Government of Odisha
Department of Water Resources (DoWR)

Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan
for
Rengali Irrigation Project LBC-II, Phase II

1st September 2014

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ABBREVIATIONS

AF	Affected Family
APs	Affected Persons
BC	Branch Canal
CCA	Cultivable Command Area
CPR	Common Property Resource
DC	District Collector
DF	Displaced Family
DFIs	Development Financial Institutions
DoWR	Department of Water Resources
EA	Executing Agency
ESC	Environmental and Social Considerations
ESIA	Environmental Social Impact Assessment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoI	Government of India
GoO	Government of Odisha
GRC	Grievance Redresses Committee
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KBC	Korei Branch Canal
LA	Land Acquisition
LAA 1894	Land Acquisition Act, 1894
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
LARR 2013	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013
LBC	Left Bank Canal
MoP	Monitoring Plan
NAC	Notified Area Council
NGO	Non-governmental Organizations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OSFDC	Orissa Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Limited
OTELP	Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme
PA	Project Authority
PMU	Project Management Unit
PN	Preliminary Notification
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RBC	Right Bank Canal
RoR	Records of Rights
RRP	Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan
RRS	Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme

SC	Scheduled Caste
SEBC	Socially Educationally Backward Class
SHG	Self Help Group
SHM	Stakeholder Meeting
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SN	Serial No.
sqft	square foot
ST	Scheduled Tribes
TDCCOL	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd.
TDP	Tribal Development Plan
ToR	Terms of Reference
TRIFED	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited
u/s	under Section

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Description of the Project

Rengali Multipurpose Project across river Brahmani, the second largest major project of Odisha, was conceptualized in early seventies of twentieth century by the erstwhile Department of Irrigation & Power, at present the Department of Water Resources in Government of Odisha. The objectives of the Project are:

- Flood control in the deltaic region of river Brahmani.
- Generation of hydropower of 250MW installed capacity.
- Provision of Irrigation facilities to 235,500ha of Cultivable Command Area (CCA) ayacut spread in five of the 30 districts of Odisha to enhance agricultural production and ensure food security.

The implementation of project was contemplated in two stages: 1) Flood Control & Power as Stage I includes construction of Rengali Dam and Power House near village Rengali, and 2) Irrigation as Stage II includes construction of a Barrage at Samal at 34 km downstream of the Dam structure along with its two canal systems comprising of Left Bank Canal (LBC) and Right Bank Canal (RBC).

The Department of Water Resources (DoWR) prepared a phase-wise construction programme for the both LBC and RBC along with their distribution network. Phase-wise implementation was posed for funding assistance.

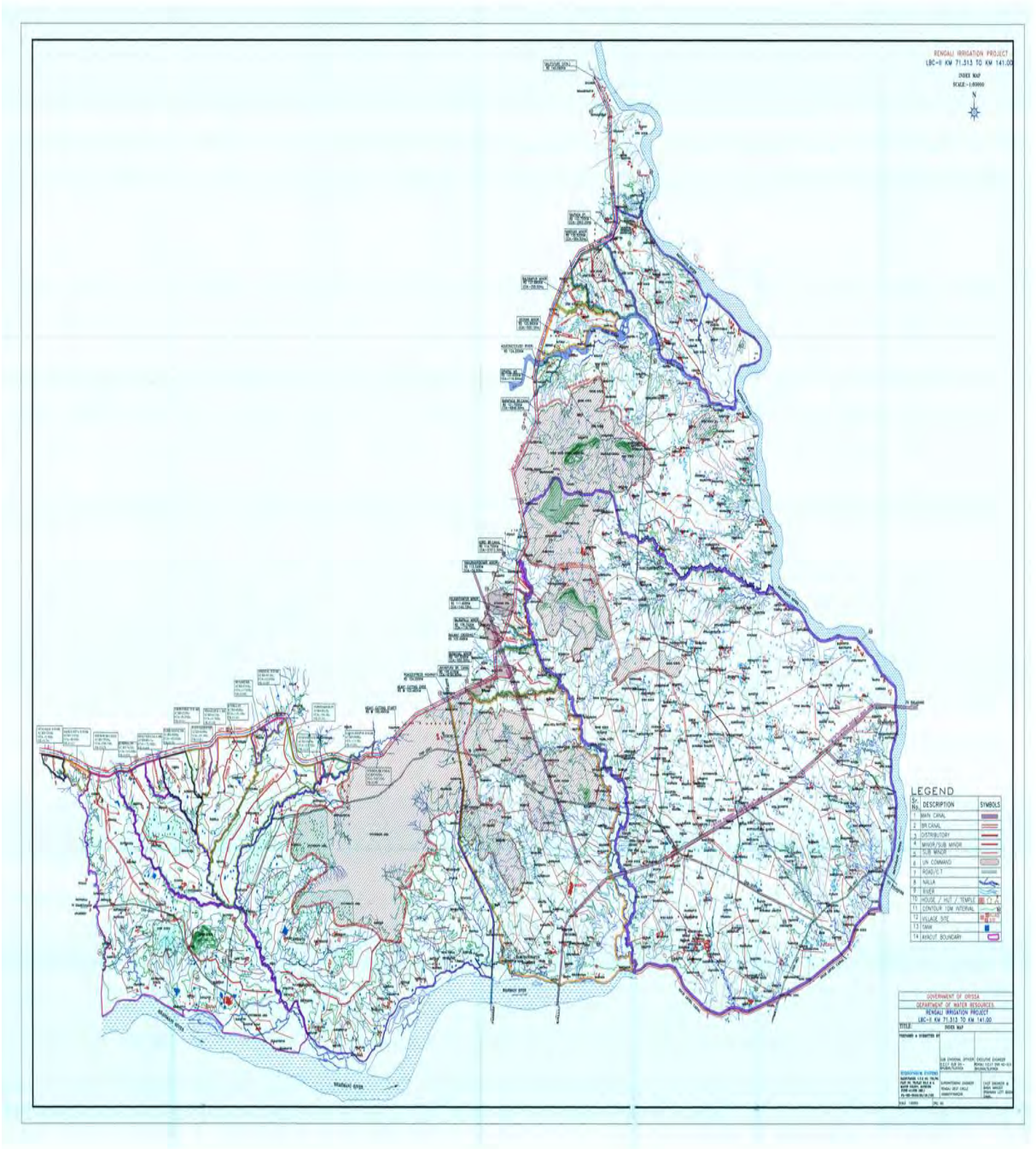
Table 1. Phased Schedule with Irrigation Potential

Canal System	Subproject/Phase	Chainage (km)	Length (km)	Ayacut(ha)		
				flow	Lift	Total
Left Bank Canal System (LBC)	Subproject – I LBC – 1 /Phase – I	00Km – 29.177	29.177	8,483	3,674	12,157
	Subproject – II LBC – II /Phase – 1	29.177-71.313	42.136	26,946	2,230	29,176
	Subproject – II LBC – II/Phase – II	71.313 – 141	69.687	66,555	6,412	72,967
(A)	TOTAL LBC	00 to 141	141.00	101,984	12,316	114,300
Right Bank Canal (RBC)	Subproject – I RBC – I	00 -79.00	79.00	18,400	2,200	20,600
	Subproject – II RBC – II	79.00 - 95.00 (Reduced form 112)	16.00	66,006	17,486	83,492
(B)	TOTAL RBC	00-95.00	95.00	84,406	19,686	104,092
	Grand Total		236	1,86,390	32,002	218,392

Source - NK & WAPCOS Report June 2012

The subproject – II LBC – II /Phase – II (the shadowed part of the above table) was going to be proposed for JICA funding, but the construction of the LBC of 71.313- 100.49 has been already started through DoWR's own fund, which means this part is not included in JICA funding. Therefore, this report covers land acquisition and resettlement for the LBC from 100.49 to 141.00 km, and the branch, minor and sub-minor canals along the LBC 71.131-141.00 km.

Accordingly, in this report, the Project is the construction works of 1) the LBC from 100.49 to 141.00 km and 2) the branch, minor and sub-minor canals along the LBC from 71.131 to 141.00 km, Rengali Irrigation Project, LBC-II, Phase II.



Source: DoWR

Figure 1. Subproject – II LBC – II /Phase – II

Odisha has 30 districts, and out of those, the Project area covers the following districts and blocks.

Table 2. Districts and Blocks covered by the Project

District	Block	Area to be irrigated (ha)
Keonjhar	Ghasipura	2,806
	Anandapur	13,205
Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	600
	Bhuban	9,756
Jajpur	Sukinda	13,920
	Korei	22,671

	Danagadi	10,009
	Total	**72,967**

Source: DoWR

2. Study Approach and Methodology

2.1 Identification of AFs/DFs

The affected families (AFs) and displaced families (DFs) in the project area were identified through the Record of Right (RoR) which is the official record showing the land ownership and the names of the titleholders and interested persons registered at the local government. In the project area, namely 525 villages, over 25,870 AFs were identified.

2.2 Inventory survey of affected assets and identification of informal occupants

Identification of affected assets including residential and non-residential structures and tress was conducted by the field officers of DoWR in the field from August 2012, when the canal alignment survey was conducted. Since informal occupants can be identified in the field, it was also conducted in this survey. Only the survey for trees in Package G is still on-going due to fine-tune of the canal alignment. The results of the inventory survey are summarized in Chapter 3.

2.3 Socio-economic survey

a) Definition of people who are affected

Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 (Odisha R&R Policy 2006) specifically defined families that have impacts as below. Special attention needs to be paid to the definitions of AFs and DFs which are different from these of the NRRP 2007 and LARR 2013.

‘Affected family’ means a family whose land is affected by construction of the project but not displaced or required to be displaced.

‘Displaced family’ means a family ordinarily residing in the project area prior to the date of publication of notification, and on account of acquisition of his/her homestead land is displaced from such area or required to be displaced.

This policy was active when the survey started in October, 2013, and therefore, the survey was done based on the definition of the Odisha R&R Policy for ‘affected family (AF)’ and ‘displaced family (DF)’.

b) Objectives of the socio-economic survey

As part of RRP development process, the sample socio-economic survey was conducted. The survey aimed at the following objectives, which are in line with the Odisha R&R Policy 2006.

- ➢ To establish social inventory of the affected sample villages. This will necessitate collection of all the details of the people who are likely to be affected in terms of their demographic features like names of the family members, their age, sex, educational status, occupation (primary and secondary), employment status, and their sources of income, movable and immovable assets, business enterprises and Common Property Resources (CPRs) etc.,
- ➢ To estimate the households' loss of production from the land due to the land that is likely to be acquired by the Project.
- ➢ To assess the extent of possession of immovable properties like houses, wells, ponds, trees etc. from every DFs/AFs,
- ➢ To assess the perception of the people, who are likely to be affected, towards the implementation of the Project in the said area, and
- ➢ To identify the Common Property Resources (CPRs) and the extent of their getting affected due to such acquisition.

c) Way of conducting survey

The survey was done through Odisha Construction Corporation Ltd in association with Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar (XIMB), a local consultant. For the survey, the questionnaire format prepared by the Odisha government following the guidelines of Odisha R&R Policy 2006 for socio-economic survey as attached in Annex 5 (3) was used. The questionnaire format is also attached in Annex 4.3.

All the 137 displaced families (DFs) and 614 affected families (AFs) from 30 villages on a sample basis were surveyed in two phases (from October to December 2013 and from February to June 2014) .While all the DFs in the Project area were covered, the AFs were covered in thirty selected villages (20 families per village). In some cases where deserving families have requested for their interview, they have been included in addition. Therefore, the total of surveyed AF comes to 614.

Out of the estimated 138 DFs one family could not be surveyed because the head of the family did not want to cooperate. The AFs who are expected to lose more than 50% of their affected land as per the RoR were selected as many as possible for the first phase, and AFs were selected randomly for the second phase.

2.4 Further Procedures to be Taken

Preparation of the RRP started in September 2013, intending to abide by the LAA 1894 and the Odisha R&R policy 2006. However, four months later, LARR 2013 was enacted. Efforts were made so that this RRP may stick to the new law, but due to limitation of time and the survey it could not meet all the requirement of the new law. Therefore, this RRP may be called an 'Indicative RRP', and further procedures including the followings are required to make a complete Resettlement and Rehabilitation Scheme (R& R scheme) stipulated in the new Act.

- State rules for the new Act needs to be established.
- Administrator R&R needs to be appointed.
- A survey and a census of the affected families is required to be conducted (U/Section 16-1) by the Administrator R&R. Agricultural laborers, tenants, and sharecroppers also need to be identified in the survey.
- The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and discussed in the concerned Gram Sabhas or Municipalities.
- Public hearing shall be conducted after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing at the affected area (U/Section 16-4,5).
- The R&R Scheme shall be approved by the Commissioner R&R.

3. Potential Impacts

3.1 Overall Project Impacts

The canals are aligned on government land, forest, and private land, therefore, land needs to be acquired from private persons for canal construction. As a result of land acquisition, some will lose homestead land and will be displaced, and some others will lose their agricultural land, assets etc. However, DoWR is trying to avoid displacement as far as possible.

It has been confirmed that the number of villages through which the canals go is 525 in total, but private land acquisition is not always done in all those villages. In the procedure of land acquisition, a 'case', is used. A case is a unit of survey for land acquisition, which has a group of land plots in any village. One village usually has one case, but sometimes has more than one. The latest survey shows that there are 532 cases for land acquisition, out of which JICA portion has 507 cases. Total 5,830 acre of land (out of which, 5,364 acre as JICA portion) is to be acquired. Other than those the government land of 636 ha, and 773 ha of forest land are to be acquired. Table 3. indicates the land and people that are affected.

Table 3. Project Impacts on Land and People

As of July 2014

Canal System	No. of Cases **	Land to be Acquired (acre)	Affcted Persons	
			No. of Affected Families	No. of Displaced Families
LBC (71.313 to 100.49 km) *	25	467	652	66
Distritutaries (same as above)	143	1,368	9,817	0
LBC (100.49- 141.00 km)	34	852	1,799	112
Distributaries (same as above)	330	3,143	14,254	26
Total (JICA portion)	507	5,364	25,870	138
Grand Total	532	5,830	26,522	204

* funded by the Odisha Government

** Case: a unit for survey (one village usually has one case, but sometimes more than one.)

Source: DoWR

Table 4 and Table 5 indicate project impacts on physical objects for DFs and AFs. DFs do not have any other structures besides the houses.

Table 4. Project Impacts on Physical Objects for DFs

Category	No. of Families	No. of Affected Houses	
		Non-titleholder, but with RoR granted	Squatter
DF	137	26	111

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

Structures in LBC & Distributaries (71.313 to 100.49km) are mainly electric lines, ponds, wells and others. Those in LBC & Distributaries (100.49 to 141.00km) are public schools, graves, ponds, wells and others.

Table 5. Project Impacts on Physical Objects for AFs

As of July 2014

Canal System	Affected Assets			
	No. of Sheds	No. of Shops	No. of Structures	No. of Trees
LBC (71.313 to 100.49 km) *	56	0	27	2,095
Distritutaries (same as above)	55	1	230	2552
LBC (100.49- 141.00 km)	29	0	19	543
Distributaries (same as above)	35	0	3	0
Total (JICA portion)	119	1	252	3,095
Grand Total	175	1	279	5,190

* funded by the Odisha Government

3.2 Alternatives Considered to Minimize Resettlement

DoWR is trying to minimise private land acquisition and displacement in different ways. 1- The alignment of the canal is generally planned on government land as far as possible, 2- The alignment is planned so as to avoid possible displacements and minimise acquisition of private and community structures and 3- wherever possible underground ducts/tunnels are planned to minimise necessity of

land acquisition. There is a deep cut portion from RD 100.49km to 103.95km and it has been decided that tunnel will be provided for the water conductor system in this zone. This would help to minimize land acquisition.

The canal runs as a contour canal with command area from the right side. The alignment is planned, so as to avoid human habitations, grave yards, pasture land, sanctuaries, industrial establishments and other community structures to the extent possible, while giving scope for maximum coverage of the command area. While finalising the alignment of the canal systems, especially distribution network, the opinion of the local residents were considered.

3.3 Mechanisms to Minimize the Impact

3.3.1 Proportion of Land Acquired

As a general rule, if a project-affected family loses less than ten percent of holding, the impact is minor, because the remaining area is likely to remain economically viable. On the contrary, if the proportion is high, it may affect the person's livelihood. Therefore, consideration of proportion of land acquired is indispensable.

Average loss of land per AF is 0.22 acres (26522 AF losing 5820 acres) in this Project. Per village average land acquired is 11.11 acres (5820 acres in 525 villages). When one considers the total area to be benefited by the Project (180305 acres) the percentage of land acquired comes to 3.2% (5820 acres/180305 acres).

The holdings in the Project area are fragmented and the average plot size is generally small. The reasons why the plots are so fragmented and small are:

1) A father's own land is divided among his sons. And if the family has multiple categories of land respective categories of land is divided among them, which promotes more fragmentation.
2) In the Project area the terrain in undulated. Therefore, land is intentionally divided into small plots so that water can be impounded, the soil may not be lost due to erosion, and leveling can be done easily.

Thus, a land owner has many land plots. It is common that one land owner has land plots of from 20 to 30, and it is not rare that a person has more than 100 plots. Therefore, generally, it does not affect much even if a person loses 50% of land of one of his land plot.
However, there may be a land owner who may be severely affected because his total holding (owned land) is small and unfortunately the canal passes over his portion of holding. DoWR has the following measures for those cases.

- If the remaining land is not economically viable, DoWR purchases all the land if the owner so wishes. It includes the cases where the proportion of land acquired from any plot is large, the owned plot is very small, or the land is divided into two pieces by canal, etc..
- DoWR can change the design of the canal, for example, making the width of spoil bank narrower, or changing the shape of canal section so that the required land may be smaller.

4. Results of Socio-economic survey

4.1 Overall standard of living

a) Economic Conditions

Agriculture is the mainstay of the rural economy and unpredictable due to lack of irrigation facility, there are also no other sustainable income opportunities for the people. Although some people have petty shops and other micro enterprises, most are migrating to distant places in search of job. Of late the

local Government has taken steps to promote Self Help Groups[1] (SHGs) in the rural areas to help the men and women to organize themselves in groups and work together to achieve social and economic empowerment.

b) Health Condition of the Families and Villages

About 70 percent people suffer from the common diseases like cold, fever, diarrhea, typhoid which are waterborne diseases. People trek a long way to the block level or district dispensary facility centers. Due to poor communication facilities sometimes needy serious patients do not get proper medical treatment. Most people depend on the public transport system for visiting the health delivery facilities which are often overcrowded in rural areas and their frequency of travel is very limited. The ambulance service at the block level is a recent development in rural areas which is an initiative of the state Government.

c) Water and Sanitation

Drinking water has been a major concern in the villages. There are mainly open well and tube well sources on which the people in the village depend for their drinking water. Open water sources like shallow well, pond, stream are often contaminated and cause many waterborne diseases among the villagers. About 60 percent population get affected by diarrhea mainly during unset of the monsoon. Although there is tube well in the village, the facilities are not properly maintained as a result people do not get its proper benefits. It is observed that the tube wells get defunct due to washer problem at least once or twice in two months. Secondly, there are one or two tube wells in a village and the families living at a distant place from the tube well site find it difficult to collect water from the source. Traditionally people are well acquainted with the open water sources in which they take bath, bathe their animals and drink the same water. This has been the practice for about 80 percent of the families.

Most families lack a toilet in their homes. Traditionally open field defecation has so far been the practice. Often the people go for defecation without sandal shoes in their feet. Barefoot defecation has so far been the cause of many diseases like anemia which is caused due to hookworm mostly among women and children. On an average there are 5 to 6 latrines in a village which are mostly owned by economically better-off families.

Most village streets are not properly clean that creates an unhealthy environment in the village. The pattern of household includes the dwelling place for animal which the families consider as an important asset. Human beings and domestic animals living together is generally not considered a good practice from the sanitation point of view. However, it has been practiced by the people.

d) Electrification in the Village

About 80% houses are electrified. Thanks to the effort of the Government under the Kutira Jyoti Yojana[2] under which a BPL household receives the benefits of electrification at a subsidized rate.

e) Road Connectivity

The road connectivity in the village has improved substantially due to priority of the Government. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)[3] a mega scheme of Government has been promoting rural road communication system. Nowadays a village road is made of concrete.

[1] SHG is a village-based financial intermediary usually composed of 10–20 local members. Members make small regular savings contributions over a few months until there is enough capital in the group to begin lending. Funds may then be lent back to the members or to others in the village.

[2] Kutir Jyoti Programme has been subsumed under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), which was launched in April, 2005. Under the programme all Below Poverty Line (BPL) families get the facility of electricity at a subsidized rate. The programme is part of RGGVY scheme of Govt. of India launched in the name of Late Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi to promote rural electrification in Indian villages.

4.2 General Feeling of the Populace in the survey Area

The DFs feel that they will get compensation for resettlement which will not be a problem for them. However, they would like Government to provide them land for construction of their houses. People are broadly aware of compensation but need further clarification on the exact amount, mode of payment, place for receiving payment etc.

In case of AFs, it is a setback for them also in terms of sustenance of their occupation and livelihood. They would prefer cash compensation and technical help to start viable income generation activities or land for land which is a difficult proposition for the Government. People are under apprehension as to what would be the package of compensation (since a new Act, LARR Act 2013 has come in place of old Act of 1894), whether that would be sufficient to regain their economic condition in case of them being affected by the Project.

Leaving these facts aside, people feel the greater importance of irrigation that will help them to ensure irrigation to their remaining land and provide them scope to raise multiple crops in a year, undertake commercial agriculture by diversifying traditional agriculture and introducing the modern methods of agricultural practices. The facts mentioned above are the synopsis of the discussion that was held with DFs and AFs.

Opinion of DFs

- They express that in case of their displacement they will face hardship if asked to settle at new place.
- In the existing place their livelihood system is well established which will be disrupted in case of their displacement to a new place.
- It will take some time to get livelihood system established if asked to move to a new location.
- Government should take care of livelihood

Opinion of AFs

- Government should pay more financial benefits for acquisition of cultivable land.
- Losing part of their land will adversely affect their livelihood.
- The Government should provide other benefits to cope up with the existing livelihood status.
- Since irrigation will be provided Government should provide adequate training and extension services for diversification of agriculture.
- Younger generation educated youth should be given scope for establishing agro-based industry as business enterprises in the area.
- Some wanted to know different crops that will be cultivated when irrigation is ensured
- Some wanted training in modern agriculture practices.
- Some suggested for land leveling for effective irrigation.

Opinion of Women

- They wanted to know the scope of involvement of women in agricultural activities.
- They have shown interest in crop post-harvest processing and value addition and look for opportunity to get involved

4.3 Tribal Issues in the Project Area

The six blocks which cover the Project area have tribes shown in the table below. Out of those tribes, the survey team had chances to see only five tribes, which are shown in the right column.

[3] PMGSY is Prime Minister's Village Road Development Scheme launched by the Government of India with a mission of connecting all villages with concrete roads. It has helped villagers to access better communication facilities.

Table 6. Tribes in the related Distircts

Sl No	District	Block	Tribes existing	Tribes covered under the survey in Project villages
1	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	Saora, Shabar, Lodha,, Kolha, Bhumij, Jauang, Munda, Santal, Matya	Saora
2	Jajpur	Danagadi	Kolha, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Saora, Bhumij, Santal, Ho, Matya, Bathudi, Kharia, Bhuyan, Kandha, Gauda, Koli, Malhar, Juang, Kora, Kandha, Gond, Sounti	Munda, , Kolha
		Korei	Kolha, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Saora, Bhumij,Kharwar, Santal, Kharia	Saora, ,
		Sukinda	Kolha, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Saora, Bhumij, Santal, Ho, Matya, Bathudi, Kharia, Bhuyan, Kandha, Gauda, Koli, Malhar, Juang, Kora, Kandha, Gond, Sounti	Munda, Saora
3	Keonjhor	Anandapur	Bhatudi, Kolha, Santal, Shabar, Lodha, Gond, Bhuyan, Munda, Saora, Bhumij, Sounti, Ho, Kharwar, Rajuar, Kol, Kisan, Matya	Bhatudi/Bhuia,
		Ghasipura	Santal, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Bhumij, Saora, Munda, Gond, Kharwar, Sounti, Ho, Bhatudi, Kol, Lohars, Matya	Saora,, Santal

Note: The tribe wise focus group discussion photographs are given in the annex.
Source: Population profile of Schedule Tribe in Odisha, Prof. A.B. Ota & Sri B. N. Mohanty, Scheduled Caste and scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institute (SCSCRTI), Government of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

The World Bank definition on Indigenous People (IP) is:

- Self identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others.
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the Project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories. (Collective attachment means that for generations there has been a physical presence in and economic ties to lands and territories traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, by the group concerned, including areas that has special significance for it, such as sacred sites. Collective attachment also refers to the attachment of transhumant/nomadic groups to the territory they use on a seasonal or cyclical basis)
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture
- An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

The characteristics of the STs in the Project are can be summarized as non IP compared with the World Bank criteria.

- The STs in the Project area identify themselves as members of one particular tribal group, and others identify the STs in the same way. But in India there is no idea of ‘indigenous’, therefore, they are identified just as ‘tribal’ not ‘indigenous’. (Indian constitution does not list any such community/tribe as Indigenous. They are listed as Scheduled Tribes.)
- The ancestors of the STs in the Project area had migrated to the place two to three generations back, so they are not attached to ancestral territories.
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions are not identified during the survey. Most of the religions practices and the festivals they observe are those observed by Hindus (local community).

- They are fluent in local Odia language although they speak their own dialect among their community members.

Accordingly, STs are not considered to be Indigenous People, and preparation of Indigenous People's Plan is not necessary. However, they are vulnerable people, and therefore, special attention is paid as per Indian laws/policies. The details are given in Chapter 6.

5. Legal Framework

5.1 Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA 1894)

The most relevant Indian regulation for facilitating resettlement and rehabilitation was the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA 1894). This Act was the principal document for procedures to be followed for acquisition of private land by the Government for public purposes and for determining compensation.
This Act was repealed at the same time as the enforcement of the new Act, The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (No. 30 of 2013) (LARR 2013), and was applied to some cases in this Project.

5.2 Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 (Odisha R&R Policy)

In order to ensure sustained development through a participatory and transparent process, the Odisha Government laid down the Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 (Odisha R&R Policy). This Policy had been used from 2006 to 2013 with the old Act, and is applicable for cases currently under the LAA 1894. New version of the Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy in pursuant to LARR 2013 is yet to see the light of the day.

5.3 The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (LARR 2013)

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (LARR 2013) was enforced on January 1st, 2014. The title of the old law conveyed that its primary purpose was to expedite the acquisition of land. However, the principal objective of the new Act is fair compensation and transparency in resettlement and rehabilitation of those affected in the process of land acquisition. The title has been named to reflect this.

5.3 Draft Rules by the Odisha Government

The Draft Rules for the new Act was issued by the Odisha Government dated on July 02, 2014. It is supposed to be finalized after considering the collected suggestions. The rules function to supplement the new Act.

Table 7 shows the comparison of main policies among the old Act (plus Odisha R&R Policy), new Act, JICA Guidelines, and the World Bank Policy. It is considered that the law and policy in Odisha is comparable to the JICA Guidelines and the World Bank policy to some extent. However, there are two points to be considered. One is whether the compensation valuation is enough or not as replacement cost, therefore, a survey on the land prices was done. (Survey is still in progress, and the results will be shown later). The other is grievance mechanism is not included in the new Law, and therefore, it is proposed in Chapter 7.

Table 7. Comparison of Law/Policy in Odisha, JICA Guidelines, and World Bank Policy

Old Act (LAA 1894) (plus Odisha R&R Policy)	New Act (LARR 2013)	JICA Guidelines	World Bank Policy
1.Basic policy on Resettlement			
It is aimed to avoid displacement wherever possible and minimize it.	Recommend to minimize displacement of people, disturbance to the infrastructure, ecology and adverse impact should be made.	Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.	Resettlement should be avoided and minimized.
2.Consultation			
Gram Sabha shall be consulted before initiating Land Acquisition Proposal.	Public hearing is required when SIA is required and a draft Resettlement & Rehabilitation Scheme is prepared.	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities.	Meaningful consultation and opportunities for participation is required.
3.Basic policy on living standards			
Not mentioned, but various kinds of Resettlement and Rehabilitation elements are prepared.	Loss of livelihood is assessed and compensation is provided. Various kinds of Resettlement and Rehabilitation elements are prepared.	Host country must make efforts to improve their standard of living, income opportunities, and production levels, or at least to restore these to pre-project levels.	Livelihood and living standard should be at least restored.
4.Form of compensation for land			
Paid by money or land. To non-title holder, a certain area of land is given if possessed for more than 10 year continuously.	Basically paid by money. Land for land is only in irrigation project, if possible.	Land and monetary compensation	By land or cash
5.Valuation of land			
30 % of the total amount (as additional compensation) plus 12 % per annum of the total amount (as interest) are added	Market value is multiplied by the multiplier factor (1 to 2) plus 100% solatium, plus 12% interest for the duration of the process is added.	Full replacement cost, must be provided as much as possible.	Replacement cost is used.
6.Timing of payment			
Land possession is possible only after paying the full compensation.	Land is taken after ensuring full payment of compensation.	Prior compensation must be provided.	After paying compensation, taking of land and related assets takes place.
7.Grievance mechanism			
Grievance Committee is set up at District and Directorate level.	Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Committee is set up, which may handle grievance[4].	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms should be set up.
8. Cutoff date			
The date on which the notification declaring the intention to acquire the land under the relevant Act or under the provisions of this Policy is published.	Date of Preliminary Notification (Section 11.1) is the cutoff date.	〔Not mentioned〕	The date the census begins. The cutoff date could also be the date the project area was delineated.

Source: Prepared based on the acts and policies

[4] New version of the Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy is expected to address this mechanism, because the old version in 2006 included it.

6. Eligibility for Compensation and Rehabilitation

The cases, where Preliminary Notification u/s4(1) of the old Act were not done will be processed under the new Act. Therefore, there are two categories of compensation and rehabilitation package: One conducted under the old Act, and the other under the new Act.

The entitlement for compensation and R&R under the old Act is shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Entitlement for Compensation and R&R under Old Act

Type of loss or Target people	Entitlement	Based on
Loss of land[5]	After totalizing all those values, the followings are added. - 30 % of the total amount (as additional compensation) - 12 % per annum of the total amount (as interest)	Section 23, LAA 1896
Loss of house and other structure[6]		
Loss of tree		
Loss of standing crop		
Loss of common property	Project Administration takes up construction	Odisha R&R Policy 2006
DF	- Rs.75,000 for homestead land (Policy:8-III-a) - Rs.224,000 as house building assistance (8-III-b) - Registration cost of land[7] (8-III-d) - Training for self-employment (8-III-e) - Maintenance allowance :Rs.3,000/month for 1 year (10-a) - Assistance for Temporary Shed :Rs.15,000 (10-b) - Transportation allowance: Rs.3,000 (10-c)	Odisha R&R Policy 2006 (Rule-8,9& 10)
DF (non-title holders)	a- Landless encroacher for more than 10 years continuously, if unobjectionable, gets equal to compensation for similar category of land, up to a maximum of one standard acre b- Homesteadless encroacher for more than 10 years continuously, if unobjectionable, gets compensation for similar category of homestead land up to maximum 1/10th of an acre in rural area (Section-9)	
DF(if the person owns agricultural land)	- Rs.150,000/acre of irrigated land (8-III-c) - Rs.75,000/acre of non-irrigated	
Willing DF and AF	- Training for self-employment	

[5] The highest value out of 1) sale statistics collected from concerned Sub-Registrar's Office on the date of the notification, 2) bench mark value (the lowest price set by a committee to control land transaction), or 3) 16 times of net annual yield is used. The price is settled for every village and for every land category.

[6] Total of present market prices of each material such as cement, steel, labor, etc.is valuated respectively on the basis of value as on the date of notification based on the Schedule of Rates (SR), issued by the Department of Works, Odisha. No deduction for depreciation is applied.

[7] Registration cost of land up to 5 acres of un-irrigated land or 2.5 acres of irrigated land in case of indigenous households or 4 acres of un-irrigated land or 2 acres of irrigated land for other displaced households who opt for cash based rehabilitation in lieu of land shall be paid by the project authority within a period not exceeding 5 years from the date of displacement.

Type of loss or Target people	Entitlement	Based on
DF belonging to ST	Other benefits as per section-12 including 25% higher R&R benefit in monetary terms as per sub-section (d)	
AF losing more than 75% of his total land	- Rs.75,000 for homestead land - Rs.224,000 as house building assistance - Rs.150,000/acre of irrigated land - Rs.75,000/acre of non-irrigated - Registration cost of land (8-III-f)	
Person losing homestead land on account of canal (8-III-h)	-Rs.75,000 for homestead land (Policy:8-III-a) - Rs.224,000 as house building assistance (8-III-b) - Registration cost of land (8-III-d)	

Source: Prepared based on LAA 1894 and Odisha R&R Policy 2006

The entitlement for compensation and R&R under the new Act is shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Entitlement for Compensation and R&R under New Act

Type of loss or Target people	Entitlement	Based on
Loss of land	-Market value of land, plus -Market value of land x (multiplied by) multiplier factor (between 1-2, as applicable, for rural areas), plus -Solatium, 100% of both items as above combined, plus - an amount calculated at the rate of twelve per cent per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (2) of section 4	LARR 2013
Loss of assets attached to land (Buildings, trees, crops, etc.)	-Estimated value by a single window Valuation Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional District Magistrate[8], and - The same value as solatium	Draft Rules for LARR
Loss of house	House as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications, or equivalent amount of money (not more than one house per family) (provided to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area.)	
Choice of annuity or employment	Employment of a member of per affected family by the project at a rate not less than the minimum wage rate prescribed by government, or one-time payment of Rs. 500,000, or annuity policy that pays not less than Rs.2,000/month/family for 20 years with price indexation	LARR 2013

[8] Members are Executive Engineer, Works, District Agriculture Officer, and ACF.

Type of loss or Target people	Entitlement	Based on
Displacement	Monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs. 3,000/month for one year from the date of award	
Displacement	One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 as transportation cost	
Displacement	One-time 'Resettlement Allowance' of Rs. 50,000	
Loss of cattle shed or petty shop	Minimum of Rs.25,000 for construction of cattle shed or petty shop etc lost	
Artisan, small traders and certain others	One-time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000 for loss of non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area	
Affected family to whom the land or house was allotted	Exemption of Stamp duty and registration fee (borne by the Requiring Body)	

Source: Prepared based on LARR 2013

The Draft Rules for the new Act was issued by the Odisha Government dated on July 02, 2014. The noteworthy point is description about the compensation for agricultural labourers, tenants and sharecroppers, which is tabulated in Table 10. Those kinds of assistance may be applied to the Project when the draft is approved.

Table 10. R&R in Draft Rules for LARR 2013 by Odisha Government

Category	Entitlement	Based on
Agricultural labourer	Lump sum amount equivalent to the current minimum wages for a period of 200 days	Draft Rules for LARR 2013
Tenant and sharecropper	Lump sum amount of Rs.25,000/acre of the land they cultivate as a tenant or a sharecropper	
Artisans who may be working in the affected area for 3years prior to the land acquisition	Lump sum amount of Rs.25,000	

Source: Prepared based on the (Draft) Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Rule, 2014

Based on the real situations of the persons to be affected, the type of entitled persons, expected type of loss, and the compensation and R&R can be sorted out in Table 6.7 (Chapter 6).

7. Institutional Framework

7.1 Propose Institutional Framework

The following institutions are to be involved in the process of LA and RRP implementation, at the State and Project level, as stipulated in the LARR Act 2013.

A. Project Level
   1. Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) (u/s 43)
   2. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Committee (u/s 45)

B. State Level
   1. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authority (u/s51)
   2. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Commissioner (u/s 44)
   3. State Level Monitoring Committee (u/s 50)

A proposed institutional framework for implementation of the RRP is presented in Figure 2.

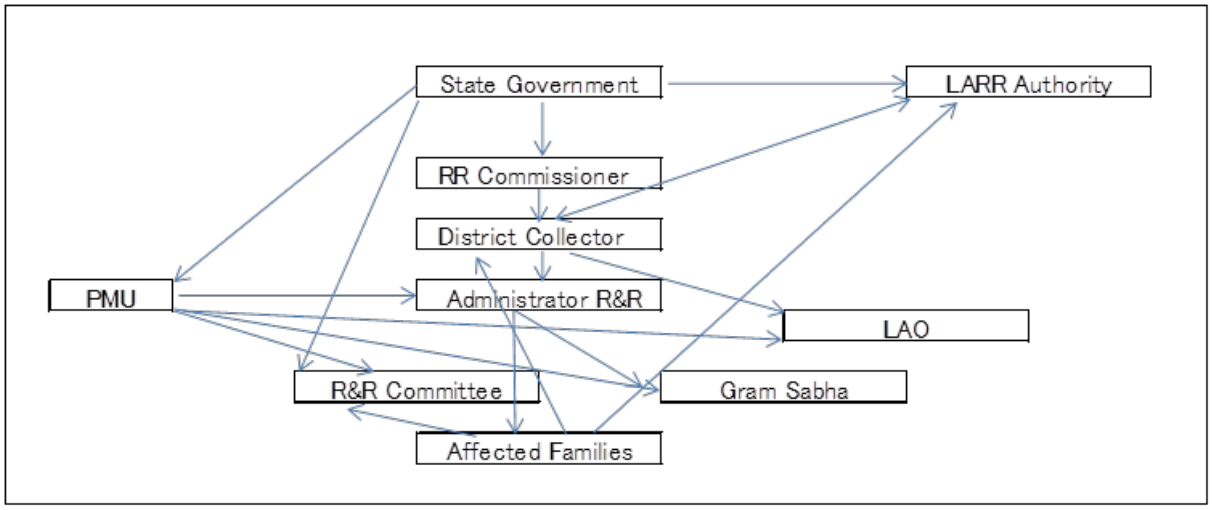


Figure 2. Proposed Institutional Framework for RRS Implementation

7.2. Role of PMU

The Project Director of the Project Management Unit (PMU), in the interest of timely execution of Project activities, will have the overall responsibility of planning, coordination and financing the implementation of the Land Acquisition (LA) and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan (RRP) with the respective government departments.

7.3. Grievance Redressing Mechanism

It is observed that the Act nowhere mentions about redressing grievances, though it speaks of "disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement". It may be that while formulating the Act Government considered 'grievances' as 'disputes'. However, the Authority is at very high level and is considered as the penultimate destination for redressing disputes.

The RR Committee at the Project level may be considered as the forum for addressing disputes and injustices, if any, as considered by affected parties. However, it may be appropriate to establish a designated mechanism for addressing grievances of affected parties at the village level as explained in 7.4 (Chapter7).

8. Involvement of Stakeholders

Stakeholder meetings have been held by the DoWR in the affected villages. The objective of conducting public consultation was to obtain the views and suggestions of the potentially affected persons to make them aware of the Project and minimize adverse social impacts by explaining possible benefits from the Project, layout of the canals system, proposed land acquisition plan and R&R packages, the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, Odisha R&R Policy of 2006 and the LARR Act of 2013 which will be implemented for LA and R&R etc..

The approach of holding SHMs by DoWR is as below.

- SHMs were held in six (6) villages, for which the socio-economic survey was done in 2013, and in twenty (20) villages, for which the socio-economic survey was done in 2014. In all the villages stakeholder meetings were held by DoWR before the survey so as to help the villagers to

understand the project, and to make the survey easier and smoother.

- DoWR picked up fifty five (55) villages in which approximately more than 80 AFs reside, as priority villages for single village SHM.
- For the above villages, the meetings were held, or going to be held in one place for one village.
- For other villages, SHMs will be held in cluster, i.e. a meeting is held in one place including several villages together.

Based on the above idea, all the target villages were categorized as shown in Table 11.

Table 11. Categorization of the Villages for SHMs

Category	Categorization	Number of Villages
A	Socio-economic survey done by in 2013	6
B	Socio-economic survey done by in 2014	20
C	Village with more than 80 AFs	55
D	Others (for cluster meetings)	426
	Total	**507**

Source: Prepared based on DoWR information

During the meetings, explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project, contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP, policies of compensation and R&R were explained. And followed by the Q&A sessions, where the issues related to land acquisition, compensation, income restoration, employment generation, information flow, grievance redressal, safety, role of administration etc. were discussed.

Abstract of the summary table are shown in Table 12. Sixty six (66) villages have been covered as of June 27, 2014. It is found that the attendance rate of AFs is 33%, 28%, and 31%, for LBC 70-100km, LBC 100-141km, the total respectively. Photos of the SHMs are shown below.

Table 12. Abstract of Summary Table of SHM Records

As of June 27, 2014

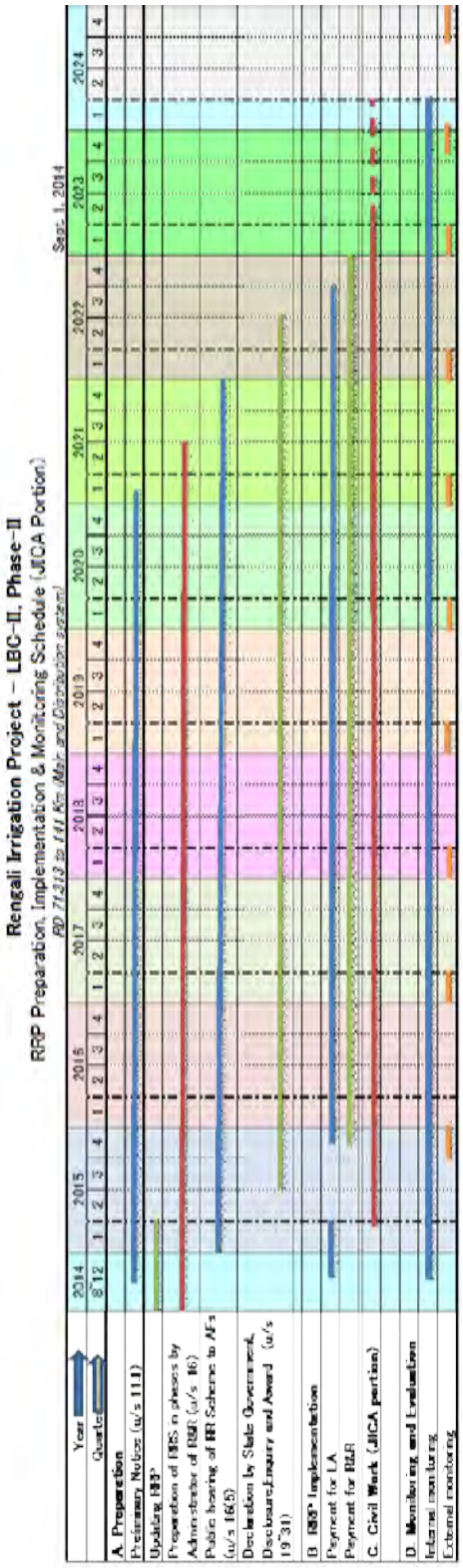
	LBC 70~100					LBC 100~141					G Total 70~141 Km				
Group	A	B	C	D	Total	A	B	C	D	Total	A	B	C	D	Total
Villages	1	7	16	0	24	5	13	23	1	42	6	20	39	1	66
All the participants	24	292	1,215	0	1,531	117	423	850	25	1,415	141	715	2,065	25	2,946
AF who attended	21	257	1,029	0	1,307	102	363	715	18	1,198	123	620	1,744	18	2,505
No. of AFs	153	846	2,941	0	3,940	694	807	2,731	41	4,273	847	1,653	5,672	41	8,213
Attendence rate of AF (%)	14	30	35	0	33	15	45	26	44	28	15	38	31	44	31

Source: Prepared based on DoWR information

It is aimed to finish eighty percent (80%) of all the affected villages by the end of September 2014, and all the villages are expected to be covered by the end of December 2014.

9. Implementing and Monitoring Schedule

The schedule to implement and monitor the RRP is show in Figure 9.1. Implementation is scheduled in packages (of which 7 are civil work packages, namely A, B, C, D, E, G and K).



10. Cost Estimate

All the required cost including Resettlement and Rehabilitation cost is estimated to be around 13,600 Lakh Rs., as shown in Table 13.

Table 13. All the Required Cost including Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost

Item		Rate	Uit price (Rs.)	No. of Families	Cost
1	Loss of residential house	Like Indira Awas House	70,000	351	24,570,000
		Monthly subsistence allowance(Rs.3000x12)	36,000	351	12,636,000
		One-time financial assistance for transportation	50,000	351	17,550,000
		One-time resettlement allowance	50,000	351	17,550,000
2	Loss of land (under old Act) (under new Act)	from Table 10.1	-	-	54,981,000
		from Table 10.2	-	-	1,015,490,000
3	Loss of non-residential structures	Included in Table 10.2	-	-	-
4	Loss of cattle sheds/petty shops	assumed to be paid to 5% of (DF + AF)	25,000	1,326	33,150,000
5	Loss of trees	Included in Table 10.2	-	-	-
6	Loss of livelihood	One-time payment (assumed to be paid to DFs)	500,000	351	175,500,000
		One-time grant to artisan, small traders, etc.	25,000	35	875,000
7	Stamp duty & Registration fee	Negligibly small	-	-	-
8	Public infrastructure	Negligibly small	-	-	-
9	Contingencies		-	-	7,650,000
					1,359,952,000
				Lakh Rs.	**13,600**

Assumptions:

- Number of DF (displaced family) is 351, which includes extended families as defined in the Act (adults, widows, etc.) identified through a survey.
- Number of AF is 26,171
- Cattle shed/petty shops are owned by 5% of the AF + DF (26,522 * 0.05 =1326)

Source: DoWR

11. Monitoring and Reporting Plan

At the practical level, the Executing Agency (EA) will ensure the monitoring and reporting for the project. The PMU as the EA with the help of RRS implementing NGO and the official in charge of resettlement will conduct regular internal monitoring of resettlement implementation and prepare monthly progress reports.

The external monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of RRS will be conducted. EA will hire a qualified and experienced external expert/agency in agreement with the funding agency (JICA). The external monitor will verify the internal monitoring information, advise EA on social safeguard compliance issues, if any, and prepare corrective action plan to address them. External monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted to JICA on an annual basis. In addition, the external monitor would conduct the end-term (post-resettlement) impact evaluation and submit reports. Internal and external monitoring framework is summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. Monitoring Framework

Tier	Type	Frequency	Duration	Specific Timeline	Responsible Organisations
1	Internal	Regular basis (daily/ monthly)	Until implementation of RRS is completed	PMU level: daily basis DoWR: Monthly basis	PMU with assistance from the Consultant /NGO implementing RRS
		Periodically (1 time)	Post RRS implementation	When implementation of RRS is completed	PMU with assistance from the Consultant (NGO implementing RRS
2	External	Periodicity (annual)	Implementation of RRS and its impact even after RRS is completed and one just before the end of the Project.	Annually since the impact is significant, preferably in the first quarter when farmers are free from copping activities	An independent consultant, a research or academic institution or NGO experienced RRS monitoring. Understanding socio-economic background of the project area and the local

Tier	Type	Frequency	Duration	Specific Timeline	Responsible Organisations
					language is asset.
		Periodically (1 time)	Post IPP implementation	2 years after completion of RRS implementation	An independent consultant, a research or academic institution or NGO. Understanding socio-economic background of the project area and the local language is asset.

CHAPTER 1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AND PROJECT AREA

1.1 Overview of the Project

Rengali Multipurpose Project across river Brahmani, the second largest major project of Odisha was conceptualized in early seventies of twentieth century by the erstwhile Department of Irrigation & Power, at present the Department of Water Resources in Government of Odisha. The objectives of the Project are:

- Flood control in the deltaic region of river Brahmani.
- Generation of hydropower of 250MW installed capacity.
- Provision of Irrigation facilities to 235,500ha of Cultivable Command Area (CCA) ayacut spread in five of the 30 districts of Odisha to enhance agricultural production and ensure food security.

The implementation of project was contemplated in two stages: 1) Flood Control & Power as Stage I includes construction of Rengali Dam and Power House near village Rengali, and 2) Irrigation as Stage II includes construction of a Barrage at Samal at 34 km downstream of the Dam structure along with its two canal systems comprising of Left Bank Canal (LBC) and Right Bank Canal (RBC).

The Department of water resources (DoWR) prepared a phase-wise construction programme for the both LBC and RBC along with their distribution network. Phase-wise implementation was posed for funding assistance.

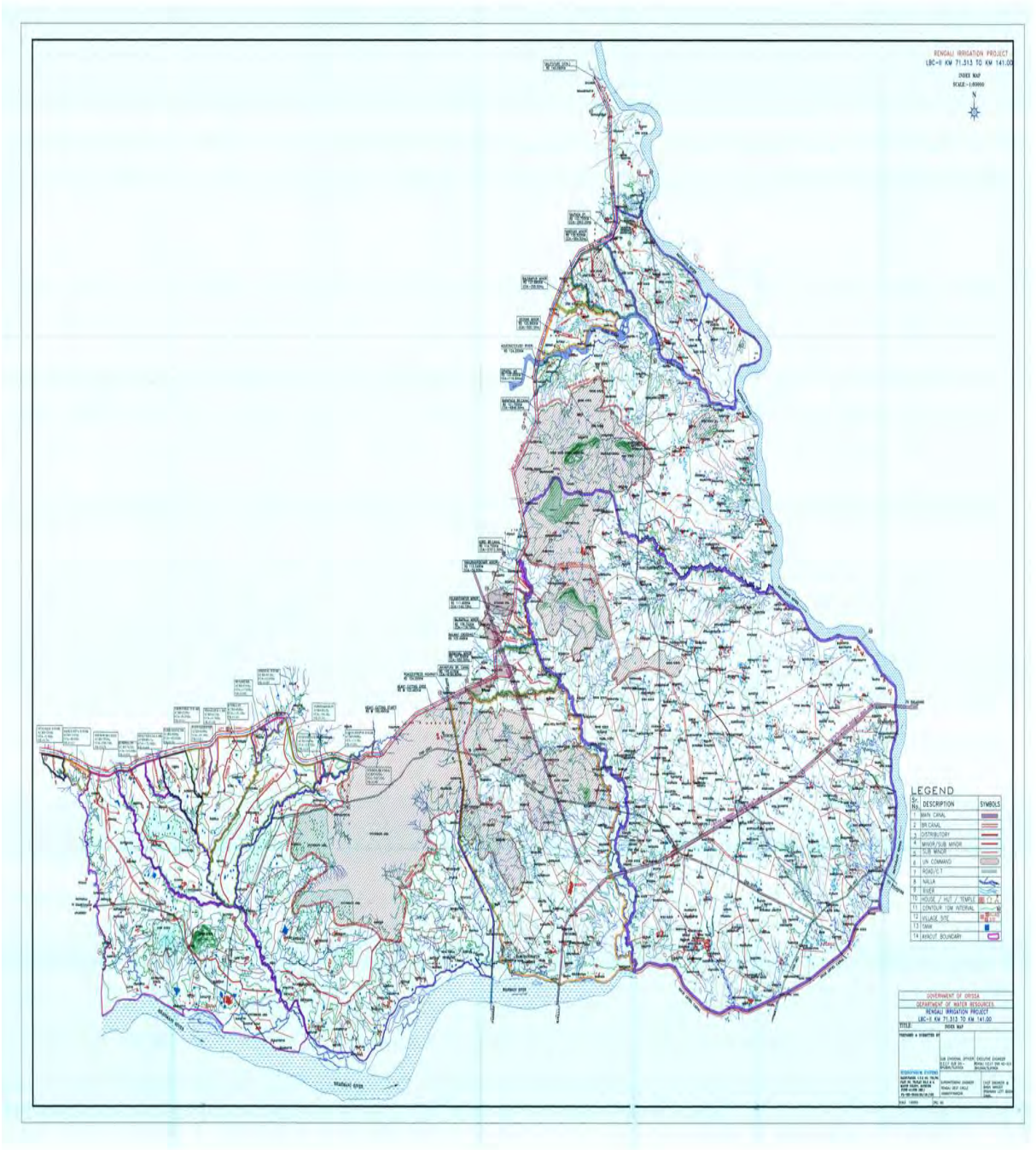
Table 1.1 Phased Schedule with Irrigation Potential

Canal System	Subproject/Phase	Chainage (km)	Length (km)	Ayacut(ha)		
				flow	Lift	Total
Left Bank Canal System (LBC)	Subproject – I LBC – 1 /Phase – I	00Km – 29.177	29.177	8,483	3,674	12,157
	Subproject – II LBC – II /Phase – 1	29.177-71.313	42.136	26,946	2,230	29,176
	Subproject – II LBC – II/Phase – II	71.313 – 141	69.687	66,555	6,412	72,967
(A)	TOTAL LBC	00 to 141	141.00	101,984	12,316	114,300
Right Bank Canal (RBC)	Subproject – I RBC – I	00 -79.00	79.00	18,400	2,200	20,600
	Subproject – II RBC – II	79.00 - 95.00 (Reduced form 112)	16.00	66,006	17,486	83,492
(B)	TOTAL RBC	00-95.00	95.00	84,406	19,686	104,092
	Grand Total		236	1,86,390	32,002	218,392

Source - NK & WAPCOS Report June 2012

The subproject – II LBC – II /Phase – II (the shadowed part of the above table) was going to be proposed for JICA funding, but the construction of the LBC of 71.313- 100.49 has been already started through DoWR's own fund, which means this part is not included in JICA funding. Therefore, this report covers land acquisition and resettlement for the LBC from 100.49 to 141.00 km, and the branch, minor and sub-minor canals along the LBC 71.131-141.00 km.

Accordingly, in this report, the Project is the construction works of 1) the LBC from 100.49 to 141.00 km and 2) the branch, minor and sub-minor canals along the LBC from 71.131 to 141.00 km, Rengali Irrigation Project, LBC-II, Phase II.



Source: DoWR

Figure 1.1Subproject – II LBC – II /Phase – II

1.2 Districts covered by the Project Area

1.2.1 General

The map of all the districts in Odisha is shown in Figure 1.2.

Source: http://www.travelindia-guide.com/Odisha_details.php

Figure 1.2 Map of Odisha State

Out of those, the Project area covers the following districts and blocks.

Table 1.2 Districts and Blocks covered by the Project

District	Block	Area to be irrigated (ha)
Keonjhar	Gihasipura	2,806
	Anantapur	13,205
Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	600
	Bhuban	9,756
Jajpur	Sukinda	13,920
	Korei	22,671
	Danagadi	10,009
Total		**72,967**

Source: DoWR

The climate condition of those districts is generally hot with high humidity during April and May and cold during December and January. The monsoon generally breaks during the month of June. The average annual rainfall in Keonjhar, Dhenkanal and Jajpur districts are 1184 mm, 1838 mm, and 1772 mm respectively. The main features of those districts are summarized as shown in Table 3.1

Table 1.3 Main Features of the Three Districts

Particular	**Keonjhar**	**Dhenkanal**	**Jajpur**
Location	21^0 1' N to 22^0 10' N latitude, and 85^0 11' E to 86^0 22' E longitude	20^0 29' N to 21^0 11' N latitude, and 85^0 58' E to 86^0 2' E longitude	20^0 30' to 21^0 10' N Latitude, and 85^0 40' to 86^0 44' E Longitude.
Total area (sq km)	8,240	4,950	2,888
Cultivated area (ha)	297,893	183,841	172,882
Total population	1,801,733	1,192811	1,827,192
ST population	818,878	162,056	151,432
SC population	209,357	234,079	433,387

Particular	Keonjhar	Dhenkanal	Jajpur
Total Literacy	1,052,518	829,910	1,290,455
No. of blocks	13	8	10
No. of Gram Panchyat*	287	198	280
No. of villages	2,122	1,237	1,778

*Gram Panchayat[1]

Source: Census 2011, Web site: ordistricts.nic.in, and Web site: 123Odisha.com

1.2.2 Keonjhar District

Keonjhar is one of the major mineral producing Districts of Odisha. Iron ore, Manganese ore, Chromaite, Quartzite, Bauxite, Pyrophillite and Lime Stone are the major minerals found in this District. The Kalinga Iron Works (Barbil), Ferro Manganese Plant (Joda), Ipitata (Beleipada), Charge Crome (Brahmanipal) are the major names in the industrial scene of Keonjhar. There are also engineering and metal based industries (53 numbers), chemical and allied industries including plastic industries (48 numbers) and agro and marine based industries (242 numbers) functioning in this District. The major crops grown in this hilly Keonjhar District are Paddy, Maize, Til, Niger, Arhar etc.In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Kendujhar one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640) It is one of the 19 districts in Odisha currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF).The major crops grown in the Keonjhar District are Paddy, Maize, Til, Niger, Arhar etc.

Source: http://www.indianetzone.com/49/kendujhar_district.htm

Figure 1.3 Map of Keonjhar District (1)

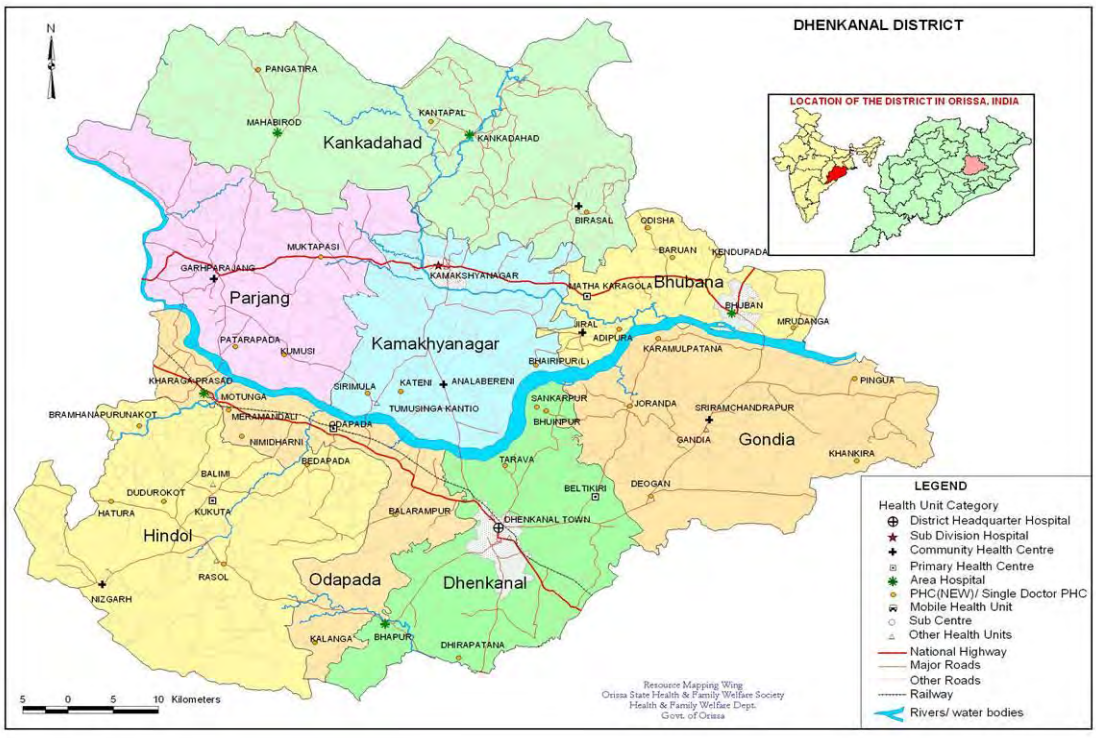
[1] The GP stands for Grama Panchayat, an institution at the bottom layer of the local self-Government, generally called as Panchayati Raj System in India. In recent times powers have been delegated to the GPs for the development of people under the GP. The sources of revenue of the GP are local taxes, income from its resources etc besides schematic grant-in-aid from the Government. Palli Sabha (village level meetings) and Grama Shabha (Panchayt level meetings) are two important forums where the villagers take part directly in the decision making process of developmental activities administration.

Source: http://www.Odisha.gov.in/maps/Odisha.htm

Figure 1.4 Map of Kenonjhar District (2)

1.2.3 Dhenkanal District

The district of Dhenkanal has given ways to the following rivers i.e Brahmani, Ramiala and Sapul. The river Brahmani originates from Chhotnagpur hill of Bihar State and enters Dhenkanal district near Ollmar.



Source: http://www.dhenkanal.nic.in/map_index.htm

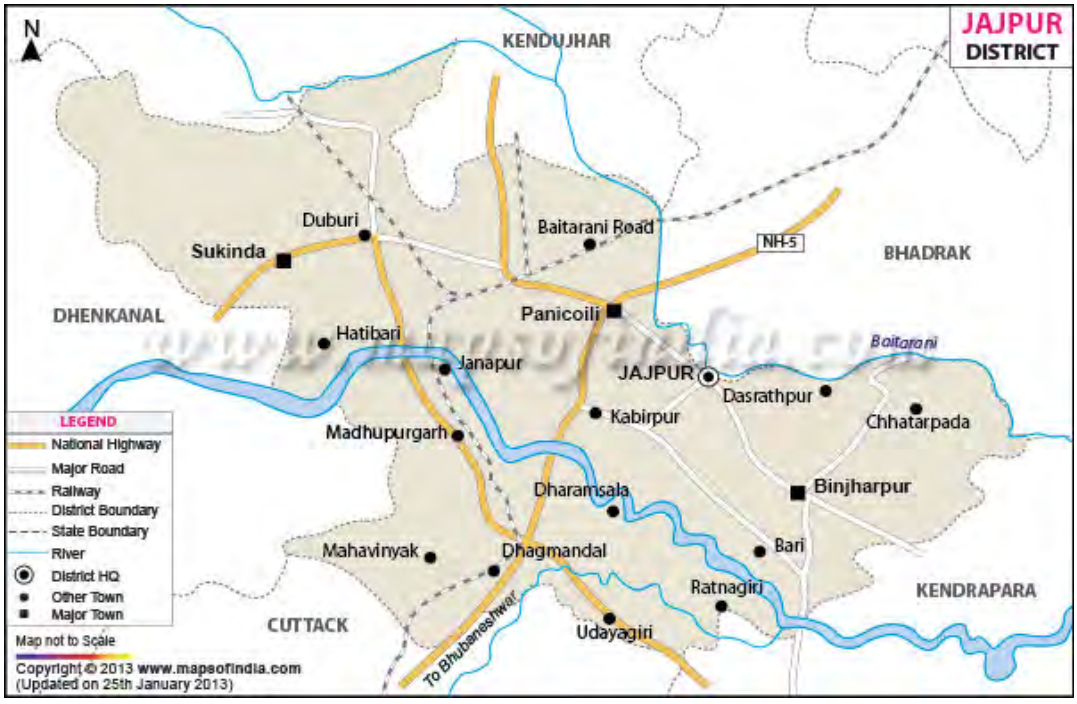
Figure 1.5 Map of Dhenkanal District

1.2.4 Jajpur District

Economy of the District is agrarian in nature. Agriculture and mining play dominant role in the economy of the District. In recent years, Jajpur District has taken major strides in industrial development. The most industrially developed area of the district, Kalinga Nagar, is situated in Danagadi Block, where currently 4 small steel plants are operating and 9 more are on their way to start production. Big plants like Mesco, Neelachal Ispat, Maithan, Tata Steels, Brahmani River Pellets Limited and Jindal Stainless Limited have set up their operations here. Daitari mines are famous for the mining extracts, which the state exports to the outside world, thereby gaining substantial revenue.

Jajpur District has good conditions for sustainable development in agriculture. Rice is traditionally grown in two well defined seasons, namely kharif and dalua (summer). Of these two, kharif (rainy) is the most important rice season. The kharif rice is the main crop, covering over 85 percent of the total rice area, and depends entirely on the southwest monsoon. It is sown in June and harvested in October–December, depending upon the duration of the cultivation and topography of the field. The dalua (summer) crop coincides with the dry season and depends entirely on irrigation. The source of irrigation water is Jajpur major canal system, streams and tanks. The dalua season stretches from December–January to April–May. Farmers grow only high–yielding varieties of paddy during this season. Other crops are different vegetables, groundnut, pulses (green gram and black gram), mustard, sesamum etc.

The District is proud of its many educational institutes, many of which have produced eminent scholars over the years. B.B. High School, Dasarathpur High School, N.C.College, V.N College, N.C College, Biraja Women's College, Biraja Law College, B.S.College, Sukinda College, and A.P.College are some of the major educational institutes thriving on the principles of imparting quality education.



Source: http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/Odisha/roads/jajpur.htm

Figure 1.6 Map of Jajpur District

CHAPTER 2 STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objective of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan (RRP)

The objective of preparation of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan (RRP) is to prepare a draft/indicative resettlement and rehabilitation plan for the Project, which includes:

- ➢to grasp, through a sample study, the socio-economic conditions of the Displaced Families (DFs) and Affected Families (AFs), and analyze the data,
- ➢To have common understanding of the related laws/regulations/guidelines, analyze them, and find conciliation points if required,
- ➢To propose institutional arrangement vis-à-vis constitutionally provided institutional arrangements for the resettlement and rehabilitation process,
- ➢To define the criteria for determining the eligibility of Affected Families for compensation and R&R assistance,
- ➢To identify the methodology to be used in valuing losses in accordance with the provisions of the law in this regard,
- ➢To examine and propose grievance redress procedures,
- ➢To propose an implementation schedule for LA and R&R packages,
- ➢To propose costs and budget plan for LA and R&R packages, and
- ➢To propose monitoring and evaluation plan for LA and R&R packages.

2.2 Methodology

To prepare the RRP, the followings surveys and field activities were conducted:

- ➢ Identification of the AFs and DFs in the project area through the Records of Rights (RoR);
- ➢ Inventory of affected assets conducted by DoWR officers in the field;
- ➢ Socio-economic survey of AFs and DFs with the questionnaire;
- ➢ Socio-economic survey and Focus Group Discussion for affected ST villages; and
- ➢ Stakeholder Meetings with AFs and DFs

(1) Identification of AFs/DFs

The AFs and DFs in the project area were identified through the RoR which is the official record shows the land ownership and the names of the titleholders and interested persons registered at the local government. In the project area, namely 525 villages, over 25,870 AFs were identified. The translated and tabulated RoR is included in Annex CD.

(2) Inventory survey of affected assets and identification of informal occupants

Identification of affected assets including residential and non-residential structures and tress was conducted by the field officers of DoWR in the field from August 2012, when the canal alignment survey was conducted. Since informal occupants can be identified in the field, it was also conducted in this survey. Only the survey for trees in Package G is still on-going due to fine-tune of the canal alignment. The results of the inventory survey are summarized in Chapter 3, and the village-wise breakdown is included in Annex 3.

(3) Socio-economic survey

a) Definition of people who are affected

Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 (Odisha R&R Policy 2006) specifically defined families that have impacts as below. Special attention needs to be paid to the definitions of AFs and

DFs which are different from these of the NRRP 2007 and LARR 2013.

'Affected family' means a family whose land is affected by construction of the project but not displaced or required to be displaced.

'Displaced family' means a family ordinarily residing in the project area prior to the date of publication of notification, and on account of acquisition of his/her homestead land is displaced from such area or required to be displaced.

This policy was active when the survey started in October, 2013, and therefore, the survey was done based on the definition of the Odisha R&R Policy for 'affected family (AF)' and 'displaced family (DF)'.

b) Objectives of the socio-economic survey

As part of RRP development process, the sample socio-economic survey was conducted. The survey aimed at the following objectives, which are in line with the Odisha R&R Policy 2006.

- ➢ To establish social inventory of the affected sample villages. This will necessitate collection of all the details of the people who are likely to be affected in terms of their demographic features like names of the family members, their age, sex, educational status, occupation (primary and secondary), employment status, and their sources of income, movable and immovable assets, business enterprises and Common Property Resources (CPRs) etc.,
- ➢ To estimate the households' loss of production from the land due to the land that is likely to be acquired by the Project.
- ➢ To assess the extent of possession of immovable properties like houses, wells, ponds, trees etc. from every DFs/AFs,
- ➢ To assess the perception of the people, who are likely to be affected, towards the implementation of the Project in the said area, and
- ➢ To identify the Common Property Resources (CPRs) and the extent of their getting affected due to such acquisition.

c) Way of conducting survey

The survey was done through Odisha Construction Corporation in association with Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar (XIMB), a local consultant. For the survey, the questionnaire format prepared by the Odisha government following the guidelines of Odisha R&R Policy 2006 for socio-economic survey as attached in Annex 5 (3) was used. The questionnaire format is also attached in Annex 4.3.

All the 137 displaced families (DFs) and 614 affected families (AFs) from 30 villages on a sample basis were surveyed in two phases (from October to December 2013 and from February to June 2014) .While all the DFs in the Project area were covered, the AFs were covered in thirty selected villages (20 families per village). In some cases where deserving families have requested for their interview, they have been included in addition. Therefore, the total of surveyed AF comes to 614.

Out of the estimated 138 DFs one family could not be surveyed because the head of the family did not want to cooperate. The AFs who are expected to lose more than 50% of their affected land as per the RoR were selected as many as possible for the first phase, and AFs were selected randomly for the second phase.

The villages and number of families which were surveyed during the first phase are shown below.

DF		
	Village Name	No. of families
1	Agarda	3
2	Bajrapalli	11

AF		
	Village Name	No. of families
1	Balarampur	20
2	Chitri	20

DF		
	Village Name	No. of families
3	Biragobindapur	12
4	Dhamanagadia	21
5	Gohirigadia	5
6	Gohira	9
7	Kaibalyagadia	12
8	Madanpur	3
9	Mangarajpur	3
10	Mulaasara	1
12	Ostapur R.F	5
13	Sainkul	6
14	Santaragadia	7
15	Talagaon	6
Total		**137**

AF		
	Village Name	No. of families
3	Kiapada	23
4	Nuapada	22
5	Salijanga	20
6	Bangarakote	20
7	G.N.Prasad	21
8	Nachhipur	20
9	Raghabapur	21
10	Asurabandha	22
Total		**209**

Affected families covered during the second phase are shown below.

AF		
	Village Name	No. of families
1	Darjani	21
2	Balibo	20
3	Anantapur	20
4	Botalanda	20
5	Nimeipur	20
6	Damodarpur	20
7	Ranagundi	23
8	Jhadakhundi	20
9	Narada	20
10	Belasundari	20
11	Taharpur	21
12	Nandabara	20
13	Kantor	20
14	Jugal	20
15	Kharia	20
16	Tulati	20
17	Palsa	20
18	Patpur	20
19	Ghasipura	20
20	Ichhapur	20
Total		**405**

Out of 20 villages covered by the second phase, 10 villages with more ST population was selected, and FGDs were held with STs in those villages.

d) Limitations of the Socio-economic survey

The study was a sample socio-economic study. Socio-economic survey is a research study in every possible way and any research is carried out based on the information that is revealed and not concealed. Best possible effort was made to collect the genuine information from different sources. Therefore, the findings of the study are limited to the veracity of information that was collected from different sources. The operational difficulties during the survey were handled by the survey team with the cooperation received from the local people and DoWR officials. However, it was very tight

schedule due to time constraint.
Additionally, this survey was conducted under a certain uncertainty since it was conducted while so called the new land acquisition act/ LARR Act was passed in September 2013, became effective on 1st January 2014 and being enforced after the respective state rules are established (still in progress). Due to the new act, the socio-economic survey needs to be conducted by the Administrator R&R to be appointed by the State Government together with the agency/consultant to be hired by the Administrator in accordance with the official procedures specified in the LARR Act as well as the state rules to be prepared. However, due to the time constraints for the Project, it was decided to conduct the socio-economic survey to prepare the RRP which meets the international requirements of the resettlement plan, and required official procedure will be followed after the state rules are established.

The results of the socio-economic survey are explained in Chapter 4 and the data is attached in Annex CD.

(4) Stakeholder meetings

Stakeholder meetings have been held by the DoWR in the affected villages. The objective of conducting public consultation was to obtain the views and suggestions of the potentially affected persons to make them aware of the Project and minimize adverse social impacts by explaining possible benefits from the Project, layout of the canals system, proposed land acquisition plan and R&R packages, the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, Odisha R&R Policy of 2006 and the LARR Act of 2013 which will be implemented for LA and R&R etc.. During the meetings, explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project, contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP, policies of compensation and R&R were explained. And followed by the Q&A sessions, where the issues related to land acquisition, compensation, income restoration, employment generation, information flow, grievance redressal, safety, role of administration etc. were discussed.

The details are explained in Chapter 8. The project brochure prepared in a local language (Odia) and distributed in the SHMs is attached in Annex 8.3.

(5) Preparation of Other Chapters and Finalization

Chapter 5 Legal Framework and Chapter 6 Eligibility were prepared after analyzing both the LAA 1894 and LARR 2013, as both acts are applied in the Project and Odisha R&R Policy 2006. Chapter 9 Cost Estimate and Chapter 10 Schedule were prepared taking all the contents of the resettlement plan into consideration. Chapter 7 Institution Arrangement and Chapter 11 Monitoring Plan were prepared to meet the requirement of LARR 2013 considering the present conditions of DoWR. A series of discussion were held inside DoWR in the procedure to finalize those chapters.

2.3 Further Procedures to be Taken

Preparation of the RRP started in September 2013, intending to abide by the LAA 1894 and the Odisha R&R policy 2006. However, four months later, LARR 2013 was enacted. Efforts were made so that this RRP may stick to the new law, but due to limitation of time and the survey it could not meet all the requirement of the new law. Therefore, this RRP may be called an 'Indicative RRP', and further procedures including the followings are required to make a complete Resettlement and Rehabilitation Scheme (R& R scheme) stipulated in the new Act.

- State rules for the new Act needs to be established.
- Administrator R&R needs to be appointed.
- A survey and a census of the affected families is required to be conducted (U/Section 16-1) by the Administrator R&R. Agricultural laborers, tenants, and sharecroppers also need to be identified in the survey.

- The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and discussed in the concerned Gram Sabhas or Municipalities.
- Public hearing shall be conducted after giving adequate publicity about the date' time and venue for the public hearing at the affected area (U/Section 16-4,5).
- The R&R Scheme shall be approved by the Commissioner R&R.

CHAPTER 3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

3.1 Overall Project Impacts

3.3.1 Impacts on land, people and structure

The canals are aligned on government land, forest, and private land, therefore, land needs to be acquired from private persons for canal construction. As a result of land acquisition, some will lose homestead land and will be displaced, and some others will lose their agricultural land, assets etc. However, DoWR is trying to avoid displacement as far as possible.

It has been confirmed that the number of villages through which the canals go is 525 in total, but private land acquisition is not always done in all those villages. In the procedure of land acquisition, a 'case', is used. A case is a unit of survey for land acquisition, which has a group of land plots in any village. One village usually has one case, but sometimes has more than one. The latest survey shows that there are 532 cases for land acquisition, out of which JICA portion has 507 cases. Total 5,830 acre of land (out of which, 5,364 acre as JICA portion) is to be acquired. Other than those the government land of 636 ha, and 773 ha of forest land are to be acquired. Table 3.1 indicates the land and people that are affected.

An affected family in this table means a family whose land is acquired. To estimate the number of those people, the ROR (Records of Rights) data of the cadasters are used. The data are arranged plot-wise, but the names of not only titleholder(s) but also interested person(s) are included as the owner of one plot. Therefore, there is a possibility that there are more than one titleholder(s) and/or interested person(s) within one family. If the family is a joint family, the probability is higher. The RoR was prepared many years back. It is updated only after interested persons apply for updation which costs money. Without updating, through mutual division the interested parties get possession of their share and cultivate the land. This happens for generations so long as the land is owned by members of the same family. Only when a portion of the land is sold to someone outside the family, the new owner (outsider) generally applies and get the record changed to his/her name. While DoWR requisitions for LA it is not possible to know exactly the name of the owner of the plot on which the canal is aligned. That is why it is not possible at the Preliminary Notification (PN) stage (Old act-section 4(1), new act section 11(1)) to ascertain the exact number of families affected by acquisition. That is why the Act provides (u/s section 11(5) of new act) for updating land records by the Collector before Declaration (u/s 19 of new act). Accordingly, the actual number of affected families can be known before Declaration u/s 19 of the new act. At that time the actual number of affected family would be more or less than the number of the affected family shown in this table.

As for the DFs, a survey to identify the number of families to be displaced has been done; hence, the number shown in this table is as at present. As per the survey report all those people are considered as non-titleholders (e.g. 111 squatter DFs and 26 non-titleholder DFs but with the RoR granted by the Government for the allotted government land). During the preparation of RRS by the Administrator R&R under the LARR Act 2013, the legal status on the land of these non-titleholders will be clarified and decided by the Government following the LARR Act 2013.

Table 3.1 Project Impacts on Land and People

As of July 2014

Canal System	No. of Cases **	Land to be Acquired (acre)	Affcted Persons	
			No. of Affected Families	No. of Displaced Families
LBC (71.313 to 100.49 km) *	25	467	652	66
Distritutaries (same as above)	143	1,368	9,817	0
LBC (100.49- 141.00 km)	34	852	1,799	112
Distributaries (same as above)	330	3,143	14,254	26
Total (JICA portion)	507	5,364	25,870	138
Grand Total	532	5,830	26,522	204

* funded by the Odisha Government

** Case: a unit for survey (one village usually has one case, but sometimes more than one.)

Source: DoWR

Table 3.2 indicates project impacts on physical objects for DFs and AFs. DFs do not have any other structures besides the houses.

Table 3.2 Project Impacts on Physical Objects (1) for DFs

Category	No. of Families	No. of Affected Houses	
		Non-titleholder, but with RoR granted	Squatter
DF	137	26	111

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

Structures in LBC & Distributaries (71.313 to 100.49km) are mainly electric lines, ponds, wells and others. Those in LBC & Distributaries (100.49 to 141.00km) are public schools, graves, ponds, wells and others.

Table 3.3 Project Impacts on Physical Objects (2) for AFs

As of July 2014

Canal System	Affected Assets			
	No. of Sheds	No. of Shops	No. of Structures	No. of Trees
LBC (71.313 to 100.49 km) *	56	0	27	2,095
Distritutaries (same as above)	55	1	230	2552
LBC (100.49- 141.00 km)	29	0	19	543
Distributaries (same as above)	35	0	3	0
Total (JICA portion)	119	1	252	3,095
Grand Total	175	1	279	5,190

* funded by the Odisha Government

The components of the Projects are divided into 15 parts (from Package A to O). Package-wise project impacts in priority packages are shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Package-wise project impacts

As of Aug.12, 2014

	Package-A		Package-B		Package-C		Package-D		Package-G	
	AF	DF	AF	DF	AF	DF	AF	DF	AF	DF
No. of cases	35	0	50	0	51	0	10	3	138	8
No. of families	1,929	0	4,155	0	3,733	0	162	58	5,655	15
Land lost (acres)	328.63	0	404.73	0	634.77	0	189.71	0	1,365.18	0
Cost for land acqusition (Lahk ₹)	573.33	0	706.09	0	1107.42	0	330.97	0	2381.69	0
No. of Assets attached to land										
House	27	0	11	0	17	0	1	0	14	0
Tree	5	0	1,186	0	1,361	0	276	0	Not yet counted	
Shop	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other structure	60	0	47	0	123	0	13	0	2	0

Source: DoWR

3.3.2 Positive impacts

On the other hand, the completion of the Project is expected to deliver the following positive impacts.

- Ensuring irrigation,
- Ensuring food security,
- Adoption of improved methods of cultivation,
- Opportunity for farmers to grow multiple commercial crops,
- Increased wage earning opportunities round the year due to improved farming,
- Uplift of socio-economic condition of the people,
- Involvement of women in Pani Panchayats and other economic activities,
- Increase of business/employment opportunities,
- Reduction in the trend of migration,
- Improvement in road connectivity,
- Availability of water round the year for social needs,
- Effect of ground water recharge on water sources and environment, and others.

3.2 Alternatives Considered to Minimize Resettlement

DoWR is trying to minimise private land acquisition and displacement in different ways. 1- The alignment of the canal is generally planned on government land as far as possible, 2- The alignment is planned so as to avoid possible displacements and minimise acquisition of private and community structures and 3- wherever possible underground ducts/tunnels are planned to minimise necessity of land acquisition. There is a deep cut portion from RD 100.49km to 103.95km and it has been decided that tunnel will be provided for the water conductor system in this zone. This would help to minimize land acquisition.

The canal runs as a contour canal with command area from the right side. The alignment is planned, so as to avoid human habitations, grave yards, pasture land, sanctuaries, industrial establishments and other community structures to the extent possible, while giving scope for maximum coverage of the command area. While finalising the alignment of the canal systems, especially distribution network, the opinion of the local residents were considered.

3.3 Mechanisms to Minimize the Impact

3.3.1 Proportion of Land Acquired

As a general rule, if a project-affected family loses less than ten percent of holding, the impact is minor, because the remaining area is likely to remain economically viable. On the contrary, if the proportion is high, it may affect the person's livelihood. Therefore, consideration of proportion of land acquired is indispensable.

Average loss of land per AF is 0.22 acres (26522 AF losing 5820 acres) in this Project. Per village

average land acquired is 11.11 acres (5820 acres in 525 villages). When one considers the total area to be benefited by the Project (180305 acres) the percentage of land acquired comes to 3.2% (5820 acres/180305 acres).
The holdings in the Project area are fragmented and the average plot size is generally small. The reasons why the plots are so fragmented and small are:

1) A father's own land is divided among his sons. And if the family has multiple categories of land respective categories of land is divided among them, which promotes more fragmentation.
2) In the Project area the terrain in undulated. Therefore, land is intentionally divided into small plots so that water can be impounded, the soil may not be lost due to erosion, and leveling can be done easily.

Thus, a land owner has many land plots. It is common that one land owner has land plots of from 20 to 30, and it is not rare that a person has more than 100 plots. Therefore, generally, it does not affect much even if a person loses 50% of land of one of his land plot.
However, there may be a land owner who may be severely affected because his total holding (owned land) is small and unfortunately the canal passes over his portion of holding. DoWR has the following measures for those cases.

- If the remaining land is not economically viable, DoWR purchases all the land if the owner so wishes. It includes the cases where the proportion of land acquired from any plot is large, the owned plot is very small, or the land is divided into two pieces by canal, etc..
- DoWR can change the design of the canal, for example, making the width of spoil bank narrower, or changing the shape of canal section so that the required land may be smaller.

CHAPTER 4 SOCIO -ECONOMIC STUDY

4.1 Findings of the Socio-economic survey

The findings of the socio-econoid survey of the surveyed AFs/DFs are explainded in this section. Additionally, the overall picture of population and literacy rate at District, Block and village levels are based on the exsiting socio-economic data, the Census of India, shown in Annex 4.1.

4.1.1 4.1.1 Characteristics of DFs and AFs[1]

a) Gender of household heads

The data reveals that out of the total DFs a majority of 112 (81.8%) are male headed households and the rest 25 (18.3%) are female headed households (Table 4.3[2]).

Similarly, out of total 614 affected families 563 (91.7%) are male headed households and 51 (8.3%) are female headed households (Table 4.4).

Gender of heads of household

	No. of Families	Male headed		Female headed	
DF	137	112	81.8%	25	18.2%
AF	614	563	91.7%	51	8.3%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

b) Social Category of Families

Out of 137 DFs, 38(27.7%) belong to Socially Educationally Backward Class (SEBC) category while 25(18.3%) belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and 74 (54.0%) belong to Scheduled Tribe (ST) category. Interestingly, no family falls under the general category. All families in all categories belong to the same district and do not belong to any other area outside the district, state and the country. (Table 4.3)

Similarly, under the affected family category, out of 614 families, 76 (12.4%) belong to general caste, 436(71.0%) to SEBC, 82 (13.4%) to SC and 20 (3.3%) to ST. No family has been displaced or affected by another project so far.(Table 4.4)

Social Category of Families

	No. of Families	General		SEBC		SC		ST	
DF	137	Nil	0.0%	38	27.7%	25	18.3%	74	54.0%
AF	641	76	12.4%	436	71.0%	82	13.4%	20	3.3%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

The Scheduled Tribes surveyed in the Project area presented below.

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[1] As explained in Chapter 2, the definition of AFs and DFs is based on Odisha R&R Policy.

[2] The detailed tables are in Annex 4.2 The table numbers in parentheses show the ones in the Annex.

3. "Socially and Educationally Backward Classes" means Backward Classes as defined in clause (a) of section 2 of the Odisha State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993. (Orissa Gazette – No.145, Cuttack, February 7, 2009 published by Law Department vide no. 2139/I-legis.8/08

Odisha State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993

Section 2. Clause (a) " backward classes for the purpose of this Act, means such backward classes of citizens other than the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes as may be specified by the state Govt. in the lists;

List means lists prepared by the Government of Odisha from time to time for purposes of making provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of backward classes of citizens which, in the opinion of the Govt., are not adequately represented in the services under the Govt. of Odisha and any local or other authority within the territory of Odisha or under the control of Govt. of Odisha.

Tribe-wise Distribution

	Name of the Tribe	No of Families	Total Population	Sex	
				Male	Female
DF	Munda	11	41	26	15
	Kolha	24	144	76	68
	Santala	1	5	3	2
	Sahara	38	154	89	65
	Total	**74**	**344**	**194**	**150**
AF	Sahara	20	142	85	57

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

All the tribes are entitled to enjoy the privileges available to ST in the state and country incuding getting reserved jobs in Government services. Education and access to awareness and other facilities enjoyed by them over the years is fast changing their life style. This also applies to the tribes surveyed in the Project area.

c) Type of Family

Nuclear families are families that consist of husband, wife and their children. The joint families are those that consist of father, mother, children, grand father and mother, brothers, their wives and children etc.

Out of 137 DFs, 116 are nuclear family and only 21 are joint family. In affected category, 376 are nuclear families while 238 are joint families (Table 4.3.2 & 4.4.3).

	No. of Families	Nuclear Family		Joint Family	
DF	137	116	84.0%	21	16.0%
AF	614	376	61.2%	238	38.8%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

d) Ration Card[3], Voter Card[4], and BPL Card[5]

The study revealed that there are 31 Ration Card holders in DFs and 219 in AFs. With regard to BPL card holders, it is found that only 44 and 179 DFs and AFs possess the same. Regarding Voter Card, 608 in AFs have it while only 122 DFs possess the same. (Table 4.3.2 & 4.4.4).

	No. of Families	Ration Card		BPL card		Voter Card	
DF	137	31	22.6%	44	32.1%	122	89.0%
AF	614	219	35.7%	179	29.1%	608	99.0%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

4.1.2 Demographic conditions

Demographic details of the families by sex and age groups are shown in the following tables (Tables 4.5 & 4.6).

	No. of Families	Total Family Members	Male	Female
DF	137	642	303 (47.2%)	339(52.8%)
AF	614	3242	1758 (54.2%)	1484 (45.8%)

[3]A ration card entitles a person to get the controlled consumable items like rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene, etc. at the subsidized rate of the Government as per quota fixed for different income groups and family size.

[4] A Voter Card is an identity proof of a citizen of the country who is eligible to caste his/her vote to send their representatives to the systems of governance.

[5] A BPL card is an identity card issued to families having income below poverty line. Poverty line is decided by the union government from time to time from state to state, using implicit prices derived from quantity and value data collected in household consumer expenditure surveys. For Odisha, Poverty line is Rs. 695 and Rs.861 monthly per capita expenditure during 2011-12 for rural and urban areas respectively.

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

	Age Group												
	0 - 5		6 - 15		16 - 25		26 - 45		46 - 60		Above 60		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
DF	41	34	75	101	60	78	83	81	28	30	15	16	642
lower (%)	6.4	5.3	11.7	15.7	9.4	12.2	12.9	12.6	4.4	4.7	2.3	2.5	100.0
AF	143	97	264	247	296	242	599	523	248	253	208	122	3242
lower (%)	4.41	2.9	8.1	7.6	9.1	7.5	18.5	16.1	7.6	7.8	6.4	3.8	100.0

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

4.1.3 Educational Status of the DFs and AFs

Out of the 567 family members (excluding the age group 0-5) under the DFs category, maximum 205 have read up to primary level, 196 up to secondary level, 81 up to the college (graduate and undergraduate) level, 18 up to Post Graduate level, and 6 are found to be technically qualified. There are 61 numbers who are found to be illiterate.

Similarly, under the AFs, 728 belong to primary level of education while in other categories such as secondary level the number is 1306, 549 are in college level (graduate and undergraduate), 92 are in post graduation level, and 66 are having technical education. There are 261 family members who are found to be illiterate (Tables 4.7 & 4.8).

Status of all members' education (Excluding age group 0-5)

Category	No. of Families	Total Family Members	Illiterate	Primary Education	Secondary Education	College education	Post Graduation	Technical
DF	137	567 (Excluding Age group 0-5)	61	205	196	81	18	06
			10.8%	36.0%	34.6%	14.3%	3.2%	1.0%
AF	614	3002 (Excluding Age group 0-5)	261	728	1306	549	92	66
			8.7%	24.2%	43.5%	18.3%	3.1%	2.2%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

Status of Men's Education (Excluding age group 0-5)

Category	No. of Families	Total male Members	Illiterate	Primary Education	Secondary Education	College education	Post Graduation	Technical
DF	137	262	18	98	97	35	8	6
			6.9%	37.4%	37.0%	13.4%	3.0%	2.3%
AF	614	1615	98	381	696	321	63	56
			6.1%	23.6%	43.1%	19.9%	3.9%	3.5%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

Status of Women's Education (Excluding age group 0-5)

Category	No. of Families	Total Women Members	Illiterate	Primary Education	Secondary Education	College education	Post Graduation	Technical
DF	137	305	43	107	99	46	10	0
			14.0%	35.0%	32.5%	15.0%	3.3%	0.0%
AF	614	1387	163	347	610	228	29	10
			11.7%	25.0%	43.9%	16.4%	2.1%	0.7%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

The percentage of female educated is comparatively less than the male folk. While no woman was found to be technically qualified under the DFs category, only 10 were found to be technically qualified under the AFs category. However, there are 06 technically qualified male people in DFs category and 56 in AFs category.(Table .4.7.1 & 4.8.1)

4.1.4 Occupation of the Families

As observed from the occupation pattern of DFs there are 44 family members who have agriculture as main occupation followed by 25 in farm labour, 43 in non-farm labour, 04 in business, 20 in salary, 1 in other source of income. In the main occupation category it is seen that there are about 20 members whose occupation is salaried job either in Government or private organizations.

In the AFs category, the number of family members having main occupation is 335 in agriculture, 42 in farm labour, 21 in non-farm labour, 18 in business, 90 in salaried jobs and 69 households in others. (Tables 4.9 & 4.10). In AFs 39(6.3%) are found to be dependants.

Category	No of Families	Agri-culture	Farm Labour	Non-farm Labour	Business	Salaried job	Others
DF	137	44	25	43	4	20	1
		32.1%	18.3%	31.4%	2.9%	14.6%	0.7%
AF	614	335	42	21	18	90	69
		54.6%	6.8%	3.4%	2.9%	14.7%	11.2%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

4.1.5 Annual Income of the Families

As shown in the table below, there are 48 DFs whose income is less than Rs 20,000 and in AF category 164 families come under this bracket. In the highest bracket i.e. Rs 100,000/- and above of income there are only 8 families in DF and 82 in AF category of families. However, maximum families, 46 in DFs and 162 in AFs earn income in the bracket of Rs 20,001- 40,000 (Tables 4.11 & 4.12).

Category	No. of Families	Less than □ 20,000	□20,001 -40,000	□40,001- 6,000	□60,001- 80,000	□80,000- 100,000	Above □100,000
DF	137	48	46	18	13	4	8
		35.0%	33.6%	13.1%	9.5%	3.0%	5.8%
AF	614	164	162	108	63	35	82
		14.4%	30.6%	17.6%`	10.3%	5.7%	13.3%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

4.1.6 Status of Loan

While in DF category there are no families who have any loan outstanding in the Bank or any other financial institution, in AF category 31 families have loan outstanding. While 20 of them have borrowed from formal banking sources, 11 families have received credit (borrowings) from informal sources such as friends and relatives, money lender etc. While 20 of them invested the loan amount for

agriculture purpose, 04 invested in business and 07 in other purposes like marriage, medical expenses, education of children etc. (Table 4.31)

AF	Loan outstanding	Source of loan		Loan utilization		
		Formal	Informal	Invested in Agriculture	Business	Other
	31	20	11	20	4	7

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

4.1.7 Overall standard of living

a) Economic Conditions

Agriculture is the mainstay of the rural economy and unpredictable due to lack of irrigation facility, there are also no other sustainable income opportunities for the people. Although some people have petty shops and other micro enterprises, most are migrating to distant places in search of job. Of late the local Government has taken steps to promote Self Help Groups[6] (SHGs) in the rural areas to help the men and women to organize themselves in groups and work together to achieve social and economic empowerment.

b) Health Condition of the Families and Villages

About 70 percent people suffer from the common diseases like cold, fever, diarrhea, typhoid which are waterborne diseases. People trek a long way to the block level or district dispensary facility centers. Due to poor communication facilities sometimes needy serious patients do not get proper medical treatment. Most people depend on the public transport system for visiting the health delivery facilities which are often overcrowded in rural areas and their frequency of travel is very limited. The ambulance service at the block level is a recent development in rural areas which is an initiative of the state Government.

c) Water and Sanitation

Drinking water has been a major concern in the villages. There are mainly open well and tube well sources on which the people in the village depend for their drinking water. Open water sources like shallow well, pond, stream are often contaminated and cause many waterborne diseases among the villagers. About 60 percent population get affected by diarrhea mainly during unset of the monsoon. Although there is tube well in the village, the facilities are not properly maintained as a result people do not get its proper benefits. It is observed that the tube wells get defunct due to washer problem atleast once or twice in two months. Secondly, there are one or two tube wells in a village and the families living at a distant place from the tube well site find it difficult to collect water from the source. Traditionally people are well acquainted with the open water sources in which they take bath, bathe their animals and drink the same water. This has been the practice for about 80 percent of the families.

Most families lack a toilet in their homes. Traditionally open field defecation has so far been the practice. Often the people go for defecation without sandal shoes in their feet. Barefoot defecation has so far been the cause of many diseases like anemia which is caused due to hookworm mostly among women and children. On an average there are 5 to 6 latrines in avillage which are mostly owend by economically betteroff families.

Most village streets are not properly clean that creates an unhealthy environment in the village. The pattern of household includes the dwelling place for animal which the families consider as an important

[6] SHG is a village-based financial intermediary usually composed of 10–20 local members. Members make small regular savings contributions over a few months until there is enough capital in the group to begin lending. Funds may then be lent back to the members or to others in the village.

asset. Human beings and domestic animals living together is generally not considered a good practice from the sanitation point of view. However, it has been practiced by the people.

d) Electrification in the Village

About 80% houses are electrified. Thanks to the effort of the Government under the Kutira Jyoti Yojana[7] under which a BPL household receives the benefits of electrification at a subsidized rate.

e) Road Connectivity

The road connectivity in the village has improved substantially due to priority of the Government. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)[8] a mega scheme of Government has been promoting rural road communication system. Nowadays a village road is made of concrete.

4.1.8 Houses and Living Conditions

a) Housing Pattern of the Families

As observed from the tables below, out of the 137 DFs 26 have the record of right on the land on which the house has been constructed. The Government has given 0.01acre of land for (for housing purpose to each of them who are applied for Patta[6], while 111 do not have the same.

Most of the households (135) use the house for dwelling purpose while 2 use it for rent purpose[9] also. While 50 households have electricity in their houses, 87, a large majority are deprived of this facility (Tables 4.13.1- 4.13.6).

Category	No. of Families	Temporary Lease for House Site		Use of House		Electricity	
		Given	Not Given	Own living	Rented out	Yes	No
DF	137	26	111	135	2	50	87
		18.9%	81.1%	98.6%	1.4%	36.5%	63.5%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

With regard to the housing pattern of AFs, out of 614 households 512 have their legal record of land while 102 do not have the same. Pertaining to the use of houses the survey reveals that maximum of 593 households use the house for own dwelling purpose while 02 use the same for shop and business purpose, 04 for combined use of own dwelling and rent, 01 as shop cum residence and 14 others use the same for the purposes which are not mentioned above. While 548 of them have electricity to their houses, 66 do not have it.

Cate-gory	No. of Families	legal record of House Site		Use of House					Electricity	
		Have	Do not have	Own living	Rented out	Own & rented	Shop cum residence	Shop	Yes	No
AF	614	512	102	593	14	4	1	2	548	66
		83.4%	16.6%	96.6%	2.3%	2.0%	0.2%	0.3%	89.2%	10.7%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

[7] **Kutir Jyoti Programme** has been subsumed under **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)**, which was launched in April, 2005. Under the programme all Below Poverty Line (BPL) families get the facility of electricity at a subsidized rate. The programme is part of RGGVY scheme of Govt. of India launched in the name of Late Prime Minister Mr.Rajiv Gandhi to promote rural electrification in Indian villages.

[8] **PMGSY** is Prime Minister's Village Road Development Scheme launched by the Government of India with a mission of connecting all villages with concrete roads. It has helped villagers to access better communication facilities.

[9] Some families share a part of their house to others on rent for earning income. Usually the rent varies from Rs 500- 1000/- per month. Mostly outsiders who are not the residents of the area like Government teachers, villager level workers hire these houses on rent.

b) Built- up area

Out of 137 DFs a majority of 44 (32.1%) have a built up area of less than 500 sqft while 10 of them have more than 1000 sqft.

Out of 614 AFs, 110 households (23.0%) have built up area of their houses less than 500 sqft followed by 90 having 501-600 sqft, 99 having 601-700 sqft, 40 having 701-800 sqft, 98 having 801-900 sqft, 93 having 901-1000 sqft and 77 households have more than 1000 sqft built up area of their houses.

In both the cases the less built up area particularly below 500 sft belong to the economically backward families while the financially better off ones have 1000 or more than 1000 sqft built up areas. (Tables 4.13 &4.14)

Category	No. of Families	Built-up area (sqft)						
		< 500	501-600	601-700	701-800	801-900	901-1000	> 1000
DF	137	44	27	22	8	9	17	10
		32.1%	19.7%	16.1%	5.8%	6.6%	12.4%	7.3%
AF	614	110	90	99	40	98	93	84
		17.9%	14.7%	16.1%	6.5%	15.9%	15.1%	13.7%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

c) Floor type

With regard to flooring of houses there are mainly three types of floors such as earthen, cement, and tile. It is observed from the table that out of 137 DFs 87 (62.8%) have earthen floor, 46 (33.6%) have cement floor, 2 of them have tile structure of the flooring and 2 others have different kind of flooring.

Similarly in AFs category out of 614 households 282 have earthen flooring, 306 have cemented flooring, 12 have tile and 14 have other kinds of flooring. (Table. 4.13.5 & 4.14.3)

Category	No. of Families	Floor			
		Earthen	Cement	Tiles	Other
DF	137	87	46	2	2
		63.5%	33.6%	1.5%	1.5%
AF	614	282	306	12	14
		45.9%	49.8%	1.9%	2.3%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

d) Number of rooms and house materials

Out of 137 DFs, majority i.e. 49 households have three-room houses followed by 41 with two-room houses, 10 one room houses, 19 four room houses and 18 having more than 4 rooms. Maximum of 79 houses are made of mud structure followed by 49 made of brick with mud. While 79 houses have thatched roof, 33 are RCC (reinforced cement concrete) roof. (Table 4.13.2)

In case of AFs, it is seen that maximum of 243 houses have two room houses followed by 107 four rooms, 107 three rooms and 53 one room houses. The maximum structures of the houses are brick with cement (314) followed by 264 with mud structures. As regards roof of the houses maximum of 268 households have thatched roof while 267 are RCC roof, 45 asbestos and 33 tiles. (Table 4.14.1)

	No of families	Number of Dwelling Room					Wall				Roof			
		One	Two	Three	Four	More than Four	Mud	Brick with Mud	Wood with mud	Brick with cement	Thatched	Asbestos	Tiles	Concrete roof
DF	137	10	41	49	19	18	79	9	0	49	79	16	5	33
	%	7.3	30.0	35.8	13.9	13.1	56.7	6.6	0	23.4	57.7	11.7	3.7	24.0
AF	614	53	243	107	107	104	264	35	1	314	268	45	33	267
	%	8.6	39.6	17.4	17.4	16.9	43	5.8	0.2	51.1	43.6	7.3	5.4	43.4

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

The housing pattern in the village reflects mixed pattern of kachha[10], pucca[11].

e) Bathroom, Toilet and washing places

The study reveals that 130 and 86 households out of 137 (DFs) and 614 (AFs) respectively do not have toilet facility in their houses or adjacent to it. A majority of people still go for open defecation that causes many diseases.

Another important observation is that about 133 households in DFs category and a large majority of 542 in AFs category do not have washing facility in their houses. All of them depend on outside open sources for washing purpose.

This also reflects that a large majority depend on outside water bodies like ponds, wells, etc. for washing and bathing purpose which are unsafe and may cause many diseases. (Table 4.13.7 &4.14.4)

	No. of Families	**Bathroom within the house**		**Toilet within the house**		**Washing place within house**	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
DF	137	7	130	7	130	4	133
		5.1%	94.9%	5.1%	94.9%	3.0%	97.0%
AF	614	77	537	86	528	72	172
		12.5%	87.5%	14.0%	85.9%	11.7%	88.3%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

f) Houses with cattle shed

As observed in the tables referred below, maximum of 47 and 478 households in both DFs and AFs category have separate cattle sheds for the animals. It means a quite a significant number of families do not have separate shed for the animals and the animals also live at their dwelling places. (Table 4.13.7 &4.14.4)

	No. of Families	**Separate place for animals**	
		Yes	No
DF	137	47	90
		34.3%	65.7%
AF	614	478	136
		77.9%	22.1%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

[10] houses generally made of clay, bamboo and roofing is mostly done with straw

[11] houses made with brick and cement

g) Water sources for drinking

For both DFs and AFs, the community tube well is the main source of drinking water in three seasons. Common wells are the second water source in all the seasons.

During summer season the dependence of households on community tube well is more for both DFs and AFs, because of the reason that all other sources the water level goes down and in some cases the source gets dried up (Tables 4.13.8 & 4.14.5).

No. of Families	Source of water (Drinking)														
	Rainy					Winter					Summer				
	Own well	Comm. well	Own tube well	Comm. Tube well	Water Tank	Own well	Comm. well	Own tube well	Comm. Tube well	Water Tank	Own well	Comm. well	Own tube well	Comm. Tube well	Water Tank
137 (DF)	**24**	**28**	**9**	**70**	**6**	**23**	**29**	**7**	**72**	**6**	**9**	**25**	**8**	**93**	**2**
(%)	17.5	20.4	6.6	51.1	4.4	16.8	21.2	5.1	52.6	4.4	6.6	18.3	5.8	67.9	1.5
614 (AF)	**140**	**132**	**70**	**232**	**40**	**139**	**123**	**70**	**236**	**46**	**117**	**122**	**70**	**265**	**40**
(%)	22.8	21.5	11.4	37.8	6.5	22.6	20.0	11.4	38.4	7.5	19.1	19.9	11.4	43.2	6.5

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

The distance of water sources was surveyed. Out of 137 DFs, 46 families have distance of less than 100m, followed by within house (33 families) and 100-250m (26 families). Out of 614 AFs, a large majority of 226 families have 100-250m, followed by less than 100m (175 families) (Tables 4.13.9 & 4.14.6).

No. of Families	Distance to Drinking Water							
	Within house	**<100 m**	**100-250 m**	**250-500 m**	**50m -1km**	**1-2km**	**2-5km**	**5km<**
137 (DF)	33	46	26	22	8	2	0	0
	24.1%	33.6%	19.0%	16.1%	5.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
614 (AF)	122	175	226	66	22	3	0	0
	19.9%	28.5%	36.8%	10.7%	3.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

h) Water sources for washing

The community tube well is the main source of washing water in three seasons for DFs. Water tanks are the second water source in all the seasons. For AFs, the main source of washing water is water tank during rainy season. The second important source of water is community tube well during winter and summer. Compared to other seasons, the dependence of households on community tube well is more for both DFs and AFs, because of the reason that all other sources the water level goes down and in some cases the source gets dried up (Tables 4.13.10 & 4.14.7).

No. of Families	Source of water (Washing)														
	Rainy					Winter					Summer				
	Own well	Comm. well	Own tube well	Comm. Tube well	Water Tank	Own well	Comm. well	Own tube well	Comm. Tube well	Water Tank	Own well	Comm. well	Own tube well	Comm. Tube well	Water Tank
137(DF)	23	21	10	51	32	22	30	9	46	30	1	17	9	78	32
	16.8	15.3	7.3	37.2	23.4	16.1	22.0	6.6	33.6	22.1	1.0	12.4	6.6	57.0	23.4

No. of Families	Source of water (Washing)														
	Rainy					Winter					Summer				
	Own well	Comm. well	Own tube well	Comm. Tube well	Water Tank	Own well	Comm. well	Own tube well	Comm. Tube well	Water Tank	Own well	Comm. well	Own tube well	Comm. Tube well	Water Tank
614 (AF)	140	103	81	143	147	140	106	81	155	132	109	93	80	190	142
	22.8	16.7	13.2	23.3	23.9	22.8	17.3	13.2	25.2	21.5	17.7	15.1	13.0	30.9	23.1

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

The distance of water sources was surveyed. Out of 137 DFs, 33families have water within house. Out of 614 AFs, 179 families have 100-250m (Tables 4.13.11 & 4.14.8).

No. of Families	Distance to Water (Washing)							
	Within house	**<100 m**	**100-250 m**	**250-500 m**	**500m -1km**	**1-2km**	**2-5km**	**5km<**
137(DF)	33	23	25	26	23	7	0	0
	24.09	16.79	18.25	18.98	16.79	5.11	0.00	0.00
614 (AF)	144	138	179	103	48	2	0	0
	23.4%	22.5%	29.1%	16.8%	7.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

4.1.9 Status of land ownership

All the lands owned by the AFs are un-irrigated land. Of the total 1426.81 acres of land of the sample families 461.029 acres (32.31%) of land are found to be acquired for the Project purpose. Out of 614 AFs while 606 have land other than homestead land, 8 AFs do not have the same. 11 AFs are found to have acquired the Government land and hence do not have ROR or Patta.

Village	No. of Families	Total owned land (ac) (1)	Total land to be acquired (ac) (2)	% of Land to be acquired (2)/(1) *100	Occupancy of Gov. land	
					Yes	No
Balarampur	20	36.01	21.01	58.3	1	19
Chitri	20	27.09	18.816	69.4	2	18
Kiapada	23	45.2	5.295	11.7	1	19
Nuapada	22	17.8	3.725	21.0	0	20
Salijanga	20	40.6	28.49	70.1	6	14
Bangarakote	20	33.1	11.727	35.4	0	20
G.N.Prasad	21	24.7	17.56	71.1	0	20
Nachhipur	20	20.06	10.815	54.0	1	19
Raghabapur	21	26.39	5.521	21.0	0	20
Asurabandha	22	17.44	7.37	42.2	0	22
Darjani	21	30.200	8.56	28.34	0	21
Balibo	20	39.24	9.35	23.82	0	20
Anantapur	20	20.45	8.29	40.53	0	20
Botalanda	20	41.68	13.02	31.23	0	20
Nimeipur	20	44.83	14.1	31.45	0	20
Damodarpur	20	168.96	29.18	17.27	0	20
Ranagundi	23	141.17	16.96	12.01	0	23

Village	No. of Families	Total owned land (ac) (1)	Total land to be acquired (ac) (2)	% of Land to be acquired (2)/(1) *100	Occupancy of Gov. land	
					Yes	No
Jhadakhundi	20	86.24	33.6	38.96	0	20
Narada	20	41.68	35.02	84.02	0	20
Belasundari	20	18.63	7.01	37.62	0	20
Taharpur	21	29.81	10.02	33.61	0	21
Nandabara	20	25.26	9	35.62	0	20
Kantor	20	30.75	14.27	46.40	0	20
Jugal	20	16.57	6.92	41.76	0	20
Khaira	20	96.03	29.87	31.10	0	20
Tulati	20	47.82	16.9	35.34	0	20
Palsa	20	95.8	24.68	25.76	0	20
Patpur	20	67.5	19.82	29.36	0	20
Ghasipura	20	43.47	6.86	15.78	0	20
Ichhapur	20	52.33	17.27	33.00	0	20
Total	**614**	**1426.81**	**461.029**	**32.31**	**11**	**603**

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

In the Project area, sharecropping[12] for paddy is common. Areas and investment are shown below (Table 4.18).

	Cultivated land for sharecropping (Acre)	**Approximate Investment (Rs.)**
DF	61	200,000
AF	328.64	11,53,270

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

4.1.10 Loss caused by the Project

The survey results show loss of trees, and loss of wells as below.

Loss of Trees

Category	Number of families	Type of Trees to be lost				
		Timber	Fruit	Fuel	Fodder	Other
DF	137	94	42	0	1	8
AF	614	425	423	5	0	14

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

Loss of Tube well and Wells

	Number of families	No of Tube wells	No. of Well
DF	137	7	26
AF	614	9	21

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

The common property resources which are in the canal corridor shall be demolished which is also a loss. The Government may consider building this when the new colony is established by people elsewhere. Besides all these no other major loss shall take place due to land acquisition.

[12] a practice in the villages in which a landlord who is not able to cultivate his land and wants someone like landless labour or marginal farmer to cultivate his land and in return give a share of the harvest usually at the ratio of 1:1 or as mutually agreed.

With regards to DFs they shall be losing their livelihood which is mainly wage earning, share cropping, jobs etc which is set in the surrounding area. Engagement of family members in different livelihoods is shown in the tables under the following paragrahs.

4.1.11 Cost of Cultivation

The 614 AFs cultivate a total land of 1234.23 acres. The survey also reveals that a total investment of Rs 3,514,500/- is made towards cost of cultivation per annum out of which 15.8% is on seeds, 20.0% on fertilizer, 13.2% on pesticide, 30.1% on labour, 9.3% on transport, 1.8% on equipment, 0.9% on water, 0.1% on electricity, 0.8% on marketing and 5.0% on other expenses. However, the net income return works out to be Rs 13,576,530.

From the calculation it is found that per acre investment on cultivation comes to Rs 2,848/- while the net income is Rs 11,000/-. This is to be noted here that besides their own land some of the villagers also are in share cropping mode. As a result the cultivated area per annum is found to be more than what they have possessed on their own (Table 4.22).

Amount spent in Cultivation by AFs for paddy (in 000Rs.)

Area (ac.)	Seeds	Fert.	Pest.	Lab.	Trans.	Equip.	Water	Elect.	Mktg.	Others	Total Invest ment	Total Net In-come
1234.23	554	808	467	1059	326	642	320	03	26	175	3514	13,576
	15.8%	23.0%	13.2%	30.1%	9.3%	1.8%	0.9%	0.1%	0.8%	5.0%	100.0 %	

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

4.1.12 Labour use pattern

In DF category there are 136 of workers. There are 55 agriculture laborers, out of which 28 work inside the village and 27 outside of the village. In the non-agriculture category, 37 mostly work in their village, while 44 of them go out of the village.

In the AF category there are 320 workers. There are 183 agriculture laborers, out of which 111 work in the village as agriculture laborer, while 72 of them go to outside for engagement. In the non-agriculture category there are 137 workers out of which 67 work in their village, while 70 of them go out of the village (Tables 4.15 – 4.15.1 & 4.16 – 4.16.1)).

	No. of Family members	Male	Female	Agriculture labour		Non- agriculture labour	
				Inside the village	Outside the village	Inside the village	Outside the village
DF	136	112	24	28	27	37	44
AF	320	255	65	111	72	67	70

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

4.1.13 Possession of Livestock

All the 137 DFs and all the 614 AFs possess livestock. These livestock are income generating assets. The rearing of cow is an indication that people are in dairy occupation. Similarly, the possession of bullock is an indication that people are in the mode of traditional agriculture (Tables 4.17 & 4.18). Numbers of households possessing livestock are shown below.

	No. of Families	No. of Livestock possessed								
		Bullock	Cows	Milch She-buffaloes	Dry She-buf faloes[13]	Calves	Goats	Sheep	Chicke n/Hen	Ducks
DF	137	87	60	6	2	8	95	24	193	21
AF	614	416	594	197	261	141	409	79	1331	11

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

4.1.14 Business and Enterprises of the DFs and AFs

In the DF category, it is observed that out of 137 families only 04 of them own petty business. Those are one grocery shop, one betel shop, sale of vegetable, and sale of other seasonal products, and all those are the business to earn additional income. They have adequate access to nearby market networks.

In the AF category, out of the 614 families only 20 of them have business enterprises. Those are 2 vegetable vending, 2 grocery shop, 5 betel shop, 11 have other business activities like sale of vegetable and other seasonal products. The sale of the products is through local market network and directly to the customers (Tables 4.19 - 4.19.2 & 4.20 – 4.20.2).

No. of Families	Nature of Business			
	Shops	Trading	Vending	Others
137 (DF)	2	0	0	2
614 (AF)	7	0	2	11

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

4.1.15 Possession of Assets

Households possessing assets are shown in the table below (Tables 4.23 & 4.24).

No. of Families	Number of Assets Possessed by the Households						
	Plough	Bullock Cart	By-cycle	Two-wheeler	TV	Phone	Others
137 (DF)	36	1	82	19	13	46	3
614 (AF)	378	37	599	187	301	659	54

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

4.1.16 Crops cultivated in the area

The crops grown in the area are mainly of two types. Kharif crop is mainly rain fed crop and is cultivated during June to October, generally called as rainy season crop. It includes paddy, ground nut, cotton, jowar, maize etc. Most people in the survey area go for kharif crop which is mainly rain fed paddy crop. Failure of this crop has been due to erratic rainfall, drought situations etc that have been observed over the last few years. Diversification of traditional agriculture has so far not been possible due to lack of asssured irrigation and lack of extension services on modern agriculture.

Rabi crop is winter season crop and generally cultivated from October to March, generally. The type of Rabi crops are vegetables, pulses like green gram, black gram, potato wheat etc. Rabi crops are mainly cash crops that survive mainly with the available water from dugwells, open water sources and streams etc. The pulses survive on soil moisture. Limited people those who have water facility go for rabi crops. Further, diversification in rabi crop is yet to be taken up.

[13] Buffaloes that do not produce milk

4.1.17 Jajmani System

It is a system in traditional village society is a livelihood support system where certain caste communities offer their services to other caste communities and in return receive a share from them from their crop harvest. Out of 137 DFs, 68 families still follow the system, and in case of AFs 595 families have the same. Gradually the system is fading out due to education and better employment opportunity available elsewhere. However, the system still exists.

Among 137 DF households 43(31.4%) households receive the services of washing clothes, 28(20.4%) of hair cutting and a majority of 135 (98.5%) who receive the services of religious rituals, worshiping God and Goddesses and there are 4(2.9%) households who receive other kind of services such as black smith, carpentry etc.. To provide these services, the survey revealed that there are 02 (1.5%) washer men, 03 (2.2%) barber, 3 (2.2%) priests and 1 (0.7%) blacksmith across 15 villages.

Among 614 AF households 259(42.2%) households receive the services of washing clothes, 254(41.4%) of hair cutting and a majority of 594 (96.7%) who receive the services of worshiping God and Goddesses and there are 12(1.9%) households who receive the other kind of services such as black smith, carpentry etc.. To provide these services, the survey revealed that there are 06 (1.0%) washer men, 12 (1.9%) barber, 07(1.1%) priests and 7 (1.1%) blacksmith, carpenters.(Tables 4.25 & 4.26)

Category	No. of Families	Service Receivers				Services Providers			
		Washing Clothes	Cutting Hair	Priest	Others	Washer man	Barbar	Priest	Others
DF	137	43	28	135	4	2	3	3	1
		31.4%	20.4%	98.5%	2.92%	1.5%	2.2%	2.2%	0.7%
AF	614	259	254	594	12	6	12	7	7
		42.2%	41.4%	96.7%	1.95%	1.0%	1.9%	1.1%	1.1%

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

4.1.18 Caste Scenario in the Surveyed Villages

40% people in the village are General caste people who are socially, economically and educationally better off. Around 40% are OBCs and the percentage of SC & ST is around 10% each. However, from village to village the case differs. There are villages where a single caste for example OBC or General Caste or SC and ST dominate the others caste groups. Each caste group or community has its own cultural practices, rituals etc. However, every caste respects the same of other caste and community to promote brotherhood. The lifestyle of each caste group varies from each other that primarily depend on their economic condition, occupation, exposure to outside world. Generally the general caste life style is considered better than the other caste groups. The religious minorities, however, have quite different life style due to religious ethnicity. The minority communities in the Project area are rarely found. Since all caste categories come under the purview of the law, the provision of benefits in case of land acquisition shall be applied according to the provisions of the law.

4.1.19 Information on Livelihoods of the DFs

The affected people who are going to be displaced in terms of their homestead land are found to be squatters. Most of them are below poverty line people and suffer from economic impoverishment. Their livelihoods mainly depend on daily labour in the local area and migration to other places in search of employment. Since they are poor, their children also suffer from lack of education and proper care. In spite of the facilities provided by the Government, they are yet to come up at par with the mainstream society. Their average income earning is around Rs 3000/- per month which is not sufficient to sustain the livelihood. Thanks to Government for providing rice at highly subsidized rates to families under BPL category which has been a great help to them. The health front of the families also is not bright since malnutrition and common diseases are a common phenomenon. Women and children are the most sufferers.

For them in case of their displacement the compensation and R&R package should be decided as per LARR Act 2013.

4.1.20 Inventory of common property resources

a) Common Property Resources (CPRs)

In the displaced villages, it is observed that under the common property resources there are grazing grounds for cattle and domestic animals, threshing ground, village forest, ground for open defecation, cremation ground, common orchards, places of worship, community hall, community ponds, community wells, common cooking vessels, stage for performing public functions, light and sound system, musical instruments and Lift Irrigation (LI) points.

One of the common resources available in the surveyed villages is pond is owned by the Panchayat in some villages and used by the people in the village. However, the revenue generated by fishing activity in the pond goes to the Panchayat. Besides, there are ponds created under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) programme which are owned by individual villagers.

The other common properties are owned by the Government and are used by the villagers. They also take care of the same. Gradually the grazing land is getting squeezed due to illegal encroachment (Tables 4.29 & 4.30).

While some of these assets are going to be demolished in DF and AF villages replacements will be done following provisions of LARR Act 2013.DOWR has taken care to see that a bare minimum of common propert resources are acquired for canal construction. Almost all families in both displaced and affected villages have access to such resources.

b) Brief Description of the Common Property Resources (CPRs)

The following describes the different types of CPR available in villages.

i. **Grazing ground**: A piece of common land left near the village for the grazing of domestic animals.
ii. **Threshing ground**: It is a place where people thresh and harvest their crops.
iii. **Village forest area**: It is on a common patch of land. However, the villagers enjoy the benefits of the forest and take care of its preservation.
iv. **Defecation ground:** Most people go for defecation on the open field which is nearby the village.
v. **Cremation ground:** It is a place where the dead bodies of the human beings get cremated.
vi. **Common orchards**: These are mainly mango orchards, cashew orchards which are protected by the villagers. The villagers also enjoy the fruits of the orchards. The village committee takes care of its management.
vii. **Places of worship:** Generally these are Temples where people worship their God and Goddess. There are traditional Priests who worship them for the people in the village. In some of the villages there are lands in the name of the temple, the harvest of which is utilized for grand function of the God and Goddess and part of the revenue earned is also shared with the priest.
viii. **Community hall:** It is a house where community people meet at their leisure time. The discuss matters related to crops, irrigation, political affairs, development issues of the village etc. A guest to the village generally takes rest at the community hall. Community functions are conducted here.
ix. **Community pond**: Sometimes community ponds are owned by Panchyat and the revenue earned goes to the Panchyat fund. However, in other villages the villagers have their own ponds for their own use. In olden days the village ponds were dug by the kings for the use of its citizens. Ponds are used for common bathing, irrigation, bathing of domestic animals,

fishing etc.. Now, the ponds are created out of development funds, mostly under the MNREGA scheme under individual ownership.

x. **Community well:** These are wells, could be a Tube Well or an open well in the village which are used by the families in the village. In a village there are 3-4 and even more wells depending on hamlets and size of the population. The users take care of these wells and the Village Development Committee (VDC) and other village level organization like Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals (Women Forums) interact with the Government towards its proper maintenance and functionality.

Name of the CPRs	No. of DFs utilizing CPR	No. of AFs utilizing CPR
Grazing grounds	130	527
Threshing ground	42	275
Village forest area	131	449
Defecation ground	112	409
Cremation ground	126	491
Common orchad	78	271
Places of worship	90	594
Community hall	71	291
Community pond	63	552
Community well	58	592

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

4.1.21 Social Interaction

Both the affected and displaced people live in close harmony with each other. At the time of need one helps the other. Due to Palli Sabha and Grama Sabha[14] (constitutional bodies at village level) organized in the villages by the Grama Panchayats, the communities have received the benefits to participate in the decision making process of the local governance system. Each community participates in the festivals of the other to show the strength of brotherhood and concern. The families, persons are tied with personal relationship with each other. Their share their happiness and sorrows with each other.

The communities are exposed in these forums to different Government departments particularly at the Block and GP levels as far as benefits under development schemes are concerned.

In view of the land acquisition and displacement, there shall be loss of some of the infrastructure in the Project site. The social services the communities used to get from Government and other agencies also shall get disrupted. Some of the infrastructures like open well, temple, club house etc shall be disturbed and the communities may suffer due to non-availability of services.

4.1.22 Description of formal and informal institutions

[14] **Palli Sabha** is the meeting of the villagers in their village where village level decisions are taken on development aspects of the village.

Grama Sabha is the meeting of the villagers from different villages under one Gram Panchayat where decisions pertaining to development aspects of all villages are taken.

The meetings of these bodies have been made mandatory due to panchayati raj system introduced in the country to deliver effective local governance to people.

In the Project area level there are following institutions available

a) Panchayat Samiti at the Block level

Panchayat Samiti is a constitutional Government organization that looks after the development of group of villages through Grama Panchayats.

b) Gram Panachayats

As mentioned elsewhere, the GPs are the constitutional institutions at the village level that takecare of group of villages, their development and the local governance.

c) Village Development Committees

Village development Committee is an informal institution in each village which is generally headed by the village headmen. The institution takes all decisions pertaining to the development and administration, discipline of the village.

d) Mahila Mandals

Mahila Mandal is a women organization in the village which is formed by the women themselves that takes care of the development of the women and issues related to women living in families. These organizations are being supported by the Government and other agencies as far as women empowerment is concerned. However, this institution does not exist in all villages.

e) Self-help Groups of both men and women

Self-help Groups are the new developments, may be a decade back it started, which is formed by like minded people from either of the sex who can save, grow fund and develop their economic condition. The institution is also a forum for resolving the social issues that arise from time to time. The group also works towards empowerment of people both socially and economically. Almost all villages in the Project area have SHGs.

f) Youth clubs

Youth clubs are the institutions which are formed by the youths. The activities of the clubs are mainly organizingvillage functions, sports, games, library activities for the youths in the village. These institutions take special initiative in organizing festival on the village and the community feast. Of late some of the Youth Clubs have ventured into organizing village development programmes with the support of Government. However, this institution does not exist in all villages.

g) Local level NGOs

The NGOs are organizations, earlier called voluntary organization and now called development organization, is formed by some people who realize the social concerns and commit themselves to bring out a solution and help people to help themselves. Such NGOs are being financially supported by Government and other donor agencies.

h) Schools mostly primary level in every village

School is a formal village level institution that imparts education to the children. There is a committee at the school level that consists of the representatives of the villagers to take major decisions pertaining to the functioning of the school. The teacher of the school being an educated person acts as an opinion leader and help the innocent villagers in many ways in terms of guidance, knowledge, information sharing, writing application, etc.

i) Village level Gossip Groups

There are people who meet together at a common place and play games. They also discuss various issues related to the village and surrounding areas. Often the gossip groups are found to be important contact point for many outsiders. These institutions work in close cooperation with each other as far as

the development of the village and the area is concerned.

i. Kirtana Mandali

It is an informal village level institution where villagers worship *God Chaitanya* with drums and musical instruments. The mandali also visit other villages on invitation to preach the words of *Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (God).*

ii. Jati Deso

It is also an informal institution of a particular caste group who practice certain cultural practices based on their traditional rituals.

iii. Puja Committee

Puja committees are informal institutions in the village that takes up the responsibility to collect donations from individual families and organize different *pujas* (worship of God/Goddess) and religious festivals.

4.1.23 Perception of Displaced Households regarding Irrigation Project

The details of the perception of people on the Project are presented in Table 4.27 & 4.28.

a) Awareness on the Project

In case of DF, 83% of families are aware of the Project mainly through the notifications displayed in block, panchayat and district offices and the by hearing from the neighbors, distant relations etc. 68 families say that they have been informed by the Government officials while 28 have received the information from media, 34 from friends and relatives and 07 from neighboring villages.

In case of AFs also 479 families are well aware of the Project work. The sources of information for them are friend and relative (118 families), media services (129), Government officials (175) and neighboring villages (192).

b) Benefits to household and village

In case of DF, 92 families have expressed that the Project shall be very helpful to them in terms of increasing their agricultural productivity and income while 112 said that the Project shall be very beneficial for the village. However, others who have said "no" need more counseling so that they would understand the details.

In the AF category while 230 say that it would be very helpful to their family, 425 say that it will be helpful for their village also. However, 124 persons say no in the context of benefit to the houses and 10 persons say no to benefit to the village as a whole. Some of the families are yet to understand the details of the benefits of the Project.

	No. of Families	Awareness about the project		Sources of Information				Beneficial to Households			Beneficial to village/area)		
		Yes	No	Friends & Relatives	Media service	Govt. official	Neighboring village	Yes	No	Can't say	Yes	No	Can't say
DF	137	114	23	34	28	68	7	92	36	9	112	20	5
	%	83.2	16.8	24.8	20.4	49.6	5.1	67.4	26.2	6.5	81.8	14.6	3.6
AF	614	479	135	118	129	175	192	230	260	124	425	100	10
	%	78.0	22.0	19.2	21.0	28.5	31.3	37.5	42.3	20.2	69.2	16.3	14.5

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

c) Loss of Assets and Livelihoods

For 60 DFs it is a loss of livelihood and assets. Another 77 did not say anything. In AF category while 100 said that they are losing assets (mainly cultivable lands, trees, open wells, ponds on the paddy

field) and livelihoods, 109 did not respond.

d) Expectation with regard to Compensation

In the DFs, a maximum of 65 families look for cash for land, while 29 expect land for land and 38 expect employment for land. In case of compensation being paid, 51 families prefer exact market rate of the land value while 77 others expect double the market rate for parting with the land.

In the AFs, 376 families look for cash for land while 163 expect land for land, 35 employments for land and 40 other's expectations were not clear. In case of compensation 452 families expect the rate of land value just double the existing rate while only 123 expect the existing market rate of the land value.

	No. of Families	Whether losing assets/livelihood			Type of compensation expected				Rate of land		
		Yes	No	Can't say	Land for land	Cash for land	Employment for land	Other (Not clear)	Exact Market rate	Double	Other (Not clear)
DF	137 (100%)	60	0	77	29	65	38	5	51	77	9
		43.8	0.0	56.2	21.2	47.5	27.7	3.7	37.2	56.2	6.6
AF	614 (100%)	217	48	349	163	376	35	40	123	452	39
		35.3	7.8	56.8	26.5	61.2	5.7	6.5	20.0	73.6	6.3

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

With regard to utilization of compensation, responses were received mainly in areas such as savings, investment and repayment of loan. As shown in the above table, in DF category, 66 families prefer to have savings either in Banks or Post Offices, 50 families intend to utilize the compensation amount for investment purpose and 47 prefer to repay their loan outstanding.

Similarly in AF category, 202 families prefer to save the compensation amount either in banks or post offices, 96 prefer to invest the amount in business and 86 families intend to utilize the compensation amount for repayment of their outstanding loan.

As regards the choice of the DF families towards a resettlement colony it is observed that 18 families have opined to shift to any resettlement colony if asked while 5 of them have said no to the option. However, 114 families did not respond to the question.

	No. of Families	**Utilization of Compensation**			**Do you want to resettle to the colony provided by Govt.**		
		Saving in Bank/Post office	**Investment**	**Repayment of Loan**	**Yes**	**No**	**Cannot say**
DF	137	66	50	47	18	5	114
		48.2%	36.5%	34.3%	13.1%	3.7%	83.2%
AF	614	202	96	86			
		32.9%	15.6%	14.0%			

Source: Socio-economic study, 11-12/2013 and 02-06/2014

4.1.24 General Feeling of the Populace in the survey Area

The DFs feel that they will get compensation for resettlement which will not be a problem for them.

However, they would like Government to provide them land for construction of their houses. People are broadly aware of compensation but need further clarification on the exact amount, mode of payment. Place for receiving payment etc.

In case of AFs, it is a setback for them also in terms of sustenance of their occupation and livelihood. They would prefer cash compensation and technical help to start viable income generation activities or land for land which is a difficult proposition for the Government. People are under apprehension as to what would be the package of compensation (since a new Act, LARR Act 2013 has come inplace of old Act of 1894), whether that would be sufficient to regain their economic condition in case of them being affected by the Project.

Leaving these facts aside, people feel the greater importance of irrigation that will help them to ensure irrigation to their remaining land and provide them scope to raise multiple crops in a year, undertake commercial agriculture by diversifying traditional agriculture and introducing the modern methods of agricultural practices. The facts mentioned above are the synopsis of the discussion that was held with DFs and AFs.

Opinion of DFs

- They express that in case of their displacement they will face hardship if asked to settle at new place.
- In the existing place their livelihood system is well established which will be disrupted in case of their displacement to a new place.
- It will take some time to get livelihood system established if asked to move to a new location.
- Government should take care of livelihood

Opinion of AFs

- Government should pay more financial benefits for acquisition of cultivable land.
- Losing part of their land will adversely affect their livelihood.
- The Government should provide other benefits to cope up with the existing livelihood status.
- Since irrigation will be provided Government should provide adequate training and extension services for diversification of agriculture.
- Younger generation educated youth should be given scope for establishing agro-based industry as business enterprises in the area.
- Some wanted to know different crops that will be cultivated when irrigation is ensured
- Some wanted training in modern agriculture practices.
- Some suggested for land leveling for effective irrigation.

Opinion of Women

- They wanted to know the scope of involvement of women in agricultural activities.
- They have shown interest in crop post harvest processing and value addition and look for opportunity to get involved

4.2 Tribal Issues in the Project Area

4.2.1 Introduction

The tribal India lives in the forest, hills and naturally isolated regions, known by different names meaning either the people of forest and hill or the original inhabitants. The popular names are Vanyajati (castes of forest), Vanavasi (inhabitants of forests), Pahari (hill-dwellers), Adimjati (original communities/primitive people), Adivasi (first settlers), Janjati (folk people), Anusuchita Janajati (scheduled tribe) and so on. Among all these terms, Adivasi is known most extensively and Anusuchit Janjati (scheduled tribe) is the constitutional name covering all of them. Coming to the tribal history, it is found that the tribals are an integral part of the Indian civilization. Various elements in the ancient civilization of India were contributed by the tribals. It is believed that they were the earliest among the

present inhabitants of the country.

4.2.1.1 Scheduled Tribes

The scheduled tribes as the name denotes are the tribes listed in the schedule to the order by the President of India. In accordance with the provisions of the Article 341 & 342 of the constitution, scheduled tribes are listed under a Presidential order for each state or local area and only such communities are enumerated as scheduled tribes in a census.

Tribal communities received special mention for the first time in the Government of India Act, 1935 where a reference was made to the backward tribes. As per the 13th scheduled to the Government of India order of 1936, some of the tribes were identified as backward in the then provinces of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, central provinces, Madras and Orissa. However, the specification of tribes and tribal communities as "Scheduled Tribes" was finally made in the constitution of India.

4.2.1.2 Tribes in Odisha

Odisha occupies a unique position in the Tribal map of India for having the largest variety of scheduled tribe communities. The state is popularly known as the Homeland of the Tribals where no less than 62 different tribal communities numbering 8145081as per 2001 census reside.

The term "Scheduled Tribe" is a product of the constitution of India and consequent upon the promulgation of the scheduled tribes order, 1950 as many as 62 ethnic groups have been enlisted as scheduled tribes of Odisha state. Although the majority of population in Odisha speaks the Odiya language, there are a number of tribal languages, besides the Santal language which has written script. Some important Dravidian language speaking tribes are the Gond, Khond, Oraon, Kisan, Koya etc. The Saora, Santal, Munda, Kolha, Ho etc speak the Mundari language which is classified under the Austro -Asiatic sub-family of languages.

4.2.2 Legal Framework for Administration of STs under the Union and State Government

Article 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Indian constitution has made provision of reservation for backward classes in educational institutions and public employment. The reservation policy has to be followed by both, Central and State government. "When the first Backward Classes Commission was constituted on 29th January, 1953 under the chairmanship of Kakasaheb Kalelkar, he wanted economic backwardness to be the criterion and not caste in deciding backwardness. But he had to yield to the majority of the members who wanted caste to be the criterion, to decide the backwardness"

The Government of India has enacted progressive legislation, programmes and schemes for the development and empowerment of the SCs and STs. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA); The Provision of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996; Minor Forest Produce Act 2005; and the Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy are focused on the socio-economic empowerment of STs. The Land Acquisition Bill, which has been renamed as The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has a separate Chapter to protect the interests of SCs and STs. The Parliament of India passed The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2013 in September 2013. This bill aims to eliminate the inhuman practice of manual scavenging and rehabilitation of liberated manual scavengers, all of them who belong to the Scheduled Castes.

The Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to prevent atrocities against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Act is popularly known as POA, the SC/ST Act, the Prevention of Atrocities Act, or simply the *Atrocities Act*.

Article 17 of Indian Constitution seeks to abolish 'untouchability' and to forbid all such practices. It is basically a "statement of principle" that needs to be made operational with the ostensible objective to

remove humiliation and multifaceted harassments meted to the Dalits[15] and to ensure their fundamental and socio-economic, political, and cultural rights.

This is to free Indian society from blind and irrational adherence to traditional beliefs and to establish a bias free society. For that, Untouchability (Offences) Act 1955 was enacted. However, lacunae and loopholes impelled the government to project a major overhaul of this legal instrument. From 1976 onwards the Act was revamped as the Protection of Civil Rights Act. Despite various measures adopted to improve the socio-economic conditions of the SCs and STs they remain vulnerable and are subject to various offences, indignities and humiliations and harassment. When they assert their rights and against the practice of Untouchability against them the vested interest try to cow them down and terrorize them. Atrocities against the SCs and STs, still continued.

The normal provisions of the existing laws like, the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and Indian Penal Code have been found inadequate to check these atrocities continuing the gross indignities and offences against Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Recognizing these, the Parliament passed 'Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act', 1989 & Rules, 1995.

The purpose of the Act was to help the social inclusion of Dalits into Indian society.

4.2.3 Administrative Setup of Tribal Development

4.2.3.1 Socio-Cultural Levels of STs of Odisha

Sl No	Socio-cultural Levels	Name of the Tribes
1	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups(PTGs)	Birhor, Bonda, Chuktia Bhunjia, Didayi, Dongiria Kondh, Hill Kharia, Juang, Kutia Kondh, Lanjia Saora, Lodha, Mankidia, Paudi Bhuyan, Saora
2	Tribes in Transition	Santal Kharia, Oraon, Kissan
3	Assimilated Tribes	Savar, Gond, Bhatudi, Bhuyan, Saunti

Source: Population profile of Schedule Tribe in Odisha, Prof. A.B.Ota & Sri B.N.Mohanty, Scheduled Caste and scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institute (SCSCRTI), Government of Odisha, Bhubaneswar
, Page No - 13

4.2.3.2 Techno-economic categories of STs of Odisha

Sl No	Economic Activity	Name of the Tribes
1	Hunter- Gatherer	Birhor, Hill-Kharia, Mankirdia
2	Pastoral	Koya, Gadaba
3	Shifting Cultivators	Bonda, Bhuyan, Didayi, Juang, Kondh, Paroja, Saora
4	Settled Cultivators	Santal, Oraon, Bhottada, Ho, Munda, Gond
5	Industrial Workers	Oraon, Munda

Source: Population profile of Scheduled tribes in Orissa, 2010, Page No - 13

4.2.3.3 Scheduled Areas

The history of scheduled areas can be traced from the year 1874 in which the British Government had introduced the Scheduled District Act to provide administration in the scheduled district. At the time of Independence, the constituent Assembly had paid special attention towards the problem of tribes and the tribal areas. Two sub-committees were constituted to review the situation of tribes and the tribal areas. The committee has reviewed the tribal situation and made suggestion to modify the tribal area. Therefore, Scheduled Areas are nothing but another name of Excluded and partially Excluded Areas.

For creation of Scheduled Areas, the following objectives were kept in mind.

[15] Dalits literally means 'oppressed community'

- To assist the Tribes with average interference and through small processors
- To develop the Scheduled area and to protect the interest of Tribes in the area.

In Odisha the entire seven districts such as Kandhamal, Mayurbhanaja, Sundergarh, Nabarangapur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada and parts of six districts such as Balasore, Keonjhor, Sambalpur, Gajapati, Ganjam and Kalahandi where some portions are covered under scheduled areas. In Keonjhor, scheduled areas exist in four Tahasils of Keonjhor,Telkoi, Champua and Barbil, but are not included in the proposed Project area.

4.2.3.4 Tribal Development Administration

Tribal development involves development of tribal groups in different stages of development in different regions. The tribal development approach has undergone several changes in successive plan periods according to the need and priority of development. For example, during the Second Plan period, area development approach for tribal development was introduced which saw the identification of blocks where tribal concentration was more. But the diversity and magnitude of tribal problem could not be integrated with realistic development Programmes and the concept of tribal development blocks was evolved. This resulted in identification of 75 Tribal Development (TD) blocks in the state and concerted efforts in spheres of health, education, irrigation, and drinking water facilities were made. This approach continued till the end of 4th Plan. The implementation of different Programmes in these blocks helped in the development of the areas in general and the tribals in particular. Subsequently, 118 blocks were identified where the population of the tribals was 50% or more. These areas came to be known as Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) under the concept of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The TSP is basically a smaller plan for the tribal areas within the State Plan. Its distinctive features are as follows:

- It caters to the special needs of the areas having majority of tribal population.
- It employs an integrated area approach for development strategy, and
- Its resources are the sum total of the resources of the State Plan earmarked for the Sub-Plan area, the Central Sectoral outlays, Special Central Assistance and Institutional Finance.

