is a highly complex and very challenging exercise and the valuation is more likely to be inaccurate.

In such view of the matter, no attempt has been made to estimate costs and benefits of the construction of Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail project. But by intuitive logic it is surmised that the benefits from the project will far outweigh its costs and hence the project is worth the time, money, and effort to be directed at it and would make a worthwhile contribution to the development of railways and the economy at large.

## **CHAPTER-9**

### **Recommendations and Conclusion**

#### **9.1 Introduction**

This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study report has been prepared on the basis of the technical information provided by East Coast Railway, existing studies and reports relevant to the project, facts gathered from knowledgeable locals, office records, site visits, baseline survey of households and interaction with stakeholders, their participation in discussions and deliberations in public hearing meetings. Assessments of potential social impacts attributable to the construction of the Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project on households and overall area effects on the affected Abhimanpur, Kanyabeda, (Bada)Karaberini, Kusapangi, Nuapada, and Sanakaraberini villages of Banarpal tahasil of Angul district have been conducted along set guidelines and presented in the Report. Various aspects of the potential impacts have been identified and thoroughly examined, their significance has been discussed, and management plans to enhance positive benefits and to minimise and/or efface negative impacts have been suggested.

#### **9.2 Recommendations**

The SIA team recommends that valuation of the land proposed to be acquired may be made by taking into account the actual market value prevalent in the area which stands higher than the benchmark value documented in the records of the District Registration Office.

In the household surveys, in Focused Group Discussions, in conversations with knowledgeable persons and in public hearing meetings certain concerns were raised which need to be addressed in the context of land acquisition.

- i) Land is a sustainable source of livelihood and income, an asset. It is also an insurance against economic emergencies. Land losing households need to be provided alternative sustainable means of livelihood.
- ii) Water bodies in the project affected area are likely to be affected due to pollution caused by vehicular traffic, movement of materials and construction of the project. Adoption of protective measures by the railways has figured in the demands of the people in the project area. This being a genuine demand has to be considered.

- iii) People raised complaints of difficulties faced by humans and animals in crossing the rail tracts and apprehend increase in this problem due to construction of additional lines. They demand more cause ways, under passes, over bridges and manned level crossings to minimise the problem. This is justified and provision needs to be made on this account.
- iv) Since growth of plants to trees involves a very long period, land losing households demand extra compensation in addition to the valuation for loss of trees provided for in the rules.

To compensate the loss of trees on private lands and on government land there is a demand for afforestation on remaining land and planting trees on outer sides of the rail lines through government funding and effort. These will also contribute to ecological sustainability.

These demands need to be addressed.

- v) Land records are outdated which pose problems in identifying the real owner of land and may lead to litigation for payment of compensation. Updating land records at regular interval figured as a genuine demand of the villagers. Digitization of records and updating work should be taken as a routine affair.
- vi) Most of the project affected land losing households are smallholders with fragmented plots scattered over different locations. In many cases, the remainder land after acquisition from a plot/patch may be too tiny to allow a plough making cultivation difficult. In such cases the farmer may be forced to keep it fallow. Hence, the possibility of acquisition of the whole plot may be explored with payment of due compensation.

## **Conclusion**

Acquiring the land, both private and government, is inevitable for this project. The land acquisition may cause many people to lose their lands, farms, livelihood and other amenities but on the other hand a great and improved transportation facility will be created and that is for a great cause. Comparing the likely losses and the promising gains, it may be appreciated that the Rail project will be purposeful and rewarding.

## **CHAPTER-10**

### **Key Outcomes of Public Hearing Meetings**

**(English Translated Version)**

#### **10.1 Public Hearing in Gram Panchayats**

Public Hearings on the Draft SIA report on land acquisition in Abhimanpur, Kanyabeda, (Bada)Karaberini, Kusapangi, Nuapada, and Sanakaraberini villages for the construction of the Salagaon – Burhapanka – Talcher – Jarapada 3rd and 4th Line Rail Project in Banarpal Tahasil of Angul district were conducted in Kandasar, Bhogaberini and Kurudol Gram Panhayats from 09.08.2019 to 14.08.2019. The public hearing meetings were chaired by the Project Director from COATS, Koraput and attended by Sarapanch's of Kandasar and Kurudol Gram Panhayats; Heads of village committees; Special Land Acquisition Officer(Railways), Dhenkanal; Executive Engineer and SSE of East Coast Railways at Angul; Additional Tahasildar, Banarpal; and by the local village residents.

In all the meetings Sri Ashok Kumar Nanda, Research Supervisor of the SIA Team from COATS opened with welcome address followed by a brief introduction on the project and land acquisition therefor by the Project Director from COATS, Koraput with the village residents and a summary presentation of the Draft SIA Report. After that the project affected village residents expressed their valuable views and placed some demands and suggestions before the panel. To ease out the insecurities and doubts of the village residents, the Special Land Acquisition Officer and Executive Engineer of East Coast Railways at Angul, assured the affected village residents with their well-thought suggestions. The details of proceedings of all the public hearing meetings and the scanned copy of the signatures of all the public hearing participants have been attached in the subsequent pages of this report.

#### **10.2 Key Outcomes of Public Hearing Meetings**

The Public hearings on Draft SIA Reports are a great support for the concerned authorities to comprehend various demands, objections and complaints made by the project affected village residents regarding the land acquisitions. The main demands and objections highlighted by the affected village residents in all the public hearings were mentioned below.

1. During all the public hearing meetings, the affected village residents expressed their keen desire to know in detail the exact demarcation of land that would be acquired from all the villages for the proposed rail project.
2. They also enquired about the amount of monetary compensation and other benefits they would receive for the acquisition of their land. They apprehend undervaluation because land transactions are made at prices that are invariably much higher than that recorded in the sale deeds. This people do to evade registration fees that are to be paid on the amount quoted on the deeds.
3. They expressed their disappointment over the decision of the land acquisition authorities for not acquiring their remaining small surplus land in the plot which can't be used for agricultural purposes after land acquisition, and hence they demanded that their entire plot should be acquired by the concerned authorities.
4. They requested the panel about the valuation of the land in their respective villages where land had neither been sold nor purchased since last so many years because possessions were not given to them on the basis of consolidation records and they continue to own, possess and use land according to pre-consolidation- *SABAK*-records for which transactions in land have not been possible for long.
5. All affected villagers present in the meetings pressed for payment of compensation to the possessors of land on the basis of 1952-62 *SABAK* Record. This issue was very prominent in the public hearing meeting held on 09 August 2019 at Kanyabeda village.
6. The affected village residents also requested to know about the compensation and entitlements that they will receive for acquisition of the encroached land that they use for business and other purposes.
7. Affected villagers demanded that, permanent employment should be guaranteed in the Railways to the youth of each of the project affected families.
8. Most of the villagers complained that the project will hamper and damage the rain-fed, pond and canal irrigation system as well as excess flow of water from the railway system washing away the top soil and damaging crops in the project area. Therefore, they demanded proper drainage facilities in their respective villages.
9. They demanded construction of guard walls, over-bridges and underpasses to cross the four-line rail road to avoid any mishap.

10. The locals expressed their concerns for environmental pollution (air, noise, dust, warming) and degradation of agriculture land on both sides of rail lines and more so due to the coal transportation in the project area.
11. They suggested the Railway authorities to construct and widen roads for foot walk way at appropriate places on both sides of the rail road.
12. They demanded plantation on the both sides of the rail lines to compensate the loss of trees and neutralise pollution due to land acquisition for the project.
13. Project affected village residents raised a complaint that due to the project the local water bodies will be acquired in some places and will be affected and polluted. They sought proper drinking water arrangements, renovation/repair of the affected water bodies and/or construction of new ones by the project authorities.

The Bhogaberini villagers pointed out that the overhead water tank near the Talcher Road station from where they are getting piped water supply at the present will be demolished due construction of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> lines. They therefore sought compensatory proper drinking water arrangements for the village.

14. Some affected villagers asked the panel members to tell about the compensation amount that would be provided for the partially affected houses.
15. The participants from Abhimanpur village- a hamlet of 17 households- expressed their concern about abolition of the entire village in the event of land acquisition and their relocation. They pointed out that even if some will be spared they cannot have sound sleep and their houses will have cracks soon because of the trembles of speeding trains. Since many have constructed their houses under the Indira Awas Yojana, they apprehend serious resettlement problems.
16. It was the very common concern in all the public hearing meetings about the loss of common resources and collective institutions. The villagers requested to rebuild the affected community institutions like, school building, school boundary wall, community water bodies, temple, common meeting pendals etc.
17. The villagers unanimously requested the project authorities to pay special attention to solve the basic developmental issues like education, drinking water, health facilities, road and communication facilities, construct traffic turnings etc.

After listening to all the concerns, requests and demands of the affected village residents, the Special Land Acquisition Officer and Executive Engineer of East Coast Railways made the following points before the affected residents.



1. The Special Land Acquisition Officer consoled the affected family members present in the meetings by informing them that (a) the Board of Revenue, Odisha, Cuttack has sought a report from the District level revenue offices regarding the *de-facto* land ownership position vis-à-vis consolidation records which may be taken as a step towards a move back to giving effects to pre-consolidation status of land ownership and (b) the project affected families will be compensated as per the New Land Acquisition Act. The compensation will be calculated considering the average of the three years highest benchmark value for their lands in their area and also 12 percent interest will be added to that. Apart from that, they will also be compensated for their trees and other infrastructures like, wells, bore wells, ponds etc. A '*solatium*' of 100% will be added to total value of compensation so that the loss of land will be well rewarded. If benchmark value is not available for any village then, benchmark value in neighbouring villages will be considered while calculating the compensation value for such villages.
2. To the people's concern for acquiring their small surplus land of their total plot from which land will be acquired, the Special Land Acquisition Officer suggested that the Railways are acquiring land on the basis of minimum requirement.
3. He informed that if encroached land will be acquired then the affected families will be compensated as per the Land Acquisition Law, Government of Odisha.
4. In response to the demand for employment, ROB/RUB, guard wall etc. the Executive Engineer, Railways informed people that giving employment to youth of all land losing households is not possible but their request for ROB/RUB, guard wall etc. will be sympathetically considered.
5. To address the affected village members' concern for rainfed irrigation and drainage problem, the Executive Engineer, Railways said that culverts will be constructed as per rules to resolve this issue.
6. In response to concern for payment of compensation for partially affected houses, it was pointed out that if any house or construction will be affected more than 50 percent by the project, then the loss will be 100 percent compensated.
7. During the public hearing meeting people were told that the railways and district administration will take every possible measure for the infrastructural

development in the project affected area as per the provisions of government rules. Damage to/ loss of school, road, religious centres etc. will be repaired/rebuilt in the project affected villages.

At the end of the meetings, affected village residents were informed by the panel members that preventive and corrective measures will be taken by the project authorities and district administration to address the issues raised by them in the meeting. The meetings ended with a formal vote of thanks to everybody present in the meeting for making the public hearing successful by contributing their valuable time and views.

## **Appendix-I**

### **Proceedings of Public Hearing Meeting held at 03 P.M. on 09.08.2019 in the Community Hall of Kanyabeda village, Kandasar Gram Panchayat of Angul District**

A public hearing meeting relating to Land Acquisition for construction of Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project in Angul District was held at 3 P.M. on 09.08.2019 in the community Hall of Kanyabeda village of Kandasar Gram Panchayat under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rabinarayan Patra, Professor of COATS and Director of SIA Study for Land Acquisition in Kanyabeda, Abhimanpur, Nuapada, Bhogabereni, (Bada) Karabereni, Sanakarabereni and Kusapangi villages for the Project. Additional Tahasildar, Banarjal; Special Land Acquisition Officer (SLAO, Railway), Dhenkanal; Executive Engineer, ECoR at Angul; Sarpanch of Kandasar Gram Panchayat; thirty villagers from the affected village; three members of the SIA Study team of COATS and an office staff of the SLAO, Dhenkanal were present in the meeting. The meeting lasted for about two hours.

At the outset, Shri Ashok Kumar Nanda, Supervisor of the COATS SIA study team accorded a warm welcome to all present in the meeting. In his introductory address Prof. Rabinarayan Patra highlighted on the purpose of the meeting and invited views from the villagers present in the meeting.

Shri Sadananda Sahoo opened the discussion and repeatedly stressed on Land Acquisition on the basis of pre-consolidation (1952-62) Land Records i.e. Sabak as against the post-consolidation Land Records i.e. Chaka. He argued that land acquisition in 1985 was done on the basis of 1952-62 land records due to protests by villagers of Kanyabeda although the initial official provision mandated acquisition based on post-consolidation land records. Shri Dhulia Sahoo and Shri Satyaban Sahoo vociferously supported the view expressed by Shri Sadananda Sahoo and all the villagers present in the meeting unanimously pressed for the same amid loud clapping.

Shri Basanta Kumar Sahoo placed five requests namely, (a) Land Acquisition on the basis of pre-consolidation land records, (b) payment of compensation at the rate applicable to land in the Angul Town, (c) construction of two pathways on the two outer sides of the rail track and an underpass for smooth movement of cattle and people, (d) undertaking

development works in the village such as the club house, roads, and drains and (e) permanent government service in the railways to youth in the land-losing households as per their qualification.

Shri Satyaban Sahoo pressed for acquisition of land as per 1952-62 records and payment of compensation to the actual possessor.

The Ward Member of the village Shri Markanda Bhutia placed requests for permanent government service to eligible youth of the households who will lose land due to acquisition.

Shri Kulamani Sahoo pointed out that the railways should make provisions for drainage and smooth flow of water from the south side of the rail lines to the north side and construction of roads by both the outer sides of the tracks.

To these requests of the villagers, the response from the government's side is the following:

The Additional Tahasildar said that the government will be sympathetic to the genuine demands and will fulfill them as per rule and law.

The Special Land Acquisition Officer pointed out that (a) the Board of Revenue, Odisha, Cuttack has asked for a report from the revenue administration at the district level regarding the land holding status – Chaka / Sabaka – at the grass roots level and he hoped the land problem in the village would be solved, (b) appropriate compensation will be paid as per benchmark valuation with solatium, interest etc. added to it according to provisions of rules, and (c) the issue of providing jobs will be decided at the appropriate level.

On the whole, it emerged that the villagers are not opposed to land acquisition but they insisted on acquisition and compensation on the 1952-62 land record basis. They justified it saying that the government has not given the villagers possession on the basis of consolidation patta.

The meeting was peaceful, the proceedings have been audio and video recorded. The meeting ended with a formal vote of thanks to all by Shri Ashok Kumar Nanda, Lecturer, COATS, and Supervisor, SIA Study on land acquisition for the Project.

Pitabas Sahu  
SLAO (Railway)

Sarat Chandra Behuria  
E.E., E.CoR.

Dayanidhi Muduli  
Sarapanch, Kandasara

Babuli Kumar Das  
Sr. S.E., E.CoR.

Shyam Sundar Sahu  
Addl. Tahasildar, Banarpal



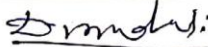



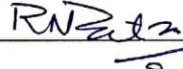
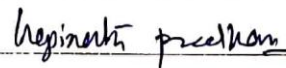

Rabi Narayan Patra  
Project Director

Gopinath Pradhan

Ashok Kumar Nanda

19  
Valina

LIST OF PARTICIPANT IN THE MEETING ON PUBLIC HEARING HELD ON 09.08.2019  
 AT 3:00 AM/PM IN VILLAGE Kanyabeda GP OFFICE  
Kandasay FOR LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF  
 SALEGAON - BUDHAPANK - TALCHER-JHARPADA 3<sup>RD</sup> & 4<sup>TH</sup> LINE RAIL PROJECT, ANGUL DISTRICT.

Sl No	Name of the Official	Signature
1	Sri pitabashi Sahu SPL, Land Acquisition Division.	
2	Sarat chandra Behuria Executive Engineer/EC&I	
3	Duryodhan mundali Surpunch. Kandasay	
4	Babuli Kumar Das. Sr. Section Engineer E.Co.Rly	
5	Bhyan Sundar Sahu. Addl. Insp. Baharapat.	
6	Preeshth Kumar Mishra Ps. L.A. Staff	
7	Rabinarayan Patra Project Director COATS	 9.8.19
8	Neeraj kumar pradhan, COATS	
9	Ashok Kumar Nanda. Supervisor, SIA, COATS, KPT.	

LIST OF PARTICIPANT IN THE MEETING ON PUBLIC HEARING HELD ON 09.08.2019  
 AT 3:00 AM/PM IN VILLAGE Kanyabeda GP OFFICE  
KANDASAR FOR LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF  
 SALEGAON - BUDHAPANK - TALCHER-JHARPADA 3<sup>RD</sup> & 4<sup>TH</sup> LINE RAIL PROJECT, ANGUL DISTRICT.

Sl No	Name of the Participant	Village / GP / Phone No.	Signature
1	Sadananda Sahoo	KANYABEDA	S. Sahoo
2	Satyabans Sekh	Kanyabeda	S. Sekh
3	Mahamani Sekh	Kanyabeda	B. Sekh
4	Kambhu Dalai	Kanyabeda	K. Dalai
5	Bhramor Das	Kanyabeda	B. Das
6	Basant & Son	"	B. Sahu
7	ବିନୟ କୁମାର ସାହୁ	କନ୍ୟାବେଦା	ବିନୟ କୁମାର ସାହୁ
8	ବୃନ୍ଦାବତୀ ସାହୁ	କନ୍ୟାବେଦା	ବୃନ୍ଦାବତୀ ସାହୁ
9	କାନ୍ତ କୁମାର ସାହୁ	କନ୍ୟାବେଦା	କାନ୍ତ କୁମାର ସାହୁ
10	କାନ୍ତ କୁମାର ସାହୁ	କନ୍ୟାବେଦା	କାନ୍ତ କୁମାର ସାହୁ
11	Makasa Behra	Kanyabeda	Makasa Behra
12	ବିନୟ କୁମାର ସାହୁ	କନ୍ୟାବେଦା	ବିନୟ କୁମାର ସାହୁ
13	Mamanda Bhuja	Kanyabeda	Mamanda Bhuja
14	ବିନୟ କୁମାର ସାହୁ	କନ୍ୟାବେଦା	ବିନୟ କୁମାର ସାହୁ
15	Hemant Kumar	Kanyabeda	Hemant Kumar
16	Panchabati	Kanyabeda	M.S.
17	କାନ୍ତ କୁମାର ସାହୁ	କନ୍ୟାବେଦା	କାନ୍ତ କୁମାର ସାହୁ
18	ବୃନ୍ଦାବତୀ ସାହୁ	କନ୍ୟାବେଦା	ବୃନ୍ଦାବତୀ ସାହୁ
19	ବିନୟ କୁମାର ସାହୁ	- do -	ବିନୟ କୁମାର ସାହୁ

LIST OF PARTICIPANT IN THE MEETING ON PUBLIC HEARING HELD ON 09/08/19  
AT 3.00 AM / PM <sup>✓</sup> IN VILLAGE KANYABEDA GP OFFICE  
KANDASAR FOR LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF  
SALEGAON – BUDHAPANK – TALCHER-JHARPADA 3<sup>RD</sup> & 4<sup>TH</sup> LINE RAIL PROJECT, ANGUL DISTRICT.

Sl No	Name of the Participant	Village / GP	Signature
20.	SIPUN Sahu	कान्याबेदा	SIPUN Sahu
21.			



Appendix-II

ମାନ୍ୟ  
 ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା ଦେବୀ - ଅଭିନୀତ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ଶାଳିନୀ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ,  
 ଭାବନା, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ପୁସ୍ତକାଳୟ ଓ ଚାନ୍ଦିନୀ ଶିକ୍ଷାକ୍ରମ ନିଗମ ପ୍ରକାଶକ,  
 ଦେବୀନାମ  
 ଜିଲ୍ଲା - ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ସମ୍ମୁଖରେ ।  
 ମୁମ୍ବାଇ,

ଆମେ ଜନସାଧାରଣ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କୁ ଜଣାଇ ଅଛୁ, ଆପଣଙ୍କ  
 ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୧୧୦/୧/୮/୧୮୮୮୮୮୮୮୮୮ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଅନୁମତି ଦେଇଛୁ ।  
 ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କୁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଟଙ୍କା କଟାଯାଇଛି ।

ଗତ ୧୮୮୮ ମସିହାରେ ଲେଖାଯାଇଥିବା ଆମ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ  
 ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ଜଣାଇଥିବା । ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ୧୮୮୮-୮୮ ମସିହାରେ ଲେଖା  
 ମୁଦାବଳୀ ଦେଇଥିବା । ୧୮୮୮ ମସିହାରେ ଯାହା ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ  
 ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ୧୮୮୮-୮୮ ପାଇଁ ମୁଦାବଳୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କୁ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଅନୁମତି  
 ଅଛି । ୧୮୮୮ ମସିହାରେ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ଜଣାଇଥିବା ଲେଖା ମୁଦାବଳୀ  
 ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ କଟାଯାଇ ଆମ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କୋଷରେ ଆବଦ୍ଧି ରଖାଯାଇଛି ।

ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କୁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମୁଦାବଳୀ ଲେଖା  
 ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଲେଖାରେ ଲେଖାଯାଇଛି ।  
 ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ଜଣାଇ ଅଛି ।

ଏହି ଅନୁମତି, ସାଧକ ଲେଖା (୧୮୮୮-୮୮) ମୁଦାବଳୀ  
 ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ କଟାଯାଇ ଆମ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଟଙ୍କା ଦେବୁ ।

ଜନସାଧାରଣ ।  
 ତାରିଖ - ୦୮/୦୮/୨୦୧୮

" ଛତି "   
 ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ବିଶ୍ୱସ୍ତ  
 ଜନସାଧାରଣ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କୁ  
 ଦିଅ ।

Satyabam Sahu  
 Sadananda Sahoo  
 Kamalendu Sahoo  
 Hemant Kumar Sahu

Sobhu ku Sobhu  
panchnath saku

କୃଷ୍ଣ କୃଷ୍ଣ ସାଧୁ  
ଭୈରବ ବରଦା ସାଧୁ  
କୃଷ୍ଣ କୃଷ୍ଣ ସାଧୁ

କୃଷ୍ଣ କୃଷ୍ଣ ସାଧୁ  
କୃଷ୍ଣ କୃଷ୍ଣ ସାଧୁ

Makara Bheron  
କୃଷ୍ଣ କୃଷ୍ଣ ସାଧୁ  
କୃଷ୍ଣ କୃଷ୍ଣ ସାଧୁ

କୃଷ୍ଣ କୃଷ୍ଣ ସାଧୁ  
Mamanda Bheria

କୃଷ୍ଣ କୃଷ୍ଣ ସାଧୁ  
କୃଷ୍ଣ କୃଷ୍ଣ ସାଧୁ

Hulamani Sobhu  
Dabmets Sobhu

Bhramar bar saku  
କୃଷ୍ଣ କୃଷ୍ଣ ସାଧୁ

କୃଷ୍ଣ କୃଷ୍ଣ ସାଧୁ

Appendix-III

ଉପସୁଖ୍ୟ ସଦ୍‌ଗୁଣ (ନିର୍ମାଣ)

ଆତ୍ମାକୁ ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ, ପୁଣିକି ଚିନ୍ତା, ଅନୁକୋଳ,  
 ବିଷୟ - ଚାଳକେତୁ - ସାଧିକୃତ ଚିନ୍ତାରେ ସୁଖସାଧନ ଯାହା ଜଣେ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ସମ୍ପାଦକ  
 ସଫାକରିବ,

ଏଣୁ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତଗୁଣା ଚ୍ୟାନ୍ଦ୍ରସମୂହ ଗୋଟି ଜଣାଣକେତୁରୁ ସୁଖ ସାଧନ  
 ଏହି ଉପାଦାନ ସମୂହ ସମସ୍ତଗୁଣକର ସୁଖସାଧନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ କୃପାଦୃଷ୍ଟି  
 ଫଳକରଣ କରୁଥାନ୍ତୁ ।

- (୧) ଏକାଞ୍ଚ ସମ୍ପାଦକ ହେବାପାଇଁ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଣରୁ ଯେଉଁ ଉପାଦାନ ୧୩୫୩-୦୩  
 ଅଧିକାରୀ ସଫାକରଣ କରୁଥାନ୍ତା । ଯେଉଁମାନେ ହେବାପାଇଁ ପ୍ରାଣୀକୃତ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ  
 ଜଣେ ଆତ୍ମାଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ସଫାକରଣ । ତେଣୁ ଏହି ଗୁଣକରୁ ଜଣେ ଏକାଞ୍ଚ ହେବାପାଇଁ ଯାହା  
 ସୁଖାଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଏଣୁ ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ସଫାକରଣ କରୁଥାନ୍ତୁ ।
- (୨) ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ ହେବାପାଇଁ ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ସୁଖ ସାଧନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ କୃପାଦୃଷ୍ଟି  
 ଏକାଞ୍ଚକେତୁରୁ ସାଧନ ସମ୍ପାଦକ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ କୃପାଦୃଷ୍ଟି ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ  
 ଅଧିକାରୀ କରୁଥାନ୍ତୁ ।
- (୩) ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ସଫାକରଣ ହେବାପାଇଁ ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ  
 ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଆତ୍ମାଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଅଧିକାରୀ । ତେଣୁ ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ  
 ଅଧିକାରୀ କରୁଥାନ୍ତୁ ।
- (୪) ଆତ୍ମାଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ  
 ଅଧିକାରୀ କରୁଥାନ୍ତୁ । ତାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଆତ୍ମାଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଅଧିକାରୀ କରୁଥାନ୍ତୁ ।
- (୫) ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ପ୍ରଥମ କ୍ରମରେ ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ  
 ଅଧିକାରୀ କରୁଥାନ୍ତୁ ।
- (୬) ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ  
 ଅଧିକାରୀ କରୁଥାନ୍ତୁ ।
- (୭) ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ "ନାଥା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ କୃପା" ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ  
 ଅଧିକାରୀ କରୁଥାନ୍ତୁ ।
- (୮) ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ  
 ଅଧିକାରୀ କରୁଥାନ୍ତୁ ।
- (୯) ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ  
 ଅଧିକାରୀ କରୁଥାନ୍ତୁ ।

ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ  
 ଅଧିକାରୀ କରୁଥାନ୍ତୁ । ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ  
 ଅଧିକାରୀ କରୁଥାନ୍ତୁ । ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଉପାଦାନ ଯାହା ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ  
 ଅଧିକାରୀ କରୁଥାନ୍ତୁ ।

① Dulisla

Hulainani Saha

ଭକ୍ତ ନିମିତ୍ତ

କଳିଯାତ୍ରା

କ୍ରମେ ଶେଷ ହୁଏ

ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହୁଏ

Pranamakalaha

ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହୁଏ

ଅସୁଖ ହୁଏ

କଷ୍ଟ ହୁଏ

ଶୁଭ ହୁଏ

ନିଶ୍ଚିନ୍ତ ହୁଏ

କିମ୍ପା ହୁଏ

ଅସୁଖ ହୁଏ

କ୍ରମେ ଶେଷ ହୁଏ

Madan manan mihan

Adeita Dalei

BIBHUTISAHU

ଅଶେଷ ହୁଏ

କ୍ରମେ ଶେଷ ହୁଏ

Paratosh saha

Saha su Saha

B.Mr Saha

ଅଶେଷ ହୁଏ

ନିଶ୍ଚିନ୍ତ ହୁଏ

श्री श्री गुरु दाय  
[unclear]

वसुधै कुरुते

मम कुरुते

वसुधै कुरुते

मम कुरुते

Makara Behara

dhohi Bels

[unclear]

Sri Anulya Bhoi

Basant Berana

[unclear]

[unclear]

Bidya dhara Behara

Ahilar ka Saha

Dharaant dhara Saha

Maman ka Bhatia

[unclear]

Ranjit Singh

[unclear]

Tapas Ranjan Saha

[unclear]

Sanil Kumar Saha

Kragapati Sahu.  
 Lakshmi Sahu  
 ୧୦୦୧୧୧୧ ୧୧୧୧  
 Satyabalan Sahu  
 Biswanath Sahu.  
 ୧୧୧୧ ୧୧୧୧  
 ୧୧୧୧୧ ୧୧୧୧  
 Susel Deveni  
 Narayan Ch. Prasad  
 Jitendra Kumar Sahu  
 Brajraj Kishor Sahu.  
 Naresch Chohan Bhadr  
 Kamalakar Dalai  
 Pandab Sahu  
 Kushi Sahu  
 ୧୧୧୧ ୧୧୧୧  
 Shyamprasad Behera  
 Sida Sahu  
 Panchasathi Sahu  
 Janajana Sahu  
 Gopabandhu Sahu  
 Debnata Sahu  
 Bidhwar Behera  
 Susmit Sahu  
 Naresch Ch. Sahu  
 ୧୧୧୧୧୧୧୧  
 ୧୧୧୧୧୧୧୧୧୧  
 Satyabalan Sahu  
 ୧୧୧୧୧୧୧୧୧୧

## **Appendix-IV**

### **Proceedings of Public Hearing Meeting held at 11:00 A.M. on 13.08.2019 in the Community Hall of Bhogabereni village, Bhogabereni Gram Panchayat of Angul District**

A public hearing meeting relating to Land Acquisition in Bhogabereni village for Construction of Salagaon – Burhapanka – Talcher - Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project in Angul District was held at 11 A.M. on 13.08.2019 in the Community Hall of Bhogabereni village, Bhogabereni Gram Panchayat, Banarpal Tahasil of Angul District under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rabinarayan Patra, Professor of COATS and Director of SIA Study for Land Acquisition in these villages for the project. Sri Pitabas Sahoo, Special Land Acquisition Officer (SLAO, Railway), Dhenkanal and Sri Prakash Kumar Mishra of the said office; Sri Sarat Chandra Behuria, Executive Engineer and Sri Babuli Kumar Das, S.S.E., East Coast Railways at Angul; Seventy-two villagers from the above noted three affected villages; and Sri Ashok Kumar Nanda (Supervisor), Sri Gopinath Pradhan (Investigator) and Sri Santosh Kumar Panda (Programmer) of the SIA Study team of COATS were present in the meeting. The meeting lasted for about two and half hours. Among those villagers present in the meeting, 11 from Bhogabereni, 04 persons from Kusapangi and two from Abhimanpur village, took active part in the discussion.

At the outset, Shri Ashok Kumar Nanda, Supervisor of the COATS SIA study team accorded a warm welcome to all present in the meeting. Prof. Rabinarayan Patra in his brief address highlighted on the purpose of the meeting and invited opinion from the villagers present in the meeting.

Shri Umesh Chandra Bhutia initiated the discussion and requested construction of a Road Under Bridge (RUB) or Road Over Bridge (ROB) at the point of crossing of the Panchayat road from the village and the rail lines. This will save time for movement of people, cart and cattle who are now travelling extra distance with the level crossing at a distance of about a Kilometer from the village end. He also stressed that the Talcher Road Station is in the revenue area of Bhogabereni village and therefore be renamed as Bhogabereni station.

Shri Susanta Kumar Sahoo wanted a video clipping of the proceedings of the Public Hearing meeting for documentation and record of the village committee. He placed the following demands namely, (a) Compensation to possessor of Land, (b) payment of compensation @Rs.3 crore per decimal, (c) The village be taken as a periphery of Railways, (d) Construction of RUB / ROB as suggested by Sri U.C. Bhutia, (e) permanent government service in the railways to youth of the land-losing households and (f) Acquisition of remainder of lands from the plot from which land will be acquired on payment of compensation, as the little surplus will not be of any use after acquisition. He also pressed for demarcation of land to be acquired before land acquisition with intimation to each land loser.

Shri Bauribandhu Sahoo requested construction of the station building on the village side i.e. opposite to the existing building beyond the outer track. He also emphasized on construction of foot over bridge from the village side to the opposite outer side of the station, so that the villagers can cross the distance lawfully without platform ticket.

