

**"Social Impact Assessment Study of Land Acquisition
For Construction of Khurdha Road- Bolangir
New B.G. Rail Link Project in Nayagarh District"**



Report Submitted to:



**State SIA Unit
Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
(NCDS)
Bhubaneswar – 751013, Odisha, India**

Report Submitted by:



AN ISO 9001 COMPANY

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FOREWORD

Ardra Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar (ACS) conducted the Social Impact Assessment Study for Construction of Khordha Road –Bolangir New B.G. Rail Link Project of Nayagarh District that passes through the most backward areas such as Nayagah, Boudh, Sonepur and Bolangir that have not yet comprehend the benefits of railway connectivity.

The Government of Odisha has selected to the Nabakrushna Chowdhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) as nodal agency for conducting the SIA study in the state. In this capacity NCDS has engaged Ardra Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar (ARDRA) to conduct the SIA study for above mentioned proposed project with the guidance of Dr Shibalal Meher, the Coordinator of the State SIA unit.

It was a frantic exercise starting from the desk work to the field for interviewing Project Affected Persons (PAPs), key informants, conducting Focus Group Discussions, public meetings, reviewing secondary level of information, collecting and interpreting the information from different sources and finally drafting the report. It has been a participatory process in true sense in which different stakeholders like people, authorities, project affected persons, key informants have been involved and sincere effort has been made to ensure transparency at every step of the study process.

The report contains nine chapters that highlights the project background, the public purpose, legal framework, scope of the study, objectives, methodologies and tools, project location and area profile, demographic profile of the affected households, socio-economic profile of both affected and non-affected households, land details, infrastructure details, social impact assessment, entitlement matrix, public hearings for the proposed project.

We expect that the inputs provided in the report will present lot of insight towards designing an appropriate R&R plan by the concerned authorities.

We take this opportunity to extend our gratitude to NCDS for bestowing faith on us to undertake the assignment. We are grateful to Dr. Shibalal Meher, Coordinator of the State SIA Unit for imparting training to our team, guiding the study team at each and every step of the study. We also extend our gratitude to the concerned LAO and his office staff, Railway authorities who devoted their valuable time for sharing project related information with us. I also congratulate the team members who worked hard day and night to complete the task on time. Last but not the least we extend our sincere gratitude to the project affected persons, non-affected persons, key informants, PRIs who could spare their time to provide the desired information with us.

We hope the report will serve the purpose for which it was conducted and help authorities and the affected persons to join hands together towards conducting social Impact Assessment Study prosperity of the people and the region.



MANAGING DIRECTOR
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BHUBANESWAR

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ABBREVIATION

ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
BG	Broad Gauze
BPGY	Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CHC	Community Health Centre
CPR	Common Property Resources
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GKS	Gaon Kalyan Samiti
GP	Gram Panchayat
HH	Household
JKS	Janani Suraksha Yojna
LA	Land Acquisition
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCDS	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NPRR	National Policy for Resettlement and Rehabilitation
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PAA	Project Affected Area
PAF	Project Affected Families
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PESA	Provision of the Panchayats Extension to the Schedule Area
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PMAY-G	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Garmin
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
R & DM	Revenue and Disaster Management
R & R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RKS	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
RKVY	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RoR	Record of Rights
RTFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHG	Self Help Group
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIAU	Social Impact Assessment Unit
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
SMT	Social Management Team
ST	Scheduled Tribe
ToR	Terms of Reference

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The demand for better road connectivity within the country has increased to the highest degree as the mobility of urban, suburban and regional commuters has increased along with the transport of assorted agricultural product, industrial raw materials and finished products. The Khurda road – Bolangir rail link project was first survey by British ruler in 1945 to connect Odisha with the western part Madhya Pradesh to Maharastra, Delhi and Karnataka. The total railway line length of Khurda road – Bolangir is 289 km, project was sanctioned by the central Govt. in the year 1994-95 and the foundation stone was laid in June 2001 by the Honorable central Railway Minister. The infrastructure project work was started in 2007. The project was initially estimated about 1000 crore but after almost 20 years of delay now it is estimated for 2000 crore due to inflation and increased land acquisition costs.

Nayagarh District lies between 19° 54' to 20° 32' N Latitude and 84° 29' to 85° 27' E Longitude covering a geographical area of 3890 sq km with an average elevation of 178 metres. The district is surrounded by Cuttack district in the North side, Boudh & Kandhamal in the West side, Ganjam in South side and Khordha in the East side. It was created in 1993 when the erstwhile Puri District was split into three distinct (Puri, Khordha and Nayagarh) districts.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The Khordha Road – Bolangir new B.G. rail link project has total length of 289km within Dasapalla thasil of Nayagarh district. This railway line covered districts are Khordha, Nayagarh, Boudha, Sonapur and Bolangir serving as major link between Western with Eastern part of Odisha and to connecting number of emerging urban and rural pockets from these District. The SIA project area comes under two Grampanchyats Takara and Kulurukumpa. As per SIA notification total 120 affected households of private land is about 88.22Ac, out of which 48.19Ac. of land is to be acquired for the porpose from seven villages i.e. Buguda Colony, Buguda, Bankataila, Mundulinugaon (Takara GP), Penparada, Durgaprasad and Durukipaju (Kulurukumpa GP). All the seven villages are situated in the Western part of the Dasapall tahasil and to its the left is National Highway-(57). This NH previously was known as NH-224, connecting to Khordha – Balangir with total length of the road about 297km.

DEMOGRAPHY OF THE VILLAGES

As per 2011 census the total households are 361 out of which 120HHs (SIA notification) are directly affected, with the total population of 1644, male population is 698 and female population is 946. The SC population is 251 from which male population is 107 and female

population is 144, which is 15% of the total population. The total ST Population is 1073 from which male population 426 and female is 647 which attributes to 65 % of the total population. The SC and ST population constitutes about 80% of the total population. The OC population is 322 from which male population 177 and female population is 143, which is 20 % of the population. The female population dominates male population in this area.

INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE AREA

The infrastructure in and around the seven villages area has a typical rural foot print. All other basic amenities including medicine, grocery, building materials, housing equipments etc are available within 30km radius of the area. Due to the distribution of population and demand for goods the amenities are distributed around the area and are peripherally located in each village settlement areas.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT

The proposed Khordha Road –Bolangir New B.G. Rail Link project alignment has been changed. Because in earlier alignment which was the area comes under the Bruntanga lift irrigation project and Mahanadi wild life forest area. So, objection made by State Pollution Control Board and instruct to Rail. Department to change the alignment Therefore accordingly the concerned department changes their alignment and on their basis the SIA study has been carried out. The new seven villages are i.e. Buguda Colony, Buguda, Bankatalia, Mundulinuagaon, Penparada, Durgaprasad and Durukipaju coming under two GPs i.e. Takara & Kulurukumpa of Dasapalla Tahasil of Nayagarh District. In this acquisition procedure 3 types of land will be acquired from these seven villages i.e. Forest land, Govt Land and private land. The total land of the project area is 432.43Ac, out of which 203.01Ac of land is to be acquired, out of which 241.84 Ac. of forest land in this area from which 118.24Acre of forest land to be acquired, similarly the total Government land is of 68.37Acre out of which 36.58Acre of land to be acquired. From private land of 82.22Ac out of which 48.19 acre is designated for acquisition. In the designated private land for acquisition there are 120 HHs (as per SIA notification) at present. The rest of the earlier acquired land has already undergone the land acquisition process, as per Section 7 of Land Acquisition Act. As the completion of this project is of highest interest of the State and People of Odisha. Therefore in the public interest land is highly essential for completion of the project. There by an expedited acquisition vide Section 2(1) of the R & R Act 2013 is been initiated to complete the process. As per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, it is a mandate to conduct a SIA Study with fare and transparent method for rightful compensation to the land oustee/s and PAFs, for which this endeavour is undertaken by the Govt.

INTERPRETATION OF RTFCTLARR Act IN LIEU OF THE PROJECT

The new land acquisition law came into force on 1st January, 2014. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, (RTFCTLARR Act) replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, existing from colonial times. The new RTFCTLARR Act is an attempt to revamp and make the land acquisition process more effective by addressing the major lacunae in the old Land Acquisition Act with direct and indirect benefits extended to affected families in due compensation/ Rehabilitation/Resettlement.

The Act seeks to harmonize the interests of land owners, industrialization/ growth of real estate and infrastructure industries and bring in transparency in the process of land acquisition. The objective of the Act is thus in line with the requirements of modern times. The Act, inter alia, contains provisions pertaining to mandatory rehabilitation and resettlement of those whose lands are acquired and for payment of fair compensation to them. Significantly, the Act provides for enhanced compensation to land owners in cases of land acquisition by the government for public purposes or for Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects that may aggregate up to four times the market value in rural areas and up to twice the market value in urban areas. The Act has been hailed as beneficial and necessary to protect the interest of land holders and other affected persons.

PROVISIONS OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

The RTFCTLARR Act requires R&R to be undertaken in case of every acquisition. Once the preliminary notification for acquisition is published, an Administrator shall be appointed. The Administrator shall conduct a survey and prepare the R&R scheme. This scheme shall then be discussed in the local bodies in case of urban areas. Any objections to the R&R scheme shall be heard by the Administrator. Subsequently, the Administrator shall prepare a report and submit it to the Collector. The Collector shall review the scheme and submit it to the Commissioner appointed for R&R. Once the Commissioner approves the R&R scheme, the government shall issue a declaration identifying the areas required for the purpose of R&R. The Administrator shall then be responsible for the execution of the scheme. The Commissioner shall supervise the implementation of the scheme.

ENGAGEMENT OF CONSULTANT FOR SIA STUDY

M/s Ardra Consulting Services (P) Ltd. as the empanelled organization for Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study was assigned the task for “Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of Khordha Road –Bolangir New B.G. Rail Link Project under Dasapalla Tahasil of Nayagarh District” vide Letter No.SIA- 330 /NCDS; Dt: 02.02.2019 of Nabakrushna Chowdhury Development Study. As per the Terms of Reference

(ToR), the research team comprising of one Team leader, one Research Supervisor and two field investigator who were engaged for this study. Considering the field situation and stipulated time frame, two more field investigators were added in the field team to expedite the survey work. Apart from the field team, one research executive, one MIS, and one office assistant were also assigned engaged in this project to complete the assignment. The tools used for the study purposes include (a) Coordination & consultation with various stake holders; (b) Assessment of the Study area; (c) Orientation and Training for the research Team; (d) Collection of Information/ facts /data pertaining to the project; (e) Collection of Primary data through questionnaire, interview schedules, personal interview of PAPs and FGD; (f) Computation and Statistical Analysis of Data and (g) Data Representation and Report preparation.

DETAILS OF THE LAND UNDER ACQUISITION

In seven Villages 166HHs are indentified as directly affected having the total land of 82.22 Ac out of this 48.19Ac of their private land is proposed to be acquired, in the new B.G.railway link project the category is of land for acquisition procedure are –Patita, Sarada-2, Sarada-3, Taila-1, Taila2, Debastali, Gochar, Jangala-2, Gramya Jangala, Gramya Rasta, Rasta, Nala, Pani Nala, Bagayata-2, Chota Jangala, Jangala-1 (Salajangala), Veda, Aadipokhori and Jalasaya-2.

COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT

The market value of land will be as per Official Sales Statistics maintained during registration of sale deeds under Indian Stamp Act-1899, in the area where the land is situated or the market value of land as per approved Bench Mark Valuation (BMV) whichever is higher. Again the average of highest sale price of 50% of sale deeds for similar type of land in the vicinity, immediately preceding 3 years is considered if higher than the evaluation price. In such assessment whichever is higher will be considered as the base price of the land under acquisition. As this area is under rural area. Therefore a factor of two may be multiplied as per the first schedule of the Act (Sec-30(2)).

As per the Benchmark Value 2017-19 by Sub- Registrar Daspalla price per acre is Rs 66,000 to Rs 5, 00,000 lakhs. In Bguda colony khata no- 111, plot no- 343/452, total land is 0.20 ac, Kisam- Patia, belongs to Mr. Bijaya Kumar Palei, he purchased the land Rs- 2, 00, 000/- on dated 23.05.17, which is translated to be Rs. 10 lakhs per acre. This seems to be too high in comparison to the deducted price of land as transacted in the recent years by the govt. the bench mark valuation for same plot is Rs 2.80 lakhs (Two Lakhs Eighty Thousand only) per acre.

In case of determination of the market value, the last three years' average price may be considered with a calculated additional market value @ 12% per annum as per the provisions u/s 30(3) of the act. On and above of which the additional Assets may be included in the compensation and solatium shall be calculated as per the statute to derive the final compensatory amount for each land looser.

ALTERNATIVES

Acquisition of land for the proposed project will affect the people directly and indirectly. During the design of the project to minimize the land acquisition and adverse impact of the area, preparation of a proper engineering design. The steps have already been taken to limit the project area mostly to government land. To consultation with the local people, elected members and affected families and their suggestion have been incorporated in the design, whenever technically feasible. There will be some unavoidable land acquisition. The two specific measures proposed to minimize resettlement of in this project. The selection of the sub project sites and its various components on government land and adequate design to avoid and minimize loss of livelihood and common property resources. The new BG railway link project has been aligned to run parallel with NH 57 Khordha – Bolangir that pass through major destinations like Nayagarh, Dasaplla, Purunakatak, Boudha, Sonapur and Bolangir for better access of the public. To complete the project by the year 2021, the land acquisition process and construction works have been planned from both the ends of Khordha and Bolangir simultaneously.

PUBLIC HEARING

As per section of -5 RTFCTIARR Act 2013, public hearing will be organized in the affected areas after adequate publicity about date, time and venue of public hearing to ascertain the opinions of the direct and indirect affected families regarding to this land acquisition, which is to be duly recorded and included in the final report. The L.A.Z.O of Nayagarh, Project Manager-L.A.Z.O-K.B.N.B.G Rail Link Project, the SIA team members of ACS facilitate the meetings and present SIA report of seven villages of Dasapala in the presence of Sub- Collector Nayagarh, Thasildar of Dasapalla and land requiring body. After the conclusion of the both public hearings, the ACS teams analyze the entire feedback received and information gathered in the public hearings meetings, incorporates in the final SIA report to be submitted to the State SIA Unit.

CONSENSUS

Keeping the adverse impact of infrastructural projects especially based on the technical information provided by the Railway authority, the assessment of the impact of both good and adverse, the SIA study was carried out with the following objectives. The acquisition of land

adversely affects the very socio-economic and political fabric of the people residing in the affected area and leads to loss of house and livelihood various provision to compensate the PAPs for appropriate Rehabilitation and Resettlement are:

- Vocational or skill training of the affected family.
- To engage the vocationally trained affected family members in the project or other ancillary units for earning income. More focus may be given to engage the BPL families.
- Training and market linkage support to the women affected family members through Self Help Groups (SHGs).
- The revolving fund supports to the WSHGs or link them with the financial institutions for availing loan to start individual or group income generating activities.
- Facilitate or provide agriculture extension services for adoption of improved agriculture practices, which would increase the productivity and income from agriculture. It will help agriculture carried out by the affected families more remunerative.
- The fruit or non-fruit bearing trees may be provided to the affected families for plantation to compensate the loss of trees owned by the families. Community plantation drive may be initiated in the affected villages.
- The training on NTFPs product processing and value addition of products may be provided to sell and earn income. Market linkage support for selling forest produces may be provided.
- Effort may be made to link the **Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY)** providing financial assistance to the destitute elderly and destitute differently and widows.
- Awareness generation program may be conducted in the affected villages to improve maternal and child health & nutrition status, on construction of toilets and stopping open defecation and on appropriate hand washing & hygiene practices.
- Efforts must be taken not only to create adequate water sources, but also for the maintenance and upkeep of the water sources created in the project villages.
- Attempts must be made to provide better facilities for education and health care. Health care delivery through the ICDS schemes, which has gained acceptance by the community, should be strengthened. Along with it, better diagnostic and treatment facilities must be provided.
- There are must be a hassle free payment procedure; because many of them are apprehending that government system is very much complicated which may not be easy for the affected people to get their money. PAPs way of thinking that they should be properly compensated for the loss of their land and valuable trees.

- Payment procedure of compensation should be smooth and except for any court or family label litigation, the payment should be made after preliminary notification U/s- 11 (1) and completion of RoR authentication process. Grievances redressal mechanism should be prompt and faster so that dispute quickly settled. It is suggested that decentralized grievance redressal system is required to be made, so that the affected people shall not run from pillar to post.
- In affected villages some people are cultivating forest land those are to be acquired in the Railway project. Besides some landless family depending upon forest land for cultivation and collection of forest produce to maintain their lively hood they should be compensated by providing wage employment in the project site as deemed fit.

CHAPTER-1

DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

The demand for better road connectivity within the country has increased to the highest degree as the mobility of urban, suburban and regional commuters has increased along with the transport of assorted agricultural product, industrial raw materials and finished products. The Khurda road – Bolagir rail link project was first survey by British ruler in 1945 to connect Odisha with the western part Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra, Delhi and Karnataka. The total railway line length of Khurda road – Bolagir is 289 km, project was sanctioned by the central Govt. in the year 1994-95 and the foundation stone was laid in June 2001 by the Honorable central Railway Minister. The infrastructure project work was started in 2007. The project was initially estimated about 1000 crore but after almost 20 years of delay now it is estimated for 2000 crore due to inflation and increased land acquisition costs. This project connects cities like Nayagarh, Boudh, Sonapur with Bhubaneswar and Bolangir and is going to link by this railway extension. The smaller town i.e. Dasapalla, Banigochha and Mahipur will also be linked by this rail network. The advancement of implementation is from the Bolangir side. Considering the stretch of connectivity, this railway project is inevitable for the development of the state. One of the adverse impacts due to this project is by acquisition of land and either food security or for indirect livelihood support and due to displacement of people its socio cultural and socio economic distractions.

ABOUT NAYAGARH DISTRICT

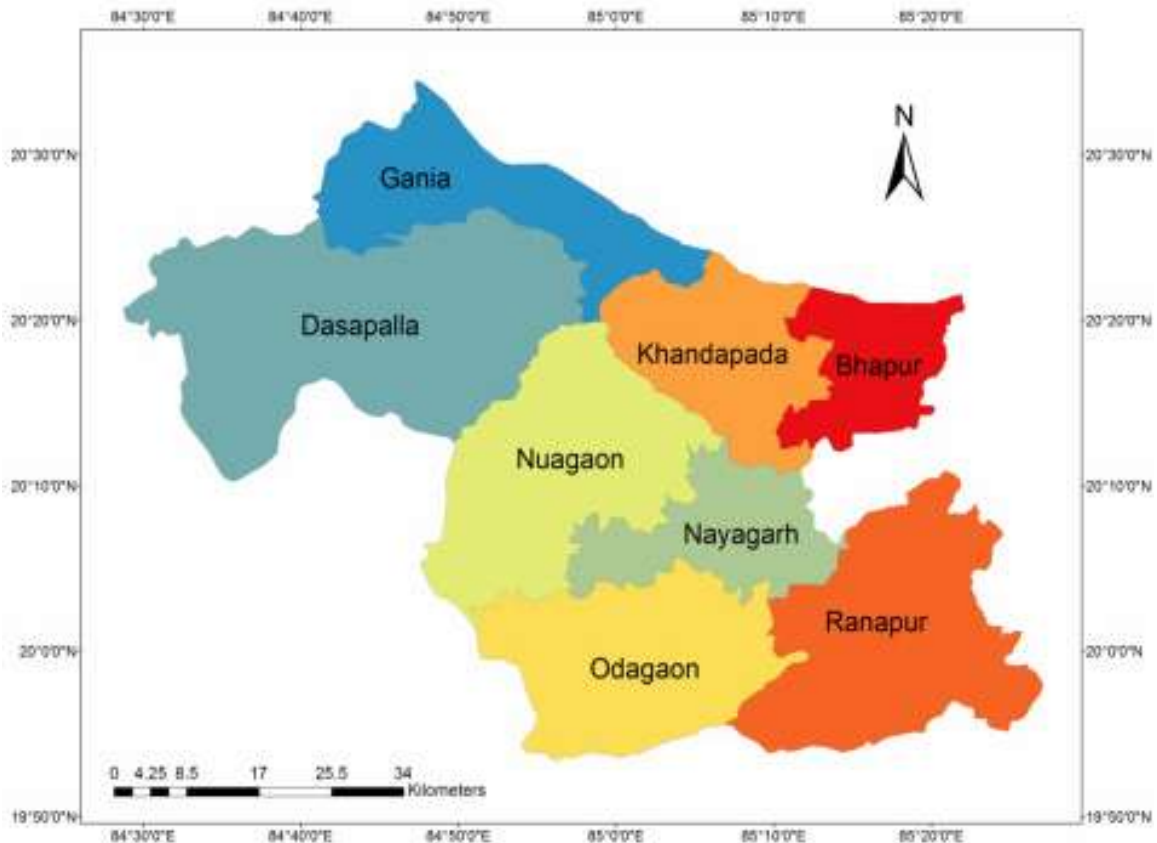
Nayagarh District lies between 19° 54' to 20° 32' N Latitude and 84° 29' to 85° 27' E Longitude covering a geographical area of 3890 sq km with an average elevation of 178 metres. The district is surrounded by Cuttack district in the North side, Boudh & Kandhamal in the West side, Ganjam District in South side and Khordha District in the East side. It was created in 1993 when the erstwhile Puri District was split into three distinct (Puri, Khordha and Nayagarh) districts. Nayagarh has a distinct history since 13th century and has an important place in the history of Odisha. King Suryamani of Baghela dynasty came to Puri and established his kingdom at Nayagarh. The aboriginal "Savaras" and "Kandhas" are the indigenous people of Nayagarh District. The Aryans came later. Nayagarh District with its ex "Garjat" states of Nayagarh, Khandapara, Dasapalla and Ranpur played a major role in the freedom struggle of India. According to 2011 Census the population of the district is 9, 62,245, the total male population of the District is 5, 02, 636 and female population is 4, 60,153 with 6% Scheduled Tribes and 14% Scheduled Castes.

The West side of Nayagarh is the hilly region as a part of eastern Ghats with fertile valleys and the north and eastern part is constituted of plateaus intersected by small streams and rivers. River Mahanadi flows in the north and feeds water for irrigation. The District experiences tropical climate, with the summer being hot and the winter cold. The maximum temperature that this district experiences is well above 40 deg C (during summers) and the minimum can be as low as 10 degree celsius (during winters). Summers generally last from March to June and winters, from October to February. Rainfall is generally heavy during the monsoons, which occur during the months of July and August. South West monsoon is primarily responsible for the rainfall in this District. Nayagarh is also acknowledged for its leather works, brass and bell utensils and sugar factory.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROFILE

The Collector cum District Magistrate is the head of the administration of the district. He also supervises all the developmental work of the district. He is assisted by A.D.M, Deputy Collectors, Sub Collectors, B.D.Os and Tahasildars for effective administration in the district. The district has one sub divisions i.e. Nayagarh. The district is divided into 8 Tehsils & 8 Blocks (Bhapur, Dasapalla, Gania, Khandapada, Nayagarh, Nuagaon, Odagaon and Ranapur) and 4 Notified area councils (Nayagarh, Dasapalla, Khandapada and Ranpur), 9 Police stations, 179 Grama Panchayats and 1699 villages functioning in the district.

Fig. 1.1 Block Boundary of Nayagarh District



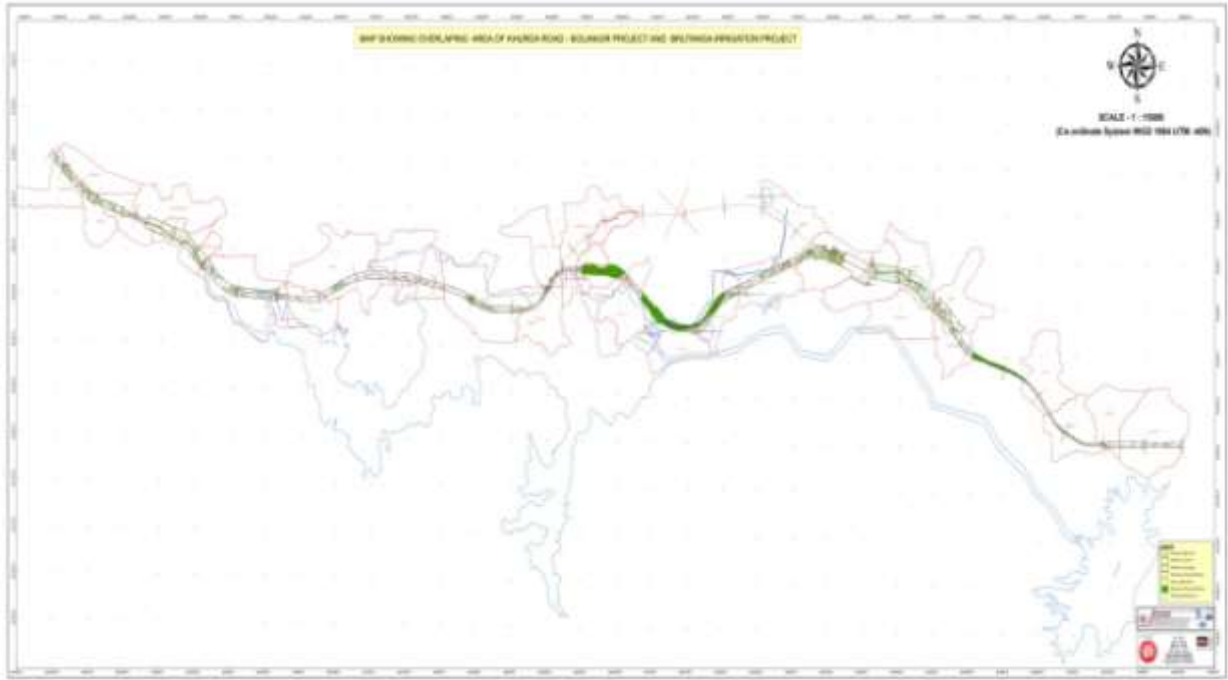
ABOUT DASAPALLA BLOCK

As per Census 2011, Dasapalla Block of Nayagarh district has total population of 77,560; out of which 40,206 are male and 37,354 are female. There are total 19,248 families residing in Dasapalla Block. The average sex ratio of Dasapalla Block is 929:1000. Around 8.9% people live in urban areas and rest of 91.1% live in the rural areas. The average literacy rate in urban areas is 86.3% where as in the rural areas is 75.9%. The sex ratio of urban areas in Dasapalla Block is 871:1000, while that of rural areas is 935:1000. The population of Children in Dasapalla Block is 8700 which is 11% of the total population, out of which 4587 male children and 4113 female children are between the ages 0-6 years. The child sex ratio of Dasapalla Block is 897:1000 which is less than the average sex Ratio of 929:1000 of Dasapalla Block. The total literacy rate of Dasapalla Block is 76.84%. The male literacy rate is 75.29% and the female literacy rate is 60.6% in Dasapalla Block.

LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The Khordha Road – Bolangir new B.G. rail link project has total length of 289km within Dasapalla thasil of Nayagarh district. This railway line covered districts are Khordha, Nayagarh, Boudha, Sonapur and Bolangir serving as major link between Western with Eastern part of Odisha and to connecting number of emerging urban and rural pockets from these District. The SIA project area comes under two Grampanchyats Takara and Kulurukumpa. As per SIA notification total 120 affected households of private land is about 88.22Ac, out of which 48.19Ac. of land is to be acquired for the purpose from seven villages i.e. Buguda Colony, Buguda, Bankataila, Mundulinugaon (Takara GP), Penparada, Durgaprasad and Durukipaju (Kulurukumpa GP). All the seven villages are situated in the Western part of the Dasapall tahasil and to its the left is National Highway-(57). This NH previously was known as NH-224, connecting to Khordha – Balangir with total length of the road about 297km. The project location is GIS Map is given in **Figure No. 1.2**.

Figure No. 1.2. GIS Map of the Project



BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Therefore the project area is been identified for necessary acquisition as per the GoO Notification No **RDM-LAA-NGH-0013-2015/6514 R&DM dated: 23.02.2019** and requires a SIA study for the area as per the guidelines of Odisha R & R Act. There are 120HHs (as per SIA notification) private plots with the total land demarcated for acquisition is 48.19 Ac. and the total area land is 82.22Ac.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SIA VILLAGE AREA

Based on the 2011 census data as well as field reconnaissance by the SIA team, the demographic profile of the chosen SIA villages are as illustrated below. Based on this the other indicators of socio-economic assessment were carried out along the study line.

Table No 1.1 of Demographic of SIA Study Villages Area Details

SL	Village	HH	Affected HH	Population	Male	Female	Total. SC	M. SC	F. SC	Total ST	M. ST	F. ST	Total. OC	M. OC	F. OC
1	Buguda	83	10	558	131	427	151	56	95	349	43	306	58	32	26
2	Buguda Colony	48	10	205	103	102	6	3	3	177	87	90	22	13	9
3	Bankataila	48	24	193	104	89	13	7	6	136	74	62	44	23	21
4	Mundulinuagaon	5	5	8	5	3	0	0	0	8	5	3	0	0	0
5	Penparada	39	35	141	74	67	51	27	24	90	47	43	0	0	0
6	Durgaprasad	89	19	339	178	161	22	11	11	230	127	103	87	53	34
7	Dudukipajau	49	17	200	103	97	8	3	5	83	43	40	109	56	53
TOTAL		361	120	1644	698	946	251	107	144	1073	426	647	320	177	143

Source: Census 2011

As per 2011 census the total households are 361 out of which 120HHs (SIA notification) are directly affected, with the total population of 1644, male population is 698 and female population is 946. The SC population is 251 from which male population is 107 and female population is 144, which is 15% of the total population. The total ST Population is 1073 from which male population 426 and female is 647 which attributes to 65 % of the total population. The SC and ST population constitutes about 80% of the total population. The OC population is 322 from which male population 177 and female population is 143, which is 20 % of the population. The female population dominates male population in this area.

BUGUDA DEMOGRAPHY

The total geographical area of the Buguda is 130 hectares. This village comes under Takara Grampanchayat of Dasapalla. The village area comprises 83 HHs out of which 10 HHs land to be acquired, total population of the village area is 558 from which male are 131 (23%) and female are 427 (77%). The SC population is 151 (27%) from which male are 56 and female are 95, ST population is 349 (63%) out of which the male are 43 and female population are 306. The SC and ST population constitutes about 90% of the total population and OC population is 58 (10%) out of which the male are 32 and female population is 26. The children under 0-6 years population is 26 out of which male are 15 and female population 11 and the children below 6 years constitutes below 5% of the total population they need to be given proper care for their well being up. There are 3260 females per 1000 male in the village, which is higher than Orissa state average of 979. In child sex ratio 733 females per 1000 male in the village, which is lower than Orissa state average of 941. The female population dominates over the male.

BUGUDA COLONY DEMOGRAPHY

The total geographical area of the Buguda Colony is 123 hectares. This village comes under Takara Grampanchayat of Dasapalla. The village area comprises 48 HHs out of which 10 HHs land to be acquired, total population of the village area is 205 from which male are 103 (50%) and female are 102 (50%). The SC population is 6 (3%) from which male are 3 and female are 3, ST population is 177 (86%) out of which the male are 87 and female are 90. The SC and ST population constitutes about 89% of the total population and OC population is 22 (11%) out of which the male are 13 and female are 9. The children under 0-6 years population is 25 out of which male are 17 and female are 8 and the children below 6 years constitutes below 12 % of the total population they need to be given proper care for their well being up. There are 990 females per 1000 male in the village, which is higher than Orissa state average of 979. In child sex ratio 471 females per 1000 male in the village, which is lower than Orissa state average of 941. The male population slightly dominates over the female.

BANKATAILA DEMOGRAPHY

The total geographical area of the Bankatila is 109 hectares. This village comes under Takara Grampanchayat of Dasapalla. The village area comprises 48 HHs out of which 24 HHs land to be acquired, total population of the village area is 193 from which male are 104 (54%) and female are 89 (46%). The SC population is 13 (7%) from which male are 7 and female are 6, ST population is 136 (70%) out of which the male are 74 and female population are 62. The SC and ST population constitutes about 77% of the total population and OC population is 44 (13%) out of which the male are 23 and female population are 21. The children under 0-6 years population is 17 out of which male are 10 and female population 7 and the children below 6 years constitutes below 9% of the total population they need to be given proper care for

their well being up. There are 856 females per 1000 male in the village, which is lower than Orissa state average of 979. In child sex ratio 700 females per 1000 male in the village, which is lower than Orissa state average of 941. The male population dominates over the female.

MUNDULI-NUAGAON

The total geographical area of the Munuduli nuagaon is 66 hectares. This village comes under Takara Grampanchayat of Dasapalla. The village area comprises 5 HHs all 5 HHs land to be acquired, total population of the village area is 8 from which male are 5(62%) and female are 3(38%). All the population is belongs to SC category. There are 600 females per 1000 male in the village, which is lower than Orissa state average of 979.

PENPARADA DEMOGRAPHY

The Penparada village comes under Kulurukumpa Grampanchayat of Dasapalla. The village area comprises 39 HHs out of which 35 HHs land to be acquired, total population of the village area is 141 from which male are 74 (52%) and female are 67(48%). The SC population is 51 (36%) from which male are 27 and female are 24, ST population is 90 (64%) out of which the male are 47 and female are 43. The SC and ST population constitutes about 100% of the total population and there is no OC population in this village. The children under 0-6 years population is 19 out which male are 10 and female are 9 and the children below 6 years constitutes below 13 % of the total population they needs to given proper care for their well being up. There are 905 females per 1000 male in the village, which is lower than Orissa state average of 979. In child sex ratio 900 females per 1000 male in the village, which is lower than Orissa state average of 941. The male population slightly dominates over the female.

DURGAPRASAD DEMOGRAPHY

The Durgaprasad village comes under Kulurukumpa Grampanchayat of Dasapalla. The village area comprises 89 HHs out of which 19 HHs land to be acquired, total population of the village area is 339 from which male are 178 (52%) and female are 161(48%). The SC population is 22 (6%) from which male are 11 and female are 11, ST population is 230 (68%) out of which the male are 127 and female are 103. The SC and ST population constitutes about 74% of the total population and OC population is 87 (26%) out of which the male are 53 and female population is 34. The children under 0-6 years population is 46 out which male are 21 and female are 25 and the children below 6 years constitutes below 13 % of the total population they needs to given proper care for their well being up. There are 904 females per 1000 male in the village, which is lower than Orissa state average of 979. In child sex ratio 1190 females per 1000 male in the village, which is higher than Orissa state average of 941. The male population slightly dominates over the female.

DUDUKIPAJU DEMOGRAPHY

The Dudukipaju village comes under Kulurukumpa Grampanchayat of Dasapalla. The village area comprises 49 HHs out of which 17HHs land to be acquired, total population of the village area is 200 from which male are 103 (51%) and female are 97(49%). The SC population is 8 (4%) from which male are 3 and female are 5, ST population is 83 (41%) out of which the male are 43 and female are 40. The SC and ST population constitutes about 45% of the total population and OC population is 109(55%) out of which the male are 56 and female population is 53. The children under 0-6 years population is 46 out which male are 21 and female are 25 and the children below 6 years constitutes below 13 % of the total population they needs to given proper care for their well being up. There are 904 females per 1000 male in the village, which is lower than Orissa state average of 979. In child sex ratio 1190 females per 1000 male in the village, which is higher than Orissa state average of 941. The male population slightly dominates over the female.

LITERACY PROFILE OF SIA VILLAGE AREA

According to 2011 census seven villages total population is 1644 out of which 1160 (70%) are literates & 484(30%) are illiterates and the male literates are 536 and female literates are 624. The illiterate of villages is 484 out of which male are 179 and female are 305.

Table No 1.2 Literates & Illiterates of SIA Study Villages

SL	Village	Literates	Male	Female	Illiterates	Male	Female
	Buguda	453	87	366	105	44	61
2	Buguda Colony	134	81	53	71	22	49
3	Bankataila	116	74	42	77	47	30
4	Mundulinuagaon	5	4	1	3	1	2
5	Penparada	78	58	20	63	16	47
6	Durgaprasad	246	151	95	93	27	66
7	Dudukipajau	128	81	47	72	22	50
TOTAL		1160	536	624	484	179	305

Source: Census 2011

The literacy of the **Buguda** is 453 (81%) the male literacy are 87(19%) and the female literacy are 366 (81%) of the village. The illiterate of the village is 105 out of which male are 44 and female are 61. The literacy of the **Buguda colony** is 134 (65%) the male literacy are 81(60%) and the female literacy are 53 (40%) of the village. The illiterate of the village is 71 out of which male are 22 and female are 49. The literacy of the **Bankatila** is 116 (60%) the male literacy are 74(64%) and the female literacy are 42 (36%) of the village. The illiterate of the village is 77 out of which male are 47 and female are 30. The literacy of the **Mundulinuagaon** are 5 (60%) the male literacy 3(60%) and the female literacy 2 (40%) of the village. The Illiteracy of the village is 3 out of which male are 1 and female are 2. The literacy of the **Penparada** are 78 (55%) the male literacy 58(74%) and the female literacy 20

(36%) of the village. The illiterate of the village is 63 out of which male are 16 and female are 47. The literacy of the **Durgaprasad** are 246 (72%) the male literacy 151(61%) and the female literacy 95 (39%) of the village. The illiterate of the village is 93 out of which male are 27 and female are 66. The literacy of the **Dudukipaju** are 128 (64%) the male literacy 81(63%) and the female literacy 47 (37%) of the village. The illiterate of the village is 72 out of which male are 22 and female are 50.

WORKERS PROFILE OF SIA VILLAGES

Table No 1.3 Workers Profile of SIA Villages

SL	Village	Category	Work force	Main worker	Marginal Worker	Cultivator	Agriculture Labour	Industry Worker	Other	Total
1	Buguda	Male	80	80	0	36	35	0	10	241
		Female	18	15	3	1	15	0	10	62
		TOTAL	98	95	3	37	50		20	303
2	Buguda Colony	Male	55	52	3	39	25	0	6	180
		Female	20	13	7	0	8	0	0	48
		TOTAL	75	65	10	39	33	0	6	228
3	Bankataila	Male	57	57	0	46	18	0	2	180
		Female	6	6	0	3		0	1	16
		TOTAL	63	63	0	49	18	0	3	196
4	Mundulinuagaon	Male	4	4	0	2	0	0	1	11
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	4	4	0	2	0	0	1	11
5	Penparada	Male	49	32	0	21	9	0	0	111
		Female	48	3	0	0	1	0	0	52
		TOTAL	97	35	0	21	10	0	0	163
6	Durgaprasad	Male	441	177	0	54	20	20	0	712
		Female	199	121	0	58	14	10	0	402
		TOTAL	640	298	0	112	34	30	0	1114
7	Dudukipajau	Male	67	39	0	1	25	9	0	141
		Female	39	1	0	1	0	0	0	41
		TOTAL	106	40	0	2	25	9	0	182
		GRAND TOTAL	1083	600	13	262	170	39	30	2197

Source: Census 2011

In seven villages working population is 2197 out of which total work force are 1083, main worker are 600, marginal worker are 13, cultivator are 262, agriculture labor are 170, industry worker are 39 and other worker are 30. In **Buguda** village total worker population is 98 from which male are 80 and female are 18, the main worker population are 95 from which male are 80 and female 15, the marginal worker are 3 all are female, the cultivator are 37 from which male are 36 and female are 1, the agriculture labour are 50 from which male are 35 and female are 15 and other worker are 20 from which male are 10 and female are 10. In **Buguda colony** village total worker population is 75 from which male are 55 and female are 20, the main worker population are 65 from which male are 52 and female 13, the marginal worker are 10 from which male are 3 and female are 7, the cultivator are 39 from which only male are 39, the agriculture labour are 33 from which male are 25 and female are 8 and other

worker are 6 all are male. In **Bankatila** village total worker population is 63 from which male are 57 and female are 6, the main worker population are 63 from which male are 57 and female 6, the cultivator are 49 from which male are 46 and female are 3, the agriculture labour are 18 all are male and other worker are 3 from which male are 2 and female are 1. In **Munduli Nuagaoan** village total worker population is 4 from which all are male, the main worker population are 4 all are male, the cultivator are 2 all are male and other worker only 1 male. In **Penparada** village total worker population is 97 from which male are 49 and female are 48, the main worker population are 35 from which male are 32 and female 3, the cultivator are 21 all are male, the agriculture labour are 10 from which male are 9 and female are 1. In **Durgaprasad** village total worker population is 640 from which male are 441 and female are 199, the main worker population are 298 from which male are 177 and female 121, the cultivator are 112 from which male are 54 and female are 58, the agriculture labour are 34 from which male are 20, the industry worker are 30 from which male are 20 and female are 10. In **Dudukipaju** village total worker population is 106 from which male are 67 and female are 39, the main worker population are 40 from which male are 39 and female 1, the cultivator are 2 from which male are 1 and female are 1, the agriculture labour are 25 all are male.

INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE AREA

The infrastructure in and around the seven villages area has a typical rural foot print. All other basic amenities including medicine, grocery, building materials, housing equipments etc are available within 30km radius of the area. Due to the distribution of population and demand for goods the amenities are distributed around the area and are peripherally located in each village settlement areas. The observed infrastructural matrix of this village is given in **ANNEXURE - VI**.

HOUSING PATTERN

During field survey SIA team find out that direct & indirect affected households residing in their own house except Buguda colony all the land losing households living outside the study area. In Buguda & Buguda colony found that some houses are brick, concrete roofs with cement walls and rest of the villages are very old and congested residential areas. Where most of the houses are either in the state of dilapidation with congested roads. The general housing pattern of the village is “Kucha” wall with “thatched roof”. This locality is considered to be below average in the livelihood category. They are using the houses for own living, cattle shed, keeping for firewood and storage of food grains. The central sponsored housing scheme PMAY (G) the total beneficiaries are 51 and state government own housing scheme Biju Pucca

Ghar Yojana (BPGY) the total beneficiaries are 20, the programe is running sucessfully in these villages. In all the seven villages majority of the households has ration cards.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

The Health & Family Welfare Department of the State Government has been vested with the responsibility of maintaining and developing the health care system in Odisha. Public health, sanitation and hospitals are the exclusive responsibilities of the State. The state provides financial and managerial support for the basic health care support and infrastructural facilities at the rural level, while the State level super specialty Medical Colleges & Hospitals predominantly provides the ambulatory care services. About 80% of the Government health care services to the citizens are being provided free of cost.

The people of Buguda, Buguda colony, Bankatila and Mundalinuagaon villagers for immediate medical facilities mainly depend upon Takara for PHC 5km away from these villages and the people of Penparada, Durgarapsad and Dudikipaju for medical purpose depend upon Banigocha Primary health centre which is 10km from these villages. All the seven villagers' depend on Community Health Centre at Dasapalla with in the 15km- 30km distance from the project area. The district hospital situated at Nayagarh distance of around 70km- 80km away. The Ambulance service is available in the project area but it is not sufficient to carter to the immediate need of the villages during emergency.

In this SIA study area local health prtctitionrs and quacks are avilble in the area. The healthcare system in the dependent upon traditional and cultural belief systems some parts of villages. The ASHA & ANM worker registered the name of a woman, during twelve weeks of pregnancy & provides immediate health facilities to the pregnant woman & 0-2 years of children for vaccination, weight measures and fever medicines. The ASHA/ ANM worker distributed T.T, Iron Tablet, ICDS foods, birth control pill, condoms etc. and health check up for Non Communicable Disease (NCB) like Sugar, Blood Pressure, Cancer, and Kidney etc.

EDUCATION SYSTEM

The education sector in Orissa was rather neglected and undeveloped even a couple of years ago, when the state government authorities did not pay attention to its development. The condition has however improved over the years with several private learning centers being constructed in the state along with revival of govt schools & colleges. In these seven SIA study village there total six Aganwadi centre having one in each, except Mundalinuagon. For the primary education the student of Takara GP depends upon Buguda Primary School and the students of Kulurukumpa GP depends upon Jamusahi Primary School. For High school students mainly depends upon Takara & Durgaprasad high schools. The college facilities available at Takara and at Banigocha. In all the villages of the SIA project area, mid day meal system is being running successfully. Various Govt. programs for High school students such

as cycle distribution for the High school (Class-IX) student, distribution of school dress, school bag, note books and syllabus books are been implemented in the area. There is one Girls school at Takara. In Bankataila & Dudukipaju villages, anganwadi centers are running in rented houses and there is no separate toilet facility for the students and teachers.