The overall administrative control of scheduled tribe and scheduled caste rests with the Government through the department of Scheduled tribe and scheduled caste development department, Govt. of Odisha.

The Constitution has imposed responsibilities on the Governments for the all round Development of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The policies, Programmes and schemes of the Department have been designed in consonance with the overall goals and objectives as enshrined in Articles 46 (Part IV), 16, 17, 19, 164, 244, 275, 330, 332,335,338,339,341, 342 and 366 of the Constitution of India and aim at improving the quality of life of S.T. & S.C. communities.

(a) Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Approach

The scheduled area of the state accounts for 44.7% of the state's geographical area. There are 62 tribal communities including 13 particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG) in the state and 118 Tribal Development Blocks of 12 districts have been included in the scheduled areas. The TSP approach envisages integrated development of tribal areas, in which all programmes of the Government irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison with a view to bring the area at par with the rest of the state and for welfare and development of STs.

(b) Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)

ITDAs were established sometime in mid seventies and basically function as nodal agencies for plan formulation, programme implementation and operation of the TSP concept. There are about 21 ITDAs covering 12 districts and 118 Tribal blocks having more than 50% of the tribal population. The prime concern of ITDA, are to minimize the gap that exists between them and the rest of the society to

improve socio-economic condition of tribal and to strengthen infrastructure in tribal area through various schemes that aims at income generation, asset creation, administrative and legal protection from exploitation.

(c) Micro Projects for Tribal Developments

The Micro Projects are specially geared towards the development of the Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups. The PTGs covered under the Project are given full subsidy for individual and family oriented income generating programmes. Particular attention is given for development of agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation, animal husbandry health, education, communication etc. There are about 17 micro projects operating in the state covering 20 blocks of 12 districts.

(d) Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)

MADA aims at developing tribal communities staying outside ITDA areas**.** 46 MADA pockets each with a population of 10,000 or more than 50% inhabitants as tribal are spread over 47 blocks in 17 districts of the state. Both individual beneficiaries oriented schemes and community oriented schemes are being implemented in these pockets in the ratio of 70:30 under Special Central Assistance (SCA).

(e) Clusters

The cluster approach was adopted during seventh plan period for the development of contiguous patches outside the TSP area having population of 5000 or more of which more than 50% are tribals. Under this programme various community oriented schemes and individual beneficiary oriented schemes of the same pattern as in ITDAs are implemented out of special central assistance. By the end of 2005-06, 14 cluster pockets, spread over 13 blocks in 10 districts were functioning under the cluster approach.

(i) ITDAS and TSP Blocks covered in the Project districts

District	ITDA	Block	Micro Projects
Keonjhor	Champua	• Joda • Champua • Jhumpura	Juang Development Agency, Gonasika, Keonjhor district
	Keonjhor	• Patna • Ghatagaon • Keonjhor • Saharpada • Harichandanpur • Telkoi • Bansapal	

Source: Population profile of Schedule tribes in Orissa, 2010, Page No - 23

(ii) List of MADAs & cluster pockets in the Project districts

Sl No	District	Name of the MADA pocket	Cluster Pockets
1	Dhenkanal	Kankadahada	Dhenkanal Sadar
2	Jajpur	• Danagadi • Sukinda	Badachana
3	Keonjhor	• Anandapur • Gahasipura • Hatadihi	Nil

Source: Population profile of Schedule tribes in Orissa, 2010, Page No – 28

4.2.5 Brief Description about the Tribes

The six blocks which cover the Project area have tribes shown in the table below. Out of those tribes, the survey team had chances to see only five tribes, which are shown in the right column.

Sl No	District	Block	Tribes existing	Tribes covered under the survey in Project villages
1	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	Saora, Shabar, Lodha,, Kolha, Bhumij, Jauang, Munda, Santal, Matya	Saora
2	Jajpur	Danagadi	Kolha, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Saora, Bhumij, Santal, Ho, Matya, Bathudi, Kharia, Bhuyan, Kandha, Gauda, Koli, Malhar, Juang, Kora, Kandha, Gond, Sounti	Munda, , Kolha
		Korei	Kolha, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Saora, Bhumij,Kharwar, Santal, Kharia	Saora, ,
		Sukinda	Kolha, Shabar, Lodha, Munda, Saora, Bhumij, Santal, Ho, Matya, Bathudi, Kharia, Bhuyan, Kandha, Gauda, Koli, Malhar, Juang, Kora, Kandha, Gond, Sounti	Munda, Saora
3	Keonjhor	Anandapur	Bhatudi, Kolha, Santal, Shabar, Lodha, Gond, Bhuyan, Munda, Saora, Bhumij, Sounti, Ho, Kharwar, Rajuar, Kol, Kisan, Matya	Bhatudi/Bhuia,
		Ghasipura	Santal, Shabar, Lodha, Kolha, Bhumij, Saora, Munda, Gond, Kharwar, Sounti, Ho, Bhatudi, Kol, Lohars, Matya	Saora,, Santal

Note: The tribe wise focus group discussion photographs are given in the annex.

Source: Population profile of Schedule Tribe in Odisha, Prof. A.B.Ota & Sri B.N.Mohanty, Scheduled Caste and scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institute (SCSCRTI), Government of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Sl No	Name of the Tribe	Language	Major Occupation	Major Festivals and Rituals	Religion
1	Saora, Sahara	Sora (Mundari)	Terrace & shifting cultivation, forest collection	Barusim, Buroy-n-a-Adur, Ganugey-n-a-Adur, Osa-n-Adur, Rago-n-a-Adur, Kondam-n-a-Adur	Autonomous Tribal Religion
2	Munda	Mundari(Astro-Asiatic)	Settled cultivation, Industrial labour	Sarhul, Karma, Jitia, Dussera, Sohorai	Autonomous Tribal Religion
3	Kolha	Kol (Mundari)	Cultivation & Labour	Meghapudi, Bass Parab, Phul Bhaguni, Jamnan Parab, Makar, Asadhi, Gamha	Autonomous Tribal Religion
4	Bhatudi	Odiya (Indo-Aryan)	Cultivation and Labour	Dussera, Makar Sankranti, Raja, Gamha, Kalipuja	Hinduism with admixture of Animism
5	Santal	Santali (Mundari)	Cultivation, industrial labour, Mining, Quarrying	Erok-sim, Hari-har-sim, Iriguldi-sim, Jantkar, Sharai, Megha-sim, Baha	Autonomous Tribal Religion

Source: Population profile of Schedule tribes in Orissa, 2010

1. Saora, Sahara

The Saora Settlements are located in undulating terrain and houses remain scattered. Close to the settlements megaliths are erected to commemorate the dead kins. An ordinary house is a one roomed thatched rectangular dwelling having stone and mud walls with high linth Varanda. The guardian deity of the village is represented by two wooden posts, called Gasadasum or Kitungsum installed at the entrance of the settlement. The Saora pantheon includes numerous Gods, deities and benevolent and malevolent spirits. The aesthetic life of the Saora is reflected through their colorful dance, typical music and the wall paintings (anital/idital) in particular. Traditionally the men used to wear loincloth and women a skirt. The later use ornaments to adorn their ear, nose, waist and ankle. The Saora society is divided into 25 subdivisions based on occupation, food habit, social status, customs and traditions. Gamango is the secular head of the village. He is assisted by Buya, the ritual head. Disari is the village astrologer. The family is mostly nuclear; patrilocal and partilineal. The well to do family practices polygyny. Birinda, the extended family is characteristic of the Soara social organization. Women even after marriage continue to belong to the parental birinda.

Source: Population Profile of Schedule Tribes in Orissa, 2010, Page No - 216

Discussion with Sahara tribal community at Anntapur village
Source: Socio-economic Survey & FGD

Belasundari Sahara tribal people are discussing with survey team
Source: Socio-economic Survey & FGD

2. Munda

The Munda are divided into four sections, Santhali, Nagpuria, Kolhani and Tamadia. Apart from their mother tongue, Mundari, they use Odia and its script for communication. They have a hierarchy of clans. Clusters of clans maintain group solidarity and regulate marriage and socio-economic relationships. The clan elders mediate in fixing marriage and bride price. Sing Bonga the Sun God otherwise called Dharam Debata is their supreme God. Other deities are Basuki Mata, the Earth Goddess, Desauali, Marang Bonga, Karam Bonga, Laxmi etc. Their Priest, Pahan worships the deities on festive occasions at Sarna, the sacred grove located at the village outskirt. Among them the common modeof acquiring a mate is through negotiation. Other approved modes are by mutual consent, elopement, by service, intrusion and through exchange. Junior levirate and sororate are allowed. They practice both burial and cremation. Death pollution lasts for ten days and ends after purificatory rituals and feast. Traditionally the Munda are an agrarian community.

Source: Population Profile of Schedule Tribes in Orissa, 2010, Page No - 198

Munda tribal people at Ranagundi village
Source: Socio-economic Survey & FGD

Focus group discussion among the Munda tribal people at Hatibari
Source: Socio-economic Survey & FGD

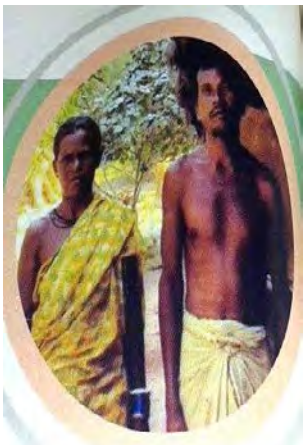
3. Kolha

Kolha settlements are generally uniclan and homogeneous. Family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and partilineal. Family is monogamous but polygyny exists in some cases. Marriage through negotiation (Andi) is regarded as prestigious. Bride price (Gonam) is prevalent and is paid both in cash and kind, in the form of cows and goats etc. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers are permitted. The other forms of marriage are by capture (oportipi), by mutual consent (Raji Khusi) and by intrusion (Anadar). They observe birth pollution for a period of seven days. The Kolha practices burial for their dead. They have their tribal deities like Sing Bonga, Nagea Bonga, Marang Bonga, Basgea Bonga, Sendra Bonga, propitiated by their traditional prist, Dehuri. The Kolha have their own traditional community council. Pradhan is the village head who is assisted by village elders and a messenger (Dakua) The regional head is known as Sardar.

Source: Population Profile of Schedule Tribes in Orissa, 2010, Page No - 168

4. Bhatudi

The Bhatudi settlements are generally uniclan and homogeneous. In multi ethnic villages they live in separate hamlets. Bhatudi observe local Hindu festivals and worship Hindu deties along with other tribal deties including the deities of Sarna- the sacred grove. Their traditional priest is Dehury. Family is nuclear, partilocal and partilineal. The community is divided into several exogamous septs (Gotra or Khili), viz. saluki (woodhusking), Kusmardia (wildgrass), Nag (Serpent) Thariyar (a wild fruit), Pani puk (water insect), Sankhiyar (conch) Dhanphul (paddy flower) and parasar, Sailya, Kashyap, Bharadwaja, etc. Marriages are monogamous though there are few cases of polygyny in their society. Marriage through negotiation is commonly practiced and bride price both in cash and kind is given to the brides' parents before marriage. Other modes of acquiring mates such as by service and by capture have become rare. Marriage of widows, widowers, divorcees, junior levirate and sororate are permissible, but cross cousin marriage is tabooed. The Bhatudi practice both cremation and burial for the dead. The death pollution continues for ten days. The Bhatudi have their own community council (jati samaj) headed by a hereditary chief called Desh Pradhan in Mayurbhanja and Mahanaik in Keonjhor to deal with their community matters. At the village level Pradhan is the secular chief and his associates, Desh Chatia, Dakua and Chowkia manage the communal affairs.

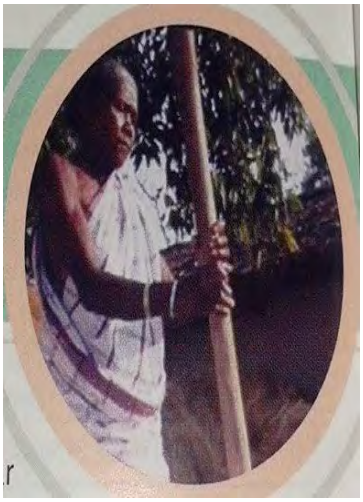


Source: Population Profile of Schedule Tribes in Orissa, 2010, Page No - 106

FGD with Bhatudi tribal community at Gohira village
Source: Socio-economic Survey & FGD

5. Santal

The Santal are divided into several totemic exogamous clans, Paris. Each clan is further divided into sub-clans, maximal lineages, Bansa and minimal lineages, Kutum. The kinsmen, at the level of broad groups refer to each other as kutum pele, lineal kins and bandhu pele, affines. They observe janam Chatatiar, purificatory ritual on the seventh or ninth day of the birth, and natyam, name giving ceremony within one year. Detah rites are observed within ten to twenty day of detah. The common types of marriages permitted in their society are by negotiation, by elopement, by intrusion and by service, junior liverate, sororate and remarriage of widows are also permitted in their society. Sing Bonga, Sun God otherwise called Thakur or Dharam is their supreme deity who is revered as the creator of the universe. Their important village deities are Marang Buru, Monreko Tureiko, Jaher Era, Gosani Era and Manjhi Haram. Besides there are a number of other deities like hill and forest deities, earth Goddess (Basumata), ancestral sports (Hapranko Bonga) household spirits (Abe Bonga) etc. The traditional village council is headed by the secular chief, Majhi assisted by Paramanik, the deputy chief, Naik, the village priest, Jog Majhi, the Moral Gurdian, and gadet, the messenger. At the inter-village level they have inter-village council called Pirha or Pargana.



Source: Population Profile of Schedule Tribes in Orissa, 2010, Page No - 214

4.2.6 Identification of Indigenous People as per World Bank definition

World Bank definition

- Self identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others.
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the Project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories. (Collective attachment means that for generations there has been a physical presence in and economic ties to lands and territories traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, by the group concerned, including areas that has special significance for it, such as sacred sites. Collective attachment also refers to the attachment of transhumant/nomadic groups to the territory they use on a seasonal or cyclical basis)
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture
- An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

As per the World Bank definition no identified tribes fulfill the above definition and hence do not come under the category of "Indigenous People"

4.2.7 Agencies/ Projects associated with the Tribal Development Administration

(A) **Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (TDCCOL)**

The TDCCOL was registered under the Orissa Cooperative Societies Act, 1962 and has been functioning with effect from 4th October, 1967 as an apex Cooperative organization.

(B) **Orissa Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Limited (OSFDC)**

The OSFDC was established in the year 1979-80. Its objective is to implement / take up various economic programmes for the benefit of the poor Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe (DTDP) and Scavengers of the State.

(C) **Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP)**

OTELP Programme focuses on empowering the tribals and enabling them to enhance their food security, to increase their incomes and to improve their overall quality of life through more efficient natural resources management based on the principles of improved watershed management and more productive environmentally sound agricultural practices and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development.

The Programme would cover 30 of the most backward blocks with tribal concentrations in seven districts, namely Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, and Rayagada in South-West Orissa. Programme will be implemented in 3 phases over 10 years. Phases: Inception (upto 1yr); Pilot (1-3): 10 blocks testing; Upscaling (4-7): 11 to 30; Consolidation: (8-10). During Phase I, Programme activities would be initiated in four districts and ten blocks.

(D) **Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED)**

TRIFED came in to existence on 06.08.1987 and got registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act 1984 (now the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002). It started functioning in 1988 under the Administrative control of the Ministry of Welfare, Govt. of India, (presently the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India).

The main objective of TRIFED is to serve the interests of its members in more than one State for the social and economic betterment of its members by conducting its affairs in professional, democratic and autonomous manner through self help and mutual cooperation for undertaking marketing development of the tribal products.

Reservation for STs

Sectors	By Union Government (%)	By State Government (%)
In politics	8.66	23.00
In education & jobs	7.50	22.50

Source: Recent Govt. Circulars

Box 1. Provisions for Development of Schedules Tribes in Odisha

The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach envisages integrated development of the Tribal areas, wherein all programmes irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison to achieve the common goal of bringing the area at par with the rest of the State and to improve the quality of life of the Tribals. The tribal development strategy has been reoriented to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities thereto. Some of the broad objectives of the TSP approach for 2012-13 are:

1. To provide access to resource, to enhance employment opportunities and bring the income level of the impoverished and asset less tribal people in the TSP area at par with the general population.
2. To strive and to secure for the tribal people their forest rights and for the development of forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.
3. To bridge the critical gaps in communication and such other economic infrastructure as well as the social infrastructure in the tribal areas to support the developmental activities of the tribals.
4. To provide the basic health services for improvement in health and nutritional standards of the Scheduled Tribes leading to enhancement of status of the health indicators of these sections, particularly reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) /Mother Mortality Rate (MMR) and control of malaria.
5. To bridge the literacy hiatus between the Scheduled Tribes and the general population with thrust on literacy and more specifically on primary education of the Scheduled Tribes Low literacy and lack of primary education have resulted in inducing vulnerability among the tribal population.
6. The State Government, in its pursuit to bring about socio-economic development of the ST communities, have launched special programmes, which include legal aid, rehabilitation of victims, housing facilities, establishment of special employment exchanges, reservation in employment, establishment of residential schools and hostels etc.

Past Programme Example:

SCA to TSP, which was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family based income generation activities of the TSP, has been expanded to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto not only family based, but also run by the Self Help Groups (SHGs). Thus, SCA is primarily meant for family oriented income generating schemes in sectors of agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, animal husbandry and cooperation and a part of SCA (not more than 30%) is permitted to be used for development of infrastructure incidental to such income generating schemes.

A total number of 101038 S.T. families below the poverty line have been assisted under various income generating schemes through 21 I.T.D.As, 17 Micro Projects, 46 MADA 13 Cluster Pockets and OSFDC during 2011-12. Besides, 1038 numbers of infrastructure projects have been created out of the flow of funds under SCA.

The grants from Government of India are provided on the basis of ST population percentage in the State. Projects that are usually implemented under the programme are as under:

I. Roads and Bridges
II. Minor Irrigation Projects
III. Educational Complexes
IV. Hostel Buildings
V. Drinking Water Projects
VI. Electrification of Tribal Bastees (tribal hamlets) etc.
VII. Establishment of multipurpose service centres.

Source: Annual Report of ST&SC Department, Government of Odisha 2012-13

4.2.8 Synopsis on Focus Group Discussion with Tribal Groups

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted among tribal groups in ten select villages such as Hatibari, Balibo, Annatapur, Botalanda, Gohira, Ranagundi, Belasundari, Nanadabara, Khaira and Ghasipura in the Project area. The tribal groups included *Munda, Sahara, Santhal, Bhatudi and Kolha* as they are locally known and called. The investigating team discussed at length with the tribal groups on various aspects of their life that included history of their fore generation, self identification of their community, marriage system, housing pattern, occupation, migration, education, their cultural practices, health status of their people, their role and participation in the village level development plan, tribal women participation in decision making process, their involvement in the implementation of the Government schemes, etc.

The synopsis of the FGDs is as follows

Origin: The tribal groups residing in the Project area although are the residents in the area, their forefathers had migrated to the place two to three generations back from places like Keonjhor, Mayurbhanja, Cuttack and Jajpur. They came in search of employment to earn their livelihood. Most of them were engaged under the local land lord in exchange of food and temporary shelter. In course of time their families expanded and they formed a group, preferred to settle down. In subsequent time

some of them have encroached upon Govt land and are cultivating the same. Some are given free patta land as homestead land. Some are still working as daily labour. Their lifestyle, cultural practices, pattern of occupation etc have been greatly influenced over a period of time. Their children's education in the school and their exposure to outside environment is fast changing their life style and livelihood. Most of them are getting the facilities as per the rules and policies of the Government.

Housing Pattern: They have typical housing pattern which they have constructed on their own. These are made of thatched roof, mud wall and earthen floor, very nicely polished with colors that consisted of one to three rooms. This is a hut that is a dwelling place not only for family members but also for domestic animals such as Goat, hen etc.

Marriage System: Marrying outside of their community is a great offence. They have their own cultural practices for marriage ceremony. Anyone violating the law is strongly punished by the community. Some communities like Sabara, Sahara, Bhuiya perform the marriage as per the Hindu rituals. Dowry does not make any sense for both the parties. Anything given and taken is part of their cultural practices.

Occupation: These tribal groups used to depend on forest resources for sustainability of their livelihood. They were hunting rock bee honey, hunting birds and animals for their food, colleting minor forest produces from the nearby forests that used to provide them livelihood support. In course of time due to rapid denudation of forest, they are not getting the resources from the forest as before. Gradually they started working as daily wage labour that is the main source of their livelihood sustenance. Those who are on to cultivation of their own land or share cropping, the size of the land is maximum of one acre.

Income: The average income of the tribal family is from 150-200 per day. Most of the families are struggling for their livelihood due to lack of scope for regular employment. Youths are migrating to other places like Bangalore, Mumbai, Chennai and Andhra Pradesh in search of jobs.

Festivals observed by the communities: At present festivals like Dola purnima, Ratha yatra, Makara Sankranti, Nuakhai etc, generally observed by the general people of Odisha, are observed by the community, but Nilamadhaba Puja and Balabhadra are specially celebrated by them.

Health Practices: They have their own traditional healing practices in case of any ailment in their family. However, with the availability of medical facilities the nearby people have started getting modern medical treatment. A triabl woman delivering baby in the hospital is rare to be seen.

Education: The children of these tribal communities go to the nearby schools and get education with the children from the mainstream communities. There are very rare families who have sent their children for higher education. Drop out cases in the schools in case of tribal children is more compared to other community children.

Participation in the local Governance system: Most tribal people caste their vote. Gradually their participation is increasing in the local governance system although they have understood very little of the entire administrative system and governance procedure of the local administration. In the Palli Sabha and Grama Sabha their voice is yet to be heard although some of them participate in it for the sake of participation.

Details of village-wise FGD and outcome are given in Annex 4.3.

The characteristics of the STs can be summarized as non IP compared with the World Bank criteria.
- The STs in the Project area identify themselves as members of one particular tribal group, and others identify the STs in the same way. But in India there is no idea of 'indigenous', therefore, they are identified just as 'tribal' not 'indigenous'. (Indian constitution does not list any such community/tribe as Indigenous. They are listed as Scheduled Tribes.)

- The ancestors of the STs in the Project area had migrated to the place two to three generations back, so they are not attached to ancestral territories.
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions are not identified during the survey. Most of the religions practices and the festivals they observe are those observed by Hindus (local community).
- They are fluent in local Odia language although they speak their own dialect among their community members.

Accordingly, STs are not considered to be Indigenous People, and preparation of Indegenous People's Plan is not necessary. However, they are vulnerable people, and therefore, special attention is paid as per Indian laws/policies. The detailes are given in Chapter 6.

CHAPTER 5 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA 1894)

The most relevant Indian regulation for facilitating resettlement and rehabilitation was the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA 1894). This Act was the principal document for procedures to be followed for acquisition of private land by the Government for public purposes and for determining compensation. The Act ensured that no person was deprived of land under this Act and entitles affected persons to a hearing before the actual acquisition. Procedures set out include: 1) Preliminary notification (Section 4), 2) Declaration of Notification (Section 6), 3) Notice to persons interested (Section 9), 4) Enquiry and award (Section 11), 5) Possession (Section 16). This Act does not provide for mitigation measures. The main elements of the LAA 1894 are:

- Land identified for the purpose is placed under Section 4[1] of the LAA 1894 for notification. Objections must be made within 30 days to the District Collector (DC: the highest administrative officer of the concerned District) under Section 5A[2].
- The land is then placed under Section 6[3] of the LAA 1894. This is a declaration that the Government intends to acquire the land. The DC is directed to take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed under Section 9[4] via Section 7[5]. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land and the price. Under Section 11[6], the DC will make an award within two years of the date of publication of the declaration. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse.
- When Collector has made award under Section 11, he may take possession of the land under Section 16[7].
- In case of disagreement on the price awarded, within 6 weeks of the award, the parties (under Section 18)[8] can request the DC to refer the matter to the Courts to make a final ruling on the

[1] Section 4: Whenever it appears to the appropriate Government that land in any locality is likely to be needed for any public purpose, a notification to that effect shall be published in the Official Gazette, and the Collector shall cause public notice of the substance of such notification to be given at convenient places in the said locality. Thereupon it shall be lawful for any officer, either generally or specially authorized by such Government in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land.

[2] Section 5A: Any person interested in any land which has been notified under Section 4(1) within thirty days from the date of publication of the notification, object to the acquisition of land in writing to District Collector.

[3] Section 6: When the appropriate Government is satisfied that any land is needed for public purposes; a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of secretary to such Government or of some officer duly authorized to certify its orders.

[4] Section 9: The District Collector shall then cause public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land to be acquired. Such notice shall state the particulars of the land so needed and require serving all entitled persons.

[5] Section 7: After declaration, Collector to take order for acquisition. - Whenever any land shall have been so declared to be needed for public purpose, or for a Company, the [appropriate Government], or some officer authorized by the [appropriate Government] in this behalf, shall direct the Collector to take order for the acquisition of the land.

[6] Section 11: The Collector if satisfied with the LA proceedings under said Act; may declare award which shall cover true area of land, compensation amount and other provisions of the Act.

[7] Section 16: When Collector has made award under Section 11, he may take possession of the land, which shall there upon vest absolutely with the Government free from all encumbrances.

[8] Section 18 to Section 28: Those deal with intervention of court in land acquisition processes. Section 23 of the Act discusses compensation at market price, the market value of land being determined at the 'date of publication of the notification'.

amount of compensation.

This Act was repealed at the same time as the enforcement of the new Act, The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (No. 30 of 2013) (LARR 2013), and was applied to some cases in this Project.

5.2 Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 (Odisha R&R Policy)

In order to ensure sustained development through a participatory and transparent process, Odisha Government framed a comprehensive Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy. Basic objectives of the policy were:

1) To avoid displacement wherever possible and minimize it exercising available options otherwise,

2) To recognize voices of displaced communities emphasizing the needs of the indigenous communities and vulnerable sections,

3) To ensure environmental sustainability through participatory and transparent process, and

4) To help guiding the process of developing institutional mechanism for implementation, monitoring, conflict resolution, and grievance redressal.

5) These Rules defined the words 'Original Family' and 'Family' for the purpose of DF and AF as mentioned hereunder."Original Family" means the family, which at the time of Notification under provisions of relevant Act(s) is living together in a single household with a common kitchen.

"Family" means the person .and his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other members residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for his / her livelihoods.

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

(i) A major son irrespective of his marital status

(ii) Unmarried daughter / sister more than 30years of age

(iii) Physically and mentally challenged person irrespective of age and sex; (duly certified by the authorized Medical Board). For this purpose, the blind/ the deaf/the orthopedically handicapped/mentally challenged person suffering from more than 40 per cent permanent disability will only be considered as separate family.

(iv) Minor orphan, who has lost both his/her parents.(v) A widow or a woman divorcee.

With the above objectives in view, the Odisha Government laid down the Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 (Odisha R&R Policy). This Policy had been used from 2006 to 2013 with the old Act, and is applicable for cases currently under the LAA 1894. New version of the Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy in pursuant to LARR 2013 is yet to see the light of the day.

5.3 The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (LARR 2013)

5.3.1 Overview

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (LARR 2013) was enforced on January 1st, 2014. The title of the old law conveyed that its primary purpose was to expedite the acquisition of land. However, the principal objective of the new Act is fair compensation and transparency in resettlement and rehabilitation of those affected in the process of land acquisition. The title has been named to reflect this.

The act has thirteen chapters as shown below, and four schedules.

Chapter I	Preliminary
Chapter II	Determination of Social Impact and Public Purpose
Chapter III	Special Provision to Safeguard Food Security
Chapter IV	Notification and Acquisition

Chapter V	Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award
Chapter VI	Procedure and Manner of Rehabilitation an Resettlement
Chapter VII	National Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement
Chapter VIII	Establishment of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority
Chapter IX	Apportionment of Compensation
Chapter X	Payment
Chapter XI	Temporary Occupation of Land
Chapter XII	Offences and Penalties
Chapter XIII	Miscellaneous

The highlights of the new act are explained as below (Source: FAQs on LARR 2013, and Overview of LARR 2013, both by the Government of India).

1) Compensation: Given the inaccurate nature of circle rates, the Act proposes the payment of compensations that is up to 4 times the market value in rural areas and 2 times the market value in urban areas.

2) Resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R): Over five chapters and two entire Schedules have been dedicated to outlining elaborate processes (and entitlements) for resettlement and rehabilitation. The Second Schedule in particular outlines the benefits (such as land for land, housing, employment and annuities) that shall accrue in addition to the one-time cash payments.

3) Retrospective operation: To address historical injustice the Act applies retrospectively to cases where no land acquisition award has been made. Specifically in cases where the land was acquired five years or more ago but no compensation has been paid or no possession has taken place then the land acquisition process will be started afresh in accordance with the provisions of this act.

4) Multiple checks and balances: A comprehensive, participative and meaningful process (involving the participation of local Panchayati Raj Institutions) has been put in place prior to the start of any acquisition proceedings. Monitoring committees at the national and state level to ensure that R&R obligations are met have also been established.

5) Special safeguards for tribal communities and other disadvantaged groups: No land can be acquired in Scheduled Areas without the consent of the Gram Sabhas. The Act also ensures that all rights guaranteed under such legislations as the Panchayat (extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 and the Forest Rights Act 2006 are taken care of. It has special enhanced benefits (outlined in a dedicated chapter) for those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

6) Safeguards against displacement: The act provides that no one shall be dispossessed until and unless all payments are made and alternative sites for the resettlement and rehabilitation have been prepared. The Third Schedule even lists the infrastructural amenities that have to be provided to those that have been displaced.

7) Compensation for livelihood losers: In addition to those losing land, the Act provides compensation to those who are dependent on the land being acquired for their livelihood. Tenants, share-croppers, and others are included in 'affected family' as well.

8) Caps on acquisition of multi-crop and agricultural land: To safeguard food security and to prevent arbitrary acquisition, the Act directs states to impose limits on the area under agricultural cultivation that can be acquired.

9) Return of unutilized land: In case land remains unutilized after acquisition, the Act empowers states to return the land either to the owner or to the State Land Bank.

10) Exemption from income tax and stamp duty: No income tax shall be levied and no stamp duty shall be charged on any amount that accrues to an individual as a result of the provisions of the new law.

11) Share in appreciated land value: Where acquired land is sold to a third party for a higher price, then 40 per cent of the appreciated land value (or profit) will be shared with the original owners.

12) Under this Act "displaced family" means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area;

13) Under this Act 'affected family" includes- (i) a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired; (ii) a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers ot artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land; (iii) the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognised under the scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Righ6) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land; (iv) family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land; (v) a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition; (vi) a family residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land.

14) Under this Act "family" includes a person. his or her spouse. minor children. minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him:

Provided that widows. divorcees and women deserted bv families shall be considered separate families:

Explanation.-An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purposes of this Act.

Two exemptions have been made in the case of irrigation projects:

- The Social Impact Assessment Process has been waived if the Environmental Impact Assessment has already been conducted[9].

- Either land or compensation may be provided to the displaced family but not both. Land may be provided only if it is available.

5.3.2 Process for Land Acquisition and R&R

Whenever the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose, it shall consult the concerned panchayat. Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level, in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study in consultation with them (Section 4(1)).

The appropriate Government requires the authority conducting the SIA study, which will cover the assessment of public purpose, estimation of affected families and the number of families among them

[9] Applicable to this Project

likely to be displaced, extent of lands, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected, consideration of an alternate place, social impacts, the overall cost versus benefit analysis, and others for the proposed project (Section 4(4), (6)).

A public hearing is required to be reflected to the SIA report, and the SIA report is made available. The SIA Report will be appraised by an Expert Group (EG), of which members are stipulated by the LARR 2013. The appropriate Government examines all the related documents, and recommends such area for acquisition, which ensures minimum negative impacts (Section 5 & 7).

Preliminary notification (PN) of land acquisition is published in the prescribed manners such as in the official gazette, two daily newspapers, and others. No person can make transaction of land or create any encumbrances on such land (Section 11(1), (4)) after PN. Any person interested may raise objections to the area to be acquired, and others, within sixty days from the publication of the preliminary notification (Section 15(1)).

Upon the publication of the preliminary notification, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement to conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, prepare a draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme (R&R Scheme), and make it open. Discussion and a public hearing are held on the draft (Section 16). After the Commissioner's approval, the R&R Scheme is made public (Section 17 & 18). Publication of declaration and summary of R&R Scheme is made (Section 19(1)).

Public notice to take possession of the land is given (Section 21). After the enquiry into the objections (if any), the value of the land, and the interests of the persons, the Collector makes an award (Section 23). The Collector calculates the total amount of compensation including all assets attached to the land, considering specified parameters, and solatium (Sections 27 to 30). The Collector passes R&R Awards for each affected family (Section 31), and the Collector takes possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation and R&R entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitle persons (Section 38).

The Act lays down timelines in order to ensure time-bound land acquisition and R&R, though those timelines can be extended only when there are circumstances to justify the extension. Figure 5.1 gives the general process flow for land acquisition and R&R.

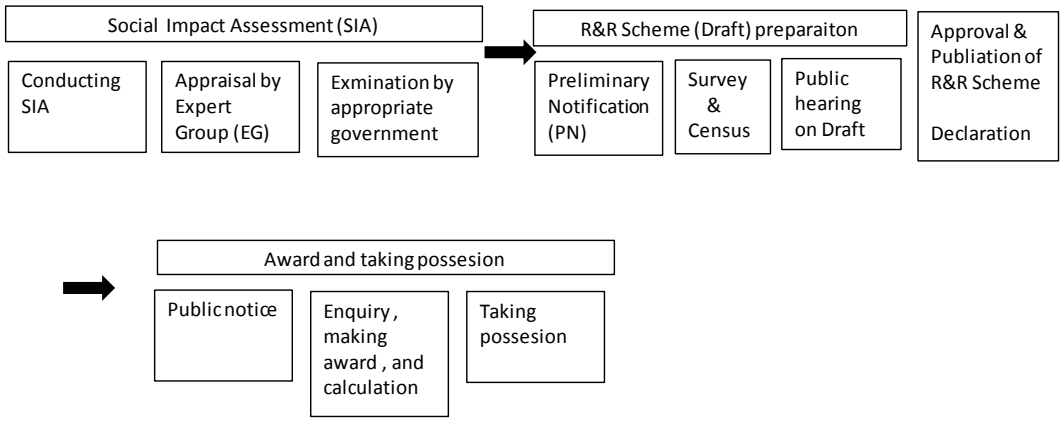


Figure 5.1 Process Flow for Land Acquisition and R&R under LARR 2013

5.3.3 Compensation for Land

The way of compensation is summarized in the 1st Schedule of LARR 2013. It is for those whose land is going to be acquired and to tenants.

Table 5.1 1st Schedule of the LARR 2013

Serial No. (SN)	Component of compensation package	Manner of determination of value
1	Market value of land	To be determined as provided under section 26. (*1)
2	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of rural areas	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 appropriate Government.
3	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of urban areas	I (One)
4	Value of assets attached to land or building	To be determined as provided under section 29 (*2).
5	Solatium	Equivalent to 100% of the market value of land [SN1] x factor [SN2] for rural areas or [SN3] for urban areas + value of assets attached to land or building [SN4]
6	Final award in rural areas	Market value of land [SN1] x factor [SN2] + value of assets attached to land or building [SN4] + solatium [SN5]
7	Final award in urban areas	Market value of land [SN1] x factor [SN3] + value of assets attached to land or building [SN4] + solatium [SN5]
8	Other component, if any, to be included	

(*1) a) The marked value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area where the land is situated: or b) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area: or, c) consented amount of compensation as agreed upon in certain condition, whichever is higher.

The Collector shall award an amount calculated at the rate of twelve per cent per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the SIA study (Section 30-(3))

(*2) market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building, trees and plants, he standing crops damaged are considered by experienced persons.

Source: LARR 2013

5.3.4 Rehabilitation

The way of rehabilitation is summarized in the 2nd Schedule. Table 5.2 shows the excerpt of the items related to the Project.

Affected families are defined in six categories by LARR 2013, out of which those that are included in the Project are as below.

(1) a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired, and

(2) a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land.

Table 5.2 2nd Schedule of the LARR 2013

2nd Schedule

Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlement for All the Affected Families*1 (both land owners and the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired) in addition to those provided in the 1st Schedule

Serial No. (SN)	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Entitlement/provision
1	Provision of housing units in case of displacement	(l) If a house is lost in rural areas. a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. (2) The benefits listed above shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area. Provided that any such family in urban areas which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than one lakh fifty thousand rupees. If any affected family in rural areas so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house.
2	Land for Land	In the case of irrigation project, as far as possible and in lieu of compensation to be paid for land acquired, each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose land has been acquired or lost, or who has. as a consequence of the acquisition or loss of land, been reduced to the status of a marginal farmer or landless, shall be allotted, in the name of each person included in the records of rights with regard to the affected family, a minimum of one acre of land in the command area of the project for which the land is acquired. If those persons losing land and belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or 2.5 acres, whichever is lower.
3	Offer for Developed Land	(Not applicable because it is for case of urbanization)
4	Choice of Annuity or Employment	(a) where jobs are created through the project, at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required; or (b) one-time payment of five lakhs rupees per affected family, or (c) annuity of not less than Rs.2,000/month/family for 20 years.
5	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a Period of one year	Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs. 3,000/month for a period of one year from the date of award.
6	Transportation cost for displaced families	a one-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle ln addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees.
7	Cattle shed/petty shops cost	Each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs.25,000 for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.
8	One-time grant to artisan, small traders and certain	For non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, one-time financial

Serial No. (SN)	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Entitlement/provision
	others	assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000
9	Fishing rights	In cases of irrigation projects, the affected families may be allowed fishing rights in the reservoirs
10	One-time Resettlement Allowance	One-time 'Resettlement Allowance' of Rs. 25,000
11	Stamp duty and registration fee	The stamp duty and other fees for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the Requiring Body.

*1 Affected family (AF) includes: (i) a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired; (ii) a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including 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 the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land, and others.

Source: LARR 2013

5.4 Clarification and Draft Rules by the Odisha Government

5.4.1 Clarification by the Odisha Government

To guide government officers associated with implementation of LARR 2013, some documents have been issued by the Government of Odisha to clarify the contents of the LARR 2013. One of them, issued on July 2, 2014 lays down the followings.

1) Cutoff date for the cases initiated prior to 31.12.2013

As per new Act, the date for such determination of market value shall be the date of which the preliminary notification under the Section-11 (1) was issued. The new Act does not indicate any 'cutoff date' for those cases already indicated under the old Act. In such a situation I would be most appropriate to accept the date of coming into force of the LARR Act 2013 i.e. 01.01.2014 as the 'cutoff date' for determination of market value for assessment of land compensation in those land acquisition cases initiated prior to 31.12.2013.

2) Multiplier factor

The multiplier factor (item SN-2 in Table 5.1 1st Schedule of the LARR 2013) has been determined as shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Multiplier Factor in Odisha

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

Source: Government of Odisha

Urban area is defined by the Urban Body Act, categorized into four groups: Metropolitan Corporation, Municipal Corporation, Municipality and Notified Area Council (NAC)[10]. The Urban areas in and around the project area are shown in Table 5.4.

[10] There are 2 Municipal Corporations (Bhubaneswar and Cuttack), 34 Municipalities and 66 NACs in Odisha.

Table 5.4 The Urban Areas in and around the Project Area

Name of Urban Local Body	District	Status	Total Wards
Bhuban	Dhenkanal	NAC	15
Kamakhyanagar	Dhenkanal	NAC	12
Vyasnagar	Jajpur	Municipality	25

Source: City Managers' Association Orissa

5.4.2 Draft Rules by the Odisha Government

The Draft Rules for the new Act was issued by the Odisha Government dated on July 02, 2014. It is supposed to be finalized after considering the collected suggestions.

5.5 International Guidelines

5.5.1 JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations

Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. When, after such an examination, avoidance is proved unfeasible, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses must be agreed upon with the people who will be affected.

People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported by project proponents etc. in a timely manner. Prior compensation, at full replacement cost, must be provided as much as possible. Host countries must make efforts to enable people affected by projects and to improve their standard of living, income opportunities, and production levels, or at least to restore these to pre-project levels. Measures to achieve this may include: providing land and monetary compensation for losses (to cover land and property losses), supporting means for an alternative sustainable livelihood, and providing the expenses necessary for the relocation and re-establishment of communities at resettlement sites.

Appropriate participation by affected people and their communities must be promoted in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans and measures to prevent the loss of their means of livelihood. In addition, appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.

For projects that will result in large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people. It is desirable that the resettlement action plan include elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12, Annex A.

5.5.2 World Bank Policy (Operation Manual OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement)

The policy objectives of this document can be summarized as follows:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs,
- Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs, and
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them.

Description on impacts covered, required measures, eligibility for benefits, resettlement planning/ implementation/monitoring, and resettlement instruments are given. The Annex to this document

describes the elements of a resettlement plan, and this RRP is prepared so as to include those elements.

5.6 Basic Policy for the Project

Table 5.6 shows the comparison of main policies among the old Act (plus Odisha R&R Policy), new Act, JICA Guidelines, and the World Bank Policy.

It is considered that the law and policy in Odisha is comparable to the JICA Guidelines and the World Bank policy to some extent. However, there are two points to be considered. One is whether the compensation valuation is enough or not as replacement cost, therefore, a survey on the land prices was done. (Survey is still in progress, and the results will be shown later). The other is grievance mechanism is not included in the new Law, and therefore, it is proposed in Chapter 7.

Table 5.5 Comparison of Law/Policy in Odisha, JICA Guidelines, and World Bank Policy

Old Act (LAA 1894) (plus Odisha R&R Policy)	New Act (LARR 2013)	JICA Guidelines	World Bank Policy
1.Basic policy on Resettlement			
It is aimed to avoid displacement wherever possible and minimize it.	Recommend to minimize displacement of people, disturbance to the infrastructure, ecology and adverse impact should be made.	Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.	Resettlement should be avoided and minimized.
2.Consultation			
Gram Sabha shall be consulted before initiating Land Acquisition Proposal.	Public hearing is required when SIA is required and a draft Resettlement & Rehabilitation Scheme is prepared.	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities.	Meaningful consultation and opportunities for participation is required.
3.Basic policy on living standards			
Not mentioned, but various kinds of Resettlement and Rehabilitation elements are prepared.	Loss of livelihood is assessed and compensation is provided. Various kinds of Resettlement and Rehabilitation elements are prepared.	Host country must make efforts to improve their standard of living, income opportunities, and production levels, or at least to restore these to pre-project levels.	Livelihood and living standard should be at least restored.
4.Form of compensation for land			
Paid by money or land. To non-title holder, a certain area of land is given if possessed for more than 10 year continuously.	Basically paid by money. Land for land is only in irrigation project, if possible.	Land and monetary compensation	By land or cash
5.Valuation of land			
30 % of the total amount (as additional compensation) plus 12 % per annum of the total amount (as interest) are added	Market value is multiplied by the multiplier factor (1 to 2) plus 100% solatium, plus 12% interest for the duration of the process is added.	Full replacement cost, must be provided as much as possible.	Replacement cost is used.
6.Timing of payment			
Land possession is possible only after paying the full compensation.	Land is taken after ensuring full payment of compensation.	Prior compensation must be provided.	After paying compensation, taking of land and related assets takes place.
7.Grievance mechanism			
Grievance Committee is set up at District and Directorate level.	Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Committee is set up, which may handle grievance[11].	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms should be set up.
8. Cutoff date			
The date on which the notification declaring the intention to acquire the land under the relevant Act or under the provisions of this Policy is published.	Date of Preliminary Notification (Section 11.1) is the cutoff date.	〔Not mentioned〕	The date the census begins. The cutoff date could also be the date the project area was delineated.

Source: Prepared based on the acts and policies

[11] New version of the Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy is expected to address this mechanism, because the old version in 2006 included it.

CHAPTER 6 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION

6.1 Progress of Land Acquisition and Actions to be Taken

The latest conditions of the land acquisition process for JICA portion are as shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

As of July 18, 2014

		Process							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Canal System	No. of Cases*	Under Process of 4.1 old Act	Pre-notification done under 4.1 of old Act	Under process of 6.1 old Act	Declaration done under 6.1 of old Act	With Special LAO** under 7 of old Act	With Special LAO under 9 of old Act	Awarded, not paid	Payment done after Award
LBC70-100km（only Dist.System)	143	0	21	1	20	26	0	11	13
LBC100-141km	364	0	16	0	7	12	0	2	0
Total	507	0	37	1	27	38	0	13	13

* Case: group of land plots, for which a survey and acqusition is done as one package
One villlage has usualy one case, but sometimes more than one case.
** LAO: Land Acqusition Officer

Source: DoWR

The fundamental rule to decide which Act (old Act or new one) is applied is: Upon introduction of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement & Rehabilitation Act-2013 (new LARR 2013), the old Act, LAA 1894 was repealed as provided u/s 24 of the New Act. Government of Odisha has directed its officials to proceed as under while acting on cases initiated under old Act following the provisions (Section 24) of the new Act.

Retrospective effect clause in the Section-24 of the RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 (New LA R&R)	Corresponding action envisaged to be followed.
Section 24(1) (a)- LA proceedings where no 4(1) Notification and 6(1) Declaration issued by award u/s-11 has been made, then all provision of the new Act relating to determination of compensation shall apply.	4(1) Notification and 6(1) Declaration issued by Government shall continue up to the stage u/s-7 under the old LAA 1894; but from the stage of determination of compensation and award, all provision of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land Acquisition, Resettlement & Rehabilitation Act-2013 (new LARR 2013) shall apply.
Section 24(1) {b)- LA proceedings where award u/s-11 has been made.	Payment of compensation shall continue under the Provision of LAA 1894 (Old Act).
Section 24(2) - LA proceedings where award u/s-11 has been made five years or more prior to commencement of the new Act i.e. 1. 1. 2014, but compensation has not been paid or physical possession has not been taken.	Such LA proceedings shall be deemed to have lapsed. The Requiring Authority if it so chooses shall initiate LA proceedings afresh under the provision of the LARR 2013.
Section 24(2) proviso- LA proceedings where award u/s. 11 has been made 5 years or more prior to commencement of the new Act, i.e. 1.1.2014 but compensation in respect of the majority of land holding has not been paid to the beneficiaries.	All awardees whose land is covered in 4(1) Notification under LAA 1894 shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with the provision of the new LARR 2013.

All cases, where Preliminary Notification u/s4(1) of the old Act were not done will processed under the new Act.

Actions to be taken vary according to the progress of land acquisition. Those actions to be taken are shown in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Action to be Taken for Land under Various Acquisition Process

Process No. in Table 6.1	Explanation of the Process	Action to be Taken
1	Preliminary-Notification not finished.	Go for Pre-notification (Section 11.1 of new Act)
2-6	Pre-notification done under old Act	Go to Acquisition order (Section 7 of old Act), then for Compensation (Section 20 of new Act)
7	Awarded, but not paid	Go to Pre-notification (Section 11.1 of new Act) because the award is treated as lapsed.
8	Both award and payment is finished	Continued under old Act (The Odisha R&R Policy 2006 is applied as well.)

Remarks:
-Pre-notification is in Section 4.1 in old Act, and Section 11.1 in new Act.
-Declaration is in Section 6.1 in old Act, and Section 19 in new Act.
-Acquisition order is in Section 7, land marked & measured in Section 8 in old Act, and land marked & measured in Section 20, notice to take possession of the land in Section21 in new Act.

Source: Prepared based on DoWR information, new Act and old Act

6.2 Compensation and R&R (Resettlement & Rehabilitation) under Old Act

Land acquisition had been done as per the LAA until the end of 2013. Old Act is still applied for some on-going cases as stated above. The Odisha R&R Policy 2006 is applied with the old Act for the purpose of R&R. The definition of the people entitled for compensation and rehabilitation are as shown below according to the Odisha R&R Policy.
-Affected Family (AF): a family whose land s affected by construction of the project but displaced or required to be displaced, and
-Displaced Family (DF): a family ordinarily residing in the project area prior to the date of publication of notification under the provisions of the relevant Act and on account of acquisition of his/her homestead land is displaced from such area or required to be displaced.

The entitlement for compensation and R&R under the old Act is shown in Table 6.3. As per Odisha R&R Policy 2006, resolution of 3rd biennial revision of the rehabilitation grants in monetary terms was issued in July 10, 2012, and the revised amounts of money are reflected in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Entitlement for Compensation and R&R under Old Act

Type of loss or Target people	Entitlement	Based on
Loss of land[1]	After totalizing all those values, the followings are added. - 30 % of the total amount (as additional compensation) - 12 % per annum of the total amount (as interest)	Section 23, LAA 1896
Loss of house and other structure[2]		
Loss of tree		
Loss of standing crop		
Loss of common property	Project Administration takes up construction	Odisha R&R Policy 2006
DF	- Rs.75,000 for homestead land (Policy:8-III-a) - Rs.224,000 as house building assistance (8-III-b) - Registration cost of land[3] (8-III-d) - Training for self-employment (8-III-e) - Maintenance allowance :Rs.3,000/month for 1 year (10-a) - Assistance for Temporary Shed :Rs.15,000 (10-b) - Transportation allowance: Rs.3,000 (10-c)	Odisha R&R Policy 2006 (Rule-8,9& 10)
DF (non-title holders)	a- Landless encroacher for more than 10 years continuously, if unobjectionable, gets equal to compensation for similar category of land, up to a maximum of one standard acre b- Homesteadless encroacher for more than 10 years continuously, if unobjectionable, gets compensation for similar category of homestead land up to maximum 1/10th of an acre in rural area (Section-9)	
DF(if the person owns agricultural land)	- Rs.150,000/acre of irrigated land (8-III-c) - Rs.75,000/acre of non-irrigated	
Willing DF and AF	- Training for self-employment	
DF belonging to ST	Other benefits as per section-12 including 25% higher R&R benefit in monetary terms as per sub-section (d)	
AF losing more than 75% of his total land	- Rs.75,000 for homestead land - Rs.224,000 as house building assistance - Rs.150,000/acre of irrigated land - Rs.75,000/acre of non-irrigated - Registration cost of land (8-III-f)	
Person losing	-Rs.75,000 for homestead land (Policy:8-III-a)	

[1] The highest value out of 1) sale statistics collected from concerned Sub-Registrar's Office on the date of the notification, 2) bench mark value (the lowest price set by a committee to control land transaction), or 3) 16 times of net annual yield is used. The price is settled for every village and for every land category.

[2] Total of present market prices of each material such as cement, steel, labor, etc.is valuated respectively on the basis of value as on the date of notification based on the Schedule of Rates (SR), issued by the Department of Works, Odisha. No deduction for depreciation is applied.

[3] Registration cost of land up to 5 acres of un-irrigated land or 2.5 acres of irrigated land in case of indigenous households or 4 acres of un-irrigated land or 2 acres of irrigated land for other displaced households who opt for cash based rehabilitation in lieu of land shall be paid by the project authority within a period not exceeding 5 years from the date of displacement.

Type of loss or Target people	Entitlement	Based on
homestead land on account of canal (8-III-h)	- Rs.224,000 as house building assistance (8-III-b) - Registration cost of land (8-III-d)	

Source: Prepared based on LAA 1894 and Odisha R&R Policy 2006

6.3 Compensation and R&R (Resettlement & Rehabilitation) under New Act

Affected families are defined in six categories by LARR 2013, out of which those that are included in the Project are as below.

(1) a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired, and

(2) a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land.

The entitlement for compensation and R&R under the new Act is shown in Table 6.4. There are people who have no ROR document or Patta, even though they are cultivating some land as revealed by the socio-economic survey. Whether they can have ROR or not will be determined through the survey of the affected families to be done under Section 16, new Act. For those people compensation is paid as well.

Table 6.4 Entitlement for Compensation and R&R under New Act

Type of loss or Target people	Entitlement	Based on
Loss of land	-Market value of land, plus -Market value of land x (multiplied by) multiplier factor (between 1-2, as applicable, for rural areas), plus -Solatium, 100% of both items as above combined, plus - an amount calculated at the rate of twelve per cent per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (2) of section 4	LARR 2013
Loss of assets attached to land (Buildings, trees, crops, etc.)	-Estimated value by a single window Valuation Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional District Magistrate[4], and - The same value as solatium	Draft Rules for LARR
Loss of house	House as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications, or equivalent amount of money (not more than one house per family) (provided to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area.)	

[4] Members are Executive Engineer, Works, District Agriculture Officer, and ACF.

Type of loss or Target people	Entitlement	Based on
Choice of annuity or employment	Employment of a member of per affected family by the project at a rate not less than the minimum wage rate prescribed by government, or one-time payment of Rs. 500,000, or annuity policy that pays not less than Rs.2,000/month/family for 20 years with price indexation	LARR 2013
Displacement	Monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs. 3,000/month for one year from the date of award	
Displacement	One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 as transportation cost	
Displacement	One-time 'Resettlement Allowance' of Rs. 50,000	
Loss of cattle shed or petty shop	Minimum of Rs.25,000 for construction of cattle shed or petty shop etc lost	
Artisan, small traders and certain others	One-time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000 for loss of non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area	
Affected family to whom the land or house was allotted	Exemption of Stamp duty and registration fee (borne by the Requiring Body)	

Source: Prepared based on LARR 2013

The Draft Rules for the new Act was issued by the Odisha Government dated on July 02, 2014 (as stated in Chapter 5). The noteworthy point is description about the compensation for agricultural labourers, tenants and sharecroppers, which is tabulated in Table 6.5. Those kinds of assistance may be applied to the Project when the draft is approved.

Table 6.5 R&R in Draft Rules for LARR 2013 by Odisha Government

Category	Entitlement	Based on
Agricultural labourer	Lump sum amount equivalent to the current minimum wages for a period of 200 days	Draft Rules for LARR 2013
Tenant and sharecropper	Lump sum amount of Rs.25,000/acre of the land they cultivate as a tenant or a sharecropper	
Artisans who may be working in the affected area for 3years prior to the land acquisition	Lump sum amount of Rs.25,000	

Source: Prepared based on the (Draft) Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Rule, 2014

6.4 Actual Compensation and R&R to be Done

Based on the real situations of the persons to be affected, the type of entitled persons, expected type of loss, and the compensation and R&R can be sorted out in Table 6.7. Attention should be paid to the following fact.

- No compensation and R&R assistance have been paid to the DFs, therefore, the compensation and R&R assistance to all of them is going to be paid as per the new Act.
- No land losers are required to be displaced as their homestead land are not to be acquired.

Definition of words of family, DF, and AF are as shown below in respective Acts. Those are used accordance with the definition of respective Acts.

Word Definition under old Act (by Odisha R&R policy)	
Family:	The person and his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other members residing with him or her dependent on him or her for his/her livelihoods Each of the following categories will be treated as a separate family for the purpose of extending rehabilitation benefits under this Policy. - Major son/grandson irrespective of his marital status - Major unmarried daughter/granddaughter/sister - Physically and mentally challenged person irrespective of age and sex - Minor orphan, who has lost both his/her parents - A widow or a woman divorcee
DF:	A family ordinary residing in the project area prior to the date of publication of notification, and on account of acquisition of his/her homestead land is displaced from such area or required to be displaced
AF:	A family whose land is affected by construction of the project but not displaced or required to be displaced
Word Definition under new Act	
Family:	A person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him are included. Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purposes of this Act.
DF:	Any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area;
AF:	- A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired; - A family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including 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 the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land

Table 6.6 Expected Loss, Entitled people, and Compensation and R&R

Type of Loss	Type of Entitled People	Under the Old Act		Under the New Act	
		Expected compensation and R&R	Unit of entitled people	Expected compensation and R&R	Unit of entitled people
Loss of residential house	DF	No DF has been compensated under old Act.	-	Provision of housing units in case of displacement: (1) If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50sq mts in plinth area. (2) The benefits list above shall be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area: (1, Second Schedule, LARR 2013) Monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs. 3,000/month for one year from the date of award; (5, Second Schedule, LARR 2013) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 as transportation cost; and (6, Second Schedule, LARR 2013) One-time 'Resettlement Allowance' of Rs. 50,000 (10, Second Schedule, LARR 2013) Exemption of Stamp duty and registration fee (borne by the Requiring Body) (11, Second Schedule, LARR2013)	Each DF
	AF	No AF is compensated for this item, because no one is losing residential house.	-	No AF is compensated for this item, because no one is losing residential house.	Each AF

Type of Loss	Type of Entitled People	Under the Old Act		Under the New Act	
		Expected compensation and R&R	Unit of entitled people	Expected compensation and R&R	Unit of entitled people
Loss of land	DF	No DF has been compensated under old Act.	-	No DF is losing land	Each DF
	AF	After totalizing all those values[5], the followings are added. - 30 % of the total amount (as additional compensation) - 12 % per annum of the total amount (as interest) (Section 23, LAA 1896)	Each AF	(1) Market value of land[6] x (multiplied by) multiplier factor (between 1-2, as applicable, for rural areas), plus -Solatium, 100% of both items as above combined, plus - an amount calculated at the rate of twelve per cent per annum on the amount (First Schedule, LARR 2013)	Each AF
Loss of non-resid ential structures	DF	No DF has been compensated under old Act.	-	Estimated value by a single window Valuation Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional District Magistrate[7], and - The same amount as solatium (First Schedule, LARR 2013)	Each DF
	AF	After totalizing all those values, the followings are added. - 30 % of the total amount (as additional compensation) - 12 % per annum of the total amount (as interest) (Section 23, LAA 1896)	Each AF	Estimated value by a single window Valuation Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional District Magistrate, and - The same amount as solatium (First Schedule, LARR 2013)	Each AF

[5] The highest value out of 1) sale statistics collected from concerned Sub-Registrar's Office on the date of the notification, 2) bench mark value (the lowest price set by a committee to control land transaction), or 3) 16 times of net annual yield is used. The price is settled for every village and for every land category.

[6] Clarified in GoO, Department of R&DM letter No: LA (A)-46/13 (Misc) 40/30 R&DM, Dated: 07.02.2014

Under Sec-26 - Determination of market value of land -

(a) Cutoff date for determination:

(i) For LA cases to be initiated under the new LA R&R Act. 2013 - Date of Preliminary notification u/s-11(1) of the Act.

(ii) LA proposals already initiated under LA Act. 1894 (old Act)- Apparently the date of coming into force of the New LAR&R Act.2013 i.e 01.Q1.2014.

(b) Assessment of 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.

[7] Members are Executive Engineer, Works, District Agriculture Officer, and ACF.

Type of Loss	Type of Entitled People	Under the Old Act		Under the New Act	
		Expected compensation and R&R	Unit of entitled people	Expected compensation and R&R	Unit of entitled people
Cattle shed, Petty shops	DF	No DF has been compensated under old Act.	-	One time financial assistance at a minimum of Rs.25,000/- per family for construction of cattle shed, petty shop (7, Second Schedule, LARR2013)	Each DF
	AF	No AF is compensated for this item.	-	One time financial assistance at a minimum of Rs.25,000/- per family for construction of cattle shed, petty shop (7, Second Schedule, LARR2013)	Each AF
Loss of trees	DF	No DF has been compensated under old Act.	-	Estimated value by a single window Valuation Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional District Magistrate, and - The same amount as solatium (7, Second Schedule, LARR2013)	Each DF
	AF	After totalizing all those values, the followings are added. - 30 % of the total amount (as additional compensation) - 12 % per annum of the total amount (as interest) (Section 23, LAA 1896)	Each AF	Estimated value by a single window Valuation Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional District Magistrate, and - The same amount as solatium (7, Second Schedule, LARR2013)	Each AF
Loss of livelihood	DF	No DF has been compensated under old Act.	-	Employment of a member of per affected family by the project at the rate of one member per family at a rate not less than the minimum wage rate prescribed by the government, or - one-time payment of Rs. 500,000 or - annuity policy that pays not less than Rs.2,000/month/family for 20 years with price indexation (4, Second Schedule, LARR2013)	Each DF
	AF	No AF is compensated for this item.	-	Employment of a member of per affected family by the project at the rate of one member per family at a rate not less than the minimum wage rate prescribed by the government, or - one-time payment of Rs. 500,000 or - annuity policy that pays not less than Rs.2,000/month/family for 20 years with price indexation (4, Second Schedule, LARR2013)	Each AF
	Artisan, small traders, and	No such person has been compensated under old Act	-	(new Act) Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or an affected family which	Each family

Type of Loss	Type of Entitled People	Under the Old Act		Under the New Act	
		Expected compensation and R&R	Unit of entitled people	Expected compensation and R&R	Unit of entitled people
	certain others			has owned non-agricultural land r commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, and which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition: One-time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000 for loss of non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, (8, Second Schedule, LARR2013) or (Odisha draft Rule) Lump sum amount equivalent to the current minimum wages for a period of 200 days to agriculture laborer; Lump sum amount of Rs.25,000/acre of the land they cultivate as a tenant or a sharecropper; Lump sum amount of Rs.25,000 to artisan working for at least three years prior to acquisition. (32-34, Odisha draft Rule 2014)	
Public Infrastructure	All people of the locality	No infrastructure has been covered under old Act.	-	Government will assess the loss and re-establish the public utilities and infrastructure destroyed due to land acquisition. (Section 16, LARR2013)	All people of the locality

Note:

1. Training on modern agriculture technologies and equipments will be provided to beneficiaries including AFs and DFs under the Project, and special attention will be paid to the vulnerable groups to be affected by land acquisition and resettlement of the Project, namely affected STs, women headed households and BPL AFs/DFs, to ensure their livelihood restoration.
2. For other necessary assistance for affected STs, the Project Authority (DoWR) will coordinate with the respective state government organizations such as TDCCOL, OSFDC or TRIFED to provide such assistance through convergence of appropriate government programs.
3. Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in the RRP and JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (2010).

6.5 Considerations of Alternative Resettlement Site

Preparation of the relocation site is not planned at this stage due to the following reasons:
As mentioned in Chapter 4 (4.1.20 at d) Expectation with regard to Compensation as follows:

1. The nature of the linear project does not require relocation of DFs as a community, but it would be more partial land acquisition and a small scale displacement along the canals.

2. The socio-economic survey indicates that relocation is not desired by the majority of displaced persons. For instance, as for the DFs, a maximum of 65 families look for cash for land, while 29 expect land for land and 38 expect employment for land.
3. It has been observed during survey that many DF have livelihood connections in the respective villages and as such do not like to relocate elsewhere. When the DF asks for a residential house the same will be provided by the Government in Government land available in the same village (if no such land is available in the same village then in a nearby village as agreed by the DF). Residential land and house will be provided to Displaced Persons (i.e. informal occupants) as per the new Act. The other AFs who generally do not lose residential houses) will receive compensation for the affected house structures (shops, stores, sheds etc). Thus, the DF will not lose livelihood linkages in the respective villages.
4. If it is required during preparation of R&R Package, then Government of Odisha will consider the option of providing the relocation site.

CHAPTER 7 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Adequate institutional arrangements are required to ensure effective and timely design, planning, consultation, and implementation of resettlement activities comprising payment of compensation, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation measures.

The new Act (LARR 2013) is addressing both Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement. As such it has prescribed creation of different institutions to address different provisions of the act.

7.1 Institutions Proposed under LARR 2013

The following institutions are to be involved in the process of LA and RRP implementation, at the State and Project level, as stipulated in the LARR Act 2013.

A. Project Level
    1. Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) (u/s 43)
    2. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Committee (u/s 45)
B. State Level
    1. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authority (u/s51)
    2. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Commissioner (u/s 44)
    3. State Level Monitoring Committee (u/s 50)

The Characteristics and role of these organizations are given in Table 7.1. It is necessary to incorporate those organizations into the existing institutional system. A proposed institutional framework for implementation of the RRP is presented in Figure 7.1.

Among those institutions, Grievance Redress Committee is important. Provisions under the LARR 2013 enable aggrieved persons to represent their cases to Land Acquisition Officer or refer to court for redress and seek higher compensation. The Odisha R&R Policy recommended preparation of grievance mechanism as well.

Table 7.1 Characteristics and Roles of Related Institutions

Position or Institution	Characteristics and Roles
Administrator for R&R	Appointed by the State Government u/s 43(1)
	u/s 43 (3)Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the appropriate Government and the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the formulation, execution and monitoring of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme shall vest in the Administrator.
R&R Commissioner	44(1) The State Government shall appoint an officer of the rank of Commissioner or Secretary of that Government for rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families to be called the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.
	u/s 44(2,3) =To be responsible for supervising the formulation and approval of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans and proper implementation of such schemes or plans, and to be responsible for the post-implementation social audit in consultation with the Gram Sabha
R&R Committee	u/s 45(1) The Government shall constitute a Committee under the chairmanship of the Collector to be called the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme and to carry out post-implementation social audits in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas

	u/s 45(2) The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee shall include, apart from officers of the appropriate Government, the following members, namely:- (a) a representative of women residing in the affected area; (b) a representative each of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes residing in the affected area; (c) a representative of a voluntary organisation working in the area; (d) a representative of a nationalised bank; (e) the Land Acquisition Officer of the project; (f) the Chairpersons of the panchayats located in the affected area or their nominees; (g) the Chairperson of the District Planning Committee or his nominee; (h) the Member of Parliament and Member of the Legislative Assembly of the concerned area or their nominees; (i) a representative of the Requiring Body; and (j)Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement as the Member-Convener.
Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authority	u/s 51 (1) The appropriate Government shall, for the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, establish, by notification, one or more Authorities to be known as "the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority" The Presiding Officer of the Authority should be a District Judge; or a qualified legal practitioner for not less than seven years. The Presiding Officer shall be appointed by the Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of a High Court in whose jurisdiction the Authority is proposed to be established.
	u/s 60(1) The Authority shall, for the purposes of its functions under this Act, shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of the following matters, namely:- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath; (b) discovery and production of any document or other material object producible as evidence; (c) receiving evidence on affidavits; (d) requisitioning of any public record; (e) issuing commission for the examination of witnesses; (f) reviewing its decisions, directions and orders; (g) any other matter which may be prescribed.

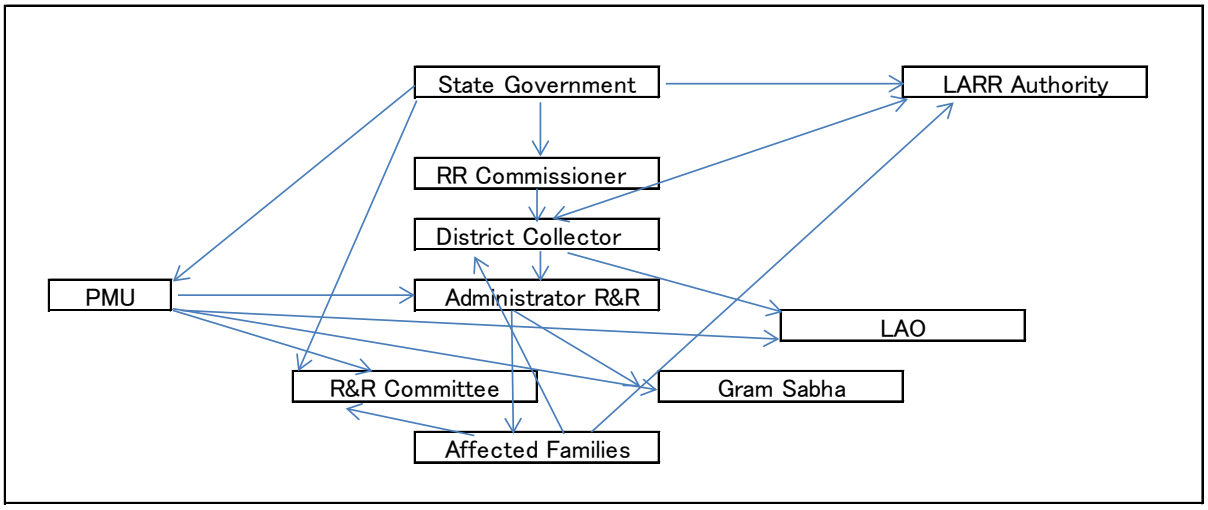


Figure 7.1 Proposed Institutional Frameworks for RRS Implementation

7.2. Role of PMU

The Project Director of the Project Management Unit (PMU), in the interest of timely execution of Project activities, will have the overall responsibility of planning, coordination and financing the implementation of the Land Acquisition (LA) and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan (RRP)/Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme (RRS)[1] with the respective government departments.

7.3. Grievance Redressing Mechanism

It is observed that the Act nowhere mentions about redressing grievances, though it speaks of "disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement". It may be that while formulating the Act Government considered 'grievances' as 'disputes'. However, the Authority is at very high level and is considered as the penultimate destination for redressing disputes.

The RR Committee at the Project level may be considered as the forum for addressing disputes and injustices, if any, as considered by affected parties. However, it may be appropriate to establish a designated mechanism for addressing grievances of affected parties at the village level.

7.4. Suggested Mechanism for addressing Grievances at Village level

The PMU will designate a senior staff, preferably having experience in social development and resettlement activities, in the PMU for overall supervision and coordination with relevant agencies under the project. He/she will be responsible for monitoring and reporting about the implementation of LA and R&R. A resettlement specialist (safeguard expert) with requisite educational qualification and experience in internationally funded projects may be appointed in the consulting firm for a period of twelve months which can be extended depending on the duration of the LA & R&R activities. The resettlement specialist, shall guide the PMU, in ensuring proper resettlement planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. The PMU will engage an experienced NGOs/agency to assist implementation of RRP in the field. The PMU staff and NGO will be provided with necessary training on R&R implementation and management by the safeguards expert of the project consultant. It will include the details about the meaningful consultation, public disclosure, grievances redressal, compensation and assistance and other resettlement activities as given in the RRP. The monitoring and evaluation components will also be covered.

The responsibility matrix for RRS implementation is summarized in the Table 7.2.

[1] Under the LARR 2013, the RRS will be prepared instead of the RRP which was required by the NRRP 2007.

Table 7.2 Agencies Responsible for Resettlement Implementation

Activity	Responsible Agency
Appointing one experienced officer in PMU	PMU
Appointment of one resettlement specialist in the consulting firm or who is an independent consultant	PMU/Consulting firm
Hiring of Consultant/NGO for preparing detailed RRP	Administrator for R&R
Organizing resettlement training workshop	Administrator for R&R with assistance from PMU
Social screening, categorization of impacts, census and surveys and preparation of land acquisition plan, resettlement plan, tribal development plan (development plan), as applicable	Administrator for R&R through Consultant/ NGO
Public consultation and disclosure of RRP, tribal development plan (development plan), where needed, monitoring reports	Administrator for R&R through Consultant /NGO
Establishment of grievance redress mechanism	State Government
Coordination with district administration, local bodies and other agencies	LAO, Administrator for R&R and PMU
Declaration of cut-off date As per LARR, submission of land acquisition to Government	State Government notification
Payment of compensation and R&R	District Collector
Taking possession of acquired land for construction	LAO and PMU
Notify the date of commencement of construction to AFs/DFs	PMU
Assistance in relocation, particularly for vulnerable groups	Administrator for R&R, NGO and PMU
Internal monitoring of RRP implementation	Administrator for R&R, NGO and PMU
External monitoring and evaluation	External monitor

NGO: Non-government Organization
PMU: Project Management Unit

CHAPTER 8 INVOLVEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS

8.1 Background

Holding stakeholder meetings (SHMs) is a continuous process throughout the project period, during project preparation, implementation, and monitoring stages. The project will therefore ensure that the displaced population and other stakeholders are informed, consulted, and allowed to participate actively in the development process. SHMs should be assisted in identification of the problems associated with the project as well as the needs of the population likely to be affected. This participatory process helps in reducing the public resistance to change and enables the participation of the local people in the decision making process.

To ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this project and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two-way process, events were arranged at early stages of the project preparation as described in Chapter 10 of the EIA report of this project.

In village level committee meetings (Grama Sabha Meetings), diversion of forest land and consent for project implementation, were considered beforehand. Those meetings were held in 132 locations in October 2012. Those meetings were attended by the villagers of the region, DoWR staff, and other related Departments of Odisha. Amongst various items of the agenda, consent for parting with the forest land and implementation of Rengali Left Bank canal subproject LBC-II Phase-II was discussed. The Departments have responded to clarify doubts and queries.

- In the above mentioned Grama Sabha meetings, programme and progress of various development issues were discussed.
- Diversion of forest land being a critical environmental issue views of the people were sought for.
- People have unanimously consented for parting with the parts of forest land within their respective territories for the construction activities of Rengali Irrigation Project.
- It implies that the public have conceptually agreed for quick implementation of the proposed Rengali Irrigation Project pending discussion of other environment issues in the subsequent period.

In almost all meetings the village committee have welcomed the Rengali Irrigation Project (upcoming LBC-II Phase-II) and expressed no objection for acquisition of forest land.

8.2 Objectives of Stakeholder Meetings

The basic objectives of the recent SHMs were to explore the views and consultatively identify measures for affected people in the project area with specific objectives as follows:

- To promote public understanding about the project in terms of its activities and scope of work; and understand the views and perceptions of the people affected and local communities with reference to acquisition of land or loss of property and its due compensation,
- To understand views of affected people on land acquisition and resettlement options and generate idea regarding the expected demand of the affected people, and seek for fruitful solutions of developmental problems,
- To identify and assess major economic and social information and characteristics of the project area to enable effective social and resettlement planning and its implementation,
- To resolve issues related to impacts on community property and their relocation, and
- To establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.

8.3 Approach and Methods of SHMs

The SHMs are planned by DoWR in consultation with the local people and concerned Gram

Panchayt so that all the affected families[1] (AFs) can have opportunities to attend. The approach of holding SHMs by DoWR is as below.

- SHMs were held in six (6) villages, for which the socio-economic survey was done in 2013, and in twenty (20) villages, for which the socio-economic survey was done in 2014. In all the villages stakeholder meetings were held by DoWR before the survey so as to help the villagers to understand the project, and to make the survey easier and smoother.
- DoWR picked up fifty five (55) villages in which approximately more than 80 AFs reside, as priority villages for single village SHM.
- For the above villages, the meetings were held, or going to be held in one place for one village.
- For other villages, SHMs will be held in cluster, i.e. a meeting is held in one place including several villages together.

Based on the above idea, all the target villages were categorized as shown in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Categorization of the Villages for SHMs

Category	Categorization	Number of Villages
A	Socio-economic survey done by in 2013	6
B	Socio-economic survey done by in 2014	20
C	Village with more than 80 AFs	55
D	Others (for cluster meetings)	426
	Total	**507**

Source: Prepared based on DoWR information

In those meetings, usually the local Sarpanch presided at the meetings. And the followings are done by the Executive Engineer of DoWR. Questions and Answers session is held after that.

- Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project
- Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP
- Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R
- Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information
- Additionally, the project brochure in Odia was distributed in the SHMs as attached in Annex 8.3.

As for the displaced people, the socio-economic survey was done for all of them. Therefore, individual interview has been done covering their concerns or intentions regarding their displacement, in addition to the issues of socio-economic conditions.

8.4 Progress and achievement

Meeting record was prepared for each meeting. The meeting records are shown in Annex-8.2. A summary table with information of village name, district name, date of the meeting, number of participants, attendance rate of the AFs, etc. was prepared based on the meeting record (Annex-8.1). Abstract of the summary table are shown in Table 8.2. Sixty six (66) villages have been covered as of June 27, 2014. It is found that the attendance rate of AFs is 33%, 28%, and 31%, for LBC 70-100km, LBC 100-141km, the total respectively. Photos of the SHMs are shown below.

[1] Affected family in this section means a family whose land is affected by construction of the project but not displaced or required to be displaced, defined by the Odisha R&R Policy.

Table 8.2 Abstract of Summary Table of SHM Records

As of June 27, 2014

	LBC 70~100					LBC 100~141					G Total 70~141 Km				
Group	A	B	C	D	Total	A	B	C	D	Total	A	B	C	D	Total
Villages	1	7	16	0	24	5	13	23	1	42	6	20	39	1	66
All the participants	24	292	1,215	0	1,531	117	423	850	25	1,415	141	715	2,065	25	2,946
AF who attended	21	257	1,029	0	1,307	102	363	715	18	1,198	123	620	1,744	18	2,505
No. of AFs	153	846	2,941	0	3,940	694	807	2,731	41	4,273	847	1,653	5,672	41	8,213
Attendence rate of AF (%)	14	30	35	0	33	15	45	26	44	28	15	38	31	44	31

Source: Prepared based on DoWR information

In the Q&A sessions of the SHMs, the issues related to land acquisition, compensation, income restoration, employment generation, information flow, grievance redressal, safety, role of administration etc. were discussed. Main opinions that were expressed and requests made in SHMs and DoWR's reply are shown in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3 Opinions Expressed and Requests made in SHMs

	Requests/Opinions raised in SHMs	Measures taken as solution
1	Is there any employment opportunity for the land losers?	The land losers will get wage employment in the project work.
2	Will the Govt. provide land for land towards compensation for land acquisition?	Since this is a canal project and small stretches of land will be acquired in a number of different villages, land for land compensation may not be practicable. Decision on individual cases will be taken following Serial No.2 of The Second Schedule of LARR Act 2013.
3	Will the facilities of Pani Panchayat be available in our village?	Yes, people will be facilitated by DoWR to form and manage Pani Panchayats as per Orissa Pani Panchayat Act 2002.
4	What compensation will the government land encroachers receive?	As per Section 3 (c) (i) of LARR Act 2013 - 'a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including 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 the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land' is treated as Affected Family and accordingly as per provision of the Act such families will be duly compensated.
5	Will the compensation applicable for the industries be applicable for Rengali Irrigation Project?	Compensation for irrigation projects is not same as industry projects as per LARR Act 2013.
6	The livelihood of the complete land losers should be protected.	Section 16 of LARR Act 2013 mentions that the Administrator for R&R shall prepare an R&R Plan following a survey and census which includes "livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired".
7	To develop the quality of agriculture and preservation of crops there should be cold storage.	Government shall provide extension and program support to the farmers through Pani Panchayats in the command area for adopting improved agricultural practices following availability of irrigation through the canal system. Infrastructure facilities like cold storage are provided by the government based on requirement of the locality following production of crops like potato, fruits and vegetables.
8	The 80% or 90% land losers should be provided with 100% compensation.	Earlier, where acquisition was about 80% of the plot area, thereby making the plot of land uncultivable, government was acquiring 100% area of the plot of land. The rules of the government of Odisha on LARR Act 2013 are awaited. This problem may be addressed by the new Rule.

	Requests/Opinions raised in SHMs	Measures taken as solution
9	After notification if land is not acquired, then how the Government will pay compensation?	If any land is not acquired it stays with the present owner. When land is acquired and not used for the purpose it was acquired: Under LARR Act 2013 Section l0l - When any land acquired under this Act remains unutilized for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession, the same shall be returned to the original owner or owners or their legal heirs, as the case may be, or to the Land Bank of the appropriate Government by reversion in the manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government. Section 102: Whenever the ownership of any land acquired under this Act is transferred to any person for a consideration, without any development having taken place on such land forty per cent of the appreciated land value shall be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired within a period of five years from the date of acquisition.
10	Whether land compensation shall be given first or land acquisition?	Section 38 of LARR Act 2013 provides – The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.
11	The sharing of compensation and land demarcation where ownership of brothers is there shall be settled with mutual discussion.	If it is not settled, the cases will be duly considered as per law. Section 21 provides that the Collector will issue notices to persons interested in the land under acquisition. (The Collector shall publish the public notice on his website and cause public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land to be taken, stating that the government intends to take possession of the land. and that claims to compensations and rehabilitation and resettlement for all interests in such land may be made to him.)
12	There should be bridges to cross the canal for easy access to the cultivable land.	Provisions have been made in the present layout. If any fresh requirement comes up the same will be duly considered.

Source: Prepared based on DoWR information

It is aimed to finish eighty percent (80%) of all the affected villages by the end of September 2014, and all the villages are expected to be covered by the end of December 2014.

Source: DoWR

Photo: SHM on 29 May 2014 for Anala village conducted at Dhalapur GP office in Bhuban tahasil of Dhenkanal district

Source: DoWR

Source: DoWR

Photos of SHM at Nuagaon, in Ghasipura Tahasil of Keonjhar district on 27 May 2014

8.5 Information Disclosure

Information disclosure is persuaded for effective implementation and timely execution of RPP. For benefits of AFs and community in general RAP should be disclosed by DoWR. During project implementation, Project Management Unit (PMU) of DoWR shall provide information related to entitlement policy and various options to the PAPs and community PMU will prepare an information brochure in local language, i.e., Odia, explaining the RPP, the entitlements and the implementation schedule. The RRP is required to be disclosed to the affected persons and other stakeholders.

The new act provides for information disclosure at different stages of land acquisition and R&R Survey and Planning. Some of the provisions are cited hereunder. Information will be disclosed as per those Sections throughout the procedure of land acquisition and R&R.

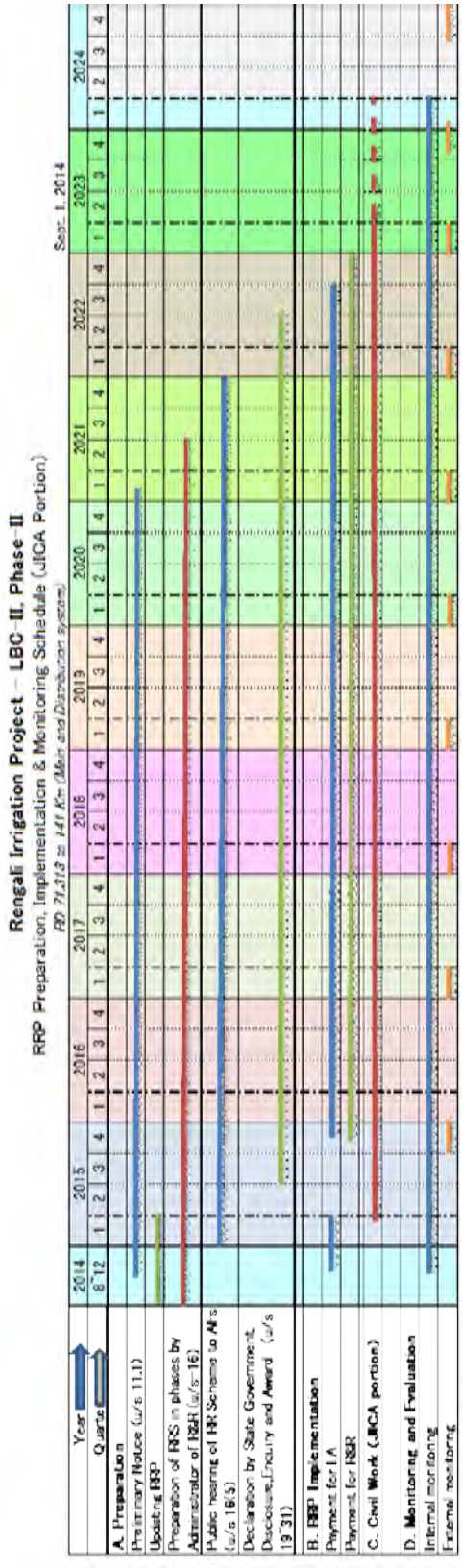
- Whenever, it appears to the appropriate Government that land in any area is required or likely to be required for any public purpose, a notification (hereinafter referred to as preliminary notification) to that effect along with details of the land to be acquired in rural and urban areas shall be published in the stipulated manners (Section 11).

- The Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government (Section 18).

- When the appropriate Government is satisfied, after considering the report, if any, made under sub-section (2) of section 15 that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, a declaration shall be made to that effect, along with a declaration of an area identified as the "resettlement area" for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families, under the hand and seal of a Secretary to such Government or of any other officer duly authorised to certify its orders and different declarations may be made from time to time in respect of different parcels of any land covered by the same preliminary notification irrespective of whether one report or different reports has or have been made (wherever required) (Section 19).

CHAPTER 9 IMPLEMENTING AND MONITORING SCHEDULE

The schedule to implement and monitor the RRP is show in Figure 9.1. Implementation is scheduled in packages (of which 7 are civil work packages, namely A, B, C, D, E, G and K).



CHAPTER 10 COST ESTIMATE

10.1 Cost Estimate

All the required cost was estimated. Those costs include all the canal system, i.e., the canal portion funded by the Odisha Government and canal portion to be funded by JICA.

10.2 Land Acquisition Cost

The land to be acquired can be divided into two parts: land to be acquired under the old Act, and the one under the new Act.

An area of 549 acre was acquired under the old Act. The cost was Rs.549.81 lakh (Table 10.1)

Table 10.1 Estimated Cost for Land Acquisition under the Old Act

Area to be acquired (acre) 549

	Description of Items	Rate/Factor	Amount in lakhs ₹
1	Market value of land	0.671	368.38
2	Interest	12%/yr	44.21
3	Solatium	30%	110.51
4	Final award (a+b+c)		523.10
5	Establishment and demarcation charges**	(6.25% + 1.00% of MV)	26.71
	Total (d+e)		549.81

* 0.671 (₹ lakh/acre) is calculated as a stadard land cost, based on the average land cost in 16 villages in the Project area.

** Establishment and Demaration charges: charge to be paid to the Department of Revenue

Source:DoWR

An area of 5611.74 acre (2222.95 acre for Main and Branch canals, and 3385.79 acre for Distributaries, Minors and Sub-minors) is going to be acquired under the new Act. The cost is estimated Rs.10154.90 lakh (Table 10.2).

Table 10.2 Estimated Cost for Land Acquisition under the New Act

Area to be acquired (acre) 2225.95 3385.79

	Description of Items	Rate/Factor	Amount in lakhs ₹	
			Main and Branches	Disty, Min,Subminor
1	Market value(MV) of land **	0.671	1493.61	2271.86
2	Factor by which the market value is multiplied in rural area	1.3	1941.70	2953.42
4	Value of assets attached to the land		45.83	0.00
5	Solatium (2+4)		1987.53	2953.42
6	Final award (2+4+5)		3975.05	5906.85
	Establishment and demarcation charges**	(6.25% + 1.00%) of MV	108.29	164.71
	Total		4083.34	6071.56
	Grand Total			**10154.90**

* 0.671 (₹ lakh/acre) is calculated as a stadard land cost, based on the average land cost in 16 villages in the Project area.

** Establishment and Demaration charges: charge to be paid to the Department of Revenue

Source:DoWR

10.3 All the Required Cost including Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost

All the required cost including Resettlement and Rehabilitation cost is estimated to be around 13,600 Lakh Rs., as shown in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 All the Required Cost including Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost

Item		Rate	Uit price (Rs.)	No. of Families	Cost
1	Loss of residential house	Like Indira Awas House	70,000	351	24,570,000
		Monthly subsistence allowance (Rs.3000x12)	36,000	351	12,636,000
		One-time financial assistancefor transportation	50,000	351	17,550,000
		One-timeresettlement allowance	50,000	351	17,550,000
2	Loss of land (under old Act)	from Table 10.1	-	-	54,981,000
	(under new Act)	from Table 10.2	-	-	1,015,490,000
3	Loss of non-residential structures	Included in Table 10.2	-	-	-
4	Loss of cattle sheds/petty shops	assumed to be paid to 5% of (DF + AF)	25,000	1,326	33,150,000
5	Loss of trees	Included in Table 10.2	-	-	-
6	Loss of livelihood	One-time payment (assumed to be paied to DFs	500,000	351	175,500,000
		One-time grant to artisan, small traders, etc.	25,000	35	875,000
7	Stamp duty & Registration fee	negligible small	-	-	-
8	Public infrastructure	negligible small	-	-	-
9	Contingencies		-	-	7,650,000
					1,359,952,000
				Lakh Rs.	**13,600**

Assumptions:

- Number of DF (displaced family) is 351, which includes extended families as defined in the Act (adults, widows, etc.), identified throuth a survey.
- Number of AF is 26,171
- Cattle shed/petty shops are owned by 5% of the AF + DF (26,522 * 0.05 =1326)

Source: DoWR

CHAPTER 11 MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN

11.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The monitoring for Resettlement and Rehabilitation Scheme (RRS) implementation will be officially carried out by the State Monitoring Committee as per the LARR 2013 as briefly described in Chapter 7. Additionally, as per section 38, subsection 2 of the LARR 2013 "The Collector shall be responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and resettlement process is completed in all its aspects before displacing the affected families." Monitoring is a continuous process and will be carried out by field level officers in charge of LA and R&R on regular basis to keep track of the LA and R&R progress, and the procedures and results are required to be reported. The objectives of monitoring and reporting are:

- To measure and report progress against the RRS schedule,
- To verify that agreed entitlements are delivered fully to the AFs,
- To identify any problems, issues or cases of hardship resulting from the resettlement process, and to develop appropriate corrective actions, or where problems are systemic refer them to the staff involved in management, and
- To monitor the effectiveness of the grievance system.

At the practical level, the Executing Agency (EA) will ensure the monitoring and reporting for the project. The PMU as the EA with the help of RRS implementing NGO and the official in charge of resettlement will conduct regular internal monitoring of resettlement implementation and prepare monthly progress reports. The reports will contain progress made in RRS implementation with particular attention to compliance with the principles and entitlement matrix set out in the RRS. The report will also document consultation activities conducted; provide summary of issues or problems identified and actions taken to resolve the issues; and provide summary of grievances or complaints lodged by AFs/DFs and actions taken to redress such complaints by the Grievance Redresses Committee (GRC).

The monitoring reports will be disclosed in the same process as the resettlement planning documents are disclosed at the EA's website, library or the PMU office and at the website of the funding agency, JICA, as required by the funding agency. Internal monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted to JICA on a quarterly basis and submitted together with the quarterly progress report of the Project.

The external monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of RRS will be conducted. EA will hire a qualified and experienced external expert/agency in agreement with the funding agency (JICA). The external monitor will verify the internal monitoring information, advise EA on social safeguard compliance issues, if any, and prepare corrective action plan to address them. External monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted to JICA on an annual basis. In addition, the external monitor would conduct the end-term (post-resettlement) impact evaluation and submit reports.

Internal and external monitoring framework is summarized in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1 Monitoring Framework

Tier	Type	Frequency	Duration	Specific Timeline	Responsible Organisations
1	Internal	Regular basis (daily/ monthly)	Until implementation of RRS is completed	PMU level: daily basis DoWR: Monthly basis	PMU with assistance from the Consultant /NGO implementing RRS
		Periodically (1 time)	Post RRS implementation	When implementation of RRS is completed	PMU with assistance from the Consultant (NGO implementing RRS

Tier	Type	Frequency	Duration	Specific Timeline	Responsible Organisations
2	External	Periodicity (annual)	Implementation of RRS and its impact even after RRS is completed and one just before the end of the Project.	annually since the impact is significant, preferably in the first quarter when farmers are free from copping activities	an independent consultant, a research or academic institution or NGO experienced RRS monitoring. Understanding socio-economic background of the project area and the local language is asset.
		Periodically (1 time)	Post IPP implementation	2 years after completion of RRS implementation	an independent consultant, a research or academic institution or NGO. Understanding socio-economic background of the project area and the local language is asset.

11.2 Potential Risks and Monitored Indicators

First of all, in order to prepare the monitoring forms for various monitoring activities summarized in the previous table, the monitoring indicators for achievement of objectives under resettlement implementation will be identified by EA/Consultant/NGO based on the following risks of involuntary resettlement. There are 8 major risks which should be avoided during implementation of LA and R&R, or implementation of a development project in accordance with the Draft Guidelines on Monitoring & Evaluation of Resettlement (21 April 2003, ADB[1]). They are the principal indicators which should be kept in mind amongst the practitioners of the LA and R&R.

1) Landlessness,
2) Joblessness,
3) Homelessness,
4) Marginalisation,
5) Food Insecurity,
6) Increased Morbidity and Mortality (especially the impacts on the vulnerables),
7) Loss of Access to Common Properties (e.g. forestlands, water bodies, grazing lands), and
8) Social Disarticulation (e.g. community dispersal).

To monitor the risk status, the indicators and required data need to be identified and analysed to enable the EA to determine whether the project is on the right track or faces the risk(s). These shall be collected from the report on 'survey and census' carried out by the Administrator R&R as provided under Section 19 of the LARR Act 2013. There are 3 types of indicators for monitoring as follows:

1) Process indicators: often used for monitoring (e.g. internal regular monitoring & external annual periodical monitoring during LA and R&R implementation) including project inputs, expenditure, staff deployment, etc.,
2) Output indicators: more often used for evaluation (e.g. internal periodical monitoring when completing the LA and R&R, external periodic annual monitoring during LA and R&R implementation) indicating results in terms of numbers of affected people compensated and resettled, training held, compensation disbursed, etc., and
3) Impact indicators: more often used for evaluation (e.g. external periodic/post-resettlement monitoring) related to the longer-term effects of the project on people's lives, such as improved housing, re-establishing livelihoods.

Finally, based on the potential risks and monitored indicators, the PMU will also prepare appropriate monitoring forms for effective internal and external monitoring and reporting requirements with the Consultant/NGO implementing RRS. As a reference, a set of sample monitoring forms, namely 2

[1] Draft Guidelines on Monitoring & Evaluation of Resettlement (21 April 2003, ADB) is available at http://www2.adb.org/Documents/Guidelines/Monitoring_Evaluation_Resettlement/default.asp?p=rsttlpub

sample internal monitoring forms for titleholders, land donation, and non-titleholders, and 1 sample external periodical monitoring form are attached in Annex 11.1.

Annnex 3　Inventory of Affected Assets

Information on affected Villages & Families of L B C-II, Phase-II Project from RD 71.313Km to 100.490Km.

Name of the Division :- OECF Division No. VI, Bhuban.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (RD 71.313 KM TO 100.490 KM)

Sl No	Village	Tahasil	District	No. of affected persons (Land owner)	Comensation/Resettlement Necessary						Already Compensated/Resettled						Balance						Remark
					Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	
1	2	3	4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
I	**SITALBASA SUB MINOR (RD 72.510 KM)**																						
1	Koreapal	K.Nagar	Dhenkanal	15	2.710					5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.710	0	0	0	0	5	
II	**BADKATHIA SUB MINOR (RD 73.363 KM)**																						
2	Odisha	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	221	32.100		2		Electric line=3no, pond=1no		0	0	0	0	0	0	32.100	0	2	0	Electric line=3no, pond=1no,	0	
III	**BHUBAN BRANCH CANAL & SYSTEM (RD 75.705 KM)**																						
3	Asurbandha Patna	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	153	15.820						0	0	0	0	0	0	15.820	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Aluspasi	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	49	8.920				temple=1no.		0	0	0	0	0	0	8.920	0	0	0	temple=1no.	0	
5	Balipada	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	18	2.970						0	0	0	0	0	0	2.970	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Basudeipur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	46	1.890						0	0	0	0	0	0	1.890	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Balijhati	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	80	18.320		1		Electric line=2no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	18.320	0	1	0	Electric line=	0	
8	Bhuban Gopalpur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	129	8.380						0	0	0	0	0	0	8.380	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Bhubana Mirigichara	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	37	4.100				pond=1no		0	0	0	0	0	0	4.100	0	0	0	pond=1no	0	
10	Bhuban Suleipal	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	21	2.780						0	0	0	0	0	0	2.780	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Barijanga	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	64	5.970				Electric line=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	5.970	0	0	0	Electric line=	0	
12	Bhuban Basudeipur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	37	2.340						0	0	0	0	0	0	2.340	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Bhuban Bhadaliapasi	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	227	18.000				temple=1no.		0	0	0	0	0	0	18.000	0	0	0	temple=1no.	0	
14	Bhusal	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	333	24.560				Electric line=2no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	24.560	0	0	0	Electric line=	0	
15	Bhubanpasi	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	179	20.940				Electric line=1no, pond=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	20.940	0	0	0	Electric line=1no, pond=1no,	0	
16	Baruan	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	9	3.600						0	0	0	0	0	0	3.600	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Bhuban Tolakaberini	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	-	10.060						0	0	0	0	0	0	10.060	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Brahmapur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	203	7.200				Electric line=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	7.200	0	0	0	Electric line=1no,	0	

Information on affected Villages & Families of L B C-II, Phase-II Project from RD 71.313Km to 100.490Km.

Name of the Division :- OECF Division No. VI, Bhuban.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (RD 71.313 KM TO 100.490 KM)

Sl No	Village	Tahasil	District	No. of affected persons (Land owner)	Comensation/Resettlement Necessary						Already Compensated/Resettled						Balance						Remark
					Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	
1	2	3	4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
19	Bhuban Godipatna	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	58	3.690						0	0	0	0	0	0	3.690	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Bharti Pahada	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	2	0.710						0	0	0	0	0	0	0.710	0	0	0	0	0	
21	G.N. Prasad	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	149	15.970				Electric line=1no, samadhi=2no		0	0	0	0	0	0	15.970	0	0	0	Electric line=1no, samadhi=2no,	0	
22	Gadaganpur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	67	9.790				Electric line=4no, pond=1no, well=1no, samadhi=1no		0	0	0	0	0	0	9.790	0	0	0	Electric line=4no, pond=1no, well=1no, samadhi=1no,	0	
23	Ganda Bhuban	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	4	0.420						0	0	0	0	0	0	0.420	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Gopiapasi	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	1	0.200						0	0	0	0	0	0	0.200	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Haridanali	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	10	1.730						0	0	0	0	0	0	1.730	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Jayapur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	2	0.300						0	0	0	0	0	0	0.300	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Khoksa (L)	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	34	0.830						0	0	0	0	0	0	0.830	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Khokasa (R)	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	12	1.830						0	0	0	0	0	0	1.830	0	0	0	0	0	
29	Kansargoda	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	109	7.360				Electric line=1no, temple=1no		0	0	0	0	0	0	7.360	0	0	0	Electric line=1no, temple=1no.	0	
30	Kirtanpur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	54	5.050				Electric line=2no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	5.050	0	0	0	Electric line=2no,	0	
31	Kanapal Samil Mahulpal	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	126	8.240				Electric line=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	8.240	0	0	0	Electric line=1no,	0	
32	Kanchan Baheli	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	23	2.380						0	0	0	0	0	0	2.380	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Kingal	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	47	6.120		1		Electric line=1no, well=1no		0	0	0	0	0	0	6.120	0	1	0	Electric line=1no, well=1no	0	
34	Kainisiri	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	117	11.980				Electric line=1no, well=1no, samadhi=1no		0	0	0	0	0	0	11.980	0	0	0	Electric line=1no, well=1no, samadhi=1no,	0	
35	Maneidoli	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	92	9.520						0	0	0	0	0	0	9.520	0	0	0	0	0	
36	Muruga	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	31	1.020		1				0	0	0	0	0	0	1.020	0	1	0	0	0	
37	Maluagoda	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	127	10.860		2				0	0	0	0	0	0	10.860	0	2	0	0	0	
38	Muktapasi	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	65	1.260						0	0	0	0	0	0	1.260	0	0	0	0	0	

Information on affected Villages & Families of L B C-II, Phase-II Project from RD 71.313Km to 100.490Km.

Name of the Division :- OECF Division No. VI, Bhuban.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (RD 71.313 KM TO 100.490 KM)

Sl No	Village	Tahasil	District	No. of affected persons (Land owner)	Comensation/Resettlement Necessary						Already Compensated/Resettled						Balance						Remark
					Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	
1	2	3	4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
39	Naraharipur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	3	1.040						0	0	0	0	0	0	1.040	0	0	0	0	0	
40	Nilakanthapur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	277	10.530						0	0	0	0	0	0	10.530	0	0	0	0	0	
41	Natakata Bhuban	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	261	23.630		1		Electric line=4no, pond=1no,	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.630	0	1	0	Electric line=4no, pond=1no,	71	
42	Naya Nilakinthapur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	78	9.120		2		Electric line=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	9.120	0	2	0	Electric line=1no,	0	
43	Patapur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	227	19.530						0	0	0	0	0	0	19.530	0	0	0	0	0	
44	Purusottampur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	100	16.110				samadhi=1n		0	0	0	0	0	0	16.110	0	0	0	samadhi=1n	0	
45	Palaspithia	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	60	13.210				Electric line=2no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	13.210	0	0	0	Electric line=2no,	0	
46	Rodanga	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	53	7.430						0	0	0	0	0	0	7.430	0	0	0	0	0	
47	S.S. Patusahi Kateni	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	33	4.280				pond=1no		0	0	0	0	0	0	4.280	0	0	0	pond=1no	0	
48	Sundhikateni	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	75	3.630				Electric line=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	3.630	0	0	0	Electric line=1no,	0	
49	Suleipalkuda	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	15	1.830						0	0	0	0	0	0	1.830	0	0	0	0	0	
50	Samal	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	179	27.660		3		Electric line=2no, samadhi=3no	1115	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.660	0	3	0	Electric line=2no, samadhi=3no,	1115	
51	S.S. Gajendra kateni	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	10	1.690						0	0	0	0	0	0	1.690	0	0	0	0	0	
52	Talagadia	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	69	9.930						0	0	0	0	0	0	9.930	0	0	0	0	0	
IV	**KUNINDA DISTRIBUTARY & SYSTEM (RD 78.218 KM)**																						
53	Anala	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	88	31.110		4		Electric line=3no, well=3no, samadhi=2no		0	0	0	0	0	0	31.110	0	4	0	Electric line=3no, well=3no, samadhi=2no,	0	
54	Bramhankhantakhol	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	6	3.560		3		Electric line=1no, temple=1no		0	0	0	0	0	0	3.560	0	3	0	Electric line=1no, temple=1no,	0	
55	Darjani	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	82	2.520				pond=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	2.520	0	0	0	pond=1no,	0	
56	Dhalapada	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	215	27.900		1		Electric line=1no, pond=2no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	27.900	0	1	0	Electric line=1no, pond=2no,	0	
57	Joragadia	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	26	4.830						0	0	0	0	0	0	4.830	0	0	0	0	0	

Information on affected Villages & Families of L B C-II, Phase-II Project from RD 71.313Km to 100.490Km.

Name of the Division :- OECF Division No. VI, Bhuban.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (RD 71.313 KM TO 100.490 KM)

Sl No	Village	Tahasil	District	No. of affected persons (Land owner)	Comensation/Resettlement Necessary						Already Compensated/Resettled						Balance						Remark
					Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	
1	2	3	4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
58	Kuninda	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	85	29.600				Electric line=5no, pond=3no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	29.600	0	0	0	Electric line=5no, pond=3no,	0	
59	Kendupada	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	121	5.700				Electric line=3no, pond=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	5.700	0	0	0	Electric line=3no, pond=1no,	0	
60	Kumarsingha	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	3	0.560						0	0	0	0	0	0	0.560	0	0	0	0	0	
61	Senenda	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	29	6.680				well=1no		0	0	0	0	0	0	6.680	0	0	0	well=1no	0	
62	Rendapatana	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	100	33.730				Electric line=1no, pond=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	33.730	0	0	0	Electric line=1no, pond=1no,	0	
V	**BHALUKIPATAL MINOR (RD 79.740 KM)**																						
63	Bhalukipatala	Sukinda	Jajpur	38	6.700				well=1no		0	0	0	0	0	0	6.700	0	0	0	well=1no	0	
VI	**KANKADPAL MINOR (RD 80.880 KM) & SYSTEM**																						
64	Gantayatkateni	Sukinda	Jajpur	21	3.470		1		Electric line=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	3.470	0	1	0	Electric line=1no,	0	
65	Garamia	Sukinda	Jajpur	6	2.980		2		Electric line=1no, pond=1no, well=1no, samadhi=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	2.980	0	2	0	Electric line=1no, pond=1no, well=1no, samadhi=1no,	0	
66	Kankadapal	Sukinda	Jajpur	28	6.140				Electric line=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	6.140	0	0	0	Electric line=1no,	0	
VII	**GIRINGAMALI SUB MINOR (RD 82.360 KM)**																						
67	Giringamali	Sukinda	Jajpur	32	3.540		1				0	0	0	0	0	0	3.540	0	1	0	0	0	
VIII	**KADUABANDI MINOR (RD 83.380 KM)**																						
68	Kaduabandi	Sukinda	Jajpur	106	11.760						0	0	0	0	0	0	11.760	0	0	0	0	0	
IX	**JEMADEIPUR SUB MINOR (RD 84.710 KM)**																						
69	Jemadeipur Sasan	Sukinda	Jajpur	7	0.160						0	0	0	0	0	0	0.160	0	0	0	0	0	
X	**KUHIKA DISTRIBUTARY & SYSTEM (RD 85.950 KM)**																						
70	Arjunjhara	Sukinda	Jajpur	5	1.120		1				0	0	0	0	0	0	1.120	0	1	0	0	0	
71	Bambilo	Sukinda	Jajpur	84	8.500						0	0	0	0	0	0	8.500	0	0	0	0	0	
72	Gandhapal	Sukinda	Jajpur	63	12.180				Electric line=1no, pond=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	12.180	0	0	0	Electric line=1no, pond=1no,	0	

Information on affected Villages & Families of L B C-II, Phase-II Project from RD 71.313Km to 100.490Km.

Name of the Division :- OECF Division No. VI, Bhuban.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (RD 71.313 KM TO 100.490 KM)

Sl No	Village	Tahasil	District	No. of affected persons (Land owner)	Comensation/Resettlement Necessary						Already Compensated/Resettled						Balance						Remark
					Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	
1	2	3	4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
73	Jemadeipur	Sukinda	Jajpur	3	0.580						0	0	0	0	0	0	0.580	0	0	0	0	0	
74	Kuhika	Sukinda	Jajpur	68	13.060		2		pond=1no, samadhi=2no.		0	0	0	0	0	0	13.060	0	2	0	pond=1no, samadhi=2no,	0	
75	Pimpudia	Sukinda	Jajpur	10	3.190		1				0	0	0	0	0	0	3.190	0	1	0	0	0	
XI	**NUADIHI MINOR (RD 87.915 KM)**																						
76	Nuadihi	Sukinda	Jajpur	13	4.100		3		Electric line=1no, well=1no.		0	0	0	0	0	0	4.100	0	3	0	Electric line=1no, well=1no.	0	
XII	**AMBAPAL SUB MINOR (RD 89.116 KM)**																						
77	Ambapal	Sukinda	Jajpur	-	0.000		1				0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	1	0	0	0	
XIII	**DAMODARPUR DISTRIBUTARY & SYSTEM (RD 90.635 KM)**																						
78	Botlanda	Sukinda	Jajpur	205	18.850				well=1no.		0	0	0	0	0	0	18.850	0	0	0	well=1no.	0	
79	Bandhagaon	Sukinda	Jajpur	33	6.270		3				0	0	0	0	0	0	6.270	0	3	0	0	0	
80	Damodarpur	Sukinda	Jajpur	30	4.670				Electric line=3no, pond=3no, samadhi=1no.		0	0	0	0	0	0	4.670	0	0	0	Electric line=3no, pond=3no, samadhi=1no,	0	
81	Karagola	Sukinda	Jajpur	1	0.000						0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	
82	Kantapal	Sukinda	Jajpur	2	0.050						0	0	0	0	0	0	0.050	0	0	0	0	0	
83	Mantira	Sukinda	Jajpur	4	1.920		2				0	0	0	0	0	0	1.920	0	2	0	0	0	
84	Mulkhamba	Sukinda	Jajpur	-	0.000						0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	
85	Padiapasi	Sukinda	Jajpur	25	4.450						0	0	0	0	0	0	4.450	0	0	0	0	0	
XIV	**DUDHAJODI SUB MINOR (RD 93.660 KM)**																						
86	Dudhajodi	Sukinda	Jajpur	18	4.210				Electric line=2no.		0	0	0	0	0	0	4.210	0	0	0	Electric line=2no,	0	
XV	**KAMALDEIPUR MINOR (RD 95.000 KM)**																						
87	Madhapur	Sukinda	Jajpur	136	29.730				Electric line=2no		0	0	0	0	0	0	29.730	0	0	0	Electric line=2no	0	
XVI	**SUKINDA BRANCH CANAL & SYSTEM (RD 96.650 KM)**																						
88	Ambasara	Sukinda	Jajpur	193	55.680				Electric line=1no, pond=1no.		0	0	0	0	0	0	55.680	0	0	0	Electric line=1no, pond=1no,	0	

Information on affected Villages & Families of L B C-II, Phase-II Project from RD 71.313Km to 100.490Km.

Name of the Division :- OECF Division No. VI, Bhuban.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (RD 71.313 KM TO 100.490 KM)

Sl No	Village	Tahasil	District	No. of affected persons (Land owner)	Comensation/Resettlement Necessary						Already Compensated/Resettled						Balance						Remark
					Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	
1	2	3	4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
89	Atta	Sukinda	Jajpur	286	43.420	1	2		Electric line=2no, pond=3no, well=1no, samadhi=2no, stone quarry=1no		0	0	0	0	0	0	43.420	1	2	0	Electric line=2no, pond=3no, well=1no, samadhi=2no, stone quarry=1no	0	
90	Analajhari	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	135	34.040				stone quarry=2no.		0	0	0	0	0	0	34.040	0	0	0	stone quarry=2no.	0	
91	Arilo	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	49	4.670						0	0	0	0	0	0	4.670	0	0	0	0	0	
92	Anantapur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	88	7.630				Electric line=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	7.630	0	0	0	Electric line=1no,	0	
93	Ankurpal	Danagadi	Jajpur	56	15.820		5		Electric line=5no, pond=3no, well=1no		0	0	0	0	0	0	15.820	0	5	0	Electric line=5no, pond=3no, well=1no	0	
94	Balibo (R)	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	122	15.380						0	0	0	0	0	0	15.380	0	0	0	0	0	
95	Balibo(L)	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	41	5.410				well=1no,pond=2no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	5.410	0	0	0	well=1no,pond=2no,	0	
96	Balipasi	Sukinda	Jajpur	51	17.740				pond=1no, temple=1no		0	0	0	0	0	0	17.740	0	0	0	pond=1no, temple=1no.	0	
97	Bairimal	Sukinda	Jajpur	40	4.120				Electric line=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	4.120	0	0	0	Electric line=1no,	0	
98	Barttanda	Sukinda	Jajpur	44	4.210		1		Electric line=1no, pond=1no, well=1no, samadhi=1no		0	0	0	0	0	0	4.210	0	1	0	Electric line=1no, pond=1no, well=1no, samadhi=1no,	0	
99	Bhadrapasi	Sukinda	Jajpur	69	14.030				Electric line=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	14.030	0	0	0	Electric line=1no,	0	
100	Bentasalia	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	25	2.600						0	0	0	0	0	0	2.600	0	0	0	0	0	
101	Bahabalpur	Sukinda	Jajpur	149	10.050				Electric line=1no, pond=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	10.050	0	0	0	Electric line=1no, pond=1no,	0	
102	Baridah	Sukinda	Jajpur	78	7.890						0	0	0	0	0	0	7.890	0	0	0	0	0	
103	Biritikar	Sukinda	Jajpur	3	0.200						0	0	0	0	0	0	0.200	0	0	0	0	0	
104	Chandar	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	9	1.940						0	0	0	0	0	0	1.940	0	0	0	0	0	

Information on affected Villages & Families of L B C-II, Phase-II Project from RD 71.313Km to 100.490Km.

Name of the Division :- OECF Division No. VI, Bhuban.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (RD 71.313 KM TO 100.490 KM)

Sl No	Village	Tahasil	District	No. of affected persons (Land owner)	Comensation/Resettlement Necessary						Already Compensated/Resettled						Balance						Remark
					Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	
1	2	3	4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
105	Chirigunia	Sukinda	Jajpur	1	0.250						0	0	0	0	0	0	0.250	0	0	0	0	0	
106	Dadgisinga	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	15	5.700						0	0	0	0	0	0	5.700	0	0	0	0	0	
107	Ektali(L)	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	35	2.780						0	0	0	0	0	0	2.780	0	0	0	0	0	
108	Gamargola	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	48	7.990				Electric line=6no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	7.990	0	0	0	Electric line=6no,	0	
109	Gobindapur	Sukinda	Jajpur	21	1.650				Electric line=1no, pond=1no		0	0	0	0	0	0	1.650	0	0	0	Electric line=1no, pond=1no,	0	
110	Goripatana	Sukinda	Jajpur	72	13.530		3		pond=2no, samadhi=1no.		0	0	0	0	0	0	13.530	0	3	0	pond=2no, samadhi=1no,	0	
111	Garudabandhi	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	118	17.640				Electric line=1no, pond=1no, well=1no, samadhi=2no.		0	0	0	0	0	0	17.640	0	0	0	Electric line=1no, pond=1no, well=1no, samadhi=2no,	0	
112	Gunduchipasi	Sukinda	Jajpur	13	20.250				Electric line=3no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	20.250	0	0	0	Electric line=3no,	0	
113	Hatibari	Sukinda	Jajpur	202	19.360				Electric line=6no, pond=1no, samadhi=1no.		0	0	0	0	0	0	19.360	0	0	0	Electric line=6no, pond=1no, samadhi=1no.	0	
114	Haripur	Sukinda	Jajpur	43	2.870				samadhi=3no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	2.870	0	0	0	samadhi=3no,	0	
115	Ichhapur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	25	2.960				well=1no, samadhi=1no.		0	0	0	0	0	0	2.960	0	0	0	well=1no, samadhi=1no,	0	
116	Jamunanda	Sukinda	Jajpur	152	27.580						0	0	0	0	0	0	27.580	0	0	0	0	0	
117	Kankhai	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	43	6.950				Electric line=1no, samadhi=1no.		0	0	0	0	0	0	6.950	0	0	0	Electric line=1no, samadhi=1no,	0	
118	Kanchichua	Sukinda	Jajpur	16	16.470		2		Electric line=3no, pond=2no, well=2no.	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.470	0	2	0	Electric line=3no, pond=2no, well=2no.	25	

Information on affected Villages & Families of L B C-II, Phase-II Project from RD 71.313Km to 100.490Km.

Name of the Division :- OECF Division No. VI, Bhuban.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (RD 71.313 KM TO 100.490 KM)

Sl No	Village	Tahasil	District	No. of affected persons (Land owner)	Comensation/Resettlement Necessary						Already Compensated/Resettled						Balance						Remark
					Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	
1	2	3	4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
119	Kunda	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	112	20.340				Electric line=1no, pond=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	20.340	0	0	0	Electric line=1no, pond=1no,	0	
120	Kaitha	Sukinda	Jajpur	2	0.310						0	0	0	0	0	0	0.310	0	0	0	0	0	
121	Kantira	Sukinda	Jajpur	4	0.700				Electric line=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.700	0	0	0	Electric line=1no,	0	
122	Karadapal	Sukinda	Jajpur	204	31.730				Electric line=1no, pond=3no, samadhi=3no		0	0	0	0	0	0	31.730	0	0	0	Electric line=1no, pond=3no, samadhi=3no,	0	
123	Kumarda	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	3	0.310						0	0	0	0	0	0	0.310	0	0	0	0	0	
124	Kharadih	Sukinda	Jajpur	50	16.220				pond=1no		0	0	0	0	0	0	16.220	0	0	0	pond=1no	0	
125	Kaitha (L)	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	93	9.080						0	0	0	0	0	0	9.080	0	0	0	0	0	
126	Kesharpur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	89	18.660				well=2no.	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.660	0	0	0	well=2no.	106	
127	Mangalpur	Sukinda	Jajpur	45	7.500				Electric line=3no,	1036	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.500	0	0	0	Electric line=3no,	1036	
128	Murdanga	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	255	40.870				Electric line=1no, pond=3no, well=2no, samadhi=5no, school build=1no.	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.870	0	0	0	Electric line=1no, pond=3no, well=2no, samadhi=5no, school build=1no.	194	
129	Nimapalli	Sukinda	Jajpur	139	28.170		2		Electric line=3no, pond=1no, well=1no, stone quarry=2no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	28.170	0	2	0	Electric line=3no, pond=1no, well=1no, stone quarry=2no,	0	
130	Nimeipur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	173	13.450		1		Electric line=1no, , well=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	13.450	0	1	0	Electric line=1no, , well=1no,	0	
131	Nizgarh	Sukinda	Jajpur	127	24.870				Electric line=2no, samadhi=2n		0	0	0	0	0	0	24.870	0	0	0	Electric line=2no, samadhi=2n	0	
132	Pubal	Sukinda	Jajpur	41	11.290		1				0	0	0	0	0	0	11.290	0	1	0	0	0	

Information on affected Villages & Families of L B C-II, Phase-II Project from RD 71.313Km to 100.490Km.

Name of the Division :- OECF Division No. VI, Bhuban.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (RD 71.313 KM TO 100.490 KM)

Sl No	Village	Tahasil	District	No. of affected persons (Land owner)	Comensation/Resettlement Necessary						Already Compensated/Resettled						Balance						Remark
					Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	Land in Ac.	Shop in No	House holds in No	Squatters in No	Other structures in No	No of Trees	
1	2	3	4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
133	Raitikar	Sukinda	Jajpur	41	5.000				Electric line=1no,		0	0	0	0	0	0	5.000	0	0	0	Electric line=1no,	0	
134	Ranjilo	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	30	4.680						0	0	0	0	0	0	4.680	0	0	0	0	0	
135	Sanapingal	Sukinda	Jajpur	28	2.780						0	0	0	0	0	0	2.780	0	0	0	0	0	
136	Sendhapur	Sukinda	Jajpur	30	1.890						0	0	0	0	0	0	1.890	0	0	0	0	0	
137	Sarangpur	Bhuban	Dhenkanal	14	1.120				well=2no, samadhi=2no		0	0	0	0	0	0	1.120	0	0	0	well=2no, sar	0	
138	Sukarna	Sukinda	Jajpur	11	4.990						0	0	0	0	0	0	4.990	0	0	0	0	0	
	TOTAL			**9817**	**1368.130**	**1**	**55**	**0**	**230**	**2552**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1368.130**	**1**	**55**	**0**	**230**	**2552**	

Information on affected Villages & Families of L B C-II, Phase-II Project from RD 100.490Km to 141.00Km.