Sri Aditya Kumar Sahoo wanted that there should be a Panchayat Road on both outer sides of the tracks as the railways do not repair the extended portion of the RUB / ROB near the village. If water bodies are to be acquired for the project, they need to be created to compensate the loss and there should be provision for proper drainage of rain water to prevent crop loss of the village.

Shri Shrikanta Sahoo placed requests for permanent government service to eligible youth of the households who will lose land due to acquisition.

Sri Prabhakar Das pointed out that the village Mandap will be lost due to land acquisition and hence, a new Mandap should be made by the Railway Authorities.

Shri Dukhabandhu Sahoo was of the view that the payment of compensation must be made to the possessor of the land to be acquired.

Sri Purna Chandra Sahoo requested a) renaming the Talcher Road Station as Bhogabereni station, b) construction of ROB/RUB just outside the platform area, c) making guard wall in the station area, and d) making provision of a booking counter near the village in the station area. He expressed his concern about the loss of irrigation facilities to about 50 acres of farm land of the village from the nine - acre big tank on the opposite side of the rail



lines because the construction of so many rail lines will be an obstruction to the free flow of water from the tank to the agricultural land of the village on the other side of the lines in exigencies.

Sri Tirthabasi Sahoo, the village headman, Bhogaberini wanted a ROB/RUB and provision of irrigation to compensate the loss of irrigation from the village tank due to construction of extra lines.

Sri Akshya Kumar Sahoo and Sri Srikanta Kumar Sahoo pointed out that they have already lost their homestead land due to land acquisition for railways and lost their livelihood also which should be compensated by giving permanent government service in the railways to their children.

Sri Umesh Bai expressed his concern for the loss to crops due to flow of enormous water from the bridge at its two ends which washes out top soil of the farm land and the paddy plants also.

Sri Suresh Chandra Dhal alleged that the consolidation of holdings has been complete only in pen and paper while people continue to possess and cultivate land as per pre-consolidation records. Hence, payment should be made on the basis of actual possession (Sabak). He said that about 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the agricultural land of the village lies beyond the north outer side of the rail lines, and hence, there should be a ROB / RUB to facilitate movement of people and cattle. He stressed that the villagers are losing land and livelihood for the railways and there should be special recruitment for the youth of the land losing households of Bhogaberini without any interview. Additionally, special development works should also be done in the village.

Sri Sarat Chandra Behuria, Executive Engineer, East Coast Railway at Angul responded to the requests of the villagers and made the following points:

1. Renaming the station as per the request of the Bhogaberini villagers will be taken up at the appropriate level.
2. Construction of foot over bridge, ROB, RUB will be considered with a positive attitude.
3. Fencing / Guard wall in the station area up to the end of the village will be considered.

4. Drainage facilities to prevent loss of crop due to washing away of top soil on account of heavy flow of water on the bridge ends during rain will be provided.
5. Making a booking counter on the village side will be considered.

Sri Pitabas Sahoo, Special Land Acquisition Officer appraised the villagers about a letter from the Board of Revenue, Odisha, Cuttack seeking a report from the revenue administration at the district level regarding the land holding status – Chaka / Sabaka – at the grass roots level and he hoped the problem of compensation on the basis of Chaka Vs. Sabak in the village would be solved. He pointed out that a) appropriate compensation will be paid as per benchmark valuation with solatium, interest etc. added to it according to provisions of rules, (b) homes will be provided to those who will be rendered homeless due to land acquisition, (c) the issue of providing jobs is difficult and will be decided at the appropriate level, and (d) Gocher, School, Mandap, and Temple as may be lost due to land acquisition will be compensated appropriately.

It may be concluded on the basis of the discussion in the public hearing meeting that the villagers are not opposed to land acquisition but they insisted on acquisition and compensation on Sabak basis, special provision of permanent service to the youth of land losing households and development works in the villages.

The meeting was peaceful, the proceedings have been audio and video recorded. The meeting ended with a formal vote of thanks to all by Shri Ashok Kumar Nanda, Lecturer, COATS, and Supervisor, SIA Study on land acquisition for the Project.

Pitabas Sahu  
SLAO (Railway)

Sarat Chandra Behuria  
E.E., E.CoR.

Tirthabasi Sahu  
President, Village Committee  
Bhogabereni

Babuli Kumar Das  
Sr. S.E., E.CoR.

Rabi Narayan Patra  
Project Director

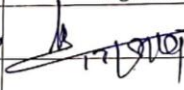


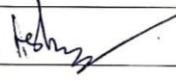
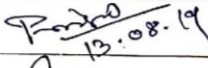
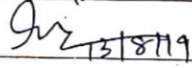
Gopinath Pradhan

Ashok Kumar Nanda

LIST OF PARTICIPANT IN THE MEETING ON PUBLIC HEARING HELD ON 13.08.2019

AT 11.50 AM/PM IN VILLAGE Bhogobereni GP OFFICE

Bhogobereni FOR LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF  
SALEGAON - BUDHAPANK - TALCHER-JHARPADA 3<sup>RD</sup> & 4<sup>TH</sup> LINE RAIL PROJECT, ANGUL DISTRICT.

Sl No	Name of the Official	Signature
01	Sri. Pitabash Sahu S.P.L.A.O. (EOR)	
02	Sri Babul Ku Das. SSE/WIC/Angul	
03	Sarat Chandra Behura Executive Engineer/EOR 8455885264.	
04	Pitabash Sahu. (HQ/CE) - 9778518413	Pitabash Sahu.
05	Rabinarayan Patra	Rabinarayan Patra.
06	Sri. Ashok Ku. Wanda	
07	Prakash Kumar Moha (P.S.) 7940498175	 13.08.19
08	Sri. G. N. Pradhan	 13/8/19

LIST OF PARTICIPANT IN THE MEETING ON PUBLIC HEARING HELD ON 13.08.2019  
 AT 11.00 AM/PM IN VILLAGE Bhogaberini GP OFFICE  
Bhogaberini FOR LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF  
 SALEGAON - BUDHAPANK - TALCHER-JHARPADA 3<sup>RD</sup> & 4<sup>TH</sup> LINE RAIL PROJECT, ANGUL DISTRICT.

Sl No	Name of the Participant	Village / GP	Signature
1	Pranul Behara	Bhogaberini 9861708745	Pranul Behara
2	Prasanta Behara	Bhogaberini	Prasanta Behara
3	Purna Ch Sahu	Bhogaberini	
4	Umesh ch. Bhat	"	
5	Karunakar Sahu	Bhogaberini	
6	Boribandh Roth	Bhogaberini	
7	Sukhbandhu	- do	
8	Aditya Ku Sahu	Bhogaberini	
9	Susant Ku Sahu	"	
10	giri ch Sahu	"	
11	Sant Ch Sahu	do	
12		- do -	
13	Purna chandha Jhu	do.	Purna chandha Jhu
14	Abhaya Dhar	do	Abhaya Dhar
15		do.	
16	Ananta Ch Sahu	Bhogaberini	Ananta Ch Sahu
17	Bhimasen Dhar	Bhogaberini	Bhimasen Dhar
18			
19	Bhajanmohan Sahu	Bhogaberini	Bhajanmohan Sahu

LIST OF PARTICIPANT IN THE MEETING ON PUBLIC HEARING HELD ON 13.08.2019

AT 11.00 AM / PM IN VILLAGE Bhugabeseni GP OFFICE  
Bhugabeseni FOR LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF

SALEGAON - BUDHAPANK - TALCHER-JHARPADA 3<sup>RD</sup> & 4<sup>TH</sup> LINE RAIL PROJECT, ANGUL DISTRICT.

Sl No	Name of the Participant	Village / GP	Signature
20	ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର ସାହୁ	ଭୋଗବେଶେନୀ	ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର ସାହୁ
21	ଧରମେଶ ସାହୁ	- do -	ଧରମେଶ ସାହୁ
22	ପ୍ରମୋଦ ସାହୁ	ଭୋଗବେଶେନୀ	ପ୍ରମୋଦ ସାହୁ
23	ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର	- do -	ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର
24	ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର ସାହୁ	do.	ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର ସାହୁ
25	ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର	ଧରମେଶ ସାହୁ	ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର
26	ଆମଲ୍ୟା ନାୟକ	ଭୋଗବେଶେନୀ	Chachhury Naik
27	Amulya Naik	ଭୋଗବେଶେନୀ	Amulya Naik
28	mura sohoo	Bhugabeseni.	mura Sohoo
29	lokula nayak		
30	Alok Sahu	Bhugabeseni	Alok Sahu
31.	Koutuka nayak	Kusapangsi	Koutuka Naik
32	Bauribandhu Sahu	Bhugabeseni	Bauri Bandhu
33	Belarsen nayak	Abhiman pur	Belarsen Naik
34	Hemant Ku Naik	Abhimanpur	Hemant Ku Naik
35	Gouranga nayak	- do -	Naik
36	Gobekhu nayak	do.	ଗୋବେଶେନୀ ନାୟକ
37	Prem Bhanu	do.	Prem Bhanu
38	ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର	do.	ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର

LIST OF PARTICIPANT IN THE MEETING ON PUBLIC HEARING HELD ON 13.09.2019  
 AT 11.00 AM/PM IN VILLAGE Bhogaberani GP OFFICE  
Bhogaberani FOR LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF  
 SALEGAON - BUDHAPANK - TALCHER-JHARPADA 3<sup>RD</sup> & 4<sup>TH</sup> LINE RAIL PROJECT, ANGUL DISTRICT.

Sl No	Name of the Participant	Village / GP	Signature
39	Suresh Chandra Jha	Bhogaberani	<i>[Signature]</i>
40	Ramesh Chandra Jha	- - -	<i>[Signature]</i>
41	ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଶ୍ରମିକ ସମିତି	ବିଜୁପୁର	ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଶ୍ରମିକ ସମିତି
42	Bipin Mishra Naik	Kesupangi	<i>[Signature]</i>
43	Bipin Mishra	Bhogaberani	<i>[Signature]</i>
44	Anadi Bhunia	- de -	<i>[Signature]</i>
45	Asutosh Saha	- de -	<i>[Signature]</i>
46			
47			
48			

## **Appendix-V**

### **Proceedings of Public Hearing Meeting held at 11:00 A.M. on 14.08.2019 in the Meeting Hall of Bharat Nirmana Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra, Kurudol Gram Panchayat of Angul District**

A public hearing meeting on Land Acquisition in (Bada)Karaberini, Sanakaraberini and Nuapada villages of Kurudol Gram Panchayat for Construction of Salagaon – Burhapanka – Talcher - Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project in Angul District was held at 11 A.M. on 14.08.2019 in the Meeting Hall of Bharat Nirmana Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra, Kurudol Gram Panchayat, Banarpal Tahasil of Angul District under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rabinarayan Patra, Professor of COATS and Director of SIA Study for Land Acquisition in these villages for the project. Sri Pitabas Sahoo, Special Land Acquisition Officer (SLAO, Railway), Dhenkanal and Sri Prakash Kumar Mishra of the office; Sri Sarat Chandra Behuria, Executive Engineer and Sri Babuli Kumar Das, S.S.E., East Coast Railway at Angul, Smt. Deepanjali Pradhan, Sarpanch, Kurudol G.P.; 26 villagers from the above noted three affected villages; Sri Ashok Kumar Nanda (Supervisor), Sri Gopinath Pradhan (Investigator) and Sri Santosh Kumar Panda (Programmer) of the SIA Study team of COATS were present in the meeting. Thirteen villagers of (Bada) Karaberini, two of Sanakaraberini and one from Nuapada village actively participated in the deliberations in the meeting. The meeting lasted for about three hours.

In the beginning, Shri Ashok Kumar Nanda, Supervisor of the COATS SIA study team accorded a hearty welcome to one and all present in the meeting. Prof. Rabinarayan Patra explained the purpose of the meeting and invited the opinion of villagers on land acquisition for the project.

Shri Hadibandhu Pradhan of (Bada) Karaberini village started the discussion with concern about losing homestead and farm land for the rail project. He requested permanent service for his sons, land for land and house for house if his land is to be acquired by the Government for the Railways.

Shri Bikala Pradhan wanted compensation as per the actual value at which land is bought and sold rather than the value recorded in the Registration office which is definitely an under-valuation. He pointed out the necessity of providing a special straight road over

bridge to cross the rail line to go to the temple, common graveyard, pond, school and farm land which lie on the other side of the railway line.

Smt. Sita Pradhan pleaded for service for her son and house for loss of house due to land acquisition while Satyabhama Patra and Susil Kumar Pradhan requested service for his son and payment of compensation on the basis of Sabak.

Sri Janaka Nayak and Annapurna Nayak wanted a permanent service in the railways be provided to at least one of his sons in lieu of land to be acquired for the railways.

Sri Dilip Nayak, Sri Sudam Pradhan and Sri Sarbeswara Behera demanded compensation on the basis of Sabak and Sri Sudhir Sahoo wanted arrangements for proper drainage of rain water to prevent loss of crops due to water logging during the rainy season caused by non-drainage of water because of the obstruction caused by the rail lines.

Shri Lambodara Pradhan emphasized payment of compensation @Rs.2.5 lakh per decimal and a Railway service for his son. He also demanded compensation for his house the life of which is likely to be reduced because of the thundering sound and trembling caused to it by the increase in the number and speed of trains in the event of the construction of extra lines.

Sri Muna Nayak requested a permanent service for his son and development works in the village for the acquisition of land.

Sri Sumanta Nayak and Satyabhama Patra of Sanakarabereni village pressed for permanent government service to all of their sons in exchange for the land to be acquired by the Railways.

Sri Srikanta Patnaik of Nuapada village expressed his gross dissatisfaction at the manner in which land is acquired for public purposes by the government. Siting his own case he pointed out that from Khata No. 78 and Plot Nos. 258 and 259 containing 35 decimals of land, 6 decimals were acquired for the construction of the first line and 16 and 8 decimals from the two plots respectively were acquired for the second line of the rail project. Plot No. 258 has 3 decimals and Plot No. 259 has 2 decimals from which 1 and 2 decimals respectively will be acquired for the construction of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> rail lines leaving only 2 decimals. Add to it while railways are acquiring land from both sides of his plot from others,



the remainder of his 2 decimals which will not be of any use are not being acquired even though he wanted the railways to acquire them. Thus, he will be suffering a dual loss – he cannot access his remaining land and he will not get any compensation for that.

Sri Sarat Chandra Behuria, Executive Engineer, East Coast Railway at Angul, in his response pointed out that the genuine grievances of the villagers will be addressed by the railways as per provisions and requirement of land.

Sri Pitabas Sahoo, Special Land Acquisition Officer citing a letter from the Board of Revenue, Odisha, Cuttack seeking a report from the district level revenue administration regarding the implementation of consolidation of land holdings in the area, pointed out that the payment of compensation to be made on the basis of Sabak or Chaka will be solved once a decision is taken on the report. He assured that appropriate compensation will be paid as per benchmark valuation with solatium, interest etc. added to it according to provisions of rules, homes will be provided to those who will be rendered homeless due to land acquisition, Gocher, School, Mandap, and Temple as may be lost due to land acquisition will be rebuilt but the issue of providing jobs will be decided at the appropriate level.

Smt. Deepanjali Pradhan, Sarapanch of Kurudol G.P. expressed her deep satisfaction at the way the meeting was conducted and the issues deliberated therein. She thanked the participants, the stakeholders and the SIA study team, the Special Land Acquisition Officer and the Railway Authorities for coming over to the village and interacting with the people.

On the basis of the above, it may be concluded that the villagers are not averse to land acquisition for the project but they demanded compensation for land on Sabak basis, special provision of permanent government employment to the youth of land losing households and development works in the villages.

The meeting was highly interactive and cordial, the proceedings have been audio and video recorded. The meeting ended with a formal vote of thanks to all by Shri Ashok Kumar Nanda, Lecturer, COATS, and Supervisor, SIA Study on land acquisition for the Project.

Pitabas Sahu  
SLAO (Railway)

Sarat Chandra Behuria  
E.E., E.CoR.

Deepanjali Pradhan  
Sarapanch, Kurudol

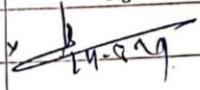
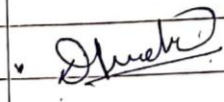

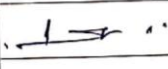
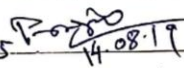
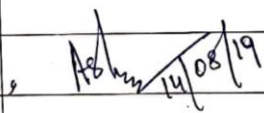
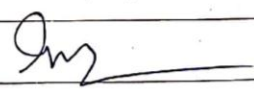
Babuli Kumar Das  
Sr. S.E., E.CoR.

Rabi Narayan Patra  
Project Director

Gopinath Pradhan

Ashok Kumar Nanda

LIST OF PARTICIPANT IN THE MEETING ON PUBLIC HEARING HELD ON 14.08.2019  
 AT 11.00 AM/PM IN VILLAGE NUAPADA GP OFFICE  
KURUDOL FOR LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF  
 SALEGAON - BUDHAPANK - TALCHER-JHARPADA 3<sup>RD</sup> & 4<sup>TH</sup> LINE RAIL PROJECT, ANGUL DISTRICT.

Sl No	Name of the Official	Signature
1.	Mr. Pratabash Sahu Spl. L.A.O.	
2.	Deepanjali Pradhan Sarpanch, Kurudol.	
3.	Babuli Kuan Dan. SRE/WK/Angul	
4.	Sarat Chandra Behura Executive Engineer/ECOR.	
5.	Mr. R. N. Patra.	Rabinarayan Patra
6.	Prakash Kumar Moha. (P.S.) 814-7040498175	 14.08.19
7.	Mr. A. K. Nandy	 14/08/19
8.	Mr. G. N. Pradhan	

LIST OF PARTICIPANT IN THE MEETING ON PUBLIC HEARING HELD ON 14.08.2019

AT 11.00 AM/PM IN VILLAGE Nuapada GP OFFICE  
Kududa FOR LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF

SALEGAON - BUDHAPANK - TALCHER-JHARPADA 3<sup>RD</sup> & 4<sup>TH</sup> LINE RAIL PROJECT, ANGUL DISTRICT.

Sl No	Name of the Participant	Village / GP	Signature
1	Hadi bandhupradhan	ନୁଆପାଡ଼ା	H. Pradhan
2	Laxman Dehni	nuapada	
3	Susil Ka Pradhan	Karaberani	S. Pradhan
4	Janak Nayak	Karaberani	J. Nayak
5	Dambanathapradhan	Karabani	D. Pradhan
6	BILLIP NAYAK	Karabani	B. P. Nayak
7	Badal Sahu	Karabani	Badal Sahu
8	Bikul Pradhan	Karabani	Sunindra
9	ସୁକୁମାର ସାହୁ	ନୁଆପାଡ଼ା	ସୁକୁମାର ସାହୁ
10			
11	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ	ନୁଆପାଡ଼ା	
12	ସତ୍ୟଜିତା ପାଣି	- do -	ସତ୍ୟଜିତା ପାଣି
13	ଅନିଲକାନ୍ତ ମହାନ୍ତି	- do -	
14	ରମେଶ ସାହୁ	- do -	ରମେଶ ସାହୁ
15	ଜାମନା ମହାନ୍ତି	ନୁଆପାଡ଼ା	ଜାମନା ମହାନ୍ତି
16	ସୁକୁମାର ସାହୁ	ନୁଆପାଡ଼ା	ସୁକୁମାର ସାହୁ
17	Sarant chandya Belhara	Nuapada	S. Chandra Belhara
18	Nareh ch Sahu	nuapada	N. C. Sahu

LIST OF PARTICIPANT IN THE MEETING ON PUBLIC HEARING HELD ON 14.8.19

AT 11:00 AM/PM IN VILLAGE Nuapada GP OFFICE  
Kusudol FOR LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF

SALEGAON - BUDHAPANK - TALCHER-JHARPADA 3<sup>RD</sup> & 4<sup>TH</sup> LINE RAIL PROJECT, ANGUL DISTRICT.

Sl No	Name of the Participant	Village / GP	Signature
19	Ajaya Dehury	Nuapada	Ajaya Dehury
20	Muna Nayak	Kanabenani	Muna Nayak
21	Sumantra Naik	Sanaka Benani	Sumantra Naik
22	Boikand Pattnayak	Nuapada	Boikand Pattnayak
23	ଅକ୍ଷୟ କୁମାର ଦାସ	କନାବେନା	ଅକ୍ଷୟ କୁମାର ଦାସ
24	ନିଧି ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	କନାବେନା	ନିଧି ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର
25	ବିନୟନୀ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	କନାବେନା	ବିନୟନୀ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର
26	Ajit Dehury	- do -	Ajit Dehury
27			

## ANNEXURE - I

<b>VILLAGE WISE DETAILS OF LAND ACQUISITION OF BANARPAL TAHASIL</b>								
<b>NAME OF THE VILLAGE: KANYABEDA, NAME OF THE G.P: KANDOSOR, TAHASIL: BANARPAL</b>								
Book SI No	Khata No	Plot No	Total Affected Area (In Acre)	Area to be Acquired (In Acre)	Type of Land	Name of the Owner & Address	Name of the Claimant	Total No of Claimant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	47	76 Nimapasi	0.650	0.01	58	Gundicha Sahu, Father : Puria Sahu, Caste: Chasa, own village	Survey not allowed	
2	129	78 Nimapasi	2.090	0.50		Bansidhara Sahu, Father-Ballava Sahu, Caste: Chasa, own village	Survey not allowed	
3	211	80 Nimapasi	2.510	0.17		Sridhara Sahu, Father-Bancha Sahu, Caste: Chasa, own village	Kapileswar Sahu Santosh Kumar Sahu	4
8	211	80 Nimapasi	2.51	0.21		Sridhara Sahu, Father-Bancha Sahu, Caste: Chasa, own village	Basant Kumar Sahu Hemanta Kumar Sahu	
4	133	63 Nuakiari	1.560	0.12	46	Banchanidhi Dash, Gunanidhi Dash, Srinivas Dash, Kailash Chandra Dash, Pitabasa Dash, Father- Sudarsana Dash, Caste : Brahmin. Kandarpa Sahu, Father-Gundicha Sahu, Caste: Chasa, Res: own village.	Survey not allowed	
5	139	61 Barimuha	1.760	0.04	44	Bichhanda Bhoi, Father - Kusha Bhoi, Caste- Khaira, Res- own village	Survey not allowed	
6	53	84 Talapasi	1.570	0.21	66	Gopi Behera, Father - Kanhai Behera, Caste : Chamara, own village: Kailash Chand Sahu,		

7	42	80 Talapasi	0.680	0.23	65	Father - Narahari Sahu,Caste: Chasa, Res; own village	Survery not allowed	
9	119	81 Talapasi	0.45	0.04		Punia Sahu, Father - Mulia Sahu,Caste : Chasa, own village	Survery not allowed	
10	8	134 Bhogara	0.870	0.02	111	Sridola Gobinda Thakura, own village, C/o : Artatrana Dash, Damodar Dash, Father - Chintamani Dash, Iswara Chandra Dash,Father : Harihara Dash, Uma Charan Dash, Father : Haldhar Dash,Caste : Brahmin, own village.	Ganeswar Dash, Iswar Chandra Dash Uma Charan Dash Kamini Dash, w/o Manas, Santosh Dash, Tapas Kumar Dash , Binodini Dash , Swayam Prakash Dash	8
11	78	62 Bhogara	0.340	0.050	45	Sridola Gobinda Thakura, own village, C/o : Dasarathi Dash, Father : Chandra Sekhara Dash ,Caste : Brahmin, Res : Susuda.	Radhakanta Dash	1
26	79	701 Tikarapasi	0.280	0.010	280	Dasarathi Dash, Father - Chandra Sekhar Dash, Caste - Brahmin, Res- Susuda		
27		660 Tikarapasi	3.120	0.020				
12	38	59 Karanjamunda	0.15	0.01	42	Sridola Gobinda Thakura, own village, C/o : Krushna Chandra Dash, Father : Bamadeba Dash. Banamali Dash, Janardana Dash, Sanatana Dash, Father : Balunkeswar Dash,Caste : Brahmin, Res : Susuda, Chandra Sekhar Dash, Father : Bhagaban Dash, Sita Dash, w.o Bamadeva Dash,Caste : Brahmin, own village.	Majoj Kumar Dash Nilima Dash,w/o Ashok Dash Arun Kumar Dash Sushant Kumar Dash Parsuram Dash Kanhu Charan Dash Radhakanta Dash	7

13	231	49 Ambanali	0.96	0.01	34	Kalpalata Dash, w.o Hrusikesh Dash, Mini Dash, w.o Santosh Kumar Dash, Bibhuti Bhusan Dash, Biren Kumar Dash, Father - Santosh Kumar Dash, Caste : Brahmin, own village	Kalpalata Dash,w/o HrusikeshMini Dash,w/o Santosh Ku.Dash	2
14	103	47 Ambanali	1.570	0.02	32	Nuhurani Sahu, Father - Arjuna Sahu. Rangai Sahu,w.o Arjuna Sahu,Caste: Chasa, own village.	Nuhurani Sahu Ataryami Sahu Ranjan Sahu Atula Sahu	4
15	109	24 Ambanali	0.810	0.040	16	Pranabandhu Sahu,Father - Paichha Sahu, Caste: Chasa, own village		
43	225	758 Purunataila	0.820	0.040	0.33	Suresh Chandra Sahu, Nandi Sahu, Father- Bairagi Sahu. Nandi Sahu, Father - Bancha Sahu, Nuhurani Sahu, w.o Pranabandhu Sahu. Pranabandhu Sahu, Father - Paichha Sah, Ujjala Sahu, w.o Paichha Sahu, Rangai Sahu,w.o Arjuna Sahu, Nuhurani Sahu,Father - Arjuna Sahu, Caste - Chasa, own village.	Badri Sahu Nandi Sahu Nuhurani Sahu Kumuda Sahu Binod Sahu Ananda Sahu	6
16	22	25 Ambanali	0.180	0.04	17	Kalyan Dalai, Father - Banamali Dalai. Purandara Dalai, Father - Gada Dala. Sardi Dalai,w.o Laxmidhara Dalai, Caste: Keuta, own village.	Survery not allowed	
17	25	27 Ambanali	1.490	0.060	19	Kali Charan Dash, Father - Bidyadhar Dash, Caste : Brahmin , own village.	Survery not allowed	
18	119	30 Ambanali	0.350	0.040		Punia Sahu, Father - Mulia Sahu,Caste : Chasa, own village	Survery not allowed	

19	25	666 Ambanali	0.500	0.170	285	Kali Charan Dash, Father - Bidyadhar Dash, Caste : Brahmin , own village.	Survery not allowed	
20	34	31 Ambanali	0.350	0.010	21	Kuhan Mahalika, Father - Baji Mahalik. Butai Mahalika,w.o Kuhan Mahalika, Caste : Keuta, own village	Survery not allowed	
21	95	661 Tikarapasi	0.450	0.070	281	Nakphodi Bhoi, Father - Chintamani Bhoi, Cste : Khaira , own village	Amulya Bhoi, w/o Balia Bhoi Labanya Bhoi, w/o Kulamani Bhoi Dhukabandhu Bhoi Mamula Bhoi Name_____W/o Bauri Bhoi	5
22	211	663 Tikarapasi	0.700	0.010		Sridhara Sahu,Father-Bancha Sahu, Caste: Chasa, own village	Survery not allowed	
23	211	662 Tikarapasi	0.07	0.07			Survey not allowed	
24	27	659 Puruna Taila	1.440	0.290	279	Kirtana Sahu, Father - Bhajana Sahu, Caste : Chasa, own village.	Survery not allowed	
25		658 Puruna Taila	0.420	0.120				
28	27	657 Purunataila	1.960	0.550	279	Kirtana Sahu, Father - Bhajana Sahu, Caste : Chasa, own village.	Survery not allowed	
29	227	702 Purunataila	2.870	0.010	305	Somanath Sahu,Father - Kanhai Sahu, Caste- Chasa, own village.	Survery not allowed	
30	143	652 Puruna Taila	1.790	0.490	275	Bipana Sahu,Father - Chaitanya Sahu, Caste- Chasa, Res- own village		



31		651 Purunataila	0.530	0.080				
32	118	717 Purunataila	0.330	0.040	313	Pinda Sahu, Father - Kuhan Sahu, Tanu Sahu,w.o Kuhan Sahu, Bhagaban Sahu, Father - Bishnu Sah, Rabi Sahu, Father - Gobardhana Sahu, Caste: Chasa, own village.	Rabi Sahu Rama Sahu Rushi Sahu Lochan Sahu Lokanath Sahu Pinda Sahu	6
33	133	719 Purunataila	0.260	0.040	314	Banchanidhi Dash,Gunanidhi Dash, Srinivas Dash, Kailash Chandra Dash,Pitabasa Dash, Father- Sudarsana Dash, Caste : Brahmin. Kandarpa Sahu, Father-Gundicha Sahu,Caste: Chasa, Res: own village.	Survey not allowed	
34		720 Purunataila	0.290	0.040				
35	200	725 Purunataila	0.650	0.040	315	Lokanath Sahu, Lambodhar Sahu, Gobinda Sahu, Kusha Sahu, Father : Bancha Sahu, Paichha Sahu, Father : Diba Sahu, Arakhita Sahu, Father : Dukhia Sahu, Caste : Teli, own village.	Survey not allowed	
36	133	723 Purunataila	0.090	0.030	314	Banchanidhi Dash,Gunanidhi Dash, Srinivas Dash, Kailash Chandra Dash,Pitabasa Dash, Father- Sudarsana Dash, Caste : Brahmin. Kandarpa Sahu, Father-Gundicha Sahu,Caste: Chasa, Res: own village.	Survey not allowed	
37		722 Purunataila	0.370	0.040				
38	85	726 Purunataila	2.220	0.220	316	Dibakar Sahu, Father : Sankhali Sahu. Kasturi Sahu, w.o.Sankhali Sahu, Caste : Chasa, own village.	Dibakar Sahu	1

39		727 Purunataila	1.000	0.010				
40		733 Purunataila	0.410	0.120	319		Radhakanta Dash Nirupama Dash,w/o Akula Dash Sudhir Dash Subhendu Dash Subrat Dash Name-----W/O Dibakar Dash Kamini Dash.w/o Ghaneswar Dash Bijay Kumar Dash Binay Kumar Dash Chitta Ranjan Dash Prativa Dash,w/o Prafullo Narayani, w/o Bhaskar	12
41	80	732 Purunataila	0.040	0.010		Dasarathi Dash, Father - Chandra Sekhar Dash. Aakula Chandra Dash, Father- Jambeswar Dash. Indumati Dash,w.o Jambeswar Dash. Narayana Dash, Dibakar Dash,Father -Jaya Krushna Dash, Ghana Shyama Dash, Raj Kishore Dash,Father - Lokanath Dash, Madhab Chandra Dash, Prafullo Chandra Dash, Bhaskar Chandra Dash, Father - Satyabadi Dash. Goria Dash,w.o Satyabadi Dash, Caste - Brahmin, Res- Susuda		
42	165	729 Purunataila	0.100	0.040	318	Makaru Dalai, Father- Utshava Dalai. Bhikari Dalai, Jharu Dalai, Sukuru Dalai, Father - Ananda Dalai. Rushi Dalai, Father - Budhia Dalai. Ruduna Dalai,w.o Budhia Dalai. Basu Dalai, Rajana Dalai, Father- Hatia Dalai. Kalyan Dalai, Father - Banamali Dalai. Gunjara Dalai, w.o Banamali Dalai. Purandara Dala, Father- Gada Dala, Sardi Dala,w.o Nakhia Dalai, Muna Dala, Kuna Dalai, Father - Michhu Dala, Gelli Dalai, w.o Michhu Dalai, Caste : Keuta, own village.	Nidra Dalai Sudhakar Dalai Prabhakar Dalai Kapileswar Dalai Akula Dalai Gokuli Dalai Askara Dalai Khira Dalai Chaturi Dalai Rekha Dalai Adwaita Dalai Udaya Dalai	12
		730	0.100	0.030				