ELECTRICITY FACILITIES

All of the villages in the SIA study area have 100% HH Electrical connection. There are more than 40% of the households are BPL electric line by the Odisha Government.

DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

In all the seven villages the households using handpumps as the primary source of drinking water. In all villages, drinking water problem exists. There is water supply to three villages namely, Buguda, Buguda Colony & Durukipaju have Pipeline connection, once in morning and once in afternoon, which cannot fulfill the daily drinking water requirement of the total population of the area.

In Buguda, Buguda Colony, Bankataila/MunduliNuagaon, Durukipaju, Durgaprasad & Penparada villages have 7nos, 2 nos, 3nos, 5 nos, 3nos & 4 nos of handpumps respectively. As well as there are 1nos, 1nos, 2 nos, 10nos, 4nos & 1nos of Open well in Buguda, Buguda Colony, Bankataila/MunduliNuagaon, Durukipaju, Durgaprasad & Penparada villages respectively. And there are 4 nos, 1 nos & 1nos of pond located in Durgaprasad, Penparada & Bankataila villages respectively.

SANITATION PROGRAM

In all the seven villages sanitation condition is not so good. There is no community toilet or urinal available within the area. In all the seven villages there are 80%-90% of households who have toilet facility. However due to lack of water supply and overhead tanks for toilets, many of the newly built toilets are not functional. The construction of storm water drain is not completed in many places & there are no dustbin facilities for garbage collection in any of these villages. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is going on for construction of new toilet but it is not been successful due to appropriate awareness, only 20 % of households bathroom within the house for usages and rest of the population defecates in the open. To address these problems, including ending open defecation in India by 2019, the Government of India launched the five-year *Swachh Bharat* (Clean India) *Mission* to end open defecation. The village tanks are used for animal shower as well as for cleaning of clothes. Therefore this water is not portable from these ponds. There is no system to collection garbage on street and drain.

ENGAGEMENT OF SIA CONSULTANT

Ardra Consulting services (P) Limited as the empanelled organization for Social Impact Assessment Study of Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of Khordha Road-Bolangir New B.G. Rail Link Project under Dasapalla Tahasil of Nayagarh District Corridor vide Letter No. **SIA- 330 /NCDS; Dt: 02.02.19of NCDS.**

RATIONAL OF THE PROJECT

The construction of Khordha Road- Bolangir New B. G. Rail Link Project covered seven villages i.e. Buguda Colony, Buguda, Bankatalia, Mundulinuagaon, Penparada, Durgaprasad and Durukipaju of two GPs- Takara & Kulurukumpa under Dasapalla Tahasil of Nayagarh District.

Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub–section (1) of section II by the collector, the administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within given time as may be prescribed, which shall include:

- Particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family.
- Livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose lively hoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired.
- A list of public utilities and Government building which affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved.
- Details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved, and
- Details of any common property resources being acquired.

There are total 120 number of households within an area of about 82.22 Ac. for the purpose of the project out of which, 48.19 Ac of land needs to be acquired to complete the new railway line.

APPLICABILITY OF POLICIES & LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Different types of Acts/Policies are applicable for the proposed railway project. It is imperative to analyse the Acts to understand the legal procedures to implementing the project and identifying the gaps & area where there is a need for strengthening to comply with policy on resettlement & rehabilitation of project affected persons and indigenoous population development plan. The following sub-sections summarized the legislative framework in which the projects will be implemented with respect to the social issues as well as RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 on Resettlement & Rehabilitation of affected population. The preparation of a separate

Resettlement & Rehabilitation policy is supplemented to the existing laws in addressing various social & resettlement issues arising out of project implementation. The project authority will ensure that project activities implemented are consistent with the national, state, local & legal framework.

In the public interest, the acquisition of the aforesaid land is essential vide Section 2(1) of the RTFCTLARR Act 2013 to complete the project. In lieu of this land acquisition process, a SIA study is been mandated as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act with a fare and transparent method to access the compensation.

APPLICATION OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013

The new land acquisition law came into force on 1st January, 2014. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, (RTFCTLARR Act) replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, existing from colonial times. The new RTFCTLARR Act is an attempt to revamp and make the land acquisition process more effective by addressing the major lacunae in the old Land Acquisition Act with direct and indirect benefits extended to affected families in due compensation/ Rehabilitation/Resettlement.

The Act seeks to harmonize the interests of land owners, industrialization/ growth of real estate and infrastructure industries and bring in transparency in the process of land acquisition. The objective of the Act is thus in line with the requirements of modern times. The Act, inter alia, contains provisions pertaining to mandatory rehabilitation and resettlement of those whose lands are acquired and for payment of fair compensation to them. Significantly, the Act provides for enhanced compensation to land owners in cases of land acquisition by the government for public purposes or for Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects that may aggregate up to four times the market value in rural areas and up to twice the market value in urban areas. The Act has been hailed as beneficial and necessary to protect the interest of land holders and other affected persons.

The Act is applicable when:

- Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including land for Public sector undertakings.
- Government acquires land with the ultimate purpose to transfer it for the use of private companies for stated public purpose. The purpose of LARR 2011 includes public-private-partnership projects, but excludes land acquired for state or national highway projects.

- Government acquires land for immediate and declared use by private companies for public purpose.
- Section 2(1) of the Act defines the following as public purpose for land acquisition within India.
- When government declares public purpose and shall control the land directly, consent of the land owner shall not be required. However, when the government acquires the land for private companies, the consent of at least 80% of the project affected families shall be obtained through a prior informed process before government uses its power under the Act to acquire the remaining land for public good, and in case of a public-private project at least 70% of the affected families should consent to the acquisition process.
- The Act includes an urgency clause for expedited land acquisition. The urgency clause may only be invoked for national defense, security and in the event of rehabilitation of affected people from natural disasters or emergencies.

KEY FEATURES OF RTFCTLARR ACT

The Act specifies provisions for land acquisition as well as R&R. Some of the major Changes from the current provisions are related to (a) the process of land acquisition;(b) Rights of the people displaced by the acquisition; (c) method of calculating Compensation; and (d) requirement of R&R for all acquisitions.

PUBLIC PURPOSE

Land may be acquired only for public purpose. The Act defines public Purpose to include: defence and national security; roads, railways, highways, and Ports built by government and public sector enterprises; land for the project affected people; planned development; and improvement of village or urban sites and residential purposes for the poor and landless, government administered Schemes or institutions, etc.

In certain cases consent of 80 per cent of the project affected people is required to be obtained. These include acquisition of land for (i) use by the government for purposes other than those mentioned above, and (ii) use by public-private partnerships, and (iii) use by private companies. In general, a common consensus from the locals including the land oustees is mandated for necessitating the desired acquisition process. Other than this on mutual consent of the land oustees and the acquirer, a compensation amount may be settled for acquiring the land without going through the acquisition process under RTFCTLARR Act.

PROCESS OF LAND ACQUISITION

The government shall conduct a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study, in Consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas (and equivalently with local people including the public representatives in Case of urban areas). After this, the SIA report shall be evaluated by an expert Group. The expert group shall comprise two non-official social scientists, two experts on rehabilitation, and a technical expert on the subject relating to the Project. The SIA report will be examined further by a committee to ensure that the Proposal for land acquisition meets certain specified conditions.

A preliminary notification indicating the intent to acquire land must be issued within 12 months from the date of evaluation of the SIA Report. Subsequently, the Government shall conduct a survey to determine the extent of land to be acquired. Any objections to this process shall be heard by the collector. Following this, if the government is satisfied that a particular piece of land must be acquired for public purpose, a declaration to acquire the land is made. Once this declaration is published; the government shall acquire the land. No transactions shall be permitted for the specified land from the date of the Preliminary notification until the process of acquisition is completed.

COMPENSATION TO LAND OWNERS

The compensation for land acquisition is determined by the District Collector and Awarded by him to the land owner within two years from the date of publication of the Declaration of acquisition. The process of determination of compensation is given below:

- First, the market value of the acquired land is computed as the higher of (i) the land value specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds; or (ii) the average of the top 50 per cent of all sale deeds in the previous three years for similar type of land situated in the vicinity.
- Once the market value is calculated, it is doubled for land in urban areas. Then, the value of all assets attached to the land (trees, buildings, etc) is added to this amount. On this amount, a 100 per cent solatium, (i.e., extra compensation for the forcible nature of acquisition), shall be given to arrive at the final compensation figure.
- Land owners whose property is acquired using the urgency provisions shall be given an additional 75 per cent of the market value of the land.

PROCESS OF REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT

The RTFCTLARR Act requires R&R to be undertaken in case of every acquisition. Once the preliminary notification for acquisition is published, an Administrator shall be appointed. The Administrator shall conduct a survey and prepare the R&R scheme. This scheme shall then be

discussed in the local bodies in case of urban areas. Any objections to the R&R scheme shall be heard by the Administrator. Subsequently, the Administrator shall prepare a report and submit it to the Collector. The Collector shall review the scheme and submit it to the Commissioner appointed for R&R. Once the Commissioner approves the R&R scheme, the government shall issue a declaration identifying the areas required for the purpose of R&R. The Administrator shall then be responsible for the execution of the scheme. The Commissioner shall supervise the implementation of the scheme.

Land Acquisition Act, 1894

The most relevant act effective in India for facilitating resettlement & rehabilitation process is the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 which was amended in 1984. This act is relevant for acquisition of private land by the government for the public purposes and determining compensation. The Act ensures that no person is deprived of land. It gives opportunity to the PAPs for a hearing before the actual acquisition.

Section-23 of the Act discusses compensation at market price, the market value of the land being determined on the “date of publication of the notification”. The Act has made detailed elaborative provisions that have to be followed before land acquisition which includes (i) Preliminary Notification (Section-4); (ii) Declaration of Notification (Section-6); (iii) Notice to Persons Interested (Section-9); (iv) Enquiry & Award (Section-11); and (v) Possession (Section-16). The main elements of LAA are: Land identified for the purpose is placed under Section-4 of the LAA for notification. Once the land has been placed under section-4, no further sale or transfer is allowed. The land is then placed under section-6 of the LAA. This is a declaration that the Govt. intends to acquire the land. The district collector is directed to take steps for the acquisition and the land is placed under Section-9. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land & the price. Under Section-11, the DC will make an award within two years of the date of publication of the declaration. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse. In case of disagreement on the price awarded within six weeks of award, the parties (under Section-18) can request the DC to refer the matter to the Court to make a final ruling on the amount of compensation. Compensation for the land & structures (such as houses, wells, trees etc.) is paid by the projects authorities to the State government, which in turn compensates the land owners. This Act was effective in our country in a long period. Looking at the lapses existing in the said Act, Government of India came up with a very progressive law named as the Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013(RTFCTLARR Act) that replaced the old LAA,1894. But the overall procedure for land acquisition & compensation are drawn from the original Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006

The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006 is a key piece of forest legislation passed in our country in December, 2006. The Act confers the ownership of land that is being used by tribals or forest dwellers as on 30th December 2005-ownership is only for the land that is actually being cultivated by the concerned family as on that date.

REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ENTITLEMENTS

The Act also provides the displaced families with certain R&R entitlements. These include, among other things,

- (i) land for a house as per the Indira Awas Yojana in rural areas or a constructed house of at least 50 square meters plinth area in/ 1.3 lakhs rupees (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana) in rural areas;
- (ii) a one-time allowance of Rs 50,000 for affected families; and
- (iii) the option of choosing either mandatory employment in projects where jobs are being created or a one-time payment of Rs 5 lakh or an inflation adjusted annuity of Rs 2,000 per month per family for 20 years,
- (iv) subsistence grant of Rs.3000/- for one year, (additional Rs-50, 000 for SCs and STs)
- (v) Transportation cost of Rs.50,000/- for shifting,
- (vi) one-time assistance of Rs.25,000/-for cattle-shed/petty shop,
- (vii) One-time Grant of Rs.25,000/- to artisan, small traders & others,(viii)one-time resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000/- to PAF.
- (viii) Land for land- Irrigation projects (As far as possible) 1acre of land (2.5 Ac. for SCs & STs) in command area.
- (ix) Every resettled area (rehabilitation area) is to be provided with certain infrastructural facilities. These Facilities include roads, drainage, and provision for drinking water, grazing land, banks, post offices, public distribution outlets, etc.

While determining the amount of compensation under section 27 of the RFCTLARR Act-2013 & Amendment in 2016, Section 26 of the same Act is referenced for evaluation of market value of land with which value of all assets attach to the land is added vide Section-27. On an above as per provision under Section-30(3), 12% interest on the market valuation shall be added from the date of preliminary notification under Land Acquisition Act. With reference to Section 24(1) (A) of RFCTLARR Act, in any case of land acquisition proceeding initiated under the land acquisition act & where no award under section-11 of the said land

acquisition act has been made, than all provisions of the act related to the determination of compensation shall apply. Under Section 30 of the same act the collector shall give award of solatium maximum up to 100% of the total compensation amount. This act has been in enforcement since 01-01-2014. The market value evaluation is meant to ensure the land owner/ affected families to get an enhanced compensation under the provisions of this act for better compensatory practice.

The other legislations also guide the project to help avoid, mitigate and manage risks and impacts as a way of planning the project in a business in a sustainable way. This includes stakeholder engagement and disclosure obligations of project level activities, performance standards on labour and work conditions; community health, safety and security; land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; indigenous people and cultural heritage. Importantly the above legislations help in mitigating the adverse impact.

ASSESSMENT OF THE MARKET VALUE

- i) Market value of land as mentioned in the Official Sales Statistics maintained as per registration of sale deeds under Indian Stamp Act-1899, in the area where the land is situated or market value of land as per approved **Bench Mark Valuation** (BMV) whichever is higher.
- ii) Average of highest sale price of 50% of sale deeds for similar type of land in vicinity immediately preceding 3 years;
- iii) Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon in case of acquisition for Private Companies or PPP Projects as per Sec-26(1)(c) of the Act.

NB: - Out of the above three rates whichever is higher is multiplied by the factor specified in First Schedule of the Act (Sec-30(2)).

- a) Factor by which the market value is to be Multiplied in the case of rural areas. ↔ 1.00(One) to 2.00(Two) based on the distance of project from urban area, as may be notified by the Govt.
- b) Factor by which the market value is to be Multiplied in the case of urban areas. 1(One)

Illustrative Siding Scale

The multiplier factor will gradually rise from 1 to 2 as we move away from urban locations to rural areas

Radial Distance from Urban area (Kms)	Multiplier Factor
0-10	1.00
11-20	1.20
21-30	1.40
31-40	1.80
Above 40	2.00

CHAPTER-2

APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

M/s Ardra Consulting Services (P) Ltd. as the empanelled organization for Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study was assigned the task for “Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of Khordha Road –Bolangir New B.G. Rail Link Project under Dasapalla Tahasil of Nayagarh District” vide Letter No.SIA- 330 /NCDS; Dt: 02.02.2019 of Nabakrushna Chowdhury Development Study. As per the Terms of Reference (ToR), the research team comprising of one Team leader, one Research Supervisor and two field investigator ,who were engaged for this study. Considering the field situation and stipulated time frame, two more field investigators were added in the field team to expedite the survey work. Apart from the field team, one research executive, one MIS, and one office assistant were also engaged in this project to complete the assignment. The details about the team are as follows:

Table No. 2.1: SIA Survey Team Members

Sl	Name	Position	Degree / Qualification
1	Mr. Ratikanta Mohanty	Team Lead	MBA; ME (Env. Engr);LLB, MSc (Geology)
2	Mr. Akbar Ali Khan	Research Supervisor	MSW, BA, LLB
3	Mrs. Bandana Samal	Field Investigator	MBA, PGDRD, LLB
4	Miss Arti Sahoo	Field Investigator	M. Sc Biotechnology
5	Mr. Kedar Charan Mohapatra	Data entry operator	BA, Survey Certification
6	Mr. Surat Kumar	MIS Personnel	BA, PGDCA, Hardware Certification
7	Miss Sabnam Bano	Field Investigator	BA

Source: SIA team

THE METHODOLOGY AND TOOLS USED

Social Impact assessment (SIA): the beginning of SIA, under the broad canvas of the EIA could be traced to developments as recent as those during the 1970s. By this time development agencies began to use impact assessment-which were all about prediction before the start of a project, it is likely that the environmental, social, and economic conditions are to be evaluated in order to approve, adjust, or reject certain predictions.

As a tool, the decision makers initiate steps necessary to prevent/contain harmful potential impacts made under sub-section (I) of section 4 of Odisha RECTILARR Rule-2016. Therefore SIA process in the project cycle is to assess in advance project impacts with quantification and affected KPIs for the local people.

Social impacts are the interventions on human environment, its assessments and meant to enhance positive and sustainable outcomes associated with project implementation. Social impacts include changes in people's way of life, their culture, community, political systems, environment, health and wellbeing along with their personal and property rights as well as their fears and aspirations. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) supports the integration of social and environmental aspects associated with the numerous subprojects into the decision making process before implementation. It facilitates in enhancing positive social and environmental outcomes and in minimizing social and environmental adverse impacts as a result of either individuals or their cumulative effects. SIA also finds ways to protect human health and minimize impacts on cultural property. It helps and alerts planners in planning mitigation measures against any adverse impacts to make a project more beneficial and to make PAPs as project partners than beneficiaries.

The following strategies were adopted for undertaking the study:

a) Coordination and Consultation

Close coordination was maintained with concerned Tahasil Office, Railway office, Collectrortae office and State SIA Unit NCDS. Assessment of area was made in joint visit of Coordinator, State SIA Unit NCDS and professional of ACS (P) Ltd.

b) Assessment of studied area

Pre-contract field visit was conducted with assessment of the area and few opinion leaders of the area including the local Sarapanch. This visit facilitated the strategic plan to complete the study in stipulated time.

c) Orientation training:

A Two-days training cum orientation of the SIA study team from was conducted at the Ardra Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd Bhubaneswar. The head of the SIA unit imparted the training to the study team on the objectives of SIA, scope of works, methodology and study tools.

d) Collection of Information

Three-stage process informed consultation and participation were adopted:

- i. **Informing:** This phase included transact walk through the under going Khordha-Bolangir new B.G Railway line of seven villages sections to have a physical characterization of the socio- economic aspects and informal introductory meetings with various households within the proposed route.
- ii. **Counseling:** People at large were consulted formally and informally before enumeration of interview schedule. The communities were educated on risks impacts and opportunities the project provides.
- iii. **Questionnaire:** Sample populations adjacent to the Project Area were interviewed through a standard questionnaire for their assessment and opinion regarding the project including the PAPs.

- e) Collection of information on different aspects including adverse impacts such as acquisition of land, loss of immovable property, loss of income, loss of resources, perception of people, and impact of new project. The primary and secondary information were collected through;
- i. **Questionnaire/Interview Schedule:** The questionnaire covering the identification of household, impact on land and immovable properties, possession of assets, indebtedness, land particulars, participation of women, and perception of potential land losers was developed and enumerated in the villages under study. This facilitated the field investigators in collection of different information from individual land losers and also non-affected people of the study area.
 - ii. **Focus Group Discussion:** A guiding principle was developed to conduct focused group discussion with different categories of people of the studied villages.
 - iii. The secondary information was also collected from concerned Government offices like Tahasil Office, GPs and Railway LAO Office etc.
- f) **Computation of Data and Analysis:** The data collected from primary sources through individual schedule was validated with cross tabulation and computerized using MS Excel and SPSS packages. Both tabular and pictorial information were generated using SPSS package.
- g) **Submission of Report:** The report of the study was completed after analysis of the information collected from the potential affected and indirectly affected people.

SCOPE OF THE WORK

The scope of the study includes the impacts to be caused by the proposed Khurda Road-Bolangir New B.G Rail project. Based on the site survey, it has generated socio-economic data about the project-affected families and has prepared an inventory of the properties to be affected. The study mainly entails the followings.

- I. Collection and analysis of both qualitative and quantitative data, undertaken through detail site visit by using participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques, focus group discussion (FGDs), and administration of a structured interview schedule both at the household level and the community level to prepare the SIA report.
- II. Seeking advice from different government officials of all affected gram panchayats and Municipalities to conduct SIA study.
- III. A thorough analysis of all relevant land records and field data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects.
- IV. The assessment included;
 - Area of impact under the proposed project, land to be acquired and the social, economic, cultural, environmental and other impacts of the project,
 - Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project and whether it is the bare minimum requirement for the project,

- Possible alternative sites and their feasibility,
 - Whether the land to be acquired is in scheduled area and it is demonstrable last resort,
 - land if any already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project,
 - The scope for use of any public, unutilized land and whether any of such land is under occupation.
 - Nature of the land, present use and classification of land and if it is an agricultural land, its irrigation coverage and cropping pattern,
 - Impact of the land on food security of the affected families,
 - Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, number of residential houses, and public and private infrastructure and assets, and
 - Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years.
- ❖ An estimation of the accurate number of affected families and displaced families basing on land assessment, land records and field verification by following census enumeration method for all affected families and collection of socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area.
 - ❖ Identification and assessment of the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts of the project basing upon data collected from the field and in consultation with the stakeholders.
 - ❖ Preparation of 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.
 - ❖ A comprehensive analysis of the social costs and benefits of the project as also the impoverishment risks of the families losing land and getting affected and the mitigation plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of such project affected families.
 - ❖ Preparation of draft SIA report and SIMP in the local language (Odia) and their distribution in all affected GPs and Municipal offices prior to six weeks of public hearing.
 - ❖ Organization of public hearing with the help of the local administration and land requiring body to disseminate the main findings of the SIA in the affected areas in the local language and to seek feedback on findings, additional information and views for incorporating the same in the final SIA report.

ASSUMPTIONS & LIMITATIONS

In any Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study, there will always be gaps in knowledge or uncertainties encountered. For the proposed project, the following assumptions were made in undertaking the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study as listed below.

- a) People's actions can never be predicted with 100% accuracy, even when circumstances are similar and predictions are based on rigorous research results. Few households resisted and did not support the study;
- b) The SIA team found all Buguda colony land losing families staying outside the area. The information about the demographics and social status of communities living elsewhere but losing property along the road of ways collected from other co-titleholders is considered accurate;
- c) Most of the statistics obtained from secondary data sources were on a district level and not constituency or project specific level. Some statistics were validated through public/stakeholder consultation meetings and quantitative data specific to project areas;
- d) The study was done with minimum information, timeframes and budget lines available to the consultants at the time of the study.

PRA EXERCISE

The area comes under Takara & Kulurukumpa GPs, the villages are- Buguda, Buguda Colony, Bankatila, Mundlinugaon, Penparada, Durgaprasad & Durkipaju selected for PRA exercise in consultation with local sarpanch. The tools used in PRA exercise is laid out as below:

TOOLS USED FOR PRA

The following tools of PRA exercise were conducted at Buguda colony of Takara GP & at Panparada of Kulurukumpa GP to identify the area as conceived by the local people through graphical interpretation in an indigenous manner.

- Rapport building process was conducted where the concept of Project was discussed and shared with the locals.
- Through group discussion with different people and individual entities from shops and households, their issues were identified and laid out in the field visit observation section in this report.
- Social Mapping: With the help of local people a social map of the village was prepared to reveal the social and physical structure like house structure, village infrastructure etc. to analyze the opportunity which can be derived for impact assessment study after discussion with different groups of people.
- Resource Map: With the help of local people a resource sketch was prepared indicating different land types like up, medium, low land, forestland, water bodies etc, and this resource map is used to prepared plan for livelihood assessment of the local people.

THE PRA PROCESS

The acronym, PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal/ Assessment), may look misleading with its nomenclature, but it can be applied to any urban neighborhood for necessary action planning. The process adopted was, a group of people (around 30-40, including women) gathered to participate in this PRA process. First the people were appraised on the objective of the project and the purpose of this PRA exercise. Then the process of doing PRA was presented in brief. The people involved in the process were from different age groups & gender. Around 15 people were engaged to draw the SOCIAL MAP & RESOURCE MAP. Rest of the people was engaged in GD, where the discussion took place serially starting from problems and issues of the village. Below are the findings of GD with villagers.

Participants:

- Sarapanch of Takara – Mrs. Sanjukta Naik
- Sarapanch of Kulurukumpa- Mrs. Babita Naik
- Ward Member of Penparada- Gomati Majhi
- PAFs
- Ardra Consulting Services (P) Ltd survey team
- Local People

PRA RESULT AND SOCIAL MAPPING

Festivals & Practices: In railway project area in every village deity in the form of Gram Devi and in bhagabat tungi, bhagabat reading in the evening is prctiesd in the area. They observed other festivals Makar, Jagar, Holi and others. In trbial dominated villages trditonal song, dance and the nature worship is the prevalent among the tribes on every occasion. There are six temples in the project area. There are more than 37 SHGs in the seven villages.

CHAPTER-3**LAND ASSESSMENT AND LOCATION OF THE LAND PROPOSED TO BE ACQUIRED****NECESSITY OF ACQUISITION**

The proposed Khordha Road –Bolangir New B.G. Rail Link project alignment has been changed. Because in earlier alignment which was the area comes under the Bruntanga lift irrigation project and Mahanadi wild life forest area. So, objection made by State Pollution Control Board and instruct to Rail. Department to change the alignment Therefore accordingly the concerned department changes their alignment and on their basis the SIA study has been carried out. The new seven villages are i.e. Buguda Colony, Buguda, Bankatalia, Mundulinuagaon, Penparada, Durgaprasad and Durukipaju coming under two GPs i.e. Takara & Kulurukumpa of Dasapalla Tahasil of Nayagarh District.. In this acquisition procedure 3 types of land will be acquired from these seven villages i.e. Forest land, Govt Land and private land. The total land of the project area is 432.43Ac, out of which 203.01Ac of land is to be acquired, out of which 241.84 Ac. of forest land in this area from which 118.24Acre of forest land to be acquired, similarly the total Government land is of 68.37Acre out of which 36.58Acre of land to be acquired. From private land of 82.22Ac out of which 48.19 acre is designated for acquisition. In the designated private land for acquisition there are 120 HHs (as per SIA notification) at present. The rest of the earlier acquired land has already undergone the land acquisition process, as per Section 7 of Land Acquisition Act. As the completion of this project is of highest interest of the State and People of Odisha. Therefore in the public interest land is highly essential for completion of the project. There by an expedited acquisition vide Section 2(1) of the R & R Act 2013 is been initiated to complete the process. As per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, it is a mandate to conduct a SIA Study with fare and transparent method for rightful compensation to the land oustee/s and PAFs, for which this endeavour is undertaken by the Govt.

Table No. 3.1: Type of Proposed land to be acquired and allinieted.

SL	Village	Forest Land in Acres		Govt. Land in Acres		Private Land in Acres	
		Total Land	Acquired by Railway	Total Land	Acquired by Railway	Total land	Acquired by Railway
1	Buguda	12.02	8.25	5.13	4.72	11.39	6.99
2	Buguda Colony	64.45	50.58	49.23	25.13	11	11
3	Bankataila	54.73	22.49	3.46	2.65	31.5	15.2
4	Mundulinuagaon	34.51	26.84	1.79	1.13	2.5	0.62
5	Penparada	66.18	6.35	2.19	0.88	7.04	4.87
6	Durgaprasad	1.5	0.64	3.54	0.73	11.09	5.61
7	Dudukipajau	8.45	3.09	3.03	1.34	7.7	3.9
	TOTAL	241.84	118.24	68.37	36.58	82.22	48.19

Source: RoR & Railway Authority

In the proposed new B.G.railway link project the type of private land for affected & acquisition to be required the following quantity- Patita(12.23-12.23), Sarada-2(7.62-5.87), Sarada-3(34.93-17.22),Taila-1(4.32-2.29),Taila-2(15.95-9.51),Taila-3(2.51-1.05) Debastali-(0.02-0.02) acres accordingly and other category of land used for the project are - Jangala-2,Gramya Jangala, Gramya Rasta, Rasta, Nala, Pani Nala, Bagayata-2, Chota Jangala,Jangala-1(Salajangala),Veda, Aadipokhori and Jalasaya-2.

Table No. 3.2: Type of Proposed land to be acquired (in Acre)

Sl. No	Kisam Village	Patita		Sarada-2		Sarada-3		Taila-1		Taila -2		Taila-3		Debasthali		Grand total Land	Total Area to be Acquired
		Total Area	Area to be Acquired	Total Area	Area to be Acquired	Total Area	Area to be Acquired	Total Area	Area to be Acquired	Total Area	Area to be Acquired	Total Area	Area to be Acquired	Total Area	Area to be Acquired		
1	Buguda Colony	11.00	11.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.00	11.00
2	Buguda	0.36	0.36	0.74	0.74	5.65	2.76	0	0	4.64	3.13	0	0	0	0	11.39	6.99
3	Bankatalia	0	0	3.1	2.86	19.39	9.31	0	0	9.01	3.03	0	0	0	0	31.5	15.2
4	Mundulinuagaon	0	0	0.28	0.01	1.15	0.2	0	0	1.07	0.41	0	0	0	0	2.5	0.62
5	Penparada	0.27	0.27	3.5	2.26	1.1	0.86	1.42	1.06	0.73	0.4	0	0	0.02	0.02	7.04	4.87
6	Durgaprasad	0.6	0.6	0	0	3.91	2.27	2.9	1.23	3.68	1.51	0	0	0	0	11.09	5.61
7	Dudukipaju	0	0	0	0	3.73	1.82	0	0	1.46	1.03	2.51	1.05	0	0	7.7	3.9
	Total	12.23	12.23	7.62	5.87	34.93	17.22	4.32	2.29	15.95	9.51	2.51	1.05	0.02	0.02	82.22	48.19

Sources: SIA Study-2019

CADASTRAL MAP OF THE AREA WITH PLOT UNDER ACQUISITION

Figure No.3.1: Cadastral Map of Buguda colony

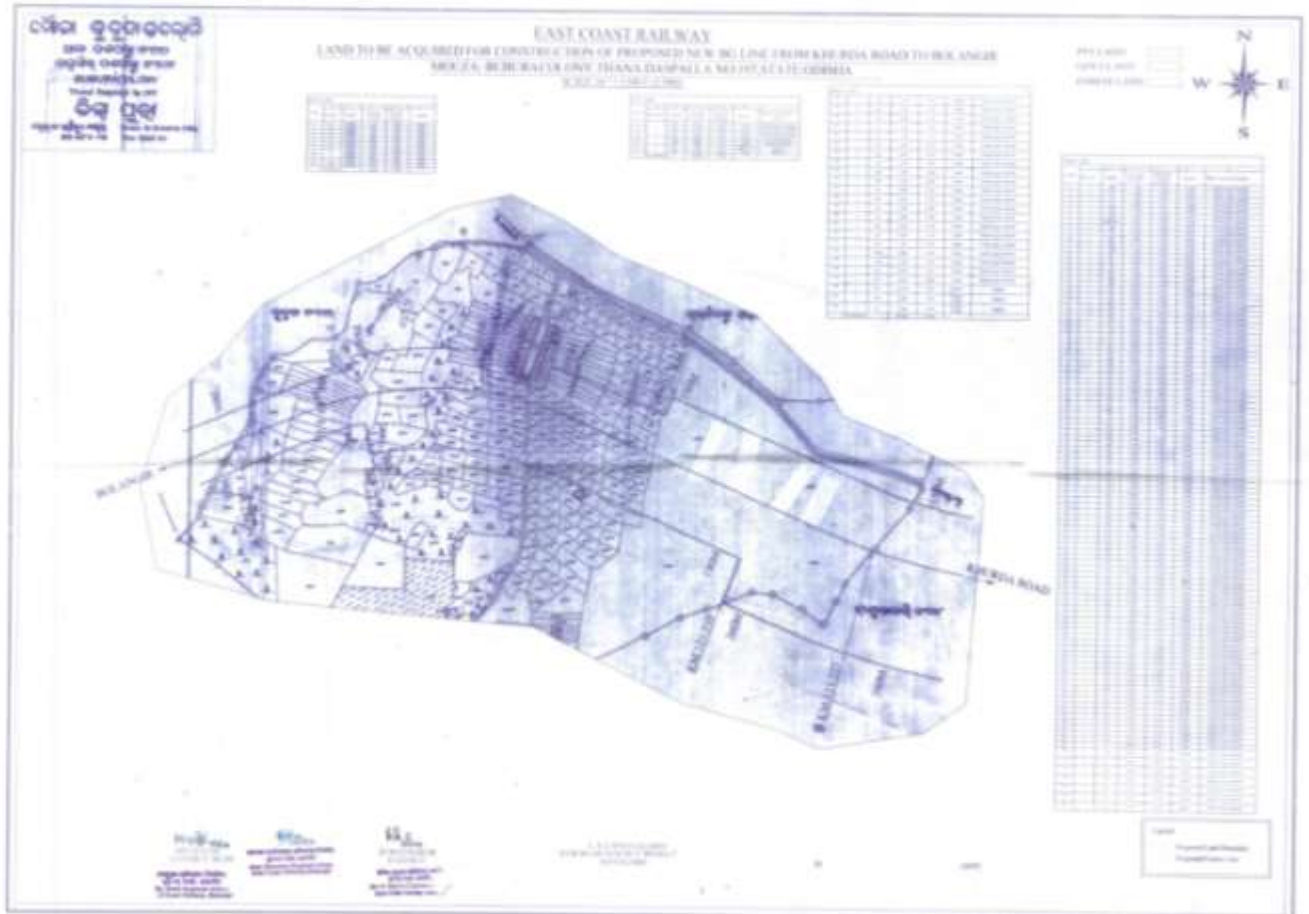


Figure No.3.3: Cadastral Map of Bankataila

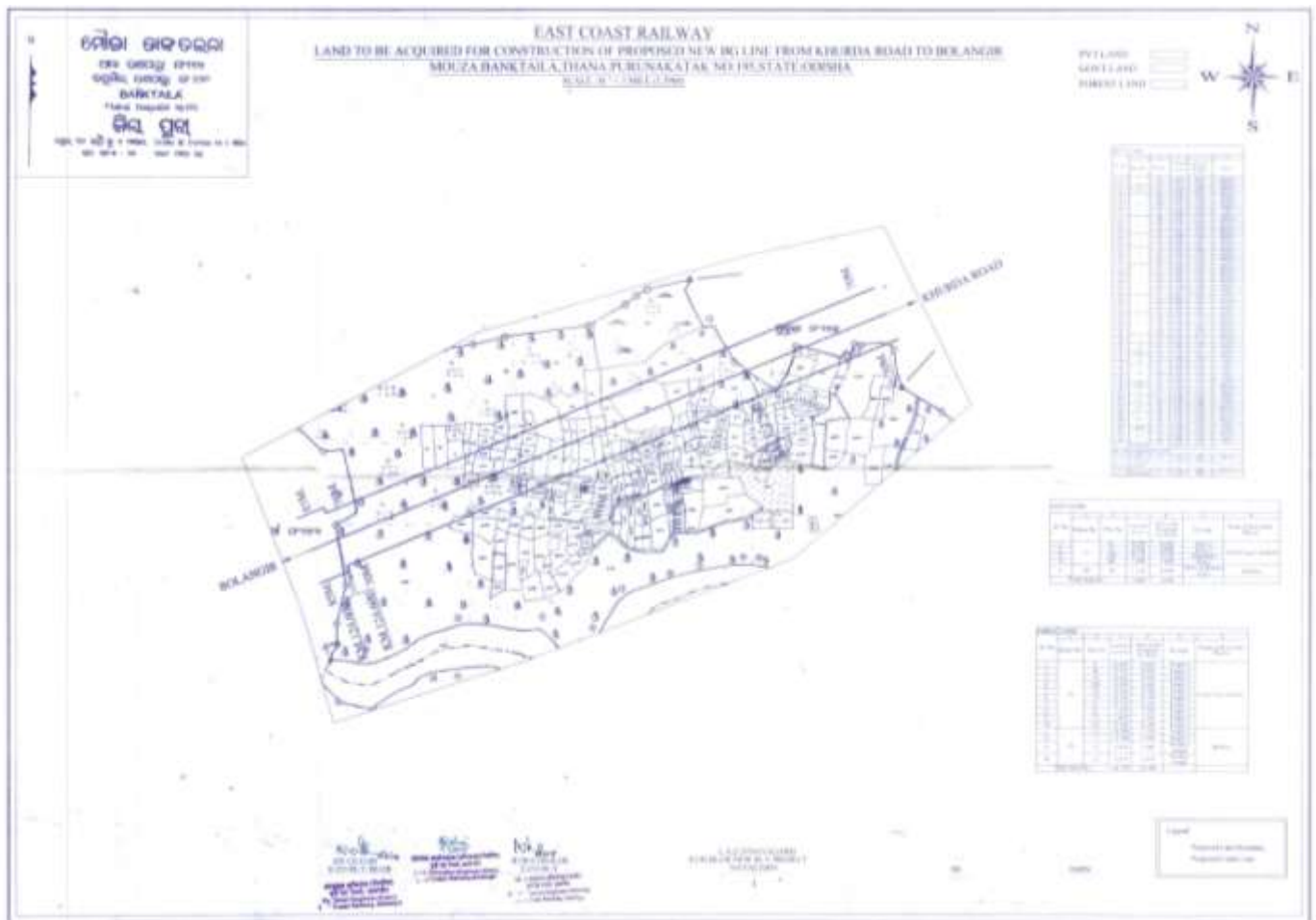


Figure No.3.4: Cadastral Map of Mundali-Nuagaon

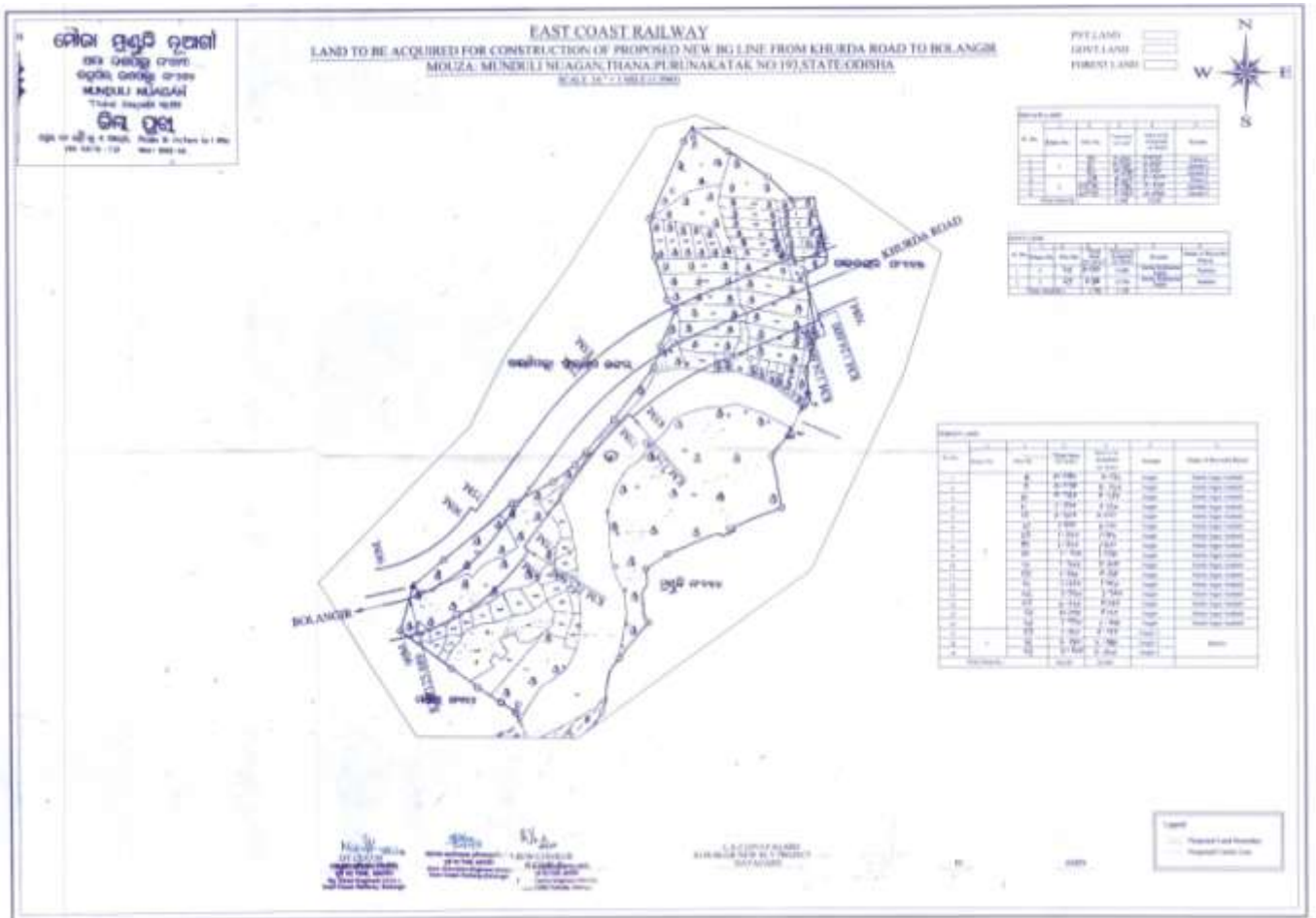


Figure No.3.5: Cadastral Map of Penparada

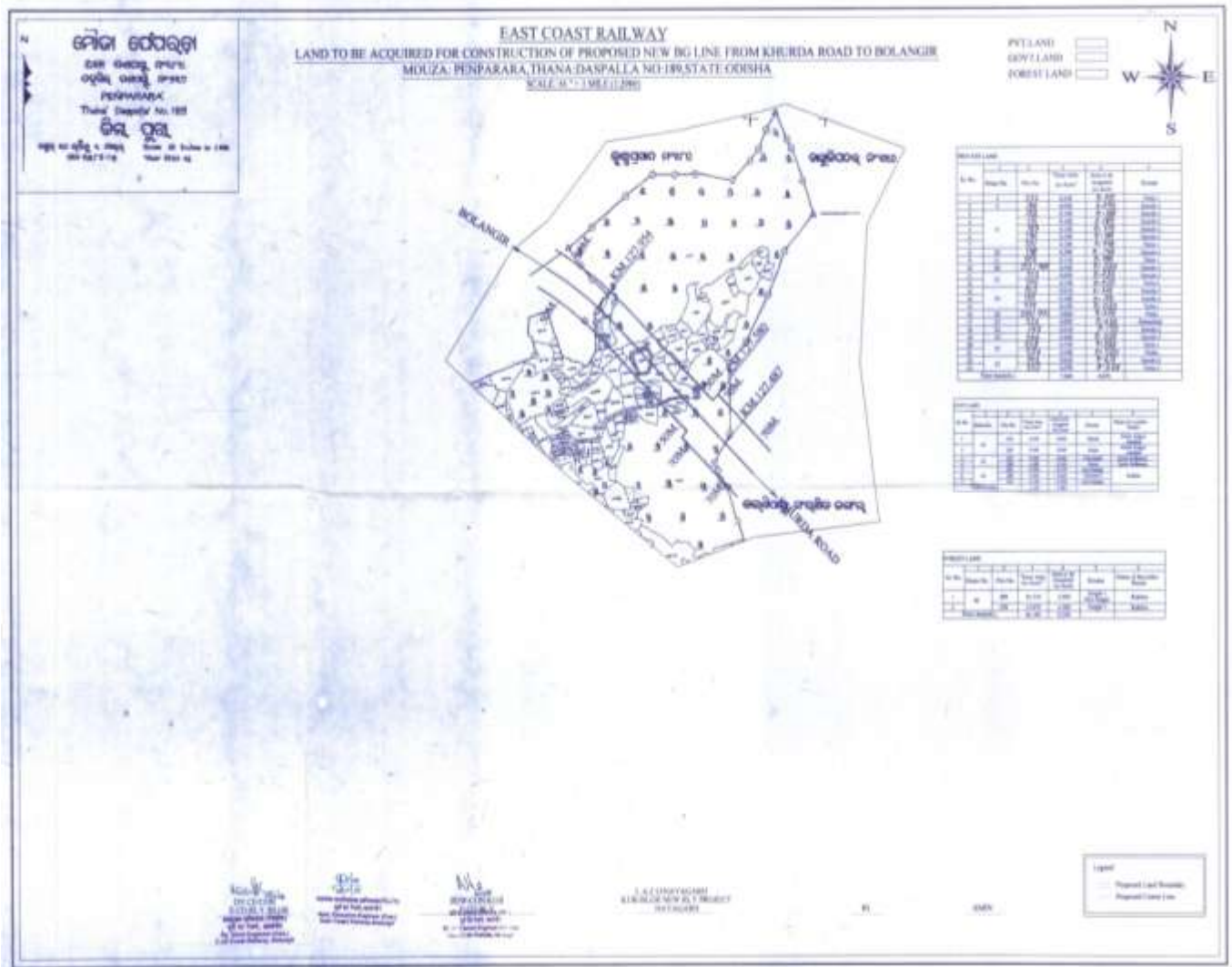
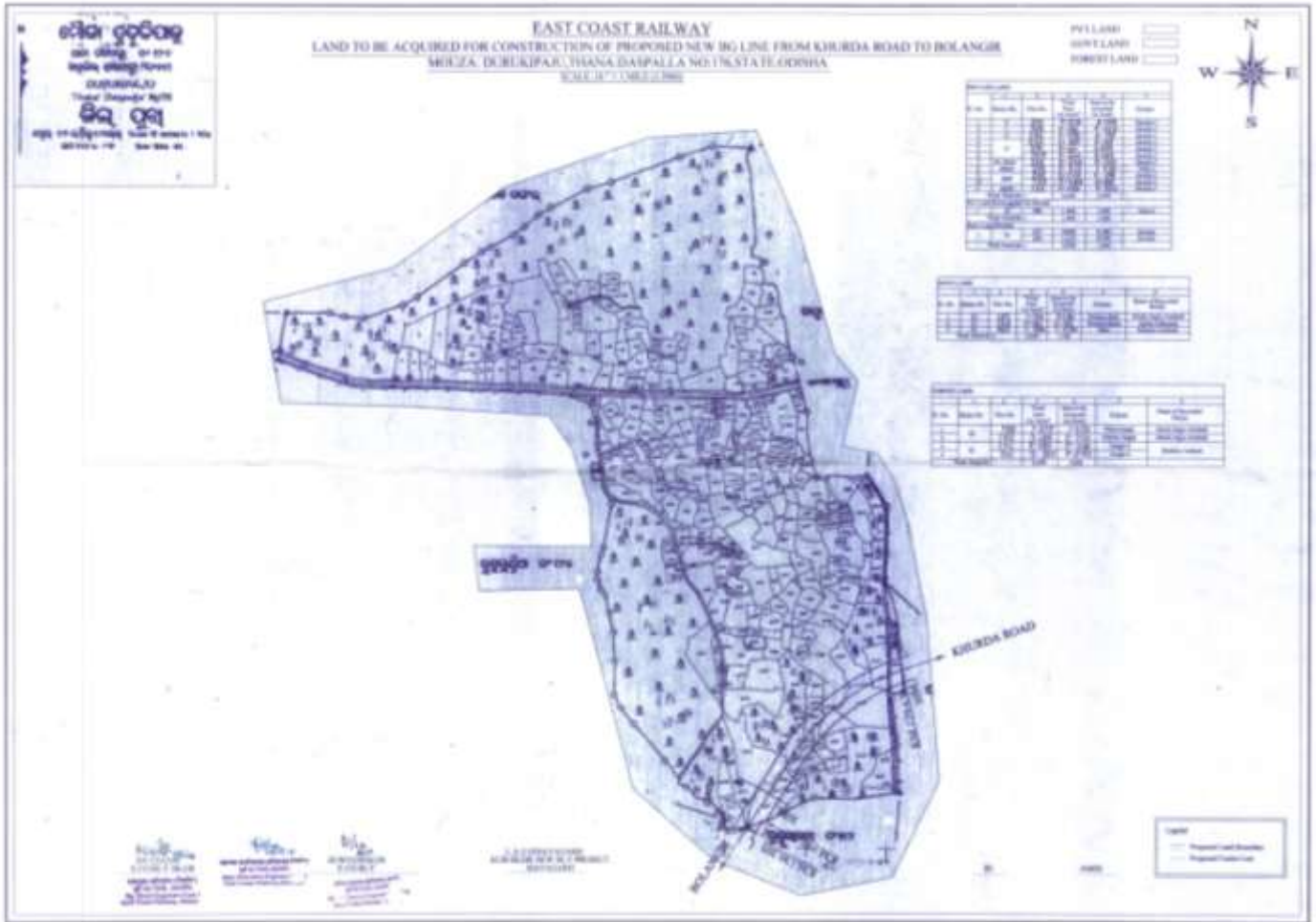


Figure No.3.6: Cadastral Map of Durgaprasad



Figure No.3.7: Cadastral Map of Dudukupaju



Source: LAO, Nayagarh

CHAPTER-4**ENUMERATION OF AFFECTED FAMILIES AND ASSETS****4.1 ENUMERATION OF LAND/ OTHER IMMOVABLE PROPERTY LOSING FAMILIES**

As per the RoR details in the Land schedule submitted by implementing agency, total 166 tenants (as per Bseline Survey) own the 48.19 Acres of land proposed for acquisition in all the villages. As a part of SIA exercise, a census enumeration of these 166 recorded tenants using genealogy method was carried out. Excluding duplicates in different RoR (same tenant occupying land in different Khata) and dead tenants leaving their legal heir, migrated tenants and including legal heir of dead tenants as on date, a total 203 i.e.(166 and 37) households/families were identified as land losing households. From the 203 Households, 166 households could be enumerated and rest 37 households/families couldn't be enumerated due to migration and within such short span of the project identification of their present address and covering their socio-Economic profile was not possible. Hence, Socio-Economic details of these 166 households/families were collected in the present SIA study. List of enumerated land losing households are presented in **Table 4.1**.