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village.	No. of affected person (Land owner)	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	
1	**LBC 94.50 to 141.00** Madhapur	101	93.91	0	13	0	Samadhi-2 well-3	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	93.91	0	13	0	Samadhi-2 well-3	67	
2	Kamaladeipu	12	8.05	0	0	0	0	0	8.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Sansailo	56	54.35	0	0	0	0	0	54.35	0	0	0	Samadhi-1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Patapur	11	19.21	0	0	0	0	0	19.21	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Sansailo	11	14.62	0	0	0	Samadhi-8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.62	0	0	0	Samadhi-8	13	
6	Dhamanagadi	41	55.79	0	1	18	Pond-1 Well-1 Samadhi-2	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	55.79	0	1	18	Pond-1 Well-1 Samadhi-2	99	
7	Khandra	19	11.77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.77	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Nadiabhanga	12	30.10	0	0	33	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	30.1	0	0	33	0	121	
9	Sulia	11	18.58	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.58	0	0		0	31	
10	Ranagundi	42	16.41	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.41	0	0	27	0		
11	Ragada	33	11.86	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.86	0	0		0	25	
12	Salijanga	60	27.78	0	0	5	Well-1	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.78	0	0	5	Well-1	136	
13	Chitri	145	66.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.28	0	0		0	0	
	Sub-Total	**554**	**428.71**	**0**	**14**	**83**	Pond-1 Well-5 Samadhi-	**492**	**81.61**	**0**	**0**	**0**	Samadhi-1	**47**	**347.1**	**0**	**14**	**83**	Pond-1 Well-5 Samadhi-	**492**	

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village.	No. of affected person (Land owner)	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop	House hold	Squatters	Other structures	No.of Tree	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop	House hold	Squatters	Other Structures	No.of Tree	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop	House hold	Squatters	Other structures	No.of Tree	
14	Janar	35	18.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.58	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Nachipura	74	62.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62.55	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Gadabandagoda	28	8.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.84	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Bohugadia	57	18.40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.40	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Nohuranipokhari	80	32.66	0	0	0	Pond-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32.66	0	0	0	Pond-1	0	
19	Diapal	31	5.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.14	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Santaragadia	24	7.24	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.24			7	0	0	
21	Kochianandi	24	6.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.50	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Raghabapur	100	22.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.58	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Telibedha	46	9.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.45	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Balarampur	58	25.21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.21	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Nuapada	181	36.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36.16	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Khaliamenta	29	13.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.45	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-Total	767	266.76	0	0	7	Pond-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266.76	0	0	7	Pond-1	0	

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village.	No. of affected person (Land owner)	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos	House hold	Squatters	Other structures	No.of Tree	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop	House hold	Squatters	Other Structures	No.of Tree	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop	House hold	Squatters	Other structures	No.of Tree	
27	Jharakundi	40	13.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.69	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Chaumuhi	43	15.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.13	0	0	0	0	0	
29	Kainpura	6	1.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.19	0	0	0	0	0	
30	Sailanga	205	50.27	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.27	0	4	0	0	0	
31	Gohira	72	22.21	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.21	0	6	5	0	0	
32	Talagaon	27	14.20	0	3	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.2	0	3	2	0	7	
33	Biragovindpu	80	29.61	0		12	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.61	0		12	0	44	
34	Ostapura RF	5	10.68	0	2	3	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	10.68	0	2	3	0		
	Sub-Total	**478**	**156.98**	**0**	**15**	**22**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**156.98**	**0**	**15**	**22**	**0**	**51**	
	Grand Total	**1799**	**852.45**	**0**	**29**	**112**	Pond-2 Well-5 Samadhi-	**543**	**81.61**	**0**	**0**	**0**	Samadhi-1	**47**	**770.84**	**0**	**29**	**112**	Pond-2 Well-5 Samadhi-	**543**	

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village.	No. of affected person (Land owner)	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	
	Korei Branch Canal																				
1	Gadabandhag	28	1.78	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.78	0	4	2	0	0	
2	Gudidihi	69	8.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.42	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Narada	73	18.77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.77	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Tigiria	98	35.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35.38	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Karadamali	12	3.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.19	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Purunabandha	61	25.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.18	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Angarua	88	18.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.3	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Kanteikantal	55	22.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.66	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Karadapal	7	2.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.28	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Kiapada	2	8.26	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.26	0	0	1	0	0	
11	Korabandi	112	52.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52.08	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Gahiragadia	15	3.23	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.23	0	0	5	0	0	
13	Manjuri	48	26.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.86	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Gayalgadia	15	7.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.3	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Khamigaon	49	15.38	0	0	0	School-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.38	0	0	0	School-1	0	
16	Upulei	27	6.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.72	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Talagarh	197	50.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.64	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Jhumpan	30	1.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.34	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Naguan	66	17.70	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.7	0	1	0	0	0	
20	Nuagada	29	10.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.18	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Kuanarda	20	5.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.03	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Santarpur	33	10.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.48	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Chandama	112	34.53	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34.53	0	4	0	0	0	
24	Dandakiiri	39	11.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.37	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Nahaka	14	5.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.34	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Tentulikhunta	3	4.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.27	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Barapatuli	168	27.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.26	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Sanapatuli	58	21.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.93	0	0	0	0	0	
29	Benapur	81	31.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.6	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-Total	**1609**	**487.46**	**0**	**9**	**8**	**Sch-1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**487.46**	**0**	**9**	**8**	**Sch-1**	**0**	

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village.	No. of affected person (Land owner)	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	
	MINORS OFF TAKING FROM KBC																				
30	Ramarachand	39	6.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.57	0	0	0	0	0	
31	Krishnapur	47	7.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.06	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Suanlo	5	1.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.26	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Haripur	35	2.87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.87	0	0	0	0	0	
34	Padanpur	59	31.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.01	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Bhaluka	4	0.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.67	0	0	0	0	0	
36	Belasundari	52	6.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.92	0	0	0	0	0	
37	Andhari	53	8.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.48	0	0	0	0	0	
38	Karama	4	6.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.56	0	0	0	0	0	
39	Nahangi	67	11.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.39	0	0	0	0	0	
40	Jarada	98	13.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.35	0	0	0	0	0	
41	Baladia	19	4.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.19	0	0	0	0	0	
42	Ragadi	93	17.45	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.45	0	2	0	0	0	
43	Taharpur	40	10.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.02	0	0	0	0	0	
44	Panasua	3	0.97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.97	0	0	0	0	0	
45	Jhumpana	30	8.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.02	0	0	0	0	0	
46	Haladigadia	24	4.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.41	0	0	0	0	0	
47	Kiapada	48	2.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.42	0	0	0	0	0	
48	Aranyamadar	8	2.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.13	0	0	0	0	0	
49	Mandapada	12	8.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.03	0	0	0	0	0	
50	Nandakishore	15	5.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.76	0	0	0	0	0	
51	Pataranga	103	21.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.08	0	0	0	0	0	
52	Ashokjhar	1	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	
53	Beguniadiha	18	1.90	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.90	0	0	1	0	0	
54	Khamigaon	18	3.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.32	0	0	0	0	0	
55	Sobara	6	2.21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.21	0	0	0	0	0	
56	Uppargarh	17	6.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.18	0	0	0	0	0	
57	Mangarajpur	20	3.47	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.47	0	0	2	0	0	
58	Ittapur	51	10.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.25	0	0	0	0	0	
59	Kankadjhar	22	3.86	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.86	0	0	1	0	0	
	Sub-Total	**1011**	**211.87**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**211.87**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**0**	**0**	

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village	No. of affected person (Land	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	
	Mulasar Dy.-1(KBC)																				
1	Bilabandha	40	17.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.99	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Baranga RF	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
3	Nandabar	45	10.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.78	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Kolipal	40	14.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.31	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Nuhamalia	46	26.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.63	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Mulasar	29	5.72	0	1	0	Mandap-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.72	0	1	0	Mandap-1	0	
7	Baranga	49	6.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.64	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Kaliapal	3	1.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.68	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-Total	**252**	**83.75**	**0**	**1**	**2**	Mandap-1	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**83.75**	**0**	**1**	**2**	Mandap-1	**0**	

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village	No. of affected person (Land	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	
	Kantabania Dy-2(KBC)																				
1	Gayalgaria	14	7.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.3	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Khamigaon	57	8.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.68	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Pachhikot	105	24.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.51	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Ashangadia	79	19.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.63	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Kacharasahi	105	16.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.28	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Purbakot	63	20.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.88	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Narendra Bhu	39	9.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.1	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Kantor	67	13.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.98	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Bachhipur	40	11.52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.52	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Asanjhar	92	14.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.14	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Jugal	58	10.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.33	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Ramakrushna	54	9.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.23	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Raghupur	65	14.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.58	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Pachhikot	105	24.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.51	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Natagadia	8	2.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.98	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Chingiripur	46	11.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.25	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Toranda	52	10.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.1	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Mahulia	42	7.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.33	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Shyampur	18	3.61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.61	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Sanala	8	1.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.95	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Gourpur	2	0.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.63	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Kayan	32	7.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.02	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Karama	63	9.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.02	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Sahgaon	12	1.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.42	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Bansipur	3	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Ranapur	41	6.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.67	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Tulasipur	3	0.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.32	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-Total	**1273**	**267.15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**267.15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village	No. of affected person (Land	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	
28	Paramananda	36	7.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.13	0	0	0	0	0	
29	Talia	40	8.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.25	0	0	0	0	0	
30	Aranto	36	5.47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.47	0	0	0	0	0	
31	Belda	19	2.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.22	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Gajendrapur	58	11.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.48	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Solabandi	55	12.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.04	0	0	0	0	0	
34	Raghupur	65	14.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.58	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Khosalpur	31	7.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.2	0	0	0	0	0	
36	Patrakana	1	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	
37	Kantabania	18	3.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.24	0	0	0	0	0	
38	Jugalkana	37	7.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.2	0	0	0	0	0	
39	Routpada	57	9.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.22	0	0	0	0	0	
40	Bangamadhap	20	2.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.34	0	0	0	0	0	
41	Brahmpur	27	5.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.25	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-Total	**500**	**95.74**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**95.74**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village.	No. of affected person (Land owner)	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	
	Mukundapur Dy-3(KBC)																				
1	Khamigaon	0	10.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.38	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Harichandanp	20	6.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.56	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Khaira	89	29.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.2	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Kayan	32	2.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.07	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Tulati	63	15.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.33	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Gobargali	22	6.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.27	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Nigodha	33	9.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.6	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Santasahi	80	20.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.37	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Uttarkot	198	45.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45.71	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Tyulasipur	3	0.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.32	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Ichhapur	64	13.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.89	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Mangalpur	27	5.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.85	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Nayahatapatn	55	12.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.65	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Sahaspur	28	6.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.29	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Mathurpur	32	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Mukundapur	119	19.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.4	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Solpatia	10	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Gambhira	5	0.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.44	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Khajurinalua	23	2.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.86	0	0	0	0	0	
	Nisankhapur	13	2.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.53	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Osala	42	9.52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.52	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Uttarkhajuria	17	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Balipal	53	6.83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.83	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Bangarpada	3	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Biruanpara	58	12.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.06	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Biridihi	21	8.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.16	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Khilipankha	12	1.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.18	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Sundarpokhar	31	7.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.01	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Padi	42	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-Total	**1195**	**272.78**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**272.78**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village.	No. of affected person (Land owner)	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	
29	Tarakot	24	3.78	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.78	0	2	1	0	0	
30	Sainto	42	8.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.46	0	0	0	0	0	
31	Brahmanda	29	7.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.44	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Akhanpur	27	7.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.54	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-Total	**122**	**27.22**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27.22**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village.	No. of affected person (Land owner)	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	
	Radhanagar Dy-4																				
1	Dala	33	2.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.67	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Natapada	48	10.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.05	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Santara	74	15.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.12	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Kopanda	37	12.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.66	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Biramanipur	63	14.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.69	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Bhikipur	34	4.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.89	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Laxminagar	103	20.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.68	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Radhanagar	66	10.21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.21	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Nuapatana	65	10.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.81	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Chhotrapur	80	19.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.63	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Janha	84	9.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.9	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Thakurpatna	18	2.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.57	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Naudapur	49	6.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.82	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Johara	3	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Nahanda	22	3.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.04	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Jhatiasahi	143	25.82	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.82	0	2	0	0	0	
	Sub-Total	**922**	**169.8**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**169.8**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village.	No. of affected person (Land owner)	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt. Land)	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos.	No.of Tree Nos.	
	Hatapur Dy-5(KBC)																				
1	Barad	15	3.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.76	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Khajuribatira	88	19.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.16	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Mrutunjayapu	32	6.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.69	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Charada	61	12.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.65	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Aladjalasarpu	96	16.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.04	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Bantala	38	10.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.01	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Amrutia	171	43.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43.7	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Barundei		0.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.82	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Bhatasolapata	34	6.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.84	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Hatapur	30	6.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.78	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Sarasuda	30	5.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.14	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Jugaleigaria	37	7.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.29	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Uchinda	32	7.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.26	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Sanabaruneip	3	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Banhara	39	2.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.63	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Rutapada	4	0.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.57	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Bhakandari	140	27.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.6	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Bandalo	47	5.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.45	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Khiro	27	8.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.63	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Khasagadia	31	5.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.07	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Ranigada	53	9.73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.73	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Dhanantari	55	8.77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.77	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Palasa	66	15.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.1	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Bartamana	70	17.74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.74	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Nanapokhari	38	9.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.9	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Salaba	19	3.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.86	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Rangranga	25	8.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.08	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Ranasarpur	35	7.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.44	0	0	0	0	0	
29	Karada	131	20.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.69	0	0	0	0	0	
30	Jalanda	26	5.97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.97	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-Total	**1473**	**304.97**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**304.97**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village	No. of affected person (Land	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	
	Panikoil Tail Dy.(KBC)																				
1	Dhaneswar	44	13.71	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.71	0	2	0	0	0	
2	Ghikoil	6	5.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.53	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Begana	64	13.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.68	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Alia	41	14.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.66	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Danaputr	75	18.87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.87	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Jajpur	61	15.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.26	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Patharpada	38	10.97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.97	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Altiri	22	7.29	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.29	0	2	0	0	0	
9	Manipur	52	13.27	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.27	0	1	0	0	0	
10	Soti	50	10.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.39	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Khandrapur	4	0.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.76	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Md. Jamalpur	64	13.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.23	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Damodarpur	31	5.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.67	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Panikoil	31	4.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.63	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Mulari	47	3.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-Total	**630**	**150.92**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**150.92**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village	No. of affected person (Land	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	
	Kurupada Sub-Dy of Panikoil Tail Dy.(KBC)																				
1	Taluri	38	13.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.55	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Barbiruan	107	22.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.23	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Goleipur	4	0.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.69	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Khairabad	65	12.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.44	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Badhetikar	10	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Rampursagad	37	5.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.42	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Janhakana	31	4.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.03	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Nuapada	2	1.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.17	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Tailara	9	2.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.78	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Tulanga	17	4.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.75	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Phartipur	29	6.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.14	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Narapada	50	10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.23	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Dasgadia	3	1.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.35	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Kurupada	90	24.4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.4	0	1	0	0	0	
	Sub-Total	**492**	**111.68**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**111.68**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village	No. of affected person (Land	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	
	Barapada Branch Canal																				
1	Santaragadi	72	14.21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.21	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Uchhabali	136	32.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32.32	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Tarailo	10	2.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.68	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Tura	60	14.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.14	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Kanpur	124	12.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.22	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Madanpur	127	89.28	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89.28	0	0	2	0	0	
7	Bamphidihi	65	7.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.08	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Sainkul	298	90.99	0	3	4	Sch.-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90.99	0	3	4	Sch.-1	0	
9	Agarda	47	8.79	0		1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.79	0	0	1	0	0	
10	Fatipur	20	4.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.71	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Gaurbahali	44	6.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.42	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Siapada	98	23.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.1	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Ulola	22	3.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.82	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Kothasahi	68	10.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.34	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Tarun	58	11.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.36	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Ujuni	40	7.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.56	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Madhukeshar	30	5.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.44	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Gobargali	5	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Atta	55	11.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.04	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Machhalo	127	17.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.68	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Rudranarayar	21	8.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.42	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Bhaganai	103	9.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.13	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Aligaon	49	13.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.41	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Odapada	33	8.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.94	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Hasanpur	53	10.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.94	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Dihakatina	41	8.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.14	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-Total	**1806**	**432.96**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**432.96**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**0**	

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village	No. of affected person (Land	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	
27	Pandua	117	15.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.04	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Bailo	28	4.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.36	0	0	0	0	0	
29	Anjira	44	5.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.82	0	0	0	0	0	
30	Janardanpurp	22	5.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.48	0	0	0	0	0	
31	Panchara	83	25.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.96	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Sanapadana	107	17.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.45	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Patsura	79	13.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.07	0	0	0	0	0	
34	Jalasuan	33	4.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.93	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Brahmanda	41	5.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.46	0	0	0	0	0	
36	Godrapal	55	10.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.45	0	0	0	0	0	
37	Chandili	43	8.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.62	0	0	0	0	0	
38	Gainthigodi	21	6.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.04	0	0	0	0	0	
39	Mirjapur	42	7.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.42	0	0	0	0	0	
40	Laukana	28	4.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.04	0	0	0	0	0	
41	Nuagaon	103	18.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.34	0	0	0	0	0	
42	Suanpada	32	3.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.39	0	0	0	0	0	
43	Belda	56	11.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.25	0	0	0	0	0	
44	Jenapada	20	4.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.24	0	0	0	0	0	
45	Sattira	96	12.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.7	0	0	0	0	0	
46	Tempo	45	11.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.51	0	0	0	0	0	
47	Khalana	258	45.21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45.21	0	0	0	0	0	
48	Padanpur	145	14.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.14	0	0	0	0	0	
49	Saladei	90	13.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.38	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-Total	**1588**	**268.3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**268.3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village	No. of affected person (Land	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	
	Salapada Disty																				
1	Kainpura	94	12.22	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.22	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Salapada Blo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
3	Salapada	64	15.69	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.69	0	1	1	0	0	
4	Barigaon	119	17.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.9	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Belabahali	149	19.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.67	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Mangalpura	67	12.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.17	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Paikchatara	47	9.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.45	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Haridapal	34	6.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.56	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Nuagarh	58	10.83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.83	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Purunia	67	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Bagiria	30	4.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.14	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Ghasipura	60	6.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.48	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Janra	24	4.78	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.78	0	2	1	0	0	
	Sub-Total	**813**	**132.39**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**132.39**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**0**	

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village	No. of affected person (Land	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	
	Danagadi Disty.																				
1	Ranagundi	0	6.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.8	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Gorigoth	0	0	0	0	0	Sch-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Sch-1	0	
3	Sarangapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Rampilo	40	9.11		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.11	0	1	1	0	0	
5	Managobinda	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	
6	Dhuligarh	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	
7	Trijanga	0	6.00		4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4		0	0	
8	Mangalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Satabansia	25	5.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.81	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Olala	17	5.61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.61	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Balungabandi	23	3.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.28	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Kantipur	1	1.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.94	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Barkhai	32	7.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.56	0	0	0	0	0	
	S-Total	**138**	**46.11**	**0**	**6**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**46.11**	**0**	**6**	**2**	**0**	**0**	

Name of Division: Left Canal Division No.I, Sukinda

Sl. No.	Name of the Canal / Name of village	No. of affected person (Land	Compensation/Resettlement necessary						Already compensated						Balance						Remarks
			Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	Land in Ac. (Pvt	Shop Nos.	House hold Nos.	Squatters Nos.	Other structures Nos	No.of Tree Nos.	
	Minors off taking from LBC Main Canal																				
1	Atasahi	93	12.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.71	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Atasahipatna	5	0.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.32	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Hatisila	94	19.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.7	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Sarei	42	5.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.15	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Salijanga	10	10.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.34	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Ragada	60	10.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.02	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Chaumuhin	23	3.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.55	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Jhadakundi	89	14.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.85	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Khadibil	11	1.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.17	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Naduan	3	2.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.06	0	0	0	0	0	
	S-Total	**430**	**79.87**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**79.87**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
	Grand Total	**14254**	**3142.97**	**0**	**35**	**26**	**Sch-2 Mandap-1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3143.0**	**0**	**35**	**26**	**Sch-2 Mandap-1**	**0**	

Annex 4.1 Socio-economic Status of the Project Area – the Census of India

Annex 4.1 (1) Census data

A. District wise Population

Sl.No	Name of the District	Total Population	Male	Female
1	Dhenkanal	1,192,811	612,593	580,218
2	Jajpur	1,827,192	926,034	901,158
3	Keonjhar	1,801,733	906,487	895,246

Source: Census – 2011 *provisional*

B. District wise Scheduled Tribe Population

Sl.No	Name of the District	Total ST Population	ST Male	ST Female
1	Dhenkanal	162,056	80,878	81,178
2	Jajpur	151,432	76,048	75,384
3	Keonjhar	818,878	405,927	412,951

Source: Census – 2011 provisional

C. Literacy in the District

Sl.No	Name of the District	Total Literate	Male	Female
1	Dhenkanal	829,910	464,093	365,817
	%	69.57	38.90	30.66
2	Jajpur	1,290,455	706,396	584,059
	%	70.62	38.66	31.96
3	Keonjhar	1,052,518	605,119	447,399
	%	58.41	33.58	24.83

Source: Census – 2011 provisional

D. Block wise scheduled Tribe Population in Odisha from 1991-2001

District	Block	Population					
		1991			2001		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Dhenkanal	Bhuban	7,360	3,818	3,542	8,039	4,094	3,945
Jajpur	Korei	7,640	,3827	3,813	9,481	4,868	4,613
	Sukinda	37,007	18,806	18,201	44,747	22,797	21,950
	Danagadi	24,227	12,300	11,927	29,293	14,837	14,420
Keonjhor	Anandapur	38,658	19,387	19,271	45,542	22,721	22,821
	Ghasipura	23,693	12,066	11,627	25,125	12,674	12,451

Source: Census – 2011 provisional

D. Population of all Surveyed Villages (AF)

Sl. No	Name of the District	Name of the Village	No. of H.H	Total Population	Male	Female
1	Dhenkanal	Darjani	175	802	433	369
2		Anantapur	226	912	492	420
3		Balibo(L)	568	2573	1333	1240
4		Nimeinpur	236	987	471	516
5		Asurabandha	293	1173	594	579
6		Garhnrusinghaprasad	391	1753	925	828
7		Patapur	107	392	205	187

Sl. No	Name of the District	Name of the Village	No. of H.H	Total Population	Male	Female
8	Jajpur	Botalanda	501	2331	1191	1140
9		Bangarakota	444	1743	930	813
10		Nachhipura	434	1895	981	914
11		Chitri	834	3759	1902	1857
12		Salijanga	692	3062	1561	1501
13		Ranagundi	353	1564	811	753
14		Kiapada	323	1440	727	713
15		Jugala	156	717	373	344
16		Kantore	249	1232	639	593
17		Khaira	75	341	172	169
18		Tulati	245	1105	567	538
19		Taharpur	218	1053	559	494
20		Palasa	113	483	241	242
21		Damodarpur	11	42	19	23
22		Ichhapur	118	632	271	361
23	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	25280	112740	56821	55919
24		Jhadakhundi	166	762	377	385
25		Balarampur	412	1580	842	738
26		Nuapada	175	644	320	324
27		Raghabpur	141	696	364	332
28		Narda	139	617	359	258
29		Nandabar	279	1250	618	632
30		Belasundari	172	760	370	390

Source: Census – 2011 provisional

E. Scheduled Tribe Population of all Surveyed Villages (AF)

Sl. No	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Total ST Population	ST Male	ST Female
1	Dhenkanal	Darjani	155	87	68
2		Anantapur	221	121	100
3		Balibo(L)	127	58	69
4		Nimeinpur	0	0	0
5		Asurabandha	171	90	81
6		Garhnrusinghaprasad	10	5	5
7		Patapur	0	0	0
8	Jajpur	Botalanda	571	283	288
9		Bangarakota	1	1	0
10		Nachhipura	221	119	102
11		Chitri	1010	491	519
12		Salijanga	1250	638	612
13		Ranagundi	696	355	341
14		Kiapada	303	143	160
15		Jugala	0	0	0
16		Kantore	0	0	0
17		Khaira	133	70	63
18		Tulati	4	2	2
19		Taharpur	24	17	7
20		Palasa	102	48	54
21		Damodarpur	0	0	0
22		Ichhapur	0	0	0

Sl. No	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Total ST Population	ST Male	ST Female
23	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	32929	16147	16782
24		Jhadakhundi	227	106	121
25		Balarampur	12	5	7
26		Nuapada	20	11	9
27		Raghabpur	0	0	0
28		Narda	131	99	32
29		Nandabar	243	124	119
30		Belasundari	62	30	32

Source: Census – 2011 provisional

F. Literacy of all Surveyed Villages (AF)

Sl	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Total Literate	Male	Female
1	Dhenkanal	Darjani	543	313	230
2		Anantapur	523	320	203
3		Balibo(L)	2100	1135	965
4		Nimeinpur	706	365	341
5		Asurabandha	784	437	347
6		Garhnrusinghaprasad	1153	660	493
7		Patapur	304	174	130
8	Jajpur	Botalanda	1496	851	645
9		Bangarakota	1276	717	559
10		Nachhipura	1061	620	441
11		Chitri	2413	1357	1056
12		Salijanga	1611	964	647
13		Ranagundi	866	519	347
14		Kiapada	990	552	438
15		Jugala	578	326	252
16		Kantore	971	525	446
17		Khaira	237	133	104
18		Tulati	848	459	389
19		Taharpur	803	444	359
20		Palasa	385	206	179
21		Damodarpur	29	14	15
22		Ichhapur	500	220	280
23	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	73426	41286	32140
24		Jhadakhundi	464	251	213
25		Balarampur	1356	739	617
26		Nuapada	507	268	239
27		Raghabpur	545	292	253
28		Narda	484	295	189
29		Nandabar	821	456	365
30		Belasundari	603	299	304

Source: Census – 2011 provisional

G. Population of all Surveyed Villages (DF)

Sl	Name of the District	Name of the Village	No. of H.H	Total Population	Male	Female
1	Jajpur	Santaragadia	229	1047	534	513
2		Ragada (Bajrapalli)	335	1807	911	896
3		Ranagundi (Kaibalyagadia)	353	1564	811	753
4		Nadia Bhanga	437	2280	1199	1081

Sl	Name of the District	Name of the Village	No. of H.H	Total Population	Male	Female
5		Dhamana Gadia	441	1936	958	978
6		Mulasar	188	993	515	478
7		Gohiragadia	232	1180	595	585
8		Mangarajpur	139	662	329	333
9	Keonjhar	Biragobindapur	535	2254	1140	1114
10		Talagaon	409	1694	844	850
11		Gohira	404	1890	945	945
12		Ostapura	266	1266	586	680
13		Madanpur	559	2536	1298	1238
14		Sainkul	1065	4443	2239	2204
15		Agarda	179	827	417	410

Source: Census – 2011 provisional

H. Scheduled Tribe Population of all Surveyed Villages (DF)

Sl. No	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Total ST Population	ST Male	ST Female
1	Jajpur	Santaragadia	532	258	274
2		Ragada (Bajrapalli)	988	483	505
3		Ranagundi (Kaibalyagadia)	696	355	341
4		Nadia Bhanga	802	409	393
5		Dhamana Gadia	1003	485	518
6		Mulasar	0	0	0
7		Gohiragadia	416	212	204
8		Mangarajpur	0	0	0
9	Keonjhar	Biragobindapur	1117	558	559
10		Talagaon	930	464	466
11		Gohira	1702	845	857
12		Ostapura	1025	471	554
13		Madanpur	263	123	140
14		Sainkul	776	385	391
15		Agarda	0	0	0

Source: Census – 2011 provisional

I. Literacy of all Surveyed Villages (DF)

Sl. No	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Total Literate	Male	Female
1	Jajpur	Santaragadia	764	436	328
2		Ragada (Bajrapalli)	845	498	347
3		Ranagundi (Kaibalyagadia)	866	519	347
4		Nadia Bhanga	1084	664	420
5		Dhamana Gadia	705	438	267
6		Mulasar	687	389	298
7		Gohiragadia	753	425	328
8		Mangarajpur	449	255	194
9	Keonjhar	Biragobindapur	1195	698	497
10		Talagaon	1045	613	432
11		Gohira	1089	659	430
12		Ostapura	609	344	265

Sl. No	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Total Literate	Male	Female
13		Madanpur	1745	976	769
14		Sainkul	3279	1774	1505
15		Agarda	616	328	288

Source: Census – 2011 provisional

Annex 4.1 (2) Census data: Village-wise demographic pattern of the study area (Provisional) DHENKANAL:

Sl. No.	Village Name	No. of House holds	Population												Percentage	
			Total	Male	Female	SC			ST			0-6 Years				
						Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	SC	ST
1.	Kanaka	100	402	192	210	1	0	1	401	192	209	64	28	36	0.25	99.75
2.	Kankarpur	34	150	83	67	0	0	0	142	79	63	22	14	8	0.00	94.67
3.	Analakata	179	830	427	403	221	111	110	0	0	0	96	52	44	26.63	0.00
4.	Jayapurakateni	450	2036	1034	1002	367	177	190	109	60	49	251	131	120	18.03	5.35
5.	Denga Bahali	79	435	219	216	0	0	0	410	208	202	99	47	52	0.00	94.25
6.	Kenduapada	135	650	309	341	3	2	1	565	267	298	117	56	61	0.46	86.92
7.	Bhuban P.S	22588	101051	51992	49059	20622	10469	10153	9492	4767	4725	11594	6116	5478	20.41	9.39
8.	Odisha	874	4021	2032	1989	782	392	390	725	343	382	477	250	227	19.45	18.03
9	Kumurasinga	131	530	275	255	33	18	15	106	54	52	58	29	29	6.23	20.00
10.	Kuninda	393	1626	804	822	336	172	164	94	53	41	165	85	80	20.66	5.78
11.	Khoksa(L)	71	296	157	139	32	16	16	93	51	42	37	15	22	10.81	31.42
12.	Khoksa(R)	92	333	180	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	23	18	0.00	0.00
13.	Baruan	290	1323	669	654	326	147	179	5	3	2	128	71	57	24.64	0.38
14.	Kansaragoda	232	1066	555	511	147	66	81	411	219	192	148	83	65	13.79	38.56
15.	Dhalapada	188	747	386	361	1	0	1	239	113	126	89	47	42	0.13	31.99
16.	Kainsiri	290	1250	642	608	49	25	24	155	74	81	150	70	80	3.92	12.40
17.	Muruga	265	1112	579	533	636	321	315	0	0	0	132	70	80	57.19	0.00
18.	Balijhati	121	569	284	285	22	8	14	131	64	67	59	36	23	3.87	23.02
19.	Anantapur	226	912	492	420	381	202	179	221	121	100	101	67	34	41.78	24.23
20.	Garudabandi	201	931	476	455	183	86	97	320	156	164	113	57	56	19.66	34.37
21.	Nayanilakanthapur	100	448	233	215	50	25	25	0	0	0	38	17	21	11.16	0.00
22.	patapur	107	392	205	187	230	112	118	0	0	0	44	24	20	58.67	0.00
23.	Jaypur	350	1429	733	696	1359	696	663	0	0	0	172	80	92	95.10	0.00
24.	Kingol	145	667	359	308	330	171	159	0	0	0	89	53	36	49.48	0.00
25.	Kirtanpur	312	1240	644	596	693	353	340	0	0	0	159	84	75	55.89	0.00
26.	Bhusala	586	2302	1207	1095	278	143	135	0	0	0	266	151	115	12.08	0.00
27.	Praharajpur	22	102	46	56	38	13	25	0	0	0	14	5	9	37.25	0.00
28.	Kanapalsamilmahulp	760	3600	1866	1734	827	419	408	44	24	20	436	242	194	22.97	1.22

29.	Chandipal	212	1005	510	495	893	457	436	0	0	0	127	66	61	88.86	0.00
30.	Karadabani	239	1115	555	560	199	99	100	147	77	70	167	86	81	17.85	13.18
31.	Kanapal	56	207	114	93	94	50	44	0	0	0	23	14	9	45.41	0.00
32.	Sitalabasa	108	536	268	268	0	0	0	4	3	1	60	22	38	0.00	0.75
33.	Kankana	356	1704	894	810	222	121	101	970	510	460	245	134	111	13.03	56.92
34.	Anala	360	1487	766	721	215	107	108	80	41	39	156	83	73	14.46	5.38
35.	Senanda	46	240	108	132	0	0	0	226	102	124	45	16	29	0.00	94.17
36.	Brahmankhantakhol	44	212	114	98	7	3	4	168	92	76	28	17	11	3.30	79.25
37.	Hariamaru	28	139	73	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	11	9	0.00	0.00
38.	Kendupada	176	807	414	393	19	9	10	319	172	147	96	43	53	2.35	39.53
39.	Mathanuagan	186	834	433	401	421	216	205	0	0	0	78	41	37	50.48	0.00
40.	Balipada	2	22	9	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0.00	0.00
41.	Renadapatana	209	906	473	433	70	28	42	273	137	136	91	49	42	7.73	30.13
42.	Palasapithia	283	1280	646	634	172	84	88	183	89	94	155	82	73	13.44	14.30
43.	Gabagoda	32	165	90	75	0	0	0	110	62	48	12	7	5	0.00	66.67
44.	Solagadia	369	1663	872	791	271	155	116	166	82	84	188	111	77	16.30	9.98
45.	Ichhapur	6	23	9	14	0	0	0	18	7	11	5	2	3	0.00	78.26
46	Basudeipur	121	572	291	281	89	48	41	72	37	35	57	28	29	15.56	12.59
47.	Dayanabili	185	819	405	414	95	45	50	331	159	172	84	36	48	11.60	40.42
48.	Gamargola	19	81	37	44	21	12	9	5	2	3	13	6	7	25.93	6.17
49.	Garhnrusinghaprasad	391	1753	925	828	663	343	320	10	5	5	199	112	87	37.82	0.57
50.	Anlajhari	336	1538	798	740	230	106	124	180	91	89	201	108	93	14.95	11.70
51.	Kankhai	154	720	368	352	78	35	43	274	133	141	96	43	53	10.83	38.06
52.	Kesharpur	110	500	264	236	19	10	9	230	126	104	68	38	30	3.80	46.00
53.	Balibo(L)	568	2573	1333	1240	584	304	280	127	58	69	266	157	109	22.70	4.94
54.	Samal	109	541	255	286	16	7	9	0	0	0	67	26	41	2.96	0.00
55.	Tipilei	258	1162	603	559	118	60	58	468	236	232	141	74	67	10.15	40.28
56.	Chhatakhamb	5	12	7	5	0	0	0	6	4	2	0	0	0	0.00	50.00
57.	Kumarda	63	237	118	119	0	0	0	237	118	119	42	14	28	0.00	100.00
58.	Dadhisinga	20	100	48	52	0	0	0	100	48	52	24	11	13	0.00	100.00
60.	Naraharipur	63	237	119	118	76	42	34	19	8	11	28	14	14	32.07	8.02
61.	Surapratappur	1254	5776	3012	2764	831	432	399	4	3	1	675	388	287	14.39	0.07

62.	Kunda	240	1230	640	590	153	78	75	0	0	0	168	95	73	12.44	0.00
63.	Sundhikateni	213	1023	521	502	71	33	38	182	90	92	137	74	63	6.94	17.79
64.	Kanchanbahali	72	311	155	156	9	4	5	302	151	151	81	42	39	2.89	97.11
65.	Asurabandha	293	1173	594	579	385	180	205	171	90	81	163	78	85	32.82	14.58
66.	Arilo	16	78	44	34	0	0	0	78	44	34	18	11	7	0.00	100.00
67.	Gadganpur	276	1122	568	554	115	52	63	12	5	7	119	56	63	10.25	1.07
68.	Chandar	218	941	454	487	173	80	93	0	0	0	112	61	51	18.38	0.00
69.	Gopalpur	189	740	407	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	47	29	0.00	0.00
70.	Gobindabidyadharpur	24	92	48	44	92	48	44	0	0	0	13	7	6	100.00	0.00
71.	Malapura	434	1807	903	904	260	118	142	445	215	230	200	95	105	14.39	24.63
72.	Nimeinpur	236	987	471	516	55	31	24	0	0	0	112	53	59	5.57	0.00
73.	Rodanga	29	125	70	55	125	70	55	0	0	0	26	16	10	100.00	0.00
74.	Asurabandha Patana	202	926	472	454	642	327	315	0	0	0	130	62	68	69.33	0.00
75.	Mrudanga	580	2716	1430	1286	1046	547	499	218	105	113	342	193	149	38.51	8.03
76.	Bentashalia	96	368	190	178	85	41	44	0	0	0	41	25	16	23.10	0.00
77.	Ekatali(Kha)	477	2009	995	1014	432	212	220	24	12	12	242	121	121	21.50	1.19
78.	Ekatali(Ka)	24	101	57	44	30	17	13	0	0	0	8	3	5	29.70	0.00
79.	Brahmapur	25	111	62	49	24	14	10	0	0	0	13	7	6	21.62	0.00
80.	Majhipal	99	496	250	246	0	0	0	489	246	243	124	59	65	0.00	98.59
81.	Nilakanthapur	230	1023	547	476	459	262	197	0	0	0	131	79	52	44.87	0.00
82.	Sarangapur	20	97	48	49	0	0	0	4	3	1	9	4	5	0.00	4.12
83.	Hatibari	125	501	252	249	430	221	209	58	26	32	67	33	34	85.83	11.58
84.	Purastampur	265	1216	610	606	163	82	81	0	0	0	131	64	67	13.40	0.00
85.	Koriapal	190	1087	506	581	87	18	69	656	319	337	142	57	85	8.00	60.35
86.	Darjani	175	802	433	369	67	42	25	155	87	68	90	50	40	8.35	19.33
87.	Maluagoda	115	492	228	264	64	31	33	427	196	231	70	25	45	13.01	86.79
88.	Joragadia	17	85	47	38	0	0	0	85	47	38	19	9	10	0.00	100.00
89.	Kankadahad	458	2114	1090	1024	445	227	218	636	316	320	275	148	127	21.05	30.09

JAJPUR

Sl. No.	Village Name	No.of House holds	Population												Percentage	
			Total	Male	Female	SC			ST			0-6 Years				
						Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	SC	ST
1	Ichhapur	132	630	329	301	135	73	62	0	0	0	80	41	39	21.43	0.00
2	Jalanda	145	673	361	312	274	149	125	0	0	0	85	50	35	40.71	0.00
3	Tarrakote	608	2875	1441	1434	675	347	328	10	3	7	309	160	149	23.48	0.35
4	Barada	232	1188	637	551	356	189	167	1	1	0	123	69	54	29.97	0.08
5	Tentulikhunta	113	563	292	271	179	92	87	2	2	0	78	43	35	31.79	0.36
6	Kayan	189	828	428	400	315	160	155	136	69	67	97	49	48	38.04	16.4
7	Tulati	245	1105	567	538	460	238	222	4	2	2	142	75	67	41.63	0.36
8	Pimpal	106	482	230	252	106	56	50	0	0	0	61	26	35	21.99	0.00
9	Jaintala	58	293	146	147	6	2	4	42	22	20	30	17	13	2.05	14.33
10	Toranda	87	449	234	215	55	31	24	0	0	0	32	16	16	12.25	0.00
11	Solabandi	262	1108	567	541	79	40	39	3	1	2	137	73	64	7.13	0.27
12	Chingudipur	36	178	100	78	16	12	4	0	0	0	27	20	7	8.99	0.00
13	Haladigadia	322	1626	822	804	285	140	145	0	0	0	191	95	96	17.53	0.00
14	Kogan	105	459	236	223	177	91	86	0	0	0	45	26	19	38.56	0.00
15	Talagadia	140	855	477	378	220	120	100	280	172	108	106	77	29	25.73	32.7
16	Asanjhar	228	1040	526	514	172	87	85	565	271	294	129	67	62	16.54	54.33
17	Ranapur	255	1287	646	641	217	108	109	0	0	0	171	89	82	16.86	0.00
18	Gajendrapur	184	757	405	352	186	103	83	0	0	0	88	53	35	24.57	0.00
19	Jugala	156	717	373	344	191	90	101	0	0	0	65	30	35	26.64	0.00
20	Mathurapur	190	821	418	403	156	77	79	283	148	135	102	53	49	19.00	34.47
21	Nisankhapur	49	224	111	113	80	44	36	0	0	0	30	16	14	35.71	0.00
22	Salaba	125	572	297	275	164	85	79	15	9	6	96	58	38	28.67	2.62
23	Barundai	726	3250	1640	1610	855	436	419	93	47	46	377	184	193	26.31	2.86
24	Bangarakota	444	1743	930	813	429	230	199	1	1	0	176	110	66	24.61	0.06
25	Khiro	204	896	471	425	162	84	78	196	104	92	96	57	39	18.08	21.88

26	Banhara	54	277	133	144	55	20	35	0	0	0	28	13	15	19.86	0.00
27	Amrutia	433	2250	1107	1143	544	256	288	215	105	110	288	136	152	24.18	9.56
28	Mulapal	165	797	419	378	178	90	88	162	87	75	110	60	50	22.33	20.33
29	Kantigadia	243	1225	626	599	291	148	143	0	0	0	127	68	59	23.76	0.00
30	Sathipur	333	1765	908	857	296	152	144	15	8	7	182	83	99	16.77	0.85
31	Balipasi	98	475	248	227	2	1	1	0	0	0	56	28	28	0.42	0.00
32	Manipur	105	499	260	239	211	116	95	26	12	14	58	29	29	42.28	5.21
33	Panikoili P.S	13399	65386	33539	3184	1700	867	8322	313	161	152	7566	391	365	26.00	4.80
34	Harichandpur	32	151	81	70	49	26	23	0	0	0	20	13	7	32.45	0.00
35	Mirjapur	489	2089	1030	1059	804	403	401	0	0	0	239	131	108	38.49	0.00
36	Ambatola	69	318	164	154	77	37	40	0	0	0	37	19	18	24.21	0.00
37	Solapatta	194	960	490	470	379	188	191	0	0	0	116	67	49	39.48	0.00
38	Radhanagar	11	46	24	22	20	11	9	7	4	3	7	3	4	43.48	15.22
39	Thakurpatana	265	1347	695	652	567	299	268	0	0	0	139	74	65	42.09	0.00
40	Santarapur	223	1184	592	592	28	14	14	632	301	331	221	105	116	2.36	53.38
41	Talugan	143	636	326	310	159	79	80	58	29	29	80	43	37	25.00	9.12
42	Dhaneswar	301	1381	700	681	480	240	240	0	0	0	197	101	96	34.76	0.00
43	Balia Pasi	58	299	148	151	7	4	3	18	8	10	26	16	10	2.34	6.02
44	Chakua	124	522	275	247	64	31	33	0	0	0	61	35	26	12.26	0.00
45	Marutikar	417	2004	1028	976	1503	769	734	2	1	1	312	168	144	75.00	0.10
46	Damodarpur	11	42	19	23	42	19	23	0	0	0	6	2	4	100.0	0.00
47	Kumbhirigadia	353	1664	869	795	553	288	265	61	32	29	194	111	83	33.23	3.67
48	Jakhapura P.S	3745	17424	8799	8625	3992	199	2001	267	133	134	2308	115	115	22.91	15.35
49	Boulanga	237	1138	559	579	308	151	157	0	0	0	127	57	70	27.07	0.00
50	Mangalpur	470	2140	1080	1060	213	108	105	990	488	502	361	185	176	9.95	46.26
51	Telibedha	59	271	144	127	66	34	32	0	0	0	25	7	18	24.35	0.00
52	Nuagan	117	481	248	233	5	3	2	320	164	156	73	39	34	1.04	66.53
53	Ollala	212	1073	553	520	874	441	433	190	108	82	167	84	83	81.45	17.71
54	Mulasar	188	993	515	478	987	512	475	0	0	0	125	65	60	99.40	0.00
55	Dankari	215	949	465	484	342	166	176	318	159	159	130	67	63	36.04	33.51
56	Kusunpur	94	408	216	192	186	100	86	17	7	10	52	29	23	45.59	4.17
57	Tikarapada	307	1539	776	763	192	107	85	96	51	45	176	91	85	12.48	6.24

58	Nandakishore Pur	117	548	279	269	28	15	13	0	0	0	52	28	24	5.11	0.00
59	Ranipada	159	761	403	358	145	73	72	67	39	28	80	51	29	19.05	8.80
60	Dhuligarh	576	2542	1269	1273	234	122	112	167	816	854	499	245	254	9.21	65.70
61	Dhabahali	67	315	163	152	0	0	0	278	143	135	63	35	28	0.00	88.25
62	Jhatiasahi	26	132	68	64	60	33	27	0	0	0	16	11	5	45.45	0.00
63	Jajpur Sadar P.S	28034	127778	65202	62576	33847	17399	16448	994	490	504	14163	7396	6767	26.49	0.78
64	Janara	81	399	200	199	18	9	9	68	34	34	47	27	20	4.51	17.04
65	Jhumpan	81	381	198	183	226	118	108	0	0	0	54	29	25	59.32	0.00
66	Upulei	179	772	398	374	327	166	161	0	0	0	76	37	39	42.36	0.00
67	Sadakpur	364	1798	909	889	118	59	59	0	0	0	202	104	98	6.56	0.00
68	Korai P.S	20561	96874	49208	4766	2615	133	1284	916	463	453	11586	607	550	27.00	9.46
69	Santarapur	223	1184	592	592	28	14	14	632	301	331	221	105	116	2.36	53.38
70	Panasua	29	155	76	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	14	8	0.00	0.00
71	Khamigan	204	992	499	493	649	324	325	0	0	0	148	76	72	65.42	0.00
72	Pataranga	347	1710	864	846	346	161	185	183	92	91	233	131	102	20.23	10.70
73	Dhanapur	177	898	451	447	142	70	72	0	0	0	114	50	64	15.81	0.00
74	Korabandi	366	1690	861	829	561	288	273	143	73	70	189	119	70	33.20	8.46
75	Ragada	460	2180	1117	1063	1147	590	557	974	495	479	389	203	186	52.61	44.68
76	Kantore	249	1232	639	593	343	179	164	0	0	0	138	84	54	27.84	0.00
77	Mantira	153	684	350	334	136	65	71	49	25	24	73	42	31	19.88	7.16
78	Bhatasolapat	141	655	338	317	366	181	185	0	0	0	82	42	40	55.88	0.00
79	Janara	81	399	200	199	18	9	9	68	34	34	47	27	20	4.51	17.04
80	Mangobindapur	560	2285	1203	1082	298	148	150	551	288	263	338	177	161	13.04	24.11
81	Kacheri Gan	153	706	348	358	0	0	0	697	342	355	151	77	74	0.00	98.73
82	Uparagarh	70	324	168	156	65	33	32	209	111	98	44	23	21	20.06	64.51
83	Kantia	539	2020	965	1055	1129	545	584	1	0	1	232	117	115	55.89	0.05
84	Barakhai	210	959	496	463	436	217	219	224	118	106	121	58	63	45.46	23.36
85	Nadia Bhanga	437	2280	1199	1081	474	243	231	802	409	393	428	211	217	20.79	35.18

86	Khandia Bandi	105	505	240	265	18	10	8	231	100	131	50	22	28	3.56	45.74
87	Madhapur	100	427	238	189	145	77	68	0	0	0	33	22	11	33.96	0.00
88	Sarangapur	404	1745	899	846	247	130	117	834	430	404	280	157	123	14.15	47.79
89	Champa	89	390	190	200	220	104	116	0	0	0	53	26	27	56.41	0.00
90	Khurunti	525	1977	1001	976	434	228	206	123	623	610	373	175	198	21.95	62.37
91	Gobara Ghati	1042	4964	2553	2411	113	68	45	410	211	198	888	488	400	2.28	82.72
92	Chandia	291	1299	625	674	7	3	4	128	617	665	265	137	128	0.54	98.69
93	Ankura Pal	187	951	452	499	0	0	0	940	447	493	202	91	111	0.00	98.84
94	Ramachandrapur	132	613	314	299	73	38	35	136	70	66	70	40	30	11.91	22.19
95	Nilamanidei Pursasan	155	722	372	350	3	1	2	0	0	0	67	35	32	0.42	0.00
96	Digambarpur	81	413	214	199	2	1	1	0	0	0	44	24	20	0.48	0.00
97	Sana Pingal	66	372	195	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	20	15	0.00	0.00
98	Bada Pingal	365	1937	1017	920	141	77	64	0	0	0	247	133	114	7.28	0.00
99	Nimapali	488	2395	1234	1161	381	197	184	702	354	348	368	189	179	15.91	29.31
100	Golagan	300	1438	744	694	74	33	41	689	361	328	276	146	130	5.15	47.91
101	Baghuapal	163	1000	429	571	57	28	29	941	399	542	213	108	105	5.70	94.10
102	Bharada Pasi	73	383	186	197	0	0	0	381	185	196	79	38	41	0.00	99.48
103	Kantira	283	1448	750	698	1311	684	627	0	0	0	196	109	87	90.54	0.00
104	Atta	696	3246	1653	1593	961	489	472	63	34	29	415	209	206	29.61	1.94
105	Bartanda	470	2431	1288	1143	503	279	224	3	1	2	257	150	107	20.69	0.12
106	Bahabalpur	171	789	394	395	33	17	16	0	0	0	93	40	53	4.18	0.00
107	Haripur	749	3671	1927	1744	309	158	151	10	5	5	399	231	168	8.42	0.27
108	Gahira Patuli	96	388	197	191	380	192	188	0	0	0	47	22	25	97.94	0.00
109	Hatibari	827	4064	2027	2037	1073	524	549	63	15	48	461	232	229	26.40	1.55
110	Karadapal	98	534	281	253	2	1	1	0	0	0	68	38	30	0.37	0.00
111	Bairimal	384	1953	1013	940	140	65	75	0	0	0	228	114	114	7.17	0.00
112	Bhalukipatala	195	1173	619	554	102	48	54	424	240	184	174	86	88	8.70	36.15
113	Garamian	333	1873	962	911	3	2	1	181	935	882	298	146	152	0.16	97.01

114	Kankadapal	203	1042	523	519	168	83	85	152	77	75	93	45	48	16.12	14.59
115	Bambilo	392	2117	1102	1015	247	132	115	374	192	182	251	129	122	11.67	17.67
116	Botalanda	501	2331	1191	1140	115	60	55	571	283	288	312	167	145	4.93	24.50
117	Kuhika	281	1350	697	653	14	9	5	685	346	339	159	92	67	1.04	50.74
118	Gandhapal	224	1207	625	582	120	71	49	139	69	70	128	59	69	9.94	11.52
119	Mulakhamba	92	445	223	222	235	119	116	209	103	106	72	29	43	52.81	46.97
120	Nuadihi	121	671	328	343	36	18	18	51	23	28	71	31	40	5.37	7.60
121	Manatira	574	2673	1318	1355	415	198	217	250	124	126	322	149	173	15.53	9.35
122	Barabati	294	1236	610	626	120	58	62	32	17	15	128	67	61	9.71	2.59
123	Mangalpur	470	2140	1080	1060	213	108	105	990	488	502	361	185	176	9.95	46.26
124	Uchabali	304	1435	714	721	43	20	23	333	170	163	150	75	75	3	23.20
125	Badabil	109	479	252	227	15	7	8	46	22	24	36	15	21	3.13	9.60
126	Kumbhanagara	73	335	168	167	110	50	60	0	0	0	26	12	14	32.84	0.00
127	Gouda Bahali	80	404	209	195	5	2	3	97	53	44	39	16	23	1.24	24.01
128	Ragadi	243	1304	702	602	276	154	122	31	27	4	144	67	77	21.17	2.38
129	Tura	59	266	129	137	12	7	5	9	5	4	20	9	11	4.51	3.38
130	Tarailo	219	1087	550	537	132	68	64	91	46	45	129	58	71	12.14	8.37
131	Nachhipura	434	1895	981	914	489	244	245	221	119	102	234	123	111	25.80	11.66
132	Kharadabandi	146	704	357	347	15	3	12	198	94	104	74	33	41	2.13	28.13
133	Chitri	834	3759	1902	1857	385	204	181	101	491	519	559	285	274	10.24	26.87
134	Salijanga	692	3062	1561	1501	397	202	195	125	638	612	416	243	173	12.97	40.82
135	Godarapal	71	349	168	181	33	13	20	159	77	82	36	18	18	9.46	45.56
136	Routpada	208	982	489	493	214	99	115	324	162	162	141	78	63	21.79	32.99
137	Andhari	258	992	500	492	268	145	123	118	53	65	99	51	48	27.02	11.90
138	Kadama	518	2211	1102	1109	214	107	107	932	465	467	261	133	128	9.68	42.15
139	Kiapada	323	1440	727	713	475	246	229	303	143	160	175	87	88	32.99	21.04
140	Gopalpur	74	444	235	209	125	65	60	16	11	5	56	31	25	28.15	3.60
141	Raghupur	71	375	198	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	22	20	0.00	0.00
142	Ramakrishnap	139	647	326	321	171	88	83	0	0	0	72	36	36	26.43	0.00
143	Belada	50	265	135	130	70	33	37	0	0	0	19	11	8	26.42	0.00

144	Mahulia	106	567	287	280	304	146	158	0	0	0	57	36	21	53.62	0.00
145	Paramanandap	234	1246	640	606	154	77	77	98	67	31	135	68	67	12.36	7.87
146	Aranto	2	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0.00	0.00
147	Patarakana	112	552	268	284	185	90	95	42	18	24	69	38	31	33.51	7.61
148	Sampur	22	97	55	42	56	31	25	0	0	0	11	7	4	57.73	0.00
149	Sanla	192	906	446	460	244	110	134	257	139	118	71	29	42	26.93	28.37
150	Kacharasahi	281	1372	697	675	98	52	46	0	0	0	131	82	49	7.14	0.00
151	Bachhipur	90	488	248	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	28	40	0.00	0.00
152	Sitalgobindpur	81	375	184	191	0	0	0	173	86	87	34	18	16	0.00	46.13
153	Pachhikote	230	1157	581	576	602	309	293	173	81	92	151	76	75	52.03	14.95
154	Sunachara	34	155	81	74	32	16	16	0	0	0	20	12	8	20.65	0.00
155	Nayahatpatna	107	433	222	211	149	68	81	0	0	0	46	20	26	34.41	0.00
156	Mukundapur	628	2974	1512	1462	731	368	363	241	131	110	369	199	170	24.58	8.10
157	Ranagundi	353	1564	811	753	341	169	172	696	355	341	218	124	94	21.80	44.50
158	Tulasipur	203	934	453	481	151	80	71	5	3	2	104	51	53	16.17	0.54
159	Gourpur	133	614	310	304	245	133	112	27	13	14	80	42	38	39.90	4.40
160	Baliapal	471	2293	1139	1154	19	7	12	152	736	786	449	227	222	0.82	6.62
161	Sulia	276	1233	601	632	4	3	1	607	282	325	218	107	111	0.32	49.23
162	Sahaspur	35	201	96	105	6	2	4	0	0	0	23	11	12	2.99	0.00
163	Purbakote	206	1059	545	514	660	342	318	26	15	11	161	83	78	62.32	2.46
164	Khosalpur	57	262	125	137	163	73	90	0	0	0	34	17	17	62.21	0.00
165	Narendrabhog	43	219	114	105	94	53	41	0	0	0	21	11	10	42.92	0.00
166	Manjuri	37	183	87	96	126	56	70	0	0	0	21	13	8	68.85	0.00
167	Talia	34	150	80	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7	4	0.00	0.00
168	Gohiragadia	232	1180	595	585	215	111	104	416	212	204	149	71	78	18.22	35.25
169	Asanagadia	111	506	243	263	3	0	3	394	187	207	77	38	39	0.59	77.87
170	Gayalgadia	28	136	74	62	136	74	62	0	0	0	23	16	7	100.0	0.00
171	Biridiha	86	389	195	194	110	53	57	1	0	1	27	16	11	28.28	0.26
172	Barahampur	106	467	223	244	150	77	73	209	98	111	65	34	31	32.12	44.75
173	Solapatia	92	411	201	210	177	85	92	0	0	0	40	19	21	43.06	0

174	Gamharia	170	733	358	375	193	97	96	194	96	98	80	36	44	26.33	26.47
175	Oshala	253	1065	537	528	323	163	160	0	0	0	132	74	58	30.33	0.00
176	Rampilo	262	1197	613	584	1136	586	550	0	0	0	194	114	80	94.90	0.00
177	Godigotha	222	1145	563	582	705	359	346	406	191	215	237	117	120	61.57	35.46
178	Bainsipur	33	163	83	80	75	36	39	0	0	0	15	7	8	46.01	0.00
179	Jaintira	37	159	82	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	8	8	0.00	0.00
180	Aranyamadana	94	460	240	220	18	8	10	173	86	87	45	24	21	3.91	37.61
181	Mandapada	44	223	101	122	133	60	73	83	37	46	32	13	19	59.64	37.22
182	Jalapatipur	31	141	69	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	6	8	0.00	0.00
183	Pimpudia	508	2461	1272	1189	29	15	14	120	620	585	421	220	201	1.18	48.96
184	Sahagan	134	586	301	285	125	59	66	133	62	71	76	42	34	21.33	22.70
185	Uttarkota	33	160	73	87	28	12	16	0	0	0	23	10	13	17.50	0.00
186	Biruanpada	61	276	129	147	21	9	12	0	0	0	22	11	11	7.61	0.00
187	Mangarajpur	62	345	172	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	13	20	0.00	0.00
188	Uttarakhajira	78	418	209	209	139	71	68	0	0	0	48	27	21	33.25	0.00
189	Kantapal	61	308	145	163	0	0	0	128	66	62	37	13	24	0.00	41.56
190	Baragadia	496	2323	1191	1132	638	321	317	97	49	48	273	134	139	27.46	4.18
191	Ambapal	167	820	404	416	31	17	14	563	271	292	115	54	61	3.78	68.66
192	Nigodha	80	384	191	193	120	61	59	0	0	0	42	22	20	31.25	0.00
193	Chhanchania	13	63	35	28	11	6	5	0	0	0	6	6	0	17.46	0.00
194	Sansailo	644	2903	1490	1413	811	410	401	271	135	136	458	236	222	27.94	9.34
195	Gorakhapur	21	101	52	49	101	52	49	0	0	0	11	4	7	100.0	0.00
196	Pandiapada	7	39	19	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0.00	0.00
197	Khaira	75	341	172	169	51	25	26	133	70	63	35	20	15	14.96	39.00
198	Bandalo	688	3396	1660	1736	886	430	456	8	4	4	381	188	193	26.09	0.24
199	Jagulaigadia	139	625	309	316	205	101	104	0	0	0	66	25	41	32.80	0.00
200	Kankadajhar	118	571	301	270	478	249	229	0	0	0	72	44	28	83.71	0.00
201	Duburi	985	4279	2145	2134	333	173	160	113	529	610	552	252	300	7.78	26.62
202	Santasahi	273	1303	662	641	158	77	81	0	0	0	140	84	56	12.13	0.00
203	Bandhagan	367	1928	938	990	29	17	12	771	342	429	315	162	153	1.50	39.99

204	Kaduabandi	202	995	517	478	145	79	66	132	69	63	104	54	50	14.57	13.27
205	Saransa	66	265	143	122	22	11	11	185	98	87	28	13	15	8.30	69.81
206	Khajurinalua	122	538	268	270	165	84	81	0	0	0	62	29	33	30.67	0.00
207	Gobaragali	22	109	54	55	16	6	10	0	0	0	10	5	5	14.68	0.00
208	Gopinathpur	76	377	187	190	84	40	44	2	1	1	55	27	28	22.28	0.53
209	Jemadeipur	82	509	249	260	0	0	0	493	245	248	116	50	66	0.00	96.86
210	Khajuribindha	12	56	27	29	56	27	29	0	0	0	4	1	3	100.0	0.00
211	Kaliapal	79	380	191	189	379	191	188	0	0	0	46	23	23	99.74	0.00
212	Galiachhanda	134	612	312	300	53	25	28	129	67	62	88	42	46	8.66	21.08
213	Raghunathpur	49	225	117	108	20	10	10	0	0	0	25	14	11	8.89	0.00
214	Arjunjhar	81	429	209	220	131	63	68	277	135	142	87	43	44	30.54	64.57
215	Sundarapokhari	85	378	197	181	87	38	49	3	1	2	37	15	22	23.02	0.79
216	Rahemanpur	183	849	424	425	425	220	205	13	4	9	90	43	47	50.06	1.53
217	Akhanpur	69	275	145	130	54	33	21	149	74	75	35	14	21	19.64	54.18
218	Baragaji	121	598	307	291	0	0	0	596	306	290	117	70	47	0.00	99.67
219	Routapada	98	411	203	208	146	82	64	0	0	0	36	16	20	35.52	0.00
220	Kantipur	131	649	336	313	628	324	304	8	7	1	106	56	50	96.76	1.23
221	Kusumundia	130	653	327	326	52	26	26	555	279	276	92	59	33	7.96	84.99
222	Gantayatkateni	89	461	232	229	0	0	0	416	208	208	84	51	33	0.00	90.24
223	Ashokjhar	156	719	361	358	227	114	113	410	206	204	112	55	57	31.57	57.02
224	Dhapanki	87	390	198	192	390	198	192	0	0	0	60	30	30	100.0	0.00
225	Kankadagadia	6	18	11	7	5	2	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	27.78	0.00
226	Krishnapur	97	390	202	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	24	17	0.00	0.00
227	Bhalukipatala	195	1173	619	554	102	48	54	424	240	184	174	86	88	8.70	36.15
228	Mohammadhosenpur	106	518	263	255	96	47	49	308	160	148	69	41	28	18.53	59.46
229	Itapur	14	69	36	33	11	6	5	0	0	0	8	5	3	15.94	0.00
230	Bagira	34	176	93	83	34	17	17	0	0	0	18	11	7	19.32	0.00
231	Dudhajori	215	1075	555	520	44	22	22	423	225	198	140	74	66	4.09	39.35

232	Naguan	111	566	274	292	76	40	36	10	5	5	55	29	26	13.43	1.77
233	Padi	67	289	154	135	172	93	79	0	0	0	44	22	22	59.52	0.00
234	Tarapada	66	337	165	172	152	68	84	0	0	0	41	16	25	45.10	0.00
235	Taharpur	218	1053	559	494	359	185	174	24	17	7	136	76	60	34.09	2.28
236	Nayagarh	107	478	262	216	205	111	94	9	4	5	40	23	17	42.89	1.88
237	Sarasada	166	735	380	355	257	124	133	0	0	0	85	42	43	34.97	0.00
238	Salakana	76	322	159	163	23	14	9	5	2	3	27	16	11	7.14	1.55
239	Barighodha	213	1048	509	539	36	17	19	73	34	39	118	59	59	3.44	6.97
240	Hatimunda	14	50	24	26	0	0	0	11	5	6	8	4	4	0.00	22.00
241	Kandaragadia	30	142	77	65	108	58	50	0	0	0	16	10	6	76.06	0.00
242	Olia	253	1153	595	558	209	116	93	190	90	100	159	84	75	18.13	16.48
243	Banahara	13	75	39	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	4	0.00	0.00
244	Sainto	55	317	164	153	301	156	145	0	0	0	45	25	20	94.95	0.00
245	Kankadapal	203	1042	523	519	168	83	85	152	77	75	93	45	48	16.12	14.59
246	Sisua	24	103	51	52	67	32	35	4	2	2	15	9	6	65.05	3.88
247	Abhayapur	187	916	472	444	123	61	62	356	178	178	137	69	68	13.43	38.86
248	Mulasaragada	100	484	259	225	64	32	32	25	15	10	54	32	22	13.22	5.17
249	Bantala	67	326	168	158	102	52	50	0	0	0	29	15	14	31.29	0.00
250	Fazalpur	644	3078	1595	1483	389	204	185	13	6	7	429	231	198	12.64	0.42
251	Rangaranga	203	963	490	473	131	72	59	195	89	106	112	49	63	13.60	20.25
252	Khilipankha	123	544	274	270	112	59	53	0	0	0	69	39	30	20.59	0.00
253	Nizigarh	1286	6269	3190	3079	727	371	356	153	788	748	798	402	396	11.60	24.50
254	Kuanrada	116	557	280	277	8	4	4	274	141	133	82	41	41	1.44	49.19
255	Gadapur	80	366	191	175	0	0	0	366	191	175	56	29	27	0.00	100.0
256	Brahmanda	64	312	149	163	151	72	79	2	0	2	43	20	23	48.40	0.64
257	Sukaran	319	1500	757	743	155	84	71	993	487	506	304	165	139	10.33	66.20
258	Aladajalasarpur	273	1180	593	587	398	205	193	179	79	100	174	79	95	33.73	15.17
259	Barapal	64	284	131	153	2	1	1	219	103	116	64	25	39	0.70	77.11
260	Damodar pur	526	2358	1239	1119	338	173	165	474	247	227	292	158	134	14.33	20.10

261	Palasa	113	483	241	242	89	44	45	102	48	54	64	27	37	18.43	21.12
262	Ranasarapur	99	478	238	240	331	166	165	0	0	0	62	32	30	69.25	0.00
263	Baladia	62	318	164	154	91	48	43	75	35	40	42	21	21	28.62	23.58
264	Jamupasi	373	1565	817	748	287	155	132	236	117	119	196	103	93	18.34	15.08
265	Bhakandari	207	1024	529	495	332	176	156	224	118	106	138	77	61	32.42	21.88
266	Baghanata	31	177	87	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	9	12	0.00	0.00
267	Kanchichua	116	622	310	312	83	45	38	355	173	182	119	68	51	13.34	57.07
268	Kharajabatira	176	769	392	377	269	136	133	16	7	9	103	58	45	34.98	2.08
269	Mangal Pur	313	1445	749	696	247	131	116	376	203	173	203	103	100	17.09	26.02
270	Adhagan	48	329	173	156	166	91	75	0	0	0	50	28	22	50.46	0.00
271	Bartamana	172	775	369	406	304	156	148	0	0	0	94	39	55	39.23	0.00
272	Mrutunjayapur	399	1674	887	787	799	428	371	4	1	3	181	105	76	47.73	0.24
273	Depada	20	115	60	55	115	60	55	0	0	0	13	4	9	100.0	0.00
274	Ranigoda	291	1569	824	745	305	148	157	20	10	10	198	93	105	19.44	1.27
275	Gobindapur	138	696	363	333	65	35	30	180	96	84	76	43	33	9.34	25.86
276	Mirigi Chara	221	977	488	489	0	0	0	905	451	454	221	114	107	0.00	92.63
277	Sata Bainsia	50	235	106	129	0	0	0	44	17	27	22	9	13	0.00	18.72
278	Pubal	198	858	465	393	160	84	76	618	340	278	143	84	59	18.65	72.03
279	Jakha Pura	853	4152	2152	2000	887	456	431	13	9	4	472	250	222	21.36	0.31
280	Ochinda	101	502	252	250	86	40	46	0	0	0	57	35	22	17.13	0.00
281	Ampolaba	285	1258	649	609	500	256	244	178	93	85	164	85	79	39.75	14.15
282	Ranapal	226	966	500	466	87	50	37	326	171	155	98	46	52	9.01	33.75
283	Khaira dihi	259	1078	564	514	195	102	93	1	1	0	111	64	47	18.09	0.09
284	Begana	100	416	211	205	117	60	57	37	18	19	58	31	27	28.13	8.89
285	Chillipada	64	328	177	151	165	85	80	3	1	2	27	14	13	50.30	0.91
286	Gunduchi pasi	194	939	466	473	0	0	0	699	340	359	148	78	70	0.00	74.44
287	Mulari	101	516	264	252	170	83	87	26	20	6	76	51	25	32.95	5.04
288	Karada	550	2651	1334	1317	534	270	264	61	29	32	319	154	165	20.14	2.30
289	Khosalapur	24	102	58	44	22	15	7	0	0	0	7	5	2	21.57	0.00
290	Barapada	72	368	175	193	342	164	178	0	0	0	50	22	28	92.93	0.00

291	Balunga Bandi	193	1005	501	504	481	239	242	107	51	56	139	65	74	47.86	10.65
292	Taja Pur	139	622	302	320	93	45	48	146	65	81	99	43	56	14.95	23.47
293	Benapur	52	269	144	125	93	47	46	108	62	46	44	27	17	34.57	40.15
294	Khasa Gadia	88	435	221	214	236	112	124	58	29	29	54	33	21	54.25	13.33
295	Brajanagar	142	690	371	319	163	92	71	26	16	10	89	44	45	23.62	3.77
296	Kharadi	320	1538	789	749	131	68	63	560	276	284	232	124	108	8.52	36.41
297	Bada barunei pada	122	620	326	294	40	20	20	153	81	72	109	62	47	6.45	24.68
298	Janha	449	2189	1133	1056	258	145	113	73	38	35	249	142	107	11.79	3.33
299	Ghikoili	43	191	92	99	0	0	0	172	82	90	22	12	10	0.00	90.05
300	Pathara Pada	482	2087	1096	991	98	50	48	432	228	204	226	128	98	4.70	20.70
301	Taluri	100	372	184	188	120	59	61	31	16	15	49	24	25	32.26	8.33
302	Dasamania	211	1061	519	542	661	314	347	224	113	111	160	80	80	62.30	21.11
303	Pancha Batia	12	51	27	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0.00	0.00
304	Badasulidiha	332	1555	759	796	340	166	174	467	231	236	241	120	121	21.86	30.03
305	Rachhi Pur	537	2574	1318	1256	541	270	271	108	53	55	299	188	111	21.02	4.20
306	Chhotara Pur	215	1125	598	527	169	87	82	26	16	10	127	67	60	15.02	2.31
307	Nuapada	79	412	218	194	63	35	28	0	0	0	37	20	17	15.29	0.00
308	Ambasara	239	1202	572	630	148	72	76	638	289	349	210	91	119	12.31	53.08
309	Rudhia	183	873	448	425	303	152	151	27	13	14	115	56	59	34.71	3.09
310	Oupada	44	190	97	93	15	5	10	0	0	0	17	3	14	7.89	0.00
311	Janha Kana	97	559	276	283	150	74	76	48	22	26	94	51	43	26.83	8.59
312	Tailada	22	82	40	42	7	3	4	19	9	10	9	5	4	8.54	23.17
313	Bajarapada	54	236	119	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	14	15	0.00	0.00
314	Mohammed Jamalpur	146	601	307	294	222	113	109	21	14	7	70	33	37	36.94	3.49
315	Raitikar	160	861	416	445	88	45	43	0	0	0	113	49	64	10.22	0.00
316	Alatiri	539	2794	1441	1353	612	308	304	25	14	11	302	164	138	21.90	0.89
317	Khaira Bad	49	223	105	118	84	38	46	0	0	0	24	14	10	37.67	0.00
318	Nara Pada	127	645	342	303	234	125	109	81	41	40	87	51	36	36.28	12.56

319	Kuru Pada	151	698	365	333	292	153	139	6	3	3	95	43	52	41.83	0.86
320	Rabana	485	2018	1019	999	591	299	292	212	100	112	276	136	140	29.29	10.51
321	Bhiki Pur	159	718	361	357	133	68	65	13	6	7	84	39	45	18.52	1.81
322	Manohar Pur	426	1852	956	896	367	187	180	285	140	145	255	131	124	19.82	15.39
323	Dania Bar	347	1701	888	813	1005	515	490	0	0	0	217	114	103	59.08	0.00
324	Badhei Tikar	97	497	241	256	133	62	71	0	0	0	41	26	15	26.76	0.00
325	Hetagadia	36	178	89	89	45	18	27	0	0	0	18	11	7	25.28	0.00
326	Soti	368	1787	945	842	563	298	265	0	0	0	191	99	92	31.51	0.00
327	Namatikiri	102	559	291	268	196	103	93	0	0	0	60	26	34	35.06	0.00
328	Balia Pasi	58	299	148	151	7	4	3	18	8	10	26	16	10	2.34	6.02
329	Brahman Bad	39	211	108	103	61	30	31	0	0	0	26	10	16	28.91	0.00
330	Khaman	759	3946	2039	1907	702	358	344	77	42	35	421	232	189	17.79	1.95
331	Pahanga	550	2593	1315	1278	560	283	277	51	20	31	276	153	123	21.60	1.97
332	Nahanda	97	475	251	224	297	150	147	0	0	0	69	32	37	62.53	0.00
333	Matabad	255	1316	666	650	132	80	52	8	4	4	161	80	81	10.03	0.61
334	Sendhapur	104	487	249	238	100	52	48	361	180	181	67	32	35	20.53	74.13
335	Chhatra Kana	116	555	273	282	335	159	176	11	7	4	94	50	44	60.36	1.98
336	Krushnnagar	137	658	336	322	62	26	36	0	0	0	60	29	31	9.42	0.00
337	Kaitha	347	1937	1000	937	844	430	414	0	0	0	241	140	101	43.57	0.00
338	Krushnanagar Patna	77	383	199	184	56	32	24	0	0	0	35	21	14	14.62	0.00
339	Gobinda Pur	34	170	86	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	13	7	0.00	0.00
340	Laxmi Nagar	526	2587	1312	1275	199	98	101	37	18	19	289	155	134	7.69	1.43
341	Gotutha	2	12	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.00	0.00
342	Tara Pur	183	900	458	442	433	219	214	66	36	30	113	57	56	48.11	7.33
343	Sala Pada	116	553	280	273	44	20	24	0	0	0	79	38	41	7.96	0.00
344	Balarampur	11	54	29	25	17	10	7	27	14	13	12	8	4	31.48	50.00
345	Naudapur	163	830	433	397	124	69	55	0	0	0	93	51	42	14.94	0.00
346	Brahmangan	39	184	91	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	10	8	0.00	0.00
347	Khajuri Pur	31	160	84	76	132	70	62	0	0	0	15	5	10	82.50	0.00

348	Jokadia	186	793	414	379	130	66	64	0	0	0	93	51	42	16.39	0.00
349	Khapuria Pada	274	1339	690	649	530	268	262	0	0	0	147	86	61	39.58	0.00
350	Rampur Sagadi	113	619	314	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	32	29	0.00	0.00
351	Serapur	71	357	178	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	22	18	0.00	0.00
352	Nuapatna	61	282	142	140	86	45	41	0	0	0	34	23	11	30.50	0.00
353	Jalaka	202	766	392	374	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	51	51	0.00	0.00
354	Khandara Pur	46	217	116	101	47	27	20	0	0	0	21	14	7	21.66	0.00
355	Goleipur	299	1420	732	688	325	166	159	0	0	0	163	86	77	22.89	0.00
356	Badabiruan	522	2485	1250	1235	886	436	450	4	2	2	265	134	131	35.65	0.16
357	Godipatana	173	778	391	387	99	47	52	0	0	0	75	42	33	12.72	0.00
358	Benga madha Pur	64	322	161	161	87	40	47	0	0	0	36	18	18	27.02	0.00
359	Salapari	19	87	42	45	49	23	26	13	3	10	10	4	6	56.32	14.94
360	Rautra Pur	283	1395	710	685	237	121	116	198	94	104	157	77	80	16.99	14.19
361	Telia	60	353	174	179	2	1	1	0	0	0	37	21	16	0.57	0.00
362	Sana Biruan	185	833	432	401	467	248	219	0	0	0	83	38	45	56.06	0.00
363	Mangaraj Pur	113	449	237	212	18	12	6	0	0	0	44	23	21	4.01	0.00
364	Banamali Pur	122	613	301	312	415	198	217	0	0	0	77	35	42	67.70	0.00
365	Banja	209	948	495	453	191	99	92	0	0	0	95	52	43	20.15	0.00
366	Chhatra Kana	116	555	273	282	335	159	176	11	7	4	94	50	44	60.36	1.98
367	Kumudisasan	43	199	103	96	34	15	19	0	0	0	28	10	18	17.09	0.00
368	Talagarh	442	2106	1103	1003	603	316	287	0	0	0	231	129	102	28.63	0.00
369	Hatapur	57	321	155	166	185	93	92	0	0	0	45	20	25	57.63	0.00
370	radha nagar	20	84	46	38	0	0	0	83	45	38	16	10	6	0.00	98.81
371	Solapur	325	1399	711	688	40	20	20	514	251	263	189	105	84	2.86	36.74
372	Charada	116	456	233	223	184	94	90	0	0	0	59	30	29	40.35	0.00
373	Dhantri	187	857	432	425	100	48	52	0	0	0	88	43	45	11.67	0.00

KEONJHAR

Sl. No.	Village Name	No.of House holds	Population												Percentag	
			Total	Male	Female	SC			ST			0-6 Years				
						Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	SC	ST
1	Indupura	113	530	266	264	196	101	95	46	21	25	83	43	40	36.98	8.68
2	Jenapada	123	474	227	247	69	33	36	6	2	4	47	15	32	14.56	1.27
3	Nandabar	279	1250	618	632	757	369	388	243	124	119	169	76	93	60.56	19.44
4	Baranga	307	1491	745	746	235	115	120	1024	502	522	263	129	134	15.76	68.68
5	Beguniadihi	114	542	277	265	199	101	98	0	0	0	46	25	21	36.72	0.00
6	Tukuna	351	1426	725	701	589	291	298	180	86	94	177	87	90	41.30	12.62
7	Banika	174	879	456	423	878	456	422	0	0	0	128	72	56	99.89	0.00
8	Hatibandha	168	820	420	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	37	41	0.00	0.00
9	Madanpur	559	2536	1298	1238	1039	527	512	263	123	140	296	148	148	40.97	10.37
10	Hasanpur	114	558	297	261	18	9	9	0	0	0	59	30	29	3.23	0.00
11	Nayagarh	288	1269	632	637	115	59	56	1116	552	564	236	125	111	9.06	87.94
12	Rudranarayanpur	118	580	286	294	0	0	0	240	120	120	86	42	44	0.00	41.38
13	Machhalo	489	2000	990	101	447	219	228	69	33	36	237	127	110	22.35	3.45
14	Pandua	130	615	287	328	45	24	21	563	258	305	98	45	53	7.32	91.54
15	Karadapal	323	1568	757	811	26	11	15	1170	562	608	252	122	130	1.66	74.62
16	Bato	400	1744	871	873	765	379	386	36	20	16	219	96	123	43.86	2.06
17	Tampo	53	229	113	116	50	26	24	0	0	0	22	10	12	21.83	0.00
18	Sainkul P.S	17761	78693	3981	3887	16124	806	8060	9519	4720	4799	9406	4838	4568	20.49	12.10
19	Kolhabarapada	387	1729	874	855	102	44	58	1310	656	654	388	205	183	5.90	75.77
20	Paramanandapur	22	97	41	56	96	40	56	0	0	0	9	3	6	98.97	0.00
21	Khalana	725	3158	1623	1535	206	106	100	29	15	14	335	189	146	6.52	0.92
22	Dantia	197	1026	464	562	468	221	247	120	20	100	137	58	79	45.61	11.70
23	Lunahar	128	607	294	313	55	28	27	22	10	12	72	39	33	9.06	3.62
24	Patasura	137	585	300	285	241	124	117	0	0	0	69	35	34	41.20	0.00

25	Taruan	317	1383	693	690	425	199	226	46	22	24	163	85	78	30.73	3.33
26	Brahmanapanga	143	601	296	305	38	18	20	460	228	232	96	53	43	6.32	76.54
27	Kendukhunta	124	626	330	296	198	103	95	0	0	0	82	39	43	31.63	0.00
28	Ramachandrapur	181	919	468	451	7	5	2	580	288	292	161	86	75	0.76	63.11
29	Baranga	212	1003	500	503	398	191	207	24	8	16	112	53	59	39.68	2.39
30	Angarua	364	1613	839	774	549	282	267	0	0	0	170	89	81	34.04	0.00
31	Mathianendi	81	351	173	178	0	0	0	139	66	73	26	12	14	0.00	39.60
32	Tigiria	77	342	170	172	5	3	2	330	164	166	101	55	46	1.46	96.49
33	Alati	517	2300	1206	1094	376	191	185	125	69	56	224	113	111	16.35	5.43
34	Raitola	179	874	435	439	80	48	32	4	2	2	76	40	36	9.15	0.46
35	Krushnapur	104	460	228	232	75	40	35	108	54	54	55	34	21	16.30	23.48
36	Ghasipura P.S	25280	11274	5682	5591	20559	102	1028	3292	1614	1678	14492	7405	7087	18.24	29.21
37	Purunian	259	1319	680	639	255	127	128	18	10	8	147	75	72	19.33	1.36
38	Naduan	275	11851	596	589	86	43	43	0	0	0	104	52	86	0.73	0.00
39	Balarampur	412	1580	842	738	420	212	208	12	5	7	153	87	66	26.58	0.76
40	Belabhali	912	4402	2292	2110	247	119	128	407	192	215	487	259	228	5.61	9.25
41	Mangalpur	193	872	451	421	0	0	0	491	250	241	148	75	73	0.00	56.31
42	Paikchatra	172	683	358	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	45	25	0.00	0.00
43	Jalasuan	229	874	439	435	12	5	7	42	17	25	76	35	41	1.37	4.81
44	Suanpada	193	748	375	373	307	156	151	67	29	38	101	51	50	41.04	8.96
45	Dhinkia	124	593	295	298	28	13	15	22	10	12	58	26	32	4.72	3.71
46	Kodapada	464	2158	1117	1041	235	119	116	122	57	65	224	117	107	10.89	5.65
47	Gobindapur	211	1112	582	530	4	3	1	873	465	408	221	123	98	0.36	78.51
48	Gohirabani	131	577	287	290	0	0	0	518	259	259	84	48	36	0.00	89.77
49	Talagaon	409	1694	844	850	310	154	156	930	464	466	214	98	116	18.30	54.90
50	Sadangi	310	1327	684	643	19	11	8	517	259	258	207	120	87	1.43	38.96
51	Gohira	404	1890	945	945	18	10	8	1702	845	857	253	140	113	0.95	90.05
52	Anandpur (M)	8601	39585	2046	1912	7367	377	3596	4056	2077	1979	4376	2294	2082	18.61	10.25
53	Palaspur	13	62	31	31	46	21	25	13	8	5	6	3	3	74.19	20.97
54	Kumunia	159	784	397	387	7	4	3	755	380	375	117	65	52	0.89	96.30
55	Indupura	113	530	266	264	196	101	95	46	21	25	83	43	40	36.98	8.68
56	Kainpura	216	1016	497	519	65	29	36	152	75	77	120	60	60	6.40	14.96

57	Jhadakhundi	166	762	377	385	181	86	95	227	106	121	78	37	41	23.75	29.79
58	Chamuhin	83	385	194	191	385	194	191	0	0	0	49	26	23	100.0	0.00
59	Vatisira	133	543	279	264	127	63	64	0	0	0	54	28	26	23.39	0.00
60	Bancho	763	3570	1794	1776	880	442	438	103	54	49	351	168	183	24.65	2.89
61	Bailo	273	1403	704	699	809	402	407	5	3	2	177	90	87	57.66	0.36
62	Guhalia	195	980	493	487	917	461	456	0	0	0	130	58	72	93.57	0.00
63	Nuapada	201	900	452	448	49	23	26	496	249	247	93	44	49	5.44	55.11
64	Banika	174	879	456	423	878	456	422	0	0	0	128	72	56	99.89	0.00
65	Khadibil	220	1028	521	507	909	455	454	0	0	0	132	72	60	88.42	0.00
66	Barigaon	221	1011	532	479	0	0	0	604	315	289	138	81	57	0.00	59.74
67	Hatibandha	168	820	420	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	37	41	0.00	0.00
68	Panchupali	1309	5415	2778	2637	1153	590	563	1585	797	788	616	320	296	21.29	29.27
69	Sibanarayanpur	47	244	111	133	13	5	8	76	37	39	32	11	21	5.33	31.15
70	Atasahipatana	153	625	318	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	31	29	0.00	0.00
71	Atasahi	358	1356	681	675	55	30	25	0	0	0	136	72	64	4.06	0.00
72	Sarei	363	1460	725	735	564	280	284	727	356	371	226	121	105	38.63	49.79
73	Hatisila	78	360	195	165	1	1	0	338	183	155	67	37	30	0.28	93.89
74	Kochianendi	181	812	406	406	277	138	139	0	0	0	67	31	36	34.11	0.00
75	Satatira	245	1105	560	545	180	91	89	368	189	179	111	50	61	16.29	33.30
76	Raghabpur	125	568	291	277	129	67	62	0	0	0	68	26	42	22.71	0.00
77	Deogaon	42	181	79	102	0	0	0	155	68	87	17	8	9	0.00	85.64
78	Adghuria	254	916	455	461	71	40	31	4	2	2	105	48	57	7.75	0.44
79	Bhaganai	287	1385	689	696	83	39	44	33	20	13	173	100	73	5.99	2.38
80	Tolankapada	530	2287	1197	1090	537	280	257	0	0	0	273	132	141	23.48	0.00
81	Kanpur	176	724	388	336	52	28	24	1	1	0	78	46	32	7.18	0.14
82	Uchabali	162	802	414	388	1	0	1	635	320	315	110	63	47	0.12	79.18
83	Dipapal	92	394	196	198	0	0	0	38	18	20	46	23	23	0.00	9.64
84	Sanabadabila	161	783	391	392	30	15	15	356	175	181	119	57	62	3.83	45.47
85	Dhinkia	124	593	295	298	28	13	15	22	10	12	58	26	32	4.72	3.71
86	Hirapur	40	153	73	80	0	0	0	17	9	8	18	11	7	0.00	11.11
87	Siapada	130	518	262	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	26	34	0.00	0.00
88	Sahanadpur	39	139	68	71	109	55	54	0	0	0	19	10	9	78.42	0.00

89	Mugupur	94	367	174	193	4	1	3	0	0	0	40	18	22	1.09	0.00
90	Haridapal	154	643	327	316	293	142	151	0	0	0	76	32	44	45.57	0.00
91	Tikara	146	537	284	253	155	89	66	1	1	0	59	37	22	28.86	0.19
92	Godipatna	87	402	204	198	91	46	45	0	0	0	44	24	20	22.64	0.00
93	Tarava	183	783	406	377	202	112	90	0	0	0	82	45	37	25.80	0.00
94	Naukana	62	236	114	122	0	0	0	5	4	1	23	9	14	0.00	2.12
95	Bamphidi	317	1244	621	623	190	95	95	474	225	249	157	84	73	15.27	38.10
96	Nayagarh	288	1269	632	637	115	59	56	1116	552	564	236	125	111	9.06	87.94
97	Ambo	279	1191	591	600	463	220	243	1	0	1	121	62	59	38.87	0.08
98	Pahadpur	155	729	368	361	132	65	67	513	259	254	96	50	46	18.11	70.37
99	Panchara	195	943	462	481	224	104	120	179	83	96	98	45	53	23.75	18.98
100	Patilo	180	667	335	332	137	71	66	190	92	98	89	35	54	20.54	28.49
101	Khadikasulabahali	223	1049	541	508	0	0	0	24	13	11	140	68	72	0.00	2.29
102	Kothasahi	58	284	152	132	0	0	0	252	128	124	31	17	14	0.00	88.73
103	Anjira	78	335	171	164	51	26	25	0	0	0	36	19	17	15.22	0.00
104	Fatepur	24	97	49	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	9	7	0.00	0.00
105	Agarda	179	827	417	410	387	196	191	0	0	0	104	56	48	46.80	0.00
106	Nuagaon	212	977	510	467	87	46	41	751	383	368	242	114	128	8.90	76.87
107	Madhukesari	379	1414	758	656	297	154	143	0	0	0	141	84	57	21.00	0.00
108	Dihakatina	22	125	64	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	6	0.00	0.00
109	Garhbandhogoda	447	2325	1188	1137	365	188	177	831	419	412	379	203	176	15.70	35.74
110	Malikatina	57	282	137	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	15	12	0.00	0.00
111	Gainthagodi	24	87	41	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	9	0.00	0.00
112	Atta	365	1707	856	851	221	117	104	0	0	0	200	91	109	12.95	0.00
113	Kainsiari	81	403	208	195	74	32	42	8	3	5	35	25	10	18.36	1.99
114	Ullol	180	898	448	450	115	57	58	0	0	0	132	70	62	12.81	0.00
115	Mangalagadia	43	158	78	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	11	6	0.00	0.00
116	Girigaon	209	1002	521	481	434	230	204	0	0	0	112	62	50	43.31	0.00
117	Kantabania	110	472	229	243	368	179	189	0	0	0	54	25	29	77.97	0.00
118	Chandali	96	437	218	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	25	25	0.00	0.00
119	Baharipur	221	883	456	427	370	193	177	0	0	0	86	48	38	41.90	0.00
120	Jarak	53	285	146	139	53	29	24	102	52	50	44	26	18	18.60	35.79

121	Sanapadana	75	351	170	181	23	12	11	0	0	0	26	9	17	6.55	0.00
122	Bahugadia	23	103	48	55	0	0	0	8	2	6	16	9	7	0.00	7.77
123	Haripur	72	318	164	154	14	5	9	0	0	0	30	15	15	4.40	0.00
124	Baniapasi	193	836	401	435	322	155	167	0	0	0	97	41	56	38.52	0.00
125	Bramhanda	114	523	262	261	71	37	34	0	0	0	53	28	25	13.58	0.00
126	Suanlo	152	736	378	358	3	2	1	340	166	174	97	55	42	0.41	46.20
127	Valuka	120	454	224	230	205	98	107	36	16	20	51	22	29	45.15	7.93
128	Napanga	97	404	203	201	307	157	150	0	0	0	55	25	30	75.99	0.00
129	Mahuri	127	651	335	316	7	5	2	0	0	0	91	41	50	1.08	0.00
130	Ujuni	106	476	255	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	27	21	0.00	0.00
131	Balibaruan	93	335	176	159	139	72	67	0	0	0	30	16	14	41.49	0.00
132	Bhandaripada	25	119	63	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	10	6	0.00	0.00
133	Kaithapatna	113	416	193	223	82	36	46	0	0	0	46	23	23	19.71	0.00
134	Padanpur	440	1937	988	949	438	214	224	0	0	0	183	99	84	22.61	0.00
135	Badapadana	505	2357	1184	1173	418	201	217	44	19	25	269	138	131	17.73	1.87
136	Saladei	343	1425	678	747	684	327	357	0	0	0	162	81	81	48.00	0.00
137	Kendukhunta	124	626	330	296	198	103	95	0	0	0	82	39	43	31.63	0.00
138	Samana	364	1568	831	737	533	274	259	0	0	0	199	107	92	33.99	0.00
139	Karadamali	78	270	139	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	16	16	0.00	0.00
140	Belasundari	172	760	370	390	109	60	49	62	30	32	91	43	48	14.34	8.16
141	Gudiadihi	102	367	190	177	0	0	0	314	163	151	70	43	27	0.00	85.56
142	Narda	139	617	359	258	193	96	97	131	99	32	73	43	30	31.28	21.23
143	Janardanpurpatna	106	463	246	217	23	13	10	262	136	126	55	34	21	4.97	56.59
144	Aligaon	68	297	148	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	19	24	0.00	0.00
145	Odapada	183	664	316	348	59	30	29	0	0	0	55	27	28	8.89	0.00
146	Purunabandhogod	204	762	385	377	103	48	55	0	0	0	66	35	31	13.52	0.00
147	Jarda	132	556	285	271	27	14	13	0	0	0	79	41	38	4.86	0.00
148	Katenikantal	77	357	179	178	9	6	3	206	100	106	49	24	25	2.52	57.70
149	Sainpal	131	717	369	348	27	14	13	0	0	0	82	43	39	3.77	0.00
150	Bilabandha	132	600	295	305	263	132	131	241	119	122	85	41	44	43.83	40.17
151	Guhaldihi	32	154	79	75	153	78	75	0	0	0	24	14	10	99.35	0.00
152	Ganpur	8	60	29	31	0	0	0	55	26	29	10	7	3	0.00	91.67

153	Kolipal	123	605	323	282	603	323	280	0	0	0	63	30	33	99.67	0.00
154	Nuhamalia	178	1134	546	588	135	75	60	995	470	525	214	92	122	11.90	87.74
155	Beladiha	96	463	219	244	0	0	0	419	198	221	72	29	43	0.00	90.50
156	Biragobindapur	535	2254	1140	1114	349	175	174	1117	558	559	319	178	141	15.48	49.56
157	Belada	80	352	186	166	0	0	0	257	138	119	32	19	13	0.00	73.01
158	Baunspal	496	2012	946	1066	99	42	57	948	458	490	233	102	131	4.92	47.12
159	Gobargali	178	860	442	418	22	9	13	511	258	253	140	68	72	2.56	59.42

Annex 4.1 (3) Census Data: Village-wise literacy potential of the study area (provisional): Dhenkanal

Sl. No.	Name	Total Population	Literates			Illiterates			Literacy Rate	Illiteracy Rate
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
1.	Kanaka	402	236	151	85	166	41	125	58.71	41.29
2.	Kankarpur	150	62	43	19	88	40	48	41.34	58.66
3.	Analakata	830	505	304	201	325	123	202	60.85	39.15
4.	Jayapurakateni	2036	1448	791	657	588	243	345	71.12	28.88
5.	Denga Bahali	435	175	118	57	260	101	159	40.23	59.77
6.	Kenduapada	650	207	119	88	443	190	253	31.85	68.15
7.	Bhuban P.S	101051	71842	40086	31756	29209	11909	17303	71.09	28.91
8.	Odisha	4021	2512	1422	1090	1509	610	899	62.47	37.53
9	Kumurasinga	530	373	218	155	157	57	100	70.38	29.62
10.	Kuninda	1626	1182	629	553	444	175	269	72.69	27.31
11.	Khoksa(L)	296	236	138	98	60	19	41	79.72	20.28
12.	Khoksa(R)	333	259	149	110	74	31	43	77.77	22.23
13.	Baruan	1323	1101	576	525	222	93	129	83.21	16.79
14.	Kansaragoda	1066	568	331	237	498	224	274	53.28	46.72
15.	Dhalapada	747	573	307	266	174	79	95	76.7	23.3
16.	Kainsiri	1250	883	499	384	367	143	224	70.64	29.36
17.	Muruga	1112	816	465	351	296	114	182	73.38	26.62
18.	Balijhati	569	488	239	249	81	45	36	85.76	14.24
19.	Anantapur	912	523	320	203	389	172	217	57.34	42.66
20.	Garudabandi	931	585	350	235	346	126	220	62.83	37.17
21.	Nayanilakanthapur	448	352	199	153	96	34	62	78.57	21.43
22.	patapur	392	304	174	130	88	31	57	77.55	22.45
23.	Jaypur	1429	908	547	361	521	186	335	63.54	36.46
24.	Kingol	667	531	295	236	136	64	72	79.61	20.39
25.	Kirtanpur	1240	718	432	286	522	212	310	57.9	42.1
26.	Bhusala	2302	1679	938	741	623	269	354	72.93	27.07
27.	Praharajpur	102	81	39	42	21	7	14	79.41	20.59
28.	kanapalsamilmahulpal	3600	2760	1514	1246	840	352	488	76.66	23.34
29.	Chandipal	1005	749	421	328	256	89	167	74.52	25.48
30.	Karadabani	1115	751	410	341	364	145	219	67.35	32.65
31.	Kanapal	207	161	98	63	46	16	30	77.77	22.23

32.	Sitalabasa	536	404	227	177	132	41	91	75.37	24.63
33.	Kankana	1704	1129	653	476	575	241	334	66.26	33.74
34.	Anala	1487	1112	627	485	375	139	236	74.78	25.22
35.	Senanda	240	104	65	39	136	43	93	43.33	56.67
36.	Brahmankhantakhol	212	112	72	40	100	42	58	52.83	47.17
37.	Hariamaru	139	99	56	43	40	17	23	71.22	28.78
38.	Kendupada	807	618	344	274	189	70	119	76.58	23.42
39.	Mathanuagan	834	561	321	240	273	112	161	67.27	32.73
40.	Balipada	22	19	9	10	3	0	3	86.36	13.64
41.	Renadapatana	906	630	352	278	276	121	155	69.54	30.46
42.	Palasapithia	1280	810	448	362	470	198	272	63.28	36.72
43.	Gabagoda	165	137	79	58	28	11	17	83.03	16.97
44.	Solagadia	1663	1234	684	550	429	188	241	74.20	25.80
45.	Ichhapur	23	8	3	5	15	6	9	34.78	65.22
46	Basudeipur	572	403	220	183	169	71	98	70.45	29.55
47.	Dayanabili	819	598	327	271	221	78	143	73.02	26.98
48.	Gamargola	81	53	31	22	28	6	22	65.43	34.57
49.	Garhnrusinghaprasad	1753	1153	660	493	600	265	335	65.77	34.23
50.	Anlajhari	1538	1169	643	526	369	155	214	76.01	23.99
51.	Kankhai	720	497	284	213	223	84	139	69.03	30.97
52.	Kesharpur	500	390	211	179	110	53	57	78.00	22.00
53.	Balibo(L)	2573	2100	1135	965	473	198	275	81.62	18.38
54.	Samal	541	387	208	179	154	47	107	71.53	28.47
55.	Tipilei	1162	832	474	358	330	129	201	71.60	28.40
56.	Chhatakhamb	12	10	6	4	2	1	1	83.33	16.67
57.	Kumarda	237	125	77	48	112	41	71	52.74	47.26
58.	Dadhisinga	100	54	27	27	46	21	25	54.00	46.00
60.	Naraharipur	237	164	89	75	73	30	43	69.20	30.80
61.	Surapratappur	5776	3829	2156	1673	1947	856	1091	66.29	33.71
62.	Kunda	1230	916	505	411	314	135	179	74.47	25.53
63.	Sundhikateni	1023	642	370	272	381	151	230	62.76	37.24
64.	Kanchanbahali	311	108	63	45	203	92	111	34.73	65.27
65.	Asurabandha	1173	784	437	347	389	157	232	66.84	33.16
66.	Arilo	78	31	23	8	47	21	26	39.74	60.26
67.	Gadganpur	1122	887	480	407	235	88	147	79.06	20.94

68.	Chandar	941	696	360	336	245	94	151	73.96	26.04
69.	Gopalpur	740	555	311	244	185	96	89	75.00	25.00
70.	Gobindabidyadharpur	92	41	22	19	51	26	25	44.57	55.43
71.	Malapura	1807	1300	715	585	507	188	319	71.94	28.06
72.	Nimeinpur	987	706	365	341	281	106	175	71.53	28.47
73.	Rodanga	125	76	46	30	49	24	25	60.80	39.20
74.	Asurabandha Patana	926	615	346	269	311	126	185	66.41	33.59
75.	Mrudanga	2716	1996	1143	853	720	287	433	73.49	26.51
76.	Bentashalia	368	306	163	143	62	27	35	83.15	16.85
77.	Ekatali(Kha)	2009	1181	652	529	828	343	485	58.79	41.21
78.	Ekatali(Ka)	101	78	47	31	23	10	13	77.23	22.77
79.	Brahmapur	111	91	53	38	20	9	11	81.98	18.02
80.	Majhipal	496	211	155	56	285	95	190	42.54	57.46
81.	Nilakanthapur	1023	737	422	315	286	125	161	72.04	27.96
82.	Sarangapur	97	81	42	39	16	6	10	83.51	16.49
83.	Hatibari	501	304	171	133	197	81	116	60.68	39.32
84.	Purastampur	1216	856	456	400	360	154	206	70.39	29.61
85.	Koriapal	1087	721	383	338	366	123	243	66.33	33.67
86.	Darjani	802	543	313	230	259	120	139	67.71	32.29
87.	Maluagoda	492	257	141	116	235	87	148	52.24	47.76
88.	Joragadia	85	28	21	7	57	26	31	32.94	67.06
89.	Kankadahad	458	1530	838	692	584	252	332	72.37	27.63

JAJPUR

Sl. No.	Name	Literates			Illiterates			Literacy Rate	Illiteracy Rate
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
1	Ichhapur	511	280	231	119	49	70	81.11	18.89
2	jalanda	479	269	210	194	92	102	71.17	28.83
3	Tarakote	2071	1109	962	804	332	472	72.03	27.97
4	Barada	913	509	404	275	128	147	76.85	23.15
5	Tentulikhunta	395	222	173	168	70	98	70.16	29.84
6	Kayan	2574	1318	1256	1010	404	606	71.82	28.18
7	Tulati	848	459	389	257	108	149	76.74	23.26
8	Pimpal	324	174	150	158	56	102	67.22	32.78
9	Jaintala	219	118	101	74	28	46	74.74	25.26
10	Toranda	370	204	166	79	30	49	82.41	17.59
11	Solabandi	872	463	409	236	104	132	78.70	21.30
12	Chingudipur	139	78	61	39	22	17	78.09	21.91
13	Haladigadia	1242	666	576	384	156	228	76.38	23.62
14	Kogan	359	196	163	100	40	60	78.21	21.79
15	Talagadia	363	210	153	88	37	51	80.49	19.51
16	Asanjhar	598	354	244	442	172	270	57.50	42.50
17	Ranapur	977	533	444	310	113	197	75.91	24.09
18	Gajendrapur	580	324	256	177	81	96	76.62	23.38
19	Jugala	578	326	252	139	47	92	80.61	19.39
20	Mathurapur	542	312	230	279	106	173	66.02	33.98
21	Nisankhapur	162	85	77	62	26	36	72.32	27.68
22	Salaba	366	201	165	206	96	110	63.99	36.01
23	Barundai	2541	1349	1192	709	291	418	78.18	21.82
24	Bangarakota	1276	717	559	467	213	254	73.21	26.79
25	Khiro	585	330	255	311	141	170	65.29	34.71
26	Banhara	240	119	121	37	14	23	86.64	13.36
27	Amrutia	1610	864	746	640	243	397	71.56	28.44
28	Mulapal	522	285	237	275	134	141	65.50	34.50

29	Kantigadia	951	515	436	274	111	163	77.63	22.37
30	Sathipur	1296	719	577	469	189	280	73.43	26.57
31	Balipasi	392	208	184	83	40	43	82.53	17.47
32	Manipur	399	219	180	100	41	59	79.96	20.04
33	Panikoili P.S	48514	26606	21908	16872	6933	9939	74.20	25.80
34	Harichandpur	110	63	47	41	18	23	72.85	27.15
35	Mirjapur	1622	824	798	467	206	261	77.64	22.36
36	Ambatola	259	138	121	59	26	33	81.45	18.55
37	Solapatta	745	392	353	215	98	117	77.60	22.40
38	Radhanagar	29	18	11	17	6	11	63.04	36.96
39	Thakurpatana	1020	567	453	327	128	199	75.72	24.28
40	Santarapur	481	307	174	703	285	418	40.63	59.38
41	Talugan	426	236	190	210	90	120	66.98	33.02
42	Dhaneswar	1004	528	476	377	172	205	72.70	27.30
43	Balia Pasi	223	118	105	76	30	46	74.58	25.42
44	Chakua	415	227	188	107	48	59	79.50	20.50
45	Marutikar	952	588	364	1052	440	612	47.50	52.50
46	Damodarpur	29	14	15	13	5	8	69.05	30.95
47	Kumbhirigadia	1203	685	518	461	184	277	72.30	27.70
48	Jakhapura P.S	11872	6604	5268	5552	2195	3357	68.14	31.86
49	Boulanga	870	461	409	268	98	170	76.45	23.55
50	Mangalpur	1084	680	404	1056	400	656	50.65	49.35
51	Telibedha	207	127	80	64	17	47	76.38	23.62
52	Nuagan	273	164	109	208	84	124	56.76	43.24
53	Ollala	584	341	243	489	212	277	54.43	45.57
54	Mulasar	687	389	298	306	126	180	69.18	30.82
55	Dankari	621	342	279	328	123	205	65.44	34.56
56	Kusunpur	283	166	117	125	50	75	69.36	30.64
57	Tikarapada	1164	632	532	375	144	231	75.63	24.37
58	Nandakishore Pur	424	226	198	124	53	71	77.37	22.63
59	Ranipada	600	323	277	161	80	81	78.84	21.16
60	Dhuligarh	1206	730	476	1336	539	797	47.44	52.56
61	Dhabahali	142	92	50	173	71	102	45.08	54.92

62	Jhatiasahi	98	54	44	34	14	20	74.24	25.76
63	Jajpur Sadar P.S	93098	51155	41943	34680	14047	20633	72.86	27.14
64	Janara	270	146	124	129	54	75	67.67	32.33
65	Jhumpan	294	161	133	87	37	50	77.17	22.83
66	Upulei	553	315	238	219	83	136	71.63	28.37
67	Sadakpur	1322	725	597	476	184	292	73.53	26.47
68	Korai P.S	70254	38209	32045	26620	10999	15621	72.52	27.48
69	Santarapur	481	307	174	703	285	418	40.63	59.38
70	Panasua	123	59	64	32	17	15	79.35	20.65
71	Khamigan	677	365	312	315	134	181	68.25	31.75
72	Pataranga	1211	639	572	499	225	274	70.82	29.18
73	Dhanapur	667	359	308	231	92	139	74.28	25.72
74	Korabandi	1312	690	622	378	171	207	77.63	22.37
75	Ragada	1005	600	405	1175	517	658	46.10	53.90
76	Kantore	971	525	446	261	114	147	78.81	21.19
77	Mantira	470	273	197	214	77	137	68.71	31.29
78	Bhatasolapat	509	287	222	146	51	95	77.71	22.29
79	Janara	270	146	124	129	54	75	67.67	32.33
80	Mangobindapur	1467	864	603	818	339	479	64.20	35.80
81	Kacheri Gan	176	128	48	530	220	310	24.93	75.07
82	Uparagarh	163	94	69	161	74	87	50.31	49.69
83	Kantia	1284	660	624	736	305	431	63.56	36.44
84	Barakhai	683	394	289	276	102	174	71.22	28.78
85	Nadia Bhanga	1084	664	420	1196	535	661	47.54	52.46
86	Khandia Bandi	377	199	178	128	41	87	74.65	25.35
87	Madhapur	310	184	126	117	54	63	72.60	27.40
88	Sarangapur	1044	604	440	701	295	406	59.83	40.17
89	Champa	241	131	110	149	59	90	61.79	38.21
90	Khurunti	941	614	327	1036	387	649	47.60	52.40
91	Gobara Ghati	2739	1727	1012	2225	826	1399	55.18	44.82
92	Chandia	435	267	168	864	358	506	33.49	66.51
93	Ankura Pal	378	245	133	573	207	366	39.75	60.25
94	Ramachandrapur	472	247	225	141	67	74	77.00	23.00

95	Nilamanidei Pursasan	602	332	270	120	40	80	83.38	16.62
96	Digambarpur	320	176	144	93	38	55	77.48	22.52
97	Sana Pingal	302	172	130	70	23	47	81.18	18.82
98	Bada Pingal	1324	787	537	613	230	383	68.35	31.65
99	Nimapali	1576	891	685	819	343	476	65.80	34.20
100	Golagan	718	443	275	720	301	419	49.93	50.07
101	Baghuapal	436	200	236	564	229	335	43.60	56.40
102	Bharada Pasi	144	102	42	239	84	155	37.60	62.40
103	Kantira	880	516	364	568	234	334	60.77	39.23
104	Atta	2319	1252	1067	927	401	526	71.44	28.56
105	Bartanda	1769	1010	759	662	278	384	72.77	27.23
106	Bahabalpur	562	303	259	227	91	136	71.23	28.77
107	Haripur	2348	1314	1034	1323	613	710	63.96	36.04
108	Gahira Patuli	279	157	122	109	40	69	71.91	28.09
109	Hatibari	3000	1604	1396	1064	423	641	73.82	26.18
110	Karadapal	418	238	180	116	43	73	78.28	21.72
111	Bairimal	1417	816	601	536	197	339	72.56	27.44
112	Bhalukipatala	715	424	291	458	195	263	60.95	39.05
113	Garamian	708	470	238	1165	492	673	37.80	62.20
114	Kankadapal	757	422	335	285	101	184	72.65	27.35
115	Bambilo	1444	830	614	673	272	401	68.21	31.79
116	Botalanda	1496	851	645	835	340	495	64.18	35.82
117	Kuhika	745	451	294	605	246	359	55.19	44.81
118	Gandhapal	806	469	337	401	156	245	66.78	33.22
119	Mulakhamba	281	180	101	164	43	121	63.15	36.85
120	Nuadihi	452	245	207	219	83	136	67.36	32.64
121	Manatira	1928	1025	903	745	293	452	72.13	27.87
122	Barabati	948	476	472	288	134	154	76.70	23.30
123	Mangalpur	1084	680	404	1056	400	656	50.65	49.35
124	Uchabali	1095	577	518	340	137	203	76.31	23.69
125	Badabil	399	218	181	80	34	46	83.30	16.70
126	Kumbhanagara	268	145	123	67	23	44	80.00	20.00
127	Gouda Bahali	301	174	127	103	35	68	74.50	25.50

128	Ragadi	957	552	405	347	150	197	73.39	26.61
129	Tura	222	117	105	44	12	32	83.46	16.54
130	Tarailo	826	458	368	261	92	169	75.99	24.01
131	Nachhipura	1061	620	441	834	361	473	55.99	44.01
132	Kharadabandi	491	274	217	213	83	130	69.74	30.26
133	Chitri	2413	1357	1056	1346	545	801	64.19	35.81
134	Salijanga	1611	964	647	1451	597	854	52.61	47.39
135	Godarapal	235	132	103	114	36	78	67.34	32.66
136	Routpada	639	354	285	343	135	208	65.07	34.93
137	Andhari	748	403	345	244	97	147	75.40	24.60
138	Kadama	1384	778	606	827	324	503	62.60	37.40
139	Kiapada	990	552	438	450	175	275	68.75	31.25
140	Gopalpur	328	188	140	116	47	69	73.87	26.13
141	Raghupur	296	165	131	79	33	46	78.93	21.07
142	Ramakrishnapur	519	276	243	128	50	78	80.22	19.78
143	Belada	204	118	86	61	17	44	76.98	23.02
144	Mahulia	431	239	192	136	48	88	76.01	23.99
145	Paramanandapur	992	539	453	254	101	153	79.61	20.39
146	Aranto	5	4	1	5	2	3	50.00	50.00
147	Patarakana	340	186	154	212	82	130	61.59	38.41
148	Sampur	77	47	30	20	8	12	79.38	20.62
149	Sanla	595	333	262	311	113	198	65.67	34.33
150	Kacharasahi	1067	559	508	305	138	167	77.77	22.23
151	Bachhipur	378	212	166	110	36	74	77.46	22.54
152	Sitalgobindpur	269	150	119	106	34	72	71.73	28.27
153	Pachhikote	765	435	330	392	146	246	66.12	33.88
154	Sunachara	125	66	59	30	15	15	80.65	19.35
155	Nayahatpatna	298	171	127	135	51	84	68.82	31.18
156	Mukundapur	2080	1146	934	894	366	528	69.94	30.06
157	Ranagundi	866	519	347	698	292	406	55.37	44.63
158	Tulasipur	659	353	306	275	100	175	70.56	29.44
159	Gourpur	432	236	196	182	74	108	70.36	29.64
160	Baliapal	724	472	252	1569	667	902	31.57	68.43

161	Sulia	569	329	240	664	272	392	46.15	53.85
162	Sahaspur	142	73	69	59	23	36	70.65	29.35
163	Purbakote	647	360	287	412	185	227	61.10	38.90
164	Khosalpur	192	96	96	70	29	41	73.28	26.72
165	Narendrabhog	174	95	79	45	19	26	79.45	20.55
166	Manjuri	132	63	69	51	24	27	72.13	27.87
167	Talia	122	68	54	28	12	16	81.33	18.67
168	Gohiragadia	753	425	328	427	170	257	63.81	36.19
169	Asanagadia	338	185	153	168	58	110	66.80	33.20
170	Gayalgadia	55	34	21	81	40	41	40.44	59.56
171	Biridiha	350	175	175	39	20	19	89.97	10.03
172	Barahampur	356	176	180	111	47	64	76.23	23.77
173	Solapatia	318	162	156	93	39	54	77.37	22.63
174	Gamharia	505	272	233	228	86	142	68.89	31.11
175	Oshala	809	417	392	256	120	136	75.96	24.04
176	Rampilo	703	367	336	494	246	248	58.73	41.27
177	Godigotha	644	356	288	501	207	294	56.24	43.76
178	Bainsipur	127	67	60	36	16	20	77.91	22.09
179	Jaintira	137	71	66	22	11	11	86.16	13.84
180	Aranyamadana	338	190	148	122	50	72	73.48	26.52
181	Mandapada	159	78	81	64	23	41	71.30	28.70
182	Jalapatipur	124	62	62	17	7	10	87.94	12.06
183	Pimpudia	1148	700	448	1313	572	741	46.65	53.35
184	Sahagan	427	239	188	159	62	97	72.87	27.13
185	Uttarkota	130	63	67	30	10	20	81.25	18.75
186	Biruanpada	233	114	119	43	15	28	84.42	15.58
187	Mangarajpur	282	150	132	63	22	41	81.74	18.26
188	Uttarakhajira	337	174	163	81	35	46	80.62	19.38
189	Kantapal	153	82	71	155	63	92	49.68	50.32
190	Baragadia	1675	919	756	648	272	376	72.11	27.89
191	Ambapal	422	256	166	398	148	250	51.46	48.54
192	Nigodha	294	154	140	90	37	53	76.56	23.44
193	Chhanchania	46	23	23	17	12	5	73.02	26.98

194	Sansailo	1745	1008	737	1158	482	676	60.11	39.89
195	Gorakhapur	61	35	26	40	17	23	60.40	39.60
196	Pandiapada	33	16	17	6	3	3	84.62	15.38
197	Khaira	237	133	104	104	39	65	69.50	30.50
198	Bandalo	2461	1318	1143	935	342	593	72.47	27.53
199	Jagulaigadia	530	278	252	95	31	64	84.80	15.20
200	Kankadajhar	378	212	166	193	89	104	66.20	33.80
201	Duburi	2973	1625	1348	1306	520	786	69.48	30.52
202	Santasahi	1001	521	480	302	141	161	76.82	23.18
203	Bandhagan	902	476	426	1026	462	564	46.78	53.22
204	Kaduabandi	689	393	296	306	124	182	69.25	30.75
205	Saransa	136	84	52	129	59	70	51.32	48.68
206	Khajurinalua	406	215	191	132	53	79	75.46	24.54
207	Gobaragali	82	44	38	27	10	17	75.23	24.77
208	Gopinathpur	263	148	115	114	39	75	69.76	30.24
209	Jemadeipur	84	68	16	425	181	244	16.50	83.50
210	Khajuribindha	35	20	15	21	7	14	62.50	37.50
211	Kaliapal	230	131	99	150	60	90	60.53	39.47
212	Galiachhanda	476	252	224	136	60	76	77.78	22.22
213	Raghunathpur	171	95	76	54	22	32	76.00	24.00
214	Arjunjhar	125	78	47	304	131	173	29.14	70.86
215	Sundarapokhari	296	163	133	82	34	48	78.31	21.69
216	Rahemanpur	624	343	281	225	81	144	73.50	26.50
217	Akhanpur	176	111	65	99	34	65	64.00	36.00
218	Baragaji	167	102	65	431	205	226	27.93	72.07
219	Routapada	315	175	140	96	28	68	76.64	23.36
220	Kantipur	410	237	173	239	99	140	63.17	36.83
221	Kusumundia	344	209	135	309	118	191	52.68	47.32
222	Gantayatkateni	172	115	57	289	117	172	37.31	62.69
223	Ashokjhar	266	163	103	453	198	255	37.00	63.00
224	Dhapanki	277	155	122	113	43	70	71.03	28.97
225	Kankadagadia	13	7	6	5	4	1	72.22	27.78
226	Krishnapur Sasan	335	176	159	55	26	29	85.90	14.10

227	Bhalukipatala	715	424	291	458	195	263	60.95	39.05
228	Mohammadhosenpur	319	188	131	199	75	124	61.58	38.42
229	Itapur	60	30	30	9	6	3	86.96	13.04
230	Bagira	147	82	65	29	11	18	83.52	16.48
231	Dudhajori	608	348	260	467	207	260	56.56	43.44
232	Naguan	464	234	230	102	40	62	81.98	18.02
233	Padi	186	106	80	103	48	55	64.36	35.64
234	Tarapada	289	148	141	48	17	31	85.76	14.24
235	Taharpur	803	444	359	250	115	135	76.26	23.74
236	Nayagarh	394	229	165	84	33	51	82.43	17.57
237	Sarasada	489	285	204	246	95	151	66.53	33.47
238	Salakana	276	141	135	46	18	28	85.71	14.29
239	Barighodha	727	385	342	321	124	197	69.37	30.63
240	Hatimunda	34	19	15	16	5	11	68.00	32.00
241	Kandaragadia	111	64	47	31	13	18	78.17	21.83
242	Olia	712	406	306	441	189	252	61.75	38.25
243	Banahara	63	33	30	12	6	6	84.00	16.00
244	Sainto	228	129	99	89	35	54	71.92	28.08
245	Kankadapal	757	422	335	285	101	184	72.65	27.35
246	Sisua	63	35	28	40	16	24	61.17	38.83
247	Abhayapur	492	294	198	424	178	246	53.71	46.29
248	Mulasaragada	379	203	176	105	56	49	78.31	21.69
249	Bantala	255	142	113	71	26	45	78.22	21.78
250	Fazalpur	1902	1066	836	1176	529	647	61.79	38.21
251	Rangaranga	755	422	333	208	68	140	78.40	21.60
252	Khilipankha	392	203	189	152	71	81	72.06	27.94
253	Nizigarh	4102	2252	1850	2167	938	1229	65.43	34.57
254	Kuanrada	314	182	132	243	98	145	56.37	43.63
255	Gadapur	201	128	73	165	63	102	54.92	45.08
256	Brahmanda	213	104	109	99	45	54	68.27	31.73
257	Sukaran	750	449	301	750	308	442	50.00	50.00
258	Aladajalasarpur	778	431	347	402	162	240	65.93	34.07
259	Barapal	66	40	26	218	91	127	23.24	76.76

260	Damodar pur	1497	866	631	861	373	488	63.49	36.51
261	Palasa	385	206	179	98	35	63	79.71	20.29
262	Ranasarapur	413	205	208	65	33	32	86.40	13.60
263	Baladia	181	107	74	137	57	80	56.92	43.08
264	Jamupasi	1058	603	455	507	214	293	67.60	32.40
265	Bhakandari	702	393	309	322	136	186	68.55	31.45
266	Baghanata	156	78	78	21	9	12	88.14	11.86
267	Kanchichua	203	130	73	419	180	239	32.64	67.36
268	Kharajabatira	623	321	302	146	71	75	81.01	18.99
269	Mangal Pur	990	570	420	455	179	276	68.51	31.49
270	Adhagan	228	124	104	101	49	52	69.30	30.70
271	Bartamana	618	315	303	157	54	103	79.74	20.26
272	Mrutunjayapur	1326	731	595	348	156	192	79.21	20.79
273	Depada	89	50	39	26	10	16	77.39	22.61
274	Ranigoda	1223	685	538	346	139	207	77.95	22.05
275	Gobindapur	518	290	228	178	73	105	74.43	25.57
276	Mirigi Chara	393	258	135	584	230	354	40.23	59.77
277	Sata Bainsia	180	87	93	55	19	36	76.60	23.40
278	Pubal	264	186	78	594	279	315	30.77	69.23
279	Jakha Pura	3209	1773	1436	943	379	564	77.29	22.71
280	Ochinda	372	196	176	130	56	74	74.10	25.90
281	Ampolaba	850	468	382	408	181	227	67.57	32.43
282	Ranapal	698	396	302	268	104	164	72.26	27.74
283	Khaira dihi	830	457	373	248	107	141	76.99	23.01
284	Begana	299	160	139	117	51	66	71.88	28.13
285	Chillipada	274	155	119	54	22	32	83.54	16.46
286	Gunduchi pasi	473	292	181	466	174	292	50.37	49.63
287	Mulari	385	199	186	131	65	66	74.61	25.39
288	Karada	1978	1074	904	673	260	413	74.61	25.39
289	Khosalapur	71	42	29	31	16	15	69.61	30.39
290	Barapada	199	105	94	169	70	99	54.08	45.92
291	Balunga Bandi	658	362	296	347	139	208	65.47	34.53
292	Taja Pur	347	184	163	275	118	157	55.79	44.21

293	Benapur	210	114	96	59	30	29	78.07	21.93
294	Khasa Gadia	277	152	125	158	69	89	63.68	36.32
295	Brajanagar	524	300	224	166	71	95	75.94	24.06
296	Kharadi	782	478	304	756	311	445	50.85	49.15
297	Bada barunei pada	389	214	175	231	112	119	62.74	37.26
298	Janha	1639	889	750	550	244	306	74.87	25.13
299	Ghikoili	105	60	45	86	32	54	54.97	45.03
300	Pathara Pada	1439	793	646	648	303	345	68.95	31.05
301	Taluri	284	150	134	88	34	54	76.34	23.66
302	Dasamania	560	342	218	501	177	324	52.78	47.22
303	Pancha Batia	45	25	20	6	2	4	88.24	11.76
304	Badasulidiha	932	507	425	623	252	371	59.94	40.06
305	Rachhi Pur	2003	1067	936	571	251	320	77.82	22.18
306	Chhotara Pur	834	474	360	291	124	167	74.13	25.87
307	Nuapada	309	172	137	103	46	57	75.00	25.00
308	Ambasara	567	316	251	635	256	379	47.17	52.83
309	Rudhia	690	378	312	183	70	113	79.04	20.96
310	Oupada	161	93	68	29	4	25	84.74	15.26
311	Janha Kana	401	208	193	158	68	90	71.74	28.26
312	Tailada	57	29	28	25	11	14	69.51	30.49
313	Bajarapada	203	105	98	33	14	19	86.02	13.98
314	Mohammed Jamalpur	440	244	196	161	63	98	73.21	26.79
315	Raitikar	600	325	275	261	91	170	69.69	30.31
316	Alatiri	2137	1148	989	657	293	364	76.49	23.51
317	Khaira Bad	165	81	84	58	24	34	73.99	26.01
318	Nara Pada	334	192	142	311	150	161	51.78	48.22
319	Kuru Pada	477	301	176	221	64	157	68.34	31.66
320	Rabana	1436	789	647	582	230	352	71.16	28.84
321	Bhiki Pur	510	278	232	208	83	125	71.03	28.97
322	Manohar Pur	1201	689	512	651	267	384	64.85	35.15
323	Dania Bar	1077	607	470	624	281	343	63.32	36.68
324	Badhei Tikar	399	206	193	98	35	63	80.28	19.72
325	Hetagadia	138	75	63	40	14	26	77.53	22.47

326	Soti	1331	753	578	456	192	264	74.48	25.52
327	Namatikiri	383	223	160	176	68	108	68.52	31.48
328	Balia Pasi	223	118	105	76	30	46	74.58	25.42
329	Brahman Bad	167	92	75	44	16	28	79.15	20.85
330	Khaman	3091	1692	1399	855	347	508	78.33	21.67
331	Pahanga	1878	999	879	715	316	399	72.43	27.57
332	Nahanda	345	201	144	130	50	80	72.63	27.37
333	Matabad	1010	540	470	306	126	180	76.75	23.25
334	Sendhapur	212	140	72	275	109	166	43.53	56.47
335	Chhatra Kana	349	188	161	206	85	121	62.88	37.12
336	Krushnnagar	544	295	249	114	41	73	82.67	17.33
337	Kaitha	1392	779	613	545	221	324	71.86	28.14
338	Krushnanagar Patna	307	167	140	76	32	44	80.16	19.84
339	Gobinda Pur	139	70	69	31	16	15	81.76	18.24
340	Laxmi Nagar	1943	1054	889	644	258	386	75.11	24.89
341	Gotutha	9	4	5	3	1	2	75.00	25.00
342	Tara Pur	586	337	249	314	121	193	65.11	34.89
343	Sala Pada	360	197	163	193	83	110	65.10	34.90
344	Balarampur	21	12	9	33	17	16	38.89	61.11
345	Naudapur	670	367	303	160	66	94	80.72	19.28
346	Brahmangan	144	76	68	40	15	25	78.26	21.74
347	Khajuri Pur	86	54	32	74	30	44	53.75	46.25
348	Jokadia	574	324	250	219	90	129	72.38	27.62
349	Khapuria Pada	919	504	415	420	186	234	68.63	31.37
350	Rampur Sagadi	526	274	252	93	40	53	84.98	15.02
351	Serapur	290	146	144	67	32	35	81.23	18.77
352	Nuapatna	210	109	101	72	33	39	74.47	25.53
353	Jalaka	612	333	279	154	59	95	79.90	20.10
354	Khandara Pur	161	89	72	56	27	29	74.19	25.81
355	Goleipur	1010	562	448	410	170	240	71.13	28.87
356	Badabiruan	1865	1006	859	620	244	376	75.05	24.95
357	Godipatana	593	312	281	185	79	106	76.22	23.78
358	Benga madha Pur	250	131	119	72	30	42	77.64	22.36

359	Salapari	60	34	26	27	8	19	68.97	31.03
360	Rautra Pur	1039	574	465	356	136	220	74.48	25.52
361	Telia	276	146	130	77	28	49	78.19	21.81
362	Sana Biruan	613	354	259	220	78	142	73.59	26.41
363	Mangaraj Pur	343	195	148	106	42	64	76.39	23.61
364	Banamali Pur	498	256	242	115	45	70	81.24	18.76
365	Banja	625	357	268	323	138	185	65.93	34.07
366	Chhatra Kana	349	188	161	206	85	121	62.88	37.12
367	Kumudisasan	146	84	62	53	19	34	73.37	26.63
368	Talagarh	1665	901	764	441	202	239	79.06	20.94
369	Hatapur	230	128	102	91	27	64	71.65	28.35
370	radha nagar	14	7	7	70	39	31	16.67	83.33
371	Solapur	794	448	346	605	263	342	56.75	43.25
372	Charada	372	196	176	84	37	47	81.58	18.42
373	Dhantri	668	367	301	189	65	124	77.95	22.05

KEONJHAR

Sl. No.	Name	Literates			Illiterates			Literacy Rate	Illiteracy Rate
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
1.	Indupura	387	199	188	143	67	76	73.01	26.99
2.	Jenapada	359	188	171	115	39	76	75.73	24.27
3.	Nandabar	821	456	365	429	162	267	65.68	34.32
4.	Baranga	742	471	271	749	274	475	49.76	50.24
5.	Beguniadihi	350	199	151	192	78	114	64.57	35.43
6.	Tukuna	1020	577	443	406	148	258	71.52	28.48
7.	Banika	514	306	208	365	150	215	58.47	41.53
8.	Hatibandha	591	344	247	229	76	153	72.07	27.93
9.	Madanpur	1745	976	769	791	322	469	68.80	31.20
10.	Hasanpur	454	259	195	104	38	66	81.36	18.64
11.	Nayagarh	609	369	240	660	263	397	47.99	52.01
12.	Rudranarayanpur	274	145	129	306	141	165	47.24	52.76
13.	Machhalo	1534	796	738	466	194	272	76.7	23.3
14.	Pandua	340	191	149	275	96	179	55.28	44.72
15.	Karadapal	643	389	254	925	368	557	41	59
16.	Bato	1270	720	550	474	151	323	72.82	27.18
17.	Tampo	176	92	84	53	21	32	76.85	23.15
18.	Sainkul P.S	56842	31231	25611	21851	8588	13263	72.23	27.77
19.	Kolhabarapada	474	309	165	1255	565	690	27.41	72.59
20.	Paramanandapur	57	31	26	40	10	30	58.76	41.24
21.	Khalana	2112	1261	851	1046	362	684	66.87	33.13
22.	Dantia	727	367	360	299	97	202	70.85	29.15
23.	Lunahar	447	227	220	160	67	93	73.64	26.36
24.	Patasura	412	226	186	173	74	99	70.42	29.58
25.	Taruan	1107	583	524	276	110	166	80.04	19.96

26.	Brahmanapanga	284	183	101	317	113	204	47.25	52.75
27.	Kendukhunta	486	265	221	140	65	75	77.63	22.37
28.	Ramachandrapur	466	297	169	453	171	282	50.70	49.30
29.	Nahangi	404	225	179	119	40	79	77.24	22.76
30.	Baranga	791	419	372	212	81	131	78.86	21.14
31.	Angarua	1229	661	568	384	178	206	76.19	23.81
32.	Mathianendi	277	150	127	74	23	51	78.91	21.09
33.	Tigiria	75	52	23	267	118	149	21.92	78.08
34.	Alati	1827	1015	812	473	191	282	79.43	20.57
35.	Raitola	695	369	326	179	66	113	79.51	20.49
36.	Krushnapur	289	165	124	171	63	108	62.82	37.18
37.	Ghasipura P.S	73426	41286	32140	39314	15535	23779	65.12	34.88
38.	Purunian	998	550	448	321	130	191	75.66	24.34
39.	Naduan	1031	535	496	154	61	93	8.69	91.31
40.	Balarampur	1356	739	617	224	103	121	85.82	14.18
41.	Belabhali	3372	1875	1497	1030	417	613	76.60	23.40
42.	Mangalpur	388	245	143	484	206	278	44.49	55.51
43.	Paikchatra	594	307	287	89	51	38	86.96	13.04
44.	Jalasuan	739	397	342	135	42	93	84.55	15.45
46.	Suanpada	526	291	235	222	84	138	70.32	29.68
47.	Dhinkia	430	229	201	163	66	97	72.51	27.49
48.	Kodapada	1551	874	677	607	243	364	71.87	28.13
49.	Gobindapur	522	341	181	590	241	349	46.94	53.06
50.	Gohirabani	328	191	137	249	96	153	56.85	43.15
51.	Talagaon	1045	613	432	649	231	418	61.69	38.31
52.	Sadangi	761	433	328	566	251	315	57.35	42.65
53.	Gohira	1089	659	430	801	286	515	57.62	42.38
54.	Anandpur (M)	29769	16454	13315	9816	4008	5808	75.20	24.80
55.	Palaspur	48	25	23	14	6	8	77.42	22.58
56.	Kumunia	422	268	154	362	129	233	53.83	46.17
57.	Indupura	387	199	188	143	67	76	73.02	26.98
58.	Kainpura	748	387	361	268	110	158	73.62	26.38

59.	Jhadakhundi	464	251	213	298	126	172	60.89	39.11
60.	Chamuhin	227	133	94	158	61	97	58.96	41.04
61.	Vatisira	427	231	196	116	48	68	78.64	21.36
62.	Bancho	2978	1572	1406	592	222	370	83.42	16.58
63.	Bailo	899	502	397	504	202	302	64.08	35.92
64.	Guhalia	618	359	259	362	134	228	63.06	36.94
65.	Nuapada	530	316	214	370	136	234	58.89	41.11
66.	Banika	514	306	208	365	150	215	58.48	41.52
67.	Khadibil	818	422	396	210	99	111	79.57	20.43
68.	Barigaon	603	351	252	408	181	227	59.64	40.36
69.	Hatibandha	591	344	247	229	76	153	72.07	27.93
70.	Panchupali	3645	2051	1594	1770	727	1043	67.31	32.69
71.	Sibanarayanpur	181	89	92	63	22	41	74.18	25.82
72.	Atasahipatana	509	271	238	116	47	69	81.44	18.56
73.	Atasahi	1062	571	491	294	110	184	78.32	21.68
74.	Sarei	785	451	334	675	274	401	53.77	46.23
75.	Hatisila	137	100	37	223	95	128	38.06	61.94
76.	Kochianendi	633	334	299	179	72	107	77.96	22.04
77.	Satatira	840	478	362	265	82	183	76.02	23.98
78.	Raghabpur	446	258	188	122	33	89	78.52	21.48
79.	Deogaon	123	56	67	58	23	35	67.96	32.04
80.	Adghuria	727	392	335	189	63	126	79.37	20.63
81.	Bhaganai	1012	546	466	373	143	230	73.07	26.93
82.	Tolankapada	1711	977	734	576	220	356	74.81	25.19
83.	Kanpur	595	325	270	129	63	66	82.18	17.82
84.	Uchabali	509	296	213	293	118	175	63.47	36.53
85.	Dipapal	319	166	153	75	30	45	80.96	19.04
86.	Sanabadabila	443	269	174	340	122	218	56.58	43.42
87.	Dhinkia	430	229	201	163	66	97	72.51	27.49
88.	Hirapur	90	46	44	63	27	36	58.82	41.18
89.	Siapada	411	225	186	107	37	70	79.34	20.66
90.	Sahanadpur	79	48	31	60	20	40	56.83	43.17

91.	Mugupur	288	149	139	79	25	54	78.47	21.53
92.	Haridapal	486	276	210	157	51	106	75.58	24.42
93.	Tikara	381	209	172	156	75	81	70.95	29.05
94.	Godipatna	329	175	154	73	29	44	81.84	18.16
95.	Tarava	602	319	283	181	87	94	76.88	23.12
96.	Naukana	182	89	93	54	25	29	77.12	22.88
97.	Bamphidi	668	356	312	576	265	311	53.70	46.30
98.	Nayagarh	609	369	240	660	263	397	47.99	52.01
99.	Ambo	892	458	434	299	133	166	74.90	25.10
100.	Pahadpur	373	218	155	356	150	206	51.17	48.83
101.	Panchara	734	403	331	209	59	150	77.84	22.16
102.	Patilo	409	246	163	258	89	169	61.32	38.68
103.	Khadikasulabahali	650	386	264	399	155	244	61.96	38.04
104.	Kothasahi	166	107	59	118	45	73	58.45	41.55
105.	Anjira	260	142	118	75	29	46	77.61	22.39
106.	Fatepur	73	38	35	24	11	13	75.26	24.74
107.	Agarda	616	328	288	211	89	122	74.49	25.51
108.	Nuagaon	444	303	141	533	207	326	45.45	54.55
109.	Madhukesari	1054	604	450	360	154	206	74.54	25.46
110.	Dihakatina	111	58	53	14	6	8	88.80	11.20
111.	Garhbandhogoda	1470	828	642	855	360	495	63.23	36.77
112.	Malikatina	255	122	133	27	15	12	90.43	9.57
113.	Gainthagodi	50	31	19	37	10	27	57.47	42.53
114.	Atta	1379	733	646	328	123	205	80.78	19.22
115.	Kainsiari	354	180	174	49	28	21	87.84	12.16
116.	Ullol	590	322	268	308	126	182	65.70	34.30
117.	Mangalagadia	135	65	70	23	13	10	85.44	14.56
118.	Girigaon	768	424	344	234	97	137	76.65	23.35
119.	Kantabania	389	199	190	83	30	53	82.42	17.58
120.	Chandali	360	187	173	77	31	46	82.38	17.62
121.	Baharipur	734	387	347	149	69	80	83.13	16.87
122.	Jarak	152	91	61	133	55	78	53.33	46.67

123.	Sanapadana	302	159	143	49	11	38	86.04	13.96
124.	Bahugadia	53	30	23	50	18	32	51.46	48.54
125.	Haripur	256	141	115	62	23	39	80.50	19.50
126.	Baniapasi	595	313	282	241	88	153	71.17	28.83
127.	Bramhanda	434	229	205	89	33	56	82.98	17.02
128.	Suanlo	507	284	223	229	94	135	68.89	31.11
129.	Valuka	312	175	137	142	49	93	68.72	31.28
130.	Napanga	249	140	109	155	63	92	61.63	38.37
131.	Mahuri	526	286	240	125	49	76	80.80	19.20
132.	Ujuni	401	221	180	75	34	41	84.24	15.76
133.	Balibaruan	240	141	99	95	35	60	71.64	28.36
134.	Bhandaripada	92	49	43	27	14	13	77.31	22.69
135.	Kaithapatna	308	153	155	108	40	68	74.04	25.96
136.	Padanpur	1510	841	669	427	147	280	77.96	22.04
137.	Badapadana	1757	964	793	600	220	380	74.54	25.46
138.	Saladei	1054	532	522	371	146	225	73.96	26.04
139.	Kendukhunta	486	265	221	140	65	75	77.64	22.36
140.	Samana	1286	705	581	282	126	156	82.02	17.98
141.	Karadamali	222	122	100	48	17	31	82.22	17.78
142.	Belasundari	603	299	304	157	71	86	79.34	20.66
143.	Gudiadihi	186	118	68	181	72	109	50.68	49.32
144.	Narda	484	295	189	133	64	69	78.44	21.56
145.	Janardanpurpatna	350	192	158	113	54	59	75.59	24.41
146.	Aligaon	244	124	120	53	24	29	82.15	17.85
147.	Odapada	520	261	259	144	55	89	78.31	21.69
148.	Purunabandhogoda	640	335	305	122	50	72	83.99	16.01
149.	Jarda	416	229	187	140	56	84	74.82	25.18
150.	Katenikantal	238	137	101	119	42	77	66.67	33.33
151.	Sainpal	587	309	278	130	60	70	81.87	18.13
152.	Bilabandha	350	198	152	250	97	153	58.33	41.67
153.	Guhaldihi	73	44	29	81	35	46	47.40	52.60
154.	Ganpur	21	13	8	39	16	23	35.00	65.00

155.	Kolipal	402	241	161	203	82	121	66.45	33.55
156.	Nuhamalia	569	369	200	565	177	388	50.18	49.82
157.	Beladiha	209	133	76	254	86	168	45.14	54.86
158.	Biragobindapur	1195	698	497	1059	442	617	53.02	46.98
159.	Belada	231	132	99	121	54	67	65.62	34.38
160.	Baunspal	1234	676	558	778	270	508	61.33	38.67
161.	Gobargali	410	286	124	450	156	294	47.67	52.33

Annex 4.1 (4) Census Data: Village-wise employment pattern of the study area (provisional): Dhenkanal

Sl. No.	Village Name	Working Population			Main Worker			Marginal Worker			Non Worker			Percentage		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	Non Worker
1.	Kanaka	122	106	16	9	4	5	113	102	11	280	86	194	2.24	28.11	69.65
2.	Kankarpur	67	46	21	46	45	1	21	1	20	83	37	46	30.67	14.00	55.33
3.	Analakata	267	249	18	9	3	6	258	246	12	563	178	385	1.08	31.08	67.83
4.	Jayapurakateni	1135	638	497	415	390	25	720	248	472	901	396	505	20.38	35.36	44.25
5.	Denga Bahali	203	101	102	91	84	7	112	17	95	232	118	114	20.92	25.75	53.33
6.	Kenduapada	390	189	201	304	158	146	86	31	55	260	120	140	46.77	13.23	40.00
7.	Bhuban P.S	32432	28337	4095	21767	20379	1388	10665	7958	2707	68619	23655	44964	21.54	10.55	67.91
8.	Odisha	1327	1057	270	892	770	122	435	287	148	2694	975	1719	22.18	10.82	67.00
9	Kumurasinga	169	160	9	109	100	9	60	60	0	361	115	246	20.57	11.32	68.11
10.	Kuninda	493	451	42	366	351	15	127	100	27	1133	353	780	22.51	7.81	69.68
11.	Khoksa(L)	97	92	5	89	86	3	8	6	2	199	65	134	30.07	2.70	67.23
12.	Khoksa(R)	110	107	3	109	106	3	1	1	0	223	73	150	32.73	0.30	66.97
13.	Baruan	400	378	22	355	337	18	45	41	4	923	291	632	26.83	3.40	69.77
14.	Kansaragoda	353	290	63	162	147	15	191	143	48	713	265	448	15.20	17.92	66.89
15.	Dhalapada	242	212	30	190	184	6	52	28	24	505	174	331	25.44	6.96	67.60
16.	Kainsiri	376	372	4	277	274	3	99	98	1	874	270	604	22.16	7.92	69.92
17.	Muruga	416	353	63	261	247	14	155	106	49	696	226	470	23.47	13.94	62.59
18.	Balijhati	217	168	49	149	132	17	68	36	32	352	116	236	26.19	11.95	61.86
19.	Anantapur	290	251	39	219	204	15	71	47	24	622	241	381	24.01	7.79	68.20
20.	Garudabandi	331	263	68	288	242	46	43	21	22	600	213	387	30.93	4.62	64.45
21.	Naya Nilakanthapur	141	136	5	140	135	5	1	1	0	307	97	210	31.25	0.22	68.53
22.	Patapur	141	113	28	74	71	3	67	42	25	251	92	159	18.88	17.09	64.03
23.	Jaypur	458	434	24	161	148	13	297	286	11	971	299	672	11.27	20.78	67.95
24.	Kingol	281	199	82	77	72	5	204	127	77	386	160	226	11.54	30.58	57.87
25.	Kirtanpur	440	363	77	123	111	12	317	252	65	800	281	519	9.92	25.56	64.52
26.	Bhusala	689	664	25	621	600	21	68	64	4	1613	543	1070	26.98	2.95	70.07
27.	Praharajpur	34	33	1	16	16	0	18	17	1	68	13	55	15.69	17.65	66.67

28.	Kanapalsamilmahulpal	997	956	41	765	743	22	232	213	19	2603	910	1693	21.25	6.44	72.31
29.	Chandipal	301	288	13	274	267	7	27	21	6	704	222	482	27.26	2.69	70.05
30.	Karadabani	365	321	44	326	293	33	39	28	11	750	234	516	29.24	3.50	67.26
31.	Kanapal	84	61	23	60	58	2	24	3	21	123	53	70	28.99	11.59	59.42
32.	Sitalabasa	207	179	28	148	144	4	59	35	24	329	89	240	27.61	11.01	61.38
33.	Kankana	828	555	273	555	463	92	273	92	181	876	339	537	32.57	16.02	51.41
34.	Anala	489	446	43	402	388	14	87	58	29	998	320	678	27.03	5.85	67.12
35.	Senanda	103	66	37	20	17	3	83	49	34	137	42	95	8.33	34.58	57.08
36.	Brahmankhantakhol	102	76	26	25	22	3	77	54	23	110	38	72	11.79	36.32	51.89
37.	Hariamaru	63	43	20	45	40	5	18	3	15	76	30	46	32.37	12.95	54.68
38.	Kendupada	324	241	83	125	114	11	199	127	72	483	173	310	15.49	24.66	59.85
39.	Mathanuagan	296	245	51	126	118	8	170	127	43	538	188	350	15.11	20.38	64.51
40.	Balipada	10	7	3	10	7	3	0	0	0	12	2	10	45.45	0.00	54.55
41.	Renadapatana	331	285	46	134	123	11	197	162	35	575	188	387	14.79	21.74	63.47
42.	Palasapithia	359	251	108	107	92	15	252	159	93	921	395	526	8.36	19.69	71.95
43.	Gabagoda	83	50	33	33	29	4	50	21	29	82	40	42	20.00	30.30	49.70
44.	Solagadia	679	480	199	364	336	28	315	144	171	984	392	592	21.89	18.94	59.17
45.	Ichhapur	11	6	5	6	6	0	5	0	5	12	3	9	26.09	21.74	52.17
46	Basudeipur	170	154	16	102	97	5	68	57	11	402	137	265	17.83	11.89	70.28
47.	Dayanabili	388	256	132	283	233	50	105	23	82	431	149	282	34.55	12.82	52.63
48.	Gamargola	23	20	3	18	17	1	5	3	2	58	17	41	22.22	6.17	71.60
49.	Garhnrusingha Prasad	605	494	111	189	174	15	416	320	96	1148	431	717	10.78	23.73	65.49
50.	Anlajhari	506	441	65	354	339	15	152	102	50	1032	357	675	23.02	9.88	67.10
51.	Kankhai	413	267	146	193	190	3	220	77	143	307	101	206	26.81	30.56	42.64
52.	Kesharpur	148	132	16	74	67	7	74	65	9	352	132	220	14.80	14.80	70.40
53.	Balibo(L)	738	711	27	492	471	21	246	240	6	1835	622	1213	19.12	9.56	71.32
54.	Samal	153	140	13	101	94	7	52	46	6	388	115	273	18.67	9.61	71.72
55.	Tipilei	493	386	107	190	187	3	303	199	104	669	217	452	16.35	26.08	57.57
56.	Chhatakhamb	10	6	4	6	6	0	4	0	4	2	1	1	50.00	33.33	16.67
57.	Kumarda	160	92	68	81	77	4	79	15	64	77	26	51	34.18	33.33	32.49

58.	Dadhisinga	59	30	29	23	22	1	36	8	28	41	18	23	23.00	36.00	41.00
60.	Naraharipur	81	73	8	80	72	8	1	1	0	156	46	110	33.76	0.42	65.82
61.	Surapratappur	1762	1633	129	1480	1414	66	282	219	63	4014	1379	2635	25.62	4.88	69.49
62.	Kunda	343	326	17	278	271	7	65	55	10	887	314	573	22.60	5.28	72.11
63.	Sundhikateni	346	272	74	289	245	44	57	27	30	677	249	428	28.25	5.57	66.18
64.	Kanchanbahali	92	76	16	76	70	6	16	6	10	219	79	140	24.44	5.14	70.42
65.	Asurabandha	409	329	80	155	139	16	254	190	64	764	265	499	13.21	21.65	65.13
66.	Arilo	24	20	4	12	12	0	12	8	4	54	24	30	15.38	15.38	69.23
67.	Gadganpur	314	288	26	265	252	13	49	36	13	808	280	528	23.62	4.37	72.01
68.	Chandar	254	238	16	163	152	11	91	86	5	687	216	471	17.32	9.67	73.01
69.	Gopalpur	225	222	3	225	222	3	0	0	0	515	185	330	30.41	0.00	69.59
70.	Gobindabidyadharpur	27	25	2	6	6	0	21	19	2	65	23	42	6.52	22.83	70.65
71.	Malapura	670	496	174	600	478	122	70	18	52	1137	407	730	33.20	3.87	62.92
72.	Nimeinpur	255	243	12	161	154	7	94	89	5	732	228	504	16.31	9.52	74.16
73.	Rodanga	58	31	27	38	29	9	20	2	18	67	39	28	30.40	16.00	53.60
74.	Asurabandha Patana	294	280	14	231	228	3	63	52	11	632	192	440	24.95	6.80	68.25
75.	Mrudanga	822	779	43	647	627	20	175	152	23	1894	651	1243	23.82	6.44	69.73
76.	Bentashalia	120	109	11	68	66	2	52	43	9	248	81	167	18.48	14.13	67.39
77.	Ekatali(Kha)	535	517	18	306	295	11	229	222	7	1474	478	996	15.23	11.40	73.37
78.	Ekatali(Ka)	27	26	1	27	26	1	0	0	0	74	31	43	26.73	0.00	73.27
79.	Brahmapur	35	33	2	21	20	1	14	13	1	76	29	47	18.92	12.61	68.47
80.	Majhipal	230	122	108	54	47	7	176	75	101	266	128	138	10.89	35.48	53.63
81.	Nilakanthapur	355	310	45	340	306	34	15	4	11	668	237	431	33.24	1.47	65.30
82.	Sarangapur	32	31	1	18	18	0	14	13	1	65	17	48	18.56	14.43	67.01
83.	Hatibari	202	155	47	129	124	5	73	31	42	299	97	202	25.75	14.57	59.68
84.	Purastampur	386	357	29	177	168	9	209	189	20	830	253	577	14.56	17.19	68.26
85.	Koriapal	488	298	190	226	209	17	262	89	173	599	208	391	20.79	24.10	55.11
86.	Darjani	260	219	41	88	84	4	172	135	37	542	214	328	10.97	21.45	67.58
87.	Maluagoda	216	118	98	22	19	3	194	99	95	276	110	166	4.47	39.43	56.10
88.	Joragadia	42	29	13	11	11	0	31	18	13	43	18	25	12.94	36.47	50.59
89.	Kankadahad	887	629	258	451	379	72	436	250	186	1227	461	766	21.34	20.62	58.04

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Sl. no.	Village Name	Working Population			Main Worker			Marginal Worker			Non Worker			Percentage		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	Non Worker
1	ichhapur	155	150	5	143	138	5	12	12	0	475	179	296	22.70	1.90	75.40
2	jalanda	280	200	80	223	167	56	57	33	24	393	161	232	33.14	8.47	58.4
3	Tarakote	814	777	37	785	760	25	29	17	12	2061	664	1397	27.3	1.01	71.69
4	Barada	388	332	56	373	324	49	15	8	7	800	305	495	31.4	1.26	67.34
5	Tentulikhunt	164	158	6	139	138	1	25	20	5	399	134	265	24.69	4.44	70.87
6	Kayan	833	769	64	608	566	42	225	203	22	2751	953	1798	16.96	6.28	76.76
7	Tulati	288	263	25	206	191	15	82	72	10	817	304	513	18.64	7.42	73.94
8	Pimpal	285	158	127	129	124	5	156	34	122	197	72	125	26.76	32.37	40.87
9	Jaintala	88	84	4	79	77	2	9	7	2	205	62	143	26.96	3.07	69.97
10	Toranda	135	130	5	100	97	3	35	33	2	314	104	210	22.27	7.80	69.93
11	Solabandi	358	339	19	353	336	17	5	3	2	750	228	522	31.86	0.45	67.69
12	Chingudipur	51	50	1	51	50	1	0	0	0	127	50	77	28.65	0.00	71.35
13	Haladigadia	468	446	22	375	366	9	93	80	13	1158	376	782	23.06	5.72	71.22
14	Kogan	191	143	48	185	138	47	6	5	1	268	93	175	40.31	1.31	58.39
15	Talagadia	133	126	7	121	118	3	12	8	4	318	121	197	26.83	2.66	70.51
16	Asanjhar	278	246	32	120	107	13	158	139	19	762	280	482	11.54	15.19	73.27
17	Ranapur	277	272	5	261	256	5	16	16	0	1010	374	636	20.28	1.24	78.48
18	Gajendrapur	228	216	12	227	215	12	1	1	0	529	189	340	29.99	0.13	69.88
19	Jugala	221	213	8	168	164	4	53	49	4	496	160	336	23.43	7.39	69.18
20	Mathurapur	228	213	15	27	18	9	201	195	6	593	205	388	3.29	24.48	72.23
21	Nisankhapur	64	61	3	62	59	3	2	2	0	160	50	110	27.68	0.89	71.43
22	Salaba	325	167	158	213	167	46	112	0	112	247	130	117	37.24	19.58	43.18
23	Barundai	994	899	95	843	780	63	151	119	32	2256	741	1515	25.94	4.65	69.42
24	Bangarakota	462	441	21	292	280	12	170	161	9	1281	489	792	16.75	9.75	73.49
25	Khiro	260	250	10	125	121	4	135	129	6	636	221	415	13.95	15.07	70.98
26	Banhara	158	87	71	154	85	69	4	2	2	119	46	73	55.60	1.44	42.96

27	Amrutia	674	626	48	649	615	34	25	11	14	1576	481	1095	28.84	1.11	70.04
28	Mulapal	133	115	18	87	76	11	46	39	7	664	304	360	10.92	5.77	83.31
29	Kantigadia	348	334	14	237	230	7	111	104	7	877	292	585	19.35	9.06	71.59
30	Sathipur	537	509	28	534	507	27	3	2	1	1228	399	829	30.25	0.17	69.58
31	Balipasi	147	132	15	130	120	10	17	12	5	328	116	212	27.37	3.58	69.05
32	Manipur	156	142	14	151	140	11	5	2	3	343	118	225	30.26	1.00	68.74
33	Panikoili P.S	21482	18819	2663	16933	15497	1436	4549	3322	1227	43904	14720	29184	25.90	6.96	67.15
34	Harichandpur	53	52	1	52	51	1	1	1	0	98	29	69	34.44	0.66	64.90
35	Mirjapur	577	504	73	275	247	28	302	257	45	1512	526	986	13.16	14.46	72.38
36	Ambatola	78	78	0	78	78	0	0	0	0	240	86	154	24.53	0.00	75.47
37	Solapatta	297	284	13	238	230	8	59	54	5	663	206	457	24.79	6.15	69.06
38	Radhanagar	15	15	0	14	14	0	1	1	0	31	9	22	30.43	2.17	67.39
39	Thakurpatan	443	416	27	420	399	21	23	17	6	904	279	625	31.18	1.71	67.11
40	Santarapur	510	302	208	175	138	37	335	164	171	674	290	384	14.78	28.29	56.93
41	Talugan	204	192	12	33	31	2	171	161	10	432	134	298	5.19	26.89	67.92
42	Dhaneswar	294	273	21	280	266	14	14	7	7	1087	427	660	20.28	1.01	78.71
43	Balia Pasi	106	97	9	62	58	4	44	39	5	193	51	142	20.74	14.72	64.55
44	Chakua	146	142	4	87	83	4	59	59	0	376	133	243	16.67	11.30	72.03
45	Marutikar	501	489	12	463	458	5	38	31	7	1503	539	964	23.10	1.90	75.00
46	Damodarpur	12	9	3	5	4	1	7	5	2	30	10	20	11.90	16.67	71.43
47	Kumbhirigadi	499	477	22	370	361	9	129	116	13	1165	392	773	22.24	7.75	70.01
48	Jakhapura	4935	4484	451	3872	3601	271	1063	883	180	12489	4315	8174	22.22	6.10	71.68
49	Boulanga	307	289	18	198	185	13	109	104	5	831	270	561	17.40	9.58	73.02
50	Mangalpur	655	548	107	586	510	76	69	38	31	1485	532	953	27.38	3.22	69.39
51	Telibedha	82	75	7	77	73	4	5	2	3	189	69	120	28.41	1.85	69.74
52	Nuagan	148	130	18	133	125	8	15	5	10	333	118	215	27.65	3.12	69.23
53	Ollala	294	280	14	280	274	6	14	6	8	779	273	506	26.10	1.30	72.60
54	Mulasar	335	317	18	216	206	10	119	111	8	658	198	460	21.75	11.98	66.26
55	Dankari	298	278	20	272	257	15	26	21	5	651	187	464	28.66	2.74	68.60
56	Kusunpur	149	129	20	37	32	5	112	97	15	259	87	172	9.07	27.45	63.48
57	Tikarapada	434	401	33	303	283	20	131	118	13	1105	375	730	19.69	8.51	71.80

58	Nandakishore Pur	189	169	20	118	106	12	71	63	8	359	110	249	21.53	12.96	65.51
59	Ranipada	224	209	15	168	157	11	56	52	4	537	194	343	22.08	7.36	70.57
60	Dhuligarh	771	673	98	586	541	45	185	132	53	1771	596	1175	23.05	7.28	69.67
61	Dhabahali	138	82	56	81	73	8	57	9	48	177	81	96	25.71	18.10	56.19
62	Jhatiasahi	39	39	0	31	31	0	8	8	0	93	29	64	23.48	6.06	70.45
63	Jajpur Sadar P.S	38694	35146	3548	28163	26344	1819	10531	8802	1729	89084	30056	59028	22.04	8.24	69.72
64	Janara	130	108	22	129	107	22	1	1	0	269	92	177	32.33	0.25	67.42
65	Jhumpan	110	103	7	104	100	4	6	3	3	271	95	176	27.30	1.57	71.13
66	Upulei	252	248	4	198	194	4	54	54	0	520	150	370	25.65	6.99	67.36
67	Sadakpur	488	468	20	482	463	19	6	5	1	1310	441	869	26.81	0.33	72.86
68	Korai P.S	30717	26910	3807	23206	21668	1538	7511	5242	2269	66157	22298	43859	23.95	7.75	68.29
69	Santarapur	510	302	208	175	138	37	335	164	171	674	290	384	14.78	28.29	56.93
70	Panasua	29	29	0	7	7	0	22	22	0	126	47	79	4.52	14.19	81.29
71	Khamigan	323	306	17	263	257	6	60	49	11	669	193	476	26.51	6.05	67.44
72	Pataranga	920	581	339	459	423	36	461	158	303	790	283	507	26.84	26.96	46.20
73	Dhanapur	267	260	7	266	259	7	1	1	0	631	191	440	29.62	0.11	70.27
74	Korabandi	583	497	86	529	475	54	54	22	32	1107	364	743	31.30	3.20	65.50
75	Ragada	907	594	313	522	492	30	385	102	283	1273	523	750	23.94	17.66	58.39
76	Kantore	358	345	13	299	287	12	59	58	1	874	294	580	24.27	4.79	70.94
77	Mantira	238	208	30	220	207	13	18	1	17	446	142	304	32.16	2.63	65.20
78	Bhatasolapat	200	191	9	74	68	6	126	123	3	455	147	308	11.30	19.24	69.47
79	Janara	130	108	22	129	107	22	1	1	0	269	92	177	32.33	0.25	67.42
80	Mangobindap	652	617	35	489	471	18	163	146	17	1633	586	1047	21.40	7.13	71.47
81	Kacheri Gan	215	159	56	175	136	39	40	23	17	491	189	302	24.79	5.67	69.55
82	Uparagarh	88	88	0	79	79	0	9	9	0	236	80	156	24.38	2.78	72.84
83	Kantia	469	435	34	406	384	22	63	51	12	1551	530	1021	20.10	3.12	76.78
84	Barakhai	269	248	21	253	238	15	16	10	6	690	248	442	26.38	1.67	71.95
85	Nadia	665	586	79	618	557	61	47	29	18	1615	613	1002	27.11	2.06	70.83
86	Khandia	144	130	14	140	127	13	4	3	1	361	110	251	27.72	0.79	71.49
87	Madhapur	229	162	67	29	29	0	200	133	67	198	76	122	6.79	46.84	46.37
88	Sarangapur	600	483	117	513	425	88	87	58	29	1145	416	729	29.40	4.99	65.62