44	149	761 Purunataila	0.200	0.010	331	Benu Dehury, Cheru Dehucy, Bholeswar Dehury, Sripati Dehury, Father -Brunda Dehury, Kausalya Dehury,w.o Brunda Dehury, Caste - Chasa, Res: Nuapada ( kismata Rs.0.33 Ba) . Narendra Dehury, Goura Dehury, Father - Shyama Dehury, Debananda Dehury, Father - Gada Dehury, Gurai Dehury, w.o Gada Dehury. Sadananda Dehury, Madana Dehury, Nityananda Dehury, Pitai Dehury, Father - Damodar Dehury. Tara Dehury,w.o Damodar Dehury, Nanda Dehury, Kusha Dehury, Sarata Dehury, Suresh Chandra Dehury, Girisha Chandra Dehury,Father - Bhika Dehury,. Suba Dehury, w.o Bhika Dehury, Balaram Dehury, Father - Panchu Dehur, Caste - Chasa , Res - Nuapad, ( Kismata Rs.0.33 Ba) . Laxman Dehury, Ekadasia Dehury Gania Dehury Mulia Dehury, Father- Jaga Dehury. Anna Dehury, w.o Jaga Dehur, Attala Dehury, Father - kubera Dehury, Caste - Chasa, Res- Nuapada ( kismata Rs.0.34 )	Survery not allowed	
45	128	762 purunataila	0.760	0.070	332	Banamali Dash, Sanatana Dash, Janardana Dash, Father - Balunkeswar Dash, Caste - Brahmin , Res : Susuda Rushi Dalai, Father - Budhi Dalai, Caste- Keuta, own village	Survery not allowed	
46	130	764 purunataila	1.910	0.020	334	Bancha Sahu, Father- Mangulu Sahu, Caste - Chasa, own village.	Pranabandhu SahuAnnapurna Sahu	2

47	145	763 Purunatail	0.160	0.060	333	Bipana Sahu, Father - Chaitanya Sahu, Kirtana Sahu, Father- Bhajana Sahu, Caste- Chasa, Res- own village, ( kisamata - 0.34. ) Suresh Sahu, Nandi Sahu, Father - Bairagi Sahu, Nandi Sahu, Father - Bancha Sahu, Pranabandhu Sahu, Father- Paichha Sahu, Ujjala Sahu, w.o :Paichha Sahu, Nuhurani Sahu, Father - Arjuna Sahu, Rangai Sahu, w.o. Arjuna Sahu, Caste- Chasa, own village. ( kisamata Rs.033 ) , Gouranga Sahu, Father - Khaga Sahu, Nityananda Sahu, Somanath Sahu, Father - Kanhai Sahu, Caste - Chasa , Res- own village . ( kisamata Rs.033 )	Survery not allowed	
48	57	647 Purunataila	0.740	0.030	273	Ghurudu Naik, Father - Bandhua Naik, Pathani Naik, Father - Sidhhu Naik, Dhobai Nai, Father - Madan Naik, Anadi Naik, Aadia Naik, Father - Sukadeba Naik. Dasarathi Naik, Father - Khada Naik, Bira Naik, Father- Tankadhar Naik , Somabari Naik, w.o Tankadhar Naik, Dibakar Naik, Father- Phiringi Naik, Caste- Pano , Mahargi Behera, w.o Arakhita Behera , Ekadushia Behera , Father- Arakhita Behera, Caste - Chamara , Res- own village.	Alekha Naik, Ahalya Naik, w/o Ekadasia Abala Naik, w/o Kalia Dandia Naik Bira Naik Mangaraj Naik	6
49	168	652/863	0.510	0.080	275/393	Makaru Behera , Father - Arakhita Behera, Caste - Chamara, Res - own village.	Kishore Chandra Behera Bijaya Behera	2
50	39	653 Ambanali	1.790	0.370	276	Kesaba Chandra Sahu, Nimai Charan Sahu, Tirthabasi Sahu, Father - Shyama Sahu, Caste - Chasa , own village.	Survery not allowed	
51	229	655 Ambanali	1.080	0.330	278	Hatta Kishore Dash, Father - Maheswar Dash, Caste - Brahmin, Res - own village	Hatta Kishore Dash	1

52	179	36 Ambanali	0.410	0.020	25	Rabi Sahu, Father- Gobardhan Sahu, Caste - Chasa, Res- own village	Rabi Sahu	1
53	117	35 Ambanali	1.020	0.150	24	Pinda Sahu, Father - Kuhan Sahu, Tanu Sahu,w.o Kuhan Sahu, Caste: Chasa, own village.	Survey not allowed	
54	6	34 Ambanali	1.040	0.010	23	Arakhita Behera , Father - Nabina Behera, Caste - Chamara, own vilage.	Lalita Behera,w/o Rusia Behera Basanta Bhera Babuli Behera Bidyadhar Behera Binod Behera Ahalya Behera,w/ o Durjyadhan Behera Koili Behera, w/o Srimukh Behera Kanthia Behera Makaru Behera	9
		<b>Total</b>	<b>50.380</b>	<b>5.570</b>				<b>89</b>

**VILLAGE WISE DETAILS OF LAND ACQUISITION OF BANRAPAL TAHASIL**

**NAME OF THE VILLAGE: ABHIMANPUR, NAME OF THE G.P.: BALARAMPRASAD, NAME OF THE TAHASIL: BANARPAL**

<b>Sl No</b>	<b>Khata No</b>	<b>Plot No</b>	<b>Total Area (In Acre)</b>	<b>Area to be Acquired (In Acre)</b>	<b>Type of Land</b>	<b>Name of the Owner &amp; Address</b>	<b>Name of the Claimant</b>	<b>Total No of Claimant</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
1	25	113	3.230	0.380	Sarada-3 / 19	Baidyanath Dhar, Hadibandhu Dhar, Father: Jujesti Dhar, Caste: Brahmin, Bhogabereni	Dinabandhu Dhar Binodini Dhar, W/O: Prafullo Hemanta Kumar Dhar Sisira Dhar Abhaya Dhar Chaturbhuj Dhar Pratap Dhar Santapa Dhar	8
2	12	107 / 118	0.290	0.100	Sarada-3	Joginath Behera, Father : Chema Behera, Caste : Tanti, Bhogabereni	Prasanta Behera Susanta Behera Pramila Behera Urmila Behera Rambha Behera	5
4	13	108	0.13	0.13	Sarada 2	Joginath Behera, Father : Chema Behera, Caste : Tanti, Bhogabereni		
6	13	109	0.27	0.25	Sarada 2 /2	Joginath Behera, Father : Chema Behera, Caste : Tanti, Bhogabereni		

9	7	97	0.210	0.100	Sarada - 3	Gandu Behera, Father : Khetra Behera, Jogi Behera, Father : Chema Behera, Chaitanya Behera, Father : Mulia Behera, Caste: Tanti, Bhogabereni	Prasanta Behera Susanta Behera Pramila Behera Urmila Behera Rambha Behera Sashi Behera Balua Behera Udhaba Behera	8
10		98	0.270	0.11				
11		96	0.070	0.01				
16	7	103	0.15	0.150	Sarada -3	Gandu Behera, Father : Khetra Behera, Jogi Behera, Father : Chema Behera, Chaitanya Behera, Father : Mulia Behera, Caste: Tanti, Bhogabereni		
3	34/3	107	0.270	0.20	Sarada-3	Santara Behera, Rautura Beher, Sumitra Behera, Father: Prahallad Behera , Caste : Gopala, Bhogabereni	Bharat Behera Tulasi Behera Nanda Behera Babuli Behera	4
5	34 / 4	106	0.01	0.01	Home	Hrudananda Sahu, Father : Bikrama Sahu, Caste : Chasa, Bhogabereni	Addressee not found	
7	17	105	0.08	0.080	Sarada - 2	Nabaghana Naik, Father : Jadaba Naik, Caste : Pana, own village	Sukuru Naik	1
15	17	116	0.1	0.1	Sarada -2	Nabaghana Naik, Father : Jadaba Naik, Caste : Pana, own village		

8	28	104	0.47	0.200	Sarada -1	Bhaba Bhutia, Gumani Bhutia, Father: Gandharba Bhutia,Caste : Gopala, Bhogabereni	Murali Behera Minakhi Khilar ,D/o Baba Bhutia Umesh Chandra Behera Ullasha Bhutia Anadi Bhutia	5
12	34 /2	114	0.67	0.220	Sarada -3	Bholeswar Naik, Father: Brahmananda Udebhanu, Caste: Pana, Village: Kusapangi	Gagana NaikLaxmidhar Naik	2
14	22	115	1.09	0.08	Sarada -3 /8	Biswanath Parida, O.Ananda Parida, Father : Gati Parida, O Tuani Dei, Father : Parsu Parida, Caste: Gopala, Bhogabereni	Banambar Parida Kasturi Rauta,D/o Ananda Parida	2
17	27	88	0.84	0.060	Sarada- 2 /3	Baishnava Sahu, Arakhita Sahu, Father: Lokanath Sahu, Caste: Chasa, Bhogabereni	Brajabana Sahu Lata Sahu	2
18	29	92	0.06	0.010	Sarada - 3	Bhaskar Bai, Father : Sudarsana Bai, Caste : Tanti, Bhogabereni	Sarat Bai Hemanta Bai Brajamohan Sahu	3
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8.210</b>	<b>2.190</b>				<b>40</b>



**VILLAGE WISE DETAILS OF LAND ACQUISITION OF BANRAPAL TAHASIL**

**VILLAGE : SANAKARBERENI, GP KURUDOL, TAHASIL : BANARPAL**

SI No	Khata No	Plot No	Total Affected Area (In Acre)	Area to be Acquired (In Acre)	Type of Land	Name of the Owner & Address	Name of the Claimant	Total No of Claimant
1	4	19 Chadirinali	2.27	0.12	17	Kirtana Sahu, Father: Madhu Sahu. Chitra Sahu, w.o Madhab Sahu. Chaitanya Sahu, Sankar Sahu, Manu Sahu, Father: Madhab Sahu. Nidhi Sahu, Father: Arjuna Sahu, Caste: Chasa, add: Badakarabereni	Sahadev Sahu Nepala Sahu Sujana Sahu Ranjana Sahu Nakula Sahu	9
10	4	19 Chadirinali	2.27	0.03	17	Kirtana Sahu, Father: Madhu Sahu, Chitra Sahu, w.o Madhab Sahu. Chaitanya Sahu, Sankar Sahu, Manu Sahu, Father : Madhab Sahu, Nidhi Sahu, Father : Arjuna Sahu, Caste: Chasa, Res : Badakarabereni.	Manu Sahu Karunakar Sahu Kanta Sahu, w/o Ananta Achyutananda Sahu	
2	19	21	0.06	0.05	18	Maheswar Naik, Father: Jalia Naik, Babuli Naik, Father: Paicha Naik, Charu Naik w.o Paicha Naik, Caste : Pana, Badakarabereni.	Panchanan Naik Roma Naik, w/o Raju Babuli Naik	3
3	21	23 Chadirinali	0.03	0.03	19	Sukutu Sahu, Father : Arjuna Sahu, Caste : Chasa, village : Badakarabereni	Dhruva Charan Sahu Dhaneswar Sahu	2

4	10	25	0.65	0.03	21	<p>Debaki Mohanty, w.o Siba Mohanty.  Dhukhi Mohanty, w.o Bichitra Mohanty, Bhagyadhar Mohanty, Father: Bichitra. Mohanty, Mai Mohanty, Kairi Mohanty, Father : Bisweswar Mohanty. Aaintha Das, Father : Dinabandhu Mohanty, Caste : Karana. Res: Pokatunga. Urmila Patro, Father : Dinabandhu Mohanty, Caste: Karana, Res: Turanga. Jema Mohanty,w.o Narayan Mohanty, Ramesh Mohanty, Father: Narayan Mohanty, Caste : Karana, Res: Ranigoda. Nakphodi Mohanty, Father : Fakira Mohanty,Caste: Karana, Res: Bada Karaberen. Tuku Mohanty, Father : Kandarpa Mohanty, Caste: Karana, Res: Bania Bahala.</p>	<p>Sarat Mohanty  Kanhu Mohanty  Susanta Mohanty  Nirod Mohanty</p> <p>Genealogy relations not found</p>	4
5	16	24 Chadirinali	0.05	0.05	20	<p>Baishnava Sahu, Daitari Sahu,Suna Sahu, Father Sreemukha Sahu,Caste: Chasa, Res: Badakarabereni.</p>	<p>Baishnaba Sahu  Bidyardhar Sahu  Atula Sahu</p>	3
6	5	28 Chadirinali	0.31	0.12	23	<p>Kuhura Sahu, Father: Sina Sahu, Chaturi Sahu,w.o Sina Sahu. Purna Sahu, Father : Karama Sahu, Malati Sahu, w.o Karama Sahu. Sansara Sahu,Gobindo Sahu, Panchu Sahu, Pandaba Sahu, Father : Kuan Sahu,</p>	<p>Chaturi Sahu,w/o Sina  Rajani Sahu,w/o Purna  Nuadei Sahu,w/o  Alekha  Hadiani Sahu,w/o  Gabardhan</p>	7

7	24/2	29 Chadirinali	0.33	0.08	24	Caste: Chasa, Res : Badakarabereni. Lambodar Sahu, Father : Kina Sahu, Caste : Chasa, Res: Laxmanpur,PS: NALCO Nagar.	Panchu Sahu Pandava Sahu Lambadara Sahu	
8	2	30 Chadirinali	1.46	0.52	25	Akhya Kumar Patro, Bimbadhar Patro, Pitabasa Patro, Abhimanyu Patro, Father; Bichhanda Patro, Banchhanidhi Patro, Banamali Patro, Father: Kunja Bihari Patro. Biswanath Patro, Father : Paramananda Patro. Nrusingha Patr, Father: Sadananda Patro,Caste: Khetriya, Badakarabereni. Binod Patro,Father : Sadananda Patro,Caste: Khetriya, Res: Talcher Town. Nilakantha Patro,Father : Natabara Patro,Caste : Khetriya,Res:Kandarai, PS: Gurudijhatia,Athagada. Hatia Naik, Father: Banai Naik, Caste : Panos, own village.	Annapurna Patro,w/o Akhya Bimbadhar Patro Pitabasa Patro Akhaya Patro, Upasa Patro,w/o Gangadhar Padma Charan Patro Kishore Chandra Patrp Amarendra Patro kumudini Patro w/o Prabhakar Patro Rabinarayan Patro Abani Patro w/o Naba Hrudananda Patro Bijaya Patro Ajaya Patro Jaya Krushna Patro Biranchi Narayan Patro Sanjaya Patro Satyabhama Patro w/o Murali Name----- w/o Brajamohan Hara Patro	22

							Suresh Patro Jagamohan Patro	
9	22	31 Chadirinali	0.13	0.24	26	Hatia Naik, Father : Banai Naik, Caste : Pano, own village	Dibakar Naik Prabhakar Naik	2
		Total	<b>7.560</b>	<b>1.270</b>				<b>52</b>

**KUSPANGI VILLAGE DETAILS OF LAND ACQUISITION OF BANARPAL TAHASIL**  
**NAME OF THE VILLAGE: KUSAPANGI, NAME OF THE G.P.: BHOGABERENI, TAHASIL: BANARPAL**

SI No	Khata No	Plot No	Total Affected Area (In Acre)	Area to be Acquired (In Acre)	Type of Land	Name of the Owner & Address	Name of the Claimant	Total No of Claimant
<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
1	94	339 Mundamala	0.700	0.100	339	Dhaneswar Sahu, Father: Kalia Sahu, Caste: Teli , Balaramprasad	Sudarsan Sahu	1
2	172	340 Mundamal	1.860	0.500	227	Mohan Sahu, Father: Kalia Sahu, Teli , Balaramprasad	Prafulla Kumar Sahu Pabitra Sahu Prahalad Sahu	3
3	109	341 Mundamal	2.700	0.650	228	Nilamani Behera, Father: Hari Behera, Caste: Gopala, Balaramprasad	Basanta Kumar Behera	1
4	3	349 Mundamal	0.580	0.450	233	Adhikari Behera, Father: Budhia Behera, Caste: Keuta, Balaramprasad	Adhikari Behera,	1
6	148	352 Mundamal	0.780	0.160	236	Bhikari Behera, Adhikari Behera, Father : Budhia Behera, Caste: Keuta, Balaramprasad. Dhaneswar Sahu, Father: Kalia Sahu, Caste: Teli, Balaramprasad	Adhikari Behera Iswara Behera	2

8	147	361 Mundamal	0.380	0.120	243	Bhikari Behera, Adhikari Behera, Father : Budhia Behera, Caste: Keuta, Balaramprasad.		
7	94	357 Mundamal	1.300	0.460	239	Dhaneswar Sahu, Father: Kalia Sahu Caste: Teli, Balaramprasad	Sudarsan Sahu	1
5	123	350 Mundamal	1.400	0.350	234	Bansidhar Behera, Father: Madhab Behera, Caste: Keuta, Balaramprasad	Labanya Behera Banambar Behera Anirudha Behera Anama Behera Chabindra Behera Gandharva Behera	6
20	166	346 Mundamal	1.670	0.040		Madhab Behera, Father: Ghena Behera, Caste: Keuta, Balaramprasad	Labanya Behera Banambar Behera Anirudha Behera Anama Behera Chabindra Behera Gandharva Behera Brajabandhu Behera Durjyadhan Behera Niranjan Behera	9
9	79	359 Mundamal	0.470	0.060	241	Dandadhar Naik, Father: Purandar Naik, Rangai Naik, w/o Purandar Naik, Caste: Pana, own village	Aruna Naik Baishnav Naik Nabina Naik	3
10	226 / 8	362 Mundamal	0.54	0.14	244	Pranabandhu Naik, Father: Natabara Naik, Caste : Pana , own village	Pramod Naik	1

11	145	363 Mundamal	1.26	0.36	245	Bhaskar Naik, Kailash Naik, Father : Dinabandhu Naik, Kamala Naik,w/o Dinabandhu Naik, Kali Charan Naik, Father : Baidyanath Naik, Chandala Naik , Satru Naik Father: Brajanath Naik, Somanath Naik, Father: Bhaira dian Bagh, Caste : Pana, own village	Bhaskar Naik Kailash Naik Hara Naik,w/o Kalicharan Durjyadhan Naik Amulya Naik Bibhuti Naik Satrughna Naik Gova Naik,w/o Dambarudhar Goura Charan Naik Pranabandhu Naik Reena Naik ,w/o Sadananda	11
12	48	364 Mundamal	2.410	0.600	246	Ghanashyam Naik,Father: Bhagban Dianbagh, Jambupani Naik, Father: Satyabadi Naik, Caste: Pana, own village	Adwaita Naik Ansuman Naik	4
14	48	281	0.820	0.140	Homested	Ghanashyam Naik,Father: Bhagban Dianbagh, Jambupani Naik, Father: Satyabadi Naik, Caste: Pana, own village	Kumuda Chandra Naik Amarendra Naik	
15	47	291 292	0.150	0.030	Homested	Ghanashyam Naik,Father: Bhagban Dianbagh, Caste: Pana, own village		

13	73	365	0.080	0.080	Homested	Trilochan Naik, Trinath Naik, Trijiba Naik, Father : Brundaban Naik, Caste : Pana, own village	Kamala Naik Dula Naik,w/o Trinath Trijiba Naik	3
16	95	253	0.930	0.580	Panimahara	Dhaneswar Naik, Father: Brahmananda Udebhanu, CasteL Pana, own village	Mukta Naik ,w/o Dhaneswar Naik	1
17	181	355 Mundamal	0.090	0.090	Panimahara	Rabi Sahu, Satyabadi Sahu, Khetrabasi Sahu, Father: Hari Sahu, Laxmidhar Sahu, Sikandar Sahu,Akhaya Kumar Sahu, Father: Madhu Sahu Caste: Chasa , Bhogabereni	Antaryami Sahu Pabitra Sahu Mishra Sahu Sisira Sahu Prabhakar Sahu Khetrabasi Sahu Pramod Sahu Tulasi Sahu,w/o Sikandar Sahu Suphala Sahu,w/o Akaya Sahu	9
18		356	2.040	0.160				
19	162	351 Mundanali	0.450	0.290		Maheswar Behera, Khageswar Behera, Jogeswar Behera, Pitabasa Behera, Panchanana Behera, Father: Rushi Behera, Caste: Keuta, Balaramprasad	Girish Behera Suresh Behera Panchanana Behera Jogeswar Behera Aintha Behera w/o : Maheswar Kamalini,w/o Pitabasa	6



21	4	370 Mundamal	0.320	0.040		Andhari Naik, Father: Phodi Naik, Bhramara Naik, Rekha Naik, Father : Natha Naik, Caste: Pana, Bhogabereni	Naresh Chandra Naik Rajesh Naik Dinesh Chandra Naik Debesh Naik	4
22	92	368 Mundamal	0.370	0.020		Debananda Behera, Bansidhar Behera, Father : Lambodhar Behera, Caste: Pana, own village	Golapa Behera Jaya Krushna Behera Binaya Behera	3
29	122	299	0.170	0.020		Bansidhar Behera, Father: Lambodhar Behera, Caste: Pana, own village	Jaya Krushna Behera Binay Behera	2
23	183 183	337 Mundamal 335	1.290	0.205		Rautani Naik, Father : Kirtan Naik, Caste : Pana, Dambula Rupai Naik, Father: Kirtan Naik ,Caste: Pana, Village: Kuanla,PS: Parjang. Rama Chandra Naik, Father: Kirtana Naik. Dasarathi Naik , Naresh Naik, Father : Marjana Naik . Paduka Naik, Father: Suratha Naik. Antaryami Naik, Father: Ghanashyam Naik, Ghanashyam Naik , Father : Bhagaban Dianbagh. Bhima Naik, Arjuna Naik, Father: Dhaneswar Naik, Caste: Pana, own village . Khira Naik, Bira Naik,Father: Suna Naik, Caste : Pana. Dama Sahu, Father: Kandha Sahu, Caste: Chasa, Balramprasad. Tikei Samal, Bholeswar Samal, Father: Pathani Samal, Caste: Khetriya, village : Pingua	Janha Naik Bipin Bihari Naik Mini Naik Pandari Naik Kalia Naik Khujara Naik Karani Naik	7

24	200	199 Samukapani	0.720	0.010		Sridhara Naik, Father: Raghaba Naik, Caste : Pana, own village	Kambupani Naik Barun Kumar Naik Tarun Kumar Naik Gobardhan Naik Saila Naik Kautuka Naik	6
25	112	177	0.040	0.040	Homested	Pandita Naik, Father: Bira Naik, Caste: Pana, own village	Nirakar Pradhan Raghunath Naik	2
26	80	271	0.080	0.070	Homested	Darpani Naik, Darshani Naik, Bayani Naik, Father : Kanduru Naik, Jasoda Naik, w/o Kanduru Naik. Ganeswar Naik, Father : Chaitanya Naik, Caste: Pana, own village.	Uma Naik Darsani Naik Chabi Naik	3
27	16	249 Salapasi	0.570	0.070		Kambupani Naik, Father: Satyabadi Naik, Caste: Pana, own village	Amarendra Naik	1
28	25	358	0.670	0.040		Kunja Bihari Sahu, Father : Kalia Sahu, Caste : Teli, Address: Balaramprasad	Babaji Sahu Sadananda Sahu Ramesh Sahu Sanatana Sahu	4
		<b>Total</b>	<b>24.840</b>	<b>5.875</b>				<b>94</b>

**BADA KARABERENI VILLAGE WISE DETAILS OF LAND ACQUISITION OF BANRAPAL TAHASIL**  
**NAME OF THE VILLAGE: BADA KARABERENI, G.P.: KURUDOL, TAHASIL: BANARPAL**

SI No	Khata No	Plot No	Total Area (In Acre)	Area to be Acquired (In Acre)	Type of Land	Name of the Owner & Address	Name of the Claimant	Total No of Claimant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	130 /4	22 Banarbeni,	0.17	0.06	17	Sarbeswar Behera , Father: Nabina Behera Caste: Chasa, own village	Sarbeswar Behera	1
2		21 Talapasi	0.41	0.41	17			
3	68	20 Talapasi	0.66	0.1	16	Balakrushna Behera, Jibana Behera, Antaryami Behera, Father: Gunanidhi Behera. Prasad Ranjan Behera, Prabhat Behera, Father: Purna Chandra Behera. Kasturi Behera, w/o Purna Chandra Behera, Caste: Chasa, own village	Kartikeswar Behera Bibhuti Bhusan Behera Jiban Behera Kasturi Behera, W/o Purna Chandra Matiani Behera, w/o Antaryami	5
4	87	292 Ostodhipa	1.51	0.17	95	Madan Sahu, Father: Rama Sahu, Caste: Chasa, own village	Santosh Sahu	1
5	54	291 Ostadhipa	1.45	0.19	94	Paramananda Pradhan, Father: Satru Pradhan, Caste: Chasa, own village	Pato Pradhan	1

6	19	290 Ostodhipa	0.03	0.01	93	Gunjar Patra, w/o Nrusigha Patra, Caste: Khetriya, own village.	Satyabhama Patra D/o Minati Patra	1
7	51	288 Ostodhipa	1.55	0.12		Nrusingha Patra, Father : Sadananda Patra, Caste: Khetriya,own village		
8	1	284 Ostodhipa	1.7	0.28	88	Akhya Kumar Patro, Bimbadhar Patro, Pitabasa Patro, Abhimanyu Patro, Father; Bichhanda Patro, Caste: Khetriya, own village	Name ---w/o Abhimanyu Patro Name ----- w/o Pitabasa Patro Name -----w/o Bimbadhar Patro Annapurna Patro, w/o Akhaya	4
9	78	283 Gombharadhipa	1.12	0.14	87	Baishnava Sahu, Father: Sreemukha Sahu, Caste: Chasa, own village	Baishnab Sahu	1
10	130 /1	285 Ostodhipa	0.5	0.12	89	Gujji Dei,w/o Sukutu, Caste: Chasa, Bhogabereni.	Dhruba Charan Sahu Dhaneswar Sahu	2
11	40	286 Ostodhipa	1.56	0.75	90	Dhruva Behera, Sarata Behera, Basanta Behera, Sushama Behera, Father: Bichitra Behera. Jhanturi Behera, w.o Bichitra Behera, Caste: Chasa, own village.	Jhanturi Behera	1

13	40	287 Ostodhipa	0.04	0.02	90	Dhruva Behera, Sarata Behera, Basanta Behera, Sushama Behera, Father: Bichitra Behera. Jhanturi Behera, w.o Bichitra Behera, Caste: Chasa, own village.		
12	33	302 Ostodhipa	1.43	0.02	103	Dama Naik, Father: Nahia Naik, Caste: Chasa, own village.	Mighiri Naik Rekha Naik Lokanath Naik Biswambar Naik	4
29	33	23 Banarbeni	900	0.11	18	Dama Naik, Father: Nahia Naik, Caste: Chasa, own village.		
14	46	301 Ostodhipa	0.28	0.15	102	Nityananda Naik, Pitambara Naik, Lokanath Naik, Biswambara Naik, Father: Dama Naik, Caste : Chasa , own village.		
15	98	300 Ostodhipa	0.83	0.22	101	Lambodar Pradhan, Father: Bhajana Pradhan, Caste: Chasa, own village.	Dambarudhar Pradhan	1
27	98	26	0.18	0.04		Lambodar Pradhan, Father: Bhajana Pradhan, Caste: Chasa, own village.		
16	12	299 Ostodhipa	1.25	0.03	100	Kuhuru Sahu, Father: Srinivas Sahu, Chaturi Sahu, w.o Srinivas Sahu, Rajani Sahu, w.o Purna Chandra Sahu, Caste: Chasa, own villg	Chaturi Sahu w/o Srinibas Sahu Rajani Sahu , w/o Purna chandra Sahu	2
17	32	295 Ostodhipa	0.21	0.02	97	Tripura Pradhan, Father: Jagabandhu Pradhan, Caste: Chasa, own village	Tripura Pradhan	1

26	32	25	0.12	0.12		Tripura Pradhan, Father: Jagabandhu Pradhan, Caste: Chasa, own village		
18	105	294 Ostodhipa	0.56	0.08	96	Sampai Pradhan, w.o Sudei Pradhan, Caste: Chasa, own village.	Sampei Pradhan w/o Sudei Pradhan	1
28	105	31 Banarbeni	0.42	0.17	19	Sampai Pradhan, w.o Sudei Pradhan, Caste: Chasa, own village.		
19	121	293 Ostodhipa	0.96	0.07		Sudarsana Pradhan, Father: Panu Pradhan, Caste: Chasa, own village	Sita Pradhan, w/o Sudarsan Pradhan	1
20	121	203 Ostodhipa	0.55	0.13		Sudarsana Pradhan, Father: Panu Pradhan, Caste: Chasa, own village		
23	121	206 Gramdiha	0.08	0.03	Homested	Sudarsana Pradhan, Father: Panu Pradhan, Caste: Chasa, own village		
21	127	209 Ostodhipa	0.17	0.07	Homested	Hatia Pradhan, Father : Bhajana Pradhan, Caste : Chasa, own village	Hadibandhu Pradhan	1
22	127	208	0.04	0.04	Homested	Hatia Pradhan, Father : Bhajana Pradhan, Caste : Chasa, own village		
24	24	207	0.02	0.02		Gournaga Sahu, Father: Kalia Sahu, Bengo Sahu, w.o Kalia Sahu, Caste: Chasa, own villg	Pradeep Sahu Debaraj Sahu Uchhaba Sahu Gela Sahu, w/o Dushasana Sahu Durjyodhan Sahu	5
25	27	24	0.06	0.06		Chaitanya Sahu, Father: Madhab Sahu, Caste: Chasa, own village.	Ranjan Sahu Sujan Sahu	2

30	60	32 Banarbeni	0.1	0.1	20	Purna Pradhan, Nimai Pradhan, Father: Dwari Pradhan, Caste : Chasa, Kurudol	Not Found	
31	66	33 Banarbeni	0.7	0.2	21	Banchanidhi Patro, Father : Kunja Bihari Patro, Caste: Khetriya, own village.	Upasi Patro ,w/o Gangadhar Landa Patro Kumudini Patro Rabinarayan Patro Abanti Patro Hunda Patro Padma Charan Patro Hrudananda Patro	8
		<b>Total</b>	<b>19.560</b>	<b>4.050</b>				<b>43</b>

TABLE :

<b>NUAPADA VILLAGE WISE DETAILS OF LAND ACQUISITION OF BANRAPAL TAHASIL</b>								
<b>NAME OF THE VILLAGE: NUAPADA, G.P.: KURUDOL, TAHASIL: BANARPAL</b>								
<b>Sl No</b>	<b>Khata No</b>	<b>Plot No</b>	<b>Total Area (In Acre)</b>	<b>Area to be Acquired (In Acre)</b>	<b>Type of Land</b>	<b>Name of the Owner &amp; Address</b>	<b>Name of the Claimant</b>	<b>Total No of Claimant</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
1	141	79 / Jamuni	0.57	0.04	54	Bishnu Charan Patnaik, Bamana Charan Patnak, Jambubati Patnaik, Indumati Patnaik Father : Banchanidhi Patnaik Caste : Karana, Address : Kurudol	Bamana Chandra Pattnaik Biswaswar Pattnaik	2
2	30	75 / Jamuni	0.300	0.03	50	Kishore Chandra Sahu, Father: Bansidhar Sahu, Caste : Chasa, Address : Kurudol	Krushna Chandra Sahu	1
3	58	76 / Jamuni	0.66	0.02	-	Ranjit Pradhan, Biswajit Pradhan Father : Ghurudu Pradhan, Caste : Chasa, Address : Kurudol	Ranjit Pradhan Biswajit Pradhan	2
4	226 / 41	72 / Jamuni	0.22	0.05		Susil Sahu, Father : Banamali Sahu, Caste : Chasa, Address : Kurudol	Susil Sahu	1
5	140	71 / Jamuni	0.44	0.01	48	Bisunu Dehury, Father : Bamana Dehury Caste : Chasa, Address : Kurudol, Sri Khambeswari Thakurani own village	Pranabandhu Dehuri Sugri Mohapatra Palau Mohapatra	16