Table- 4.1: Distribution of Affected Household by Gender

Sl. No	Village	Male	Female	Total	Not Found	Total
1	Buguda Colony	4	6	10	6	16
2	Buguda	9	-	9	-	9
3	Bankatalia	56	3	59	12	71
4	Mundulinuagaon	5	-	5	4	9
5	Penparada	29	13	42	3	45
6	Durgaprasad	18	1	19	7	26
7	Dudukipaju	14	8	22	5	27
	Total	135	31	166	37	203

Sources SIA Study-2019

4.2 ENUMERATION OF LIVELIHOOD LOSING FAMILIES

In this category, only landless families whose livelihood are primarily dependent on the land being acquired were enumerated as per the provisions in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of section 3 of RFTLAR&R Act, 2013.

To clarify this category of affected families includes a family which doesn't own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants in any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to acquisition of land, whose primary source of livelihood stands affected by the acquisition of land.

During the SIA exercise, it was assessed that share cropping is not a practice in the project area. Similarly, no artisans or no landless families exist who are dependent of the proposed land for acquisition.

It was also necessary to verify land utilisation pattern of affected households during survey. **Table 4.3** indicates that 88.36% land is utilised for cultivation purpose and 8.21% & 3.43% of land are used residential and patita accordingly.

4.3 DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY AFFECTED FAMILIES

As per 2011 census, out of total 361 numbers of households of seven villages, out of which 120 household is (as per SIA notification) directly affected by this proposed acquisition. There is hardly any difference in segmentations between affected and non affected families as the social structure is composite and integrated in nature. Therefore the general pattern of socio-economic structure applies to both affected and non-affected families within the area. On the social front, the total community of all the villages and adjacent Villages will be affected by the construction of the railway line project. As because the social framework of these villages are integrated and well knit, they will have an impact on the social interactions and family communication practices as well. On the other hand, due to the development of the railway project infrastructure, and better in & out flow of traffic, the avenues and intensity of business will increase. Further, the commercial value of adjacent lands will increase for a better return.

4.4 ASSESSMENT OF LAND

Land is the main source of livelihood of people in rural areas. They have emotional attachment with the land. Due to illiteracy and ignorance, sometimes, they have been exploited by the upper class people. In order to give justice and respect to their culture/feelings/sentiments, government undertakes SIA study prior to acquisition of land for development projects. The study enquired about the property affected as well as acquired due to the proposed project. **Table 4.2** reveals the position.

Table-4.2: -Distribution of affected and acquired land

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of the GP	Name of the Tahasil	Total Families	Total area (In Acre)	Area to be acquired (In Acre)
1	Buguda Colony	Takara	Dasapalla	16	11.39	6.99
2	Buguda			9	11	11
3	Bankatalia			71	31.5	15.2
4	Mundulinuagaon			9	2.5	0.62
5	Penparada	Kulurukumpa		45	7.04	4.87
6	Durgaprasad			26	11.09	5.61
7	Dudukipaju			27	7.7	3.9
	Total			203	82.22	48.19

Sources: SIA Study 2019

4.5 LAND HOLDING AND UTILIZATION PATTERN

In proposed project, it is found that 100% affected land are going to loose their agriculture land. But fortunately due to acquisition of agricultural land none of the household are suffered their livelihood.

Table – 4.3: Land Utilisation Pattern (In Acre)

Sl. No	Village	Total land owned	Cultivation	Residential	Patita
1	Buguda Colony	13.47	9.63	2.24	1.60
2	Buguda	42.18	35.25	4.88	2.05
3	Bankatalia	51.92	44.84	5.62	1.46
4	Mundulinuagaon	8.09	6.43	1.66	0.00
5	Penparada	67.55	61.55	3.78	2.22
6	Durgaprasad	42.42	39.69	1.88	0.85
7	Dudukipaju	46.77	43.31	2.31	1.15
	Total	272.40(100.00)	240.70(88.36)	22.37(8.21)	9.33(3.43)

Sources: SIA Study 2019, N.B. Figures in parenthesis refer to percentage

As regards type of land ownership of the total affected land, all the 48.19 acres affected land of 7 affected villages of Nayagarh district belong to private land and out of which 47.98 acres are agricultural land and also all the affected land are un-irrigated (Table.4.4).

Table-4.4:- Type of Land owned by affected HH

Sl No	Village	Total amount of land owned	Irrigated	un-Irrigated	Commercial	Homestead Land
1	Buguda Colony	13.47	0	11.23	0	2.24
2	Buguda	42.18	0	37.3	0	4.88
3	Bankatalia	51.92	0	46.3	0	5.62
4	Mundulinuagaon	8.09	0	6.43	0	1.66
5	Penparada	67.55	0	63.77	0	3.78
6	Durgaprasad	42.42	0	40.54	0	1.88
7	Dudukipaju	46.77	0	44.46	0	2.31
	Total	272.40(100.00)	0	250.03(91.79)	0	22.37(8.21)

Sources: SIA Study 2019, N.B. Figures in parenthesis refer to percentage

4.6 LOSS OF CROP CULTIVATION

Agriculture, the world's oldest profession is the main source of life sustenance for human population. However, though there has been substantial growth in other sectors, the Agriculture Sector still continues to be the mainstay of livelihood for human civilization. Growth of the agricultural sector is important not only for ensuing food security and reduction of poverty in rural areas, but also sustaining growth of rest of the economy. More so, growth of two non-farm sectors viz. Secondary & Tertiary sectors can be sustained only when the agricultural sector continues to grow and provide adequate demand for goods & services along with market for the farm produce. The aforementioned facts are more true in case of states like Odisha where nearly 60% people earn their livelihood through agriculture and allied activities.

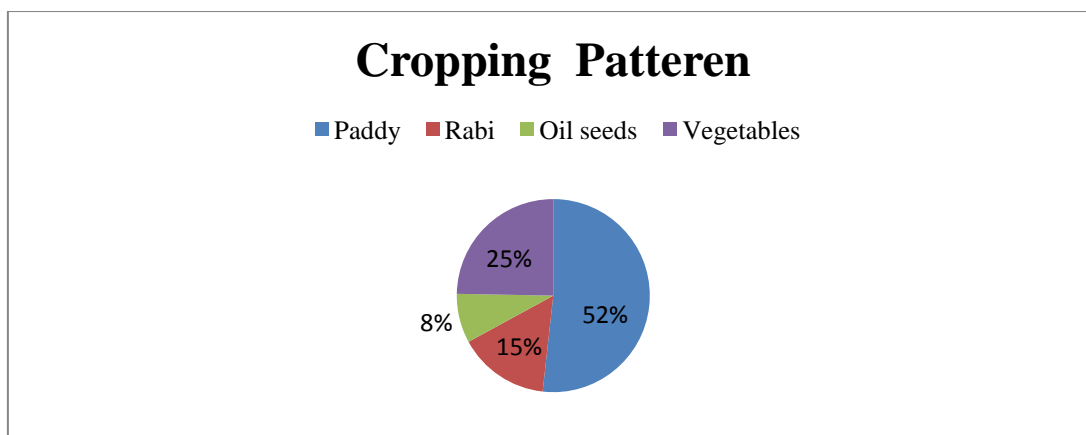
In the project affected villages majority of population depends upon cultivation and agriculture related activities. It is identified total 203 surveyed families are using their land for the purpose of agriculture and cultivate different type of crops like paddy, Rabi, Oilseeds and vegetables etc. It indicates that the acquired lands of these families are having provided food throughout the year. During field survey the present production of paddy yield in yearly (Ac) is 14 quintal and oilseeds is 4.5.quintal The appropriate compensation by including value of existing loss of products should be provided to the affected families in all the villages.

Table-4.5:- Type of crop grown in affected village

Sl. No	Village	Paddy	Pulses	Oil seeds	Vegetables
1	Buguda Colony	0	0	0	0
2	Buguda	9	5	2	4
3	Bankatalia	50	20	8	25
4	Mundulinuagaon	5	1	0	0
5	Penparada	35	5	4	20
6	Durgaprasad	15	3	3	4
7	Dudukipaju	18	5	4	10
	Total	132	39	21	63

Sources: SIA Study

Figure- 4.1: Cropping Patteren



4.6 ENUMERATION OF ST/ TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLERS LOSING FOREST RIGHTS

As per discussion with project officials, community leaders, PRI members, even with the Tahasildar, Daspalla supported by site visit of the study team, no such type of family will be affected due to the proposed project. As per the versions of the above key informants, though some Scheduled Tribes families have been given forest rights under FRA, 2006 in the affected village, the allotted land is not coming within the proposed area of acquisition.

4.7 ENUMERATION OF FAMILIES LOSING LAND ASSIGNED UNDER VARIOUS GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Government has allotted land to landless families of affected villages under ceiling surplus schemes in Mo Jami Mo Diha programme. As per the discussion with project officials, community leaders, PRI members, even with the Tahasildar, Daspalla supported by site visit of the study team, no such type of family will be affected due to the proposed project. That's why; no such type of families will be affected due to the proposed project.

4.8 ENUMERATION OF INDIRECTLY AFFECTED FAMILIES

At present, Hunting, fishing and boating is not a practice in the affected areas. Though some families depend on Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP), their livelihood is not solely dependent on the said set of activities. Hence, not a single family of this category was enumerated by the study team during primary survey of present SIA study.

4.9 INVENTORY OF OTHER PRODUCTIVE ASSETS

Except for 48.19 acres of land, no other assets like house, tank, pond etc. will be acquired for the project. No fruit bearing trees or valuable trees are located in the stretch of the 48.19 acres of tenancy land proposed for acquisition to construct Khordha Road- Bolangir new BG Rail Line project.

CHAPTER-5

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED FAMILIES

In view of the fact that, the study of socio-economic conditions of affected HHs under land acquisition is mandatory under RFTLAR&R Act, 2013, the present chapter focuses on socio-economic conditions of affected HHs and their access to basic infrastructural facilities. Under the project, affected villages of Nayagarh district of 7 villages namely Buguda, Buguda Colony, Bankatalia, Mundulinuagaon, Penparada, Durgaprasad and Dudukipaju to be affected. Sample of non-affected households were also covered for the purpose i.e 24 households from 7 affected villages. The chapter is focus into socio-economic and cultural profile of affected families.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE:

The Buguda colony comes under Takara GP, which is situated in the Southern side of the NH 57. Government displaces some peoples from Buguda village to this area for this reason it is named as Buguda Colony. Eastern & Western part of the village is agriculture field. In the southern side of the village Brutanga River, forest and hills are situated. Chilabani village is present beside this village. Southern side of this village railway line is going. One village industry of Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society (ORMAS) is situated in the village where local are working khali leaf processing unit, which is the source income for the woman.

The Buguda Village comes under Takara GP, village is present in the Southern side of the NH 57 and the railway line is also present in the Southern side of the village. Agricultural lands are on the Western side of the village. All education facility buildings are present on the eastern side of the village like Anganwadi, primary & high school, college. Village is bounded by dense forest. Two temples are there inside the village. Eastern end of the village ST & SC pada are there.

The Bankataila Village comes under Takara GP, village is approx 5kms distance far away from NH 57. There is no all weather roads which can connect Bankataila to Buguda. The villagers mainly depend upon earthen road for day to requirement and small portion of the concrete is available all the seven villages. Both side of the road there are Kuthcha houses. On the north side of the village construction of the proposed railway line is going on. Buguda village is present in the East side of the village. Agriculture land and forest are present on South direction of the village. Bruthanga River is passes on the west side of the village. One Bhagawati temple is present inside the village.

The Mundulinuagaon village comes under Takara GP, village is approx 7 to 8kms distance far away from NH 57. There is no road to go inside the village premises but the roads inside the

village are concrete. There is no approach road between Mundulinuagaon Village and Buguda. The specialty of this village is that there are houses of thatched roof with kachha on either side of the road. In the village there are two wells, one is at the starting point and other one is at the end of the village along with one defunct pond is also there in the village. One Bhagbath tungi is also there in the village which is in dilapidation condition for which proper renovation is required but no temple inside the village premises. Southern side of the village there is hill and other three sides are completely surrounded by agricultural land. All the people are of ST category and are illiterate. Bruthanga River flows in the Western side of the village. No bridge is constructed over the Bruthanga River for this reason they face lots of problem in transportation & migration to nearby places in Monsoon season. The proposed railway line construction is going on opposite side of the river. No anganwadi and school facilities available in this village. For education facility they depend upon Bankataila village. In summer season there is scarcity of drinking water. Snake biting, Malaria & diarrhea are the acute diseases of this village. There is no emergency aptitude are available in the village if required in time.

The Penparada village is situated in the Southern side which is approx 3-4kms distance far away from NH 57. East side, North & South side of the village dense forest and hill is present. Proposed railway line is passing on the Northern side of the village. All villagers are of ST category. Bhagamunda & Jamusahi village is located in the Western side of this village. One Bhagbath tungi in the village which is in dilapidation condition. Primary level of education in the village is maintained by the virtue of one Anganwadi and one primary school which is inside the village.

The Durgaprasad village is situated on the Southern side of the NH-57. Dense forest and hill is present on the Northern side. The proposed railway line is passing on the Southern side of the village. All villagers of this village are of ST category. For domestic uses villagers are depend upon open well & tube well. A temple is present inside the village.

The Durgipaju village is situated in the Southern side of the NH-57. The ST category people are in the Eastern side of the village and general category people's are in the Western side of the village. Northern side of the village dense forest and hill are present. Southern side is surrounded with cultivation land and forest. Proposed railway line is passing on the Southern side of the village. Daily household requirement are full filled by shops which are being present inside the village.

5.0 GENDER-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HH AMONG AFFECTED VILLAGES:

As mentioned in Table 5.1(a) & 5.1(b) below, out of total 203(166 covered HH, 37 not found HH and Non-Affected HH 24) surveyed HHs covering 7 villages under Daspatha block of Nayagarh District. The total of 203 affected households which is distinguish 135 HHs(66.50%) male headed, 31 HHs(15.27%) female headed and 37HHs(18.23%) are not found HHs found accordingly. (Fig-5.1).

Table - 5. 1(a): Village-wise distribution of affected Household by Gender

Sl. No	Village	Male	Female	Total	Not Found	Total
1	Buguda Colony	4	6	10	6	16
2	Buguda	9	-	9	-	9
3	Bankatalia	56	3	59	12	71
4	Mundulinuagaon	5	-	5	4	9
5	Penparada	29	13	42	3	45
6	Durgaprasad	18	1	19	7	26
7	Dudukipaju	14	8	22	5	27
	Total	135(66.50)	31(15.27)	166	37(18.23)	203(100.00)

Sources: SIA study 2019, N.B. Figures in parenthesis indicating percentage

Fig –5.1: Gender- wise Distribution of Affected and not found Households

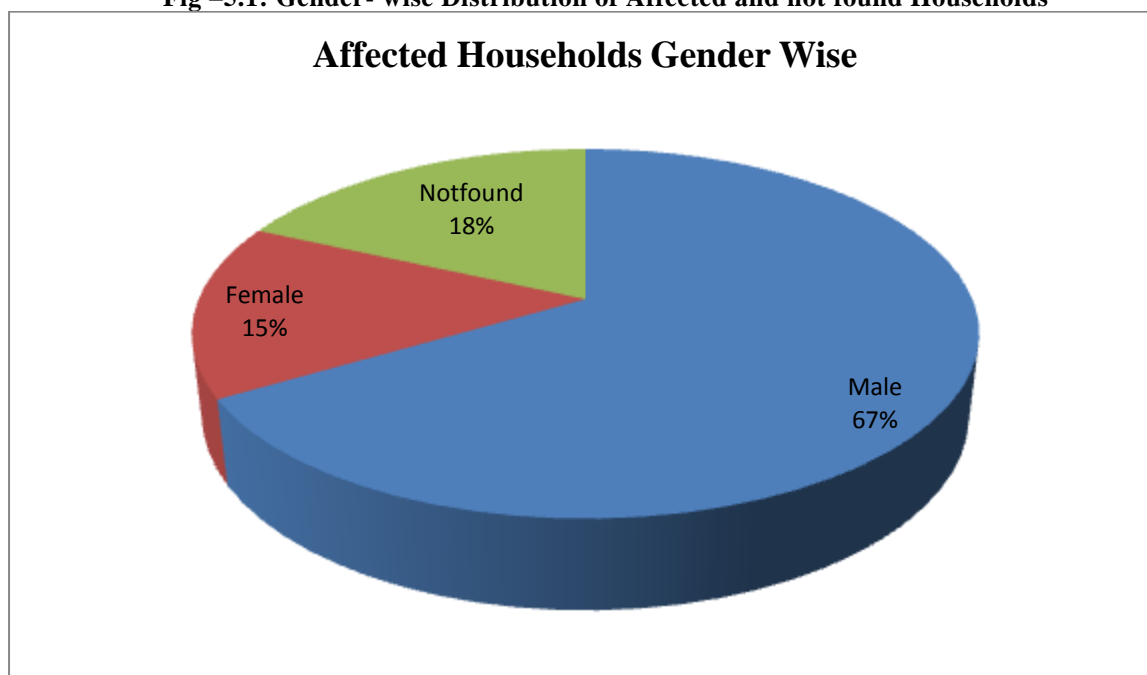


Table -5.1 (b): Distribution of affected and Non- affected HH respondents by sex

Sl. No	Village	Affected HH			Non-Affected HH			Total HH		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Buguda Colony	4	6	10	2	-	2	6	6	12
2	Buguda	9	-	9	2	-	2	11	-	11
3	Bankatalia	56	3	59	5	1	6	61	4	65
4	Mundulinuagaon	5	-	5	1	-	1	6	-	6
5	Penparada	29	13	42	4	1	5	33	14	47
6	Durgaprasad	18	1	19	4	-	4	22	1	23
7	Dudukipaju	14	8	22	4	-	4	18	8	26
	Total	135	31	166	22	2	24	157	33	190

Sources: SIA study 2019

Fig –5.2: Distribution of affected HH respondents by sex

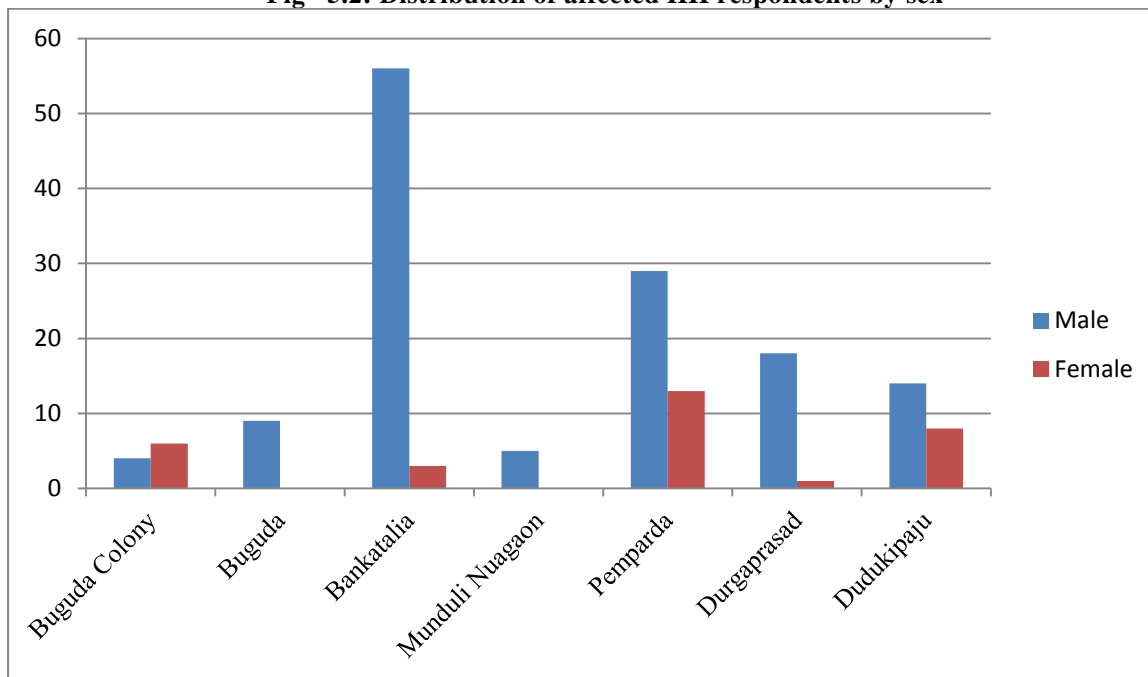
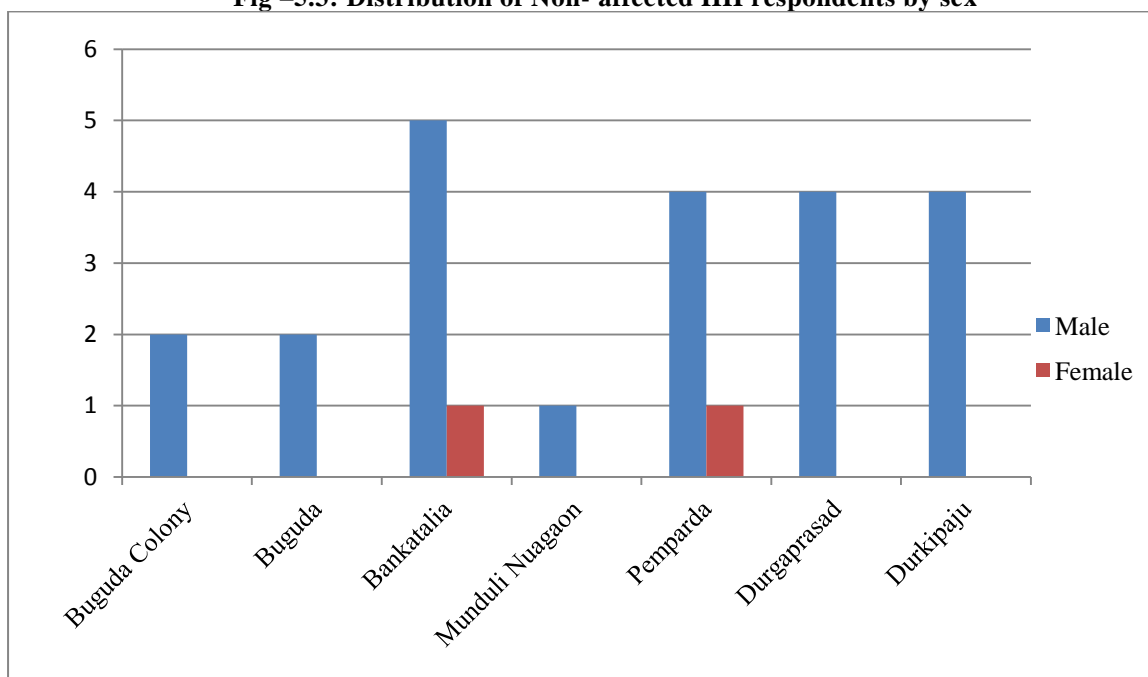


Fig –5.3: Distribution of Non- affected HH respondents by sex



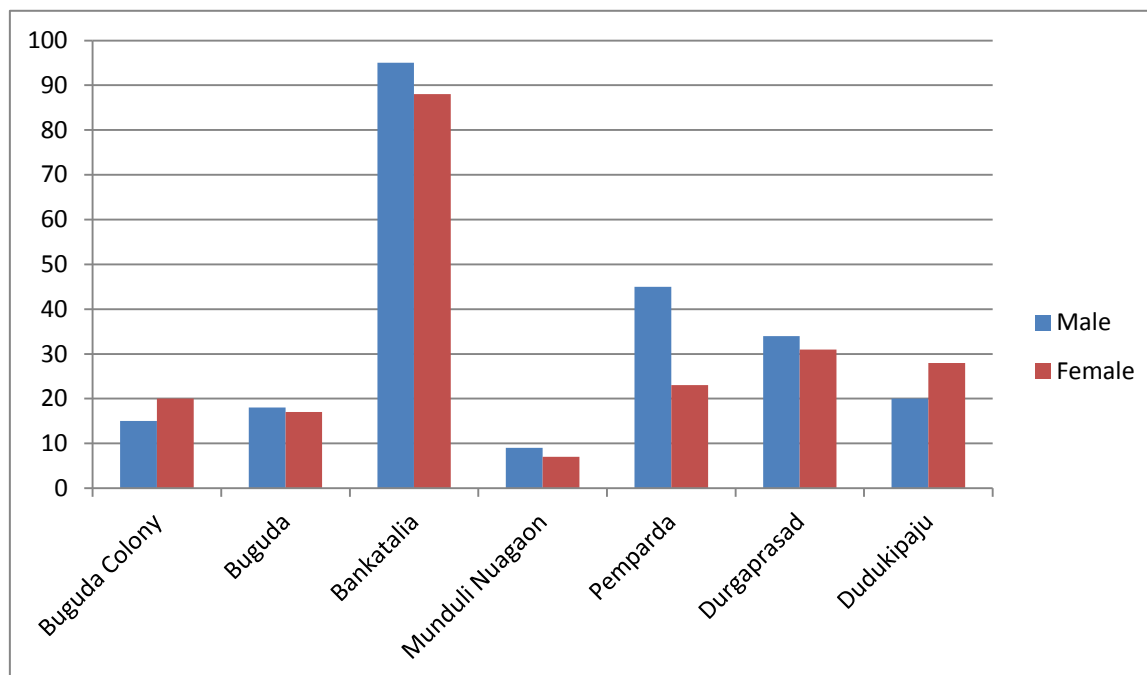
The study also reveals (Table 5.2) that among 450 affected persons of 7 affected villages of Nayagarh district, 236(52.44%) are found male persons and the rest 214(47.56%) are female persons. Among village wise affected households, sex ratio is found to be highest in Durgaprasad i. e. 1400 female in 1000 male and lowest in Penparada village 511female in 1000 male. (Table 5.2).

Table – 5.2: Gender- wise Distribution of Affected Persons and by sex ratio.

SI No	Village	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
1	Buguda Colony	15	20	35	1333
2	Buguda	18	17	35	944
3	Bankatalia	95	88	183	926
4	Mundulinuagaon	9	7	16	778
5	Penparada	45	23	68	511
6	Durgaprasad	34	31	65	912
7	Dudukipaju	20	28	48	1400
	Total	236 (52.44)	214 (47.56)	450 (100.00)	

Sources: SIA Study 2019, N.B. Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage

Fig – 5.4: Village wise Distribution of Affected Persons by Gender



5.1 SOCIAL PROFILE

The study has also enquired about religion of the affected households. It reveals that 100% HHs of affected villages belongs to Hindu community. (Table.5.3).

Table – 5.3: Distribution of affected household by Religion

SI No	Village	Hindu	Muslim	Total
1	Buguda Colony	10	-	10
2	Buguda	9	-	9
3	Bankatalia	59	-	59
4	Mundulinuagaon	5	-	5
5	Penparada	42	-	42
6	Durgaprasad	19	-	19
7	Dudukipaju	22	-	22
	Total	166	-	166

Sources: SIA Study 2019

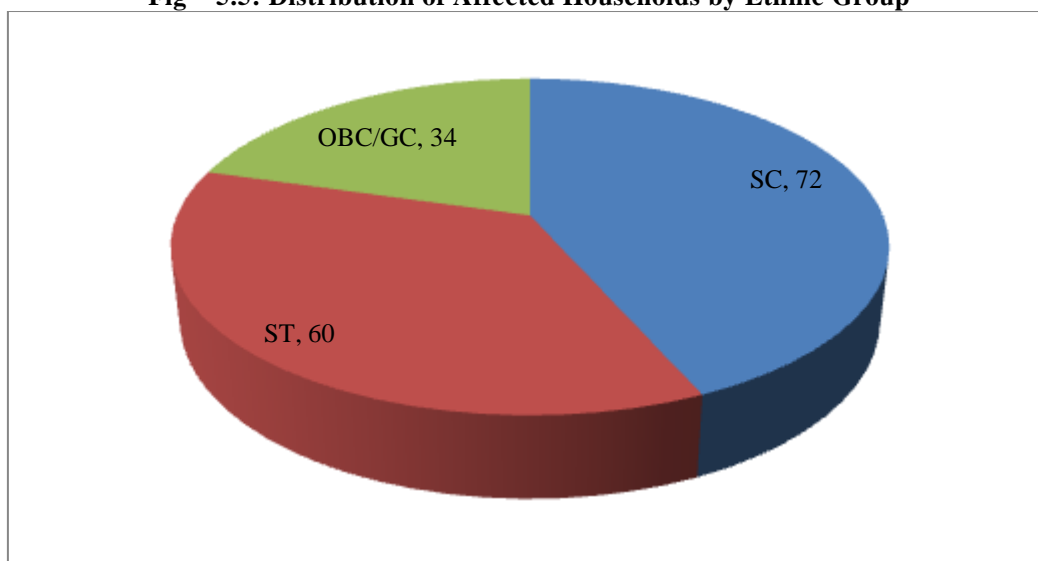
It is revealed in Table 5.4 that out of the total surveyed households of 7 affected villages, 43.38% of the households belong to SC, 36.14% of HH belongs to Schedule Caste and 20.48% are from OBC category. (Shown in Fig.5.3). (see Table.5.4)

Table- 5.4: Distribution of Affected Households by Ethnic Group

Sl. No	Village	SC	ST	OBC/GC	Total
1	Buguda Colony	-	-	10	10
2	Buguda	1	1	7	9
3	Bankatalia	46	2	11	59
4	Mundulinuagaon	-	5	-	5
5	Penparada	6	36	-	42
6	Durgaprasad	19	-	-	19
7	Dudukipaju	-	16	6	22
Total		72 (43.38)	60 (36.14)	34 (20.48)	166 (100.00)

Sources: SIA Study 2019, N.B. Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage

Fig – 5.5: Distribution of Affected Households by Ethnic Group



5.1.1 Vulnerability Status

The study has also enquired about presence of vulnerable HHs during survey process. Vulnerable HHs were identified on the basis of women headed, physically handicapped and BPL HHs. Overall revale that 18.67% HHs come under women headed category and no physical handicapped and BPL category households are found 86.14% in all the affected study villages. (Table 5.5).

Table –5.5: of Project Distribution of Affected Households by their Vulnerability Status

Sl. No	Village	Women Headed Household	Headed by Physically challenged Person	Household below Poverty Line
1	Buguda Colony	6	-	10
2	Buguda	-	-	2
3	Bankatalia	3	-	54
4	Mundulinuagaon	-	-	5
5	Penparada	13	-	36
6	Durgaprasad	1	-	16
7	Dudukipaju	8	-	19
Total		31(18.67)	-	143(86.14)

Sources: SIA Study 2019, N.B. Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage

5.1.2 Age Composition

The age-group of affected and non-affected persons, was divided into 5 groups i.e upto 0-6 years, between 7-14 years, 15-18 years, 19-45 years and 46-60 and above. The study reveals that majority of the population falls within the age group of 19-45 years, i.e. 44.88% and lowest in 5.55% age group in the affected study villages. (See Table-5.6(a) & (b)). This category is considered to be economically highly productive age group and can be made available for work during the construction phase of the project. (Fig.5.6).

Table – 5.6(a): Distribution of affected persons by Composition of Age Group

Sl. No.	Village	0-6		7 to 14		15-18		19-45		46-60>		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Buguda Colony	0	3	2	2	1	4	6	7	6	4	15	20
2	Buguda	0	3	3	0	4	2	6	9	5	3	18	17
3	Bankatalia	9	7	12	8	10	8	44	41	20	24	95	88
4	Mundulinuagaon	0	1	2	0	1	1	6	3	0	2	9	7
5	Penparada	0	0	0	2	4	0	25	6	16	15	45	23
6	Durgaprasad	1	0	3	3	5	4	13	13	12	11	34	31
7	Dudukipaju	0	1	2	4	1	4	10	13	7	6	20	28
	Total	10	15	24	19	26	23	110	92	66	65	236	214

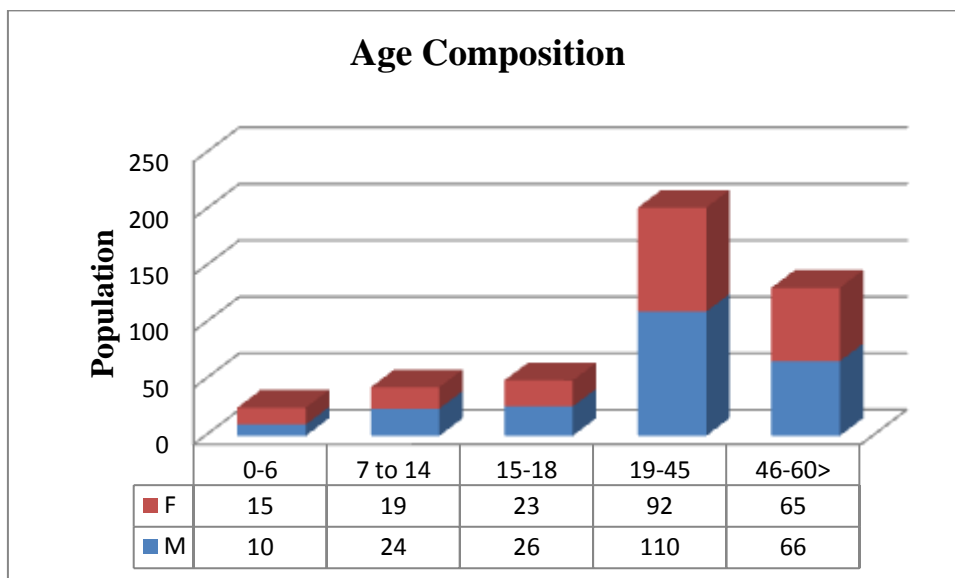
Sources: SIA Study 2019

Table –5.6 (b): Distribution of population by age and sex (Non-Affected HH)

Sl. No	Village	0-6		7-14		15-18		19-45		46-60>		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Buguda Colony	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	4	5
2	Buguda	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	5	3
3	Bankatalia	2	0	1	2	3	1	4	5	3	3	13	11
4	Mundulinuagaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	1
5	Penparada	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	4	4	10	8
6	Durgaprasad	0	1	1	0	3	2	2	2	3	2	9	7
7	Dudukipaju	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	3	2	8	6
	Total	3	1	5	3	9	5	16	16	17	14	52	41

Sources: SIA Study 2019

Fig – 5.6: Age Composition Among Affected Persons



5.2 LITERACY LEVEL

Education is one of the indicators of quality of human capital and it indicates the state of development. Literacy also contributes for reduction of rural poverty and reduction of atrocities committed on both dalits and adivasis by the upper class people. The literacy level of the affected population stands at a high level, i.e. about 34.12% in all the affected villages. According to field survey the level of female education is higher than male education in the over all affected villages. See Table-5.7.(a). This implies that most of the affected households can make informed decisions on matters affecting their socio-economic livelihoods. It is, however, revealed from the survey that among the literates of the affected villages, the level of education of 34.12% of the affected families. Out of the rest 34.12% of the affected population, 12.41% Just literate, 15.17% Primery,22.07% HSC, 15.17% +2, 11.72% graduates, and 3.45% is found to be professionally qualified persons accordingly Among non-affected persons, the highest i.e 30 to50% persons have studied upto elementary education- See Table-5.7(b).

Table -5.7 (a): Current Educational Status

	Village	Children <6 yrs		Illiterate		literate		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Buguda Colony	0	3	0	6	15	11	15	20
2	Buguda	0	3	12	1	6	13	18	17
3	Bankatalia	9	7	67	52	19	29	95	88
4	Mundulinuagaon	0	1	5	3	4	3	9	7
5	Penparada	0	0	38	20	7	3	45	23
6	Durgaprasad	1	0	24	28	9	3	34	31
7	Dudukipaju	0	1	11	13	9	14	20	28
	Total	10	15	157	123	69	76	236	214

Sources: SIA Study 2019

Fig – 5.7: Literacy Status Among Affected Persons

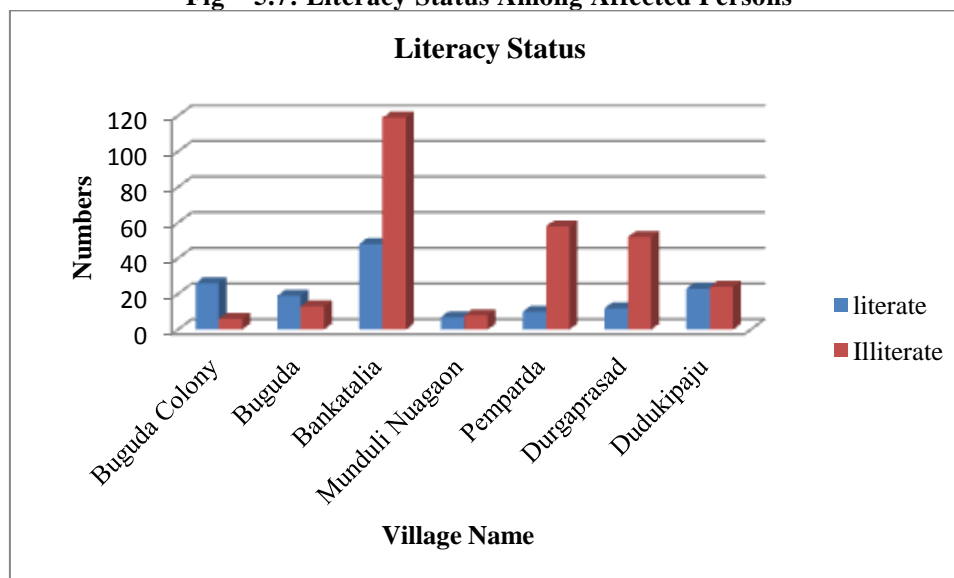


Table -5.7 (b): Distribution of Educational Qualification by type

Sl. No	Village	Gender	Just Literate	Primary	Middle	HSC	+2	Graduate	Professional Qualification	Total
1	Buguda Colony	Male	-	1	6	5	-	2	1	15
		Female	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	11
2	Buguda	Male	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	6
		Female	-	3	2	1	2	4	1	13
3	Bankatalia	Male	7	6	3	3	-	-	-	19
		Female	8	5	9	5	2	-	-	29
4	Mundulinuagaon	Male	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	4
		Female	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
5	Penparada	Male	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	7
		Female	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
6	Durgaprasad	Male	-	1	1	3	4	-	-	9
		Female	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
7	Dudukipaju	Male	-	1	1	2	2	3	-	9
		Female	-	1	1	4	6	2	-	14
	Total	Male	9	11	15	16	8	8	2	69
		Female	9	11	14	16	14	9	3	76

Sources: SIA Study 2019

5.3 EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Occupational structure is a prime indicator of development of an economy. It determines the employment status, nature of employment as well as economic position and standard of living of persons. It will also be helpful for the planners to develop strategies for area-wise development. The present study tries to find out occupational pattern of people in affected villages. Out of the total affected population of 7 villages, 51.57% are found to be engaged in Agricultural activity, 25.16% in daily wage earner group, about 21.38% as depend upon Forest Produce Collection, 1.57% in petty business and among the 0.63% are engaged in Service accordingly. (See Table-5.8).. Looking at the occupational pattern of these seven

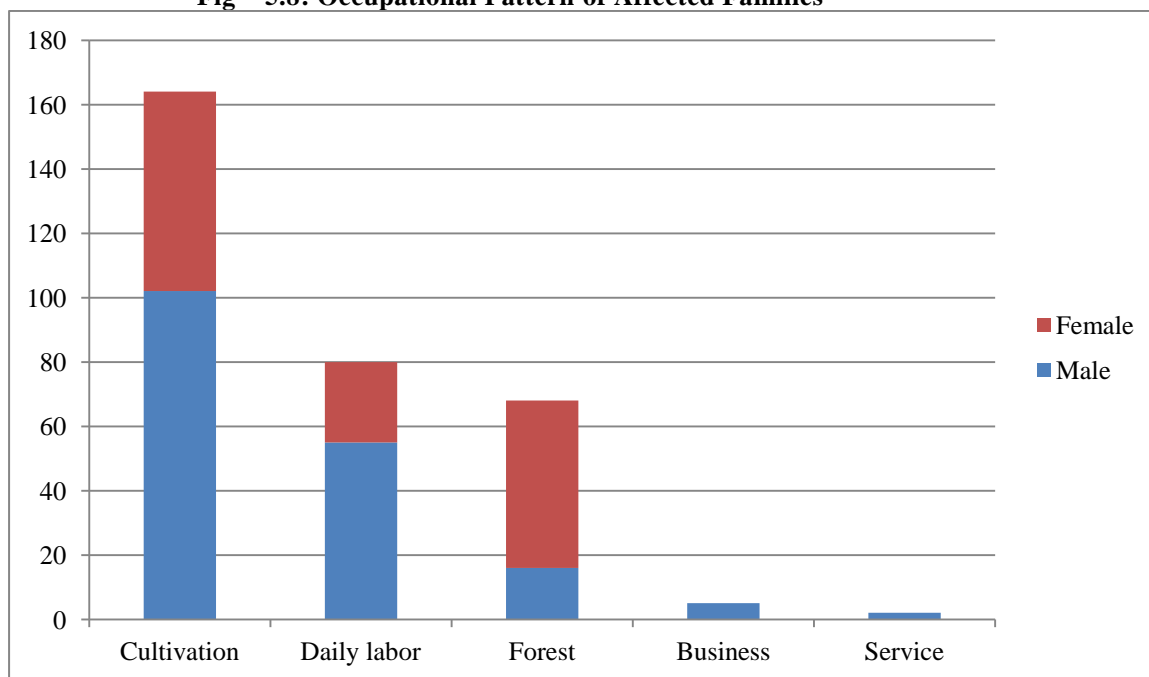
affected villages, acquisition of land for the project may not impact adversely on the livelihood security of the land-affected families (Fig.5.8).