89	Champa	103	98	5	51	48	3	52	50	2	287	92	195	13.08	13.33	73.59
90	Khurunti	811	607	204	280	207	73	531	400	131	1166	394	772	14.16	26.86	58.98
91	Gobara Ghati	1724	1084	640	760	566	194	964	518	446	3240	1469	1771	15.31	19.42	65.27
92	Chandia	442	261	181	311	237	74	131	24	107	857	364	493	23.94	10.08	65.97
93	Ankura Pal	224	181	43	204	169	35	20	12	8	727	271	456	21.45	2.10	76.45
94	Ramachandrapu	200	169	31	138	129	9	62	40	22	413	145	268	22.51	10.11	67.37
95	Nilamanidei Pursasan	225	218	7	36	34	2	189	184	5	497	154	343	4.99	26.18	68.84
96	Digambarpur	121	112	9	38	30	8	83	82	1	292	102	190	9.20	20.10	70.70
97	Sana Pingal	116	107	9	114	105	9	2	2	0	256	88	168	30.65	0.54	68.82
98	Bada Pingal	559	544	15	548	534	14	11	10	1	1378	473	905	28.29	0.57	71.14
99	Nimapali	815	640	175	637	576	61	178	64	114	1580	594	986	26.60	7.43	65.97
100	Golagan	369	332	37	275	259	16	94	73	21	1069	412	657	19.12	6.54	74.34
101	Baghuapal	268	178	90	105	78	27	163	100	63	732	251	481	10.5	16.3	73.20
102	Bharada Pasi	137	94	43	86	68	18	51	26	25	246	92	154	22.45	13.32	64.23
103	Kantira	551	440	111	416	388	28	135	52	83	897	310	587	28.73	9.32	61.95
104	Atta	897	862	35	653	624	29	244	238	6	2349	791	1558	20.12	7.52	72.37
105	Bartanda	721	688	33	547	523	24	174	165	9	1710	600	1110	22.50	7.16	70.34
106	Bahabalpur	210	194	16	205	192	13	5	2	3	579	200	379	25.98	0.63	73.38
107	Haripur	1024	975	49	830	796	34	194	179	15	2647	952	1695	22.61	5.28	72.11
108	Gahira Patuli	122	117	5	100	96	4	22	21	1	266	80	186	25.77	5.67	68.56
109	Hatibari	1131	1063	68	845	797	48	286	266	20	2933	964	1969	20.79	7.04	72.17
110	Karadapal	136	132	4	55	51	4	81	81	0	398	149	249	10.30	15.17	74.53
111	Bairimal	544	518	26	515	491	24	29	27	2	1409	495	914	26.37	1.48	72.15
112	Bhalukipatala	459	277	182	259	225	34	200	52	148	714	342	372	22.08	17.05	60.87
113	Garamian	995	523	472	341	307	34	654	216	438	878	439	439	18.21	34.92	46.88
114	Kankadapal	370	279	91	208	202	6	162	77	85	672	244	428	19.96	15.55	64.49
115	Bambilo	593	544	49	509	491	18	84	53	31	1524	558	966	24.04	3.97	71.99
116	Botalanda	662	625	37	544	521	23	118	104	14	1669	566	1103	23.34	5.06	71.60
117	Kuhika	641	374	267	341	312	29	300	62	238	709	323	386	25.26	22.22	52.52
118	Gandhapal	394	298	96	124	109	15	270	189	81	813	327	486	10.27	22.37	67.36
119	Mulakhamba	186	118	68	117	106	11	69	12	57	259	105	154	26.29	15.51	58.20

120	Nuadihi	212	185	27	179	171	8	33	14	19	459	143	316	26.68	4.92	68.41
121	Manatira	664	619	45	492	458	34	172	161	11	2009	699	1310	18.41	6.43	75.16
122	Barabati	369	314	55	361	308	53	8	6	2	867	296	571	29.21	0.65	70.15
123	Mangalpur	655	548	107	586	510	76	69	38	31	1485	532	953	27.38	3.22	69.39
124	Uchabali	399	378	21	352	335	17	47	43	4	1036	336	700	24.53	3.28	72.20
125	Badabil	138	137	1	107	107	0	31	30	1	341	115	226	22.34	6.47	71.19
126	Kumbhanaga	93	89	4	83	81	2	10	8	2	242	79	163	24.78	2.99	72.24
127	Gouda Bahali	130	120	10	121	112	9	9	8	1	274	89	185	29.95	2.23	67.82
128	Ragadi	384	331	53	281	265	16	103	66	37	920	371	549	21.55	7.90	70.55
129	Tura	85	80	5	64	62	2	21	18	3	181	49	132	24.06	7.89	68.05
130	Tarailo	338	320	18	306	298	8	32	22	10	749	230	519	28.15	2.94	68.91
131	Nachhipura	533	514	19	294	284	10	239	230	9	1362	467	895	15.51	12.61	71.87
132	Kharadaband	200	198	2	63	62	1	137	136	1	504	159	345	8.95	19.46	71.59
133	Chitri	1300	1041	259	977	933	44	323	108	215	2459	861	1598	25.99	8.59	65.42
134	Salijanga	904	776	128	776	725	51	128	51	77	2158	785	1373	25.34	4.18	70.48
135	Godarapal	94	91	3	50	48	2	44	43	1	255	77	178	14.33	12.61	73.07
136	Routpada	271	268	3	244	243	1	27	25	2	711	221	490	24.85	2.75	72.40
137	Andhari	633	369	264	272	251	21	361	118	243	359	131	228	27.42	36.39	36.19
138	Kadama	801	678	123	410	391	19	391	287	104	1410	424	986	18.54	17.68	63.77
139	Kiapada	430	387	43	353	322	31	77	65	12	1010	340	670	24.51	5.35	70.14
140	Gopalpur	106	105	1	95	94	1	11	11	0	338	130	208	21.40	2.48	76.13
141	Raghupur	102	102	0	92	92	0	10	10	0	273	96	177	24.53	2.67	72.80
142	Ramakrishnapur	182	174	8	161	156	5	21	18	3	465	152	313	24.88	3.25	71.87
143	Belada	53	49	4	53	49	4	0	0	0	212	86	126	20.00	0.00	80.00
144	Mahulia	162	149	13	93	84	9	69	65	4	405	138	267	16.40	12.17	71.43
145	Paramanandapur	353	334	19	301	293	8	52	41	11	893	306	587	24.16	4.17	71.67
146	Aranto	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	7	4	3	20.00	10.00	70.00
147	Patarakana	146	141	5	59	56	3	87	85	2	406	127	279	10.69	15.76	73.55
148	Sampur	31	30	1	23	22	1	8	8	0	66	25	41	23.71	8.25	68.04
149	Sanla	262	248	14	222	215	7	40	33	7	644	198	446	24.50	4.42	71.08
150	Kacharasahi	398	379	19	372	356	16	26	23	3	974	318	656	27.11	1.90	70.99

151	Bachhipur	134	131	3	132	129	3	2	2	0	354	117	237	27.05	0.41	72.54
152	Sitalgobindp	107	95	12	107	95	12	0	0	0	268	89	179	28.53	0.00	71.47
153	Pachhikote	343	325	18	295	286	9	48	39	9	814	256	558	25.50	4.15	70.35
154	Sunachara	44	44	0	44	44	0	0	0	0	111	37	74	28.39	0.00	71.61
155	Nayahatpatn	135	128	7	133	128	5	2	0	2	298	94	204	30.72	0.46	68.82
156	Mukundapur	969	884	85	796	767	29	173	117	56	2005	628	1377	26.77	5.82	67.42
157	Ranagundi	523	402	121	408	393	15	115	9	106	1041	409	632	26.09	7.35	66.56
158	Tulasipur	280	256	24	275	254	21	5	2	3	654	197	457	29.44	0.54	70.02
159	Gourpur	187	163	24	162	151	11	25	12	13	427	147	280	26.38	4.07	69.54
160	Baliapal	1134	599	535	548	413	135	586	186	400	1159	540	619	23.90	25.56	50.55
161	Sulia	308	281	27	202	187	15	106	94	12	925	320	605	16.38	8.60	75.02
162	Sahaspur	56	56	0	56	56	0	0	0	0	145	40	105	27.86	0.00	72.14
163	Purbakote	305	291	14	303	289	14	2	2	0	754	254	500	28.61	0.19	71.20
164	Khosalpur	81	77	4	59	56	3	22	21	1	181	48	133	22.52	8.40	69.08
165	Narendrabho	57	55	2	24	23	1	33	32	1	162	59	103	10.96	15.07	73.97
166	Manjuri	60	57	3	60	57	3	0	0	0	123	30	93	32.79	0.00	67.21
167	Talia	49	48	1	33	33	0	16	15	1	101	32	69	22.00	10.67	67.33
168	Gohiragadia	345	328	17	344	328	16	1	0	1	835	267	568	29.15	0.08	70.76
169	Asanagadia	311	156	155	147	129	18	164	27	137	195	87	108	29.05	32.41	38.54
170	Gayalgadia	49	43	6	35	35	0	14	8	6	87	31	56	25.74	10.29	63.97
171	Biridiha	85	82	3	80	79	1	5	3	2	304	113	191	20.57	1.29	78.15
172	Barahampur	142	129	13	54	51	3	88	78	10	325	94	231	11.56	18.84	69.59
173	Solapatia	138	126	12	121	110	11	17	16	1	273	75	198	29.44	4.14	66.42
174	Gamharia	204	193	11	203	192	11	1	1	0	529	165	364	27.69	0.14	72.17
175	Oshala	257	250	7	192	187	5	65	63	2	808	287	521	18.03	6.10	75.87
176	Rampilo	354	336	18	267	253	14	87	83	4	843	277	566	22.31	7.27	70.43
177	Godigotha	326	299	27	293	269	24	33	30	3	819	264	555	25.59	2.88	71.53
178	Bainsipur	58	56	2	32	31	1	26	25	1	105	27	78	19.63	15.95	64.42
179	Jaintira	55	53	2	37	35	2	18	18	0	104	29	75	23.27	11.32	65.41
180	Aranyamada	221	160	61	103	99	4	118	61	57	239	80	159	22.39	25.65	51.96
181	Mandapada	103	56	47	102	55	47	1	1	0	120	45	75	45.74	0.45	53.81
182	Jalapatipur	37	33	4	33	31	2	4	2	2	104	36	68	23.40	2.84	73.76

183	Pimpudia	1155	704	451	812	607	205	343	97	246	1306	568	738	32.99	13.94	53.07
184	Sahagan	190	170	20	150	134	16	40	36	4	396	131	265	25.60	6.83	67.58
185	Uttarkota	48	41	7	32	30	2	16	11	5	112	32	80	20.00	10.00	70.00
186	Biruanpada	88	77	11	82	73	9	6	4	2	188	52	136	29.71	2.17	68.12
187	Mangarajpur	105	104	1	99	98	1	6	6	0	240	68	172	28.70	1.74	69.57
188	Uttarakhajira	118	114	4	116	112	4	2	2	0	300	95	205	27.75	0.48	71.77
189	Kantapal	103	90	13	84	80	4	19	10	9	205	55	150	27.27	6.17	66.56
190	Baragadia	588	536	52	538	501	37	50	35	15	1735	655	1080	23.16	2.15	74.69
191	Ambapal	404	222	182	27	27	0	377	195	182	416	182	234	3.29	45.98	50.73
192	Nigodha	94	92	2	81	81	0	13	11	2	290	99	191	21.09	3.39	75.52
193	Chhanchania	27	26	1	13	13	0	14	13	1	36	9	27	20.63	22.22	57.14
194	Sansailo	924	755	169	858	718	140	66	37	29	1979	735	1244	29.56	2.27	68.17
195	Gorakhapur	30	30	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	71	22	49	29.70	0.00	70.30
196	Pandiapada	14	13	1	6	6	0	8	7	1	25	6	19	15.38	20.51	64.10
197	Khaira	112	98	14	110	97	13	2	1	1	229	74	155	32.26	0.59	67.16
198	Bandalo	1134	909	225	509	479	30	625	430	195	2262	751	1511	14.99	18.40	66.61
199	Jagulaigadia	163	160	3	162	159	3	1	1	0	462	149	313	25.92	0.16	73.92
200	Kankadajhar	192	175	17	98	89	9	94	86	8	379	126	253	17.16	16.46	66.37
201	Duburi	1365	1222	143	1259	1146	113	106	76	30	2914	923	1991	29.42	2.48	68.10
202	Santasahi	363	357	6	356	350	6	7	7	0	940	305	635	27.32	0.54	72.14
203	Bandhagan	757	459	298	492	354	138	265	105	160	1171	479	692	25.52	13.74	60.74
204	Kaduabandi	419	278	141	219	209	10	200	69	131	576	239	337	22.01	20.10	57.89
205	Saransa	93	88	5	86	84	2	7	4	3	172	55	117	32.45	2.64	64.91
206	Khajurinalua	429	221	208	171	165	6	258	56	202	109	47	62	31.78	47.96	20.26
207	Gobaragali	41	39	2	21	20	1	20	19	1	68	15	53	19.27	18.35	62.39
208	Gopinathpur	107	103	4	94	92	2	13	11	2	270	84	186	24.93	3.45	71.62
209	Jemadeipur	220	105	115	31	28	3	189	77	112	289	144	145	6.09	37.13	56.78
210	Khajuribindh	48	24	24	16	16	0	32	8	24	8	3	5	28.57	57.14	14.29
211	Kaliapal	110	107	3	86	83	3	24	24	0	270	84	186	22.63	6.32	71.05
212	Galiachhanda	221	194	27	211	186	25	10	8	2	391	118	273	34.48	1.63	63.89
213	Raghunathpu	93	63	30	57	54	3	36	9	27	132	54	78	25.33	16.00	58.67
214	Arjunjhar	229	117	112	223	113	110	6	4	2	200	92	108	51.98	1.40	46.62

215	Sundarapokhari	133	128	5	76	72	4	57	56	1	245	69	176	20.11	15.08	64.81
216	Rahemanpur	264	236	28	205	192	13	59	44	15	585	188	397	24.15	6.95	68.90
217	Akhanpur	89	89	0	10	10	0	79	79	0	186	56	130	3.64	28.73	67.64
218	Baragaji	278	156	122	277	156	121	1	0	1	320	151	169	46.32	0.17	53.51
219	Routapada	110	107	3	107	104	3	3	3	0	301	96	205	26.03	0.73	73.24
220	Kantipur	165	161	4	163	160	3	2	1	1	484	175	309	25.12	0.31	74.58
221	Kusumundia	84	73	11	24	21	3	60	52	8	569	254	315	3.68	9.19	87.14
222	Gantayatkate	229	123	106	83	77	6	146	46	100	232	109	123	18.00	31.67	50.33
223	Ashokjhar	242	210	32	234	204	30	8	6	2	477	151	326	32.55	1.11	66.34
224	Dhapanki	103	101	2	54	54	0	49	47	2	287	97	190	13.85	12.56	73.59
225	Kankadagadi	7	7	0	6	6	0	1	1	0	11	4	7	33.33	5.56	61.11
226	Krishnapur Sasan	106	99	7	84	77	7	22	22	0	284	103	181	21.54	5.64	72.82
227	Bhalukipatala	459	277	182	259	225	34	200	52	148	714	342	372	22.08	17.05	60.87
228	Mohammadhosenpur	245	146	99	193	132	61	52	14	38	273	117	156	37.26	10.04	52.70
229	Itapur	22	22	0	18	18	0	4	4	0	47	14	33	26.09	5.80	68.12
230	Bagira	52	51	1	50	49	1	2	2	0	124	42	82	28.41	1.14	70.45
231	Dudhajori	422	331	91	307	298	9	115	33	82	653	224	429	28.56	10.70	60.74
232	Naguan	161	150	11	117	111	6	44	39	5	405	124	281	20.67	7.77	71.55
233	Padi	65	65	0	65	65	0	0	0	0	224	89	135	22.49	0.00	77.51
234	Tarapada	69	68	1	65	65	0	4	3	1	268	97	171	19.29	1.19	79.53
235	Taharpur	288	248	40	267	237	30	21	11	10	765	311	454	25.36	1.99	72.65
236	Nayagarh	181	147	34	141	128	13	40	19	21	297	115	182	29.50	8.37	62.13
237	Sarasada	206	195	11	114	107	7	92	88	4	529	185	344	15.51	12.52	71.97
238	Salakana	77	74	3	76	73	3	1	1	0	245	85	160	23.60	0.31	76.09
239	Barighodha	296	283	13	282	269	13	14	14	0	752	226	526	26.91	1.34	71.76
240	Hatimunda	15	13	2	14	13	1	1	0	1	35	11	24	28.00	2.00	70.00
241	Kandaragadi	41	40	1	38	37	1	3	3	0	101	37	64	26.76	2.11	71.13
242	Olia	432	310	122	398	294	104	34	16	18	721	285	436	34.52	2.95	62.53
243	Banahara	38	22	16	38	22	16	0	0	0	37	17	20	50.67	0.00	49.33
244	Sainto	85	84	1	84	84	0	1	0	1	232	80	152	26.50	0.32	73.19

245	Kankadapal	370	279	91	208	202	6	162	77	85	672	244	428	19.96	15.55	64.49
246	Sisua	29	25	4	28	24	4	1	1	0	74	26	48	27.18	0.97	71.84
247	Abhayapur	243	233	10	217	207	10	26	26	0	673	239	434	23.69	2.84	73.47
248	Mulasaragad	139	133	6	24	21	3	115	112	3	345	126	219	4.96	23.76	71.28
249	Bantala	68	67	1	63	62	1	5	5	0	258	101	157	19.33	1.53	79.14
250	Fazalpur	1011	879	132	774	730	44	237	149	88	2067	716	1351	25.15	7.70	67.15
251	Rangaranga	334	257	77	315	244	71	19	13	6	629	233	396	32.71	1.97	65.32
252	Khilipankha	155	151	4	142	140	2	13	11	2	389	123	266	26.10	2.39	71.51
253	Nizigarh	1983	1631	352	1652	1456	196	331	175	156	4286	1559	2727	26.35	5.28	68.37
254	Kuanrada	173	165	8	157	149	8	16	16	0	384	115	269	28.19	2.87	68.94
255	Gadapur	38	15	23	20	8	12	18	7	11	328	176	152	5.46	4.92	89.62
256	Brahmanda	96	90	6	67	63	4	29	27	2	216	59	157	21.47	9.29	69.23
257	Sukaran	592	397	195	351	284	67	241	113	128	908	360	548	23.40	16.07	60.53
258	Aladajalasar pur	331	296	35	273	258	15	58	38	20	849	297	552	23.14	4.92	71.95
259	Barapal	112	69	43	6	5	1	106	64	42	172	62	110	2.11	37.32	60.56
260	Damodar pur	771	619	152	600	538	62	171	81	90	1587	620	967	25.45	7.25	67.30
261	Palasa	149	141	8	144	136	8	5	5	0	334	100	234	29.81	1.04	69.15
262	Ranasarapur	122	119	3	122	119	3	0	0	0	356	119	237	25.52	0.00	74.48
263	Baladia	91	89	2	77	76	1	14	13	1	227	75	152	24.21	4.40	71.38
264	Jamupasi	509	413	96	322	299	23	187	114	73	1056	404	652	20.58	11.95	67.48
265	Bhakandari	337	308	29	260	247	13	77	61	16	687	221	466	25.39	7.52	67.09
266	Baghanata	54	54	0	49	49	0	5	5	0	123	33	90	27.68	2.82	69.49
267	Kanchichua	274	157	117	269	155	114	5	2	3	348	153	195	43.25	0.80	55.95
268	Kharajabatir	206	197	9	35	33	2	171	164	7	563	195	368	4.55	22.24	73.21
269	Mangal Pur	396	369	27	391	367	24	5	2	3	1049	380	669	27.06	0.35	72.60
270	Adhagan	95	94	1	94	93	1	1	1	0	234	79	155	28.57	0.30	71.12
271	Bartamana	240	229	11	240	229	11	0	0	0	535	140	395	30.97	0.00	69.03
272	Mrutunjayap	513	481	32	205	197	8	308	284	24	1161	406	755	12.25	18.40	69.35
273	Depada	34	34	0	33	33	0	1	1	0	81	26	55	28.70	0.87	70.43
274	Ranigoda	503	470	33	407	391	16	96	79	17	1066	354	712	25.94	6.12	67.94
275	Gobindapur	328	231	97	213	183	30	115	48	67	368	132	236	30.60	16.52	52.87

276	Mirigi Chara	399	245	154	275	234	41	124	11	113	578	243	335	28.15	12.69	59.16
277	Sata Bainsia	50	49	1	50	49	1	0	0	0	185	57	128	21.28	0.00	78.72
278	Pubal	300	228	72	217	190	27	83	38	45	558	237	321	25.29	9.67	65.03
279	Jakha Pura	1277	1178	99	1160	1075	85	117	103	14	2875	974	1901	27.94	2.82	69.24
280	Ochinda	143	137	6	110	107	3	33	30	3	359	115	244	21.91	6.57	71.51
281	Ampolaba	412	365	47	344	329	15	68	36	32	846	284	562	27.34	5.41	67.25
282	Ranapal	368	275	93	156	140	16	212	135	77	598	225	373	16.15	21.95	61.90
283	Khaira dihi	326	314	12	273	265	8	53	49	4	752	250	502	25.32	4.92	69.76
284	Begana	121	120	1	7	6	1	114	114	0	295	91	204	1.68	27.40	70.91
285	Chillipada	200	109	91	180	98	82	20	11	9	128	68	60	54.88	6.10	39.02
286	Gunduchi	374	237	137	204	185	19	170	52	118	565	229	336	21.73	18.10	60.17
287	Mulari	177	151	26	93	91	2	84	60	24	339	113	226	18.02	16.28	65.70
288	Karada	805	728	77	387	364	23	418	364	54	1846	606	1240	14.60	15.77	69.63
289	Khosalapur	33	30	3	10	9	1	23	21	2	69	28	41	9.80	22.55	67.65
290	Barapada	108	97	11	30	28	2	78	69	9	260	78	182	8.15	21.20	70.65
291	Balunga	293	280	13	291	279	12	2	1	1	712	221	491	28.96	0.20	70.85
292	Taja Pur	265	178	87	247	172	75	18	6	12	357	124	233	39.71	2.89	57.40
293	Benapur	162	87	75	155	84	71	7	3	4	107	57	50	57.62	2.60	39.78
294	Khasa Gadia	144	121	23	143	121	22	1	0	1	291	100	191	32.87	0.23	66.90
295	Brajanagar	238	225	13	145	141	4	93	84	9	452	146	306	21.01	13.48	65.51
296	Kharadi	471	385	86	360	323	37	111	62	49	1067	404	663	23.41	7.22	69.38
297	Bada barunei pada	236	196	40	116	112	4	120	84	36	384	130	254	18.71	19.35	61.94
298	Janha	712	642	70	556	508	48	156	134	22	1477	491	986	25.40	7.13	67.47
299	Ghikoili	58	56	2	35	34	1	23	22	1	133	36	97	18.32	12.04	69.63
300	Pathara Pada	780	597	183	662	535	127	118	62	56	1307	499	808	31.72	5.65	62.63
301	Taluri	132	108	24	70	65	5	62	43	19	240	76	164	18.82	16.67	64.52
302	Dasamania	275	262	13	183	177	6	92	85	7	786	257	529	17.25	8.67	74.08
303	Pancha Batia	12	11	1	7	7	0	5	4	1	39	16	23	13.73	9.80	76.47
304	Badasulidiha	432	334	98	206	179	27	226	155	71	1123	425	698	13.25	14.53	72.22
305	Rachhi Pur	817	711	106	604	570	34	213	141	72	1757	607	1150	23.47	8.28	68.26
306	Chhotara Pur	369	353	16	343	329	14	26	24	2	756	245	511	30.49	2.31	67.20

307	Nuapada	128	126	2	127	125	2	1	1	0	284	92	192	30.83	0.24	68.93
308	Ambasara	360	290	70	169	157	12	191	133	58	842	282	560	14.06	15.89	70.05
309	Rudhia	234	218	16	230	214	16	4	4	0	639	230	409	26.35	0.46	73.20
310	Oupada	55	50	5	53	48	5	2	2	0	135	47	88	27.89	1.05	71.05
311	Janha Kana	139	133	6	134	128	6	5	5	0	420	143	277	23.97	0.89	75.13
312	Tailada	32	19	13	18	16	2	14	3	11	50	21	29	21.95	17.07	60.98
313	Bajarapada	67	66	1	28	27	1	39	39	0	169	53	116	11.86	16.53	71.61
314	Mohammed Jamalpur	171	159	12	165	153	12	6	6	0	430	148	282	27.45	1.00	71.55
315	Raitikar	253	241	12	187	178	9	66	63	3	608	175	433	21.72	7.67	70.62
316	Alatiri	1037	790	247	974	748	226	63	42	21	1757	651	1106	34.86	2.25	62.88
317	Khaira Bad	65	63	2	60	59	1	5	4	1	158	42	116	26.91	2.24	70.85
318	Nara Pada	358	215	143	161	138	23	197	77	120	287	127	160	24.96	30.54	44.50
319	Kuru Pada	468	253	215	290	223	67	178	30	148	230	112	118	41.55	25.50	32.95
320	Rabana	548	491	57	487	456	31	61	35	26	1470	528	942	24.13	3.02	72.84
321	Bhiki Pur	255	233	22	136	126	10	119	107	12	463	128	335	18.94	16.57	64.48
322	Manohar Pur	560	525	35	401	391	10	159	134	25	1292	431	861	21.65	8.59	69.76
323	Dania Bar	511	497	14	299	294	5	212	203	9	1190	391	799	17.58	12.46	69.96
324	Badhei Tikar	187	143	44	127	114	13	60	29	31	310	98	212	25.55	12.07	62.37
325	Hetagadia	54	52	2	54	52	2	0	0	0	124	37	87	30.34	0.00	69.66
326	Soti	552	529	23	536	515	21	16	14	2	1235	416	819	29.99	0.90	69.11
327	Namatikiri	173	169	4	18	17	1	155	152	3	386	122	264	3.22	27.73	69.05
328	Balia Pasi	106	97	9	62	58	4	44	39	5	193	51	142	20.74	14.72	64.55
329	Brahman	54	53	1	53	52	1	1	1	0	157	55	102	25.12	0.47	74.41
330	Khaman	1220	1123	97	1034	964	70	186	159	27	2726	916	1810	26.20	4.71	69.08
331	Pahanga	760	698	62	483	453	30	277	245	32	1833	617	1216	18.63	10.68	70.69
332	Nahanda	157	151	6	131	127	4	26	24	2	318	100	218	27.58	5.47	66.95
333	Matabad	403	392	11	401	390	11	2	2	0	913	274	639	30.47	0.15	69.38
334	Sendhapur	224	147	77	110	96	14	114	51	63	263	102	161	22.59	23.41	54.00
335	Chhatra	202	154	48	157	146	11	45	8	37	353	119	234	28.29	8.11	63.60
336	Krushnnagar	211	197	14	211	197	14	0	0	0	447	139	308	32.07	0.00	67.93
337	Kaitha	538	525	13	508	496	12	30	29	1	1399	475	924	26.23	1.55	72.23

338	Krushnanagar Patna	114	108	6	112	107	5	2	1	1	269	91	178	29.24	0.52	70.23
339	Gobinda Pur	60	53	7	37	34	3	23	19	4	110	33	77	21.76	13.53	64.71
340	Laxmi Nagar	792	708	84	355	315	40	437	393	44	1795	604	1191	13.72	16.89	69.39
341	Gotutha	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	8	1	7	33.33	0.00	66.67
342	Tara Pur	278	246	32	127	115	12	151	131	20	622	212	410	14.11	16.78	69.11
343	Sala Pada	182	175	7	116	114	2	66	61	5	371	105	266	20.98	11.93	67.09
344	Balarampur	18	12	6	16	10	6	2	2	0	36	17	19	29.63	3.70	66.67
345	Naudapur	280	263	17	265	252	13	15	11	4	550	170	380	31.93	1.81	66.27
346	Brahmangan	54	52	2	52	51	1	2	1	1	130	39	91	28.26	1.09	70.65
347	Khajuri Pur	59	59	0	40	40	0	19	19	0	101	25	76	25.00	11.88	63.13
348	Jokadia	264	256	8	218	212	6	46	44	2	529	158	371	27.49	5.80	66.71
349	Khapuria	388	371	17	262	249	13	126	122	4	951	319	632	19.57	9.41	71.02
350	Rampur	185	182	3	175	172	3	10	10	0	434	132	302	28.27	1.62	70.11
351	Serapur	97	89	8	33	26	7	64	63	1	260	89	171	9.24	17.93	72.83
352	Nuapatna	84	81	3	64	62	2	20	19	1	198	61	137	22.70	7.09	70.21
353	Jalaka	206	194	12	194	184	10	12	10	2	560	198	362	25.33	1.57	73.11
354	Khandara	76	70	6	76	70	6	0	0	0	141	46	95	35.02	0.00	64.98
355	Goleipur	452	423	29	378	368	10	74	55	19	968	309	659	26.62	5.21	68.17
356	Badabiruan	828	719	109	615	558	57	213	161	52	1657	531	1126	24.75	8.57	66.68
357	Godipatana	250	229	21	193	183	10	57	46	11	528	162	366	24.81	7.33	67.87
358	Benga madha Pur	85	82	3	80	79	1	5	3	2	237	79	158	24.84	1.55	73.60
359	Salapari	32	26	6	23	21	2	9	5	4	55	16	39	26.44	10.34	63.22
360	Rautra Pur	466	440	26	358	352	6	108	88	20	929	270	659	25.66	7.74	66.59
361	Telia	109	107	2	106	104	2	3	3	0	244	67	177	30.03	0.85	69.12
362	Sana Biruan	272	258	14	246	238	8	26	20	6	561	174	387	29.53	3.12	67.35
363	Mangaraj Pur	161	156	5	151	146	5	10	10	0	288	81	207	33.63	2.23	64.14
364	Banamali Pur	200	185	15	181	174	7	19	11	8	413	116	297	29.53	3.10	67.37
365	Banja	286	276	10	119	111	8	167	165	2	662	219	443	12.55	17.62	69.83
366	Chhatra	202	154	48	157	146	11	45	8	37	353	119	234	28.29	8.11	63.60
367	Kumudisasan	44	43	1	44	43	1	0	0	0	155	60	95	22.11	0.00	77.89
368	Talagarh	645	609	36	535	516	19	110	93	17	1461	494	967	25.40	5.22	69.37

369	Hatapur	85	84	1	83	82	1	2	2	0	236	71	165	25.86	0.62	73.52
370	radha nagar	54	30	24	31	16	15	23	14	9	30	16	14	36.90	27.38	35.71
371	Solapur	796	411	385	539	343	196	257	68	189	603	300	303	38.53	18.37	43.10
372	Charada	118	112	6	14	11	3	104	101	3	338	121	217	3.07	22.81	74.12
373	Dhantri	251	245	6	160	155	5	91	90	1	606	187	419	18.67	10.62	70.71

KEONJHAR

Sl. No.	Name	Working Population			Main Worker			Marginal Worker			Non Worker			Percentage		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	Non Worker
1	Indupura	132	129	3	107	104	3	25	25	0	398	137	261	20.19	4.15	75.09
2	Jenapada	175	159	16	151	`48	3	24	11	13	299	68	231	31.86	5.06	63.08
3	Nandabar	452	387	65	345	336	9	107	84	23	798	231	567	27.60	4.56	63.84
4	Baranga	481	400	81	367	341	26	114	80	34	1010	345	665	24.61	5.50	67.74
5	Beguniadihi	103	101	2	99	97	2	4	4	0	439	176	263	18.27	0.74	81.00
6	Tukuna	403	369	34	160	144	16	243	185	58	1023	356	667	11.22	13.74	71.74
7	Banika	241	225	16	238	222	16	3	3	0	638	231	407	27.08	0.23	72.58
8	Hatibandha	268	250	18	254	240	14	14	13	1	552	170	382	30.98	0.61	67.32
9	Madanpur	793	736	57	414	400	14	379	362	17	1743	562	1181	16.32	12.74	68.73
10	Hasanpur	155	146	9	153	144	9	2	2	0	403	151	252	27.42	0.36	72.22
11	Nayagarh	771	395	376	329	122	207	442	350	92	498	237	261	10.17	14.34	39.24
12	Rudranarayanpur	144	136	8	98	94	4	46	45	1	436	150	286	16.90	7.24	75.17
13	Machhalo	580	550	30	514	501	13	66	42	24	1420	440	980	25.70	2.60	71.00
14	Pandua	337	160	177	145	143	2	192	17	175	278	127	151	23.58	31.06	45.20
15	Karadapal	779	402	377	163	121	42	616	331	285	789	355	434	10.40	34.25	50.32
16	Bato	534	508	26	380	361	19	154	147	7	1210	363	847	21.79	8.83	69.38
17	Tampo	61	57	4	56	53	3	5	4	1	168	56	112	24.45	2.18	73.36
18	Sainkul P.S	23755	21596	2159	18988	17944	1044	4767	3214	1553	54938	18223	36715	24.13	5.12	69.81
19	Kolhabarapada	682	436	246	481	359	122	201	93	108	1047	438	609	27.82	9.43	60.56
20	Paramanandapur	42	26	16	24	19	5	18	12	6	55	15	40	24.74	11.34	56.70
21	Khalana	1050	927	123	674	643	31	376	286	90	2108	696	1412	21.34	11.27	66.75
22	Dantia	304	270	34	297	266	31	7	4	3	722	194	528	28.95	0.68	70.37
23	Lunahar	173	168	5	72	68	4	101	89	12	434	126	308	11.86	9.88	71.50
24	Patasura	209	203	6	206	202	4	3	1	2	376	97	279	35.21	0.51	64.27
25	Taruan	361	347	14	338	326	12	23	21	2	1022	346	676	24.44	1.16	73.90
26	Brahmanapanga	360	173	187	146	131	15	214	46	168	241	123	118	24.29	34.61	40.10

27	Kendukhunta	169	157	12	166	154	12	3	3	0	457	173	284	26.52	0.48	73.00
28	Ramachandrapur	233	215	18	202	193	9	31	19	12	686	253	433	21.98	2.83	74.65
29	Baranga	241	213	28	80	72	8	161	142	19	762	287	475	7.98	15.95	75.97
30	Angarua	406	389	17	340	326	14	66	49	17	1207	450	757	21.08	3.16	74.83
31	Mathianendi	125	115	10	124	114	10	1	1	0	226	58	168	35.33	0.28	64.39
32	Tigiria	174	86	88	12	11	1	162	77	85	168	84	84	3.51	46.78	49.12
33	Alati	623	601	22	485	472	13	138	121	17	1677	605	1072	21.09	5.65	72.91
34	Raitola	304	288	16	278	265	13	26	22	4	570	147	423	31.81	2.86	65.22
35	Krushnapur	189	113	76	189	113	76	0	0	0	271	115	156	41.09	0.00	58.91
36	Ghasipura P.S	38382	30703	7679	25803	23607	2196	12579	8523	4056	74358	26118	48240	21.88	9.38	65.96
37	Purunian	349	328	21	292	276	16	57	51	6	970	352	618	22.14	4.09	73.54
38	Naduan	302	289	13	271	261	10	31	25	6	883	307	576	2.29	0.24	7.45
39	Balarampur	420	390	30	289	270	19	131	112	19	1160	452	708	18.29	5.76	73.42
40	Belabhali	1209	1141	68	1025	949	76	184	175	9	3193	1151	2042	22.81	4.18	72.54
41	Mangalpur	482	246	236	216	190	26	266	59	207	390	205	185	24.77	29.59	44.72
42	Paikchatra	228	215	13	203	191	12	25	24	1	455	143	312	29.72	3.66	66.62
43	Jalasuan	258	225	33	251	218	33	7	7	0	616	214	402	28.72	0.80	70.48
44	Suanpada	225	209	16	219	205	14	6	4	2	523	166	357	29.28	0.80	69.92
45	Dhinkia	184	168	16	121	115	6	63	56	7	409	127	282	20.40	9.95	68.97
46	Kodapada	738	629	109	578	547	31	160	82	78	1420	488	932	26.78	7.41	65.80
47	Gobindapur	329	283	46	279	257	22	50	26	24	783	299	484	25.09	4.50	70.41
48	Gohirabani	379	188	191	255	161	94	124	27	97	198	99	99	44.19	21.49	34.32
49	Talagaon	672	452	220	390	324	66	282	128	154	1022	392	630	23.02	16.65	60.33
50	Sadangi	709	411	298	321	264	57	388	147	241	618	273	345	24.19	29.24	46.57
51	Gohira	902	526	376	184	168	16	718	358	360	988	419	569	9.74	37.99	52.28
52	Anandpur (M)	12472	10691	1781	10499	9218	1281	1973	1473	500	27113	9771	17342	26.52	4.98	68.49
53	Palaspur	21	21	0	13	13	0	8	8	0	41	10	31	20.97	12.90	66.13
54	Kumunia	435	232	203	137	122	15	298	110	188	349	165	184	17.47	38.01	44.52
55	Indupura	132	129	3	107	104	3	25	25	0	398	137	261	20.19	4.72	75.09
56	Kainpura	268	251	17	266	249	17	2	2	0	748	246	502	26.18	0.20	73.62
57	Jhadakhundi	245	229	16	117	112	5	128	117	11	517	148	369	15.35	16.80	67.85
58	Chamuhin	100	93	7	92	87	5	8	6	2	285	101	184	23.90	2.08	74.03

59	Vatisira	171	160	11	145	134	11	26	26	0	372	119	253	26.70	4.79	68.51
60	Bancho	1060	1007	53	820	779	41	240	228	12	2510	787	1723	22.97	6.72	70.31
61	Bailo	368	350	18	230	213	17	138	137	1	1035	354	681	16.39	9.84	73.77
62	Guhalia	366	320	46	326	306	20	40	14	26	614	173	441	33.27	4.08	62.65
63	Nuapada	461	245	216	129	121	8	332	124	208	439	207	232	14.33	36.89	48.78
64	Banika	241	225	16	238	222	16	3	3	0	638	231	407	27.08	0.34	72.58
65	Khadibil	260	247	13	18	11	7	242	236	6	768	274	494	1.75	23.54	74.71
66	Barigaon	457	318	139	281	253	28	176	65	111	554	214	340	27.79	17.41	54.80
67	Hatibandha	268	250	18	254	240	14	14	10	4	552	170	382	30.98	1.71	67.32
68	Panchupali	1643	1553	90	1025	979	46	618	574	44	3772	1225	2547	18.93	11.41	69.66
69	Sibanarayanpur	82	57	25	55	44	11	27	13	14	162	54	108	22.54	11.07	66.39
70	Atasahipatana	162	151	11	147	136	11	15	15	0	463	167	296	23.52	2.40	74.08
71	Atasahi	391	377	14	321	313	8	70	64	6	965	304	661	23.67	5.16	71.17
72	Sarei	854	443	411	533	345	188	321	98	223	606	282	324	36.51	21.99	41.51
73	Hatisila	194	97	97	68	59	9	126	38	88	166	98	68	18.89	35.00	46.11
74	Kochianendi	296	238	58	286	234	52	10	4	6	516	168	348	35.22	1.23	63.55
75	Satatira	371	354	17	236	230	6	135	124	11	734	206	528	21.36	12.22	66.43
76	Raghabpur	144	137	7	88	83	5	56	54	2	424	154	270	15.49	9.86	74.65
77	Deogaon	86	45	41	86	45	41	0	0	0	95	34	61	47.51	0.00	52.49
78	Adghuria	227	219	8	44	41	3	183	178	5	689	236	453	4.80	19.98	75.22
79	Bhaganai	410	394	16	353	346	7	57	48	9	975	295	680	25.49	4.12	70.40
80	Tolankapada	634	610	24	561	542	19	73	68	5	1653	587	1066	24.53	3.19	72.28
81	Kanpur	177	171	6	170	164	6	7	7	0	547	217	330	23.48	0.97	75.55
82	Uchabali	328	222	106	226	179	47	102	43	59	474	192	282	28.18	12.72	59.10
83	Dipapal	139	132	7	126	121	5	13	11	2	255	64	191	31.98	3.30	64.72
84	Sanabadabila	471	242	229	173	156	17	298	86	212	312	149	163	22.09	38.06	39.85
85	Dhinkia	184	168	16	121	115	6	63	53	10	409	127	282	20.40	10.62	68.97
86	Hirapur	87	46	41	61	42	19	26	4	22	66	27	39	39.87	16.99	43.14
87	Siapada	178	172	6	172	170	2	6	2	4	340	90	250	33.20	1.16	65.64
88	Sahanadpur	48	44	4	47	44	3	1	0	1	91	24	67	33.81	0.72	65.47
89	Mugupur	90	87	3	67	66	1	23	21	2	277	87	190	18.26	6.27	75.48
90	Haridapal	198	190	8	166	158	8	32	32	0	445	137	308	25.82	4.98	69.21

91	Tikara	166	159	7	164	157	7	2	2	0	371	125	246	30.54	0.37	69.09
92	Godipatna	112	103	9	112	103	9	0	0	0	290	101	189	27.86	0.00	72.14
93	Tarava	247	235	12	242	232	10	5	3	2	536	171	365	30.91	0.64	68.45
94	Naukana	64	64	0	62	62	0	2	2	0	172	50	122	26.27	0.85	72.88
95	Bamphidi	473	361	112	259	251	8	214	110	104	771	260	511	20.82	17.20	61.98
96	Nayagarh	771	395	376	129	122	7	642	273	369	498	237	261	10.17	50.59	39.24
97	Ambo	354	327	27	220	208	12	134	119	15	837	264	573	18.47	11.25	70.28
98	Pahadpur	300	166	134	146	136	10	154	30	124	429	202	227	20.03	21.12	58.85
99	Panchara	301	261	40	208	198	10	93	63	30	642	201	441	22.06	9.86	68.08
100	Patilo	199	179	20	195	175	20	4	4	0	468	156	312	29.24	0.60	70.16
101	Khadikasulabahali	333	313	20	280	265	15	53	48	5	716	228	488	26.69	5.05	68.26
102	Kothasahi	99	94	5	96	91	5	3	3	0	185	58	127	33.80	1.06	65.14
103	Anjira	95	87	8	86	84	2	9	3	6	240	84	156	25.67	2.69	71.64
104	Fatepur	23	22	1	21	21	0	2	1	1	74	27	47	21.65	2.06	76.29
105	Agarda	245	234	11	223	215	8	22	19	3	582	183	399	26.96	2.66	70.37
106	Nuagaon	344	277	67	302	255	47	42	22	20	633	233	400	30.91	4.30	64.79
107	Madhukesari	430	413	17	162	155	7	268	258	10	984	345	639	11.46	18.95	69.59
108	Dihakatina	43	31	12	31	26	5	12	5	7	82	33	49	24.80	9.60	65.60
109	Garhbandhogoda	666	617	49	625	585	40	41	32	9	1659	571	1088	26.88	1.76	71.35
110	Malikatina	74	56	18	66	54	12	8	2	6	208	81	127	23.40	2.84	73.76
111	Gainthagodi	26	26	0	26	26	0	0	0	0	61	15	46	29.89	0.00	70.11
112	Atta	501	470	31	480	453	27	21	17	4	1206	386	820	28.12	1.23	70.65
113	Kainsiari	191	154	37	146	126	20	45	28	17	212	54	158	36.23	11.17	52.61
114	Ullol	265	246	19	222	210	12	43	36	7	633	202	431	24.72	4.79	70.49
115	Mangalagadia	42	40	2	40	38	2	2	2	0	116	38	78	25.32	1.27	73.42
116	Girigaon	330	317	13	281	270	11	49	47	2	672	204	468	28.04	4.89	67.07
117	Kantabania	131	120	11	107	100	7	24	20	4	341	109	232	22.67	5.08	72.25
118	Chandali	138	126	12	138	126	12	0	0	0	299	92	207	31.58	0.00	68.42
119	Baharipur	248	225	23	90	80	10	158	145	13	635	231	404	10.19	17.89	71.91
120	Jarak	99	83	16	99	83	16	0	0	0	186	63	123	34.74	0.00	65.26
121	Sanapadana	109	102	7	87	81	6	22	21	1	242	68	174	24.79	6.27	68.95
122	Bahugadia	26	25	1	26	25	1	0	0	0	77	23	54	25.24	0.00	74.76

123	Haripur	87	86	1	72	71	1	15	15	0	231	78	153	22.64	4.72	72.64
124	Baniapasi	482	261	221	198	186	12	284	75	209	354	140	214	23.68	33.97	42.34
125	Bramhanda	127	124	3	125	122	3	2	2	0	396	138	258	23.90	0.38	75.72
126	Suanlo	216	206	10	212	203	9	4	3	1	520	172	348	28.80	0.54	70.65
127	Valuka	133	129	4	133	129	4	0	0	0	321	95	226	29.30	0.00	70.70
128	Napanga	110	103	7	103	100	3	7	3	4	294	100	194	25.50	1.73	72.77
129	Mahuri	169	165	4	167	163	4	2	2	0	482	170	312	25.65	0.31	74.04
130	Ujuni	140	134	6	137	132	5	3	2	1	336	121	215	28.78	0.63	70.59
131	Balibaruan	97	94	3	97	94	3	0	0	0	238	82	156	28.96	0.00	71.04
132	Bhandaripada	33	31	2	25	24	1	8	7	1	86	32	54	21.01	6.72	72.27
133	Kaithapatna	110	101	9	94	87	7	16	14	2	306	92	214	22.60	3.85	73.56
134	Padanpur	687	639	48	496	479	17	191	160	31	1250	349	901	25.61	9.86	64.53
135	Badapadana	713	689	24	645	625	20	68	64	4	1644	495	1149	27.37	2.89	69.75
136	Saladei	361	342	19	349	331	18	12	11	1	1064	336	728	24.49	0.84	74.67
137	Kendukhunta	169	157	12	166	154	12	3	3	0	457	173	284	26.52	0.48	73.00
138	Samana	512	486	26	357	341	16	155	145	10	1056	345	711	22.77	9.89	67.35
139	Karadamali	73	70	3	67	64	3	6	6	0	197	69	128	24.81	2.22	72.96
140	Belasundari	200	179	21	193	172	21	7	7	0	560	191	369	25.39	0.92	73.68
141	Gudiadihi	121	106	15	87	84	3	34	22	12	246	84	162	23.71	9.26	67.03
142	Narda	174	162	12	150	139	11	24	23	1	443	197	246	24.31	3.89	71.80
143	Janardanpurpatna	138	122	16	127	115	12	11	7	4	325	124	201	27.43	2.38	70.19
144	Aligaon	102	95	7	99	93	6	3	2	1	195	53	142	33.33	1.01	65.66
145	Odapada	204	194	10	204	194	10	0	0	0	460	122	338	30.72	0.00	69.28
146	Purunabandhogoda	233	223	10	230	221	9	3	2	1	529	162	367	30.18	0.39	69.42
147	Jarda	174	167	7	164	157	7	10	10	0	382	118	264	29.50	1.80	68.71
148	Katenikantal	114	103	11	106	99	7	8	4	4	243	76	167	29.69	2.24	68.07
149	Sainpal	170	165	5	170	165	5	0	0	0	547	204	343	23.71	0.00	76.29
150	Bilabandha	199	168	31	162	148	14	37	20	17	401	127	274	27.00	6.17	66.83
151	Guhaldihi	50	49	1	38	37	1	12	12	0	104	30	74	24.68	7.79	67.53
152	Ganpur	7	7	0	5	5	0	2	2	0	53	22	31	8.33	3.33	88.33
153	Kolipal	207	194	13	80	76	4	127	118	9	398	129	269	13.22	20.99	65.79

154	Nuhamalia	524	306	218	229	224	5	295	82	213	610	240	370	20.19	26.01	53.79
155	Beladiha	229	133	96	101	92	9	128	40	88	234	86	148	20.95	27.65	50.54
156	Biragobindapur	1005	636	369	440	405	35	565	233	332	1249	504	745	19.52	24.80	55.41
157	Belada	104	85	19	104	85	19	0	0	0	248	101	147	29.55	0.00	70.45
158	Baunspal	1050	573	477	757	512	245	293	92	201	962	373	589	37.62	12.28	47.81
159	Gobargali	317	256	61	265	219	46	52	37	15	543	186	357	30.81	6.05	63.14

Annex 4.1 (5) Census Data: Village-wise occupational pattern of the study area (provisional): Dhenkanal

Sl. No.	Village Name	Total	Main and Marginal												Percentage				Work Participation Rate
			Cultivators			Agricultural			Household Industries			Other workers							
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Cultivators	Agricultural	Household Industries	Other workers	
1.	Kanaka	402	4	3	1	32	30	2	15	14	1	71	50	21	3.28	26.23	12.30	58.20	30.35
2.	Kankarpur	150	6	3	3	23	8	15	0	0	0	38	35	3	8.96	34.33	0.00	56.72	44.67
3.	Analakata	830	120	115	5	90	84	6	5	5	0	52	45	7	44.94	33.71	1.87	19.48	32.17
4.	Jayapurakateni	2036	271	221	50	761	333	428	11	7	4	92	77	15	23.88	67.05	0.97	8.11	55.75
5.	Denga Bahali	435	15	14	1	156	60	96	0	0	0	32	27	5	7.39	76.85	0.00	15.76	46.67
6.	Kenduapada	650	1	0	1	362	171	191	13	6	7	14	12	2	0.26	92.82	3.33	3.59	60.00
7.	Bhuban P.S	101051	5410	5260	150	11261	9178	2083	1064	877	53	14697	10431	983	16.68	34.72	3.28	45.32	32.09
8.	Odisha	4021	248	241	7	310	234	76	30	28	2	739	554	185	18.69	23.36	2.26	55.69	33.00
9	Kumurasinga	530	23	21	2	40	40	0	13	13	0	93	86	7	13.61	23.67	7.69	55.03	31.89
10.	Kuninda	1626	129	128	1	217	192	25	17	12	5	130	119	11	26.17	44.02	3.45	26.37	30.32
11.	Khoksa(L)	296	21	20	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	73	69	4	21.65	3.09	0.00	75.26	32.77
12.	Khoksa(R)	333	21	19	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	85	84	1	19.09	1.82	1.82	77.27	33.03
13.	Baruan	1323	150	149	1	107	101	6	8	8	0	135	120	15	37.50	26.75	2.00	33.75	30.23
14.	Kansaragoda	1066	27	23	4	262	215	47	10	10	0	54	42	12	7.65	74.22	2.83	15.30	33.11
15.	Dhalapada	747	22	22	0	145	122	23	1	0	1	74	68	6	9.09	59.92	0.41	30.58	32.40
16.	Kainsiri	1250	87	87	0	132	131	1	3	3	0	154	138	16	23.14	35.11	0.80	40.96	30.08
17.	Muruga	1112	49	49	0	93	89	4	92	78	14	182	137	45	11.78	22.36	22.12	43.75	37.41
18.	Balijhati	569	27	26	1	47	23	24	4	4	0	139	115	24	12.44	21.66	1.84	64.06	38.14
19.	Anantapur	912	27	27	0	200	174	26	0	0	0	63	50	13	9.31	68.97	0.00	21.72	31.80
20.	Garudabandi	931	37	33	4	36	33	3	7	7	0	251	190	61	11.18	10.88	2.11	75.83	35.55
21.	Nayan nilakanthapur	448	9	9	0	102	101	1	1	0	1	29	26	3	6.38	72.34	0.71	20.57	31.47
22.	Patapur	392	58	57	1	49	40	9	24	9	15	10	7	3	41.13	34.75	17.02	7.09	35.97
23.	Jaypur	1429	27	25	2	246	241	5	5	5	0	180	163	17	5.90	53.71	1.09	39.30	32.05
24.	Kingol	667	30	28	2	202	126	76	8	8	0	41	37	4	10.68	71.89	2.85	14.59	42.13
25.	Kirtanpur	1240	41	40	1	306	247	59	7	3	4	86	73	13	9.32	69.55	1.59	19.55	35.48
26.	Bhusala	2302	122	118	4	198	196	2	19	19	0	350	331	19	17.71	28.74	2.76	50.80	29.93

27.	Praharajpur	102	3	3	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	26	25	1	8.82	11.76	2.94	76.47	33.33
28.	kanapalsamilmahulpal	3600	165	164	1	554	546	8	22	18	4	256	228	28	16.55	55.57	2.21	25.68	27.69
29.	Chandipal	1005	60	59	1	146	142	4	1	1	0	94	86	8	19.93	48.50	0.33	31.23	29.95
30.	Karadabani	1115	139	134	5	54	54	0	8	8	0	164	125	39	38.08	14.79	2.19	44.93	32.74
31.	Kanapal	207	2	1	1	65	51	14	2	1	1	15	8	7	2.38	77.38	2.38	17.86	40.58
32.	Sitalabasa	536	62	62	0	36	11	25	0	0	0	109	106	3	29.95	17.39	0.00	52.66	38.62
33.	Kankana	1704	60	59	1	489	251	238	11	9	2	268	236	32	7.25	59.06	1.33	32.37	48.59
34.	Anala	1487	122	118	4	103	82	21	8	7	1	256	239	17	24.95	21.06	1.64	52.35	32.89
35.	Senanda	240	2	2	0	83	50	33	4	2	2	14	12	2	1.94	80.58	3.88	13.59	42.92
36.	Brahmankhantakhol	212	1	1	0	80	56	24	0	0	0	21	19	2	0.98	78.43	0.00	20.59	48.11
37.	Hariamaru	139	32	32	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	24	4	20	50.79	0.00	11.11	38.10	45.32
38.	Kendupada	807	48	48	0	156	84	72	0	0	0	120	109	11	14.81	48.15	0.00	37.04	40.15
39.	Mathanuagan	834	39	33	6	148	123	25	14	7	7	95	82	13	13.18	50.00	4.73	32.09	35.49
40.	Balipada	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0	45.45
41.	Renadapatana	906	95	93	2	119	89	30	6	6	0	111	97	14	28.70	35.95	1.81	33.53	36.53
42.	Palasapithia	1280	43	43	0	228	135	93	2	1	1	86	72	14	11.98	63.51	0.56	23.96	28.05
43.	Gabagoda	165	15	15	0	50	23	27	0	0	0	18	12	6	18.07	60.24	0.00	21.69	50.30
44.	Solagadia	1663	184	181	3	456	270	186	4	2	2	35	27	8	27.10	67.16	0.59	5.15	40.83
45.	Ichhapur	23	1	1	0	3	2	1	2	2	0	5	3	2	9.09	27.27	18.18	45.45	47.83
46	Basudeipur	572	30	30	0	67	56	11	2	2	0	71	66	5	17.65	39.41	1.18	41.76	29.72
47.	Dayanabili	819	59	57	2	172	106	66	37	35	2	120	58	62	15.21	44.33	9.54	30.93	47.37
48.	Gamargola	81	10	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	12	9	3	43.48	4.35	0.00	52.17	28.40
49.	Garhnrusinghaprasad	1753	66	65	1	228	198	30	77	33	44	234	198	36	10.91	37.69	12.73	38.68	34.51
50.	Anlajhari	1538	129	127	2	188	142	46	10	9	1	179	163	16	25.49	37.15	1.98	35.38	32.90
51.	Kankhai	720	49	49	0	317	175	142	0	0	0	47	43	4	11.86	76.76	0.00	11.38	57.36
52.	Kesharpur	500	16	16	0	110	100	10	2	1	1	20	15	5	10.81	74.32	1.35	13.51	29.60
53.	Balibo(L)	2573	203	201	2	159	152	7	36	36	0	340	322	18	27.51	21.54	4.88	46.07	28.68
54.	Samal	541	45	45	0	12	5	7	1	1	0	95	89	6	29.41	7.84	0.65	62.09	28.28
55.	Tipilei	1162	97	93	4	256	196	60	9	7	2	131	90	41	19.68	51.93	1.83	26.57	42.43
56.	Chhatakhamb	12	0	0	0	6	3	3	0	0	0	4	3	1	0.00	60.00	0.00	40.00	83.33
57.	Kumarda	237	0	0	0	157	90	67	0	0	0	3	2	1	0.00	98.13	0.00	1.88	67.51
58.	Dadhisinga	100	0	0	0	59	30	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00	59.00
60.	Naraharipur	237	22	21	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	55	48	7	27.16	0.00	4.94	67.90	39.24
61.	Surapratappur	5776	710	689	21	539	476	63	22	20	2	491	448	43	40.30	30.59	1.25	27.87	1.40

62.	Kunda	1230	142	142	0	57	53	4	8	7	1	136	124	12	41.40	16.62	2.33	39.65	43.25
63.	Sundhikateni	1023	101	98	3	5	4	1	62	50	12	178	138	40	29.19	1.45	17.92	51.45	33.53
64.	Kanchanbahali	311	5	5	0	32	32	0	1	1	0	54	38	16	5.43	34.78	1.09	58.70	31.25
65.	Asurabandha	1173	33	28	5	175	118	57	4	3	1	197	180	17	8.07	42.79	0.98	48.17	17.84
66.	Arilo	78	0	0	0	23	20	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.00	95.83	0.00	4.17	24.36
67.	Gadganpur	1122	83	76	7	34	28	6	11	11	0	186	173	13	26.43	10.83	3.50	59.24	42.14
68.	Chandar	941	70	69	1	70	65	5	4	4	0	110	100	10	27.56	27.56	1.57	43.31	33.37
69.	Gopalpur	740	47	47	0	164	164	0	0	0	0	14	11	3	20.89	72.89	0.00	6.22	34.32
70.	Gobindabidyad harpur	92	0	0	0	23	21	2	0	0	0	4	4	0	0.00	85.19	0.00	14.81	44.57
71.	Malapura	1807	119	110	9	226	140	86	61	50	11	264	237	27	17.76	33.73	9.10	39.40	21.49
72.	Nimeinpur	987	73	72	1	41	39	2	0	0	0	141	132	9	28.63	16.08	0.00	55.29	67.88
73.	Rodanga	125	6	6	0	50	23	27	0	0	0	2	2	0	10.34	86.21	0.00	3.45	40.00
74.	Asurabandha Patana	926	52	52	0	104	100	4	9	8	1	129	120	9	17.69	35.37	3.06	43.88	60.26
75.	Mrudanga	2716	146	143	3	364	362	2	20	13	7	292	261	31	17.76	44.28	2.43	35.52	10.82
76.	Bentashalia	368	15	15	0	81	75	6	1	1	0	23	18	5	12.50	67.50	0.83	19.17	23.37
77.	Ekatali(Kha)	2009	154	154	0	127	127	0	5	5	0	249	231	18	28.79	23.74	0.93	46.54	25.97
78.	Ekatali(Ka)	101	3	3	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	20	19	1	11.11	14.81	0.00	74.07	29.70
79.	Brahmapur	111	1	1	0	7	7	0	6	5	1	21	20	1	2.86	20.00	17.14	60.00	24.32
80.	Majhipal	496	82	62	20	49	42	7	0	0	0	99	50	49	35.65	21.30	0.00	43.04	37.06
81.	Nilakanthapur	1023	70	70	0	229	202	27	2	0	2	54	48	5	19.72	64.51	0.56	15.21	22.48
82.	Sarangapur	97	0	0	0	24	24	0	1	1	0	7	6	1	0.00	75.00	3.13	21.88	65.98
83.	Hatibari	501	64	64	0	84	49	35	8	4	4	46	38	8	31.68	41.58	3.96	22.77	36.39
84.	Purastampur	1216	53	52	1	98	87	11	30	29	1	205	189	16	13.73	25.39	7.77	53.11	16.61
85.	Koriapal	1087	47	46	1	225	78	147	3	3	0	213	171	42	9.63	46.11	0.61	43.65	35.51
86.	Darjani	802	38	38	0	36	35	1	12	12	0	174	134	40	14.62	13.85	4.62	66.92	60.85
87.	Maluagoda	492	8	7	1	190	98	92	6	6	0	12	7	5	3.70	87.96	2.78	5.56	52.85
88.	Joragadia	85	0	0	0	31	18	13	0	0	0	11	11	0	0.00	73.81	0.00	26.19	54.12
89.	Kankadahad	458	177	137	40	479	298	181	9	9	0	222	185	37	19.95	54.00	1.01	25.04	41.95

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Sl. No.	Village Name	Main and Marginal												Percentage				Work Participation Rate
		Cultivators			Agricultural			Household Industries			Other workers							
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Cultivators	Agricultural	Household Industries	Other workers	
1	ichhapur	104	102	2	12	12	0	9	9	0	30	18	12	1	0	10	89	24.60
2	jalanda	40	19	21	169	115	54	34	21	13	37	22	15	9.78	4	1.78	84.44	41.60
3	Tarakote	257	239	18	301	298	3	0	0	0	256	240	16	9.09	38.02	4.96	47.93	28.31
4	Barada	168	165	3	47	45	2	26	22	4	147	100	47	5.17	36.21	0	58.62	32.66
5	Tentulikhunta	39	39	0	25	23	2	2	2	0	98	94	4	29.7	10.02	2.15	58.13	29.13
6	Kayan	255	205	50	129	125	4	19	19	0	430	127	303	12.76	42.7	6.99	37.55	76.60
7	Tulati	36	35	1	68	66	2	20	15	5	164	147	17	29.27	42.55	3.25	24.93	26.06
8	Pimpal	128	75	53	95	32	63	2	1	1	60	50	10	14.55	65.67	1.12	18.66	59.13
9	Jaintala	26	26	0	27	25	2	1	1	0	34	32	2	35.77	22.63	0.72	40.88	30.03
10	Toranda	47	47	0	77	73	4	0	0	0	11	10	1	16.7	22.14	0.91	60.25	30.07
11	Solabandi	100	96	4	194	189	5	2	2	0	62	52	10	15.38	24.97	14.05	45.6	32.31
12	Chingudipur	40	39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	14.42	19.28	10.68	55.62	28.65
13	Haladigadia	174	172	2	197	187	10	3	3	0	94	84	10	63.81	16.67	0.47	19.05	28.78
14	Kogan	31	22	9	85	50	35	67	64	3	8	7	1	26.46	38.77	5.77	29	41.61
15	Talagadia	24	23	1	57	52	5	10	7	3	42	39	3	25.41	12.3	1.64	60.65	15.56
16	Asanjhar	74	71	3	181	159	22	2	2	0	21	14	7	16.27	34.48	1.86	47.39	26.73
17	Ranapur	142	141	1	66	66	0	5	5	0	64	60	4	38.24	17.65	2.21	41.9	21.52
18	Gajendrapur	101	98	3	84	81	3	4	4	0	39	33	6	42.83	12.87	1.29	43.01	30.12
19	Jugala	36	35	1	156	154	2	0	0	0	29	24	5	15.47	52.07	0.65	31.81	30.82
20	Mathurapur	39	38	1	91	88	3	21	21	0	77	66	11	41.01	37.19	1.5	20.3	27.77
21	Nisankhapur	6	6	0	42	39	3	2	2	0	14	14	0	18.11	22.7	0.27	58.92	28.57
22	Salaba	66	66	0	237	82	155	0	0	0	22	19	3	28.16	16.02	1.01	54.81	56.82
23	Barundai	196	188	8	427	389	38	8	8	0	363	314	49	12.24	27.04	0.15	60.57	30.58

24	Bangarakota	153	150	3	106	99	7	6	6	0	197	186	11	24.8	36.97	0.16	38.07	26.51
25	Khiro	95	93	2	140	134	6	4	4	0	21	19	2	17.77	22.84	3.55	55.84	29.02
26	Banhara	80	50	30	72	30	42	2	2	0	4	2	2	11.83	44.62	0.54	43.01	57.04
27	Amrutia	379	377	2	208	184	24	7	7	0	80	70	10	30.66	16.98	3.3	49.06	29.96
28	Mulapal	47	44	3	42	35	7	1	0	1	43	36	7	7.98	18.52	3.16	70.34	16.69
29	Kantigadia	126	122	4	107	102	5	25	23	2	90	87	3	26.02	0.54	4.34	69.1	28.41
30	Sathipur	341	336	5	51	50	1	21	20	1	124	103	21	14.5	28.85	1.37	55.28	30.42
31	Balipasi	88	84	4	12	12	0	3	3	0	44	29	15	50.38	4.51	26.82	18.29	30.95
32	Manipur	82	78	4	28	21	7	2	2	0	44	41	3	34.06	42.03	4.35	19.56	31.26
33	Panikoili P.S	7365	6805	560	6429	5330	1099	596	513	83	7092	6171	921	24.73	13.98	0	61.29	32.85
34	Harichandpur	19	19	0	13	12	1	0	0	0	21	21	0	43.85	2.31	1.54	52.3	35.10
35	Mirjapur	170	100	70	187	184	3	3	3	0	217	103	114	36.2	18.75	0	45.05	27.62
36	Ambatola	18	18	0	48	48	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	21.18	41.18	7.06	30.58	24.53
37	Solapatta	146	145	1	114	106	8	6	6	0	31	27	4	44.67	19.82	0.89	34.62	30.94
38	Radhanagar	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	16.32	44.28	0.94	38.46	32.61
39	Thakurpatana	75	73	2	65	60	5	0	0	0	303	283	20	18.5	68	0	13.5	32.89
40	Santarapur	110	66	44	308	160	148	19	15	4	73	61	12	34.3	34.85	0.85	30	43.07
41	Talugan	47	47	0	120	110	10	0	0	0	37	35	2	18.14	53.98	5.86	22.02	32.08
42	Dhaneswar	240	230	10	8	6	2	6	4	2	40	33	7	27.66	63.83	0	8.51	21.29
43	Balia Pasi	38	38	0	7	6	1	4	4	0	57	49	8	25.83	65.68	0.37	8.12	35.45
44	Chakua	22	22	0	11	11	0	62	62	0	51	47	4	25.12	19.59	0	55.29	27.97
45	Marutikar	81	80	1	130	127	3	9	7	2	281	275	6	9.36	61.3	0.87	28.47	25.00
46	Damodarpur	2	1	1	6	5	1	0	0	0	4	3	1	29.53	57.21	0.23	13.03	28.57
47	Kumbhirigadia	115	114	1	68	61	7	5	4	1	311	298	13	47.17	33.02	4.72	15.09	29.99
48	Jakhapura P.S	744	733	11	825	683	142	167	151	16	3199	2917	282	53.92	27.45	3.92	14.71	28.32
49	Boulanga	40	39	1	61	59	2	56	55	1	150	136	14	30.22	52.75	0	17.03	26.98
50	Mangalpur	67	63	4	177	124	53	10	10	0	401	351	50	94.34	0	0	5.66	30.61
51	Telibedha	29	29	0	18	18	0	3	2	1	32	26	6	41.98	35.19	3.09	19.74	30.26
52	Nuagan	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	143	125	18	37.96	28.33	2.55	31.16	30.77
53	Ollala	165	165	0	76	68	8	4	3	1	49	44	5	0	0	33.33	66.67	27.40
54	Mulasar	112	110	2	182	170	12	1	0	1	40	37	3	53.42	34.93	0	11.65	33.74
55	Dankari	114	112	2	158	141	17	9	9	0	17	16	1	67.74	25.81	0	6.45	31.40

56	Kusunpur	18	18	0	89	81	8	3	3	0	39	27	12	14.12	82.06	0.38	3.44	36.52
57	Tikarapada	194	190	4	108	97	11	32	28	4	100	86	14	52.26	21.61	1.51	24.62	28.20
58	Nandakishore Pur	32	29	3	8	8	0	13	13	0	136	119	17	53.73	14.18	0	32.09	34.49
59	Ranipada	46	45	1	50	47	3	4	3	1	124	114	10	30.84	53.27	0	15.89	29.43
60	Dhuligarh	57	51	6	244	227	17	95	89	6	375	306	69	21.87	44.02	5.25	28.86	30.33
61	Dhabahali	38	32	6	73	31	42	0	0	0	27	19	8	95.45	0	0	4.55	43.81
62	Jhatiasahi	26	26	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	45.19	44.44	0.74	9.63	29.55
63	Jajpur Sadar P.S	9289	8967	322	13538	12572	966	1392	1082	310	14475	12525	1950	29.51	40.14	2.99	27.36	30.28
64	Janara	28	27	1	64	44	20	0	0	0	38	37	1	35.76	51.05	0.38	12.81	32.58
65	Jhumpan	31	29	2	51	50	1	5	5	0	23	19	4	61.79	24.29	5	8.92	28.87
66	Upulei	52	52	0	68	68	0	3	3	0	129	125	4	33.69	15.51	3.74	47.06	32.64
67	Sadakpur	34	32	2	153	147	6	7	7	0	294	282	12	9.88	53.09	13.93	23.1	27.14
68	Korai P.S	10850	9479	1371	11000	10185	815	967	829	159	7900	6500	1400	22.08	65.58	0.32	12.02	31.71
69	Santarapur	110	66	44	308	160	148	19	15	4	73	61	12	66.07	33.93	0	0	43.07
70	Panasua	16	16	0	6	6	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	17.7	61.97	0	20.33	18.71
71	Khamigan	217	216	1	67	57	10	0	0	0	39	33	6	18.52	64.2	13.58	3.7	32.56
72	Pataranga	273	267	6	624	296	328	0	0	0	23	18	5	36.84	33.33	1.75	28.08	53.80
73	Dhanapur	144	144	0	32	32	0	0	0	0	91	84	7	38.33	26.67	0	35	29.73
74	Korabandi	223	221	2	174	101	73	9	8	1	177	167	10	32.65	61.22	0	6.13	34.50
75	Ragada	222	201	21	321	200	121	5	4	1	359	270	89	37.97	31.59	0	30.44	41.61
76	Kantore	86	86	0	122	115	7	19	19	0	131	125	6	37.3	57.56	0	5.14	29.06
77	Mantira	174	161	13	10	4	6	5	3	2	49	40	9	44.9	42.86	0	12.24	34.80
78	Bhatasolapat	51	50	1	104	102	2	7	7	0	38	32	6	89.41	0	0	10.59	30.53
79	Janara	28	27	1	64	44	20	0	0	0	38	37	1	29.58	53.52	1.41	15.49	32.58
80	Mangobindapur	191	190	1	140	131	9	11	9	2	310	287	23	34.78	34.06	1.45	29.71	28.53
81	Kacheri Gan	10	10	0	15	13	2	1	1	0	189	135	54	23.04	59.8	0	17.16	30.45
82	Uparagarh	43	43	0	23	23	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	34.63	54.09	1.17	10.11	27.16
83	Kantia	63	55	8	267	256	11	2	2	0	137	122	15	42.94	46.33	3.39	7.34	23.22
84	Barakhai	58	56	2	138	126	12	2	2	0	71	64	7	76.99	17.48	0.61	4.92	28.05
85	Nadia Bhanga	140	137	3	60	52	8	10	9	1	455	388	67	53.45	44.83	0	1.72	29.17
86	Khandia Bandi	1	1	0	50	48	2	0	0	0	93	81	12	32.73	60	0	7.27	28.51
87	Madhapur	57	54	3	124	41	83	11	7	4	37	32	5	25.79	48.42	1.36	24.43	53.63
88	Sarangapur	156	132	24	119	70	49	15	12	3	310	269	41	1.94	98.06	0	0	34.38

89	Champa	23	23	0	65	65	0	3	2	1	12	8	4	81.08	0	0	18.92	26.41
90	Khurunti	8	6	2	30	19	11	2	0	2	771	582	189	27.36	24.5	0.78	47.36	41.02
91	Gobara Ghati	191	147	44	806	461	345	130	96	34	597	380	217	28.95	46.84	4.21	20	34.73
92	Chandia	75	70	5	249	104	145	4	4	0	114	83	31	12.5	79.17	0	8.33	34.03
93	Ankura Pal	69	62	7	119	93	26	1	1	0	35	25	10	59.09	12.5	1.14	27.27	23.55
94	Ramachandra pur	2	2	0	0	0	0	20	19	1	178	148	30	35.24	1.9	0.95	61.91	32.63
95	Nilamanidei Pursasan	22	22	0	9	9	0	4	4	0	190	183	7	56.78	16.95	0	26.27	31.16
96	Digambarpur	11	10	1	46	45	1	6	6	0	58	51	7	70.87	28.16	0.97	0	29.30
97	Sana Pingal	6	6	0	42	41	1	0	0	0	68	60	8	11.39	11.39	8.84	68.38	31.18
98	Bada Pingal	166	165	1	56	55	1	12	12	0	325	312	13	7.67	78.22	0.25	13.86	28.86
99	Nimapali	104	98	6	348	253	95	57	47	10	306	242	64	77.66	13.83	0	8.51	34.03
100	Golagan	108	97	11	157	147	10	12	11	1	92	77	15	44.44	55.56	0	0	25.66
101	Baghuapal	39	39	0	176	127	49	3	0	3	50	12	38	42.86	6.93	3.46	46.75	26.80
102	Bharada Pasi	49	42	7	31	19	12	1	1	0	56	32	24	0	93.33	6.67	0	35.77
103	Kantira	92	90	2	122	40	82	5	4	1	332	306	26	42.86	50	0	7.14	38.05
104	Atta	138	133	5	224	222	2	126	125	1	409	382	27	27.68	43.75	0.89	27.68	27.63
105	Bartanda	104	103	1	139	136	3	77	76	1	401	373	28	13.23	57.58	13.14	16.05	29.66
106	Bahabalpur	134	131	3	35	33	2	1	1	0	40	29	11	91.41	1.23	0	7.36	26.62
107	Haripur	271	267	4	397	391	6	59	54	5	297	263	34	15.63	41.15	13.02	30.2	27.89
108	Gahira Patuli	31	31	0	15	13	2	2	2	0	74	71	3	14.58	25.27	4.76	55.39	31.44
109	Hatibari	184	182	2	390	376	14	21	19	2	536	486	50	28.37	31.4	21.76	18.47	27.83
110	Karadapal	52	52	0	24	24	0	3	3	0	57	53	4	24.44	42.27	6.34	26.95	25.47
111	Bairimal	233	228	5	70	70	0	7	7	0	234	213	21	13.13	39.38	4.06	43.43	27.85
112	Bhalukipatala	71	66	5	239	72	167	3	3	0	146	136	10	4.3	15.05	12.9	67.75	39.13
113	Garamian	408	204	204	370	129	241	14	8	6	203	182	21	52.45	9.09	11.19	27.27	53.12
114	Kankadapal	67	67	0	84	41	43	1	1	0	218	170	48	51.22	48.78	0	0	35.51
115	Bambilo	167	163	4	95	70	25	6	6	0	325	305	20	33.64	48.6	9.35	8.41	28.01
116	Botalanda	81	79	2	179	175	4	1	1	0	401	370	31	16.82	60.45	0.91	21.82	28.40
117	Kuhika	159	85	74	237	66	171	1	1	0	244	222	22	2.08	93.75	0	4.17	47.48
118	Gandhapal	70	68	2	90	80	10	14	11	3	220	139	81	12.73	45.45	0	41.82	32.64
119	Mulakhamba	22	18	4	83	24	59	1	1	0	80	75	5	23.53	12.67	0.9	62.9	41.80
120	Nuadihi	65	64	1	36	16	20	7	4	3	104	101	3	27.96	40.86	0	31.18	31.59
121	Manatira	53	53	0	123	110	13	21	19	2	467	437	30	1.31	93.89	0.44	4.36	24.84

122	Barabati	96	96	0	2	2	0	16	11	5	255	205	50	49.62	41.35	0	9.03	29.85
123	Mangalpur	95	62	2	189	129	60	9	9	0	362	324	38	23.11	20.83	5.3	50.76	30.61
124	Uchabali	201	196	5	18	16	2	107	107	0	73	59	14	6.74	65.17	0	28.09	27.80
125	Badabil	47	47	0	58	57	1	6	6	0	27	27	0	16.91	81.29	0	1.8	28.81
126	Kumbhanagara	23	23	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	57	53	4	33.64	41.82	13.64	10.9	27.76
127	Gouda Bahali	57	56	1	3	3	0	2	2	0	68	59	9	82.42	13.33	1.21	3.04	32.18
128	Ragadi	139	118	21	72	56	16	0	0	0	173	157	16	1.19	11.9	0	86.91	29.45
129	Tura	18	18	0	35	34	1	6	4	2	26	24	2	10.48	59.39	0.44	29.69	31.95
130	Tarailo	151	150	1	67	58	9	3	3	0	117	109	8	22.31	59.5	10.74	7.45	31.09
131	Nachhipura	87	86	1	236	227	9	5	4	1	205	197	8	32.04	26.21	0	41.75	28.13
132	Kharadabandi	37	37	0	136	135	1	0	0	0	27	26	1	42.86	57.14	0	0	28.41
133	Chitri	438	427	11	453	254	199	11	9	2	398	351	47	9.43	6.6	5.66	78.31	34.58
134	Salijanga	164	160	4	488	433	55	53	9	44	199	174	25	15.47	52.07	0.65	31.81	29.52
135	Godarapal	26	26	0	60	59	1	0	0	0	8	6	2	64.49	24.08	1.22	10.21	26.93
136	Routpada	70	70	0	178	176	2	1	1	0	22	21	1	18.18	13.64	0	68.18	27.60
137	Andhari	159	155	4	124	68	56	0	0	0	350	146	204	88.46	7.69	0	3.85	63.81
138	Kadama	75	75	0	491	394	97	7	6	1	228	203	25	41.94	33.89	0.95	23.22	36.23
139	Kiapada	127	124	3	246	215	31	1	1	0	56	47	9	26.71	4.35	13.66	55.28	29.86
140	Gopalpur	50	50	0	35	35	0	5	5	0	16	15	1	24.62	64.62	0	10.76	23.87
141	Raghupur	55	55	0	28	28	0	4	4	0	15	15	0	88.41	4.35	0	7.24	27.20
142	Ramakrishnapur	55	52	3	96	95	1	0	0	0	31	27	4	29.17	46.88	1.74	22.21	28.13
143	Belada	50	47	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	9.94	19.89	0	70.17	20.00
144	Mahulia	68	67	1	57	53	4	5	5	0	32	24	8	27.18	47.57	0.49	24.76	28.57
145	Paramanandapur	134	132	2	100	95	5	9	3	6	110	104	6	48.05	23.38	0	28.57	28.33
146	Aranto	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	32.77	17.23	2.36	47.64	30.00
147	Patarakana	78	77	1	51	49	2	0	0	0	17	15	2	40	13.33	20	26.67	26.45
148	Sampur	21	21	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	68.29	17.07	0	14.64	31.96
149	Sanla	37	35	2	215	208	7	1	0	1	9	5	4	19.21	44.91	0.69	35.19	28.92
150	Kacharasahi	208	203	5	86	77	9	6	6	0	98	93	5	86.84	10.53	0	2.63	29.01
151	Bachhipur	72	72	0	19	19	0	0	0	0	43	40	3	76.47	2.35	0	21.18	27.46
152	Sitalgobindpur	33	30	3	57	52	5	0	0	0	17	13	4	18.11	22.7	0.27	58.92	28.53
153	Pachhikote	75	75	0	151	150	1	18	8	10	99	92	7	44.83	17.24	0	37.93	29.65
154	Sunachara	42	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4.53	43.21	1.65	50.61	28.39

155	Nayahatpatna	61	60	1	60	57	3	1	1	0	13	10	3	55.4	12.23	0	32.37	31.18
156	Mukundapur	286	283	3	389	331	58	29	22	7	265	248	17	91.18	7.35	0	1.47	32.58
157	Ranagundi	187	177	10	267	169	98	2	2	0	67	54	13	24.43	27.7	4.35	43.52	33.44
158	Tulasipur	173	171	2	68	51	17	14	14	0	25	20	5	22.75	50.6	4.79	21.86	29.98
159	Gourpur	63	62	1	29	15	14	7	5	2	88	81	7	35.48	35.48	0	29.04	30.46
160	Baliapal	112	91	21	602	265	337	158	68	90	262	175	87	9.48	17.2	10.94	62.38	49.45
161	Sulia	68	61	7	202	189	13	1	1	0	37	30	7	13.29	43.35	6.94	36.42	24.98
162	Sahaspur	37	37	0	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.68	21.05	2.63	52.64	27.86
163	Purbakote	54	51	3	189	181	8	0	0	0	62	59	3	8.33	44.79	1.04	45.84	28.80
164	Khosalpur	15	14	1	52	50	2	11	10	1	3	3	0	10.47	54.05	4.22	31.26	30.92
165	Narendrabhog	21	21	0	19	19	0	1	1	0	16	14	2	50.76	37.76	0.6	10.88	26.03
166	Manjuri	23	23	0	16	14	2	0	0	0	21	20	1	7.14	85.71	3.57	3.58	52.79
167	Talia	16	16	0	30	29	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	19.97	23.09	2.98	53.96	32.67
168	Gohiragadia	131	129	2	109	105	4	0	0	0	105	94	11	48.32	16.78	0.67	34.23	29.24
169	Asanagadia	116	104	12	179	41	138	0	0	0	16	11	5	45.9	22.95	4.1	27.05	61.46
170	Gayalgadia	22	20	2	21	17	4	0	0	0	6	6	0	18.68	35.16	0	46.16	36.03
171	Biridiha	76	74	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	1	13.16	22.4	13.95	50.49	21.85
172	Barahampur	42	38	4	76	72	4	2	2	0	22	17	5	24.04	44.51	6.23	25.22	30.41
173	Solapatia	48	46	2	47	42	5	2	2	0	41	36	5	77.78	0	1.85	20.37	33.58
174	Gamharia	47	45	2	122	116	6	0	0	0	35	32	3	46.35	29.2	0.73	23.72	27.83
175	Oshala	89	88	1	139	137	2	3	3	0	26	22	4	0	82.04	1.46	16.5	24.13
176	Rampilo	152	149	3	164	155	9	12	12	0	26	20	6	21.97	31.31	0.25	46.47	29.57
177	Godigotha	251	232	19	57	54	3	2	2	0	16	11	5	41.05	24.21	0	34.74	28.47
178	Bainsipur	31	30	1	26	25	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	30	57.92	0	12.08	35.58
179	Jaintira	18	18	0	33	31	2	0	0	0	4	4	0	28.07	48.73	8.97	14.23	34.59
180	Aranyamadana	57	57	0	107	66	41	3	3	0	54	34	20	11.76	79.41	2.94	5.89	48.04
181	Mandapada	2	2	0	101	54	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	45.53	23.86	10.54	20.07	46.19
182	Jalapatipur	30	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	2	34.15	60.98	0	4.88	26.24
183	Pimpudia	316	278	38	283	75	208	9	9	0	547	342	205	18.3	71.43	3.76	6.51	46.93
184	Sahagan	55	52	3	89	77	12	8	8	0	38	33	5	34	6	0	60	32.42
185	Uttarkota	6	6	0	38	32	6	0	0	0	4	3	1	20.67	56.33	4.67	18.33	30.00
186	Biruanpada	52	50	2	11	9	2	1	1	0	24	17	7	17.62	7.2	1.18	74	31.88
187	Mangarajpur	37	37	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	65	64	1	64.34	26.57	2.1	6.99	30.43

188	Uttarakhajira	67	66	1	20	20	0	0	0	0	31	28	3	10.19	14.08	2.91	72.82	28.23
189	Kantapal	73	71	2	29	18	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	14.95	64.95	1.09	19.01	33.44
190	Baragadia	67	59	8	67	62	5	52	50	2	402	365	37	10.74	9.51	0	79.75	25.31
191	Ambapal	31	26	5	316	151	165	1	1	0	56	44	12	0	92.56	0	7.44	49.27
192	Nigodha	73	73	0	13	11	2	0	0	0	8	8	0	37	1	2	60	24.48
193	Chhanchania	12	12	0	15	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.57	38.5	2.41	46.52	42.86
194	Sansailo	396	294	102	64	37	27	32	26	6	432	398	34	58.76	33.33	0.56	7.35	31.83
195	Gorakhapur	0	0	0	28	28	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	21.37	37.02	1.61	40	29.70
196	Pandiapada	6	6	0	7	6	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	69.7	27.27	0	3.03	35.90
197	Khaira	31	29	2	49	38	11	1	1	0	31	30	1	19.44	67.59	0	12.97	32.84
198	Bandalo	150	146	4	653	464	189	149	139	10	182	160	22	13.31	18.09	0	68.6	33.39
199	Jagulaigadia	149	148	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	12	10	2	70.94	6.04	2.26	20.76	26.08
200	Kankadajhar	30	30	0	79	78	1	25	12	13	58	55	3	37.65	1.85	0.62	59.88	33.63
201	Duburi	199	193	6	345	290	55	65	51	14	756	688	68	35.42	13.89	7.64	43.05	31.90
202	Santasahi	103	102	1	114	112	2	79	79	0	67	64	3	45.38	30.25	0	24.37	27.86
203	Bandhagan	185	160	25	320	111	209	48	36	12	204	152	52	16.14	5.73	2.55	75.58	39.26
204	Kaduabandi	55	54	1	165	49	116	17	10	7	182	165	17	25.42	20.34	0.42	53.82	42.11
205	Saransa	4	3	1	14	12	2	12	12	0	63	61	2	29.07	23.03	12.08	35.82	35.09
206	Khajurinalua	225	113	112	39	32	7	48	12	36	117	64	53	3.45	81.03	1.72	13.8	79.74
207	Gobaragali	21	20	1	20	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.74	26.28	1.03	47.95	37.61
208	Gopinathpur	36	36	0	52	49	3	10	10	0	9	8	1	16.67	24.24	0.76	58.33	28.38
209	Jemadeipur	37	33	4	133	29	104	2	2	0	48	41	7	18.18	27.27	16.73	37.82	43.22
210	Khajuribindha	1	0	1	45	22	23	0	0	0	2	2	0	41.67	25	0	33.33	85.71
211	Kaliapal	14	14	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	46	43	3	15.74	51.39	2.31	30.56	28.95
212	Galiachhanda	52	52	0	28	17	11	2	0	2	139	125	14	15.67	43.45	2.94	37.94	36.11
213	Raghunathpur	26	25	1	38	11	27	0	0	0	29	27	2	15.18	17.62	8.4	58.8	41.33
214	Arjunjhar	3	1	2	215	108	107	1	1	0	10	7	3	30.47	57.03	2.34	10.16	53.38
215	Sundarapokhari	66	64	2	55	53	2	0	0	0	12	11	1	11.94	6.94	0.56	80.56	35.19
216	Rahemanpur	61	61	0	55	47	8	14	14	0	134	114	20	24.36	6.84	0.85	67.95	31.10
217	Akhanpur	6	6	0	58	58	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	65.45	18.18	1.82	14.55	32.36
218	Baragaji	47	46	1	226	107	119	0	0	0	5	3	2	53.24	12.23	4.32	30.21	46.49
219	Routapada	37	36	1	46	44	2	15	15	0	12	12	0	40.4	43.7	3	12.9	26.76
220	Kantipur	136	136	0	22	20	2	2	2	0	5	3	2	52.24	11.94	0	35.82	25.42

221	Kusumundia	1	1	0	10	7	3	0	0	0	73	65	8	52.05	40.35	0	7.6	12.86
222	Gantayatkateni	24	22	2	136	39	97	1	1	0	68	61	7	39.53	13.04	13.44	33.99	49.67
223	Ashokjhar	54	53	1	144	118	26	26	26	0	18	13	5	45.81	8.1	3.09	43	33.66
224	Dhapanki	33	33	0	27	27	0	0	0	0	43	41	2	26.15	61.54	1.54	10.77	26.41
225	Kankadagadia	3	3	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.88	69.83	0.56	11.73	38.89
226	Krishnapur Sasan	10	10	0	7	7	0	6	6	0	83	76	7	67.52	20.09	1.71	10.68	27.18
227	Bhalukipatala	71	66	5	239	72	167	3	3	0	146	136	10	15.69	12.96	10.95	60.4	39.13
228	Mohammadhosenpur	158	100	58	59	23	36	3	3	0	25	20	5	4.71	11.76	2.75	80.78	47.30
229	Itapur	4	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	17.32	20	1.79	60.89	31.88
230	Bagira	46	46	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	7.05	78.47	0.59	13.89	29.55
231	Dudhajori	177	170	7	143	64	79	4	4	0	98	93	5	3.21	28.88	19.79	48.12	39.26
232	Naguan	43	43	0	7	6	1	22	22	0	89	79	10	18.52	9.26	0	72.22	28.45
233	Padi	16	16	0	42	42	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	27.9	28.62	1.99	41.49	22.49
234	Tarapada	61	61	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	57.8	38.15	0	4.05	20.47
235	Taharpur	84	83	1	135	119	16	5	3	2	64	43	21	35.85	6.6	3.77	53.78	27.35
236	Nayagarh	18	15	3	36	21	15	0	0	0	127	111	16	9.26	55.56	5.56	29.62	37.87
237	Sarasada	56	56	0	98	98	0	1	1	0	51	40	11	7.3	11.39	5.66	75.65	28.03
238	Salakana	37	37	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	22	19	3	28.95	27.89	1.84	41.32	23.91
239	Barighodha	97	96	1	51	47	4	7	6	1	141	134	7	28.03	26.75	1.91	43.31	28.24
240	Hatimunda	6	5	1	2	1	1	3	3	0	4	4	0	25.81	38.21	0	35.98	30.00
241	Kandaragadia	28	28	0	7	6	1	0	0	0	6	6	0	6.25	44.64	1.79	47.32	28.87
242	Olia	83	68	15	194	112	82	3	3	0	152	127	25	12.87	24.26	0	62.87	37.47
243	Banahara	33	19	14	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	16.59	6.16	3.32	73.93	50.67
244	Sainto	65	64	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	41.08	25.09	4.65	29.18	26.81
245	Kankadapal	67	67	0	84	41	43	1	1	0	218	170	48	9.65	9.65	3.51	77.19	35.51
246	Sisua	13	12	1	5	3	2	0	0	0	11	10	1	18.33	65	5	11.67	28.16
247	Abhayapur	11	11	0	105	101	4	4	4	0	123	117	6	6.31	19.44	24.25	50	26.53
248	Mulasaragada	77	74	3	17	17	0	0	0	0	45	42	3	25	0	0	75	28.72
249	Bantala	62	61	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	21.22	31.29	9	38.49	20.86
250	Fazalpur	247	243	4	280	249	31	44	20	24	440	367	73	58.79	38.46	0	2.75	32.85
251	Rangaranga	76	72	4	169	110	59	16	10	6	73	65	8	5.56	94.44	0	0	34.68
252	Khilipankha	55	55	0	55	52	3	0	0	0	45	44	1	12.14	25.36	5	57.5	28.49
253	Nizigarh	188	151	37	341	230	111	217	200	17	1237	1050	187	42.59	7.41	1.85	48.15	31.63

254	Kuanrada	23	23	0	75	70	5	12	12	0	63	60	3	57.63	42.37	0	0	31.06
255	Gadapur	9	0	9	8	2	6	1	1	0	20	12	8	50.76	10.23	0.37	38.64	10.38
256	Brahmanda	8	8	0	43	42	1	1	1	0	44	39	5	23.45	26.55	0.52	49.48	30.77
257	Sukaran	62	55	7	320	165	155	25	18	7	185	159	26	39.46	29.19	0	31.35	39.47
258	Aladajalasarpur	168	167	1	125	96	29	2	2	0	36	31	5	10.31	53.61	3.09	32.99	28.05
259	Barapal	8	8	0	96	54	42	4	4	0	4	3	1	30.95	55.95	0	13.1	39.44
260	Damodar pur	154	137	17	178	124	54	23	20	3	416	338	78	4.37	32.52	2.92	60.19	32.70
261	Palasa	72	72	0	25	22	3	1	1	0	51	46	5	40.79	32.89	0	26.32	30.85
262	Ranasarapur	56	55	1	28	28	0	5	5	0	33	31	2	41.15	20.35	0.23	38.27	25.52
263	Baladia	17	17	0	32	31	1	0	0	0	42	41	1	32.73	21.98	1.81	43.48	28.62
264	Jamupasi	67	56	11	114	90	24	71	67	4	257	200	57	16.8	26.8	2.8	53.6	32.52
265	Bhakandari	81	78	3	150	138	12	21	16	5	85	76	9	51.76	29.42	0	18.82	32.91
266	Baghanata	42	42	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	11	11	0	31.25	50	0	18.75	30.51
267	Kanchichua	127	62	65	80	41	39	2	2	0	65	52	13	43.99	27.68	0.43	27.9	44.05
268	Kharajabatira	0	0	0	169	162	7	3	3	0	34	32	2	86.24	11.01	0	2.75	26.79
269	Mangal Pur	87	85	2	124	118	6	1	1	0	184	180	4	23.16	51.47	0	25.37	27.40
270	Adhagan	39	39	0	23	23	0	0	0	0	33	32	1	45.34	31.68	0.62	22.36	28.88
271	Bartamana	72	71	1	139	130	9	0	0	0	29	28	1	29	36.5	2.5	32	30.97
272	Mrutunjayapur	144	142	2	250	235	15	46	44	2	73	60	13	28.67	43.36	6.29	21.68	30.65
273	Depada	4	4	0	27	27	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	12.87	24.26	0	62.87	29.57
274	Ranigoda	229	226	3	120	115	5	53	51	2	101	78	23	61.36	25	0	13.64	32.06
275	Gobindapur	112	108	4	200	112	88	0	0	0	16	11	5	26.05	42.79	0.93	30.23	47.13
276	Mirigi Chara	73	73	0	285	137	148	15	15	0	26	20	6	43.53	49.41	0	7.06	40.84
277	Sata Bainsia	17	17	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	30	29	1	33.33	37.04	16.67	12.96	21.28
278	Pubal	62	54	8	169	114	55	14	13	1	55	47	8	25.13	40.7	1.51	32.66	34.97
279	Jakha Pura	225	218	7	92	82	10	15	14	1	945	864	81	26.27	37.29	8.47	27.97	30.76
280	Ochinda	92	90	2	38	38	0	3	3	0	10	6	4	42.23	45.82	1.99	9.96	28.49
281	Ampolaba	42	37	5	58	43	15	12	6	6	300	279	21	1	0	10	89	32.75
282	Ranapal	55	54	1	239	155	84	4	2	2	70	64	6	9.78	4	1.78	84.44	38.10
283	Khaira dihi	35	35	0	31	30	1	0	0	0	260	249	11	9.09	38.02	4.96	47.93	30.24
284	Begana	0	0	0	112	112	0	0	0	0	9	8	1	5.17	36.21	0	58.62	29.09
285	Chillipada	74	67	7	2	0	2	4	3	1	120	39	81	29.7	10.02	2.15	58.13	60.98
286	Gunduchi pasi	47	45	2	144	42	102	9	2	7	174	148	26	12.76	42.7	6.99	37.55	39.83

287	Mulari	104	102	2	59	38	21	1	0	1	13	11	2	29.27	42.55	3.25	24.93	34.30
288	Karada	172	161	11	298	266	32	13	9	4	322	292	30	14.55	65.67	1.12	18.66	30.37
289	Khosalapur	23	20	3	9	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	35.77	22.63	0.72	40.88	32.35
290	Barapada	21	20	1	73	64	9	0	0	0	14	13	1	16.7	22.14	0.91	60.25	29.35
291	Balunga Bandi	39	39	0	53	50	3	0	0	0	201	191	10	15.38	24.97	14.05	45.6	29.15
292	Taja Pur	188	145	43	16	5	11	6	2	4	55	26	29	14.42	19.28	10.68	55.62	42.60
293	Benapur	61	53	8	3	2	1	1	1	0	97	31	66	63.81	16.67	0.47	19.05	60.22
294	Khasa Gadia	51	48	3	20	17	3	11	10	1	62	46	16	26.46	38.77	5.77	29	33.10
295	Brajanagar	108	106	2	72	72	0	0	0	0	58	47	11	25.41	12.3	1.64	60.65	34.49
296	Kharadi	76	67	9	27	13	14	12	11	1	356	294	62	16.27	34.48	1.86	47.39	30.62
297	Bada barunei pada	60	60	0	48	33	15	1	1	0	127	102	25	38.24	17.65	2.21	41.9	38.06
298	Janha	207	195	12	164	130	34	86	81	5	255	236	19	42.83	12.87	1.29	43.01	32.53
299	Ghikoili	2	2	0	47	46	1	1	1	0	8	7	1	15.47	52.07	0.65	31.81	30.37
300	Pathara Pada	193	164	29	205	138	67	8	5	3	374	290	84	41.01	37.19	1.5	20.3	37.37
301	Taluri	22	18	4	32	27	5	1	1	0	77	62	15	18.11	22.7	0.27	58.92	35.48
302	Dasamania	50	49	1	75	73	2	46	41	5	104	99	5	28.16	16.02	1.01	54.81	25.92
303	Pancha Batia	5	4	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	12.24	27.04	0.15	60.57	23.53
304	Badasulidiha	68	68	0	222	145	77	10	8	2	132	113	19	24.8	36.97	0.16	38.07	27.78
305	Rachhi Pur	128	121	7	355	288	67	24	23	1	310	279	31	17.77	22.84	3.55	55.84	31.74
306	Chhotara Pur	56	55	1	65	65	0	31	28	3	217	205	12	11.83	44.62	0.54	43.01	32.80
307	Nuapada	39	39	0	73	73	0	3	2	1	13	12	1	30.66	16.98	3.3	49.06	31.07
308	Ambasara	43	40	3	25	17	8	2	2	0	290	231	59	7.98	18.52	3.16	70.34	29.95
309	Rudhia	57	57	0	16	14	2	2	2	0	159	145	14	26.02	0.54	4.34	69.1	26.80
310	Oupada	36	35	1	10	9	1	1	1	0	8	5	3	14.5	28.85	1.37	55.28	28.95
311	Janha Kana	74	74	0	17	16	1	6	6	0	42	37	5	50.38	4.51	26.82	18.29	24.87
312	Tailada	13	13	0	14	5	9	1	0	1	4	1	3	34.06	42.03	4.35	19.56	39.02
313	Bajarapada	35	35	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	24	23	1	24.73	13.98	0	61.29	28.39
314	Mohammed Jamalpur	89	85	4	69	63	6	0	0	0	13	11	2	43.85	2.31	1.54	52.3	28.45
315	Raitikar	100	99	1	33	33	0	34	33	1	86	76	10	36.2	18.75	0	45.05	29.38
316	Alatiri	475	296	179	84	65	19	32	31	1	446	398	48	21.18	41.18	7.06	30.58	37.12
317	Khaira Bad	17	16	1	40	40	0	1	1	0	7	6	1	44.67	19.82	0.89	34.62	29.15
318	Nara Pada	64	57	7	250	129	121	2	2	0	42	27	15	16.32	44.28	0.94	38.46	55.50
319	Kuru Pada	316	164	152	94	41	53	8	5	3	50	43	7	18.5	68	0	13.5	67.05

320	Rabana	86	86	0	71	58	13	60	56	4	331	291	40	34.3	34.85	0.85	30	27.16
321	Bhiki Pur	12	10	2	30	29	1	7	6	1	206	188	18	18.14	53.98	5.86	22.02	35.52
322	Manohar Pur	97	95	2	112	95	17	10	8	2	341	327	14	27.66	63.83	0	8.51	30.24
323	Dania Bar	36	35	1	401	392	9	3	2	1	71	68	3	25.83	65.68	0.37	8.12	30.04
324	Badhei Tikar	6	5	1	54	46	8	37	22	15	90	70	20	25.12	19.59	0	55.29	37.63
325	Hetagadia	10	10	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	39	37	2	9.36	61.3	0.87	28.47	30.34
326	Soti	154	153	1	158	149	9	11	11	0	229	216	13	29.53	57.21	0.23	13.03	30.89
327	Namatikiri	100	99	1	66	65	1	0	0	0	7	5	2	47.17	33.02	4.72	15.09	30.95
328	Balia Pasi	38	38	0	7	6	1	4	4	0	57	49	8	53.92	27.45	3.92	14.71	35.45
329	Brahman Bad	5	5	0	30	30	0	3	3	0	16	15	1	30.22	52.75	0	17.03	25.59
330	Khaman	89	85	4	139	123	16	69	52	17	923	863	60	94.34	0	0	5.66	30.92
331	Pahanga	220	220	0	212	179	33	14	12	2	314	287	27	41.98	35.19	3.09	19.74	29.31
332	Nahanda	44	44	0	42	40	2	3	3	0	68	64	4	37.96	28.33	2.55	31.16	33.05
333	Matabad	104	104	0	154	150	4	0	0	0	145	138	7	0	0	33.33	66.67	30.62
334	Sendhapur	14	11	3	100	50	50	4	2	2	106	84	22	53.42	34.93	0	11.65	46.00
335	Chhatra Kana	26	24	2	49	12	37	0	0	0	127	118	9	67.74	25.81	0	6.45	36.40
336	Krushnnagar	35	35	0	13	13	0	7	7	0	156	142	14	14.12	82.06	0.38	3.44	32.07
337	Kaitha	221	220	1	135	135	0	25	25	0	157	145	12	52.26	21.61	1.51	24.62	27.77
338	Krushnanagar Patna	11	11	0	11	9	2	4	4	0	88	84	4	53.73	14.18	0	32.09	29.77
339	Gobinda Pur	11	11	0	39	35	4	3	1	2	7	6	1	30.84	53.27	0	15.89	35.29
340	Laxmi Nagar	50	39	11	154	139	15	196	185	11	392	345	47	21.87	44.02	5.25	28.86	30.61
341	Gotutha	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	95.45	0	0	4.55	33.33
342	Tara Pur	59	57	2	87	83	4	25	17	8	107	89	18	45.19	44.44	0.74	9.63	30.89
343	Sala Pada	107	106	1	70	65	5	0	0	0	5	4	1	29.51	40.14	2.99	27.36	32.91
344	Balarampur	1	1	0	17	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	35.76	51.05	0.38	12.81	33.33
345	Naudapur	34	33	1	71	69	2	14	13	1	161	148	13	61.79	24.29	5	8.92	33.73
346	Brahmangan	23	23	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	26	24	2	33.69	15.51	3.74	47.06	29.35
347	Khajuri Pur	34	34	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.88	53.09	13.93	23.1	36.88
348	Jokadia	134	134	0	27	27	0	1	1	0	102	94	8	22.08	65.58	0.32	12.02	33.29
349	Khapuria Pada	91	89	2	103	100	3	2	2	0	192	180	12	66.07	33.93	0	0	28.98
350	Rampur Sagadi	73	72	1	54	53	1	0	0	0	58	57	1	17.7	61.97	0	20.33	29.89
351	Serapur	10	10	0	52	52	0	3	3	0	32	24	8	18.52	64.2	13.58	3.7	27.17
352	Nuapatna	26	26	0	47	47	0	0	0	0	11	8	3	36.84	33.33	1.75	28.08	29.79

353	Jalaka	9	9	0	67	65	2	6	2	4	124	118	6	38.33	26.67	0	35	26.89
354	Khandara Pur	31	30	1	25	22	3	0	0	0	20	18	2	32.65	61.22	0	6.13	35.02
355	Goleipur	186	184	2	92	74	18	1	1	0	173	164	9	37.97	31.59	0	30.44	31.83
356	Badabiruan	271	264	7	182	143	39	15	13	2	360	299	61	37.3	57.56	0	5.14	33.32
357	Godipatana	42	40	2	67	62	5	7	6	1	134	121	13	44.9	42.86	0	12.24	32.13
358	Benga madha Pur	44	44	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	16	13	3	89.41	0	0	10.59	26.40
359	Salapari	10	10	0	16	10	6	0	0	0	6	6	0	29.58	53.52	1.41	15.49	36.78
360	Rautra Pur	205	205	0	129	115	14	2	2	0	130	118	12	34.78	34.06	1.45	29.71	33.41
361	Telia	94	92	2	12	12	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	23.04	59.8	0	17.16	30.88
362	Sana Biruan	63	59	4	140	136	4	0	0	0	69	63	6	34.63	54.09	1.17	10.11	32.65
363	Mangaraj Pur	73	73	0	51	51	0	1	1	0	36	31	5	42.94	46.33	3.39	7.34	35.86
364	Banamali Pur	58	56	2	73	72	1	5	5	0	64	52	12	76.99	17.48	0.61	4.92	32.63
365	Banja	82	82	0	124	123	1	18	18	0	62	53	9	53.45	44.83	0	1.72	30.17
366	Chhatra Kana	26	24	2	49	12	37	0	0	0	127	118	9	32.73	60	0	7.27	36.40
367	Kumudisasan	27	27	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	6	5	1	25.79	48.42	1.36	24.43	22.11
368	Talagarh	168	158	10	276	265	11	6	6	0	195	180	15	1.94	98.06	0	0	30.63
369	Hatapur	37	37	0	42	42	0	0	0	0	6	5	1	81.08	0	0	18.92	26.48
370	radha nagar	18	72	1	20	14	6	9	9	0	7	10	0	27.36	24.5	0.78	47.36	64.29
371	Solapur	200	170	30	324	300	24	12	12	0	260	259	1	28.95	46.84	4.21	20	56.90
372	Charada	31	20	11	44	24	20	10	9	1	33	27	6	12.5	79.17	0	8.33	25.88
373	Dhantiri	106	103	3	115	112	3	5	5	0	25	25	0	59.09	12.5	1.14	27.27	29.29

KEONJHAR

Sl. no.	Village Name	Total people	Main and Marginal												Percentage				Work Participation Rate
			Cultivators			Agricultural			Household Industries			Other workers							
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Cultivators	Agricultural	Household Industries	Other workers	
1	Indupura	530	89	88	1	14	13	1	1	1	0	28	26	2	67.42	10.61	0.76	21.21	24.91
2	Jenapada	474	50	46	4	103	100	3	6	6	0	6	4	2	28.57	64.57	3.43	3.43	36.92
3	Nandabar	1250	287	285	2	53	47	6	7	7	0	51	42	9	63.50	23.67	1.55	11.28	36.16
4	Baranga	1491	255	250	5	126	110	16	3	3	0	28	21	7	53.01	40.54	0.62	5.82	32.26
5	Beguniadihi	542	85	85	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	11	9	2	82.52	6.80	0	10.68	19.00
6	Tukuna	1426	25	25	0	213	200	13	3	1	2	142	130	12	6.20	57.82	0.74	35.24	28.26
7	Banika	879	88	80	8	105	104	1	1	1	0	43	39	4	36.51	45.23	0.41	17.84	27.42
8	Hatibandha	820	121	117	4	38	29	9	9	9	0	100	86	14	45.15	14.18	3.36	37.31	32.68
9	Madanpur	2536	250	245	5	260	235	25	34	33	1	214	198	16	31.53	37.20	4.29	26.99	31.27
10	Hasanpur	558	58	58	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	93	86	7	37.42	2.58	0	60	27.78
11	Nayagarh	1269	200	150	50	22	3	19	100	100	0	342	300	42	25.94	16.73	12.97	44.36	60.76
12	Rudranarayanpur	580	42	42	0	72	71	1	1	1	0	26	21	5	29.17	52.08	0.69	18.06	24.83
13	Machhalo	2000	398	393	5	121	100	21	1	1	0	39	35	4	68.62	24.48	0.17	6.72	29.00
14	Pandua	615	155	152	3	159	142	17	7	7	0	60	56	4	45.99	34.12	2.08	17.80	54.80
15	Karadapal	1568	240	200	40	98	32	66	69	68	1	360	332	28	30.81	14.12	8.86	46.21	49.68
16	Bato	1744	92	90	2	273	270	3	3	2	1	159	143	16	17.23	52.43	0.56	29.78	30.62
17	Tampo	229	12	12	0	34	34	0	0	0	0	15	11	4	19.67	55.74	0	24.59	26.64
18	Sainkul P.S	7869	9756	9535	221	6073	5173	900	426	393	33	6483	5595	888	41.07	29.85	1.79	27.29	30.19
19	Kolhabarapada	1729	76	68	8	11	11	0	5	3	2	479	354	125	11.14	17.89	0.73	70.23	39.44
20	Paramanandapur	97	4	4	0	22	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.52	90.48	0	0	43.30

21	Khalana	3158	615	595	20	210	180	30	6	6	0	140	116	24	58.57	27.52	0.57	13.33	33.25
22	Dantia	1026	154	151	3	63	59	4	0	0	0	69	56	13	50.66	26.64	0	22.70	29.63
23	Lunahar	607	115	114	1	10	2	8	7	7	0	40	37	3	66.47	6.36	4.05	23.12	28.50
24	Patasura	585	126	122	4	69	62	7	0	0	0	12	12	0	60.29	33.97	0	5.74	35.73
25	Taruan	1383	184	184	0	137	110	27	0	0	0	34	26	8	50.97	39.61	0	9.42	26.10
26	Brahmanapanga	601	37	35	2	132	98	34	2	2	0	6	4	2	10.28	87.5	0.56	1.67	59.90
27	Kendukhunta	626	121	116	5	7	5	2	2	2	0	39	32	7	71.60	4.14	1.18	23.08	27.00
28	Ramachandrapur	919	151	151	0	35	9	26	1	1	0	37	28	9	64.81	18.88	0.43	15.88	25.35
29	Baranga	1613	66	63	3	133	122	11	0	0	0	38	17	21	27.39	56.85	0	15.77	14.94
30	Angarua	351	125	124	1	132	110	22	3	3	0	143	130	13	30.79	33.25	0.74	35.22	50.6.
31	Mathianendi	342	30	29	1	83	80	3	0	0	0	6	3	3	24	71.2	0	4.8	36.5
32	Tigiria	2300	45	35	10	49	45	4	0	0	0	77	7	2	25.86	29.89	0	44.25	17.57
33	Alati	874	224	220	4	190	160	30	43	43	0	163	148	15	35.96	30.98	6.90	26.16	71. 8
34	Raitola	460	76	75	1	78	70	18	17	16	1	132	119	13	25	25.99	5.59	43.42	56.3
35	Krushnapur	1127	75	70	5	36	35	1	1	1	0	21	21	0	39.68	48.68	0.53	11.11	23.17
36	Ghasipura P.S	1319	12591	11981	610	10653	5234	5419	1446	1003	443	8458	7066	1392	32.80	41.39	3.77	22.04	29.93
37	Purunian	1185	78	76	2	72	72	0	0	0	0	194	180	14	22.35	22.06	0	55.59	22.94
38	Naduan	1580	151	148	3	43	41	2	2	2	0	106	96	10	50	14.24	0.66	35.10	19.11
39	Balarampur	4402	194	191	3	44	34	10	10	8	2	172	147	25	46.19	10.48	2.38	40.95	39.54
40	Belabhali	872	388	367	21	199	100	99	39	35	4	574	540	34	32.09	17.20	3.23	47.48	23.65
41	Mangalpur	683	191	187	4	38	25	14	14	14	0	185	180	5	39.63	19.09	2.90	38.38	70.57
42	Paikchatra	874	102	97	5	6	2	4	4	4	0	115	108	7	44.74	3.07	1.75	50.44	26.09
43	Jalasuan	748	55	50	1	142	111	31	8	5	3	120	110	10	21.32	29.07	3.10	46.51	34.49
44	Suanpada	593	53	53	0	32	27	5	5	4	1	132	120	12	23.56	15.56	2.22	58.67	37.94
45	Dhinkia	2158	60	56	4	9	2	7	16	16	0	97	87	10	32.61	5.98	8.70	52.72	38.53
46	Kodapada	1112	146	140	6	188	122	66	81	64	17	256	237	19	19.78	34.55	10.98	34.69	66.37
47	Gobindapur	577	254	237	17	24	20	4	2	1	1	45	40	5	77.20	8.51	0.61	13.68	57.02
48	Gohirabani	1694	63	50	13	120	92	28	6	1	5	25	17	8	16.62	75.20	1.58	6.60	22.37
49	Talagaon	1327	104	101	3	292	204	88	11	9	2	61	50	11	15.48	73.81	1.64	9.08	50.64
50	Sadangi	1890	180	155	25	235	118	117	13	10	3	163	133	30	25.39	49.79	1.83	22.99	37.51
51	Gohira	3958	53	48	5	317	317	0	12	12	0	203	149	54	5.88	70.29	1.33	22.51	32.28
52	Anandpur (M)	62	1450	1412	38	1389	1200	189	877	503	374	8661	7387	1274	11.63	11.90	7.03	69.44	20.13

53	Palaspur	784	12	12	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	57.14	14.29	0	28.57	42.68
54	Kumunia	530	111	84	27	46	21	25	33	5	28	174	97	77	25.52	26.90	7.59	40	42.2
55	Indupura	1016	89	88	1	14	13	1	1	1	0	28	26	2	67.42	10.61	0.76	21.21	12.9
56	Kainpura	762	183	178	5	7	4	3	4	4	0	70	62	8	68.28	4.10	1.49	26.12	35.17
57	Jhadakhundi	385	55	55	0	101	95	6	9	9	0	71	64	7	22.45	44.90	3.67	28.98	63.64
58	Chamuhin	543	81	80	1	2	2	0	4	4	0	11	7	4	81	4	4	11	18.42
59	Vatisira	3570	69	68	1	20	17	3	3	3	0	79	69	10	40.35	11.70	1.75	46.20	44.79
60	Bancho	1403	420	410	10	293	260	33	3	3	0	339	301	38	39.62	28.11	0.28	31.98	75.55
61	Bailo	980	122	120	2	98	90	8	6	5	1	138	127	11	33.15	27.72	1.63	37.5	37.55
62	Guhalia	900	93	89	4	177	150	27	14	10	4	52	44	8	25.41	56.56	3.83	14.21	40.67
63	Nuapada	879	78	78	0	122	100	220	0	0	0	53	45	8	16.92	71.58	0	11.50	52.45
64	Banika	1028	88	80	8	105	101	4	1	1	0	43	39	4	36.51	45.23	0.41	17.84	23.44
65	Khadibil	1011	107	106	1	128	28	100	1	1	0	21	12	9	41.15	50.38	0.38	8.08	25.72
66	Barigaon	820	194	188	6	192	150	42	1	1	0	48	44	4	42.45	46.83	0.22	10.50	55.73
67	Hatibandha	5415	121	117	4	38	35	3	9	9	0	100	86	14	45.15	14.18	3.36	37.31	24.95
68	Panchupali	244	501	495	6	757	650	107	6	5	1	326	296	30	30.49	49.30	0.37	19.84	67.36
69	Sibanarayanpur	625	22	14	8	54	24	30	2	1	1	26	23	3	26.83	39.02	2.44	31.71	13.12
70	Atasahipatana	1356	91	91	0	3	2	1	1	1	0	67	56	11	56.17	1.85	0.62	41.36	11.95
71	Atasahi	1460	125	124	1	114	111	3	15	14	1	136	125	11	31.97	29.41	3.84	34.78	26.78
72	Sarei	360	278	210	68	109	104	5	17	12	5	339	162	177	32.55	25.76	1.99	39.70	23.22
73	Hatisila	812	56	54	2	39	39	0	0	0	0	10	4	6	28.87	65.98	0	5.15	23.89
74	Kochianendi	1105	121	117	4	33	33	0	0	0	0	106	88	18	40.88	23.31	0	35.81	26.79
75	Satatira	568	99	99	0	225	180	45	0	0	0	38	30	8	26.68	63.07	0	10.24	65.32
76	Raghabpur	181	15	14	1	29	6	23	23	23	0	76	71	5	10.42	20.83	15.97	52.78	79.56
77	Deogaon	916	11	10	1	105	49	57	12	11	1	57	50	7	12.79	6.98	13.95	66.28	49.39
78	Adghuria	1385	34	33	1	71	70	1	1	1	0	120	114	6	14.98	31.72	0.44	52.86	16.39
79	Bhaganai	2287	140	139	1	71	53	18	18	18	0	180	166	14	34.15	17.56	4.39	43.90	17.93
80	Tolankapada	724	191	183	8	131	122	9	53	52	1	256	244	12	30.13	21.14	8.36	40.38	45.57
81	Kanpur	802	108	107	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	64	59	5	61.02	2.82	0	36.16	22.07
82	Uchabali	394	108	102	6	34	30	4	0	0	0	103	86	17	32.93	35.67	0	31.40	45. 5
83	Dipapal	783	72	71	1	24	5	19	19	19	0	23	18	5	51.80	17.99	13.67	16.55	17.75
84	Sanabadabila	593	25	23	2	84	50	34	16	12	4	133	123	10	5.31	63.06	3.40	28.24	39.43

85	Dhinkia	153	60	56	4	9	2	7	16	16	0	97	87	10	32.61	5.98	8.70	52.72	12.26
86	Hirapur	518	42	25	17	13	12	1	0	0	0	31	29	2	48.28	16.09	0	35.63	16.80
87	Siapada	139	166	163	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	10	7	3	93.26	1.12	0	5.62	29.06
88	Sahanadpur	367	2	1	1	21	20	1	1	1	0	21	21	0	4.17	50	2.08	43.75	13.08
89	Mugupur	643	6	6	0	18	18	6	6	6	0	60	57	3	6.67	20	6.67	66.67	14.00
90	Haridapal	537	113	108	5	49	40	9	0	0	0	36	33	3	57.07	24.75	0	18.18	36.87
91	Tikara	402	27	26	1	43	48	1	1	1	0	94	89	5	16.27	26.51	0.60	56.63	41.29
92	Godipatna	783	56	56	0	8	7	1	1	1	0	47	38	9	50	7.14	0.89	41.96	14.30
93	Tarava	236	100	99	1	17	15	2	0	0	0	129	119	10	40.49	7.29	0	52.23	38.66
94	Naukana	1244	25	25	0	33	21	12	0	0	0	6	6	0	39.06	51.56	0	9.375	35.14
95	Bamphidi	1269	117	115	2	192	145	47	21	20	1	39	34	5	24.74	62.58	4.44	8.25	37.27
96	Nayagarh	1191	200	110	90	22	3	19	100	91	9	342	300	42	25.94	16.73	12.97	44.36	64.74
97	Ambo	729	176	175	1	121	95	26	6	6	0	34	25	9	49.72	38.98	1.69	9.60	48.56
98	Pahadpur	943	133	125	8	2	1	1	1	1	0	163	161	2	44.33	1	0.33	54.33	31.81
99	Panchara	667	91	89	2	95	60	35	6	5	1	78	72	6	30.23	41.86	1.99	25.91	45.13
100	Patilo	1049	62	61	1	68	60	8	9	6	3	51	44	7	31.16	38.69	4.52	25.63	18.97
101	Khadikasulabahali	284	137	135	2	81	80	1	5	2	3	104	95	9	41.14	26.13	1.50	31.23	35.25
102	Kothasahi	335	5	5	0	65	58	7	0	0	0	27	24	3	5.05	67.68	0	27.27	29.55
103	Anjira	97	24	24	0	58	2	56	0	0	0	11	5	6	25.26	63.16	0	11.58	62.94
104	Fatepur	827	11	11	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	11	10	1	47.83	0	4.35	47.83	42.78
105	Agarda	977	44	44	0	157	150	7	5	5	0	32	28	4	17.96	66.94	2.04	13.06	25.08
106	Nuagaon	1414	8	7	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	332	269	63	2.33	0.87	0.29	96.51	24.33
107	Madhukesari	125	80	80	0	265	260	5	4	4	0	74	64	10	18.60	63.26	0.93	17.21	34.00
108	Dihakatina	2325	23	22	1	5	2	3	7	0	7	6	4	2	53.49	16.28	16.28	13.95	51.85
109	Garhbandhogoda	282	238	229	9	155	140	15	4	3	1	251	230	21	35.74	25.98	0.60	37.69	23.17
110	Malikatina	87	61	53	8	1	0	1	1	0	1	8	2	6	82.43	5.41	1.35	10.81	55.06
111	Gainthagodi	1707	8	8	0	7	5	2	2	2	0	9	9	0	30.77	26.92	7.69	34.62	41.52
112	Atta	403	124	122	2	130	125	5	21	21	0	221	197	24	24.75	26.95	4.19	44.11	12.32
113	Kainsiari	898	77	77	0	52	34	18	2	2	0	26	23	3	40.31	45.03	1.05	13.61	21.27
114	Ullol	158	78	75	3	56	50	6	3	3	0	122	112	10	29.43	23.40	1.13	46.04	16.72
115	Mangalagadia	1002	32	31	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	8	7	1	76.19	0	4.76	19.05	34.19

116	Girigaon	472	243	241	2	37	2	35	0	0	0	48	39	9	73.64	11.82	0	14.55	69.92
117	Kantabania	437	91	86	5	4	3	1	1	1	0	35	29	6	69.47	3.05	0.76	26.72	29.98
118	Chandali	883	119	113	6	2	1	1	1	1	0	16	10	6	86.23	1.45	0.72	11.59	15.63
119	Baharipur	285	82	78	4	121	11	110	6	5	1	28	21	7	33.06	53.23	2.42	11.29	52.02
120	Jarak	351	36	36	0	39	16	23	0	0	0	8	8	0	36.36	55.56	0	8.08	28.21
121	Sanapadana	103	20	20	0	19	5	14	14	14	0	55	49	6	18.35	18.35	12.84	50.46	45.83
122	Bahugadia	318	14	14	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	53.85	34.62	0	11.54	28.18
123	Haripur	836	69	69	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	16	15	1	79.31	2.30	0	18.39	10.41
124	Baniapasi	523	152	144	8	26	4	22	1	0	1	299	91	208	31.54	6.22	0.21	62.03	48.61
125	Bramhanda	736	66	65	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	60	58	2	51.97	0	0.79	47.24	17.26
126	Suanlo	454	143	140	3	7	3	4	0	0	0	63	59	4	66.20	4.63	0	29.17	47.58
127	Valuka	404	56	54	2	45	43	2	2	2	0	30	28	2	42.11	33.83	1.50	22.56	32.92
128	Napanga	651	24	20	4	62	61	1	1	1	0	22	20	2	21.82	57.27	0.91	20	16.90
129	Mahuri	476	123	123	0	11	10	1	1	1	0	34	30	4	72.78	6.51	0.59	20.12	35.50
130	Ujuni	335	116	114	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	23	19	4	82.86	0.71	0	16.43	41.91
131	Balibaruan	119	15	15	0	66	65	1	1	1	0	13	12	1	15.46	70.10	1.03	13.40	31.51
132	Bhandaripada	416	11	11	0	8	7	1	1	1	0	13	11	2	33.33	24.24	3.03	39.39	37.93
133	Kaithapatna	1937	62	61	1	14	12	2	2	2	0	31	24	7	56.36	13.64	1.82	28.18	45.68
134	Padanpur	2357	325	320	5	30	25	5	37	37	0	294	200	94	47.31	4.51	5.39	42.79	29.15
135	Badapadana	1425	179	178	1	210	180	30	9	8	1	303	293	10	25.11	31.14	1.26	42.50	50.04
136	Saladei	626	210	208	2	55	51	4	4	4	0	89	75	14	58.17	16.07	1.11	24.65	57.67
137	Kendukhunta	1568	121	116	5	7	5	2	2	2	0	39	32	7	71.60	4.14	1.18	23.08	10.78
138	Samana	270	291	283	8	98	95	3	2	2	0	116	103	13	56.84	20.12	0.39	22.66	18.63
139	Karadamali	760	42	42	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	30	27	3	57.53	1.37	0	41.10	59.61
140	Belasundari	367	32	28	4	67	65	2	2	2	0	94	82	12	16	36	1	47	54.50
141	Gudiadihi	617	21	21	0	66	36	30	0	0	0	21	19	2	17.36	65.29	0	17.36	19.61
142	Narda	463	68	67	1	57	55	2	0	0	0	47	38	9	39.08	33.91	0	27.01	37.58
143	Janardanpurpatna	297	44	39	5	60	58	2	2	2	0	25	21	4	31.88	48.55	1.45	18.12	46.46
144	Aligaon	664	94	87	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	92.16	2.94	0	4.90	15.36
145	Odapada	762	113	112	1	49	45	4	0	0	0	42	33	9	55.39	24.02	0	20.59	26.77
146	Purunabandhogoda	556	108	108	0	8	7	1	1	1	0	116	106	10	46.35	3.43	0.43	49.79	41.91

147	Jarda	357	77	76	1	34	32	2	2	2	0	60	55	5	44.25	20.11	1.15	34.48	48.74
148	Katenikantal	717	11	11	0	55	51	4	4	4	0	37	33	4	9.65	54.39	3.51	32.46	15.90
149	Sainpal	600	158	154	4	5	5	0	0	0	0	7	6	1	92.94	2.94	0	4.12	28.33
150	Bilabandha	154	105	100	5	25	19	6	4	2	2	46	41	5	52.76	22.11	2.01	23.12	12.22
151	Guhaldihi	60	30	30	0	13	12	1	0	0	0	6	6	0	60	28	0	12	33.33
152	Ganpur	605	6	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	85.71	0	14.29	0	61.16
153	Kolipal	1134	69	67	2	62	5	57	4	3	1	67	62	5	33.33	32.37	1.93	32.37	18.25
154	Nuhamalia	463	161	160	1	134	130	4	3	2	1	11	10	1	30.73	66.60	0.57	2.10	11.17
155	Beladiha	2254	23	21	2	111	94	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	10.04	89.52	0.44	0	10.16
156	Biragobindapur	352	201	196	5	278	220	58	7	6	1	173	156	17	20	62.09	0.70	17.21	28.51
157	Belada	2012	0	0	0	40	10	30	13	13	0	41	38	3	0	48.08	12.5	39.42	45.17
158	Baunspal	860	379	277	102	149	131	18	11	11	0	380	270	110	36.10	26.67	1.05	36.19	12.09
159	Gobargali	530	39	4	35	21	19	2	2	1	1	255	213	42	12.30	6.62	0.63	80.44	36.86

Annex 4.2 Socio-economic Status of the Project Area – Socio-economic Survey Results

Annex 4.2 Tables of Survey Results

Table. 4.1. Distribution of Displaced Families (DF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Original	Extended	Total
1	Agarda	3	2	5
2	Bajrapalli	11	10	21
3	Biragobindapur	12	2	14
4	Dhamanagadia	21	15	36
5	Gohirigadia	5	8	13
6	Gohira	9	10	19
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	1	13
8	Madanpur	3	1	4
9	Mangarajpur	3	4	7
10	Mulaasara	1	2	3
11	Nadiabhanga	33	16	49
12	Ostapur R.F	5	6	11
13	Sainkul	6	8	14
14	Santaragadia	7	8	15
15	Talagaon	6	11	17
	Total	137	104	241

Table. 4.2: Distribution of Affected Families (AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Original	Extended	Total
1	Balarampur	20	32	52
2	Chitri	20	29	49
3	Kiapada	23	41	64
4	Nuapada	22	25	47
5	Salijanga	20	21	41
6	Bangarakote	20	49	69
7	G.N.Prasad	21	19	40
8	Nachhipur	20	25	45
9	Raghabapur	21	29	50
10	Asurabandha	22	20	42
11	Darjani	21	35	56
12	Balibo	20	21	41
13	Annantapur	20	33	53
14	Botalanda	20	17	37
15	Nimeipur	20	36	56
16	Damodarpur	20	36	56
17	Ranagundi	23	30	53
18	Jhadakhundi	20	24	44
19	Narada	20	17	37
20	Belasundari	20	15	35
21	Taharpur	21	20	41
22	Nandabar	20	24	44
23	Kantor	20	28	48
24	Jugal	20	17	37
25	Khaira	20	22	42
26	Tulati	20	25	45
27	Palsa	20	18	38
28	Patpur	20	23	43
29	Ghasipura	20	26	46
30	Ichhapur	20	20	40
	Total	**614**	**777**	**1391**

Table 4.3: Identification of Household (DF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total Number of HHs	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Caste			
					General	SEBC	SC	ST
1	Agarda	3	3	0	0	0	3	0
	%		100	0	0	0	100	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	10	1	0	0	10	1
	%		90.91	9.09	0	0	90.91	9.09
3	Biragobindapur	12	7	5	0	12	0	0
	%		58.33	41.67	0	100	0	0
4	Dhamanagadia	21	18	3	0	2	0	19
	%		85.71	14.29	0	9.52	0	90.48
5	Gohirigadia	5	4	1	0	0	0	5
	%		80	20	0	0	0	100
6	Gohira	9	7	2	0	5	4	0
	%		77.78	22.22	0	55.56	44.44	0
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	12	0	0	0	0	12
	%		100	0	0	0	0	100
8	Madanpur	3	3	0	0	3	0	0
	%		100	0	0	100	0	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	3	0	0	3	0	0
	%		100	0	0	100	0	0
10	Mulaasara	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
	%		100	0	0	0	100	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	25	8	0	0	0	33
	%		75.76	24.24	0	0	0	100
12	Ostapur R.F	5	4	1	0	2	1	2
	%		80	20	0	40	20	40
13	Sainkul	6	5	1	0	4	2	0
	%		83.33	16.67	0	66.67	33.33	0
14	Santaragadia	7	5	2	0	7	0	0
	%		71.43	28.57	0	100	0	0
15	Talagaon	6	5	1	0	0	4	2
	%		83.33	16.67	0	0	66.67	33.33
	Total	137	112	25	0	38	25	74
	%	100	81.75	18.25	0	27.74	18.25	54.01

Table 4.3.1: Identification of Household (DF) (Cont…)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total No. of HHs	Where are you From?				Have you been Displaced?		Do you Originally From Orissa?	
			Same district	Other district of Orissa	Outside Orissa	Outside India	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Agarda	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
3	Biragobindapur	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
4	Dhamanagadia	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
5	Gohirigadia	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
6	Gohira	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
8	Madanpur	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
10	Mulaasara	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	33	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
12	Ostapur R.F	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
13	Sainkul	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
14	Santaragadia	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
15	Talagaon	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
	Total	137	137	0	0	0	0	0	137	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0

Table 4.3.2: Identification of Household (DF) (Cont…)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total Number of HHs	Type of Family		Do you have Ration Card?		If yes, as per record are you BPL?		Do you have a Voter Card?	
			Joint	Nuclear	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Agarda	3	1	2	0	3	2	1	3	0
	%		33.33	66.67	0	100	66.67	33.33	100	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	2	9	2	9	3	8	11	0
	%		18.18	81.82	18.18	81.82	27.27	72.73	100	0
3	Biragobindapur	12	0	12	6	6	6	6	12	0
	%		0	100	50	50	50	50	100	0
4	Dhamanagadia	21	3	18	7	14	8	13	21	0
	%		14.29	85.71	33.33	66.67	38.1	61.9	100	0
5	Gohirigadia	5	2	3	0	5	1	4	4	1
	%		40	60	0	100	20	80	80	20
6	Gohira	9	1	8	3	6	5	4	8	1
	%		11.11	88.89	33.33	66.67	55.56	44.44	88.89	11.11
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	0	12	0	12	2	10	12	0
	%		0	100	0	100	16.67	83.33	100	0
8	Madanpur	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
	%		33.33	66.67	33.33	66.67	33.33	66.67	66.67	33.33
9	Mangarajpur	3	1	2	0	3	0	3	3	0
	%		33.33	66.67	0	100	0	100	100	0
10	Mulaasara	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	100	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	7	26	3	30	4	29	23	10
	%		21.21	78.79	9.09	90.91	12.12	87.88	69.7	30.3
12	Ostapur R.F	5	0	5	1	4	1	4	4	1
	%		0	100	20	80	20	80	80	20
13	Sainkul	6	1	5	2	4	3	3	6	0
	%		16.67	83.33	33.33	66.67	50	50	100	0
14	Santaragadia	7	2	5	4	3	4	3	7	0
	%		28.57	71.43	57.14	42.86	57.14	42.86	100	0
15	Talagaon	6	0	6	2	4	4	2	5	1
	%		0	100	33.33	66.67	66.67	33.33	83.33	16.67
	Total	137	21	116	31	106	44	93	122	15
	%	100	15.33	84.67	22.63	77.37	32.12	67.88	89.05	10.95

Table-4.4: Identification of Household(AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total Number of HHs	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Caste			
					General	SEBC	SC	ST
1	Balarampur	20	18	2	0	19	1	0
	%		90	10	0	95	5	0
2	Chitri	20	17	3	0	20	0	0
	%		85	15	0	100	0	0
3	Kiapada	23	21	2	0	7	2	14
	%		91.3	8.7	0	30.43	8.7	60.87
4	Nuapada	22	21	1	0	22	0	0
	%		95.45	4.55	0	100	0	0
5	Salijanga	20	18	2	10	4	0	6
	%		90	10	50	20	0	30
6	Bangarakote	20	16	4	0	20	0	0
	%		80	20	0	100	0	0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	20	1	0	21	0	0
	%		95.24	4.76	0	100	0	0
8	Nachhipur	20	19	1	4	13	3	0
	%		95	5	20	65	15	0
9	Raghabapur	21	14	7	4	15	2	0
	%		66.67	33.33	19.05	71.43	9.52	0
10	Asurabandha	22	20	2	0	18	4	0
	%		90.91	9.09	0	81.82	18.18	0
11	Darjani	21	18	3	1	20	0	0
	%		85.71	14.29	4.76	95.24	0	0
12	Balibo	20	20	0	0	20	0	0
	%		100	0	0	100	0	0
13	Annantapur	20	20	0	0	18	2	0
	%		100	0	0	90	10	0
14	Botalanda	20	18	2	0	20	0	0
	%		90	10	0	100	0	0
15	Nimeipur	20	17	3	0	20	0	0
	%		85	15	0	100	0	0
16	Damodarpur	20	20	0	7	13	0	0
	%		100	0	35	65	0	0
17	Ranagundi	23	20	3	0	0	23	0
	%		86.96	13.04	0	0	100	0
18	Jhadakhundi	20	19	1	10	10	0	0
	%		95	5	50	50	0	0
19	Narada	20	19	1	1	15	4	0
	%		95	5	5	75	20	0
20	Belasundari	20	19	1	1	12	7	0
	%		95	5	5	60	35	0
21	Taharpur	21	18	3	0	21	0	0
	%		85.71	14.29	0	100	0	0
22	Nandabar	20	19	1	0	4	16	0
	%		95	5	0	20	80	0
23	Kantor	20	19	1	0	20	0	0
	%		95	5	0	100	0	0
24	Jugal	20	20	0	0	19	1	0
	%		100	0	0	95	5	0
25	Khaira	20	19	1	6	5	9	0
	%		95	5	30	25	45	0
26	Tulati	20	18	2	3	17	0	0
	%		90	10	15	85	0	0
27	Palsa	20	19	1	13	6	1	0
	%		95	5	65	30	5	0
28	Patpur	20	18	2	0	13	7	0
	%		90	10	0	65	35	0
29	Ghasipura	20	20	0	0	20	0	0
	%		100	0	0	100	0	0
30	Ichhapur	20	19	1	16	4	0	0
	%		95	5	80	20	0	0
	Total	614	563	51	76	436	82	20
	%	100	91.69	8.31	12.38	71.01	13.36	3.26

Table-4.4.1 : Identification of Household (Contd….) AF

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total Number of HHs	Where are you From?			
			Same district	Other district of Orissa	Outside Orissa	Outside India
1	Balarampur	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
2	Chitri	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
3	Kiapada	23	23	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
4	Nuapada	22	22	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
5	Salijanga	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
6	Bangarakote	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	21	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
8	Nachhipur	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
9	Raghabapur	21	21	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
10	Asurabandha	22	22	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
11	Darjani	21	21	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
12	Balibo	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
13	Annantapur	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
14	Botalanda	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
15	Nimeipur	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
16	Damodarpur	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
17	Ranagundi	23	23	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
18	Jhadakhundi	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
19	Narada	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
20	Belasundari	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
21	Taharpur	21	21	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
22	Nandabar	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
23	Kantor	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
24	Jugal	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
25	Khaira	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
26	Tulati	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
27	Palsa	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
28	Patpur	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
29	Ghasipura	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
30	Ichhapur	20	20	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0
	Total	614	614	0	0	0
	%	100	100	0	0	0

Table-4.4.2 : Identification of Household AF (Contd….)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total Number of HHs	Have you been Displaced?		Do you Originally From Orissa?	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Balarampur	20	0	0	20	0
	%		0	0	100	0
2	Chitri	20	0	0	20	0
	%		0	0	100	0
3	Kiapada	23	0	0	23	0
	%		0	0	100	0
4	Nuapada	22	0	0	22	0
	%		0	0	100	0
5	Salijanga	20	0	0	20	0
	%		0	0	100	0
6	Bangarakote	20	0	0	20	0
	%		0	0	100	0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	0	0	21	0
	%		0	0	100	0
8	Nachhipur	20	0	0	20	0
	%		0	0	100	0
9	Raghabapur	21	0	0	21	0
	%		0	0	100	0
10	Asurabandha	22	0	0	22	0
	%		0	0	100	0
11	Darjani	21	0	21	21	0
	%		0	100	100	0
12	Balibo	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
13	Annantapur	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
14	Botalanda	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
15	Nimeipur	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
16	Damodarpur	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
17	Ranagundi	23	0	23	23	0
	%		0	100	100	0
18	Jhadakhundi	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
19	Narada	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
20	Belasundari	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
21	Taharpur	21	0	21	21	0
	%		0	100	100	0
22	Nandabar	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
23	Kantor	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
24	Jugal	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
25	Khaira	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
26	Tulati	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
27	Palsa	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
28	Patpur	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
29	Ghasipura	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
30	Ichhapur	20	0	20	20	0
	%		0	100	100	0
	Total	614	0	405	614	0
	%	100	0	65.96	100	0

Table-4.4.3 : Identification of Household AF (Contd….)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total Number of HHs	Type of Family	
			Joint	Nuclear
1	Balarampur	20	7	13
	%		35	65
2	Chitri	20	7	13
	%		35	65
3	Kiapada	23	8	15
	%		34.78	65.22
4	Nuapada	22	7	15
	%		31.82	68.18
5	Salijanga	20	3	17
	%		15	85
6	Bangarakote	20	14	6
	%		70	30
7	G.N.Prasad	21	4	17
	%		19.05	80.95
8	Nachhipur	20	7	13
	%		35	65
9	Raghabapur	21	9	12
	%		42.86	57.14
10	Asurabandha	22	5	17
	%		22.73	77.27
11	Darjani	21	7	14
	%		33.33	66.67
12	Balibo	20	6	14
	%		30	70
13	Annantapur	20	18	2
	%		90	10
14	Botalanda	20	6	14
	%		30	70
15	Nimeipur	20	7	13
	%		35	65
16	Damodarpur	20	9	11
	%		45	55
17	Ranagundi	23	12	11
	%		52.17	47.83
18	Jhadakhundi	20	11	9
	%		55	45
19	Narada	20	8	12
	%		40	60
20	Belasundari	20	6	14
	%		30	70
21	Taharpur	21	5	16
	%		23.81	76.19
22	Nandabar	20	4	16
	%		20	80
23	Kantor	20	5	15
	%		25	75
24	Jugal	20	8	12
	%		40	60
25	Khaira	20	6	14
	%		30	70
26	Tulati	20	9	11
	%		45	55
27	Palsa	20	5	15
	%		25	75
28	Patpur	20	11	9
	%		55	45
29	Ghasipura	20	12	8
	%		60	40
30	Ichhapur	20	12	8
	%		60	40
	Total	614	238	376
	%	100	38.76	61.24