6	101	94 / Jamuni	0.74	0.01	59	<p>Nakphodi Mohapatra, Durlava Mohapatra, Father : Markanda Mohapatra, Caste : Mali Address : Guhalopala, PS : Rasalo. Kapila Mohapatra, Father : Nata Mohapatra, Kumara Mohapatra, Father : Gopal Mohapatra, Caste : Mali Address : Sakasingha Bandhu Mohapatra, Jadu Mohapatra, Sadhu Mohapatra, Bikala Mohapatra , Father : Ganga Mohapatra, Daraba Mohapatra, Father : Raghu Mohapatra, Kasthu Mohapatra, Jambu Mohapatra, Jeutha Mohapatra, Kuni Mohapatra, Father : Dharmu Mohapatra Mohan Mohapatra , Ramesh Mohapatra , Father: Bita Mohapatra Tankadhara Mohapatra, Pitabasa Mohapatra, Father : Dwari Mohapatra, Bihula Mohapatra, Father : Anada Mohapatra, Chandra Mohapatra, Father : Khetra Mohapatra, Sukutu Mohapatra, Father : Mochia Mohapatra,Ratana Mohapatra, Father : Fakira Mohapatra, Caste : Mali, Address : Nuapada</p>	<p>Pathani Mohapatra Trinath Mohapatra Sashi Mohapatra,w/o Kumar Madhuri Mohapatra,w/o Jadu Usha Mohapatra, w/o Sadhu kanchan Mohapatra, w/o Bikala Chakradhar Mohapatra Chatura Mohapatra Bhima Mohapatra Bidyadhar Mohapatra Nayani Mohapatra, w/o Mohan Ramesh Mohapatra Sunei Mohapatra , w/o Bandhu</p>
---	-----	----------------	------	------	----	---	--

7	11	98 / Jamuni	0.29	0.05	60	Aliar Pradhan, Father : Monahor Pradhan , Banambar Pradhan, Purna Chandra Pradhan, Father : Kapila Pradhan , Narayan Pradhan, Father : Somnath Pradhan Dhaneswar Pradhan, Rabi Pradhan, Pakeli Pradhan, Father : Gopala Pradhan Pitambar Pradhan, Father: Dasa Pradhan, Kailash Pradhan, Father: Khetra Pradhan, Caste : Chasa, Address : Kurudol	Bimala Pradhan Suphala Pradhan Dhabuni Pradhan Rabindra Pradhan Parbati Pradhan Bhikari Pradhan	6
13	10	208 / Kushabana	0.38	0.04	118	Aliar Pradhan, Father : Monahor Pradhan , Caste : Chasa , Kurudol	Prafullo Pradhan	1
8	11	97 / Jamuni	0.19	0.03	60	Punia Sahu, Father : Mulia Sahu Caste : Chasa , Own village	Nakula Sahu	1
9	11	99 / Jamuni	0.17	0.040	60	Sree Dolagobinda Thakura, C/O Artatrana Dash, Damodar Dash, Father: Chintamani Dash, Iswar Chandra Dash, Father : Harihar Dash, Uma Charan Dash Father : Haladhar Dash, Caste : Brahmin	Addressee not found	
10	4	103 / Jamuni	0.05	0.050	61	Arjuna Behera, Father : Puria Behera Caste : Keuta, Village : Ranigoda	Bhalu Behera, w/o Arjuna Behera	1
11	223	108	0.11	0.11	Nala	Hari Behera, Father : Puria Behera, Caste : Keuta, Village : Ranigoda	Bhanja Kishore Behera Binodini Behera , w/o Kishore Behera Sanjaya Behera Kunja Behera	4
12	19	109 / Jamuni	0.12	0.01	64	Kantha Behera, Father : Puria Behera, Caste : Keuta, Ranigoda	Siba Behera Ganeswar Behera	2

14	72	206	0.01	0.010	Nala	Dambarudhara Pradhan, Father : Krutibasa Pradhan, Caste: Chasa, Kurudol	Pratap Chandra Pradan	1
15	72	207 / Kushabana	0.21	0.080	117			
16	13	205	0.04	0.02	Nala	Indramani Pradhan, Father: Ananta Pradhan, Sadhu Charan Pradha, Father: Brundaban Pradhan, Mangata Pradhan, Father : Nabaghan Pradhan, Madan Mohan Pradhan, Kunja Bihari Pradhan, Father : Govinda Pradhan, Ramesh Pradhan, Sukadev Pradhan, Prasana Pradhan, Prasant Pradhan, Pramila Pradhan, Premalata Pradhan, Radha Rani Pradhan, w/o :Ganeswar Pradhan, Sibaram Pradhan, Iswar Chandra Pradhan, Chandra Sekhar Pradhan, Prabhakar Pradhan, Sita Pradhan, Atara Pradhan, Father: Mahadev Pradhan, Suresh Chandra Pradhan, Sarat Chandra Pradhan, Sisira Chandra Pradhan, Tutu Pradhan, Pusi Pradhan, Kusuma Pradhan, Kuna Pradhan, Father : Satyabadi Pradhan, Benudhar Pradhan, Father : Raghunath Pradhan, Caste : Chasa, Own Village	Sambari Pradhan Bipin Bihari Pradhan Bata Krushna Pradhan Nirupama Pradhan Hurdananda Pradhan Ramesh Pradhan Sukanti Pradhan, w/o Sukadev Pradhan Prassana Pradhan Pradeep Kumar Pradhan Santosh Pradhan Sunil Kumar Pradhan Kumari Pradhan Lalatendu Pradhan Sudhansu Kumar Pradhan Sudhir Pradhan Sukanti Pradhan, W/o : Sisira Pradhan Tapaswini Pradhan Bhikari Pradhan Sunil Pradhan Chuna Pradhan, w/o Magata	20

21	178	228	0.95	0.180		Magata Pradhan, Father : Nabaghana Pradhan Caste : Chasa, Kurudol	Chuna Pradhan, W/o Magata	1
22	64	234 kushabana	0.15	0.150	129	Chuna Pradhan, w/o Magata Pradhan Caste : Chasa , Kurudol		
17	112	219 kushabana	0.1	0.03	122	Pramila Pradhan, w/o : Brundaban Pradhan Caste : Chasa, own village	Pramila Pradhan, W/o Brundaban	1
18	112	220 Kushabana	0.2	0.200	122			
20	112	218 kushaban	1.2	0.040	122	Pramila Pradhan, w/o : Brundaban Pradhan Caste : Chasa, own village		
19	226 / 32	276 kushabana	1.01	0.020	140	Labanga Sahu, w/o Madhu Sahu, Caste: Chasa Kurudol	Labanya Sahu, w/o Madhu Sahu	1
37	226 /32	416 Talapasi	0.36	0.320	182	Labanga Sahu, w/o Madhu Sahu, Caste: Chasa Kurudol		
23	12	235 / kushabana	0.59	0.140	130	Indramani Pradhan, Father: Ananta Pradhan, Caste : Chasa, Kurudol	Sukanti Pradhan	1
24	209	237 Kushabana	0.66	0.180	237	Sadhu Charan Pradhan, Father : Brundaban Pradhan, Caste : Chasa , Kurudol	Bipin Bihari Pradhan	1
25	121	236 kushabana	0.1	0.010	131	Batakrushna Pradhan, Bidyutlata Pradhan, Sorojini Pradhan Father: Kunja Bihari Pradha, Kamada Pradhan w/o Kunja Bihari Pradhan , Caste : Chasa, own village	Bata Krushna Pradhan Bidulata Pradhan, w/o Akrura Pradhan	2

26	28	238 kushabana	0.46	0.060	133	Kirtan Sahu, Father: Sadhu Sahu, Caste: Keuta	Dasarathi Sahu Pitabasa Sahu premalata Sahu Naresh Sahu Girish Chandra Sahu	5
27	25	239 kushabana	0.95	0.3	134	Kanhai Biswal, Rebati Sahu, Debaki Sahu, Sebati Sahu, Mandei Biswal, Father : Dwari Biswal Salo Biswal w/o Dwari Biswal, Banamali Biswal, Balaram Biswal, Palau Biswal, Father : Ankura Biswal,Caste: Chasa, Kurudol	Naba Kishore Biswal Krushna Chandra Biswal Biranchi Biswal Rekha Biswal Kanhei Biswal	5
28	226/30	278 kushabana	0.97	0.04	142	Nakula Sahu, Father Lochan Sahu, Caste : Chasa , Kurudol	Nakula Sahu	1
29	54	255 kushabana	2.23	0.340	139	Debaraj Behera, Srimati Behera, Hauli Behera Father: Garuda Behera. Narindra Behera, Phagu Chandra Behera, Radha Behera, Ambica Behera, Lembu Behera, Father : Surendra Behera, Pinda Behera, Kartika Behera, Manika Behera, Father : Baidhara Behera. Panchali Behera, w/o Baidhar Behera Caste : Kandha, Kurudol	Dayanidhi Behera Dinabandhu Behera Gania Behera Satyananda Behera Mania Behera Janaka Behera Ananta Behera Ranjan Behera Pinda Behera Kartik Behera	10

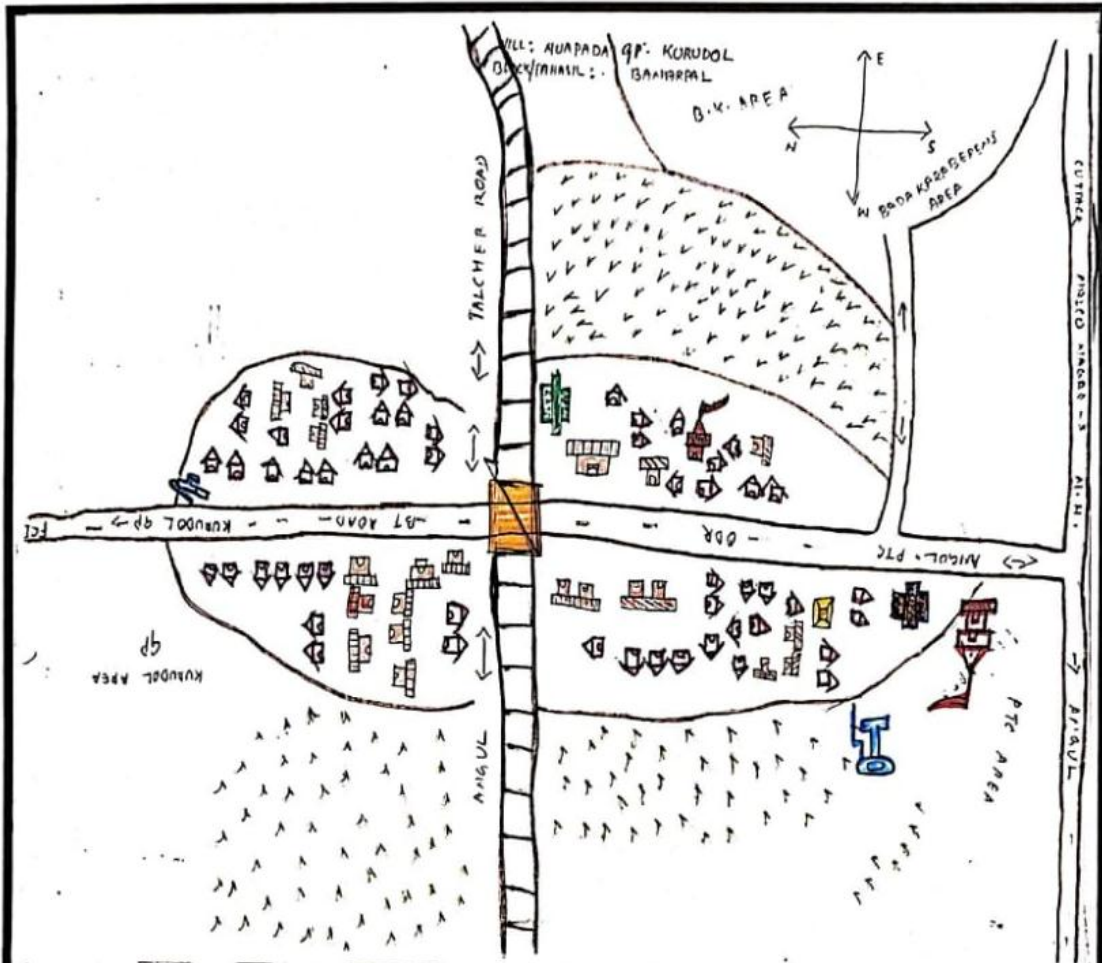
30	78	259	0.12	0.020	Homes ted	Damodar Patnaik, Suresh Chandra Patnaik, Padmabati Patnaik,Kanaka Prabha Patnaik, Father : Madhusudana Patnaik, Laxmi Patnaik,w/o Madhusudana Patnaik, Pankajini Patnaik,w/o Purna chandra Patnaik,Lombadhar Patnaik,Father : Chintamani Patnaik, Caste : Karana, Own vill.	Manorama Pattnaik Lambadara Pattnaik Suresh Chandra Pattnaik	3
32	78	258	0.23	0.010	Homes ted	Damodar Patnaik, Suresh Chandra Patnaik, Padmabati Patnaik,Kanaka Prabha Patnaik, Father : Madhusudana Patnaik, Laxmi Patnaik,w/o Madhusudana Patnaik, Pankajini Patnaik,w/o Purna chandra Patnaik,Lombadhar Patnaik,Father : Chintamani Patnaik, Caste : Karana, Own vill.		
33	78	413 Talapasi	0.1	0.030	Homes ted	Damodar Patnaik, Suresh Chandra Patnaik, Padmabati Patnaik,Kanaka Prabha Patnaik, Father : Madhusudana Patnaik, Laxmi Patnaik,w/o Madhusudana Patnaik, Pankajini Patnaik,w/o Purna chandra Patnaik,Lombadhar Patnaik,Father : Chintamani Patnaik, Caste : Karana, Own vill.		
34	78	414 Talapasi	1.2	0.060	Homes ted	Damodar Patnaik, Suresh Chandra Patnaik, Padmabati Patnaik,Kanaka Prabha Patnaik, Father : Madhusudana Patnaik, Laxmi Patnaik,w/o Madhusudana Patnaik, Pankajini Patnaik,w/o Purna chandra Patnaik,Lombadhar Patnaik,Father : Chintamani Patnaik, Caste : Karana, Own vill.		
31	163	260	0.07	0.020	Homes ted	Madan Behera. Father: Raghu Behera, Caste : Keuta , Own Village	Sarbeswar Behera Sarat Chandra Behera Naresh Behera Uttam Behera Hemant Behera	5
35	163	261	0.11	0.070	Homes ted	Madan Behera. Father: Raghu Behera, Caste : Keuta , Own Village		
36	226/40	415 Talapasi	0.175	0.010	Homes ted	Soumendra Sundar Mishra , Father : Trilochan Mishra, Caste : Brahmin, Nuapada	Soumendra Sundar Mishra ( Sold to Lipsa Munda)	1
38	88	425 Talapasi	0.89	0.280	425	Dhaneswar Sahu, Father : Joginath Sahu, Caste : Chasa , Kurudol	Dhaneswar Sahu	1
39	129	409 Talapasi	0.26	0.010	177	Bauribandhu Sahu, Father : Sunia Sahu, Caste : Chasa , Kurudol	Trilochan Sahu Chitta Ranjan Sahu	2
40	166	408 Talapasi	0.82	0.050	176	Madhu Sudan Sahu, Father : Joginath Sahu, Caste : Chasa, Kurudol	Madhusadan Sahu	1

43	169	431	0.86	0.030	Pond - 2 Jalasaya -2	Madhu Sudan Sahu, Dhaneswar Sahu, Sesadeba Sahu, Father : Joginath Saha, Rama Sahu, Father : Dhukia Sahu, Caste : Chasa, Kurudol, Sahadeva Sahu, Gobinda Sahu, Mukunda Sahu, Father: Dhukia Sahu, Baishnaba Sahu, Kruti Sahu, Father: Gada Sahu, Caste: Chasa: Antaryami Sahu, Krushna Chandra Sahu, Muralidhar Sahu, Sukadeva Sahu, Sibaram Sahu, Gunjari Sahu, Uttama Sahu, Laxmi Sahu, Father : Chakra Sahu, Kandhuni Sahu, w/o Chakra Sahu, Bauri Bandhu Sahu, Father : Sunia Sahu, Caste : Chasa, Kurudol	Madhu Sudan Sahu, Dhaneswar Sahu Rekha Sahu,w/o Sesadeba Sarojini Sahu Srimati Sahu AleI Sahu Nidhi Sahu Bhikari Sahu Bikala Sahu Dasarathi Sahu Pralhad Sahu Padma Charan Sahu Rasananda Sahu Anil Sahu Nisamani Sahu Rajani Sahu (D/o - Muchia Sahu) Niranjan Sahu Basanta Sahu Prasant Sahu Hari Sahu Hemant Sahu Nabina Sahu Kandarpa Sahu Umesh Sahu Draupadi Sahu Krushna Chandra Sahu Muralidhar Sahu Sukadev Sahu	31
----	-----	-----	------	-------	----------------------------	--	--	----











							Sibaram Sahu Trilochan Sahu Chitta Ranjan Sahu	
41	45	406 Talapasi	0.15	0.010	174	Guja Sahu, Madana Sahu, Father Karmu Sahu, Caste: Chasa , Kurudol	Golaka Bihari Sahu Sarat Kumar Sahu Banambar Sahu Kuna Sahu	4
42	195	426 Talapasi	1.52	0.640	426	Rama Sahu, Sahadev Sahu, Goninda Sahu, Mukunda Sahu, Father: Dhukhia Sahu, Caste : Chasa , Kurudol	Sarojini Sahu AleI Sahu Nidhi Sahu Budhia Sahu Bikala Sahu Dasarathi Srimati Sahu	7
44	169	432	0.73	0.320	Aadi	Banamali Dash, Sanatana Dash, Janardana Dash, Father : Balunkeswar Dash, Caste: Brahmin, Vill: Susuda, Rushi Dalai, Father: Budhia Dalai, Caste: Keuta, own village.	Majoj Kumar Dash Nilima Dash,w/o Ashok Dash Arun Kumar Dash Sushant Kumar Dash Parsuram Dash Kanhu Charan Dash	6
45	199	424 Talapasi	0.34	0.01	186	Lambadar Sahu, Hrusi Sahu,Debraj Sahu,Father : Rama Sahu, Caste: Chasa, Kurudol	Lambadar Sahu Hrusikesh Sahu Debaraj Sahu	3







46	188	505 Talapasi	0.94	0.62	222	Rathia Naik, Father : Budhia Naik, Goji Naik, w/o Budhia Naik, Nidhia Naik, Mangulu Naik, Father : Lokei Naik, Caste: Kandha, own vill.	Pramila Naik Sarbeswar Naik Purna Chandra Naik Ghanashyama Naik Mangulu Naik	5
47	188	506	0.18	0.06	Road			
48	92	503 Talapasi	0.01	0.01	503	Goura Behera, Maheswar Behera, Bhaskar Behera, Father : Nakula Behera, Caste : Keuta, Own village	Goura Behera Maheswar Behera Bhaskar Behera	3
49	94	251	0.05	0.02	Homes ted	Naba Dehury, Kusha Dehury, Sarata Dehury, Girisha Dehury, Suresh Dehury, Father : Bhika Dehury, Suba Dehury, w/o Bhika Dehury, Caste : Chasa , own village	NabaDehury Janaki Dehury Sarat Dehury Girish Dehury Suresh Dehury	5
50	197	245	0.78	0.17		Laxman Dehury, Ekadasia Dehury, Ganeswar Dehury, Mulia Dehur, Father : Jaga Dehury, Caste : Chasa, own village	Laxman Dehury Ekadasia Dehury Pramila Dehury Mulia Dehury	4
52	497	247	0.03	0.03	Homes ted	Laxman Dehury, Ekadasia Dehury, Ganeswar Dehury, Mulia Dehur, Father : Jaga Dehury, Caste : Chasa, own village		
51	2	246	0.11	0.01	Homes ted	Achala Dehury, Father: Kubera Dehury, Caste : Chasa, own village.	Murali Dehury Purna Chandra Dehury Bijaya Dehury	3
		<b>Total</b>	<b>24.105</b>	<b>5.100</b>				<b>166</b>

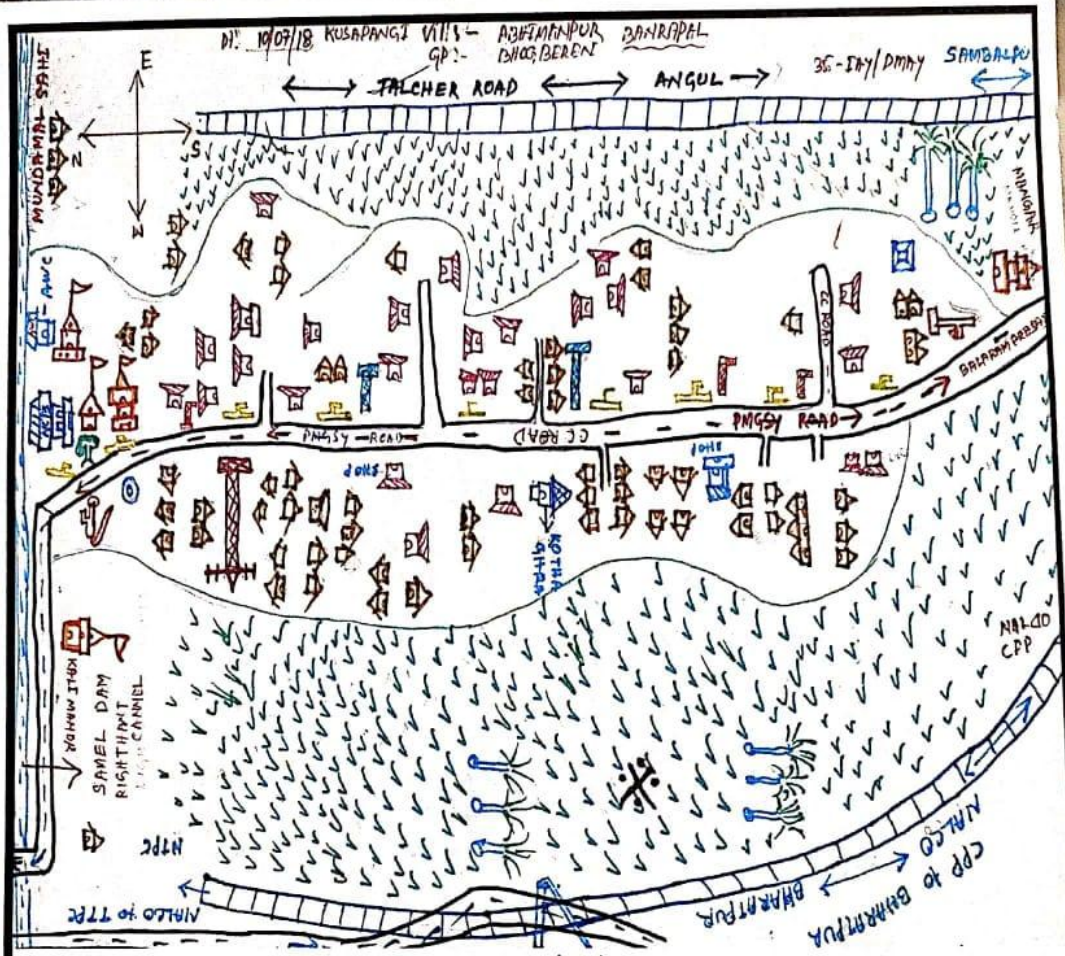


INDEX

-  :- THATCH HOUSE
-  :- ASBESTOS HOUSE
-  :- PMBY/TRY: HOUSE
-  :- CLUB
-  :- WATER TANK
-  :- LEVEL CROSSING GATE
-  :- TEMPLE
-  :- TRAIN LINE
-  :- LEVEL CROSSING-GATE
-  :- TUBE WELL















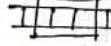
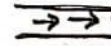

Vill : NUAPADA  
 GP : KURUDOL  
 Taluch/Bloc : BANARPAL  
 Dist :

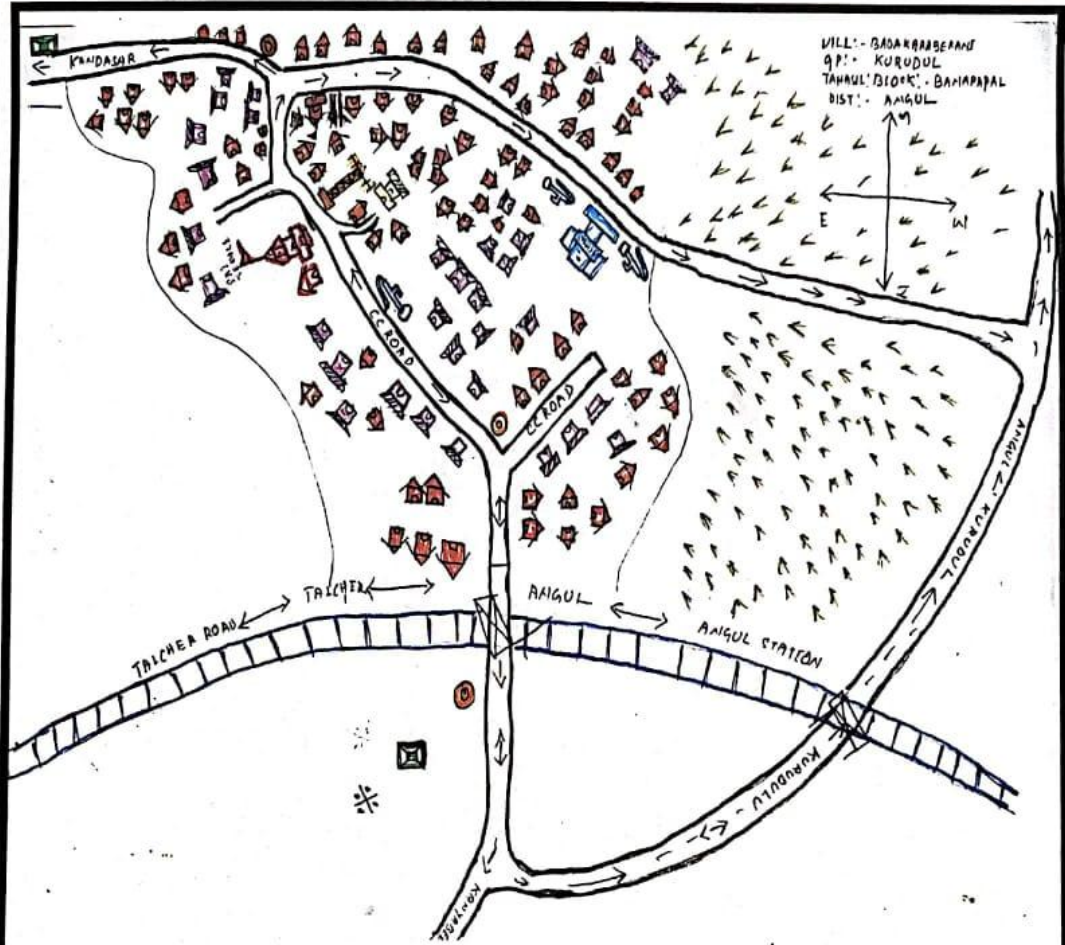
-  :- POND
-  :- BT ROAD/ODR
-  :- M.H. ROAD
-  :- AGRICULTURE LAND



INDEX

Vill: ABHIMTNPUR  
 GP: BHOGBEREN  
 BANRAPAL

-  - THATCH HOUSE
-  - ASBESTOS HOUSE
-  - CC ROOF HOUSE
-  - CLUB
-  - TORE WELL
-  - POND
-  - MASANJ./CREMATORIUM
-  - BT ROAD
-  - AGRICULTURE
-  - SHOP
-  - PALM TREE
-  - TRAIN LINE
-  - TEMPLE
-  - CC ROAD
-  - LEVEL CROSSING
-  - KACHAA ROAD
-  - TAPE WATER



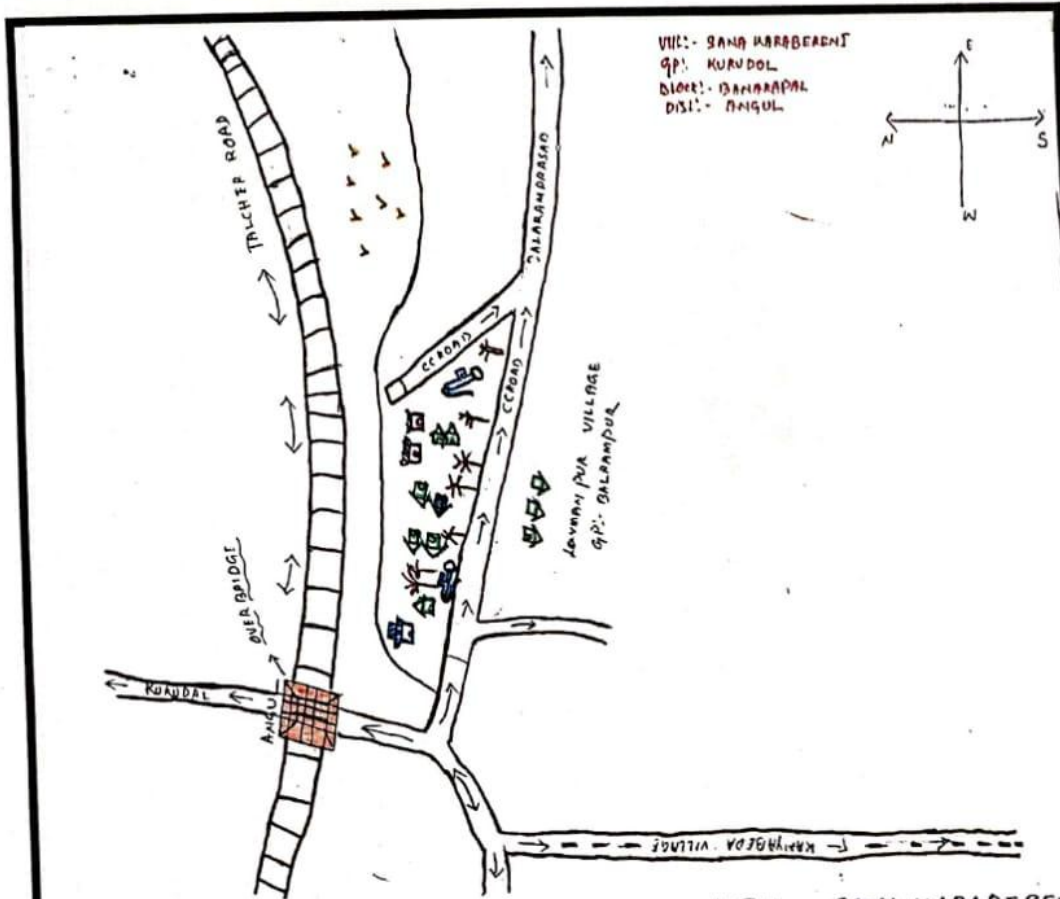
VILL:- BADAKARABERANI  
 GP:- KURUDUL  
 TANHUL/BLOCK:- BANARAPAL  
 DIST:- ANGUL

INDEX

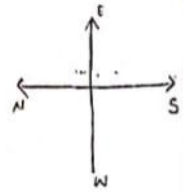
- : THATCH HOUSE
- : ZMAY/JAY
- : ASBESTOS HOUSE
- : SCHOOL
- : AWC CENTRE
- : CC ROOF
- : TEMPLE
- : WELL TOWER
- : PALM TREE
- : POND
- : TUBE WELL
- : TAP WATER