Table-5.8: Sex wise distribution of household by sources of occupation

Sl. No	Village	Cultivation		Daily Labor		Forest		Business		Service		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Buguda Colony	7	4	5	3	1	8	0	0	0	0	13	15
2	Buguda	9	6	4	2	1	6	1	0	0	0	15	14
3	Bankatalia	45	24	14	5	5	23	1	0	1	0	66	52
4	Mundulinuagaon	3	2	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	6	6
5	Penparada	13	7	18	3	4	5	1	0	1	0	37	15
6	Durgaprasad	16	8	7	5	3	4	1	0	0	0	27	17
7	Dudukipaju	9	11	5	6	1	3	1	0	0	0	15	20
	Total	102	62	55	25	16	52	5	0	2	0	179	139

Sources: SIA Study2019

Fig – 5.8: Occupational Pattern of Affected Families



5. 4 EXPENDITURE PATTERN

Though income varies widely among the households and based on adopted occupation, around 52.41% households of 7 affected villagers earn annual income upto Rs.50,000.00-1,00,000.00. As per the C. Rangarajan Committee report, a family having annual expenditure below the threshold limit of Rs. 58,320 may be considered as BPL. Taking into account the average annual household expenditure of Rs.58,320 and equating with the income level, with the assumption that a family having average annual income of the threshold expenditure limit

(Rs. 58,320), attempt is made to categorize the households into BPL and APL categories. In addition to revealed that 24.10% affected families under the BPL category with an average annual income of less than Rs.58,320 and among them 75.90% households of 7 villages earn more than 50,000/-per annum. The poverty without precautionary measures to improve their employment in both farm and non-farm sector economy of the region (see Table 5.9).

Table – 5.9: Income Pattern of Affected Households (Per Annum)

Sl. No	Village	up to 50000	50000-100000	100000-200000	200000-300000	300000-400000	500000 & above	Total
1	Buguda Colony	-	5	3	1	-	-	9
2	Buguda	3	5	1	1	-	-	10
3	Bankatalia	8	31	13	6	1	-	59
4	Mundulinuagaon	2	3	-	-	-	-	5
5	Penparada	7	28	4	3	-	-	42
6	Durgaprasad	11	7	1	-	-	-	19
7	Dudukipaju	9	8	3	2	-	-	22
	Total	40(24.10)	87(52.41)	25(15.06)	13(7.83)	1(0.60)	0	166(100.00)

Sources: SIA Study2019, N.B. Figures in parenthesis refer to percentage

5.5 DWELLING CONDITION

Apart from occupational pattern and annual income of the land-affected household, dwelling condition and character of ownership of houses are important indicators to measure their standard of living. Hence, the present SIA study also looked into the dwelling condition of the affected households in all the 7 affected villages of Nayagarh districts. It is found that among the affected 100% households are live in their own houses. This indicates positive economic standard of living.

The wall structure of the houses reveals that 68.00% houses of affected households are made of brick with mud plastering. Similarly, around 17.26% of the houses of affected households are made their wall of brick with cement plastering and 14.74% of households made their houses only mud.

The roof structure of the affected households further reveals that 53.24% houses of 7 villages are made their roof with Asbestos sheet, 27.33% of household are made their roof with RCC and 19.43% of household are made their roof with thatched and tiles.

Table 5.10 reveals that 42 nos of the houses of 7 affected villages having facility of separate place for animal, 10 houses are separate bath room within house and only 1 house have toilet facility within house and 114 houses have avail electricity connection. This shows that the dwelling condition of about 50% of the affected households in the village is averagely fair according to the dwelling condition of the people in Odisha.(Table 5.10).

Table – 5.10: Civic Facilities Available within the House

Sl. No	Village	Separate place for animal	Bath room within house	Toilet within house	Washing place within house	Electricity connection
1	Buguda Colony	4	2	1	0	9
2	Buguda	3	1	0	0	6
3	Bankatalia	14	6	0	0	41
4	Mundulinuagaon	0	0	0	0	2
5	Penparada	12	0	0	0	33
6	Durgaprasad	4	1	0	0	11
7	Dudukipaju	5	0	0	0	12
	Total	42(25.30)	10(6.02)	1(0.60)	0	114(68.67)

Sources: SIA Study 2019, N.B. Figures in parenthesis refer to percentage

5.5.1 Access to Drinking Water Facilities

Regarding the sources of drinking water, 63.25% affected households of 7 villages depend on tube well water, whereas 18.67%,12.05% and 6.02% of household are depend on open well, pipe water and river/stream accordingly. Village-wise source of water is mentioned in Table.5.11.

Table – 5.11: Sources of Drinking Water

SI No	Village	Pipe water	Tube well	River/stream	Open well	Total
1	Buguda Colony	7	2	-	-	9
2	Buguda	6	4	-	-	10
3	Bankatalia	-	39	7	13	59
4	Mundulinuagaon	-	-	3	2	5
5	Penparada	-	35	-	7	42
6	Durgaprasad	-	13	-	6	19
7	Dudukipaju	7	12	-	3	22
	Total	20(12.05)	105(63.25)	10(6.02)	31(18.67)	166(100.00)

Sources: SIA Study 2019, N.B. Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage

5.5.2 Access to Health Facilities Status of health during last year:

Health status is taken as one of the indicators in the Human Development Report (HDR). In this connection, the present study made an attempt to find out persons who suffered from illness during last one year. It is revealed that out of the total affected households of 7 villages the 44.58%HH were reported suffering from illness during last year (Table-5.12)

Table – 5.12: Family Members reported to have suffered from Illness during last year

SI No	Village	Yes	No	Total
1	Buguda Colony	3	6	9
2	Buguda	6	4	10
3	Bankatalia	27	32	59
4	Mundulinuagaon	3	2	5
5	Penparada	18	24	42
6	Durgaprasad	9	10	19
7	Dudukipaju	8	14	22
	Total	74(44.58)	92(55.42)	166 (100.00)

Sources: SIA Study 2019, N.B. Figures in parenthesis refer to percentage

5.5.3 Type of Treatment

During survey the last year's health problem, our researchers asked to affected households of villagers of 7 villages. The treatment of health problems, it is found that the highest percentage 55 of households have gone to only allopathic hospital; rest of household avail the treatment facilities at Homeopathy , Ayurvedic and Traditional ways accordingly.(see Table 5.13).

Table: 5.13: HH reported Access to Health Institutions (Multiple Responses)

SI No	Village	Alopathy	Homeopathy	Ayurvedic	Traditional
1	Buguda Colony	2	1	1	3
2	Buguda	5	1	3	2
3	Bankatalia	19	8	7	5
4	Mundulinuagaon	3		1	1
5	Penparada	13	5	4	6
6	Durgaprasad	7	2	2	4
7	Dudukipaju	6	2	2	5
	Total	55	19	20	26

Sources: SIA Study 2019

5.5.4 Access to Health Institutions

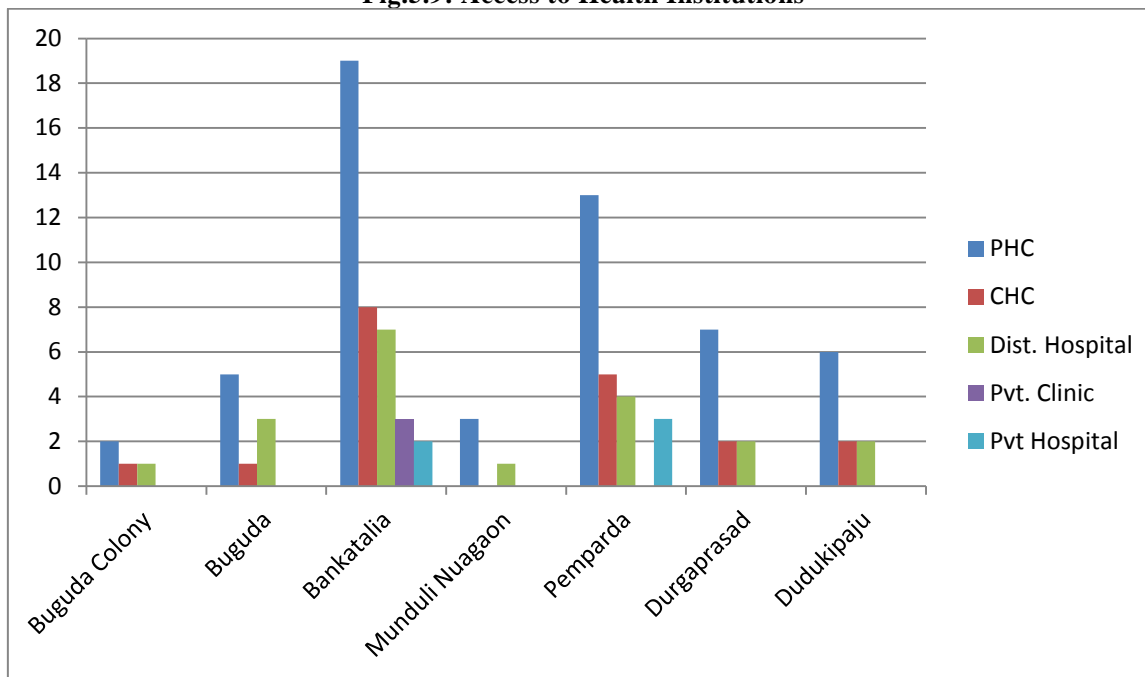
While about 74 nos of the affected households of 7 villages of Nayagarh district have says that PHC/CHC are the nearest point available medical facility for them, and rest 27 households have reported that District hospital as well as Pvt. Clinic & Pvt. Hospital is the nearest available medical facility for them. The Village-wise status is shown in Table 5.14.

Table: 5.14: HH reported Access to Health Institutions (Multiple Responses)

SI No	Village	PHC	CHC	Dist Hospital	Pvt. Clinic	Pvt. Hospital
1	Buguda Colony	2	1	1	-	-
2	Buguda	5	1	3	-	-
3	Bankatalia	19	8	7	3	2
4	Mundulinuagaon	3		1	-	-
5	Penparada	13	5	4	-	3
6	Durgaprasad	7	2	2	-	-
7	Dudukipaju	6	2	2	-	-
	Total	55	19	20	2	5

Sources: SIA Study 2019

Fig.5.9: Access to Health Institutions



5.5.5 Households requiring regular treatment for chronic diseases

Perceptions were drawn from households regarding chronic diseases that required treatment. Out of the total affected households of 7 villages of Nayagarh district, 55 nos of HH have said that they require regular treatment for chronic diseases (Table 5.15)

Table– 5.15: Households Suffering from Chronic Disease Requiring Regular Treatment

Sl.No.	Village	Diabetics	Blood Pressure	Joint Pain	Stomach Problem
1	Buguda Colony	4	-	-	-
2	Buguda	2	-	1	-
3	Bankatalia	9	-	11	-
4	Mundulinuagaon	-	-	2	-
5	Penparada	3	2	5	1
6	Durgaprasad	2	1	2	-
7	Dudukipaju	6	-	3	1
	Total	26	3	24	2

Sources: SIA Study 2019

5.6 ASSET POSITION

It is reflected from the possession status of various types of useful and luxurious assets by the affected households of 7 villages of Nayagarh district that the living condition of about 20-25% HH of them is reasonably.

5.6.1 Asset Position (Durable)

The affected households of 7 villages of Nayagarh district, 48.19% households possess TV sets, 5.42% households have refrigerator, 69.88% households have mobile phone, 74.70%

having Cycle, 47.59% having two wheeler, 42.77% having ornaments and 100% of HH having utensils. (see Tables 5.16).

Table – 5.16: Asset Position (Durable)

Sl. No.	HH Assets	Buguda Colony	Buguda	Bankatalia	Mundulinuagaon	Penparada	Durgaprasad	Dudukipaju
1	TV	4	5	31	2	19	11	8
2	Radio	1	2	7	0	3	1	1
3	Refrigerator	2	1	3	0	2	0	1
4	Tele/Mobile	7	6	38	2	33	13	17
5	Cycle	5	7	53	3	29	11	16
6	3 Wheeler	1	1	3	0	4	1	2
7	2Wheeler	7	4	26	1	14	12	15
8	Utensils	9	10	59	5	42	19	22
9	Ornament	4	3	18	1	23	9	13

Sources: SIA Study 2019

5.3 FISCAL STATUS

Credit is very important factor in rural base economic, which is required for agriculture, business and other income generating activities in order to mitigate the socio-economic need of people to large extent.

5.3.1 Loan and Indebtedness Status

It is revealed that around 61 nos of households of 7 affected villages of Nayagarh district have received loan from different agencies for different purposes. The loans are taken by different persons of the households. However, in majority of the cases, loans are taken in the name of the spouse. Table 5.18 reveals that 41 nos of households and 20 nos of households are taken loan in the name of Spouse and Head of the Households accordingly. (See Table 5.17).

Table – 5.17: Loan taken by different Persons of Affected Households

SI No	Village	Head of HH	Spouse	Total
1	Buguda Colony	2	6	8
2	Buguda	1	5	6
3	Bankatalia	17	11	28
4	Mundulinuagaon	1	2	3
5	Penparada	4	9	13
6	Durgaprasad	2	3	5
7	Dudukipaju	3	5	8
	Total	20	41	61

Sources: SIA Study 2019

5.3.2 Sources of Loan

It was also enquired about different sources of loan taken by the 7 affected households. Majority of households i.e 47 nos households depend on SHG loan and 23 nos of households are taken loan from. (See Table-5.18). It is revealed from survey that none of the affected households nowadays borrows from the moneylender by paying exorbitant rate of interest.

Table-5.18: Sources of Loan taken

Sl No	Village	Bank	SHG	Total
1	Buguda Colony	2	5	7
2	Buguda	1	5	6
3	Bankatalia	13	15	28
4	Mundulinuagaon	0	3	3
5	Penparada	3	10	13
6	Durgaprasad	2	3	5
7	Dudukipaju	2	6	8
	Total	23	47	70

Sources: SIA Study 2019

Analysis of the socio-economic condition of the directly affected households in the 7 villages of Nayagarh district for the proposed land acquisition required for Khordha Road-Bolangir new BG Rail line project reveals that acquisition of 48.19 acres of private land may not affected their livelihood. However, some may get adversely affected if necessary steps are not taken to restore their present level of income after the acquisition of agricultural land. Added that there is need for improvement of health care services and pure drinking water supply facilities of the affected villages in order to reduce socio-economic vulnerability of the affected households and planning for occupational diversification of the younger generation people, so as to reduce their dependency level on land-based living.

CHAPTER-6

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

FRAMEWORK AND APPROACH TO IDENTIFY IMPACTS

The construction of khordha road – Bolangir new BG Rail Link Project has been identified by the Indian Railways for the initiation of railway linkage in the proposed area for better connectivity and trade options. Based on project particulars and existing conditions, potential positive and negative impacts as anticipated by the direct affected and indirect affected people stakeholders were seen during the study.

Positive Impacts

It is very difficult to quantify actual cost of social impact based on the severity of land acquisition; however, efforts have been made to minimize negative impacts through intervention of the new RFCTLARR Act. The project would be benefits for both travelers and local people of the areas. The project would have following benefits for the people:

- **Employment increased:** During construction of project local people engage as skilled and unskilled workers. The project will provide opportunity for direct employment for more people in allied activities and trades. The new railway link project likely to enhance the local economy generating employment opportunities for the local youth.
- **Benefits of the Economy:** The more people would involve in trade, commerce and allied service due to better connectivity with commercial area through this new railway line. This project connect cites are Nayagarh, Boudh, Sonapur with Bhubaneswar and Bolangir is going to link by this rail line.
- **Strengthening of Defense Forces:** This new line provide alternate route for armed and defense forces. It will make transport of goods and commuting easier for them.
- **Convenience in Commuting:** Railways are faster and more reliable means of communication in comparison to roadways. This new railway line will better means of communication for the seven villagers as well as people from the surrounding areas. The railway line would not only lead to convenience in commuting and shorten the trip and also a reduction in the numbers of personal vehicles.
- **Accidents number Decrease:** In rail network lead to lesser use of road transport and decrease in accidents.
- **Increase in Value of Property:** For this new railway link project would increase of better connectivity and economic development value of property increase.

- **Reduction in Air Pollution:** Reduction in traffic on roads due to the proposed railway line system could lead to lesser emission of green house gases and hence reduction in air pollution.
- **Education Facilities:** Better transport and socio- economic development would lead to improved educational facilities. Public and private investment in field of education, health care, etc. would improve with the development of the area.

The impacts on people, their community and way of life can occur during project planning, construction, and the "operational" phase when the railway line is in use depending on project characteristics and situations because each situation has its own unique potential impacts. Impacts involve both direct and indirect impacts.

The direct impacts are visible and measurable such as

- Habitat interruption
- Horticulture / plantation
- Disturbance to economic activities
- Disturbance to human settlements
- Disturbance to residences and workplaces
- Business patterns

Negative Impacts

- **Loss of Traditional Employment:** Agriculture is traditional means of employment and loss of land means loss of employment.
- **Disrupted Community Life:** Community networks provide a significant role in creating a support to the unhabitants. In this acquisition process definitely disrupt their community life it takes years for communities to-recognise them socially and economically.
- **Loss of House/Ancestral Property:** The households who losing house/ancestral property and their sentiments/emotions were attached with the land.
- **Loss of Fertile land:** Land is major livelihood and source of income of the people. They were worried about the loss of their fertile of land due to the project.
- **Loss of Trees/Timber wood/Deforestation:** Due to this many trees would be lost, some medicinal plants were also being affected & the people depends on NTFPs affected in the project. The shortage of fire wood for households using wood for cooking & fodder for the cattle.

- **Land not Usable after Marking:** Often the acquisition process took years and respondents here reported that their land was marked for acquisition but neither had they received compensation nor were they able use their land for cultivation.
- **Loss of Historical and Cultural Monuments:** There were no historical and cultural monuments found in the affected area.

The indirect impacts found to be slow and not visible such

- Contamination of flora and fauna
- Adverse effects on human health
- Adverse effects on safety
- Impact on social security

A mitigation measure of these adverse impacts due to any development project is found to be an important objective of the planning. Planning and implementation of proper safeguard instruments need to be implemented since inception of the project. In this project, strategic approach may be helpful in identifying the adverse impacts and hence to prepare the mitigation plan. The broad approaches may include the following for identifying the impacts:

- (i) **Understand the Project:** During planning the project must clearly state the road & railway alignment with engineering specifications.
- (ii) **Understand the Public Issues and Positions:** The concern of the potentially affected people should be implicit and addressed as public concern in routing, design, construction and operation of the project for coherence.
- (iii) **Understand the Community:** Mechanism need to be typically prepared to describe the social, demographic, and economic characteristics of potential residents and the community, including community structures, organizations and activities, the service areas for businesses and community services.
- (iv) **Understand the Bio-Physical Impacts:** The bio-physical impacts of a project can have social consequences. The components like noise, biology, and fugitive dust emissions need to be properly identified and appropriate mitigation measures to be taken.
- (v) **Identify the Socio-economic Impacts:** The impact on community during planning (psychological), design (fear of loss of livelihood), construction (bio-physical impacts with hazards) and operational phases (safety/ social security) need to be evaluated and addressed.

- (vi) **Identify Mitigation and Enhancement Measures:** By determining how the potential impacts can be avoided, mitigated or reduced, the alternative compensation for the loss could be determined for individuals and community at large.
- (vii) **Develop an Impact Management Program:** The program ideally would be designed and implemented jointly by the implementing agency and representatives of the communities impacted by the project. This would determine and address impact on natural non-living environment, damage of landscape, water bodies, tree cutting, debris and waste management, drainage and landscaping during implementation of the project.

PROJECT CYCLE AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Planning, construction, and the Operational phases are three phases for completion of any project when the railway facility is in use. The impact may be assessed in two phases like preconstruction and construction phases where the various indicators have been identified from best practices. These impacts may be direct or indirect in character and nature.

Impact during pre-construction phase:

Shifting of structures, trees, and public utility services are found to be removed for construction. The broad impacts are as follows:

1. Loss of Community activities
 - a. Split community
 - b. Disintegration of social activities
 - c. Disruption of traditional modes of transport / Commerce
 - d. Problem with basic utilities in displaced and resettlement areas

During Construction Phase:

The impact during construction phase may be counted as follows:

1. Soil
 - a. Slope failure and mass movements
 - b. Soil erosion and modification of surface relief
 - c. Sedimentation of construction site water bodies and drains
 - d. Loss of productive topsoil in borrow areas
 - e. Soil contamination & disposal
2. **Ecosystem**
 - a. Damage, fragmentation or loss of habitat and biodiversity
 - b. Destruction of vegetation
 - c. Contamination of biota

3. Human health and safety

- a. Impact on disease vectors
- b. Contamination of local water bodies
- c. Air pollution due to traffic & construction activities
- d. Noise disturbances
- e. Disturbance by vibration due to heavy vehicles' operation
- f. Obstructions/unsafe conditions owing to presence of road side poles, ditches, trees, steep slopes and barriers

For this project the impact found to be limited as measure habitations will not be affected.

DEVELOPMENT OF IMPACT MANAGEENT PLAN

A management plan has to be outlined at this stage based on the information collected or generated so far out of SIA. This facilitates the formulation of a people oriented '**resettlement (and rehabilitation) action plan**' (RAP) for the project affected people in the project area. The plan should find ways to avoid displacement, to minimize the extent of displacement, and to adequately compensate for the unavoidable adverse impacts that cannot be avoided by any means. Compensation does not mean only cash for land or for other kinds of property or for certain form of livelihood practice rather it should be understood by means of similar kind of resources, properties, infrastructures, institutions and livelihoods to the extent possible. This SIA study should be judged by its ability to successfully identify all the negative impacts of a project and finding out ways of mitigating the same.

The main objective of the SIA is to find out the alternative to mitigate the adverse impact of the project on individuals as well as on community. The basic objective is to mainstream the displaced people with the general community. In this context the SIA study reveals that some immovable properties would be affected causing physical displacement of the households covered under study.

Mitigation measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact of the project on

Table No. 6.1: Identification of Impact Areas

Sl. No	Impact Risk	Ameliorative measures	Exucuation organization
Adversely and Most Adversely Affected PAPs			
1.	Economically Loss:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absolute Loss of food security: As per the personal interview and FGD the land owner of plot. ▪ As it is an agricultural land the agri- based production and income may hamper. ▪ Accumulation of forest products & its related business will be declined. ▪ Due to growing urbanization, price of all necessary commodities will get higher. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Making provision of matching grant for establishment of self-employed income generation units. ▪ Provision of supplementing land under Government scheme as applicable. ▪ Due to project, Job opportunities may increase & unemployment will be gradually decreased. ▪ PAPs will be self dependant and it also changes their economic standard. 	Project Implementing Authority
2.	Socially Loss:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interpersonal relationship may hamper within their family. ▪ Anti-social activities will be self dependent and it also change their economic standard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Making compensation at par with the market price for the said loss as agreed by the land owners. ▪ Infrastructural facility will be increased. 	Project Implementing Authority
3.	Educational Loss:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As compensation amount will increase their standard, they can provide better & higher education to their children. 	Project Implementing Authority
Some of the mitigation plan may be undertaken for PAP in general			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accumulation of water when the road embankment raised at places 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of waste and rain water drainage system. ▪ Construction of rain water harvesting structures 	Project Implementing Authority and corresponding departments of Govt. of Odisha
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of public and community properties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reconstruction of public and community facilities which get affected. ▪ Leaving a right of way for safe traffic movement. 	Project Implementing Authority and corresponding departments of Govt. of Odisha
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ecological loss and environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensive plantation of the trees of commercial importance, as the locals depends on the forest 	Project Implementing Authority and

		<p>products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Species to be selected based on soil type and weather condition on advice of the local DFO. 	<p>Odisha Forest Development Corporation.</p>
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Source: R & R Act 2013 & SIA Survey outcomes

Due to only one project affected family and their respective land under acquisition, they can have one-time settlement based on the determination of compensation under section 27 of RFCTLARR Act. Hence there will be no Resettlement Planning for any of the PAP.

INSTITUTIONAL SET UP FOR THE PROJECT

Implementation of the project requires well-coordinated efforts by the project management unit i.e. the implementing agency. An institutional set up is required to implement the social impact management plan in close coordination with all stake holders involved in completion of the project in stipulated time frame. As the post project management will be coordinated by Railway Authority and District Administration hence involvement of the local representative is essential for the supervision of the work and achievement of the target as desired. Services of local Non-governmental organization (NGO) may be hired for the completion of the project as NGOs are having local base and rapport with the impacted community. This essentially means understanding the institutional relationship and the responsibilities of other Government Departments.

CHAPTER-7

COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

ASSESSMENT OF COST

Costs that can be quantified are estimated using the existing data sources which include socio economic census and revenue records. While estimating the costs, gross quantity of assets is considered which then was multiplied by the average cost of the asset. Such as, while estimating the cost of private land, total acres of private land is considered which then multiplied by the average market value of land from the past three years or as per benchmark valuation. In case of beyond measure costs, qualitative impacts or benefits are mentioned. As the costs and benefits are estimated using socio-economic census and secondary data, the analysis stated in this section is indicative in nature but not absolute. It is suggested to conduct a detailed evaluation of the assets as per the provisions in **RFCT LAR&R Act, 2013**.

DESCRIPTION OF COST

A detailed description of each cost is explained below and corresponding benefit as per the provisions of the act is indicated.

ECONOMIC COSTS

Loss of Land

A total of 48.19 acres private land shall be required for the construction of Khordha Road – Bolangir new B.G. rail link project under Dasapalla thasil of Nayagarh district. Since the socio-economic census, 120 (as per SIA notification) families are losing their own land.

Benefits

As per the provisions mentioned in the RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 compensation is provided for the land. The compensation for land is equal to the market value of the land multiplied with a factor. The factor may be between 1.00 (one) to 4.00(four) based on the distance of project from urban area, as may be provision by the RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013.

Loss of income from different sources

It was observed through the primary survey that majority of the land proposed for the acquisition is non-irrigated and land productivity is medium. The economic condition of the affected households is average. It was also observed during the SIA study, that the families get income from different sources of income including cultivating on their own, agricultural labour, daily wage earner, forest produce collection, craft artisan, business and

other productive household activities. Majority of households come under the productive age group between 18-45 years.

Benefits

As per the provisions mentioned in the second schedule of RFCT LAR&R Act, 2013, the appropriate government shall ensure that affected families are provided with the following options: Improving the agricultural productivity: The SIA study indicates that 100% of farmers are losing their agricultural land under cultivation. In addition to the study indicates that people have shown interest in taking up agriculture as well as forest produce collection as their livelihood option. To compensate for the loss of income due to loss of cultivable land, it is suggested under the Impact Mitigation Plan to provide training on new methods of productive cultivation techniques. The cost of the training shall be borne by Implementing Agency.

Loss of Livestock

The proposed acquisition is going to affect the fodder & water availability and cattle sheds, which in turn reduces the income from the cattle. An exact quantification of the impact is not possible using existing data.

Benefits

It was proposed under the Impact Mitigation Plan to provide a common property resource (CPR) to all these families for raising the fodder.

Social Cost

Loss of belongingness and visual experience

Near about 227(as per Baseline Study) families living in 7 affected villages out of which 120 (as per SIA notification) affected families are losing their agricultural field. This is affecting their livelihood. Because they have earned maximum income from their land. So, the affected families suspect due to acquisition of agricultural land may destroy their livelihood in future.

Environmental Costs

After completing the construction of Khordha Road – Bolangir new B.G. rail link project under Dasapalla thasil of Nayagarh district will commence to operate the route. Environment pollution is one of the major concerns expressed by the affected people during public consultations. There are certain costs which will incur at family level due to the loss of present environment.

Estimating the cost of R&R

This section presents an overview of consolidated costs of R&R plan. The cost of public infrastructure is not taken into account. All the costs are indicative in nature and shall be updated and adjusted after a detailed evaluation of a competent authority. The total cost of R&R plan is compared against the cost of the project.

R& R Plan Matrix

S.No	Cost Description	Quantity	Rate	Total Amount
A	Assets			
1	Cost of the private land	48.19	10,00,000.00	4,81,90,000.00
2	Cost of Crops	48.19	14,000.00	6,74,660.00
	Sub-Total (I)			
B	Training and Capacity Building as a part of SIMP			
1	Entrepreneurship training to women	120	2,000.00	2,40,000.00
2	Productivity training to farmers	120	1,000.00	1,20,000.00
	Total Cost of the project (A+B)			

BENCHMARK VALUE OF STUDY VILLAGES (RUPEES IN ACRE)

As per the benchmark valuation statement obtained from the Govt.the plot valuations for Buguda colony, Buguda, Banktaila, Mundulinuagan, Penparada, Durgaprasad and Durkipaju area are as per the table given below.

BENCH MARK VALUATION STATEMENT

Name of the Tahasil : Dasapalla
 Name of the Registration Office : Dasapalla
 Name of the R. I. Office : Niliguda & Kulurukumpa

Table No. 7.1: Category-wise Govt. Valuation of New B.G Railway link Project

Mouza-Buguda Colony, Ps No-197				
Sl No	Khata No	Plot No	Kissam	BenchMark Valuation per Acre for the Year 2017-19
1	111	303/457	Patita	2,80,000/-
2	112	305/460		
3	113	342/465		
4	114	342/457		
5	115	342/459		
6	116	303/458		
7	117	343/453		
8	118	345/455		
		345/456		
9	119	343/451		
10	120	345/454		
Mouza-Buguda, Ps No.196				
1	09	363	Sarad-3	5,00,000/-
		360	Taila-2	2,00,000/-
2	12	100	Sarad-3	5,00,000/-
		99	Taila-2	
3	14	353	Taila-2	2,00,000/-
4	16/15	353/421	Taila-2	3,00,000/-
		360	Sarad-3	
5	16/28	365	Sarad-3	2,00,000/-
		367	Patita	
6	16/31	357	Taila-2	3,00,000/-
7	16/61	113	Sarad-3	2,00,000/-
		112	Sarad-2	
		110	Taila-2	5,00,000/-
8	02	109	Sarad-3	
Mouza-Banka Taila, Ps No.195				
1	01	79	Sarad-3	1,11,400/-
		84	Sarad-3	1,27,500/-
2	03	57	Sarad-3	1,11,400/-
3	04	152	Sarad-3	
4	05	98	Sarad-3	
		100	Sarad-3	
		105	Sarad-3	
		59		
		60	Taila-2	66,600/-
5	06	88	Sarad-2	1,02,900/-
		65	Sarad-3	
		72	Sarad-3	1,11,400/-
		78	Sarad-3	

6	09	89	Sarad-2	1,02,900/-
		90	Sarad-2	
		77	Sarad-3	
7	10	76	Sarad-3	1,11,400/-
		97	Sarad-3	
		101	Sarad-3	
8	11	58	Taila-2	66,600/-
		83	Sarad-2	1,02,900/-
		92	Sarad-2	1,11,400/-
		103	Sarad-3	
		104	Sarad-3	
		71	Sarad-3	1,27,500/-
		70	Sarad-3	1,11,400/-
50	Taila-2	66,600/-		
9	12	91	Sarad-2	1,02,900/-
		95	Sarad-3	1,11,400/-
		102	Sarad-3	
		69	Sarad-3	
10	13	51	Sarad-3	
		74	Sarad-3	
		75	Sarad-3	
		96	Sarad-3	
		106	Sarad-3	
11	14	12	Sarad-3	1,11,400/-
		73	Sarad-3	
12	15/01	85	Sarad-3	5,00,000/-
		17	Taila-2	1,11,400/-
13	15/02	239	Sarad-3	
14	15/04	110	Taila-2	66,600/-
		111	Taila-2	
15	15/06	05	Taila-2	1,11,400/-
		154	Taila-2	
		237	Taila-2	
		10	Taila-2	
16	15/07	18	Sarad-3	5,00,000/-
17	15/10	67	Sarad-3	1,11,400/-
		107	Taila-2	66,600/-
18	15/11	11	Taila-2	1,02,900/-
		153	Taila-2	66,600/-
19	15/14	26	Sarad-3	1,11,400/-
		68	Sarad-3	
20	15/16	93	Sarad-3	1,11,400/-
		99	Sarad-3	
		94	Taila-2	
21	15/17	16	Taila-2	66,600/-
22	15/20	27	Sarad-3	1,11,400/-

		06	Taila-2	66,600/-
		236	Taila-2	
23	15/02	239	Sarad-3	1,11,400/-
24	19	239	Sarad-3	
Mouza-Munduli, Ps No.193				
01	01	50	Taila-2	60,500/-
		61	Sarad-3	72,600/-
		62	Sarad-2	72,600/-
02	02	49	Taila-2	60,500/-
		62/72	Sarad-3	72,600/-
		61/73	Sarad-3	72,600/-
Mouza-Pemparada, Ps no.189				
01	03	232	Taila-1	1,98,000/-
02	04	190	Sarad-3	2,20,000/-
03	06	192	Sarad-3	1,20,000/-
		191	Sarad-2	2,31,000/-
		189	Sarad-2	
		196	Sarad-2	
		231	Taila-1	1,98,000/-
04	10	198	Sarad-2	2,31,000/-
05	11	229	Taila-1	1,98,000/-
06	20	223/481	Sarad-2	2,31,000/-
07	21	223	Sarad-2	1,92,000/-
		224	Taila-2	
08	25	193	Sarad-3	2,20,000/-
		195	Sarad-2	2,31,000/-
		230	Taila-1	1,18,000/-
09	26	237/471	Patita	1,65,000/-
10	27	226	Debasthali	2,31,000/-
11	32	197	Sarad-2	2,20,000/-
12	34	254	Sarad-3	
13	37	228	Taila-1	1,98,000/-
		237	Patita	1,65,000/-
14	41	202	Sarad-2	2,31,000/-
		225	Taila-2	2,00,000/-
Mouza-Durgaprasad, Ps No-178				
01	16	114	Sarad-3	2,00,000/-
02	38	119	Patita	
		120	Taila-2	
03	46	115	Taila-2	
04	51	109	Sarad-3	
05	52	110	Taila-2	

06	54	137	Sarad-3	2,00,000/-
		139	Sarad-3	
		143	Sarad-3	
		144	Talla-1	
07	62	116	Talla-2	2,00,000/-
08	74	113	Sarad-3	
		145	Sarad-3	
		146	Sarad-3	
09	74/22	140	Sarad-3	
10	52	110	Talla-1	
11	74	113	Sarad-3	
12	79	123	Gochar	
Mouza-Dudukipaju, Ps. No.176				
01	09	302	Sarad-3	3,80,000/-
02	11	300	Sarad-3	
03	12	286	Sarad-3	
04	17	270	Sarad-3	
		291	Sarad-3	
		303	Sarad-3	
05	25	298	Sarad-3	3,20,000/-
06	28/55	306	Talla-2	
07	28/09	299	Sarad-3	3,80,000/-
		298	Sarad-3	
08	28/36	293	Sarad-3	3,20,000/-
09	25	306	Talla-2	
10	32	267	Gochar	
		269	Gochar	


 Sub-Registrar, Daspalla
SUB-REGISTRAR
DASPALLA

In Bguda colony khata no- 111, plot no- 343/452, total land is 0.20ac, Kisam- Patia, belongs to Mr. Bijaya Kumar Palei, he purchased the land Rs- 2, 00, 000/- on dated 23.05.17, which is translated to be Rs. 10 lakhs per acre. This seems to be too high in comparison to the deducted price of land as transacted in the recent years by the govt. the bench mark valuation is Rs 2.80 lakhs (Two Lakhs Eighty Thousand only) per acre.

ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed in compliance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and resettlement Act, 2013. The RFCTLARR Act 2013 has extended the scope for the displaced people either to opt for higher compensation and better R&R assistance made provision under State Government Act or Policy (U/s 108). The Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2006 and the 4th Biennial Resolution regarding the R&R benefit also have been referred for the R&R Entitlement Matrix. Considering the said land as scheduled land, the necessary compensations shall be dishbursh according to the guidelines of this act. Details of Entitlement Matrix presented in **Annexure-II**.

Table No. 7.2: R&R Entitlement Framework

Sl No	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
1	Loss of land (agricultural/	Title holder family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act.2013 ➤ A rehabilitation grant at Rs 85,000 per acre of un-irrigated and Rs 170,000 per acre of irrigated land with a minimum of Rs 2,500 per affected family irrespective of the loss.
2	Loss of Residential Structure	Titleholder family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 for the loss of homestead land and assets attached to land ➤ It more than one third of the structure is lost, such as affected people will be categorized as “displaced”. ➤ Those affected but not displaced will get compensation for the portion of homestead land and structure affected by the project and 25% of the compensation received for the structure only, as assistance, for repairs along with permission to salvage construction material. ➤ Those displaced will get <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permission to salvage construction material • Alternate house site or cash

			<p>equivalent of Rs. 85,000/-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A house construction assistance of Rs. 2,55,000/- <p>➤ Other Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Subsistence (maintenance) allowance of Rs. 3400/- per month for a period of one year from the date of vacation. • An assistance of Rs. 17,000/- towards temporary shed • A transportation allowance of Rs. 50,000/-
3	Common Infrastructure and Common Property Resources	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community properties will be replaced in consultation with the community. ➤ Civic infrastructure would be replaced in consultation with the affected community and the District/Urban/Rural administration
4	Any Unforeseen Impact	Affected community/persons	Any unforeseen impact would be mitigated/enhanced as per the RTFCTLARR Act 2013.

Source: R & R Act 2013

CHAPTER-8

RECOMMENDATION & CONCLUSION

Keeping the adverse impact of infrastructural projects especially based on the technical information provided by the Railway authority, the assessment of the impact of both good and adverse, the SIA study was carried out with the following objectives. The acquisition of land adversely affects the very socio-economic and political fabric of the people residing in the affected area and leads to loss of house and livelihood, etc. In a state like Odisha, where more than three-fourth of the population make out their living from the agriculture and other land-based activities, dispossession of people from their land leads to multidimensional impoverishments of families viz. landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, loss of common lands and resources, increased health risks, and social disarticulation.

The loss of income due to acquisition of agriculture land the project proponent may take following initiatives to provide alternative income earning opportunities to the affected families. The adverse effects of the land acquisition and enhance their income earning skills and employability, it is necessary that the authorities conduct various vocational training programs like ITI, Diploma, Computer, Driving, Tailoring training etc. for the villagers. Specifically for the women, and those men having low education, it is necessary to enhance their livelihood skills by providing them training on agriculture and allied activities. Apart from these, it is also required to generate awareness among them on education, health, sanitation, and hygiene and tree plantation. If all the above measures are taken by the project authorities, there is a possibility that the income of the affected families will increase on a continuous basis.

- Vocational or skill training of the affected family.
- To engage the vocationally trained affected family members in the project or other ancillary units for earning income. More focus may be given to engage the BPL families.
- Training and market linkage support to the women affected family members through Self Help Groups (SHGs).
- The revolving fund supports to the WSHGs or link them with the financial institutions for availing loan to start individual or group income generating activities.
- Facilitate or provide agriculture extension services for adoption of improved agriculture practices, which would increase the productivity and income from agriculture. It will help agriculture carried out by the affected families more remunerative.

- The fruit or non-fruit bearing trees may be provided to the affected families for plantation to compensate the loss of trees owned by the families. Community plantation drive may be initiated in the affected villages.
- The training on NTFPs product processing and value addition of products may be provided to sell and earn income. Market linkage support for selling forest produces may be provided.
- Effort may be made to link the **Madhu Babu Pension Yojana** (MBPY) providing financial assistance to the destitute elderly and destitute differently and widows.
- Awareness generation program may be conducted in the affected villages to improve maternal and child health & nutrition status, on construction of toilets and stopping open defecation and on appropriate hand washing & hygiene practices.
- Efforts must be taken not only to create adequate water sources, but also for the maintenance and upkeep of the water sources created in the project villages.
- Attempts must be made to provide better facilities for education and health care. Health care delivery through the ICDS schemes, which has gained acceptance by the community, should be strengthened. Along with it, better diagnostic and treatment facilities must be provided.
- The study identifies that majority families of the affected vulnerable families like SC, ST, physically and mentally challenged and women headed households, which will be affected by the project. There are must be provision of extra support in terms of skill development and income generating training to at least one member from each vulnerable household
- There are must be a hassle free payment procedure; because many of them are apprehending that government system is very much complicated which may not be easy for the affected people to get their money. PAPs way of thinking that they should be properly compensated for the loss of their land and valuable trees.
- Payment procedure of compensation should be smooth and except for any court or family label litigation, the payment should be made after preliminary notification U/s- 11 (1) and completion of RoR authentication process. Grievances redressal mechanism should be prompt and faster so that dispute quickly settled. It is suggested that decentralized grievance redressal system is required to be made, so that the affected people shall not run from pillar to post.
- In affected villages some people are cultivating forest land those are to be acquired in the Railway project. Besides some landless family depending upon forest land for cultivation and collection of forest produce to maintain their lively hood they should be compensated by providing wage employment in the project site

- In case of loss of trees, the project authority should evaluate the trees as well as calculate the possible loss of income from these trees and compensation should be made on the basis of the loss of associate with the trees.