Table-4.4.4: Identification of Household AF (Contd….)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total Number of HHs	Do you have Ration Card?		If yes, as per record are you BPL?		Do you have a Voter Card?	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Balarampur	20	7	13	6	14	20	0
	%		35	65	30	70	100	0
2	Chitri	20	3	17	2	18	19	1
	%		15	85	10	90	95	5
3	Kiapada	23	13	10	17	6	23	0
	%		56.52	43.48	73.91	26.09	100	0
4	Nuapada	22	4	18	10	12	22	0
	%		18.18	81.82	45.45	54.55	100	0
5	Salijanga	20	3	17	3	17	19	1
	%		15	85	15	85	95	5
6	Bangarakote	20	6	14	7	13	19	1
	%		30	70	35	65	95	5
7	G.N.Prasad	21	2	19	2	19	21	0
	%		9.52	90.48	9.52	90.48	100	0
8	Nachhipur	20	5	15	7	13	20	0
	%		25	75	35	65	100	0
9	Raghabapur	21	10	11	7	14	20	1
	%		47.62	52.38	33.33	66.67	95.24	4.76
10	Asurabandha	22	4	18	3	19	21	1
	%		18.18	81.82	13.64	86.36	95.45	4.55
11	Darjani	21	5	16	5	16	21	0
	%		23.81	76.19	23.81	76.19	100	0
12	Balibo	20	7	13	6	14	20	0
	%		35	65	30	70	100	0
13	Annantapur	20	5	15	10	10	20	0
	%		25	75	50	50	100	0
14	Botalanda	20	7	13	2	18	20	0
	%		35	65	10	90	100	0
15	Nimeipur	20	2	18	7	13	20	0
	%		10	90	35	65	100	0
16	Damodarpur	20	2	18	3	17	20	0
	%		10	90	15	85	100	0
17	Ranagundi	23	7	16	12	11	23	0
	%		30.43	69.57	52.17	47.83	100	0
18	Jhadakhundi	20	10	10	4	16	20	0
	%		50	50	20	80	100	0
19	Narada	20	16	4	6	14	19	1
	%		80	20	30	70	95	5
20	Belasundari	20	7	13	8	12	20	0
	%		35	65	40	60	100	0
21	Taharpur	21	5	16	5	16	21	0
	%		23.81	76.19	23.81	76.19	100	0
22	Nandabar	20	6	14	11	9	20	0
	%		30	70	55	45	100	0
23	Kantor	20	9	11	11	9	20	0
	%		45	55	55	45	100	0
24	Jugal	20	12	8	4	16	20	0
	%		60	40	20	80	100	0
25	Khaira	20	12	8	5	15	20	0
	%		60	40	25	75	100	0
26	Tulati	20	12	8	4	16	20	0
	%		60	40	20	80	100	0
27	Palsa	20	9	11	2	18	20	0
	%		45	55	10	90	100	0
28	Patpur	20	9	11	6	14	20	0
	%		45	55	30	70	100	0
29	Ghasipura	20	10	10	3	17	20	0
	%		50	50	15	85	100	0
30	Ichhapur	20	10	10	1	19	20	0
	%		50	50	5	95	100	0
	Total	614	219	395	179	435	608	6
	%	100	35.67	64.33	29.15	70.85	99.02	0.98

Table 4.5: Demography (DF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Number Of Family Member	Male	Female	Age Groups											
					0 - 5		6 - 15		16 - 25		26 - 45		46 - 60		Above 60	
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Agarda	13	6	7	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	0
	%		46.15	53.85	0	0	7.69	15.38	7.69	15.38	15.38	15.38	15.38	7.69	0	0
2	Bajrapalli	60	22	38	1	2	5	14	3	8	7	10	3	2	3	2
	%		36.67	63.33	1.67	3.33	8.33	23.33	5	13.33	11.67	16.67	5	3.33	5	3.33
3	Biragobindapur	38	18	20	1	3	6	5	2	0	4	5	3	5	2	2
	%		47.37	52.63	2.63	7.89	15.79	13.16	5.26	0	10.53	13.16	7.89	13.16	5.26	5.26
4	Dhamanagadia	107	42	65	6	4	5	29	15	17	8	10	5	3	3	2
	%		39.25	60.75	5.61	3.74	4.67	27.1	14.02	15.89	7.48	9.35	4.67	2.8	2.8	1.87
5	Gohirigadia	32	17	15	4	4	2	2	3	4	6	2	1	3	1	0
	%		53.13	46.88	12.5	12.5	6.25	6.25	9.38	12.5	18.75	6.25	3.13	9.38	3.13	0
6	Gohira	37	17	20	3	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	1	3	0	0
	%		45.95	54.05	8.11	5.41	8.11	8.11	10.81	13.51	16.22	18.92	2.7	8.11	0	0
7	Kaibalyagadia	54	27	27	3	3	12	11	2	5	9	7	0	0	1	1
	%		50	50	5.56	5.56	22.22	20.37	3.7	9.26	16.67	12.96	0	0	1.85	1.85
8	Madanpur	7	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0
	%		57.14	42.86	14.29	0	14.29	0	0	28.57	14.29	0	14.29	14.29	0	0
9	Mangarajpur	17	9	8	1	0	2	3	1	1	4	3	1	1	0	0
	%		52.94	47.06	5.88	0	11.76	17.65	5.88	5.88	23.53	17.65	5.88	5.88	0	0
10	Mulaasara	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
	%		40	60	0	0	0	0	20	40	0	0	20	20	0	0
11	Nadiabhanga	162	84	78	17	12	27	23	13	16	21	20	4	4	2	3
	%		51.85	48.15	10.49	7.41	16.67	14.2	8.02	9.88	12.96	12.35	2.47	2.47	1.23	1.85

12	Ostapur R.F	24	10	14	2	2	1	2	3	4	2	1	2	3	0	2
	%		41.67	58.33	8.33	8.33	4.17	8.33	12.5	16.67	8.33	4.17	8.33	12.5	0	8.33
13	Sainkul	23	13	10	0	0	2	2	4	3	2	4	3	1	2	0
	%		56.52	43.48	0	0	8.7	8.7	17.39	13.04	8.7	17.39	13.04	4.35	8.7	0
14	Santaragadia	28	11	17	2	2	0	2	1	5	5	5	1	2	1	2
	%		39.29	60.71	7.14	7.14	0	7.14	3.57	17.86	17.86	17.86	3.57	7.14	3.57	7.14
15	Talagaon	35	21	14	0	0	8	3	7	4	6	5	0	0	0	2
	%		60	40	0	0	22.86	8.57	20	11.43	17.14	14.29	0	0	0	5.71
	Total	642	303	339	41	34	75	101	60	78	83	81	28	30	15	16
	%		47.20	52.80	6.39	5.30	11.68	15.73	9.35	12.15	12.93	12.62	4.36	4.67	2.34	2.49

Table 4.6: Demography (AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Number Of Family Member	Male	Female	Age Groups											
					0 - 5		6 - 15		16 - 25		26 - 45		46 - 60		Above 60	
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Balarampur	121	71	50	5	2	15	12	11	5	20	17	13	11	7	3
	%		58.68	41.32	4.13	1.65	12.4	9.92	9.09	4.13	16.53	14.05	10.74	9.09	5.79	2.48
2	Chitri	106	62	44	2	3	10	3	19	3	14	16	12	13	6	5
	%		58.49	41.51	1.89	2.83	9.43	2.83	17.92	2.83	13.21	15.09	11.32	12.26	5.66	4.72
3	Kiapada	154	83	71	5	4	11	10	14	18	32	18	6	18	15	3
	%		53.9	46.1	3.25	2.6	7.14	6.49	9.09	11.69	20.78	11.69	3.9	11.69	9.74	1.95
4	Nuapada	143	71	72	5	5	16	17	11	14	25	21	7	7	7	8
	%		49.65	50.35	3.5	3.5	11.19	11.89	7.69	9.79	17.48	14.69	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.59
5	Salijanga	95	52	43	4	3	8	4	7	9	21	15	8	10	4	2
	%		54.74	45.26	4.21	3.16	8.42	4.21	7.37	9.47	22.11	15.79	8.42	10.53	4.21	2.11
6	Bangarakote	175	87	88	12	7	11	14	10	12	31	32	11	12	12	11
	%		49.71	50.29	6.86	4	6.29	8	5.71	6.86	17.71	18.29	6.29	6.86	6.86	6.29
7	G.N.Prasad	102	55	47	3	1	10	7	8	9	20	20	5	5	9	5
	%		53.92	46.08	2.94	0.98	9.8	6.86	7.84	8.82	19.61	19.61	4.9	4.9	8.82	4.9
8	Nachhipur	101	55	46	2	4	8	4	8	8	20	14	11	13	6	3
	%		54.46	45.54	1.98	3.96	7.92	3.96	7.92	7.92	19.8	13.86	10.89	12.87	5.94	2.97
9	Raghabapur	131	62	69	2	3	11	12	10	17	20	18	10	12	9	7
	%		47.33	52.67	1.53	2.29	8.4	9.16	7.63	12.98	15.27	13.74	7.63	9.16	6.87	5.34
10	Asurabandha	118	61	57	3	6	13	10	9	7	21	20	7	11	8	3
	%		51.69	48.31	2.54	5.08	11.02	8.47	7.63	5.93	17.8	16.95	5.93	9.32	6.78	2.54
11	Darjani	109	64	45	5	0	8	7	19	11	18	16	8	6	6	5
	%		58.72	41.28	4.59	0	7.34	6.42	17.43	10.09	16.51	14.68	7.34	5.5	5.5	4.59
12	Balibo	95	47	48	4	2	8	9	8	11	11	15	11	5	5	6
	%		49.47	50.53	4.21	2.11	8.42	9.47	8.42	11.58	11.58	15.79	11.58	5.26	5.26	6.32
13	Annantapur	126	75	51	9	2	9	3	7	8	25	18	9	11	16	9
	%		59.52	40.48	7.14	1.59	7.14	2.38	5.56	6.35	19.84	14.29	7.14	8.73	12.7	7.14
14	Botalanda	94	49	45	4	3	9	12	7	6	14	17	4	5	11	2
	%		52.13	47.87	4.26	3.19	9.57	12.77	7.45	6.38	14.89	18.09	4.26	5.32	11.7	2.13
15	Nimeipur	107	55	52	3	3	3	8	10	10	26	17	6	9	8	4
	%		51.4	48.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	7.48	9.35	9.35	24.3	15.89	5.61	8.41	7.48	3.74
16	Damodarpur	114	68	46	3	3	6	4	18	9	20	16	13	9	8	5
	%		59.65	40.35	2.63	2.63	5.26	3.51	15.79	7.89	17.54	14.04	11.4	7.89	7.02	4.39
17	Ranagundi	140	80	60	14	7	15	13	20	11	19	16	6	9	6	4
	%		57.14	42.86	10	5	10.71	9.29	14.29	7.86	13.57	11.43	4.29	6.43	4.29	2.86
18	Jhadakhundi	99	56	43	4	3	8	7	7	5	24	16	5	8	8	4
	%		56.57	43.43	4.04	3.03	8.08	7.07	7.07	5.05	24.24	16.16	5.05	8.08	8.08	4.04
19	Narada	91	50	41	3	2	10	9	7	6	18	16	9	7	3	1

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Number Of Family Member	Male	Female	Age Groups											
					0 - 5		6 - 15		16 - 25		26 - 45		46 - 60		Above 60	
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%		54.95	45.05	3.3	2.2	10.99	9.89	7.69	6.59	19.78	17.58	9.89	7.69	3.3	1.1
20	Belasundari	83	46	37	5	2	8	9	4	8	21	13	6	4	2	1
	%		55.42	44.58	6.02	2.41	9.64	10.84	4.82	9.64	25.3	15.66	7.23	4.82	2.41	1.2
21	Taharpur	91	47	44	5	1	6	5	8	10	13	18	12	8	3	2
	%		51.65	48.35	5.49	1.1	6.59	5.49	8.79	10.99	14.29	19.78	13.19	8.79	3.3	2.2
22	Nandabar	99	55	44	7	6	8	6	14	8	15	16	10	7	1	1
	%		55.56	44.44	7.07	6.06	8.08	6.06	14.14	8.08	15.15	16.16	10.1	7.07	1.01	1.01
23	Kantor	98	54	44	4	3	9	10	5	6	25	16	8	7	3	2
	%		55.1	44.9	4.08	3.06	9.18	10.2	5.1	6.12	25.51	16.33	8.16	7.14	3.06	2.04
24	Jugal	88	43	45	4	4	4	10	5	3	18	17	5	5	7	6
	%		48.86	51.14	4.55	4.55	4.55	11.36	5.68	3.41	20.45	19.32	5.68	5.68	7.95	6.82
25	Khaira	94	55	39	8	1	4	8	11	2	15	19	12	8	5	1
	%		58.51	41.49	8.51	1.06	4.26	8.51	11.7	2.13	15.96	20.21	12.77	8.51	5.32	1.06
26	Tulati	102	58	44	3	5	11	4	7	1	20	20	6	6	11	8
	%		56.86	43.14	2.94	4.9	10.78	3.92	6.86	0.98	19.61	19.61	5.88	5.88	10.78	7.84
27	Palsa	80	43	37	2	3	6	5	13	10	15	13	6	5	1	1
	%		53.75	46.25	2.5	3.75	7.5	6.25	16.25	12.5	18.75	16.25	7.5	6.25	1.25	1.25
28	Patpur	98	50	48	6	6	4	6	6	6	23	21	6	7	5	2
	%		51.02	48.98	6.12	6.12	4.08	6.12	6.12	6.12	23.47	21.43	6.12	7.14	5.1	2.04
29	Ghasipura	100	55	45	4	0	8	7	5	7	18	19	6	7	14	5
	%		55	45	4	0	8	7	5	7	18	19	6	7	14	5
30	Ichhapur	88	49	39	3	3	9	10	8	2	17	13	10	8	2	3
	%		55.68	44.32	3.41	3.41	10.23	11.36	9.09	2.27	19.32	14.77	11.36	9.09	2.27	3.41
	Total	3242	1758	1484	143	97	266	245	296	242	599	523	248	253	208	122
	%		54.23	45.77	4.41	2.99	8.2	7.56	9.13	7.46	18.48	16.13	7.65	7.8	6.42	3.76

Table 4.7: Education (DF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no. of members	Education Level														
			Primary			Secondary			10th			10+2 Intermediate			Graduation		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Agarda	13	2	5	7	0	2	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		15.38	38.46	53.85	0	15.38	15.38	23.08	0	23.08	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bajrapalli	60	6	7	13	4	6	10	1	6	7	1	6	7	1	3	4
	%		10	11.67	21.67	6.67	10	16.67	1.67	10	11.67	1.67	10	11.67	1.67	5	6.67
3	Biragobindapur	38	4	3	7	2	3	5	4	4	8	1	2	3	2	2	4
	%		10.53	7.89	18.42	5.26	7.89	13.16	10.53	10.53	21.05	2.63	5.26	7.89	5.26	5.26	10.53
4	Dhamanagadia	107	21	35	56	4	5	9	3	6	9	2	5	7	2	5	7
	%		19.63	32.71	52.34	3.74	4.67	8.41	2.8	5.61	8.41	1.87	4.67	6.54	1.87	4.67	6.54
5	Gohirigadia	32	3	2	5	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	2	5	1	1	2
	%		9.38	6.25	15.63	6.25	3.13	9.38	6.25	3.13	9.38	9.38	6.25	15.63	3.13	3.13	6.25
6	Gohira	37	5	6	11	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	3	5	1	2	3
	%		13.51	16.22	29.73	5.41	5.41	10.81	2.7	5.41	8.11	5.41	8.11	13.51	2.7	5.41	8.11
7	Kaibalyagadia	54	7	6	13	4	3	7	3	4	7	4	4	8	2	2	4
	%		12.96	11.11	24.07	7.41	5.56	12.96	5.56	7.41	12.96	7.41	7.41	14.81	3.7	3.7	7.41
8	Madanpur	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		14.29	14.29	28.57	14.29	14.29	28.57	14.29	0	14.29	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Mangarajpur	17	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	1
	%		17.65	11.76	29.41	11.76	5.88	17.65	5.88	5.88	11.76	5.88	0	5.88	0	5.88	5.88
10	Mulaasara	5	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		40	40	80	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nadiabhanga	162	27	23	50	21	20	41	13	16	29	3	1	4	1	0	1
	%		16.67	14.2	30.86	12.96	12.35	25.31	8.02	9.88	17.9	1.85	0.62	2.47	0.62	0	0.62
12	Ostapur R.F	24	4	5	9	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		16.67	20.83	37.5	8.33	4.17	12.5	8.33	4.17	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no. of members	Education Level														
			Primary			Secondary			10th			10+2 Intermediate			Graduation		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
13	Sainkul	23	4	3	7	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	2	4	0	0	0
	%		17.39	13.04	30.43	17.39	8.7	26.09	8.7	4.35	13.04	8.7	8.7	17.39	0	0	0
14	Santaragadia	28	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
	%		7.14	10.71	17.86	7.14	10.71	17.86	3.57	3.57	7.14	3.57	3.57	7.14	7.14	7.14	14.29
15	Talagaon	35	7	4	11	6	3	9	4	2	6	2	1	3	1	1	2
	%		20	11.43	31.43	17.14	8.57	25.71	11.43	5.71	17.14	5.71	2.86	8.57	2.86	2.86	5.71
	Total	642	98	107	205	56	54	110	41	45	86	22	27	49	13	19	32
	%	100	15.26	16.67	31.93	8.72	8.41	17.13	6.39	7.01	13.4	3.43	4.21	7.63	2.02	2.96	4.98

Table 4.7.1: Education (DF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no. of members	Education Level								
			Post-Graduation			Technical			Illiterate		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Agarda	13	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	7.69	0	7.69	0	0	0
2	Bajrapalli	60	0	4	4	1	0	1	7	4	11
	%		0	6.67	6.67	1.67	0	1.67	11.67	6.67	18.33
3	Biragobindapur	38	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	2	3
	%		2.63	2.63	5.26	5.26	0	5.26	2.63	5.26	7.89
4	Dhamanagadia	107	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	4	6
	%		0.93	0.93	1.87	0.93	0	0.93	1.87	3.74	5.61
5	Gohirigadia	32	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	4
	%		3.13	3.13	6.25	0	0	0	3.13	9.38	12.5
6	Gohira	37	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	5
	%		2.7	0	2.7	0	0	0	5.41	8.11	13.51
7	Kaibalyagadia	54	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	3	5
	%		3.7	3.7	7.41	0	0	0	3.7	5.56	9.26
8	Madanpur	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.29	14.29
9	Mangarajpur	17	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3
	%		5.88	0	5.88	0	0	0	0	17.65	17.65
10	Mulaasara	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nadiabhanga	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	8
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	1.23	3.7	4.94
12	Ostapur R.F	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.83	20.83

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no. of members	Education Level								
			Post-Graduation			Technical			Illiterate		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
13	Sainkul	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	4.35	8.7	13.04
14	Santaragadia	28	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	4
	%		3.57	3.57	7.14	0	0	0	0	14.29	14.29
15	Talagaon	35	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3
	%		0	0	0	2.86	0	2.86	0	8.57	8.57
	Total	642	8	10	18	6	0	6	18	43	61
	%	100	1.25	1.56	2.8	0.93	0	0.93	2.8	6.7	9.5

Table 4.8: Education (AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Number Of Family Member	Education Level														
			Primary			Secondary			10th			10+2 Intermediate			Graduation		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Balarampur	121	15	12	27	19	17	36	11	5	16	8	5	13	3	1	4
	%		12.4	9.92	22.31	15.7	14.05	29.75	9.09	4.13	13.22	6.61	4.13	10.74	2.48	0.83	3.31
2	Chitri	106	17	11	28	14	14	28	13	5	18	6	3	9	4	1	5
	%		16.04	10.38	26.42	13.21	13.21	26.42	12.26	4.72	16.98	5.66	2.83	8.49	3.77	0.94	4.72
3	Kiapada	154	27	12	39	11	18	29	16	13	29	10	8	18	2	0	2
	%		17.53	7.79	25.32	7.14	11.69	18.83	10.39	8.44	18.83	6.49	5.19	11.69	1.3	0	1.3
4	Nuapada	143	19	12	31	15	13	28	13	11	24	6	5	11	3	1	4
	%		13.29	8.39	21.68	10.49	9.09	19.58	9.09	7.69	16.78	4.2	3.5	7.69	2.1	0.7	2.8
5	Salijanga	95	18	15	33	12	9	21	6	6	12	3	0	3	4	3	7
	%		18.95	15.79	34.74	12.63	9.47	22.11	6.32	6.32	12.63	3.16	0	3.16	4.21	3.16	7.37
6	Bangarakote	175	29	41	70	9	5	14	2	3	5	4	3	7	8	5	13
	%		16.57	23.43	40	5.14	2.86	8	1.14	1.71	2.86	2.29	1.71	4	4.57	2.86	7.43
7	G.N.Prasad	102	15	18	33	13	11	24	8	6	14	2	1	3	4	3	7
	%		14.71	17.65	32.35	12.75	10.78	23.53	7.84	5.88	13.73	1.96	0.98	2.94	3.92	2.94	6.86
8	Nachhipur	101	14	16	30	15	14	29	7	4	11	5	3	8	5	2	7
	%		13.86	15.84	29.7	14.85	13.86	28.71	6.93	3.96	10.89	4.95	2.97	7.92	4.95	1.98	6.93
9	Raghabapur	131	11	17	28	9	18	27	6	11	17	12	7	19	5	3	8
	%		8.4	12.98	21.37	6.87	13.74	20.61	4.58	8.4	12.98	9.16	5.34	14.5	3.82	2.29	6.11
10	Asurabandha	118	12	8	20	9	17	26	13	9	22	6	8	14	5	4	9
	%		10.17	6.78	16.95	7.63	14.41	22.03	11.02	7.63	18.64	5.08	6.78	11.86	4.24	3.39	7.63
11	Darjani	109	18	14	32	11	6	17	20	15	35	3	1	4	2	1	3
	%		16.51	12.84	29.36	10.09	5.5	15.6	18.35	13.76	32.11	2.75	0.92	3.67	1.83	0.92	2.75
12	Balibo	95	7	10	17	8	8	16	13	14	27	7	10	17	5	2	7
	%		7.37	10.53	17.89	8.42	8.42	16.84	13.68	14.74	28.42	7.37	10.53	17.89	5.26	2.11	7.37
13	Annantapur	126	13	10	23	19	25	44	17	7	24	8	4	12	2	1	3
	%		10.32	7.94	18.25	15.08	19.84	34.92	13.49	5.56	19.05	6.35	3.17	9.52	1.59	0.79	2.38
14	Botalanda	94	8	14	22	13	10	23	14	9	23	4	2	6	4	3	7
	%		8.51	14.89	23.4	13.83	10.64	24.47	14.89	9.57	24.47	4.26	2.13	6.38	4.26	3.19	7.45
15	Nimeipur	107	9	7	16	6	5	11	13	18	31	9	11	20	10	5	15
	%		8.41	6.54	14.95	5.61	4.67	10.28	12.15	16.82	28.97	8.41	10.28	18.69	9.35	4.67	14.02
16	Damodarpur	114	8	10	18	14	10	24	25	14	39	9	4	13	4	1	5
	%		7.02	8.77	15.79	12.28	8.77	21.05	21.93	12.28	34.21	7.89	3.51	11.4	3.51	0.88	4.39
17	Ranagundi	140	24	13	37	19	11	30	14	11	25	1	3	4	1	2	3
	%		17.14	9.29	26.43	13.57	7.86	21.43	10	7.86	17.86	0.71	2.14	2.86	0.71	1.43	2.14
18	Jhadakhundi	99	11	9	20	9	7	16	13	8	21	6	4	10	9	8	17
	%		11.11	9.09	20.2	9.09	7.07	16.16	13.13	8.08	21.21	6.06	4.04	10.1	9.09	8.08	17.17

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Number Of Family Member	Education Level														
			Primary			Secondary			10th			10+2 Intermediate			Graduation		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
19	Narada	91	11	12	23	8	9	17	9	9	18	9	5	14	5	2	7
	%		12.09	13.19	25.27	8.79	9.89	18.68	9.89	9.89	19.78	9.89	5.49	15.38	5.49	2.2	7.69
20	Belasundari	83	5	4	9	8	5	13	10	7	17	7	8	15	2	5	7
	%		6.02	4.82	10.84	9.64	6.02	15.66	12.05	8.43	20.48	8.43	9.64	18.07	2.41	6.02	8.43
21	Taharpur	91	6	7	13	6	9	15	12	9	21	6	8	14	6	7	13
	%		6.59	7.69	14.29	6.59	9.89	16.48	13.19	9.89	23.08	6.59	8.79	15.38	6.59	7.69	14.29
22	Nandabar	99	11	6	17	7	6	13	13	13	26	8	7	15	3	2	5
	%		11.11	6.06	17.17	7.07	6.06	13.13	13.13	13.13	26.26	8.08	7.07	15.15	3.03	2.02	5.05
23	Kantor	98	7	9	16	12	14	26	21	13	34	1	1	2	4	2	6
	%		7.14	9.18	16.33	12.24	14.29	26.53	21.43	13.27	34.69	1.02	1.02	2.04	4.08	2.04	6.12
24	Jugal	88	9	6	15	11	10	21	6	10	16	5	4	9	5	5	10
	%		10.23	6.82	17.05	12.5	11.36	23.86	6.82	11.36	18.18	5.68	4.55	10.23	5.68	5.68	11.36
25	Khaira	94	13	10	23	9	8	17	10	8	18	6	4	10	3	3	6
	%		13.83	10.64	24.47	9.57	8.51	18.09	10.64	8.51	19.15	6.38	4.26	10.64	3.19	3.19	6.38
26	Tulati	102	8	5	13	14	18	32	12	5	17	9	6	15	6	4	10
	%		7.84	4.9	12.75	13.73	17.65	31.37	11.76	4.9	16.67	8.82	5.88	14.71	5.88	3.92	9.8
27	Palsa	80	4	5	9	12	11	23	5	8	13	10	4	14	7	3	10
	%		5	6.25	11.25	15	13.75	28.75	6.25	10	16.25	12.5	5	17.5	8.75	3.75	12.5
28	Patpur	98	17	12	29	8	5	13	5	9	14	5	4	9	4	3	7
	%		17.35	12.24	29.59	8.16	5.1	13.27	5.1	9.18	14.29	5.1	4.08	9.18	4.08	3.06	7.14
29	Ghasipura	100	10	16	26	9	12	21	15	7	22	4	2	6	6	4	10
	%		10	16	26	9	12	21	15	7	22	4	2	6	6	4	10
30	Ichhapur	88	5	6	11	13	9	22	12	9	21	7	4	11	4	3	7
	%		5.68	6.82	12.5	14.77	10.23	25	13.64	10.23	23.86	7.95	4.55	12.5	4.55	3.41	7.95
	Total	3242	381	347	728	342	334	676	354	276	630	186	139	325	135	89	224
	%		11.75	10.7	22.46	10.55	10.3	20.85	10.92	8.51	19.43	5.74	4.29	10.02	4.16	2.75	6.91

Table 4.8.1: Education (AF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	No of Family Member	Education Level								
			Post-Graduation			Technical			Illiterate		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Balarampur	121	3	1	4	2	0	2	5	7	12
	%		2.48	0.83	3.31	1.65	0	1.65	4.13	5.79	9.92
2	Chitri	106	2	1	3	0	0	0	4	6	10
	%		1.89	0.94	2.83	0	0	0	3.77	5.66	9.43
3	Kiapada	154	2	1	3	3	0	3	7	15	22
	%		1.3	0.65	1.95	1.95	0	1.95	4.55	9.74	14.29
4	Nuapada	143	3	2	5	0	0	0	7	23	30
	%		2.1	1.4	3.5	0	0	0	4.9	16.08	20.98
5	Salijanga	95	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	7	11
	%		1.05	0	1.05	0	0	0	4.21	7.37	11.58
6	Bangarakote	175	4	2	6	5	1	6	14	21	35
	%		2.29	1.14	3.43	2.86	0.57	3.43	8	12	20
7	G.N.Prasad	102	2	1	3	0	0	0	8	6	14
	%		1.96	0.98	2.94	0	0	0	7.84	5.88	13.73
8	Nachhipur	101	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	3	9
	%		0.99	0	0.99	0	0	0	5.94	2.97	8.91
9	Raghabapur	131	6	2	8	2	1	3	9	7	16
	%		4.58	1.53	6.11	1.53	0.76	2.29	6.87	5.34	12.21
10	Asurabandha	118	2	1	3	4	1	5	7	3	10
	%		1.69	0.85	2.54	3.39	0.85	4.24	5.93	2.54	8.47
11	Darjani	109	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	7	9
	%		0.92	0.92	1.83	1.83	0	1.83	1.83	6.42	8.26
12	Balibo	95	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	2	2
	%		0	0	0	3.16	0	3.16	0	2.11	2.11
13	Annantapur	126	1	0	1	3	0	3	3	2	5
	%		0.79	0	0.79	2.38	0	2.38	2.38	1.59	3.97
14	Botalanda	94	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	2
	%		1.06	1.06	2.13	1.06	1.06	2.13	0	2.13	2.13
15	Nimeipur	107	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2
	%		1.87	0.93	2.8	1.87	0.93	2.8	0.93	0.93	1.87
16	Damodarpur	114	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	3	5
	%		0.88	0.88	1.75	1.75	0	1.75	1.75	2.63	4.39
17	Ranagundi	140	0	0	0	5	0	5	2	13	15
	%		0	0	0	3.57	0	3.57	1.43	9.29	10.71
18	Jhadakhundi	99	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	3	5
	%		2.02	1.01	3.03	0	0	0	2.02	3.03	5.05
19	Narada	91	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	2	4
	%		1.1	0	1.1	2.2	0	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.4
20	Belasundari	83	7	3	10	1	1	2	1	2	3
	%		8.43	3.61	12.05	1.2	1.2	2.41	1.2	2.41	3.61
21	Taharpur	91	5	1	6	0	0	0	1	2	3
	%		5.49	1.1	6.59	0	0	0	1.1	2.2	3.3
22	Nandabar	99	0	0	0	4	2	6	2	2	4
	%		0	0	0	4.04	2.02	6.06	2.02	2.02	4.04
23	Kantor	98	1	1	2	4	0	4	0	1	1
	%		1.02	1.02	2.04	4.08	0	4.08	0	1.02	1.02
24	Jugal	88	1	3	4	1	0	1	1	3	4
	%		1.14	3.41	4.55	1.14	0	1.14	1.14	3.41	4.55
25	Khaira	94	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	5	8
	%		1.06	0	1.06	2.13	0	2.13	3.19	5.32	8.51
26	Tulati	102	3	1	4	2	0	2	1	0	1
	%		2.94	0.98	3.92	1.96	0	1.96	0.98	0	0.98
27	Palsa	80	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	4
	%		2.5	0	2.5	0	0	0	1.25	3.75	5
28	Patpur	98	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	7	9
	%		1.02	1.02	2.04	2.04	1.02	3.06	2.04	7.14	9.18
29	Ghasipura	100	4	1	5	2	0	2	1	3	4
	%		4	1	5	2	0	2	1	3	4
30	Ichhapur	88	3	2	5	2	1	3	0	2	2
	%		3.41	2.27	5.68	2.27	1.14	3.41	0	2.27	2.27
	Total	3242	63	29	92	56	10	66	98	163	261
	%		1.94	0.89	2.84	1.73	0.31	2.04	3.02	5.03	8.05

Table 4.9: Occupation (DF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no. of members	Main Occupation							
			Agriculture	Farm Labour	Non-farm Labour	Business	Salary	All Others	Unemployed	Dependent
1	Agarda	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		33.33	33.33	0	0	33.33	0	0	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	4	2	3	0	2	0	0	0
	%		36.36	18.18	27.27	0	18.18	0	0	0
3	Biragobindapur	12	3	2	7	0	0	0	0	0
	%		25	16.67	58.33	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dhamanagadia	21	8	2	6	1	4	0	0	0
	%		38.1	9.52	28.57	4.76	19.05	0	0	0
5	Gohirigadia	5	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		20	60	0	0	20	0	0	0
6	Gohira	9	3	0	2	1	3	0	0	0
	%		33.33	0	22.22	11.11	33.33	0	0	0
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	3	0	7	2	0	0	0	0
	%		25	0	58.33	16.67	0	0	0	0
8	Madanpur	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	%		33.33	0	33.33	0	33.33	0	0	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	%		33.33	0	33.33	0	33.33	0	0	0
10	Mulaasara	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	15	8	7	0	2	1	0	0
	%		45.45	24.24	21.21	0	6.06	3.03	0	0
12	Ostapur R.F	5	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no. of members	Main Occupation							
			Agriculture	Farm Labour	Non-farm Labour	Business	Salary	All Others	Unemployed	Dependent
	%		20	40	20	0	20	0	0	0
13	Sainkul	6	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
	%		16.67	0	33.33	0	50	0	0	0
14	Santaragadia	7	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	0
	%		0	57.14	28.57	0	14.29	0	0	0
15	Talagaon	6	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
	%		16.67	16.67	66.67	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	137	44	25	43	4	20	1	0	0
	%	100	32.12	18.25	31.39	2.92	14.6	0.73	0	0

Table 4.9.1: Occupation (DF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no. of members	Subsidiary Occupation							
			Agriculture	Allied	Farm Labour	Non-farm Labour	Business	Salary	All Others	Dependent
1	Agarda	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	33.33	0	0	0	0
2	Bajrapalli	60	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	27.27	0	0	0	0	0
3	Biragobindapur	38	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	8.33	0	0	0	0
4	Dhamanagadia	107	2	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
	%		9.52	0	19.05	19.05	0	0	0	0
5	Gohirigadia	32	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gohira	37	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	%		11.11	0	11.11	0	0	0	0	0
7	Kaibalyagadia	54	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	%		8.33	0	16.67	0	0	0	0	0
8	Madanpur	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Mangarajpur	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Mulaasara	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nadiabhanga	162	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	6.06	24.24	0	0	0	0	0
12	Ostapur R.F	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no. of members	Subsidiary Occupation							
			Agriculture	Allied	Farm Labour	Non-farm Labour	Business	Salary	All Others	Dependent
13	Sainkul	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Santaragadia	28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		14.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Talagaon	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	642	6	2	19	6	0	0	0	0
	%	100	4.38	1.46	13.87	4.38	0	0	0	0

Table 4.10: Occupation (AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Main Occupation							
			Agriculture	Farm Labour	Non-farm Labour	Business	Salary	All Others	Unemployed	Dependent
1	Balarampur	20	7	5	1	0	7	0	0	0
	%		35.0	25.0	5.0	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Chitri	20	10	4	2	1	3	0	0	0
	%		50.0	20.0	10.0	5.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Kiapada	23	11	2	0	0	7	3	0	0
	%		47.83	8.7	0	0	30.43	13.04	0	0
4	Nuapada	22	9	7	2	0	4	0	0	0
	%		40.91	31.82	9.09	0	18.18	0	0	0
5	Salijanga	20	8	5	3	1	3	0	0	0
	%		40.0	25.0	15.0	5.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Bangarakote	20	7	4	0	2	7	0	0	0
	%		35.0	20.0	0.0	10.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	11	2	2	2	4	0	0	0
	%		52.38	9.52	9.52	9.52	19.05	0	0	0
8	Nachhipur	20	13	1	1	0	4	1	0	0
	%		65.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	20.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
9	Raghabapur	21	14	1	1	1	4	0	0	0
	%		66.67	4.76	4.76	4.76	19.05	0	0	0
10	Asurabandha	22	14	2	4	0	2	0	0	0
	%		63.64	9.09	18.18	0	9.09	0	0	0
11	Darjani	21	16	2	0	0	0	1	0	2
	%		76.19	9.52	0	0	0	4.76	0	9.52
12	Balibo	20	11	1	2	2	3	0	0	1
	%		55	5	10	10	15	0	0	5
13	Annantapur	20	16	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	%		80	0	0	5	0	5	0	10
14	Botalanda	20	12	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
	%		60	0	0	5	5	5	0	25
15	Nimeipur	20	14	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
	%		70	0	0	0	5	10	0	15

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Main Occupation							
			Agriculture	Farm Labour	Non-farm Labour	Business	Salary	All Others	Unemployed	Dependent
16	Damodarpur	20	13	0	0	0	3	2	0	2
	%		65	0	0	0	15	10	0	10
17	Ranagundi	23	16	0	0	1	0	3	0	3
	%		69.57	0	0	4.35	0	13.04	0	13.04
18	Jhadakhundi	20	10	0	0	0	4	5	0	1
	%		50	0	0	0	20	25	0	5
19	Narada	20	10	0	0	0	4	5	0	1
	%		50	0	0	0	20	25	0	5
20	Belasundari	20	9	1	0	2	2	5	0	1
	%		45	5	0	10	10	25	0	5
21	Taharpur	21	8	0	0	0	5	5	0	3
	%		38.1	0	0	0	23.81	23.81	0	14.29
22	Nandabar	20	16	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
	%		80	0	5	0	0	5	0	10
23	Kantor	20	8	0	0	0	4	7	0	1
	%		40	0	0	0	20	35	0	5
24	Jugal	20	9	1	1	0	4	2	0	3
	%		45	5	5	0	20	10	0	15
25	Khaira	20	14	0	1	1	2	1	0	1
	%		70	0	5	5	10	5	0	5
26	Tulati	20	9	0	0	0	2	7	0	2
	%		45	0	0	0	10	35	0	10
27	Palsa	20	11	0	0	1	1	6	0	1
	%		55	0	0	5	5	30	0	5
28	Patpur	20	9	4	0	0	1	3	0	3
	%		45	20	0	0	5	15	0	15
29	Ghasipura	20	8	0	0	1	4	5	0	2
	%		40	0	0	5	20	25	0	10
30	Ichhapur	20	12	0	0	1	4	3	0	0
	%		60	0	0	5	20	15	0	0
	Total	614	335	42	21	18	90	69	0	39

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Main Occupation							
			Agriculture	Farm Labour	Non-farm Labour	Business	Salary	All Others	Unemployed	Dependent
	%	100	54.56	6.84	3.42	2.93	14.66	11.24	0	6.35

Table 4.10.1: Occupation (AF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Subsidiary Ocupation							
			Agriculture	Allied	Farm Labour	Non-farm Labour	Business	Salary	All Others	Dependent
1	Balarampur	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Chitri	20	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	%		5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Kiapada	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Nuapada	22	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	13.64	0	0	0	0	0
5	Salijanga	20	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	%		15.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Bangarakote	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		4.76	4.76	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Nachhipur	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Raghabapur	21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	4.76	0	0	0	0	0
10	Asurabandha	22	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	4.55	4.55	0	0	0	0
11	Darjani	21	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	%		4.76	0	4.76	0	4.76	0	4.76	0
12	Balibo	20	0	0	4	3	0	0	1	0
	%		0	0	20	15	0	0	5	0
13	Annantapur	20	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	%		5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
14	Botalanda	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
15	Nimeipur	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Subsidiary Ocupation							
			Agriculture	Allied	Farm Labour	Non-farm Labour	Business	Salary	All Others	Dependent
16	Damodarpur	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	%		5	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
17	Ranagundi	23	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
	%		4.35	0	8.7	4.35	0	0	4.35	0
18	Jhadakhundi	20	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
	%		10	0	0	10	0	0	5	0
19	Narada	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Belasundari	20	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	%		10	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
21	Taharpur	21	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	%		14.29	0	4.76	0	0	0	4.76	0
22	Nandabar	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	%		0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
23	Kantor	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	%		5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
24	Jugal	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
25	Khaira	20	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
	%		0	0	5	10	0	0	10	0
26	Tulati	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	%		0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
27	Palsa	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Patpur	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Ghasipura	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	%		5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
30	Ichhapur	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	614	26	1	19	12	2	0	15	0
	%	100	4.23	0.16	3.09	1.95	0.33	0	2.44	0

Table 4.11: Distribution of HH according to Income (DF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Income Groups In Rupees Per Year										
			<10000	10001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	40001-50000	50001-60000	60001-70000	70001-80000	80001-90000	90001-100000	>100000
1	Agarda	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	%		0.00	33.33	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00
2	Bajrapalli	11	0	5	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
	%		0.00	45.45	18.18	9.09	18.18	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Biragobindapur	12	3	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		25.00	25.00	33.33	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Dhamanagadia	21	2	6	5	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	2
	%		9.52	28.57	23.81	9.52	14.29	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.52
5	Gohirigadia	5	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%		0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
6	Gohira	9	1	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		11.11	11.11	55.56	22.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	3	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	%		25.00	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Madanpur	3	0	1	0	1	0		1	0	0	0	0
	%		0.00	33.33	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Mangarajpur	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	%		0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00
10	Mulaasara	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Nadiabhanga	33	6	6	5	5	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
	%		18.18	18.18	15.15	15.15	6.06	3.03	6.06	6.06	3.03	3.03	6.06

12	Ostapur R.F	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	%		0.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Sainkul	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	%		16.67	16.67	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	33.33
14	Santaragadia	7	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		28.57	14.29	14.29	14.29	28.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Talagaon	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
	%		0.00	16.67	0.00	16.67	0.00	16.67	16.67	16.67	0.00	0.00	16.67
	Total	137	18	30	28	18	15	3	8	5	2	2	8
	%	100	13.14	21.90	20.44	13.14	10.95	2.19	5.84	3.65	1.46	1.46	5.84

Table 4.12 : Distribution of HH according to Income(AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Income Groups In Rupeees Per Year										
			<10000	10001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	40001-50000	50001-60000	60001-70000	70001-80000	80001-90000	90001-100000	>100000
1	Balarampur	20	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	11
	%		0.00	0.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	55.00
2	Chitri	20	2	3	5	1	2	4	0	1	0	0	2
	%		10.00	15.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
3	Kiapada	23	1	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	12
	%		4.35	0.00	8.70	8.70	8.70	0.00	8.70	0.00	0.00	8.70	52.17
4	Nuapada	22	0	4	8	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
	%		0.00	18.18	36.36	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.27
5	Salijanga	20	0	5	5	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	4
	%		0.00	25.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
6	Bangarakote	20	0	0	3	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	9
	%		0.00	0.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	45.00
7	G.N.Prasad	21	2	2	6	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
	%		9.52	9.52	28.57	14.29	4.76	4.76	4.76	0.00	4.76	0.00	19.05
8	Nachhipur	20	3	2	2	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	4
	%		15.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
9	Raghabapur	21	0	2	1	2	3	3	0	1	0	0	9
	%		0.00	9.52	4.76	9.52	14.29	14.29	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	42.86
10	Asurabandha	22	0	4	7	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	5
	%		0.00	18.18	31.82	13.64	0.00	4.55	4.55	0.00	4.55	0.00	22.73
11	Darjani	21	1	7	2	3	4	1	2	0	0	1	0
	%		4.76	33.33	9.52	14.29	19.05	4.76	9.52	0.00	0.00	4.76	0.00
12	Balibo	20	0	6	5	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	2
	%		0.00	30.00	25.00	15.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	10.00
13	Annantapur	20	0	7	3	1	3	1	4	1	0	0	0
	%		0.00	35.00	15.00	5.00	15.00	5.00	20.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Botalanda	20	1	9	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
	%		5.00	45.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
15	Nimeipur	20	2	7	2	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
	%		10.00	35.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Damodarpur	20	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	0	5

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Income Groups In Rupeees Per Year										
			<10000	10001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	40001-50000	50001-60000	60001-70000	70001-80000	80001-90000	90001-100000	>100000
	%		5.00	5.00	5.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	25.00
17	Ranagundi	23	3	9	2	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
	%		13.04	39.13	8.70	13.04	13.04	4.35	8.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Jhadakhundi	20	1	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1
	%		5.00	30.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	5.00
19	Narada	20	3	6	4	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
	%		15.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Belasundari	20	0	6	3	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	4
	%		0.00	30.00	15.00	5.00	15.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	20.00
21	Taharpur	21	2	3	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	1
	%		9.52	14.29	14.29	4.76	4.76	14.29	9.52	9.52	4.76	9.52	4.76
22	Nandabar	20	3	6	2	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	0
	%		15.00	30.00	10.00	15.00	5.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Kantor	20	1	5	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	0
	%		5.00	25.00	5.00	15.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
24	Jugal	20	2	5	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1
	%		10.00	25.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	5.00
25	Khaira	20	0	7	3	1	0	4	1	2	1	1	0
	%		0.00	35.00	15.00	5.00	0.00	20.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
26	Tulati	20	1	4	6	1	2	3	0	1	2	0	0
	%		5.00	20.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	0.00	5.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
27	Palsa	20	0	6	4	2	0	4	3	1	0	0	0
	%		0.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	20.00	15.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Patpur	20	2	3	5	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0
	%		10.00	15.00	25.00	15.00	10.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Ghasipura	20	1	3	4	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1
	%		5.00	15.00	20.00	5.00	15.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
30	Ichhapur	20	0	4	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	1
	%		0.00	20.00	15.00	5.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	15.00	10.00	5.00
	Total	614	32	132	102	60	55	53	39	24	17	18	82
	%	100	5.21	21.50	16.61	9.77	8.96	8.63	6.35	3.91	2.77	2.93	13.36

Table 4.13: Housing and Amenities (DF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Built Up area (Sq.ft.)							
			< 500	500	600	700	800	900	1000	>1000
1	Agarda	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	%		33.33	33.33	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Bajrapalli	11	5	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
	%		45.45	18.18	9.09	9.09	9.09	0.00	9.09	0.00
3	Biragobindapur	12	7	2	0	2	0	0	1	0
	%		58.33	16.67	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00
4	Dhamanagadia	21	6	5	4	1	1	0	3	1
	%		28.57	23.81	19.05	4.76	4.76	0.00	14.29	4.76
5	Gohirigadia	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%		40.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
6	Gohira	9	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	2
	%		11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	0.00	0.00	33.33	22.22
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	5	2	1	0	2	0	0	2
	%		41.67	16.67	8.33	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	16.67
8	Madanpur	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	%		33.33	0.00	33.33	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Mangarajpur	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	%		33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	33.33
10	Mulaasara	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	%		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
11	Nadiabhanga	33	12	6	8	0	2	0	3	2
	%		36.36	18.18	24.24	0.00	6.06	0.00	9.09	6.06
12	Ostapur R.F	5	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0
	%		0.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
13	Sainkul	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	1
	%		0.00	33.33	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	16.67
14	Santaragadia	7	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	0
	%		28.57	0.00	42.86	14.29	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Talagaon	6	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0
	%		16.67	33.33	16.67	0.00	16.67	0.00	16.67	0.00
	Total	**137**	**44**	**27**	**22**	**8**	**9**	**1**	**16**	**10**
	%	**100**	**32.12**	**19.71**	**16.06**	**5.84**	**6.57**	**0.73**	**11.68**	**7.30**

Table 4.13.1: Housing and Amenities (DF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Housing			Do you have a Patta	
			Own	Rented	Others	Yes	No
1	Agarda	3	0	0	3	0	2
	%		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	66.67
2	Bajrapalli	11	2	0	9	2	9
	%		18.18	0.00	81.82	18.18	81.82
3	Biragobindapur	12	1	0	11	1	11
	%		8.33	0.00	91.67	8.33	91.67
4	Dhamanagadia	21	1	0	20	9	12
	%		4.76	0.00	95.24	42.86	57.14
5	Gohirigadia	5	0	0	5	0	5
	%		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
6	Gohira	9	5	0	4	5	4
	%		55.56	0.00	44.44	55.56	44.44
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	1	0	11	1	11
	%		8.33	0.00	91.67	8.33	91.67
8	Madanpur	3	0	0	3	0	3
	%		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
9	Mangarajpur	3	3	0	0	1	2
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	66.67
10	Mulaasara	1	1	0	0	1	0
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
11	Nadiabhanga	33	5	0	28	5	28
	%		15.15	0.00	84.85	15.15	84.85
12	Ostapur R.F	5	1	1	3	1	4
	%		20.00	20.00	60.00	20.00	80.00
13	Sainkul	6	5	0	1	5	1
	%		83.33	0.00	16.67	83.33	16.67
14	Santaragadia	7	1	0	6	1	6
	%		14.29	0.00	85.71	14.29	85.71
15	Talagaon	6	0	0	6	0	6
	%		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Total	137	26	1	110	32	104
	%	100	18.98	0.73	80.29	23.36	75.91

Table 4.13.2: Housing and Amenities (DF) Cont..

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Number of Dwelling Room				
			One	Two	Three	Four	More than Four
1	Agarda	3	0	1	1	1	0
	%		0.00	33.33	33.33	33.33	0.00
2	Bajrapalli	11	0	4	3	1	3
	%		0.00	36.36	27.27	9.09	27.27
3	Biragobindapur	12	4	4	3	0	1
	%		33.33	33.33	25.00	0.00	8.33
4	Dhamanagadia	21	0	5	8	4	3
	%		0.00	23.81	38.10	19.05	14.29
5	Gohirigadia	5	1	2	1	1	0
	%		20.00	40.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
6	Gohira	9	1	1	3	1	3
	%		11.11	11.11	33.33	11.11	33.33
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	0	6	4	0	2
	%		0.00	50.00	33.33	0.00	16.67
8	Madanpur	3	1	1	0	1	0
	%		33.33	33.33	0.00	33.33	0.00
9	Mangarajpur	3	0	0	2	1	0
	%		0.00	0.00	66.67	33.33	0.00
10	Mulaasara	1	0	0	0	0	1
	%		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
11	Nadiabhanga	33	0	10	13	7	3
	%		0.00	30.30	39.39	21.21	9.09
12	Ostapur R.F	5	0	2	2	0	1
	%		0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	20.00
13	Sainkul	6	2	1	2	1	0
	%		33.33	16.67	33.33	16.67	0.00
14	Santaragadia	7	1	1	4	1	0
	%		14.29	14.29	57.14	14.29	0.00
15	Talagaon	6	0	3	2	0	1
	%		0.00	50.00	33.33	0.00	16.67
	Total	137	10	41	48	19	18
	%	100	7.30	29.93	35.04	13.87	13.14

Table 4.13.3: Housing and Amenities (DF) Cont..

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Wall				
			Mud	Brick with Mud	Bamboo or wood with mud plaster	Brick with cement	Any other (specify)
1	Agarda	3	1	0	0	2	0
	%		33.33	0.00	0.00	66.67	0.00
2	Bajrapalli	11	8	1	0	2	0
	%		72.73	9.09	0.00	18.18	0.00
3	Biragobindapur	12	7	2	0	3	0
	%		58.33	16.67	0.00	25.00	0.00
4	Dhamanagadia	21	17	2	0	2	0
	%		80.95	9.52	0.00	9.52	0.00
5	Gohirigadia	5	5	0	0	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Gohira	9	2	0	0	7	0
	%		22.22	0.00	0.00	77.78	0.00
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	10	1	0	1	0
	%		83.33	8.33	0.00	8.33	0.00
8	Madanpur	3	0	0	0	3	0
	%		0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
9	Mangarajpur	3	0	0	0	3	0
	%		0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
10	Mulaasara	1	0	0	0	1	0
	%		0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
11	Nadiabhanga	33	17	3	0	13	0
	%		51.52	9.09	0.00	39.39	0.00
12	Ostapur R.F	5	4	0	0	1	0
	%		80.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
13	Sainkul	6	2	0	0	4	0
	%		33.33	0.00	0.00	66.67	0.00
14	Santaragadia	7	1	0	0	6	0
	%		14.29	0.00	0.00	85.71	0.00
15	Talagaon	6	5	0	0	1	0
	%		83.33	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00
	Total	137	79	9	0	49	0
	%	100	57.66	6.57	0.00	35.77	0.00

Table 4.13.4: Housing and Amenities (DF) Cont..

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Roof					
			Thatched (Chhana)	Asbestos	Tiles	Concrete roof	Tin	Any other (specify)
1	Agarda	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
	%		33.33	0.00	0.00	66.67	0.00	0.00
2	Bajrapalli	11	10	0	0	1	0	0
	%		90.91	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00
3	Biragobindapur	12	11	0	0	1	0	0
	%		91.67	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00
4	Dhamanagadia	21	17	2	0	2	0	0
	%		80.95	9.52	0.00	9.52	0.00	0.00
5	Gohirigadia	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
	%		20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Gohira	9	2	0	3	4	0	0
	%		22.22	0.00	33.33	44.44	0.00	0.00
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	9	3	0	0	0	0
	%		75.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Madanpur	3	0	1	0	2	0	0
	%		0.00	33.33	0.00	66.67	0.00	0.00
9	Mangarajpur	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
	%		0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
10	Mulaasara	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	%		0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
11	Nadiabhanga	33	17	5	1	10	0	0
	%		51.52	15.15	3.03	30.30	0.00	0.00
12	Ostapur R.F	5	4	1	0	0	0	0
	%		80.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Sainkul	6	2	0	1	3	0	0
	%		33.33	0.00	16.67	50.00	0.00	0.00
14	Santaragadia	7	0	3	0	4	0	0
	%		0.00	42.86	0.00	57.14	0.00	0.00
15	Talagaon	6	5	1	0	0	0	0
	%		83.33	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	137	79	16	5	33	0	0
	%	100	57.66	11.68	3.65	24.09	0.00	0.00

Table 4.13.5: Housing and Amenities (DF) Cont..

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Floor			
			Earthen	Cement	Tiles	Any other (specify)
1	Agarda	3	1	2	0	0
	%		33.33	66.67	0.00	0.00
2	Bajrapalli	11	8	3	0	0
	%		72.73	27.27	0.00	0.00
3	Biragobindapur	12	10	2	0	0
	%		83.33	16.67	0.00	0.00
4	Dhamanagadia	21	18	3	0	0
	%		85.71	14.29	0.00	0.00
5	Gohirigadia	5	5	0	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Gohira	9	2	4	1	2
	%		22.22	44.44	11.11	22.22
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	11	1	0	0
	%		91.67	8.33	0.00	0.00
8	Madanpur	3	0	3	0	0
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
9	Mangarajpur	3	0	2	1	0
	%		0.00	66.67	33.33	0.00
10	Mulaasara	1	0	1	0	0
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
11	Nadiabhanga	33	19	14	0	0
	%		57.58	42.42	0.00	0.00
12	Ostapur R.F	5	4	1	0	0
	%		80.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
13	Sainkul	6	2	4	0	0
	%		33.33	66.67	0.00	0.00
14	Santaragadia	7	2	5	0	0
	%		28.57	71.43	0.00	0.00
15	Talagaon	6	5	1	0	0
	%		83.33	16.67	0.00	0.00
	Total	137	87	46	2	2
	%	100	63.50	33.58	1.46	1.46

Table 4.13.6: Housing and Amenities (DF) Cont..

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Use of Building						Do you have Electricity	
			Own living	Rented	Shop/ business purpose	Own & rented	Shop cum Residence	Any other (specify)	Yes	No
1	Agarda	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	66.67
2	Bajrapalli	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	7	4
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.64	36.36
3	Biragobindapur	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	83.33
4	Dhamanagadia	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	10	11
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.62	52.38
5	Gohirigadia	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	60.00
6	Gohira	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	6	3
	%		77.78	22.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	33.33
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	3	9
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	75.00
8	Madanpur	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	%		66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	66.67
9	Mangarajpur	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	66.67
10	Mulaasara	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
11	Nadiabhanga	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	5	28
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.15	84.85
12	Ostapur R.F	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	60.00
13	Sainkul	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	33.33
14	Santaragadia	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.71	14.29
15	Talagaon	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Total	137	134	2	0	0	0	1	50	87
	%	100	97.81	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	36.50	63.50

Table 4.13.7: Housing and Amenities (DF) Cont..

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Separate place for animal		Bathroom within the house		Toilet within or adjacent to house		Washing place within house	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Agarda	3	1	2	0	3	0	3	0	3
	%		33.33	66.67	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
2	Bajrapalli	11	4	7	0	11	0	11	0	11
	%		36.36	63.64	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
3	Biragobindapur	12	2	10	0	12	0	12	0	12
	%		16.67	83.33	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
4	Dhamanagadia	21	7	14	2	19	2	19	2	19
	%		33.33	66.67	9.52	90.48	9.52	90.48	9.52	90.48
5	Gohirigadia	5	2	3	0	5	0	5	0	5
	%		40.00	60.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
6	Gohira	9	6	3	1	5	1	5	1	5
	%		66.67	33.33	11.11	55.56	11.11	55.56	11.11	55.56
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	5	7	0	12	0	12	0	12
	%		41.67	58.33	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
8	Madanpur	3	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	3
	%		66.67	33.33	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
9	Mangarajpur	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
10	Mulaasara	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
11	Nadiabhanga	33	9	24	0	33	0	33	0	33
	%		27.27	72.73	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
12	Ostapur R.F	5	1	4	0	5	0	5	0	5
	%		20.00	80.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
13	Sainkul	6	2	4	2	4	1	5	1	5
	%		33.33	66.67	33.33	66.67	16.67	83.33	16.67	83.33
14	Santaragadia	7	2	5	0	7	0	7	0	7
	%		28.57	71.43	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
15	Talagaon	6	3	3	0	6	0	6	0	6
	%		50.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Total	137	47	90	5	129	4	130	4	130
	%	100	34.31	65.69	3.65	94.16	2.92	94.89	2.92	94.89

Table 4.13.8: Housing and Amenities (DF) Cont..

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Source of water (Drinking)														
			Rainy					Winter					Summer				
			Own well	Community well	Own tube well	Community Tube well	Water Tank	Own well	Community well	Own tube well	Community Tube well	Water Tank	Own well	Community well	Own tube well	Community Tube well	Water Tank
1	Agarda	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	4	4	0	3	0	4	4	0	3	0	4	4	0	3	0
3	Biragobindapur	12	0	2	0	10	0	0	4	0	8	0	0	1	0	11	0
4	Dhamanagadia	21	4	5	1	11	0	4	6	1	10	0	2	7	1	11	0
5	Gohirigadia	5	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	3	0
6	Gohira	9	0	2	0	6	1	0	2	0	6	1	0	1	0	7	1
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	0	4	1	7	0	0	3	1	8	0	0	0	1	11	0
8	Madanpur	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	1	0		1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1		1	1
10	Mulaasara	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	10	2	4	15	2	10	0	2	16	5	0	10	3	20	0
12	Ostapur R.F	5	1	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	0
13	Sainkul	6	1	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	5	0
14	Santaragadia	7	0	2	0	5	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	0
15	Talagaon	6	0	1	1	4	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	5	0
	Total	**137**	24	28	9	70	6	23	29	7	72	6	9	25	8	93	2
	%	**100**	17.5	20.4	6.6	51.1	4.4	16.8	21.2	5.1	52.6	4.4	6.6	18.3	5.8	67.9	1.5

Table 4.13.9: Housing and Amenities (DF) Cont..

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Distance of Water (Drinking)							
			Within house	> 100 mtr	100-250 mtr	250-500 mtr	500-1km	1-2km	2-5km	>5km
1	Agarda	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	4	3	0	4	0	0	0	0
3	Biragobindapur	12	0	2	5	3	2	0	0	0
4	Dhamanagadia	21	5	4	7	3	2	0	0	0
5	Gohirigadia	5	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
6	Gohira	9	0	3	1	2	2	1	0	0
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	1	5	3	3	0	0	0	0
8	Madanpur	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
10	Mulaasara	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	14	10	5	1	2	1	0	0
12	Ostapur R.F	5	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
13	Sainkul	6	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
14	Santaragadia	7	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
15	Talagaon	6	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	**137**	33	46	26	22	8	2	0	0
	%	**100**	24.09	33.58	18.98	16.06	5.84	1.46	0.00	0.00

Table 4.13.10: Housing and Amenities (DF) Cont..

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Source of water (Washing)														
			Rainy					Winter					Summer				
			Own well	Community well	Own tube well	Community Tube well	Pond /River	Own well	Community well	Own tube well	Community Tube well	Pond /River	Own well	Community well	Own tube well	Community Tube well	Pond /River
1	Agarda	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
2	Bajrapalli	11	4	0	0	4	3	4	2	0	3	2	0	3	0	6	2
3	Biragobindapur	12	0	2	0	5	5	0	3	0	4	5	0	1	0	8	3
4	Dhamanagadia	21	4	2	1	9	5	3	7	1	4	6	0	8	1	12	0
5	Gohirigadia	5	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	4	0
6	Gohira	9	0	1	0	5	3	0	2	0	4	3	0	0	0	8	1
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	0	4	1	6	1	0	4	1	7	0	0	2	1	6	3
8	Madanpur	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
10	Mulaasara	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	10	5	4	9	5	10	3	4	8	8	0	2	4	14	13
12	Ostapur R.F	5	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	1
13	Sainkul	6	1	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	3
14	Santaragadia	7	0	2	0	5	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	0
15	Talagaon	6	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	2	3
	Total	**137**	23	21	10	51	32	22	30	9	46	30	1	17	9	78	32
	%	**100**	16.79	15.33	7.30	37.23	23.36	16.06	21.90	6.57	33.58	21.90	0.73	12.41	6.57	56.93	23.36

Table 4.13.11: Housing and Amenities (DF) Cont..

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Distance of Water (Washing)							
			Within house	> 100 mtr	100-250 mtr	250-500 mtr	500-1km	1-2km	2-5km	>5km
1	Agarda	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	4	0	0	4	3	0	0	0
3	Biragobindapur	12	0	2	0	5	5	0	0	0
4	Dhamanagadia	21	5	2	8	2	1	3	0	0
5	Gohirigadia	5	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
6	Gohira	9	0	1	2	1	3	2	0	0
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	1	1	4	3	2	1	0	0
8	Madanpur	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
10	Mulaasara	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	15	9	3	1	4	1	0	0
12	Ostapur R.F	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
13	Sainkul	6	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
14	Santaragadia	7	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
15	Talagaon	6	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
	Total	**137**	33	23	25	26	23	7	0	0
	%	**100**	24.09	16.79	18.25	18.98	16.79	5.11	0.00	0.00

Table 4.14: Housing and Amenities (AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Build Up area (Sq.ft)							
			<500	500	600	700	800	900	1000	>1000
1	Balarampur	20	4	4	1	0	1	3	3	4
	%		20.00	20.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	15.00	15.00	20.00
2	Chitri	20	2	1	3	0	3	0	2	9
	%		10.00	5.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	10.00	45.00
3	Kiapada	23	6	0	4	0	7	1	2	3
	%		26.09	0.00	17.39	0.00	30.43	4.35	8.70	13.04
4	Nuapada	22	10	2	1	1	2	0	1	5
	%		45.45	9.09	4.55	4.55	9.09	0.00	4.55	22.73
5	Salijanga	20	4	5	1	0	2	0	2	6
	%		20.00	25.00	5.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	30.00
6	Bangarakote	20	4	1	2	1	3	0	3	6
	%		20.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	30.00
7	G.N.Prasad	21	5	2	4	2	2	2	1	3
	%		23.81	9.52	19.05	9.52	9.52	9.52	4.76	14.29
8	Nachhipur	20	5	2	0	1	3	0	5	4
	%		25.00	10.00	0.00	5.00	15.00	0.00	25.00	20.00
9	Raghabapur	21	2	2	5	0	1	0	4	7
	%		9.52	9.52	23.81	0.00	4.76	0.00	19.05	33.33
10	Asurabandha	22	6	3	1	1	3	1	3	4
			27.27	13.64	4.55	4.55	13.64	4.55	13.64	18.18
11	Darjani	21	4	6	6	2	1	1	1	0
	%		19.05	28.57	28.57	9.52	4.76	4.76	4.76	0.00
12	Balibo	20	3	4	4	1	3	1	2	2
	%		15.00	20.00	20.00	5.00	15.00	5.00	10.00	10.00
13	Annantapur	20	2	4	5	1	0	3	2	3
	%		10.00	20.00	25.00	5.00	0.00	15.00	10.00	15.00
14	Botalanda	20	2	7	3	0	4	1	3	0
	%		10.00	35.00	15.00	0.00	20.00	5.00	15.00	0.00
15	Nimeipur	20	4	5	3	5	1	0	1	1
	%		20.00	25.00	15.00	25.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
16	Damodarpur	20	3	2	5	0	6	0	1	3
	%		15.00	10.00	25.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	5.00	15.00
17	Ranagundi	23	5	2	5	1	7	0	0	3
	%		21.74	8.70	21.74	4.35	30.43	0.00	0.00	13.04
18	Jhadakhundi	20	2	1	4	1	5	2	4	1
	%		10.00	5.00	20.00	5.00	25.00	10.00	20.00	5.00
19	Narada	20	5	2	6	2	1	0	2	2
	%		25.00	10.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
20	Belasundari	20	3	1	1	3	6	1	3	2
	%		15.00	5.00	5.00	15.00	30.00	5.00	15.00	10.00
21	Taharpur	21	4	3	4	2	5	0	2	1
	%		19.05	14.29	19.05	9.52	23.81	0.00	9.52	4.76
22	Nandabar	20	2	1	3	0	4	0	8	2
	%		10.00	5.00	15.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	40.00	10.00
23	Kantor	20	2	1	3	0	5	0	5	4
	%		10.00	5.00	15.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	20.00
24	Jugal	20	4	7	6	3	0	0	0	0
	%		20.00	35.00	30.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Khaira	20	4	3	2	3	2	6	0	0
	%		20.00	15.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
26	Tulati	20	3	5	2	2	3	0	2	3
	%		15.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	0.00	10.00	15.00
27	Palsa	20	3	5	2	1	4	1	2	2
	%		15.00	25.00	10.00	5.00	20.00	5.00	10.00	10.00
28	Patpur	20	0	2	6	3	7	0	1	1
	%		0.00	10.00	30.00	15.00	35.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
29	Ghasipura	20	4	2	4	1	5	0	2	2
	%		20.00	10.00	20.00	5.00	25.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
30	Ichhapur	20	3	5	3	3	2	1	2	1
	%		15.00	25.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	5.00
	Total	614	110	90	99	40	98	24	69	84
	%	100	17.92	14.66	16.12	6.51	15.96	3.91	11.24	13.68

Table 4.14.1: Housing and Amenities (AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Housing			Do you have a Patta		Number of Dwelling Room				
			Own	Rented	Others	Yes	No	One	Two	Three	Four	More than Four
1	Balarampur	20	20	0	0	16	4	4	3	5	5	3
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	25.00	25.00	15.00
2	Chitri	20	19	0	1	10	10	0	6	2	3	9
	%		95.00	0.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	30.00	10.00	15.00	45.00
3	Kiapada	23	20	0	3	19	4	2	6	8	4	3
	%		86.96	0.00	13.04	82.61	17.39	8.70	26.09	34.78	17.39	13.04
4	Nuapada	22	22	0	0	19	3	0	9	4	4	5
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	86.36	13.64	0.00	40.91	18.18	18.18	22.73
5	Salijanga	20	11	0	9	10	10	0	2	6	7	5
	%		55.00	0.00	45.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	10.00	30.00	35.00	25.00
6	Bangarakote	20	20	0	0	17	3	1	10	2	3	4
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	15.00	5.00	50.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
7	G.N.Prasad	21	19	0	2	15	6	1	6	4	6	4
	%		90.48	0.00	9.52	71.43	28.57	4.76	28.57	19.05	28.57	19.05
8	Nachhipur	20	18	0	2	17	3	3	8	3	3	3
	%		90.00	0.00	10.00	85.00	15.00	15.00	40.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
9	Raghabapur	21	20	0	1	18	3	1	4	1	11	4
	%		95.24	0.00	4.76	85.71	14.29	4.76	19.05	4.76	52.38	19.05
10	Asurabandha	22	22	0	0	19	3	1	9	4	3	5
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	86.36	13.64	4.55	40.91	18.18	13.64	22.73
11	Darjani	21	21	0	0	19	2	0	10	7	3	1
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	90.48	9.52	0.00	47.62	33.33	14.29	4.76
12	Balibo	20	20	0	0	18	2	3	4	4	5	4
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	20.00
13	Annantapur	20	20	0	0	18	2	1	10	2	3	4
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
14	Botalanda	20	20	0	0	14	6	3	14	0	2	1
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	30.00	15.00	70.00	0.00	10.00	5.00
15	Nimeipur	20	20	0	0	20	0	0	8	5	2	5
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	25.00	10.00	25.00
16	Damodarpur	20	20	0	0	20	0	0	5	0	0	15
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	75.00
17	Ranagundi	23	23	0	0	21	2	0	13	4	5	1
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	91.30	8.70	0.00	56.52	17.39	21.74	4.35
18	Jhadakhundi	20	20	0	0	12	8	0	10	5	3	2
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	40.00	0.00	50.00	25.00	15.00	10.00
19	Narada	20	20	0	0	16	4	3	13	1	3	0
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	20.00	15.00	65.00	5.00	15.00	0.00
20	Belasundari	20	20	0	0	16	4	2	8	2	6	2
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	20.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	30.00	10.00
21	Taharpur	21	21	0	0	21	0	2	7	7	1	4
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	9.52	33.33	33.33	4.76	19.05
22	Nandabar	20	20	0	0	19	1	3	10	4	3	0
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	5.00	15.00	50.00	20.00	15.00	0.00
23	Kantor	20	20	0	0	19	1	5	8	2	2	3
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	5.00	25.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	15.00
24	Jugal	20	20	0	0	15	5	1	8	4	4	3
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	25.00	5.00	40.00	20.00	20.00	15.00
25	Khaira	20	20	0	0	16	4	1	16	1	0	2
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	20.00	5.00	80.00	5.00	0.00	10.00
26	Tulati	20	20	0	0	17	3	0	10	6	0	4
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	15.00	0.00	50.00	30.00	0.00	20.00
27	Palsa	20	20	0	0	17	3	6	4	1	6	3
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	15.00	30.00	20.00	5.00	30.00	15.00
28	Patpur	20	20	0	0	20	0	8	4	4	2	2
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	40.00	20.00	20.00	10.00	10.00
29	Ghasipura	20	20	0	0	17	3	0	6	4	7	3
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	15.00	0.00	30.00	20.00	35.00	15.00
30	Ichhapur	20	20	0	0	17	3	2	12	5	1	0
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	15.00	10.00	60.00	25.00	5.00	0.00
	Total	614	596	0	18	512	102	53	243	107	107	104
	%	100	97.07	0.00	2.93	83.39	16.61	8.63	39.58	17.43	17.43	16.94

Table 4.14.2: Housing and Amenities(AF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Wall					Roof					
			Mud	Brick with Mud	Bamboo or wood with mud plaster	Brick with cement	Any other (specify)	Thatched (Chhana)	Asbestos	Tiles	Concrete roof	Tin	Any other (specify)
1	Balarampur	20	4	0	0	16	0	4	0	10	6	0	0
	%		20.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	50.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
2	Chitri	20	3	0	1	16	0	4	1	0	14	0	0
	%		15.00	0.00	5.00	80.00	0.00	20.00	5.00	0.00	70.00	0.00	0.00
3	Kiapada	23	15	0	0	8	0	14	0	1	8	0	0
	%		65.22	0.00	0.00	34.78	0.00	60.87	0.00	4.35	34.78	0.00	0.00
4	Nuapada	22	8	0	0	14	0	7	4	2	9	0	0
	%		36.36	0.00	0.00	63.64	0.00	31.82	18.18	9.09	40.91	0.00	0.00
5	Salijanga	20	8	0	0	12	0	8	2	0	10	0	0
	%		40.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	40.00	10.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
6	Bangarakote	20	7	0	0	13	0	5	3	1	11	0	0
	%		35.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	0.00	25.00	15.00	5.00	55.00	0.00	0.00
7	G.N.Prasad	21	12	1	0	8	0	12	1	0	8	0	0
	%		57.14	4.76	0.00	38.10	0.00	57.14	4.76	0.00	38.10	0.00	0.00
8	Nachhipur	20	4	0	0	16	0	2	2	5	11	0	0
	%		20.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	55.00	0.00	0.00
9	Raghabapur	21	4	2	0	15	0	4	3	4	9	0	0
	%		19.05	9.52	0.00	71.43	0.00	19.05	14.29	19.05	42.86	0.00	0.00
10	Asurabandha	22	6	0	0	16	0	6	1	0	15	0	0
	%		27.27	0.00	0.00	72.73	0.00	27.27	4.55	0.00	68.18	0.00	0.00
11	Darjani	21	17	1	0	3	0	16	1	0	4	0	0
	%		80.95	4.76	0.00	14.29	0.00	76.19	4.76	0.00	19.05	0.00	0.00
12	Balibo	20	2	7	0	11	0	2	6	0	12	0	0
	%		10.00	35.00	0.00	55.00	0.00	10.00	30.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00
13	Annantapur	20	11	2	0	7	0	10	0	0	9	1	0
	%		55.00	10.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	5.00	0.00
14	Botalanda	20	18	1	0	1	0	18	1	1	0	0	0
	%		90.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	90.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Nimeipur	20	6	4	0	10	0	8	0	0	12	0	0
	%		30.00	20.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00
16	Damodarpur	20	4	3	0	13	0	4	1	3	12	0	0
	%		20.00	15.00	0.00	65.00	0.00	20.00	5.00	15.00	60.00	0.00	0.00
17	Ranagundi	23	6	7	0	10	0	11	2	0	10	0	0
	%		26.09	30.43	0.00	43.48	0.00	47.83	8.70	0.00	43.48	0.00	0.00
18	Jhadakhundi	20	9	0	0	11	0	8	2	4	6	0	0

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Wall					Roof					
			Mud	Brick with Mud	Bamboo or wood with mud plaster	Brick with cement	Any other (specify)	Thatched (Chhana)	Asbestos	Tiles	Concrete roof	Tin	Any other (specify)
	%		45.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	0.00	40.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
19	Narada	20	12	0	0	8	0	12	0	0	8	0	0
	%		60.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
20	Belasundari	20	7	0	0	13	0	7	0	2	11	0	0
	%		35.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	10.00	55.00	0.00	0.00
21	Taharpur	21	4	0	0	17	0	4	0	0	17	0	0
	%		19.05	0.00	0.00	80.95	0.00	19.05	0.00	0.00	80.95	0.00	0.00
22	Nandabar	20	9	2	0	9	0	12	0	0	8	0	0
	%		45.00	10.00	0.00	45.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
23	Kantor	20	11	0	0	9	0	11	2	0	7	0	0
	%		55.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	0.00	55.00	10.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	0.00
24	Jugal	20	12	2	0	6	0	12	2	0	6	0	0
	%		60.00	10.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	60.00	10.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
25	Khaira	20	19	0	0	1	0	19	0	0	1	0	0
	%		95.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	95.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
26	Tulati	20	9	0	0	11	0	9	0	0	11	0	0
	%		45.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	0.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	0.00	0.00
27	Palsa	20	9	0	0	11	0	9	3	0	8	0	0
	%		45.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	0.00	45.00	15.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
28	Patpur	20	18	0	0	2	0	17	0	0	3	0	0
	%		90.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	85.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
29	Ghasipura	20	2	2	0	16	0	2	6	0	12	0	0
	%		10.00	10.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	10.00	30.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00
30	Ichhapur	20	8	1	0	11	0	10	1	0	9	0	0
	%		40.00	5.00	0.00	55.00	0.00	50.00	5.00	0.00	45.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	614	264	35	1	314	0	268	45	33	267	1	0
	%	100	43.00	5.70	0.16	51.14	0.00	43.65	7.33	5.37	43.49	0.16	0.00

Table 4.14.3: Housing and Amenities(AF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Floor				Use of Building						Do you have Electricity	
			Earthen	Cement	Tiles	Any other (specify)	Own living	Rented	Shop/ business purpose	Own & rented	Shop cum Residence	Any other (specify)	Yes	No
1	Balarampur	20	6	14	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	18	2
	%		30.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	10.00
2	Chitri	20	5	11	0	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	15	5
	%		25.00	55.00	0.00	20.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	25.00
3	Kiapada	23	17	6	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	19	4
	%		73.91	26.09	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.61	17.39
4	Nuapada	22	8	13	1	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	15	7
	%		36.36	59.09	4.55	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.18	31.82
5	Salijanga	20	9	11	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	4	13	7
	%		45.00	55.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	65.00	35.00
6	Bangarakote	20	7	12	0	1	16	0	0	2	0	2	17	3
	%		35.00	60.00	0.00	5.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	85.00	15.00
7	G.N.Prasad	21	12	9	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	15	6
	%		57.14	42.86	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.43	28.57
8	Nachhipur	20	4	15	1	0	16	0	0	2	1	1	20	0
	%		20.00	75.00	5.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	100.00	0.00
9	Raghabapur	21	4	14	0	3	17	0	2	0	0	2	14	7
	%		19.05	66.67	0.00	14.29	80.95	0.00	9.52	0.00	0.00	9.52	66.67	33.33
10	Asurabandha	22	5	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	5	17	5
	%		22.73	77.27	0.00	0.00	77.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.73	77.27	22.73
11	Darjani	21	17	4	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	17	4
	%		80.95	19.05	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.95	19.05
12	Balibo	20	3	16	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
	%		15.00	80.00	0.00	5.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
13	Annantapur	20	12	7	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
	%		60.00	35.00	0.00	5.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
14	Botalanda	20	17	3	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	19	1
	%		85.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	5.00
15	Nimeipur	20	7	10	3	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	18	2
	%		35.00	50.00	15.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	10.00
16	Damodarpur	20	3	15	2	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
	%		15.00	75.00	10.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
17	Ranagundi	23	7	16	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	0
	%		30.43	69.57	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
18	Jhadakhundi	20	7	13	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	19	1

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Floor				Use of Building						Do you have Electricity	
			Earthen	Cement	Tiles	Any other (specify)	Own living	Rented	Shop/ business purpose	Own & rented	Shop cum Residence	Any other (specify)	Yes	No
	%		35.00	65.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	5.00
19	Narada	20	12	8	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
	%		60.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
20	Belasundari	20	7	13	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
	%		35.00	65.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
21	Taharpur	21	8	10	0	3	21	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
	%		38.10	47.62	0.00	14.29	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
22	Nandabar	20	13	5	2	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
	%		65.00	25.00	10.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
23	Kantor	20	10	10	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
	%		50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
24	Jugal	20	12	8	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	19	1
	%		60.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	5.00
25	Khaira	20	19	1	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	17	3
	%		95.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	15.00
26	Tulati	20	10	9	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	17	3
	%		50.00	45.00	5.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	15.00
27	Palsa	20	11	9	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	19	1
	%		55.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	5.00
28	Patpur	20	18	2	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	17	3
	%		90.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	15.00
29	Ghasipura	20	2	15	2	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
	%		10.00	75.00	10.00	5.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
30	Ichhapur	20	10	10	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	19	1
	%		50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	5.00
	Total	614	282	306	12	14	593	0	2	4	1	14	548	66
	%	100	45.93	49.84	1.95	2.28	96.58	0.00	0.33	0.65	0.16	2.28	89.25	10.75

Table 4.14.4: Housing and Amenities(AF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Separate place for animal		Bathroom within the house		Toilet within or adjacent to house		Washing place within house	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Balarampur	20	13	7	4	16	4	16	2	18
	%		65.00	35.00	20.00	80.00	20.00	80.00	10.00	90.00
2	Chitri	20	15	5	8	12	8	12	8	12
	%		75.00	25.00	40.00	60.00	40.00	60.00	40.00	60.00
3	Kiapada	23	20	3	5	18	4	19	4	19
	%		86.96	13.04	21.74	78.26	17.39	82.61	17.39	82.61
4	Nuapada	22	19	3	2	20	2	20	2	20
	%		86.36	13.64	9.09	90.91	9.09	90.91	9.09	90.91
5	Salijanga	20	13	7	5	15	5	15	5	15
	%		65.00	35.00	25.00	75.00	25.00	75.00	25.00	75.00
6	Bangarakote	20	16	4	5	15	8	12	5	15
	%		80.00	20.00	25.00	75.00	40.00	60.00	25.00	75.00
7	G.N.Prasad	21	9	12	1	20	2	19	1	20
	%		42.86	57.14	4.76	95.24	9.52	90.48	4.76	95.24
8	Nachhipur	20	12	8	6	14	8	12	6	14
	%		60.00	40.00	30.00	70.00	40.00	60.00	30.00	70.00
9	Raghabapur	21	7	14	3	18	3	18	3	18
	%		33.33	66.67	14.29	85.71	14.29	85.71	14.29	85.71
10	Asurabandha	22	10	12	5	17	6	16	4	18
	%		45.45	54.55	22.73	77.27	27.27	72.73	18.18	81.82
11	Darjani	21	19	2	1	20	1	20	3	18
	%		90.48	9.52	4.76	95.24	4.76	95.24	14.29	85.71
12	Balibo	20	16	4	1	19	2	18	1	19
	%		80.00	20.00	5.00	95.00	10.00	90.00	5.00	95.00
13	Annantapur	20	19	1	1	19	1	19	1	19
	%		95.00	5.00	5.00	95.00	5.00	95.00	5.00	95.00
14	Botalanda	20	19	1	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		95.00	5.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
15	Nimeipur	20	15	5	3	17	3	17	3	17
	%		75.00	25.00	15.00	85.00	15.00	85.00	15.00	85.00
16	Damodarpur	20	18	2	5	15	5	15	4	16
	%		90.00	10.00	25.00	75.00	25.00	75.00	20.00	80.00
17	Ranagundi	23	22	1	2	21	1	22	1	22
	%		95.65	4.35	8.70	91.30	4.35	95.65	4.35	95.65
18	Jhadakhundi	20	19	1	1	19	2	18	1	19
	%		95.00	5.00	5.00	95.00	10.00	90.00	5.00	95.00
19	Narada	20	19	1	0	20	0	20	0	20

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Separate place for animal		Bathroom within the house		Toilet within or adjacent to house		Washing place within house	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	%		95.00	5.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
20	Belasundari	20	17	3	2	18	4	16	4	16
	%		85.00	15.00	10.00	90.00	20.00	80.00	20.00	80.00
21	Taharpur	21	18	3	1	20	3	18	1	20
	%		85.71	14.29	4.76	95.24	14.29	85.71	4.76	95.24
22	Nandabar	20	4	16	0	20	1	19	0	20
	%		20.00	80.00	0.00	100.00	5.00	95.00	0.00	100.00
23	Kantor	20	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
24	Jugal	20	16	4	1	19	1	19	0	20
	%		80.00	20.00	5.00	95.00	5.00	95.00	0.00	100.00
25	Khaira	20	18	2	1	19	1	19	1	19
	%		90.00	10.00	5.00	95.00	5.00	95.00	5.00	95.00
26	Tulati	20	19	1	3	17	2	18	2	18
	%		95.00	5.00	15.00	85.00	10.00	90.00	10.00	90.00
27	Palsa	20	17	3	3	17	2	18	2	18
	%		85.00	15.00	15.00	85.00	10.00	90.00	10.00	90.00
28	Patpur	20	18	2	2	18	2	18	2	18
	%		90.00	10.00	10.00	90.00	10.00	90.00	10.00	90.00
29	Ghasipura	20	18	2	4	16	4	16	4	16
	%		90.00	10.00	20.00	80.00	20.00	80.00	20.00	80.00
30	Ichhapur	20	13	7	2	18	1	19	2	18
	%		65.00	35.00	10.00	90.00	5.00	95.00	10.00	90.00
	Total	614	478	136	77	537	86	528	72	542
	%	100	77.85	22.15	12.54	87.46	14.01	85.99	11.73	88.27

Table 4.14.5: Housing and Amenities(AF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Source of Water (Drinking)														
			Rainy					Winter					Summer				
			Own well	Community well	Own tubewell	Community tube well	Water tank	Own well	Community well	Own tubewell	Community tube well	Water tank	Own well	Community well	Own tubewell	Community tube well	Water tank
1	Balarampur	20	5	3	0	12	0	5	2	0	11	2	3	0	0	15	2
2	Chitri	20	6	0	1	10	3	6	0	1	10	3	3	0	1	14	2
3	Kiapada	23	5	3	1	10	4	4	3	1	11	4	3	5	1	10	4
4	Nuapada	22	4	2	2	11	3	4	2	2	10	4	1	2	2	13	4
5	Salijanga	20	3	0	1	10	6	3	0	1	10	6	1	0	1	15	3
6	Bangarakote	20	5	3	0	12	0	5	2	0	10	3	3	0	0	15	2
7	G.N.Prasad	21	4	0	2	13	2	4	0	2	13	2	2	0	2	15	2
8	Nachhipur	20	3	0	1	10	6	3	0	1	10	6	1	0	1	13	5
9	Raghabapur	21	4	0	2	13	2	4	0	2	13	2	2	0	2	15	2
10	Asurabandha	22	4	2	2	10	4	4	2	2	10	4	1	2	2	13	4
11	Darjani	21	9	10	0	2	0	9	10	0	2	0	9	10	0	2	0
12	Balibo	20	5	15	0	0	0	5	15	0	0	0	5	15	0	0	0
13	Annantapur	20	2	16	2	0	0	2	16	2	0	0	2	16	2	0	0
14	Botalanda	20	1	19	0	0	0	1	17	0	2	0	1	16	0	3	0
15	Nimeipur	20	14	0	3	3	0	14	0	3	3	0	14	0	3	3	0
16	Damodarpur	20	17	3	0	0	0	17	3	0	0	0	17	3	0	0	0
17	Ranagundi	23	3	6	2	2	10	3	6	2	2	10	3	6	2	2	10
18	Jhadakhundi	20	8	5	1	6	0	8	5	1	6	0	8	5	1	6	0
19	Narada	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0
20	Belasundari	20	5	4	6	5	0	5	4	6	5	0	5	4	6	5	0
21	Taharpur	21	5	1	7	8	0	5	1	7	8	0	5	1	7	8	0
22	Nandabar	20	13	7	0	0	0	13	7	0	0	0	13	7	0	0	0
23	Kantor	20	3	2	2	13	0	3	2	2	13	0	3	2	2	13	0
24	Jugal	20	2	0	6	12	0	2	0	6	12	0	2	0	6	12	0
25	Khaira	20	4	7	0	9	0	4	7	0	9	0	4	7	0	9	0
26	Tulati	20	2	11	2	5	0	2	6	2	10	0	2	8	2	8	0
27	Palsa	20	0	0	19	1	0	0	0	19	1	0	0	0	19	1	0
28	Patpur	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0
29	Ghasipura	20	4	13	0	3	0	4	13	0	3	0	4	13	0	3	0
30	Ichhapur	20	0	0	8	12	0	0	0	8	12	0	0	0	8	12	0
	Total	614	140	132	70	232	40	139	123	70	236	46	117	122	70	265	40
	%	100	22.80	21.50	11.40	37.79	6.51	22.64	20.03	11.40	38.44	7.49	19.06	19.87	11.40	43.16	6.51

Table 4.14.6: Housing and Amenities (AF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Distance of Water (Drinking)							
			Within House	> 100mtr	100-250 mtr	250-500 mtr	500-1 km	1-2 km	2-5 km	> 5km
1	Balarampur	20	1	3	10	4	2	0	0	0
2	Chitri	20	0	4	10	2	4	0	0	0
3	Kiapada	23	0	5	11	4	3	0	0	0
4	Nuapada	22	0	6	9	5	2	0	0	0
5	Salijanga	20	1	7	10	2	0	0	0	0
6	Bangarakote	20	0	8	10	2	0	0	0	0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	1	7	12	1	0	0	0	0
8	Nachhipur	20	0	5	10	4	1	0	0	0
9	Raghabapur	21	1	6	9	4	1	0	0	0
10	Asurabandha	22	0	8	12	2	0	0	0	0
11	Darjani	21	3	9	9	0	0	0	0	0
12	Balibo	20	3	1	16	0	0	0	0	0
13	Annantapur	20	2	0	2	16	0	0	0	0
14	Botalanda	20	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Nimeipur	20	10	4	4	2	0	0	0	0
16	Damodarpur	20	17	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
17	Ranagundi	23	1	0	7	7	5	3	0	0
18	Jhadakhundi	20	7	11	2	0	0	0	0	0
19	Narada	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
20	Belasundari	20	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Taharpur	21	10	5	1	1	4	0	0	0
22	Nandabar	20	12	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
23	Kantor	20	2	5	13	0	0	0	0	0
24	Jugal	20	6	5	9	0	0	0	0	0
25	Khaira	20	4	8	0	8	0	0	0	0
26	Tulati	20	2	9	8	1	0	0	0	0
27	Palsa	20	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Patpur	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
29	Ghasipura	20	4	13	2	1	0	0	0	0
30	Ichhapur	20	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	614	122	175	226	66	22	3	0	0
	%	100	19.87	28.50	36.81	10.75	3.58	0.49	0.00	0.00

Table 4.14.7: Housing and Amenities(AF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Source of Water (Washing)														
			Rainy					Winter					Summer				
			Own well	Community well	Own tubewell	Community tube well	Pond / River	Own well	Community well	Own tubewell	Community tube well	Pond / River	Own well	Community well	Own tubewell	Community tube well	Pond / River
1	Balarampur	20	5	5	0	7	3	5	4	0	8	3	2	0	0	12	6
2	Chitri	20	6	0	1	6	7	6	0	1	9	4	1	0	1	12	6
3	Kiapada	23	5	3	1	8	6	5	3	1	10	4	2	1	1	13	6
4	Nuapada	22	4	2	3	5	8	4	1	3	9	6	1	0	2	15	4
5	Salijanga	20	3	0	1	7	9	3	0	1	8	8	1	0	1	12	6
6	Bangarakote	20	5	3	0	6	6	5	2	0	6	6	1	0	0	10	9
7	G.N.Prasad	21	4	0	2	10	5	4	0	2	10	5	1	0	2	15	3
8	Nachhipur	20	3	0	1	8	8	3	0	1	7	9	1	0	1	10	8
9	Raghabapur	21	4	0	2	9	6	4	0	2	10	5	1	0	2	10	8
10	Asurabandha	22	4	2	2	7	7	4	2	2	9	5	1	0	2	12	7
11	Darjani	21	9	6	0	3	3	9	6	0	3	3	9	6	0	3	3
12	Balibo	20	5	8	0	0	7	5	8	0	0	7	5	8	0	0	7
13	Annantapur	20	2	5	2	0	11	2	5	2	0	11	2	5	2	0	11
14	Botalanda	20	1	11	0	0	8	1	8	0	3	8	1	8	0	2	9
15	Nimeipur	20	14	0	2	2	2	14	0	2	2	2	14	0	2	2	2
16	Damodarpur	20	17	3	0	0	0	17	3	0	0	0	17	3	0	0	0
17	Ranagundi	23	3	7	2	4	7	3	11	2	2	5	3	13	2	0	5
18	Jhadakhundi	20	8	4	1	3	4	8	4	1	3	4	8	4	1	3	4
19	Narada	20	0	5	0	10	5	0	5	0	10	5	0	5	0	10	5
20	Belasundari	20	5	4	6	3	2	5	4	6	3	2	5	4	6	3	2
21	Taharpur	21	5	1	7	4	4	5	1	7	4	4	5	1	7	4	4
22	Nandabar	20	13	7	0	0	0	13	7	0	0	0	13	7	0	0	0
23	Kantor	20	3	5	2	3	7	3	5	2	3	7	3	5	2	3	7
24	Jugal	20	2	4	6	4	4	2	4	6	4	4	2	4	6	4	4
25	Khaira	20	4	7	4	3	2	4	7	4	3	2	4	7	4	3	2
26	Tulati	20	2	6	2	4	6	2	11	2	2	3	2	7	2	5	4
27	Palsa	20	0	0	19	0	1	0	0	19	0	1	0	0	19	0	1
28	Patpur	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0
29	Ghasipura	20	4	3	7	3	3	4	3	7	3	3	4	3	7	3	3
30	Ichhapur	20	0	2	8	4	6	0	2	8	4	6	0	2	8	4	6
	Total	614	140	103	81	143	147	140	106	81	155	132	109	93	80	190	142
	%	100	22.80	16.78	13.19	23.29	23.94	22.80	17.26	13.19	25.24	21.50	17.75	15.15	13.03	30.94	23.13

Table 4.14.8: Housing and Amenities(AF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Distance of Water (Washing)							
			Within House	> 100mtr	100-250 mtr	250-500 mtr	500-1 km	1-2 km	2-5 km	> 5km
1	Balarampur	20	2	2	8	6	2	0	0	0
2	Chitri	20	2	4	6	4	4	0	0	0
3	Kiapada	23	4	2	9	4	4	0	0	0
4	Nuapada	22	3	3	9	4	3	0	0	0
5	Salijanga	20	2	5	8	3	2	0	0	0
6	Bangarakote	20	4	4	8	2	2	0	0	0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	3	4	10	2	2	0	0	0
8	Nachhipur	20	3	2	8	4	3	0	0	0
9	Raghabapur	21	3	3	8	4	3	0	0	0
10	Asurabandha	22	4	6	7	1	2	2	0	0
11	Darjani	21	3	7	6	5	0	0	0	0
12	Balibo	20	3	1	10	6	0	0	0	0
13	Annantapur	20	2	4	11	3	0	0	0	0
14	Botalanda	20	1	9	4	6	0	0	0	0
15	Nimeipur	20	10	2	3	5	0	0	0	0
16	Damodarpur	20	17	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
17	Ranagundi	23	1	4	3	7	8	0	0	0
18	Jhadakhundi	20	7	5	2	3	3	0	0	0
19	Narada	20	5	9	4	2	0	0	0	0
20	Belasundari	20	10	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
21	Taharpur	21	10	3	4	2	2	0	0	0
22	Nandabar	20	8	5	7	0	0	0	0	0
23	Kantor	20	2	5	8	5	0	0	0	0
24	Jugal	20	4	7	6	3	0	0	0	0
25	Khaira	20	4	6	2	8	0	0	0	0
26	Tulati	20	3	5	6	4	2	0	0	0
27	Palsa	20	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Patpur	20	0	4	11	3	2	0	0	0
29	Ghasipura	20	4	9	4	1	2	0	0	0
30	Ichhapur	20	5	7	3	3	2	0	0	0
	Total	614	144	138	179	103	48	2	0	0
	%	100	23.45	22.48	29.15	16.78	7.82	0.33	0.00	0.00

Table 4.15: Labour use Pattern(DF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total Number of Worker	Male Workers	Female Workers	Agriculture Labour							
					With in Village				Outside Village			
					Upto 50	51-100	101-200	>200	Upto 50	51-100	101-200	>200
1	Agarda	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	6	5	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
	%		54.55	45.45	18.18	18.18	0	0	0	18.18	9.09	0
3	Biragobindapur	14	12	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		85.71	14.29	0	14.29	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dhamanagadia	23	18	5	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0
	%		78.26	21.74	4.35	8.7	13.04	0	4.35	4.35	0	0
5	Gohirigadia	4	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		75	25	75	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gohira	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	33.33	0	0	0
7	Kaibalyagadia	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
8	Madanpur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Mangarajpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Mulaasara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nadiabhanga	41	32	9	6	3	1	0	5	4	2	2
	%		78.05	21.95	14.63	7.32	2.44	0	12.2	9.76	4.88	4.88

12	Ostapur R.F	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	%		83.33	16.67	0	0	0	0	16.67	16.67	0	0
13	Sainkul	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Santaragadia	6	6	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
	%		100	0	16.67	16.67	0	0	33.33	0	0	0
15	Talagaon	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	6.67	0	0	0
	Total	136	112	24	13	11	4	0	13	9	3	2
	%		82.35	17.65	9.56	8.09	2.94	0.00	9.56	6.62	2.21	1.47

Table 4.15.1: Labour use Pattern (DF) Cont…..

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total Number of Worker	Male Workers	Female Workers	Non-agricultural Labour							
					With in Village				Outside Village			
					Upto 50	51-100	101-200	>200	Upto 50	51-100	101-200	>200
1	Agarda	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	6	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
	%		54.55	45.45	9.09	9.09	0	0	9.09	9.09	0	0
3	Biragobindapur	14	12	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	0	0
	%		85.71	14.29	21.43	14.29	14.29	7.14	14.29	14.29	0	0
4	Dhamanagadia	23	18	5	4	3	1	0	2	3	2	0
	%		78.26	21.74	17.39	13.04	4.35	0	8.7	13.04	8.7	0
5	Gohirigadia	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		75	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gohira	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	33.33	33.33	0	0
7	Kaibalyagadia	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
	%		100	0	12.5	0	0	0	37.5	25	0	0
8	Madanpur	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Mangarajpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Mulaasara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nadiabhanga	41	32	9	3	5	1	0	5	2	2	0
	%		78.05	21.95	7.32	12.2	2.44	0	12.2	4.88	4.88	0
12	Ostapur R.F	6	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
	%		83.33	16.67	16.67	16.67	0	0	16.67	16.67	0	0

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total Number of Worker	Male Workers	Female Workers	Non-agricultural Labour							
					With in Village				Outside Village			
					Upto 50	51-100	101-200	>200	Upto 50	51-100	101-200	>200
13	Sainkul	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	%		50	50	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	
14	Santaragadia	6	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		100	0	16.67	0	0	0	16.67	0	0	0
15	Talagaon	15	15	0	2	3	0	0	5	2	2	0
	%		100	0	13.33	20	0	0	33.33	13.33	13.33	0
	Total	136	112	24	16	16	4	1	24	14	6	0
	%		82.35	17.65	11.76	11.76	2.94	0.74	17.65	10.29	4.41	0.00

Table 4.16: Labour use Pattern(AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of Workers	Male workers	Female workers	Agriculture Labour							
					Within Village				Outside village			
					Upto 50	51-100	101-200	>200	Upto 50	51-100	101-200	>200
1	Balarampur	6	5	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
	%		83.33	16.67	16.67	16.67	0	0	33.33	16.67	0	0
2	Chitri	12	9	3	2	1	0	0	3	1	2	0
	%		75	25	16.67	8.33	0	0	25	8.33	16.67	0
3	Kiapada	9	6	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
	%		66.67	33.33	11.11	11.11	11.11	0	0	22.22	11.11	0
4	Nuapada	5	5	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
	%		100	0	40	0	0	0	60	0	0	0
5	Salijanga	13	6	7	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
	%		46.15	53.85	15.38	15.38	0	0	7.69	7.69	0	0
6	Bangarakote	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
7	G.N.Prasad	10	7	3	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
	%		70	30	20	10	10	0	20	10	0	0
8	Nachhipur	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		50	50	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
9	Raghabapur	5	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		40	60	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
10	Asurabandha	13	8	5	2	0	0	0	3	2	1	0
	%		61.54	38.46	15.38	0	0	0	23.08	15.38	7.69	0
11	Darjani	17	13	4	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
	%		76.47	23.53	17.65	11.76	23.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Balibo	23	18	5	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0
	%		78.26	21.74	4.35	8.70	13.04	0.00	4.35	4.35	0.00	0.00
13	Annantapur	15	11	4	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	1
	%		73.33	26.67	13.33	13.33	6.67	0.00	6.67	13.33	0.00	6.67
14	Botalanda	13	7	6	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	0
	%		53.85	46.15	15.38	0.00	23.08	0.00	7.69	7.69	0.00	0.00
15	Nimeipur	19	19	0	3	3	2	0	3	2	1	0
	%		100.00	0.00	15.79	15.79	10.53	0.00	15.79	10.53	5.26	0.00
16	Damodarpur	5	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
	%		80.00	20.00	20.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of Workers	Male workers	Female workers	Agriculture Labour							
					Within Village				Outside village			
					Upto 50	51-100	101-200	>200	Upto 50	51-100	101-200	>200
17	Ranagundi	11	11	0	5	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	45.45	9.09	0.00	0.00	18.18	9.09	0.00	0.00
18	Jhadakhundi	21	14	7	1	4	2	0	2	1	2	0
	%		66.67	33.33	4.76	19.05	9.52	0.00	9.52	4.76	9.52	0.00
19	Narada	12	12	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
	%		100.00	0.00	16.67	8.33	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	16.67	0.00
20	Belasundari	18	3	0	4	0	2	0	2	1	0	0
	%		16.67	0.00	22.22	0.00	11.11	0.00	11.11	5.56	0.00	0.00
21	Taharpur	11	11	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	9.09	27.27	9.09	0.00	18.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Nandabar	14	9	5	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
	%		64.29	35.71	14.29	0.00	7.14	0.00	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00
23	Kantor	6	5	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	%		83.33	16.67	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Jugal	13	13	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	7.69	23.08	7.69	0.00	15.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Khaira	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Tulati	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Palsa	9	9	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Patpur	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Ghasipura	10	8	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		80.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Ichhapur	12	12	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00
	Total	320	244	61	55	32	24	0	39	23	9	1
	%	100	76.25	19.06	17.19	10.00	7.50	0.00	12.19	7.19	2.81	0.31

Table 4.16.1: Labour use Pattern (AF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of Workers	Male workers	Female workers	Non-agriculture Labour							
					Within Village				Outside village			
					Upto 50	51-100	101-200	>200	Upto 50	51-100	101-200	>200
1	Balarampur	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		83.33	16.67	0	0	0	0	16.67	0	0	0
2	Chitri	12	9	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	
	%		75	25	0	8.33	0	0	16.67	0	0	0
3	Kiapada	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
	%		66.67	33.33	0	0	0	0	33.33	0	0	0
4	Nuapada	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Salijanga	13	6	7	0	2	0	0	3	1	1	0
	%		46.15	53.85	0	15.38	0	0	23.08	7.69	7.69	0
6	Bangarakote	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	G.N.Prasad	10	7	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		70	30	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	0
8	Nachhipur	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Raghabapur	5	2	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	%		40	60	20	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
10	Asurabandha	13	8	5	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
	%		61.54	38.46	0	0	0	0	15.38	23.08	0	0
11	Darjani	17	13	4	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	0
	%		76.47	23.53	0.00	5.88	5.88	0.00	0.00	17.65	17.65	0.00
12	Balibo	23	18	5	4	3	1	0	2	3	2	0
	%		78.26	21.74	17.39	13.04	4.35	0.00	8.70	13.04	8.70	0.00
13	Annantapur	15	11	4	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
	%		73.33	26.67	6.67	20.00	0.00	0.00	6.67	0.00	6.67	0.00
14	Botalanda	13	7	6	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0
	%		53.85	46.15	7.69	7.69	0.00	7.69	7.69	0.00	15.38	0.00
15	Nimeipur	19	19	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	5.26	5.26	5.26	0.00	5.26	5.26	0.00	0.00
16	Damodarpur	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		80.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of Workers	Male workers	Female workers	Non-agriculture Labour							
					Within Village				Outside village			
					Upto 50	51-100	101-200	>200	Upto 50	51-100	101-200	>200
17	Ranagundi	11	11	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Jhadakhundi	21	14	7	3	1	1	0	1	2	1	0
	%		66.67	33.33	14.29	4.76	4.76	0.00	4.76	9.52	4.76	0.00
19	Narada	12	12	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	8.33	8.33	0.00	0.00
20	Belasundari	18	3	0	4	0	0	0	1	3	1	0
	%		16.67	0.00	22.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56	16.67	5.56	0.00
21	Taharpur	11	11	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	9.09	18.18	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Nandabar	14	9	5	2	2	1	0	3	1	0	0
	%		64.29	35.71	14.29	14.29	7.14	0.00	21.43	7.14	0.00	0.00
23	Kantor	6	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	%		83.33	16.67	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	16.67	0.00	0.00
24	Jugal	13	13	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
	%		100.00	0.00	15.38	7.69	0.00	0.00	15.38	0.00	7.69	0.00
25	Khaira	7	7	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	14.29	28.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.86	0.00	0.00
26	Tulati	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Palsa	9	9	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	22.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11	22.22	0.00	0.00
28	Patpur	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Ghasipura	10	8	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		80.00	20.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Ichhapur	12	12	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	
	%		100.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	16.67	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	320	244	61	36	22	8	1	34	24	12	0
	%	100	76.25	19.06	11.25	6.88	2.50	0.31	10.63	7.50	3.75	0.00

Table 4.17: Possession of Livestock (DF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	HH possess livestock		No. of Households possessing Livestock									
			Yes	No	Bullock	Cows	She Buffaloes milch	He Buffaloes Dry	He Buffaloes	Calves	Goats	Sheep	Chicken/Hen	Ducks
1	Agarda	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	11	0	11	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	12	0
3	Biragobindapur	12	12	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
4	Dhamanagadia	21	21	0	16	6	0	0	0	2	21	0	53	0
5	Gohirigadia	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	9	0
6	Gohira	9	9	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	12	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	9	22	29	5
8	Madanpur	3	3	0	6	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Mulaasara	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	33	0	20	14	4	0	0	0	36	0	28	15
12	Ostapur R.F	5	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Sainkul	6	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	12	0	10	0
14	Santaragadia	7	7	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	10	0
15	Talagaon	6	6	0	6	5	0	0	0	2	7	0	10	
	Total	137	137	0	87	60	6	2	0	8	95	24	193	21

Table 4.18: Possession of Livestock(AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	HH possess livestock		No of possessing Livestock									
			Yes	No	Bullocks	Cows	She Buffaloes Milch	He Buffaloes Dry	He Buffaloes	Claves	Goats	Sheeps	Chicken / Hen	Ducks
1	Balarampur	20	20	0	8	43	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
2	Chitri	20	20	0	21	47	7	0	0	3	1	0	18	0
3	Kiapada	23	23	0	23	28	0	0	0	4	15	0	13	0
4	Nuapada	22	22	0	17	21	0	0	0	3	3	0	4	0
5	Salijanga	20	20	0	20	45	4	0	0	1	12	0	55	0
6	Bangarakote	20	20	0	7	17	0	0	0	5	0	0	33	0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	21	0	5	23	3	2	0	10	5	5	9	0
8	Nachhipur	20	20	0	12	34	0	0	0	5	0	0	22	0
9	Raghabapur	21	21	0	4	13	0	0	0	0	5	0	22	0
10	Asurabandha	22	22	0	8	17	0	0	0	2	0	0	10	0
11	Darjani	21	21	0	20	19	0	0	3	6	26	4	40	0
12	Balibo	20	20	0	18	16	5	0	28	17	34	0	140	0
13	Annantapur	20	20	0	16	12	13	0	16	0	16	0	65	1
14	Botalanda	20	20	0	11	13	9	62	0	6	20	14	64	0
15	Nimeipur	20	20	0	12	12	0	0	0	13	11	8	34	0
16	Damodarpur	20	20	0	18	16	15	0	6	2	5	0	27	0
17	Ranagundi	23	23	0	7	11	12	1	0	1	6	0	9	0
18	Jhadakhundi	20	20	0	3	14	11	1	0	2	4	0	7	0
19	Narada	20	20	0	12	10	16	62	0	5	41	11	123	0
20	Belasundari	20	20	0	21	15	10	0	0	0	22	0	53	0
21	Taharpur	21	21	0	17	25	5	7	9	2	20	0	72	9
22	Nandabar	20	20	0	20	19	2	0	3	6	26	4	40	0
23	Kantor	20	20	0	15	22	11	0	28	17	34	0	140	0
24	Jugal	20	20	0	19	24	9	0	16	0	16	0	65	1
25	Khaira	20	20	0	13	21	7	62	0	6	20	14	64	0
26	Tulati	20	20	0	20	12	10	0	0	13	11	8	34	0
27	Palsa	20	20	0	18	16	9	0	6	2	5	0	27	0
28	Patpur	20	20	0	7	9	13	1	0	1	6	0	9	0
29	Ghasipura	20	20	0	13	12	10	1	0	2	4	0	7	0
30	Ichhapur	20	20	0	11	8	16	62	0	5	41	11	123	0
	Total	614	614	0	416	594	197	261	115	141	409	79	1331	11

Table 4.19: Particular about the Business/Enterprise (DF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Do you have a Business?		Type of Business										
			Yes	No	Veg. Vending	Grocery	Betel shop/Tea & Snacks	Stationary	Poultry	Tailoring	Transport	Laundry	Cycle Repairing	Country Liquor shop	Any others
1	Agarda	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Biragobindapur	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dhamanagadia	21	1	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		4.76	95.24	0	4.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gohirigadia	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gohira	9	3	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	%		33.33	66.67	0	0	11.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.22
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Madanpur	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Mulaasara	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Ostapur R.F	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Sainkul	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Santaragadia	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Talagaon	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Do you have a Business?		Type of Business										
			Yes	No	Veg. Vending	Grocery	Betel shop/Tea & Snacks	Stationary	Poultry	Tailoring	Transport	Laundry	Cycle Repairing	Country Liquor shop	Any others
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	137	4	133	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	%	100	2.92	97.08	0	0.73	0.73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.46

Table 4.19.1: Particular about the Business/Enterprise (DF) cont….

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Is it your traditional occupation ?		Was there any investment in this?		The nature of business			
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Production Unit	Service Provider	Trading	Others
1	Agarda	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Biragobindapur	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dhamanagadia	21	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
	%		0	4.76	4.76	0	0	0	4.76	0
5	Gohirigadia	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gohira	9	0	3	3	0	0	2	1	0
	%		0	33.33	33.33	0	0	22.22	11.11	0
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Madanpur	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Mulaasara	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Ostapur R.F	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Sainkul	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Santaragadia	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Talagaon	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	137	0	4	4	0	0	2	2	0
	%	100	0	2.92	2.92	0	0	1.46	1.46	0

Table 4.19.2: Particular about the Business/Enterprise(DF) Cont..

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Who are the family members involved in this activity?						Where do you sell the service/produce of your enterprise?				
			Men	Women	Children	Men+Women+Children	Employee	Family members & employee	Direct to customer/client	In the market	To a middleman	To a cooperative	Other
1	Agarda	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Biragobindapur	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dhamanagadia	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		4.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.76	0	0	0
5	Gohirigadia	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gohira	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
	%		33.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.33	0	0	0
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Madanpur	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Mulaasara	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Ostapur R.F	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Sainkul	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Santaragadia	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Talagaon	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	137	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
	%	100	2.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.92	0	0	0

Table 4.20: Particular about the Business/Enterprise (AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Do you have a Business?		Type of Business										
			Yes	No	Veg. Vending	Grocerry	Betel shop/Tea & Snacks	Stationary	Poultry	Tailoring	Transport	Laundry	Cycle Repairing	Country Liquor shop	Anyothers
1	Balarampur	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Chitri	20	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%		5	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
3	Kiapada	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Nuapada	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Salijanga	20	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%		5	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
6	Bangarakote	20	2	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%		10	90	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
7	G.N.Prasad	21	2	19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%		9.52	90.48	0	0	4.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.76
8	Nachhipur	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Raghabapur	21	1	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		4.76	95.24	0	0	4.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Asurabandha	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Darjani	21	1	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		4.76	95.24	0	0	4.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Balibo	20	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	%		10	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
13	Annantapur	20	2	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%		10	90	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
14	Botalanda	20	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%		5	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Do you have a Business?		Type of Business										
			Yes	No	Veg. Vending	Grocerry	Betel shop/Tea & Snacks	Stationary	Poultry	Tailoring	Transport	Laundry	Cycle Repairing	Country Liquor shop	Anyothers
15	Nimeipur	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Damodarpur	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Ranagundi	23	1	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		4.35	95.65	0	0	4.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Jhadakhundi	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Narada	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Belasundari	20	2	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%		10	90	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
21	Taharpur	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Nandabar	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Kantor	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Jugal	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Khaira	20	1	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		5	95	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tulati	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Palsa	20	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%		5	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
28	Patpur	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Ghasipura	20	1	19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		5	95	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Ichhapur	20	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%		5	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Total	614	20	594	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Do you have a Business?		Type of Business										
			Yes	No	Veg. Vending	Grocerry	Betel shop/Tea & Snacks	Stationary	Poultry	Tailoring	Transport	Laundry	Cycle Repairing	Country Liquor shop	Any others
	%	100	3.26	96.74	0.33	0.33	0.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.79

Table 4.20.1: Particular about the Business/Enterprise (AF) cont……

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Is it your traditional occupation?		Was there any investment in this?		The nature of business			
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Production Unit	Service Provider	Trading	Others
1	Balarampur	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Chitri	20	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
	%		0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5
3	Kiapada	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Nuapada	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Salijanga	20	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
	%		0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0
6	Bangarakote	20	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
	%		0	10	10	0	0	0	10	0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0
	%		0	9.52	9.52	0	0	4.76	4.76	0
8	Nachhipur	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Raghabapur	21	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
	%		0	4.76	4.76	0	0	0	4.76	0
10	Asurabandha	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Darjani	21	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
	%		0	4.76	4.76	0	0	0	4.76	0
12	Balibo	20	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
	%		0	10	10	0	0	0	10	0
13	Annantapur	20	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0
	%		0	10	10	0	0	5	5	0
14	Botalanda	20	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
	%		0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0
15	Nimeipur	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Damodarpur	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Is it your traditional occupation?		Was there any investment in this?		The nature of business			
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Production Unit	Service Provider	Trading	Others
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Ranagundi	23	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
	%		0	4.35	4.35	0	0	0	4.35	0
18	Jhadakhundi	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Narada	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Belasundari	20	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0
	%		0	10	10	0	0	5	5	0
21	Taharpur	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Nandabar	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Kantor	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Jugal	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Khaira	20	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
	%		0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0
26	Tulati	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Palsa	20	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
	%		0	5	5	0	0	5	0	0
28	Patpur	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Ghasipura	20	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
	%		0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0
30	Ichhapur	20	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
	%		0	5	5	0	0	5	0	0
	Total	614	0	20	20	0	0	5	14	1
	%	100	0	3.26	3.26	0	0	0.81	2.28	0.16

Table 4.20.2: Particular about the Business/Enterprise (AF) Cont….

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Who are the family members involved in this activity?						Where do you sell the service/produce of your enterprise?				
			Men	Women	Children	Men+Women+Children	Employee	Family members & employee	Direct to customer/client	In the market	To a middleman	To a cooperative	Other
1	Balarampur	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Chitri	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
3	Kiapada	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Nuapada	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Salijanga	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	%		5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
6	Bangarakote	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	%		10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	%		9.52	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.52	0	0	0
8	Nachhipur	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Raghabapur	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		4.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.76	0	0	0
10	Asurabandha	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Darjani	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		4.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.76	0	0	0
12	Balibo	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	%		10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
13	Annantapur	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	%		10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
14	Botalanda	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	%		5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
15	Nimeipur	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Damodarpur	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Ranagundi	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Who are the family members involved in this activity?						Where do you sell the service/produce of your enterprise?				
			Men	Women	Children	Men+Women+Children	Employee	Family members & employee	Direct to customer/client	In the market	To a middleman	To a cooperative	Other
	%		4.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.35	0	0	0
18	Jhadakhundi	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Narada	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Belasundari	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	%		10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
21	Taharpur	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Nandabar	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Kantor	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Jugal	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Khaira	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	%		5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
26	Tulati	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Palsa	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	%		5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
28	Patpur	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Ghasipura	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
30	Ichhapur	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	%		5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
	Total	614	20	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	0	0	1
	%	100	3.26	0	0	0	0	0	1.79	1.3	0	0	0.16

Table No. 4.21 : Land Particulars (AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Do you have own land, other than homestead land		Total Land (In Acre)			Total Land being acquired (In Acre)			Have you occupaid Govt. Land	
			Yes	No	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total Land	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total Land	Yes	No
1	Balarampur	20	20	0	0	36.01	36.01	0	21.01	21.01	1	19
2	Chitri	20	20	0	0	27.09	27.09	0	18.816	18.816	2	18
3	Kiapada	23	22	1	0	45.2	45.2	0	5.295	5.295	1	22
4	Nuapada	22	20	2	0	17.8	17.8	0	3.725	3.725	0	22
5	Salijanga	20	17	3	0	40.6	40.6	0	28.49	28.49	6	14
6	Bangarkote	20	20	0	0	33.1	33.1	0	11.727	11.727	0	20
7	G.N Prasad	21	20	1	0	24.7	24.7	0	17.56	17.56	0	21
8	Nachipur	20	20	0	0	20.06	20.06	0	10.815	10.815	1	19
9	Raghabapur	21	20	1	0	26.39	26.39	0	5.521	5.521	0	21
10	Asurabandha	22	22	0	0	17.44	17.44	0	7.37	7.37	0	22
11	Darjani	21	21	0	0	30.200	30.200	0	8.56	8.56	0	21
12	Balibo	20	20	0	0	39.24	39.24	0	9.35	9.35	0	20
13	Annantapur	20	20	0	0	20.45	20.45	0	8.29	8.29	0	20
14	Botalanda	20	20	0	0	41.68	41.68	0	13.02	13.02	0	20
15	Nimeipur	20	20	0	0	44.83	44.83	0	14.1	14.1	0	20
16	Damodarpur	20	20	0	0	168.96	168.96	0	29.18	29.18	0	20
17	Ranagundi	23	23	0	0	141.17	141.17	0	16.96	16.96	0	23
18	Jhadakhundi	20	20	0	0	86.24	86.24	0	33.6	33.6	0	20
19	Narada	20	20	0	0	41.68	41.68	0	35.02	35.02	0	20
20	Belasundari	20	20	0	0	18.63	18.63	0	7.01	7.01	0	20
21	Taharpur	21	21	0	0	29.81	29.81	0	10.02	10.02	0	21
22	Nandabar	20	20	0	0	25.26	25.26	0	9	9	0	20
23	Kantor	20	20	0	0	30.75	30.75	0	14.27	14.27	0	20
24	Jugal	20	20	0	0	16.57	16.57	0	6.92	6.92	0	20
25	Khaira	20	20	0	0	96.03	96.03	0	29.87	29.87	0	20
26	Tulati	20	20	0	0	47.82	47.82	0	16.9	16.9	0	20
27	Palsa	20	20	0	0	95.8	95.8	0	24.68	24.68	0	20
28	Patpur	20	20	0	0	67.5	67.5	0	19.82	19.82	0	20
29	Ghasipura	20	20	0	0	43.47	43.47	0	6.86	6.86	0	20
30	Ichhapur	20	20	0	0	52.33	52.33	0	17.27	17.27	0	20
	Total	614	606	8	0	1426.81	1426.81	0	461.029	461.029	11	603

Table No. 4.22 : Cost of Cultivation (AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total Number of HHs	Paddy											
			Total Amount spent in Cultivation											
			Area (ac.)	Seeds	Fert.	Pest.	Lab.	Trans.	Equip.	Water	Elect.	Mktg.	Others	Total Investment
1	Balarampur	20	69.03	43600	38800	19000	55500	34000	0	0	0	0	1500	192400
2	Chitri	20	58.13	24000	43500	16000	57600	14000	1500	2500	0	0	2800	161900
3	Kiapada	23	48.70	19000	55400	25500	63700	21900	1100	0	0	0	3200	189800
4	Nuapada	22	58.00	23400	60200	24600	112200	21000	1200	0	0	3000	0	245600
5	Salijanga	20	56.50	31600	61000	31100	104000	28000	2600	5500	0	2000	2200	268000
6	Bangarakote	20	54.20	23600	25800	18000	31500	10000	1000	500	0	0	2900	113300
7	G.N.Prasad	21	31.50	8700	20800	12400	35000	2000	1000	0	0	0	0	79900
8	Nachhipur	20	58.10	30900	23600	13600	32000	6000	0	1000	0	1000	22100	130200
9	Raghabapur	21	18.31	11500	10800	7600	15000	1000	0	500	0	0	0	46400
10	Asurabandha	22	10.12	3900	20600	7600	15500	2400	0	0	0	0	0	50000
11	Darjani	21	23.73	16500	13500	10200	16500	3200	1500	2000	0	4500	5500	73400
12	Balibo	20	29.45	10000	19200	12000	22000	8200	2500	2000	0	0	5000	80900
13	Annantapur	20	31.28	8200	20600	11000	33200	2000	1000	0	0	0	2000	78000
14	Botalanda	20	26.90	8300	16500	9500	22300	7200	1500	0	0	2000	5000	72300
15	Nimeipur	20	21.89	13500	12000	9600	15000	2000	0	1500	0	0	0	53600
16	Damodarpur	20	41.15	11300	32500	27600	17300	9500	1500	0	0	0	7000	106700
17	Ranagundi	23	39.30	18500	25200	15600	22300	7500	8300	2300	1200	3100	0	104000
18	Jhadakhundi	20	61.50	42000	28600	15500	42000	22000	5500	0	0	0	5000	160600
19	Narada	20	42.42	10500	35500	30000	20000	10500	3000	0	0	0	10000	119500
20	Belasundari	20	28.11	9500	18000	10500	25000	8000	2500	1500	0	5500	10000	90500
21	Taharpur	21	45.09	24500	29000	18500	37000	18500	3000	2000	0	0	4000	136500
22	Nandabar	20	49.48	27700	30200	23300	45000	21000	1500	0	0	0	22000	170700
23	Kantor	20	39.50	10800	15500	13200	12200	3200	3500	1500	1000	2500	3600	67000
24	Jugal	20	34.74	7600	12000	11000	10300	4200	2500	1200	0	1000	4000	53800
25	Khaira	20	38.29	9400	14000	12000	11100	5600	2000	0	0	0	5800	59900
26	Tulati	20	26.22	18000	15000	13000	16000	2000	3000	3000	1000	2000	2000	75000
27	Palsa	20	83.01	52300	46600	22800	75000	41000	0	0	0	0	3000	240700
28	Patpur	20	35.12	8200	21000	11200	32000	3000	1500	0	0	0	0	76900
29	Ghasipura	20	31.46	9300	20800	9500	26800	0	7000	0	0	0	2200	75600
30	Ichhapur	20	43.0	18100	22300	3300	36000	8000	4500	5000	0	0	44200	141400
	Total	614	1234.23	554400	808500	464700	1059000	326900	64200	32000	3200	26600	175000	3514500
	%	100		15.8	23.0	13.2	30.1	9.3	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.8	5.0	100.0

Table 4.23: Assets Possession (DF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	No. of Households possessing Assets												
			Ploughs	Bullock Carts	Tractor	Spray pump	Pump Set with/without pipe system	Bicycle	Scooter/ Motor-bike	Jeep/ Truck	Light and sound system	TV/ VCD/ VCR	Sewing Machine	Phone	Any other
1	Agarda	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3	Biragobindapur	12	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
4	Dhamanagadia	21	4	0	0	0	0	17	3	0	0	2	0	8	0
5	Gohirigadia	5	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gohira	9	3	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	1	2	0	9	0
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	4	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	6	0
8	Madanpur	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
10	Mulaasara	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	4	1	0	0	0	11	7	0	0	1	0	4	0
12	Ostapur R.F	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
13	Sainkul	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
14	Santaragadia	7	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	3	0	7	0
15	Talagaon	6	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	Total	137	36	1	0	0	0	82	19	0	3	13	0	46	0

Table 4.24: Assets Possession(AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	No of possessing Assests												
			Ploughs	Bullock carts	Tractor	Spray Pump	Pump set with/ without pipe system	Bicycle	Scooter / Motor bike	Jeep / Truck	Light and Sound system	TV / VCD / VCR	Sewing Machine	Phone	Any other
1	Balarampur	20	22	0	1	1	0	19	8	0	0	14	0	20	0
2	Chitri	20	24	13	2	0	0	21	12	0	0	14	0	26	0
3	Kiapada	23	12	0	0	0	0	27	10	0	0	6	0	29	0
4	Nuapada	22	5	1	0	0	0	28	11	0	0	8	0	26	0
5	Salijanga	20	20	1	1	0	0	15	14	0	0	8	0	25	0
6	Bangarakote	20	13	0	0	2	1	19	8	0	0	12	0	53	0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	3	0	0	0	0	20	3	0	3	7	0	14	0
8	Nachhipur	20	12	0	1	0	0	9	4	0	0	9	0	16	0
9	Raghabapur	21	23	1	0	0	1	21	9	0	0	12	0	32	0
10	Asurabandha	22	12	2	0	0	0	19	7	0	0	13	0	18	0
11	Darjani	21	4	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	0	4	0	5	11
12	Balibo	20	29	0	0	0	1	30	1	0	3	17	2	17	16
13	Annantapur	20	2	0	0	1	2	13	0	0	1	5	0	10	3
14	Botalanda	20	24	13	2	0	0	21	12	0	0	14	0	26	0
15	Nimeipur	20	12	0	0	0	0	27	10	0	0	6	0	29	0
16	Damodarpur	20	5	1	0	0	0	28	11	0	0	8	0	26	0
17	Ranagundi	23	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
18	Jhadakhundi	20	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
19	Narada	20	23	1	0	0	1	21	9	0	0	12	0	32	0
20	Belasundari	20	12	2	0	0	0	19	7	0	0	13	0	18	0
21	Taharpur	21	2	0	0	0	0	11	4	0	1	3	1	11	1
22	Nandabar	20	22	0	1	1	0	19	8	0	0	14	0	20	0
23	Kantor	20	21	0	0	4	1	36	3	0	1	24	2	28	16
24	Jugal	20	3	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	1	14	0	10	4
25	Khaira	20	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	7	1
26	Tulati	20	20	1	1	0	0	15	14	0	0	8	0	25	0
27	Palsa	20	13	0	0	2	1	19	8	0	0	12	0	53	0
28	Patpur	20	3	0	0	0	0	20	3	0	3	7	0	14	0
29	Ghasipura	20	12	0	1	0	0	9	4	0	0	9	0	16	0
30	Ichhapur	20	21	1	0	0	0	71	6	0	1	24	4	53	2
	Total	614	378	37	10	11	8	599	187	0	14	301	9	659	54

Table 4.25: Jajmani System (DF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Is there Jajmani System in your Village?		Total
			Yes	No	
1	Agarda	3	1	2	3
	%		33.33	66.67	100
2	Bajrapalli	11	1	10	11
	%		9.09	90.91	100
3	Biragobindapur	12	12	0	12
	%		100	0	100
4	Dhamanagadia	21	2	19	21
	%		9.52	90.48	100
5	Gohirigadia	5	0	5	5
	%		0	100	100
6	Gohira	9	8	1	9
	%		88.89	11.11	100
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	12	0	12
	%		100	0	100
8	Madanpur	3	1	2	3
	%		33.33	66.67	100
9	Mangarajpur	3	0	3	3
	%		0	100	100
10	Mulaasara	1	0	1	1
	%		0	100	100
11	Nadiabhanga	33	14	19	33
	%		42.42	57.58	100
12	Ostapur R.F	5	5	0	5
	%		100	0	100
13	Sainkul	6	4	2	6
	%		66.67	33.33	100
14	Santaragadia	7	7	0	7
	%		100	0	100
15	Talagaon	6	1	5	6
	%		16.67	83.33	100
	Total	137	68	69	137
	%	100	49.64	50.36	100

Table 4.25.1: Jajmani System(DF) Cont..

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Service Receivers				Services Providers			
			Washing Clothes	**Cutting Hair**	**Priest**	**Any Other**	**Washerman**	**Barber**	**Priest**	**Any Other (Black Smithy)**
1	Agarda	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	3	4	11	0	1	0	0	0
3	Biragobindapur	12	9	2	12	0	0	0	0	1
4	Dhamanagadia	21	2	1	21	0	1	0	0	0
5	Gohirigadia	5	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gohira	9	3	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	6	4	12	0	0	0	0	0
8	Madanpur	3	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
10	Mulaasara	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	3	5	33	2	0	0	3	0
12	Ostapur R.F	5	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
13	Sainkul	6	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
14	Santaragadia	7	3	1	7	1	0	0	0	0
15	Talagaon	6	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	137	43	28	135	4	2	3	3	1
	%	100	31.39	20.44	98.54	2.92	1.46	2.19	2.19	0.73

Table 4.26: Jajmani System (AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Is there Jajmani System in your Village?		Total
			Yes	No	
1	Balarampur	20	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100
2	Chitri	20	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100
3	Kiapada	23	22	1	23
	%		95.65	4.35	100
4	Nuapada	22	22	0	22
	%		100	0	100
5	Salijanga	20	19	1	20
	%		95	5	100
6	Bangarakote	20	18	2	20
	%		90	10	100
7	G.N.Prasad	21	21	0	21
	%		100	0	100
8	Nachhipur	20	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100
9	Raghabapur	21	20	1	21
	%		95.24	4.76	100
10	Asurabandha	22	22	0	22
	%		100	0	100
11	Darjani	21	21	0	21
	%		100	0	100
12	Balibo	20	19	1	20
	%		95	5	100
13	Annantapur	20	18	2	20
	%		90	10	100
14	Botalanda	20	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100
15	Nimeipur	20	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100
16	Damodarpur	20	18	2	20
	%		90	10	100
17	Ranagundi	23	22	1	23
	%		95.65	4.35	100
18	Jhadakhundi	20	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100
19	Narada	20	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100
20	Belasundari	20	18	2	20
	%		90	10	100
21	Taharpur	21	21	0	21
	%		100	0	100
22	Nandabar	20	19	1	20
	%		95	5	100
23	Kantor	20	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100
24	Jugal	20	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100
25	Khaira	20	17	3	20
	%		85	15	100
26	Tulati	20	19	1	20
	%		95	5	100
27	Palsa	20	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100
28	Patpur	20	19	1	20
	%		95	5	100
29	Ghasipura	20	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100
30	Ichhapur	20	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100
	Total	614	595	19	614
	%	100	96.91	3.09	100

Table 4.26.1: Jajmani System (AF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Service Receiver				Service Provider			
			Washing clothes	Cutting Hair	Priest	Any Other	Washing clothes	Cutting Hair	Priest	Any Other
1	Balarampur	20	9	11	20	0	0	0	0	0
2	Chitri	20	1	6	20	1	0	0	0	1
3	Kiapada	23	3	7	23	2	2	0	0	0
4	Nuapada	22	6	10	22	0	0	0	0	0
5	Salijanga	20	11	10	20	0	0	0	0	1
6	Bangarakote	20	8	7	19	0	0	1	2	0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	11	16	21	0	0	1	1	1
8	Nachhipur	20	5	11	20	0	1	1	0	0
9	Raghabapur	21	14	12	21	2	1	1	0	2
10	Asurabandha	22	10	13	22	2	1	1	0	0
11	Darjani	21	11	13	21	0	0	0	0	0
12	Balibo	20	14	7	19	1	0	0	0	0
13	Annantapur	20	8	10	18	0	1	0	0	0
14	Botalanda	20	9	7	20	0	0	1	0	0
15	Nimeipur	20	10	6	20	0	0	0	0	0
16	Damodarpur	20	8	5	20	0	0	0	0	0
17	Ranagundi	23	16	11	21	0	0	0	0	0
18	Jhadakhundi	20	13	7	20	1	0	0	2	0
19	Narada	20	11	9	18	0	0	0	0	0
20	Belasundari	20	8	11	18	1	0	0	0	0
21	Taharpur	21	0	0	21	0	0	2	0	0
22	Nandabar	20	5	9	19	0	0	1	0	0
23	Kantor	20	11	5	20	0	0	0	0	0
24	Jugal	20	0	9	20	0	0	0	0	0
25	Khaira	20	0	0	17	1	0	0	0	0
26	Tulati	20	11	4	19	1	0	0	0	1
27	Palsa	20	9	7	18	0	0	2	1	0
28	Patpur	20	14	8	19	0	0	0	0	0
29	Ghasipura	20	10	12	18	0	0	1	0	1
30	Ichhapur	20	13	11	20	0	0	0	1	0
	Total	614	259	254	594	12	6	12	7	7
	%	100	42.18	41.37	96.74	1.95	0.98	1.95	1.14	1.14

Table 4.27: Perception of Household regarding the Project (DF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Question No	13.1 (Awareness about the project)		13.2.a (Sources of Information)				13.4 (Beneficial to HH)			13.7 (Beneficial to village/area)		
		Total Number of HHs	Yes	No	Friends & Relatives	Media services	Government official	Neighboring village	Yes	No	Cannot say	Yes	No	Cannot say
1	Agarda	3	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	3	0	0
	%		100	0	33	0	67	0	67	33	0	100	0	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	9	2	2	3	5	1	6	4	1	10	1	0
	%		82	18	18	27	45	9	55	36	9	91	9	0
3	Biragobindapur	12	12	0	4	3	5	0	9	3	0	10	2	0
	%		100	0	33	25	42	0	75	25	0	83	17	0
4	Dhamanagadia	21	20	1	4	6	10	1	16	5	0	21	0	
	%		95	5	19	29	48	5	76	24	0	100	0	0
5	Gohirigadia	5	2	3	2	0	3	0	2	3	0	4	1	0
	%		40	60	40	0	60	0	40	60	0	80	20	0
6	Gohira	9	7	2	2	2	5	0	7	2	0	5	4	0
	%		78	22	22	22	56	0	78	22	0	56	44	0
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	8	4	2	4	6	0	5	4	3	7	3	2
	%		67	33	17	33	50	0	42	33	25	58	25	17
8	Madanpur	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	2	1	0
	%		100	0	0	0	100	0	67	33	0	67	33	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	2	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	1	0
	%		67	33	33	0	67	0	67	33	0	67	33	0
10	Mulaasara	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	28	5	5	8	16	4	23	6	4	28	2	3
	%		85	15	15	24	48	12	70	18	12	85	6	9
12	Ostapur R.F	5	3	2	2	0	3	0	4	1	0	4	1	0
	%		60	40	40	0	60	0	80	20	0	80	20	0
13	Sainkul	6	5	1	2	0	3	1	4	2	0	4	2	0
	%		83	17	33	0	50	17	67	33	0	67	33	0
14	Santaragadia	7	5	2	4	2	1	0	4	2	1	5	2	0
	%		71	29	57	29	14	0	57	29	14	71	29	0
15	Talagaon	6	6	0	3	0	3	0	5	1	0	6	0	0
	%		100	0	50	0	50	0	83	17	0	100	0	0
	Total	137	114	23	34	28	68	7	92	36	9	112	20	5
	%	100	83	17	25	20	50	5	67	26	7	82	15	4

Table 4.27.1: Perception of Household regarding the Project (DF) Cont….

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Question No	13.10 (Whether losing assets/livelihood)			13.12 (Type of compensation expected)				13.13 (Rate of land)		
		Total Number of HHs	Yes	No	Cannot say	Land for land	Cash for land	Employment for land	Other	Exact market rate	Double	Other
1	Agarda	3	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	2	0
	%		33	0	67	33	67	0	0	33	67	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	2	0	9	3	5	2	1	2	9	0
	%		18	0	82	27	45	18	9	18	82	0
3	Biragobindapur	12	3	0	9	2	8	2	0	4	7	1
	%		25	0	75	17	67	17	0	33	58	8
4	Dhamanagadia	21	15	0	6	3	9	8	1	9	10	3
	%		71	0	29	14	43	38	5	43	48	14
5	Gohirigadia	5	2	0	3	1	2	2	0	1	3	1
	%		40	0	60	20	40	40	0	20	60	20
6	Gohira	9	3	0	6	2	4	2	1	0	8	1
	%		33	0	67	22	44	22	11	0	89	11
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	4	0	8	2	5	5	0	2	10	0
	%		33	0	67	17	42	42	0	17	83	0
8	Madanpur	3	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0
	%		67	0	33	33	33	33	0	33	67	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
	%		67	0	33	33	33	33	0	67	33	0
10	Mulaasara	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	%		0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	100	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	15	0	18	6	16	9	2	18	12	3
	%		45	0	55	18	48	27	6	55	36	9
12	Ostapur R.F	5	3	0	2	2	3	0	0	2	3	0
	%		60	0	40	40	60	0	0	40	60	0
13	Sainkul	6	2	0	4	1	2	3	0	3	3	0
	%		33	0	67	17	33	50	0	50	50	0
14	Santaragadia	7	4	0	3	2	4	1	0	2	4	0
	%		57	0	43	29	57	14	0	29	57	0
15	Talagaon	6	2	0	4	2	2	2	0	4	2	0
	%		33	0	67	33	33	33	0	67	33	0
	Total	137	60	0	77	29	65	38	5	51	77	9
	%	100	44	0	56	21	47	28	4	37	56	7

Table 4.27.2: Perception of Household regarding the Project (Displaced) Cont….