Vill : BADAKARABERANI  
 GP : KURUDUL  
 Tahsil : Block : BANARAPAL  
 Dist : ANGUL

- : CC ROAD
- : OPEN WELL
- : MANSAF.. CREMATORIUM
- : TRAIN LINE
- : LEVEL CROSSING
- : BT ROAD
- : AGRICULTURE LAND



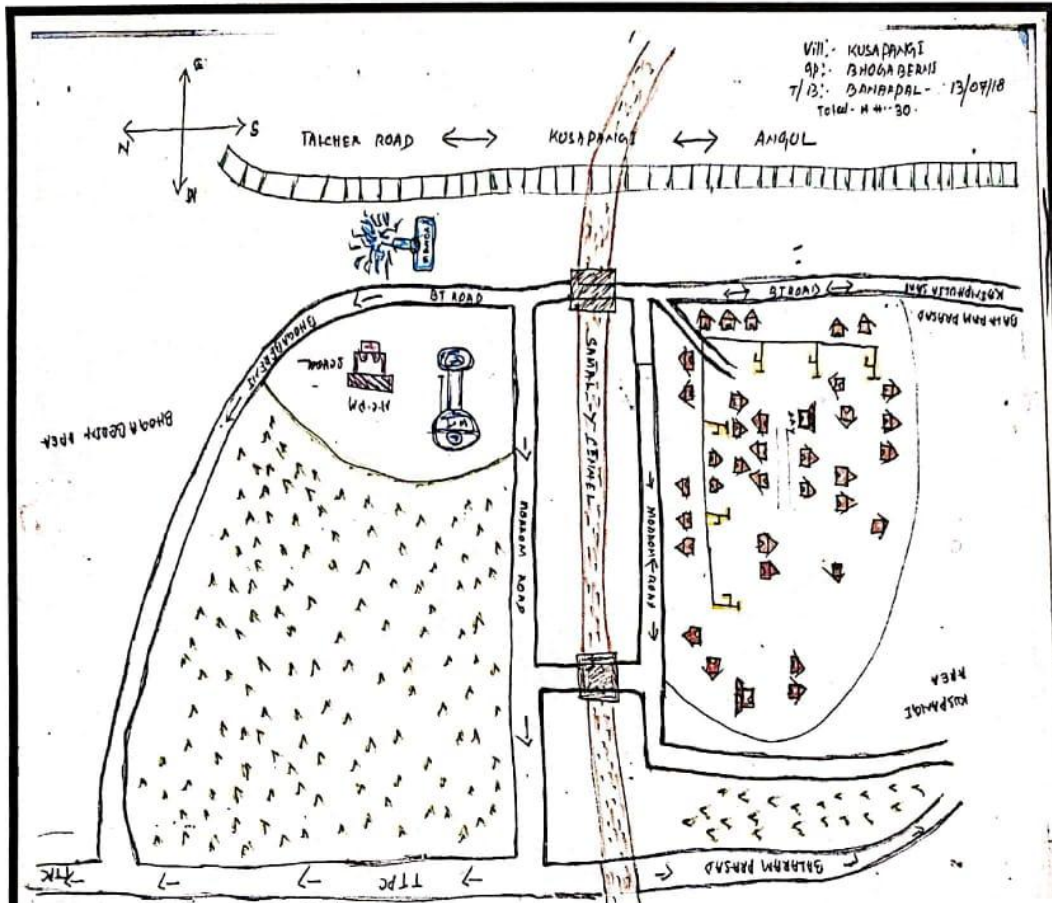
VILL:- SANA KARABERENI  
 GP:- KURUDOL  
 BLOCK:- BANARAPAL  
 DIST:- ANGUL



INDEX

-  :- THATCH HOUSE
-  :- PMAI/IAI
-  :- PACCA HOUSE
-  :- TUBE WELL
-  :- CC ROAD
-  :- PALM TREE
-  :- TRAIN LINE
-  :- TRAIN OVER BRIDGE
-  :- AGRICULTURE LAND
-  :- BT ROAD

Vill : SANA KARABERENI  
 GP : KURUDOL  
 Block : BANARAPAL  
 Dist : ANGUL



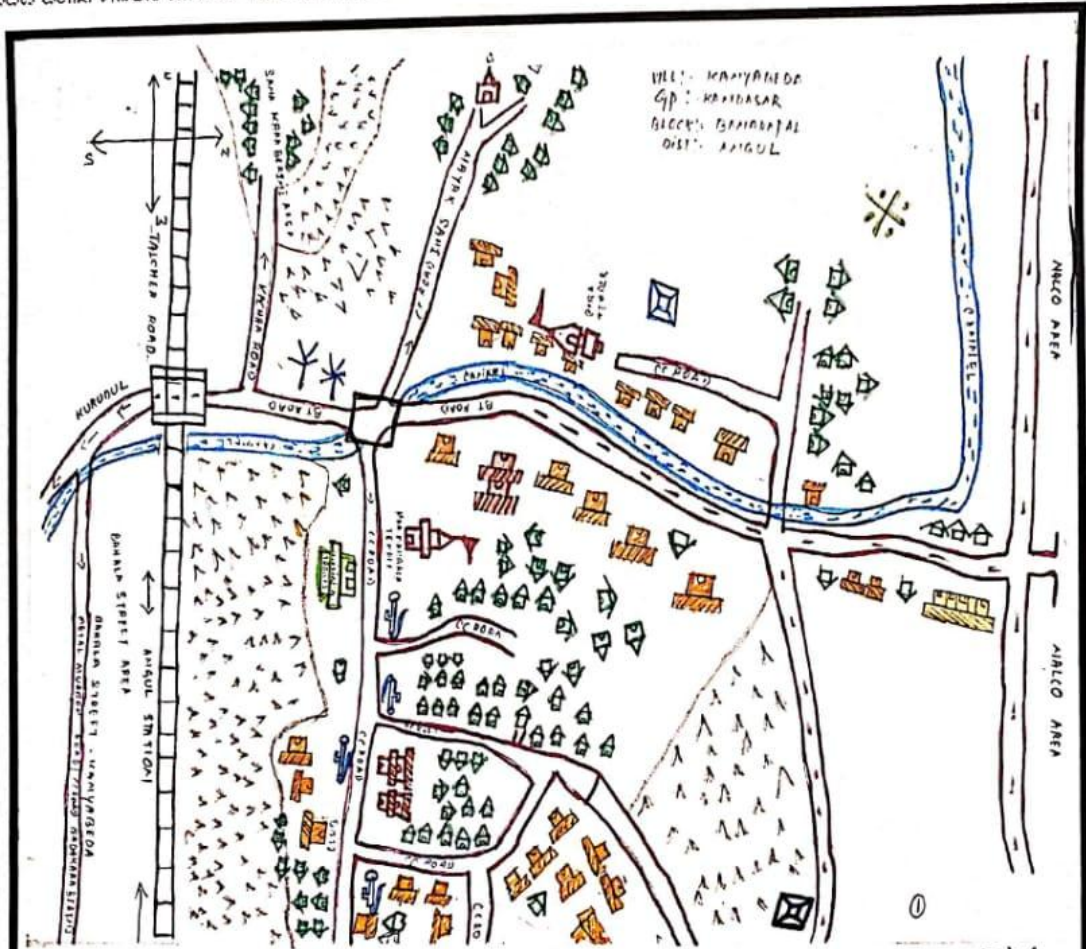
VIII - KUSAPANGI  
 GP - BHOGA BERNI  
 T/B - BANARPAL - 13/09/18  
 Total - H.H. - 30

INDEX

- THATCH HOUSE
- CLUB
- AWC
- OPEN TAP WATER
- SCHOOL
- MANDAP
- WATER TANK
- TRAIN LINE
- BRIDGE
- BT ROAD

- CEMIBEL
- OVER BRIDGE (CEMIBEL)
- METAL MORROM ROAD
- AGRICULTURAL LAND

VIII : KUSAPANGI  
 GP : BHOGABERNI  
 Tahasil/Block : BANARPAL  
 Dist : ANGUL  
 Total - H.H. - 30



### INDEX

- THATCH HOUSE
- ASBESTOS HOUSE
- CC-ROOF HOUSE
- CLUB
- SCHOOL
- TUBEWELL
- HUNDI
- POND
- MASTAB/CREMATORIUM
- :- BT ROAD
- :- AGRICULTURE LAND
- :- PALM TREE
- :- TRAIN LINE

Vill: KANYABEDA  
GP: KANDASAR  
Block: BANARAPAL  
Dist: ANGUL

- :- AWC CENTRE
- :- TEMPLE
- :- CC ROAD
- :- CULVERT
- :- LEVEL CROSSING
- :- MARKET COMPLEX
- :- CANAL
- :- KACHHA ROAD

**FORM – D**  
**(See sub-rule 2 of Rule-8)**  
**Table of Contents for SIA Report**

**1. Executive Summary**

**(a) Name of the Project:** SIA Study on land acquisition for Construction of the Salagaon – Burhapanka – Talcher – Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project under East Coast Railways in six villages namely Nuapada, Kanyabeda, Sana Karaberini, (Bada) Karaberini, Kusapangi, Abhimanpur in BanarpalTahasil/Block of Angul district.

**(b) Public purpose:** Construction of Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Rail Line will help the railways to handle the forthcoming additional passenger and goods traffic and ease the movement of the existing traffic due to rapid industrialization and spurt in economic as well as other developmental activities in the region. In addition, it will enable running of speedy trains and will help reaching both freight and people to important distant locations in shorter time. The project, therefore, will serve a public purpose.

**(c) Location:** Nuapada, Kanyabeda, Sanakaraberini, (Bada) Karaberini, Kusapangi, Abhimanpur villages in BanarpalTahasil/Block of Angul district.

**(d) Area of the Project:** 26.905 acres of land will be acquired for the project which comprise 24.055 acres of private land and 2.850 acres of government land from the affected Bhogaberini village.

**(e) Alternatives considered:** The project has been meticulously designed to ensure that land requirement is the barest minimum. The new lines will run parallel to the existing ones on either side with minimum required gap. There is no alternative to the proposed land acquisition for the project. Going for alternative locations will involve greater amount of land acquisition and would entail much greater cost and far larger adverse socio-economic impact.

**(f) Social Impacts:** Private land will be acquired from 193 RoR holder households with 41 repetitions leaving 152 as the net RoR households which have extended to 457 households as per genealogy from which 412 could be surveyed. It may be noted that among the land-losing households, 71.05% are marginal farmers and 17.11% are small farmers. The land to be acquired are mostly farm lands and the estimated loss of income from agriculture due to land acquisition will be Rs. 11, 80,109 per annum. Hence, the proposed land acquisition will



further reduce the amount of land owned by the affected households and cause loss of livelihood for some as also deterioration in the socio-economic status for many. Additionally, both land-losing and non-land-losing households will be indirectly affected following the construction of additional lines due to movement of increased number and rising speed of trains, damage to environment, loss of CPRs, injury and death to humans and cattle, decline in community life etc.

**(g) Mitigation measures:** On the basis of the findings of SIA Study, some measures have been suggested for mitigating the adverse socio-economic impact of land acquisition for the project. These include: **(i)** Updating land records and payment of compensation to the real owner of land, **(ii)** Disbursal of compensation in a stipulated time frame, **(iii)** Compensation for loss of trees and other assets, **(iv)** Counseling the PAPs for productive use of compensation, **(v)** Capacity building and skill development through trainings for the PAPs, **(vi)** Absorption of local wage workers in the construction of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> line, **(vii)** Preference to youth of land-losing households in employment in the railways as per qualification and expertise, **(viii)** Recouping the common property resources, socio-cultural capital and public utilities that will be lost / damaged due to the project, **(ix)** Acquisition of full plot if the remainder land is unviable for any productive use, **(x)** Removal of spilled over materials from the construction sites and agricultural lands, **(xi)** Persuading people to plant trees on remainder land and Afforestation by the Railways on government land and on the sides of rail lines, **(xii)** Effective traffic management and Adherence to safety standards in construction phase and after, and **(xiii)** Construction of guard walls, ROB/RUB, foot over bridge as per need.

**(h) Assessment of social costs and benefits:** Assessment of Social costs and benefits of the Salagaon – Burhapanka – Talcher – Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project refer to the valuation of its direct and indirect impacts, financial and non-financial effects on economic agents, comparing them with the project cost and taking a final decision as to whether the project is worth having. The social costs and benefits of a rail infrastructure project have significant negative and positive social externalities for which exact pecuniary evaluation may be difficult and there is market failure. This is true of the construction of Salagaon-Burhapank-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail project in Nuapada, Kanyabeda, Sanakaraberini, (Bada) Karaberini, Kusapangi and Abhimanpu villages of Banarpal Tahasil in Angul district.

External, environmental and social costs of the project consist of (a) costs of air, water and noise pollution, (b) costs attributed to contribution to global warming; loss of trees, open cargo movements, increasing frequency and high speed trains which will raise noise and dust pollution. and (c) barrier effects i.e. delays, discomfort and lack of access that rail traffic imposes on non-rail modes. There will be a four-fold increase in horns following operationalization of the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> lines and this will cause early waking, sleep disorders and such other diseases. Injuries and casualties caused by accidents are serious costs. Air pollutants in terms of NO<sub>x</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions may play havoc with the natural resource system and the human society. These impacts are obstacles to fulfilling environmental goals. External or social benefits encompass (a) the ease of movement of people and goods, (b) saving in access time, waiting time and in-train time, (c) reduction in pollution due to reduced road transport and use of sustainable and environment friendly technology in railways leading to lower NO<sub>x</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, (d) reliability improvement in transport by avoiding congestion and delays and (e) safety improvement which helps reduction in traffic accidents and lifesaving. Saving in terms of lower expenses on road infrastructure may also be an example of external benefit of the project. It is estimated that improved access, smaller waiting time and lower in-train time and higher speed will save about 15 minutes per hour for passengers and about 30 minutes per hour for movement of freight.

With construction and operationalization of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> lines a kind of business and commercial culture will be promoted which along with creation of new business opportunities, livelihood options, strong market forces, generation of gainful employment avenues, and rise in income, will enhance the consumption of comfort and luxury goods and augment standard of living of the people in the locality.

These costs and benefits do not relate to the present alone but stretch over a period to future. This necessitates discounting the future costs and benefits to estimate their present values and comparing them with the investment cost. Valuation of environmental costs and benefits is all the more difficult. Hence, they involve conjectures and may not be exact.

Therefore, assessment of social costs and benefits of the proposed rail project is a highly complex and very challenging exercise and the valuation is more likely to be inaccurate.

In such view of the matter, no attempt has been made to estimate costs and benefits of the construction of Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail project. But by intuitive logic it is expected that the benefits from the project will outweigh its costs and hence the project is worth the time, money, and effort to be directed at it and would make a worthwhile contribution to the development of railways and the economy at large.

## **2. Detailed Project Description**

**(a) Background of the project, including developer's background and governance:** In this age of globalization and in the backdrop of service sector led economic growth experienced in India and the states including the mineral rich state, Odisha, the transport system is the kingpin of development. Transport, rail transport in particular, is an important player in the development process.

Indian railways are the busiest and third largest in the world. It enables the movement of about 20 million people daily and is the preferred mode of carrying the country's largest amount of bulky goods like fertilizer, food grains, coal, cement, petroleum etc. The railways are indeed the lifeline of India's transport system. The spread, speed and service quality of rail travel have been fast improving; and the pace and ease of freight movement have been rapidly increasing.

Capacity expansion has been one of the important requirements for development of railways. Construction of Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project of Angul district is a part of this programme.

This portion of the railways forms part of the Bhubaneswar – Talcher – Sambalpur and Cuttack – Talcher – Sambalpur section which serves as an important link between Howrah – Mumbai trunk route and Howrah – Chennai main line on the east coast. It also connects the Sambalpur and Khurda Road Divisions of East Coast Railways. Besides facilitating transport of goods – raw materials and finished products – and increasing mobility of people between the western and coastal regions of the state of Odisha, it also significantly contributes to movement of minerals to different countries through ports and works as the gateway of the state to the western and central parts of India. This points to the importance of construction of the Salagaon-Burhapank-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line rail project. It has, indeed been a long felt necessity.

**(b) Management structure:** On completion of the construction of the Salagaon-Burhapank-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line rail project, it will be managed according to the managerial system that is in vogue under the authority of East Coast Railways of Indian Railways.

**(c) Rationale for project including how the project fits the public purpose criteria:** Construction and operation of the Salagaon-Burhapank-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line rail project will enable the Railways to handle increasing traffic with ease, help running of more number of trains and reach additional major locations in the country with more trains. Hence, it will serve public purpose.

**(d) Details of project size, location, capacity, outputs, Production targets, cost, and risks:** Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project is on the Bhubaneswar – Talcher – Sambalpur and Cuttack – Talcher – Sambalpur section of East Coast Railway. It requires acquisition of 26.905 acres land (24.055 acres of private land and 2.850 acres of government land) from six villages namely Nuapada, Kanyabeda, Sanakaraberini, (Bada) Karaberini, Kusapangi and Abhimanpur for the construction of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> lines.

It will cater to the movement of additional goods traffic in the Angul – Cuttack, Angul – Barang and Angul – Sambalpur – Jharsuguda sections of East Coast Railway that is increasing at the rate of more than 10% every year due to the need of moving coal and other industrial raw materials and produce originating from the MCL, movement of coal to different power plants, and of coal and other produce to other allied industries coming up in and around that area.

Environmental degradation due to increase in noise-dust-air pollution and increase in accidents, respiratory problems and health difficulties, loss of sleep, and such other problems may rise in the area from speeding and greater frequency of trains. These are the major risks associated with the project.

**(e) Examination of alternatives:** The project has been diligently designed to ensure the barest minimum amount of land requirement. The new lines will run parallel to the existing ones on their sides with minimum required gap. There would not be any displacement due to land acquisition. Going for alternative locations for construction of the Salagaon-

Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line will involve greater amount of land acquisition and would entail much greater cost and far larger adverse socio-economic impact.

**(f) Phases of project construction:** On submission of the final SIA Studyreport and its acceptance and approval by the authorities, land will be acquired for the project on payment of compensation. Thereafter the East Coast Railway authorities will start construction work and complete the project. It is learnt that the East Coast Railway authorities have planned to complete it this way.

**(g) Core design features and size and type of facilities:** The 3rd line will run parallel on UP line side (towards Burhapank) with a flyover arrangement which crosses the existing Talcher Road – Talcher Thermal PH line and doubling line between Burhapanka and Talcher Thermal PH and also crosses the NH 149 before joining the Burhapanka station. The 4th line will be parallel to DN line towards Sambalpur. The total route length of the 3rd line with flyover is 47 Kms. and that of the 4th line is 44 Kms. High level platforms are proposed to be provided at Jarapada and Kerejang stations.

**(h) Need for ancillary infrastructural facilities:** Provision of passenger amenities has been proposed as per the guidelines of Railway Board in all stations. High level platforms are proposed to be provided at Jarapada and Kerejang stations. Major and minor Bridges, level crossings, guard walls and other such facilities may also be provided.

**(i) Work force requirements -temporary-permanent:** The East Coast Railways of Indian Railways will engage and appoint temporary and permanent personnel according to need as per rules, admissibility and need.

**(j) Details of SIA/EIA if already conducted and any technical feasibility reports:** SIA Study Reports prepared earlier by RICOR, Bhubaneswar; STARR, Bhubaneswar; COATS, Koraput and other organisations on land acquisition for construction of additional rail lines on the Barang-Sambalpur route and the Technical Feasibility Report of Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL), Kolkata have been studied in preparing this Report.

**(k)Applicable legislations and policies:** Broadly speaking,two important legislations relating to land acquisition have been consulted in preparing the present SIA Study Report. They are: **(i)** Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013; and **(ii)** The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016. In addition to these, Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, 2004; The Samatha Judgment,the Supreme Court of India, 1997; PESA Act,1996; Forest Rights Act, 2006 etc. have also been consulted for this study.

### 3. Team composition, approach, methodology and schedule of the SIA

**(a) List of all team members with qualifications:** A ten-member Social Impact Assessment Study Team was constituted for conducting the study and preparing the report. The constitution of the team is given in the following table:

Sl. No	Name	Position in SIA Team	Designation	Qualification	Responsibility
1.	Prof. R.N. Patra	Team Leader/ Project Director	Visiting Professor	M.A., Ph.D.	Overall Supervision, Collection of Secondary Data, Stakeholder Consultation, Data Interpretation & Report Preparation
2.	Sri A.K. Nanda	Research Supervisor	Lecturer	M.A.,M.Phil	Coordination of field work, FGD, Data validation, Assisting in Report preparation
3.	Dr. N.K. Rath	Field Investigators	Reader	M.A., Ph.D.	Data Collection from fields, PRA, FGD, Stakeholder Consultation
4.	Sri G.N. Pradhan		Lecturer	M.A, M.Phil	
5.	Sri Antaryami Sethi		Investigator	M.A.	
6.	Sri S.K.Garada		District Level Trainer	M.A.	
7.	Sri T.K. Mallik		Investigator	B.A.	
8.	Sri S.K. Panda	Computer Programmer	Lecturer	MCA	Data Entry, Tabulation, Data Analysis and Report typing
9.	Sri L.N. Padhi	Computer Operator	Librarian & Accountant	M.A., MLIS, MBA, PGDCA	
10.	Sri R.K. Choudhury		Manager, Logistics	MBA, PGDCA	

**(b) Description and rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information**

**for the SIA Study:** This SIA study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data for the study were collected through a census survey of all affected land-losing households in all the six affected villages, namely Nuapada, Kanyabeda, Sanakaraberini, (Bada) Karaberini, Kusapangi and Abhimanpur by administering a pre-tested schedule. Additionally, 60 households from among the non-land-losing households of the villages were selected by using the principle of simple random sampling technique and they have been surveyed to get a broad picture of the likely socio-economic impact of land acquisition. Community level public surveys were conducted, six focused group discussions were held and participatory rural appraisal in all the six villages done by applying appropriate methods. Secondary data obtained from various published sources were also used and they were found useful in validating the results obtained from information collected and by analyzing primary data.

**(c) Sampling methodology used:** The principle of simple random sampling technique has been applied to select some non-land-losing households from among the villagers in each of the affected villages and they have also been surveyed. In all, 60 non- land – losing households have been surveyed.

**(d) Overview of information/data sources used (Detailed reference must be included separately in the forms):**

1. Basu, D. D. (2015) Introduction to the Constitution of India Lexis Nexis Publications, Gurgaon, Haryana
2. Odisha Law Reviews (2014) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, Odisha Law Reviews, Cuttack-2
3. Revenue & Disaster Management Department Government of Odisha (2017) The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016.
4. Srivastava, K.B. (1995) Panchayats in Scheduled Areas, NIRD, Hyderabad
5. Supp.2 SCR 205 (1997) The Samantha Judgement, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 6. | Universal Law Publishing Co. (2013)<br>Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi | The Constitution of India as amended by<br>the Constitution (Ninety eight<br>Amendment Act, 2012) |
| 7. | Ministry of Tribal Affairs,<br>Government of India          | Report of the Scheduled Areas and<br>Scheduled Tribes Commission                                  |

**(e) Schedule of consultations with key stakeholders:** The key stakeholders in the project include the land-losing households, the villagers who will be indirectly affected, the Revenue Department officials, East Coast Railways, and people's representatives. These groups have been consulted and their views have been taken into account in preparing the Report.

**(f) Brief description of public hearing conducted:** A public hearing meeting was conducted on 09.08.2019 at 3P.M in the common meeting hall of Kanyabeda and Village, on 13.08.2019 at 11.00 AM in Bhogabereni Gram Panchayat for Kusapangi and Abhimanpur villages. Another meeting was held on 14.08.2019 at 11.00 AM for (Bada) Karaberini, Sana karaberini and Nuapada villages in the Kurudol Gram Panchayat office. The proceedings of all these meetings have been appended to this report. It was clear in the meeting that the land-losing households were not opposed to land acquisition but subject to payment of due compensation on the basis of **sabak**, provision for recouping damages to public and common property resources and undertaking some special development works.

**(g) Specific feedback incorporated in the report:** Provision for repair of damage to and fresh construction of community capital, market rate based payment of compensation to land-losing households, engaging willing village wage workers in 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> line construction work in the Railways, permanent employment to youth of land-losing households, special development works in the affected villages are some of the specific views expressed by the participating villagers in the public hearing meetings.

#### **4. Land Assessment**

- (a) Maps showing area of impact under the project (not limited to land area for acquisition):** Six village resource maps showing the area of impact under the project (not limited to land area for acquisition) have been given at Annexure-II in the Report.



- (b) **Total land requirement for the project:** Construction of Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project requires acquisition of 26.905 acres land (24.055 acres of private land and 2.850 acres of government land) from Nuapada, Kanyabeda, Sanakaraberini, (Bada) Karaberini, Kusapangi and Abhimanpur villages.
- (c) **Unutilised land in the vicinity of the project area:** There is no unutilized government and private land in the vicinity of the project area which could be used for construction of Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Line Rail Project. That is why both private land and government land will be acquired for the project.
- (d) **Land (if any) already purchased, taken on lease and the intended use:** No land has been already purchased and/or taken on lease for the project earlier.
- (e) **Extent and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project:** 24.055 acres of private land and 2.850 acres of government land totaling 26.905 acres will be required to be acquired from Nuapada, Kanyabeda, Sanakaraberini, (Bada) Karaberini, Kusapangi and Abimanpur villages in Banarpal Block of Angul District.
- (f) **Nature, present use and classification of land and if agricultural land, irrigation coverage and cropping patterns:** At the aggregate level, 96.23% is agricultural land, 1.70% is used for residential purposes and other uses have a share of 2.06%. All land (24.055 acre) to be acquired from private ROR holder households in the village are agricultural land and homestead land including houses and the government land (2.850 acres) to be acquired for the project are idle land. Agricultural lands are canal irrigated and used for cultivation of paddy, pulses and vegetables.
- (g) **Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, and number of residential houses:** From the primary survey of affected households it came out that the original 152 ROR Holder households who will be losing land have extended to 457 households and they possess 7.52 acres of residential/homestead land, 424.85 acres of agricultural land and **9.11** acre of other land. The average amount of agricultural land owned by a household is estimated at **1.03** acres in the affected villages. It has been observed that 108 or 71.05% of the 152 original RoR holder

households are marginal farmers, 26 or 17.11% are small farmers and 18 or 11.84% is a semi-medium farmer. All the affected households have their own dwelling houses.

(h) **Land prices:** The plots in the six villages have been classified with different prices, a summary picture of which is given in the following table

Sl No	Name of the Village	Class of Land	Price Particulars per acre
01.	Abhimanpur	I, III, V and VI	All Plots Rs.10,00,000 / acre
02.	Nuapada	I , III , IV	Some Plots Rs.13,20,000 / acre Some Plots Rs. 22,00,000 / acre
		V	Some Plots Rs.22,00,000 / acre Some Plots Rs.27,50,000 / acre
03.	Kusapangi	I	Some Plots Rs,10,00,000 / acre Some Plots Rs.13,00,000 / acre
		IV and V	All Plots Rs.10,00,000 / acre
04.	Kanyabeda	I	Some Plots Rs.13,20,000 / acre Some Plots Rs.22,00,000 / acre
		III and IV	All Plots Rs.13,20,000 / acre
		V	All Plots Rs.22,00,000 / acre
05.	Sanakaraberini	IV and V	All Plots Rs. 6,60,000 / acre
06.	(Bada) Karaberini	I , II and III	Some Plots Rs. 6,60,000 / acre Some Plots Rs.13,20,000 / acre
		IV	Some Plots Rs.6,60,000 / acre Some Plots Rs.16,50,000 / acre
		V	All Plots Rs.22,00,000 / acre

Source : Benchmark Valuation Register - 2018, Office of the Sub-Registrar, Angul

(i) **Recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last 3 years:**  
During the last three years there has been no change in ownership, transfer and use of lands in the affected villages as revealed by the respondents at the time of survey of households.

**5. Estimation and enumeration (where required) of affected families and assets (Enumeration of the followings types of families):**

(a) **Families whose land or other immovable properties acquired:** In Nuapada, Kanyabeda, Sanakaraberini, (Bada) Karaberini, Kusapangi and Abhimanpur villages 24.055

acres of private land will be acquired from 152 original ROR holder households which have been extended to 457 households through inheritance over the years. Out of 412 HH surveyed in the study, among them 127 (30.83%) are SC households, 13 (3.16%) are ST household, 115 (27.91%) are OBCs house and the balance 157 (38.11%) households belong to general castes. The details are given at Annexure-I.

**(b) Land under occupation of tenants:** All private land to be acquired for the project is under the control of owners and agricultural land are mostly cultivated by owner cultivators. Only few land owners who have shifted to the Municipality area have given their land for cultivation under the shared tenancy/ advance money payment system. But such land will not figure under land to be acquired for the project.

**(c) The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights:** Only 13 ST households will be losing some of their land due to land acquisition for the project. There are no traditional forest dwellers in the affected area.

**(d) Families of agricultural labourers, tenants or holding of usufructory right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land:** There are only 40 male and 35 female laborers in the affected villages are agricultural wage workers. They also own some cultivable land each. There are few tenant cultivators who, along with their land, cultivate other's land on advance payment/ crop sharing arrangement system. There are no usufructory right holders in the village, There are some artisans in the village whose land will be acquired for the project. But their number is very small.

**(e) Families who have been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes:** No family in the affected villages has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes.

**(f) Families who have been residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land:** No family in the village, whose land will be acquired for the project, has completely left the village. Even though some have settled in the town, they continue to own their homestead and farm land in the village.

**(g) Indirectly impacted by the project (Gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk, boatmen, etc.):** No such household is there in the affected villages namely, Nuapada,

Kanyabeda, Sanakaraberini, (Bada) Karaberini, Kusapangi and Abhimanpur in Banarpal Block of Angul District. However, the non-land-losing households will be indirectly affected environmentally, hygienically, physically and socio-culturally.

**(h) Inventory of productive assets and significant lands:** The households whose land will be acquired for the project own farm land that is mostly canal irrigated, have trees on land which have commercial value, and some of them possess livestock as also commercial transport vehicles which add to their family income in a significant way.

#### **6. Socio-economic and cultural profile (affected area and resettlement site)**

10 households in the affected villages will be losing their houses due to land acquisition and need resettlement. In this section, the Socio-economic and cultural profile of affected area has been presented.

**(a) Demographic details of the population in the project area:** The total population of the villages is 3951 and that of land-losing **households** is 2089. The sex ratio is 925 in the affected villages but lower at 869 for the affected households and both compare unfavourably with that for the district (943). The average family size is 5 and the child sex ratio in affected villages is 846 and 1073 for the projected affected households. SCs constitute 30.83% , STs 3.16%, OBCs account for 27.91% and General castes have a share of 38.11% among the land-losing households. The patriarchal family system is prevalent as only 97 or 23.54% of the 412 surveyed households being women headed. 51.94% of the households have a nuclear family and 48.06% live in joint family. The literacy rate is 87.31%. The male literacy rate is estimated to be higher at 89.09% than the female literacy rate of 78.58%.

**(b) Income and poverty levels:** Average annual household income is Rs.240571/-. A large part of the income is sourced in salaried job work (43.36%) followed by business (12.74%), agriculture (4.78%), non-agricultural wage work (5.57%), self-employment (5.40%) and others (24.42%). The share of BPL families in the land-losing households is only 5.34%, OBCs.

**(c) Vulnerable groups:** The average amount of land owned by an affected household before acquisition is estimated at **1.07** acres, for OBCs it is 1.30 acres for SCs it is 0.93 acre, for STs it is 0.56 acre and for general castes it is 1.06 acres. These are abysmally low. After acquisition the respective averages will be further reduced and in many cases the land will be

rendered economically inviable. The extent of vulnerability is the most severe for the STs, SCs will come later. There is need of special provisioning for them.