The major advantages of undertaking a systematic SIA include:

- Identifying project/ program stakeholders
- Identifying and prioritizing social issues associated with project
- Mitigating negative impact on communities or individuals
- Enhanced benefits to those affected
- Avoids delays and obstruction in gaining development approval
- Acts as a precautionary measure and avoids costly errors in the future
- Builds the trust and cooperation between community and stakeholders that is necessary for successful implementation of the project.

Based on the interview of local public, Public representative, Social Activists, educated public, and senior citizens of the area, few of their comments may be noted for appropriate project management planning for successful completion of the project.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) AND ITS FINDINGS

Before FGD meeting in villages information regarding date, time & venue were duly communicated to the land losing households in advance consultation with local Sarpanch. After due evaluation of the area with personal and group interactions with local people through interview process, two focus group discussion was conducted one at Penparada School campus on dated 15.03.2019, 12.30pm, the meeting was conducted by the local Sarpanch Mrs. Babita Naik, Ward Member of Penparada. The land losing families member from Penparada, Durgaprasad and Durkipaju villagers of Kulurukumpa GP. Another FGD meeting at Buguda Colony in ORMAS centre on dated 16.03.2019, 3PM, the meeting was conducted by the local Sarpanch Mrs. Sanjukta Naik. representatives of land losing families from Buguda Colony, Buguda, Bankataila, Mundalinugaon & prominent personalities from the local area, and SIA team members of Ardra Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd. and some local people were present in the meeting. The participants present in the FGD have signed in the circulated signature sheet.

DISCUSSION POINTS AND OUT COMES

- The gathered mass was appraised of the SIA process in transparent way to decide on land and asset evaluation for rightful compensation for land and property. All the legal provisions under the act were illustrated for taking a decision on agreeability of acquisition process.

- Provide drinking water facilities
- Development for education system
- Development medical facilities
- The construction of villages road
- Land should be provided the people who are living in forest land.
- The beneficiary ready to give their land to Railway line but they want Right compensation such as,
 - a) Job for any single person from their family.
 - b) Proper compensation based on latest market price for their land according to Kunjabangada of Daspalla and trees.

The Local Sarpanch and villagers also had provided written acknowledgement with their opinion regarding the said proposed acquisition process, which is presented in **Annexure-IV**

OBSERVATION OF THE FIELD VISIT

In all the seven villages sanitation condition is not so good. There is no community toilet or urinal available within the area. In the entire villages there are 90% of households who have toilet facility. The Swchha Bharat Mission is going on for construction of new toilet but it is not been successful due to appropriate awareness. However due to lack of water supply and overhead tanks for toilets, many of the newly built toilets are not functional. In Bankataila, Mundalinuagoan, Penpada & Durgaprasad maximum numbers of population defecates in the open. The construction of storm water drain is not completed in many places & there are no dustbin facilities for garbage collection in any of these villages. The agriculture is primary occupation of the villagers only in rainy season; there is no irrigation facility available. The people of the Buguda colony, Buguda & Durkipaju directly affected and indirectly affected families for their livelihoods mainly depends upon – Agriculture, Govt jobs, Private jobs & business and rest of the villagers are depend upon Agriculture as primary occupation, for secondary occupation are Labor, Lifestocks & NTFPs. There is no burial ground all the villagers use the Brutanga river bank. One khali making centre at Buguda colony by ORMAS. The village road condition of Bankataila & Mundalinuagaon villages are bad condition. During the discussion it was observed that socio-economic conditions of the people are not good and they are maintaining their livelihood mostly by agriculture. Agriculture is the main occupation. Paddy, pulses and vegetables are produced in the village. Other crops like Mung, Biri & Sugarcane etc. are also produced. Here there is no proper employment facility in the locality. So youth from this area had migrated to outside of the state. Women SHGs are available in this area but there is not doing any income generation activities. Participants are aware about the rail project but do not know when the work will start. They

expressed that the project will help development of their area and their willing to cooperate for the project by getting proper compensation for loss of agriculture land to be acquired by the project. They are also hopeful of economic development of their area due to commissioning of the railway line. It will help to sell their products in urban areas at a higher price and some people may also get opportunity to start their business due to rail project. They also expect employment opportunity which should be given to them in the construction work of the railway project. Other negative impacts, as they apprehended would be the accident of human domestic animals, increase of suicide cases, theft and robbery in the area. In Buguda colony the khata no 118, plots no 345/455 & 345/456 is owned by Mrs. Pusalata Jena (In SIA notification Mrs. Pusalata Jena husband name was written wrongly Mr.Dhimeswar Jena) W/o Mr.Dhaneswar Jena . The khata no 111, plot no 343/452 is owned by Mr. Bijay Kumar Palei, S/o Mr.Haribandhu Palei (In SIA notification Mr.Bijay Kumar Palei father name was written wrongly Mr.Nariharndra Palei. In Bankataila the khata no 15/10, plot no are- 67 &107 is owned by Bholeswar Muduli S/o- Late Markanda Muduli (In SIA notification name was written wrongly Jaleswar Muduli).

CHAPTER- 9

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC HEARING MEETINGS

As per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAR&R) Act 2013 (Act 30 of 2013), Social Impact Assessment study should be followed by a public hearing prior to land acquisition for “Construction of Khordha Road –Bolangir New B.G. Rail Link Project has required private land from seven villages under Daspalla Thasil of Nayagarh District. Keeping that in view and getting clearance from affected villagers and to address various local issues and find ways how to minimize negative impacts and enhance positive impacts connected to the upcoming proposed project, hence the public hearing was held under the Chairmanship of The Sub-Collector-cum-Administrator of Nayagarh as scheduled on 02.08.2019 at Takara GP building campus in the forenoon session and at Kulurkumpa GP building campus in afternoon session vide letter no-373 Dated-17.07.2019. All the villagers of 7 affected villages had attended the meeting.

In morning session Public Hearing meeting held at Takara GP Office campus:

The meeting was conducted under The Chairmanship of Mr. Jitendra Sahoo, Sub-Collector-cum-Administrator of Nayagarh, Mr. Pramod Kumar Dalabehera Tahasildar of Daspalla, Mr Debesh Kumar Biswal L.A.Z.O of Nayagarh along with all the office staff and Mr. Narendra Sahoo Project Manager-L.A.Z.O-K.B.N.B.G Rail Link Project and their team. Mr Ratikanta Mohanty, Team Leader, ACS along with their team members, Mrs. Sanjukta Nayak, Sarapanch Takara, and all the land affected families along with the local public were present in the said meeting.

Meeting started with the inaugural speech by Mr Pradeep Kumar Sahoo, EX- Zilla Parishad members. Mr. Sahoo welcomes the audience and the podium dignitaries and requested Sub–Collector-cum-Administrator, Nayagarh as well as the Chairman of this meeting to conduct the Public hearing proceedings.

Sub-Collector in his delivery speech thanked all who were present in the public hearing and gave brief justification of this Public hearing by necessitating SIA study which was conducted by the agency named “**Ardra Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd.**” (ACS). He also clarified the cause of the SIA study conducted for the Railway project and assured all the land loosing families that they will get appropriate compensation according to the 2013 act and 2016 rules of new R & R Policy. After that he requested Mr. Debesh Kumar Biswal L.A.Z.O, Nayagarh to highlight on the back ground of SIA study and importance of public hearing meeting.

Mr Debesh Kumar Biswal L.A.Z.O, Nayagarh address the meeting and gave a brief description about Khordha Road-Bolangir new B.G Rail link project. The LAO told that, earlier Public Hearing meeting was conducted successfully & the compensation system was started, at that time Government realised that, the previous line alignment is coming under both Bruntanga Irrigation project and Mahanadi Wildlife area. So Government wanted to change the previous alignment by a re-alignment on the basis of letter, which came from Railways’ authority. In lieu of this, the 48.19 acre private land was

required for acquisition. Further a new notice was issued from the railway authority requiring SIA study for acquisition process of Takara GP for four villages i.e. Buguda, Buguda Colony, Bankataila & Mundalinuagaon and in Kulurukumpa GP for three villages i.e. Penpada, Durkipaju & Durgaprasad.

Following him, the team leader of ACS Mr. Ratikanta Mohanty gave brief idea about the RTFCTLAR&R Act, 2013, Social Impact Assessment study & its benefits, the Urban/Rural value system of Land Compensation & how to compensate to the land oustees. Mr. Mohanty discussed about the Bench Mark Value (BMV) for land and if livelihood is affected, how it should be compensated. As per his deliverable, in R&R activities, the horticulture dept., the civil dept. etc. also need to evaluate the compensation factors which are applicable in the case of structures & trees within the area of concern. Mr. Ratikanta Mohanty assured the audience about fare and transparent compensation with best pricing for the land which is taken under the R & R provision as per the rules and Mr Mohanty sought their cooperation in providing recent sale deeds of that area for which they can fetch best price as per the guidelines of the law in order to evaluate the Property under consideration. Mr Mohanty deliberated that land is always attached with the emotion of land owner, therefore they are entitled to get the best compensation for their loss of land.

Followed by Mr. Ratikanta Mohanty, Mr. Pramod Kumar Dalabehera Tahasildar, Daspalla, clarified several queries from the local people regarding issues raised with respect to encroachment of Govt land. Meanwhile some people raised their voice as they are living in govt. land since last 5 to 6 decades, but till now their pattas are not finalized. Then he suggested those people that if they are using Forest land with encroachment & want to put their name in the land record, then he/she needs to get the recommendation of members of village committee and appeal to Tehsildar at his office for necessitating the process to get patta as per law. He also assured landless people of that area to get 4 decimal of land as per law, once they meet the Tahasildar in his office and fill out the requisite paperwork. He also advised the gathering to be aware of the middleman's business in any land related transactions and affirmatively opined for personal counselling in this matter for the needful.

Mr Susanta Kumar Jena from Buguda village one of the PAP, asked for there any job opportunity for their families as they are losing their land. In reply, Mr Debesh Kumar Biswal L.A.Z.O told for rehabilitation of homestead land there is only R& R scheme in State Govt. policy which will provide 10 decimals of land but no provision of job or as per Central Govt. Scheme. PAPs will get one time 5lakhs of cash benefit as deemed fit. He also clarified if any Person with **Jungle Jammi Patta** land is loosing his/her land by virtue of this acquisition, then the compensation pattern will be same as per private land but it is not yet been conquered. Sub collector mentioned that if anybody is having Govt land or Forest land, they must verify their name in the record in Thasil Office.

The principal of Maninaga Bahumukhi +2 college of Takara told that their college is having total land of about 5 Acre out of which 3.5Acre land is going to be acquired for this railway line project. According to education department law due to shortage of land their affiliation will be withdrawn. So, he prayed to authority to provide same land adjacent to the existing facility or in the close proximity for sustainability of the institution. Then the Sub Collector, LOAZ & Tahsildar assured for consideration in this regards.

On the concluding remarks Mr. Ratikanta Mohanty assured the audience of a fair and transparent compensation with best pricing for the land to be taken under the R & R provision. Afterwards he gave a vote of thanks to the chair Mr. Jitendra Sahoo Sub-Collector of Nayagarh, Mr. Pramod Kumar Dalabehera Tahasildar of Daspalla and Mr. Debesh Kumar Biswal, LAOZ, Nayagarh & their staff and the local Sarpanch, for cooperation and local people for their help in every phase of the study. The Sarpanch of Takara Mrs. Sanjukta Nayak placed a vote of thanks and requested the authority for fair compensation to all the land losing families as quickly as possible. With this the meeting was closed with the Sub-Collector's permission.

In afternoon session the Public Hearing meeting was held at Kulurukumpa GP Office Campus:

A separate meeting was conducted under the Chairmanship of Mr Jitendra Sahoo Sub-Collector-cum-Administrator of Nayagarh, Mr. Pramod Kumar Dalabehera Tahasildar of Daspalla, Mr Debesh Kumar Biswal L.A.Z.O of Nayagarh along with all the office staff and Mr. Narendra Sahoo Project Manager-L.A.Z.O-K.B.N.B.G Rail Link Project and their team. Mr Ratikanta Mohanty, Team Leader, ACS along with their team members, Mrs. Babita Nayak, Sarpanch Kulurukumpa, and all the land affected families along with the local public were present in the said meeting

The Chairman in his delivery speech thanked all who were present in the public hearing meeting and gave brief idea to purpose of this Public hearing by necessitating SIA study which was conducted by the agency named “**Ardra Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd (ACS)**”. Then team leader of ACS Mr.Ratikanta Mohanty gave brief discussion about the Detail project Report and idea about the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013. As per his deliverable, this is not instant action it would take more than a year.

Mr Santosh Kumar Jani from Penparada village, Mr Balabhadra Guru from Durgaprasad village, Mr Jayanti Khadiratna from Durukipaju village, asked for any provision for land against land & job opportunity for their families in this acquisition process and demanded for fair compensation as per market value. Other than these people, some land oustees only requested to close the process as soon as possible and get them a better compensation than the actual pricing of the land.

After that, some of villager's enquiry about their names in beneficiary list in the report, So SIA team member Sabnam Bano briefly describes the beneficiary list as per SIA notification. Followed by her, Mr Debesh Kumar Biswal L.A.Z.O of Nayagarh seeks opinion from meeting regarding this said acquisition. Mr Debesh Kumar Biswal L.A.Z.O told for rehabilitation of homestead land there is only R& R scheme in State Govt. policy which will provide 10 decimals of land but no provision of job & land or as per Central Govt. Scheme. PAPs will get one time 5lakhs of cash benefit as deemed fit.

Some of the attendee asked to Tahasildar, Daspalla about their disputed land. On enquiry of the matter, it was identified that the subject was not related to the land acquisition and the Public Hearing for the same. Hence, in reply of this, Tahasildar assured the gathering that in case of any disputed land issues, they can meet him at office separately for necessary resolution and action plan. Here also, the mass awareness for “not falling in traps of the middleman for any land transactions” was addressed by him.

In reply to the queries raised by villagers, Mr. Ratikanta Mohanty of ACS described the total compensation process and calculation for compensation for the land and property as applicable by law and assured the villagers that the compensation amount will be definitely more than the actual land price for the land owners in this acquisition process and will be carried out in a transparent and fair manner by the office of Collector, Nayagarh along with the Tehsildar's office. Again the respective properties will be duly evaluated by the administration before calculating the compensation with the knowledge of the owners of the land and assets.

After the above deliberations, Sub-Collector called off the meeting for the day with a vote of thanks from the Sarpanch and ACS.

PUBLIC HEARING OUTCOMES

The SIA study findings (detailed proceedings given above) helped to inform people about the likely effects of the railway project. In the process of the Public Hearing, following demands and grievances rose by people in view of acquisition of their lands to the project.

- Job for any person from affected families.
- Affected families may be compensated according to the new Act and the landless families may also be provided with land by the government.
- There is a college campus, which is losing land in this acquisition process and in lieu of public interest, the principal of the college requested for land-against-land to maintain the status quo of the college administration.
- People with "Demand Patta" (ROR) for the encroached lands are currently cultivating in the land and are their only livelihood support. Therefore they may be provided with similar quantity of land in place of the given land.

On the concluding remarks the Chairman of the said meeting in both the locations assured the audience to provide a fair and transparent compensation with best pricing for the land to be taken under the R&R provision. The land-against-land for "Demand Pattas" is to be considered by the administration for furtherance. There will not be any separate provision of land-against-land for the college campus. Therefore the principal was advised to purchase extra land with the compensation amount only. The villagers agreed to extend their cooperation to the authority and expressed their positive intention in this regard; however they have requested the government to consider their genuine problems and fulfill these before acquisition of land.

Finally the meeting came to an end with vote of thanks to the chair and all the members present in the meeting.

During PH meeting some of the Local villagers also had provided written acknowledgement with their opinion regarding the proposed acquisition process, which is presented in **Annexure-VIII**

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

OFFICE OF THE LAND ACQUISITION ZONE OFFICER
 KHURDA ROAD BOLANGIR NEW B.G.RAIL LINK PROJECT
 N A Y A G A R H.

No. 379 /Dt. 17/07/19

To The Sub-Collector-Cum-Administrator R & R, Nayagarh.
Coordinator, State SIA unit, NCDS, Bhubaneswar.
Deputy Chief Engineer (Con) E. Co. Railway, Bolangir.
Tahasildar, Daspalla.

Sub:- Public hearing on SIA Study report submitted by State SIA Unit for 7 Villages of Daspalla Tahasil under Khurda Road-Bolangir Rail Link Project relating to Nayagarh District.

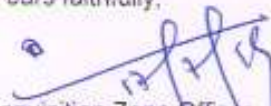
Sir,
 With reference to the subject cited above and in indicating a detailed programme below for conducting of public hearing in 7 villages under Daspalla Tahasil to ascertain the views of the affected families on the report furnished by (State SIA unit) NabaKrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Odisha, Bhubaneswar, in connection with acquisition of land for construction of Khurda Road-Bolangir New B.G. Rail Link Project. The Sub-Collector-Cum- Administrator will preside over the meeting.

You are, therefore, requested to make it convenient for attending the said public hearing on the schedule date, time and venue for addressing the affected persons under the guide lines of section-5 of RFCTLAR & R Act 2013 read with Rule 14 of RFCTLAR & R Rules 2015.

Programme

Date	Time	Name of village	Name of G.P.	Place of public hearing
02.08.2019	10 A.M.	Buguda colony	Takera	Grama Panchayat Office, Takera
		Buguda		
		Banka Taila		
		Munduli Nuagaon		
	3 P.M.	Penparada	Kulurukumpa	Grama Panchayat Office, Kulurukumpa
		Durgaprasad		
		Durukipaju		

Yours faithfully,


 Land Acquisition Zone Officer
 Khurda Road Bolangir New B.G.
 Rail Link Project, Nayagarh.
 17/07/19

Memo No. _____ /Dt. _____ /
Copy submitted to the Commissioner Rail Co-ordination & Special
Secretary to Govt. Commerce & Transport (Transport) Department, Odisha,
Bhubaneswar for kind information and necessary action.

Sd/-

Land Acquisition Zone Officer
Khurda Road Bolangir New B.G.
Rail Link Project, Nayagarh

Memo No. _____ /Dt. _____ /
Copy forwarded to the Joint Secretary to Govt., Revenue & Disaster
Management Department, Odisha, Bhubaneswar for kind information and necessary
action.

Sd/-

Land Acquisition Zone Officer
Khurda Road Bolangir New B.G.
Rail Link Project, Nayagarh

Memo No. _____ /Dt. _____ /
Copy forwarded to the Block Development Officer, Daspalla/ Sarpanch,
Takera/ Kulurukumpa for information and necessary action. They are requested to spare
in the premises of Grama Panchayat Office, Takera/ Kulurukumpa for conducting of the
public hearing.

Sd/-

Land Acquisition Zone Officer
Khurda Road Bolangir New B.G.
Rail Link Project, Nayagarh

Memo No. _____ / Dt. _____ /
Copy to the District Information Officer, NIC, Nayagarh for information with
a request to upload in the district website.

Sd/-

Land Acquisition Zone Officer
Khurda Road Bolangir New B.G.
Rail Link Project, Nayagarh

PUBLIC HEARING PHOTOGRAPH OF TAKARA GP





PHOTOGRAPH KULURUKUMPA GP OFFICE

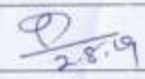





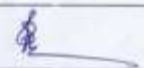




PUBLIC HEARING SIGNATURE SHEET

“ଏ. ସି. ଏସ /ଏନ. ସି. ଡି. ଏସ /ନୟାଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଦଖଲରା ଚଳୁଥିବା ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ରୋଡ଼ ବନ୍ଧାଣିର ଦୁଇଟି ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଲେନପଥ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ଦୁର୍ଗ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନିମନ୍ତେ
ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଆବେଦନ ଅଧିକାର ର ଜନ ଶୁଣାଣୀ -୨୦୧୯”

ଛାନ୍ଦ: ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ବାଧ୍ୟତାକ୍ରମ, ବାବଦାଂଶ: ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୧୯(ଶୁକ୍ରବାର) ସମୟ : ପୂର୍ବାହ୍ନ ୧୦.୦୦ ଘଟିକା




ଗ୍ରାମ ର ନାମ : ବୁଢ଼ୁଡ଼ା, ବୁଢ଼ୁଡ଼ା ବଲୋନା, ବାଟ ଚରକା, ମୁକୁଟି ନୁଆଇଁ
 ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ : ବାବରା
 ରାଜସ୍ୱ ନିରୀକ୍ଷକ ବାଧ୍ୟତାକ୍ରମ : ନାଗିରୋଡ଼ା
 ବୃତ୍ତ : ଦଖଲରା
 ଚଳୁଥିବା : ଦଖଲରା
 ଡିଭିଜନ : ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାବତ

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ବୃତ୍ତି	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ତ୍ୱ
e	Jitendra Kumar Sahoo	Sub-collector			
୭	Babur Kumar Bisoi	L.A. ZO. K.R. & R.L. Unit C.M. Dept., Nayagarh		8280240652	
m	Sanjanta Nayak	Sanjanta Taluk G.P		9439719612	
୪	Narendras Kumar Sahu	L.A-ZO K.R. & R.L. Unit Project-NGR		9437805448	

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ବୃତ୍ତି	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ତ୍ୱ
୪	Jugodhan Pradhans	Service	male 58	9777744072	Jugodhan Pradhans
୬	Baishankar Das Mishra	Service	male 67	9439621780	
୬	Pradyumn Kumar Sahu	X.2P Mabar ngr.	male 39	9438633375	
r	Somanath Nayak	Retard Teacher	Male 49	919439160913	Somanath Nayak
h	ସୁନୀଲ କୁମାର	ରା. ନାମ	M 44		ସୁନୀଲ କୁମାର
eo	ସୁନୀଲ କୁମାର	ରା. ନାମ	M 20		ସୁନୀଲ କୁମାର
ee	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା ଦେବୀ	"	M 35		
es	ସୁନୀଲ କୁମାର	"	M 20		
em	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା ଦେବୀ	"	30		

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ଜାତିକା	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ପଞ୍ଜୀକୃତ
୧୪	ପ୍ରତାପଚନ୍ଦ୍ର/୧୨	ମାଳ		୪୦		
୧୫	ପ୍ରାଣନାଥବିହାରୀ	"		୪୫		
୧୬	ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ କୁମାର	"		୫୦		
୧୭	ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତକାମରାଜ	"		୨୦		
୧୮	ଅକ୍ଷୟକୃଷ୍ଣ			୪୫		
୧୯	ନିତ୍ୟକାନ୍ତ			୪୦		
୨୦	ନିତ୍ୟକାନ୍ତ			୬୦		
୨୧	ରାଧିକାନ୍ତ			୩୫		
୨୨	ଦେବକାନ୍ତ			୪୦		

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ଜାତିକା	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ପଞ୍ଜୀକୃତ
୨୩	ପ୍ରଦୀପକାମରାଜ					
୨୪	Abhinav Bala	ପୁର	୨	୫୨	୯୫୧୦୨୨୭୦୨	Abhinav Bala
୨୫	ନୀଳକାନ୍ତ	ପୁର		୫୫		
୨୬	ସୁଧାକାନ୍ତ			୪୫		
୨୭	ଦୁର୍ଗାକାନ୍ତ			୫୫		
୨୮	ସୁଧାକାନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ପୁର	୨	୨୨	୭୬୫୫୦୫୩୦୨୫	Sudhakar Kumar
୨୯	ନୀଳକାନ୍ତ					
୩୦	ନୀଳକାନ୍ତ					
୩୧	ଉତ୍ତମ କାନ୍ତ			୫୨	୯୨୫୦୧୨୦୬୫୨	ଉତ୍ତମ କାନ୍ତ

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ଜାତି	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱ
m9	କିଶୋରୀଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପାଣି	ଭୂଇଁ		୨୩		କିଶୋରୀଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପାଣି
m7	Laxman Bhoi					
m8	Sarat Bhoi					ଅରବିନ୍ଦଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ମୁକୁତି
m8	Sarantala Duggal					
m)						
m9	ନିନି ଚିତ୍ତାଉରୀ ଚାନ୍ଦିଆ					
mr	ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଚାନ୍ଦିଆ					
m4	କିଶୋରଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ନିନି ଚାନ୍ଦିଆ					କିଶୋରଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ନିନି ଚାନ୍ଦିଆ
80	Sare San Bhoi					Sare San Bhoi

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ଜାତି	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱ
82	କିଶୋରଚନ୍ଦ୍ର			35		କିଶୋରଚନ୍ଦ୍ର
89	ନିନି ଚାନ୍ଦିଆ			୧୨		ନିନି ଚାନ୍ଦିଆ
87	ବାହୁଲ୍ୟ ଚାନ୍ଦିଆ			35	765707356	ବାହୁଲ୍ୟ ଚାନ୍ଦିଆ
88	Santyanwar Bhoi			25	8280246243	Santyanwar Bhoi
88	କିଶୋରଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ମୁକୁତି			୪୩	8280513452	କିଶୋରଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ମୁକୁତି
8)	ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଚାନ୍ଦିଆ			୨୪		
89	କିଶୋରଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଚାନ୍ଦିଆ			୪୦		
8r	ସାଧୁଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଚାନ୍ଦିଆ					
87	କିଶୋରଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଚାନ୍ଦିଆ					

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ଜାତି	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ତମ୍ଭ
୧୦	Kamini Jais					
୧୧	ବିନାୟକ ଜାମି					
୧୨	ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ଜାମି					
୧୩	ପ୍ରତାପଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଜାମି					
୧୪	ସାଧୁ ନାଥ					
୧୫	ସୁନୀଲକାନ୍ତ ପାଣିଗ୍ରାହୀ					
୧୬	ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପାଣିଗ୍ରାହୀ					
୧୭	ପ୍ରମିଳା ନାଥ					
୧୮	ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ନାଥ					

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ଜାତି	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ତମ୍ଭ
୧୯	Krutibas saho					
୨୦	Tusuna Nanda					
୨୧	Udayashor Sahoo					
୨୨	ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ପାଣିଗ୍ରାହୀ					
୨୩	ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ନାଥ					
୨୪	ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ଜାମି					
୨୫	ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ପାଣିଗ୍ରାହୀ					
୨୬	Sarstah Kuman Barik	Farmer	Male	42	8249119986	Sarstah Kuman Barik
୨୭	ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ନାଥ					

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ପାଠିକା	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱସ୍ୱତ୍ୱ
୨୮	ଅମ୍ବିକା ଦାଶ					
୨୯	କିଶୋରୀ ଦାଶ					
୩୦	ସୁଶୀଳା ଦାଶ					
୩୧	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ରମ୍ୟା ଦାଶ					
୩୨	Gourma chandra Sahoo					
୩୩	Prasanta Kumar Sahoo					
୩୪	କଳ୍ୟାଣୀ ଦାଶ					
୩୫	ରମ୍ୟା ଦାଶ					
୩୬	ମିତ୍ରା କାମାକ୍ଷୀ ଦାଶ					

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ପାଠିକା	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱସ୍ୱତ୍ୱ
୩୭	Dehatisahoo					
୩୮	Surech ch. mahapatra- Principal M.R.H.S. School, TAKARA	Principal	M	51	9439472025	୧୦/୧୧/୧୯
୩୯	ପ୍ରମିଳା ଦାଶ					
୪୦	Bikram kumar Pradhan .	SSE (WORKS) E. CO. RLY (BLR)	M	55	8455887285	Nhe
୪୧	Dasharathya Mallik					
୪୨	ପ୍ରମିଳା ଦାଶ					
୪୩	ମାଳତୀ ଦାଶ					
୪୪	ସୁଶୀଳା ଦାଶ					
୪୫	ସୁଶୀଳା ଦାଶ					

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱ
୧)	Sangram Kumar Singh					
୧୨)	ଅମିତ କୁମାର					
୧୩)	ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର					
୧୪)	ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର					
୧୫)	ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର					
୧୬)	Prasanna K. Sahu					
୧୭)	Sangram Kumar Sahoo					
୧୮)	Bijaya K. Sahoo					
୧୯)	Ranjana K. Pradhan					

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱ
୧୦)	Arati Sahoo	ACS Team	F	32	8249910166	Sahoo
୧୧)	Subham Bano	SIA Team	F	35	9937509279	Bano
୧୨)	Dhruvabandana Samal	SIA Team	F	31	8249797318	Samal
୧୩)	Kedar Ch Mahapatra	A.C.S. Staff	M	53	7381944070	K
୧୪)	Akbar Ali Khan	SIA Team	M	44	8895086174	Ak
୧୦୦)	Ratikanta Mohanty	SIA Team Lead	M	52	9937910105	Mohanty
୧୦୧)	P.K Mohanty	SIA Team	M	35	9348526528	Mohanty
୧୦୨)	Sridhar Das	"	M	40		Das
୧୦୩)	Sabita Das	"	F	38		S. Das

କ୍ର.ସଂ	ନାମ	ଜାତି/ପାତ୍ର	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସମ୍ପର୍କ
po8	Nilamani Majhi	ଶ୍ରମିକ	30		Nilamani Majhi
po2	Jagabandhu Mahapatra				
po1	Sarabangathi Mahapatra		32	7735786294	
po3	Babu Dangi		45	7894947035	
eo1	ପ୍ରତାପ କୁମାର ବିହାରୀ (ଠାଣ୍ଡ)		33	9178516744	
eo2	ପ୍ରଫୁଲ୍ଲ ବିନାୟକ ବିହାରୀ		65	8763230812	
eo0	Banambar Naik	Farmer	45	8763905617	
ee1	ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର	Farmer	58		
ee2	Pratap kushni Patra	Farmer	61	8763279833	
ee3	Banata Naik	House wife	35	9439641677	

“ଏ. ସି. ଏସ /ଏନ. ସି. ଡି. ଏସ /ନୟାଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଦଖଲ। ଚହସିଲରେ ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ରୋଡ଼ ବଲାଙ୍ଗିର ନୂତନ ଓସାରିଆ ରେଳପଥ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଆକଳନ ଅଧିକାରୀ ର ଜନ ଶୁଣାଣୀ-୨୦୧୯”



ସ୍ଥାନ: ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ବୁକୁରୁକୁଳା; ତା: ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୧୯ (ଶୁକ୍ରବାର); ସମୟ: ଅପରାହ୍ଣ ୦୩.୦୦ ଘଟିକା

ଗ୍ରାମ ର ନାମ : ପେନପରଡ଼ା, ଦୁର୍ଗାପ୍ରସାଦ, ଦୁରୁକିପାଡ଼ା
 ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ : ବୁକୁରୁକୁଳା
 ରାଜସ୍ୱ ନିରୀକ୍ଷକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ : ବୁକୁରୁକୁଳା
 ବୃତ୍ତ : ଦଖଲ
 ଚହସିଲ : ଦଖଲ
 ଜିଲ୍ଲା : ନୟାଗଡ଼

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ଜାତି/ପାତ୍ର	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସମ୍ପର୍କ
1.	Jitendra Kumar Sahu.	Sub-collector Nayagarh				୧୨/୮/୧୯
2.	Babasaheb Biswal	C.A.Z.O.			8280240652	୧୨/୮/୧୯
3.	Pranab Kumar Dalabekeri	Tdr. Dasapalla			9437325325	୧୨/୮/୧୯
4.	Babita Nayagan	Sora Panch Rudumbarumpu			9439364368	୧୨/୮/୧୯ ୨୦୧୯

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ବୃତ୍ତି	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱ
5.	Nanendra Kumar Sahu	Service		48	9437805418	Shub 22/8/19
6.	Damodar Sahu	Service	M	52	-	Ramesh
7.	Santosh Majhi	Service	m	45	-	Shu
8.	Durgadas Padhan	Service	Male	58	9777794072	Shubham 21/08/19
9.	Pratima Kumar Padhan.	SSE/Alcom E. Co. Rly. (Blgr)	M	56	8455 889265	Pratima 21/8/19
10.	Krushna Ch. Sahu	Farmer	M	69	8763999836	Pratima
11.	ଜଗଦୀଶ୍ୱରୀ ମାଝି	ଶିକ୍ଷକ		50	8395 437037	ଜଗଦୀଶ୍ୱରୀ ମାଝି
12.	Sumitra Bewan		F	54		
13.	ସୁମିତ୍ରା ବିହାରୀ			50		

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ବୃତ୍ତି	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱ
14.	ସୁମିତ୍ରା ବିହାରୀ		F	35	8480450029	ସୁମିତ୍ରା ବିହାରୀ
15.	Sisila Naik		F	55		
16.	Naina Jami		F	50		
17.	Dhupadi Naik		F	45		
18.	ସୁମିତ୍ରା ବିହାରୀ		F	45		ସୁମିତ୍ରା ବିହାରୀ
19.	Manda Majhi		F	60		
20.	Jayanti Khadiratna		F	45	9439078222	Jayanti Khadiratna
21.	ସୁମିତ୍ରା ବିହାରୀ	Farmer	M	56		ସୁମିତ୍ରା ବିହାରୀ
22.	Badal K. Khadiratna	Student	M	22	8763959295	Badal K. Khadiratna

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ପାଠିକା	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱସ୍ୱତ
23.	ସୁମତୀ ଚାନ୍ଦ ସାହି	ଲେଖିକା	ଝ	୩୮	9439264273	ସୁମତୀ ଚାନ୍ଦ ସାହି
24.	ହାଡ଼ି ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ		ଝ	55		ହାଡ଼ି ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ
25.	ସୁମନ ସେନାପତି		ଝ			ସୁମନ ସେନାପତି
26.	ସମସ୍ୟା ସୂତ୍ରାନ୍ତ			୨୦		ସମସ୍ୟା ସୂତ୍ରାନ୍ତ
27.	ବିଜୟା ୧୬ କ			୪୦		ବିଜୟା ୧୬ କ
28.	କେଶବ କେଶବ					
29.	ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମାତା					
30.	Trinath Nayak			53	6371529649	Trinath Nayak
31.	Ugvesan Naik			44	8480981352	Ugvesan Naik

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ପାଠିକା	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱସ୍ୱତ
32.	ସତ୍ୟଜିତ ମାତା		ଝ	୩୨		ସତ୍ୟଜିତ ମାତା
33.	ନେତାଜୀ ମାତା		ଝ	୫୦		ନେତାଜୀ ମାତା
34.	କେଶବ କେଶବ		ଝ	୪୨		କେଶବ କେଶବ
35.	ସତ୍ୟ ନିର୍ମାଣ ନାଥ		ଝ	୨୩		ସତ୍ୟ ନିର୍ମାଣ ନାଥ
36.	ସମସ୍ୟା ସୂତ୍ରାନ୍ତ		ଝ	୪୮		ସମସ୍ୟା ସୂତ୍ରାନ୍ତ
37.	Prabhu Kumar S		ମ	43	9438121263	Prabhu Kumar S
38.	ସୁବ୍ରତ ସୁବ୍ରତ		ଝ	୫୦		ସୁବ୍ରତ ସୁବ୍ରତ
39.	Susanta Sahu		ମ	43	9437958084	Susanta Sahu
40.	ଗୋପାଳ ମାତା		ଝ	୫୮		ଗୋପାଳ ମାତା

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ପାଠିକା	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱସ୍ୱତ
୩୧.	ଭୂଜନ ମାତୱୀ	ଝୁଜି	୪	୫୩	୯୮୦୦୨୩୦୦୮	ଭୂଜନ ମାତୱୀ
୩୨.	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ବିନାୟକୀ	ଝୁଜି	୪	୫୬		ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ବିନାୟକୀ
୩୩.	ନରସିଂହ ମହାପାତ୍ର	ଝୁଜି	୪	୩୬		ନରସିଂହ ମହାପାତ୍ର
୩୪.	କରୁଣାମାତୱୀ	ଝୁଜି	୩	୫୨		କରୁଣାମାତୱୀ
୩୫.	ମାମୁରାମା ଦାଶ	ଝୁଜି		୫୩		ମାମୁରାମା ଦାଶ
୩୬.	ବଳରାମ ଦାଶ	ଝୁଜି		୫୫		ବଳରାମ ଦାଶ
୩୭.	Suratha Boro	ଝୁଜି		୬୫		(LTP of Suratha Boro)
୩୮.	mangula kumar			୩୦		(LTP of mangula kumar)
୩୯.	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ବିନାୟକୀ			୫୭		ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ବିନାୟକୀ

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ପାଠିକା	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱସ୍ୱତ
୫୦.	Ashu Sahoo	ACS Team	F	32	8249010166	Ashu
୫୧.	Sabnam Bano	SIA Team	F	35	9957509279	Sun
୫୨.	AKbar mei Kheer	"	M	44	8895086174	Ak
୫୩.	P.K Mohanty	"	M	35	9348526528	PKM
୫୪.	ମାମୁରାମା ଦାଶ		୪	୫୦	୮୮୨୫୮୨୮୩୮୦	ମାମୁରାମା ଦାଶ
୫୫.	Honorarjan Kanhar		M	43	9439356896	Honorarjan Kanhar
୫୬.	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ବିନାୟକୀ		୪	୩୩	୮୭୬୩୨୫୩୭୭	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ବିନାୟକୀ
୫୭.	ନରସିଂହ ମହାପାତ୍ର		୪	୩୦		ନରସିଂହ ମହାପାତ୍ର
୫୮.	ବେଣୁ ଦାଶ			୫୫		ବେଣୁ ଦାଶ

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ଜାତି	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱସ୍ୱତ୍ୱ
59.	Basudev Mallik		ପୁ	37	8895174048	Basudev Mallik
60.	ସତ୍ୟନିଧିପାଣି		ପୁ	60		ସତ୍ୟନିଧିପାଣି
61.	ଉଦୟନାଥ ନାୟକ					ସୁଧୁ ନାୟକ
62.	ସୁଧୁ ନାୟକ		ପୁ	30		Sudhu KUMAR Nayak
63.	Sudhu Kumar Nayak			48		
64.	Rabindra Nayk		ପୁ	46	8480227530	Rabindra Nayk
65.	ସୁଧାନାଥ ନାୟକ		ପୁ	45	8763233368	ସୁଧାନାଥ ନାୟକ
66.	ସୁଧାନାଥ ନାୟକ					ସୁଧାନାଥ ନାୟକ
67.	ସୁଧାନାଥ ନାୟକ					ସୁଧାନାଥ ନାୟକ

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ଜାତି	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱସ୍ୱତ୍ୱ
68.	ଶ୍ରୀନିଧିପାଣି					ଶ୍ରୀନିଧିପାଣି
69.	ଶ୍ରୀନିଧିପାଣି			30		ଶ୍ରୀନିଧିପାଣି
70.	Kedar ch Mohatrao	ACS. Staff	M	52	7381944070	K
71.	Rat'kanth Mohaif	ACS, SIA Team Lead	M	52	9937910105	
72.	Sridhan Das	ACS Team	M	35	9938811599	
73.	Biswabandara Samal.	ACS Team	F	31	8249797318	

ANNEXURE- I SIA NOTIFICATION

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର
ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗ

No RDM-LAA-NGH-0013-2015/

6514

R&DM, dated 23 FEB 2019

ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅଧିସୂଚନା

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ/ ଷାଡ଼ ସ୍ତରରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କିମ୍ବା 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 ଅଲଥାନରେ ଉଚିତ ମୁଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସୁଚ୍ଚତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ -୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ।

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀ କିମ୍ବା ନାମ :- ଉପ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, (ନିର୍ମାଣ- II) ପୂର୍ବତନ ରେଳପଥ , ବଲାଙ୍ଗିର ।

୨.ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ- ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ରୋଡ ବଲାଙ୍ଗିର ନୂତନ ଓସାରିଆ ରେଳପଥ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ।

୩. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ : M/s, Adra Consulting Services Pvt Ltd, an empanelled agency under Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies , Bhubaneswar

୪.SIA study କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା :- Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies , Bhubaneswar ,Phone No. 0674,2300471, 2301094

୫. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ନୟାଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ରୁ ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ବିବରଣୀ/ ତଥ୍ୟ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି	ମତବ୍ୟ
୧	ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ	ବୁଗୁଡ଼ା କଲୋନୀ	୧୧.୦୦	
୨	ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ	ବୁଗୁଡ଼ା	୬.୯୯୦	
୩	ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ	ବାଙ୍କ ଚଇଳା	୧୫.୨୦୦	
୪	ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ	ମୁଣ୍ଡୁଳି ନୂଆଗାଁ	୦.୬୨୦	
୫	ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ	ପେମରଡ଼ା	୪.୮୭୦	
୬	ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ	ଦୂର୍ଗାପସାଦ	୫.୬୧୦	
୭	ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ	ବୁରୁକିପାକୁ	୩.୯୦୦	
	ମୋଟ		୪୮.୧୯୦	

ଏଥି ସହିତ ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚି ସଂଲଗ୍ନ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

- a) ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂଶ୍ଳିଷ୍ଟ ବିବରଣୀ : ନୟାଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ରୋଡ଼ ବଳାଙ୍ଗିର ନୂତନ ଓସାରିଆ ରେଳପଥ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପୂର୍ବତନ ରେଳପଥ କି ଦ୍ଵାରା ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେଉଅଛି । ଉକ୍ତ ରେଳପଥ ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ରୋଡ଼ ଠାରୁ ବଳାଙ୍ଗିର ସହର କୁ ସଂଯୋଗ କରୁଅଛି ।

- b) SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ :- ନୟାଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୭ ଟି ଗ୍ରାମର ଏକର ୪୮.୧୯୦ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ତାଲିକା/ତପସିଲ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନ୍ତେ ମିଳି ପାରିବ ।
- c) SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାବଳୀ :- ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ / ଗ୍ରାମା ଓର୍ଡ଼ର ପରାମର୍ଶ କ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ। SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ରୂପାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତ ହେବା ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗୃହିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଥବା ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଶତକଡ଼ା ୨୫ ଭାଗ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମସଭା ମାନକରେ ଜନଶୁଣାଣି କରାଯିବ।
- d) ଗ୍ରାମସଭା / ଭୂମି ମାଲିକଙ୍କ ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କି ? ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।
- e) 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/ଓର୍ଡ଼ର ସ୍ତରରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାହେବ । ତତ୍ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଏବଂ ବୁକ ମହକୁମାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଗୋଚରାଥେ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ୱେବ ସାଇଟ ରେ ସୁଚିତ ହେବ ।

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳଙ୍କ ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ



ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର ନାୟକ

ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଶାସନ ସଚିବ

Memo No. 6515 **RDM/Dated** 23 FEB 2019
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.

Paul
23/02/19

Officer on special duty

Memo No. 6516 **RDM/Dated** 23 FEB 2019
Copy forwarded to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Construction II, East Coast Railway, Bhubaneswar for information & necessary action.

Paul
23/02/19

Officer on special duty

Memo No. 6517 **RDM/Dated** 23 FEB 2019
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Paul
23/02/19

Officer on special duty

Memo No. 6518 **RDM/Dated** 23 FEB 2019
Copy forwarded to the State Co-Coordinator ,Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies ,Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action.