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total Number of HHs	13.14(If compensation in cash what plan do you to utilize the compensation amount)						13.18 (If land acquired what will be the coice of selecting place for resettlement		
			Buying of land	Saving in Bank/Post office	Investment	Consumption expenses	Repayment of Loan	Others	Yes	No	Can not say
1	Agarda	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
	%		33.33	66.67	33.33	33.33	33.33	0	0	0	100
2	Bajrapalli	11	3	9	7	4	2	0	1	1	9
	%		27.27	81.82	63.64	36.36	18.18	0	9.09	9.09	81.82
3	Biragobindapur	12	2	9	5	6	4	0	2	0	10
	%		16.67	75	41.67	50	33.33	0	16.67	0	83.33
4	Dhamanagadia	21	3	9	8	1	9	10	2	3	16
	%		14.29	42.86	38.1	4.76	42.86	47.62	9.52	14.29	76.19
5	Gohirigadia	5	1	2	2	0	1	3	0	0	5
	%		20	40	40	0	20	60	0	0	100
6	Gohira	9	2	4	2	1	0	8	1	0	8
	%		22.22	44.44	22.22	11.11	0	88.89	11.11	0	88.89
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	2	5	5	0	2	10	2	1	9
	%		16.67	41.67	41.67	0	16.67	83.33	16.67	8.33	75
8	Madanpur	3	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	3
	%		33.33	33.33	33.33	0	33.33	66.67	0	0	100
9	Mangarajpur	3	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2
	%		33.33	33.33	33.33	0	66.67	33.33	33.33	0	66.67
10	Mulaasara	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%		0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
11	Nadiabhanga	33	6	12	11	8	12	0	7	0	26
	%		18.18	36.36	33.33	24.24	36.36	0	21.21	0	78.79
12	Ostapur R.F	5	2	3	0	0	2	3	1	0	4
	%		40	60	0	0	40	60	20	0	80
13	Sainkul	6	3	2	3	1	5	0	0	0	6
	%		50	33.33	50	16.67	83.33	0	0	0	100
14	Santaragadia	7	2	4	1	0	2	4	1	0	6
	%		28.57	57.14	14.29	0	28.57	57.14	14.29	0	85.71
15	Talagaon	6	2	2	2	0	4	2	0	0	6
	%		33.33	33.33	33.33	0	66.67	33.33	0	0	100
	Total	137	31	66	50	22	47	43	18	5	114
	%	100	22.6	48.2	36.5	16.1	34.3	31.4	13.1	3.7	83.2

Table 4.28: Perception of Household regarding the Project (AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	13.1 (Awareness about the Project)		13.2.a (Sources of Information)				13.4 (Beneficial to HH)			13.7 (Beneficial to village/area)		
			Yes	No	Friends & relatives	Media Services	Government Officials	Neighboring Village	Yes	No	Cannot say	Yes	No	Cannot say
1	Balarampur	20	17	3	5	4	9	2	18	2	0	18	2	0
	%		85	15	25	20	45	10	90	10	0	90	10	0
2	Chitri	20	15	5	4	8	7	1	19	1	0	20	0	0
	%		75	25	20	40	35	5	95	5	0	100	0	0
3	Kiapada	23	20	3	3	5	13	2	18	3	2	18	3	2
	%		87	13	13	22	57	9	78	13	9	78	13	9
4	Nuapada	22	19	3	5	6	10	1	8	12	2	10	10	2
	%		86	14	23	27	45	5	36	55	9	45	45	9
5	Salijanga	20	15	5	3	9	8	0	16	4	0	16	4	0
	%		75	25	15	45	40	0	80	20	0	80	20	0
6	Bangarakote	20	19	1	5	6	9	0	13	6	1	14	6	0
	%		95	5	25	30	45	0	65	30	5	70	30	0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	17	4	6	8	5	2	16	3	2	16	3	2
	%		81	19	29	38	24	10	76	14	10	76	14	10
8	Nachhipur	20	14	6	3	2	14	1	12	8	0	14	6	0
	%		70	30	15	10	70	5	60	40	0	70	30	0
9	Raghabapur	21	16	5	3	8	10	0	8	9	4	8	9	4
	%		76	24	14	38	48	0	38	43	19	38	43	19
10	Asurabandha	22	18	4	6	7	7	2	18	4	0	18	4	0
	%		82	18	27	32	32	9	82	18	0	82	18	0
11	Darjani	21	20	1	0	0	1	20	0	21	0	21	0	0
	%		95.24	4.76	0	0	4.76	95.24	0	100	0	100	0	0
12	Balibo	20	19	1	0	0	1	19	5	15	0	20	0	0
	%		95	5	0	0	5	95	25	75	0	100	0	0
13	Annantapur	20	20	0	0	0	4	16	0	20	0	20	0	0
	%		100	0	0	0	20	80	0	100	0	100	0	0
14	Botalanda	20	15	5	5	6	4	5	4	16	0	18	2	0
	%		75	25	25	30	20	25	20	80	0	90	10	0
15	Nimeipur	20	18	2	8	5	6	1	2	10	8	13	6	1
	%		90	10	40	25	30	5	10	50	40	65	30	5
16	Damodarpur	20	16	4	4	3	8	5	5	13	2	16	2	2
	%		80	20	20	15	40	25	25	65	10	80	10	10
17	Ranagundi	23	17	6	6	4	5	8	8	12	3	15	3	5
	%		73.91	26.09	26.09	17.39	21.74	34.78	34.78	52.17	13.04	65.22	13.04	21.74
18	Jhadakhundi	20	18	2	8	5	6	1	2	10	8	13	6	1

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	13.1 (Awareness about the Project)		13.2.a (Sources of Information)				13.4 (Beneficial to HH)			13.7 (Beneficial to village/area)		
			Yes	No	Friends & relatives	Media Services	Government Officials	Neighboring Village	Yes	No	Cannot say	Yes	No	Cannot say
	%		90	10	40	25	30	5	10	50	40	65	30	5
19	Narada	20	14	6	5	4	2	9	4	5	11	9	3	8
	%		70	30	25	20	10	45	20	25	55	45	15	40
20	Belasundari	20	18	2	4	2	8	6	8	3	9	11	2	7
	%		90	10	20	10	40	30	40	15	45	55	10	35
21	Taharpur	21	20	1	0	0	1	20	0	21	0	21	0	0
	%		95.24	4.76	0	0	4.76	95.24	0	100	0	100	0	0
22	Nandabar	20	8	12	6	4	5	5	5	4	11	9	4	7
	%		40	60	30	20	25	25	25	20	55	45	20	35
23	Kantor	20	3	17	2	10	5	3	6	2	12	4	6	10
	%		15	85	10	50	25	15	30	10	60	20	30	50
24	Jugal	20	18	2	4	2	8	6	8	3	9	11	2	7
	%		90	10	20	10	40	30	40	15	45	55	10	35
25	Khaira	20	14	6	5	4	2	9	4	5	11	9	3	8
	%		70	30	25	20	10	45	20	25	55	45	15	40
26	Tulati	20	15	5	2	3	5	10	5	8	7	7	5	8
	%		75	25	10	15	25	50	25	40	35	35	25	40
27	Palsa	20	19	1	0	0	1	19	5	15	0	20	0	0
	%		95	5	0	0	5	95	25	75	0	100	0	0
28	Patpur	20	8	12	6	4	5	5	5	4	11	9	4	7
	%		40	60	30	20	25	25	25	20	55	45	20	35
29	Ghasipura	20	15	5	5	6	4	5	4	16	0	18	2	0
	%		75	25	25	30	20	25	20	80	0	90	10	0
30	Ichhapur	20	14	6	5	4	2	9	4	5	11	9	3	8
	%		70	30	25	20	10	45	20	25	55	45	15	40
	Total	614	479	135	118	129	175	192	230	260	124	425	100	89
	%	100	78.01	21.99	19.22	21.01	28.5	31.27	37.46	42.35	20.2	69.22	16.29	14.5

Table 4.28.1: Perception of Household regarding the Project (AF) Cont….

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	13.10 (Wheather losing assets/livelihood)			13.12 (Type of Compensation expected)				13.13 (Rate of land)		
			Yes	No	Cannot say	Land for land	Cash for land	Employment for land	Other	Exact Market rate	Double	Other
1	Balarampur	20	5	0	15	4	15	1	0	4	14	2
	%		25	0	75	20	75	5	0	20	70	10
2	Chitri	20	8	0	12	7	13	0	0	6	14	0
	%		40	0	60	35	65	0	0	30	70	0
3	Kiapada	23	7	0	16	9	11	1	2	3	18	2
	%		30	0	70	39	48	4	9	13	78	9
4	Nuapada	22	15	0	7	6	13	3	0	2	18	2
	%		68	0	32	27	59	14	0	9	82	9
5	Salijanga	20	8	0	12	4	15	1	0	5	14	1
	%		40	0	60	20	75	5	0	25	70	5
6	Bangarakote	20	7	0	13	5	13	1	1	2	18	0
	%		35	0	65	25	65	5	5	10	90	0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	11	0	10	5	12	2	2	4	16	1
	%		52	0	48	24	57	10	10	19	76	5
8	Nachhipur	20	8	0	12	10	10	0	0	6	14	0
	%		40	0	60	50	50	0	0	30	70	0
9	Raghabapur	21	13	0	8	5	14	2	0	3	17	1
	%		62	0	38	24	67	10	0	14	81	5
10	Asurabandha	22	18	0	4	6	14	1	1	4	18	0
	%		82	0	18	27	64	5	5	18	82	0
11	Darjani	21	5	0	16	4	16	1	0	4	15	2
	%		23.81	0	76.19	19.05	76.19	4.76	0	19.05	71.43	9.52
12	Balibo	20	7	0	13	5	14	1	0	7	12	1
	%		35	0	65	25	70	5	0	35	60	5
13	Annantapur	20	4	0	16	6	12	1	1	3	17	0
	%		20	0	80	30	60	5	5	15	85	0
14	Botalanda	20	5	0	15	8	10	0	2	2	16	2
	%		25	0	75	40	50	0	10	10	80	10
15	Nimeipur	20	4	2	14	5	13	2	0	4	14	2
	%		20	10	70	25	65	10	0	20	70	10

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	13.10 (Wheather losing assets/livelihood)			13.12 (Type of Compensation expected)				13.13 (Rate of land)		
			Yes	No	Cannot say	Land for land	Cash for land	Employment for land	Other	Exact Market rate	Double	Other
16	Damodarpur	20	8	4	8	4	15	1	0	5	13	2
	%		40	20	40	20	75	5	0	25	65	10
17	Ranagundi	23	6	1	16	6	12	2	3	3	17	3
	%		26.09	4.35	69.57	26.09	52.17	8.7	13.04	13.04	73.91	13.04
18	Jhadakhundi	20	4	2	14	5	13	2	0	4	14	2
	%		20	10	70	25	65	10	0	20	70	10
19	Narada	20	8	4	8	7	12	0	1	5	15	0
	%		40	20	40	35	60	0	5	25	75	0
20	Belasundari	20	5	5	10	3	9	3	5	4	14	2
	%		25	25	50	15	45	15	25	20	70	10
21	Taharpur	21	5	0	16	4	16	1	0	4	15	2
	%		23.81	0	76.19	19.05	76.19	4.76	0	19.05	71.43	9.52
22	Nandabar	20	6	5	9	3	15	1	1	3	16	1
	%		30	25	45	15	75	5	5	15	80	5
23	Kantor	20	5	4	11	4	9	2	5	8	11	1
	%		25	20	55	20	45	10	25	40	55	5
24	Jugal	20	5	5	10	3	9	3	5	4	14	2
	%		25	25	50	15	45	15	25	20	70	10
25	Khaira	20	8	4	8	7	12	0	1	5	15	0
	%		40	20	40	35	60	0	5	25	75	0
26	Tulati	20	6	3	11	5	8	1	6	2	14	4
	%		30	15	55	25	40	5	30	10	70	20
27	Palsa	20	7	0	13	5	14	1	0	7	12	1
	%		35	0	65	25	70	5	0	35	60	5
28	Patpur	20	6	5	9	3	15	1	1	3	16	1
	%		30	25	45	15	75	5	5	15	80	5
29	Ghasipura	20	5	0	15	8	10	0	2	2	16	2
	%		25	0	75	40	50	0	10	10	80	10
30	Ichhapur	20	8	4	8	7	12	0	1	5	15	0
	%		40	20	40	35	60	0	5	25	75	0
	Total	614	217	48	349	163	376	35	40	123	452	39
	%	100	35.34	7.82	56.84	26.55	61.24	5.7	6.51	20.03	73.62	6.35

Table 4.28.2: Perception of Household regarding the Project (AF) Cont….

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	13.14 (If compensation in cash what plan do you to utilize the compensation amount)					
			Buying of land	Saving in Bank/post office	Investment	Consumption expenses	Repayment of loan	Others
1	Balarampur	20	2	6	4	5	3	0
	%		10	30	20	25	15	0
2	Chitri	20	1	9	5	4	1	0
	%		5	45	25	20	5	0
3	Kiapada	23	2	7	6	4	4	0
	%		9	30	26	17	17	0
4	Nuapada	22	3	9	3	3	4	0
	%		14	41	14	14	18	0
5	Salijanga	20	3	10	4	2	1	0
	%		15	50	20	10	5	0
6	Bangarakote	20	5	7	3	3	2	0
	%		25	35	15	15	10	0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	2	9	4	3	3	0
	%		10	43	19	14	14	0
8	Nachhipur	20	4	8	6	1	1	0
	%		20	40	30	5	5	0
9	Raghabapur	21	4	9	4	2	2	0
	%		19	43	19	10	10	0
10	Asurabandha	22	3	10	5	2	2	0
	%		14	45	23	9	9	0
11	Darjani	21	3	5	4	4	4	1
	%		14.29	23.81	19.05	19.05	19.05	4.76
12	Balibo	20	2	6	3	5	3	1
	%		10	30	15	25	15	5
13	Annantapur	20	4	8	2	3	2	1
	%		20	40	10	15	10	5
14	Botalanda	20	4	6	5	2	3	0
	%		20	30	25	10	15	0
15	Nimeipur	20	3	8	2	5	1	1
	%		15	40	10	25	5	5
16	Damodarpur	20	5	14	0	1	0	0
	%		25	70	0	5	0	0
17	Ranagundi	23	7	6	2	5	2	1
	%		30.43	26.09	8.7	21.74	8.7	4.35
18	Jhadakhundi	20	3	8	2	5	1	1
	%		15	40	10	25	5	5
19	Narada	20	1	6	3	4	4	2
	%		5	30	15	20	20	10

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	13.14 (If compensation in cash what plan do you to utilize the compensation amount)					
			Buying of land	Saving in Bank/post office	Investment	Consumption expenses	Repayment of loan	Others
20	Belasundari	20	5	4	2	5	3	1
	%		25	20	10	25	15	5
21	Taharpur	21	3	5	4	4	4	1
	%		14.29	23.81	19.05	19.05	19.05	4.76
22	Nandabar	20	3	3	2	8	4	0
	%		15	15	10	40	20	0
23	Kantor	20	5	5	2	1	6	1
	%		25	25	10	5	30	5
24	Jugal	20	5	4	2	5	3	1
	%		25	20	10	25	15	5
25	Khaira	20	1	6	3	4	4	2
	%		5	30	15	20	20	10
26	Tulati	20	6	3	1	4	5	1
	%		30	15	5	20	25	5
27	Palsa	20	2	6	3	5	3	1
	%		10	30	15	25	15	5
28	Patpur	20	3	3	2	8	4	0
	%		15	15	10	40	20	0
29	Ghasipura	20	4	6	5	2	3	0
	%		20	30	25	10	15	0
30	Ichhapur	20	1	6	3	4	4	2
	%		5	30	15	20	20	10
	Total	614	99	202	96	113	86	18
	%	100	16.12	32.9	15.64	18.4	14.01	2.93

Table 4.29: Particular about the CPRS (DF) Cont…..

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total Number of HHs	Comm. Orchads				Places of worship				Community hall			
			Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Agarda	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	3
	%		0	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	0	100
2	Bajrapalli	11	0	11	0	11	11	0	11	0	0	11	0	11
	%		0	100	0	100	100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100
3	Biragobindapur	12	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
4	Dhamanagadia	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
5	Gohirigadia	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
6	Gohira	9	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
8	Madanpur	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	0
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	100	0	100	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
	%		0	100	0	100	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
10	Mulaasara	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
11	Nadiabhanga	33	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
12	Ostapur R.F	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	5	0
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	100	0	100	0
13	Sainkul	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
14	Santaragadia	7	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	0	7	0	7
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100
15	Talagaon	6	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	6
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100
	Total	137	78	59	78	59	90	47	90	50	71	66	71	66
	%	100	57	43	57	43	66	34	66	37	52	48	52	48

Table 4.29.1: Particular about the CPRS (DF) Cont…..

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total Number of HHs	Community ponds				Community wells			
			Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Agarda	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	0
	%		0	100	0	100	100	0	100	0
2	Bajrapalli	11	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
3	Biragobindapur	12	12	0	12	0	0	12	0	12
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100
4	Dhamanagadia	21	0	21	0	21	21	0	21	0
	%		0	100	0	100	100	0	100	0
5	Gohirigadia	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
6	Gohira	9	9	0	9	0	0	9	0	9
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
8	Madanpur	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
9	Mangarajpur	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
10	Mulaasara	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100
11	Nadiabhanga	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
12	Ostapur R.F	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
13	Sainkul	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
14	Santaragadia	7	7	0	7	0	0	7	0	7
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100
15	Talagaon	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
	Total	137	63	74	63	74	58	79	58	79
	%	100	46	54	46	54	42	58	42	58

Table 4.29.2: Particular about the CPRS (DF) Cont….

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total Number of HHs	Comm. Cooking vessels				Pandal/Light/Sound System			
			Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Agarda	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
2	Bajrapalli	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
3	Biragobindapur	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
4	Dhamanagadia	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
5	Gohirigadia	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
6	Gohira	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
8	Madanpur	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
9	Mangarajpur	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
10	Mulaasara	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
11	Nadiabhanga	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
12	Ostapur R.F	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
13	Sainkul	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
14	Santaragadia	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
15	Talagaon	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
	Total	137	0	137	0	137	0	137	0	137
	%	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100

Table 4.29.3: Particular about the CPRS (DF) Cont….

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total Number of HHs	Musical Instruments				L.I.Point			
			Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Agarda	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
2	Bajrapalli	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
3	Biragobindapur	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
4	Dhamanagadia	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
5	Gohirigadia	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
6	Gohira	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
7	Kaibalyagadia	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
8	Madanpur	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
9	Mangarajpur	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
10	Mulaasara	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
11	Nadiabhanga	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
12	Ostapur R.F	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
13	Sainkul	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
14	Santaragadia	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
15	Talagaon	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
	Total	137	0	137	0	137	0	137	0	137
	%	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100

Table 4.30: Particulars about the CPRS (AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Grazing Ground				Threshing Grounds				Village forest area			
			Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Balarampur	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100
2	Chitri	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	100	0	100	0
3	Kiapada	23	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
4	Nuapada	22	22	0	22	0	0	22	0	22	22	0	22	0
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	100	0	100	0
5	Salijanga	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
6	Bangarakote	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
7	G.N.Prasad	21	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
8	Nachhipur	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
9	Raghabapur	21	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
10	Asurabandha	22	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
11	Darjani	21	21	0	21	0	5	16	5	16	21	0	21	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	23.81	76.19	23.81	76.19	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
12	Balibo	20	20	0	19	1	2	18	2	18	20	0	19	1
	%		100.00	0.00	95.00	5.00	10.00	90.00	10.00	90.00	100.00	0.00	95.00	5.00
13	Annantapur	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
14	Botalanda	20	15	5	15	5	0	20	0	20	16	4	16	4
	%		75.00	25.00	75.00	25.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	80.00	20.00	80.00	20.00
15	Nimeipur	20	20	0	20	0	1	19	1	19	18	2	18	2
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	5.00	95.00	5.00	95.00	90.00	10.00	90.00	10.00
16	Damodarpur	20	11	9	11	9	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0
	%		55.00	45.00	55.00	45.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
17	Ranagundi	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
18	Jhadakhundi	20	20	0	20	0	19	1	19	1	18	2	18	2

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Grazing Ground				Threshing Grounds				Village forest area			
			Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	95.00	5.00	95.00	5.00	90.00	10.00	90.00	10.00
19	Narada	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
20	Belasundari	20	18	2	18	2	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		90.00	10.00	90.00	10.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
21	Taharpur	21	21	0	12	9	21	0	21	0	0	21	0	21
	%		100.00	0.00	57.14	42.86	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
22	Nandabar	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
23	Kantor	20	3	17	2	18	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0
	%		15.00	85.00	10.00	90.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
24	Jugal	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
25	Khaira	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	17	3	14	6
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	85.00	15.00	70.00	30.00
26	Tulati	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
27	Palsa	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
28	Patpur	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	15	5	14	6
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	75.00	25.00	70.00	30.00
29	Ghasipura	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
30	Ichhapur	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Total	614	538	76	527	87	275	339	275	339	454	160	449	165
	%	100	87.62	12.38	85.83	14.17	44.79	55.21	44.79	55.21	73.94	26.06	73.13	26.87

Table 4.30.1: Particulars about the CPRS (AF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Defecation Ground				Cremation Ground				Common Orchada			
			Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Balarampur	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
2	Chitri	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100
3	Kiapada	23	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
4	Nuapada	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
5	Salijanga	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
6	Bangarakote	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
7	G.N.Prasad	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
8	Nachhipur	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
9	Raghabapur	21	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
10	Asurabandha	22	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
11	Darjani	21	19	2	19	2	21	0	21	0	21	0	17	4
	%		90.48	9.52	90.48	9.52	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	80.95	19.05
12	Balibo	20	18	2	18	2	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		90.00	10.00	90.00	10.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
13	Annantapur	20	20	0	14	6	20	0	20	0	17	3	17	3
	%		100.00	0.00	70.00	30.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	85.00	15.00	85.00	15.00
14	Botalanda	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
15	Nimeipur	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	17	3	15	5
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	85.00	15.00	75.00	25.00
16	Damodarpur	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
17	Ranagundi	23	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	0	23	0	23
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
18	Jhadakhundi	20	15	5	9	11	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Defecation Ground				Cremation Ground				Common Orchada			
			Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	%		75.00	25.00	45.00	55.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
19	Narada	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
20	Belasundari	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
21	Taharpur	21	0	21	0	21	21	0	21	0	0	21	0	21
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
22	Nandabar	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
23	Kantor	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	18	2	14	6
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	90.00	10.00	70.00	30.00
24	Jugal	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
25	Khaira	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	2	18	2	18
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	90.00	10.00	90.00
26	Tulati	20	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
27	Palsa	20	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
28	Patpur	20	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
29	Ghasipura	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
30	Ichhapur	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Total	614	421	193	409	205	491	123	491	123	281	333	271	343
	%	100	68.57	31.43	66.61	33.39	79.97	20.03	79.97	20.03	45.77	54.23	44.14	55.86

Table 4.30.2: Particulars about the CPRS (AF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Place of worship				Community Hall				Community Pond			
			Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Balarampur	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	100	0	100	0
2	Chitri	20	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		0	100	0	100	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
3	Kiapada	23	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
4	Nuapada	22	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	0	22	0	22
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100
5	Salijanga	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	100	0	100	0
6	Bangarakote	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	100	0	100	0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	21	0	21	0	0	21	0	21	21	0	21	0
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	100	0	100	0
8	Nachhipur	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	100	0	100	0
9	Raghabapur	21	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
10	Asurabandha	22	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0
	%		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
11	Darjani	21	21	0	21	0	19	2	19	2	21	0	21	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	90.48	9.52	90.48	9.52	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
12	Balibo	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
13	Annantapur	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
14	Botalanda	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
15	Nimeipur	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
16	Damodarpur	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Place of worship				Community Hall				Community Pond			
			Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
17	Ranagundi	23	23	0	23	0	0	23	0	23	23	0	23	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
18	Jhadakhundi	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
19	Narada	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
20	Belasundari	20	20	0	20	0	3	17	3	17	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	15.00	85.00	15.00	85.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
21	Taharpur	21	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
22	Nandabar	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
23	Kantor	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
24	Jugal	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
25	Khaira	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
26	Tulati	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
27	Palsa	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
28	Patpur	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
29	Ghasipura	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
30	Ichhapur	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	Total	614	594	20	594	20	291	323	291	323	552	62	552	62
	%	100	96.74	3.26	96.74	3.26	47.39	52.61	47.39	52.61	89.90	10.10	89.90	10.10

Table 4.30.3: Particulars about the CPRS (AF) Cont…

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Community Wells				Comm. Cooking vessels				Pandal/Light/Sound system			
			Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Balarampur	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
2	Chitri	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
3	Kiapada	23	23	0	23	0	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
4	Nuapada	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
5	Salijanga	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
6	Bangarakote	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
7	G.N.Prasad	21	21	0	21	0	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
8	Nachhipur	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
9	Raghabapur	21	21	0	21	0	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
10	Asurabandha	22	22	0	22	0	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22
	%		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
11	Darjani	21	21	0	21	0	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
12	Balibo	20	20	0	20	0	16	4	16	4	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	80.00	20.00	80.00	20.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
13	Annantapur	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
14	Botalanda	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
15	Nimeipur	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	13	7	13	7
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	65.00	35.00	65.00	35.00
16	Damodarpur	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Community Wells				Comm. Cooking vessels				Pandal/Light/Sound system			
			Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
17	Ranagundi	23	23	0	23	0	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
18	Jhadakhundi	20	20	0	20	0	16	4	16	4	8	12	8	12
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	80.00	20.00	80.00	20.00	40.00	60.00	40.00	60.00
19	Narada	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
20	Belasundari	20	20	0	20	0	19	1	16	4	18	2	18	2
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	95.00	5.00	80.00	20.00	90.00	10.00	90.00	10.00
21	Taharpur	21	21	0	21	0	14	7	14	7	21	0	21	0
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	66.67	33.33	66.67	33.33	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
22	Nandabar	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
23	Kantor	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	15	5	15	5
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	75.00	25.00	75.00	25.00
24	Jugal	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
25	Khaira	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
26	Tulati	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
27	Palsa	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
28	Patpur	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
29	Ghasipura	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
30	Ichhapur	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Total	614	592	22	592	22	85	529	82	532	75	539	75	539
	%	100	96.42	3.58	96.42	3.58	13.84	86.16	13.36	86.64	12.21	87.79	12.21	87.79

Table 4.30.4: Particulars about the CPRS AF (Cont…)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Musical Instrument				L.I.Point			
			Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Balarampur	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
2	Chitri	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
3	Kiapada	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
4	Nuapada	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
5	Salijanga	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
6	Bangarakote	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
7	G.N.Prasad	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
8	Nachhipur	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
9	Raghabapur	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
10	Asurabandha	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22
	%		0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
11	Darjani	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
12	Balibo	20	18	2	18	2	0	20	0	20
	%		90.00	10.00	90.00	10.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
13	Annantapur	20	3	17	3	17	0	20	0	20
	%		15.00	85.00	15.00	85.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
14	Botalanda	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
15	Nimeipur	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
16	Damodarpur	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
17	Ranagundi	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
18	Jhadakhundi	20	8	12	4	16	0	20	0	20
	%		40.00	60.00	20.00	80.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
19	Narada	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Musical Instrument				L.I.Point			
			Availability		Accessibility		Availability		Accessibility	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
20	Belasundari	20	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
21	Taharpur	21	21	0	21	0	0	21	0	21
	%		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
22	Nandabar	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
23	Kantor	20	15	5	15	5	0	20	0	20
	%		75.00	25.00	75.00	25.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
24	Jugal	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
25	Khaira	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
26	Tulati	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
27	Palsa	20	0	20	0	20	15	5	20	0
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	75.00	25.00	100.00	0.00
28	Patpur	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
29	Ghasipura	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
30	Ichhapur	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20
	%		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Total	614	85	529	81	533	15	599	20	594
	%	100	13.84	86.16	13.19	86.81	2.44	97.56	3.26	96.74

Table 4.31: Status of Loan (AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Do you have any loan standing against family?		Sources of Loan		Reasons of Loan				Status of Repayment	
					Formal	Informal	Investiment in Agriculture	Business	House construction	Others	Repaid	Not repaid
			Yes	No								
1	Balarampur	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Chitri	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Kiapada	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Nuapada	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Salijanga	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Bangarakote	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Nachhipur	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Raghabapur	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Asurabandha	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Darjani	21	3	18	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
			14.29	85.71	14.29	0	14.29	0	0	0	0	14.29
12	Balibo	20	1	19	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
			5	95	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5
13	Annantapur	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Botalanda	20	6	14	2	4	2	0	0	4	0	6
			30	70	10	20	10	0	0	20	0	30
15	Nimeipur	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Damodarpur	20	1	19	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
			5	95	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
17	Ranagundi	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Jhadakhundi	20	2	18	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Do you have any loan standing against family?		Sources of Loan		Reasons of Loan				Status of Repayment	
			Yes	No	Formal	Informal	Investiment in Agriculture	Business	House construction	Others	Repaid	Not repaid
			10	90	10	0	5	5	0	0	0	10
19	Narada	20	3	17	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	3
			15	85	10	5	10	0	0	5	0	15
20	Belasundari	20	1	19	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
			5	95	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
21	Taharpur	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Nandabar	20	3	17	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	3
			15	85	10	5	15	0	0	0	0	15
23	Kantor	20	2	18	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
			10	90	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
24	Jugal	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Khaira	20	6	14	3	3	3	2	0	1	0	6
			30	70	15	15	15	10	0	5	0	30
26	Tulati	20	2	18	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
			10	90	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	10
27	Palsa	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Patpur	20	1	19	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
			5	95	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
29	Ghasipura	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Ichhapur	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	614	31	583	20	11	20	4	0	7	0	31
		100	5.05	94.95	3.26	1.79	3.26	0.65	0	1.14	0	5.05

Table 4.32: Status of the share cropping in the affected area (AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Area under cultivation (in acre)	Approximate investiment (in Rs.)
1	Balarampur	20	12.71	73000
2	Chitri	20	14.52	76260
3	Kiapada	23	14.48	79640
4	Nuapada	22	15.65	83000
5	Salijanga	20	11.87	60850
6	Bangarakote	20	18.65	97670
7	G.N.Prasad	21	22.72	100780
8	Nachhipur	20	15.85	81100
9	Raghabapur	21	16.75	82000
10	Asurabandha	22	13.8	65700
11	Darjani	21	3.73	11190
12	Balibo	20	9.45	18400
13	Annantapur	20	7.3	15000
14	Botalanda	20	6.9	12800
15	Nimeipur	20	6.89	13780
16	Damodarpur	20	11.15	22300
17	Ranagundi	23	9.3	18600
18	Jhadakhundi	20	12	24200
19	Narada	20	11.7	23400
20	Belasundari	20	8.11	16000
21	Taharpur	21	5.09	11180
22	Nandabar	20	9.48	19960
23	Kantor	20	9.5	18000
24	Jugal	20	4.74	9500
25	Khaira	20	8.29	17600
26	Tulati	20	6.22	12800
27	Palsa	20	18.01	37000
28	Patpur	20	5.12	12240
29	Ghasipura	20	11.46	24920
30	Ichhapur	20	7.2	14400
	Total	614	328.64	1153270

Table 4.33: Loss of trees (AF)

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Total no of HHs	Types of tree				
			Timber	Fruit	Fuel	Fodder	Other
1	Balarampur	20	3	4	0	0	8
2	Chitri	20	7	36	0	0	6
3	Kiapada	23	31	26	0	0	0
4	Nuapada	22	0	16	0	0	0
5	Salijanga	20	315	243	1	0	0
6	Bangarakote	20	12	57	2	0	0
7	G.N.Prasad	21	12	0	0	0	0
8	Nachhipur	20	2	1	0	0	0
9	Raghabapur	21	3	0	0	0	0
10	Asurabandha	22	20	33	2	0	0
11	Darjani	21	3	0	0	0	0
12	Balibo	20	0	1	0	0	0
13	Annantapur	20	0	0	0	0	0
14	Botalanda	20	2	4	0	0	0
15	Nimeipur	20	0	0	0	0	0
16	Damodarpur	20	1	0	0	0	0
17	Ranagundi	23	0	0	0	0	0
18	Jhadakhundi	20	1	0	0	0	0
19	Narada	20	2	1	0	0	0
20	Belasundari	20	1	0	0	0	0
21	Taharpur	21	0	0	0	0	0
22	Nandabar	20	3	0	0	0	0
23	Kantor	20	2	0	0	0	0
24	Jugal	20	0	0	0	0	0
25	Khaira	20	3	1	0	0	0
26	Tulati	20	1	0	0	0	0
27	Palsa	20	0	0	0	0	0
28	Patpur	20	1	0	0	0	0
29	Ghasipura	20	0	0	0	0	0
30	Ichhapur	20	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	614	425	423	5	0	14
		100	69.22	68.89	0.81	0	2.28

Annex 4.3 Socio-economic Survey Questionnaire Format

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Section – 1 : General Information

1.1 Schedule No. : [ ]

1.2 Name of the Hamlet : [ ]

1.3 Name of the village: [ ]

1.4 Thana Number :

1.5 Name of the Gram Panchayat :

1.6 Name of the Block :

1.7 Specify if under the Desert Prone Area Programme (DPAP) :

1.8 If area mentioned in Schedule V of the Constitution (specify whether under Modified Development Area Approach, MADA, Tribal Sub Plan, TSP or Cluster Approach)

1.9 Name of Tehsil :

1.10 Name of the District :

1.11 In case of Forest Village, the Beat No. :

1.12 Name of the Range :

1.13 Name of the Division:

1.14 Date of Preliminary Notification for Land Acquisition/date of declaration of affected area:

SECTION – 2 : IDENTIFICATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD

2.1 Name and postal address with phone number of the Head of the Household

2.2. Sex : (Write 1 for Male, 2 for Female)

2.3 Name of the Respondent:

2.4. Sex : (Write 1 for adult male and 2 for adult female)

2.5 Relationship of respondent to Head of Household:

2.6 Nationality:

2.7 Religion:

2.8 Caste/Tribe:

2.9 Sub-caste/sub-tribe:

2.10 Do you originally hail from Orissa : Yes – 1 No – 2

2.11 If no. since when have you been residing in the locality. No. of years

2.12 Where are you from?

(Same district – 1, Other district of Orissa – 2, Outside Orissa (specify) – 3, Outside India (Specify) – 4)

2.13. Have you been displaced earlier? Yes – 1 No – 2

a) From where : Village Tahasil Dist.

b) When :

c) Type of Project/Scheme (to be verified whether displacement was voluntary):

d) Name of the project:

SECTION – 3 : HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

3.1 : Household Profile:

Sl. No	Name of the Person	Relationship to HoH	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Education			Occupation		Current Annual Income	Skill possessed	Any disability	Migra-tion	When Migrated (in years)	Purpose of Migration	Potential for employment exists(Y/N)
						Level completed	Continuing	Any Trg. Attended	Main	Subsid-iary							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

(Codes to be used for filling up the demographic details of the family)

Relationship with Affected Person	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Migration	Purpose of Migration
1. Affected person himself or herself 2. Wife 3. Son 4. Daughter 5. Father 6. Mother 7. Others	1. Male 2. Female	Enter completed age (for less than 1 year – 00, 98 years & above – 98) or Actual date of Birth	1. Unmarried 2. Married 3. Widow/ Divorcee	1. Agriculture 2. Allied activities (Ex. Fishery, Goatery, Diary, Piggery, etc.) 3. Farm Labour 4. Non-farm labor 5. Business 6. Salary 7. All others 8. Dependent	1. In Migration 2. Out Migration	1. Service 2. Wage/Contract Labour 3. Education 4. Business 5. Bought Land 6. Any other (Specify)

3.2 Are there any children who have lost both their parents or destitute staying in your household? Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐

3.3 If yes,

Sl.No.	Name of the Person	Age	Sex	Guardian (if Orphan)

3.4 Type of family : Joint ☐ Nuclear ☐

1. Includes husband, wife, parents, siblings, married or unmarried children and others
2. Includes husband, wife and unmarried children only

3.5 Do you have ration card (verify)? Yes - 1 No – 2 ☐

3.6 If yes : Ration Card No. : ☐

3.7 If yes, as per record are you BPL (for PDS)? Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐

3.8 Do you have Voter Identity Card? Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐

3.9 If yes, Voter Identity Card No. : ☐

SECTION – 4 : PARTICULARS ABOUT THE HOME

4.1 Housing

1 – Own house
2 – Rented house
3 – Others (Specify)

4.2 If living in own house, size of homestead in acres
(1 Acre = 100 decimals)

4.3 Do you have patta?

1 – Yes
2 – No

4.4 If yes, Khata and Plot No.:

4.5 If no, then who is the owner of the land:

4.6 Details of House(s):

Sl. No.	House No.	Built Up area (Sq.ft.)	No. of rooms	No. of storeys	Construction Details			Use of building	Electrification
					Wall	Roof	Floor		

Note : Sl.No. could be used to indicate any separate house structure owned by the household including the main dwelling. For example, separate cattle shed, separate structure for poultry, etc.

Codes to be used for Construction Details:

Wall	Roof	Floor	Use of Building
1. Mud 2. Brick with mud 3. Bamboo or wood with mud plaster 4. Brick with cement 5. Any other (specify)	1. Thatched (Chhana) 2. Asbestos 3. Tiles 4. Concrete roof 5 – Tin 6 – Any other (specify)	1 – Earthen 2 – Cement 3 – Tiles 4 – Any other (specify)	1 – Own living 2 – Rented 3 – Shop/ business purpose 4 – Own & rented 5 – Shop cum Residence 6 – Any other (specify)

4.7 Aspects of Housing Condition:

1. Separate place for animals : Yes – 1 No – 2 [ ]
2. Bathroom within the house : Yes – 1 No – 2 [ ]
3. Toilet within or adjacent to house: Yes – 1 No – 2 [ ]
4. Washing place within the house: Yes – 1 No – 2 [ ]

4.8 Water facility:

Sl.No.	Use of Water	Source of water (Season-wise)			Distance of water source		
		Rainy	Winter	Summer	Rainy	Winter	Summer
1.	Drinking						
2.	Washing						
3.	Cattle						

Sources of water		Distance of water source(s)	
1. Own Well	6. Creek	1. Within house	5. 500 mtr. – 1 km.
2. Community well	7. Pond	2. Less than 100 mtr.	6. 1 – 2 km.
3. Own Tube well/Hand pump	8. Perennial stream	3. 100 – 250 mtr.	7. 2 – 5 km.
4. Community Tube well/Hand pump	9. Water tank	4. 250 – 500 mtr.	8. More than 5 km.
5. River	10. Mobile Water tank		

SECTION – 5 : LAND PARTICULARS (IN ACRES)

5.1 Do you own land, other than homestead land: ☐

1 – Yes
2 – No

5.2 If yes, fill the following section:
(Land owned with patta in the affected area)

Tehsil	Mouza	Khata No.	Plot No.	Area in Acre		Land being acquired		Kisam	Recorded in name(s) of	Relationship of HoH with recorded tenant (Clm.7)	Land Pass book No.	Type of irrigation practised
				Irrig.	Unirr.	Irrig.	Unirr.					

5.3 Any Land leased/Share cropping in the affected area:

	Name of the village	Area (in acre)	Land being acquired (in acre)	Terms for lease/ sharecropping
Land leased in				
Land leased out				
Share cropping				

5.4 Have you occupied government land in the affected area: ☐

1 – Yes
2 – No

5.5 If yes, since when (No. of years): ☐

1. If yes, details of revenue land:

Tehsil	Mouza	Khata No.	Plot No.	Area in Acre	Area being alienated	Kisam	Since when	Mode of use

2. If yes, details of forest land:

Range	Beat No.	Name of the Reserve Forest	Area in Acre	Area being alienated	Since when	Mode of Use

5.6 In addition to the above mentioned, do you have access to usufructary rights to any other lands? [ ]

1 – Yes
2 – No

5.7 If yes, details

Type of land	Extent (acres)	Area being alienated	Where	What purpose

5.8 If the household owns land, crops cultivated in Patta land during last one year? (Specify)

Seasons	Name of crops	Area under cultivation	Yield (in Kg/ Qtl.) (100 Kg. = 1 Qntl.)	Rate per Quintal	Value of the total produce	Quantity sold	Earnings (in Rs.)
Kharif							
Rabi							
Plantation crop							
Any other							
Total							

N.B. : Ask about all the crops grown by the household start with crop for consumption to cash crop

5.9 If the household leases/sharecrops, crops cultivated during last one year? (Specify)

Seasons	Name of crops	Area under cultivation	Yield (in Kg/ Qtl.) (100 Kg. = 1 Qntl.)	Rate per Quintal	Value of the total produce	Quantity sold	Earnings (in Rs.)
Kharif							
Rabi							
Plantation crop							
Any other							
Total							

N.B. : Ask about all the crops grown by the household start with crop for consumption to cash crop

5.10 If the household possesses encroached land, what crops were cultivated during last one year? (Specify)

Seasons	Name of crops	Area under cultivation	Yield (in Kg/ Qtl.) (100 Kg. = 1 Qntl.)	Rate per Quintal	Value of the total produce	Quantity sold	Earnings (in Rs.)
Kharif							
Rabi							
Plantation crop							
Any other							
Total							

N.B. : Ask about all the crops grown by the household start with crop for consumption to cash crop

5.11 Net income from cultivation in the last one year : (in Rs.) [ ]

5.12 How much of the yearly harvest is used for household consumption and how much for sale? [ ]

Not enough for consumption – 1 Sufficient for consumption but not for sale – 2
Sufficient for consumption & sale – 3 No information, the respondent does not know – 4

SECTION – 6 : THE COSTS OF CULTIVATION

Items	Paddy	Other grains	Pulses	Oilseeds	Vegetables	Betel vines	Horti-culture	Any other, specify	Total
Area (Acres)									
Seeds/ Plants									
Fertilizers									
Pesticides									
Labour									
Transport									
Tools/ equipments									
Water									
Electricity									
On sale/ marketing									
Any other									
Total									

SECTION – 7 : WAGE PARTICULARS FOR WAGE LABOURS (Include all persons aged 10 years & above in the HH)

7.1 Wage particulars in last one year:

Sl. No.	Name of member	Age	Sex	Income from agricultural wage labour				Availability of work	Nature of work	Income from non-agricultural wage labour				Availability of work	Nature of work
				Within village		Outside village				Within village		Outside village			
				No. of days worked	Income	No. of days worked	Income			No. of days worked	Income	No. of days worked	Income		
1.															
2.															
3.															
4.															
5.															

N.B. : To ascertain the income of a worker ask him his month wise activity and finally add them to find total no. of days worked and total income received by him.

Sex : Male – 1 Female – 2
Availability of work : Seasonal – 1 Regular – 2

SECTION – 8 : PARTICULARS ABOUT BUSINESS/ENTERPRISE

8.1 Does the household have any business? Yes – 1 No – 2 [ ]

If answer to 8.1 is No, go to Q 8.13

8.2 What type of business do you have: [ ]

Codes for Types of Business		
1. Black smithy	11. Goldsmith	21. Trading coconut
2. Carpentry	12. Fishing	22. Bicycle repair
3. Grinding flour/ Rice milling	13. Plucking coconuts	23. Agricultural goods
4. Washing clothes	14. Making puffed rice	24. Digging well
5. Cutting hair	15. Potters	25. Poultry
6. Priests	16. Weavers	26. Theatre group
7. Mason	17. Greengrocer's shop	27. Musician
8. Bamboo work	18. Tea & snacks shop	28. Tailoring
9. Pressing oil	19. Betel shop	29. Transport
10. Sweeping & scavenging	20. Provision shop	30. Any other (Specify)

8.3 Is it your traditional occupation? Yes – 1 No – 2 [ ]

8.4 If no, since when you are/your family is involved in this activity? No. of years: [ ]

8.5 Was there any investment in this? Yes – 1 No – 2 [ ]

8.6 How much is the total investment in this business? (In Rs.) [ ]

8.7 The nature of business : [ ]

1. Production Unit 2 – Service Provider 3 – Trading 4 – Any other (specify)

8.8 Who are the family members involved in this activity? [ ]

Men – 1 Women – 2 Children – 3
Men+Women+Children – 4 Employee – 5 Family members & employee - 6

8.9 Cost of Business:

Items	Unit / Nos.	Cost per Unit	Total
Tools/Equipment			
Labour			
On Sale/marketing			
Overheads			
Any other			
Total			

8.10 Availability of business season-wise:

Seasons	Name of business/ activity	Availability of business	Average monthly sale	Mode of payment received	No. of months	Total income (in Rs.)
In Summer (April – June)						
In Rainy (July – October)						
In Winter (November – March)						
Total						

Availability of Business : Seasonal – 1 Regular – 2 Occasional – 3
Mode of Payment : Cash – 1 Kind – 2 Cash & Kind – 3 Any other (specify) – 4

8.11 Where do you buy the tools and equipments/raw materials:

Sl.No.	Items	Place to buy
1		
2		
3		
4		

8.12 Where do you sell the service/produce of your enterprise?

Sl.No.	Item(s)	Place to sell	Mode of selling
1			
2			
3			
4			

Mode of selling : Direct to customer/client – 1 In the market – 2
To a middleman - 3 To a cooperative – 4 Any other – 5

8.13 Is your family/member of your family a beneficiary of any schemes in the last three years? (Specify)

Govt. Programmes	By NGOs	By PSUs/Companies	By Government

Government Programmes		
1 – Old Age Pension	7 – Rural Water & Sanitation	13 – IRDP
2 – Widow Pension	8 – DWCRA	14 – Antodaya
3 – Disability Pension	9 – PMRY	15 – Bio gas
4 – Indira Awas	10 – Anganwadi	16 – Land for landless
5 – Employment Schemes	11 – PDS/ Ration shop	17 – Any other (Specify)
6 – Guarantee Scheme Millennium Wells Programme	12 – Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)	

8.14 Do you have any loan standing against family? Yes – 1 No – 2 [ ]

8.15 If yes, ask the following details:

Sl. No.	Loan amount taken (Rs.)	Year of Loan	Sources	Details of sources, give Name, village, Post office	Reasons	Any mortgage	Interest rate if any (p.a.)	Repayment made till date of survey	Due period for total repayment	Due amount (principal + interest as on today)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Sources	Reasons	Mortgage
1. Government 2. Banks 3. Cooperative Society 4. Private Money lender 5. Friends/Relatives/Neighbour 6. Shopkeeper 7. Any other (Specify) 8. Bamboo work 9. Pressing oil 10. Sweeping & scavenging	1. Investment/Business 2. House construction / Repair / Construction 3. Educational expenses 4. Repayment of debt 5. Marriage & other ceremonial expenses 6. Household consumption 7. Medical expenses 8. Investment in agriculture 9. Betel vine 10. Repayment of debt 11. Any other (specify)	1. Land 2. Jewelry 3. Not mortgaged anything 4. Utensils 5. Livestock 6. Agricultural implements 7. Any other movable assets

SECTION – 9 : CATTLE AND LIVESTOCK

9.1 Cattle/Livestock holding:

Sl. No.	Livestock	No. owned	Any income in last year Yes – 1 No – 2	Mode of earning	Qnty./ Unit sold	Price per unit (Ltrs./Kgs./ Nos.)	Total Income (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bullocks						
2	Cows milch						
3	She Buffaloes milch						
4	He Buffaloes Dry						
5	He Buffaloes						
6	Calves						
7	Goats						
8	Sheep						
9	Chicken/Hen						
10	Ducks						
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

Mode of earning : Sale of Unit – 1 Sale of product/produce – 2
Sale/Exchange of service – 3 Rent – 4
Any other specify – 5

9.2 Did you take any institutional finance for the cattle possessed? (including other domestic animal) Yes - 1 No – 2 [ ]

9.3 If yes, give details:

(a) Amount: [ ]

(b) Name of the Scheme: [ ]

SECTION – 10 : MOVABLE FAMILY ASSETS AND EARNING (IF ANY)

10.1 Details of family assets and earning:

Sl. No.	Description	Qnty. Owned	Any income earned in last year (Rs.)	Mode of earning	Remarks
1	Ploughs				
2	Bullock Carts				
3	Tractor				
4	Spray pump				
5	Pump Set with/without pipe system				
6	Bicycle				
7	Scooter/Motor-bike				
8	Jeep/Truck				
9	Light and sound system				
10	Television/VCD/VCR				
11	Sewing Machine				
12	Phone				
13	Any other item (Specify)				
14					
15					

Mode of earning : Sale – 1 Rent – 2 Any other(specify) - 3

10.2 Do you have trees on your land and homestead:

Sl. No.	Name of Tree	Type	Nos.	Income in last year	Mode of earning
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Mode of earning : Sale of Unit – 1 Sale of product/produce – 2 Sale/Exchange of service – 3
Rent – 4 Any other specify – 5

10.3 Is any member of the household a member or office bearer of any village institutions currently?

Sl.No.	Name of Institutions	Name of the family member	Sex	Position
1	Gram Panchayat			
2	Cooperative Society			
3	Religious Association			
4	Political Parties			
5	Self Help Groups			
6	Youth Club			
7	Caste based association			
8	Theatre groups			
9	Any other (Specify)			
10				
11				

SECTION – 11 : COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES

11.1 Do you have access to Common Property Resources (CPRs)?

Sl.No.	Types of CPRs	Availability	Accessibility	Condition of CPR
1	Common grazing grounds			
2	Threshing grounds			
3	Village forest area			
4	Defecation grounds			
5	Cremation grounds			
6	Common orchards			
7	Places for worship			
8	Community hall			
9	Community ponds			
10	Community wells			
11	Streams			
12	Rivers			
13	River banks			
14	Sea			
15	Sea side			
16	Community cooking vessels			
17	Community Pandal/Light & sound system			
18	Musical instruments			
19	Creek			
20	Fishing boat			
21	Fishing net			
22	Lift irrigation point			
23				
24				
25				

Availability : Yes – 1 No – 2
Accessibility : Yes – 1 No – 2
Condition : Sufficient for use – 1 Insufficient – 2
Deteriorated – 3 N.A. – 4

SECTION – 12 : JAJMANI/USUFRUCTARY/CUSTOMARY RIGHTS

12.1 Is there Jajmani System in your village? Yes – 1 No – 2 [ ]

12.2 If yes, Service receivers in your household:

Sl. No.	Name of service(s) received	Gender of receiver	Whether single, joint or group	Mode of Payment	Time of payment	Total value of payment (Rs.)

Services received	Gender	Type of receiver	Mode of Payment	Time of payment
1. Black smithy 2. Carpentry 3. Grinding flour/ Rice milling 4. Washing clothes 5. Cutting hair 6. Priests 7. Mason 8. Bamboo work 9. Pressing oil 10. Sweeping & scavenging 11. Goldsmith 12. Fishing 13. Plucking coconuts 14. Making puffed rice 15. Potters 16. Weavers 17. Any other	1. Male 2. Female 3. Both	1. Single 2. Joint 3. Family 4. Group 5. Community 6. Any other	1. Cash 2. Grain 3. Cash & Grain 4. Clothes 5. Any other	1. Weekly 2. Monthly 3. Yearly 4. On special occasion 5. As and when required

12.3 Service Providers in your household:

Sl. No.	Name of service(s) provided	Gender of provider	Whether single, joint or group	No. of HH/ Individuals receiving services	Mode of Payment	Time of payment	Total value of payment (Rs.)

Services received	Gender	Type of receiver	Mode of Payment	Time of payment
1. Black smithy 2. Carpentry 3. Grinding flour/ Rice milling 4. Washing clothes 5. Cutting hair 6. Priests 7. Mason 8. Bamboo work 9. Pressing oil 10. Sweeping & scavenging 11. Goldsmith 12. Fishing 13. Plucking coconuts 14. Making puffed rice 15. Potters 16. Weavers 17. Any other	1. Male 2. Female 3. Both	1. Single 2. Joint 3. Family 4. Group 5. Community 6. Any other	1. Cash 2. Grain 3. Cash & Grain 4. Clothes 5. Any other	1. Weekly 2. Monthly 3. Yearly 4. On special occasion 5. As and when required

SECTION – 13 : PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLD REGARDING THE PROJECT

13.1 Are you aware about the proposed Project going to be located in this region? ☐

Yes – 1 No – 2

13.2 If yes, when did you come to know? (Month & Year) ☐

13.2(A) From which source did you know about the project? ☐

Friends & Relatives - 1 Media services - 2
Company authority - 3 Government official - 4 Neighbouring village – 5

13.3 Do you know when the work will start ? Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐

13.4 Do you think that it will be beneficial to your household? ☐

Yes – 1 No – 2

13.5 If yes, what benefits (social, economic) do you think your household will receive?

1. _____

2. _____

13.6 If no, according to you what are consequences (social, economic, cultural and environmental) of the project your household will have to face?

1. _____

2. _____

13.7 Do you think that it will be beneficial to your village/area? ☐

Yes – 1 No – 2

13.8 If yes, what benefits (social, economic) do you think the project will provide in the village/area?

1. _____

2. _____

13.9 If no, what are the consequences your village will have to face?

1. _____

2. _____

13.10 Do you think that you age going to loose assets and sources of your livelihood by the project? ☐

Yes – 1 No – 2 Cannot say – 3

13.11 If yes, what are they?

13.12 What type of compensation do you expect in case you lose your land and other sources of livelihood? ☐

Land for land – 1 Cash for land – 2 Employment for land – 3
Fishing for fishing – 4 Betelvine for betel vine – 5 Any other (specify) - 6

13.13 If cash compensation for the loss of assets is given what rate would you like to get? ☐

Exact market rate – 1 Double – 2 Any other specify – 3

13.14 If compensation is in cash, what plan do you have to utilize the compensation amount?

1 (a) Buying of land (at place) :…….
(b) Quantity of land (guntha) : ……

2. Saving in a bank/Post office : …….

3. Investment in : ……...

4. Consumption expenses : ……

5. Repayment of loan : Amount……. To whom……

6. Others (specify) : …….

13.15 In case any company acquires your land, what could be the livelihood for your household?

1. Job in the company : Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐
2. If yes, name of the family member : ……
3. Job in other ancillary units : Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐
4. If yes, name of the family member : …….
5. Self employment provisions with infrastructure and support: Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐
6. Job in the service sector(Newspaper/milk supply/security/driving etc.): ☐

Yes – 1 No – 2

7. Employment of skilled and semi-skilled work in the projects : Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐
8. Continue with the same occupation : Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐
9. Any other :
10. Do not know:

13.16 In case your land is acquired, what steps do you think the project should take to ensure your family livelihood?

13.17 Do you think that with the project functioning in your area, the employment opportunities in other sector will improve?

13.18 If land is acquired from you, do you have any choice in selecting the place where your household would like to resettle? ☐

Yes – 1 No – 2 Cannot say – 3

13.19 If yes, name of the place : _____ Distance: _____

13.20 Reason(s) for selection of that place:

1. _____
2. _____

13.21 If no, the reason(s):

1. _____
2. _____

13.22 Give an option would you like _____ to operate in your area? Yes – 1 No – 2

Reasons _____

13.23Household Problems (enquire about the problems faced by the household in terms of education, health, infrastructure, employment, etc.)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

13.24 Opinion of the investigator:

Signature of the Scrutinizer

Date:

Signature of the Investigator

Date :

DETAILS OF FAMILY TREE

(MUST BE PREPARED BY THE INVESTIGATOR AT THE TIME OF FIELD SURVEY)

SECTION – 14 : Declaration for Options Relating to Resettlement and Rehabilitation Benefits

I, _____ son/daughter/wife of _____ of Village _____, P.S. _____ District _____ on an informed knowledge and without coercion from anybody do hereby exercise my option relating to R & R benefits as specified below.

a) Homestead within the Rehabilitation Colony : Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐
If no, Cash Assistance for self relocation : Amount ☐

b) House : Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐
If no, House Building Assistance : Amount ☐

c) Land : Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐
If no, Cash Assistance in lieu of Land : Amount ☐

d) Job : Name of Nominee ☐
If no, Cash Assistance : Amount ☐

e) Training : Name of Nominee : ☐

f) Pension Scheme : ☐

g) Convertible share preference : ☐

h) Shops or Service Units : ☐

i) Free Transportation : ☐
If no, Cash Assistance : Amount : ☐

Signature of Witness Signature of Declarer

Signature of any other Family Member

Certification of Surveyor/Investigator

SECTION - 15 : ENTITLEMENT MATRIX AS PER R & R POLICY 2006 OF ORISSA GOVERNMENT

NAME OF THE VILLAGE :

FOR EACH FAMILY

Family ID	Family Details										Entitlement							
	Name	Sex	Age	Caste/ Tribe	Marital Status	Landless		Occupation	Relationship with the HoH	Disability	Orphan	House Site	Cash in lieu of Homestead land	House	House building assistance	Job	Cash in lieu of employment (Type A & B	Land	Cash in lieu of Land (Type C)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 L*	7 H**	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Column – 7 : L* - Agricultural Land, H - homestead land** **Column – 9 : relationship to head of household**

Remarks (Options) / Objection if any											
Free Transportation	Cash in lieu of free transportation	Temporary Shed	Maintenance allowance	Shops/ Service Units (Type A & B)	Nomination for job	Nomination for Training	Pension Scheme, if available	Convertible Preference Share (total percentage opted for 20-50%)	Cost of options in monetary terms	Time required	Agency to execute
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Annex 4.4 Results of FGDs with Affected ST Villages

Annex 4.3 Focus Group Discussions among Tribal People in Vilages

1. AMONG SAHARA TRIBAL GROUP (ANNANTPUR VILLAGE)

Self Identity

The village Anntapur comes under Bhuban block of Dhenkanal district. In this village there are two hamlets named Malahar sahi and Dehury sahi where a "Saaro" tribal group was identified by the survey team. In both the hamlets near about 50 tribal families are residing. The approximate numbers of population in both hamlets is 270. As per the discussion with the targeted group, survey team found out some information related to their history and self identity. Since last 200 years they have been residing in the village. In the beginning only 3 families came to this place from the neighborhood district of the Cuttack in search of their livelihood and gradually their family increased over a period of time. Initially they were engaged as servant under local land lords on contractual basis. They were working with family for the sake of some food or kind in shape of some grains.

Housing Pattern

They have typical housing pattern which they have constructed on their own. These are made of thatched roof, mud wall and earthen floor that consisted of one to three rooms and very nicely polished with colors. This hut is a dwelling place not only for family members but also for domestic animals such as Goat, hen etc.

Occupation

Occupation is a leading constraint for the targeted community. Earlier, they were very much acquainted with their traditional job like collecting forest products and selling in the market and hunting animals for their food. But, recently due to hasty forest devastation, day by day they lost their livelihood. Now-a-days wages labor is the major source of income for both male and female members of the households. In the harvesting period they work in the paddy field as a agriculture wage labour and rest of the month work as non agricultural wage labour in building and road construction work, etc. Out of 50 households only 18 nos are registered agriculture patta land holders. The average income of the people is rupees two hundred only per-day basis. Maximum one acre is the higher agriculture land size of the tribal community. One of the most remarkable point is only 3 of them have Government job i.e. 2 are teachers under Sikhya Sahayak programme and one is in Police department. Elder persons of the family take care of the children when both parents go outside for work. Most of the families are struggling for their livelihood due to less scope for getting job easily.

Migration

According to the community members their forefathers migrated from various neighborhood districts like Cuttack, Keonjhar and Jajpur to this place. But now the youth of the community are migrating in a regular basis towards urban city like Mumbai, Banguluru, Chennai and Andhra Pradesh for getting easy source of income. Mainly it happens for three to four months in off-season of agriculture cultivation.

Cultural Practices in the community

One of the most attentions grabbing part of that community is their cultural practices. At present a mixture of festivals like Dola purnima, Ratha yatra, Makara Sankranti, Nuakhai etc are observed by the community, but Nilamadhaba Puja and Balabhadra Puja brings some different charms among the community members. In these festive days they worship their Lord SriKrishna and Balabhadra. Whole community observes these in their traditional way.

Education

Earlier, education was not of great importance for the community. Their forefathers had never gone to school. But at present their children are regularly going to school and performing well in their education. In Annatapur village there is a school up to matriculation. Out of the total population

around 50 nos are functionally literate and 15 are well-educated. Among them 5 are graduates and have done some technical (diploma) courses. The female literacy rate is very few (only 5%) in this community. Sometimes it shows that due to time constraint and weak financial conditions of the family, the child do not get quality education and proper guidance from their parents.

Health practices

In earlier times they had their own traditional healing practices in case of any ailment in their family. Earlier most of the time they suffered from Malaria, Cancer, TB, Asthma, Dengue kind of diseases. But the scenario has completely changed now. With the availability of medical facilities the nearby people have started getting modern medical treatment. They are getting advantages through various Government health schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojana, Gaon Kalyan Yojana, 108 Ambulance service, etc.

Marriage System

Marrying outside their community is a great offence. They have their own cultural practices for marriage ceremony. Anyone violating this is strongly punished by the community. Some of them perform the marriage as per the Hindu rituals. Dowry does not make any sense for both the parties. Anything given and taken is part of their cultural practices.

Environment

These days community does not rely on local forest. In course of time due to rapid denudation of forest, they are not getting the resources from the forest as before. Gradually they started to adopt wage employment as daily wage labour and that is now the main source of their livelihood sustenance.

Development Initiative

In that locality there is no such specific agency which is exclusively working for them. But the community has benefited through some of the Government scheme like Indira Awas Yojana, Village infrastructure development programme, etc. All huses of the community are electrified under the below poverty line (BPL) scheme and the hamlets have tube well for drinking water and cement concrete road under village infrastructure development programme. Only 8 nos, out of the total households have got the house building support under Indira Awas Yojana.

Village level Institution

There is nothing like any institution or administration pattern that has been formed by the community. Mutually they have selected two or three persons who represent their community in Panchayat level meetings, etc.

Women Empowerment

The socio economic status of tribal women like any other caste women. They generally accept the choice and decision of male persons even in their houses. Their participation in community development process is absolutely non-existent. Even they do not get chance to sit in the decision making assembly. Presently there are three Self Help Groups that have been formed by the community women with the support of outside help.

Over all observation

These tribal groups are not treated as indigenous groups. Since their forefathers have migrated from their original community from a distant place and they settled down in a place where other caste groups are living, whose lifestyle and cultural practices, pattern of occupation etc have greatly influenced the tribal people over a period of time. They are fluent in local Odia language.

2. AMONG SAHARA TRIBAL GROUP (AT BALIBO VILLAGE)

Self Identity

Balibo village comes under the block as well as Tahasil of Bhubana of Dhenkanal district. In this village there is a hamlet named Dehury sahi where a “Sahara” tribal group was identified by the survey team. In this community near about 20 tribal families are residing and mainly they are identified as

Dehury, Nahaka and Diani title holders. The approximate numbers of population is 200. As per information from them their forefathers had migrated to this place six to seven generation back from neighborhood districts of Dhenkanal. Initially they were engaged as servant under local land lords on contractual basis. They were working with family for the sake of some food or kind of some grains.

Housing Pattern

They have typical housing pattern which they have constructed on their own. These are made of thatched roof, mud wall and earthen floor that consisted of one to three rooms and very nicely polished with colors. This hut is a dwelling place not only for family members but also for domestic animals such as Goat, hen etc.

Occupation

Now their main source of livelihood is nonfarm wage labour. They do not have any cultivable land. During harvesting period both male and female do the share cropping or wage farming and rest of the month work as non agricultural wage labour in building and road construction works. They get only Rupees 250 per day from non-farm wage and Rupees 200 from farm wage .

Migration

According to the community members they pointed out that their forefathers migrated from various neighborhood districts like Cuttack, Keonjhar and Jajpur to this place. But now the youths of the community are migrating on a regular basis towards urban city like Mumbai, Banguluru, Chennai and Andhrapradesh in search of easy source of income. Mainly it happens for three to four months during off-season of agriculture cultivation.

Cultural Practices in the community

One of the most attentions grabbing part of that community is their cultural practices. At present a mixture of festivals like Raksha Bandhan, Dola purnima, Makara Sankranti etc are observed by the community, but Nilamadhaba Puja and Balabhadra Puja bring some different charms among the community members. On these days they worship their Lord SriKrishna and Balabhadra. Whole community observes these days in their traditional way.

Education

The children of these tribal communities go to the nearby schools and get education with the children from the mainstream communities. There are very rare families who have sent their children for higher education. From this community only one has passed bachelor degree and 5 nos are studying intermediate level education. Dropout cases in the schools in case of tribal children are more compared to other community children.

Health practices

Most of the time, their children suffer from water borne diseases, cold fever and various types of itching problems. But they take help from ASHA or Anganwadi to recovery out of it. For any kind of complicated diseases like malaria or TB they prefer to go nearby Government hospital which is only 11 kilometers away from their village.

Marriage System

Marrying outside of their community is a great offence. They have their own cultural practices for marriage ceremony. Anyone violating the practice is strongly punished by the community. Some of them perform the marriage as per the Hindu rituals. Dowry does not make any sense for both the parties. Anything given and taken is part of their cultural practices.

Environment

Due to rapid denudation of forest, they are not heavily relying on local forest. Gradually they started to adopt wage employment as daily wage labour which is now the main source of their livelihood sustenance.

Development Initiative

Nothing like any noticeable development initiatives has taken by the Government so far in their village. From social and economical point of view very nominal improvisations are there compared to other caste groups. Out of 15 BPL households, only 6 HHs have connected electrification facility. Only 3 HHs are getting benefit under antyodaya anna yojana. Under disability pension programme only 4 are getting the benefit. Only 5 nos of families are benefited thorough public housing scheme named "Indira Awaas Yojana". No one from this community is getting any kind of old age pension or widow pension. Not even a tube well or well has been provided by Government. Community doesn't yet have a community hall.

Village level Institution

There is nothing like any institution or administration system that has been formed by the community. Mutually they have selected two or three person who represents their community in Panchayat level meetings, etc. But the fact remains is that the power of their voice is compressed under the other's tone.

Women Empowerment

It is often seen that their voice is not properly listened. Collection of forest products and taking care of their children is the major activities of the women. Among women they have formed 2 nos of self help groups (SHGs) in the community and weaving of mats from the wild date palm leaves and preparation of broomsticks are the common activities for these women.

Over all observation

They live in houses made of mud walls and thatched roofs. They love to decorate their walls with multicolored floral designs. Their dress is scanty. A coarse cotton dhoti fulfils the requirement of a male person. The women wear sari and generally prefer to use silver ornaments. These tribal groups are not treated as indigenous groups.

3. AMONG MUNDA TRIBAL GROUP (AT RANAGUNDI VILLAGE)

Their origin

The tribal groups i.e "Munda" residing in Ranagundi village of Danagadi block, Jajpur district. Their forefathers had migrated to the place two to three generations back from places like Mayurbhanja, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal. They came in search of employment to earn their livelihood. Most of them were engaged under the local land lord in exchange of food and temporary shelter. In course of time their families expanded and they formed a group, preferred to settle down. In subsequent time some of them have encroached upon Government land and are cultivating the same. Some are given free patta (RoR) land as homestead land. Some are still working as daily labour.

Housing Pattern

They have typical housing pattern which they have constructed on their own. These are made of thatched roof, mud wall and earthen floor that consisted of one to three rooms and very nicely polished with colors. This hut is a dwelling place not only for family members but also for domestic animals such as Goat, hen etc.

Marriage System

Marrying outside of their community is a great offence. They have their own cultural practices for marriage ceremony. Anyone violating the practice is strongly punished by the community. Some of the Munda families now perform their marriage as per the Hindu rituals. Dowry does not make any sense for both the parties. Anything given and taken is part of their cultural practices.

Occupation

These tribal groups used to depend on forest resources for sustainability of their livelihood. They were hunting rock bee honey, birds and animals for their food, colleting minor forest produces from the nearby forests that used to provide them livelihood support. In course of time due to rapid denudation of forest, they are not getting the resources from the forest as before. Gradually they started working as daily wage labour that is now the main source of their livelihood sustenance. They cultivate their own land or do share cropping; the size of the holding is maximum one acre.

Income

The average income of the tribal family is from 150-200 per day. Most of the families are struggling for their livelihood due to lack of scope for regular employment. Youths are migrating to other places like Bangalore, Mumbai, Chennai and Andhra Pradesh in search of jobs.

Festivals observed by the communities

At present festivals like Dola purnima, Ratha yatra, Makara Sankranti, Nuakhai etc are observed by the community, but Nilamadhaba Puja and Balabhadra pooja are specially celebrated by them.

Health Practices

They have their own traditional healing practices in case of any ailment in their family. However, with the availability of medical facilities people have started getting modern medical treatment from the nearby health system. A tribal woman particularly from Munda community delivering baby in the hospital is rare.

Education

The children of these tribal communities go to the nearby schools and get education with the children from the mainstream communities. There are very rare families who have sent their children for higher education. Drop out cases in the schools in case of tribal children is more compared to other community children.

Participation in the local Governance system

Most tribal people cast their vote. Gradually their participation is increasing in the local governance system although they have understood very little of the entire administrative system and governance procedure of the local administration. In the Palli Sabha and Grama Sabha their voice is yet to be heard although some of them participate in it for the sake of participation.

Overall observation

These tribal groups are not treated as indigenous groups. Their forefathers have migrated from their original community from a distant place and they settled down in a place where other caste groups are living, whose lifestyle and cultural practices, pattern of occupation etc have greatly influenced the tribal people over a period of time. They are fluent in local Odia language although they speak their own dialect among their community members. Their children's education in the school and their exposure to outside environment is fast changing their life style and livelihood. Most of them are getting the facilities as per the rules and policies of the Government.

4. AMONG MUNDA TRIBAL GROUP (AT HATIBARI VILLAGE)

Self Identity

The village and Gram Panchayt "Hatibari" comes under the Sukinda block of Jajpur district. There is a hamlet named Naliajhara where a "Munda" tribal community residing since six to seven generations.

Their forefathers had migrated to this place from Barbil, Telkoi, Keonjhar and Champua. Around 60 to 65 nos of families are staying together in that community and near about 400 populations (approx) are there. In the beginning they were engaged as bonded labour under the local landlords for the sake of their family livelihood and gradually adopted the local life style of living. Among the community members they have a separate language for their own and at the same time they use Oriya as a subsidiary language.

Housing Pattern

They live in spacious houses with a front and back verandaha. The houses are clean and the walls are generally decorated with various artistic paintings in different colours. These are made of thatched roof, mud wall and earthen floor that consisted of one to three rooms and very nicely polished with colors. This hut is a dwelling place not only for family members but also for domestic animals such as Goat, hen etc. Nuclear family is commonly found among them.

Occupation

Mundas are primarily agriculturists but some of them earn their livelihood as daily labourers. Collection of forest products is one of their subsidiary occupations. They sometimes migrate to distant places to work as labourers in mines, quarries etc. They don't have their own agriculture land so that now they are practicing share cropping and nonfarm activities. Now-a-days most of the young males prefer to go outside for searching job for their livelihood as daily wage labour. All the members of the family participate in the common economic and social activities. In the harvesting period they work in the paddy field as agriculture wage labour and rest of the season work as non agricultural wage labour in building and road construction work, etc.

Migration

Most of the families are struggling for their livelihood due to less scope for getting job easily. Youths are migrating to other places like Mumbai, Bangalore and Hyderabad cities for searching sources of income. Their average income is from 250-300 per day.

Cultural Practices in the community

The mundas worship their own tribal deities. "Sin Bonga" is their supreme deity who is responsible for their creations. They also believe in the existence of a number of spirits who are responsible for diseases and death. At present festivals like Rakhsha Bandhan, Ratha yatra, Dola purnima, Makara Sankranti, Nuakhai etc are observed mainly by the community.

Education

Looking at educational point of view higher side of the population is up to primary level education. Very few of them have gone up to secondary level. Female illiteracy rate is high in this community. It reveals that weak financial condition is main constraint leading to drop out from middle of the school education.

Health practices

They have their own traditional healing practices in case of any ailment in their family. However, with the availability of medical facilities in the vicinity people have started getting modern medical treatment. A Munda tribal woman delivering baby in the hospital is rarely to be seen.

Marriage System

Their society is divided into a number of exogamous clans know as "Killi" which owes its name to some animals, plants or material objects. From this it appears that they are totemistic in nature. Marriage within the same "Killi" is strictly forbidden. Each "Killi" is sub-divided into several sub-clans. Their traditional headman is known as Munda who along with the village elders looks into

the social and religious matters of the tribe.

Development Initiative

For the socio-economic development of this community a micro-project has been established by the Govt. of Odisha. The project has assumed the responsibility for various development activities of the community. Gradually they have started cultivation of rice following "SRI", a modern technology. They have also started subsidiary occupation of weaving, tailoring etc.

Village level Institution

There is nothing like any existing institution in that community. Mostly they depend on the village level administration whenever it requires. They participate in panchyat level and village level meetings like Pallisabha, Gram Sabha, etc. Their traditional headman along with the village elders look into the social and religious matters of the tribe. They have their own community hall named "Kothaghara" where they discuss on their social or religious matters.

Women Empowerment

Their participation in community development process is absolutely non-existent. Even they do not get chance to sit in the decision making assembly. Women are not aware about their fundamental rights. They still accept the choice and decision of male persons of the family. Women prepare rice beer and Mahua liquor at home and sell at the local haats (market place).

Over all observation

These tribal groups are not treated as indigenous groups. This community has good relationship with the other communities of the village. They participate in all village level festivals, meetings, social and religious matters. They have their own language for use among the community but they know local Odia language also. Use of alcoholic drink is very common among them. Rice-beer is their traditional drink which is extensively used on the occasion of festivals and socio-religious ceremonies. They prepare this drink at home and sell it at the local haat and other places.

5. AMONG SAHARA TRIBAL GROUP (AT GHASIPURA VILLAGE)

Their origin

Ghasipura is a notified area council (NAC area which is situated in Ghasipura block of Keonjhar district. About 150 tribal families are residing in Podakhamana hamlet which is known as Adibasi sahi of Ghasipura NAC. More or less that community has 750 populations and locally known as "Sahara" sub-caste. Initially two to three families came to this place and started to stay there and gradually their families expanded and they formed a group and preferred to settle down.

Housing Pattern

They have constructed their houses on both sides of the street and these are made of thatched roof, mud wall and earthen floor. They have made separate places for domestic animals and birds. They live in spacious houses with a front and back verandaha. The houses are clean and the walls are very nicely polished with colors.

Marriage System

Marriage in Sahara community is sign of a prosperity and beginning of new life. Mariage is celebrated with a joyful night of singing, dancing, drumming and playing flutes. Dowry does not make any sense for both the parties. Anything given and taken is part of their cultural practices. They have their own cultural practices for marriage ceremony. Anyone violating the law is severely punished by the community.

Occupation

This tribal group has remained haunters for centuries. But now they have been converted into settled agriculturists. Most of them do not have cultivable land of their own. They are largely dependent on the labour work in the fields to earn their livelihood. They earn per day rupees two hundred fifty only as a nonfarm wage labour and during the harvesting period Rs.300 per day. Both male and female go for work and the elder person of the family takes care of their children.

Festivals observed by the communities

Festivals like Tira parba, Phagu, Karama, Sarhul, and Sohrai are celebrated among the tribes. Nilamadhaba Puja and Balabhadra pooja are specially celebrated by them.

Health Practices

Now –a- days they prefer modern hospital treatment in case if any ailment in their family. They have also their own traditional healing practices. However, with the availability of medical facilities these people have started getting modern medical treatment. A tribal woman delivering baby in the hospital is rare to be seen.

Education

There are very rare families who have sent their children for higher education. Drop out cases are very high. Out of 700 population only 5 boys and 2 girls are continuing their intermediate study in the nearby college. Female literacy rate is not that much impressible in that community. The children of these tribal communities go to the nearby schools and get education with the children like the mainstream communities.

Participation in the local Governance system

In these days the community has shown their interest towards governance procedure of the local administration. Community participation is increasing in the administration system of the local governance. In Palli Sabha and Gram Sabha their participations are quite impressive. Gradually they have understood about the entire administrative system and governance procedure of the local administration.

Overall observation

Due to the impact of modern civilizations and change in the outlook of the people the dress and other habits of the Sahara have changed to certain extent. Different infrastructural developments like communication, village electrification, social forestry, and drinking water supply are being implemented in the community for their benefit. Most of them are getting the facilities as per the rules and policies of the Government.

6. AMONG SAHARA TRIBAL GROUP (AT BOTALANDA VILLAGE)

Self Identity

The village Botalanda is under the Dudhujori Gram Panchayat of Sukinda block of Jajpur district. It is a multi caste village with a hamlet of "Sahara" tribal community. In this community around 70 Sahara families are staying together in that hamlet since seven to eight generation back. Mainly they are identified as Dehury, Behera, Pradhan and Nayak. The approximate numbers of population in that hamlet is 350. Their major source of income is daily wage labour. They generally live in a separate hamlet in a village inhabited by other castes and tribes.

Housing Pattern

Their houses are made of thatched roof, mud wall and earthen floor. They like to keep neat and clean the surrounding of their houses that consist of two to three rooms with high verandahs. They have separate places for their domestic animals. Their walls are generally decorated with different colour of mud. Nuclear family is commonly found among them.

Occupation

This tribe has remained haunters for centuries. But now they have been converted into the settled agriculturist. Most of them have maximum 1000 sqft of land of their own. They are largely dependent on the labour work in the fields to earn their livelihood. The total household economy revolves around the woman member who is hard working and who helps her husband in ploughing and harvesting crops in addition to attending household chores exclusively.

Migration

Due to unavailability of enough employment opportunity most of the youths are migrating out of district or state to Andhrapradesh, Chhenai, Tamilnadu, etc for searching bread and butter. They mostly migrate for 3 to 4 months within the period of February to May. During the harvesting period they easily get the job from the locality as farm labour.

Cultural Practices in the community

Raksha Bandhan, Nilamadhaba Puja, Dola Puja, Phagu are the few festivals celebrated among them. They mainly worship their own tribal deities as well as Hindu ritual deities. They believe in their supreme deity who is responsible for their creations. They also believe in the existence of a number of spirits who are responsible for diseases and death. "Ghumura Dance" was one of the most attractive dance pattern of their culture and it is celebrated by dancing, singing and drinking. But due to impact of modernization this dance is gradually fading out.

Education

Looking at educational point of view higher side of the population is primary level group. Very few of them have gone up to secondary level. Female illiteracy rate is high in this community. It reveals that weak financial condition is main constrain for their children drop out from middle of the school.

Health practices

Due to excess use of local liquor and tobacco, most of the community youth are suffering from TB and Cancer like diseases. They treat very casually to any kind of sickness. They are very superstitious people and use traditional method of medicines for sickness. They worship and satisfy evil spirits in case of any ailment in their family. But now community is much more aware about the modern healing practices like hospital treatment and using of modern medicines.

Marriage System

According to their traditions, before marriage, a girl tattoos one or two floral designs on her forehead or arm. This marriage takes place either in the house of the groom or the bride. Marriage within the same clan is strictly prohibited. Cross-cousin marriage, marriage by service and marriage arranged by the parents are generally practiced in their society. Bride price system is prevalent among them.

Development Initiative

For their socio-economic development point of view now Government is working very actively among the community. Community has benefited under Indira Awas Yojana, BPL electrification facilities, Anttodaya arna yojana, etc. Community children are getting education facilities and one time mid day meal free of cost and also getting stipend. Gradually they have started modern rice cultivation like "SRI" modern technology. They have also started subsidiary occupation like weaving, tailoring etc.

Village level Institution

Their traditional headman along with the village elders look into the social and religious matters of the tribe. They have their own community hall called as "Kothaghara" where they discuss on their social or religious matters. There is not any particular place, building, institution or association in the community for using in their leisure time.

Women Empowerment

Women of this tribe play a major role for economical development of their family. They also go outside with male for wage labor. Some of the women prepare rice beer and Mahua liquor at home and sell at the local haats. They are not aware about their fundamental rights. Their participation in community development process is non-existent. Even they do not get chance to sit in the decision making assembly. They still accept the choice and decision of male persons of the family.

Over all observation

These tribal groups are not treated as indigenous groups. This community has good relationship with the other community of the village. They participate in all village level festivals, meetings, social and religious related matters. They have their own language and use among the community but they know local Odia language also. Use of alcoholic drink is very common among them. Rice-beer is their traditional drink which is extensively used on the occasion of festivals and socio-religious ceremonies. They prepare this drink at home and sell it at the local haat and other places.

5. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION AMONG BHATUDI TRIBAL GROUP AT GOHIRA VILLAGE

Self Identity

Gohira village comes under the block as well as Tahasil of Ghasipura of Keonjhar district. In this village there is a hamlet named Bhuia sahi where a "Bhatudi" tribal group was identified by the survey team. Near about 170 tribal families are residing in this community and the approximate numbers of population is 950. Among them male are 550 and female are 400. The name Bhuia or Bhuyan is derived from the Sanskrit word Bhumi meaning land. They consider themselves to be the children and

owner of the land and hence are known as Bhuyan. In the district they are mostly found in Banspal and Telkoi. They claim themselves to be the autochthons of the area which is also known as Bhuyanpirh (place of Bhuyans) after their name. They speak Oriya as their mother tongue.

Housing Pattern

Their houses are very neat. The walls are made of mud and the roofs are usually thatched with straw. Some have tiled roofs. They paint the walls in red and yellow and their numerous artistic designs speak of their aesthetic sense. They love to decorate their walls with multi coloured floral designs. They have separate places for their domestic animals.

Occupation

They are mainly cultivators and agricultural labourers. They practice shifting cultivation called Toila chasa or podu chasa on hilltops or slopes. They grow paddy, gingili, mustard, ginger, maize, jalli, ragi and other crops extensively. Among women, weaving of mats from the wild date palm leaves and preparation of broomsticks are common. Men generally know rope making and a very few of them work as Carpenters. Collection of forest products is the major occupation of the community. Now their main source of livelihood is nonfarm wage.

Migration

Most of the families are land less. They do not have any cultivable land. In harvesting period both male and female do the share cropping or wage farming. Due to less scope of job opportunities the youth of the community migrate to urban cities like Mumbai, Banguluru, Chennai and Andhrapradesh for searching job. Mainly it happens for three to four months in off-season of agriculture cultivation.

Cultural Practices in the community

They worship village deities like Basuli, Sundura Gouri, and Hatiani etc. in shape of blocks of stones. It is the village Dehuri who worships the deities. Due to the impact of modern civilizations and change in the outlook of the people the dress and other habits of the Bathudis have changed to certain extent. But in the remote rural areas the old habits still persist. They perform Akhi-muthi or ceremonial sowing of seeds in the agricultural field, Asarhi puja for bumper crop and good rain, Gahma Punein for the welfare of the domestic cattle, Nuakhai for first-eating of new rice and Magha Yatra which marks the formation of the agricultural year. Their ceremonial hunting known as Akhanda pardhi is observed in the months of March-April. They believe in village and forest deities and a number of spirits who bring disease and trouble to the society.

Education

Educationally this community is very backward. Most of the population in this community is illiterate the highest limit being primary level of education. Now this generation is little bit aware about importance of education. There are very rare families who have sent their children for higher education. From this community only one has passed bachelor degree and 5 nos are studying intermediate. Dropout cases in the schools in case of tribal children are more compared to other community children.

Health practices

Most of the time their children suffer from water borne diseases, cold fever and various types of itching problems. But they take help from ASHA or Anganwadi to recover out of it. For any kind of complicated diseases like malaria or TB they prefer to go to nearby Government hospital.

Marriage System

Bathudis' marriage takes place either in the house of the groom or the bride. Both the systems are prevalent in the district. According to their traditions, before marriage, a Bathudi girl tattoos one or two floral designs on her forehead or arm. Cross-cousin marriage, marriage by service and marriage arranged by the parents are generally practiced in their society. Bride price system is prevalent among them.

Development Initiative
Not any noticeable development initiatives has been taken up by the Government so far. From social and economical point of view very nominal improvements are there compared to other caste. Government officials visit to this community is very rare. Road infrastructure inside the community is in damaged condition. Only one third of the families in the community have BPL card and 7 nos are getting benefit under Anttodaya Arna yojana. Out of total household only 20 HHs are able to connect electrification facility under BPL.

Village level Institution
Another important feature of their social organisation is the existence of a village dormitory, locally known as Mandaghar. It is a spacious house centrally located in the village. The open space in front of the Mandaghar is known as Darbar which serves as the meeting place for the traditional village Panchayats and the dancing ground for the villagers. The unmarried boys of the village are the members of the dormitory. This is also utilised as a rest house for guests from other villages.

Women Empowerment
It is often seen that their voice is not properly listened. Collection of forest products and taking care of the children are the major activities of the women. Among women they have formed 2 nos of self help groups in the community and weaving of mats from the wild date palm leaves and preparation of broomsticks are the common activities.

Over all observation
Tattooing is popular among the Bathudi women. It is called Khada. According to their traditions, before marriage, a Bathudi girl tattoos one or two floral designs on her forehead or arm. Their dress is scanty. A coarse cotton dhoti fulfils the requirement of a male person. The women wear sari and generally prefer orange coloured ones. They use silver ornaments. Most of the Bathudis speak Oriya and only a few have taken to HO as their mother tongue. Cultivation is their main occupation. They worship all Hindu Gods and Goddesses.

7. AMONG SAABARA TRIBAL GROUP (VILLAGE : KHAIRA)

Self Identity
Khaira is a village under Korei block of Jajapur district. A tribal community named "Saabara" was identified in Khatua sahi by the survey investigators in that village. This tribe migrated to this place seven to eight generations back. Their main source of livelihood was collection of forest products and shifting cultivation. In subsequent time some of them have encroached upon Government land and are cultivating the same. Gradually their family increased over a period of time. **Housing Pattern**

They erect houses with the help of mud, wood, bamboo, leaves, straw, rope and handmade fire baked tiles. The houses are single storey. Veranda is erected with wood poles, bamboos and tiles or leaves and straw. The household utensils consist of earthen pots, aluminium pots, bronze thali, lota, tumbler, iron knife, karahi, chholani, kalchhul. They have varieties of baskets of different sizes for storing and carrying forest produce, grains, loads etc. They prepare these baskets, brooms, mats and winnowing tray with the help of bamboo, local grasses and leaves. They purchase household utensils from the local Haat. They weave rope from the plastic bag and coconut coir fiber. They also prepare rope for selling and getting money.

Occupation
Occupation is a leading constraint for the targeted community. They were very much acquainted with their traditional job like collecting forest products and selling in the market and hunting animals for food. But due to hasty forest devastation, day by day they lost their livelihood. Now-a-days wages labor is the major source of income for the both male and female members of the households. During the harvesting period they work in the paddy field as a agriculture wage labour and rest of the month

works as non agricultural wage labour in building and road construction work etc. The average income of the people is rupees two hundred only per-day. Maximum one acre is the highest agriculture land size of the tribal community. Elder persons of the family take care of the children when both parents go outside for work. Most of the families are struggling for their livelihood due to less scope for getting job easily.

Cultural Practices in the community

The Saabars worship their own tribal deities. They mainly worship Lord Nrusimha who is being worshipped at Neelagiri (Puri) along with Neelamadhaba. At the time of worship, they use milk, flower, sunfried rice, turmeric, Dub grass, Dhup, Agarbati, fire, curd, loaf sugar etc. They also believe in the existence of a number of spirits who are responsible for diseases and death. They also participate in religious worship of the Hindus and religious processions of Hindus. The concept of individual and common property is found among them.

Education

Earlier education was not of great importance for the community. Their forefather had never gone to school. But at present their children are regularly going to school and performing well in their education. In Khaira village there is a primary school. Out of 26 households and approximately 145 population, only 50 nos are illiterate and rest of the population is functionally literate. The female literacy rate is very low (only 5%) in this community. Sometimes it is seen that due to time constraint and weak financial condition of the family the child is not able to get quality education and proper guidance from their parents.

Health practices

In earlier times they had their own traditional healing practices for different ailments in their family. Mostly they suffered from Malaria, Cancer, TB, Asthma, Dengue kind of diseases. But the scenario has completely changed now. With the availability of medical facilities nearby people have started getting modern medical treatment.

Marriage System

In this community, marriages are usually decided by adults. Parents arrange the prospective match for their children. Further, widow re-marriage and divorce are also permitted. A widow is expected to marry the younger brother of her late husband; however, it is not an obligation. Marrying outside their community is a great offence. They have their own cultural practices for marriage ceremony. Anyone violating the system is strongly punished by the community. Dowry does not make any sense for both the parties. Anything given and taken is part of their cultural practices.

Development Initiative

In that locality there is no such a specific agency that is exclusively working for them. But the community has benefited through some of the Government schemes like Indira Awas Yojana, Village infrastructure development programme, Anntodaya Arna Yojana, Electrification under BPL programme, etc. All houses in the community have been electrified under the below poverty line (BPL) scheme and 10 to 12 nos of families have enrolled under Annttodaya Arna Yojana. The cement concrete road within the portion inhabitated by this community in the village has been constructed under infrastructure development programme by Govt of Odisha. There are 3 tube wells for drinking water purpose.

Village level Institution

Previously they had their own traditional community level committee where the matters related to husband-wife conflict, divorce, property distribution, theft, adultery, extra marital relations, violation of marriage rule, witchcraft, community level worship etc were solved by this committee. Through this committee, the community ensured maintaintenance of their customs and tradition. In order to solve the community level dispute, now there is Gram Panchayat, whose head is Sarapanch. All heads of the household are the members of the village Panchayat. The cases between two communities are decided by the Panchayat officials. The decision is welcomed by the both parties.

The tribal community has become voters and they participate in democratic process by casting their votes during the election of State Assembly and Parliament. A decade before they cast their votes to those candidates who paid money for goat, liquor and Handia (rice beer) but in the present days they are more active and vigilant to the political system. They analyze the competency of the leader and cast their vote which is a significant change in the political system.

Women Empowerment

The socio economic status of tribal women is nothing like any other caste women. Lack of interest and absence of knowledge about their rights is main reason of inequality of sex. In this community also the same thing is felt. Women are not aware about their fundamental rights. They still accept the choice and decision of male persons even in their houses also. Their participation in community development process is non-existent.

Over all observation

These tribal groups are not treated as indigenous groups. The males wear dhoti, ganji, kurta, gamachha etc. The females use sari, saya, blouse etc. The children wear paint, ganji, shirts etc. They purchase clothes from the local market or Haat. Women are fond of ornaments of silver, steel thread, glass, lac etc. which they purchase from the Haat. They have their own language but they are also fluent in local Odia language.

6. **AMONG MUNDA TRIBAL GROUP AT (VILLAGE : NANDABARA)**

Self Identity

In Keonjhar district there is a village named Nandabara coming under Puruna Bandhagoda Gram Panchayat of Ghasipura block under Annadapur Tahasil. Since a decade a "Munda" tribe community is residing in a hamlet named Narikabahali. In this community near about 40 tribal families and approximate 250 nos of population are there. They had migrated from Medinpur of West Bengal, Mayurbhanja of Odisha state. Mundas are primarily agriculturists but some of them earn their livelihood as daily labourers. Collection of forest products is one of their subsidiary occupations. They sometimes migrate to distant places to work as labourers in mines, quarries etc. Initially they were engaged as a servant under local land lords with a conditional basis. They work both male and female for the sake of some food or kind of some grains.

Housing Pattern

They have typical housing pattern which they have constructed on their own. These are made of thatched roof, mud wall and earthen floor that consisted of one to three rooms and very nicely polished with colors. This is a hut which is not only dwelling place for family members but also for domestic animals such as goat, hen etc.

Occupation

Previously they were very much acquainted with shifting cultivation and collection forest products and selling in the market. But due to impact of modernization and hasty forest devastation, day by day they lost their source of livelihood. Now-a-days wages labor is the major source of income for the both male and female members of the households. During the harvesting period they work in the paddy field as agriculture wage labour and rest of the month work as non-agricultural wage labour in building and road construction work, etc.

Cultural Practices in the community

The Mundas celebrate a number of religious festivals in honour of their gods and goddesses. For them Dharam Devta and Basumata are the supreme deities. The former is identified with Sun God and the latter with Earth Goddess. Gramashree is the presiding deity of the community. They believe in the existence of spirits and ghosts. They mainly observe Salapuja, Makara Sankaranti, Nuakhai etc. All these occasions are marked by dancing and singing. They use a kind of drum known as changu at the time of dancing. Whole community observes these in their traditional way.

Education
Earlier, education was of great importance for the community. But now they are showing little bit seriousness towards education. They are sending their children to school on a regular basis. In their village there is an upper primary school and a high school. Out of the total population only 4 nos have passed the matriculation and one is studding in ITI and intermediate in Arts and performing well in their studies. Sometimes it is seen that due to time constraint and weak financial condition of the family the child is not able to get quality education and proper guidance from their parents.

Health practices
In earlier times they had their own traditional healing practices in case of any ailment in their family. Most of the time they suffer from Malaria, Cancer, TB, Asthma, Dengue kind of diseases. But the scenario has completely changed now. With the availability of medical facilities in the vicinity people have started getting modern medical treatment. They are getting benefit through various Government health schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojana, Gaon Kalyan Yojana, 108 Ambulance service, etc.

Marriage System
Divorces, remarriages, widow marriages, marriages with the wives of the brothers and between brothers and sisters are common. In the event of the death of the husband the widow can marry the younger brother and in all cases he need not be unmarried. She also can marry the elder brother of the deceased husband or anyone else. Dowry system also exists among them- But the groom has to pay bridal price to the father of the girl and this system gives respect to women and held their position on top.

Environment
These days community does not rely on local forest. In course of time due to rapid denudation of forest, they are not getting the resources from the forest as before. Gradually they started working as daily wage labour and that is now the main source of their livelihood sustenance.

Development Initiative
In that locality there is no such specific agency who is exclusively working for them. But the community has benefited through some of the Government scheme like Indira Awas Yojana, Village infrastructure development programme, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Public distribution system, etc. There are 3 tube wells for entire community for drinking water purpose and a cement concrete road inside the community.

Village level Institution
There is nothing like any institution or administration system that has been formed by the community. Mutually they have selected two or three persons who represent their community in Panchayat level meetings, etc. But the fact remains is that the power of their voice is supressed under the other's influential voices.

Over all observation
These tribal groups are not treated as indigenous groups. They have their own language named "Ho" but they are also fluent in local Odia language. After the agriculture season they mostly prefer to go outside of their villages for searching job as a wage labour. They don't have their own agricultural land. There is not any noticeable involvement of Government officials with the community.

8.AMONG SAHARA TRIBAL GROUP（VILLAGE：BELASUNDARI）

Self Identity
The village Belasundari is a mixed caste group village coming under Ghasipura block of Keonjhar district. There are 40 tribal households living in a hamlet named Sahara sahi. The approximate numbers of population in the hamlet is 220. Mainly they are identified as Nayaka, Periha, Hembram, Dehury, Behera, Samal, etc. Their major source of income is daily wage labour. They generally live in

a separate hamlet in a village inhabited by other castes and tribes.

Housing Pattern
They erect houses with mud, wood, bamboo, leaves, straw, rope and handmade fire baked tiles. The houses are single storey. Veranda is erected with wood poles, bamboos and tiles or leaves and straw. The household utensils consist of earthen pots, aluminium pots, bronze thali, lota, tumbler, iron knife, karahi, chholani, kalchhul. They have varieties of baskets of different sizes for storing and carrying forest produce, grains, loads etc. They prepare these baskets, brooms, mats and winnowing tray with the help of bamboo, local grasses and leaves. They purchase household utensils from the local Haat. They weave rope from the plastic bag and coconut coir fiber. They also prepare rope for selling and getting money.

Occupation
Occupation is a main constraint for this community. They were very much acquainted with their traditional job like collecting forest products and selling in the market and hunting animals for their food. But due to forest devastation, day by day they lost their livelihood. Now-a-days wages labor is the major source of income for the both male and female members of the households. In the harvesting period they work in the paddy field as a agriculture wage labour and rest of the year they work as a non agricultural wage labour in building and road construction work, etc. The average income of these people is rupees two hundred only per-day. Maximum one acre is the highest agriculture land size of the tribal community. Elder persons of the family take care of the children when both parents go outside for work. Most of the families are struggling for their livelihood due to less scope for getting job easily.

Cultural Practices in the community
The Saabars worship their own tribal deities. They mainly worship Lord Nrusimha who is being worshipped at Neelagiri (Puri) along with Neelamadhaba. At the time of worship, they use milk, flower, sunfried rice, turmeric, Dub grass, Dhup, Agarbati, fire, curd, loaf sugar etc. They also believe in the existence of a number of spirits who are responsible for diseases and death. They also participate in religious worship of the Hindus and religious processions of Hindus. The concept of individual and common property is found among them.

Education
Earlier education was not of great importance for the community. Their forefathers had never gone to school. But at present their children are regularly going to school and performing well in their education. In Belasundari village there is a primary school. The female literacy rate is very low (only 5%) in this community. Sometimes it is seen that due to time constrain and weak financial condition of the family the child is not able to get quality education and proper guidance from their parents.

Health practices
In earlier times they had their own traditional healing practices in case of any ailment in their family. Most of the time they suffer from Malaria, Cancer, TB, Asthma, Dengue kind of diseases. But the scenario has completely changed now. With the availability of medical facilities in the vicinity people have started getting modern medical treatment.

Marriage System
In this community, marriages are usually decided by the adults. Parents arrange the prospective match for their children. Further, widow re-marriage and divorce are also permitted. A widow is expected to marry the younger brother of her late husband; however, it is not an obligation. Marrying outside their community is a great offence. They have their own cultural practices for marriage ceremony. Anyone violating the system is strongly punished by the community. Dowry does not make any sense for both the parties. Anything given and taken is part of their cultural practices.

Development Initiative
In that locality there is not any specific agency exclusively working for them. But the community has

benefited through some of the Government schemes like Indira Awas Yojana, Village infrastructure development programme, Anntodaya Arna Yojana, Electrification under BPL programme, etc. All houses in the community have been electrified under the below poverty line (BPL) scheme and 10 to 12 nos of families have enrolled under Annttodaya Arna Yojana. There is a cement concrete road within the community inhabitation of the village constructed through infrastructure development programme by Govt of Odisha. There are 3 tubewells for drinking water purpose.

Village level Institution

Previously they had their own traditional community level committee where the matters related to husband-wife conflict, divorce, property distribution, theft, adultery, extra marital relations, violation of marriage rule, witchcraft, community level worship etc were solved. Through this committee, the community manages to maintain their customs and tradition. In order to solve the community level dispute, now there is Gram Panchayat, whose head is Sarapanch. All heads of the household are the members of the village Panchayat. The cases between two communities are decided by the Panchayat officials. The decision in welcomed by the both parties.

Women Empowerment

The socio economic status of tribal women is not like any other caste women. Lack of interest and absence of knowledge about their rights is main reason of inequality of sex. In this community also the same thing is felt. Women are not aware about their fundamental rights. They still accept as correct the choice and decision of male persons even inside their houses also. Their participation in community development process is a big naught.

Over all observation

These tribal groups are not treated as indigenous groups. The males wear dhoti, ganji, kurta, gamachha etc. The females use sari, saya, blouse etc. The children wear pant, ganji, shirts etc. They purchase clothes from the local market or Haat. Women are fond of ornaments of silver, steel thread, glass, lac etc. which they purchase from the Haat. They have their own language but they are also fluent in local Odia language.

FGD at Ranagundi	FGD at Nandabara

FGD at Khaira village	FGD at Hatibari
FGD at Gohira	FGD at Ghasipura
FGD at Botalanda	FGD at Belasundari

Annex 5 Relevant Legislations

(1) Land Acquisition Act 1894

(2) Orissa Resettlement &Rehabilitation Policy 2006

(3) Guidelines for conduct of socio-economic survey and socio-cultural, resource mapping, and infrastructural survey in the project area (dated 24.04.08, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, GoO)

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

(5) Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2014

(6) Clarification on Section-24 of the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013" (dated 24.01.14, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, GoO)

(7) Coming into force of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 – Making of Award in LA Cases initiated prior 31.12.2013 (dated 07.02.14, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, GoO)

(8) Draft Rules for the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (dated 02.07.14, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, GoO)

THE LAND ACQUISITION

ACT, 1894

(1 OF 1894)

(As modified up to the Ist September, 1985)

Subordinate legislation – being published separately)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF Law and Justice

THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT, 1894

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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2. (Repealed)

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5A. Hearing of objections.

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8.Land to be marked out, measured and planned.

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11.Enquiry and award by Collector.

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15A. Power to call for records, etc.

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16.Power to take possession.

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23. Matters to be considered in determining compensation.

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47. Magistrate to enforce surrender.

48. Completion of acquisition not compulsory, but compensation to be awarded

when not completed.

49. Acquisition of part of house or building.

50. Acquisition of land at cost of a local authority or Company.

51. Exemption from stamp-duty and fees.

51A. Acceptance of certified copy as evidence.

52. Notice in case of suits for anything done in pursuance of Act.

53. Code of Civil Procedure to apply to proceedings before Court.

54.Appeals in proceedings before Court.

55.Power to make rules.

THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT,1894

Part 1:

Preliminary

1.Short title, extent and commencement-

(1) This Act may be called the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except (the state of Jammu and Kashmir).

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of March 1894.

2. [Repeal and Saving] Rep. Partly by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1914 (10 of 1914), s.3 and Sch. II, and partly by the Repealing act, 1938 (1 of 1938) s.2 and Sch.

3. Definitions. - In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, -

(a) the expression "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth;

[(aa) the expression "local authority" includes a town planning authority (by whatever name called) set up under any law for the time being in force];

(b) the expression "person interested" includes all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Act; and a person shall be deemed to be interested in land if he is interested in an easement affecting the land;

(c) the expression "Collector" means the Collector of a district, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer specially appointed by the [appropriate Government] to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act;

[(cc) the expression "corporation owned or controlled by the "State" means any body corporate established by or under a Central, Provincial or State Act, and includes a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), a society registered under the Societies Regulation Act, 1860 (21 of 1860), or under any corresponding law for the time being in force in a State, being a society established or administered by Government and a co-operative society within the meaning of any law relating to co-operative societies for the time being in force in any State, being a co-operative society in which not less than fifty-one per centum of the paid-up share capital is held by the Central Government, or by any State Government or Governments or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments].

(d) the expression "Court" means a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction unless, the [appropriate Government] has appointed (as it is hereby empowered to do) a special judicial officer within any specified local limits to perform functions of the Court under this Act;

[(e) the expression "Company" means -

(i) a company as defined in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), other than a Government company referred to in clause (cc);

(ii) a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860), or under any corresponding law for the time being in force in a State, other than a society referred to in clause (cc);

(iii) a co-operative society within the meaning of any law relating to co-operative societies for the time being in force in any State, other than a co-operative society referred to in clause (cc);]

[(ee) the expression "appropriate Government" means, in relating to acquisition of land for the purposes of the Union, the Central Government, and, in relation to acquisition of land for any other purposes, the State Government;]

[(f) the expression "public purpose" includes-

(i) the provision of village-sites, or the extension, planned development or improvement of existing village-sites;

(ii) the provision of land for town or rural planning;

(iii) the provision of land for planned development of land from public funds in pursuance of any scheme or policy of Government and subsequent disposal thereof in whole or in part by lease, assignment or outright sale with the object of securing further development as planned;

(iv) the provision of land for a corporation owned or controlled by the State;

(v) the provision of land for residential purposes to the poor or landless or to persons residing in areas affected by natural calamities, or to persons displaced or affected by reason of the implementation of any scheme undertaken by Government, any local authority or a corporation owned or controlled by the State;

(vi) the provision of land for carrying out any educational, housing, health or slum clearance scheme sponsored by Government or by any authority established by Government for carrying out any such scheme, or with the prior approval of the appropriate Government, by a local authority,

or a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860), or under any corresponding law for the time being in force in a state, or a co-operative society within the meaning of any law relating to co-operative societies for the time being in force in any State;

(vii) the provision of land for any other scheme of development sponsored by Government or with the prior approval of the appropriate Government, by a local authority;

(viii) the provision of any premises or building for locating a public office, but does not include acquisition of land for companies;]

(g) the following persons shall be deemed person "entitled to act" as and to the extent hereinafter provided (that is to say)-

trustees for other persons beneficially interested shall be deemed the person entitled to act with reference to any such case, and that to the same extent as the person beneficially interested could have acted if free from disability.

a married woman, in cases to which the English law is applicable, shall be deemed the persons, so entitled to act, and whether of full age or not, to the same extent as if she were unmarried and of full age; and

the guardians of minors and the committees or managers of lunatics or idiots shall be deemed respectively the persons so entitled to act, to the same extent as the minors, lunatics or idiots themselves, if free from disability, could have acted:

Provided that –

(i) no person shall be deemed "entitled to act" whose interest in the subject matter shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Collector or court to be adverse to the interest of the person interested for whom he would otherwise be entitled to act;

(ii) in every such case the person interested may appear by a next friend or, in default of his appearance by a next friend, the Collector or Court, as the case may be, shall appoint a guardian for the case to act on his behalf in the conduct thereof;

(iii) the provisions of [Order XXXII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) shall, mutatis mutandis, apply in the case of persons interested appearing before a Collector or Court by a next friend, or by a guardian for the case, in proceedings under this Act; and

(iv) no person "entitled to act" shall be competent to receive the compensation money payable to the person for whom he is entitled to act, unless he would have been competent to alienate the land and receive and give a good discharge for the purchase money on a voluntary sale.

PART II
Acquisition

Preliminary investigation

4. Publication of preliminary notification and power of officers thereupon. -

(1) Whenever it appears to the [appropriate Government] the land in any locality [is needed or] is likely to be needed for any public purpose [or for a company], a notification to that effect shall be published in the Official Gazette [and in two daily newspapers circulating in that locality of which at least one shall be in the regional language], and the Collector shall cause public notice of the substance of such notification to be given at convenient places in the said locality [(the last of the dates of such publication and the giving of such public notice , being hereinafter referred to as the date of the publication of the notification)].

(2) Thereupon it shall be lawful for any officer, either generally or specially authorized by such Government in this behalf, and for his servants and workman, -

to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality;

to dig or bore into the sub-soil;

to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted for such purpose;

to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon;

to mark such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches;

and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle;

Provided that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

5. Payment for damage. - The officer so authorized shall at the time of such entry pay or tender payment for all necessary damaged to be done as aforesaid, and, in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Collector or other chief revenue officer of the district, and such decision shall be final.

[Objections

5A. Hearing of objections. - (1) Any person interested in any land which has been notified under section 4, sub-section (1), as being needed or likely to be needed for a public purpose or for a Company may, [within thirty days from the date of the publication of the notification], object to the acquisition of the land or of any land in the locality, as the case may be.

(2) Every objection under sub-section (1) shall be made to the Collector in writing, and the Collector shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard [in person or by any person authorized by him in this behalf] or by pleader and shall, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, [either make a report in respect of the land which has been notified under section 4, sub-section (1), or make different reports in respect of different parcels of such land, to the appropriate Government, containing his recommendations on the objections, together with the record of the proceedings held by him, for the decision of that Government]. The decision of the [appropriate Government] on the objections shall be final.

(3) For the purpose of this section, a person shall be deemed to be interested in land who would be

entitled to claim an interest in compensation if the land were acquired under this Act.]

Declaration of intended acquisition

6. Declaration that land is required for a public purpose. - (1) Subject to the provision of Part VII of this Act, [appropriate Government] is satisfied, after considering the report, if any, made under section 5A, sub-section (2)], that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, or for a Company, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of a Secretary to such Government or of some officer duly authorized to certify its orders [and different declarations may be made from time to time in respect of different parcels of any land covered by the same notification under section 4, sub-section (I) irrespective of whether one report or different reports has or have been made (wherever required) under section 5A, sub-section (2)];

[Provided that no declaration in respect of any particular land covered by a notification under section 4, sub-section (1)-

(i) published after the commencement of the Land Acquisition (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1967 (1 of 1967), but before the commencement of the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984 (68 of 1984), shall be made after the expiry of three years from the date of the publication of the notification; or

(ii) published after the commencement of the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984 (68 of 1984), shall be made after the expiry of one year from the date of the publication of the notification:]

Provided further that] no such declaration shall be made unless the compensation to be awarded for such property is to be paid by a Company, or wholly or partly out of public revenues or some fund controlled or managed by a local authority.

[Explanation 1. - In computing any of the periods referred to in the first proviso, the period during which any action or proceeding to be taken in pursuance of the notification issued under section 4, sub-section (1), is stayed by an order of a Court shall be excluded.

Explanation 2. - Where the compensation to be awarded for such property is to be paid out of the funds of a corporation owned or controlled by the State, such compensation shall be deemed to be compensation paid out of public revenues.]

(2) [Every declaration] shall be published in the Official Gazette [and in two daily newspapers circulating in the locality in which the land is situated of which at least one shall be in the regional language, and the Collector shall cause public notice of the substance of such declaration to be given at convenient places in the said locality (the last of the dates of such publication and the giving of such public notice, being hereinafter referred to as the date of the publication of the declaration), and such declaration shall state] the district or other territorial division in which the land is situate, the purpose for which It is needed, its approximate area, and, where a plan shall have been made of the land, the place where such plan may be inspected.

(3) The said declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the land is needed for a public purpose or for a company, as the case may be; and, after making such declaration, the [appropriate Government] may acquire the land in manner hereinafter appearing.

7. After declaration, Collector to take order for acquisition. - Whenever any land shall have

been so declared to be needed for public purpose, or for a Company, the [appropriate Government], or some officer authorized by the [appropriate Government] in this behalf, shall direct the Collector to take order for the acquisition of the land.

8. Land to be marked out, measured and planned. - The Collector shall thereupon cause the land (unless it has been already marked out under section 4) to be market out. He shall also cause it to be measured, and (if no plan has been made thereof), a plan to be made of the same.

9. Notice to persons interested. - (1) The Collector shall then cause public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land to be taken, stating that the Government intends to take possession of the land, and that claims to compensations for all interests in such land may be made to him.

(2) Such notice shall state the particulars of the land so needed, and shall require all persons interested in the land to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of publication of the notice), and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for such interests, and their objections (if any) to the measurements made under section 8. The Collector may in any case require such statement to be made in writing and signed by the party or his agent.

(3) The Collector shall also serve notice to the same effect on the occupier (if any) of such land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, or to entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside or have agents authorized to receive service on their behalf, within the revenue district in which the land is situate.

(4) In case any person so interested resides elsewhere, and has no such agent, the notice shall be sent to him by post in letter addressed to him at his last known residence, address or place or business and [registered under sections 28 and 29 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (6 of 1898)].

10. Power to require and enforce the making of statements as to names and interests. -

(1) The Collector may also require any such person to make or deliver to him, at a time and place mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of the requisition), a statement containing, so far as may be practicable, the name of every other person possessing any interest in the land or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, tenant or otherwise, and of the nature of such interest, and of the rents and profits (if any), received or receivable on account thereof for three years next preceding the date of the statement.

(2) Every person required to make or deliver a statement under this section 9 shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of sections 175 and 176 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

Enquiry into measurements, value and claims, and award by the Collector

11. Enquiry and award by Collector. - [(1)] On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Collector shall proceed to enquire into the objection (if any) which any person interested has stated pursuant to a notice given under section 9 to the measurements made under section 8, and into the value of the land [at the date of the publication of the notification under section 4, sub-section (1)], and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation and shall make an award under his hand of-

(i) the true area of the land;

(ii) the compensation which in his opinion should be allowed for the land; and

(iii) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, or whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him :

[Provided that no award shall be made by the Collector under this sub-section without the previous approval of the appropriate Government or of such officer as the appropriate Government may authorize in this behalf:

Provided further that it shall be competent for the appropriate Government to direct that the Collector may make such award without such approval in such class of cases as the appropriate Government may specify in this behalf.

[(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), if at any stage of the proceedings, the Collector is satisfied that all the persons interested in the land who appeared before him have agreed in writing on the matters to be included in the award of the Collector in the form prescribed by rules made by the appropriate Government, he may, without making further enquiry, make an award according to the terms of such agreement.

(3) The determination of compensation for any land under sub-section (2) shall not in any way affect the determination of compensation in respect of other lands in the same locality or elsewhere in accordance with the other provisions of this Act.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Registration Act, 1908 (16 of 1908), no agreement made under sub-section (2) shall be liable to registration under that Act.]

[11A. Period shall be which an award within made. - The Collector shall make an award under section 11 within a period of two years from the date of the publication of the declaration and if no award is made within that period, the entire proceeding for the acquisition of the land shall lapse:

Provided that in a case where the said declaration has been published before the commencement of the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984 (68 of 1984), the award shall be made within a period of two years from such commencement.

Explanation - In computing the period of two years referred to in this section, the period during which any action or proceeding to be taken in pursuance of the said declaration is stayed by an order of a Court shall be excluded.]

12. Award of Collector when to be final. - (1) Such award shall be filed in the Collector's office and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be final and conclusive evidence, as between the Collector and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Collector or not, of the true area and value of the land, and the appointment of the compensation among the persons interested.

(2) The Collector shall give immediate notice of his award to such of the persons interested as are not present personally or by their representatives when the award is made.

13. Adjournment of enquiry. - The Collector may, for any cause he thinks fit, from time to time adjourn the enquiry to a day to be fixed by him.

[13A. Correction of clerical errors, etc. - (1) The Collector may, at any time but not later than six months from the date of the award, or where he has been required under section 18 to make a reference to the Court, before the making of such reference, by order, correct any clerical or arithmetical mistakes in the award or errors arising therein either on his own motion or on the application of any person interested or a local authority:

Provided that no correction, which is likely to affect prejudicially any person, shall be made unless such person has been given a reasonable opportunity of making a representation in the matter.

(2) The Collector shall give immediate notice of any correction made in the award to all the persons interested.

(3) Where any excess amount is proved to have been paid to any person as a result of the correction made under sub-section (1), the excess amount so paid shall be liable to be refunded and in the case of any default or refusal to pay, the same may be recovered as an arrear of land revenue.]

14. Power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of documents. - For the purpose of enquiries under this Act the Collector shall have powers to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, including the parties interested of any of them, and to compel the production of documents by the same means, and (so far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the 1[Code of Civil Procedure 1908 (5 of 1908)].

15. Matters to be considered and neglected. - In determining the amount of compensation, the collector shall be guided by the provisions contained in section 23 and 24.

[15A Power to call for records, etc. - The appropriate Government may at any time before the award is made by the Collector under section 11 call for any record of any proceedings (whether by way of inquiry or otherwise) for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any findings or order passed or as to the regularity of such proceedings and may pass such order or issue such direction in relation thereto as it may think fit:

Provided that the appropriate Government shall not pass or issue any order or direction prejudicial to any person without affording such person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.]

Taking Possession

16. Power to take possession. - When the Collector has made an award under section 11, he may take possession of the land, which shall thereupon [vest absolutely in the [Government]], free from all encumbrances.

17. Special powers in case of urgency. – (1) In cases of urgency whenever the [appropriate Government], so directs, the Collector, though no such award has been made, may, on the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of the notice mentioned in section 9, sub-section 1). [take possession of any land needed for a public purpose]. Such land shall thereupon [vest absolutely in the [Government], free from all encumbrances.

(2) Whenever, owing to any sudden change in the channel of any navigable river or other unforeseen emergency, it becomes necessary for any Railway Administration to acquire the immediate possession of any land for the maintenance of their traffic or for the purpose of making thereon a river-side or ghat station, or of providing convenient connection with or accesses to any such station, [or the appropriate Government considers it necessary to acquire the immediate possession of any land for the purpose of maintaining any structure or system pertaining to irrigation, water supply, drainage, road communication or electricity,] the Collector may immediately after the publication of the notice mentioned in sub-section (1) and with the previous sanction of the [appropriate Government], enter upon and take possession of such land, which shall thereupon [vest absolutely in the [Government]] free from all encumbrances :

Provided that the Collector shall not take possession of any building or part of a building under this sub-section without giving to the occupier thereof at least forty-eight hours notice of his intention so to do, or such longer notice as may be reasonably sufficient to enable such occupier to remove his movable property from such building without unnecessary inconvenience.

(3) In every case under either of the preceding sub-sections the Collector shall at that time of taking possession offer to the persons interested compensation for the standing crops and trees (if any) on such land and from any other damage sustained by them caused by such sudden dispossession and not excepted in section 24; and, in case such offer is not accepted, the value of such crops and trees and the amount of such other damage shall be allowed for in awarding compensation for the land under the provisions herein contained.

3[(3A) Before taking possession of any land under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the Collector shall, without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (3)-

(a) tender payment of eighty per centum of the compensation for such land as estimated by him to the person interested entitled thereto, and

(b) pay it to them, unless prevented by some one or more of the contingencies mentioned in section 31, sub-section (2),

and where the Collector is so prevented, the provisions of section 31, sub-section (2), (except the second proviso thereto), shall apply as they apply to the payment of compensation under that section.

(3B) The amount paid or deposited under section (3A), shall be taken into account for determining the amount of compensation required to be tendered under section 31, and where the amount so paid or deposited exceeds the compensation awarded by the Collector under section 11, the excess may, unless refunded within three months from the date of Collector's award, be recovered as an arrear of land revenue].

[(4) In the case of any land to which, in the opinion of the [appropriate Government], the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) are applicable, the [appropriate Government] may direct that the provisions of section 5A shall not apply, and, if it does so direct, a declaration may be made under section 6 in respect of the land at any time [after the date of the publication of the notification] under section 4, sub-section (1).]

PART III

Reference to Court and Procedure Thereon

18. Reference to Court. - **(1) Any person interested who has not accepted the award may, by written application to the Collector, require that the matter be referred by the Collector for the determination of the Court, whether his objection be to the measurement of the land, the amount of the compensation, the person to whom it is payable, or the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.**

(2) The application shall state the grounds on which objection to the award is taken:

Provided that every such application shall be made-

(a) if the person making it was present or represented before the Collector at the time when he made his award, within six weeks from the date of the Collector's award;

(b) in other cases, within six weeks of the receipt of the notice from the Collector under section 12, sub-section (2), or within six months from the date of the Collector's award, whichever period shall first expire.

19. Collector's statement to the court. - **(1) In making the reference, the Collector shall state for the information of the court, in writing under his hand -**

(a) the situation and extent of the land, with particulars of any trees, buildings or standing crops thereon;

(b) the names of the persons whom he has reason to think interested in such land;

(c) the amount awarded for damages and paid or tendered under sections 5 and 17, or either of them, and the amount of compensation awarded under section 11;

[(cc) the amount paid or deposited under sub-section (3A) of section 17; and]

(d) if the objection be to the amount of the compensation, the grounds on which the amount of compensation was determined.

(2) To the said statement shall be attached a schedule giving the particulars of the notices served upon, and of the statements in writing made or delivered by the parties interested respectively.

20. Service of notice. - **The Court shall thereupon cause a notice specifying the day on which the Court will proceed to determine the objection, and directing their appearance before the Court on that day, to be served on the following persons, namely: -**

(a) the applicant;

(b) all persons interested in the objection, except such (if any) of them as have consented without protest to receive payment of the compensation awarded; and

(c) If the objection is in regard to the area of the land or to the amount of the compensation, the Collector.

21. Restriction on scope of proceedings. - **The scope of the enquiry in every such proceeding**

shall be restricted to a consideration of the interest of the persons affected by the objection.

22. Proceedings to be in open Court. - Every such proceeding shall take place in open Court, and all persons entitled to practice in any Civil Court in the State shall be entitled to appear, plea and act (as the case may be) in such proceeding.

23. Matters to be considered on determining compensation. - (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Court shall take into consideration-

first, the market-value of the land at the date of the publication of the [notification under section 4, sub-section (1)];

secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops trees which may be on the land at the time of the Collector's taking possession thereof;

thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of serving such land from his other land;

fourthly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings;

fifthly, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change, and

sixthly, the damage (if any) bona fide resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section 6 and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land.

[(1A) In addition to the market value of the land, as above provided, the Court shall in every case award an amount calculated at the rate of twelve per centum per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification under section 4, sub-section (1), in respect of such land to the date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier.

Explanation. - In computing the period referred to in this sub-section, any period or periods during which the proceedings for the acquisition of the land were held up on account of any stay or injunction by the order of any Court shall be excluded.]

(2) In addition to the market value of the land as above provided, the Court shall in every case award a sum of [thirty per centum] on such market value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.

24. Matters to be neglected in determining compensation. - But the Court shall not take into consideration -

first, the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition;

secondly, any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired;

thirdly, any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit;

fourthly, any damage which is likely to be caused to the land acquired, after the date of the publication of the declaration under section 6, by or in consequence of the use to which it will be put;

fifthly, any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired;

sixthly, any increase to the value of the other land of the person interested likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put;

seventhly, any outlay or improvements on, or disposal of the land acquired, commenced, made or effected without the sanction of the Collector after the date of the publication of the [notification under section 4, sub-section (1); [or]

[eighthly, any increase to the value of the land on account of its being put to any use, which is forbidden by law or opposed to public policy.]

[25. Amount of compensation awarded by Court not to be lower than the amount awarded by the Collector. - The amount of compensation awarded by the Court shall not be less than the amount awarded by the Collector under section 11.]

26. Forms of awards. - [(1)] Every award under this part shall be in writing signed by the Judge, and shall specify the amount awarded under clause first of sub-section (1) of section 23, and also the amounts (if any) respectively awarded under each of the other clauses of the same sub-section, together with the grounds of awarding each of the said amounts.

[(2) Every such award shall be deemed to be a decree and the statement of the grounds of every such award a judgment within the meaning of section 2. clause (2), and section 2, clause (9), respectively of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 (5 of 1908).]

27. Costs. - (1) Every such award shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the proceeding under this Part, and by what persons and in what proportions they are to be paid.

(2) When the award of the Collector is not upheld, the cost shall ordinarily be paid by the Collector, unless the Court shall be opinion that the claim of the applicant was so extravagant or that he was so negligent in putting his case before the Collector that some deduction from his costs should be made or that he should pay a part of the Collector's costs.

28. Collector may be directed to pay interest on excess compensation. - If the sum, which the Collector did award as compensation, the award of the Court may direct that the collector shall pay interest on such excess at the rate of [nine per centum] per annum from the date on which he took possession of the land to the date of payment of such excess into Court:

[Provided that the award of the Court may also direct that where such excess or any part thereof is paid into Court after the date or expiry of a period of one year from the date on which possession is

taken, interest at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum shall be payable from the date of expiry of the said period of one year on the amount of such excess or part thereof which has not been paid into Court before the date of such expiry.]

[28A. Re-determination of the amount of compensation on the basis of the award of the Court. - (1) where in an award under this part, the court allows to the applicant any amount of compensation in excess of the amount awarded by the collector under section 11, the persons interested in all the other land covered by the same notification under section 4, sub-section (1) and who are also aggrieved by the award of the Collector may, notwithstanding that they had not made an application to the Collector under section 18, by written application to the Collector within three months from the date of the award of the Court require that the amount of compensation payable to them may be re-determined on the basis of the amount of compensation awarded by the court:

Provided that in computing the period of three months within which an application to the Collector shall be made under this sub-section, the day on which the award was pronounced and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

(2) The Collector shall, on receipt of an application under sub-section (1), conduct an inquiry after giving notice to all the persons interested and giving them a reasonable opportunity of being heard, and make an award determining the amount of compensation payable to the applicants.

(3) Any person who has not accepted the award under sub-section (2) may, by written application to the Collector, required that the matter be referred by the Collector for the determination of the Court and the provisions of sections 18 to 28 shall, so far as may be, apply to such reference as they apply to a reference under section 18.]

PART IV
Appointment of Compensation

29. Particulars of apportionment to be specified. - When there are several persons interested, if such persons agree in the apportionment of the compensation, the particulars of such apportionment shall be specified in the award, and as between such persons the award shall be conclusive evidence of the correctness of the apportionment.

30. Dispute as to apportionment. - When the amount of compensation has been settled under section 11, if any dispute arises as to the apportionment of the same or any part thereof, or as to the persons to whom the same or any part thereof, is payable, the Collector may refer such dispute to the decision of the Court.

PART V
Payment

31. Payment of compensation or deposit of same in Court. - (1) On making an award under section 11, the Collector shall tender payment of the compensation awarded by him to the persons interested entitled thereto according to the award and shall pay it to them unless prevented by some one or more of the contingencies mentioned in the next sub-section.

(2) If they shall not consent to receive it, or if there be no person competent to alienate the land, or if there be any dispute as to the title to receive the compensation or as to the apportionment of it, the

Collector shall deposit the amount of the compensation in the Court to which a reference under section 18 would be submitted:

Provided that any person admitted to be interested may receive such payment under protest as to the sufficiency of the amount:

Provided also that no person who has received the amount otherwise than under protest shall be entitled to make any application under section 18:

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person, who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section the Collector may, with the sanction of the [appropriate Government] instead of awarding a money compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having a limited interest in such land, either by the grant of other lands in exchange, the remission of land-revenue on other lands held under the same title, or in such other way as may be equitable having regard to the interests of the parties concerned.

(4) Nothing in the last foregoing sub-section shall be construed to interfere with or limit the power of the Collector to enter into any arrangement with any person interested in the land and competent to contract in respect thereof.

32. Investment of money deposited in respect of lands belonging to person incompetent to alternate. - (1) If any money shall be deposited in Court under sub-section (2) of the last preceding section and it appears that the land in respect whereof the same was awarded belonged to any person who had no power to alienate the same, the Court shall-

(a) order the money to be invested in the purchase of other lands to be held under the like title and conditions of ownership as the land in respect of which such money shall have been deposited was held, or

(b) if such purchase cannot be effected forthwith, then in such Government of other approved securities as the Court shall think fit;

and shall direct the payment of the interest or other proceeds arising from such investment to the person or persons who would for the time being have been entitled to the possession of the said land, and such moneys shall remain so deposited and invested until the same be applied-

(i) in the purchase of such other lands as aforesaid; or

(ii) in payment to any person or persons becoming absolutely entitled thereto.

(2) In all cases of money deposited to which this section applies the Court shall order the costs of the following matters, including therein all reasonable charge and expenses incident thereon, to be paid by the Collector, namely: -

(a) the costs of such investments as aforesaid;

(b) the costs of the orders for the payment of the interest or other proceeds of the securities upon which such moneys are for the time being invested, and for the payment out of Court of the

principal of such moneys, and of all proceedings relating thereto, except such as may be occasioned by litigation between adverse claimants.

33. Investment of money deposited in other cases. - When any money shall have been deposited in Court under this Act for any cause other than mentioned in the last proceeding section, the court may, on the application of any party interested or claiming an interest in such money, order the same to be invested in such Government or other approved securities as it may think proper, and paid in such manner as it may consider will give the parties interested therein the same benefit the reform as they might have had from the land in respect whereof such money shall have been deposited or as near thereto as may be.

34. Payment of interest - When the amount of such compensation is not paid or deposited on or before taking possession of the land, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the rate of [nine per centum] per annum from the time of so taking possession until it shall have been so paid or deposited:

[Provided that if such compensation or any part thereof is not paid or deposited within a period of one year from the date on which possession is taken, interest at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum shall be payable from the date or expiry of the said period of one year on the amount of compensation or part thereof which has not been paid or deposited before the date of such expiry.]

PART VI

TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF LAND

35. Temporary occupation of waste or arable land. Procedure when difference as to compensation exists. - (1) Subject to the provisions of Part VII of this Act, whenever it appears to the [appropriate Government] that the temporary occupation and use of any waste or arable land are needed for any public purpose, or for a Company, the [appropriate Government] may direct the Collector to procure the occupation and use of the same for such term as it shall think fit, not exceeding three years from the commencement of such occupation.

(2) The Collector shall thereupon give notice in writing to the person interested in such land of the purpose for which the same is needed, and shall, for the occupation and use thereof for such term as aforesaid, and for the materials (if any) to be taken there from, pay to them such compensation, either in a gross sum of money, or by monthly or other periodical payments, as shall be agreed upon in writing between him and such persons respectively.

(3) In case the Collector and the persons interested differ as to the sufficiency of the compensation or apportionment thereof, the Collector shall refer such difference to the decision of the Court.

36. Power to enter and take possession and compensation on restoration. - (1) On payment of such compensation, or on executing such agreement, or on making a reference under section 35, the collector may enter upon and take possession of the land, and use or permit the use thereof in accordance with the terms of the said notice.

(2) On the expiration of the term, the Collector shall make or tender to the persons interested compensation for the damage (if any) done to the land and not provided for by the agreement, and shall restore the land to the persons interested therein:

Provided that, if the land has become permanently unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was used immediately before the commencement of such term, and if the persons interested shall so require, the [appropriate Government] shall proceed under this Act to acquire the land as if it was needed permanently for a public purpose or for a Company.

37. Difference as to condition of land. - In case the Collector and persons interested differ as to the condition of the land at the expiration of the term, or as to any matter connected with the said agreement, the Collector shall refer such difference to the decision of the Court.

PART VII
Acquisition of Land for Companies

38. [Company may be authorized to enter and survey]. Rep. by the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984 (68 of 1984), s.21.

[38A. Industrial concern to be deemed Company for certain purposes. - An industrial concern, ordinarily employing not less than one hundred workmen owned by an individual or by an association of individuals and not being a Company, desiring to acquire land for the erection of dwelling houses for workmen employed by the concern or for the provision of amenities directly connected therewith shall, so far as concerns the acquisition of such land, be deemed to be a Company for the purposes of this Part, and the references to Company in [selections 4, 5A, 6, 7 and 50] shall be interpreted as references also to such concern]

39. Previous consent of appropriate Government and execution of agreement necessary. - The provisions of [sections 6 to 16 (both inclusive) and sections 18 to 37 (both inclusive)] shall not be put in force in order to acquire land for any company [under this Part], unless with the previous consent of the [appropriate Government], not unless the Company shall have executed the agreement hereinafter mentioned.

40. Previous enquiry. - (1) Such consent shall not be given unless the [appropriate Government] be satisfied. [either on the report of the Collector under section 5A, sub-section (2), or] by an enquiry held as hereinafter provided, -

[(a) that the purpose of the acquisition is to obtain land for the erection of dwelling houses for workmen employed by the Company or for the provision of amenities directly connected therewith, or

[(aa) that such acquisition is needed for the construction of some building or work for a Company which is engaged or is taking steps for engaging itself in any industry or work which is for a public purpose, or]

(b) that such acquisition is needed for the construction of some work, and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public].

(2) Such enquiry shall be held by such officer and at such time and place as the [appropriate Government] shall appoint.

(3) Such officer may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided by the

[Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908)] in the case of a Civil Court.

41. Agreement with appropriate Government. - **If the [appropriate Government] is satisfied [after considering the report, if any, of the Collector under section 5A, sub-section (2), or on the report of the officer making an inquiry under section 40] that [the proposed acquisition is for any of the purposes referred to in clause (a) or clause (aa) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 40], it shall require the Company to enter into an agreement [with the [appropriate Government]], providing to the satisfaction of the [appropriate Government] for the following matters, namely :-**

(1) the - [payment to the [appropriate Government]] of the cost of the acquisition;

(2) the transfer, on such payment, of the land to the Company.

(3) the terms on which the land shall be held by the Company,

[(4) where the acquisition is for the purpose of erecting dwelling houses or the provision of amenities connected therewith, the time within which, the conditions on which and the manner in which the dwelling houses or amenities shall be erected or provided;

[(4A) where the acquisition is for the construction of any building or work for a Company which is engaged or is taking steps for engaging itself in any industry or work which is for a public purpose, the time within which, and the conditions on which, the building or work shall be constructed or executed; and]

(5) where the acquisition is for the construction of any other work, the time within which and the conditions on which the work shall be executed and maintained and the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work.]

42. Publication of agreement. - **Every such agreement shall, as soon as may be after its execution, be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon (so far as regards the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work) have the same effect as if it had formed part of this Act.**

43. Section 39 to 42 not to apply where Government bound by agreement to provide land for Companies. - **The provisions of sections 39 to 42, both inclusive, shall not apply and the corresponding sections of Land Acquisition Act, 1870 (10 of 1870), shall be deemed never to have applied, to the acquisition of land for any Railway or other Company, for the purposes of which, [under any agreement with such Company, the secretary of State for India in Council, the Secretary of State, [the Central Government or any State Government] is or was bound to provide land].**

44. How agreement with Railway Company may be proved. - **In the case of the acquisition of land for the purpose of a Railway Company, the existence of such an agreement as is mentioned in section 43 may be proved by the production of a printed copy thereof purporting to be printed by order of Government.**

[44A. Restriction on transfer, etc. - **No Company for which any land is acquired under this Part shall be entitled to transfer the said land or any part thereof by sale, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise except with the previous sanction of the appropriate Government.**

44B. Land not to be acquired under this Part except for certain purpose for private

companies other than Government companies. - **Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no land shall be acquired under this Part, except for the purpose mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 40, for a private company, which is not a Government company.**

Explanation. - "Private company" and "Government company" shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them in the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956).]

PART VIII
MISCELLANEOUS

45. Service of notices. - **(1) Service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed, in the case of a notice section 4, by the officer therein mentioned, and, in the case of any notice, by or by order of the Collector or the Judge.**

(2) Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be made on the person therein named.

(3) When such person cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and, if no such adult male member can be found, the notice may be served by fixing the copy on the outer door of the house in which the person therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business, or by fixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the office of the officer aforesaid or of the Collector or in the court-house, and also in some conspicuous part of the land to be acquired :

Provided that, if the Collector or Judge shall so direct, a notice may be sent by post, in a letter addressed to the person named therein at his last known residence, address or place of business and 6[registered under sections 28 and 29 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (6 of 1898), and service of it may be proved by the production of the addressee's receipt.

46. Penalty for obstructing acquisition of land. - **Whoever willfully obstructs any person in doing any of the acts authorized by section 4 or section 8, or willfully fills up, destroys, damages or displaces any trench or mark made under section 4, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, or to fine not exceeding 1[five hundred rupees], or to both.**

47. Magistrate to enforce surrender. - **If the Collector is opposed or impeded in taking possession under this Act of any land, he shall, if a Magistrate, enforce the surrender of the land to himself, and if not a Magistrate, he shall apply to a Magistrate or (within the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) to the Commissioner of Police, and such Magistrate or Commissioner (as the case may be) shall enforce the surrender of the land to the Collector.**

48. Completion of acquisition not compulsory, but compensation to be awarded when not completed. - **(1) Except in the case provided for in section 36, the Government shall be at liberty to withdraw from the acquisition of any land of which possession has not been taken.**

(2) Whenever the Government withdraws from any such acquisition, the Collector shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage suffered by the owner in consequence of the notice or of any proceedings there under, and shall pay such amount to the person interested, together with all costs reasonably incurred by him in the prosecution of the proceedings under this Act

relating to the said land.

(3) The provision of Part III of this Act shall apply, so far as may be, to the determination of the compensation payable under this section.

49. Acquisition of part of house or building. - (1) The provisions of this Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any house, manufactory or other building, if the owner desires that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be so acquired:

Provided also that, if any question shall arise as to whether any land proposed to be taken under this Act does or does not form part of a house, manufactory or building within the meaning of this section, the Collector shall refer the determination of such question to the Court and shall not be take possession of such land until after the question has been determined.

In deciding on such a reference the Court shall have regard to the question whether the land proposed to be taken, is reasonably require for the full and unimpaired use of the house, manufactory or building.

(2) If, in the case of any claim under section 23, sub-section (1), thirdly, by a person interested, on account of the severing of the land to be acquired from his other land, the [appropriate Government] is of opinion that the claim is unreasonable or excessive, it may, at any time before the Collector has made his award, order the acquisition of the whole of the land of which the land first sought to be acquired forms a part.

(3) In the case last hereinbefore provided for, no fresh declaration or other proceedings under sections 6 to 10, both inclusive, shall be necessary; but the Collector shall without delay furnish a copy of the order of the [appropriate Government] to the person interested, and shall thereafter proceed to make his award under section 11.

50. Acquisition of land at cost of a local authority of Company. - (1) Where the provisions of this Act are put in force for the purpose of acquiring land at the cost of any fund controlled or managed by a local authority or of any Company, the charges of and incidental to such acquisition shall be defrayed from or by such fund or company.

(2) In any proceeding held before a Collector or Court in such cases the local authority or Company concerned may appear and adduce evidence for the purpose of determining the amount of compensation.

Provided that no such local authority or Company shall be entitled to demand a reference under section 18.

51. Exemption from stamp duty and fees. - No award or agreement made under this Act shall be chargeable with stamp duty, and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same.

[51A. Acceptance of certified copy as evidence. - In any proceeding under this Act, a certified copy of a document registered under the Regulation Act, 1908 (16 of 1908), including a copy given under section 57 of that Act, may be accepted as evidence of the transaction recorded in such document].

52. Notice in case of suits for anything done in pursuance of Act. - No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding, and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amends.

53. Code of Civil Procedure to apply to proceedings before Court - Save in so far as they may be inconsistent with anything contained in this Act, the provisions of the [Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908)], shall apply to all proceedings before the Court under this Act.

[54. Appeals in proceedings before Court. - Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), applicable to appeals from original decrees, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any enactment for the time being in force, an appeal shall only lie in any proceedings under this Act to the High Court from the award, or from any part of the award, of the Court and from any decree of the High Court passed on such appeal as aforesaid an appeal shall lie to 4[the Supreme Court] subject to the provisions contained in section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and in Order XLV thereof.]

55. Power to make rules. - (1) The [appropriate Government] shall have power to make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement, and may from time to time alter and add to the rules so made:

[Provided that the power to make rules for carrying out the purposes of Part VII of this Act shall be exercisable by the Central Government and such rules may be made for the guidance of the State Governments and the officers of the Central Government and of the State Governments:

Provided further that every such rule made by the Central Government shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or two or more successive sessions, and if, [before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid], both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule :]

[Provided also that every such rule made by the State Government shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the State Legislature.]

(2) The power to make, alter and add to rules under sub-section (1) shall be subject to the conditions of the rules, being made, altered or added to after previous publication.

(3) All such rules, alterations and additions shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

ANNEXURE

Exact from the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, (1962)

(31 of 1962)

7. Validation of certain actuations.- Notwithstanding any judgment ,decree per order of any court, every actuation of land for a company made or purporting to have been made under part VII

of the principle Act before the 20th day of July 1962 , shall,in so far as such acquisition is not for any of the purposes mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 40 of the principal Act, be deemed to have been made for the purpose mentioned in clause (aa) of the said sub-section, and accordingly every such acquisition and any proceeding, order, agreement or action in connection with such acquisition shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, as valid as if the provisions of section 40 and 41 of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, were in force at all material times when such acquisition was made or proceeding was held or order was made or agreement was entered into or action was taken.

Explanation - In this section "Company" has the same meaning as in clause (e) of section 3 of the principal Act as amended by this Act.

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The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984 - Extract of Section 30 - Transitional provisions.

30(1) The provisions of sub-section (1A) of section 23 of the principal Act, as inserted by Clause (a) of section 15 of this Act, shall apply, and shall be deemed to have applied, also to and in relation to-

(a) every proceeding for the acquisition of any land under the principal Act pending on the 30th day of April, 1982 (the date of introduction of the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill in the House of people) in which no award has been made by the Collector before that date;

(b) every proceeding for the acquisition of any land under the principal Act commenced after that date, whether or not an award has been made by the Collector before the commencement of this Act.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (2) of section 23 and section 28 of the principal Act, as amended by clause (b) of section 15 and section 18 of this Act respectively, shall apply, and shall be deemed to have applied, also to, and relation to, any award made by the Collector or Court or to any order passed, by the High Court or Supreme Court in appeal against any such award under the provisions of the principal Act after the 30th day of April 1982 (the date of introduction of the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill 1982, in the House of the People and before the commencement of this Act.

(3) The provisions of section 34 of the principal Act, as amended by section 20 of this Act, shall apply, and shall be deemed to have applied, also to, and in relation to,

(a) every case in which possession of any land acquired under the principal Act had been taken before the 30th of April, 1982 (the date of introduction of the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill 1982, in the House of the People), and the amount of compensation for such acquisition had not been paid or deposited under section 31 of the principal Act until such date, with effect on and from that date; and

(b) every case in which such possession had been taken on or after that date but before the commencement of this Act without the amount of compensation having been paid or deposited under the said section 31 with effect on and from the date of taking such possession.

No. 18040-R & REH.-1/2006-R

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

RESOLUTION

The 14th May 2006

ORISSA RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION POLICY, 2006

In order to ensure sustained development through a participatory and transparent process, Government have framed a comprehensive Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy. Basic objectives of the policy are :–

1. to avoid displacement wherever possible and minimize it exercising available options otherwise;
2. to recognize voices of displaced communities emphasizing the needs of the indigenous communities and vulnerable sections;
3. to ensure environmental sustainability through participatory and transparent process; and
4. to help guiding the process of developing institutional mechanism for implementation, monitoring, conflict resolution and grievance redressal.

With the above objectives in view, Government has been pleased to lay down the following policy guidelines.

Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006

Preamble :

Government of Orissa has been pursuing various development initiatives to improve the quality of lives. Ensuring social justice being one of the major cornerstones of development, the Government always proactively tries to make sure people's participation in development process. In spite of Government's intention to bring development to the people, development interventions do at times create undesirable consequences. Displacement due to large development projects is one such phenomenon. Government of Orissa has been responding to this problem through various projects specific Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policies and Plans. The current intervention of Policy formulation has actually taken note of the lessons learnt through these past policies, which essentially reflects Government's genuine spirit of learning and retrospection. The present Policy draws its strength from experiences from the implementation of past policies, best practices in other states and Orissa Government's Industrial Policy Resolution, 2001. Consultation with various direct and indirect stakeholders including civil society of the state has been conducted and the views of the academicians, and specialists in the field of resettlement and rehabilitation have been considered as a part of democratic response of the Government in Policy formulation. Limitations of the past policies have been acknowledged and analyzed and a flexible frame work has been attempted, which nonetheless demonstrates the dynamism of the Government. Unlike many other policies, there is a strong focus on the modalities of implementation of this Policy that makes it a vibrant instrument to promote sustainable development in the state.