**(d) Land use and livelihood:** Agricultural land is used for growing paddy, pulses and vegetables. Among the project affected male working age population in the affected villages, cultivators and agricultural labourers constitute 21.16% (cultivators 17.03% and agricultural labourers 4.13%), 23.01% are salaried workers, 12.69% are engaged in business, 13.11% are daily wagers and 29.52% are absorbed in other activities. Among the subsidiary occupations for male workers, cultivation (23.01%) and agricultural labour (33.33%) are prominent. The female workers are engaged in salaried jobs, cultivation and agriculture wage works. This holds across social classes as well. Work participation of women is observed to be very low.

**(e) Local economic activities :** Agriculture, small business, carpentry, tailoring, driving, garage work, cement works and construction, , vegetable selling, rolling cart restaurants are some of the activities in which bulk of the working age population in the affected villages are engaged. Many are engaged in the industries in Talcher-Angul-NALCO-Meramandali cluster.

**(f) Factors that contribute to local livelihoods:** Salaried employment, pension including scheme-based old-age social security pension, farming, wage work, business etc. are the major income sources through which people in the affected villages earn their livelihood.

**(g) Kinship patterns and social and cultural organization:** The affected villages have rural socio-cultural character. The kinship, cultural, religious and social bond among them is very strong. Socio-cultural activities are performed round the year.

**(h) Administrative organisations:** All the six villages are having Anganawadi Centers, Primary Schools, some have, High Schools, Gram Panchayat offices, Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra, and SBI Kiosk.

**(i) Political organisations:** The affected villages are not having office of any political party even though people are politically very conscious.

**(j) Community-based and civil society organisations:** All the affected villages have community meeting hall, mandap, SHGs, Kirtan-Bhajan group, yatra ground and temple.

**(k) Regional dynamics and historical change processes:** Almost all the six villages are close to Angul, Talcher and NALCO industrial, mining and township areas. The people have already adopted the urban life style and are health and education conscious. The housing and livelihood pattern have undergone remarkable improvements. People are highly mobile both geographically and occupationally.

**(l) Quality of the living environment:** Significant improvements in quality of living are noted because of development of connectivity, expansion of education, health facilities and growth of non-farm activities in and around the affected villages. This is manifested in pucca dwelling houses with amenities, separate sheds for cattle, piped water supply etc. owned by the households.

## **7. Social impacts**

**(a) Framework and approach to identifying impacts:** The framework and approach to identifying impacts in this study are basically empirical survey based and their accuracy is subject to the response of the respondents to the issues discussed at the time of filling the schedules. The respondents include the land-losing and sample non-land-losing households, participants in FGDs, people's representatives and the local knowledgeable informants. Interactive approach has been followed to elicit reasonably correct information and reaction of locals to land acquisition for the project.

**(b) Description of impacts at various stages of the project cycle such as impacts on health and livelihoods and culture. For each type of impact, separate indication of whether it is a direct/indirect impact, differential impacts on different categories of affected families and where applicable cumulative impacts:** Acquisition of private land is likely to reduce the amount of agricultural land possessed by the affected households, induce changes in occupational pattern and livelihood resources and sources favouring non-farm activities. Productive utilization of compensation is expected to bring about improvement in the standard of living of the affected households. But land acquisition may trigger intra-household conflicts for compensation sharing, loosening of kinship bond, increase in intoxication, environmental degradation (increase in air and noise pollution), health risks, sleeplessness, cause injury and death to humans and cattle from speeding trains etc. These are likely to affect both land-losing and non-losing households. Loss and damage to community property, water bodies, plants and trees will also have adverse effects on the whole population. Some of the above noted effects will be direct e.g. change in occupation,

living standard, loosening of kinship bond etc. while many will be indirect e.g. increase in warming, pollution etc.

**(c) Indicative list of impacts areas include: impacts on land, livelihoods and income, physical resources, private assets, public services and utilities, health, culture and social cohesion and gender based impacts:** Land acquisition from private individual households will lower their land holding, diversify occupation and livelihood resources away from agriculture, raise income and asset holdings from productive use of compensation, improve public utilities and services through additional government provisioning, but increase health and life risks, induce adoption of urban lifestyle and culture. It all depends on how the compensation amount is utilized and how the Railways and the government address the problems of the affected households and the village community.

## **8. Analysis of costs and benefits and recommendation on acquisition**

**(a) Assessment of public purpose:** Construction of Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Rail Line will help the railways to handle the forthcoming additional passenger and goods traffic due to rapid industrialization and spurt in economic as well as other developmental activities in the region and ease the movement of the existing traffic and will help reaching both freight and people to important distant locations in shorter time. Hence, it will serve public purpose.

**(b) Less-displacing alternatives and minimum requirements of land:** The project has been diligently designed to ensure that the land requirement is the barest minimum. There would be some displacement of households due to land acquisition. But that may be limited to only 10 households whose houses will be fully damaged due to land acquisition. Alternative sites will involve greater amount of land acquisition and would entail much greater cost and far larger adverse socio-economic impact.

**(c) Nature and intensity of social impacts:** Some amount of adverse socio-economic impact from land acquisition for a development project is inevitable. This is also true of land acquisition for construction of Salagaon-Burhapanka-Talcher-Jarapada 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Rail Line project. But these impacts may be effectively addressed through productive utilization of compensation and effective implementation of the suggested SIMP.

**(d) Viability of the mitigation measures and extent to which mitigation measures described in the SIMP will address the full range of social impacts and adverse social costs:** It is fervently hoped that the mitigation measures suggested in the SIMP will address the adverse socio-economic impact including the social costs of land acquisition and construction and operation of the project.

**(e) Final conclusions:** The costs due to the project are likely to be neutralised by the benefits which will be flowing from it by way of compensation, improvement in transport networking, exploring more gainful employment opportunities, and successful implementation of the suggested SIMP. Hence the project is worth undertaking.



**Form – E**  
**(See sub-rule 2 of Rule-8)**  
**Social Impact Management Plan**

**Ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact on:**

**(a) Livelihood of affected families:** (i) Payment of Fair compensation for acquired land within a reasonable time frame, (ii) Counselling for productive utilization of compensation, (iii) Training farmers to grow high yielding and high value crops to increase yield rate and production, (iv) Engaging local labourers in construction work for the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> line, (v) Preference to the youth of affected households in employment in railways as per qualification, a certificate may be issued to the land-losing households as proof that may help in obtaining a job and (vi) Capacity building and skill development of youth through trainings to enable them take up gainful activities, should be taken up to restore and augment Income.

**(b) Public and community properties:** One UP School and one Temple of Kusapangi, one Temple of Nuapada and two ponds one each in both Sana Karaberini and (Bada) Karaberini villages will be damaged and destroyed due to land acquisition for construction of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> line.

**(c) Assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport:** Construction and repair of Panchayat road and school that will be damaged for the construction of additional lines.

**(d) Drainage and sanitation:** provision of drainage of water which washes out top soil and destroys/damages crops.

**(e) Sources of drinking water:** The sources of drinking water will not be affected much due to the 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> rail line, as the villages and many households have tube wells, open wells and pipe supply. However, there is need of a new big overhead tank for providing drinking water to the big villages.

**(f) Sources of water for cattle:** Two ponds should be created for making water available for the cattle as they will be acquired for the project.

**(g) Community ponds:** Two new ponds should be provided one each in (Bada) Karaberini and Sana Karaberini villages.

**(h) Grazing land:** Acquisition of government land (that is usually availed as Gochar) for the project will cause loss of grazing land for the affected villages. The loss may be compensated by providing alternative government land or acquiring private land and giving to the villages for their use as grazing land.

**(i) Plantations :** Afforestation on government land and planting trees by the outer sides of the rail lines by the railways and incentivizing local people for plantation on their remainder land.

**(j) Public utilities such as post offices, fair price shops, food storage godowns, electricity supply, health care facilities, schools and educational or training facilities, anganwadis, children parks, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions and burial and cremation grounds:** Except the UP School building of Kusapangi village, no such facility is being affected by the project. However, some such facilities may be created as part of the special development programme in the affected villages. Only two temples will be damaged which should be recouped. So also an UP school building in Kusapangi village has to be provided.

**(k) Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the Project Proposal:** The Railway authorities have proposed passenger amenities as per the guidelines of the Railway Board. It will engage temporary and permanent personnel according to need and as per admissibility. In all station High Level platforms are proposed to be provided at Jharpada and Kerejang stations. Major and minor bridges and level crossing with guard facilities will be provided as per the recent policy of the Railway Board.

**(l) Additional measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will undertake in response to the findings of the SIA process and public hearings:** Construction of foot over bridge, ROB, RUB, Fencing / Guard wall, Drainage facilities to prevent loss of crop due to washing away of top soil on account of heavy flow of water during rain as demanded by the villagers in the Public Hearing Meeting will be sympathetically considered by the Railways with a positive attitude.

**ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର**  
**ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗ**

RDM-LAC-ANG-0016-2018- 36005 /RDM dated **25 SEP 2018**

**ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅଧିସୂଚନା**

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ / ଖାର୍ଡ 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 ଅଇଥାନରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ -୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ ।

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀ କ୍ଷ ନାମ :- ଉପ-ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ(ନିର୍ମାଣ), ପୂର୍ବ ତଟ ରେଳପଥ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ।

୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ- ସାଲେଗାଉଁ-ବୁଢ଼ାପଙ୍କ-ତାଳଚେର-ଝରପରା ଚୂଡ଼ାୟ ଓ ଚତୁର୍ଥ ରେଳଲାଇନ ନିର୍ମାଣ ।

୩. SIA study କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା :- Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS), Koraput.

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

୪. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ଅନୁଗୋଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂ ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ/ ତଫସିଲ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧.	ବଅଁରପାଳ	ଭୋଗବେରେଣୀ	ଅଭିମାନପୁର	୨.୧୯୦	
୨.	ବଅଁରପାଳ	ଭୋଗବେରେଣୀ	କନ୍ୟାବେଡ଼ା	୫.୫୭୦	
୩.	ବଅଁରପାଳ	କୁରୁଦୁଲୁ	କରବେରେଣୀ	୪.୦୫୦	
୪.	ବଅଁରପାଳ	କୁରୁଦୁଲୁ	କୁଶପଞ୍ଜି	୫.୮୮୦	
୫.	ବଅଁରପାଳ	କୁରୁଦୁଲୁ	ସାନ କରବେରେଣୀ	୧.୨୭୦	
୬.	ବଅଁରପାଳ	କନ୍ୟାସର	ନୁଆପଡ଼ା	୫.୧୦୦	
			ମୋଟ	୨୪.୦୭୦	

୫. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ :- ସାଲେଗାଉଁ-ବୁଢ଼ାପଙ୍କ-ତାଳଚେର-ଝରପରା ଚୂଡ଼ୀୟ ଓ ଚତୁର୍ଥ ରେଳଲାଇନ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରାଯିବ। ଉକ୍ତ ଓସାରିଆରେଳ ଲାଇନଟି ଅନୁଗୋଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ୭ଟି ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଗ୍ରାମ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଇ ଯିବ।

୬. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଂଚଳ :-

ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୭ଟି ଗ୍ରାମର ୨୪.୦୭୦ ଏକର ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଓସାରିଆ ରେଳପଥ ଲାଇନର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ତାଲିକା/ତଫସିଲ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନ୍ତେ ମିଳି ପାରିବ।

୭. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାବଳୀ :-

ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ

ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ / ଗ୍ରାମ / ଖାର୍ତ୍ତ ର ପରାମର୍ଶ କ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ। SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ଚୁଡ଼ାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତ ହେବ।

ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗୃହିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଥବା ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଶତକଡ଼ା ୨୫ ଭାଗ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମସଭା ମାନଙ୍କରେ ଜନଶୁଣାଣି କରାଯିବ।

୮. ଗ୍ରାମସଭା / ଭୂମି ମାଲିକଙ୍କ ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କି ?

ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

୯. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଆରମ୍ଭ ଏବଂ ସମାପନ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ଏବଂ ତାହାର ପ୍ରକାଶନ

ସରକାରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଦିବସଠାରୁ ୬ ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ସମାପନ କରାଯିବ। SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ /ଗ୍ରାମ/ଖାର୍ତ୍ତ ସ୍ତରରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାହେବ । ତତସହିତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଏବଂ ବ୍ଲକ ମହକୁମାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଗୋଚରାର୍ଥେ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ୱେବ ସାଇଟ ରେ ସୁଚିତ ହେବ ।

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳଙ୍କ ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ

ସୁଶୀଳା ଶାସନ ସଚିବ ୨୨/୦୨/୨୦୧୮

Memo No. 36006 Dated 25 SEP 2018

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.

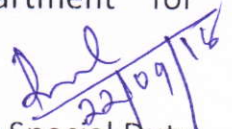
SRO Number may be allotted to this publication.

  
22/09/18

Officer on Special Duty

Memo No. 36007 Dated 25 SEP 2018

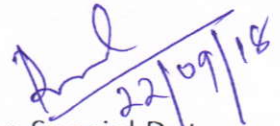
Copy forwarded to Commerce & Transport (Transport) Department for information and necessary action.

  
22/09/18

Officer on Special Duty

Memo No. 36008 Date 25 SEP 2018

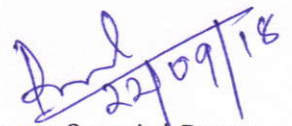
Copy forwarded to RDC(N.D), Sambalpur /Collector, Angul/ Spl. L.A.O, Salegaon-Budhapanka 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Rail line Project, Dhenkanal for information and necessary action.

  
22/09/18

Officer on Special Duty

Memo No. 36009 Dated 25 SEP 2018

Copy forwarded to State Coordinator, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action.

  
22/09/18

Officer on Special Duty

Memo No. 36010 Dated 25 SEP 2018

Copy forwarded to the IMU Cell, R&DM Department for uploading in the web page of Revenue & DM Department.

  
22/09/18

Officer on Special Duty

**କମି ର ତାଲିକା**

ପୂର୍ବତନ ରେଳପଥର ୩ୟ ଓ ୪ର୍ଥ ରେଳପଥ ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ବୁଦ୍ଧାପକ୍ଷ ଓ ଶାଳଗାଁ ମଧ୍ୟରେ  
(ଭାୟା-ରାଜାଆଠଗଡ, ଅନୁଗୋଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା) ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ରୁ ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ

ଗ୍ରାମ- ଅଭିମାନପୁର, ଚତୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଳ: ବର୍ଷରପାଳ, ଧାନା : ଅନୁଗୋଳ ଧାନା ନଂ: ୯୪.

ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ-

ଜିଲ୍ଲା: ଅନୁଗୋଳ

**ଏ.ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ କମି**


କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬
	ଖତିୟାନ ନଂ	ପୁଟ ନଂ	ରକବା	ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ରକବା	କିମ୍ପା	ଅଭିଭିକ୍ଷିତ ରୟତ ନାମ
୧	୨୫	୧୧୩	୩.୨୩୦	୦.୩୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି /୧୯	ବୈଦ୍ୟନାଥ ଧର, ହାଡ଼ିବନ୍ଧୁ ଧର ପି: ପୁଯେଷ୍ଟି ଧର ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ଭୋଗ ବେରେଣି
୨	୧୨	୧୦୭/୧୧୮	୦.୨୯୦	୦.୧୦୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି/୨	ଯୋଗିନାଥ ବେହେରା ପି: ଚେମା ବେହେରା ଜା: ଚଢ଼ି ବା: ଭୋଗ ବେରେଣି
୩	୩୪/୩	୧୦୭	୦.୨୭୦	୦.୨୦୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	ସାତରା ବେହେରା, ଭାଉଡୁରା ବେହେରା, ସୁମିତ୍ରା ବେହେରା ପି: ପ୍ରହଲାଦ ବେହେରା ଜା: ଗୋପାଳ ବା: ଭୋଗ ବେରେଣି

୪	୧୩	୧୦୮	୦.୧୩୦	୦.୧୩୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	ଯୋଗିନୀଥ ବେହେରା ପି:ତେମା ବେହେରା ଜା: ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରି ବା: ଭୋଗ ବେରେଣି
୫	୩୪/୪	୧୦୭	୦.୦୧୦	୦.୦୧୦	ଘର	କୃପାକନ୍ଦ ସାହୁ ପି:ବିକ୍ରମ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ଭୋଗ ବେରେଣି
୬	୧୩	୧୦୯	୦.୨୨୦	୦.୨୪୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ/୨	ଯୋଗିନୀଥ ବେହେରା ପି:ତେମା ବେହେରା ଜା: ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରି ବା: ଭୋଗ ବେରେଣି
୭	୧୭	୧୦୫	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	ନବରାଜ ନାଏକ ପି:ଯାଦବ ନାଏକ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିଜରାଁ
୮	୨୮	୧୦୪	୦.୪୭୦	୦.୨୦୦	ଶାରଦ ଏକ	ରାବ କୁଟିଆ. ଗୁମାଜି କୁଟିଆ ପି: ଗନ୍ଧର୍ବ କୁଟିଆ ଜା: ଗୋପାଳ ବା: ଭୋଗ ବେରେଣା
୯	୭	୯୭	୦.୨୧୦	୦.୧୦୦	ଶାରଦ ଚିନି	ଗାଣ୍ଡୁ ବେହେରା ପି: ଖେତ୍ର ବେହେରା. ଯୋଗି ବେହେରା ପି: ତେମା ବେହେରା. ଚୈତନ ବେହେରା ପି: ମୁକ୍ତିଆ ବେହେରା ଜା: ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରି ବା: ଭୋଗ ବେରେଣି
୧୦		୯୮	୦.୨୭୦	୦.୧୧୦		
୧୧		୯୭	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୧୦		

୧୨	୩୪/୨	୧୧୪	୦.୨୭୦	୦.୨୨୦	ଶାରଦ ଚିନି	ଲୋଲେଶ୍ୱର ନାଏକ ପି: ବ୍ରହ୍ମାନନ୍ଦ ଇନ୍ଦେରାମୁ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: କୁସପତି
୧୪	୨୨	୧୧୫	୧.୦୯୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଶାରଦ ଚିନି/୮	ବିଶ୍ୱନାଥ ପରିଡ଼ା, ଓ ଆନନ୍ଦ ପରିଡ଼ା ପି: ରତି ପରିଡ଼ା, ଓ ବୃଥାଣି ଦେବ ପି: ପର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପରିଡ଼ା ଜା: ଗୋପାଳ ବା: ଲୋଗ ବେରେଣି
୧୫	୧୭	୧୧୬	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	ନବପନ ନାଏକ ପି: ଯାଦବ ନାଏକ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୬	୭	୧୦୩	୦.୧୫୦	୦.୧୫୦	ଶାରଦ ଚିନି	ଗାଣ୍ଡୁ ବେହେରା ପି: ଖେତ୍ର ବେହେରା, ଯୋଗି ବେହେରା ପି: ଚେମା ବେହେରା, ଚୈତନ ବେହେରା ପି: ମୁକ୍ତିଆ ବେହେରା ଜା: ଚିତି ବା: ଲୋଗ ବେରେଣି
୧୭	୨୨	୮୮	୦.୮୪୦	୦.୦୭୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ /୩	ଦୈଷ୍ଟବ ସାହୁ, ଅରକ୍ଷିତ ସାହୁ ପି: ଲୋକନାଥ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ଲୋଗ



						ବେରେଣି
୧୮	୨୯	୯୨	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୧୦	ଶାରଦ ଚିନି	ଭାଷର ବାଇ ପି:ପୁଦଶିନ ବାଇ ଜା: ଚଢ଼ି ବା: ଭୋଗ ବେରେଣି
ମୋଟ			୮.୨୧୦	୨.୧୯୦		

  
 ଉପ ସାଧା ଅଧିକାରୀ (ନିର୍ମାଣ-୧,  
 ଉପାଧିକାରୀ କ୍ରମେଷ୍ଠର  
 District Engineer (Con-1)  
 E.O. Rly. Bhubaneswar

**କମି ର ତାଲିକା**

ପୂର୍ବତନ ରେଳପଥର ୩ୟ ଓ ୪ର୍ଥ ରେଳପଥ ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ବୁଢ଼ାପଙ୍କ ଓ ଶାଳଗାଁ ମଧ୍ୟରେ  
(ଭାୟା-ରାଜାଆଠଗଡ଼, ଅନୁଗୋଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା) ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଓ ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ

ଗ୍ରାମ- କନ୍ୟାବେଡ଼ା, ତହସିଲ: ବଅଁରପାଳ, ଥାନା : ଅନୁଗୋଳ ଥାନା ନଂ: ୭୦.

ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ-

ଜିଲ୍ଲା: ଅନୁଗୋଳ

**ଏ.ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ କମି**

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬
	ଖତିୟାନ ନଂ	ପୁଟ ନଂ	ରକବା	ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ରକବା	କିସମ	ଅଭିଲିଖିତ ରୟତ ନାମ
୧	୪୭	୭୭ ନିମପଣି	୦.୭୫୦	୦.୦୧୦	୫୮	ଗୁଣ୍ଡିଚା ସାହୁ ପି:ପୁରିଆ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨	୧୨୯	୭୮ ନିମପଣି	୨.୦୧୦	୦.୫୦୦		ବଂଶୀଧର ସାହୁ ପି:ବଜ୍ରର ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୩	୨୧୧	୮୦ ନିମପଣି	୨.୫୧୦	୦.୧୭୦		ଶ୍ରୀଧର ସାହୁ ପି:ବାଆ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୪	୧୩୩	୭୩ ନୂଆକିଆରୀ	୧.୫୭୦	୦.୧୨୦	୪୭	ବାଆନିଧି ଦାଶ, ଗୁଣନିଧି ଦାଶ, ଶ୍ରୀନିବାସ ଦାଶ, କୈଳାସ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦାଶ, ପିତବାସ ଦାଶ ପି: ସୁଦର୍ଶନ ଦାଶ ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ, କନ୍ଦର୍ପ ସାହୁ ପି: ଗୁଣ୍ଡିଚା ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ

୫	୧୩୯	୬୧ କାରିମୁହାଁ	୧.୭୭୦	୦.୦୪୦	୪୦	ବିଜୟ ଭୋଇ ପି:କୁଶ ଭୋଇ ଜା: ଖଇରା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୬	୫୩	୮୪ ଚକ୍ରପଣି	୧.୫୭୦	୦.୨୧୦	୨୨	ଗୋପୀ ବେହେରା ପି:କହ୍ନେଇ ବେହେରା ଜା: ଚମାର ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୭	୪୨	୮୩ ଚକ୍ରପଣି	୦.୬୮୦	୦.୨୩୦	୨୫	ବୈଜାଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାହୁ ପି:ନରହରି ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୮	୨୧୧	୮୦ ନିମପଣି	୨.୫୧୦	୦.୨୧୦		ଶ୍ରୀଧର ସାହୁ ପି:ବାଞ୍ଚା ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୯	୧୧୧	୮୧ ଚକ୍ରପଣି	୦.୪୫୦	୦.୦୪୦		ପୁନିଆଁ ସାହୁ ପି:ମୁକ୍ତିଆ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୦	୮	୧୩୪ ଭୋଗରା	୦.୮୭୦	୦.୦୨୦	୧୧୧	ଶ୍ରୀଦେବ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଠାକୁର ବିଜେ ନିଜଗାଁ ମାରପତ ବା: ଆର୍ତ୍ତଗୁଣ ଦାଣ. ଦାମୋଦର ଦାଣ ପି: ଚିତାମଣି ଦାଣ. ଇଶ୍ଵର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦାଣ ପି: ହରିହର ଦାଣ. ଭମାଚରଣ ଦାଣ ପି: ହଳଧର ଦାଣ ଜା: ଦ୍ରାହୁଣ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୧	୬୮	୬୨	୦.୩୪୦	୦.୦୫୦	୪୫	ଶ୍ରୀ ଦେବ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଠାକୁର ବିଜେ ନିଜଗାଁ

		ଭୋଗରା				ମାରପତ ବା: ଜାଣରଥ ଦାଣ ପି: ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଶେଖର ଦାଣ ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ସୁସୁତା
୧୭	୩୮	୫୯ କଂରକମୁଣ୍ଡା	୦.୧୫୦	୦.୦୧୦	୪୭	ଶ୍ରୀ ଦୋଳ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଠାକୁର ବିଜେ ନିଜଗାଁ ମାରପତ ବା: କୃଷ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦାଣ ପି: ବାମଦେବ ଦାଣ, ବନମାଳୀ ଦାଣ, ଜଳାର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ଦାଣ, ସନାତନ ଦାଣ ପି: ବାଲେକେଶ୍ୱର ଦାଣ ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ସୁସୁତା, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଶେଖର ଦାଣ ପି: ଉତ୍ତରୀନ ଦାଣ, ସୀତା ଦାଣ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ବାମଦେବ ଦାଣ ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୮	୨୩୧	୪୯ ଆନୁନାଳୀ	୦.୯୨୦	୦.୦୧୦	୩୪	କହଲତା ଦାଣ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ହୃଷିକେଶ ଦାଣ, ମିନି ଦାଣ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ସତୋଷ କୁମାର ଦାଣ, ବିରୁଚି ଭୃଷଣ ଦାଣ, ବିରେନ୍ କୁମାର ଦାଣ ପି: ସତୋଷ କୁମାର ଦାଣ ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୯	୧୦୩	୪୭ ଆନୁନାଳୀ	୧.୫୨୦	୦.୦୨୦	୩୭	ନୁକୁରାଣୀ ସାହୁ ପି: ଅର୍ଜୁନ ସାହୁ, ରଞ୍ଜେଇ ସାହୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ:

						ଅର୍ଜୁନ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୫	୧୦୯	୨୪ ଆତ୍ମନାଳୀ	୦.୮୧୦	୦.୦୪୦	୧୬	ପ୍ରାଣବନ୍ଧୁ ସାହୁ ପି:ପାଇଲ୍ଲା ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୬	୨୨	୨୫ ଆତ୍ମନାଳୀ	୦.୯୮୦	୦.୦୪୦	୧୭	କଲ୍ୟାଣ ଦଳେଇ ପି: ବନମାଳୀ ଦଳେଇ, ପୁରସର ଦଳେଇ ପି: ରଜା ଦଳେଇ, ଶର୍ବ ଦଳେଇ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଧର ଦଳେଇ ଜା: କେଉଟ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୭	୨୫	୨୬ ଆତ୍ମନାଳୀ	୧.୪୯୦	୦.୦୬୦	୧୯	କାଳି ଚରଣ ଦାଶ ପି:ବିଦ୍ୟାଧର ଦାଶ ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୮	୧୧୯	୩୦ ଆତ୍ମନାଳୀ	୦.୩୫୦	୦.୦୪୦		ପୁନିଆଁ ସାହୁ ପି:ମୁକ୍ତିଆ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୯	୨୫	୨୭୭ ଆତ୍ମନାଳୀ	୦.୫୦୦	୦.୧୨୦	୨୮୫	କାଳି ଚରଣ ଦାଶ ପି:ବିଦ୍ୟାଧର ଦାଶ ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୦	୩୪	୩୧ ଆତ୍ମନାଳୀ	୦.୩୫୦	୦.୦୧୦	୨୧	କୁହାଁ ମାହାଜିବ ପି: ବାଳି ମାହାଜିବ, ବୁଟେଇ ମାହାଜିବ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: କୁହାଁ ମାହାଜିବ ଜା: କେଉଟ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ

୨୧	୯୫	୨୨୧ ଟିକରାପଣି	୦.୪୫୦	୦.୦୭୦	୨୮୧	ନାକପୋଡ଼ି ଭୋଇ ପି:ଟିକାମଣି ଭୋଇ ଜା: ଖଇରା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୨	୨୧୧	୨୨୩ ଟିକରାପଣି	୦.୨୦୦	୦.୦୧୦		ଶ୍ରୀଧର ସାହୁ ପି:ବାଞ୍ଛା ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୩	୨୧୧	୨୨୨ ଟିକରାପଣି	୦.୦୭୦	୦.୦୭୦		
୨୪	୨୨	୨୫୯ ପୁରୁଣା ଚଇକା	୧.୪୪୦	୦.୨୯୦	୨୭୯	କିର୍ତ୍ତନ ସାହୁ ପି:ଭଇନା ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୫		୨୫୮ ପୁରୁଣା ଚଇକା	୦.୪୨୦	୦.୧୨୦		
୨୬	୨୯	୨୦୧ ଟିକରାପଣି	୦.୨୮୦	୦.୦୧୦	୨୮୦	ଦାଶରଥୀ ଦାଶ ପି:ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଶେଖର ଦାଶ ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ସୁସୁଜା
୨୭		୨୨୦ ଟିକରାପଣି	୩.୧୨୦	୦.୦୨୦		
୨୮	୨୨	୨୫୭ ପୁରୁଣା ଚଇକା	୧.୯୭୦	୦.୫୫୦	୨୭୯	କିର୍ତ୍ତନ ସାହୁ ପି:ଭଇନା ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୯	୨୨୨	୨୦୨ ପୁରୁଣା ଚଇକା	୨.୮୭୦	୦.୦୧୦	୩୦୫	ସୋମନାଥ ସାହୁ ପି:ବନେଇ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୩୦	୧୪୩	୨୫୨ ପୁରୁଣା ଚଇକା	୧.୨୯୦	୦.୪୯୦	୨୭୫	ବିପନ ସାହୁ ପି:ଚୈତନ୍ୟ

୩୯		୭୫୧ ପୁରୁଣା ଚଳକା	୦.୫୩୦	୦.୦୮୦		ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୩୭	୧୧୮	୭୧୭ ପୁରୁଣା ଚଳକା	୦.୩୩୦	୦.୦୪୦	୩୧୩	ପିଣ୍ଡ ସାହୁ ପି: କୁହାଁ ସାହୁ, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାହୁ ସ୍ତା: କୁହାଁ ସାହୁ, ଭରବାନ ସାହୁ ପି: ବିଶ୍ଵ ସାହୁ, ରବି ସାହୁ ପି: ଗୋବର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୩୩		୭୧୯ ପୁରୁଣା ଚଳକା	୦.୨୭୦	୦.୦୪୦	୩୧୪	ବାଞ୍ଚାନିଧି ଦାଶ, ଗୁଣନିଧି ଦାଶ, ଶ୍ରୀନିବାସ ଦାଶ, ବୈଜୟ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦାଶ, ପିତବାସ ଦାଶ ପି: ସୁବର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ଦାଶ ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ, କନ୍ଦର୍ପ ସାହୁ ପି: ଗୁଣିଚା ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୩୪	୨୦୦	୭୨୦ ପୁରୁଣା ଚଳକା	୦.୨୯୦	୦.୦୪୦		ଲୋକନାଥ ସାହୁ, ଇମ୍ମୋବର ସାହୁ, ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସାହୁ, କୁଶ ସାହୁ ପି: ବାଞ୍ଚା ସାହୁ, କୁଳି ସାହୁ ସ୍ତା: ବାଞ୍ଚା ସାହୁ, ପାଇହା ସାହୁ ପି: ବିନା ସାହୁ, ଅରକ୍ଷିତ ସାହୁ ପି: ଦୁଃଖିଆ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚେଲି ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ

୩୬	୧୩୩	୭୭୩ ପୁରୁଣା ଚରକା	୦.୦୯୦	୦.୦୩୦	୩୧୪	ବାଆନିଧି ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ଗୁଣନିଧି ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ଶ୍ରୀନିବାସ ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ବୈଜାସ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ପିତବାସ ଦାଣ୍ଡ ପି: ସୁବର୍ଣ୍ଣନ ଦାଣ୍ଡ ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ, କନ୍ଦର୍ପ ସାହୁ ପି: ଗୁଣିତା ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୩୭		୭୭୨ ପୁରୁଣା ଚରକା	୦.୩୭୦	୦.୦୪୦		
୩୮	୮୫	୭୭୭ ପୁରୁଣା ଚରକା	୨.୨୨୦	୦.୨୨୦	୩୧୬	ଦିବାକର ସାହୁ ପି: ସଙ୍ଗାଡ଼ି ସାହୁ, କଣ୍ଠୁରୀ ସାହୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ସଙ୍ଗାଡ଼ି ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୩୯		୭୭୬ ପୁରୁଣା ଚରକା	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୦୧୦		
୪୦	୮୦	୭୩୩ ପୁରୁଣା ଚରକା	୦.୪୧୦	୦.୧୨୦	୩୧୯	ଦାଣ୍ଡରଥ ଦାଣ୍ଡ ପି: ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଶେଖର ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ଆକୁଳ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦାଣ୍ଡ ପି: ଜନେଶ୍ୱର ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ଜନୁନତି ଦାଣ୍ଡ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଜନେଶ୍ୱର ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ନାରାୟଣ ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ଦିବାକର ଦାଣ୍ଡ ପି: ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରକୃଷ୍ଣ ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ପନଶ୍ୟାମ ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ରାଜ ବିଶୋର ଦାଣ୍ଡ ପି: ଲୋକନାଥ ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ନାଥବ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ପ୍ରଫୁଲ
୪୧		୭୩୨ ପୁରୁଣା ଚରକା	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୧୦		



						<p>ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ଭାସ୍କର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର  ଦାଣ୍ଡ ପି: ସତ୍ୟବାଦି ଦାଣ୍ଡ,  ଗରିଆ ଦାଣ୍ଡ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ସତ୍ୟବାଦି  ଦାଣ୍ଡ ଜା: ପ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା:  ସୁସୁଜା</p>
୪୭		୭୨୯ ପୁରୁଣା ଚଳକା	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୦୪୦	୩୧୮	<p>ମକାରୁ ଦଳେଇ ପି:  ଭସବ ଦଳେଇ, ଭିକାରି  ଦଳେଇ, ଝାରୁ ଦଳେଇ,  ସୁକୁରୁ ଦଳେଇ ପି:  ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦଳେଇ, ରୁଷି  ଦଳେଇ ପି: ବୁଧିଆ  ଦଳେଇ, ରୁଦୁନା ଦଳେଇ  ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ବୁଧିଆ ଦଳେଇ,  ବାସୁ ଦଳେଇ, ରାଜନ  ଦଳେଇ ପି: ହରିଆ  ଦଳେଇ, ଜଇଧାଣ ଦଳେଇ  ପି: ବନମାଳି ଦଳେଇ,  ଗୁଞ୍ଜର ଦଳେଇ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ:  ବନମାଳି ଦଳେଇ,  ପୁରନ୍ଦର ଦଳେଇ ପି:  ଗଦା ଦଳେଇ, ଶର୍ପି  ଦଳେଇ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ନଖିଆ  ଦଳେଇ, ମୁନା ଦଳେଇ,  କୁନା ଦଳେଇ ପି: ମିଛୁ  ଦଳେଇ, ଗେଲି ଦଳେଇ  ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ମିଛୁ ଦଳେଇ ଜା:</p>
	୧୭୫	୭୩୦	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୦୩୦		

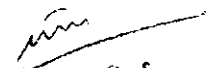
						ବେଲଟ ବା: ନିଜରାଁ
ଠଧା	୨୨୫	୨୫୮ ପୁରୁଣା ଚଇତା	୦.୮୨୦	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୩୩	ସୁରେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାହୁ, ନନ୍ଦୀ ସାହୁ ପି: ବୈରାଗି ସାହୁ, ନାଶି ସାହୁ ପି: ବାଞ୍ଚା ସାହୁ, ନୁହୁରାଣୀ ସାହୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ପ୍ରାଣବନ୍ଧୁ ସାହୁ, ପ୍ରାଣବନ୍ଧୁ ସାହୁ ପି: ପାଲଜା ସାହୁ, ରଞ୍ଜନ ସାହୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ପାଲଜା ସାହୁ, ରଞ୍ଜେଇ ସାହୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଅର୍ଜୁନ ସାହୁ, ନୁହୁରାଣୀ ସାହୁ ପି: ଅର୍ଜୁନ ସାହୁ ଜା: ତଷା ବା: ନିଜରାଁ
ଠଠ	୧୪୯	୨୨୧ ପୁରୁଣା ଚଇତା	୦.୨୦୦	୦.୦୧୦	୩୩୧	ବେନୁ ଦେହୁରୀ, ତେରୁ ଦେହୁରୀ, ଲୋକେଶ୍ଵର ଦେହୁରୀ, ଶ୍ରୀପତି ଦେହୁରୀ ପି: ବୃନ୍ଦା ଦେହୁରୀ, ବୌଶଲ୍ୟା ଦେହୁରୀ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ବୃନ୍ଦା ଦେହୁରୀ ଜା: ତଷା ବା: ନୂଆପତା, ବିସମତ ଚ ୦.୩୩ ବା:, ନରେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦେହୁରୀ, ଗୌର ଦେହୁରୀ ପି: ଶ୍ୟାମ ଦେହୁରୀ, ଦେବାନନ୍ଦ ଦେହୁରୀ ପି: ରତା ଦେହୁରୀ, ଗୁରେଇ

						<p> ଦେହୁରୀ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଗଜ  ଦେହୁରୀ, ସଦାନନ୍ଦ  ଦେହୁରୀ, ମଦନ ଦେହୁରୀ,  ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ ଦେହୁରୀ,  ପିତେଇ ଦେହୁରୀ ପି:  ଦାମୋଦର ଦେହୁରୀ,  ଚରା ଦେହୁରୀ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ:  ଦାମୋଦର ଦେହୁରୀ, ନବ  ଦେହୁରୀ, କୁଶ ଦେହୁରୀ,  ଶରତ ଦେହୁରୀ, ସୁରେଶ  ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦେହୁରୀ, ଗିରିଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର  ଦେହୁରୀ ପି: ଭିକ  ଦେହୁରୀ, ସୁଜ ଦେହୁରୀ  ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଭିକ ଦେହୁରୀ,  ବଳରାମ ଦେହୁରୀ ପି:  ପଞ୍ଚୁ ଦେହୁରୀ ଜା: ଚଷା  ବା: ନୂଆପଡା, ବିସମତ ଚ  0.33 ବା:, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣ  ଦେହୁରୀ, ଏକାଦୁଶିଆ  ଦେହୁରୀ, ଗଣିଆ  ଦେହୁରୀ, ମୁଦିଆ ଦେହୁରୀ  ପି: ଜଗା ଦେହୁରୀ, ଅନ  ଦେହୁରୀ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଜଗା  ଦେହୁରୀ, ଅଚଳ ଦେହୁରୀ  ପି: କୁବେର ଦେହୁରୀ ଜା:  ଚଷା ବା: </p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

						ନୂଆପତା, ବିସମତ ଟ 0.34 ବା:
୪୫	୧୨୮	୭୭୨ ପୁରୁଣା ଚଉକା	0.୭୭୦	0.0୭୦	୩୩୨	ବନମାଳୀ ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ସନାତନ ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ଜନାର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ଦାଣ୍ଡ ପି: ବାଲୁକେଶ୍ୱର ଦାଣ୍ଡ ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ସୁସୂତା, ରୁକ୍ଷି ଦଳେଇ ପି: ବୁଦ୍ଧିଆ ଦଳେଇ ଜା: କେଉଟ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୪୬	୧୩୦	୭୭୪ ପୁରୁଣା ଚଉକା	୧.୯୧୦	0.0୨୦	୩୩୪	ବାଣୀ ସାହୁ ପି: ମକୁକୁ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୪୭	୧୪୫	୭୭୩ ପୁରୁଣା ଚଉକା	0.୧୨୦	0.0୨୦	୩୩୩	ବିପନ ସାହୁ ପି: ଚୈତନ୍ୟ ସାହୁ, କିର୍ତ୍ତନ ସାହୁ ପି: ଇଜନା ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ, ବିସମତ ଟ 0.34 ବା:, ସୁରେଶ ସାହୁ, ନନ୍ଦୀ ସାହୁ ପି: ବୈରାଗି ସାହୁ, ନାଣି ସାହୁ ପି: ବାଣୀ ସାହୁ, ପ୍ରାଣବନ୍ଧୁ ସାହୁ ପି: ପାଇଜା ସାହୁ, ଇଜନ ସାହୁ ଷା: ପାଇଜା ସାହୁ, କୁହୁରାଣୀ ସାହୁ ପି: ଅର୍ଜୁନ ସାହୁ, ରଞ୍ଜେଇ ସାହୁ ଷା: ଅର୍ଜୁନ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ, ବିସମତ

						<p>ଟ 0.33 ବା., ଗୌରାଙ୍ଗ  ସାହୁ ପି: ଖର ସାହୁ,  ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ ସାହୁ,  ସୋମନାଥ ସାହୁ ପି:  କହେଇ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା  ବା: ନିରଞ୍ଜନ, କିଶମତ ଟ  0.33 ବା:</p>
ଠା	୫୭	୨୪୭ ପୁରୁଣା ଚଇକା	0.୭୫୦	0.0୩୦	୨୭୩	<p>ଘୁରୁକୁ ନାଏକ ପି: ବନ୍ଧୁଆ  ନାଏକ, ପଠାଣି ନାଏକ  ପି: ସିନ୍ଧୁ ନାଏକ,  ଧୋବେଇ ନାଏକ ପି:  ମଦନ ନାଏକ, ଅନାଦି  ନାଏକ, ଆବିଆ ନାଏକ  ପି: ଶୁକଦେବ ନାଏକ,  ଦାଶରଥ ନାଏକ ପି: ଝଡ଼ା  ନାଏକ, ବୀର ନାଏକ ପି:  ଚକଧର ନାଏକ,  ସମବାରୀ ନାଏକ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ:  ଚକଧର ନାଏକ,  ଦିବାକର ନାଏକ ପି:  ପିରିଙ୍ଗି ନାଏକ ଜା: ପାଣ,  ମହରୀ ବେହେରା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ:  ଅରକ୍ଷିତ ବେହେରା,  ଏକାଦୁଷ୍ଠିଆ ବେହେରା ପି:  ଅରକ୍ଷିତ ବେହେରା ଜା:</p>

						ତମାର ବା: ନିଜରାଁ
୪୯	୧୭୮	୨୫୨/୮୭୩	୦.୫୧୦	୦.୦୮୦	୨୨୫/୩୯୩	ମକାରୁ ବେହେରା ପି:ଅରକ୍ଷିତ ବେହେରା ଜା: ତମାର ବା: ନିଜରାଁ
୫୦	୩୯	୨୫୩ ଆନୁନାଜୀ	୧.୭୯୦	୦.୩୭୦	୨୨୬	କେଶବ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାହୁ ନିମାରଁ ଚରଣ ସାହୁ, ଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟବାସୀ ସାହୁ ପି: ଶାମ ସାହୁ ଜା: ତଷା ବା: ନିଜରାଁ
୫୧	୨୨୯	୨୫୫ ଆନୁନାଜୀ	୧.୦୮୦	୦.୩୩୦	୨୨୮	ହଜୁ କିଶୋର ଦାଶ ପି:ମହେଶ୍ୱର ଦାଶ ଜା: ଦ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ନିଜରାଁ
୫୨	୧୭୯	୩୬ ଆନୁନାଜୀ	୦.୪୧୦	୦.୦୨୦	୨୫	ରବି ସାହୁ ପି:ଗୋବର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ସାହୁ ଜା: ତଷା ବା: ନିଜରାଁ
୫୩	୧୧୭	୩୫ ଆନୁନାଜୀ	୧.୦୨୦	୦.୧୫୦	୨୪	ପିଣ୍ଡ ସାହୁ ପି: କୁହାଁ ସାହୁ, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାହୁ ସା: କୁହାଁ ସାହୁ ଜା: ତଷା ବା: ନିଜରାଁ
୫୪	୭	୩୪ ଆନୁନାଜୀ	୧.୦୪୦	୦.୦୧୦	୨୩	ଅରକ୍ଷିତ ବେହେରା ପି:ନବିନ ବେହେରା ଜା: ତମାର ବା: ନିଜରାଁ
ମୋଟ			୫୦.୩୮୦	୫.୫୭୦		

  
 ଉପ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଆଧିକାରୀ (ନିର୍ମାଣ-୮),  
 ପୂର୍ବ ଡିଭିଜନ୍, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର  
 Dy. Chief Engineer/(Con-I)  
 E.Co. Rly., Bhubaneswar

**କମି ର ତାଲିକା**

ପୂର୍ବତନ ରେଳପଥର ୩ୟ ଓ ୪ର୍ଥ ରେଳପଥ ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ବୁଢ଼ାପଙ୍କ ଓ ଶାଳଗାଁ ମଧ୍ୟରେ  
(ଭାୟା-ରାଜାଆଠଗଡ, ଅନୁଗୋଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା) ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ରୁ ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ

ଗ୍ରାମ- କରବେରେଣୀ (ବଡ଼), ତତ୍ପସିଲ: ବଅଁରପାଳ, ଥାନା : ଅନୁଗୋଳ ଥାନା ନଂ: ୭୧.

ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ-

ଜିଲ୍ଲା: ଅନୁଗୋଳ

**ଏ.ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ କମି**

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬
	ଖତିୟାନ ନଂ	ପୁଟ ନଂ	ରକବା	ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ରକବା	ଡିସମ	ଅଭିଲିଖିତ ରକ୍ଷକ ନାମ
୧	୧୩୦/୪	୨୨ ବଅଁରବଣି	୦.୧୭୦	୦.୦୭୦	୧୭	ସର୍ବେଶ୍ୱର ବେହେରା ପି:ନବିନା ବେହେରା ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨		୨୧ ଚାନ୍ଦପଣି	୦.୪୧୦	୦.୪୧୦	୧୭	
୩	୭୮	୨୦ ଚାନ୍ଦପଣି	୦.୨୭୦	୦.୧୦୦	୧୭	ବାଳକୃଷ୍ଣ ବେହେରା, ଜୀବନ ବେହେରା, ଅଚ୍ୟୁତାମାଳି ବେହେରା ପି: ଗୁଣନିଧି ବେହେରା, ପ୍ରସୋଦ ରଞ୍ଜନ ବେହେରା, ପ୍ରଭାତ ବେହେରା ପି: ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେହେରା, କହୁରୀ ବେହେରା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେହେରା ଜା: ଚଷା ବା:

						ନିକରାଁ
୪	୮୭	୨୯୨ ଓସ୍ତକ୍ରିପ	୧.୫୧୦	୦.୧୨୦	୯୫	ମଦନ ସାହୁ ପି:ରାମ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୫	୫୪	୨୯୧ ଓସ୍ତକ୍ରିପ	୧.୪୫୦	୦.୧୯୦	୯୪	ପରମାନନ୍ଦ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ଶତ୍ରୁଘ୍ନ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୬	୧୯	୨୯୦ ଓସ୍ତକ୍ରିପ	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୧୦	୯୩	ଗୁଞ୍ଜର ପାତ୍ର ସ୍ଵା:ଦୁସିଂହ ପାତ୍ର ଜା: କ୍ଷତ୍ରିୟ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୭	୫୧	୨୮୮ ଓସ୍ତକ୍ରିପ	୧.୫୫୦	୦.୧୨୦		ଦୁସିଂହ ପାତ୍ର ପି:ସତ୍ୟନନ୍ଦ ପାତ୍ର ଜା: କ୍ଷତ୍ରିୟ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୮	୧	୨୮୪ ଓସ୍ତକ୍ରିପ	୧.୨୦୦	୦.୨୮୦	୮୮	ଅକ୍ଷୟ କୁମାର ପାତ୍ର, ବିମ୍ବୀଧର ପାତ୍ର, ପିତବାସ ପାତ୍ର, ଅଭିମନ୍ୟୁ ପାତ୍ର ପି: ବିହର ପାତ୍ର ଜା: କ୍ଷତ୍ରିୟ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୯	୨୮	୨୮୩ ଗମ୍ଭୀରକ୍ରିପ	୧.୧୨୦	୦.୧୪୦	୮୭	ବୈଷ୍ଣବ ସାହୁ ପି:ଶ୍ରୀମୁଖ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୧୦	୧୩୦/୧	୨୮୫ ଓସ୍ତକ୍ରିପ	୦.୫୦୦	୦.୧୨୦	୮୯	ଗୁଞ୍ଜା ଦେବ ସ୍ଵା:ସୁକୁମ୍ଭ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା:




						କରବେରେଣୀ
୧୧	୪୦	୨୮୭ ଓସ୍ତକ୍ରିପ	୧.୫୭୦	୦.୨୫୦	୯୦	ଧୂବ ବେହେରା. ଶରତ ବେହେରା. ବସନ୍ତ ବେହେରା. ସୁଷମା ବେହେରା ପି: ବିଚିତ୍ର ବେହେରା. ଝରୁରୀ ବେହେରା ସ୍ଵା: ବିଚିତ୍ର ବେହେରା ଜା: ଚକ୍ରା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୨	୩୩	୩୦୨ ଓସ୍ତକ୍ରିପ	୧.୪୩୦	୦.୦୨୦	୧୦୩	ଦୀନ ନାୟକ ପି: ନରସିଂହୀ ନାୟକ ଜା: ଚକ୍ରା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୩	୪୦	୨୮୭ ଓସ୍ତକ୍ରିପ	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୨୦	୯୦	ଧୂବ ବେହେରା. ଶରତ ବେହେରା. ବସନ୍ତ ବେହେରା. ସୁଷମା ବେହେରା ପି: ବିଚିତ୍ର ବେହେରା. ଝରୁରୀ ବେହେରା ସ୍ଵା: ବିଚିତ୍ର ବେହେରା ଜା: ଚକ୍ରା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୪	୪୭	୩୦୧ ଓସ୍ତକ୍ରିପ	୦.୨୮୦	୦.୧୫୦	୧୦୨	ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ ନାୟକ. ପିତାମ୍ବର ନାୟକ. ଲୋକନାଥ ନାୟକ. ବିଶ୍ଵମ୍ବର ନାୟକ ପି:

						କାମ ନାୟକ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୫	୯୮	୩୦୦ ଓଡ଼ିଆ	୦.୮୩୦	୦.୨୨୦	୧୦୧	ଲମ୍ବୋକର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ରଜନୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୬	୧୨	୨୯୯ ଓଡ଼ିଆ	୧.୨୫୦	୦.୦୩୦	୧୦୦	କୁହୁରୁ ସାହୁ ପି: ଶ୍ରୀନିବାସ ସାହୁ. ଚତୁରୀ ସାହୁ ସା: ଶ୍ରୀନିବାସ ସାହୁ. ରଜନୀ ସାହୁ ସା: ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୭	୩୨	୨୯୫ ଓଡ଼ିଆ	୦.୨୧୦	୦.୦୨୦	୯୭	ତ୍ରିପୁର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ଜଗବନ୍ଧୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୮	୧୦୫	୨୯୪ ଓଡ଼ିଆ	୦.୫୨୦	୦.୦୮୦	୯୬	ସମ୍ବେଳ ପ୍ରଧାନ ସା:ସୁବେଳ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୯	୧୨୧	୨୯୩ ଓଡ଼ିଆ	୦.୯୨୦	୦.୦୨୦		ସୁଦର୍ଶନ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ପାଣ୍ଡୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୦	୧୨୧	୨୦୩ ଓଡ଼ିଆ	୦.୫୫୦	୦.୧୩୦		ସୁଦର୍ଶନ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ପାଣ୍ଡୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ

୨୧	୧୨୭	୨୦୯ ଓଷ୍ଠକିପ	୦.୧୨୦	୦.୦୭୦	ଘରବାରି	ହଟିଆ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ରଜନୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୨	୧୨୭	୨୦୮	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ଘରବାରି	ହଟିଆ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ରଜନୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୩	୧୨୧	୨୦୬ ଗ୍ରାମକିହ	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଘରବାରି	ସୁବର୍ଣ୍ଣନ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ପାଣ୍ଡୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୪	୨୪	୨୦୭	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୨୦		ଗୌରାଜ ସାହୁ ପି: କାଳିଆ ସାହୁ ବେଙ୍ଗ ସାହୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: କାଳିଆ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୫	୨୭	୨୪	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୨୦		ଚୈତନ୍ୟ ସାହୁ ପି:ମାଧବ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୬	୩୨	୨୫	୦.୧୨୦	୦.୧୨୦		କ୍ରିପୁର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ଜରବନ୍ଧୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୭	୯୮	୨୬	୦.୧୮୦	୦.୦୪୦		ଲମ୍ବୋଦର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ରଜନୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୮	୧୦୫	୩୧	୦.୪୨୦	୦.୧୨୦	୧୯	ସମ୍ପୈଲ ପ୍ରଧାନ

		ବର୍ଷରବଣି				ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ:ପୁରୁଷ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ତଷା ବା: ନିଜରାଁ
୨୯	୩୩	୨୩ ବର୍ଷରବଣି	୦.୯୦୦	୦.୧୧୦	୧୮	ବାମ ନାୟକ ପି:ନହିଆ ନାୟକ ଜା: ତଷା ବା: ନିଜରାଁ
୩୦	୨୦	୩୨ ବର୍ଷରବଣି	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	୨୦	ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଧାନ. ନିନେଇଁ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ବାରା ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ତଷା ବା: ବୁରୁବୁର
୩୧	୨୨	୩୩ ବର୍ଷରବଣି	୦.୨୦୦	୦.୨୦୦	୨୧	ବାଆନିଧି ପାତ୍ର ପି:ବୁଞ୍ଜ ବିହାରୀ ପାତ୍ର ଜା: କ୍ଷତ୍ରିୟ ବା: ନିଜରାଁ
ମୋଟ			୧୯.୫୨୦	୪.୦୫୦		

  
 ଅପ ମୁକ୍ତା ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକା (ନିର୍ମାଣ-୧),  
 ପୁରୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲା, ଶୁଭାନେସ୍ୱର  
 Dy. Chief Engineer (Con-1)  
 E.Co. (E), Shubaneswar

**କମି ର ତାଲିକା**

ପୂର୍ବତନ ରେଳପଥର ୩ୟ ଓ ୪ର୍ଥ ରେଳପଥ ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ବୁଢ଼ାପଙ୍କ ଓ ଶାଳଗାଁ ମଧ୍ୟରେ  
(ଭାସା-ରାଜାଆଠଗଡ଼, ଅନୁଗୋଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା) ପସ୍ତାକିତ ରୁ ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ବିବରଣୀ

ଗ୍ରାମ- ବୁଢ଼ପଣି, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଭିଲ: ବର୍ଷରପାଳ, ଥାନା : ଅନୁଗୋଳ ଥାନା ନଂ: ୯୫.

ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ-

ଜିଲ୍ଲା: ଅନୁଗୋଳ

**ଏ.ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ କମି**

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬
	ଖଡ଼ିଘାମ ନଂ	ପୁଟ ନଂ	ରକବା	ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ରକବା	କିସମ	ଅଭିଲିଖିତ ରୟତ ନାମ
୧	୯୪	୩୩୯ ମୁଖ୍ୟମାଳ	୦.୭୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	୩୩୯	ଧନେଶ୍ୱର ସାହୁ ପି:କାନ୍ତିଆ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚେଲି ବା: ବଜରାମପ୍ରସାଦ
୨	୧୭୨	୩୪୦ ମୁଖ୍ୟମାଳ	୧.୮୭୦	୦.୫୦୦	୨୨୭	ମୋହନ ସାହୁ ପି:କାନ୍ତିଆ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚେଲି ବା: ବଜରାମପ୍ରସାଦ
୩	୧୦୯	୩୪୧ ମୁଖ୍ୟମାଳ	୨.୨୦୦	୦.୨୫୦	୨୨୮	ନିକମଣୀ ବେହେରା ପି:ହରି ବେହେରା ଜା: ଗୋପାଳ ବା: ବଜରାମ ପ୍ରସାଦ

୪	୩	୩୪୯ ମୁଖ୍ୟମାଳ	୦.୫୮୦	୦.୪୫୦	୨୩୩	ଅଧିକାରୀ ବେହେରା ପି:ବୁଧିଆ ବେହେରା ଜା: କେଉଟ ବା: ବଜରାମପ୍ରସାଦ
୫	୧୨୩	୩୫୦ ମୁଖ୍ୟମାଳ	୧.୪୦୦	୦.୩୫୦	୨୩୪	ବଂଶୀଧର ବେହେରା ପି:ମାଧବ ବେହେରା ଜା: କେଉଟ ବା: ବଜରାମପ୍ରସାଦ
୬	୧୪୮	୩୫୨ ମୁଖ୍ୟମାଳ	୦.୨୮୦	୦.୧୨୦	୨୩୬	ଭିକାରୀ ବେହେରା, ଅଧିକାରୀ ବେହେରା ପି: ବୁଧିଆ ବେହେରା ଜା: କେଉଟ ବା: ବଜରାମପ୍ରସାଦ
୭	୯୪	୩୫୭ ମୁଖ୍ୟମାଳ	୧.୩୦୦	୦.୪୨୦	୨୩୯	ଧନେଶ୍ୱର ସାହୁ ପି:କାନ୍ତିଆ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚେଲି ବା: ବଜରାମପ୍ରସାଦ
୮	୧୪୭	୩୬୧ ମୁଖ୍ୟମାଳ	୦.୩୮୦	୦.୧୨୦	୨୪୩	ଭିକାରୀ ବେହେରା, ଅଧିକାରୀ ବେହେରା ପି: ବୁଧିଆ ବେହେରା ଜା: କେଉଟ ବା: ବଜରାମପ୍ରସାଦ
୯	୭୯	୩୫୯ ମୁଖ୍ୟମାଳ	୦.୪୨୦	୦.୦୨୦	୨୪୧	ଦଶଧର ନାଏକ ପି: ପୁରନ୍ଦର ନାଏକ.

						ରଞ୍ଜେଇ ନାଏକ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ପୁରସ୍କର ନାଏକ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୧୦	୨୨୭/୮	୩୨୭ ମୁଖ୍ୟମାଳ	୦.୫୪୦	୦.୧୪୦	୨୪୪	ପ୍ରାଣବନ୍ଧୁ ନାଏକ ପି:ନଟବର ନାଏକ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୧୧	୧୪୫	୩୨୩ ମୁଖ୍ୟମାଳ	୧.୨୭୦	୦.୩୭୦	୨୪୫	ଭାଷର ନାଏକ, ବୈଜ୍ଞାସ ନାଏକ ପି: ଦିନବନ୍ଧୁ ନାଏକ, କମଳା ନାଏକ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଦିନବନ୍ଧୁ ନାଏକ, କାଢ଼ି ଚରଣ ନାଏକ ପି: ବୈଦ୍ୟନାଥ ନାଏକ, ଚଣ୍ଡାଳ ନାଏକ, ଶତ୍ରୁ ନାଏକ ପି: ବ୍ରଜନାଥ ନାଏକ, ସୋମନାଥ ନାଏକ ପି: ଭାଇର ଡିଆଁବାଘ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୧୨	୪୮	୩୨୪ ମୁଖ୍ୟମାଳ	୨.୪୧୦	୦.୬୦୦	୨୪୬	ଘନଶ୍ୟାମ ନାଏକ ପି: ଭରବାନ ଡିଆଁବାଘ, କନ୍ଦୁପାଣି ନାଏକ ପି: ସତ୍ୟବାଦି ନାଏକ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୧୩	୭୩	୩୨୫	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଘରବାର୍ତ୍ତି	ତ୍ରିଲୋଚନ ନାଏକ.

						ତ୍ରିନାଥ ନାଏକ, ତ୍ରିବିବ ନାଏକ ପି: ବୃନ୍ଦାବନ ନାଏକ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୧୪	୪୮	୨୮୧	୦.୮୨୦	୦.୧୪୦	ଘରବାରି	ଘନଶ୍ୟାମ ନାଏକ ପି: ଭଗବାନ ତ୍ରିଆଁବାଘ, କମ୍ବୁପାଣି ନାଏକ ପି: ସତ୍ୟବାଦି ନାଏକ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୧୫	୪୭	୨୯୧	୦.୧୫୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଘରବାରି	ଘନଶ୍ୟାମ ନାଏକ ପି: ଭଗବାନ ତ୍ରିଆଁବାଘ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୧୬	୯୫	୨୫୩	୦.୯୩୦	୦.୫୮୦	ପାଣିନାହାରା	ଧନେଶ୍ୱର ନାଏକ ପି: ବ୍ରହ୍ମାନନ୍ଦ ଭଦେରାମୁ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୧୭	୧୮୧	୩୫୫ ମୁଖାମାଳ	୦.୦୯୦	୦.୦୯୦	ପାଣିନାହାରା	ରବି ସାହୁ, ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ସାହୁ, କ୍ଷେତ୍ରବାସି ସାହୁ ପି: ହରି ସାହୁ, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଧର ସାହୁ, ସିକନ୍ଦର ସାହୁ, ଅକ୍ଷୟ କୁମାର ସାହୁ ପି: ମଧୁ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରା ବା: ଭୋରବେରିଣୀ
୧୮		୩୫୬	୨.୦୪୦	୦.୧୨୦		




୧୯	୧୭୭	୩୫୧ ମୁଖ୍ୟାଳୟ	୦.୪୫୦	୦.୨୯୦	ମହେଶ୍ୱର ବେହେରା, ଉତ୍ତମେଶ୍ୱର ବେହେରା, ଯୋଗେଶ୍ୱର ବେହେରା, ପିତୃବାସ ବେହେରା, ପଞ୍ଚାନନ ବେହେରା ପି: ରମ୍ଭା ବେହେରା ଜା: କେଉଟ ବା: ବଜରାମପ୍ରସାଦ
୨୦	୧୭୭	୩୫୨ ମୁଖ୍ୟାଳୟ	୧.୨୭୦	୦.୦୪୦	ମାଧବ ବେହେରା ପି: ଘେନା ବେହେରା ଜା: କେଉଟ ବା: ବଜରାମପ୍ରସାଦ
୨୧	୪	୩୫୦ ମୁଖ୍ୟାଳୟ	୦.୩୨୦	୦.୦୪୦	ଅନ୍ନାଦି ନାଏକ ପି: ପଢ଼ି ନାଏକ, ଭ୍ରମର ନାଏକ, ରେଖା ନାଏକ ପି: ନାଥ ନାଏକ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ଭୋଗବେରିଣୀ
୨୨	୯୭	୩୫୮ ମୁଖ୍ୟାଳୟ	୦.୩୭୦	୦.୦୨୦	ଦେବାନନ୍ଦ ବେହେରା, ବଂଶୀଧର ବେହେରା ପି: ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରୋଦର ବେହେରା ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିଜରା
୨୩	୧୮୩	୩୩୭ ମୁଖ୍ୟାଳୟ	୧.୨୯୦	୦.୨୦୫ ୦.୨୧୦	ରାଜରାଣୀ ନାଏକ ପି: ନିର୍ଜନ ନାଏକ ଜା:

୨୪

					<p>ପାଣ ବା: ଚମୁକ,  ରୂପେଇ ନାଏକ ପି:  କିର୍ତ୍ତ ନାଏକ ଜା:  ପାଣ ବା: ବୁଆଁକ  ଆନା- ପରଜଙ୍ଗ,  ଭାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ନାଏକ ପି:  କିର୍ତ୍ତ ନାଏକ,  ଦାଶରଥ ନାଏକ,  ନରେଶ ନାଏକ ପି:  ମାର୍ଜନ ନାଏକ, ପାଦୁକ  ନାଏକ ପି: ସୁରଥ  ନାଏକ, ଅଭୟାମୀ  ନାଏକ ପି: ଘନଶ୍ୟାମ  ନାଏକ, ଘନଶ୍ୟାମ  ନାଏକ ପି: ଭଗବାନ  ତିଆବାଘ, ଭାମ  ନାଏକ, ଅର୍ଜୁନ ନାଏକ  ପି: ଧନେଶ୍ଵର ନାଏକ  ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିକରାଁ,  କ୍ଷୀର ନାଏକ, ବିର  ନାଏକ ପି: ସୁନା ନାଏକ  ଜା: ପାଣ, ଦାମ ସାହୁ  ପି: କନ୍ଧ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା  ବା: ବହୁରାମପ୍ରସାଦ,  ଚିତ୍ତେଇ ସାମଲ,  ଭୋକେଶ୍ଵର ସାମଲ ପି:</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---

						ପଠାଣି ସାମଲ ଜା: କ୍ଷତ୍ରିୟ ବା: ପିକୃଆ
୨୪	୨୦୦	୧୯୯ ସାମୁକାପଣି	୦.୨୨୦	୦.୦୧୦		ଶ୍ରୀଧର ନାଏକ ପି:ରାଜବ ନାଏକ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୨୫	୧୧୨	୧୨୨	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ଘରକାରି	ପଣ୍ଡିତ ନାଏକ ପି:ବିର ନାଏକ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୨୬	୮୦	୨୨୧	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୨୦	ଘରକାରି	ବର୍ପଣୀ ନାଏକ, ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନୀ ନାଏକ, ବାୟାଣୀ ନାଏକ ପି: କାନ୍ତରୁ ନାଏକ, ଯଶୋଦା ନାଏକ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: କାନ୍ତରୁ ନାଏକ, ଗଣେଶ୍ୱର ନାଏକ ପି: ଚୈତନ୍ୟ ନାଏକ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୨୭	୧୬	୨୪୯ ଶାନ୍ତପଣି	୦.୫୨୦	୦.୦୨୦		କନ୍ତୁପାଣି ନାଏକ ପି:ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ନାଏକ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୨୮	୨୫	୩୫୮	୦.୨୨୦	୦.୦୪୦		ବୁଝ ବିହାରୀ ସାହୁ, ପି- କାନ୍ତିଆ ସାହୁ, ଜା-ଚେଲି

						ବା-ବଜରାମପ୍ରସାଦ
୨୯	୧୨୨	୨୯୯	୦.୧୭୦	୦.୦୨୦		ବଇଁଶି ଧର ବେହେରା, ପି-ଇନ୍ଦୋର ବେହେରା, ଜା-ପାଣ, ବା-ନିକରା
ମୋଟ			୨୪.୮୪୦	୫.୮୭୫ ୫.୮୮୦		

  
 ଅପ ମୁକ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀ (ନିର୍ମାଣ-୧,  
 ପୂର୍ବ ଉପାଧିକାରୀ, ଶୁଭାନେଶ୍ୱର  
 Dy. Chief Engineer (Con-1)  
 E.Co. Rly., Shubaneswar

**କମି ର ତାଲିକା**

ପୂର୍ବତନ ରେଳପଥର ୩ୟ ଓ ୪ର୍ଥ ରେଳପଥ ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ବୁଢ଼ାପଙ୍କ ଓ ଶାଳଗାଁ ମଧ୍ୟରେ  
(ଭୋୟା-ରାଜାଆଠଗଡ଼, ଅନୁଗୋଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା) ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଋ ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ବିବରଣୀ

ଗ୍ରାମ- ସାନ କରବେରେଣୀ, ତହସିଲ: ବଅଁରପାଳ, ଥାନା : ଅନୁଗୋଳ ଥାନା ନଂ: ୧୦୭.

ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ-

ଜିଲ୍ଲା: ଅନୁଗୋଳ


**ଏ.ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ କମି**

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬
	ଖତିୟାନ ନଂ	ପୁଟ ନଂ	ରକବା	ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ରକବା	କିମ୍ପା	ଅଭିଲିଖିତ ରୟତ ନାମ
୧	୪	୧୯ ଛାତିରିନାଡ଼ି	୨.୨୨୦	୦.୧୨୦	୧୭	କିରନ ସାହୁ ପି: ମଧୁ ସାହୁ, ଚିତ୍ର ସାହୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ମାଧବ ସାହୁ, ଚୈତନ୍ୟ ସାହୁ, ଶଙ୍କର ସାହୁ, ମନୁ ସାହୁ ପି: ମାଧବ ସାହୁ, ନିଧି ସାହୁ ପି: ଅର୍ଜୁନ ସାହୁ ଭା: ଚକ୍ରା ଭା: ବତକରବେରିଣି
୨	୧୯	୨୧	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୫୦	୧୮	ମହେଶ୍ୱର ନାଏକ ପି: ଜଗିଆ ନାଏକ, ବାବୁଲି ନାଏକ ପି: ପାଇଛା ନାଏକ, ଚାରୁ ନାଏକ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ପାଇଛା ନାଏକ ଭା: ପାଣ

						ବା: ବଡ଼କର ବେରିଣି
୩	୨୧	୨୩ ଛାତିରିନାତି	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	୧୯	ସୁକୁରୁ ସାହୁ ପି: ଅର୍ଜୁନ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ବଡ଼କର ବେରିଣି
୪	୧୦	୨୫ ଛାତିରିନାତି	୦.୨୫୦	୦.୦୩୦	୨୧	ଦେବକୀ ମହାନ୍ତି ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଶିବ ମହାନ୍ତି, ଦୁଃଖ୍ ମହାନ୍ତି ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ବିଚିତ୍ର ମହାନ୍ତି, ଭାର୍ୟାଧର ମହାନ୍ତି ପି: ବିଚିତ୍ର ମହାନ୍ତି, ମର ମହାନ୍ତି, କରବି ମହାନ୍ତି ପି: ବିଶ୍ଵେଶ୍ଵର ମହାନ୍ତି, ଅଇଁଠା ବାସ ପି: ଦିନବନ୍ଧୁ ମହାନ୍ତି ଜା: କରଣ ବା: ପୋକତୁଙ୍ଗା, ରମାଂଜା ପାତ୍ର ପି: ଦିନବନ୍ଧୁ ମହାନ୍ତି ଜା: କରଣ ବା: ତୁରଙ୍ଗ, ଜେମା ମହାନ୍ତି ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ନାରାୟଣ ମହାନ୍ତି, ରମେଶ ମହାନ୍ତି ପି: ନାରାୟଣ ମହାନ୍ତି ଜା: କରଣ ବା: ରାଣିଗୋଡ଼ା, ନାକପୋଡ଼ି ମହାନ୍ତି ପି: ପବିର ମହାନ୍ତି ଜା: କରଣ ବା: ବଡ଼କରବେରିଣି, ଟୁକୁ ମହାନ୍ତି ପି: କରପ ମହାନ୍ତି ଜା: କରଣ ବା:

						ବଣିଆବାହାର
୫	୧୭	୨୪ ଛାଡ଼ିରିନାହିଁ	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	୨୦	ବୈଷ୍ଣବ ସାହୁ, ବୈତାରି ସାହୁ, ସୁନା ସାହୁ ପି: ଶ୍ରୀମୁଖ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ବଡ଼କର ବେରିଣି
୬	୫	୨୮ ଛାଡ଼ିରିନାହିଁ	୦.୩୧୦	୦.୧୨୦	୨୩	କୁହୁରୁ ସାହୁ ପି: ସିନ ସାହୁ, ଚତୁରୀ ସାହୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ସିନ ସାହୁ, ପୁଣି ସାହୁ ପି:
୭	୨୪/୨	୨୯ ଛାଡ଼ିରିନାହିଁ	୦.୩୩୦	୦.୦୮୦	୨୪	କରମ ସାହୁ, ମାଜରୀ ସାହୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: କରମ ସାହୁ, ସଂସାର ସାହୁ, ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସାହୁ, ପଞ୍ଚୁ ସାହୁ, ପାଣବ ସାହୁ ପି: କୁହାଁ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ବଡ଼କରବେରିଣି ଲମ୍ବୋଦର ସାହୁ ପି:କିଶା ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣପୁର ଥା- ନାଲୋକନର
୮	୨	୩୦ ଛାଡ଼ିରିନାହିଁ	୧.୪୨୦	୦.୫୨୦	୨୫	ଅକ୍ଷୟ କୁମାର ପାତ୍ର, ବିନାଧର ପାତ୍ର, ପିତାବସ ପାତ୍ର, ଅଭିମନ୍ୟୁ ପାତ୍ର ପି: ବିଜୟ ପାତ୍ର, ବାଞ୍ଚାନିଧି ପାତ୍ର, ବନମାଳି ପାତ୍ର ପି: କୁଞ୍ଜ ବିହାରୀ ପାତ୍ର, ବିଶ୍ଵନାଥ ପାତ୍ର ପି:

						ପରମାନନ୍ଦ ପାତ୍ର, କୃଷି*ହ ପାତ୍ର ପି: ସଦାନନ୍ଦ ପାତ୍ର ଜା: କ୍ଷତ୍ରିୟ ବା: ବଡ଼କରବେରିଣି, ବିନୋବ ପାତ୍ର ପି: ସଦାନନ୍ଦ ପାତ୍ର ଜା: କ୍ଷତ୍ରିୟ ବା: ଚାକଡ଼େର ଚାଉନ, ନିଳବଣ ପାତ୍ର ପି: ନବବର ପାତ୍ର ଜା: କ୍ଷତ୍ରିୟ ବା: ବଣରେଇ ଥାନା ଗୁରୁତିଆଟିଆ ସ. ଡି. ଆଠଗଡ଼, ହଟିଆ ନାଏକ ପି: ଦନେଇ ନାଏକ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୯	୨୨	୩୧ ଛାତିରିନାଡ଼ି	୦.୧୩୦	୦.୨୪୦	୨୭	ହଟିଆ ନାଏକ ପି:ଦନେଇ ନାଏକ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୧୦	୪	୧୯ ଛାତିରିନାଡ଼ି	୨.୨୨୦	୦.୦୩୦	୧୭	ରାଜ ସାହୁ ପି: ମଧୁ ସାହୁ, ଚିତ୍ର ସାହୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ମାଧବ ସାହୁ, ଚୈତନ୍ୟ ସାହୁ, ଶଙ୍କର ସାହୁ, ମନୁ ସାହୁ ପି: ମାଧବ ସାହୁ, ନିଧୁ ସାହୁ ପି: ଅର୍ଜୁନ ସାହୁ ଜା: ତଷା ବା: ବଡ଼କରବେରିଣି
ମୋଟ			୨.୫୨୦	୧.୨୨୦		

  
 ଉପ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଅଧିକାରୀ (ଆମ୍ବିଆ-୧)  
 ପୂର୍ବ ପାଟଣା, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର  
 Dy. Chief Engineer (Con-1)  
 E.C.C. Ry., Shubaneswar



**କମି ର ତାଲିକା**

ପୂର୍ବତନ ରେଳପଥର ୩ୟ ଓ ଷର୍ଯ ରେଳପଥ ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ବୁଢ଼ାପଙ୍କ ଓ ଶାଳଗାଁ ମଧ୍ୟରେ  
(ଭାୟା-ରାଜାଆଠଗଡ, ଅନୁଗୋଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା) ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ରୁ ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ

ଗ୍ରାମ- ନୂଆପଡ଼ା, ତଡ଼ସିଲ; ବର୍ଷରପାଇ, ଥାନା : ଅନୁଗୋଳ ଥାନା ନଂ: ୭୨,

ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ-

ଜିଲ୍ଲା: ଅନୁଗୋଳ

**୧.ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ କମି**

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬
	ଖଡ଼ିୟାନ ନଂ	ପୁଟ ନଂ	ରକବା	ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ରକବା	କିମ୍ପା	ଅଭିଲିଖିତ ରୟତ ନାମ
୧	୧୪୧	୭୯ ଜାମୁଣି	୦.୫୭୦	୦.୦୪୦	୫୪	ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ଚରଣ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ, ବାମନ ଚରଣ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ, ଜନୁବତୀ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ, ରତ୍ନମତୀ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ପି: ବାଞ୍ଚାନିଧି ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ଜା: କରଣ ବା: କୁରୁକୁଲ
୨	୩୦	୭୫ ଜାମୁଣି	୦.୩୦୦	୦.୦୩	୫୦	କିଶୋର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାହୁ ପି:ବଂଶୀଧର ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: କୁରୁକୁଲ
୩	୫୮	୭୬ ଜାମୁଣି	୦.୨୭୦	୦.୦୨୦	-	ରଣଜିତ୍ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ବିଶ୍ଵଜିତ୍ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ଗୁରୁକୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: କୁରୁକୁଲ

୪	୨୨୨/୪୧	୭୨ ଜାମୁଣି	୦.୨୨୦	୦.୦୫୦	-	ପୁଣିଲ ସାହୁ ପି:ବନମାଳି ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ବୁରୁଡୋଇ
୫	୧୪୦	୭୧ ଜାମୁଣି	୦.୪୪୦	୦.୦୧୦	୩	ବିଶ୍ଵନୁ ଦେବୁରୀ ପି:ବାମନ ଦେବୁରୀ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ବୁରୁଡୁଇ । ଶ୍ରୀ ଖମ୍ବେଶ୍ଵରୀ ଠାକୁରାଣୀ ବିଜେ ନିଜରା ମାରପତ ବା:, ନାକପୋଡ଼ି ମହାପାତ୍ର, ଦୁଇଇ ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି: ମାର୍କଣ୍ଡ ମହାପାତ୍ର ଜା: ମାଳି ବା: ଗୁହାଳପାଳ ଥାନା- ରାସୋଳ, କପିଳ ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି: ନଟ ମହାପାତ୍ର, କୁମର ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି: ଗୋପାଳ ମହାପାତ୍ର ଜା: ମାଳି ବା: ସାବୋସିଂହା, ବନ୍ଧୁ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ଯଦୁ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ସାଧୁ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ବିକଳ ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି: ରଜା ମହାପାତ୍ର, ଦରବ ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି: ରଘୁ ମହାପାତ୍ର, କଣ୍ଠ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ଜୟ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ଜେଉଠ ମହାପାତ୍ର, କୁନି ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି: ଧର୍ମ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ମୋହନ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ରମେଶ ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି: ବିଟ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ଚକଧର ମହାପାତ୍ର, ପିତବାସ ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି: ହାରୀ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ଚିତ୍ରୁଇ ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି:
୬	୧୦୧	୯୪ ଜାମୁଣି	୦.୨୪୦	୦.୦୧୦	୫୯	

						ଆନନ୍ଦ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି: କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ମହାପାତ୍ର, ସୁକୁମ୍ଭ ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି: ମୋତିଆ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ରଚନା ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି: ପଦ୍ମିନୀ ମହାପାତ୍ର ଜା: ମାଳି ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୭	୧୧	୯୮ ଜାମୁଣି	୦.୨୯୦	୦.୦୪୦	୨୦	ଅଭିଧାନ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ମନୋହର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ବାଳାମୁର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: କପିଳ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ନାରାୟଣ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ସୋମନାଥ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଧନେଶ୍ଵର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ରବି ପ୍ରଧାନ, ପାଦେଇ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ଗୋପାଳ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ପିତାମୁର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: କାସ ପ୍ରଧାନ, କୈଳାସ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବା: କୁକୁକୁଳ
୮	୧୧	୯୭ ଜାମୁଣି	୦.୧୯୦	୦.୦୩୦	୨୦	ପୁନିଆଁ ସାହୁ ପି: ମୁକ୍ତିଆ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୯	୧୧	୯୯ ଜାମୁଣି	୦.୧୭୦	୦.୦୪୦	୨୦	ଶ୍ରୀଦେବ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଠାକୁର ବିଜେ ନିକରାଁ ମାରପଟ ବା: ଆର୍ତ୍ତରାଣ ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ଦାମୋଦର ଦାଣ୍ଡ ପି: ଚିତାମଣି ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ଇଶ୍ଵର

						ତନ୍ତ୍ର ଦାଣ୍ଡ ପି: ହରିହର ଦାଣ୍ଡ, ଇମାଚରଣ ଦାଣ୍ଡ ପି: ହରଧର ଦାଣ୍ଡ ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ନିକରାଁ
୧୦	୪	୧୦୩ ଜାମୁଣି	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	୨୧	ଅର୍ଜୁନ ବେହେରା ପି: ପୁରିଆ ବେହେରା ଜା: କେଇଟ ବା: ରାଣିଗୋଡ଼ା
୧୧	୨୨୩	୧୦୮	୦.୧୧୦	୦.୧୧୦	ନାଳ	ହରି ବେହେରା ପି: ପୁରିଆ ବେହେରା ଜା: କେଇଟ ବା: ରାଣିଗୋଡ଼ା
୧୨	୧୯	୧୦୯ ଜାମୁଣି	୦.୧୨୦	୦.୦୧୦	୨୪	କଣ୍ଠ ବେହେରା ପି: ପୁରିଆ ବେହେରା ଜା: କେଇଟ ବା: ରାଣିଗୋଡ଼ା
୧୩	୧୦	୨୦୮ କୁଶବଣ	୦.୩୮୦	୦.୦୪୦	୧୧୮	ଅଲିଅର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ମନୋହର ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: କୁରୁକୁଲ
୧୪	୨୨	୨୦୬	୦.୦୧୦	୦.୦୧୦	ନାଳ	କମ୍ବରୁଧର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: କୁରିବାସ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: କୁରୁକୁଲ
୧୫	୨୨	୨୦୭ କୁଶବଣ	୦.୨୧୦	୦.୦୮୦	୧୧୭	
୧୬	୧୩	୨୦୫	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୨୦	ନାଳ	ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରମଣି ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ଅନନ୍ତ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ସାଧୁ ଚରଣ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: କୃଦାବନ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ମାରତୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ନବଘନ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ମଦନ ମୋହନ ପ୍ରଧାନ, କୁଞ୍ଜ ବିହାରୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ

						<p>ପ୍ରଧାନ, ରମେଶ ପ୍ରଧାନ,  ଶୁକଦେବ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ପ୍ରଶନ୍ନ  ପ୍ରଧାନ, ପ୍ରଶାନ୍ତ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ପ୍ରମିଳା  ପ୍ରଧାନ, ପ୍ରେମଲତା ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:  ଗଣେଶ୍ୱର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ରାଧାରାଣୀ  ପ୍ରଧାନ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଗଣେଶ୍ୱର ପ୍ରଧାନ,  ଶିବରାମ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଚନ୍ଦ୍ର  ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଶେଖର ପ୍ରଧାନ,  ପ୍ରଭାକର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ସୀତା  ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଅଚର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:  ମହାଦେବ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ସୁରେଶ  ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଶରତ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର  ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଶିଶିର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ,  ଚୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଚାରୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଚରୁ  ପ୍ରଧାନ, ପୁଷ୍ପି ପ୍ରଧାନ, କୁସୁମ  ପ୍ରଧାନ, କୁଳ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:  ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ବେଣୁଧର  ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ରଘୁନାଥ ପ୍ରଧାନ  ଜା: ଚକ୍ରା ବା: ନିଜିଗାଁ</p>
୧୨	୧୧୨	୨୧୯ କୁଶବଣ	0.୧୦୦	0.୦୩୦	୧୨୨	<p>ପ୍ରମିଳା ପ୍ରଧାନ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: କୁହାବନ  ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚକ୍ରା ବା: ନିଜିଗାଁ</p>
୧୩	୧୧୨	୨୨୦ କୁଶବଣ	0.୨୦	0.୨୦	୧୨୨	

୧୯	୨୨୭/୩୭	୨୭୭ କୁଶବଣ	୧.୦୧୦	୦.୦୨୦	୧୪୦	ଇବଙ୍ଗ ସାହୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ:ମଧୁ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: କୁରୁତୁଲ
୨୦	୧୧୨	୨୧୮ କୁଶବଣ	୧.୨୦	୦.୦୪୦	୧୨୨	ପ୍ରମିଳା ପ୍ରଧାନ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ:ବୃନ୍ଦାବନ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୧	୧୨୮	୨୨୮	୦.୯୫୦	୦.୧୮୦	-	ମାଗତା ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ନବରାଜ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: କୁରୁତୁଲ
୨୨	୬୪	୨୩୪ କୁଶବଣ	୦.୧୫୦	୦.୧୫୦	୧୨୯	ତୁନ ପ୍ରଧାନ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ:ମାଗତା ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: କୁରୁତୁଲ
୨୩	୧୨	୨୩୫ କୁଶବଣ	୦.୫୯୦	୦.୧୪୦	୧୩୦	ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରମଣି ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ଅନନ୍ତ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: କୁରୁତୁଲ
୨୪	୨୦୯	୨୩୬ କୁଶବଣ	୦.୬୬୦	୦.୧୮୦	୨୩୬	ସାଧୁଚରଣ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ବୃନ୍ଦାବନ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: କୁରୁତୁଲ
୨୫	୧୨୧	୨୩୭ କୁଶବଣ	୦.୧୦	୦.୦୧୦	୧୩୧	ବଚକୃଷ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ବିଦ୍ୟୁତଲତା ପ୍ରଧାନ, ସରୋଜିନୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ବୁଞ୍ଜ ବିହାରୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଜାମଦ ପ୍ରଧାନ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ବୁଞ୍ଜ ବିହାରୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୬	୨୮	୨୩୮ କୁଶବଣ	୦.୪୬	୦.୦୬	୧୩୩	କିର୍ତ୍ତନ ସାହୁ ପି:ସାଧୁ ସାହୁ ଜା: କେରଟ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୭	୨୫	୨୩୯ କୁଶବଣ	୦.୯୫୦	୦.୩୦୦	୧୩୪	କହେଇ ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ, ରେବତୀ ସାହୁ, ଦେବକୀ ସାହୁ, ସେବତୀ ସାହୁ, ମହେଇ ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ ପି: ଦ୍ୱାରୀ ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ, ସୋଲ ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ:

						<p>ହାରୀ ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ, ବନମାଳି  ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ, ବଜରାମ ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ,  ପତର ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ ପି: ଅନୁର  ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ବୁରୁକୁର</p>
୨୮	୨୨୭/୩୦	୨୭୮ କୁଶବଣ	୦.୯୭୦	୦.୦୪୦	୧୪୨	<p>ନକୁଳ ସାହୁ ପି:ଲୋଚନ ସାହୁ  ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ବୁରୁତୋଳ</p>
୨୯	୫୪	୨୫୫ କୁଶବଣ	୨.୨୩୦	୦.୩୪୦	୧୩୯	<p>ଦେବରାଜ ବେହେରା, ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ  ବେହେରା, ହାରାଜି ବେହେରା  ପି: ଉତ୍ତମ ବେହେରା, ନରସିଂହ  ବେହେରା, ପରୁଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେହେରା,  ରାଧା ବେହେରା, ଅମିକା  ବେହେରା, ଲେମ୍ବୁ ବେହେରା ପି:  ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେହେରା, ପିଣ୍ଡ  ବେହେରା, କାର୍ତ୍ତୀକ ବେହେରା,  ମାଣିକ ବେହେରା ପି: ବାଲଧର  ବେହେରା, ପଞ୍ଚାଳି ବେହେରା  ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ବାଲଧର ବେହେରା ଜା:  କନ୍ଧ ବା: ବୁରୁକୁର</p>
୩୦	୬୩	୨୫୯	୦.୧୨୦	୦.୦୨୦	ଉତ୍ତରାରି	<p>ଦାମୋଦର ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ,  ସୁରେଶ୍ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ,  ପଦ୍ମାବତୀ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ,  ଜନକପୁରୀ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ପି:  ମଧୁସୂଦନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ  ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ମଧୁସୂଦନ  ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ, ପକଡିନୀ</p>

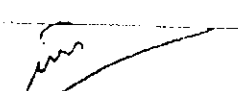
						ପଞ୍ଜନାୟକ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପଞ୍ଜନାୟକ, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଦେବୀ ପଞ୍ଜନାୟକ ପି: ଚିତ୍ରାମଣି ପଞ୍ଜନାୟକ ଜା: କରଣ ବା: ନିଜରାଁ
୩୧	୧୭୩	୨୨୦	୦.୦୭୦	୦.୦୨୦	ଘରବାରି	ମଦନ ବେହେରା ପି: ରଘୁ ବେହେରା ଜା: ବେଉଟ ବା: ନିଜରାଁ
୩୨	୭୮	୨୫୮	୦.୨୩୦	୦.୦୧୦	ଘରବାରି	ବାମନୋଦର ପଞ୍ଜନାୟକ, ସୁରେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପଞ୍ଜନାୟକ, ପଦ୍ମାବତୀ ପଞ୍ଜନାୟକ, କନକପ୍ରଭା ପଞ୍ଜନାୟକ ପି: ମଧୁସୂଦନ ପଞ୍ଜନାୟକ, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ପଞ୍ଜନାୟକ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ମଧୁସୂଦନ ପଞ୍ଜନାୟକ, ପଦ୍ମିନୀ ପଞ୍ଜନାୟକ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପଞ୍ଜନାୟକ, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଦେବୀ ପଞ୍ଜନାୟକ ପି: ଚିତ୍ରାମଣି ପଞ୍ଜନାୟକ ଜା: କରଣ ବା: ନିଜରାଁ
୩୩	୭୮	୪୧୩ ଚାନ୍ଦପସି	୦.୧୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଘରବାରି	
୩୪	୭୮	୪୧୪ ଚାନ୍ଦପସି	୧.୨୦	୦.୦୨୦	ଘରବାରି	
୩୫	୧୭୩	୨୨୧	୦.୧୧୦	୦.୦୨୦	ଘରବାରି	ମଦନ ବେହେରା ପି: ରଘୁ ବେହେରା ଜା: ବେଉଟ ବା: ନିଜରାଁ



						ନିକର୍ତ୍ତା
୩୭	୨୨୭/୪୦	୪୧୫ ତାଳପତ୍ରି	୦.୧୭୫	୦.୦୧୦	ଘରବାରି	ସୌମେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସୁନ୍ଦର ମିଶ୍ର ପି:ତ୍ରିଲୋଚନ ମିଶ୍ର ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ନୂଆପଡ଼ା.
୩୭	୨୨୭/୩୨	୪୧୬ ତାଳପତ୍ରି	୦.୩୨୦	୦.୩୨୦	୧୮୨	ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ସାହୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ:ମଧୁ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: କୁରୁକୁଲ
୩୮	୮୮	୪୨୫ ତାଳପତ୍ରି	୦.୮୯୦	୦.୨୮୦	୪୨୫	ଧନେଶ୍ୱର ସାହୁ ପି:ସୋଗିନୀ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: କୁରୁକୁଲ
୩୯	୧୨୯	୪୦୯ ତାଳପତ୍ରି	୦.୨୨୦	୦.୦୧୦	୧୭୭	ବାଲରାବୀଧି ସାହୁ ପି:ସୁନିଆ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: କୁରୁକୁଲ
୪୦	୧୭୭	୪୦୮ ତାଳପତ୍ରି	୦.୮୨୦	୦.୦୫୦	୧୭୭	ମଧୁସୂଦନ ସାହୁ ପି:ସୋଗିନୀ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: କୁରୁକୁଲ
୪୧	୪୫	୪୦୭ ତାଳପତ୍ରି	୦.୧୫୦	୦.୦୧୦	୧୭୪	ସୁଜା ସାହୁ. ମନନ ସାହୁ ପି: କର୍ମ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: କୁରୁକୁଲ
୪୨	୧୯୫	୪୨୭ ତାଳପତ୍ରି	୧.୫୨୦	୦.୨୪୦	୪୨୭	ରାମ ସାହୁ. ସହଦେବ ସାହୁ. ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସାହୁ. ମନୁ ସାହୁ ପି: ଦୁଃଖିଆ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: କୁରୁକୁଲ
୪୩	୧୨୯	୪୩୧	୦.୮୨୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଜବାଶୟ ଦୁଇ	ମଧୁସୂଦନ ସାହୁ. ଧନେଶ୍ୱର ସାହୁ. ଶେଷଦେବ ସାହୁ ପି:

ଟଠ	୧୭୯	ଟ୩୭	୦.୭୩୦	୦.୩୨୦	ଆଡ଼ି	<p>ଯୋଗିନୀଥ ସାହୁ, ରାମ ସାହୁ  ପି: ଦୁଃଖିଆ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା:  କୁରୁକୁର, ସହଦେବ ସାହୁ,  ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସାହୁ, ମକୁନ୍ଦ ସାହୁ ପି:  ଦୁଃଖିଆ ସାହୁ, ବୈଷ୍ଣବ ସାହୁ,  କୁର୍ଭି ସାହୁ ପି: ରବା ସାହୁ ଜା:  ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ, ଅଭୟନୀ  ସାହୁ, କୃଷ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାହୁ,  ମୁରଲିଧର ସାହୁ, ଶୁକଦେବ  ସାହୁ, ଶିବରାମ ସାହୁ, ଗୁଞ୍ଜରୀ  ସାହୁ, ଭରଣ ସାହୁ, ଭଣ୍ଡୀ ସାହୁ  ପି: ଚକ୍ର ସାହୁ, କନ୍ଦୁଣୀ ସାହୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ:  ଚକ୍ର ସାହୁ, ବାଉରୀବନ୍ଧୁ ସାହୁ  ପି: ସୁନିଆ ସାହୁ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା:  କୁରୁକୁର</p>
ଟଠ	୧୯୯	ଟ୨୪ ଗଜପତି	୦.୩୪୦	୦.୦୧୦	୧୮୭	<p>ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରୋଦର ସାହୁ, ଦୁଷ୍ମି ସାହୁ,  ଦେବରାଜ ସାହୁ ପି: ରାମ ସାହୁ  ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: କୁରୁକୁର</p>
ଟ୭	୧୮୮	୫୦୫ ଗଜପତି	୦.୯୪୦	୦.୨୨୦	୨୨୨	<p>ରଥୁଆ ନାଏକ ପି: ଦୁଧିଆ  ନାଏକ, ଗୋଡ଼ି ନାଏକ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ:  ଦୁଧିଆ ନାଏକ, ନିଧୁଆ ନାଏକ,  ମଙ୍ଗୁକୁ ନାଏକ ପି: ଲୋକେଇ  ନାଏକ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ</p>
ଟ୭	୧୮୮	୫୦୬	୦.୧୮୦	୦.୦୨୦	ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରୀ	

୪୮	୯୭	୫୦୩ ଚାଳପଦ୍ମି	୦.୦୧୦	୦.୦୧୦	୫୦୩	ଗୌର ବେହେରା, ମହେଶ୍ୱର ବେହେରା, ଭାସ୍କର ବେହେରା ପି: ନବୁଜ ବେହେରା ଜା: କେରଟ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୪୯	୯୪	୨୫୧	୦.୦୫	୦.୦୨	ଘରବାରୀ	ନବ ଦେହୁରୀ, କୁଶ ଦେହୁରୀ, ଶରତ ଦେହୁରୀ, ରିରିଶ ଦେହୁରୀ, ସୁରେଶ ଦେହୁରୀ ପି: ଭିକ ଦେହୁରୀ, ସୁବା ଦେହୁରୀ ସ୍ତା: ଭିକ ଦେହୁରୀ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୫୦	୧୯୭	୨୪୫	୦.୨୮୦	୦.୧୭୦	-	ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣ ଦେହୁରୀ, ଏକାଦଶିଆ ଦେହୁରୀ, ଗଣେଶ୍ୱର ଦେହୁରୀ, ମୁକ୍ତିଆ ଦେହୁରୀ ପି: ଜଗା ଦେହୁରୀ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୫୧	୨	୨୪୬	୦.୧୧୦	୦.୦୧୦	ଘରବାରୀ	ଅଚଳ ଦେହୁରୀ ପି:କୁବେର ଦେହୁରୀ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୫୨	୪୯୭	୨୪୭	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଘରବାରୀ	ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣ ଦେହୁରୀ, ଏକାଦଶିଆ ଦେହୁରୀ, ଗଣେଶ୍ୱର ଦେହୁରୀ, ମୁକ୍ତିଆ ଦେହୁରୀ ପି: ଜଗା ଦେହୁରୀ ଜା: ଚଷା ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
ମୋଟ			୨୪.୧୦୫	୫.୧୦୦		

  
 उप मुख्य अभियन्ता (निर्माण-1,  
 पूर्व तट रेलवे, भुवनेश्वर  
 Dy. Chief Engineer(Con-1)  
 E.Co. Rly.,Bhubaneswar