Paul
23/02/19

Officer on special duty

ANNEXURE- II ENTILEMENT OF MATRIX

SL.	Village	Name of the Record Holder	Name of the Title Holder	Relation_With_HOH	Sex	Age	Caste	Total Own Land (in Acre)	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Affected Land (In Acre)	Total Acquired Land	Total own land to affected land (%)	Total affected land to acquired land (%)
1	Buguda Colony	Bijay Ku Palei	Bijay Ku Palei	Self	M	51	OC	0.31	111	343/452	Patita	0.20	0.20	64.5	100
2	Buguda Colony	Bijay Ku Palei	Hrudananda Palei	Son	M	18	OC					0.20	0.20		
3	Buguda Colony	Jyotshnarani Nayak	Jyotshnarani Nayak	Self	M	40	OC	4.52	112	345/460	Patita	2.02	2.02	45	100
4	Buguda Colony	Puspalata Behera	Puspalata Behera	Self	F	25	OC	3.02	113	342/465	Patita	1.7	1.7	56	100
5	Buguda Colony	Jayanti Behera	Jayanti Behera	Self	F	45	OC	2.85	114	342/457	Patita	1.5	1.5	53	100
6	Buguda Colony	Jayanti Behera	Pradip Behera	Son	M	22	OC					1.5	1.5		
7	Buguda Colony	Sukumari Pradhan	Sukumari Pradha	Self	F	47	OC	2.15	115	342/459	Patita	0.98	0.98	46	100
8	Buguda Colony	Sukumari Pradhan	Amiya Pradhan	Son	M	21	OC					0.98	0.98		
9	Buguda Colony	Harekrushna Guru	Harekrushna Guru	Self	M	67	OC	0.68	116	343/458	Patita	0.20	0.20	29.41	100
10	Buguda Colony	Harekrushna Guru	Pratap Ch Guru	Self	M	40	OC					0.20	0.20		
11	Buguda Colony	Gangadhar Guru	Gangadhar Guru	Self	M	51	OC	1.34	117	343/453	Patita	0.20	0.20	29.85	100
							OC					119	343/451		
12	Buguda Colony	Binodini Guru	Binodini Guru	Self	F	45	OC	3.94	120	345/454	Patita	3.00	3.00	76.14	100
							OC					3.00	3.00		
13	Buguda Colony	Puspalata Jena	Puspalata Jena	Self	F	45	OC	2.35	118	345/455	Patita	0.8	0.8	43	100
14	Buguda Colony		Debasis Jena	Son	M	20	OC			345/456	Patita	0.20	0.20		
												1.00	1.00		
15	Buguda	Surendra Nath Barik	Surendra Nath Barik	Self	M	85	OC	5.92	9	363	Sarda-3	0.60	0.60	83.78	70.36
16	Buguda	Santosh Barik	Santosh Barik	Self	M	45	OC			364	Taila-2	1.68	1.54		
	Buguda								16/15	353/421	Taila-2	0.55	0.55		
	Buguda									360	Sarda-3	2.13	0.80		
	Buguda											4.96	3.49		

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17	Buguda	Late. Balunki Muduli	Laxmidhar Muduli	Self	M	42	OC	8.87	12	100	Sarda-3	0.33	0.33	11.50	100.00						
18	Buguda		Dharitri Muduli	Daughter	F	18	OC														
19	Buguda		Harihar Muduli	Self	M	60	OC														
20	Buguda		Arun Muduli	Son	M	35	OC														
21	Buguda		Arakhita Muduli	Self	M	55	OC														
22	Buguda		Ajit Muduli	Son	M	22	OC														
	Buguda																1.02	1.02			
23	Buguda	Late. Madhusudan Jena	Susanta Kumar Jena, Hemanta Kumar Jena	Son	M	62	OC	22.62	14	353	Taila-2	0.08	0.04	9.24	30.14						
24	Buguda	Susanta Kumar Jena	Susanta Kumar Jena	Self	M	62	OC		16/28	365	Sarda-3	0.31	0.22								
	Buguda						OC			367	Patita	0.36	0.36								
25	Buguda	Susanta Kumar Jena	Arun Kumar Jena	Son	M	32	OC		16/31	357	Taila-2	1.34	0.01								
26	Buguda	Hemanta Kumar Jena	Hemanta Kumar Jena	Self	M	58	OC														
27	Buguda	Hemanta Kumar Jena	Kunal Jena	Son	M	25	OC														
28	Buguda	Hemanta Kumar Jena	Payal Jena	Daughter	F	28	OC														
	Buguda						OC										2.09	0.63	9.24	30.14	
29	Buguda	Pankaj Charan Jani	Pankaj Charan Jani	Self	M	55	ST		16/61	113	Sarda-3	0.62	0.12								
	Buguda						ST			112	Sarda-2	0.74	0.74								
	Buguda						ST			110	Taila-2	0.30	0.30								
	Buguda							2.60						1.66	1.16	63.85	69.88				
30	Buguda	Late Krushna Nayak	Jayant Nayak	Self	M	50	ST		2	109	Sarda-3	1.66	0.69								
31	Buguda		Samu Nayak	Grandson	M	40	ST														
	Buguda																2.17				
32	Mundalinuagan	Late Bhagabat Jani	Pitambar Jani	Self	M	50	ST		1	50	Taila-2	0.67	0.01								
33	Mundalinuagan		Self	M	26	ST	61			Sarda-3	0.31	0.02									
	Mundalinuagan		Sanjay Jani			ST	62			Sarda-2	0.28	0.01									
							ST	2.74						1.26	0.04	45.99	3.17				
34	Mundalinuagan	Late.Sadasiba Jani	Susanta Jani	Self	M	28	ST		2	49	Taila-2	0.40	0.40								
35	Mundalinuagan		Basudev Jani	Self	M	65	ST			62/72	Sarda-3	0.38	0.14								
36	Mundalinuagan		Saiban Jani	Son	M	23	ST			61/73	Sarda-3	0.46	0.04								
37	Mundalinuagan		Suman Jani	Son	M	27	ST														

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38	Mundalinuagan		Sahadev Jani	Self	M	60	ST										
39	Mundalinuagan		Dusmanta Jani	Son	M	20	ST										
40	Mundalinuagan		Sidhanta Jani	Son	M	18	ST										
							ST	5.35					1.24	0.58	23.18	46.77	
41	Durkipaju	Shree Jogeswer Mahadeba Bije		Villagers				5.41	9	302	Sarda-3	0.43	0.40	7.95	93.02		
42	Durkipaju	Padma Charana Malik	Padma Charana Malik	Self	M	60	ST										
43	Durkipaju	Prahalada Malik	Prahalada Malik	Self	M	55	ST										
44	Durkipaju	Prahalada Malik	Sidhanta Mallik	Son	M	22	ST										
45	Durkipaju	Purna Chandra Malik	Purna Chandra Malik	Self	M	50	ST										
46	Durkipaju	Pratap Chandra Malik	Pratap Chandra Malik	Self	M	45	ST										
47	Durkipaju	Akkhyaya Malik	Akkhyaya Malik	Self	M	40	ST										
								2.41					0.16	0.02	6.64	12.50	
48	Durkipaju	Pitambara Jani	Pitambara Jani	Self	M	40	ST										
							ST	14.17	12	286	Sarda-3	0.70	0.18	0.26	26%		
												0.70	0.18	4.94	25.71		
49	Durkipaju	Late Bhaskar Malik	Basudev Mallick	Self	M	35	ST			270	Sarda-3	0.18	0.18				
50	Durkipaju	Late Laskar Malik	Kanhu Ch Malik	Self	M	40	ST			291	Sarda-3	0.16	0.05				
51	Durkipaju	Tapoi Malik	Tapoi Malik	Self	F	65	ST			303	Sarda-3	0.30	0.06				
52	Durkipaju		Subas Malik	Self	M	45	ST										
53	Durkipaju		Pitabas Malik	Self	M	40	ST										
54	Durkipaju	Late Dhruva Malik	Chanchala Malik	Self	F	65	ST										
55	Durkipaju		Rajani Jani	Self	F	42	ST										
56	Durkipaju		Sabita Kanhar	Self	F	39	ST										
							ST	6.30					0.64	0.29	10.16	45.31	
57	Durkipaju	Late Sanei Jani	Hadibandhu Jani	Self	M	55	ST			298	Sarda-3	0.37	0.20				
58	Durkipaju		Padma Ch Jani	Self	M	53	ST			306	Taila-2	3.97	2.08				
							ST	15.93					4.34	2.28	27.24	52.53	
59	Durkipaju	Late. Bhikaricharan Khadiratna	Basanta Khadiratna	Self	F	40	OC			299	Sarda-3	0.27	0.27				
	Durkipaju								289	Sarda-3	0.48	0.14					
								1.5					0.75	0.41	50.00	54.67	
60	Durkipaju	Krushna Chandra saho	Krushna Chandra Sahoo	Self	M	68	OC	1.05	28/36	293	Sarda-3	0.68	0.32	64.76	47.06		

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61	Durgaprasad		Jayanti Ghanta W/o- Late.Shyamaghana Ghanta	Wife	F	70	ST	16	114	Sarda -3	0.36	0.36		
62	Durkipaju		Kalpna Sahoo D/o-Krushna Chandra saho	Self	F	40	OC							
63	Durkipaju		Alpana Sahoo D/o-Krushna Chandra saho	Self	F	38	OC							
64	Durkipaju		Laxmi Sahoo D/o-Krushna Chandra saho	Self	F	36	OC							
65	Durkipaju		Itishree Sahoo D/o-Krushna Chandra saho	Self	F	34	OC							
66	Durgaprasad		Pradeep Ku Ghanta	Self	M	45	ST							
67	Durgaprasad		Pratap Ku Ghanta	Son	M	40	ST							
68	Durgaprasad		Trilochan Ghanta	Self	M	65	ST							
69	Durgaprasad		Sumanta Ghanta	Son	M	40	ST							
70	Durgaprasad		Sunil Ghanta	Son	M	18	ST							
71	Durgaprasad		Susanta Ghanta	Son	M	21	ST							
								3.96			0.36	0.36	9.09	100.00
72	Durgaprasad	Balabhadra Guru	Balabhadra Guru	Self	M	75	ST	38	119	Patita	0.60	0.60		
73	Durgaprasad	Balabhadra Guru	Subas Ch Guru	Son	M	45	ST							
74	Durgaprasad	Manguli Guru	Manguli Guru	Self	M	70	ST							
75	Durgaprasad		Padma Ch Guru	Son	M	45	ST							
76	Durgaprasad		Pradumna Guru	Son	M	40	ST							
77	Durgaprasad	Late.Balaka Nayak	Antaryami Nayak	Self	M	65	ST	46	115	Taila-2	0.75	0.75		
78	Durgaprasad		Anil Nayak	Self	M	40	ST							
79	Durgaprasad		Satyaban Nayak	Self	M	37	ST							
80	Durgaprasad		Susila Nayak	Self	M	35	ST							
81	Durgaprasad	Late Balaka Nayak	Bipra Chandra Nayak	Self	M	60	ST							
82	Durgaprasad		Mamata Nayak	Daughter	F	18	ST	51	109	Sarda-3	0.48	0.07		
83	Durgaprasad		Golap Nayak	Daughter	F	68	ST							
84	Durgaprasad	Both	Sagar Ku Nayak	Self	M	51	ST							
								6.39			6.13	1.92	95.93	31.32
85	Durgaprasad	Biswanath Dalbehera	Biswanath Dalbehera	Self	F	75	ST	54	137	Sarda-3	0.98	0.27		

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86	Durgaprasad	late Kashinath Dalbehera	Rashi Dalbehera W/o Late - Late.Kailash Dalbehera	Self	F	30	ST	10.81		139	Sarda-3	0.38	0.38	20.63	68.16	
	Durgaprasad						ST			143	Sarda-3	0.42	0.42			
	Durgaprasad						ST			144	Taila-1	0.45	0.45			
							ST									
87	Durgaprasad	Surath Bisi	Surath Bisi	Self	M	70	ST	72	116	Taila-2	0.36	0.36	2.93	100		
88	Durgaprasad		Dibyalochoan Bisi	Self	M	45	ST									
89	Durgaprasad		Pabana Bisi	Self	M	50	ST									
90	Durgaprasad		Maharaga Bisi	Self	M	55	ST									
91	Durgaprasad		Biswajit Bisi	Son	M	22	ST									
92	Durgaprasad		Nilachal Bisi	Son	M	18	ST									
							ST	12.29					0.36	0.36	2.93	100
93	Durgaprasad	Hadibandhu Ghanta	Hadibandhu Ghanta	Self	M	65	ST	74		Sarda-3	0.50	0.25	34.24	40.91		
94	Durgaprasad		Hari Ghanta	Son	M	40	ST									
95	Durgaprasad	Sankhali Ghanta	Sankhali Ghanta	Self	M	59	ST									
96	Durgaprasad		Sakuntala Ghanta	Daughter	F	25	ST									
97	Durgaprasad		Sasmita Ghanta	Daughter	F	19	ST									
							ST	2.57					0.88	0.36	34.24	40.91
98	Durgaprasad	Dukhishyam Nayak	Dukhishyam Nayak	Self	M	55	ST	0.86	74/22	140	Sarda-3	0.41	0.41	47.67	100	
99	Durgaprasad		Sumati Nayak	Daughter	F	22	ST									
100	Penparada	Kumari Kanhar	Kumari Kanhar	Self	F	55	ST									
101	Penparada		Ugrasen Kanhar	Son	M	38	ST									
102	Penparada		Jundi Kanhar	Son	M	35	ST	6.82	3	232	Taila-1	0.23	0.01	3.37	4.35	
103	Penparada	Late Jay Dehuri	Suresan Dehuri	Self	M	52	ST	1.05	4	190	Sarda-3	0.05	0.05	4.76	100	
104	Penparada		Ugrasen Dehuri	Self	M	30	ST									
105	Penparada	Late. Maheswar Dehuri	Bhagabati Dehuri (Widow)	Self	F	65	ST	6		Sarda-3	0.18	0.18				
106	Penparada		Phulachana Jani	Self	M	38	ST									
107	Penparada		Lochana jani	Self	M	35	ST									
108	Penparada		Trilochana Jani	Self	M	32	ST									
109	Penparada		Sobhamati Dehuri (Widow)	Self	F	60	ST									
										231	Taila-1	0.15	0.04			

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110	Penparada		Santosh Jani	Son	M	35	ST										
111	Penparada		Rina Jani	Daughter	F	28	ST										
112	Penparada		Sanjay Jani	Son	M	22	ST										
113	Penparada	Nakula Dehuri	Nakula Dehuri	Self	M	80	ST										
114	Penparada		Krushna Dehuri	Self	M	55	ST										
115	Penparada		Pratap Dehuri	Self	M	52	ST										
								7.85					1.01	0.51	12.87	50.50	
116	Penparada	Late- Jujesty Nayak	Bijay Nayak,	Self	M	50	ST		10	198	Sarada-2	0.50	0.14				
117	Penparada		Labanya Nayak	Self	F	45	ST										
118	Penparada	Late -Chandramani Nayak	Debraj Nayak	Self	M	47	ST										
119	Penparada		Sitakanta Nayak	Self	M	45	ST										
120	Penparada	Late.Indramani Nayak	Ugrasen Nayak	Self	M	45	ST										
121	Penparada	Late Suryamani Nayak	Mahadei Nayak	Self	F	45	ST										
								1.92					0.50	0.14	26.04	28.00	
122	Penparada	Jogendra Dehuri	Jogendra Dehuri	Self	M	55	ST		11	229	Taila-1	0.31	0.20				
123	Penparada	Uendra Dehuri	Uendra Dehuri	Self	M	52	ST										
124	Penparada	Mahadei Dehuri	Mahadei Dehuri	Wife	F	70	ST										
125	Penparada		Rabindra Dehuri	Son	M	27	ST										
126	Penparada		Chhabindra Dehuri	Son	M	23	ST										
127	Penparada		Kabindra Dehuri	Son	M	18	ST										
								5.79					0.31	0.20	5.35	64.52	
128	Penparada	Late.Phagu Charan Dehuri	Gopa Dehuri	Self	M	56	ST		20	223/481	Sarada-2	0.35	0.35				
129	Penparada	Manguli Dehuri	Manguli Dehuri	Self	M	80	ST										
130	Penparada	Sanyashi Dehuri	Sanyashi Dehuri	Self	M	75	ST										
131	Penparada		Siba Dehuri	Son	M	25	ST										
132	Penparada	Prafulla Dehuri	Prafulla Dehuri	Self	M	55	ST										
133	Penparada		Pami Dehuri	Son	M	25	ST										
134	Penparada		Jagar Dehuri	Son	M	20	ST										
								2.12									
135	Penparada	Late.Bandhua Dehuri	Sumitra Dehuri	Wife	F	60	ST		21	223	Sarda-2	0.65	0.65				

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136	Penparada		Ashok Dehuri	Self	M	40	ST			224	Taila-2	0.13	0.02		
137	Penparada		Arata Dehuri	Self	M	35	ST								
								2.22				0.78	0.67	35.14	85.90
138	Penparada	Biswambar Dehuri	Alekha Dehuri	Self	M	59	ST		25	193	Sarda-3	0.61	0.61		
139	Penparada		Susanta Dehuri	Son	M	22				195	Sarda-2	0.10	0.10		
140	Penparada		Prasanta Dehuri	Son	M	18				230	Taila-1	0.19	0.05		
								4.98				0.90	0.76	18.07	84.44
141	Penparada	Sri. Gramasuni Thakuni Bije Nijagrama Marphat Samasta, Gramabasinka Pakhe Ba: Benu Jani S/o-Damei Jani		Marfatdar Gramabasi Brunda				0.68	26	237/471	Patita	0.02	0.02	0.29	100
142	Penparada	Sri. Banderi Thakuni Bije Nijagrama Marphat Samasta, Gramabasinka Pakhe Ba: Benu Jani S/o-Damei Jani		Marfatdar Gramabasi Brunda					27	226	Debastali	0.02	0.02		
	Penparada								37	228	Taila-1	0.77	0.77		
	Penparada									227	Patita	0.25	0.25		
								1.53				1.04	1.04	67.97	100
143	Penparada	Nayana Jani	Nayana Jani	Self	F	52	ST		32	197	Sarda-2	0.61	0.12		
144	Penparada		Aruna Jani	Son	M	27	ST								
145	Penparada	Labanya Jani	Labanya Jani	Self	F	50	ST								
146	Penparada		Manu Jani	Son	M	25	ST								
								4.98				0.61	0.12	12.25	19.67
147	Penparada	Late.Raghunath Dehuri	Dilip Ku Dehuri	Self	M	35	ST		34	204	sarda-3	0.26	0.02		
148	Penparada		Kishore Dehuri	Self	M	38	ST								
149	Penparada	Late. Udayanath Dehuri	Sebati Dehuri	Self	F	60	ST								
150	Penparada		Rebati Dehuri	Self	F	57	ST								
151	Penparada		Puspalata Majhi	Self	F	54	ST								
152	Penparada		Manjulata Dehuri	Self	F	52	ST								
153	Penparada	Late.Somanath Dehuri	Bilati Malik	Self	F	44	ST								
154	Penparada		Jasoda Dehuri	Self	F	41	ST								
155	Penparada		Saradha Dehuri	Self	F	38	ST								

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156	Penparada		Balakrushna Dehuri	Self	M	35	ST																
157	Penparada	Late.Lokanath Dehuri	Chitaranjan Dehuri	Self	M	50	ST																
158	Penparada		Trilochan Dehuri	Self	M	42	ST																
159	Penparada		Rahman Dehuri	Self	M	38	ST	9.37					0.26	0.02	2.77	7.69							
160	Penparada	Trinath Pradhan	Trinath Pradhan	Self	M	60	ST		41	202	Sarda-2	0.61	0.61										
161	Penparada		Nirmala Majhi	Daughter	F	34	ST			225	Taila-2	0.37	0.37										
								18.24					0.98	0.98	5.37	100.00							
162	Bankataila	Late Eswar Bhoi	Abhimanyu Bhoi	Self	M	57	SC		1	79	Sarada-3	0.46	0.20										
163	Bankataila		Ashok Bhoi	Self	M	30	SC			1	84	Sarada-3	0.71	0.36									
164	Bankataila		Rashika Behera	Wife	F	70	SC																
165	Bankataila		Biswajit Bhoi, S/o-Sadashiva Bhoi	self	M	18	SC																
166	Bankataila		Rabindra Bhoi	Self	M	45	SC																
167	Bankataila		Mithun Bhoi	Son	M	19	SC																
								1.75										1.17	0.56	66.86	47.86		
167	Bankataila	Abhimanyu Bhoi	Family details in Khata -1					1.97	15/7	18	Sarda-3	1.15	0.31	58.38	26.96								
168	Bankataila	Late Gurubari Bhoi	Ananda Bhoi	Self	M	70	SC		3	57	Sarada-3	0.41	0.08										
169	Bankataila	Late Haribndhu Families details (S/o- late Guribari Bhoi)	Yudhistir Bhoi	Self	M	32																	
170	Bankataila		Nanda Kisore Bhoi	Self	M	60																	
171	Bankataila		Krushna Bhoi	Self	M	35																	
172	Bankataila		Balaram Bhoi	Self	M	28																	
173	Bankataila		Bamdev Bhoi	Self	M	54	SC																
174	Bankataila		Santanu Bhoi	Son	M	18																	
175	Bankataila	LateDinabandhu Bhoi Families Details S/o- Late Gurubari Bhoi)	Bharat Bhoi	Self	M	73	SC																
176	Bankataila		Bikram Bhoi	Self	M	35																	
177	Bankataila		Nilakantha Bhoi	Self	M	45																	
178	Bankataila		Pravati Bhoi	Daughter	F	18																	
179	Bankataila		Sarat Bhoi	Self	M	65	SC																
180	Bankataila		Anirudha Bhoi	Self	M	38																	
181	Bankataila		Basanta Bhoi	Self	M	64	SC																

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182	Bankataila		Satyaban Bhoi	Self	M	45												
183	Bankataila		Rojalin Bhoi	Daughter	F	18												
184	Bankataila		Subas Bhoi	Self	M	50												
185	Bankataila		Niranjn Bhoi	Son	M	30	SC											
186	Bankataila		Pintu Bhoi	Self	M	25												
187	Bankataila	Rajendra Bhoi Families details(S/o Late Gurbari Bhoi)	Rajendra Bhoi	Self	M	90	SC											
188	Bankataila		Pandav Bhoi	Self	M	62												
189	Bankataila		Laxman Bhoi	Self	M	60												
190	Bankataila		Golakha Bhoi	Self	M	35												
191	Bankataila		Pradip Bhoi	Self	M	32												
192	Bankataila		Jadav Bhoi	Self	M	56												
193	Bankataila		Madhab Bhoi	Self	M	48												
194	Bankataila		Sadhab Bhoi	Self	M	45												
195	Bankataila	Surasen Bhoi families Details (Late Gurubari Bhoi)	Surasen Bhoi	Self	M	80	SC											
196	Bankataila		Pramoda Bhoi	Self	M	55												
								2.00				0.41	0.08	20.5		19.51		
197	Bankataila	Late Dinabandhu Bhoi	Family details in Khata -3						5	98	Sarada-3	0.20	0.20					
	Bankataila									100	Sarada-3	0.12	0.12					
	Bankataila									105	Sarada-3	0.21	0.19					
	Bankataila									59	Taila-2	0.14	0.14					
	Bankataila									60	Taila-2	0.26	0.26					
								2.05				0.93	0.91	45.37		97.85		
198	Bankataila	Rajendra Bhoi	Family details in Khata -3						10	76	Sarada-3	0.08	0.08					
	Bankataila									97	Sarada-3	0.22	0.22					
	Bankataila									101	Sarada-3	0.13	0.13					
	Bankataila									58	Taila-2	0.13	0.13					
								2.05				0.56	0.56	27.32		100		

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199	Bankataila	Surasen Bhoi	Family details in Khata -3						13	51	Sarada-3	0.15	0.06		
	Bankataila									74	Sarada-3	0.19	0.01		
	Bankataila									75	Sarada-3	0.08	0.03		
	Bankataila									96	Sarada-3	0.22	0.22		
	Bankataila									106	Sarada-3	0.49	0.49		
								1.95				1.13	0.81	57.95	71.68
200	Bankataila	Late Haribandhu Bhoi	Family details in Khata -3						14	12	Sarada-3	0.24	0.01		
	Bankataila									73	Sarada-3	0.17	0.12		
	Bankataila							2.07				0.41	0.13	19.81	31.71
201	Bankataila	Ananda Bhoi	Family details in Khata -3					2.03	15/17	16	Taila-2	1.75	0.64		
												1.75	0.64	86.21	36.57
	Bankataila	Nanda Kisore Bhoi							15/16	93	Sarada-3	0.22	0.22		
	Bankataila									99	Sarada-3	0.17	0.17		
	Bankataila									94	Taila-2	0.31	0.07		
								1.85				0.7	0.46	37.84	65.71
203	Bankataila	Late Jagabandhu Bhoi	Bhama Bhoi W/o-Late Indramani Bhoi	Self	F	45	SC								
204	Bankataila		Chitrasen Bhoi	Self	M	28	SC								
205	Bankataila		Mahendra Bhoi	Self	M	62	SC								
206	Bankataila		Gita Bhoi-mentally handicapped	Daughter	F	37	SC								
207	Bankataila		Sankar Bhoi	Self	M	35	SC								
208	Bankataila		Upendra Bhoi	Self	M	60	SC								
209	Bankataila		Susant Bhoi	Self	M	38	SC								
210	Bankataila		Santosh Bhoi	Self	M	36	SC		4	152	Sarada-3	0.16	0.01		
211	Bankataila		Prasanta Bhoi	Self	M	30	SC								
212	Bankataila		Sikandar Bhoi	Self	M	48	SC								
213	Bankataila		Narendra Bhoi	Self	M	45	SC								
214	Bankataila		Jalendra Bhoi	Son	M	22	SC								
215	Bankataila		Jitendra Bhoi	Self	M	42	SC								
216	Bankataila		Dwari Bhoi	Self	M	38	SC								

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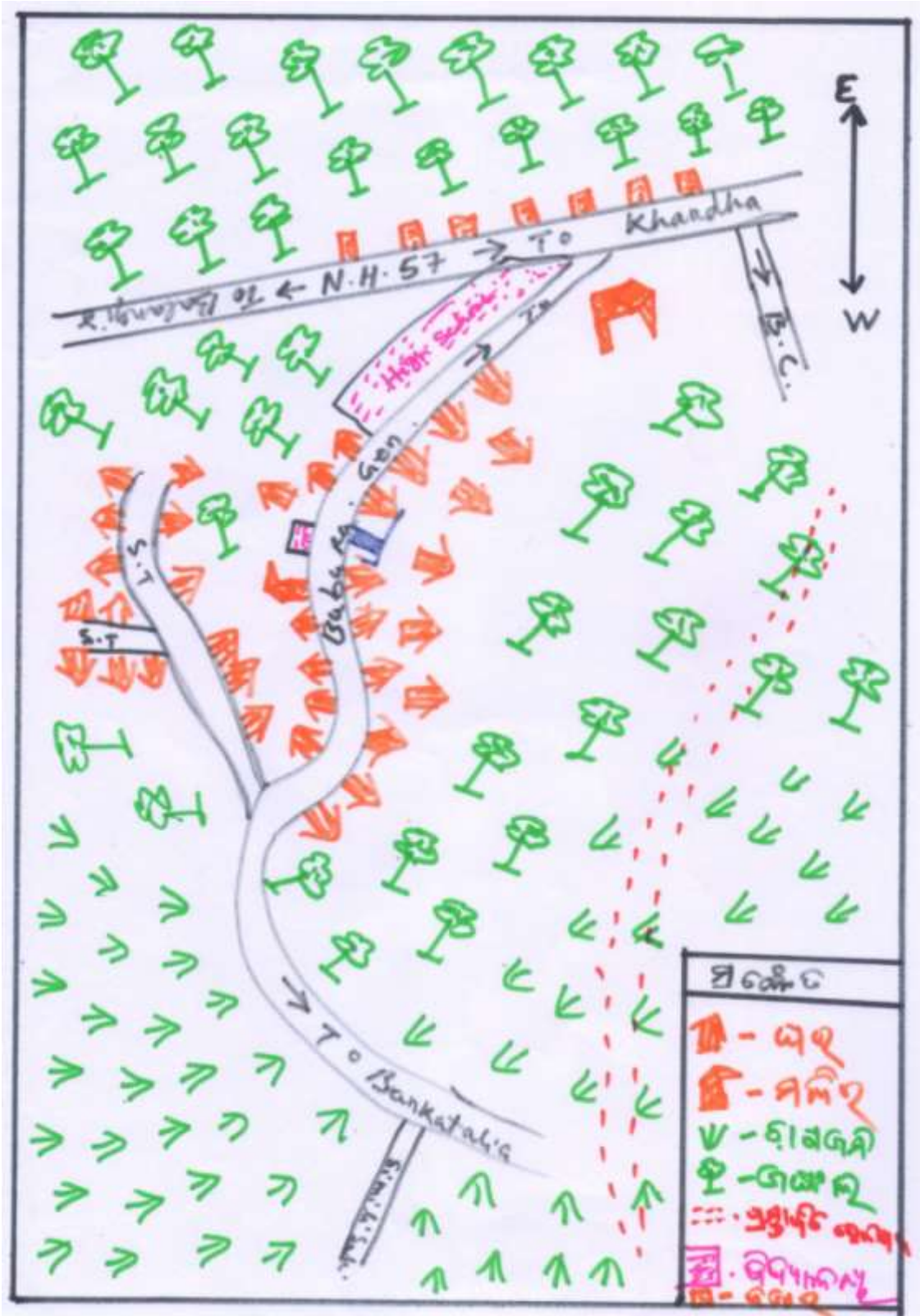
217	Bankataila		Charu Bhoi	W/o Late Jagabandhu Bhoi	F	80	SC										
								1.71				0.16	0.01	9.36	6.25		
218	Bankataila	Mahendra Bhoi	Family details in Khata -4					1.15	15/14	26	Sarda-3	0.45	0.23				
	Bankataila									68	Sarda-3	0.37	0.18				
												0.82	0.41	71.30	50.00		
219	Bankataila	late Balkuni Muduli	Harihar Muduli	Self	M	60	OC		6	88	Sarda-2	0.37	0.37				
220	Bankataila		Arakhita Muduli	Self	M	55	OC			65	Sarda-3	0.13	0.04				
221	Bankataila		Laxmidhar Muduli	Self	M	42	OC			72	Sarda-3	0.11	0.06				
222	Bankataila		Kamala Muduli	W/o Late Balunki Muduli	F	95	OC			78	Sarda-3	0.30	0.10				
	Bankataila							2.58				0.91	0.57	35.27	62.64		
223	Bankataila	Arakhita Muduli	Ajit Muduli S/o-Arakhita Muduli	Self	M	22	OC	2.52	15/6	5	Taila-2	0.82	0.06				
	Bankataila									154	Taila-2	0.34	0.04				
	Bankataila									237	Taila-2	0.11	0.11				
	Bankataila									10	Taila-2	0.38	0.04				
												1.65	0.25	65.48	15.15		
224	Bankataila	Late Markanda Muduli	Sumunath Muduli	Self	M	63	OC	2.51	9	89	Sarda-2	0.39	0.36				
225	Bankataila		Bholeswar Muduli	Self	M	60	OC			90	Sarda-2	0.29	0.29				
226	Bankataila		Bhaskar Muduli	Self	M	55	OC			77	Sarda-3	0.30	0.07				
												0.98	0.72	39.04	73.47		
227	Bankataila	Bholeswar Muduli	Pravat Muduli	Self	M	35	OC	1.2	15/10	67	Sarada-3	0.27	0.16				
228	Bankataila		Angad Muduli	Son	M	26	OC			107		0.41	0.41				
												0.68	0.57	56.67	83.82		
229	Bankataila	Sumunath Muduli	Ramesh Muduli	Self	M	39	OC	1.65	15/11	11	Taila-2	0.46	0.10				
230	Bankataila		SantoshMuduli	Self	M	27	OC			153	Taila-2	0.47	0.32				
												0.93	0.42	56	45.16		
231	Bankataila	Late Satyabhama Majhi	Sanatan Majhi	Self	M	48	ST		11	83	Sarda-2	0.28	0.07				
	Bankataila									92	Sarda-2	0.95	0.95				

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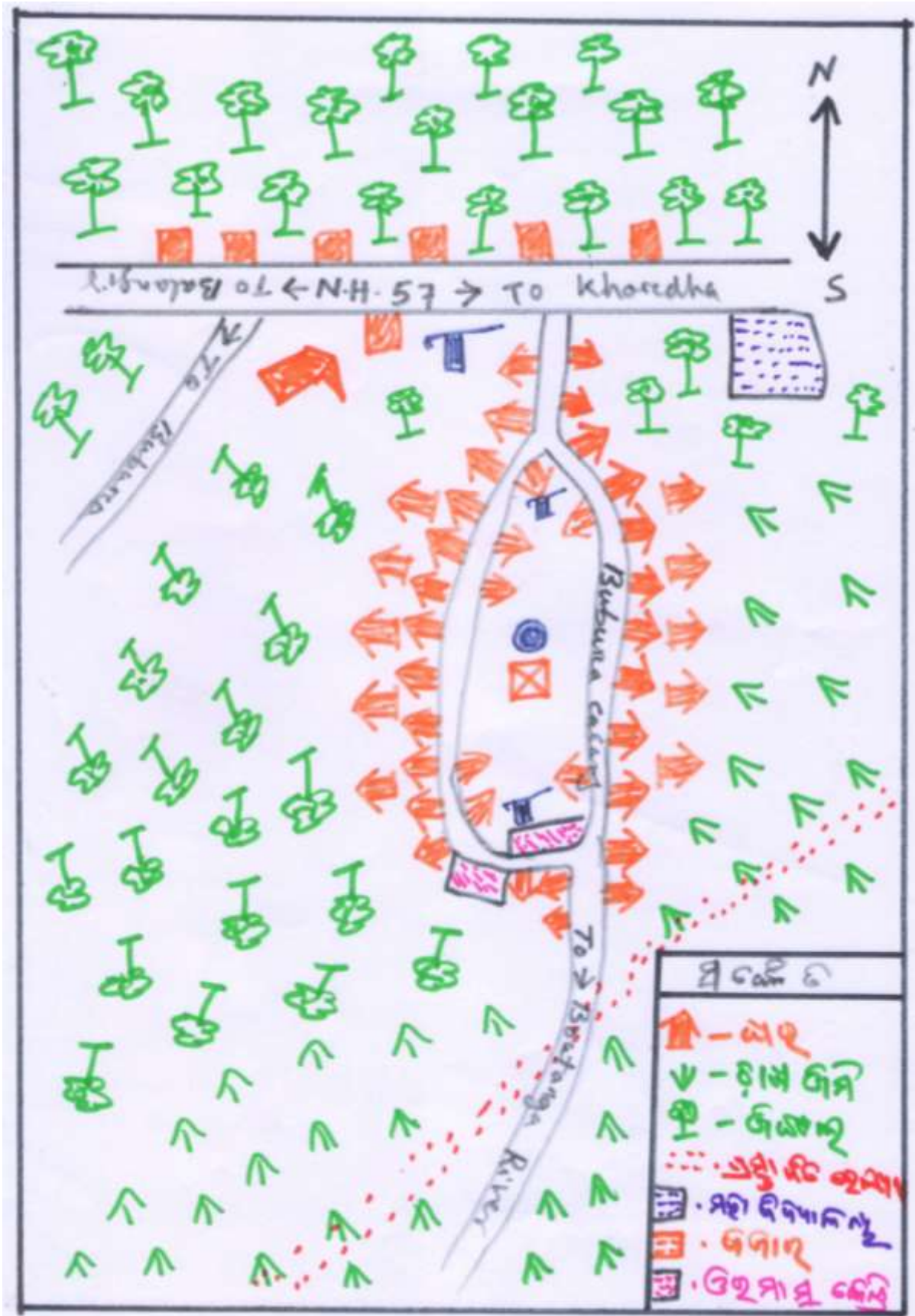
	Bankataila									103	Sarda-3	0.37	0.19			
	Bankataila									104	Sarda-3	0.38	0.38			
	Bankataila									71	Sarda-3	0.13	0.03			
	Bankataila									70	Sarda-3	0.39	0.07			
	Bankataila									50	Taila-2	0.41	0.01			
								5.16				2.91	1.7	56.40	58.42	
232	Bankataila	Late.Sreebastha Kanhar	Jayanti Kanhar	Wife	F	55	ST			91	Sarda-2	0.82	0.82			
233	Bankataila		Ashok Kanhar	Self	M	35	ST			95	Sarda-3	0.48	0.26			
234	Bankataila		Ajit Kanhar	Self	M	25	ST		12	102	Sarda-3	0.64	0.64			
235	Bankataila		Puspalata Kanhar	Daughter	F	26	ST									
236	Bankataila		Swarnalata Kanhar	Daughter	F	20	ST			69	Sarda-3	0.41	0.18			
								5.33				2.35	1.9	44.09	80.85	
237	Bankataila	Purendra Bhoi	Purendra Bhoi	Self	M	55	ST			85	Sarda-3	0.88	0.58			
238	Bankataila		Belalasa Bhoi	Son	M	38	ST		15/1	17	Taila-2	1.22	0.31			
239	Bankataila		Debaraj Bhoi	Son	M	30	ST									
								2.36				2.1	0.89	88.98	42.38	
240	Bankataila	Late Purna Chandra Behera	Saibani Behera	Wife	F	67	SC			15/2	239	Sarada-3	3.7	2.18		
241	Bankataila		Abadhuta Behera	Self	M	50	SC									
242	Bankataila		Ranjit Behera	Son	M	18	SC									
243	Bankataila		Sajani Behera W/o-Udab Behera	Self	F	42	SC									
								8.45				7.17	2.18	84.85	30.40	
244	Bankataila	Ramachandra Pradhan	Ramachandra Pradhan	Self	M	56	OC			15/4	110	Taila-2	0.08	0.08		
245	Bankataila		Jasabanta Pradhan	Self	M	28	OC				110	Taila-2	0.52	0.08		
246	Bankataila		Ananta Pradhan	Son	M	23	OC									
247	Bankataila		Hemanta Pradhan	Son	M	19	OC									
								2.23				0.6	0.16	26.91	26.67	
248	Bankataila	Adhakha Tatha Sampadaka Maninaga Bahumukhi Mahavidyalaya Takara	Prncipal of the College							15/20	27	Sarada-3	0.83	0.73		
	Bankataila										6	Taila-2	0.68	0.18		
	Bankataila										236	Taila-2	0.52	0.05		
								2.03				2.03	0.96	100	47.29	
								284.77				82.22	48.19			