1. Short Title, Application and Commencement

(i) This Policy may be called as "The Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006" and shall come into effect from the date of its publication in the *Orissa Gazette*.

(ii) It shall apply to all those projects *[1][including ongoing Irrigation Projects] for which, acquisition of private land under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or under any other law's for the time being in force or proclamation inviting objections in case of Government land is notified;

*[2]["Provided that no rehabilitation assistance shall be provided to the ongoing Irrigation Projects as per this policy where any rehabilitation assistance has been provided to the displaced family or affected family in respect of ongoing project immediately before commencement of this policy."

NOTE–For the purpose of this Para., the expression "ongoing projects shall not include the projects which are completed prior to commencement of this policy and 'commencement of this policy' means the 15th May, 2006.".]

(iii) This shall also be applicable to all projects for which land is acquired through negotiation under the provisions of this Policy.

2. Definitions–In this Policy unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) "Agricultural Land" means land used or capable of being used for raising of crops, grass or garden produce, horticulture, dairy farming, fish farming, breeding and keeping of livestock and used as pasture or for any other purpose where such use is ancillary to agriculture.

*[3]["(a-1) 'affected family' means a family whose land is affected by construction of the project but not displaced or required to be displaced.".]

(Included vide R. & D. M. Department Resolution No. 21392/R. & D. M., dated 4-6-2007 & E.O.G. No. 990, dated 6-6-2007).

(b) "Compensation" has the same meaning as assigned to it under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(c) "Cut-off date" for the purpose of compensation shall be the date on which the notification declaring the intention to acquire land under the relevant Act or under the provisions of this Policy is published.

NOTE :–For the purpose of declaring eligibility for R. & R. benefits, the list of displaced families, will be updated on the 1st of January of the year in which physical displacement is scheduled to take place provided that those families who move into the project area after determination of the "cut-off date", will not be eligible for any benefit.

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

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*1 Inserted vide Rev. & D.M. Department Resolution No. 21392/R. & D.M., dated 4-6-2007 & E.O.G. No. 990, dated 6-6-2007

*2 Inserted *Ibid*

*3 Inserted *Ibid*

(e) "District Compensation Advisory Committee (D.C.A.C.)" means the Committee constituted by Government under relevant provisions of this Policy.

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

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

(i) A major son irrespective of his marital status

(ii) Unmarried daughter / sister more than 30 years of age

(iii) Physically and mentally challenged person irrespective of age and sex; (duly certified by the authorized Medical Board). For this purpose, the blind/ the deaf/the orthopaedically handicapped/mentally challenged person suffering from more than 40 per cent permanent disability will only be considered as separate family.

(iv) Minor orphan, who has lost both his/her parents

(v) A widow or a woman divorcee.

(g) "Government" means the Government of Orissa in Revenue Department

(h) "Land Acquisition Officer (L.A.O.)" means an Officer appointed by the Government by an order to perform duties as such under Land Acquisition Act, 1894, for the project and shall include a Special Land Acquisition Officer.

(i) "Non-Government Organization (N.G.O.)" means any organization duly registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860 and functioning for public cause outside the Government.

(j) "Original Family" means the family, which at the time of Notification under provisions of relevant Act(s) is living together in a single household with a common kitchen.

(k) "Periphery" means the district(s) in which the project is geographically situated

(l) "Project" means the construction, extension or improvement of any work such as Reservoir, Dam, Canal, Highway, Industrial Plant, Factory, Mining, National Park, Sanctuary, etc. as notified by the Government from time to time and includes its offices and establishment within the State.

(m) "Project area" for the purpose of extending R. & R. benefits means the land, which is acquired / alienated / purchased for establishment of any project.

(n) "Project Director, Resettlement & Rehabilitation (P.D., R.R.)" means an Officer appointed by the Government by an order to perform such duties under R. & R. Policy of the State, for the project.

(o) "Rehabilitation & Periphery Development Advisory Committee (R.P.D.A.C.)" means the Committee constituted by the Government under relevant provisions of this Policy by Government to look after rehabilitation and periphery development matters.

(p) "State Level Compensation Advisory Committee" means a Committee constituted by Government under the relevant provisions of this Policy.

(q) "State Level Council on Resettlement & Rehabilitation (S.L.C.R.R.)" means the Council headed by the Chief Minister constituted by a notification of Government to that effect.

3. Policy Objectives–Objective of the Policy of the Government in general shall be :

(a) To avoid displacement where possible and minimize it, exercising available options otherwise.

(b) To facilitate resettlement/ rehabilitation process :

(i) Recognizing voices of the displaced communities (emphasizing the needs of the indigenous communities and vulnerable sections); and

(ii) Ensuring environmental sustainability through participatory and transparent process; and

(c) To help guiding the process of developing institutional mechanisms for implementation, monitoring, conflict resolution and grievance redressal.

4. Survey and Identification of Displaced Families–

(a) Ordinarily within two months of publication of notice for acquisition of land for the development project, a socioeconomic survey would be undertaken in the manner to be decided by the Government for identification of displaced families; and for preparing their socioeconomic baseline.

(b) The list of displaced families shall be placed before and approved by the respective R.P.D.A.C.

(c) The list of displaced families so approved will be displayed at Collectorate/Block/ Tehsil / Panchayat and other conspicuous locations for wider dissemination.

(d) R.D.C. shall realistically assess the requirement of land for acquisition before issue of notification under the relevant law(s) or under the provisions of this Policy.

(e) A socio-cultural, resource mapping, and infrastructural survey shall be conducted by an independent agency to be identified by the Government to ensure proper benchmarking. It will be the responsibility of the concerned Project Authority to conduct the survey within two months of notifying the intention to acquire land under the provisions of the relevant law(s) or under the provisions of this Policy.

(f) A comprehensive communication plan for awareness creation shall be formulated and executed in the affected area. The detailed modalities of this exercise that include involvement of civil society will be notified by the Government. The cost of implementation of this communication plan shall be borne by the project(s).

(g) Gram Sabha or Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted in scheduled areas before initiating Land Acquisition Proposal.

(h) Normal development programmes implemented by different agencies should be dovetailed with resettlement and rehabilitation package in resettlement habitats and made available to the displaced community on a priority basis.

(i) An identity card shall be issued to each displaced family in a manner prescribed by Government.

5. Project Types

For the purpose of R. & R. benefits under this Policy, Development Projects are classified into the following :

A. Industrial Projects,

B Mining Projects,

C Irrigation Projects, National Parks and Sanctuaries;

D. Urban Projects and Linear Projects like roads and railways, power lines; and

E Any other Projects

6. Land Acquisition and Payment of Compensation/Award

Procedure prescribed by Government shall be followed in acquiring land and other property and for payment of compensation / award. All compensation money due to the "displaced families" shall be paid through account payee cheques.

As regards "public property" like School Building, Club House, Hospital, Panchayat Ghar, electrical installation, place(s) of worship, value of such property affected shall be deposited with the concerned District Collector. Either Project or District Administration shall take up construction at the place as would be determined in consultation with representatives of displaced persons.

The Project proponent may opt for direct purchase of land on the basis of negotiated price after issue of notification requiring acquisition of land under relevant Act (s). If acquisition of land through direct purchase fails, other provisions of the relevant Act may be invoked.

Land not utilized by the Project within the prescribed time limit and for the required purposes shall be resumed.

7. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan

Based on the list approved by Government and option of displaced families, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan shall be prepared by the Collector for resettlement and rehabilitation after due consultation with displaced communities in the manner determined by the Government. Such plan should address the specific needs of the women, vulnerable groups and indigenous communities. The same will be placed before the R.P.D.A.C. for approval.

While preparing the plan, the following aspects should be taken into consideration :

(i) Site for the resettlement habitat shall be selected by the R.P.D.A.C. in consultation with the displaced families.

(ii) No physical displacement shall be made before the completion of resettlement work as approved by the R.P.D.A.C. The certificate of completion of resettlement work will be issued by the Collector.

(iii) Gram Sabha shall be consulted

(iv) Where there is multiple displacement additional compensation amounting to 50 per cent of the normal compensation payable, shall be paid to each displaced family over and above the normal compensation in form of *ex gratia*.

(v) Provisions relating to rehabilitation will be given effect from the date of actual vacation of the land.

(vi) Project Authority shall abide by the provisions laid down in this Policy and the decisions taken by R.P.D.A.C. from time to time provided they are within the ambits of the approved Policy of the Government.

(vii) District Administration and Project Authorities shall be jointly responsible for ensuring that the benefits of R. & R. reach the target beneficiaries in a time bound manner.

(viii) Record of Rights of the land and houses allotted to the displaced persons should be handedover to them by the District Administration while resettling them in the resettlement habitat. The District Administration shall take steps for immediate declaration of the new resettlement habitat as a Revenue Village if it is not a part of an already existing Revenue Village.

(ix) Steps will be taken by the Project Authorities for acclimatization of the resettled people in new habitat including development of cordial social relationship between the host and resettled communities and to ensure as far as practicable overall improvement of standard of living of the displaced families.

(x) Subject to the details regarding provision of employment as enunciated elsewhere in the Policy the Project Authorities shall give preference in the matter of employment, both direct and indirect as well as through contractors employed by them, for execution, operation and maintenance of the project, to local persons as per the detailed guidelines issued by the State Government from time to time.

8. Rehabilitation Assistance

Rehabilitation Assistance will be specific to the 'type' of project as mentioned at Para. 5 above, because of difference in nature of projects, their source(s) of funding and magnitude of displacement / impact.

I. Type A : Industrial Projects

(a) Employment :–Families shall be eligible for employment, by the project causing displacement or loss of all agricultural land. For the purpose of employment, each original family will nominate one member of such family. However, the families as mentioned at Para. 2 (f); (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v) will not be considered separately for employment. Any one from among these categories may, subject to eligibility, be nominated by the family as defined in Para. 2 (f) for the purpose of employment. The project proponent will give preference to the nominated members of the displaced / other families in the matter of employment. The order of preference will be as follows :–

(i) Displaced families losing all land including homestead land,

(ii) Displaced families losing more than 2/3rd of agricultural land and homestead land,

(iii) Displaced families losing more than 1 /3rd of agricultural land and homestead land,

(iv) Displaced families losing only homestead land but not agricultural land,

(v) Families losing all agricultural land but not homestead land.

The Project Authority will make special efforts to facilitate skill upgradation of the nominated member of each displaced/other family to make him/her 'employable' in their project.

1. In case of nominees of displaced/other families eligible for employment otherwise, the upper age limit shall be relaxed by five years.

2. Project Authorities should notify their employment capacity sufficiently in advance.

3. As far as practicable, the objective shall be to provide one member from each displaced/other family as mentioned above with employment in the project. However, where the same cannot be provided because of reason to be explained in writing, cash compensation as mentioned below shall be provided to the displaced/other families. Displaced/other families, who do not opt for employment/ self-employment as mentioned in sub-paras. (a) and (b), shall be provided by the Project Authority with one time cash assistance in lieu of employment at the scale indicated below :

Categories of families referred to in clauses (i) to (v) of Para. 2 (f) shall not be considered separately for employment in the project. However, they will be paid one time cash compensation in lieu of employment :

Provided that if any industry is willing to offer employment to more than one member of a family, it may do so in lieu of one time cash assistance.

Displaced/other families who are eligible to be considered for employment and families defined under clauses (i) to (v) shall be provided with one time cash assistance in lieu of employment/self-employment in the scale indicated below :

Sl. No.	Families under category as per sub-para. (a) above	Amount of one time cash assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
(i)	Displaced Families coming under category (i)	5.00
(ii)	Displaced Families coming under category (ii)	3.00
(iii)	Displaced Families coming under category (iii)	2.00
(iv)	Families coming under categories (iv) and (v)	1.00

(b) Training for Self-employment :–Project Authority under the guidance of the Collector concerned will make adequate arrangement to provide vocational training to at least one member of each displaced/other family so as to equip him/her to start his/her own small enterprise and refine his/her skills to take advantage of new job opportunities. For those engaged in traditional occupations/ handicrafts/ handlooms, suitable training shall be organized at the cost of Project Authority to upgrade their existing skills.

(c) Convertible Preference Share :–At the option of the displaced family and, subject to the provisions of relevant law(s) in force for the time being, the Project Authority may issue Convertible Preference Share(s) or Secured Bond (s) up to a maximum of 50% out of one time cash assistance as mentioned in sub-para. (a) above.

(d) Provision for Homestead Land :–Subject to availability, each displaced family will be given at least 1/10th of an acre of land free of cost in a resettlement habitat for homestead purpose.

(e) Assistance for Self-relocation :–Each of the displaced family who opts for self-relocation elsewhere other than the resettlement habitat shall be given a one time cash grant of Rs. 50,000 in lieu of homestead land.

(f) House Building Assistance :–Besides, Project Authority shall construct house for each of the displaced families in the resettlement habitat or provide house building assistance of Rs. 1,50,000 to each of the displaced families settling in the resettlement habitat or opting for self-relocation elsewhere.

(g) Shops and Service Units :–Project Authorities will also construct shops and service units at feasible locations at their own cost, which will be allotted in consultation with Collector to project displaced families opting for self-employment. While allotting such units, preference will be given to physically challenged persons and members of displaced S.C. & S.T. families.

II. Type B : Mining Projects

(a) Employment :–Displaced and other affected families shall be eligible for employment, by the project causing displacement. For the purpose of employment, each family will nominate one member of the family. The project proponent will give preference to the nominated members of the displaced and other affected families in the matter of employment. The order of preference will be as follows :–

(i) Displaced families losing all land including homestead land,

(ii) Displaced families losing more than 2/3rd of agricultural land and homestead land,

(iii) Families losing all agricultural land but not homestead land,

(iv) Displaced families losing more than 1/3rd of agricultural land and homestead land,

(v) Displaced families losing only homestead land but not agricultural land,

(vi) Families losing agricultural land in part but not homestead land.

The Project Authority will make special efforts to facilitate skill upgradation of the nominated member of the displaced family to make him/ her 'employable' in their project.

1. In case of nominees of displaced families eligible for employment otherwise, the upper age limit shall be relaxed by five years.
2. Project authorities should notify their employment capacity sufficiently in advance
3. As far as practicable, the objective shall be to provide one member from each displaced/other family as mentioned above with employment in the project. However, where the same cannot be provided because of reason to be explained in writing, cash compensation as mentioned below shall be provided to such families. Families, who do not opt for employment/self-employment as mentioned in sub-para. (a) above

and (b) below, shall be provided by the Project authority with one time cash assistance in lieu of employment at the scale indicated below :

Sl. No.	Families under category as per sub-para. (a) above	Amount of one time cash assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
(i)	Displaced Families coming under category (i)	5.00
(ii)	Displaced Families coming under category (ii)	3.00
(iii)	Families coming under category (iii)	2.00
(iv)	Families coming under categories (iv) (v) and (vi)	1.00

(b) Training for Self-employment :–Project authority under the guidance of the Collector concerned will make adequate arrangement to provide vocational training to at least one member of each displaced/other family so as to equip him/her to start his/her own small enterprise and refine his/her skills to take advantage of new job opportunities. For those engaged in traditional occupations/ handicrafts/ handlooms, suitable training shall be organized at the cost of Project authority to upgrade their existing skills.

(c) Convertible Preference Share :–At the option of the displaced family, the Project Authority may issue convertible preference share up to a maximum of 50% out of the one time cash assistance as mentioned in sub para (a) above.

(d) Provision for Homestead Land :–Subject to availability, each displaced family will be given at least 1/10th of an acre of land free of cost in a resettlement habitat for homestead purpose.

(e) Assistance for Self-relocation :–Each of the displaced family who opts for self-relocation elsewhere other than the resettlement habitat shall be given a one time cash grant of Rs. 50,000 in lieu of homestead land.

(f) House Building Assistance :–Besides, Project authority shall construct house for each displaced families in the resettlement habitat or provide house building assistance of Rs. 1,50,000 to each of the displaced family settling in the resettlement habitat or opting for self-relocation elsewhere.

(g) Shops and Service Units :–Project authorities will also construct shops and service units at feasible locations at their own cost which will be allotted in consultation with Collector to project displaced families opting for self-employment. While allotting such units, preference will be given to physically challenged persons and members of displaced S.C. & S.T. families.

III. Type C : *1[Irrigation Projects] / National Parks and Sanctuary

Rehabilitation Package for Displaced Family (DF) *2[and Affected Family]

(a) Homestead Land :–@ 0.10 acre in rehabilitation habitat or cash equivalent @ Rs. 50,000 to each displaced family opting for self-relocation elsewhere.

(b) House Building Assistance :–Rs. 1,50,000 to each displaced family which includes cattle shed. This will be admissible to all displaced families whether settling in a resettlement habitat or elsewhere.

*1 Substituted, replacing the words "Water Resources" vide Rev. & D.M. Department Resolution No. 21392/R. & D.M., dated 4-6-2007 & E.O.G. No. 990, dated 6-6-2007.

*2 Inserted *Ibid*

(c) Assistance for Agricultural Land :–Each displaced family belonging to S.T. category shall be provided two and a half acres of irrigated agricultural land, or five acres of non-irrigated agricultural land. Each displaced family belonging to all other categories shall be provided two acres of irrigated agricultural land, or four acres of non-irrigated agricultural land. In case of non-availability of land, cash equivalent will be provided @ Rs. 1,00,000 per acre of irrigated land and Rs. 50,000 per acre of non-irrigated land including the cost of reclamation or at the rate decided by the Government from time to time.

(d) Registration Cost of land up to 5 acres of unirrigated land or two and half acres of irrigated land in case of indigenous households or 4 acres of unirrigated land or 2 acres of irrigated land for other displaced households who opt for cash based rehabilitation in lieu of land shall be paid by the Project authority within a period not exceeding five years from the date of displacement.

*["(e) Training for Self-employment :–Project authority under the guidance of the Collector concerned may make adequate arrangements to provide vocational training or skill development training to willing displaced or affected families so as to equip them to start their own small enterprise and refine their skills to take advantage of new job opportunities. For those engaged in traditional occupations, handicrafts or handlooms the Project authority shall arrange suitable training programme at his own cost to upgrade their skills.

(f) An affected family who is losing more than seventy-five per centum of his total extent of land in the irrigation project area, he shall get the benefit as provided in items (a), (b), (c) and (d).

(g) An affected family who is losing less than seventy-five per centum of his total extent of land in the irrigation project area, other than for the purpose of canal, he shall get land to equal extent of acquired land subject to maximum as provided in items (a) or (c), as the case may be, and also benefit of registration cost as provided in item (d).

(h) An affected family who is losing homestead land, on account of acquisition for canal where he ordinarily resides shall get benefit as provided in items (a), (b) and (d)".]

IV. Type D : Urban Projects and Linear Projects

Each displaced family will get–

(a) Homestead Land :–@ 1/10th of an acre in rural area and @ 1/25th of an acre in urban area or cash equivalent of Rs. 50,000 preferably near growth centres like land by the side of roads and important junctions, land by the side of railway stations etc., subject to availability. If required, Project authority may acquire such suitable land under the relevant Act for the purpose.

(b) House Building Assistance :–Rs. 1,50,000 to each displaced family will be admissible whether settling in a resettlement habitat or elsewhere.

(c) If house/homestead land of any landholder is acquired for linear project or if there is total displacement due to acquisition for such project, the Project authority shall provide employment to one of the members of such displaced family in the project. Wherever

* Inserted vide Rev. & D.M. Department Resolution No. 21392/R. & D.M., dated 4-6-2007 & E.O.G. No. 990, dated 6-6-2007

R.P.D.A.C. decides that provision of such employment is not possible, one-time cash assistance as decided by the Government will .be paid by the Project Authority.

V. Type E : Any other Projects

Government may issue separate Policy guidelines for any other projects not covered above specifying R. & R. packages to be extended to displaced families.

9. Benefit to Landless & Homesteadless encroachers common to all categories

(a) An encroacher family, who is landless as defined in the Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 1972, and is in possession of the encroached land at least for a period of ten years continuously prior to the date of notification under relevant law(s) declaring intention of land acquisition, will get *ex gratia* equal to compensation admissible under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 for a similar category of land to the extent of land under his/her physical possession up to a maximum of one standard acre, if the encroachment is unobjectionable. While determining the extent of land for such compensation, the rayati land held by him/her is to be taken into account.

(b) An encroacher family, who is homesteadless as defined in the Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 1972, and is in possession of the encroached land at least for a period of ten years continuously prior to the date of notification under relevant law(s) declaring intention of land acquisition, will get *ex gratia*, equal to compensation for the similar category of homestead land against the encroached homestead land up to a maximum of 1 /10th of an acre in rural areas or 1 /25th of an acre in urban areas, if the encroachment is unobjectionable. While determining the extent of land for such compensation, the homestead land held by him/her is to be taken into account. The *ex gratia* will be in addition to the actual cost of structures thereon. If the encroachment is found to be objectionable(s), he will be entitled to the cost of structure only.

10. Other Assistance common to all categories of Projects

(a) Maintenance Allowance :–In order to ensure timely vacation, an allowance of Rs. 2,000 per month per .displaced family shall be provided on vacation of land/house for a period of one year from the date of vacation as determined by the Collector concerned.

(b) Assistance for Temporary Shed :–An assistance of Rs.10,000 shall be provided to each displaced family.

(c) Transportation Allowance :–Transportation allowance of Rs. 2,000 or free transportation to the resettlement habitat or their new place of inhabitance shall be provided to each displaced family by the Project Authority :

Provided that State Government in Revenue Department shall review and may revise the rate, if necessary, once every two years basing on the index point.

11. Additional provisions for Assistance

Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in the Policy, the Government or the Project Authority may extend any additional benefits and provisions to the displaced families keeping in view the specific nature of displacement *[and to the affected families in irrigation project area keeping in view the gravity of damage.]

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* Inserted vide Rev. & D.M. Department Resolution No. 21392/R. & D.M., dated 4-6-2007 & E.O.G. No. 990, dated 6-6-2007

12. Special benefits to displaced Indigenous Families and Primitive Tribal groups

(a) While developing the resettlement plans, the socio-cultural norms of indigenous and primitive tribal groups will be respected.

(b) Each displaced family of indigenous category shall be given preferential allotment of land.

(c) As far as practicable, indigenous communities should be resettled in a compact area close to their natural habitat.

(d) Indigenous displaced families resettled outside the district shall be given 25 per cent higher R. & R. benefits in monetary terms.

13. Indexation of Rehabilitation Grant

Rehabilitation grant will be indexed to the Wholesale Price Index (W.P.I.) with 01-04-2006 as the reference date and will be revised by the Government once in every two years thereafter on the basis of W.P.I.

14. Periphery Development

The Project Authorities shall be responsible for periphery development as decided by the R.P.D.A.C. within the guidelines issued from time to time by the State Government.

15. Compensation Advisory Committee

Government in Revenue Department may constitute a District Compensation Advisory Committee (D.C.A.C.) under the chairmanship of the Collector to determine negotiated price. Adequate representation will be given to women and indigenous communities (wherever applicable) in the Committee.

If any dispute arises on recommendation of the D.C.A.C., the matter will be referred to the State Level Compensation Advisory Committee (S.C.A.C.) chaired by the Member, Board of Revenue whose decisions shall be final and binding on all concerned. The composition of this State Level Compensation Advisory Committee will be notified by the Government.

16. Rehabilitation and Periphery Development Advisory Committee (R.P.D.A.C.)

In order to encourage participation of displaced people and their elected representatives in implementation and monitoring of R. & R. package to oversee and monitor periphery development, the Government may constitute a Rehabilitation-*cum*-Periphery Development Advisory Committee (R.P.D.A.C.) for each or a group of projects falling in one district. The detailed composition of the Committee shall be notified by the Government and it may include people's representatives, one or two leading NGOs of the affected area and select Government officers and any other persons to be notified by the Government. Adequate representation will be given to women and indigenous communities (wherever applicable) in the Committee. Chairman of the Committee will be at liberty to co-opt members for efficient discharge of its functions.

17. State Level Council on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (S.L.C.R.R.)

At the State level, there will be a Council headed by the Chief Minister to advise, review and monitor implementation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy. The Council may comprise of Ministers, select representatives of the people, leading social activists, academicians and experts of national and international repute and senior officials of the Government.

18. L.A. and R. & R. Structure

(a) **State Level**

A Directorate of R. & R. will be constituted to discharge and oversee the implementation of the R. & R. Policy. Detailed structure and functions of this Directorate will be notified by the Government.

(b) **District/Project Level**

(i) Depending on magnitude of the R. R. works at the project level, there may be a Project Director, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (P.D., R.R.), who shall be assisted by such other officers as Government may decide. The P.D., R.R. shall be the Chief Co-ordinating Officer between all the line departments in the matter of resettlement and rehabilitation. He will be responsible for implementation of the Policy and timely execution of R. & R. works under the overall supervision and guidance of the Collector and the Directorate of R. & R.

(ii) Where R. & R. work is of lesser magnitude, the same can be undertaken by the L.A.O. of the Collectorate.

19. Budgetary Provision and Allotment

Wherever required, adequate budget provision will be kept towards land acquisition and R. & R. establishments to ensure effective implementation of R. & R. Policy. The Directorate of R. & R. should submit such budgetary estimate/ works by 1st January of every year. Government will ensure timely release of allotment to the concerned authorities.

20. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

An effective Grievance Redressal Mechanism will be set up at District and Directorate level to deal with grievance of the project displaced people relating to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation. Besides, all the project authorities shall be asked to set up an effective Grievance Redressal Mechanism relating to their project.

Effective participation of the displaced communities will be ensured in the process.

21. Assessment of Policy Implementation

Government may from time to time undertake assessment of the implementation of this Policy through appropriate agencies.

22. Interpretation and Amendment

(a) Any issue or doubt regarding this Policy shall be referred to Government in Revenue Department whose decision shall be final and binding on all concerned.

(b) Government in Revenue Department may from time to time amend the provisions as contained in this Policy as considered necessary.

(c) Government in Revenue Department shall have the powers to issue guidelines and instructions from time to time to operationalise this Policy.

ORDER— Ordered that the resolution be published in the extraordinary issue of *Orissa Gazette* for general information of the public and copies of the same be forwarded to Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development/Ministry of Tribal Affairs/Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment/All Departments of Government/All Heads of Departments/All Revenue Divisional Commissioners/All Collectors/Secretary, Board of Revenue/C.M.D., IDCO/C.M.D., IPICOL/ A.-G., Orissa, Bhubaneswar/D.A.-G. (Works), Orissa, Puri for information.

By order of the Governor

TARUN KANTI MISHRA

Principal Secretary to Government

OGP–MP–PTS-U7 (REVENUE) 3–1,000–14-8-2007

Government of Orissa
Revenue & Disaster Management Department

No. 18680 /R&DM.,
R&REH- 11/08

Dated the 24th April, 2008

ORDER

Sub: Guidelines for conduct of socio-economic survey and socio-cultural, resource mapping, and infrastructural survey in the project area.

Whereas, the Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 envisages conduct of socio-economic survey and socio-cultural, resource mapping, and infrastructural survey in the project area;

And, whereas, these surveys are to be conducted within a definite timeframe in the manner to be decided by the Government;

And, whereas, it is necessary and expedient to issue guidelines and instructions for conduct of these surveys and prescribe formats for being used for these surveys;

Now, therefore, it is ordered that the guidelines hereto annexed may be followed for conducting socio-economic survey and socio-cultural, resource mapping and infrastructural survey for all projects involving acquisition of private land/lease of government land and involuntary displacement of people.

24/4/2008

Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government

Memo No. 18681/R&DM Date: 24.04. 08

Copy along with enclosure forwarded to the Additional Secretary, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India /Principal Secretary, Department of Water Resources / Principal Secretary, Industries Department / Principal Secretary, Finance Department / Principal Secretary, Forest and Environment Department /Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Steel and Mines Department / Commissioner-cum-Secretary, ST & SC Development Department / Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Rural Development Department / Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Energy Department /Secretary, Works Department / Commissioner, Rail Coordination-cum-Special Secretary, Commerce & Transport Department / Managing Director, IDCO / Managing Director, IPICOL /All Revenue Divisional Commissioners / All Collectors/ Project Manager (R&R), UNDP, Bhubaneswar / Accountant General, Orissa, Bhubaneswar for kind information and necessary action. The guidelines can be accessed through Revenue and Disaster Management Department Website www.orissa.gov.in/revenue/index.htm.

24.4.08

Director R&R and Ex-Officio
Additional Secretary to Government

1

GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY AND SOCIO-CULTURAL, RESOURCE MAPPING, AND INFRASTRUCTURAL SURVEY IN THE PROJECT AREA

***

PREAMBLE:

For a systematic programme of resettlement and rehabilitation it is essential to have complete, correct, and up to date information about the affected persons, families and the total population. The information about the habitat from which people are displaced, its geographical features, its advantages and life supporting natural resources such as rivers, lakes, pastures, forests, open areas, cultivable lands, flora and fauna, local weather conditions, would be of great help in selecting an appropriate site for relocation of displaced people. Similarly, information about the general man-made infrastructure such as roads, electricity, safe drinking water, medical facilities, educational and vocational training institutions, market outlets, recreational facilities, banking and other financial institutions would help in planning better resettlement centers. Wherever people are shifted en masse it is imperative to know their community as an organized and functioning social and cultural entity. People interact with one another in ways which are largely determined by their customs, traditions, mores and folkways. Religion and caste, social hierarchies, formal and informal power structures, occupational groups, rites of passage, festivals and other cultural practices need certain basic facilities to exist and continue. Availability of information about the social and cultural aspects of the displaced community would certainly help the process of resettlement and rehabilitation.

To obtain these three types of information, different kinds of surveys and censuses are conducted prior to displacement in any properly planned R&R programmes. Each of these surveys requires varying skills in the persons entrusted with the responsibility of conducting the surveys and knowledge of different tools and methods to collect data apart from the basic understanding of the relevant R&R policies. These survey reports are intended largely and primarily as guides and basis to plan and implement R&R programmes. They also serve as the basis and benchmarks for subsequent evaluation of the programmes. In some disputes over the claims of the supporters and opponents of R&R schemes, often these survey reports are relied upon by the courts. Apart from serving as the authentic record of information about the displaced people, these surveys can also be used for further research relating to R&R programmes, policies and problems. Realizing their importance, it is necessary that these surveys should be conducted with utmost seriousness, due diligence and requisite competence without which they would tend to mislead the R&R process. It is for these reasons that definite

and specific guidelines must be prescribed for the conduct of various surveys for R&R purposes. Hence these guidelines.

Part I of these guidelines relates to the conduct of Socio economic Survey/Census of the affected people while Part II lays down basic framework for other Surveys on the Cultural and Social Aspects of the affected Community. Part III contains details about the gathering of information about the existing general infrastructure in the affected villages/ town/ area. Each part is provided with an enclosed tool for data collection which wherever necessary can be adapted appropriately to the changing circumstances.

PART I :

(Instruction for Socio-economic survey and census)

Objectives of Socioeconomic Survey:

The objectives of the various surveys are:-

(i) To ascertain precisely the total population affected by the project;

(ii) To classify different categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Families (PAFs) on the basis of demographic data such as Sex, Age, Gender, Occupation, Education, Income, Religion, Caste, Language, Marital Status;

(iii) To ascertain varieties of loss suffered by each PAP and PAF and based on such loss, fit them according to the R and R Policy for varying benefits under the Project (entitlement matrix).

(iv) To provide baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of R and R programmes,

(v) To ensure that no PAP or PAF is left out, or no vulnerable group is ignored in the R and R programmes.

(vi) To ascertain choices of affected families in respect of various options available to them in the R&R policy.

Scope and Coverage:

The SES is limited to the study of affected and displaced families in the project area.

(i) Members of the family who are permanently residing prior to publication of notice under section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or under relevant provision of any other Act of the Union/State for the time being in force or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area three years prior to the said date;

(ii) Families who are likely to lose, or have lost, fully or partially their house, agricultural land, employment or are alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of their trade, business, occupation or vocation including income derived from formal sector and non farm activities;

(iii) Agricultural laborers and non-agricultural laborers;

(iv) Families belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe categories;

(v) Vulnerable persons such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above fifty years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family;

(vi) Families that are not having homestead and below poverty line, but residing continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected area preceding the date referred to in clause (i) above;

(vii) Scheduled Tribes families who were in possession of forest lands in the affected area prior to the 13thday of December, 2005.

Selection and Qualifications of the Agency:

Selection of the agency to conduct the socioeconomic survey is an important task. Only a professionally trained, experienced social scientific body/ firm or organization should be selected. The Team Leader should preferably be doctorate degree holder in psychology, sociology, anthropology, social work or economics. Supervisors and investigators should fulfill the following criteria:

1 The consultant and his investigators and associates must be proficient in the local language/s spoken by the PAPs/PAFs. They should be familiar with local traditions, customs, culture, and economic conditions of the PAPs.

2 They should have sufficient qualifications and experience in conducting social research of this type.

3 They must be computer literate and should utilise computerised formats for data collection, processing and reports.

4 They must study the R and R Policy carefully and train their staff in it.

5 They must work in close collaboration with the R and R functionaries.

6 They must stick to the time schedule. Their contractual agreements must specify the time schedule, task parameters and targets and payment schedules as per actual progress of survey work.

7 Their report must have detailed information about various entitlements of each PAP and PAFs which will serve as the basis for all operational purposes.

8 The questionnaires to be used in collecting data from family and persons should be as prescribed by the government. Where required they must prepare the questionnaires, interview schedules or observation guides in consultation with and under the guidance of project administrator.

9 The questionnaires and other tools of data collection should be tested on a small sample as a pilot study. Based on the pilot test, mistakes, missing items, imprecise questions, coding errors should be corrected before starting data collection.

10 The investigators and supervisors must be trained in the R & R Policy, data collection methods and contents of the questionnaires etc. Every investigator must be given intensive and extensive training in collecting data, scrutinizing, coding and data processing, interpreting and report writing. Their work must be supervised at every stage, namely, field work, scrutiny, coding, and data transfer to computers as well as data processing for tabulation and statistical testing.

Cost Norms:

It is always preferable to call for tenders/ quotations in two separate sealed covers one for technical bid and the other for financial bid from organizations interested to take up the survey. Technical bid should contain details of qualifying conditions for the organizations and the manner of assessing their relative position among the competitors and financial bid should contain the rates quoted by them. First technical bids should be opened and qualifying organizations should be short listed after proper rating. Financial bids of only short listed organizations should be opened next.

Procedure to Conduct Socioeconomic Survey:

The selected agency shall study very carefully and seriously the R&R Policy, noting major legal requirements, terms and conditions of the assignment, and the time schedule. If certain provisions are not intelligible, they should be got clarified from the project controlling

authority. The enclosed Interview Schedule should be studied noting the coding requirement and computerization. If any specific changes are required to be made they should be made after consulting the controlling authority.

The agency shall **collect the secondary data available with different government** offices. The following records are important and should be collected:

(i) Records of Rights and Bhulekh
(ii) Village map
(iii) List of Houses
(iv) List of BPL families
(v) Voters' List
(vi) List of Ration Cards
(vii) Anthropological data of the relevant Tribe
(viii) Census data
(ix) Any other relevant record/ report from the authentic source

Pilot Study and Pretesting and Staff Training:

The Interview Schedule should be pretested as a Pilot for Training the staff. The investigators engaged for data collection must be seriously trained. They must know (a) **how to probe, (b) how to clarify, (c) how to build good rapport, and (d) how to explain** different questions. They must NOT suggest answers to the respondents nor guess them but record correctly what is stated.

Staff should also be thoroughly **trained in the R&R Policy and its interpretation**. Each word and sentence in the policy is important and they should know what answer is expected.

The data collected may be analyzed briefly for training purpose. Training not only in data collection but also in scrutiny and editing of filled in interview schedules should also be given at this stage. (a) **They must find out missing answers, (b) incomplete answers, (c) irrelevant answers, (d) vague answers and once again get them correctly** collected from the respondents. Scrutiny and editing should be done during the data collection itself by the field work supervisor. It is also useful that investigators exchange their filled in questionnaires of each other and edit them.

Coding must be taught at this stage. **(a)Wrong codes, (b) multiple codes, (c) missing codes, (d) open ended answers must be got corrected**. Once coding is taught, they should be made proficient in transferring the scrutinized, edited, and properly coded data to the computer. They should know the types of errors in transferring data to computers and must take care to avoid them. Under no circumstances, the agency shall begin data collection without properly and adequately training the staff.

The oral answers and claims must be **cross checked by comparing them with the secondary data and official records explained above**. If there are discrepancies, they must again go to the respondents for verification and correction.

Data Collection and Supervision:

The task of data collection should be properly organized. Each investigator may be assigned **daily targets** and given a specific area or **list of families** to be interviewed.
There must a supervisor to guide, help and coordinate the field work of investigators. At least **one supervisor for every five investigators** should be employed. He should also be trained adequately. Difficulties and problems like agitations and protests against the data collection must be immediately notified to the controlling authority. Investigators should not take sides or be biased in any way by the agitations.

Data scrutiny, editing, and coding should be done daily during the collection stage itself so that going back to the respondents long later is avoided. Supervisor must ensure these tasks and corrections if any should be immediately on a daily basis. It is better if he can hold daily evening or morning meeting with the investigators to get proper feedback and share experiences and get editing done by them daily by exchanging with each other their filled in interview schedules.

Data Processing:

Data processing shall be computerized. Tabulation Plan must reflect the terms of assignment. Tables, Graphs, Charts, Pictographs should be simple and easily intelligible list of appropriate footnotes or headings may be provided , metric system shall be used for weights

and measures. Rupees, Dollars, Pounds, etc, should be properly noted in the table heading or rows or columns or in the footnotes (Harvard or Oxford system).

Statistical measures should be largely limited to descriptive statistics: mode, mean, median, percentage, proportion, ratios, standard deviation. More advanced measures like correlation, significance, time series, causal analysis, modeling may be avoided or kept to the barest minimum.

Reporting Format for Entitlement Matrix:

The report should be in three formats

I. Academic Report –

The report should contain all elements that are included in a standard socio economic survey report. The agency should prepare a general aggregate summary report in the usual reporting style for general use. This report shall serve as the abstract of the entire survey. It shall contain terms of reference, period of data collection, any official confirmation, clarification, direction in respect of policy changes, methodology etc. Findings may be summarized in appropriate chapters as the data demand. Here one can present data in tables, graphs, charts, pictographs, percentages, proportions, correlations, time series etc. It should contain separate chapters/headings/sections for specific vulnerable groups, such as women, Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes and any other group deemed to be vulnerable.

II. Comprehensive Report -

1. The main report shall be for day to day use and therefore it should be given in multiple copies. There must be separate lists of different categories of households.

These lists should be given in a specified Tabular Format profiling each family in respect its total members, marital status, relation to head of household, age, sex, education, occupation, income, land held, house owned, site owned etc. These lists are as follows:

(i) List of all Scheduled Castes' Families
(ii) List of all Scheduled Tribes' Families
(iii) List of all Agricultural Laborer Families (Landless)
(iv) List of all Nonagricultural Laborer Families (Landless)
(v) List of all BPL families (without homestead)
(vi) List of Petty Traders/ Businessmen
(vii) List of Rural Handicraftsmen Families

(viii) List of all Handicapped persons

(ix) List of Orphans/ Destitutes

(x) List of Widows/ Abandoned Wives/ Divorcees

(xi) List of Unmarried women beyond 30 years of age

(xii) List of persons aged beyond 50 years who cannot be provided with alternative livelihood and who are not covered as part of family

(xiii) List of all BPL Families

(xiv) List of Occupiers

(xv) List of Tribal Families which have encroached forest lands as on 13.12. 2005

(xvi) List of displaced families (separately for SC, ST and Others).

(xvii) List of families losing all agricultural land.

(xviii) List of families being reduced to Marginal farmer status

(xix) List of families reduced to small farmer status.

2. The report MUST give in respect of each family the options chosen by it in writing with regard to the following alternatives and it must submit all written statements obtained from the heads of households exercising the options available to them. Such letters of options must be collected for all families and must be handed over to the RRO.

(a) Whether they want to settle in the Resettlement Colony and need a Site or Cash

(b) Whether they want constructed house or cash in lieu of

(c) Whether they choose job/employment or cash in lieu of and whom do they nominate

(d) Whether they want land for agriculture or cash in lieu of

(e) Whether they want training and whom do they nominate for training

(f) Whether they want shifting allowance or transport vehicle

(g) Whether they want convertible preference share if available

(h) Whether they want pension if a scheme is available

III. Entitlement Matrix -

The report must prepare a separate, clear, and complete ENTITLEMENT MATRIX for each family and its different members as per R&R Policy in a specified Tabular Format. This matrix shall serve as the guide for distribution of R&R benefits to each family and its members as per policy. It must therefore be prepared with greatest care after cross checking of all data relevant to the family.

IV. Report Verification:

The report submitted by the agency shall until verified be considered as the preliminary report. It should be published in the village and copies should be supplied to all important public places like panchayat office, chawdy, etc. Wide publicity should be given. About 15 days time may be allowed for people to file objections. All objections, if any, should be collected. They should be verified thoroughly with reference to documents and other facts during the enquiry. The objectors may also be heard individually and collectively according to the nature of objections. The hearing of objections and verification of claims must be done JOINTLY by the survey agency, the project authority, and the RRO from the government side. After ascertaining the facts, if objections are found substantiated the agency should be asked to correct the mistakes.

The corrected and final version of the SES report shall be published and it will form the basis for the implementation of the R and R policy. It shall not be altered without prior approval of the Collector.

The final report of the SES shall be placed before the RPDAC for approval, the copies of the said policy shall be made available to those who require on payment of reasonable charges.

The SES should be commenced within two months from date of preliminary notification for land acquisition and shall be completed within a period of not exceeding 90 days thereafter as far as possible.

The hard and soft copies of the data shall be converted into a permanent data bank in a transparent manner for subsequent use for research, monitoring and development. This shall also be made a part of a MIS database which can be used in the event of dispute claims and their settlement and for regular monitoring.

Panel for Independent Enquiry into SES Report:

The Socio Economic Survey Report shall be examined by an independent multi-disciplinary expert group constituted for the purpose by the RPDAC/Government. This panel consists of (i) Two non-official social science and rehabilitation experts, (ii) the Secretary, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department, or his representative, and (iii) a representative

of the land requiring body shall be nominated by the Government/RPDAC as the case may be to serve on this expert group.

Concealing factual data or submission of false, misleading data/reports, decisions or recommendations may result in would lead to the report being rejected. Approval to sanction any benefit, if granted earlier on the basis of false data, would also be revoked. Misleading and wrong information will cover the following:

(i) False information

(ii) Engineered reports

(iii) Concealing of factual data and

(iv) False recommendations or improper decisions

Part I

HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Name of the Project:_____

Section 1: General Information

1.1 Schedule No.:

1.2 Name of the Hamlet:

1.3 Name of the Village:

1.4 Thana Number:

1.5 Name of Gram Panchayat:

1.6 Name of Block:

1.7 Specify if under the Desert Prone Area Programme (DPAP):

1.8 If area mentioned in Schedule V of the Constitution (specify whether under Modified Development Area Approach, MADA; Tribal Sub Plan, TSP; or Cluster Approach):

1.9 Name of Tehsil:

1.10 Name of District:

1.11 In case of forest village, the Beat Number:

1.12 Name of the range:

1.13 Name of the Division:

1.14 Date of Preliminary Notification for Land Acquisition/date of declaration of affected area:

Section 2: Identification of the Household

2.1 Name of the Head of Household: _____

2.2 Sex: ☐ (Write 1 for Male 2 for Female)

2.3 Name of the Respondent: _____

2.4 Sex: ☐ (Write 1 for adult male and 2 for adult Female)

2.5 Relationship of respondent to Head of Household:

2.6 Nationality:

2.7 Religion:

2.8 Caste/Tribe:

2.9 Sub caste/sub Tribe:

2.10 Do you originally hail from Orissa? Yes -1 No -2 ☐

2.11 If no, since when have you been residing in the locality. No. of Years ☐

2.12 Where are you from? Same district -1, Other district of Orissa -2, Outside Orissa (Specify)-3, Outside India (Specify) - 4

2.13 Have you been displaced earlier? Yes -1 No -2

a. From Where: Village: Tahsil District:

b. When

c: Type of Project/Scheme (to be verified whether displacement was voluntary):

d. Name of project:

Section 3: Household Composition

Sl. No.	Name of the Person	Relationship to HHH	Sex *	Age **	Marital Status	Education			Occupation		Current Yearly Income	Skill Possessed	Any disability	Migration ***	When migrated (in Years)	Purpose of migration #
						Level completed	Continuing	Any Training attended	Main	Subsidiary						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																

* Male - 1 Female - 2
** Enter the completed age (for less than one year age = 00, 98 years and above =98) or Date of birth after verifying records
*** In migration -1 Out migration -2
# Service – 1 Wage/contract labour -2 Education – 3 Business – 4 Bought land – 5 Any other specify - 6

3.2 Are there any children who have lost both their parents or destitute staying in your Household? Yes -1 No -2 [ ]

3.3 If yes,

S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Guardian (if Orphan)

3.4 Type of family: Joint – 1* Nuclear – 2 **

* Includes husband, wife, parents, siblings, married or unmarried children and others

** Includes husband, wife and unmarried children only.

3.5 Do you have ration card (Verify)? Yes – 1 No – 2

3.6 If Yes: Ration Card No:

3.7 If yes as per record are you BPL (for PDS)? Yes – 1 No – 2

3.8 Do you have voter card? Yes – 1 No – 2

3.9 Voter Card No:

Section 4: Particulars about the House

4.1 Housing: own house - 1 Rented – 2 Other (Specify) - 3

4.2 If living in own House, size of homestead in acres (1 acre = 100 decimals):

4.3 Do you have Patta ? Yes – 1 No – 2

4.4 If yes what is your Khata and Plot number number:

4.5 (If no then who is the owner of the land):

4.6 Details of House(s):

Sl. No.	House No.	Built up (Sq.ft)	No. of rooms	No. of storeys #	Construction Details			Use of building ##	Electrification
					Wall *	Roof **	Floor ***		
1.									
2.									
3.									

N.B.: Serial number could be used to indicate any separate house structure owned by the household including the main dwelling. For example, separate cattle shed, separate structure for poultry, etc.

single -1 double - 2

* Mud - 1 Brick with mud - 2 Bamboo or wood with mud plaster - 3 Brick with cement - 4 Any other specify - 5

** Thatched (chhana)-1 Asbestos -2 Tiles -3 Concrete roof -4 Tin -5 Any other specify -6

*** earthern - 1 Cement -2 Tiles -3 Any other specify - 4

own living - 1 Rented – 2, Shop/business purpose – 3, 1+ 2 – 4, 1 + 3- 5, Any other(specify)- 6

4.7 **Aspects of Housing Condition:**

1. Separate place for animals Yes - 1 No – 2
2. Bathroom within the house Yes - 1 No – 2
3. Toilet within or adjacent to house Yes - 1 No – 2
4. Washing place within the house Yes - 1 No – 2

4.8 Water facility:

Sr. No.	Use of Water	Source of Water * Seasonwise			Distance of water source**		
		Rainy	Winter	Summer	Rainy	Winter	Summer
1.	Drinking						
2.	Washing						
3.	Cattle						

*Own well – 1 Community well – 2 Own Tube well/Hand pump – 3 Community Tube well/Hand pump – 4 River – 5 Creek - 6 Pond – 7 Water tank – 8 Mobile water tank – 9

** Within house – 1 Less than 100 meter – 2 100-250 meter – 3 250-500 meter – 4
500 metres-1 Km – 5 1 Km – 2 Km – 6 2 Km – 5 Km – 7 More than 5 Km – 8

Section 5: Land Particulars (in acres)

5.1 Does your household own land, other than homestead land: Yes – 1 No – 2 [ ]

5.2 If "Yes", fill the following section:

Land owned with patta in the Affected Area:

Tehsil **1**	**Mouza** **2**	**Khata No** **3**	**Plot No.** **4**	**Area in acre** **5**		**Land being acquired** **6**		**Kisam** **7**	**Recorded in name(s) of** **8**	**Relationship of HHH with reco-rded tenant (Clm 7) 9**	**Land Passbook No.** **10**
				Irri *	Unirri @	Irr *	Unirri @				

* Irrigated, @ Unirrigated

5.3 Any Land leased/sharecropping in the affected area:

	Name of the Village	Area (in acre)	Land being acquired (in acre)	Terms for lease/sharecropping
Land leased in				
Land leased out				
Share cropping				

5.4 Have you occupied government land in the affected area? Yes – 1 No -2 [ ]

5.5 Since When (No. of years): [ ]

1. If yes details of revenue land:

Tehsil	**Mouza**	**Khata No**	**Plot No.**	**Area in acre**	**Area being alienated**	**Kisam**	**Since When**	**Mode of use**

2. If yes details of forest land :

Range	**Beat No.**	**Name of the Reserve Forest**	**Area in acre**	**Area being alienated**	**Since When**	**Mode of use**

5.6 In addition to the above mentioned, do you have access or usufructary rights to any other lands ?

Yes-1 , No-2 [ ]

5.7 If Yes, Details

Type of land	Extent (acres)	**Area being alienated**	Where	What Purpose

5.8 If the household owns land, crops cultivated in Patta land during **last one year**? (Specify)

Seasons	Name of Crops	Area under cultivation-in acre	Yield (in Kg/Qtl) 100kg=1 Qtl.	Rate per quintal	Value of the total produce	Quantity sold	Earnings
Kharif							
Rabi							
Plantation Crop							
Any Other							
Total							

N.B. Ask about all the crops grown by the household start with crop for consumption to cash crop.

5.9 If the household leases/sharecrops, crops cultivated during last one year? (Specify)

Seasons	Name of Crops	Area under cultivation In acre	Yield (in Kg/Qtl) 100kg=1 Qtl.	Rate per quintal	Value of the total produce	Quantity sold	Earnings
Kharif							
Rabi							
Plantation Crop							
Any Other							
Total							

N.B. Ask about all the crops grown by the household start with crop for consumption to cash crop.

5.10 If the household possesses encroached land, what crops were cultivated during last one year? (Specify)

Seasons	Name of Crops	Area under cultivation In acre	Yield (in Kg/Qtl) 100kg=1 Qtl.	Rate per quintal	Value of the total produce	Quantity sold	Earnings
Kharif							
Rabi							
Plantation Crop							

Any Other							
Total							

N.B. Ask about all the crops grown by the household start with crop for consumption to cash crop.

5.11 Net income from cultivation in the last one year: Rs.

5.12 How much of the yearly harvest is used for household consumption and how much for sale? ☐

Not enough for consumption -1, Sufficient for consumption, but not for sale -2, Sufficient for consumption and sale -3, No information, the respondent does not know - 4

Section 6: The Costs of Cultivation

Items	Paddy	Other grains	Pulses	Oilseeds	Vegetables	Betelvine	Horticulture	Any other specify	Total
Area **(acres)**									
Seeds/plants									
Fertilizers									
Pesticides									
Labour									
Transport									
Tools/equipment									
Water									
Electricity									
On sale/marketing									
Any other									
Total									

Section 7: Wage particulars for wage labours

(include all persons aged 10 years and above in the HH)

7.1 Wage Particulars in last one year

S No.	Name of member	Age	Sex *	Income from agricultural wage labour				Availability of work **	Nature of work	Income from non-agricultural wage labour				Availability of work **	Nature of work
				Within village		Outside village				Within village		Outside village			
				No. of days worked	Income	No. of days worked	Income			No. of days worked	Income	No. of days worked	Income		
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															

N.B. to ascertain the income of a worker ask him his month wise activity and finally add them to find total no. of days worked and total income received by him.
* Male -1 Female -2
** Seasonal -1 Regular -2

8.15 Do you have any loan standing against family? Yes – 1 No – 2 [ ]

8.16 If yes, ask the following details:

S.No.	Loan amount taken (Rs.)	Year of loan	Sources	Details of sources, give Name, village, Post office	Reasons	Any mortgage	Interest rate if any (per annum)	Repayment made till date of survey	Due period for total repayment	Due amount (principal + interest as on today)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**

Column 4 Government – 1 Banks – 2 Cooperative Society – 3 Private Money Lenders-4, Friends/relatives/ Neighbors/ – 5, Shop keeper/trader – 6, Any other specify – 7
Column 6 Investment/business – 1 House construction/ construction/repair – 2 Educational expenses repayment of debt, Marriage & other ceremonial expenses – 4 Household Consumption – 5 Medical expenses – 6 Investment in agriculture - 7 Betelvine - 8 Fishing - 9 , repayment of debt-10, Any Other – 11
Column 7 Land -1, Jewelry -2, not mortgaged anything – 3, Utensils - 4, livestock – 5, agricultural implements – 6, any other movable assets - 7

Section 8: Particulars about Business/Enterprise

8.1 Does the household have any business? Yes – 1 No – 2 [ ]

If answer to 8.1 is No, go to Q 8.13

8.2 What type of business do you have: [ ][ ] [ ][ ] [ ][ ]

Black smithy 01, Carpentry 02, Grinding flour/ Rice milling 03, Washing clothes 04, Cutting hair 05, Priests 06, Mason 07, Bamboo work 08, Pressing oil 09, Sweeping and scavenging 10, Goldsmith 11, Fishing 12, Plucking coconuts 13, Making puffed rice, 14 Potters 15, Weavers 16, Greengrocer's shop 17, Tea and snacks shop 18, Betel Shop 19, Provision shop 20, Trading coconut 21, bicycle repair 22, agriculture goods shop 23, Digging Wells 24, Poultry 25, Theatre group 26, Musician 27, Tailoring 28, Transport 29, Any other specify 30

8.3 Is it your traditional Occupation? Yes – 1, No – 2 [ ]

8.4 If No, since when you are /your family is involved in this activity? No of years: [ ]

8.5 Was there any investment in this? Yes – 1 No – 2 [ ]

8.6 How much is the total investment in this business? (in Rs.) [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

8.7 The nature of business: [ ]

Production unit – 1, service provider –2, trading -3, any other - 4

8.8 Who are the family members involved in this activity? [ ][ ][ ]

Men – 1 Women – 2 Children – 3 1+2+3 – 4, Employee - 5, family members + 5 - 6

8.9 Costs of Business:

Items	Unit/Nos	Cost per unit	Total
Material			
Tools/equipment			
Labour			
On sale/marketing			
Overheads			
Any other			
Total			

8.10 Availability of business season wise

Seasons	Name of business/activity (code from 8.2)	Availability of business *	Average monthly sale	Mode of Payment received **	No. of months	Total Income
In Summer (April to June)						
In Rainy (July to October)						
In Winter (November to March)						
Total						

* Seasonal – 1 Regularly - 2 Occasionally - 3

** Cash – 1, Kind – 2 , Cash &kind – 3, Any other (Specify) – 4

8.11 Where do you buy the tools and equipments/raw materials

S. No	Item	Place to buy
1		
2		
3		

8.12 Where do you sell the service/produce of your enterprise?

S. No	Item	Place to sell	Mode of selling*
1			
2			
3			
4			

* directly to consumer/clients – 1, In the market -2, To a middleman - 3 to a co-operative - 4, Any other (specify)- 5

8.13 Is your family/member of your family a beneficiary of any schemes in the last three years (Specify):

Government Programmes *	By NGOs	By PSU/companies	By Government

* Old Age Pension -1 Widow Pension – 2 Disability Pension – 3 Indira Awas -4 Employment Schemes -5 Guarantee Scheme Millennium Wells Programme -6 Rural Water And Sanitation -7 DWCRA -8 PMRY - 9 Anganwadi -10 PDS/ration shop - 11 IRDP -12 Swarnajayanti Gram swarojgar yojana (SGSY) - 13 Antodaya -15 Bio gas - 16 land for landless – 17 Any other (Specify) -18

Section 9: Cattle & Livestock

9.1 Cattle/Livestock holding:

Livestock 1		No. Owned 2	Any Income in last year Yes – 1 No – 2 3	Mode of earning * 4	Quantity/ Unit sold 5	Price per unit Ltrs/kgs/nos 6	Total income 7
1.	Bullocks						
2.	Cows Milch:						
3.	She Buffaloes Milch:						
4.	She Buffaloes Dry:						
5.	He Buffaloes						
6.	Calves						
7.	Goats						
8.	Sheep						
9.	Chicken/Hens						
10.	Ducks						
11.							
12							
13							
14							
15							

* sale of unit – 1 sale of product/produce – 2 sale/exchange of service – 3 rent – 4 any other specify - 5

9.2 Did you take any institutional finance for the cattle possessed (including other domestic animal): ☐
Yes – 1, No – 2

9.3 If Yes, Give details
a. Amount:

b. Name of Scheme:

Section 10: Movable Family Assets & earning (if any)

10.1 Details of Family Assets & earning

Sl. No.	Description	No.	Any Income earned in last year (Rs.)	Mode of earning *	Remarks
1.	Ploughs				
2.	Bullock Carts				
3.	Tractor				
4.	Spray pump				
5.	Pump Set with/without pipe system				
6.	Bicycle				
7.	Scooter/Motor-bike				
8.	Jeep/Truck				
9.	Light and sound system				
10.	Television/VCD/VCR				
11.	Sewing Machine				
12.	Phone				
13.	Any other item (Specify)				
14.					
15.					

* sale – 1 rent – 2 any other specify - 3

10.2 Do you have trees on your land and homestead

Sl. No.	Name of Tree	Type	Nos.	Income in last year	Mode of earning *
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5					
6					
7					

* sale of unit – 1 sale of product/produce – 2 sale/exchange of service – 3 rent – 4 any other specify - 5

10.3 Is any member of the household a member or office bearer of any village institutions currently

Institution	Name	Sex	Position
1. Gram Panchayat			
2. Cooperative society			
3. Religious association			
4. Political Parties			
5. Self Help group			
6. Youth club			
7. Caste based association			
8. Theatre groups			
9. Any other			
10.			
11.			
12.			

Section 11: Common Property Resources

11.1 Do you have access to Common Property Resources (CPR):

Sl. No.	Access to Common property resources	Availability@	Accessibility*	Condition of CPR #
1.	Common grazing grounds			
2.	Threshing grounds			
3.	Village forest area			
4.	Defecation grounds			
5.	Cremation grounds			
6.	Common orchards			
7.	Places for worship			
8.	Community Hall			
9.	Community ponds			
10.	Community wells			
11.	Streams			
12.	Rivers			

13.	River banks			
14	Sea			
14.	Sea Side			
15.	Community Cooking vessels			
16.	Community Pandal/ light & sound system			
17.	Musical Instruments			
18	Creek			
19	Fishing Boat			
20	Fishing Net			
21	Lift Irrigation point			

@ Yes - 1, No- 2,

- Yes -1, No - 2, NA -3

sufficient for use -1, insufficient – 2, deteriorated – 3, NA – 4,

Section 12: Jajmani/Usufructary / Customary rights

12.1 Is there Jajmani System in your village? Yes – 1 No 2 [ ]

12.2 If yes, Service receivers in your household:

Sl. No.	Name of service/s received #	Gender of receiver *	Whether Single, joint or group **	Mode of Payment ***	Time of Payment ##	Total value of payment (Rs)

Black smith – 1 Carpentary – 2 Grinding flour, etc – 3 Washing clothes – 4 Cutting hair – 5 Priests – 6
Mason - 7 Bamboo work – 8 Pressing oil – 9 Sweeping and scavenging – 10 Goldsmith – 11 Fishing – 12
Plucking coconuts – 13 Making puffed rice – 14 Potters -15 Weavers – 16 Any other - 17
*Male – 1 Female – 2 Both-- 3
**Single – 1 Joint – 2 Family – 3 Group – 4 Community – 5 Any other (Specify) – 6
***Cash – 1 Grain – 2 1 & 2 – 3 Clothes – 4 Any other (Specify) – 5
Weekly – 1 Monthly – 2 Yearly – 3 On special occasion – 4 As and when required – 5

12.3 Service Providers in your household

Sl. No.	Name of service Provided #	Gender of provider *	Whether Single, joint or group **	No. of HH/individuals receiving service	Mode of Payment ***	Time of Payment ##	Total value of payment Rs

Black smith – 1 Carpentry – 2 Grinding flour, etc – 3 Washing clothes – 4 barbers – 5 Priests – 6
Mason - 7 Bamboo work – 8 Pressing oil – 9 Sweeping and scavenging – 10 Goldsmith – 11 Fishing – 12
Plucking coconuts – 13 Making puffed rice – 14 Potters -15 Weavers – 16 Any other - 17
*Male – 1 Female – 2 Both -- 3
**Single – 1 Joint – 2 Family – 3 Group – 4 Community – 5 Any other (Specify) – 6
***Cash – 1 Grain – 2 1 & 2 – 3 Clothes – 4 Any other (Specify) – 5
Weekly – 1 Monthly – 2 Yearly – 3 On special occasion – 4 As and when required – 5

Section 13: Perception of Household regarding _____Project

13.1 Are you aware that the _____ Project is going to be located in this region? ☐

Yes – 1 No – 2

13.2 If yes, when did you come to know (month and Year) ☐ ☐

13..3 Do you know when the work will start: yes 1, No -2 ☐

13.4 Do you think that it will be beneficial to your household? ☐

Yes – 1 No – 2 Cannot say - 3

13.5 If yes, what benefits (social, economic) do you think your household will receive:

1. _____

2. _____

13.6 If no, according to you what are consequences (social, economic, cultural and environmental) of the project your household will have to face?

1. _____

2. _____

13.7 Do you think that it will be beneficial to your village/area? ☐

Yes – 1 No – 2 cannot say - 3

13.8 If yes, what benefits (social/economic) do you think the project will provide in the village/area

1. _____

2. _____

13.9 If the project will not benefit what consequences your village/area will have to face?

1. _____

2. _____

13.10 Do you think that you are going to loose assets and sources of your livelihood by the project? ☐

Yes – 1 No – 2 cannot say - 3

13.11 If Yes, what are they?

13.12 What type of compensation do you expect in case you lose your land and other sources of livelihood? ☐

Land for land – 1, Cash for Land – 2, Employment for Land – 3, fishing for fishing – 4, Betelvine for Betelvine - 5, Any other (Specify) - 6

13.13 If cash compensation for the loss of assets is given what rate would you like to get? ☐

Exact market rate - 1 Double -2 Any other specify 3

13.14 If compensation is in cash, what plan do you have to utilize the compensation amount?

1.a Buying of land at (Place): _____

1.b How much(guntha): ☐

2.Saving:_____bank/Post office_____

3. Invest in: _____

4. Consumption expenses: _____

5. Repayment of loan: To whom: _____

6. Other (Specify): _____

13.15 In case any company acquires your land, what could be the livelihood for your Household?

1. Job in company

1b. if yes, name of family member: _____

2. Job in other ancillary units: Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐

2b. if yes, name of family member: _____

3. Self employment provisions with infrastructure and support: Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐

4. Job in the service sector (Newspaper/milk supply/security/driving etc): Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐

5. Employment of skilled and semi skilled work in the projects: Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐

6. Continue with the same occupation: Yes – 1 No – 2 ☐

7 Do not know:

8. Any other – Specify:

13.16 In case your land is acquired, what steps do you think the project should take to ensure your family livelihood?

_____

_____

_____

13.17 Do you think that with the project functioning in your area, the employment opportunities in other sector will improve?

_____

_____

_____

13.18 If land is acquired from you, do you have any choice in selecting the place where your Household would like to resettle? Yes – 1 No – 2 Cannot say - 3 ☐

13.19 If yes, Name of the Place: ☐ Distance: ☐

13.20 Reason for selection of that place:

1. _____

2. _____

13.21 If no, the reason:

1. _____

2. _____

13.22 Given an option would you like _____to operate in your area: Yes – 1 no – 2

Reasons,_____

_____

_____

13.23 **Household Problems** (enquire about the problems faced by the household in terms of education, health, infrastructure, employment, etc.)

1. _____
   _____
2. _____
   _____
3. _____
   _____
4. _____
   _____

Section 14: Declaration for Options Relating to Resettlement and Rehabilitation Benefits

I, _____ son/daughter/wife of _____ of Village _____, P.S. _____ district _____ on an informed knowledge and without coercion from anybody do hereby exercise my option relating to R and R benefits as specified below.

a) Homestead within the Rehabilitation colony: ☐
   Cash Assistance for self relocation: ☐

b) House: ☐
   House Building Assistance: ☐

c) Land: ☐
   Cash Assistance: ☐

d) Job: Name of nominee ☐
   Cash Assistance: ☐

e) Training: Name of nominee ☐

f) Pension Scheme:

g) Convertible share preference:

h) Shops or Service Units:

i) Free Transportation:

Cash Assistance:

Signature of Witness

Signature of Declarer

Signature of Any Other Family Member

Certification of Surveyor/Investigator

* In case of a minor orphan the declaration will be given and signed by the guardian in the presence of two witnesses.
** In case of mentally challenged person the declaration shall be given and signed by father/mother/brother with whom he is living and is dependent for his livelihood.
*** In the case of minor disabled the parent/brothers with whom she is residing.
# Certification of surveyor/investigator that the above signature has been given in his/her presence.

Name:

Date :

Place:

Name and Signature of Respondent:

Name and Signature of Witness:

Surveyor/Investigator's Name & Date of Interview: _____

Section 15: Entitlement Matrix as per R and R Policy 2006 of Orissa Government.

For each family

Family ID No.	Family Details											Entitlement							
	Name	Sex	Age	Caste/ tribe	Marital status	Landless		Occupation	Relation to HH	Disability	Orphan	House Site	Cash in Lieu of Homestead land	House	House Building Assistance	Job	Cash in Lieu of employment (type A and B)	Land	Cash in lieu of Land (Type C)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
						L *	H **												
Family total of deliver ables																			

Column 6 – L* agricultural land, H** homestead; column 9 –relationship to head of household;

Remarks (Options) Objection if any											
Free Transportation	Cash in lieu of free transportation	Temporary Shed	Maintenance allowance	Shops/ Service Units (Type A and B)	Nomination for job	Nomination for training	Pension scheme If available	Convertible Preference Share (total percentage opted for 20-50 %)	Cost of Options in monetary terms	Time required	Agency to execute
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Instructions for Surveys (SES, SCPS, General Infrastructure, Declaration of Options, Entitlement Matrix)

1. A two day training should be organized for the field investigators to train them in the method of data collection. The topics covered should be how to administer the schedule, interviewing techniques for various sections of the population, do and don't in the field, preventing personal biases from influencing responses and respondents, administration of the household schedule and National and State policies.
2. The elements given below are the minimum information required for the Socio-economic survey for each affected and displaced family and person.
3. Data has to be quantified.
4. While these guidelines prescribe the minimum, the project authorities may add more elements/variables as required according to the geographical, physical, demographical and cultural variations.
5. Each of the Property mentioned under Social and Cultural Survey may be known by another name(s) in regional and local dialect. Include all such properties in the affected area.
6. Each investigator must be given the following instructions for administering the schedule.

Instructions for Filling up Household Schedule

1. Fill the answers to each question clearly, accurately, legibly and completely before proceeding to the next one.
2. Do not leave blanks or unmarked boxes.
3. Enter the correct code as mentioned below for each section. If specify is mentioned add option and codify it.
7. For additional questions added and options given insert corresponding codes to enable computerization of data.
8. While interviewing, if respondent is unable to understand, repeat the query and or rephrase it in a simpler manner. Use local words to enable understanding. Ensure that meaning of query is not changed.
9. If respondent does not want to answer query, go back to the query after completing part or full schedule.
10. Complete each section. All related question/queries must be asked together.
11. Complete schedules with each household in one sitting.
12. Displaced Family/ has to be categorized during the process of land acquisition Affected family by project authority and concerned Government officials.
13. Each Household schedule has to be numbered as follows:-

Name of beneficiary	- five digit code
District	- 2 digits,
taluka	- 3 digits,
block	- 3 digit,
panchayat	- 4 digits,
village	- 5 digit,
hamlets	- a, b, c..
Interview schedule	- 5 digit (digits to be increased if population displaced/affected is more that 9999).

14. Part I, Section 2

2.1 Name Full name of head of household.

2.3 Name of respondent is the full name of the interviewee. The person being interviewed should be from 1 to 9 as specified in 2.5.

2.4 Relationship of the person with the head of the household.

2.5 Relationship with Head of Household:

Self- 1, Father- 2, Mother -3, Brother-4, Sister- 5, Grandfather- 6, Wife – 7, Son – 8, Daughter – 9, Husband- 10, Father-in law- 11, Mother in law- 12, spouse of married child- 13, spouse of head – 14, servants/employees/other non-relatives-15, brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives – 16, Any other (specify)-17

2.6 Nationality Indian – 1
Bangladeshis- 2
Nepalis – 3
Others - 4

2.7 Religion

Hindu	- 1
Christian	- 2a
Converted	- 2b
Muslim	- 3a
Converted	- 3b
Sikh	- 4
Jain	- 5
Buddhist	- 6a
Converted	- 6b
Animism	- 7

2.8 Caste/Tribe

Hindu	-1
General	-1a
Socially and economically backward SCBC	- 1b
Nomadic tribe	- 1c
SC	- 1d
Denotified Tribe	- 1e
ST	- 2
Primitive Tribal Groups	- 3
Other	- 4

2.9 Among main caste group, sub group

2.12 Mention original place if outside Orissa and outside India.

2.13 c

Industrial Projects	-1
Mining Projects	- 2
Irrigation Projects, National parks and Sanctuaries	- 3
Urban Projects and Linear Projects like roads and railways, power lines	- 4
Any other Projects	-5

Section 3

Table 3.1

Column 2 Name of the person should be in full. Start with the head of the household, spouse, eldest child, and so on. Ensure that all members of the household are included. Then check for orphans, destitute, other members not related by blood or kinship.

Column 3 The relationship of the family member to head of household.

Column 4 Sex: Male – 1, female -2

Column 5 age date of birth where available after verifying documents specially in the case of adolescence males (birth certificate, school records, etc) or medical examination in the case of dispute or non availability of records.

Column 6 Marital status

Unmarried	- 1
Divorced	- 2
Widowed	- 3
Deserted	- 4
Formally married	- 5
Common law marriage	- 6
More than one spouse	- 7
Any other Specify	-8

Column 7 Education: Write in appropriate column for those who have stopped/discontinued education in the level completed,
Column 8 continuing education current
Column 9 in training completed, add details of technical training oriented for employment or self employment. Codes mentioned below

Education	Primary	-1
	Secondary	-2
	X th	-3
	10 + 2 intermediate	-4
	Graduation	-5
	Post Graduation	-6
	Technical	-7
	Illiterate	-8
	Other	-9

Column 10 Main occupation: Also primary or largely followed during major part of the year. Codes mentioned below.
Column 11 Subsidiary: Done for smaller part of the year or when main occupation is not viable/available/possible. Codes mentioned below.

Occupation/skill
Agriculture -1 Private service - 2 Contract job -3 Trading - 4 contractor -5 Shop -6 Agriculture labour -7 Non- agriculture labour -8 Fishing -9 selling firewood- 10 Black smithy -11 Carpentary -12 Grinding flour/ Rice Mill, etc -13 Washing clothes -14 Cutting hair - 15 Priests - 16 Mason - 17 Bamboo work – 18 Pressing oil – 19 Sweeping and scavenging – 20 Goldsmith – 21 Fishing - 22 Plucking coconuts – 23 Making puffed rice - 24 Potters - 25 Weavers - 26 Greengrocer's shop - 27 Tea and snacks shop - 28 Betel Shop - 29 Provision shop - 30 Trading coconut - 31 bicycle repair - 32 agriculture goods shop - 33 Digging Wells - 34 Rice milling - 35 Theatre groups - 36 Musician/drum party - 37 Tailoring -

38 Electrician -39 Unemployed -40 Grazing Cattle- 41 Govt service - 42 Mali - 43 Shrimp Culture - 44 Betelvine - 45 Collection of forest produce – 46 trading of forest produce - 47 country liquor business - 48 Any other specify - 49
NOT Applicable - 99

Column 12 Yearly income of member in ruppees. Mention NA for those not contributing or earning an income.
Column 13 Skill possessed: that may contribute to livelihood. See codes mentioned in occupation.
Column 14 Disability more than 40 % Orthopaedically -1
Visually handicapped -2
Hearing handicapped -3
Speech impaired - 4
Mentally deficient - 5
Mentally disturbed - 6
Any other - 7
Column 15 Migration options given in the table. In migration – individual moving inside the area. Out migration have moved out from the area
Column 16 No. of years mention completed years not on going.

Table 3.3 Guardian of the Orphan Legal guardianship or adult on whom the child is dependent.
Add names of all destitute eating, living, sheltering in the household premises/ property.

3.5 Verify ration card, number, names of family members for inclusion and exclusion of names, ages and category (whether entitled to any schemes or not)

3.8 Verify voter card and the details

Section 4

Verify details after looking at legal documents available related to house ownership.

4.3 Check patta

4.5 based on the size of the unit calculate the per capita space

$$\frac{\text{Total Area}}{\text{Number of occupants}} = \text{per capita space}$$

4.6 Mention each dwelling unit separately. Include all buildings owned by the family and used by family for living, cooking, sheltering domestic animals, storing agricultural implements, produce, etc.

5.2 Column 8 relationship of head of household with recorded tenant

5.3 Land leased in: land that is rented by the any of the family members for livelihood and shall encompass agriculture, horticulture, shrimp farming, orchards, etc
Land leased out: that is rented to any individual for the purposes listed above.

Share cropping: Land is being provided by one party and is utilized by another using his labour and the costs and produce are shared by both.

5.5.1 Mode of use: purpose used for, agriculture – 1, horticulture -2, Orchards -3, shrimp cultivation -4, grazing – 5, collecting fuel and fodder – 6, Any other specify -7

5.6 Any use rights/ customary land rights for any purpose.

5.8 to 5.10 mention each crop cultivated in the various season. Earnings add total amount earned from sale of produce = Rate per quintal * Quantity sold.

5.11 Net income from agriculture should be calculated by adding the earnings of all tables from 5.8 to 5.10 and deducting the total costs of agriculture (section 6). Add all column totals.

Section 6 Mention all crops being cultivated by household regardless of the area used. Do not exclude any crop that is being cultivated.

Section 7
Table 7.1 to ascertain the income of worker question him about the month wise activity and finally add them to find total number of days.

Availability of labour whether seasonal -1, Regular -2

Nature of work: Whether skilled -1, semi skilled -2, unskilled 3, any other specify

Section 8
Table 8.16 Mention each loan taken that has not been repaid regardless of the amount.

In Column 5 give details of the Source (individual, institution/agency), the village and post office.
Column 6 Select reasons from the options given below the table.
Column 7 The items mortgaged can be selected from the options given below the table.
Column 8 mention the interest rate payable annually.
Column 9 the amount paid off from the total amount.
Column 10 Due period is the time when the loan is to be completely paid to the source.
Column 11 today being the day of the survey.

Section 8
8.2 If the mentioned activity is not listed in the options given below the questions include it at the end of the list and code it.

8.3 Traditional occupation if the family is practicing it for more than one generation or it is specific to the caste group/community.

8.7 Choose from one of the options given, if none of the options are applicable add and codify option.

8.8 More than one option can be given in the order of maximum or most involved.

Table 8.9 Overheads includes costs incurred on premises, electricity, water, mobility, etc

Table 8.13 List out each of the programmes that the family members are accessing from the government, the NGOs, the PSU, etc. One scheme may be partly provided by government and or the Company (CSR or other interventions) last column 'By Government' means State Government schemes and programmes including those for specific sections of the population.

Section 9
Column 3 mention if any income was generated in the last one year from cattle/livestock holding.
Column 4 options given below the table.
Column 5 Quantity/ unit sold includes egg, milk, meat, Bullocks (ploughing/transport, etc), and any other
Column 6 Mention the price of each unit/no. sold.
Column 7 Total income = Quantity/unit sold * Price of each unit.

Section 10

10.2 Trees

Timber -1
Fruit -2
Fuel -3
Fodder – 4
Other - 5

10.3 The office bearers must mention the position they occupy in the village institutions.

Section 11 Each of the Columns have to be filled using options given blow the table for each CPR mentioned, fill each of the space provided for availability whether yes or no, accessibility whether yes or no and condition of the CPR.

Part III
Religious places must be photographed. Four photographs must be taken, front, back, both sides.

Part IV

Declaration of options. Each of the option has to be selected and the signatures of the declarer and another family member (adult) should be taken along with the signature of witnesses.
The complete/full names of the nominees for employment and for training must be mentioned.

Part V

Each of the family member's entitlements must be arranged in a matrix form as mentioned. This shall be based on the socio economic after (due verification and publication in the project area and after hearing objections from the people) finalization of the same.

- Shops and Service Units as per policy to be provided by Type A and B projects.
- Employment as per policy to be provided by Type A and B projects.
- Cash in lieu of employment as per policy to be provided by Type A and B projects.
- Share options is from 20 % of compensation amount to 50 % of compensation amount.
- If there are any remarks and or objections for any of the option it may be mentioned in the space provided.
- Cost of options has to be calculated (based on the options) for each of the family member.

Instruction for Scrutinizing and Editing

1. Every question must be edited not random.
2. Every question must be verified and see whether any columns or question is not left blank or incomplete.
3. Incomplete answers if substitutable must be substituted or sent for verification.
4. Inconsistent data such as age at marriage, current age and age of children.
5. All schedules must be checked by supervisor in the field to ensure that all questions have responses.

Instructions for Coding

1. The codes for filling up the Household survey schedule are listed in the manual attached to it. Where codes are not included additions can be made in the option any other specify.

2. The main sections are pre coded. Sub sections should be coded after data collection to include all responses.

3. Give options for selection. The last should be the option 'any other specify'. Subsequently it will have to be sub coded further.

4. Every qualitative and quantitative are convertible either ways.

5. The Household survey schedule is partly coded and partly encoded.

6. The following should be undertaken for coding after data collection:

    - Randomly check through 10 to 15 % of the schedules. List out answers not given before and scrutinize these.

    - Serially arrange the answers and code them.

7. All data shall be computerized.

PART II : General Infrastructure Survey

Objectives of the General Infrastructure Survey:

1. To ensure proper benchmarking the Orissa State R & R Policy recommends that a complete survey viz. a socio-cultural, resources mapping and infrastructural survey should be conducted by an independent agency.
2. All such amenities and facilities are to be listed out for the purposes of compensation and for the resettlement and rehabilitation.
3. To ensure adequate compensation for the loss of the "public property" like School Building, Club House, Hospital, Panchayat Ghar, Electrical installation, place(s) of worship as specified in the State Policy.
4. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 states that while undertaking a social impact assessment, the government shall take into consideration the impact of the project will have on all public and community properties, assets and infrastructure; particularly, 'roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, sources of safe drinking water, sources of drinking water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, plantations; public utilities, such as post offices, fair price shops, etc; food storage godowns, electricity supply, health care facilities, schools and educational/training facilities, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions, burial and cremation grounds, etc.
5. The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, as per national policy shall also contain a list of public utilities and government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected; and details of public and community properties, assets and infrastructure; details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are to be provided for resettlement.

Selection and Qualifications of the Agency:

The agency which conducts the census and socio-economic survey of the affected population should also be entrusted with the task of conducting the infrastructure survey of the affected villages. This survey should also be conducted long before development of the RC begins so that the information so collected may be used in the development and planning of the RC. Availability and use of that data will also help reduce the conflicts between R and R authorities and the affected people.

Procedure to Conduct G I Survey:

The agency collecting data for the GI survey first and foremost need to read the Policy and include all resources mentioned and the losses of which will have a direct or indirect impact on

the people. The agency also needs to make a checklist based on the composition of the village population.

Methodology:

Three specific Methods may be used to identify and survey the locally available physical infrastructure:

I. Walk Over Survey,
II. Resource Mapping, and
III. Focused Group Discussion.

(a) The Walk Over Survey consists of the experts criss-crossing the whole impact area noting carefully various geographical features, such as:

(i) Village feature/Layout of the village: This should be done systematically. It should include the geographical setting, settlement pattern, size, type (cluster, scattered),

(ii) Number and Type roads: This is inclusive of both internal road and external roads leading to lands, forests, pastures, other villages, towns;

(iii)Water bodies: River, streams, tanks, fishing ponds, temple ponds, wells (include community owned, caste group owned, others), bore wells, water quality and seasonal fluctuations in water availability and water quality;

(iv) Forest and Pasture: available or not, their use is allowed or not, their extent, sufficiency for the local needs of the people and cattle for each season, tree species and grass and their relationship to local occupations season wise; flora and fauna, timber and buildings.

(v) Agricultural lands: extent, type, cropping pattern, irrigated or dry, plantations or seasonal crops, sufficiency for the local population.

(vi) Stones and stone quarries, sands and sand quarries, bricks and brick kilns their relationship to local building types and architecture and related occupations.

(vii) Topography, land slopes, direction of streams, water logging, flood proneness of the village or lack of water, hilly, plain, or coastal conditions, flora and fauna as they relate to the occupations in the village/town for example goatary, fishery, sheep rearing, dairying, camels and cattle and their relation to draft power in agriculture, orchards and their relation to fruit markets, cold storage or winery and fruit processing etc.,

(viii) Built environment: Existing buildings such as Schools, High Schools, Colleges, Temples/religious places, Dharmashala, Government buildings, Shops and Markets, Factories and Industries;

(ix) Holy Groves, grave yards, cremation grounds, play grounds, cattle pond, jatra grounds, akhadas, Gardens and Parks.

(x) Disposal of wastes: cattle, human and other wastes.

II. Resource Mapping:

While availability of natural resources such as land, water, forest, pasture, stones and sands, roads and certain buildings and open areas in the affected villages is identified in the walk over surveys explained above, the Resource Mapping on the other hand concentrates on identifying other existing resources, and their adequacy in the affected settlements. Resource Mapping is a method for collating and plotting information on the occurrence, distribution, access and use of resources within the economic and cultural domain of a specific community. Resource mapping should be preceded by a listing or compiling a preliminary checklist of resource-related issues relevant to the community with deliberate inclusion of vulnerable, marginalized segments including women, landless, BPL families, etc. Resource mapping is best associated with a walk over survey or transect walks and focused group discussions which contribute to a more critical analysis of the individual resource. Resource mapping should be conducted at the onset of a community based activity, but only after rapport has been established with the community.

These resources include:

(a) Electricity: hydro power/nuclear power/coal based/wood based/Biogas/etc.

The main source of lighting, cooking and other domestic purposes. Enquire into each type as more than one source may be used, availability in all seasons,

(b) Transport facilities like road transport, railways, airways, shipping;

(c) Communication facilities like telephones, post offices, e-mail facilities, satellite enabled mobile phones, television and radio, news papers and periodicals;

(d) Banking institutions and credit facilities, credit co-operative societies, money lenders, self help groups;

(e) Marketing net works, shandies, shops and services, business and industries, fair price shops, milk co-operative societies, cattle shandy, cattle ponds; haats in the area/to be affected area and in the surrounding villages;

(f) Godown and Cold Storage facilities;

(g) Flour mills, Saw mills, Pounding mills; Quarrying sites;

(h) Brick Yards; Wood lots;

(i) Health and educational facilities like doctors, hospitals, schools, High schools, colleges.

(j) Cremation ground; platforms, shed (for use during the rainy season) water source pipe/pond, availability of firewood for cremation, location with regard to the village and to other significant infrastructure and or social or cultural property.

(k) Sanitation and waste disposal: The arrangements at present, if open defecation then specify land availability for men and women; whether affected area is covered under the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Mission or any other such scheme,

III. **Targeted Group Interviews/Focussed Group Discussion:**

Focussed group discussion in the affected villages with certain groups such as women, rural artisans, user groups, caste groups, agricultural labourers, farmers, traders, on issues of local facilities existing in the affected villages and what they expect in the new places (RCs) will reveal relevant points of information such as :-

(l) indigenous system of production, credit, marketing, local raw materials,

(ii) fodder and livestock preferences,

(iii) forest species and local occupations related to forest resources,

(iii) local facilities and occupational linkages,

(iv) any other occupation related to the non land based resources such as fishing (pond/river/sea), shrimp cultivation, etc

(v) Occupations on common property resources or government land such as orchards, kevda cultivation/collection, cashew cultivation, etc.

The facilities and the infrastructure available in the affected village may be indicated on the map of the village using specific symbols placed on the exact point of location on the map. This information may be collected using a simple questionnaire containing items on each of the

facilities and resources indicated above and traced on the map for descriptive purposes. A list of all these items may be prepared and made available to the R ad R administrator for the purpose of replicating, as far as possible, the same facilities in the RC.

Report Verification:

The report or data collected must be canvassed and published in local language in all affected areas, villages, and towns. Objections should be called for. They should be heard promptly. In this process the local R & R Staff must do verification of data along with the survey staff. Once verification is completed, the final version of the Report shall be published. This becomes the basis for all further action in the R & R Programme.

Panel for Independent Enquiry into SES Report:

The Report shall be examined by an independent multi-disciplinary expert group constituted for the purpose by the RPDAC/Government. Two non-official social science and rehabilitation experts, the Secretary/Secretaries of the department(s) concerned with the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of the appropriate Government or his (their) representative(s), and a representative of the requiring body shall be nominated by the appropriate Government to serve on this expert group.

Part II: General Infrastructure Survey

Section 1: General Information

1.1 Name of the Hamlet:
1.2 Name of the Village:
1.3 Name of Gram Panchayat:
1.4 Name of the Tehsil:
1.5 Name of District:

Sl.No	General Infrastructure	Existing in project area		Required in resettlement sites		Given or not given		Remarks
		Area	No./ Units	Area	No./ Units	Area	No. / Units	
1	Roads (Kms) (internal/external)							
i	Kuccha							
ii	Pucca							
iii								
2	Water Supply (specify type)							
i	Dug Well							
ii	Tube well							
iii	Hand pumps							
iv	Pipeline							
v	Any other specify							
3	Electricity							
4	Cremation Platforms							
5	Brick Yards							
6	Market Area							
7	Cattle Market Area							
8	Village Industry Sites							
9	Samudaya Bhavan							
10	Anganwadi Centre							
11	Panchayat Ghar							
12	Community Hall							
13	Post Office							
14	Police Station / Police Posts							
15	Banks (specify type)							
i	Commercial bank							
ii	Regional rural bank							
iii								
16	Prayer Halls							
17	Schools/ Education Centers (specify type)							
i	Primary							
ii	Secondary							
iii	High School							
iii	Technical Institution							
iv	Adult Education Centre							
v	College (General Education)							
vi	Special schools for disabled / other vulnerable groups							

vii	Library / Study Centers							
18	Health Centers (specify type)							
i	PHC							
ii	Sub centre							
iii	ANM Centre							
iv	Dispensary / hospital (allopathic / ayurvedic / homeopathic / others)							
v	Veterinary center							
19	Fair Price Shops							
20	Co-operative societies							
21	Shops							
i	Textile Shops							
ii.	Grocery shops							
iii.	Chemists and Pharmacy							
iv.	Hardware/cement/construction material shops							
v.	Hotels/lodges/guest houses/Chowltries							
22	Service Centre							
i.	Flour mill							
ii.	Tractor repairs							
iii.	Cycle/automobile repairs							
23	Servicemen							
i	Barber							
ii.	Carpenter							
iii.	Blacksmith							
iv.	Goldsmith							
v.	Tailor							
vi.	Cobbler							
vii.	Masons							
viii.	Potter							
ix.	Washerman							
x.	Any Other							
24.	Others (specify)							

PART III: Cultural Property Survey/Social Property Survey

One of the most difficult aspects of identifying, locating, compensating and recreating are the socio cultural components. Orissa is seeped in history and there is a need to recognize the simple and yet significant items of local living "folk cultures" which impinge upon the daily lives of the affected people including culture of tribals and indigenous peoples. Given the vast differences locally, regionally and varying according to the tribe, it becomes necessary to identify both cultural and social components. A Socio-Cultural Property Survey thus becomes very necessary for a systematic planning of R & R programmes and estimation of R & R cost. Part II includes the items that have to be looked for during the walk over survey. These are listed out in Part III of SES.

Cultural Components

Over a long period of history, the events and persons who shaped the local or regional history have left behind the marks, monuments, and traditions of those historical epochs-which by tradition and custom have become part of the local living culture of those villages. Such are the following items:

(i) Inscriptions, Herostones, Mahasatistones, Canons, battle fields which reveal historical data of often immense importance;
(ii) Forts and ancient palaces ruins and other monuments;
(iii) Hierophanies and hieroprophecies where manifestations of the "sacred" has made the relevant places very sacred to the local people:

- (a) Holy groves,
- (b) Holy springs,
- (c) Samadhis of great saints,
- (d) Dargahs of great Muslim/Sufi saints,
- (e) Caves,
- (f) Birth places of religious leader/saints,

(iv) Temples,Idagahs,Masjids,Churches,Gurudwars,Jain Basadis, Buddhist stupas, Viharas and Chaityas;
(v) Monasteries, Maths and Mathadhipatis;
(vi) Chawdy and Dharmashalas, Musafirkhanas and Caravan Serais;
(vii) Village entrance gates or boundary stones, Akhadas (local traditional wrestling centre)
(viii) Archaeological sites which need explorations;
(ix) Jatra grounds, Festival locations, Local trade guilds and trading posts.

While this list is comprehensive it is by no means exhaustive and care should be taken to include all such property not included therein.

Social Components:

A village is a collective settlement of human beings endowed with reflexivity, creativity, innovation, and adaptation to local situation. The social psychology and its various consequences in the affected villages need to be taken into account at least in so far as they influence the life and living conditions of the displaced people. Social components includes among others social infrastructure, social capital and the relevant practices.

Objectives of the Socio Cultural Property Survey:

1. To ensure that all social and cultural property of the affected population is surveyed and recorded.
2. To ensure that all social and cultural property of the affected area is surveyed and recorded.
3. Within each of the ethnic, caste and religious groups among the affected population identify all issues of social and cultural importance.
4. Enumerate each of the social and cultural property which is affected or will be affected by the project.
5. To ensure that each of these is earmarked, reconstructed (that which were in existence and in use, shifted and preserved, reestablished).

Selection and Qualifications of the Agency:

The agency which conducts the census and socio-economic survey of the affected population should also be entrusted with the task of conducting the infrastructure survey of the affected villages. This survey should also be conducted long before development of the RC begins so that the information so collected may be used in the development and planning of the RC. Availability and use of that data will also help reduce the conflicts between R and R authorities and the affected people.

Procedure to be Followed Before Conducting the Survey:

1. Investigators shall be trained in the method of Direct Observation.
2. Make any arrangements necessary for the observation to take place.
3. Make a preparatory list which is inclusive of all the social and cultural property specific to the area and population.

4. Plan on which days the observation will take place and how long will it last.
5. Decide and work out suitable headings to make notes under. For each property there needs to be a set of queries and information sought.
6. Make notes as the observation is occurring or immediately afterwards in order to record all particulars.
7. Where more than one observer is used it is particularly important to ensure that all observers are in agreement as to what they are recording and the criteria they are using.
8. How did the observation went, including problems encountered. This should be brought out in the focused group discussions.
9. The final result from applying direct observation may be a list of problems which can be used to provide improvements to the infrastructure. To create such a problem list, it may be necessary to supplement direct observation with other methods.
10. Schedule for Focused Group discussions for specific groups.

Methods to Conduct SCPS Survey:

A Socio-cultural property survey may be conducted using:

(i) Direct Observation
(ii)Walk over survey method,
(iii) Group Discussions, and
(iv) Social Mapping Method.

I. Direct Observation

Direct Observation should be made when an inventory/identification of physical amenities/resources is needed and not available from existing sources. Direct observation does not allow observers to interfere in the users normal interaction with the infrastructure/ property, which is of advantage for ensuring that realistic usage is observed, but is also of disadvantage in that the observer has to interpret what they observe without the active clarification of the person being observed, and that in addition they cannot control the experiences the person faces. This lack of control means that the observer may not see the users responses to all events which may be of interest, and for this reason direct observation often needs to be used in conjunction with other techniques e.g. focused group discussion and resource mapping, etc.

For the purpose of the socio- cultural property survey the method used will be for

1. Observation of particular physical structure and its conditions in the affected or to be affected area and note down types and conditions.
2. Observation of places and their use by people – observe the facilities, rituals and activities in relation to the place.

3. General infrastructure within the village or accessible to the villagers. The availability of the same to all or specific sections of the population. Intrinsic value of the same to the population.
4. Condition and utilization of each of the property that is being observed. Whether adequate or needs to be modified/altered/added etc in the new resettlement sites.

II. Walk Over survey: Discussed in Part II

III. Group Discussions:

Group Discussions should be held with various sections and categories of the affected population on the various social and cultural property specific to specific ethnic, religious, caste, kinship and other community/group. This should be covered systematically including all aspects of importance to the various ethnic, religious and linguistic and other groups. Discussions should be held separately for women and groups/community that are in a minority in the village. For each group an open ended Schedule must be prepared to ensure the inclusion of all significant components of each property enumerated.

IV. Social Mapping:

Social mapping can be used to gather information on village layout, infrastructure, demography, ethno-linguistic groups, health pattern, wealth and others.

Pilot Study and Pretesting and Staff Training:

Since this survey calls for certain sensitivity and specialized skills in exploring cultural arena social anthropologists or sociologists may be selected to conduct the Socio-Cultural Property Survey.

Data Collection and Supervision:

The analysis shall include careful examination of all the evidence collected. Analyse and write up the results of your observation. The data collected needs to cross checked with historical records, State Gazetteers, various government departments, private/academic cultural institutes, and others. Photographs and videography should be done to record the condition and type of the social and cultural property.

Reporting Format:

Alongwith a description of the social or cultural property photographs of the property front, back and both sides have to be published. The description should include area, built up area, historical past, significant events and practices, etc. Wherever required maps, sketches, drawings, pictures, etc should be produced. A list of all social and another list of all cultural properties should be prepared separately.

Report Verification:

The report or data collected must be canvassed and published in local language in all affected areas, villages, and towns. Objections should be called for. They should be heard promptly. In this process the local R & R Staff must do verification of data along with the survey staff. Once verification is completed, the final version of the Report shall be published. This becomes the basis for all further action in the R & R Programme.

Panel for Independent Enquiry into SES Report:

The Report shall be examined by an independent multi-disciplinary expert group constituted for the purpose by the RPDAC/Government. Two non-official social science and rehabilitation experts, the Secretary/Secretaries of the department(s) concerned with the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of the appropriate Government or his (their) representative(s), and a representative of the requiring body shall be nominated by the appropriate Government to serve on this expert group.

Cost Norms:

Either based on number of days required for data collection, or number of villages involved, or total area involved, cost may calculated. Total cost of socio cultural survey shall also include cost of preparing questionnaires, obtaining equipment on rental, data processing, report writing, wages paid to the investigators and research officers and the overhead charges on TA/DA, agency service charge. At any case, the agency should be selected on competitive basis considering the basic professional qualifications prescribed for selection agency for Socioeconomic Survey

Part III: **Social and Cultural Infrastructure Survey**

A) Social Infrastructure

Sl.No	Social Property	Existing in Project area		Required in resettlement sites		Given or not given	Remarks
		Area	No /Units	Area	No/Units		
1	Festive locations						
2	Local trade guilds						
3	Trading spots						
4	Bhajan Mandals						
5	Sports Groups/associations/clubs						
6	Musical Groups/ associations/clubs						
7	Dance Teams/ associations						
8	Drama groups/associations/club						
9	Self Help Groups						
10	Yuvak Mandals						
11	Yuvathi mandals						
12	Folk art Groups						
13	Painting groups						
14	Handicrafts associations						
15	Local Bandsets						
16	Co-operative Bodies: Credit Co-ops, Consumer Co-ops, Fishing Co-ops, Craft Co-ops, Milk producers Co-ops, farmers co-ops, poultry producers co-ops, labour co-ops						
19	Money Lenders						
20	Local quack doctors						
21	Caste Panchayats/Tribal Committee of Elders						
22	Village Panchayat						
23	Any Other organized units of social or cultural nature (specify)						
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							

B) Cultural Infrastructure

Sl.No	Cultural Property	Existing in Project area		Required in resettlement sites		Given or not given	Remarks
		Area	No /Units	Area	No/Units		
1	Forts						
2	Ancient Palaces						
3	Canons						
4	Battlefields						
5	Other monuments						
6	Village entrance gates						
7	Boundary stones						
8	Akhadas						
9	Archaeological sites						
10	Monasteries						
11	Maths						
12	Mathadhipatis						
13	Chawdy						
14	Dharamshala						
15	Musafirkhanas						
16	Caravan series						
17	Jatra grounds						
18	Holy Groves						
19	Holy springs						
20	Samadhis						
21	Dargahs						
22	Caves						
23	Birth places of religious leaders / saints						
24	Inscriptions						
25	Herostones						
26	Mahasatistones						
27	Temples						
28	Idgahs						
29	Masjids						
30	Churches						
31	Gurudwaras						
32	Jain Basadis						
33	Buddhist stupas						
34	Other religious monuments						
35	Others (specify)						

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०—(एन)04/0007/2003—13 REGISTERED NO. DL—(N)04/0007/2003—13

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 27th September, 2013/*Asvina* 5, 1935 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 26th September, 2013, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013

No. 30 of 2013

[26*th September*, 2013.]

An Act to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialisation, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanisation with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint:

Provided that the Central Government shall appoint such date within three months from the date on which the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2013 receives the assent of the President.

Application of Act.

2. (*1*) The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including for Public Sector Undertakings and for public purpose, and shall include the following purposes, namely:—

(*a*) for strategic purposes relating to naval, military, air force, and armed forces of the Union, including central paramilitary forces or any work vital to national security or defence of India or State police, safety of the people; or

(*b*) for infrastructure projects, which includes the following, namely:—

(*i*) all activities or items listed in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Economic Affairs (Infrastructure Section) number 13/6/2009-INF, dated the 27th March, 2012, excluding private hospitals, private educational institutions and private hotels;

(*ii*) projects involving agro-processing, supply of inputs to agriculture, warehousing, cold storage facilities, marketing infrastructure for agriculture and allied activities such as dairy, fisheries, and meat processing, set up or owned by the appropriate Government or by a farmers' cooperative or by an institution set up under a statute;

(*iii*) project for industrial corridors or mining activities, national investment and manufacturing zones, as designated in the National Manufacturing Policy;

(*iv*) project for water harvesting and water conservation structures, sanitation;

(*v*) project for Government administered, Government aided educational and research schemes or institutions;

(*vi*) project for sports, heath care, tourism, transportation or space programme;

(*vii*) any infrastructure facility as may be notified in this regard by the Central Government and after tabling of such notification in Parliament;

(*c*) project for project affected families;

(*d*) project for housing for such income groups, as may be specified from time to time by the appropriate Government;

(*e*) project for planned development or the improvement of village sites or any site in the urban areas or provision of land for residential purposes for the weaker sections in rural and urban areas;

(*f*) project for residential purposes to the poor or landless or to persons residing in areas affected by natural calamities, or to persons displaced or affected by reason of the implementation of any scheme undertaken by the Government, any local authority or a corporation owned or controlled by the State.

(*2*) The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, consent, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall also apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for the following purposes, namely:—

(*a*) for public private partnership projects, where the ownership of the land continues to vest with the Government, for public purpose as defined in sub-section (*1*);

(*b*) for private companies for public purpose, as defined in sub-section (*1*):

Provided that in the case of acquisition for—

(*i*) private companies, the prior consent of at least eighty per cent. of those affected families, as defined in sub-clauses (*i*) and (*v*) of clause (*c*) of section 3; and

(*ii*) public private partnership projects, the prior consent of at least seventy per cent. of those affected families, as defined in sub-clauses (*i*) and (*v*) of clause (*c*) of section 3,

shall be obtained through a process as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government:

Provided further that the process of obtaining the consent shall be carried out along with the Social Impact Assessment study referred to in section 4:

Provided also that no land shall be transferred by way of acquisition, in the Scheduled Areas in contravention of any law (including any order or judgment of a court which has become final) relating to land transfer, prevailing in such Scheduled Areas.

(*3*) The provisions relating to rehabilitation and resettlement under this Act shall apply in the cases where,—

(*a*) a private company purchases land, equal to or more than such limits in rural areas or urban areas, as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government, through private negotiations with the owner of the land in accordance with the provisions of section 46;

(*b*) a private company requests the appropriate Government for acquisition of a part of an area so prescribed for a public purpose:

Provided that where a private company requests the appropriate Government for partial acquisition of land for public purpose, then, the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements under the Second Schedule shall be applicable for the entire area which includes the land purchased by the private company and acquired by the Government for the project as a whole.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "Administrator" means an officer appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under sub-section (*1*) of section 43;

(*b*) "affected area" means such area as may be notified by the appropriate Government for the purposes of land acquisition;

(*c*) "affected family" includes—

(*i*) a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired;

(*ii*) a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including 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 the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land;

(*iii*) the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land;

2 of 2007.

(*iv*) family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land;

(*v*) a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition;

(*vi*) a family residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land;

(*d*) "agricultural land" means land used for the purpose of—

(*i*) agriculture or horticulture;

(*ii*) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs;

(*iii*) raising of crops, trees, grass or garden produce; and

(*iv*) land used for the grazing of cattle;

(*e*) "appropriate Government" means,—

(*i*) in relation to acquisition of land situated within the territory of, a State, the State Government;

(*ii*) in relation to acquisition of land situated within a Union territory (except Puducherry), the Central Government;

(*iii*) in relation to acquisition of land situated within the Union territory of Puducherry, the Government of Union territory of Puducherry;

(*iv*) in relation to acquisition of land for public purpose in more than one State, the Central Government, in consultation with the concerned State Governments or Union territories; and

(*v*) in relation to the acquisition of land for the purpose of the Union as may be specified by notification, the Central Government:

Provided that in respect of a public purpose in a District for an area not exceeding such as may be notified by the appropriate Government, the Collector of such District shall be deemed to be the appropriate Government;

(*f*) "Authority" means the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority established under section 51;

(*g*) "Collector" means the Collector of a revenue district, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer specially designated by the appropriate Government to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act;

(*h*) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed under sub-section (*1*) of section 44;

(*i*) "cost of acquisition" includes—

(*i*) amount of compensation which includes solatium, any enhanced compensation ordered by the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority or the Court and interest payable thereon and any other amount determined as payable to the affected families by such Authority or Court;

(*ii*) demurrage to be paid for damages caused to the land and standing crops in the process of acquisition;

(*iii*) cost of acquisition of land and building for settlement of displaced or adversely affected families;

(*iv*) cost of development of infrastructure and amenities at the resettlement areas;

(*v*) cost of rehabilitation and resettlement as determined in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*vi*) administrative cost,—

(*A*) for acquisition of land, including both in the project site and out of project area lands, not exceeding such percentage of the cost of compensation as may be specified by the appropriate Government;

(*B*) for rehabilitation and resettlement of the owners of the land and other affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or other families affected by such acquisition;

(*vii*) cost of undertaking 'Social Impact Assessment study';

(*j*) "company" means—

1 of 1956

(*i*) a company as defined in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956, other than a Government company;

21 of 1860.

(*ii*) a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under any corresponding law for the time being in force in a State;

(*k*) "displaced family" means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area;

(*l*) "entitled to act", in relation to a person, shall be deemed to include the following persons, namely:—

(*i*) trustees for other persons beneficially interested with reference to any such case, and that to the same extent as the person beneficially interested could have acted if free from disability;

(*ii*) the guardians of minors and the committees or managers of lunatics to the same extent as the minors, lunatics or other persons of unsound mind themselves, if free from disability, could have acted:

Provided that the provisions of Order XXXII of the First Schedule to the Code of

5 of 1908.

Civil Procedure, 1908 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of persons interested appearing before a Collector or Authority by a next friend, or by a guardian for the case, in proceedings under this Act;

(*m*) "family" includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him:

Provided that widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families;

Explanation.—An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purposes of this Act.

(*n*) "holding of land" means the total land held by a person as an owner, occupant or tenant or otherwise;

(*o*) "infrastructure project" shall include any one or more of the items specified in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 2;

(*p*) "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth;

(*q*) "landless" means such persons or class of persons who may be,—

(*i*) considered or specified as such under any State law for the time being in force; or

(*ii*) in a case of landless not being specified under sub-clause (*i*), as may be specified by the appropriate Government;

(*r*) "land owner" includes any person,—

(*i*) whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or building or part thereof, in the records of the authority concerned; or

(*ii*) any person who is granted forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 or under any other law for the time being in force; or 2 of 2007.

(*iii*) who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or

(*iv*) any person who has been declared as such by an order of the court or Authority;

(*s*) "local authority" includes a town planning authority (by whatever name called) set up under any law for the time being in force, a Panchayat as defined in article 243 and a Municipality as defined in article 243P, of the Constitution;

(*t*) "marginal farmer" means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare;

(*u*) "market value" means the value of land determined in accordance with section 26;

(*v*) "notification" means a notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be, the Gazette of a State and the expression "notify" shall be construed accordingly;

(*w*) "patta" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in the relevant Central or State Acts or rules or regulations made thereunder;

(*x*) "person interested" means—

(*i*) all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Act;

(*ii*) the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have lost any forest rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; 2 of 2007.

(*iii*) a person interested in an easement affecting the land;

(*iv*) persons having tenancy rights under the relevant State laws including share-croppers by whatever name they may be called; and

(*v*) any person whose primary source of livelihood is likely to be adversely affected;

(*y*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*z*) "project" means a project for which land is being acquired, irrespective of the number of persons affected;

(*za*) "public purpose" means the activities specified under sub-section (*1*) of section 2;

(*zb*) "Requiring Body" means a company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organisation or person for whom land is to be acquired by the appropriate Government, and includes the appropriate Government, if the acquisition of land is for such Government either for its own use or for subsequent transfer of such land is for public purpose to a company, body corporate, an institution, or any other organisation, as the case may be, under lease, licence or through any other mode of transfer of land;

(*zc*) "Resettlement Area" means an area where the affected families who have been displaced as a result of land acquisition are resettled by the appropriate Government;

40 of 1996.

(*zd*) "Scheduled Areas" means the Scheduled Areas as defined in section 2 of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996;

(*ze*) "small farmer" means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.

CHAPTER II

DETERMINATION OF SOCIAL IMPACT AND PUBLIC PURPOSE

A.—*PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION FOR DETERMINATION OF SOCIAL IMPACT AND PUBLIC PURPOSE*

Preparation of Social Impact Assessment study.

4. (*1*) Whenever the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose, it shall consult the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level, in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with them, in such manner and from such date as may be specified by such Government by notification.

(*2*) The notification issued by the appropriate Government for commencement of consultation and of the Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (*1*) shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government:

Provided that the appropriate Government shall ensure that adequate representation has been given to the representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at the stage of carrying out the Social Impact Assessment study:

Provided further that the appropriate Government shall ensure the completion of the Social Impact Assessment study within a period of six months from the date of its commencement.

(*3*) The Social Impact Assessment study report referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.

(*4*) The Social Impact Assessment study referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall, amongst other matters, include all the following, namely:—

(*a*) assessment as to whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose;

(*b*) estimation of affected families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced;

(*c*) extent of lands, public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition;

(*d*) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare-minimum extent needed for the project;

(*e*) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible;

(*f*) study of social impacts of the project, and the nature and cost of addressing them and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project *vis-a-vis* the benefits of the project:

Provided that Environmental Impact Assessment study, if any, shall be carried out simultaneously and shall not be contingent upon the completion of the Social Impact Assessment study.

(*5*) While undertaking a Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (*1*), the appropriate Government shall, amongst other things, take into consideration the impact that the project is likely to have on various components such as livelihood of affected families, public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport,

drainage, sanitation, sources of drinking water, sources of water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, plantations, public utilities such as post offices, fair price shops, food storage godowns, electricity supply, health care facilities, schools and educational or training facilities, anganwadis, children parks, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions and burial and cremation grounds.

(*6*) The appropriate Government shall require the authority conducting the Social Impact Assessment study to prepare a Social Impact Management Plan, listing the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact for a specific component referred to in sub-section (*5*), and such measures shall not be less than what is provided under a scheme or programme, in operation in that area, of the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government, in operation in the affected area.

Public hearing for Social Impact Assessment.

5. Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report.

Publication of Social Impact Assessment study.

6. (*1*) The appropriate Government shall ensure that the Social Impact Assessment study report and the Social Impact Management Plan referred to in sub-section (*6*) of section 4 are prepared and made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.

(*2*) Wherever Environment Impact Assessment is carried out, a copy of the Social Impact Assessment report shall be made available to the Impact Assessment Agency authorised by the Central Government to carry out environmental impact assessment:

Provided that, in respect of irrigation projects where the process of Environment Impact Assessment is required under the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, the provisions of this Act relating to Social Impact Assessment shall not apply.

B.—*APPRAISAL OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT BY AN EXPERT GROUP*

Appraisal of Social Impact Assessment report by an Expert Group.

7. (*1*) The appropriate Government shall ensure that the Social Impact Assessment report is evaluated by an independent multi-disciplinary Expert Group, as may be constituted by it.

(*2*) The Expert Group constituted under sub-section (*1*) shall include the following, namely:—

(*a*) two non-official social scientists;

(*b*) two representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be;

(*c*) two experts on rehabilitation; and

(*d*) a technical expert in the subject relating to the project.

(*3*) The appropriate Government may nominate a person from amongst the members of the Expert Group as the Chairperson of the Group.

(*4*) If the Expert Group constituted under sub-section (*1*), is of the opinion that,—

(*a*) the project does not serve any public purpose; or

(*b*) the social costs and adverse social impacts of the project outweigh the potential benefits,

it shall make a recommendation within two months from the date of its constitution to the effect that the project shall be abandoned forthwith and no further steps to acquire the land will be initiated in respect of the same:

Provided that the grounds for such recommendation shall be recorded in writing by the Expert Group giving the details and reasons for such decision:

Provided further that where the appropriate Government, inspite of such recommendations, proceeds with the acquisition, then, it shall ensure that its reasons for doing so are recorded in writing.

(*5*) If the Expert Group constituted under sub-section (*1*), is of the opinion that,—

(*a*) the project will serve any public purpose; and

(*b*) the potential benefits outweigh the social costs and adverse social impacts,

it shall make specific recommendations within two months from the date of its constitution whether the extent of land proposed to be acquired is the absolute bare-minimum extent needed for the project and whether there are no other less displacing options available:

Provided that the grounds for such recommendation shall be recorded in writing by the Expert Group giving the details and reasons for such decision.

(*6*) The recommendations of the Expert Group referred to in sub-sections (*4*) and (*5*) shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.

Examination of proposals for land acquisition and Social Impact Assessment report by appropriate Government.

8. (*1*) The appropriate Government shall ensure that—

(*a*) there is a legitimate and *bona fide* public purpose for the proposed acquisition which necessitates the acquisition of the land identified;

(*b*) the potential benefits and the public purpose referred to in clause (*a*) shall outweigh the social costs and adverse social impact as determined by the Social Impact Assessment that has been carried out;

(*c*) only the minimum area of land required for the project is proposed to be acquired;

(*d*) there is no unutilised land which has been previously acquired in the area;

(*e*) the land, if any, acquired earlier and remained unutilised, is used for such public purpose and make recommendations in respect thereof.

(*2*) The appropriate Government shall examine the report of the Collector, if any, and the report of the Expert Group on the Social Impact Assessment study and after considering all the reports, recommend such area for acquisition which would ensure minimum displacement of people, minimum disturbance to the infrastructure, ecology and minimum adverse impact on the individuals affected.

(*3*) The decision of the appropriate Government shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government:

Provided that where land is sought to be acquired for the purposes as specified in sub-section (*2*) of section 2, the appropriate Government shall also ascertain as to whether the prior consent of the affected families as required under the proviso to sub-section (*2*) of section 2, has been obtained in the manner as may be prescribed.

Exemption from Social Impact Assessment.

9. Where land is proposed to be acquired invoking the urgency provisions under section 40, the appropriate Government may exempt undertaking of the Social Impact Assessment study.

CHAPTER III

SPECIAL PROVISION TO SAFEGUARD FOOD SECURITY

Special provision to safeguard food security.

10. (*1*) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (*2*), no irrigated multi-cropped land shall be acquired under this Act.

(*2*) Such land may be acquired subject to the condition that it is being done under exceptional circumstances, as a demonstrable last resort, where the acquisition of the land referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall, in aggregate for all projects in a district or State, in no case exceed such limits as may be notified by the appropriate Government considering the relevant State specific factors and circumstances.

(*3*) Whenever multi-crop irrigated land is acquired under sub-section (*2*), an equivalent area of culturable wasteland shall be developed for agricultural purposes or an amount equivalent to the value of the land acquired shall be deposited with the appropriate Government for investment in agriculture for enhancing food-security.

(*4*) In a case not falling under sub-section (*1*), the acquisition of the agricultural land in aggregate for all projects in a district or State, shall in no case exceed such limits of the total net sown area of that district or State, as may be notified by the appropriate Government:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply in the case of projects that are linear in nature such as those relating to railways, highways, major district roads, irrigation canals, power lines and the like.

CHAPTER IV

NOTIFICATION AND ACQUISITION

Publication of preliminary notification and power of officers thereupon.

11. (*1*) Whenever, it appears to the appropriate Government that land in any area is required or likely to be required for any public purpose, a notification (hereinafter referred to as preliminary notification) to that effect along with details of the land to be acquired in rural and urban areas shall be published in the following manner, namely:—

(*a*) in the Official Gazette;

(*b*) in two daily newspapers circulating in the locality of such area of which one shall be in the regional language;

(*c*) in the local language in the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil;

(*d*) uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government;

(*e*) in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*2*) Immediately after issuance of the notification under sub-section (*1*), the concerned Gram Sabha or Sabhas at the village level, municipalities in case of municipal areas and the Autonomous Councils in case of the areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, shall be informed of the contents of the notification issued under the said sub-section in all cases of land acquisition at a meeting called especially for this purpose.

(*3*) The notification issued under sub-section (*1*) shall also contain a statement on the nature of the public purpose involved, reasons necessitating the displacement of affected persons, summary of the Social Impact Assessment Report and particulars of the Administrator appointed for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement under section 43.

(*4*) No person shall make any transaction or cause any transaction of land specified in the preliminary notification or create any encumbrances on such land from the date of publication of such notification till such time as the proceedings under this Chapter are completed:

Provided that the Collector may, on the application made by the owner of the land so notified, exempt in special circumstances to be recorded in writing, such owner from the operation of this sub-section:

Provided further that any loss or injury suffered by any person due to his wilful violation of this provision shall not be made up by the Collector.

(*5*) After issuance of notice under sub-section (*1*), the Collector shall, before the issue of a declaration under section 19, undertake and complete the exercise of updating of land records as prescribed within a period of two months.

Preliminary survey of land and power of officers to carry out survey.

12. For the purposes of enabling the appropriate Government to determine the extent of land to be acquired, it shall be lawful for any officer, either generally or specially authorised by such Government in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen,—

(*a*) to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality;

(*b*) to dig or bore into the sub-soil;

(*c*) to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted for such purpose;

(*d*) to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon; and

(*e*) to mark such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches and where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle:

Provided that no act under clauses (*a*) to (*e*) in respect of land shall be conducted in the absence of the owner of the land or in the absence of any person authorised in writing by the owner:

Provided further that the acts specified under the first proviso may be undertaken in the absence of the owner, if the owner has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to be present during the survey, by giving a notice of at least sixty days prior to such survey:

Provided also that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Payment for damage.

13. The officer so authorised under section 12 shall at the time of entry under section 12 pay or tender payment for any damage caused, and, in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Collector or other chief revenue officer of the district, and such decision shall be final.

Lapse of Social Impact Assessment report.

14. Where a preliminary notification under section 11 is not issued within twelve months from the date of appraisal of the Social Impact Assessment report submitted by the Expert Group under section 7, then, such report shall be deemed to have lapsed and a fresh Social Impact Assessment shall be required to be undertaken prior to acquisition proceedings under section 11:

Provided that the appropriate Government, shall have the power to extend the period of twelve months, if in its opinion circumstances exist justifying the same:

Provided further that any such decision to extend the period shall be recorded in writing and the same shall be notified and be uploaded on the website of the authority concerned.

Hearing of objections.

15. (*1*) Any person interested in any land which has been notified under sub-section (*1*) of section 11, as being required or likely to be required for a public purpose, may within sixty days from the date of the publication of the preliminary notification, object to—

(*a*) the area and suitability of land proposed to be acquired;

(*b*) justification offered for public purpose;

(*c*) the findings of the Social Impact Assessment report.

(*2*) Every objection under sub-section (*1*) shall be made to the Collector in writing, and the Collector shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard in person or by any person authorised by him in this behalf or by an Advocate and shall, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, either make a report in respect of the land which has been notified under sub-section (*1*) of section 11, or make different reports in respect of different parcels of such land, to the appropriate Government, containing his recommendations on the objections, together with the record of the proceedings held by him along with a separate report giving therein the approximate cost of land acquisition, particulars as to the number of affected families likely to be resettled, for the decision of that Government.

(*3*) The decision of the appropriate Government on the objections made under sub-section (*2*) shall be final.

Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme by the Administrator

16. (*1*) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (*1*) of section 11 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 such time as may be prescribed, which shall include—

(*a*) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family;

(*b*) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired;

(*c*) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved;

(*d*) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and

(*e*) details of any common property resources being acquired.

(*2*) The Administrator shall, based on the survey and census under sub-section (*1*), prepare a draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme, as prescribed which shall include particulars of the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements of each land owner and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired and where resettlement of affected families is involved—

(*i*) a list of Government buildings to be provided in the Resettlement Area;

(*ii*) details of the public amenities and infrastructural facilities which are to be provided in the Resettlement Area.

(*3*) The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme referred to in sub-section (*2*) shall include time limit for implementing Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme;

(*4*) The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme referred to in sub-section (*2*) shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and discussed in the concerned Gram Sabhas or Municipalities.

(*5*) A public hearing shall be conducted in such manner as may be prescribed, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing at the affected area:

Provided that in case where an affected area involves more than one Gram Panchayat or Municipality, public hearings shall be conducted in every Gram Sabha and Municipality where more than twenty-five per cent. of land belonging to that Gram Sabha or Municipality is being acquired:

Provided further that the consultation with the Gram Sabha in Scheduled Areas shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. 40 of 1996.

(*6*) The Administrator shall, on completion of public hearing submit the draft Scheme for Rehabilitation and Resettlement along with a specific report on the claims and objections raised in the public hearing to the Collector.

Review of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme.

17. (*1*) The Collector shall review the draft Scheme submitted under sub-section (*6*) of section 16 by the Administrator with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the project level constituted under section 45;

(*2*) The Collector shall submit the draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme with his suggestions to the Commissioner Rehabilitation and Resettlement for approval of the Scheme.

Approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made public

18. The Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.

Publication of declaration and summary of Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

19. (*1*) When the appropriate Government is satisfied, after considering the report, if any, made under sub-section (*2*) of section 15, that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, a declaration shall be made to that effect, along with a declaration of an area identified as the "resettlement area" for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families, under the hand and seal of a Secretary to such Government or of any other officer duly authorised to certify its orders and different declarations may be made from time to time in respect of different parcels of any land covered by the same preliminary notification irrespective of whether one report or different reports has or have been made (wherever required).

(*2*) The Collector shall publish a summary of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme along with declaration referred to in sub-section (*1*):

Provided that no declaration under this sub-section shall be made unless the summary of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme is published along with such declaration:

Provided further that no declaration under this sub-section shall be made unless the Requiring Body deposits an amount, in full or part, as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government toward the cost of acquisition of the land:

Provided also that the Requiring Body shall deposit the amount promptly so as to enable the appropriate Government to publish the declaration within a period of twelve months from the date of the publication of preliminary notification under section 11.

(*3*) In projects where land is acquired in stages, the application for acquisition itself can specify different stages for the rehabilitation and resettlement, and all declarations shall be made according to the stages so specified.

(*4*) Every declaration referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be published in the following manner, namely:—

(*a*) in the Official Gazette;

(*b*) in two daily newspapers being circulated in the locality, of such area of which one shall be in the regional language;

(*c*) in the local language in the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil;

(*d*) uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government;

(*e*) in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*5*) Every declaration referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall indicate,—

(*a*) the district or other territorial division in which the land is situated;

(*b*) the purpose for which it is needed, its approximate area; and

(*c*) where a plan shall have been made for the land, the place at which such plan may be inspected without any cost.

(*6*) The declaration referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be conclusive evidence that the land is required for a public purpose and, after making such declaration, the appropriate Government may acquire the land in such manner as specified under this Act.

(*7*) Where no declaration is made under sub-section (*1*) within twelve months from the date of preliminary notification, then such notification shall be deemed to have been rescinded:

Provided that in computing the period referred to in this sub-section, any period or periods during which the proceedings for the acquisition of the land were held up on account of any stay or injunction by the order of any Court shall be excluded:

Provided further that the appropriate Government shall have the power to extend the period of twelve months, if in its opinion circumstances exist justifying the same:

Provided also that any such decision to extend the period shall be recorded in writing and the same shall be notified and be uploaded on the website of the authority concerned.

Land to be marked out, measured and planned including marking of specific areas.

20. The Collector shall thereupon cause the land, unless it has been already marked out under section 12, to be marked out and measured, and if no plan has been made thereof, a plan to be made of the same.

Notice to persons interested.

21. (*1*) The Collector shall publish the public notice on his website and cause public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land to be taken, stating that the Government intends to take possession of the land, and that claims to compensations and rehabilitation and resettlement for all interests in such land may be made to him.

(*2*) The public notice referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall state the particulars of the land so needed, and require all persons interested in the land to appear personally or by agent or advocate before the Collector at a time and place mentioned in the public notice not being less than thirty days and not more than six months after the date of publication of the notice, and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for such interests, their claims to rehabilitation and resettlement along with their objections, if any, to the measurements made under section 20.

(*3*) The Collector may in any case require such statement referred to in sub-section (*2*) to be made in writing and signed by the party or his agent.

(*4*) The Collector shall also serve notice to the same effect on the occupier, if any, of such land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside or have agents authorised to receive service on their behalf, within the revenue district in which the land is situated.

(*5*) In case any person so interested resides elsewhere, and has no such agent, the Collector shall ensure that the notice shall be sent to him by post in letter addressed to him at his last known residence, address of place or business and also publish the same in at least two national daily newspapers and also on his website.

Power to require and enforce the making of statements as to names and interests.

22. (*1*) The Collector may also require any such person to make or deliver to him, at a time and place mentioned (such time not being less than thirty days after the date of the requisition), a statement containing, so far as may be practicable, the name of every other person possessing any interest in the land or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, tenant or otherwise, and of the nature of such interest, and of the rents and profits, if any, received or receivable on account thereof for three years next preceding the date of the statement.

(*2*) Every person required to make or deliver a statement under this section shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of sections 175 and 176 of the Indian Penal Code. 45 of 1860.

Enquiry and land acquisition award by Collector.

23. On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Collector shall proceed to enquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated pursuant to a notice given under section 21, to the measurements made under section 20, and into the value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification, and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement, shall make an award under his hand of—

(*a*) the true area of the land;

(*b*) the compensation as determined under section 27 along with Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award as determined under section 31 and which in his opinion should be allowed for the land; and

(*c*) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, or whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.

Land acquisition process under Act No. 1 of 1894 shall be deemed to have lapsed in certain cases.

24. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, in any case of land acquisition proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894,—

(*a*) where no award under section 11 of the said Land Acquisition Act has been made, then, all provisions of this Act relating to the determination of compensation shall apply; or

(*b*) where an award under said section 11 has been made, then such proceedings shall continue under the provisions of the said Land Acquisition Act, as if the said Act has not been repealed.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), in case of land acquisition proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where an award under the said section 11 has been made five years or more prior to the commencement of this Act but the physical possession of the land has not been taken or the compensation has not been paid the said proceedings shall be deemed to have lapsed and the appropriate Government, if it so chooses, shall initiate the proceedings of such land acquisition afresh in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

Provided that where an award has been made and compensation in respect of a majority of land holdings has not been deposited in the account of the beneficiaries, then, all beneficiaries specified in the notification for acquisition under section 4 of the said Land Acquisition Act, shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Period within which an award shall be made.

25. The Collector shall make an award within a period of twelve months from the date of publication of the declaration under section 19 and if no award is made within that period, the entire proceedings for the acquisition of the land shall lapse:

Provided that the appropriate Government shall have the power to extend the period of twelve months if in its opinion, circumstances exist justifying the same:

Provided further that any such decision to extend the period shall be recorded in writing and the same shall be notified and be uploaded on the website of the authority concerned.

Determination of market value of land by Collector.

26. (*1*) The Collector shall adopt the following criteria in assessing and determining the market value of the land, namely:—

(*a*) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or 2 of 1899.

(*b*) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or

(*c*) consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (*2*) of section 2 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects,

whichever is higher:

Provided that the date for determination of market value shall be the date on which the notification has been issued under section 11.

Explanation 1.—The average sale price referred to in clause (*b*) shall be determined taking into account the sale deeds or the agreements to sell registered for similar type of area in the near village or near vicinity area during immediately preceding three years of the year in which such acquisition of land is proposed to be made.

Explanation 2.—For determining the average sale price referred to in *Explanation* 1, one-half of the total number of sale deeds or the agreements to sell in which the highest sale price has been mentioned shall be taken into account.

Explanation 3.—While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in *Explanation* 1 or *Explanation* 2, any price paid as compensation for land acquired under the provisions of this Act on an earlier occasion in the district shall not be taken into consideration.

Explanation 4.—While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in *Explanation* 1 or *Explanation* 2, any price paid, which in the opinion of the Collector is not indicative of actual prevailing market value may be discounted for the purposes of calculating market value.

(*2*) The market value calculated as per sub-section (*1*) shall be multiplied by a factor to be specified in the First Schedule.

(*3*) Where the market value under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) cannot be determined for the reason that—

(*a*) the land is situated in such area where the transactions in land are restricted by or under any other law for the time being in force in that area; or

(*b*) the registered sale deeds or agreements to sell as mentioned in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) for similar land are not available for the immediately preceding three years; or

(*c*) the market value has not been specified under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 by the appropriate authority, 2 of 1899.

the State Government concerned shall specify the floor price or minimum price per unit area of the said land based on the price calculated in the manner specified in sub-section (*1*) in respect of similar types of land situated in the immediate adjoining areas:

Provided that in a case where the Requiring Body offers its shares to the owners of the lands (whose lands have been acquired) as a part compensation, for acquisition of land, such shares in no case shall exceed twenty-five per cent. of the value so calculated under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*) as the case may be:

Provided further that the Requiring Body shall in no case compel any owner of the land (whose land has been acquired) to take its shares, the value of which is deductible in the value of the land calculated under sub-section (*1*):

Provided also that the Collector shall, before initiation of any land acquisition proceedings in any area, take all necessary steps to revise and update the market value of the land on the basis of the prevalent market rate in that area:

Provided also that the appropriate Government shall ensure that the market value determined for acquisition of any land or property of an educational institution established

and administered by a religious or linguistic minority shall be such as would not restrict or abrogate the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

Determination of amount of compensation.

27. The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.

Parameters to be considered by Collector in determination of award.

28. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Collector shall take into consideration—

firstly, the market value as determined under section 26 and the award amount in accordance with the First and Second Schedules;

secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops and trees which may be on the land at the time of the Collector's taking possession thereof;

thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

fourthly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings;

fifthly, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change;

sixthly, the damage (if any) *bona fide* resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section 19 and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land; and

seventhly, any other ground which may be in the interest of equity, justice and beneficial to the affected families.

Determination of value of things attached to land or building.

29. (*1*) The Collector in determining the market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired, use the services of a competent engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field, as may be considered necessary by him.

(*2*) The Collector for the purpose of determining the value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.

(*3*) The Collector for the purpose of assessing the value of the standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition, may use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture as may be considered necessary by him.

Award of solatium.

30. (*1*) The Collector having determined the total compensation to be paid, shall, to arrive at the final award, impose a "Solatium" amount equivalent to one hundred per cent. of the compensation amount.

Explanation.—For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that solatium amount shall be in addition to the compensation payable to any person whose land has been acquired.

(*2*) The Collector shall issue individual awards detailing the particulars of compensation payable and the details of payment of the compensation as specified in the First Schedule.

(*3*) In addition to the market value of the land provided under section 26, the Collector shall, in every case, award an amount calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (*2*) of section 4, in respect of such land, till the date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier.

CHAPTER V

REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT AWARD

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award for affected families by Collector.

31. (*1*) The Collector shall pass Rehabilitation and Resettlement Awards for each affected family in terms of the entitlements provided in the Second Schedule.

(*2*) The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award shall include all of the following, namely:—

(*a*) rehabilitation and resettlement amount payable to the family;

(*b*) bank account number of the person to which the rehabilitation and resettlement award amount is to be transferred;

(*c*) particulars of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families;

(*d*) particulars of land allotted to the displaced families;

(*e*) particulars of one time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families;

(*f*) particulars of payment for cattle shed and petty shops;

(*g*) particulars of one-time amount to artisans and small traders;

(*h*) details of mandatory employment to be provided to the members of the affected families;

(*i*) particulars of any fishing rights that may be involved;

(*j*) particulars of annuity and other entitlements to be provided;

(*k*) particulars of special provisions for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to be provided:

Provided that in case any of the matters specified under clauses (*a*) to (*k*) are not applicable to any affected family the same shall be indicated as "not applicable":

Provided further that the appropriate Government may, by notification increase the rate of rehabilitation and resettlement amount payable to the affected families, taking into account the rise in the price index.

Provision of infrastructural amenities in resettlement area.

32. In every resettlement area as defined under this Act, the Collector shall ensure the provision of all infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities specified in the Third Schedule.

Corrections to awards by Collector.

33. (*1*) The Collector may at any time, but not later than six months from the date of award or where he has been required under the provisions of this Act to make a reference to the Authority under section 64, before the making of such reference, by order, correct any clerical or arithmetical mistakes in either of the awards or errors arising therein either on his own motion or on the application of any person interested or local authority:

Provided that no correction which is likely to affect prejudicially any person shall be made unless such person has been given a reasonable opportunity of making representation in the matter.

(*2*) The Collector shall give immediate notice of any correction made in the award so corrected to all the persons interested.

(*3*) Where any excess amount is proved to have been paid to any person as a result of the correction made under sub-section (*1*), the excess amount so paid shall be liable to be refunded and in the case of any default or refusal to pay, the same may be recovered, as prescribed by the appropriate Government.

Adjournment of enquiry.

34. The Collector may, for any cause he thinks fit, from time to time adjourn the enquiry to a day to be fixed by him.

Power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of documents.

35. For the purpose of enquiries under this Act, the Collector shall have powers to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, including the parties interested of any of them, and to compel the production of documents by the same means, and (so far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

5 of 1908.

Power to call for records, etc.

36. The appropriate Government may at any time before the award is made by the Collector under section 30 call for any record of any proceedings (whether by way of inquiry or otherwise) for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any findings or order passed or as to the regularity of such proceedings and may pass such order or issue such direction in relation thereto as it may think fit:

Provided that the appropriate Government shall not pass or issue any order or direction prejudicial to any person without affording such person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Awards of Collector when to be final.

37. (*1*) The Awards shall be filed in the Collector's office and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be final and conclusive evidence, as between the Collector and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Collector or not, of the true area and market value of the land and the assets attached thereto, solatium so determined and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.

(*2*) The Collector shall give immediate notice of his awards to such of the persons interested who are not present personally or through their representatives when the awards are made.

(*3*) The Collector shall keep open to the public and display a summary of the entire proceedings undertaken in a case of acquisition of land including the amount of compensation awarded to each individual along with details of the land finally acquired under this Act on the website created for this purpose.

Power to take possession of land to be acquired.

38. (*1*) The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30:

Provided that the components of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Package in the Second and Third Schedules that relate to infrastructural entitlements shall be provided within a period of eighteen months from the date of the award:

Provided further that in case of acquisition of land for irrigation or hydel project, being a public purpose, the rehabilitation and resettlement shall be completed six months prior to submergence of the lands acquired.

(*2*) The Collector shall be responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and resettlement process is completed in all its aspects before displacing the affected families.

Additional compensation in case of multiple displacements.

39. The Collector shall, as far as possible, not displace any family which has already been displaced by the appropriate Government for the purpose of acquisition under the provisions of this Act, and if so displaced, shall pay an additional compensation equivalent to that of the compensation determined under this Act for the second or successive displacements.

Special powers in case of urgency to acquire land in certain cases.

40. (*1*) In cases of urgency, whenever the appropriate Government so directs, the Collector, though no such award has been made, may, on the expiration of thirty days from the publication of the notice mentioned in section 21, take possession of any land needed for a public purpose and such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.

(*2*) The powers of the appropriate Government under sub-section (*1*) shall be restricted to the minimum area required for the defence of India or national security or for any emergencies arising out of natural calamities or any other emergency with the approval of Parliament:

Provided that the Collector shall not take possession of any building or part of a building under this sub-section without giving to the occupier thereof at least forty-eight hours notice of his intention to do so, or such longer notice as may be reasonably sufficient to enable such occupier to remove his movable property from such building without unnecessary inconvenience.

(*3*) Before taking possession of any land under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), the Collector shall tender payment of eighty per cent. of the compensation for such land as estimated by him to the person interested entitled thereto.

(*4*) In the case of any land to which, in the opinion of the appropriate Government, the provisions of sub-section (*1*), sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*) are applicable, the appropriate Government may direct that any or all of the provisions of Chapter II to Chapter VI shall not apply, and, if it does so direct, a declaration may be made under section 19 in respect of the land at any time after the date of the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (*1*) of section 11.

(*5*) An additional compensation of seventy-five per cent. of the total compensation as determined under section 27, shall be paid by the Collector in respect of land and property for acquisition of which proceedings have been initiated under sub-section (*1*) of this section:

Provided that no additional compensation will be required to be paid in case the project is one that affects the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security and strategic interests of the State or relations with foreign States.

Special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

41. *(1)* As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas.

(*2*) Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort.

(3) In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of a notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force:

Provided that the consent of the Panchayats or the Autonomous Districts Councils shall be obtained in cases where the Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted.

(4) In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a Requiring Body which involves involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes families, a Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the details of procedure for settling land rights due, but not settled and restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition.

(*5*) The Development Plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years, sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities as well as the Scheduled Castes.

(*6*) In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially as first instalment and the rest shall be paid after taking over of the possession of the land.

(*7*) The affected families of the Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the same Scheduled Area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.

(*8*) The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall get land, to such extent as may be decided by the appropriate Government free of cost for community and social gatherings.

(*9*) Any alienation of tribal lands or lands belonging to members of the Scheduled Castes in disregard of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void, and in the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be made available to the original tribal land owners or land owners belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

(*10*) The affected Scheduled Tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.

(*11*) Where the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are relocated outside of the district, then, they shall be paid an additional twenty-five per cent. rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees.

Reservation and other benefits.

42. (*1*) All benefits, including the reservation benefits available to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area.

(*2*) Whenever the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who are residing in the Scheduled Areas referred to in the Fifth Schedule or the tribal areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution are relocated outside those areas, than, all the statutory safeguards, entitlements and benefits being enjoyed by them under this Act shall be extended to the area to which they are resettled regardless of whether the resettlment area is a Scheduled Area referred to in the said Fifth Schedule, or a tribal area referred to in the said Sixth Schedule, or not.

2 of 2007.

(*3*) Where the community rights have been settled under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the same shall be quantified in monetary amount and be paid to the individual concerned who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion with his share in such community rights.

CHAPTER VI

PROCEDURE AND MANNER OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

Appointment of Administrator.

43. (*1*) Where the appropriate Government is satisfied that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of persons due to acquisition of land, then, the State Government shall, by notification, appoint in respect of that project, an officer not below the rank of Joint Collector or Additional Collector or Deputy Collector or equivalent official of Revenue Department to be the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

(*2*) The Administrator shall, with a view to enable him to function efficiently and to meet the special time-frame, be provided with such powers, duties and responsibilities as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government and provided with office infrastructure and be assisted by such officers and employees who shall be subordinate to him as the appropriate Government may decide.

(*3*) Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the appropriate Government and the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the formulation, execution and monitoring of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme shall vest in the Administrator.

Commissioner for rehabilitation and resettlement.

44. (*1*) The State Government shall appoint an officer of the rank of Commissioner or Secretary of that Government for rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under this Act, to be called the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

(*2*) The Commissioner shall be responsible for supervising the formulation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans and proper implementation of such schemes or plans.

(*3*) The Commissioner shall be responsible for the post-implementation social audit in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and municipality in urban areas.

Rehabilitation and resettlement committee at project level.

45. (*1*) Where land proposed to be acquired is equal to or more than one hundred acres, the appropriate Government shall constitute a Committee under the chairmanship of the Collector to be called the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme and to carry out post-implementation social audits in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and municipality in urban areas.

(*2*) The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee shall include, apart from officers of the appropriate Government, the following members, namely:—

(*a*) a representative of women residing in the affected area;

(*b*) a representative each of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes residing in the affected area;

(*c*) a representative of a voluntary organisation working in the area;

(*d*) a representative of a nationalised bank;

(*e*) the Land Acquisition Officer of the project;

(*f*) the Chairpersons of the panchayats or municipalities located in the affected area or their nominees;

(*g*) the Chairperson of the District Planning Committee or his nominee;

(*h*) the Member of Parliament and Member of the Legislative Assembly of the concerned area or their nominees;

(*i*) a representative of the Requiring Body; and

(*j*) Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement as the Member-Convenor.

(*3*) The procedure regulating the discharge of the process given in this section and other matters connected thereto of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee shall be such as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

Provisions relating to rehabilitation and resettlement to apply in case of certain persons other than specified persons.

46. (*1*) Where any person other than a specified person is purchasing land through private negotiations for an area equal to or more than such limits, as may be notified by the appropriate Government, considering the relevant State specific factors and circumstances, for which the payment of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Costs under this Act is required, he shall file an application with the District Collector notifying him of—

(*a*) intent to purchase;

(*b*) purpose for which such purchase is being made;

(*c*) particulars of lands to be purchased.

(*2*) It shall be the duty of the Collector to refer the matter to the Commissioner for the satisfaction of all relevant provisions under this Act related to rehabilitation and resettlement.

(*3*) Based upon the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme approved by the Commissioner as per the provisions of this Act, the Collector shall pass individual awards covering Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlements as per the provisions of this Act.