ANNEXURE- III SOCIAL MAPS OF VILLAGES

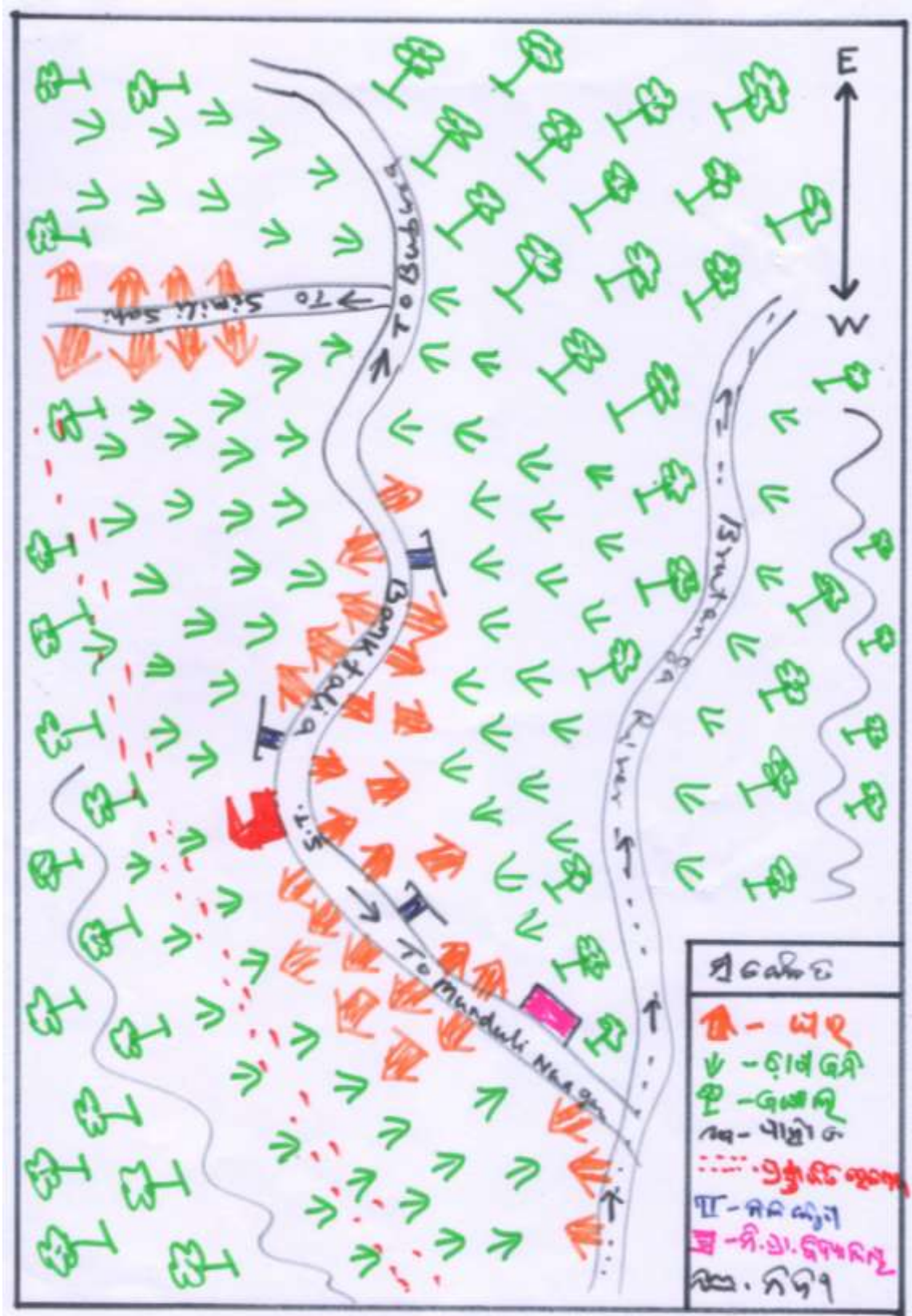
BUGUDA



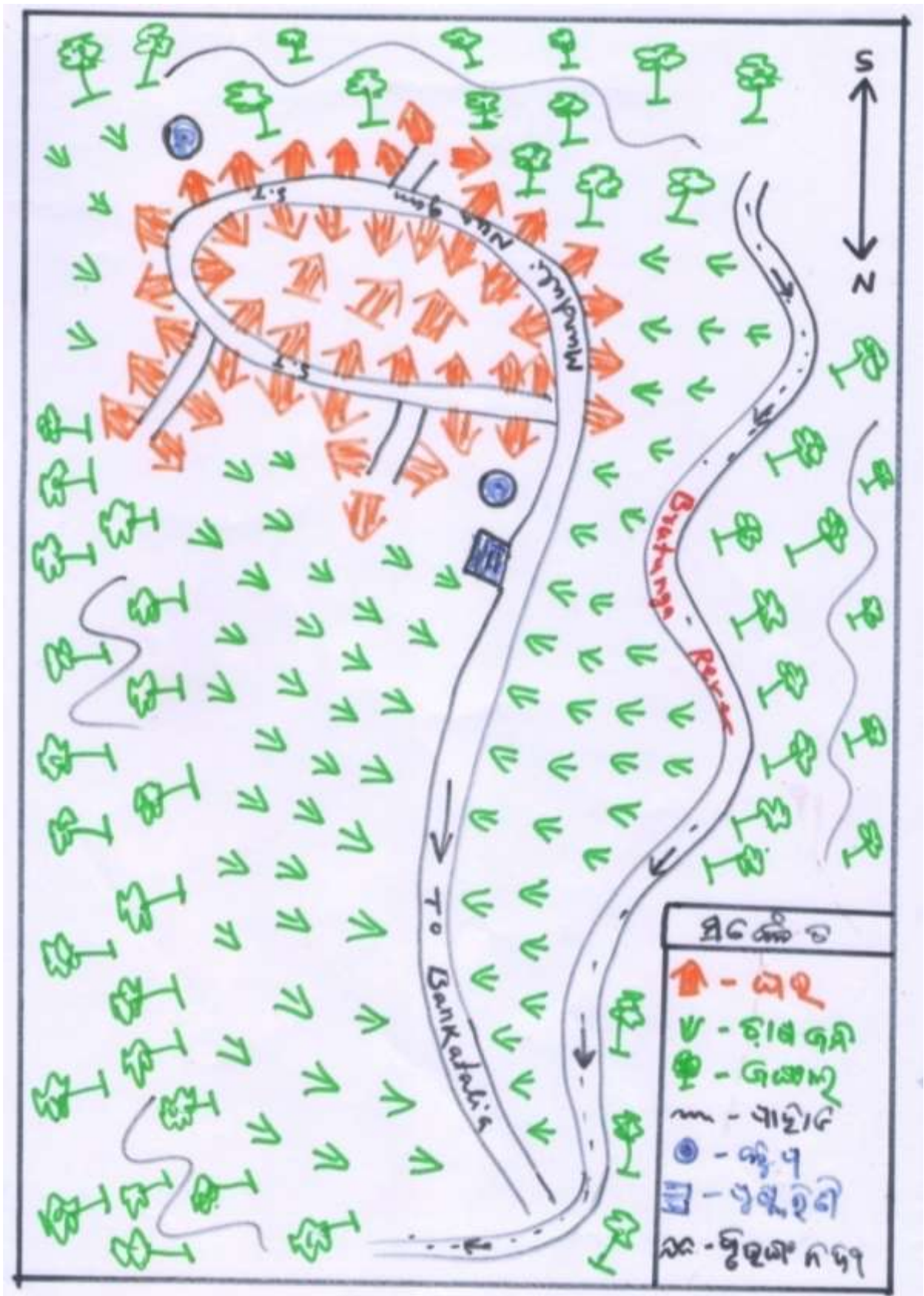
BUGUDA COLONY



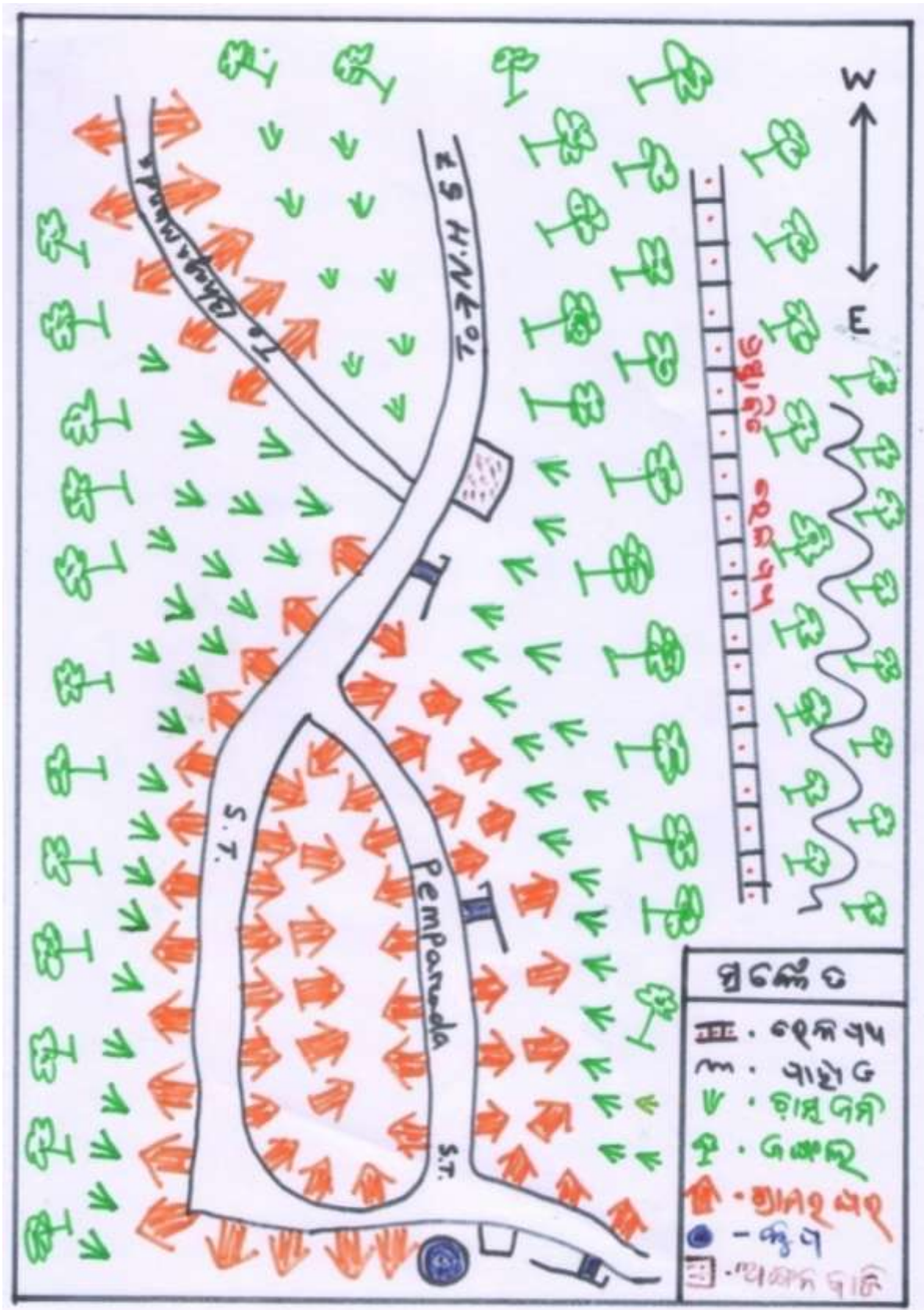
BANKATAILA



MUNDALINUAGAON



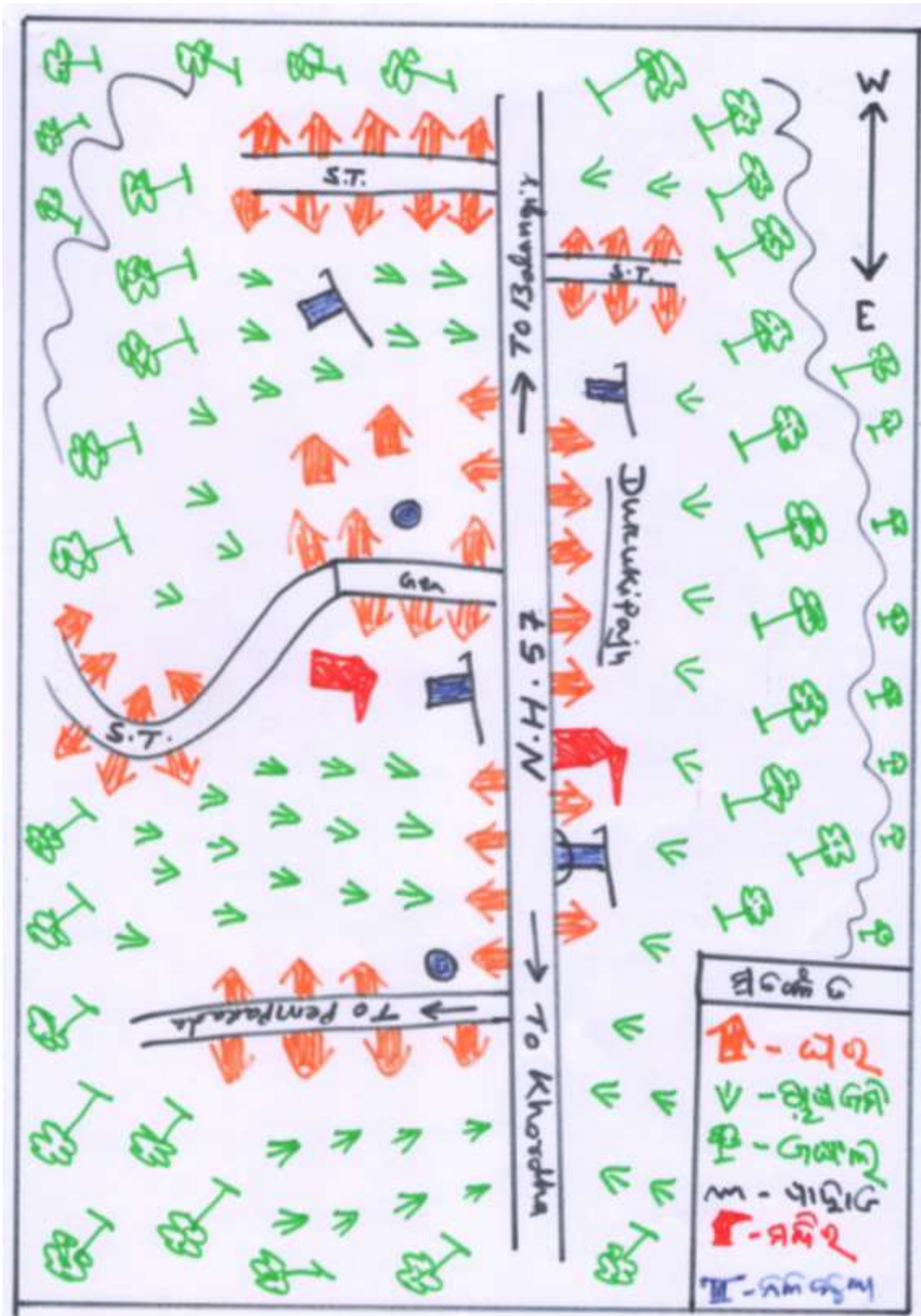
PENPARADA



DURGAPRSAD



DUDUKIPAJU



Sl No.	NAME (ନାମ)	VILLAGE (ଗ୍ରାମ)	MOBILE NO (ମୋବାଇଲ ନଂ)	SIGNATURE (ସ୍ୱତ୍ତ୍ୱ)
4	Maheswar Mallick	Bankataila	-	ମହେଶ୍ୱର ମଲିକ
5	Nilakanta Jani	Munduli Nuagan	-	ନିଳକାନ୍ତ ଜାନି
6	Dasharatha Mallick	Bankataila	-	Dasharatha Mallick
7	Laxmidhar Jani	Munduli Nuagan	-	ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଦତ୍ତ ଜାନି
8	Bhamesh Mallick	Bankataila	-	Bhamesh Mallick
9	Somnath Kanhar	Bankataila	-	Somanath Kanhar
10	Niraj on Paul	Buguda	9439930092	Niraj on Paul
12	Ramakanta Malik	Buguda Golay	8895771445	Ramakanta Malik
13	Sushanta Khandu Jha	Buguda	9439762639	Sushanta Khandu Jha
13B	Jayanti Pradhan	"	-	ଜୟନ୍ତୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ
14	Sukanti Jani	"	-	ସୁକାନ୍ତି ଜାନି
15	Narabati Mallick	"	-	ନାରାଜାତୀ ମଲିକ
16	Soukarni Mallick	"	-	ସୁକର୍ଣ୍ଣା ମଲିକ
17	Sumnath Mudali	Bankataila	-	ସୁମନାଥ ମୁଦାଲି
18	Nilakanth Mudali	"	-	ନିଳକାନ୍ତ ମୁଦାଲି
19	Mahendra Bhoi	"	-	ମହେନ୍ଦ୍ର ବୌ
20	Bhaleswar Mudali	"	-	ଭାଲେଶ୍ୱର ମୁଦାଲି
21	Ashokhite Mudali	"	-	ଅଶୋକିତ ମୁଦାଲି

Sl No.	NAME (ନାମ)	Village (ଗ୍ରାମ)	Mobile No. (ମୋବାଇଲ ନଂ)	SIGNATURE (ସ୍ୱତ୍ତ୍ୱ)
22	Biswanath Jani	Bankataila	-	ବିଶ୍ୱନାଥ ଜାନି
23	Pranod Jani	"	-	ପ୍ରମୋଦ ଜାନି
24	Abhimanyu Behara	"	-	Abhimanyu Behara
25	Sukura Dei	Buguda	-	Sukura Dei
26	Sadhab Bhoi	Bankataila	-	ସାଧୁବହୁ ବୌ
27	Basudev Jani	"	-	ବାସୁଦେବ ଜାନି
28	Mayadhar Mudali	"	-	ମାୟାଧର ମୁଦାଲି
29	Mandan Mallick	Buguda	-	ମନ୍ଦନ ମଲିକ
30	Nandakishore Bhoi	Bankataila	-	ନନ୍ଦକିଶୋର ବୌ
31	Judhishir Bhoi	"	-	ଜୁଦିଶିର ବୌ
32	Jitendra Bhoi	"	-	ଜିତେନ୍ଦ୍ର ବୌ
33	Anirudha Bhoi	"	-	ଅନିରୁଦ୍ଧ ବୌ
34	Duari Bhoi	"	-	ଦୁଆରି ବୌ
35	Deba Bhoi	"	-	ଦେବ ବୌ
36	Sukhakar Jani	Munduli Nuagan	-	Sukhakar Jani
37	Pitabab Kanhar	Bankataila	-	ପିତାବାବ କାନ୍ହାର
38	Pranod Bhoi	"	-	ପ୍ରମୋଦ ବୌ
39	Bikram Bhoi	"	-	ବିକ୍ରମ ବୌ
40	Sarangdhar Mallick	"	-	ସରାଙ୍ଗଧର ମଲିକ
41	Tirinath Nayak	"	-	ତିରିନାଥ ନାୟକ
42	Birukesh Nayak	"	-	ବିରୁକେଶ ନାୟକ
43	Durjathan Jani	Munduli Nuagan	-	ଦୁର୍ଜାଥ ଜାନି

No.	NAME	Village	Contact No.	Signature
44	Gangadhar Gurusu	Buguda Colony	9937396187	Gangadhar Gurusu
45	Antaryami Nayak	Pantneri	9668804003	Antaryami Nayak
46	Bijaya kumar Baldi	Buguda Colony	9777255695	Bijaya kumar Baldi
47	Dhaneswar Jena	Buguda Colony	9937604550	Dhaneswar Jena.
48	Puspakata Jena	Buguda Colony	-	Puspakata Jena
49	Banodenee Gurusu	Buguda Colony	-	Banodenee Gurusu.
50	Puspakata Behera	Buguda Colony	-	Puspakata Behera.
51	Jaganthi Behera	Buguda Colony	-	
52	ସତ୍ୟଜିତ୍ ସିଂହ	Buguda Colony	-	ସତ୍ୟଜିତ୍ ସିଂହ
53	ସୁକୁମାରୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ	Buguda Colony	-	ସୁକୁମାରୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ
54	ଋଷିକାନ୍ତ ସାହୁ	Buguda Colony	-	ଋଷିକାନ୍ତ ସାହୁ

Sl. No.	NAME	Village	Contact No.	Signature
	ଦୁର୍ଲ୍ଲଭ ନାୟକ	Duruli Paju		Sagarika Nayak ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପକ ବିପ୍ଳବୀ ନାୟକ Sagar Kumar Nayak ମହମ୍ମଦ ମୁସ୍ତଫା ଚାନ୍ଦିନୀ ଦେବୀ ପ୍ରମିଳା କୁମାରୀ ସଞ୍ଜୟ କୁମାରୀ ତ୍ରିଲୋଚନ ନାୟକ ବ୍ରଜନାଥ ନାୟକ ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର ବିନୟ କୁମାର ନାୟକ ପଦ୍ମିନୀ ଦେବୀ ପ୍ରମିଳା କୁମାରୀ ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାରୀ ସଞ୍ଜୟ କୁମାରୀ
	ଦୁର୍ଲ୍ଲଭ ନାୟକ	Durga Road		
	ଦୁର୍ଲ୍ଲଭ ନାୟକ	Durga Road		
	ଦୁର୍ଲ୍ଲଭ ନାୟକ	Durga Road		

Sl. No.	NAME (ନାମ)	(ଗାଁ)	ଭାବନାକର ନମ୍ବର Contact No.	(ପତ୍ରିକା) Signature
	Rabindra Naik	Pamparada	8480227530	Rabindra Naik
	ugreshan Naik	Pamparada	8480931552	ugreshan Naik
	Setaranta Naik	= do =	8763233368	ସତ୍ୟନାଥ ନାୟକ
	Rajaya Naik	= do =		ସୁଜାତା ଦେବୀ
	Mangulu Dehury	= do =		ନିଲମ୍ବର ଦେବୀ
	Pahali Naik	= do =		ସଞ୍ଜୟ କୁମାରୀ
	Naxita Dehury	= do =		ଶର୍ମିଷ୍ଠା ଦେବୀ
	Upendra Dehury	= do =		
	Banxur Kanhar.	= do =		
	Basanta Khadi Rato.	Duduki Paju	9407107516	Basanta Khadi Rato
	Alekha Dehury	Pamparada		ଅଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଦେବୀ
	Savabati Dehury			ସବାବତୀ ଦେବୀ
	Vagabati Dehury			ସଞ୍ଜୟ କୁମାରୀ
	Rayana Jani			ରାୟନା ଜାନୀ
	Saralan Dehury			ସରାଳା ଦେବୀ
	ugreshan Dehury			ସଞ୍ଜୟ କୁମାରୀ

ANNEXURE- V PHOTOGRAPH



Buguda Colony ORMAS Centre



Buguda Colony PAFs



Buguda village Road



Meeting with HHs of Buguda



Buguda College



Meeting with HHs of Buguda



Housing Patteren & internal Road Condtion of Mundalinuagaon



Road Condtion of Mundalinuagaon



Meeting with HHs of Mundalinuagaon



Open well of Mundalinuagaon



Bankataila Meeting with PAFs



Bankataila Project Primary School & Kitchen



Local Sarpanch & Ward meber field visit in Penparda Village



Penpada Village



Households Survey in Durgaprasad Village



Durgaprasad Village Internal Road



Aganwadi Centre of Durgaprasad



Durkukipaju Village

FGD Photographs



FGD Photographs



FGD Photographs



ANNEXURE- VI INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE SIA STUDY VILLAGE

Category	Village Name - Buguda		Village Name – Buguda Colony		Village Name –Bankataila/ Mundali Nuagaon	
	No./ Quantity Yes/No	Location /Distance	No./ Quantity Yes/No	Location /Distance	No./ Quantity Yes/No	Location /Distance
Service Institutions						
Gram Panchayat	Yes	Takara-5km	Yes	Takara-5km	Yes	Takara-8km
Block Office	Yes	Daspalla-16 Km	Yes	Daspalla-16 Km	Yes	Daspalla-19 Km
Post Office /Sub-Post Office	Yes	Takara-5km	Yes	Takara-5km	Yes	Takara-8km
RI Office	Yes	Neliguda-8 Km	Yes	Neliguda-8 Km	Yes	Neliguda-8 Km
Police Station	Yes	Daspalla-16 Km	Yes	Daspalla-16 Km	Yes	Daspalla-16 Km
District Headquarter	Yes	Nayagarh-70 Km	Yes	Nayagarh-70 Km	Yes	Nayagarh-73
Court	Yes	Daspalla-16Km	Yes	Daspalla-16 Km	Yes	Daspalla-19
Banks	Yes	Daspalla-16 Km	Yes	Daspalla-16 Km	Yes	Daspalla-19 Km
ATMs	Yes	Sariganda- 14 km	Yes	Sariganda- 14km	Yes	Sariganda- 17 Km
Agricultural Office	Yes	Nayagarh-70 km	Yes	Nayagarh-70 km	Yes	Nayagarh-73 km
Temple, Mosque & Church	Yes	Buguda	Yes	Buguda	No	-
Agricultural Credit Society	Yes	Takara-5km	Yes	Takara-5km	Yes	Takara-8 Km
PDS Shop	Yes	Takara-5km	Yes	Takara-5km	Yes	Takara-8 km
Vegetable Market/ Regular Market	Yes	Daspalla-16 Km	Yes	Daspalla-16 Km	Yes	Daspalla-19 km
Dwelling Condition						
Pucca	Yes	42 HHs	Yes	22 HHs	No	10 HHs
Thatched	Yes	41 HHs	Yes	26 HHs	Yes	41 HHs

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Bathroom within the house	Yes	25 HHs	Yes	15HHs	No	-
Toilet within or adjacent to the house	Yes	53 HHs	Yes	23 HHs	Yes	35 HHs
Community Toilet	No	-	No	-	No	-
Washing place within the house	Yes	15 HHs	Yes		No	-
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	Yes	5 HHs	Yes	2 HHs	No	-
Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana	Yes	10 HHs	Yes	3HHs	No	-
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-G)	Yes	10 HHs	Yes	10 HHs	Yes	8 HHs
Separate place for animals	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Road Connectivity						
C C Road (GP/ Block/ Dist/PMGSY/PVT)	Yes	-	Yes	--	No	-
Pucca Road (GP/ Block)	No	-	No	-	No	-
Kachha Road	No	-	No	-	Yes	-
Transport System						
Bus Stoppage	Yes	Buguda	Yes	Buguda	Yes	Buguda-3 km
Two wheeler	Yes	15	Yes	9	Yes	5
Three wheeler	Yes	4	Yes	3	Yes	3
Drinking Water Facilities						
Pipe water	Yes	-	Yes	-	No	-
Tube well (Govt/ Pvt)	Yes	7 nos	Yes	2 nos	Yes	3 nos
Pond	No	-	No	-	Yes	1nos
Open well	Yes	1 nos	Yes	1 nos	Yes	2 nos
Do women of the household participate in decision making processes at community level	No	-	No	-	No	-
Is any woman member of the household a member or office bearer of village / block / zilla panchayat?	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Is any women member of the household	No	-	No	-	Yes	-

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works as Anganwadi worker or ANM?						
Is any woman member of the household also a member of any self help groups?	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
If yes, is that SHG still active?	Yes	4 nos	Yes	5 nos	Yes	4 nos
Do women of your household make direct economic contribution for your family?	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
If so, what percentage of the family income is contributed by the women at present?	Yes	20 %-30%	Yes	25%-45%	Yes	70%
Notional /State Ongoing Programs	Yes	PMAY-G, Biju Pakka Yojana,Kalia Yojana	Yes	PMAY-G, Biju Pakka Yojana,Kalia Yojana	Yes	PMAY-G, Biju Pakka Yojana,Kalia Yojana
Migration	Yes					
Daily	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seasonal	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Employed throughout the Year	No	-	No	-	No	-
Long term	No	-	No	-	No	-
Which Type work	Yes	Daily Labour	Yes	Daily Labour	Yes	Daily Labour
Do women also migrate for work outside the village	No	-	-	-	-	-
Daily	-	-	-		-	
Seasonal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed throughout the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long term	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	Yes	100%HHs	Yes	100%HHs	Yes	100%HHs
BPL line	Yes	10%-20% HHs	Yes	15%-20% HHs	Yes	70% -80% HHs
Other Facilities						
No. of Ration Card holders	Yes	100%HHs	Yes	100%HHs	Yes	100%HHs
Cold storage facility	No	-	No	-	No	-
Construction Material Shop	Yes	Daspalla-16 km	Yes	Daspalla-16 km	Yes	Daspalla-19 km
Tiffin Stall	Yes	Buguda	Yes	Buguda	Yes	Buguda-3 km
Community Hall	No	-	Yes	Within the Village	No	-

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Cremation Ground	No	River Bank	No	River Bank	No	River Bank
Library / Study Centers	No	-	No	-	No	-
Textile Shop	Yes	Daspalla-16 km	Yes	Daspalla-16 km	Yes	Daspalla-19 km
Salon / Beauty Parlor	Yes	Within the Village	Yes	Buguda	Yes	Buguda -3 Km
Carpenter	No	-	No	-	No-	-
Blacksmith	No	-	No	-	No	-
Goldsmith	No	-	No	-	No	-
Tailor	Yes	Within the Village	Yes	Within the Village	Yes	Buguda -3 Km
Cobbler	No	-	No	-	No	-
Mason	No	-	No	-	No	-
Washer man	No	-	No	-	No	-
Kalyan Mandap	No	--	No	-	No	-
Club	No	-	No	-	No	-
Political situation	No	-	No	-	No	-
Social Barrier	No	-	No	-	No	-
Medical Facilities	Yes					
District Hospital	Yes	Nayagarh-70 Km	Yes	Nayagarh-70 Km	Yes	Nayagarh-73 Km
Primary Health Centre(PHC)	Yes	Takara-5 km	Yes	Takara-5 km	Yes	Takara-8 Km
Sub Centre	No	-	No	-	No	-
Community Health Centre(CHC)	Yes	Daspalla-16 Km	Yes	Daspalla-16 Km	Yes	Daspalla-19Km
Drug Distribution System	No	-	No	-	No	-
Nursing Home	No	-	No	-	No	-
Homeopathy Hospital	No	-	No	-	No	-
Ayurvedic Hospital	No	-	No	-	No	-

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Allopathic Hospital	No	-	No	-	No	-
Goan Kalyan Samiti (GKS)	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Janani Suraksha Yojna (JKS)	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS)	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Medicine Shop	Yes	Daspalla-16 km	Yes	Daspalla-16 km	Yes	Daspalla-19 km
Vaccination Facility – (Day wise/Monthly)	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Veternary Hospitala	Yes	Daspalla-16 km	Yes	Daspalla-16 km	Yes	Daspalla-19 km
Educational Facilities						
Anganwadi Centre/ICDS	Yes	Within the Village	Yes	Within the Village	Yes	Within the Village
Primary School	Yes	Within the Village	Yes	Within the Village	Yes	Buguda -3 Km
High School	Yes	Takara-5km	Yes	Takara-5km	Yes	Takara-8km
Midday meal System (MDM)	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Girls School	Yes	Takara-5km	Yes	Takara-5km	Yes	Takara-8km
English Medium School	No	-	No	-	No	-
College	Yes	Maninaga Bahumukhi Mahabidyalaya, Buguda.	Yes	Maninaga Bahumukhi Mahabidyalaya, Buguda	Yes	Maninaga Bahumukhi Mahabidyalaya, Buguda
Women's College	No	-	No	-	No	-
Vocational Education/ITI	No	-	No	-	No	-
Management Institute	No	-	No	-	No	-
Polytechnic	No	-	No	-	No	-
Special School for disabled(SSD)	No	-	No	-	No	-
Any physically/mentally challenged person	No	-	No	-	Yes	5
Engineering College	No	-	No	-	No	-
University	No	-	No	-	No	-

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Category	Village Name - Durukipaju		Village Name – Durgaprasad		Village Name Penparada	
	No./ Quantity Yes/No	Location /Distance	No./ Quantity Yes/No	Location /Distance	No./ Quantity Yes/No	Location /Distance
Service Institutions						
Gram Panchayat	Yes	Kulurukumpa-3 km	Yes	Kulurukumpa-3 km	Yes	Kulurukumpa-6 km
Block Office	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-28km
Post Office /Sub-Post Office	Yes	Jamusahi	Yes	Jamusahi	Yes	Jamusahi-3km
RI Office	Yes	Kulurukumpa-3 km	Yes	Kulurukumpa-3 km	Yes	Kulurukumpa-6 km
Police Station	Yes	Banigochha-9 km	Yes	Banigochha-9 km	Yes	Banigochha-12 km
District Headquarter	Yes	Nayagarh-80km	Yes	Nayagarh-80km	Yes	Nayagarh-85km
Court	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-28km
Banks	Yes	Banigochha-9 km	Yes	Banigochha-9 km	Yes	Banigochha-12 km
ATMs	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-28km
Agricultural Office	Yes	Nayagarh-80km	Yes	Nayagarh-80km	Yes	Nayagarh-65km
Temple, Mosque & Church	Yes	2 nos	Yes	2 nos	Yes	1 nos
Agricultural Credit Society	Yes	Jamusahi	Yes	Jamusahi	Yes	Jamusahi-3km
PDS Shop	Yes	Jamusahi	Yes	Jamusahi	Yes	Jamusahi-3km
Vegetable Market/ Regular Market	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-28km
Dwelling Condition						
Pucca	Yes	20 HHs	Yes	26 HHs	No	12HHs
Thatched	Yes	29 HHs	Yes	63HHs	Yes	27 HHs

ACS/ NCDS/ SIA Study for Construction of Khordha Road –Bolangir New B.G. Rail Link Project Of Nayagarh District.

Bathroom within the house	Yes	7 HHs	Yes	4 HHs	No	-
Toilet within or adjacent to the house	Yes	Swaschhha Bharat Mission	Yes	Swaschhha Bharat Mission	Yes	Swaschhha Bharat Mission
Community Toilet	No	-	No	-	No	-
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	Yes	5HHs	Yes	8HHs	Yes	5HHs
Biju Pucca Yojana	Yes	4HHs	Yes	3HHs	Yes	3HHs
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-G)	Yes	3HHs	Yes	15HHs	Yes	4HHs
Separate place for animals	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Road Connectivity						
C C Road (GP/ Block/ Dist/PMGSY/PVt)	Yes	-	Yes	-	No	-
Pucca Road (GP/ Block)	No	-	No	-	No	-
Kachha Road	No	-	No	-	Yes	-
Transport System						
Bus Stoppage	Yes	Jamusahi	Yes	Jamusahi	Yes	Jamusahi-3 Km
Two wheeler	Yes	20 nos	Yes	35nos	Yes	8nos
Three wheeler	Yes	3 nos	Yes	2 nos	Yes	1nos
Drinking Water Facilities						
Pipe water	Yes	-	No	-	No	-
Tube well (Govt/ Pvt)	Yes	5nos	Yes	3 nos	Yes	4 nos
Pond	No	-	Yes	4nos	Yes	1nos
Open well	Yes	10nos	Yes	4nos	Yes	1nos
Do women of the household participate in decision making processes at community level	No	-	No	-	No	-

ACS/ NCDS/ SIA Study for Construction of Khordha Road –Bolangir New B.G. Rail Link Project Of Nayagarh District.

Is any woman member of the household a member or office bearer of village / block / zilla panchayat?	No	-	No	-	Yes	-
Is any women member of the household works as Anganwadi worker or ANM?	No	-	No	-	No	-
Is any woman member of the household also a member of any self help groups?	Yes	13 WSHGs	Yes	8 WSHGs	Yes	3 WSHGs
If yes, is that SHG still active?	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Do women of your household make direct economic contribution for your family?	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
If so, what percentage of the family income is contributed by the women at present?	Yes	20 %	Yes	30 %-40%	Yes	40%-50%
Notional /State Ongoing Programs	Yes	PMAY-G, Biju Pakka Yojana,Kalia Yojana	Yes	PMAY-G, Biju Pakka Yojana,Kalia Yojana	Yes	PMAY-G, Biju Pakka Yojana,Kalia Yojana
Migration	Yes					
Daily	-	-		-		-
Seasonal	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Employed throughout the Year	No	-	No	-	No	-
Long term	No	-	No	-	No	-
Which Type work	Yes	Daily Labour	Yes	Daily Labour	Yes	Daily Labour
Do women also migrate for work outside the village	No					
Daily	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seasonal	-	-	-	-	-	--
Employed throughout the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long term	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	Yes	100%HHs	Yes	100%HHs	Yes	100%HHs
BPL line	Yes	40%	Yes	40%	Yes	70%
Other Facilities						
No. of Ration Card holders	Yes	100%HHs	Yes	100%HHs	Yes	100%HHs

ACS/ NCDS/ SIA Study for Construction of Khordha Road –Bolangir New B.G. Rail Link Project Of Nayagarh District.

Cold storage facility	No	-	No	-	No	-
Construction Material Shop	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-28km
Tiffin Stall	Yes	Jamusahi	Yes	Jamusahi	Yes	Jamusahi
Community Hall/Bhagbat Tungi	Yes	1nos	Yes	1nos	Yes	1nos
Cremation Ground	No	River Bank	No	River Bank	No	River Bank
Library / Study Centers	No	-	No	-	No	-
Textile Shop	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-28km
Salon / Beauty Parlor	Yes	jamusahi	Yes	Jamusahi	Yes	Jamusahi
Carpenter	No	-	No	-	No-	-
Blacksmith	No	-	No	-	No	-
Goldsmith	No	-	No	-	No	-
Tailor	Yes	Within the Village	Yes	Within the Village	Yes	Jamusahi
Cobbler	No	-	No	-	No	-
Mason	No	-	No	-	No	-
Washer man	No	-	No	-	No	-
Kalyan Mandap	No	--	No	-	No	-
Club	No	-	No	-	No	-
Political situation	No	-	No	-	No	-
Social Barrier	No	-	No	-	No	-
Medical Facilities	Yes					
District Hospital	Yes	Nayagarh-80 km	Yes	Nayagarh-80 km	Yes	Nayagarh-85 km
Primary Health Centre(PHC)	Yes	Banigochha-10km	Yes	Banigochha-10 km	Yes	Banigochha-10 km
Sub Centre	No	-	No	-	No	-
Community Health Centre(CHC)	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-28km
Drug Distribution System	No	-	No	-	No	-
Nursing Home	No	-	No	-	No	-
Homeopathy Hospital	No	-	No	-	No	-
Ayurvedic Hospital	No	-	No	-	No	-
Allopathic Hospital	No	-	No	-	No	-

ACS/ NCDS/ SIA Study for Construction of Khordha Road –Bolangir New B.G. Rail Link Project Of Nayagarh District.

Goan Kalyan Samiti (GKS)	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Janani Suraksha Yojna (JKS)	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS)	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	
Medicine Shop	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-28km
Vaccination Facility – (Day wise/Monthly)	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Vetenary Hospitala	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-25km	Yes	Daspalla-28km
Educational Facilities						
Anganwadi Centre/ICDS	Yes	Within the Village	Yes	Within the Village	Yes	Within the Village
Primary School	Yes	Jamusahi -1 Km	Yes	Jamusahi-1 Km	Yes	Jamusahi
High School	Yes	Durgaprasad-0.5 Km	Yes	Within the Village	Yes	Durgaprasad-5 Km
Midday meal System (MDM)	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Girls School	Yes	Takara-7 Km	Yes	Takara-7 Km	Yes	Takara-7 Km
English Medium School	No	-	No	-	No	-
College	Yes	Maninaga Bahumukhi Mahabidyalaya, Buguda Banigochha	Yes	Maninaga Bahumukhi Mahabidyalaya, Buguda Banigochha	Yes	Maninaga Bahumukhi Mahabidyalaya, Buguda Banigochha
Women's College	No	-	No	-	No	-
Vocational Education/ITI	No	-	No	-	No	-
Management Institute	No	-	No	-	No	-
Polytechnic	No	-	No	-	No	-
Special School for disabled(SSD)	No	-	No	-	No	-
Any physically/mentally challenged person	No	-	No	-	Yes	5
Engineering College	No	-	No	-	No	-
University	No	-	No	-	No	-

Source- SIA Study

ANNEXURE- VII GRIVANCES AND SUGGESTIONS OF VILLAGERS

ମାନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ
 ଶ୍ରୀମୁଖ୍ୟ ଉଲ୍ଲାସାଳି ମହୋଦୟ, ନୟାଗଡ଼

ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ
 ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଚଳୁଛି, ଆମେ ନିମ୍ନସ୍ତରୀୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ମାନଙ୍କି -
 ନାମରେ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାବଳୀ କଲୋରି ସୌଜନ୍ୟେ ଧୂଳା ନାମା ଉପରେ ଘୋଡ଼ା ମାଲିକିୟତା
 ହେଲିଏଥ ନାହିଁ । ଉକ୍ତ ଜମିର ଉପରେ ଆମେ ମାଲିକିୟତା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି
 ଆମର ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ସେବା ନୁହେଁ । ଆମର ଜମିଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବାସ୍ତୁତ୍ତ୍ୱରାମ୍ୟର ଉପକାରଣ
 ହୋଇପାରେ, ତୋର ଉପଲବ୍ଧି ସୁଧା ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦାୟକ କରି ଆମକୁ ସୁଧା
 କରିବା ସତ୍ୟ ସତ୍ୟ ଆମର ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ସେବା ନିମନ୍ତେ କରାଯାଉ -
 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଆମେ ବିଶେଷ ଉପକୃତ ହେବୁ ।

ପା.ପଠ.ପଠ. ୨୦୧୮
 ଶ୍ରୀମୁଖ୍ୟ କଲୋରି

ଶ୍ରୀ ଆମର କର୍ମୀ
 ଅନୁନୀତା ନାୟକ
 Birajendra Kumar Bala
 Gangadhar Gurusu
 Benodenee Gurusu.
 Puspalata Behera.
 ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ

ପଦ୍ମଶ୍ରୀ ଜନା
 ପୂର୍ବ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ମୁଖ୍ୟ
 Jagranti Behera
 ଜୋତ୍ସ୍ନା ବାହା ନାୟକ ।
 Puspa Jata Sena

Surendra nath Dasik
Babita Basantanya
ଭାରତୀୟ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର
Bhubaneswar Bhubaneswar.
ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର
ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଓଡ଼ିଶା
୯୯୯୯୯୯ ୯୯୯୯
୯୯୯୯ ୯୯୯୯
୯୯୯୯୯୯୯

ମାମୁଲୀ, ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ବିକଳାପାଳ ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଳୟ, ନୟାଗଡ଼

ମହାଶୟ, ୨୦୧୭

ନୀଚକର୍ମର ଅଭିପ୍ରାୟ ଓ ଦିକ୍ଷାକ୍ଷେପ ଆଗରୁ ଲୋକର ସମୀକ୍ଷାର ଦାକ୍ଷିଣ୍ୟ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କୁ ଅଟୁ । ଆଗରୁ ନୀଚକର୍ମକୁ ପାଠ୍ୟକ୍ରମ, ଆଗରୁ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କୁ ଶୋଧି - ଶୋଧିତରୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ପରାମର୍ଶ ଦେଇ ଲୋକର ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରି ଶେଷରେ ଶୋଧି ଆଗରୁ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ମାତ୍ରା ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ କରି ଆଗରୁ ପରିଷଦ ପ୍ରତି - ପୋଷଣ କରୁଅଛୁ । ଯଦି ଆଗରୁ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଶେଷରେ ନିମନ୍ତେ ମୁଖ୍ୟର ଶେଷ - ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଆଗରୁ କରାଯିବ ।

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଆଗରୁ ଅଭିପ୍ରାୟ:-

- ୧ - ଯାଗା ବଦଳରେ ଯାଗା
- ୨ - ଯାଗାକୁ ବୁଝି ମୁଖ୍ୟ
- ୩ - ଆଗରୁ ପଠ୍ୟକ୍ରମ
- ୪ - ଆଗରୁ କର୍ମ ଶୋଧା
- ୫ - ଆଗରୁ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କୁ ଯଦି ପାଠ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଦେଖି ନିର୍ମାଣ କରାଗଲେ ଆଗରୁ ଶେଷରେ ଶେଷରେ ।

(ଶେଷ)
 ଆଗରୁ ଶେଷରେ
 ଦାକ୍ଷିଣ୍ୟ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କୁ

୦୯୨୩ ୦୩୨୦୧୮

୦୯୨୩ ୦୩୨୦୧୮
 ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କୁ
 ଦାକ୍ଷିଣ୍ୟ
 ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କୁ
 ଦାକ୍ଷିଣ୍ୟ

ମାମୁଲୀ, ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ବିକଳାବଳ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ, ନୟାଗଡ଼
 ମହାଶୟ, ୨୦୧୭

କ୍ରିୟାଶୀଳ ଅଭିପ୍ରାୟ ଓ ଦକ୍ଷିଣୀୟ ଆଗମ୍ଭ ଶକ୍ତିର ସମୀକ୍ଷିତ ନୀତିଗୁଡ଼ିକା
 ଶ୍ରୀମଦାମ୍ଭ ଅଟେ । ଆଗମ୍ଭ ନୀତିଗୁଡ଼ିକା ପାଠ୍ୟଶାଳା, ଆମ୍ଭ ଶ୍ରୀମଦାମ୍ଭ ଶୋଧନା -
 ଶୋଧନାକୁ ଉତ୍ତମରୂପେ ପଢ଼ିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛୁ । ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଉତ୍ତମ ଶୋଧନା
 ଆମ୍ଭର ଉତ୍ତମ ଶକ୍ତିର ମାତ୍ରା ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରେ । ଆମ୍ଭର ପଢ଼ିବାକୁ ଏହି -
 ପୋଷଣା କରୁଅଛୁ । ଯଦି ଆମ୍ଭର ମନରେ ଉତ୍ତମ ଶକ୍ତିର ମନରେ ମୁକ୍ତିର ଉତ୍ତମ -
 ଉତ୍ତମ ଆଗମ୍ଭ କରାଯିବ ।

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଆମ୍ଭର ଅଭିପ୍ରାୟ:-

- ୧ - ଯାଗା ବଦଳରେ ଯାଗା
- ୨ - ଯାଗାକୁ ଉତ୍ତମ ରୂପେ
- ୩ - ଆମ୍ଭର ପଢ଼ିବାକୁ
- ୪ - ଆମ୍ଭର କର୍ମ ଶୋଧନା
- ୫ - ଆମ୍ଭର ଶ୍ରୀମଦାମ୍ଭ ଯାଗା ପାଠ୍ୟଶାଳା ଦଳର ମନରେ

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ଆଗମ୍ଭ ଓ ଉତ୍ତମ ଉତ୍ତମ ।

(ଶ୍ରୀ)

ଆଗମ୍ଭର ବିଶ୍ୱାସ
 ନୀତିଗୁଡ଼ିକା ଶ୍ରୀମଦାମ୍ଭ ଶ୍ରୀମଦା

୦୯୨୩ ୦୩୨୦୧୮

Sonanté Bhoṛé
 ଶ୍ରୀମଦାମ୍ଭ ଶ୍ରୀମଦା
 ଶ୍ରୀମଦାମ୍ଭ ଶ୍ରୀମଦା
 ଅମ୍ଭର ଶକ୍ତିର ଶକ୍ତି
 Sonanté Bhoṛé
 ଶ୍ରୀମଦାମ୍ଭ ଶ୍ରୀମଦା
 ଶ୍ରୀମଦାମ୍ଭ ଶ୍ରୀମଦା

ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ହୋଇଛି
ନବେମ୍ବର ୨୦୧୭

ପ୍ରଭାତକୁମାରୀ
ଆମଲେ ବିହାରୀ
ସାଧୁ କରାଣ୍ଡା
କୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶାଠୀ
ସୁଧାକୃଷ୍ଣ ଶାଠୀ
ଶ୍ରୀ ପଦ୍ମନାଭ ଶାଠୀ
ପ୍ରମିଳା ସମ୍ବତ୍ସରୀ
ଭିକ୍ଷୁ ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମକୃଷ୍ଣ
Sattgurun Shree
ଆନନ୍ଦକାନ୍ତ
ଦେବୀଚନ୍ଦ୍ର
ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣକାନ୍ତ
ମନୋଜ୍ୟୋତି
ସୁଶୀ ସର୍ବଜନ
Sambhayan's Shree
Manoj Dahi
ପ୍ରଦୀପାକାନ୍ତ
ପାଣିପାଣିକାନ୍ତ
ଅକ୍ଷୟ ଶାଠୀ
ରମେଶ୍ଵରୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ
ସୁସମା ଶାଠୀ
ହରିନୀ ସୁଧାକୃଷ୍ଣ 8280193062
ଅକ୍ଷୟ ସୁଧାକୃଷ୍ଣ
ବାସନ୍ତୀ ସୁଧାକୃଷ୍ଣ
ଅକ୍ଷୟ ସୁଧାକୃଷ୍ଣ 8895751422
ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣ ସୁଧାକୃଷ୍ଣ
Aslok Beteria - 8763230839

ମାନମୟ ଶ୍ରୀମୁଖ୍ୟ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ମହୋଦୟ , ନୟାଗଡ଼ ।
 ମହାଶୟ,
 ନିକଟପର୍ ଅଭିଗ୍ରାମ୍ ଧର୍ମକିରମ , ମୁଖ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ ଶ୍ରୀମଦାମ୍
 ଶାନ୍ତା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅଭିଗ୍ରାମ୍ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ । ଆମ୍ଭ ଅଭିମାନ ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ଜଣାଇ ନମି
 ପାଇ ମିଳିପଞ୍ଜି କିମ୍ପା ଅଭିମାନର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ଜାଣା ଯାଉଅଛୁକି, ନାନି
 ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ଜାଣିନାନୁ କିମ୍ପା ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସୁଚନା ଦିଆଯାଉନାନି, ସର୍ବ
 ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ଜାଣା ଯାଉଅଛି ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କିମ୍ପା ନିକଟପର୍ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ
 ଅଛି ।

ଏହି ବିଷୟ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଛି ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ଅଭିମାନକୁ ପୁନର୍-
 କ୍ଷମ କରି ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ହସ୍ତକୁ ନିମ୍ନ ମିଳିତ ଆବେଦନ ବିଷୟ ହସ୍ତକୁ
 ରଖିବୁ (ଭୂସି)
 ଆପଣଙ୍କର ବିଶ୍ୱସ୍ତ

ମୁଖ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ ଶ୍ରୀମଦାମ୍
 ୦୧/୦୩/୨୦୧୮

୧- ଜନକ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଜାମ୍
 ୨- ବିଶ୍ୱନାଥ ଜାମ୍
 ୩- ନିରାକର ଜାମ୍
 ୪- ଭୀଷଣ ଜାମ୍
 ୫- ବିନୟ ଜାମ୍
 ୬- ଶ୍ରୀନାଥ ଜାମ୍
 ୭- କାର୍ତ୍ତିକ ଜାମ୍
 ୮- ବିପ୍ଳବ ଜାମ୍
 ୯- ବିନୟ ଜାମ୍
 ୧୦- ନିରାକର ଜାମ୍
 ୧୧- ବିନୟ ଜାମ୍ (ମା-ନିରାକର ଜାମ୍)

ମାନଦୀର ଶ୍ରୀ ଶୁକ୍ର ଉତ୍ତରାସାନ, ଦଲ୍ଲୀ ଗଢ଼ି.

ମହାଶୟ, ଶ୍ରୀ ଶେଷପଦର, ଅଭି ପ୍ରାୟ ଚାହିଁକି ଚୟ, ଆଗେ ମାଜ,

ଝୁଲୁଲୁ ଝୁଲୁ, ଧ୍ରା: ଗ: ଓ ବାଧା ହେବା ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଅଟେ,
 ଆଗେ ଜାଣିବାକୁ ପାଉଲୁ, ଆଗେର ସମ୍ପତ୍ତି ଉପରେ
 ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତିର ଚେଳି ବଧି ନମନ୍ତୁ, ଆଗେର ସମ୍ପତ୍ତି କୁ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ
 ଦେଇ ରୁଣ୍ଡି, ଚାହିଁ ସମ୍ପତ୍ତି ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରୁ ଆଗେ ମାଜ
 ଆଗେର ବକ୍ତିବାସ, ପ୍ରତି ଗୋଷଣ କରୁ ଅଟେ, ଯଦି ଚାହିଁ ସମ୍ପତ୍ତି
 ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ଦେଇ ଯାଆନ୍ତୁ ଆଗେ ମାଜ ଶକ୍ତିକୁ ଲେଖିବ?
 ଚାହିଁ ଆଗେ ଅଭିଗୋଷ କରୁକି ଆଗେ ମାନଙ୍କୁ (ମ) ଯାବା
 କଦଳରେ ଯାବା. କା (୨) ଯାବାର ଉଚିତ ମୁକ୍ତ୍ୟ ଦିଆଗଲେ
 ଆଗେ ମାଜ ଅଭି ଚାହିଁକି ।

୦୮/୧୪/୦୩/୨୦୧୨
 ବାଧା ହେବା



(କୃତ) ଆଗେ ଅଭି ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ
 ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ, ନାମ ଲ
 ଚାହିଁକି ଚାହିଁକି
 ଚାହିଁକି ଚାହିଁକି
 ଚାହିଁକି ଚାହିଁକି
 ଚାହିଁକି ଚାହିଁକି
 ଚାହିଁକି ଚାହିଁକି
 ଚାହିଁକି ଚାହିଁକି
 ଚାହିଁକି ଚାହିଁକି
 ଚାହିଁକି ଚାହିଁକି
 ଚାହିଁକି ଚାହିଁକି

ମାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଶ୍ରୀମୁଖ୍ୟ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ନିୟୋଗ୍ୟ

ମୁଦ୍ରାକାର୍ଥୀ :

ନିଉନେର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଆମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଯୋଜନା
 ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ଗ୍ରାମୀଣ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ଥିବୁ । ଆମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ
 ଆମର ନୀତି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ଆମର ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରତିବଦ୍ଧତା ନୀତିରୁ ସ୍ୱୀକାର
 କରୁ ଯାହାକି ଉଚିତ୍ତ ପରି ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ
 ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରି ଆମର ପରିଚାଳନା ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ
 ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଆମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ

ଏହି ଆମର ନୀତି ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ନିଉନେର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ
 ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଆମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ
 ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଆମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ

୧୦/୦୩/୨୦୧୮
 ନିର୍ମାଣ

- (ଉଚିତ୍ତ) ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ
- ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ Kumar Chakrabarti (M.A)
 - ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ନିର୍ମାଣ
 - Sagoraj Nayak
 - ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ନିର୍ମାଣ
 - ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ନିର୍ମାଣ
 - ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ନିର୍ମାଣ
 - Sushila Nayak
 - ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ନିର୍ମାଣ
 - ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ନିର୍ମାଣ
 - ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ନିର୍ମାଣ
 - ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ନିର୍ମାଣ
 - ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ନିର୍ମାଣ

ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ସାହୁ
 ପ୍ରଦୀପ ନାୟକ
 ବିପାକ୍ରାୟତ
 ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଉପାଧୀ
 ମହାଶୟା ମଣ୍ଡଳୀ
 ସୁଖାଳିଆପୁର
 ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ
 ମହାନଗର ଅଞ୍ଚଳ
 ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଜିଲ୍ଲା
 ଠିକଣା
 ନିକଟରେ
 ଜନମାଳି ଦଳିକେନ୍ଦ୍ର
 ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଜିଲ୍ଲା
 ବ୍ରହ୍ମଗିରିଆଳିଆପୁର
 ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଜିଲ୍ଲା
 ଠିକଣା ସମ୍ବଲପୁର
 Sankha Chandra
 ପ୍ରଦୀପ ନାୟକ
 PRADIP NAYAK

To,

The Collector
Nayagarh.

Sub - (Land Valuation for Khordha - Bolangir Rail Line)
of Dudukipadu Mouza.

Dear Sir,

We are the citizens of Dudukipadu Mouza,
P.O. - Jamusahi, P.S. - Bonigachha, Wa. - Daspotta, Dist.
Nayagarh. Our request to value the land property
of our village as per market actual valuation.
Kindly aware us the valuation of our land before
requisition. So that we finalise the actual value
by create a general meeting of our village.

Kindly give us the best value of our land
for Khordha Bolangir train line land requisition.

Dt. 10/03/2019.

Mam's faithfullty.
Mouza - Dudukipadu.
Krushna chandra Sahu
Jayanti Khadigatra
୧୫୦୫୨୧୮୭

Page No-2 BF

ଆମେକାର ଅଭିଯୋଗ/ନିବନ୍ଧନ/ପତ୍ର

୦୯/୦୯/୨୦୧୮

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ନାମ୍ବର ୧୫୫୦୧୧୦୬୫୭

Prakash Ganpatyala

ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ନାମ୍ବର ୧୫୫୦୧୧୦୬୫୭

ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ନାମ୍ବର ୧୫୫୦୧୧୦୬୫୭

ନାମ୍ବର ୧୫୫୦୧୧୦୬୫୭

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ନାମ୍ବର ୧୫୫୦୧୧୦୬୫୭

ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ନାମ୍ବର ୧୫୫୦୧୧୦୬୫୭

୧୫୫୦୧୧୧୫୭୫ ← ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ନାମ୍ବର ୧୫୫୦୧୧୧୫୭୫

ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ନାମ୍ବର ୧୫୫୦୧୧୧୫୭୫

ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ନାମ୍ବର ୧୫୫୦୧୧୧୫୭୫

ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ନାମ୍ବର ୧୫୫୦୧୧୧୫୭୫

ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ନାମ୍ବର ୧୫୫୦୧୧୧୫୭୫

ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ନାମ୍ବର ୧୫୫୦୧୧୧୫୭୫

ANNEXURE- VIII SOME PEOPLE GIVE THEIR WRITTEN STATEMENT IN PH MEETING

ମାନନୀୟ ଶ୍ରୀମୁଖ୍ୟ ଭୂସର୍ଜନ ଅନୁକାଂକ୍ଷୀ ଶୋଭା ନଗରୀରୁ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଚଳାପଦ ମହାଶୟ
 ମହୋଦୟ = ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁସାଧେୟ
 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ: (ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଭୂସର୍ଜନ ଅନୁକାଂକ୍ଷୀ ସଂଗୋପନ ସଂପର୍କରେ)

ମହୋଦୟ;
 ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ଏହିକି ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ଶ୍ରୀ ସଂଗୋପନରୁ କରାଯାଇ, ଦିବା-ସଂଗୋପନ ମଧ୍ୟ-
 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ- କୁମ୍ଭାଙ୍ଗ, ପା/ପ୍ରାୟ: ଟାକରା, ଦାମା-ଦାମା, ଭଲ ମହାଶୟ ଅଟେ ।
 ଶୋଭା ନଗରୀରୁ ଭାରତୀୟ ଚଳାପଦ କମିଶନରୁ ମୋଟିସ୍ ଅନୁକାଂକ୍ଷୀ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ମୁଖ୍ୟ
 360 ଜାଣା ନଂ 16/139, ଏ 9.800ଟି ରୁ ଏ 0.500ଟି ଜାଣା ନଂ 16/139 ରୁ ନଂ 353/421
 ଏ 0.550ଟି, ଜାଣା ନଂ 16/141, ମୁଖ୍ୟ ନଂ 363 ରୁ 0.1000ଟି ବା ମୁଖ୍ୟ ନଂ 364
 ଏ 1.290ଟି ସର୍ବମୋଟ୍ ଏ 9.800ଟି ସର୍ବମୋଟ୍ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାରିବ
 ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ କମିଶନରୁ ଭୂସର୍ଜନ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ମାତାଙ୍କୁ ନାମରେ ହୁଏ । ଭୂସର୍ଜନରୁ ମୁଖ୍ୟ
 ମହୋଦୟଙ୍କୁ ଭୂସର୍ଜନରୁ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ଦିବା, ମ ଗରୁଣୀ ଏକ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ନାମରେ ସଂଗୋପନ
 ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ହୁଏ । କିନ୍ତୁ ମହୋଦୟୀ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱରେ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ
 ଦିବା ଓ ମ ଗରୁଣୀ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ମୁଖ୍ୟଙ୍କ ଭୂସର୍ଜନରୁ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ନାମରେ ଭୂସର୍ଜନରୁ
 କରାଯାଇଛି । ଏକ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଭୂସର୍ଜନ କମିଶନ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ନାମରେ ସଂଗୋପନ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ
 କିନ୍ତୁ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱରୁ କରାଯାଇ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ମୋଟିସ୍ ପୂର୍ବ ଭୂସର୍ଜନ ଅନୁକାଂକ୍ଷୀ ମାନେ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱରେ

ଏହି କିମ୍ପା ମହୋଦୟ ମହୋଦୟୀ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ
 ମୋଟିସ୍ ପ୍ରଦାନରେ current Record (Net) କୁ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ କରାଯାଇ
 ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ନାମରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଇ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ କରାଯାଇ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱରେ ହୁଏ ।
 (କିଛି)
 ଦାୟିତ୍ୱରୁ କିମ୍ପା
 Santosh Kumar Barik

Takara
 Dt. 02/08/2019
 ବି.ନଂ - ପ୍ରମାଣିତ କମିଶନ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରମାଣିତ କମିଶନ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ଏକ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ କରାଯାଇ

Schedule I Form No.39-A

ଖତିୟାନ

ମୌଜା : ବୁଗୁଡ଼ା ଚହସିଲ : ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ
 ଥାନା : ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ ଚହସିଲ ନମ୍ବର : 207
 ଥାନା ନମ୍ବର : 196 ଜିଲ୍ଲା : ନୟାଗଡ଼

ଜମିଦାରଙ୍କ ନାମ ଓ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ଖୋସାଚ ନମ୍ବର 1
 ଖୋସାଚ ବା ଖତିୟାନର କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର

୧) ଖତିୟାନର କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ 16/139

୨) ପ୍ରଜାର ନାମ, ପିତାର ନାମ, ଜାତି ଓ ବାସସ୍ଥାନ
 ସତ୍ୟୋଜ୍ଞ କୁମାର ବାରିକ ପି: ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ବାରିକ ଜା: ଭଣ୍ଡାରି ବା: ବୁଗୁଡ଼ା

୩) ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱ	ରାସ୍ତି					୪) କ୍ରମବର୍ଦ୍ଧନଶୀଳ ଖଜଣାର ବିବରଣୀ
୪) ଦେୟ	ଜଳକର	ଖଜଣା	ସେସ	ନିଷ୍କାର ସେସ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ସେସ ଯଦି କିଛି ଥାଏ	ମୋଟ	
	0.00	26.50	19.90	1.65	48.05	

୬) ବିଶେଷ ଅନୁସଙ୍ଗ ଯଦି କିଛି ଥାଏ
 OLR U/S19(1)C ମୋ. ନଂ.3-69/18 ତା.10.12.18 ହୁ.ମୁ. ପୁ. ନଂ.360 ଏ2.13 ପୁରା ପୁ. ନଂ. 353/421 ଏ0.55 ପୁରା ପୁ. ନଂ. 287 ଏ0.36 ପୁରା ପୁ. ନଂ. 323 ଏ0.12 ପୁରା ଖାତା ନଂ. 16/15 ରୁ ଖାରଜ



BLANK SPACE FOR SIGNATURE

ଅତିଥି ପ୍ରକାଶନ ତାରିଖ :
 ଖଜଣା ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ତାରିଖ :

ACS/ NCDS/ SIA Study for Construction of Khordha Road –Bolangir New B.G. Rail Link Project Of Nayagarh District.

ଖତିଆର କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ : 16/139		ମୌଜା : ବୁଗୁଡ଼ା			ଜିଲ୍ଲା : ନୟାଗଡ଼
ପୁର ନମ୍ବର ଓ ଡକର ନାମ	କିସମ ଓ ପୁରର ଖଜଣା	କିସମର ବିସ୍ତାରିତ ବିବରଣୀ ଓ ଚୌହଦି	ରଜରା		
			ଏକର	ଡ଼ି	ହେକ୍ଟର
୭	୮	୯	୧୦	୧୧	୧୨
287	ଘରବାରି		0	360	0.1457
323	ଘରବାରି		0	120	0.0486
353/421	ତଲକା ବୁଇ		0	550	0.2226
360	ଶାରଦ ଡିଲି		2	130	0.8620
4 ପୂର୍			3	160	1.2789

Office in-charge
Record Room
Tahasil Office Daspalla
14.6.19

Schedule I Form No.39-A

ଖତିୟାନ

ମୌଜା : ବୁଗୁଡ଼ା
 ଥାନା : ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ
 ଥାନା ନମ୍ବର : 196

ତହସିଲ : ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ
 ତହସିଲ ନମ୍ବର : 207
 ଜିଲ୍ଲା : ନୟାଗଡ଼

ଜମିଦାରଙ୍କ ନାମ ଓ ଖେତ୍ରାଚ ବା ଖତିୟାନର କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ଖେତ୍ରାଚ ନମ୍ବର 1
୧) ଖତିୟାନର କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	16/141
୨) ପ୍ରଜାର ନାମ, ପିତାର ନାମ, ଜାତି ଓ ବାସସ୍ଥାନ	ସଂକ୍ଷେପ କୁମାର ବାରିକ ପି: ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ବାରିକ ଜା: ଭଣ୍ଡାରି ବା: ବୁଗୁଡ଼ା

୩) ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱ	ରୟତି					
୪) ଦେୟ	ଜଳକର	ଖଜଣା	ସେସ	ନିଷ୍କାର ସେସ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ସେସ ଯଦି କିଛି ଥାଏ	ମୋଟ	୫) କ୍ରମବର୍ଦ୍ଧନଶୀଳ ଖଜଣାର ବିବରଣୀ
	0.00	7.50	5.65	0.80	13.95	

୬) ବିଶେଷ ଅନୁସୂଚୀ
ଯଦି କିଛି ଥାଏ

OLR U/S 19(1)C ମୋ. ନଂ.3-70-18 ତା.10.12.18 ହ୍. ପୂ. ପୂ. ନଂ.363 ଏଠା.30 ପୁରା ପୂ. ନଂ.364 ଏଠା.43
ପୁରା ଖାତା ନଂ. ୨ ରୁ ଖାରଜ




BLANK SPACE FOR STAMPING

ଅତିମ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ତାରିଖ : 29/03/1985
 ଖଜଣା ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ତାରିଖ : 04/01/1985

ACS/ NCDS/ SIA Study for Construction of Khordha Road –Bolangir New B.G. Rail Link Project Of Nayagarh District.

ଖରିଦାକର କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ : 16/141		ମୌଜା : ବୁଗୁଡ଼ା		ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ		
ପୁର ନମ୍ବର ଓ ଚକର ନାମ	କିସମ ଓ ପୁରର ଖଜଣା	କିସମର ବିସ୍ତାରିତ ବିବରଣୀ ଓ ଚୌହଦି	ରକବା			
			ଏକର	ବି	ହେକ୍ଟର	
୭	୮	୯	୧୦	୧୧	୧୨	
363 ଦଳବେହେରା	ଶାଉଦ ଚଳି		0.300		0.1214	
364 ଦଳବେହେରା	ଚଳକା ଦୁଇ		1.430		0.5787	
2 ପୂର୍			1.730		0.7001	


 Tahasildar
 Record Room
 Tahasildar Office Daspalla
 11.7.19

ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରୀୟ ସୂଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର, ଓଡ଼ିଶା

03/07/2019

018 164.100.140.85/lrms/Bhulekh/Report/SRoRFrontpage.aspx

Schedule I Form No.39-A

ଖତିୟାନ

ମୌଜା : ବୁଗୁଡ଼ା ଡହସିଲ : ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ
 ଥାନା : ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ ଡହସିଲ ନମ୍ବର : 207
 ଥାନା ନମ୍ବର : 196 ଜିଲ୍ଲା : ନୟାଗଡ଼

ଜମିଦାରଙ୍କ ନାମ ଓ ଖେତ୍ରାଂଶ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ଖେତ୍ରାଂଶ ନମ୍ବର 1
 ବା ଖତିୟାନର କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର

୧) ଖତିୟାନର କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ 16/15

୨) ପ୍ରକାର ନାମ, ପିତାର ନାମ, ଜାତି ଓ ବାସସ୍ଥାନ
 ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ବାରିକ ପି: ସାଧୁ ଚରଣ ବାରିକ, ସତ୍ୟୋଷ କୁମାର ବାରିକ, ଜ୍ୟୋତ୍ସ୍ନାମାଳା ଜେନା, ରାନା ବାରିକ, ମମତା ଡାକୁଆ ପି: ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ବାରିକ ଜା: ଭଣ୍ଡାରି ବା: ବୁଗୁଡ଼ା ଥା. ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ

2100x-cl
26/19
PS-10/0061
[Signature]
21/07/18

୩) ସ୍ୱଭାବ	ରୟତି					୪) କ୍ରମବର୍ଦ୍ଧନଶୀଳ ଖଜଣାର ବିବରଣୀ
	ଜଳକର	ଖଜଣା	ସେସ	ନିତ୍ତାର ସେସ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ସେସ ଯଦି କିଛି ଥାଏ	ମୋଟ	
୪) ଦେୟ	0.00	29.40	14.70	0.00	44.10	

୬) ବିଶେଷ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ ଯଦି କିଛି ଥାଏ
 ଦା. ଖା. ମୋ. ନଂ.664/17 ତା.1.11.17 ରିଖ ହୁ. ମୁ. ଭକ୍ତ ଖତିୟାନର 2ୟ ଖାକାର ପ୍ରଜା ପଦ୍ମାବତୀ ବାରିକ ବା ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ବାରିକଙ୍କ ନାମେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତେ ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ବାରିକ ପି. ସାଧୁ ଚରଣ ବାରିକ ସତ୍ୟୋଷ କୁମାର ବାରିକ ଜ୍ୟୋତ୍ସ୍ନାମାଳା ଜେନା ରାନା ବାରିକ ମମତା ଡାକୁଆ ପି ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ବାରିକଙ୍କ ନାମ ଦରଜ କରି ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଇତ୍ତାଜମାନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ରଖାଗଲା

BLANK SPACE FOR STAMPING

ଅତିମ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ତାରିଖ :
 ଖଜଣା ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ତାରିଖ :

ତାତ୍କାଲି ସୂଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର, ଓଡ଼ିଶା 19/07/2018
 //164.100.140.85/lrms/Bhulekh/Report/SRoRFrontpage.aspx 1/

19/2018 164.100.140.85/rms/Bhulekh/Report/SRoRBackPage.aspx

ଅନୁମତିପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ନଂ : 16/15		କୋଷ : ପୁସ୍ତକ		ପିଲା : ନୂଆ	
ପୁରୁଣା ନଂ ଓ ପଦ୍ଧତି ନାମ	ନିଉନ ଓ ପୁରୁଣା ଅବସ୍ଥା	ନିଉନ ପିଲାରେ ବିବରଣୀ ଓ ମୋଡ଼ି	ମୂଲ୍ୟ		ମିଶ୍ର
			ଠାରୁ	ତକ	
ଖ	ଗ	ଘ	ଞ	ଟ	ଠ
354/420	ଆଉଁସ ଚିଠି		0480	0.0000	
360	ଆଉଁସ ଚିଠି		2130	0.0000	
353/421	ପଦ୍ଧତି ପୁସ୍ତକ		0550	0.0000	
287	ପଦ୍ଧତି		0360	0.0000	ପୁସ୍ତକ ଆଉଁସ ନୋମିନାଲ ମୂଲ୍ୟ 1058/89 ଓ 08.12.1989 ଓ ୧୫ ଡିସେମ୍ବର ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ମୂଲ୍ୟ 14 ଟଙ୍କା ଆଉଁସ ।
323	ପଦ୍ଧତି		0120	0.0000	
5 ଟଙ୍କା			3640	0.0000	

Tahasil Office Daspalla

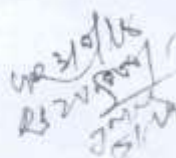
http://164.100.140.85/rms/Bhulekh/Report/SRoRBackPage.aspx 62


18 184.100.140.85/ims/Bhulskh/Report/SRoRFrontpage.aspx

Schedule I Form No.39-A

ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚିୟାନ


ମୌଜା : ବୁଢ଼ୁଡ଼ା ଚହସିଲ : ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ
 ଥାନା : ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ ଚହସିଲ ନମ୍ବର : 207
 ଥାନା ନମ୍ବର : 196 ଜିଲ୍ଲା : ନୟାଗଡ଼



କମିସନର ନାମ ଓ ଖେତ୍ରର ବା ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚିୟାନର କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ଖେତ୍ରର ନମ୍ବର 1					
୧) ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚିୟାନର କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	9					
୨) ପ୍ରକାର ନାମ, ପିତାଙ୍କ ନାମ, ଭାଗ ଓ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାନ	ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ବାରିକ ପି: ସାଧୁ ଚରଣ ବାରିକ, ସତ୍ୟେଶ କୁମାର ବାରିକ ପି: ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ବାରିକ, ଚ୍ୟୋଟ୍ଟାଚାଣୀ ଜେନା ପି: ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ଜେନା, ରାମା ବାରିକ, ମମତା ତାକୁଆ ପି: ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ବାରିକ ଜା: ଇଶ୍ଵାରି ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ					
୩) ସ୍ଵର	ଭରତୀ					
୪) ଦେୟ	କରକର	ଖରଣା	ସେସ	ନିଷ୍କାର ଦେସ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଦେସ ଯଦି କିଛି ଥାଏ	ମୋଟ	୫) ପ୍ରମାଣନଶୀଳ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚିୟାନ ବିବରଣୀ
	0.00	10.30	5.15	0.00	15.45	
୬) ବିଶେଷ ଅନୁବନ୍ଧ ଯଦି କିଛି ଥାଏ	ଦା. ଖା. ନୋ. ନଂ.665/17 ତା.1.11.17 ରିଜି.ସ୍ଵ.ମୁ. ଉକ୍ତ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚିୟାନର 2ୟ ଖାଲର ପ୍ରକା ପଦ୍ଧାବତୀ ବାରିକ ବା ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ବାରିକଙ୍କ ନାମ ପରିକଳ୍ପେ ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ବାରିକ ପି ସାଧୁଚରଣ ବାରିକ ସତ୍ୟେଶ କୁମାର ବାରିକ ଚ୍ୟୋଟ୍ଟାଚାଣୀ ଜେନା ରାମା ବାରିକ ମମତା ତାକୁଆ ପି ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ କୁ ମୁମ୍ତା ଦତ୍ତ ବରି ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ତ୍ରାଜ୍ଞାନ ନାଏମ ରଖାଗଲା					
						
BLANK SPACE FOR STAMPING						
ଅଭିନ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ତାରିଖ : 29/03/1985						
ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚିୟାନ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ତାରିଖ : 04/01/1985						
ଚମ୍ପୁର ସୁପରା ବିଜେ ଚେନ୍, ଚଢ଼ିଶା 04/01/18						
(184.100.140.85/ims/Bhulskh/Report/SRoRFrontpage.aspx) 1/1						

18/2018 164.100.140.85/fms/Bhulekh/Report/SRorRBackPage.aspx

ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର ନାମ : ୨		ନାମ : ଦୁଗୁଡ଼ା			ପିଲା : ନୟାଗଡ଼
ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର ଓଡ଼ିଆ ନାମ	ନିକଳ ଓ ପୁରା ଖରା	ନିକଳ ବିଭାଗ ବିବରଣୀ ଓ ଭୋଲଟି	ଭରା		ମୂଲ୍ୟ
			ଂର	ୱ	
୭	୮	୯	୧୦	୧୧	୧୨
363 ବନବେଢ଼ୋ	ଶରତ ଚିଠି	ଃନିତ . ବ : ସୁଦାନ ଚିଠି .	0.600	0.0000	
364 ବନବେଢ଼ୋ	ଉତ୍ତମ ପୁର	ଃନିତ . ବ : ସୁଦାନ ଚିଠି .	1.680	0.0000	
2.୧୦୮			2.280	0.0000	


 Ananta Kumar
 Record Room
 Tahasil Office Despalla

164.100.140.85/fms/Bhulekh/Report/SRorRBackPage.aspx 1/2

ଖରିଦ୍ ପତ୍ର

ଫାକ୍ଟର ନଂ: ୧୨୨୭୮
 ଠିକଣା: କଟକ
 ତାରିଖ: ୧୫/୦୫/୨୦୧୭

ଫାକ୍ଟର ନଂ: ୧୫୫୫୫
 ତାରିଖ: ୧୫/୦୫/୨୦୧୭

ଫାକ୍ଟର ନଂ: ୧୨୨୭୮
 ଠିକଣା: କଟକ
 ତାରିଖ: ୧୫/୦୫/୨୦୧୭

ଫାକ୍ଟର ନଂ: ୧୫୫୫୫
 ଠିକଣା: କଟକ
 ତାରିଖ: ୧୫/୦୫/୨୦୧୭

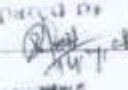
ଫାକ୍ଟର ନଂ: ୧୨୨୭୮
 ଠିକଣା: କଟକ
 ତାରିଖ: ୧୫/୦୫/୨୦୧୭

ଫାକ୍ଟର ନଂ: ୧୫୫୫୫
 ଠିକଣା: କଟକ
 ତାରିଖ: ୧୫/୦୫/୨୦୧୭

ଫାକ୍ଟର ନଂ	ଫାକ୍ଟର ନଂ	ଫାକ୍ଟର ନଂ	ଫାକ୍ଟର ନଂ	ଫାକ୍ଟର ନଂ	ଫାକ୍ଟର ନଂ
୧୨୨୭୮	୧୫୫୫୫	୧୨୨୭୮	୧୫୫୫୫	୧୨୨୭୮	୧୫୫୫୫

ଫାକ୍ଟର ନଂ: ୧୨୨୭୮
 ଠିକଣା: କଟକ
 ତାରିଖ: ୧୫/୦୫/୨୦୧୭

ଫାକ୍ଟର ନଂ: ୧୫୫୫୫
 ଠିକଣା: କଟକ
 ତାରିଖ: ୧୫/୦୫/୨୦୧୭

Compared by


BLANK SPACE FOR STAMPING

ଫାକ୍ଟର ନଂ: ୧୨୨୭୮
 ଠିକଣା: କଟକ
 ତାରିଖ: ୧୫/୦୫/୨୦୧୭

ଫାକ୍ଟର ନଂ: ୧୫୫୫୫
 ଠିକଣା: କଟକ
 ତାରିଖ: ୧୫/୦୫/୨୦୧୭

କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ


ଠିକଣା: ଗ୍ରାମ: ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ:
 ତାରିଖ: ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ସଭା:
 ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ସଭା ସଭ୍ୟ:

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଜମା ଉପରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ଲାଗୁ କରିବା ପାଇଁ
 ଏହାକୁ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ଲାଗୁ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ଲାଗୁ କରିବା ପାଇଁ

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ଲାଗୁ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ଲାଗୁ କରିବା ପାଇଁ

କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ନମ୍ବର	କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ମୂଲ୍ୟ	କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ପ୍ରକାର	କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ପ୍ରକାର	କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ପ୍ରକାର	କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ପ୍ରକାର
10/15	44.50	10/15	10/15	10/15	10/15

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ଲାଗୁ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହାକୁ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ଲାଗୁ କରିବା ପାଇଁ



TRUE COPY
 O.I.C. Computer Cell

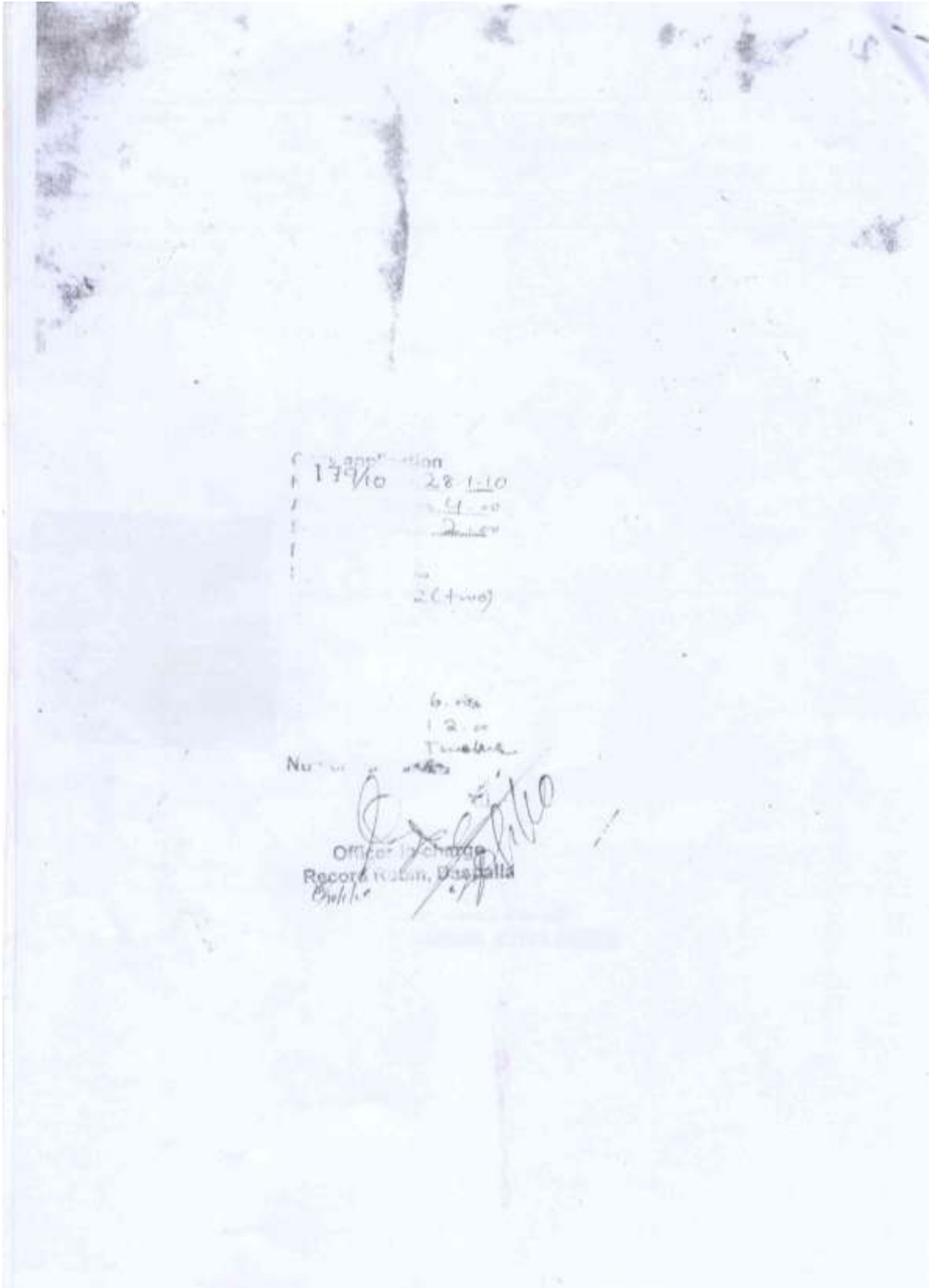
23/01/2010

ଅନୁପଞ୍ଜିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନଂ 10/15		କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ପ୍ରକାର	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ବିବରଣୀ	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ପରିମାଣ	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ମୂଲ୍ୟ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ନଂ	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ନାମ	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ବିବରଣୀ	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ପରିମାଣ	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ମୂଲ୍ୟ	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ମୂଲ୍ୟ
୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬
101	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ		0.380		କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ମୂଲ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ପରିମାଣ 105500 ଓ 00.12.1300 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ମୂଲ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ପରିମାଣ 14 ଓ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ।
102	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ		0.120		
103-120	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ		0.480		
103-121	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ		0.560		
120	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ		2.130		
			3.670		



Record Keeper:
 Office, Daspa

used to be true copy
 erred from the original
 d data of the record
 Office, Daspa



ମାନନୀୟ

ଶ୍ରୀଯୁକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ନୟାଗଡ଼ ।

ବିଷୟ :- ଚୋରାଚୋର - ଚଲୁଇଠାରେ ନୂତନ ଓସଡ଼ିଆ ଗୋଦାସ ସିରାକା ସିମ୍ପଲ ଆକର୍ଷକ ରମି ଅପ୍ରେସନ୍‌ର ୧୦୫ କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଦାନ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ।

ମହାଶୟ,

ନିବେଦନର କାରଣ ଏହିକି ଯେ, ଫୁଲ୍‌ଗା/ ଗ୍ରାମଜାମି/ ଚୁନାରା ଥାନା, ଚୁରୁଡ଼ା ଉଲୋନୀ
 ବିଭା/ ସ୍ଥାନ- ଗ୍ରାମ ଚାମି, ଚୁରୁଡ଼ା, ଉଲୋନୀ, ଗ୍ରାମ- ଚୁରୁଡ଼ା, ଉଲୋନୀ
 ଯୋଡ଼ି- ଟାକରା, ଥାନା- ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ, ବ୍ଲକ/ ତହସିଲ- ଦଶପଲ୍ଲୀ

ଜିଲ୍ଲା- ନୟାଗଡ଼ ର କର୍ମ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଅଟେ ।

ଆଉଟ୍ କୁରୁଡ଼ା ଉଲୋନୀ ଗ୍ରାମଜାମି ବୃତ୍ତ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଉକ୍ତ ଆକର୍ଷକ ପୂର୍ବକ ନିବେଦନ କରୁ ଅଛୁ କି ଯେ, ଆଉଟ୍ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ୨୪କୋଟି କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାକୁ ଚିନ୍ତା କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି ୧୦୫ କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କୁ ଅପ୍ରେସନ୍‌ର ମାତ୍ରାଧାର ଦେଖି ବିକଳି । ମାତ୍ର ଆଉଟ୍ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ସମସ୍ତ ୪୦ ଘର ପରିମିତ ଆଉଟ୍ କର୍ମଚାରୀ ଉପରେ କର୍ମ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କେବଳ ଅପ୍ରେସନ୍‌ର ମାତ୍ରାଧାର ଦେଖି ୧୦୫ କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାକୁ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯିବ ତାହା ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଆଉଟ୍ ମାନଙ୍କ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଉ ନାହିଁ । ଆଉଟ୍ ପ୍ରସାଧନ କର୍ମ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ ।

ଏଣୁ ବିନୀତ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଅଛି ଯେ, ଦୟା ପୂର୍ବକ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ବିଷୟକୁ ବିଚାରକୁ ନେଇ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଗଲେ ଅଧୀନ ବିଶେଷ ତୀରୋପକୃତ ହେବ ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ବିଶ୍ୱସ୍ତ

ସାକ୍ଷର- ଚୁରୁଡ଼ା ଗ୍ରାମଜାମି ପ୍ରଭା କୁନ୍ଦ
 ତାରିଖ - ୦୭.୮.୨୦୧୮
 ୧. ଉତ୍ତମାଳା କାଣ୍ଡ
 ୨. ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ

- ସ.ପ.ସ. -

୩. Nilamani Maghi
 ୪. ସହାୟକ ମାଟ୍ରା ୨ ବର୍ଷକ
 ୫. Ramona Dasgupta Mallik
 ୬. Nabati Mallik
 ୭. Karra Ch. Jani
 ୮. Mihir RAJAN MALLIK
 ୯. ବିପିନା ସମିକା
 ୧୦. ସୁମିତ୍ରା ମାଳିକା
 ୧୧. ପ୍ରମିଳା ସମିକା
 ୧୨ Radhika mallik
 ୧୩ ବିନାଳୀ କାହିର
 ୧୪. Mahendra Janti
 ୧୫ Ranjita Janti
 ୧୬ Lokesh Janti
 ୧୭ ନରସିଂହ ଜାଣି
 ୧୮ Gouri Mallik
 ୧୯ ସୁରେଶ୍ୱରୀ ମାଳିକା
 ୨୦ ସତ୍ୟଜିତ କୁମାର
 ୨୧. ସାତ୍ୟଜିତ କୁମାର
 ୨୨ ସମିକା ବାଳିକା
 ୨୩ କିଶୋରୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ
 ୨୪ ବିନାଳୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ
 ୨୫ Ranjanku Pradhan
 ୨୬ Pradama karmara Janti
 ୨୭ Pravekan Janti
 ୨୮ ସତ୍ୟଜିତ କୁମାର
 ୨୯ ବିନାଳୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ
 ୩୦ Madan Kumar Janti
 ୩୧ Dashamatha Mallik
 ୩୨. ନରସିଂହ ପ୍ରଧାନ
 ୩୩ ବାହୁଳ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଧାନ

୩୪. ପଦ୍ମାବତୀ ଜାଣି
 ୩୫. ସତ୍ୟଜିତ କୁମାର

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ଶ୍ରୀ ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣାଳୟ ନିକଟ ପ୍ୟ

ପାଠପୁରା ମିଳିକାଳେ

ନିବେଦନର କାରଣ ଏହିକି ଯେ, ପୁଞ୍ଜି/ସ୍ଥାନତା/କୁମାରୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ପ୍ରମିଳା

ପିତା/ସ୍ୱାମୀ- ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କମଳାକାନ୍ତ ନାୟକ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ- ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମିଳିକାଳେ

ଦଳପାଳା ବର/ତହସିଲ- ଦଳପାଳା

..

ଦିନ-ନିୟମିତ ଭାବେ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଅଟେ ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଆଜିଲୋକ କରୁଥିବା ଆମେ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ପ୍ରମିଳା

କେତେକ ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣିଲେଣା ଭାବେ ଅବହେଳା କରି ପା

ଅଛୁ । ତୁମ୍ଭେ ନିମ୍ନ ଶୁଣିଲେଣା ବ୍ୟାପାରୀ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ ଯେ

ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ । ତେଣୁ ଆମେ ଆମେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଶୁଣିଲେଣା ଯେ

ତେଣୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ କରୁଥିବା ଆମେ ଆମେ

କୌଣସି ତ୍ରୁଟି ଦଳପାଳା କରୁଥିବା ନିମ୍ନ ଶୁଣିଲେଣା

ଆମେ କୌଣସି ଆଜିଲୋକ କରୁଥିବା ନିମ୍ନ

ଏହି ବିବାହ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନକୁ କରୁଥିବା ଯେ, ବରା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ବିବାହକୁ ବିବାହ ନେଇ

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ-କାରାଗରେ ଅଧୀନ ବିଷୟ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଯେ ।

ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର- ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କମଳାକାନ୍ତ ନାୟକ

ତାରିଖ- ୦୨/୦୮/୨୦୧୮

ANNEXURE- IX CONTACT DETAILS PAFS

Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Contact Details
Buguda	12	100	Laxmidhar Muduli-Son,Mob:8280513452, Lived at Bankataila
		99	
	14	353	Susant Kumar Jena-Son Mob:9439266236
	16/31	357	Hemanta Kumar Jena Mob:8338071241
	2	109	Susant Kumar Nayak-Self Mob:8763814352
Buguda Colony	111	343/452	Bijay Ku Palei-Self, Mob:9777255695,At- Kestapada, Po-Notara, Via- Mandhatapur,Nayagarh-752079
	112	345/460	Jyothshnarani Nayak-Self, Mob:9668804003,At-Pendlipada,Block- Odagaon,Nayagarh
	113	342/465	Puspalata Behera-Self, 9337347711,At- Anandapalli,Po-Kendudhipi,Block- Nayagarh
	114	342/457	Jayanti Behera-Self, 9777847908,At/Po:Kendudhipi,Block/Dist- Nayagarh
	115	342/459	Sukumari Pradhan-Self, 7504202137,At/Po-Nuagaon,Block- Daspalla-752083
	116	343/458	Harekrushna Guru-Self, 9337347711,At- Anandapalli,Po-Kendudhipi,Block- Nayagarh-752079
	117	343/453	Gangadhar Guru-Self, Mob:9937396187,At-Anandapalli,Po- Kendudhipi,Block-Nayagarh-752079
	118	345/455	Puspalata Jena-Self, Mob:9937604550,At- Anandapalli,Po-Kendudhipi,Block- Nayagarh-752079
		345/456	
	119	343/451	Gangadhar Guru-Self, Mob:9937396187,At-Anandapalli,Po- Kendudhipi,Block-Nayagarh-752079

	120	345/454	Binodini Guru-Self, Mob:9937396187,At-Anandapalli,Po-Kendudhipi,Block-Nayagarh-752079
Banaktaila	4	152	Duari Bhoi-Son Mob:9439621493
	5	98	Bharat Bhoi-Son Mob:8895169233
		100	
		105	Satyaban Bhoi-Son Mob:9439163812
		59	
		60	
	6	88	Laxmidhar Muduli-Son Mob:8280513452
		65	
		72	
		78	
	9	89	Sumunath Muduli-Son,Mob:7653953240
		90	
		77	
	12	91	Ashok Kanhar-Son Mob:7655965381
		95	
		102	
		69	
	13	51	Pramod Bhoi-Son Mob:9371894691
		74	
		75	
		96	
		106	
	14	12	Ananda Bhoi- Son Mob:7655989446
		73	Bamadev Bhoi- Son Mob:765607523
15/2	239	Abadhuta Behera-Son Mob:8763312758	
15/6	5	Laxmidhar Muduli-Brother Mob:8280513452	
	154		
	237		
	10		
15/7	18	Sukanti Bhoi-Wife, Mob:8280551705	
15/10	67	Bholeswar Muduli-Brother Mob:8895932155	
	107		
15/11	11	Sumanth Muduli- Self Mob:7653953240	
	153		
15/14	26	Sankar Bhoi-7656948816	
	68		

	15/16	93	Nanda Bhoi- Self Mob:8895490601
		99	
		94	
	15/17	16	Ananda Bhoi -Self Mob:7655989446
	15/20	27	Suresh Chandra Mohapatra,Principal, Mob:9439472025
		6	
		236	
Penparada	10	198	Debraj Nayak-Son,Self,Mob:8480227530
Durgaprasad	46	115	Bipracharan Nayak -Self Mob:7653917030, Antarjami Nayak- Self Mob:7064138179, Sagar Kumar Nayak-Self Mob:8280058396
	51	109	
	52	110	
	72	116	Maharana Bisi-Self Mob:9861591825
	74	113	Sankhali Ghanda-Self Mob:7656808647
		145	
		146	
	74/22	140	Dukhishyam Nayak-Self Mob:9439479834
52	110	Bipracharan Nayak -Self Mob:7653917030 Antarjami Nayak-Self Mob:7064138179 Sagar Kumar Nayak-Self Mob:8280058396	
74	113	Sankhali Ghanda-Self Mob:7656808647	
Dudukipaju	11	300	Kanhu Charan Mallik-Self Mob:8763245377
	17	270	Madia Malick-Son in Law Mob:8895881113
		291	Manoranjan Kanhar-Grand son Mob:8895599629
		303	Basudev Mallick-Son Mob:8895174048
	15/9	299	Jayanti Khadiratna -Daughter in Law, Mob:9437107516
		289	
28/36	293	Krushnachandra Sahoo-Self Mob:8763999836	



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