(*4*) No land use change shall be permitted if rehabilitation and resettlement is not complied with in full.

(*5*) Any purchase of land by a person other than specified persons without complying with the provisions of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme shall be void *ab initio*:

Provided that the appropriate Government may provide for rehabilitation and resettlement provisions on sale or purchase of land in its State and shall also fix the limits or ceiling for the said purpose.

(*6*) If any land has been purchased through private negotiations by a person on or after the 5th day of September, 2011, which is more than such limits referred to in sub-section (*1*) and, if the same land is acquired within three years from the date of commencement of this Act, then, forty per cent. of the compensation paid for such land acquired shall be shared with the original land owners.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section, the expression—

(*a*) "original land owner" refers to the owner of the land as on the 5th day of September, 2011;

(*b*) "specified persons" includes any person other than—

(*i*) appropriate Government;

(*ii*) Government company;

(*iii*) association of persons or trust or society as registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, wholly or partially aided by the appropriate Government or controlled by the appropriate Government.

21 of 1860

Quantification and deposit of rehabilitation and resettlement amount.

47. Where the Collector is of the view that the obligations of the Requiring Body with regard to rehabilitation and resettlement can be quantified into monetary amount, he shall allow the payment of such amount into an account in complete satisfaction of such obligations, which shall be administered by the Administrator appointed under section 43, under the supervision of the Collector.

CHAPTER VII

NATIONAL MONITORING COMMITTEE FOR REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

Establishment of National Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement.

48. (*1*) The Central Government may, whenever necessary, for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.

(*2*) The Committee may, besides having representation of the concerned Ministries and Departments of the Central and State Governments, associate with it eminent experts from the relevant fields.

(*3*) The procedures to be followed by the Committee and the allowances payable to the experts shall be such as may be prescribed.

(*4*) The Central Government shall provide officers and other employees to the Committee necessary for its efficient functioning.

Reporting requirements.

49. The States and Union territories shall provide all the relevant information on the matters covered under this Act, to the National Monitoring Committee in a regular and timely manner, and also as and when required.

Establishment of State Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement.

50. (*1*) The State Government shall constitute a State Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.

(*2*) The Committee may, besides having representatives of the concerned Ministries and Departments of the State Government, associate with it eminent experts from the relevant fields.

(*3*) The procedures to be followed by the Committee and the allowances payable to the experts shall be such as may be prescribed by the State.

(*4*) The State Government shall provide such officers and other employees to the Committee as may be necessary for its efficient functioning.

CHAPTER VIII

ESTABLISHMENT OF LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT AUTHORITY

Establishment of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority.

51. (*1*) The appropriate Government shall, for the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, establish, by notification, one or more Authorities to be known as "the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority" to exercise jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on it by or under this Act.

(*2*) The appropriate Government shall also specify in the notification referred to in sub-section (*1*) the areas within which the Authority may exercise jurisdiction for entertaining and deciding the references made to it under section 64 or applications made by the applicant under second proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 64.

Composition of Authority.

52. (*1*) The Authority shall consist of one person only (hereinafter referred to as the Presiding Officer) to be appointed, by notification, by the appropriate Government.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), the appropriate Government may authorise the Presiding Officer of one Authority to discharge also the functions of the Presiding Officer of another Authority.

Qualifications for appointment as Presiding Officer.

53. (*1*) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as the Presiding Officer of an Authority unless,—

(*a*) he is or has been a District Judge; or

(*b*) he is a qualified legal practitioner for not less than seven years.

(*2*) A Presiding Officer shall be appointed by the appropriate Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of a High Court in whose jurisdiction the Authority is proposed to be established.

Terms of office of Presiding Officer.

54. The Presiding Officer of an Authority shall hold office for a term of three years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier.

Staff of Authority.

55. (*1*) The appropriate Government shall provide the Authority with a Registrar and such other officers and employees as that Government may think fit.

(*2*) The Registrar and other officers and employees of an Authority shall discharge their functions under the general superintendence of the Presiding Officer.

(*3*) The salaries and allowances and other conditions of service of the Registrar and other officers and employees of an Authority shall be such as may be prescribed.

Salary and allowances and other terms and conditions of service of Presiding Officers.

56. The salary and allowances payable to and the other terms and conditions of service (including pension, gratuity and other retirement benefits) of the Presiding Officer of an Authority, shall be such as may be prescribed:

Provided that neither the salary and allowances nor the other terms and conditions of service of the said Presiding Officers shall be varied to their disadvantage after appointment.

Filling up of vacancies.

57. If, for any reason other than temporary absence, any vacancy occurs in the office of the Presiding Officer of an Authority then the appropriate Government shall appoint another person in accordance with the provisions of this Act to fill the vacancy and the proceedings may be continued before the Authority from the stage at which the vacancy is filled.

Resignation and removal.

58. (*1*) The Presiding Officer of an Authority may, by notice in writing under his hand addressed to the appropriate Government, resign his office:

Provided that the Presiding Officer shall, unless he is permitted by the appropriate Government to relinquish his office sooner, continue to hold office until the expiry of three months from the date of receipt of such notice or until a person duly appointed as his successor enters upon his office or until the expiry of his term of office, whichever is earlier.

(*2*) The Presiding Officer of an Authority shall not be removed from his office except by an order made by the appropriate Government on the ground of proven misbehaviour or incapacity after inquiry in the case of the Presiding Officer of an Authority made by a Judge of a High Court in which the Presiding Officer concerned has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of these charges.

(*3*) The appropriate Government may, by rules, regulate the procedure for the investigation of misbehaviour or incapacity of the aforesaid Presiding Officer.

Orders constituting Authority to be final and not to invalidate its proceedings.

59. No order of the appropriate Government appointing any person as the Presiding Officer of an Authority shall be called in question in any manner, and no act or proceeding before an Authority shall be called in question in any manner on the ground merely of any defect in the constitution of an Authority.

Powers of Authority and procedure before it.

60. (*1*) The Authority shall, for the purposes of its functions under this Act, shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of the following matters, namely:— 5 of 1908.

(*a*) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(*b*) discovery and production of any document or other material object producible as evidence;

(*c*) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(*d*) requisitioning of any public record;

(*e*) issuing commission for the examination of witnesses;

(*f*) reviewing its decisions, directions and orders;

(*g*) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(*2*) The Authority shall have original jurisdiction to adjudicate upon every reference made to it under section 64.

(*3*) The Authority shall not be bound by the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to the other provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder, the Authority shall have the power to regulate its own procedure. 5 of 1908.

(*4*) The Authority shall, after receiving reference under section 64 and after giving notice of such reference to all the parties concerned and after affording opportunity of hearing to all parties, dispose of such reference within a period of six months from the date of receipt of such reference and make an award accordingly.

(*5*) The Authority shall arrange to deliver copies of the award to the parties concerned within a period of fifteen days from the date of such award.

Proceedings before Authority to be judicial proceedings.

61. All proceedings before the Authority shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code and the Authority shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of sections 345 and 346 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. 45 of 1860. 2 of 1974.

Members and officers of Authority to be public servants.

62. The Member and officers of the Authority shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. 45 of 1860.

Jurisdiction of civil courts barred.

63. No civil court (other than High Court under article 226 or article 227 of the Constitution or the Supreme Court) shall have jurisdiction to entertain any dispute relating to land acquisition in respect of which the Collector or the Authority is empowered by or under this Act, and no injunction shall be granted by any court in respect of any such matter.

Reference to Authority.

64. (*1*) Any person interested who has not accepted the award may, by written application to the Collector, require that the matter be referred by the Collector for the determination of the Authority, as the case may be, whether his objection be to the measurement of the land, the amount of the compensation, the person to whom it is payable, the rights of Rehabilitation and Resettlement under Chapters V and VI or the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested:

Provided that the Collector shall, within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of application, make a reference to the appropriate Authority:

Provided further that where the Collector fails to make such reference within the period so specified, the applicant may apply to the Authority, as the case may be, requesting it to direct the Collector to make the reference to it within a period of thirty days.

(*2*) The application shall state the grounds on which objection to the award is taken:

Provided that every such application shall be made—

(*a*) if the person making it was present or represented before the Collector at the time when he made his award, within six weeks from the date of the Collector's award;

(*b*) in other cases, within six weeks of the receipt of the notice from the Collector under section 21, or within six months from the date of the Collector's award, whichever period shall first expire:

Provided further that the Collector may entertain an application after the expiry of the said period, within a further period of one year, if he is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within the period specified in the first proviso.

Collector's statement to Authority.

65. (*1*) In making the reference, the Collector shall state for the information of the Authority, in writing under his hand—

(*a*) the situation and extent of the land, with particulars of any trees, buildings or standing crops thereon;

(*b*) the names of the persons whom he has reason to think interested in such land;

(*c*) the amount awarded for damages and paid or tendered under section 13, and the amount of compensation awarded under the provisions of this Act;

(*d*) the amount paid or deposited under any other provisions of this Act; and

(*e*) if the objection be to the amount of the compensation, the grounds on which the amount of compensation was determined.

(*2*) The statement under sub-section (*1*) shall be attached a schedule giving the particulars of the notices served upon, and of the statements in writing made or delivered by the persons interested respectively.

Service of notice by Authority.

66. The Authority shall thereupon cause a notice specifying the day on which the Authority will proceed to determine the objection, and directing their appearance before the Authority on that day, to be served on the following persons, namely:—

(*a*) the applicant;

(*b*) all persons interested in the objection, except such (if any) of them as have consented without protest to receive payment of the compensation awarded; and

(*c*) if the objection is in regard to the area of the land or to the amount of the compensation, the Collector.

Restriction on scope of proceedings.

67. The scope of the enquiry in every such proceeding shall be restricted to a consideration of the interest of the persons affected by the objection.

Proceedings to be in public.

68. Every such proceeding shall take place in public, and all persons entitled to practice in any Civil Court in the State shall be entitled to appear, plead and act (as the case may be) in such proceeding.

Determination of award by Authority.

69. (*1*) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired including the Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlements, the Authority shall take into consideration whether the Collector has followed the parameters set out under section 26 to section 30 and the provisions under Chapter V of this Act.

(*2*) In addition to the market value of the land, as above provided, the Authority shall in every case award an amount calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the preliminary notification under section 11 in respect of such land to the date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier.

Explanation.— In computing the period referred to in this sub-section, any period or periods during which the proceedings for the acquisition of the land were held up on account of any stay or injunction by the order of any Court shall be excluded.

(*3*) In addition to the market value of the land as above provided, the Authority shall in every case award a solatium of one hundred per cent. over the total compensation amount.

Form of award.

70. (*1*) Every award under this Chapter shall be in writing signed by the Presiding Officer of the Authority, and shall specify the amount awarded under clause first of section 28, and also the amounts (if any) respectively awarded under each of the other clauses of the same sub-section, together with the grounds of awarding each of the said amounts.

(*2*) Every such award shall be deemed to be a decree and the statement of the grounds of every such award a judgment within the meaning of clause (*2*), and clause (*9*) of respectively, of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 .

5 of 1908.

Costs.

71. (*1*) Every such award shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the proceeding under this Chapter, and by what persons and in what proportions they are to be paid.

(*2*) When the award of the Collector is not upheld, the cost shall ordinarily be paid by the Collector, unless the Authority concerned is of the opinion that the claim of the applicant was so extravagant or that he was so negligent in putting his case before the Collector that some deduction from his costs should be made or that he should pay a part of the Collector's costs.

Collector may be directed to pay interest on excess compensation.

72. If the sum, which in the opinion of the Authority concerned, the Collector ought to have awarded as compensation is in excess of the sum which the Collector did award as compensation, the award of the Authority concerned may direct that the Collector shall pay interest on such excess at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the date on which he took possession of the land to the date of payment of such excess into Authority:

Provided that the award of the Authority concerned may also direct that where such excess or any part thereof is paid to the Authority after the date or expiry of a period of one year from the date on which possession is taken, interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum shall be payable from the date of expiry of the said period of one year on the amount of such excess or part thereof which has not been paid into Authority before the date of such expiry.

Re-determination of amount of compensation on the basis of the award of the Authority.

73. (*1*) Where in an award under this Chapter, the Authority concerned allows to the applicant any amount of compensation in excess of the amount awarded by the Collector under section 23, the persons interested in all the other land covered by the same preliminary notification under section 11, and who are also aggrieved by the award of the Collector may, notwithstanding that they had not made an application to the Collector, by written application to the Collector within three months from the date of the award of the Authority concerned require that the amount of compensation payable to them may be re-determined on the basis of the amount of compensation awarded by the Authority:

Provided that in computing the period of three months within which an application to the Collector shall be made under this sub-section, the day on which the award was pronounced and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

(*2*) The Collector shall, on receipt of an application under sub-section (*1*), conduct an inquiry after giving notice to all the persons interested and giving them a reasonable opportunity of being heard, and make an award determining the amount of compensation payable to the applicants.

(*3*) Any person who has not accepted the award under sub-section (*2*) may, by written application to the Collector, require that the matter be referred by the Collector for the determination of the Authority concerned.

Appeal to High Court.

74. (*1*) The Requiring Body or any person aggrieved by the Award passed by an Authority under section 69 may file an appeal to the High Court within sixty days from the date of Award:

Provided that the High Court may, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal within the said period, allow it to be filed within a further period not exceeding sixty days.

(*2*) Every appeal referred to under sub-section (*1*) shall be heard as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made to dispose of such appeal within six months from the date on which the appeal is presented to the High Court.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "High Court" means the High Court within the jurisdiction of which the land acquired or proposed to be acquired is situated.

CHAPTER IX

APPORTIONMENT OF COMPENSATION

Particulars of apportionment to be specified.

75. When there are several persons interested, if such persons agree in the apportionment of the compensation, the particulars of such apportionment shall be specified in the award, and as between such persons the award shall be conclusive evidence of the correctness of the apportionment.

Dispute as to apportionment.

76. When the amount of compensation has been settled, if any dispute arises as to the apportionment of the same or any part thereof, or as to the persons to whom the same or any part thereof is payable, the Collector may refer such disputes to the Authority.

CHAPTER X

PAYMENT

Payment of compensation or deposit of same in Authority.

77. (*1*) On making an award under section 30, the Collector shall tender payment of the compensation awarded by him to the persons interested entitled thereto according to the award and shall pay it to them by depositing the amount in their bank accounts unless prevented by someone or more of the contingencies mentioned in sub-section (*2*).

(*2*) If the person entitled to compensation shall not consent to receive it, or if there be no person competent to alienate the land, or if there be any dispute as to the title to receive the compensation or as to the apportionment of it, the Collector shall deposit the amount of

the compensation in the Authority to which a reference under section 64 would be submitted:

Provided that any person admitted to be interested may receive such payment under protest as to the sufficiency of the amount:

Provided further that no person who has received the amount otherwise than under protest shall be entitled to make any application under sub-section (*1*) of section 64:

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person, who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

Investment of money deposited in respect of lands belonging to person incompetent to alienate.

78. (*1*) If any money is deposited in the Authority concerned under sub-section (*2*) of section 77 and it appears that the land in respect whereof the same was awarded belonged to any person who had no power to alienate the same, the Authority concerned shall—

(*a*) order the money to be invested in the purchase of other lands to be held under the like title and conditions of ownership as the land in respect of which such money shall have been deposited was held; or

(*b*) if such purchase cannot be effected forthwith, then in such Government of other approved securities as the Authority concerned shall think fit,

and shall direct the payment of the interest or other proceeds arising from such investment to the person or persons who would for the time being have been entitled to the possession of the said land, and such moneys shall remain so deposited and invested until the same be applied—

(*i*) in the purchase of such other lands as aforesaid; or

(*ii*) in payment to any person or persons becoming absolutely entitled thereto.

(*2*) In all cases of money deposited to which this section applies the Authority concerned shall order the costs of the following matters, including therein all reasonable charge and expenses incident thereon, to be paid by the Collector, namely:—

(*a*) the costs of such investments as aforesaid;

(*b*) the costs of the orders for the payment of the interest or other proceeds of the securities upon which such moneys are for the time being invested, and for the payment out of the Authority concerned of the principal of such moneys, and of all proceedings relating thereto, except such as may be occasioned by litigation between adverse claimants.

Investment of money deposited in other cases.

79. When any money shall have been deposited in the Authority concerned under this Act for any cause other than the causes mentioned in section 78, the Authority may, on the application of any party interested or claiming an interest in such money, order the same to be invested in such Government or other approved securities as it may think proper, and paid in such manner as it may consider will give the parties interested therein the same benefit from it as they might have had from the land in respect whereof such money shall have been deposited or as near thereto as may be.

Payment of interest.

80. When the amount of such compensation is not paid or deposited on or before taking possession of the land, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the time of so taking possession until it shall have been so paid or deposited:

Provided that if such compensation or any part thereof is not paid or deposited within a period of one year from the date on which possession is taken, interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum shall be payable from the date or expiry of the said period of one year on the amount of compensation or part thereof which has not been paid or deposited before the date of such expiry.

CHAPTER XI

TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF LAND

Temporary occupation of waste or arable land, procedure when difference as to compensation exists.

81. (*1*) Whenever it appears to the appropriate Government that the temporary occupation and use of any waste or arable land are needed for any public purpose, the appropriate Government may direct the Collector to procure the occupation and use of the same for such terms as it shall think fit, not exceeding three years from the commencement of such occupation.

(*2*) The Collector shall thereupon give notice in writing to the person interested in such land of the purpose for which the same is needed, and shall, for the occupation and use thereof for such term as aforesaid, and for the materials (if any) to be taken therefrom, pay to them such compensation, either in a gross sum of money, or by monthly or other periodical payments, as shall be agreed upon in writing between him and such persons respectively.

(*3*) In case the Collector and the persons interested differ as to the sufficiency of the compensation or apportionment thereof, the Collector shall refer such difference to the decision of the Authority.

Power to enter and take possession and compensation on restoration.

82. (*1*) On payment of such compensation, or on executing such agreement, or on making a reference under section 64, the Collector may enter upon and take possession of the land, and use or permit the use thereof in accordance with the terms of the said notice.

(*2*) On the expiration of the term, the Collector shall make or tender to the persons interested compensation for the damage (if any) done to the land and not provided for by the agreement, and shall restore the land to the persons interested therein:

Provided that, if the land has become permanently unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was used immediately before the commencement of such term, and if the persons interested shall so require, the appropriate Government shall proceed under this Act to acquire the land as if it was needed permanently for a public purpose.

Difference as to condition of land.

83. In case the Collector and persons interested differ as to the condition of the land at the expiration of the term, or as to any matter connected with the said agreement, the Collector shall refer such difference to the decision of the Authority concerned.

CHAPTER XII

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Punishment for false information, *mala fide* action, etc.

84. (*1*) If a person, in connection with a requirement or direction under this Act, provides any information that is false or misleading, or produces any false document, he shall be liable to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both.

(*2*) Any rehabilitation and resettlement benefit availed of by making a false claim or through fraudulent means shall be liable to be recovered by the appropriate Government in the manner as may be prescribed.

(*3*) Disciplinary proceedings may be drawn up by the disciplinary authority against a Government servant, who if proved to be guilty of a *mala fide* action in respect of any provision of this Act, shall be liable to such punishment including a fine as the disciplinary authority may decide.

Penalty for contravention of provisions of Act.

85. If any person contravenes any of the provisions relating to payment of compensation or rehabilitation and resettlement, every such person shall be liable to a punishment of six months which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Offences by companies.

86. (*1*) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every

person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or that the commission of the offence is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section,—

(*a*) "company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals and a Requiring Body; and

(*b*) "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

Offences by Government departments.

87. (*1*) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by any department of the Government, the head of the department, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall render any person liable to any punishment if such person proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that such person exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), where any offence under this Act has been committed by a Department of the Government and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of any officer, other than the head of the department, such officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Cognizance of offences by court.

88. No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall be competent to try any offence punishable under this Act.

2 of 1974

Offences to be non-cognizable.

89. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 every offence under this Act shall be deemed to be non-cognizable.

Offences to be cognizable only on complaint filed by certain persons.

90. No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act which is alleged to have been committed by a Requiring Body except on a complaint in writing made by the Collector or any other officer authorised by the appropriate Government or any member of the affected family.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

Magistrate to enforce surrender.

91. If the Collector is opposed or impeded in taking possession under this Act of any land, he shall, if a Magistrate, enforce the surrender of the land to himself, and if not a Magistrate, he shall apply to a Magistrate or to the Commissioner of Police, and such Magistrate or Commissioner, as the case may be, shall enforce the surrender of the land to the Collector.

Service of notice.

92. (*1*) Save as otherwise provided in section 66, the service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed, in the case of a notice, by

the officer therein mentioned, and, in the case of any other notice, by order of the Collector.

(*2*) Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be made on the person therein named.

(*3*) When such person cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult member of his family residing with him; and, if no such adult member can be found, the notice may be served by fixing the copy on the outer door of the house in which the person therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business, or by fixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the office of the officer aforesaid or of the Collector or in the court-house, and also in some conspicuous part of the land to be acquired:

Provided that, if the Collector or Judge shall so direct, a notice may be sent by post, in a letter addressed to the person named therein at his last known residence, address or place of business and also publish the same in at least two national daily newspapers and also on his website.

Completion of acquisition not compulsory, but compensation to be awarded when not completed.

93. (*1*) The appropriate Government shall be at liberty to withdraw from the acquisition of any land of which possession has not been taken.

(*2*) Whenever the appropriate Government withdraws from any such acquisition, the Collector shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage suffered by the owner in consequence of the notice or of any proceedings thereunder, and shall pay such amount to the person interested, together with all costs reasonably incurred by him in the prosecution of the proceedings under this Act relating to the said land.

Acquisition of part of house or building.

94. (*1*) The provisions of this Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any house, manufactory or other building, if the owner desires that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be so acquired:

Provided that, if any question shall arise as to whether any land proposed to be taken under this Act does or does not form part of a house, manufactory or building within the meaning of this section, the Collector shall refer the determination of such question to the Authority concerned and shall not be taken possession of such land until after the question has been determined.

(*2*) In deciding on such a reference made under the proviso to sub-section (*1*), the Authority concerned shall have regard to the question whether the land proposed to be taken, is reasonably required for the full and unimpaired use of the house, manufactory or building.

(*3*) If, in the case of any claim under this Act, by a person interested, on account of the severing of the land to be acquired from his other land, the appropriate Government is of opinion that the claim is unreasonable or excessive, it may, at any time before the Collector has made his award, order the acquisition of the whole of the land of which the land first sought to be acquired forms a part.

(*4*) In the case of any acquisition of land so required no fresh declaration or other proceedings under sections 11 to 19, (both inclusive) shall be necessary; but the Collector shall without delay furnish a copy of the order of the appropriate Government to the person interested, and shall thereafter proceed to make his award under section 23.

Acquisition of land at cost of a local authority or Requiring Body.

95. (*1*) Where the provisions of this Act are put in force for the purpose of acquiring land at the cost of any fund controlled or managed by a local authority or of any Requiring Body, the charges of land incidental to such acquisition shall be defrayed from or by such fund or Requiring Body.

(*2*) In any proceeding held before a Collector or Authority concerned in such cases the local authority or Requiring Body concerned may appear and adduce evidence for the purpose of determining the amount of compensation:

Provided that no such local authority or Requiring Body shall be entitled to demand a reference to the Authority concerned under section 64.

Exemption from income-tax, stamp duty and fees.

96. No income tax or stamp duty shall be levied on any award or agreement made under this Act, except under section 46 and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same.

Acceptance of certified copy as evidence.

97. In any proceeding under this Act, a certified copy of a document registered under the Registration Act, 1908, including a copy given under section 57 of that Act, may be accepted as evidence of the transaction recorded in such document.

16 of 1908

Notice in case of suits for anything done in pursuance of Act.

98. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding, and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amendments.

No change of purpose to be allowed.

99. No change from the purpose or related purposes for which the land is originally sought to be acquired shall be allowed:

Provided that if the land acquired is rendered unusable for the purpose for which it was acquired due to a fundamental change because of any unforeseen circumstances, then the appropriate Government may use such land for any other public purpose.

No change of ownership without permission to be allowed.

100. No change of ownership without specific permission from the appropriate Government shall be allowed.

Return of unutilised land.

101. When any land acquired under this Act remains unutilised for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession, the same shall be returned to the original owner or owners or their legal heirs, as the case may be, or to the Land Bank of the appropriate Government by reversion in the manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section, "Land Bank" means a governmental entity that focuses on the conversion of Government owned vacant, abandoned, unutilised acquired lands and tax-delinquent properties into productive use.

Difference in price of land when transferred for higher consideration to be shared.

102. Whenever the ownership of any land acquired under this Act is transferred to any person for a consideration, without any development having taken place on such land, forty per cent. of the appreciated land value shall be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs, in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired within a period of five years from the date of acquisition:

Provided that benefit shall accrue only on the first sale or transfer that occurs after the conclusion of the acquisition proceedings.

Provisions to be in addition to existing laws.

103. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of, any other law for the time being in force.

Option of appropriate Government to lease.

104. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the appropriate Government shall, wherever possible, be free to exercise the option of taking the land on lease, instead of acquisition, for any public purpose referred to in sub-section (*l*) of section 2.

Provisions of this Act not to apply in certain cases or to apply with certain modifications.

105. (*1*) Subject to sub-section (*3*), the provisions of this Act shall not apply to the enactments relating to land acquisition specified in the Fourth Schedule.

(*2*) Subject to sub-section (*2*) of section 106, the Central Government may, by notification, omit or add to any of the enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule.

(*3*) The Central Government shall, by notification, within one year from the date of commencement of this Act, direct that any of the provisions of this Act relating to the determination of compensation in accordance with the First Schedule and rehabilitation and resettlement specified in the Second and Third Schedules, being beneficial to the affected families, shall apply to the cases of land acquisition under the enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule or shall apply with such exceptions or modifications that do not reduce the compensation or dilute the provisions of this Act relating to compensation or rehabilitation and resettlement as may be specified in the notification, as the case may be.

(*4*) A copy of every notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (*3*), shall be laid in draft before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in disapproving the issue of the notification or both Houses agree in making any modification in the notification, the notification shall not be issued or, as the case may be, shall be issued only in such modified form as may be agreed upon by both the Houses of Parliament.

Power to amend Schedule.

106. (*1*) The Central Government may, by notification, amend or alter any of the Schedules to this Act, without in any way reducing the compensation or diluting the provisions of this Act relating to compensation or rehabilitation and resettlement.

(*2*) A copy of every notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (*1*), shall be laid in draft before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in disapproving the issue of the notification or both Houses agree in making any modification in the notification, the notification shall not be issued or as the case may be, shall be issued only in such modified form as may be agreed upon by both the Houses of Parliament.

Power of State Legislatures to enact any law more beneficial to affected families.

107. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any State from enacting any law to enhance or add to the entitlements enumerated under this Act which confers higher compensation than payable under this Act or make provisions for rehabilitation and resettlement which is more beneficial than provided under this Act.

Option to affected families to avail better compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement.

108. (*1*) Where a State law or a policy framed by the Government of a State provides for a higher compensation than calculated under this Act for the acquisition of land, the affected persons or his family or member of his family may at their option opt to avail such higher compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement under such State law or such policy of the State.

(*2*) Where a State law or a policy framed by the Government of a State offers more beneficial rehabilitation and resettlement provisions under that Act or policy than under this Act, the affected persons or his family or member of his family may at his option opt to avail such rehabilitation and resettlement provisions under such State law or such policy of the State instead of under this Act.

Power of appropriate Government to make rules.

109. (*1*) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the appropriate Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the process of obtaining the prior consent under the first proviso to sub-section (*2*) of section 2;

(*b*) the limits of land in rural areas or urban areas under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 2;

(*c*) the manner and the time limit for carrying out social impact assessment study under sub-section (*1*) of section 4;

(*d*) the manner of preparing and publishing social impact assessment study reports under sub-section (*1*) of section 6;

(*e*) the manner and time for conducting survey and undertaking census under sub-section (*1*) of section 16;

(*f*) the manner of preparing draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme under sub-section (*2*) of section 16;

(*g*) the manner of conducting public hearing under sub-section (*5*) of section 16;

(*h*) the manner of depositing amount by the Requiring Body under second proviso to sub-section (*2*) of section 19;

(*i*) the manner in which and the period within which any excess amount paid may be recovered under sub-section (*3*) of section 33;

(*j*) the form in which the Development Plan shall be prepared under sub-section (*4*) of section 41;

(*k*) the powers, duties and responsibilities of Administrator under sub-section (*2*) of section 43;

(*l*) the procedure of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee under sub-section (*3*) of section 45;

(*m*) the procedure to be followed by the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee and allowances to be paid to the experts under sub-section (*3*) of section 48;

(*n*) the procedures to be followed by the State Monitoring Committee and the allowances payable to the experts under sub-section (*3*) of section 50;

(*o*) the salaries and allowances and other conditions of service of the Registrar and other officers and employees of an Authority under sub-section (*3*) of section 55;

(*p*) the salary and allowances payable to and the other terms and conditions of service (including pension, gratuity and other retirement benefits) of, the Presiding Officer of an Authority under section 56;

(*q*) any other matter under clause (*g*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 60;

(*r*) the manner of recovery of the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits, availed of by making false claim or through fraudulent means, under sub-section (*2*) of section 84;

(*s*) the manner of returning the unutilised land by reversion under section 101;

(*t*) manner of publication wherever the provisions of this Act provide for;

(*u*) any other matter which is required to be or may be specified under this Act.

Rules made by Central Government to be laid before Parliament.

110. Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such

modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

Rules made by State Government to be laid before State Legislature.

111. Every rule made by the State Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House, before that House.

Previous publication of rules made by Central and State Government.

112. The power to make rules by the Central or State Government under this Act shall be subject to the condition of the rules, being made after previous publication.

Power to remove difficulties.

113. (*1*) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Part, the Central Government may, by order, make such provisions or give such directions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for the removal of the difficulty:

Provided that no such power shall be exercised after the expiry of a period of two years from the commencement of this Act.

(*2*) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

Repeal and saving.

114. (*1*) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 is hereby repealed. 1 of 1894.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act the repeal under sub-section (*1*) shall not be held to prejudice or affect the general application of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 with regard to the effect of repeals. 10 of 1897.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[*See* section 30 (*2*)]

COMPENSATION FOR LAND OWNERS

The following components shall constitute the minimum compensation package to be given to those whose land is acquired and to tenants referred to in clause (*c*) of section 3 in a proportion to be decided by the appropriate Government.

Serial No.	Component of compensation package in respect of land acquired under the Act	Manner of determination of value	Date of determination of value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Market value of land	To be determined as provided under section 26.	
2.	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 appropriate Government.	
3.	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of urban areas	1 (One).	
4.	Value of assets attached to land or building	To be determined as provided under section 29.	
5.	Solatium	Equivalent to one hundred per cent. of the market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 for rural areas or serial number 3 for urban areas plus value of assets attached to land or building against serial number 4 under column (2).	
6.	Final award in rural areas	Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 plus value of assets attached to land or building mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).	
7.	Final award in urbán areas	Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 3 plus value of assets attached to land or building	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).	
8.	Other component, if any, to be included		

NOTE .—The date on which values mentioned under column (2) are determined should be indicated under column (4) against each serial number.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[*See* sections 31 (*1*), 38 (*1*) and 105 (*3*)]

ELEMENTS OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ENTITLEMENTS FOR ALL THE AFFECTED FAMILIES (BOTH LAND OWNERS AND THE FAMILIES WHOSE LIVELIHOOD IS PRIMARILY DEPENDENT ON LAND ACQUIRED) IN ADDITION TO THOSE PROVIDED IN THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Entitlement/provision	Whether provided or not (if provided, details to be given)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Provision of housing units in case of displacement	(1) If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sq mts in plinth area. (2) The benefits listed above shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area: Provided that any such family in urban areas which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than one lakh fifty thousand rupees: Provided further that if any affected family in rural areas so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house: Provided also that no family affected by acquisition shall be given more than one house under the provisions of this Act.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Explanation.—The houses in urban areas may, if necessary, be provided in multi-storied building complexes.	
2.	Land for Land	In the case of irrigation project, as far as possible and in lieu of compensation to be paid for land acquired, each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose land has been acquired or lost, or who has, as a consequence of the acquisition or loss of land, been reduced to the status of a marginal farmer or landless, shall be allotted, in the name of each person included in the records of rights with regard to the affected family, a minimum of one acre of land in the command area of the project for which the land is acquired: Provided that in every project those persons losing land and belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or two and a one-half acres, whichever is lower.	
3.	Offer for Developed Land	In case the land is acquired for urbanisation purposes, twenty per cent. of the developed land will be reserved and offered to land owning project affected families, in proportion to the area of their land acquired and at a price equal to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development: Provided that in case the land owning project affected family wishes to avail of this offer, an equivalent amount will be deducted from the land acquisition compensation package payable to it.	
4.	Choice of Annuity or Employment	The appropriate Government shall ensure that the affected families are provided with the following options:	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(a) where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required; or (b) one time payment of five lakhs rupees per affected family; or (c) annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.	
5.	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year	Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand rupees per month for a period of one year from the date of award. In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees. In cases of displacement from the Scheduled Areas, as far as possible, the affected families shall be relocated in a similar ecological zone, so as to preserve the economic opportunities, language, culture and community life of the tribal communities.	
6.	Transportation cost for displaced families	Each affected family which is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of fifty thousand rupees as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7.	Cattle shed/petty shops cost	Each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.	
8.	One-time grant to artisan, small traders and certain others	Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, and which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition, shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees.	
9.	Fishing rights	In cases of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected families may be allowed fishing rights in the reservoirs, in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.	
10.	One-time Resettlement Allowance	Each affected family shall be given a one-time "Resettlement Allowance" of fifty thousand rupees only.	
11.	Stamp duty and registration fee	(1) The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the Requiring Body. (2) The land for house allotted to the affected families shall be free from all encumbrances. (3) The land or house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.	

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[*See* sections 32, 38(*1*) and 105(*3*)]

PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL AMENITIES

For resettlement of populations, the following infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities are to be provided at the cost of the Requisitioning Authority to ensure that the resettled population in the new village or colony can secure for themselves a reasonable standard of community life and can attempt to minimise the trauma involved in displacement.

A reasonably habitable and planned settlement would have, as a minimum, the following facilities and resources, as appropriate:

Serial No.	Component of infrastructure amenities provided/proposed to be provided by the acquirer of land	Details of infrastructure amenities provided by the acquirer of land
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Roads within the resettled villages and an all-weather road link to the nearest pucca road, passages and easement rights for all the resettled families be adequately arranged.	
2.	Proper drainage as well as sanitation plans executed before physical resettlement.	
3.	One or more assured sources of safe drinking water for each family as per the norms prescribed by the Government of India.	
4.	Provision of drinking water for cattle.	
5.	Grazing land as per proportion acceptable in the State.	
6.	A reasonable number of Fair Price Shops.	
7.	Panchayat Ghars, as appropriate.	
8.	Village level Post Offices, as appropriate, with facilities for opening saving accounts.	
9.	Appropriate seed-cum-fertilizer storage facility if needed.	
10.	Efforts must be made to provide basic irrigation facilities to the agricultural land allocated to the resettled families if not from the irrigation project, then by developing a cooperative or under some Government scheme or special assistance.	
11.	All new villages established for resettlement of the displaced persons shall be provided with suitable transport facility which must include public transport facilities through local bus services with the nearby growth centres/urban localities.	
12.	Burial or cremation ground, depending on the caste-communities at the site and their practices.	
13.	Facilities for sanitation, including individual toilet points.	

(1)	(2)	(3)
14.	Individual single electric connections (or connection through non-conventional sources of energy like solar energy), for each household and for public lighting.	
15.	Anganwadi's providing child and mother supplemental nutritional services.	
16.	School as per the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (35 of 2009);	
17.	Sub-health centre within two kilometres range.	
18.	Primary Health Centre as prescribed by the Government of India.	
19.	Playground for children.	
20.	One community centre for every hundred families.	
21.	Places of worship and chowpal/tree platform for every fifty families for community assembly, of numbers and dimensions consonant with the affected area.	
22.	Separate land must be earmarked for traditional tribal institutions.	
23.	The forest dweller families must be provided, where possible, with their forest rights on non-timber forest produce and common property resources, if available close to the new place of settlement and, in case any such family can continue their access or entry to such forest or common property in the area close to the place of eviction, they must continue to enjoy their earlier rights to the aforesaid sources of livelihood.	
24.	Appropriate security arrangements must be provided for the settlement, if needed.	
25.	Veterinary service centre as per norms.	

NOTE.— Details of each component of infrastructural amenities mentioned under column (2) against serial numbers 1 to 25 should be indicated by the acquirer of land under column (3).

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(*See* section 105)

LIST OF ENACTMENTS REGULATING LAND ACQUISITION AND REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

1. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958).
2. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962).
3. The Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948 (14 of 1948).
4. The Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (11 of 1886).
5. The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885 (18 of 1885).
6. The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978 (33 of 1978).
7. The National Highways Act, 1956 (48 of 1956).
8. The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962).
9. The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (30 of 1952).
10. The Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948 (60 of 1948).
11. The Coal Bearing Areas Acquisition and Development Act, 1957 (20 of 1957).
12. The Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003).
13. The Railways Act, 1989 (24 of 1989).

P.K. MALHOTRA,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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(भूमि संसाधन विभाग)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 8 अगस्त, 2014

सा.का.नि. 574(अ).—जबकि भारत सरकार के ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (भूमि संसाधन विभाग) की तारीख 20 फरवरी, 2014 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.101(अ) द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (i) में तारीख 20 फरवरी, 2014 को भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (2013 का 30) की धारा 112 की अपेक्षानुसार उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना वाले सभी व्यक्तियों से उस तारीख से तीस दिन की अवधि समाप्त होने से पहले जिसको राजपत्र में उक्त अधिसूचना अंतर्विष्ट है, की प्रतियां आम जनता को उपलब्ध करवाई गई थीं, आपत्तियां और सुझाव आमंत्रित करने के लिए कतिपय प्रारूप नियम, अर्थात् भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार (सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण एवं सहमति) नियम, 2014 प्रकाशित की गई थी।

और राजपत्र की प्रतियां, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना अंतर्विष्ट है, आम जनता को 7 मार्च, 2014 को उपलब्ध करवा दी गई थीं;

और उक्त प्रारूप नियमों पर आम जनता से प्राप्त आपत्तियों तथा सुझावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार किया गया है;

अत:, अब, भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (2013 का 30) की धारा 109 की उप-धारा (2) के खंड (क), (ग), (घ), (न) और (प) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है:-

अध्याय 1

साधारण

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ.—(1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार (सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण और सहमति) नियम, 2014 है ।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. परिभाषाएं.—(1) इस अधिनियम में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,--

(क) "अधिनियम" से भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (2013 का 30) अभिप्रेत है ;

(ख) "प्ररूप" से इन नियमों के साथ संलग्न प्ररूप अभिप्रेत हैं ;

(ग) "सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण" से अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन किया गया कोई निर्धारण अभिप्रेत है ;

(घ) "सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंध योजना" से अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (6) के अधीन सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण प्रक्रिया के भागरूप में तैयार की गई योजना अभिप्रेत है ;

(ङ) "धारा" से अधिनियम की धारा अभिप्रेत है ।

(2) उन शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं, किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं, वही अर्थ होंगे, जो अधिनियम में हैं ।

अध्याय 2

सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण

3. सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण अध्ययन.—(1) समुचित सरकार, इस अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिए, सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण के संबंध में इन नियमों के प्ररूप 1 के भाग आ के अनुसार सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण करने के लिए अधिसूचना जारी करेगी और उसे स्थानीय भाषा में, यथास्थिति, पंचायत, नगरपालिका या नगर निगम को और जिला कलक्टर, उप खंड मजिस्ट्रेट और तहसील में कार्यालयों में उपलब्ध कराएगी तथा प्रभावित क्षेत्र में पोस्टरों और पुस्तिकाओं के रूप में प्रकाशित करेगी और प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सहजदृश्य स्थानों पर पोस्टर चिपकाकर प्रचालित करेगी तथा उसे समुचित सरकार की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करेगी :

परंतु ऐसी अधिसूचना, अपेक्षक निकाय द्वारा सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण करने के लिए ऐसी प्रसंस्करण फीस, जो नियम 5 के उप नियम (1) के अधीन अवधारित की जाएगी, जमा करने के पश्चात् तीस दिन के भीतर जारी की जाएगी ।

(2) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण, संबंधित पंचायत, नगरपालिका या नगर निगम के साथ परामर्श से अधिनियम की धारा 4 के प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण स्तर या वार्ड स्तर पर किया जाएगा। इसके उपरांत प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में जन सुनवाई की तारीख और समय तथा स्थान का व्यापक प्रचार करके जन सुनवाई की जाएगी ताकि प्रभावित कुटुंबों के दृष्टिकोण, जिसे अभिलिखित किया जाएगा, का पता लगाया जा सके।

(3) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण प्ररूप 2 में समुचित सरकार को उसके प्रारंभ की तारीख से छह मास की अवधि के भीतर प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा और इसमें प्रभावित कुटुंबों के सम्मिलित अभिलिखित दृष्टिकोण होंगे ।

(4) अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (6) के अधीन परियोजना के समाघात के लिए हाथ में लिए जाने वाले प्रोन्नति कारक उपायों को सूचीबद्ध करने वाली सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंधन योजना, सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट के साथ प्ररूप 3 में प्रस्तुत की जाएगी ।

(5) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट और सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंधन योजना, संबंधित पंचायत, नगरपालिका या नगर निगम की स्थानीय भाषा में, प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण स्तर या वार्ड स्तर पर और जिला कलक्टर, उप प्रभागीय मजिस्ट्रेट के कार्यालयों में भी उपलब्ध होगी और इसे समुचित सरकार की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड किया जाएगा ।

4. सांस्थानिक सहायता और सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण को सुकर बनाना.—(1) समुचित सरकार एक स्वतंत्र संगठन की पहचान करेगी या स्थापना करेगी, जो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा कि सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारणों का गठन और संचालन, अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार अपेक्षक निकाय से भिन्न व्यक्ति या निकायों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

(2) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण इकाई निम्नलिखित कार्यों को करेगा, अर्थात्:-

(क) अर्हित सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण, स्रोत भागीदारों और व्यवसायियों का एक डेटाबेस तैयार करेगा और उसका सतत् रूप से विस्तार करेगा, जो कि भूमि अर्जन और पुनर्वासन और पुनर्स्थापन के लिए सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण संचालित करने के लिए अपेक्षित कौशलों और क्षमताओं के व्यष्टिकों और संस्थानों के नेटवर्क के रूप में कार्य करेगा ;

(ख) परियोजना विनिर्दिष्ट निर्देश-निबंधन तैयार करके सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण द्वारा संचालित किए जाने के लिए समुचित सरकार के अनुरोधों पर तुरंत कार्रवाई करेगा ;

(ग) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल और सामुदायिक सर्वेक्षकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण और सक्षमतावर्धन कार्यक्रमों का संचालन करेगा तथा विश्लेषण के लिए अपेक्षित मैनुअलों, औजारों, तुलनात्मक मामला अध्ययन रिपोर्टों और अन्य सामग्रियों को उपलब्ध कराएगा ;

(घ) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण प्रक्रियाओं के दौरान यथा अपेक्षित सतत् सहायता और संशोधनकारी कार्रवाई का उपबंध करेगा ;

(ड.) यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि भूमि अर्जन और पुनर्वासन और पुनर्स्थापन के लिए सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण और प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली के लिए संव्यवहार आधारित वेब आधारित वर्कफ्लो का नियम 13 में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट अनुसार अनुरक्षण किया जाता है तथा अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार सभी सुसंगत दस्तावेजों का प्रकटन किया जाता है ;

(च) सभी सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण और सहबद्ध प्राइमरी सामग्रियों के कैटालॉग को रखेगा ; और

(छ) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण और संपूर्ण राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, जैसा भी मामला हो, में उसके संचालन के लिए उपलब्ध सक्षमताओं के लिए क़्वालिटी का लगातार पुनरीक्षण करेगा, मूल्यांकन करेगा और उसको सुदृढ बनाएगा ।

5. परियोजना विनिर्दिष्ट निर्देश-निबंधन तथा सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण के लिए प्रसंस्करण फीस – (1) जहां समुचित सरकार भूमि अर्जन का आशय रखती है, ऐसे भूमि अर्जन के लिए प्रस्ताव को सुसंगत दस्तावेजों के साथ सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण इकाई को भेजा जाएगा, जो कि –

(क) समुचित दल आकार (और फील्ड दलों की संख्या) तथा दल के सदस्यों के प्रोफाइल को उपदर्शित करते हुए उन सभी कार्यकलापों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए जो अनिवार्यत: किए जाने हैं, प्रत्येक भूमि अर्जन प्रस्ताव के लिए

निर्देश निबंधन विनिर्दिष्ट परियोजना के ब्यौरे तैयार करेगा और इन नियमों के प्ररूप 1 के भाग अ में यथा दिए अनुसार सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण के लिए मुख्य सुपुर्दगियों के लिए अनुसूची और अंतिम तारीख निश्चित करेगा ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मद या कार्यकलापों के लिए निर्देश-निबंधन के आधार पर सुस्पष्ट लागत विभाजन के साथ सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण के लिए अनुमानत: फीस का अवधारण । फीस की रकम समुचित सरकार द्वारा निश्चित किए गए पैरामीटरों, जिनके अंतर्गत क्षेत्र, परियोजना की किस्म और प्रभावित कुटुंबों की संख्या है, पर आधारित होगी।

(2) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण फीस का दस प्रतिशत सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण इकाई को निर्देश-निबंधन तैयार करने के लिए प्रशासनिक व्यय और समुचित सरकार को अनुमानित सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण फीस रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए आबंटित किया जाएगा ।

(3) अपेक्षक निकाय सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण फीस को इस प्रयोजन के लिए समुचित सरकार के अधिसूचित बैंक में खाते में जमा करेगा ।

6. सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल का चयन.—(1) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण इकाई, प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए अर्हित सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण संसाधन भागीदारों और व्यवसायियों के डाटा बेस में रजिस्ट्रीकृत या पैनलीकृत व्यष्टिकों और संस्थाओं में से सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल का चयन करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होगी ।

(2) अपेक्षक निकाय किसी भी प्रकार से सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण करने के लिए नियुक्त सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल की नियुक्ति में शामिल नहीं होगा ।

(3) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल के आकार और चयन के मापदंड राज्य सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण इकाई द्वारा विकसित निर्देश-निबंधन विनिर्दिष्ट परियोजना के अनुसार होंगे ।

(4) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल का गठन सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण संचालन का या संबंधित फील्ड आधारित निर्धारण अनुभव रखने वाले व्यष्टिकों या संगठनों की नियुक्ति करके किया जाएगा और दल में निम्नलिखित शामिल हो सकेंगे—

(क) स्वतंत्र व्यवसायियों, अर्हित सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं, शिक्षाविदों, तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों का संयोजन, जो प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अपेक्षित निकाय के साथ संबद्ध नहीं है ; और

(ख) कम से कम एक महिला सदस्य;

(5) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण इकाई के साथ निर्धारण अवधि के दौरान संपर्क करने के लिए सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल में से एक दल नेता की नियुक्ति की जाएगी ।

(6) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल का चयन करते समय यह सुनिश्चित किया जाना है कि संबंधित परियोजना का निर्धारण करने के लिए नियुक्त दल के सदस्यों में कोई हित का द्वंद नहीं है ।

(7) (i) यदि किसी समय यह पाया जाता है कि दल का कोई सदस्य या दल के सदस्य के कुटुंब का कोई सदस्य प्रत्यक्षत: या अप्रत्यक्षत: अपेक्षक निकाय से या परियोजना में किसी अन्य पणधारी से कोई प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष फायदा प्राप्त करता है तो उक्त सदस्य निरर्हित हो जाएगा।

(ii) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण के सभी सदस्य इस आशय का वचन देंगे कि दल का कोई सदस्य या दल के सदस्य के कुटुम्ब का कोई सदस्य प्रत्यक्षत: या अप्रत्यक्षत: अपेक्षक निकाय या परियोजना में अन्य किसी भी पणधारी से कोई लाभ प्राप्त नहीं करेगा।

7. सामाजिक समाघात संचालित करने की प्रक्रिया.—(1) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल संख्यात्मक और मात्रात्मक डाटा के एक रेंज का संग्रहण और विश्लेषण करेगा, विस्तृत स्थल भ्रमण करेगा, केन्द्रित समूह विचार-विमर्श, सहभागी ग्रामीण मूल्यांकन तकनीकों तथा सूचक साक्षात्कारों जैसी सहभागी विधियों का सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने में उपयोग करेगा ।

(2) सभी सुसंगत परियोजना रिपोर्टों और साध्यता अध्ययनों को सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल को सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण प्रक्रियाओं में यथा अपेक्षित अनुसार उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा । सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल से सूचना के लिए किसी अनुरोध को यथाशीघ्र किंतु दस दिन से पूर्व पूरा किया जाएगा । जिला कलेक्टर सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा ।

(3) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल द्वारा सभी सुसंगत भूमि अभिलेखों और डाटा, फील्ड सत्यापन, समान परियोजनाओं के पुनरीक्षण और तुलना पर आधारित गहन विश्लेषणों के माध्यम से एक विस्तृत निर्धारण का संचालन किया जाएगा । निर्धारण निम्नलिखित का अवधारण करेगा, अर्थात् :-

(क) प्रस्तावित परियोजना के अधीन समाघात का क्षेत्र, जिसके अंतर्गत अर्जित की जाने वाली भूमि तथा वह क्षेत्र भी है जो परियोजना के पर्यावरण, सामाजिक या अन्य समाघातों से प्रभावित होंगे ;

(ख) परियोजना के लिए अर्जित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित भूमि की मात्रा और अवस्थिति;

(ग) अर्जन के लिए प्रस्तावित भूमि अपेक्षित का केवल न्यूनतम है ;

(घ) परियोजना के लिए संभावित वैकल्पिक स्थान और उनकी साध्यता ;

(ङ) क्या अर्जन के लिए अनुसूचित क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित भूमि प्रत्यक्ष अंतिम विकल्प है ;

(च) भूमि, यदि कोई है, पहले से ही क्रय की गई, अलग की गई, पट्टे पर दी गई या अर्जित की गई तथा परियोजना के लिए अपेक्षित भूमि के प्रत्येक आशयित प्लाट का उपयोग ;

(छ) परियोजना के लिए किसी सार्वजनिक, उपयोग न की जा रही भूमि की संभावना तथा क्या ऐसी कोई भूमि कब्जे के अधीन है ;

(ज) भूमि की प्रकृति, भूमि का विद्यमान उपयोग और वर्गीकरण तथा यदि यह कृषि भूमि है तो उक्त भूमि पर सिंचाई की मात्रा तथा उगने वाली फसलों का पैटर्न ;

(झ) प्रस्तावित भूमि अर्जन में खाद्य सुरक्षा की बाबत विशेष उपबंधों का पालन किया गया है ;

(ञ) धृति का आकार, स्वामित्व पैटर्न, भूमि वितरण, आवासीय मकानों की संख्या, और लोक और निजी अवसंरचना और आस्तियां; और

(ट) भूमि की कीमतें और स्वामित्व में नए परिवर्तन, पिछले तीन वर्षों में भूमियों का अंतरण और उपयोग ।

(4) भूमि निर्धारण, भूमि अभिलेख और क्षेत्र सत्यापन पर आधारित सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण प्रभावित कुटुंबों की संख्या और उनमें से विस्थापित कुटुंबों की संख्या का एक सही प्राक्कलन देगा और जहां तक संभव हो, यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल सभी प्रभावित कुटुंबों की गणना करेगा :

परंतु जहां पर गणना संभव नहीं है, सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण इकाई द्वारा एक प्रतिनिधि नमूना तैयार किया जाएगा ।

(5) प्रभावित क्षेत्र की, उपलब्ध आंकड़ों और सांख्यिकियों, क्षेत्र निरीक्षणों और परामर्शों पर आधारित एक सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक रूपरेखा प्ररूप 2 के अनुसार तैयार की जानी चाहिए :

परंतु उन परियोजनाओं में जहां पुनर्व्यवस्थापन अपेक्षित है, पहचान किए गए पुनर्व्यवस्थापन स्थलों का निरीक्षण किया जाएगा और भूमि और उसके वर्तमान निवासी जनसंख्या की एक संक्षिप्त सामाजिक, आर्थिक रूपरेखा उपदर्शित की जाएगी ।

(6) ऊपर सूचित प्रक्रियाओं में एकत्रित आंकड़ों के आधार पर और प्रभावित समुदायों और प्रमुख पण से परामर्श करके सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण, प्ररूप 2 के अनुसार प्रस्तावित परियोजना और भूमि अर्जन से सहयुक्त सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक सामाजिक समाघातों की प्रकृति, विस्तार और गहनता की पहचान और उसका निर्धारण करेगा ।

(7) (i) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण प्रक्रिया के अंतर्गत सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंध योजना को तैयार करना भी है जो निर्धारण के प्रक्रम पर पहचान किए गए सामाजिक समाघातों पर ध्यान देने के लिए किए जाने वाले बेहतर उपायों को प्रस्तुत करेगी।

(ii) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल द्वारा लागत, सामयिकता और क्षमता के स्पष्ट उपदर्शन सहित समाघात शमन और प्रबंध युक्तियों की व्यवहार्यता को निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए ।

(iii) सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंध योजना के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित उपाय होंगे -

(क) जो अधिनियम में यथावर्णित प्रभावित कुटुंबों के सभी वर्गों के लिए पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन तथा प्रतिकर के निबंधनानुसार विनिर्दिष्ट किए गए हैं ;

(ख) कि अपेक्षक निकाय ने यह कथन किया है कि वह परियोजना प्रस्ताव और अन्य सुसंगत परियोजना दस्तावेजों का जिम्मा लेगी ;

(ग) अपेक्षक निकाय द्वारा किए जाने वाले वे अतिरिक्त उपाय, जो इसके द्वारा सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण प्रक्रिया के निष्कर्षों और जन सुनवाई की प्रतिक्रिया में किए गए हैं।

(8) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण द्वारा प्रस्तावित परियोजना और भूमि अर्जन के प्रतिकूल सामाजिक समाघातों और सामाजिक लागतों और लाभों के संतुलन और वितरण का निश्चायक निर्धारण उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए जिसके अंतर्गत शमन उपाय भी हैं और यह निर्धारण उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए कि क्या प्रस्तावित परियोजना से फायदे उन सामाजिक लागतों और प्रतिकूल सामाजिक समाघातों से अधिक हैं जिनके प्रभावित कुटुंबों द्वारा अनुभूत किए जाने की संभावना है या प्रस्तावित शमन उपायों के पश्चात् भी प्रभावित कुटुंब उक्त भूमि अर्जन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के परिणामस्वरूप आर्थिक रूप से और सामाजिक रूप से बदतर होने की जोखिम में रहे ।

8. जन सुनवाईयां करने के लिए प्रक्रिया -- (1) जन सुनवाईयां सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण के मुख्य निष्कर्षों को स्पष्ट करने, निष्कर्षों की प्रतिपुष्टि चाहने और उन्हें अंतिम दस्तावेजों में सम्मिलित करने के लिए अतिरिक्त सूचना और विचार लेने के लिए प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में की जानी चाहिए ।

(2) जन सुनवाईयां ऐसी सभी ग्राम सभाओं में की जाएंगी जहां सदस्य भूमि के अर्जन से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित हैं ।

(3) जन सुनवाई की तारीख और स्थान की घोषणा और प्रचार, लोक अधिसूचनाओं तथा इश्तहारों और अर्जित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित भूमि के पांच किलोमीटर के घेरे के भीतर सभी गांवों में स्थानीय समाचार-पत्रों, रेडियो के माध्यम से, और ग्राम पंचायत या नगरपालिका वार्ड के प्रतिनिधियों को प्रत्यक्ष संसूचना के माध्यम से और समुचित सरकार की वेबसाइट पर सूचना डालकर तीन सप्ताह पहले किए जाएंगे ।

(4) (i) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट और सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंध योजना का प्रारूप जन सुनवाई से तीन सप्ताह पहले स्थानीय भाषा में प्रकाशित किया जाएगा और सभी प्रभावित ग्राम पंचायतों और नगरपालिका

कार्यालयों में वितरित किया जाएगा। प्रारूप रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति जिला कलक्टर के कार्यालय को उपलब्ध करवाई जाएगी।

(ii) अपेक्षक निकाय को भी प्रारूप रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति तामील की जा सकेगी। रिपोर्ट और सारांश की पर्याप्त प्रतियां जन सुनवाई के दिन उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी। सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट के निष्कर्षों में सहभागी होने के लिए सुगम प्रदर्शन और अन्य दृष्टिगत साधन का उपयोग किया जाएगा ।

(5) (i) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल का सदस्य जन सुनवाई को सुकर बनाएगा जिसे समुचित स्तर के पदाभिहित सरकारी अधिकारियों के साथ स्थानीय प्रशासन के माध्यम से आयोजित किया जाएगा।

(ii) ग्राम पंचायत और नगरपालिका वार्ड के प्रतिनिधियों को भी उनके क्रमिक क्षेत्रों में जन सुनवाई के लिए इंतजामों की बाबत सभी विनिश्चयों में सम्मिलित किया जाएगा ।

(6) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि सभी सहभागी कार्यवाहियों को समझ सकें और अपने विचार व्यक्त कर सकें, सभी कार्यवाहियां प्रभावी और विश्वसनीय अनुवादकों सहित स्थानीय भाषा में की जाएंगी ।

(7) अपेक्षक निकाय और पदाभिहित भूमि अर्जन और पुनर्वासन तथा पुनर्व्यवस्थापन कृत्यकारियों के प्रतिनिधि भी जन सुनवाई में हाजिर रहेंगे और प्रभावित पक्षकारों द्वारा उठाए गए प्रश्नों और प्रसंगों पर ध्यान देंगे ।

(8) जन सुनवाईयों में हाजिर होने के लिए जन प्रतिनिधियों, स्थानीय स्वैच्छिक संगठनों और मीडिया को भी आमंत्रित किया जाएगा ।

(9) जन सुनवाई की कार्रवाईयों की वीडियो रिकार्डिंग की जाएगी और तदनुसार उसकी नकल तैयार की जाएगी । इस रिकार्डिंग और नकल को अंतिम सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट और सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंध योजना के साथ प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा ।

(10) जन सुनवाईयों की समाप्ति के पश्चात् सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल लोक अधिवेशनों में प्राप्त संपूर्ण प्रतिपुष्टि और एकत्रित सूचना का विश्लेषण करेगा और तदनुसार उसे अपने विश्लेषण सहित पुनरीक्षित सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट में सम्मिलित करेगा ।

(11) लोक अधिवेशन में उठाए गए प्रत्येक आक्षेप को अभिलिखित किया जाएगा और सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट में प्रत्येक आक्षेप पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

9. सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट और सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंध योजना का प्रस्तुत किया जाना -- अंतिम सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट और सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंध योजना स्थानीय भाषा में तैयार की जाएगी और, यथास्थिति, पंचायत नगरपालिका या नगर निगम को और जिला कलक्टर, उपखंड मजिस्ट्रेट और तहसील के कार्यालयों में उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी और उसका प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सहजदृश्य स्थानों पर इश्तहार चिपकाकर परिचालित इश्तहारों के रूप में प्रचार किया जाएगा तथा समुचित सरकार की वेबसाइट पर भी डाला जाएगा ।

10. सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट और सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंध योजना-- सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट और सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंध योजना को एकल दस्तावेज में सभी सुसंगत सूचना और विश्लेषण को ध्यान में रखते हुए बनाया जाएगा और ऐसे रूप में लेखबद्ध किया जाएगा जो विशिष्ट रूप से प्रभावित समुदायों के सदस्यों के लिए स्पष्ट, संक्षिप्त और सुगम हो ।

11. किसी विशेषज्ञ समूह द्वारा सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट का अंकन-- (1) अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन गठित विशेषज्ञ समूह सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट का मूल्यांकन करेगा और इसके गठन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि के भीतर उस प्रभाव की अपनी सिफारिश करेगा ।

(2) विशेषज्ञ समूह की सिफारिशों को प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में ग्राम स्तर पर या वार्ड स्तर पर संबंधित पंचायत, नगरपालिका या नगर निगम और जिला कलक्टर, उप खंड मजिस्ट्रेट और तहसील के कार्यालयों में स्थानीय भाषा में उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा और प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सहजदृश्य स्थानों पर इश्तहार चिपकाकर प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में परिचालित इश्तहारों के रूप में प्रकाशित किया जाएगा और समुचित सरकार की वेबसाइट पर डाला जाएगा ।

12. सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट, विशेषज्ञ समूह की सिफारिशों, आदि पर विचार-- (1) समुचित सरकार, सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट, विशेषज्ञ समूह की सिफारिशों, कलक्टर की रिपोर्ट, यदि कोई हो, की परीक्षा करेगी और अर्जन के लिए ऐसे क्षेत्रों की सिफारिश करेगी जिससे जनता के न्यूनतम विस्थापन, अवसंरचना, पारिस्थितिकी में न्यूनतम विघ्न और प्रभावित व्यष्टिकों पर न्यूनतम प्रतिकूल समाघात सुनिश्चित हो ।

(2) उपधारा (1) के अधीन समुचित सरकार की सिफारिशों को प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में ग्राम स्तर पर या वार्ड स्तर पर संबंधित पंचायत, नगरपालिका या नगर निगम और जिला कलक्टर, उप खंड मजिस्ट्रेट और तहसील के कार्यालयों में स्थानीय भाषा में उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा और प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सहजदृश्य स्थानों पर इश्तहार चिपकाकर प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में परिचालित इश्तहारों के रूप में प्रचारित किया जाएगा और समुचित सरकार की वेबसाइट पर डाला जाएगा ।

13. भूमि अर्जन और पुनर्वासन तथा पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के लिए वेब आधारित कार्य प्रगति और प्रबंध सूचना प्रणाली -- समुचित सरकार, एक समर्पित, उपयोक्ता अनुकूल वेबसाइट बनाएगी जो ऐसे सार्वजनिक प्लेटफार्म के रूप में कार्य करे जिस पर सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण की अधिसूचना से आरंभ होकर विनिश्चय करने, कार्यान्वयन और संपरीक्षा से संबंधित प्रत्येक कदम को खोजते हुए प्रत्येक अर्जन मामले की संपूर्ण कार्य प्रगति को दर्शाया जाएगा ।

14. सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण प्रक्रिया की बाबत अतिरिक्त प्रमाप-- मापदंड और सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण अध्ययन और सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंध योजना के लिए अंतर्वस्तुओं की एक सारणी प्ररूप 2 में दी गई है ।

15. बंजर, अनुपजाऊ और अनुपयोजित भूमि की सूची-- भूमि की न्यूनतम मात्रा के अर्जन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए और अनुपयोजित सार्वजनिक भूमियों के उपयोग को सुकर बनाने के लिए समुचित सरकार बंजर, अनुपजाऊ और अनुपयोजित सार्वजनिक भूमि और सरकार के भूमि बैंक में उपलब्ध भूमि की एक जिला स्तरीय सूची रिपोर्ट तैयार करेगी और उसे सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल और विशेषज्ञ समूह को उपलब्ध कराएगी । सूची रिपोर्ट को समय-समय पर अद्यतन किया जाएगा ।

अध्याय 3

सहमति

16. सहमति अपेक्षाएं -- (1) समुचित सरकार, संबंधित जिला कलक्टर के माध्यम से सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण अध्ययन सहित प्रभावित भू-स्वामियों की पूर्व सहमति प्ररूप 4 के भाग अ में अभिप्राप्त करेगी ।

(2) सहमति अभिप्राप्त करने की कवायद का जिम्मा समुचित सरकार द्वारा संबंधित जिला कलक्टर के माध्यम से लिया जाएगा जो पूर्व सहमति अभिप्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया में उसकी सहायता करने के लिए उसके नियंत्रणाधीन अधिकारी नियुक्त कर सकेगा ।

(3) समुचित सरकार प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में भूमि अधिकारों, भूमि में हक और अन्य राजस्व अभिलेखों से संबंधित अभिलेखों को अद्यतन करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाएगी जिससे पूर्व सहमति प्रक्रिया और भूमि अर्जन प्रारंभ करने के लिए भू-स्वामियों के नाम, भूमि पर अधिभोगियों और व्यष्टिकों की पहचान की जा सके ।

17. ग्राम सभा की सहमति -- (1) **जिला कलक्टर ग्राम पंचायतों या स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों के प्रतिनिधियों से परामर्श करके प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में तीन सप्ताह पहले विशेष ग्राम सभाएं आयोजित करने के लिए तारीख, समय और स्थान अधिसूचित करेगा और ग्राम सभाओं में भाग लेने के लिए ग्राम सभा के सदस्यों को प्रेरित करने के लिए जन-चेतना अभियान चलाएगा ।**

(2) **ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों के, जो ग्राम सभा के अधिवेशन में हाजिर थे, नाम और हस्ताक्षर लिए जाएंगे और उसका अभिलेख रखा जाएगा ।**

(3) **सहमति को विधिमान्य मानने के लिए गणपूर्ति, ग्राम सभा के कुल सदस्यों के कम से कम पचास प्रतिशत से होगी :**

परंतु ग्राम सभा के अधिवेशन में ग्राम सभा की कुल महिला सदस्यों के एक-तिहाई महिला सदस्य उपस्थित होंगे ।

(4) **प्रतिकर, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के लिए प्रस्तावित निबंधनों और शर्तों सहित मुद्रित प्रतियां ग्राम सभा अधिवेशन के कम से कम तीन सप्ताह पूर्व स्थानीय भाषा में उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी ।**

(5) (i) **लोक निजी भागीदारी परियोजनाओं और निजी कंपनियों द्वारा परियोजनाओं के लिए अपेक्षक निकाय के ऐसे प्रतिनिधि जो विनिश्चय करने और पुनर्वासन तथा पुनर्व्यवस्थापन और प्रतिकर के निबंधनों पर बातचीत करने के लिए समक्ष हैं, ऐसे सभी ग्राम सभा अधिवेशनों में उपस्थित रहेंगे और ग्राम सभा सदस्यों द्वारा उठाए गए प्रश्नों का जवाब देंगे।**

(ii) **निबंधन और शर्तें, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन, प्रतिकर और अपेक्षक निकाय द्वारा प्रतिबद्ध अन्य उपाय ग्राम सभा सदस्यों को स्थानीय भाषा में स्पष्ट किए जाएंगे और ऐसे निबंधन और शर्तों पर सदस्यों के साथ ही साथ अपेक्षक निकाय के प्रतिनिधियों के हस्ताक्षर अभिप्राप्त किए जाएंगे ।**

(6) (i) **विचार - विमर्श के पश्चात ग्राम सभा प्रस्तावित अर्जन के लिए सहमति देते या रोकते हुए प्ररूप** 4 **के भाग आ में बहुमत से एक संकल्प पारित करेगी और उस संकल्प में पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के लिए बातचीत के पश्चात निबंधन और शर्तें, प्रतिकर, समाघात प्रबंध और शमन अंतर्विष्ट होंगे जिसके लिए अपेक्षक निकाय प्रतिबद्ध है और जिस पर जिला कलक्टर या पदाभिहित जिले के अधिकारी और अपेक्षक निकाय के प्रतिनिधि के हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं ।**

(ii) **एक बार प्राप्त ग्राम सभा संकल्प पर जिला कलक्टर या पदाभिहित जिले के अधिकारी के प्रति हस्ताक्षरित होंगे और हस्ताक्षरित एक प्रति सभी पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों को सौंपी जाएगी ।**

(7) **कोई भी संकल्प, जिसमें परियोजना के लिए सहमति का एक स्पष्ट विवरण, प्रतिकर और पुनर्वासन तथा पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के बातचीत किए गए निबंधनों का विवरण अंतर्विष्ट नहीं है, अविधिमान्य होगा ।**

(8) **ग्राम सभा की सभी कार्यवाहियों की वीडियो रिकार्डिंग की जाएगी, लेखबद्ध किए गए दस्तावेज को क्रमिक पंचायत कार्यालयों में उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा और समुचित सरकार की वेबसाइट पर डाला जाएगा ।**

(9) **सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल के सदस्य ग्राम सभा अधिवेशनों में सहायता करने के लिए उपस्थित होंगे ।**

18. प्रभावित भू-स्वामियों की सहमति -- (1) (i) **जिले के अधिकारियों द्वारा, लोक निजी भागीदारी परियोजनाओं और निजी कंपनियों द्वारा परियोजनाओं में उन सभी प्रभावित भू-स्वामियों की एक सूची, जिनसे सहमति अभिप्राप्त किया जाना आवश्यक है, सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल के परामर्श से तैयार की जाएगी ।**

(ii) **सहमति अभिप्राप्त करने से कम से कम दस दिन पूर्व प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सूची को इश्तहारों और पर्चों के रूप में और प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सहजदृश्य स्थानों पर सूची प्रदर्शित करके उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा ।**

(2) किसी भी आक्षेप की दशा में, आक्षेपकर्ता का मत भी लिया जाएगा और ऐसा करने के कारण लेखबद्ध किए जाएंगे और दस दिन के भीतर संबंधित व्यक्ति को सूचित किया जाएगा ।

(3) जिला कलक्टर, यथास्थिति, ग्राम पंचायतों, स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों, नगरपालिका , नगर निगम के प्रतिनिधियों से परामर्श करके ग्राम या वार्ड स्तर पर प्रभावित भू-स्वामियों का अधिवेशन आयोजित करने के लिए कम से कम तीन सप्ताह पूर्व उसकी तारीख, समय और स्थान अधिसूचित करेगा ।

(4) अपेक्षक निकाय द्वारा सहमत प्रस्तावित निबंधन और शर्तों को प्रभावित भू-स्वामियों के अधिवेशन के कम से कम तीन सप्ताह पूर्व स्थानीय भाषा में प्रत्येक प्रभावित भू-स्वामी को भी उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा ।

(5) (i) लोक निजी भागीदारी परियोजनाओं और निजी कंपनियों द्वारा परियोजनाओं के लिए अपेक्षक निकाय के ऐसे प्रतिनिधि जो विनिश्चय करने और पुनर्वासन तथा पुनर्व्यवस्थापन और प्रतिकर के निबंधनों पर बातचीत करने के लिए समक्ष हैं, ऐसे सभी ग्राम सभा अधिवेशनों में उपस्थित रहेंगे और प्रभावित भू-स्वामियों द्वारा उठाए गए प्रश्नों का जवाब देंगे ।

(ii) निबंधन और शर्तें, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन, प्रतिकर और अपेक्षक निकाय द्वारा प्रतिबद्ध अन्य उपाय सदस्यों को स्थानीय भाषा में स्पष्ट किए जाएंगे और ऐसे निबंधन और शर्तों पर सदस्यों के साथ ही साथ अपेक्षक निकाय के प्रतिनिधियों के हस्ताक्षर अभिप्राप्त किए जाएंगे ।

(6) (i) अधिवेशन की समाप्ति पर प्रत्येक व्यष्टिक भू-स्वामी से हस्ताक्षरित घोषणा में यह उपदर्शित करने के लिए कहा जाएगा कि क्या वह अंतर्वलित भूमि के अर्जन के लिए अपनी सहमति देता/देती है या रोकता/रोकती है ।

(ii) इस घोषणा की एक प्रति संलग्न निबंधनों और शर्तों सहित संबंधित भू-धारक को दी जाएगी । घोषणा की प्राप्ति पर जिला कलक्टर या जिले के अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रति हस्ताक्षर किए जाएंगे ।

(7) (i) उन भू-स्वामियों को, जो अधिवेशन में हाजिर नहीं हो सके, भू-स्वामियों के अधिवेशन की तारीख से इक्कीस दिन के भीतर पदाभिहित जिले के अधिकारियों को अपनी हस्ताक्षरित घोषणाओं को प्रस्तुत करने में समर्थ बनाने के लिए इंतजाम किया जाएगा ।

(ii) घोषणा प्ररूप प्राप्त होने पर, जिला कलक्टर या पदाभिहित अधिकारी द्वारा प्रति हस्ताक्षर किए जाएंगे और घोषणा की एक प्रति संलग्न निबंधनों और शर्तों सहित प्रभावित भू-स्वामी को सौंपी जाएगी ।

(8) सहमति प्रक्रिया भू-स्वामियों के हस्ताक्षरित अथवा अंगूठे के निशान वाली, लिखित घोषणाओं के आधार पर अवधारित की जाएगी ।

(9) (i) भू-स्वामियों के अधिवेशन के दौरान प्रभावित भू-स्वामियों की सहमति लेने की सभी कार्यवाहियों की वीडियो रिकार्डिंग की जाएगी और सभी कार्यवाहियों को लिखित दस्तावेज में होना चाहिए ।

(ii) सहमति प्रक्रिया का परिणाम पंचायत कार्यालयों में और समुचित सरकार की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा ।

(10) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल के सदस्य प्रभावित भू-स्वामियों के अधिवेशन में सहायता करने के लिए उपस्थित होंगे ।

19. सहमति प्रक्रिया के लिए समुचित सरकार की भूमिका और उत्तरदायित्व -- (1) समुचित सरकार, सहमति अभिप्राप्त करने के लिए ग्राम सभाओं, पंचायतों या स्वायत्त जिला परिषद अधिवेशन (उस दशा में जहां ग्राम सभा विद्यमान नहीं है या उसका गठन नहीं किया गया है) और प्रभावित भू-स्वामियों के अधिवेशनों की

तारीख, समय और स्थान अधिसूचित और प्रकाशित करेगी और सहमति प्रक्रिया में प्रभावित भू-स्वामियों की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए जन चेतना अभियान आयोजित करेगी ।

(2) समुचित सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि उस प्रत्येक सदस्य को, जिससे सहमति चाही गई है, स्थानीय भाषा में कम से कम तीन सप्ताह पूर्व निम्नलिखित उपलब्ध करा दिए गए हैं, अर्थात :--

(क) स्थानीय भाषा में सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट के प्रारूप की एक प्रति (यदि तैयार हो);

(ख) प्रतिकर और पुनर्वासन तथा पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के लिए प्रस्तावित किया गया प्रारंभिक पैकेज;

(ग) ग्राम और इसके निवासियों द्वारा राजस्व विधियों, वन अधिकार अधिनियम और अन्य विधानों के अधीन वर्तमान में उपभोग किए जा रहे अधिकारों की सूची ;

(घ) जिलाधिकारी द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित लिखित कथन, जो यह प्रमाणित करता हो कि यदि किसी परियोजना हेतु सहमति का प्रत्याख्यान किया जाता है तो उसका कोई परिणाम नहीं होगा और यह कथन कि सहमति अभिप्राप्त करने के क्रम में प्रपीड़न या अभित्रास का कोई भी प्रयत्न अवैध होगा; और

(ङ) सहमति प्रक्रिया की घोषणा पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए प्रपीड़न का प्रयत्न किए जाने की दशा में संपर्क किए जाने वाले अधिकारी या प्राधिकारी का कार्यालय दूरभाष नम्बर सहित उसके संपर्क ब्यौरे ।

(3) जिला कलक्टर या जिला कलक्टर द्वारा नियुक्त कोई पदधारी ग्राम सभा, पंचायत या स्वायत्त जिला परिषद (उस दशा में जहां ग्राम सभा विद्यमान नहीं है या उसका गठन नहीं किया गया है) और भू-स्वामियों के अधिवेशन में उपस्थित होगा ।

(4) समुचित सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि प्रभावित भू-स्वामियों को सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण से संबंधित सभी दस्तावेज उपलब्ध करा दिए गए हैं और सूचना के लिए सभी निवेदन सात दिन के भीतर दे दिए गए हैं ।

20. (1) सहमति प्रक्रियाओं के लिए अपेक्षक निकाय की भूमिका और उत्तरदायित्व -- अपेक्षक निकाय, प्रतिकर और पुनर्वासन तथा पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के निबंधनों और शर्तों पर विनिश्चय करने और बातचीत करने के लिए सक्षम प्रतिनिधियों की नियुक्ति करेगी जो सहमति अभिप्राप्त करने के लिए प्रभावित भू-स्वामियों के अधिवेशन में उपस्थित होंगे और भू-स्वामियों द्वारा उठाए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर देंगे ।

(2) अपेक्षक निकाय, सहमति लेने के पूर्व परियोजना पर सभी सूचना के साथ ही साथ अतिरिक्त सूचना, यदि अपेक्षित हो, उपलब्ध कराएगी ।

प्ररूप 1

भाग अ, सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण संबंधी निर्देश निबंधन और प्रक्रिया फीस

[नियम 5 का उप नियम (1) देखिए]

(i) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण संबंधी इकाई समुचित सरकार द्वारा भेजे गए भूमि अर्जन के प्रस्ताव का पुनर्विलोकन करेगी और विनिर्दिष्ट परियोजना के निर्देश निबंधन और बजट प्रस्तुत करेगी । निर्देश निबंधन और बजट के आधार पर प्रक्रिया संबंधी फीस का अवधारण किया जाएगा, जिसे अपेक्षक निकाय द्वारा, सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण संबंधी अधिसूचना जारी होने से पहले जमा करना होगा ।

(ii) निर्देश निबंधन में निम्नलिखित जानकारी सम्मिलित होगी,--

(क) परियोजना का संक्षिप्त वर्णन, परियोजना क्षेत्र और अर्जन के लिए प्रस्तावित भूमि का विस्तार ।

(ख) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण के उद्देश्य और ऐसे सभी क्रियाकलाप, जो सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए ।

(ग) परियोजना और भूमि अर्जन के आकार और जटिलता के आधार पर सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण प्रक्रिया का अनुक्रम, समय सारणी और तारीख के साथ परिणाम दर्शित किए जाने की अंतिम निश्चित तिथि और ग्राम सभा और/या भू-स्वामी की स्वीकृति लेनी अपेक्षित है अथवा नहीं ।

(घ) विनिर्दिष्ट परियोजना का सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण करने के लिए अपेक्षित सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल (क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षक सहित, यदि आवश्यक हो) का समुचित आकार और प्रोफाइल ।

(ङ) प्रत्येक मद अथवा क्रियाकलाप की स्पष्ट अलग-अलग लागत के साथ निर्देश निबंधन के आधार पर कोई परियोजना-विनिर्दिष्ट बजट ।

(च) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण की प्रक्रिया में सुस्पष्ट-परिनिश्चित परिणाम के लिए गठित सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण दल को निधि का संवितरण करने की समय सारणी ।

(iii) प्रत्येक विनिर्दिष्ट परियोजना के लिए बनाए गए निर्देश निबंधन और बजट के आधार पर प्रक्रिया संबंधी फीस का अवधारण किया जाएगा और जो परियोजना और प्रस्तावित भूमि अर्जन के प्रकार, आकार, स्थान और संवेदनशीलता पर आधारित होगा । पृथक घटकों अथवा रेखा मदों के लिए प्रक्रिया संबंधी फीस बैंड और लागत से संबंधित जानकारी सुसंगत और आसान पहुंच में होनी चाहिए, जिससे अपेक्षक निकाय, उसका पहले से उसकी कीमत में गुणा कर सके । इन दरों का समय-समय पर पुनर्विलोकन और पुनरीक्षित करना चाहिए । फीस का एक निश्चित अनुपात सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण इकाई के व्ययों को पूरा करने में किया जाएगा ।

भाग आ, सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण की अधिसूचना

[नियम 3 का उप नियम (1) देखिए]

सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण की अधिसूचना में निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित होगा,--

(क) परियोजना विकासकर्ता का नाम, प्रस्तावित परियोजना का संक्षिप्त वर्णन और अर्जन के लिए प्रस्तावित भूमि का विस्तार, सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण के अधीन आने वाले परियोजना क्षेत्र और प्रभावित क्षेत्र ।

(ख) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण के मुख्य उद्देश्य और महत्वपूर्ण क्रियाकलाप जिसके अंतर्गत (i) परामर्श (ii) सर्वेक्षण (iii) सार्वजनिक सुनवाई/सुनवाईयां भी दें ।

(ग) यदि ग्राम सभा और/या भू-स्वामी की सहमति अपेक्षित है तो अधिसूचना में इस बारे में कथन किया जाना होगा ।

(घ) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण के लिए समय सीमा और सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण प्रकटीकरण की रीति के साथ अनेअचल परिणाम (सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट एवं सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंधन) योजना विनिर्दिष्ट किए जाने होंगे ।

(ङ) इस अवधि के दौरान इस आशय का कथन कि प्रपीड़न या धमकी के प्रयास से कार्यवाही अकृत और शून्य हो जाएगी।

(च) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण इकाई से संपर्क करने संबंधी जानकारी ।

प्ररूप 2

सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट

[नियम 3 का उप-नियम (3), नियम 7 का उप-नियम (5) और उप-नियम (6) और नियम 14 देखिए]

अ.—सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण के अधीन आने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक संबंधी पैरामीटरों की सूची

1. परियोजना क्षेत्र में की जनसंख्या का जनसांख्यिकी विवरण

(क) आयु, लिंग, जाति, धर्म।

(ख) साक्षरता, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण स्तर ।

2. गरीबी के स्तर

3. दुर्बल समूह

(क) स्त्रियां, (ख) बालक, (ग) वृद्ध, (घ) स्त्री-प्रधान गृहस्थियां, (ड़.) निःशक़्त व्यक्ति

4. रक्त संबंधी नमूने और कुटुंब में स्त्रियों की भूमिका ।

5. सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संगठन ।

6. प्रशासनिक संगठन ।

7. राजनीतिक संगठन ।

8. सिविल सोसाइटी संगठन और सामाजिक आन्दोलन ।

9. भूमि का उपयोग और जीविका ।

(क) कृषि उपयोगी और गैर-कृषि उपयोगी ।

(ख) भूमि की गुणवत्ता —मृदा, जल, वृक्ष, आदि ।

(ग) पशुधन ।

(घ) औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक संकर्म और रोजगार ।

(ड़.) श्रम श्रेणी और महिलाओं के कार्य गृहस्थवार विभाजन ।

(च) प्रवास ।

(छ) कुटुंब की आय के स्तर ।

(ज) जीविका की अधिमान्यता ।

(झ) खाद्य सुरक्षा ।

10. स्थानीय आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप

(क) औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक स्थानीय उद्योग ।

(ख) ऋण तक पहुंच ।

(ग) मजदूरी की दर ।

(घ) विनिर्दिष्ट जीविका के क्रियाकलाप, जिनमें स्त्रियां सम्मिलित हैं ।

11. कारक, जो स्थानीय जीविका में योगदान करते हैं

(क) प्राकृतिक संसाधनों तक पहुंच ।

(ख) सामान्य संपत्ति संसाधन ।

(ग) निजी आस्तियां ।

(घ) सड़कें, परिवहन ।

(ड़.) सिंचाई की सुविधाएं ।

(च) बाजार तक पहुंच ।

(छ) पर्यटन स्थल ।

(ज) जीविका संप्रवर्तन कार्यक्रम ।

(झ) सहकारी और अन्य जीविका संबंधी संगम ।

12. जीवंत पर्यावरण की गुणवत्ता

(क) प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान, सौंदर्यपरकता, मोह और अभिलाषा ।

(ख) बंदोबस्त पैटर्न ।

(ग) गृह।

(घ) सामुदायिक और नागरिक स्थान ।

(ड़.) धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रकार के स्थल ।

(च) भौतिक अवसंरचना (जिसके अंतर्गत जलापूर्ति, सीवर व्यवस्था आदि है) ।

(छ) लोक सेवा अवसंरचना (विद्यालय, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं, आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र, लोक वितरण व्यवस्था) ।

(ज) सुरक्षा, अपराध, हिंसा ।

(झ) स्त्रियों के लिए सामाजिक मेल-मिलाप के स्थान ।

आ –महत्वपूर्ण समाघात क्षेत्र

1. भूमि, जीविका और आय पर समाघात

(क) रोजगार के स्तर और प्रकार ।

(ख) अंतरीय-कुटुंब रोजगार पैटर्न ।

(ग) आय के स्तर ।

(घ) खाद्य सुरक्षा ।

(ड़.) जीवन निर्वाह का स्तर ।

(च) उत्पादक संसाधनों तक पहुंच और उन पर नियंत्रण ।

(छ) आर्थिक निर्भरता या सहजभेद्यता ।

(ज) स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था का विघटन ।

(झ) दरिद्रता का जोखिम ।

(ञ) स्त्रियों की जीविका के विकल्पों तक पहुंच ।

2. भौतिक संसाधनों पर समाघात

(क) प्राकृतिक संसाधनों, मृदा, वायु, जल, वनों पर समाघात ।

(ख) जीविका के लिए भूमि और सामान्य संपत्ति प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर दबाव ।

3. निजी आस्तियों, लोक सेवाओं और उपयोगिताओं पर समाघात

(क) विद्यमान स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा सुविधाओं की क्षमता ।

(ख) गृह व्यवस्था सुविधाओं की क्षमता ।

(ग) स्थानीय सेवाओं की पूर्ति पर दबाव ।

(घ) बिजली और जलापूर्ति की पर्याप्तता, सड़कें, सफाई और कचरा प्रबंधन व्यवस्था ।

(ड़.) निजी आस्तियों जैसे बोर वेल, अस्थायी छप्पर आदि पर समाघात ।

4. स्वास्थ्य समाघात

(क) आंतरिक प्रवास के कारण स्वास्थ्य समाघात ।

(ख) निम्न पर विशेष बल देते हुए परियोजना क्रियाकलापों के कारण स्वास्थ्य समाघात:-

(i) स्त्रियों के स्वास्थ्य पर समाघात ।

(ii) वृद्धों पर समाघात ।

5. संस्कृति और सामाजिक संसंजन पर समाघात

(क) स्थानीय राजनीतिक संरचनाओं का रूपांतरण ।

(ख) जनसांख्यिकी परिवर्तन ।

(ग) आर्थिक-पारिस्थितिकी संतुलन में बदलाव ।

(घ) सन्नियमों, विश्वासों, मूल्यों और सांस्कृतिक जीवन पर समाघात ।

(ड़.) अपराध और अवैध क्रियाकलाप ।

(च) विसंधान का तनाव ।

(छ) परिवार संसंजन के पृथक्करण का समाघात ।

(ज) स्त्रियों के विरुद्ध हिंसा ।

6. परियोजना चक्र के विभिन्न प्रक्रमों पर समाघात

सामाजिक समाघात के प्रकार, समयानुपात, अवधि और तीव्रता परियोजना चक्र के प्रक्रमों पर निर्भर करेगी और इससे निकटता से जुड़ी रहेगी । नीचे समाघात की एक संकेतक सूची है–

(क) पूर्व सन्निर्माण चरण

(i) सेवाओं को प्रदान करने में व्यवधान ।

(ii) लाभकारी निवेश में गिरावट ।

(iii) भूमि का सट्टा ।

(iv) अनिश्चितता का तनाव ।

(ख) सन्निर्माण चरण

(i) विस्थापन और पुन:अवस्थापन ।

(ii) प्रवासी सन्निर्माण कार्यशक्ति का आगमन ।

(iii) उनके स्वास्थ्य पर समाघात, जो लगातार सन्निर्माण स्थल के नजदीक रहते हैं ।

(ग) प्रवर्तन चरण

(i) सन्निर्माण चरण की तुलना में रोजगार के अवसरों में कमी ।

(ii) परियोजना के आर्थिक फायदे ।

(iii) नई अवसंरचना पर फायदे ।

(iv) सामाजिक संगठन का नया पैटर्न ।

(घ) कार्य से हटाने वाला चरण

(i) आर्थिक अवसरों का घाटा ।

(ii) पर्यावरण निम्नीकरण और जीविका पर इसका समाघात ।

(ड़.) प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष समाघात

(i) "प्रत्यक्ष समाघात" में वे सभी समाघात सम्मिलित होंगे, जिनका प्रभावित कुटुम्बों (जैसे प्रत्यक्ष भूमि और जीविका खोने वाले) द्वारा अनुभव किया जाना संभावित है।

(ii) "अप्रत्यक्ष समाघात" में वे सभी समाघात सम्मिलित होंगे, जिनका भूमि अर्जन द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अप्रभावित, लेकिन परियोजना क्षेत्र में रह रहे परिवारों द्वारा अनुभव किया जाना संभावित है।

(च) अंतरीय समाघात

(i) स्त्रियों, बालकों, वृद्धों और निःशक़्त लोगों पर समाघात ।

(ii) साधनों जैसे लिंग समाघात निर्धारण मिलान सूची और सहजभेद्यता तथा समुत्थान-शक्ति मानचित्रण द्वारा अभिघात समाघात ।

(छ) संचित समाघात

(i) प्रश्नगत परियोजना के लिए अभिज्ञात समाघात के साथ क्षेत्र की अन्य परियोजनाओं के निवारणीय और संभाव्य समाघात ।

(ii) उन व्यक्तियों पर समाघात, जो प्रत्यक्ष रूप से परियोजना क्षेत्र में नहीं है, लेकिन स्थानीय रूप से या यहां तक कि क्षेत्रीय रूप से जुड़े हैं।

इ. सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण रिपोर्ट और सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंधन योजना के विषय-वस्तुओं की सारणी

अध्याय	विषय-वस्तु
कार्यकारी सार	(क) परियोजना और लोक प्रयोजन । (ख) स्थान । (ग) भूमि अर्जन का आकार और विशेषता । (घ) अनुकल्पों पर विचार । (ड़.) सामाजिक समाघात । (च) कमी करने के उपाय । (छ) सामाजिक लागत और फायदों का निर्धारण ।
परियोजना के विवरण का ब्यौरा	(क) परियोजना की पृष्ठभूमि, जिसके अंतर्गत विकासकर्ता की पृष्ठभूमि और शासन या प्रबंधन संरचना सहित । (ख) परियोजना का मूलाधार, भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 में परियोजना किस तरह लोक प्रयोजन के लिए उपयुक़्त है, सूचीबद्ध मानदंडों सहित । (ग) परियोजना के आकार, अवस्थान, क्षमता, उत्पाद, उत्पादन लक्ष्य, लागत, जोखिम का ब्यौरा । (घ) अनुकल्पों की परीक्षा । (ड़.) परियोजना के सन्निर्माण की अवस्थाएं । (च) मूल डिजाइन की विशिष्टियां और सुविधाओं का आकार और प्रकार । (छ) सहायक अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता ।

	(ज) कार्यबल अपेक्षाएं (अस्थाई और स्थाई) । (झ) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण या पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण का ब्यौरा, यदि पहले से किया गया है और तकनीकी साध्यता रिपोर्ट । (ञ) लागू किए गए विधान और नीतियां ।
दल की संरचना, दृष्टिकोण, प्रणाली और सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण की अनुसूची	(क) दल के सभी सदस्यों की अर्हता सहित सूची, दल लिंग विशेषज्ञों सहित । (ख) सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण की सूचना संग्रहण हेतु प्रयोग होने वाली प्रणाली का विवरण और मूलाधार और साधन (ग) नमूना प्रणाली का उपयोग । (घ) सूचना अथवा डाटा स्रोतों के प्रयोग का पर्यावलोकन । विस्तृत निर्देशों को पृथक रूप से प्ररूपों में सम्मिलित करें । (ड़.) प्रमुख पणधारियों के साथ परामर्श और की गई लोक सुनवाईयों के संक्षिप्त विवरण की अनुसूची । लोक सुनवाईयों के ब्यौरे और विनिर्दिष्ट पुनर्निवेशन को रिपोर्ट में रखकर प्ररूपों में सम्मिलित करें ।
भूमि अवधारण	(क) भूमि तालिका की सूचना और प्राथमिक स्रोत-नक्शों की सहायता से वर्ण करें । (ख) परियोजना के प्रभाव के अधीन पूर्ण संघटन क्षेत्र (अर्जन के लिए भूमि क्षेत्र तक सीमित नहीं है) (ग) परियोजना के लिए कुल अपेक्षित भूमि । (घ) वर्तमान में किसी सार्वजनिक अनुपयोग भूमि, जो कि परियोजना क्षेत्र के आस पास है, का उपयोग । (ड़.) भूमि (यदि कोई हो) पहले से ही क्रय की गई, अन्य संक्रामित, पट्टे पर या अर्जित है और परियोजना के लिए अपेक्षित भूमि के प्रत्येक प्लॉट का आशयित उपयोग । (च) परियोजना के लिए अर्जित की जाने वाली प्रयोजित भूमि का परिमाण और स्थान (छ) भूमि की प्रकृति, वर्तमान उपयोग और वर्गीकरण और यदि कृषि भूमि हो तो सिंचाई क्षेत्र और फसल क्रम (ज) धारित भूमि का आकार, स्वामित्व क्रम, भूमि वितरण और आवासीय सदनों की संख्या (झ) भूमि की कीमत और स्वामित्व में नए परिवर्तन, पिछले तीन वर्षों से भूमि का अंतरण और उपयोग।
प्रभावित परिवारों और संपत्तियों (जहां अपेक्षित हो) का प्राक्कलन और प्रगणन	निम्नलिखित प्रकार के परिवारों का प्राक्कलन इस प्रकार से है- (क) प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित (स्वयं की भूमि, जो कि प्रयोजन के लिए अपेक्षित है)

	(i) किराएदार हैं अथवा प्रयोजन के लिए अपेक्षित भूमि के अधिभोगी हैं। (ii) अनुसूचित जनजातियां और अन्य पारंपरिक वन्य निवासी, जिनके अपने किसी भी वन्य अधिकार की हानि हुई है। (iii) सामान्य भूमि स्रोतों पर आश्रित, जो कि उनकी जीविका की भूमि के अर्जन के कारण प्रभावित होगी । (iv) समुचित सरकार द्वारा अपनी किसी स्कीम के अधीन भूमि सौंपी गई है और इस तरह की भूमि अर्जन के अधीन है। (v) भूमि अर्जन से पूर्व, शहरी क्षेत्रों की किसी भूमि में पिछले तीन वर्षों या उससे अधिक समय से रह रहे हैं । (vi) अर्जन से पूर्व भूमि, जो कि पिछले तीन वर्षों से जीविका का प्राथमिक स्रोत है, पर आश्रित हैं । (ख) परियोजना द्वारा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से समाघात (स्वयं की भूमि के अर्जन से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित नहीं है) (ग) उत्पादक आस्तियों और महत्वपूर्ण भूमि की तालिका ।
सामाजिक-आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक पार्श्वदृश्य (प्रभावित क्षेत्र और पुनर्वासन स्थल)	(क) परियोजना क्षेत्र में जनसंख्या का जनसांख्यिकी ब्यौरा । (ख) आय एवं गरीबी स्तर । (ग) दुर्बल समूह । (घ) भूमि उपयोग और जीविका । (ड़.) स्थानीय आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप । (च) कारक, जिनका स्थानीय जीविका में योगदान है । (छ) नातेदारी क्रम तथा सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संगठन । (ज) प्रशासनिक संगठन । (झ) राजनैतिक संगठन । (ञ) समुदाय-आधारित और सिविल सोसाइटी संगठन । (ट) क्षेत्रीय सक्रियता और एतिहासिक परिवर्तन प्रक्रियाएं । (ठ) जीवंत पर्यावरण की गुणवत्ता ।
सामाजिक समाघात	(क) पहचान में आए समाघातों के लिए कार्यढांचा और दृष्टिकोण । (ख) परियोजना चक्र के विभिन्न स्तरों पर समाघातों का विवरण, जैसे स्वास्थ्य तथा जीविका और संस्कृति । प्रत्येक प्रकार के समाघात, पृथक पहचान के लिए कि क्या यह प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष समाघात है, प्रभावित परिवारों के विभिन्न वर्गों पर भेददर्शक समाघात और जहां लागू हो आकलित समाघात । (ग) समाघात क्षेत्रों की सूचक सूची में सम्मिलित है : भूमि, जीविका और आय, भौतिक संसाधन, निजी आस्तियों, लोक सेवाओं और उपयोगिताओं, स्वास्थ्य पर समाघात, संस्कृति और सामाजिक ससंजन

	तथा लिंग आधारित समाघात ।
लागतों और फायदों का विश्लेषण और अर्जन पर सिफारिशें	(क) लोक प्रयोजन का निर्धारण, निम्न-विस्थापित अनुकल्प, भूमि की निम्नतम अपेक्षाएं, सामाजिक समाघात की प्रकृति और गहनता, कमी करने के उपायों की व्यवहार्यता और वहां तक, जहां कमी करने के उपायों का सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंध योजना में वर्णन है, सामाजिक समाघातों के पूर्ण प्रकार और प्रतिकूल सामाजिक लागतों की व्याख्या का समाधान करेगा के बारे में अंतिम निष्कर्ष (ख) उपरोक्त विश्लेषण नियम 9(10) में वार्णित साम्या सिद्धांत का अंतिम सिफारिश प्रस्तुत करने पर, कि क्या अर्जन होना चाहिए या नहीं , विश्लेषण की कसौटी के रूप में उपयोग किया जाएगा ।
निर्देश और प्ररूप	निर्देशों और आगे सूचना के लिए ।

प्ररूप 3

[नियम 3 का उप नियम (4) देखिए]

सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंध योजना

1. कमी करने पर दृष्टिकोण ।
2. समाघात से बचने, कम करने और प्रतिपूरित करने के उपाय ।
3. उपाय, जो अधिनियम में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट पुनर्वासन तथा पुनर्व्यवस्थापन एवं प्रतिकर के निबंधन में सम्मिलित हैं।
4. उपाय, जिनमें अपेक्षित निकाय द्वारा कथन कि वह परियोजना के प्रस्ताव में पुर:स्थापन करेगा ।
5. अतिरिक्त उपाय, जिनमें अपेक्षित निकाय द्वारा कथन कि वह सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण प्रक्रिया और लोक सुनवाई के निष्कर्षों पर प्रतिक्रिया देने के लिए वचनबद्ध होगा ।
6. सामाजिक समाघात प्रबंध योजना में संस्थागत संरचना का वर्णन और प्रत्येक शमन निवारण के लिए उत्तरदायी मुख्य व्यक्ति और समय-सीमा तथा प्रत्येक क्रियाकलाप के लिए लागत सम्मिलित होने चाहिए ।

प्ररूप 4

भाग अ--पूर्व लेखबद्ध स्वीकृति/घोषणा प्रारूप

[नियम 16 का उप नियम (1) देखिए]

क्रम सं0	संबंधित व्यक्ति के ब्यौरे	
1.	अधिनियम की धारा 3 (ग) (i) एवं (v) के अनुसार व्यक्ति (व्यक्तियों) के नाम:	
2.	पति/पत्नी का नाम :	
3.	पिता/माता का नाम :	
4.	पता:	

5.	ग्राम/बस्ती:		
6.	ग्राम पंचायत/नगर पालिका/नगरी:		
7.	तहसील/तालुका:		
8.	जिला:		
9.	कुटुंब में अन्य सदस्यों का नाम और आयु (बच्चों और आश्रित वयस्कों सहित) :		
10.	स्वामित्व भूमि का विस्तार:		
11.	अर्जन के लिए क्षेत्र :		
12.	प्लाट नम्बर:		
13.	अधिकारों का अभिलेख		
14.	विवादित भूमि, यदि कोई हो		
15.	पट्टा/लीज/अनुदान, यदि हो		
16.	कोई अन्य अधिकार, अभिधृति सहित, यदि कोई हो :		
17.	सरकार द्वारा मेरी भूमि के अधिग्रहण के संबंध में, मैं निम्नलिखित कथन करना चाहता हूं (कृपया नीचे दिए गए (i), (ii) एवं (iii) के सामने हां अथवा नहीं पर गोला लगाएं) :		
(i)	मैंने इस सहमति प्ररूप की अंतर्वस्तु को पढ़ लिया है और ..... भाषा में मुझे समझा दिया गया है और	हां	नहीं
(ii)	मैं इस अर्जन के लिए सहमत नहीं हूं।	हां	नहीं
(iii)	मैं इस अर्जन से सहमत हूं।	हां	नहीं
	प्रभावित कुटुंब (कुटुंबों) के हस्ताक्षर अथवा अंगूठे का निशान और तारीख		
18.	अपेक्षक निकाय द्वारा निबंधन एवं शर्तो, पुनर्वासन एवं पुनर्व्यवस्थापन, प्रतिकर एवं अन्य उपायों के बारे में की गयी बचनबद्धता स्थानीय भाषा में समझा दी गयी है। ये निबंधन और शर्तें प्ररूप से संलग्न होनी चाहिए ।		
	हस्ताक्षर लेने वाले पदाभिहित जिला पदधारी के हस्ताक्षर और तारीख		
	यदि वे स्वीकृति देने से इंकार करते हैं या यदि वे यह कथन चुनते हैं कि वे इस प्ररूप पर स्वीकृति नहीं देते हैं तो किसी व्यक्ति को धमकाना या उन्हें कोई हानि पहुंचाना विधि के अधीन एक अपराध है । इसमें, कोई धमकी या ऐसा कृत्य, जिससे उन्हें धन		

	की हानि पहुंचे, जो उन्हें शारीरिक रूप से चोटिल करे या कृत्य, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनके कुटुंब को क्षति पहुंचे, सम्मिलित है। यदि इस प्रकार की कोई धमकी दी गई है तो यह प्ररूप अकृत और शून्य है।

भाग आ--ग्राम सभा के संकल्प के लिए प्ररूप

[नियम 17 का उप नियम (6) देखिए]

हम, ... जिले में ..... तहसील/तालुका की ..... पंचायत के भीतर ..... की ग्राम सभा के अधोहस्ताक्षरित सदस्य कथन करना चाहते हैं कि निम्नलिखित प्रमाणीकरण प्रशासन और पदधारियों द्वारा प्रदान की गई जानकारी के आधार पर है । यदि यह जानकारी अपूर्ण है या गलत है और/या यदि कोई सहमति किसी धमकी, कपट या मिथ्या निरूपण का प्रयोग करके प्राप्त की गई है तो यह अकृत और शून्य है । इस आधार पर यह ग्राम सभा प्रमाणित करती है कि प्रस्तावित ..... परियोजना को स्वीकृत/स्वीकृति से इंकार किया जाता है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित अंतर्वलित होंगे :

..... एकड़ निजी भूमि का अर्जन

परियोजना के लिए ..... एकड़ सरकारी भूमि का अंतरण

परियोजना के लिए ..... एकड़ वन भूमि का अंतरण

अपेक्षक निकाय (नाम का कथन करें) द्वारा सहमत प्रतिकर के निबंधन और शर्तें, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के लाभ और सामाजिक समाघात अल्पीकरण के उपाय संलग्न हैं ।

ग्राम सभा यह भी कथन करती है कि कोई स्वीकृति वनों पर और वन भूमि पर उनके व्यष्टिक और सामुदायिक अधिकार, जिसमें वह वन भूमि, जिस पर वे कृषि कर रहे हैं, के लिए उनका हक, लघु वन उत्पाद का उपयोग करने वाले सभी प्रकार, के लिए स्वामित्व हक और अपने समुदाय वन की सुरक्षा करने और प्रबंध करने के लिए हक सम्मिलित है, अपने सभी निवासियों को प्राप्त हक के अध्यधीन है । [टिप्पण : यह ग्राम सभा द्वारा अलग से प्रमाणित करना होगा ।]

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ग्राम सभा सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर/अंगूठे का निशान और तारीख

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संकल्प प्राप्त होने पर पदाभिहित जिला अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर और तारीख

[फा. सं. 13011/01/2014-एलआरडी]

प्रभात कुमार सांरगी, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(Department of Land Resources)
NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 8th August, 2014

G.S.R. 574(E).—Whereas certain draft rules, namely the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2014 were published as required under section 112 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013), *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources), number G.S.R. 101(E), dated the 20th February, 2014 in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) dated the 20th February, 2014 for inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby before the expiry of a period of thirty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the notification were made available to the public;

And whereas, the copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public on the 7th March, 2014;

And whereas, the objections and the suggestions received from the public on the said draft rules have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a), (c), (d), (t) and (u) of Sub-section (2) of Section 109 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

Chapter I
GENERAL

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2014.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.— (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Act" means the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013);

(b) "Form" means the Form appended to these rules;

(c) "Social Impact Assessment" means an assessment made under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Act;

(d) "Social Impact Management Plan" means the plan prepared as part of Social Impact Assessment process under Sub-section (6) of Section 4 of the Act;

(e) "Section" means section of the Act.

(2) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the Act, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

Chapter II
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3. Social Impact Assessment study.—(1) The appropriate Government shall, for the purpose of the Act, issue a notification for carrying out Social Impact Assessment in accordance with Part-B of FORM-I of these rules regarding the commencement of Social Impact Assessment and the same shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil and shall be published in the form of posters and pamphlets circulated in the affected area, and by affixing the posters at conspicuous places in the affected areas and shall be uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government:

Provided that such notification shall be issued within thirty days after the deposit of the processing fee for carrying Social Impact Assessment by the Requiring Body, which shall be determined under sub-rule (1) of rule 5.

(2) The Social Impact Assessment shall be conducted in consultation with concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, at village level or ward level in the affected areas, for the purposes of section 4 of the Act, followed by a public hearing at the affected areas by giving adequate publicity about the date and time and venue for the public hearing to ascertain the views of the affected families which shall be recorded in writing.

(3) The Social Impact Assessment Report shall be submitted in FORM-II to the appropriate Government within a period of six months from the date of its commencement and shall include the views of the affected families recorded in writing.

(4) The Social Impact Management Plan listing the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact of the project under sub-section (6) of section 4 of the Act shall be submitted in FORM-III along with the Social Impact Assessment Report.

(5) The Social Impact Assessment Report and the Social Impact Management Plan shall be made available in the local language of the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, at village level or ward level in the affected areas and in the Offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and shall be uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.

4. Institutional support and facilitation for Social Impact Assessment.—(1) The appropriate Government shall identify or establish an independent organisation which shall be responsible for ensuring that Social Impact Assessments are commissioned and conducted by such person or bodies other than the Requiring Body as per the provisions of the Act.

(2) The Social Impact Assessment Unit shall undertake the following tasks namely:-

(a) build and continuously expand a Database of Qualified Social Impact Assessment Resource Partners and Practitioners, which will serve as a network of individuals and institutions with the required skills and capacities to conduct Social Impact Assessments for land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement;

(b) respond immediately to the appropriate Government's request for a Social Impact Assessment to be conducted by preparing a project-specific Terms of Reference;

(c) conduct training and capacity building programmes for the Social Impact Assessment team and community surveyors and make available manuals, tools, comparative case study reports and other materials required for the analysis;

(d) provide ongoing support and corrective action, as required during the Social Impact Assessment process;

(e) ensure that the transaction based web-based workflow for Social Impact Assessments and Management Information System for Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement as specified in rule 13 is maintained and that all relevant documents are disclosed as per the provisions of the Act;

(f) maintain, catalogue of all Social Impact Assessments and associated primary material; and

(g) continuously review, evaluate and strengthen the quality of Social Impact Assessments and the capacities available to conduct them across the State or Union Territory as the case may be.

5. Project-specific Terms of Reference and Processing Fee for the Social Impact Assessment.— (1) Where the appropriate Government intends to acquire land, the proposal for such land acquisition shall be sent along with all the relevant documents to the Social Impact Assessment Unit, which shall —

(a) prepare a detailed project-specific Terms of Reference for each proposal of land acquisition, listing all the activities that must be carried out indicating the appropriate team size (and number of field teams) and profile of the team members, and stipulate the schedule and deadlines for key deliverables for the Social Impact Assessment as detailed in Part-A of FORM-I to these rules;

(b) determine an estimated Social Impact Assessment fee based on the Terms of Reference with clear break-up of costs for each item or activity. The fee amount shall be based on the parameters defined by the appropriate government including area, type of project and number of affected families.

(2) Ten per cent. of the Social Impact Assessment fee shall be allocated to Social Impact Assessment Unit as administrative expenses for preparing the Terms of Reference and estimated Social Impact Assessment fee report and to submit the same to the appropriate Government.

(3) The Requiring Body shall deposit the Social Impact Assessment fee in the Scheduled Bank account of the appropriate Government for the purpose.

6. Selection of the Social Impact Assessment team.— (1) The Social Impact Assessment Unit shall be responsible for selecting the Social Impact Assessment team for each project from the individuals and institutions registered or empanelled in the Database of Qualified Social Impact Assessment Resource Partners and Practitioners.

(2) The Requiring Body shall not be involved in any way in the appointment of the Social Impact Assessment team being appointed to carry out the Social Impact Assessment.

(3) The size and selection criteria for the Social Impact Assessment team shall be as per the project-specific Terms of Reference developed by the Social Impact Assessment Unit.

(4) The Social Impact Assessment team may be constituted by appointing individuals or an organisation with experience in conducting Social Impact Assessments or related field-based assessments and the team may include—

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

(b) at least one woman member;

(5) A team leader shall be appointed from amongst the Social Impact Assessment team to liaison with the Social Impact Assessment Unit throughout the assessment period.

(6) While selecting the Social Impact Assessment team, it is to be ensured that there is no conflict of interest involving the team members appointed to assess the concerned project.

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

(ii) All the members of Social Impact Assessment team shall give an undertaking that any team member or any family member of the team member directly or indirectly shall not receive any benefit from the Requiring Body or any other stakeholder in the project.

7. Process of conducting the Social Impact Assessment.— (1) The Social Impact Assessment team shall collect and analyse a range of quantitative and qualitative data, undertake detailed site visits, use participatory methods such as focused group discussions, participatory rural appraisal techniques and informant interviews in preparing the Social Impact Assessment report.

(2) All relevant project reports and feasibility studies shall be made available to the Social Impact Assessment team throughout the Social Impact Assessment process, as required. Any request for information from Social Impact Assessment team shall be met at the earliest but not exceeding ten days. The District Collector shall be responsible for providing the information requisitioned by the Social Impact Assessment team.

(3) A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all relevant land records and data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects shall be conducted by the Social Impact Assessment team. The assessment shall determine the following, namely:-

(a) area of impact under the proposed project, including both land to be acquired and areas that will be affected by environmental, social or other impacts of the project;

(b) quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project;

(c) the land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum required;

(d) possible alternative sites for the project and their feasibility;

(e) whether, the land proposed for acquisition in Scheduled Area is a demonstrable last resort;

(f) land, if any, already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project;

(g) the possibility of use of any public, unutilised land for the project and whether any of such land is under occupation;

(h) nature of the land, present use and classification of land and if it is an agricultural land, the irrigation coverage for the said land and the cropping pattern;

(i) the special provisions with respect to food security have been adhered to in the proposed land acquisition;

(j) size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, number of residential houses, and public and private infrastructure and assets; and

(k) land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years.

(4) Based on the land assessment, land records and field verification, the Social Impact Assessment shall provide an accurate estimate of the number of affected families and the number of displaced families among them and ensure that, as far as possible, the Social Impact Assessment team shall enumerate all affected families:

Provided that where enumeration is not possible, a representative sample shall be done by the Social Impact Assessment Unit.

(5) A socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area must be prepared, based on available data and statistics, field visits and consultations as per FORM-II:

Provided that in projects where resettlement is required, the identified resettlement sites shall be visited and a brief socio-economic profile of the land and its current resident population shall be indicated.

(6) Basing on the data collected in processes listed above and in consultation with the affected communities and key stakeholders, the Social Impact Assessment shall identify and assess the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts associated with the proposed project and land acquisition as per FORM-II.

(7) (i) The Social Impact Assessment process includes the preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan, which will present the ameliorative measures to be undertaken to address the social impacts identified in the course of the assessment.

(ii) The Social Impact Assessment team must assess the viability of impact mitigation and management strategies with clear indication of costs, timelines and capacities.

(iii) The Social Impact Management Plan shall include the following measures:-

(a) that have been specified in the terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement and compensation for all the categories of affected families as outlined in the Act;

(b) that the Requiring Body has stated that it will undertake in the project proposal and other relevant project documents; and

(c) that additional measures being undertaken by the Requiring Body, which has been undertaken by it in response to the findings of the Social Impact Assessment process and public hearings.

(8) The Social Impact Assessment must provide a conclusive assessment of the balance and distribution of the adverse social impacts and social costs and benefits of the proposed project and land acquisition, including the mitigation measures, and provide an assessment as to whether the benefits from the proposed project exceed the social costs and adverse social impacts that are likely to be experienced by the affected families or even after the proposed mitigation measures, the affected families remained at risk of being economically or socially worse, as a result of the said land acquisition and resettlement.

8. Process for conducting public hearings.— (1) Public hearings shall be held in the affected areas to bring out the main findings of the Social Impact Assessment, seeking feedback on the findings and to seek additional information and views for incorporating the same in the final documents.

(2) Public hearings shall be conducted in all Gram Sabhas where members are directly or indirectly affected by the acquisition of the land:

(3) The date and venue of the public hearing must be announced and publicised three weeks in advance through public notifications and posters in all the villages within a radius of five kilometres of the land proposed to be acquired, advertisement in local newspapers, radio, and through direct communication with Gram Panchayat or Municipal Ward representatives and by uploading the information on the website of the appropriate Government.

(4) (i) The draft Social Impact Assessment report and Social Impact Management Plan shall be published in the local language three weeks prior to the public hearing and distributed to all affected Gram Panchayats and Municipal offices. One copy of the draft report shall be made available in the District Collector's office.

(ii) The Requiring Body may also be served with a copy of the draft report. Adequate copies of the report and summaries shall be made available on the day of the public hearing. Accessible displays and other visual shall be used to share the findings of the Social Impact Assessment report.

(5) (i) A member of the Social Impact Assessment team shall facilitate the public hearing which shall be organised through the local administration with the designated government officers of appropriate level.

(ii) The Gram Panchayat or Municipal Ward representatives shall also be included in all the decisions regarding the arrangements for the public hearings in their respective areas.

(6) All the proceedings shall be held in the local language with effective and credible translators to ensure that all the participants could understand and express their views.

(7) Representatives from the Requiring Body and designated land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement functionaries shall also attend the public hearing and address the questions and concerns raised by the affected parties.

(8) Public representatives, local voluntary Organisations and media shall also be invited to attend the public hearings.

(9) The proceedings of the public hearing shall be video recorded and transcribed accordingly. This recording and transcription shall be submitted along with the final Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan.

(10) After the conclusion of the public hearings, the Social Impact Assessment team shall analyse the entire feedback received and information gathered in the public meetings and incorporate the same along with their analysis, in the revised Social Impact Assessment Report accordingly.

(11) Every objection raised in the public meeting shall be recorded and the Social Impact Assessment team shall ensure that the every objection shall be considered in the Social Impact Assessment Report.

9. Submission of Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan.— The final Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan shall be prepared in the local language and shall be made available to Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil and shall be propagated in the form of posters circulated in the affected areas by affixing the posters in conspicuous places and shall also be uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.

10. Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan.—The Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan shall be formulated keeping in view all the relevant information and analysis in a single document and reduced to writing that is clear, concise and accessible, in particular to the members of the affected communities.

11. Appraisal of Social Impact Assessment Report by an Expert Group.—(1)The Expert Group constituted under Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Act shall evaluate the Social Impact Assessment Report and shall make its recommendation to that effect within a period of two months from the date of its constitution.

(2) The recommendations of the Expert Group shall be made available in the local language to the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, at village level or ward level in the affected areas and in the Offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil and shall be published in the form of posters circulated in the affected areas and by affixing them in conspicuous places in the affected areas and shall be uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.

12. Consideration of the Social Impact Assessment Report, recommendations of the Expert Group etc..—(1) The appropriate Government shall examine the Social Impact Assessment Report, the recommendations of the Expert Group, report of the Collector, if any, and recommend such area for acquisition which would ensure minimum displacement of people, minimum disturbance to the infrastructure, ecology and minimum adverse impact on the individuals affected.

(2) The recommendation of the appropriate Government under sub-section (1) shall be made available in the local language to the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation at village level or ward level in the affected areas and in the Offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil and shall be propagated in the form of posters circulated in the affected areas and by affixing the posters in conspicuous places and shall also be uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.

13. Web-based Work Flow and Management Information System for Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement.—The appropriate Government shall create a dedicated, user-friendly website that may serve as a public platform on which the entire work flow of each acquisition case will be hosted, beginning with the notification of the Social Impact Assessment and tracking each step of decision-making, implementation and audit.

14. Additional Norms with regard to the Social Impact Assessment Process.—Parameters and a table of contents for the Social Impact Assessment Study and the Social Impact Management Plan are given in FORM-II.

15. Inventory of Waste, Barren and Unutilised Land.—To ensure acquisition of minimum amount of land and to facilitate the utilisation of unutilised public lands, the appropriate Government shall prepare a district-level inventory report of waste, barren and unutilised public land, and land available in the Government land bank and shall be made available to the Social Impact Assessment team and Expert group. The inventory report shall be updated from time to time.

Chapter III
CONSENT

16. Consent Requirements.—(1) The appropriate Government, through the concerned District Collector, shall obtain prior consent of the affected land owners in PART-A of FORM-IV along with the Social Impact Assessment study.

(2) The exercise of obtaining the consent shall be undertaken by the appropriate Government, through the concerned District Collector, who may appoint officers under his control to assist him in the process of obtaining the prior consent.

(3) The appropriate Government shall take necessary steps for updating the records relating to land rights, title in the land and other revenue records in the affected areas, so that the names of land owners, occupants of the land and individuals be identified for initiating the prior consent process and land acquisition.

17. Consent of the Gram Sabha.—(1) The District Collector shall in consultation with the representatives of the Gram Panchayats or Autonomous District Councils notify the date, timing and venue for holding special Gram Sabhas in the affected areas three weeks in advance and conduct public awareness campaigns to motivate members of the Gram Sabhas to participate in the Gram Sabhas.

(2) The names and signatures of all the members who attended the meeting of the Gram Sabha shall be taken and kept in the records.

(3) The quorum shall be at least fifty per cent of the total members of the Gram Sabha for considering the consent as valid:

Provided that one third of the total women members of the Gram Sabha shall also be present in the Gram Sabha meeting.

(4) Printed copies with the proposed terms and conditions for compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement shall be made available in the local language at least three weeks prior to the Gram Sabha meeting.

(5) (i) For public private partnership projects and projects by private companies, representatives of the Requiring Body, who are competent to take decision and negotiate terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement and compensation shall be present at all such Gram Sabha meetings and respond to the queries raised by the Gram Sabha members.

(ii) The terms and conditions, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, compensation committed by the Requiring Body shall be explained to the Gram Sabha members in the local language and signatures of the members as well as the representative of Requiring Body shall be obtained on such terms and conditions.

(6) (i) After deliberations, the Gram Sabha shall pass a resolution with majority in PART-B of FORM-IV giving or withholding consent for the proposed acquisition and the resolution shall contain the negotiated terms and conditions for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, compensation, impact management and mitigation that the Requiring Body has committed and which have been signed by the District Collector or designated district officer and the representative of the Requiring Body.

(ii) The Gram Sabha resolution once received shall be counter signed by the District Collector or a designated District Officer and a signed copy shall be handed over to all the panchayat representatives.

(7) Any resolution that does not explicitly contain a statement of consent to the project, a statement of the negotiated terms of compensation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall be invalid.

(8) All the proceedings of the Gram Sabha shall be video recorded, documented in writing and shall be made available in the respective panchayat offices and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.

(9) Members of the Social Impact Assessment team shall be present to assist the Gram Sabha meetings.

18. Consent of the Affected Land owners.—(1) (i) In Public Private Partnership projects and projects by private companies, a list of all affected land owners from whom consent is required to be obtained shall be drawn up by district officers in consultation with the Social Impact Assessment team.

(ii) The list shall be made available in the affected area, in the form of posters and handouts and by displaying the list in conspicuous places of the affected areas for at least ten days before obtaining consent.

(2) In case of any objection, the views of the objector shall also be taken, and the reasons for doing so shall be recorded in writing and conveyed to the concerned person within ten days.

(3) The District Collector shall in consultation with the representatives of Gram Panchayats, Autonomous District Councils, municipality, municipal corporations, as the case may be, notify the date, time and venue at least three weeks in advance, for holding the affected land owners meetings at the village or ward level.

(4) The proposed terms and conditions agreed to by the Requiring Body shall also be made available in local language at least three weeks in advance of the meeting of the affected land owners to each and every affected land owner.

(5) (i) For public private partnership projects and projects by private companies, representatives of the Requiring Body, who are competent to take decision and negotiate terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement and compensation shall be present at all such affected land owners meetings and respond to the queries raised by the affected land owners .

(ii) The terms and conditions, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, compensation committed by the Requiring Body shall be explained to the members in the local language and signatures of the members as well as the representative of Requiring Body shall be obtained on such terms and conditions.

(6) (i) At the conclusion of the meeting, each individual land owner shall be asked to indicate in the signed declaration whether he or she gives or withholds consent for the acquisition of land involved.

(ii) A copy of this declaration with the attached terms and conditions shall be given to the land holder concerned. The declaration shall be countersigned by the District Collector or district officers on its receipt.

(7) (i) Arrangements shall be made for those who could not attend the land owners meeting for enabling them to submit their signed declarations to the designated district officer within twenty one days from the date of land owners meeting.

(ii) The declaration form shall be counter-signed by the District Collector or designated officer on its receipt and a copy of the declaration, with the attached terms and conditions shall be handed over to the affected landowner.

(8) Consent procedure shall be determined on the basis of the signed or thumb impression, written declarations of land owners.

(9) (i) All proceedings of taking affected land owners' consent during land owners meetings shall be recorded in video and all the proceedings must be documented in writing.

(ii) The outcome of the consent process shall be made available in panchayat offices and on the web site of the appropriate Government.

(10) Members of the Social Impact Assessment team shall be present to assist the affected land owners meeting.

19. Roles and responsibilities of the appropriate Government for consent processes.— (1) The appropriate government shall notify and publish the date, time and venue of Gram Sabhas, Panchayats or Autonomous District Council meetings (in cases where Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted) and affected land owners meetings for obtaining the consent and organise public awareness campaigns to encourage participation of the affected land owners in the consent processes.

(2) The appropriate Government shall ensure that the following are provided at least three weeks in advance to every member from whom consent is sought, in the local language, namely:—

(a) a copy of the draft Social Impact Assessment report (if readily available) in the local language;

(b) initial package being offered for compensation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement;

(c) a list of the rights currently enjoyed by the village and its residents under revenue laws, Forest Rights Act and other legislations;

(d) a written statement signed by the District Collector, certifying that there will be no consequences, if consent is denied for a project and stating that any attempt to coerce or intimidate in order to obtain consent shall be illegal; and

(e) contact details of the officer or authority along with official telephone number to be contacted in case of any attempt to coerce for signing the declaration of consent process.

(3) The District Collector or any official appointed by the District Collector shall attend the Gram Sabhas, Panchayats or Autonomous District Councils (in cases where Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted) and land owners meetings.

(4) The appropriate Government shall ensure that all the documents relating to Social Impact Assessment are made available to the affected land owners and all requests for information are provided within seven days.

20. Roles and responsibilities of the Requiring Body for consent processes.—(1) The Requiring Body shall appoint representatives competent to take decisions and negotiate terms and condition of compensation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement, who shall be present in the meetings of affected land owners for obtaining the consent and reply to the queries raised by the land owners.

(2) The Requiring Body shall provide all the information on the project, prior to the taking of consent as well as any additional information, if required.

FORM–I

Part -A. Terms of Reference and Processing Fee for the Social Impact Assessment

[See sub-rule (1) of rule 5]

(i) The Social Impact Assessment Unit will review the proposal for land acquisition sent by the appropriate Government and produce a project-specific Terms of Reference and budget. Based on the Terms of Reference and budget, a processing fee will be determined, which must be deposited by the Requiring Body before the notification of the Social Impact Assessment can be issued.

(ii) The Terms of Reference shall include the following information:-

(a) A brief description of the project, project area and the extent of lands proposed for acquisition.
(b) The objectives of the Social Impact Assessment and all the activities that must be carried out by the Social Impact Assessment team.
(c) Sequencing, schedule and deadlines for deliverables with dates for the Social Impact Assessment process, based on the size and complexity of the project and land acquisition, and whether consent of Gram Sabhas and/or land owners is required to be sought.
(d) The appropriate size and profile of the Social Impact Assessment team required (including field surveyors if needed) to conduct the Social Impact Assessment for the specific project.
(e) A project-specific budget based on the Terms of Reference, with a clear break-up of costs for each item or activity.
(f) The schedule for the disbursement of funds to the Social Impact Assessment team tied to clearly-defined deliverables in the Social Impact Assessment process.

(iii) The processing fee will be determined based on the Terms of Reference and budget developed for each specific project and will be based on the type, size, location, and sensitivity of the project and the land proposed for acquisition. Information regarding the processing fee bands and the cost for separate components or line items must be made consistent and easily accessible, so that the Requiring Body can factor this into its costs in advance. These rates must be reviewed and revised from time to time. A fixed proportion of the fee will go towards meeting the costs of the Social Impact Assessment Unit.

Part-B. Notification of the Social Impact Assessment

[See sub-rule (1) of rule 3]

The notification of the Social Impact Assessment must include:-

(a) Name of project developer, a brief description of the proposed project and the extent of the lands proposed for acquisition, the project area and the affected areas to be covered by the Social Impact Assessment.
(b) The main objectives of the Social Impact Assessment and key activities including (i) consultations (ii) survey (iii) public hearing/s.
(c) If consent of Gram Sabhas and/or land owners is required, the notification must state this.
(d) The timeline for the Social Impact Assessment and the final deliverables (Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan) along with the manner of their disclosure must be specified.
(e) Statement that any attempt at coercion or threat during this period will render the exercise null and void.
(f) Contact information of the Social Impact Assessment Unit.

FORM-II

Social Impact Assessment Report

[See sub-rule (3) of rule 3, sub-rule (5) & (6) of rule 7 and rule 14]

A. List of socio-economic and cultural parameters to be covered by the Social Impact Assessment

1. Demographic details of the population in the project area
   (a) Age, sex, caste, religion
   (b) Literacy, health and nutritional status
2. Poverty levels
3. Vulnerable groups

(a) Women, (b) children, (c) the elderly, (d) women-headed households, (e) the differently abled

4. Kinship patterns and women's role in the family
5. Social and cultural organisation
6. Administrative organisation
7. Political organisation
8. Civil society organisations and social movements
9. Land use and livelihood
    (a) Agricultural and non-agricultural use
    (b) Quality of land – soil, water, trees etc.
    (c) Livestock
    (d) Formal and informal work and employment
    (e) Household division of labour and women's work
    (f) Migration
    (g) Household income levels
    (h) Livelihood preferences
    (i) Food security
10. Local economic activities
    (a) Formal and informal, local industries
    (b) Access to credit
    (c) Wage rates
    (d) Specific livelihood activities women are involved in
11. Factors that contribute to local livelihoods
    (a) Access to natural resources
    (b) Common property resources
    (c) Private assets
    (d) Roads, transportation
    (e) Irrigation facilities
    (f) Access to markets
    (g) Tourist sites
    (h) Livelihood promotion programmes
    (i) Co-operatives and other livelihood-related associations
12. Quality of the living environment
    (a) Perceptions, aesthetic qualities, attachments and aspirations
    (b) Settlement patterns
    (c) Houses
    (d) Community and civic spaces
    (e) Sites of religious and cultural meaning
    (f) Physical infrastructure (including water supply, sewage systems etc.)
    (g) Public service infrastructure (schools, health facilities, anganwadi centres, public distribution system)
    (h) Safety, crime, violence
    (i) Social gathering points for women

B. Key impact areas

1. Impacts on land, livelihoods and income
    (a) Level and type of employment
    (b) Intra-household employment patterns
    (c) Income levels
    (d) Food security
    (e) Standard of living
    (f) Access and control over productive resources
    (g) Economic dependency or vulnerability
    (h) Disruption of local economy
    (i) Impoverishment risks
    (j) Women's access to livelihood alternatives

2. Impacts on physical resources
    (a) Impacts on natural resources, soil, air, water, forests
    (b) Pressures on land and common property natural resources for livelihoods

3. Impacts on private assets, public services and utilities

    (a) Capacity of existing health and education facilities
    (b) Capacity of housing facilities
    (c) Pressure on supply of local services
    (d) Adequacy of electrical and water supply, roads, sanitation and waste management system
    (e) Impact on private assets such as bore wells, temporary sheds etc.

4. Health impacts

    (a) Health impacts due to in-migration
    (b) Health impacts due to project activities with a special emphasis on:-
        (i) Impact on women's health
        (ii) Impact on the elderly

5. Impacts on culture and social cohesion

    (a) Transformation of local political structures
    (b) Demographic changes
    (c) Shifts in the economy-ecology balance
    (d) Impacts on the norms, beliefs, values and cultural life
    (e) Crime and illicit activities
    (f) Stress of dislocation
    (g) Impact of separation of family cohesion
    (h) Violence against women

6. Impacts at different stages of the project cycle

The type, timing, duration, and intensity of social impacts will depend on and relate closely to the stages of the project cycle. Below is an indicative list of impacts

(a) Pre-construction phase

    (i) Interruption in the delivery of services
    (ii) Drop in productive investment
    (iii) Land speculation
    (iv) Stress of uncertainty

(b) Construction phase

    (i) Displacement and relocation
    (ii) Influx of migrant construction workforce
    (iii) Health impacts on those who continue to live close to the construction site

(c) Operation phase
    (i) Reduction in employment opportunities compared to the construction phase
    (ii) Economic benefits of the project
    (iii) Benefits on new infrastructure
    (iv) New patterns of social organisation

(d) De-commissioning phase
    (i) Loss of economic opportunities
    (ii) Environmental degradation and its impact on livelihoods

(e) Direct and indirect impacts
    (i) "Direct impacts" will include all impacts that are likely to be experienced by the *affected families* (i.e. Direct land and livelihood losers)
    (ii) "Indirect impacts" will include all impacts that may be experienced by those not directly affected by the acquisition of land but those living in the project area

(f) Differential impacts
    (i) Impact on women, children, the elderly and the different abled
    (ii) Impacts identified through tools such as Gender Impact Assessment Checklists, and Vulnerability and Resilience Mapping

(g) Cumulative impacts
  (i) Measureable and potential impacts of other projects in the area along with the identified impacts for the project in question.
  (ii) Impact on those not directly in the project area but based locally or even regionally.

C. Table of Contents for Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan

Chapter	Contents
Executive Summary	(a) Project and public purpose (b) Location (c) Size and attributes of land acquisition (d) Alternatives considered (e) Social Impacts (f) Mitigation measures (g) Assessment of social costs and benefits
Detailed Project Description	(a) Background of the project, including developers background and governance or management structure (b) Rationale for project including how the project fits the public purpose criteria listed in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. (c) Details of project size, location, capacity, outputs, production targets, cost, risks (d) Examination of alternatives (e) Phases of project construction (f) Core design features and size and type of facilities (g) Need for ancillary infrastructural facilities (h) Work force requirements (temporary and permanent) (i) Details of Social Impact Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessment if already conducted and any technical feasibility reports (j) Applicable legislations and policies
Team composition, approach, methodology and Schedule of the Social Impact Assessment	(a) List of all team members with qualifications. Gender experts to be included in team. (b) Description and rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information for the Social Impact Assessment. (c) Sampling methodology used. (d) Overview of information or data sources used. Detailed reference must be included separately in the forms. (e) Schedule of consultations with key stakeholders and brief description of public hearings conducted. Details of the public hearings and the specific feedback incorporated into the Report must be included in the forms.
Land Assessment	(a) Information from land inventories and primary sources - Describe with the help of the maps (b) Entire area of impact under the influence of the project (not limited to land area for acquisition) (c) Total land requirement for the project (d) Present use of any public, unutilised land in the vicinity of the project area (e) Land (if any) already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project (f) Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project (g) Nature, present use and classification of land and if agricultural land, irrigation coverage and cropping patterns (h) Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, and number of residential houses

	(i) Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last 3 years
Estimation and enumeration (where required) of affected families and assets	Estimation of the following types of families that are - (a) Directly affected (own land that is proposed to be acquired): (i) Are tenants or occupy the land proposed to be acquired (ii) The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights (iii) Depend on common property resources which will be affected due to acquisition of land for their livelihood (iv) Have been assigned land by the appropriate Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition; (v) Have been residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land (vi) Have depended on the land being acquired as a primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition (b) Indirectly impacted by the project (not affected directly by the acquisition of own lands) (c) Inventory of productive assets and significant lands
Socio-economic and cultural profile (affected area and resettlement site)	(a) Demographic details of the population in the project area (b) Income and poverty levels (c) Vulnerable groups (d) Land use and livelihood (e) Local economic activities (f) Factors that contribute to local livelihoods (g) Kinship patterns and social and cultural organisation (h) Administrative organisation (i) Political organisation (j) Community-based and civil society organisations (k) Regional dynamics and historical change processes (l) Quality of the living environment
Social impacts	(a) Framework and approach to identifying impacts (b) Description of impacts at various stages of the project cycle such as impacts on health and livelihoods and culture. For each type of impact, separate indication of whether it is a direct or indirect impact, differential impacts on different categories of affected families and where applicable cumulative impacts (c) Indicative list of impacts areas include: impacts on land, livelihoods and income, physical resources, private assets, public services and utilities, health, culture and social cohesion and gender based impacts
Analysis of costs and benefits and recommendation on acquisition	(a) Final conclusions on: assessment of public purpose, less-displacing alternatives, minimum requirements of land, the nature and intensity of social impacts, the viability of the mitigation measures and the extent to which mitigation measures described in the Social Impact Management Plan will address the full range of social impacts and adverse social costs. (b) The above analysis will use the equity principle described in Rule 9(10) as a criteria of analysis for presenting a final recommendation on whether the acquisition should go through or not
References and Forms	For reference and further information

FORM-III

(See sub-rule (4) of rule 3)

Social Impact Management Plan

1. Approach to mitigation
2. Measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate impact
3. Measures that are included in the terms of Rehabilitation & Resettlement and compensation as outlined in the Act
4. Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the Project Proposal
5. Additional measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will undertake in response to the findings of the Social Impact Assessment process and public hearings
6. The Social Impact Management Plan must include a description of institutional structures and key person responsible for each mitigation measure and timelines and costs for each activity

FORM - IV

PART-A. PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT / DECLARATION FORM

[See sub-rule (1) of rule 16]

S. No.	*Details of Person Concerned*		
1.	Name of the person(s) as per section 3(c) (i) & (v) of the Act:		
2.	Name of the spouse:		
3.	Name of father/ mother:		
4.	Address:		
5.	Village / Basti:		
6.	Gram Panchayat / Municipality / Township:		
7.	Tehsil/ Taluka:		
8.	District:		
9.	Name of other members in the family with age: (including children and adult dependents)		
10.	Extent of land owned:		
11.	Area for the acquisition		
12.	Plot No.		
13.	Record of Rights		
14.	Disputed lands if any		
15.	Pattas/ leases/ grants, if any		
16.	Any other right, including tenancy, if any:		
17.	Regarding the acquisition of my land by the government, I wish to state the following (please circle)		
	(i) I have read/readout the contents of this consent form and explained to me in _____language and	Yes	No
	(ii) I do not agree to this acquisition	Yes	No
	(iii) I agree to this acquisition	Yes	No
	Signature or Thumb impression of the affected family(s) and date:		
18.	The terms and conditions, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, compensation and other measures committed by the Requiring Body have been explained in the local language. These terms and conditions must be attached to the Form.		
	Date and Signature of designated district official receiving the signed form		
	It is a crime under law to threaten any person or to cause them any harm if they refuse to consent or if they choose to state that they do not consent on this form. This includes any threat or act that causes them to lose money, that hurts them physically or that results in harm to their family. If any such threat has been made this form is null and void.		

PART-B. FORMAT FOR GRAM SABHA RESOLUTION

[See sub-rule (6) of rule 17]

We, the undersigned members of the Gram Sabha of _____ within _____ panchayat of _____ tehsil/taluka in _____district wishes to state that the following certification is based on the information supplied by the administration and officials. If this information is incomplete or incorrect or if any consent has been obtained through any use of threats, fraud or misrepresentation, it is null and void. On this basis, this Gram Sabha hereby certifies that it CONSENTS / REFUSES TO CONSENT to the proposed _____ project, which will involve:

— acquisition of _____ acres of private land.
— transfer of _____ acres of government land to the project.
— transfer of _____ acres of forest land to the project.

The terms and conditions of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlements benefits and social impact mitigation measures agreed to by the Requiring Body (state the name) are attached.

The Gram Sabha also states that any consent is subject to all of its residents receiving title to all of their individual and community rights over forests and forest lands, including their titles for forest land that they have been cultivating, ownership titles for all forms of minor forest produce that they use, and titles to protect and manage their community forests. [Note: This will have to be certified by this Gram Sabha separately.]

_____

Date and signatures/thumb impressions of Gram Sabha members

_____

Date and Signature of designated district officer on receipt of the Resolution

[F. No. 13011/01/2014-LRD]

PRABHAT KUMAR SARANGI, Jt. Secy.

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By Fax/e-mail/Speed Post

GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA
REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
***

No. LA (A)-46/13 (Misc) 1862 **/R&DM, Dated:** 24.01.14

From:

Dr. Taradatt, IAS
Additional Chief Secretary
Revenue & D.M Department

To

All Collectors/ Spl LAOs/ LAOs

Sub: Clarification on Section-24 of the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013".

Sir/Madam,

In inviting reference to the subject mentioned above, I am directed to say that the **"Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013"** has **come into force from 01.01.2014** and after careful consideration, Government have been pleased to issue the following clarifications on the provisions laid down under **Section -24 of the said Act. (RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013) for your information, necessary guidance and action.**

Retrospective effect clause in the Section-24 of the RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 (New LA R&R)	Corresponding action envisaged to be followed.
Section 24(1) (a)- LA proceedings where no award u/s-11 has been made, then all provision of the new Act relating to determination of compensation shall apply.	4(1) Notification and 6(1) Declaration issued by Government shall continue up to the stage u/s-7 under the old LA Act 1894; but from the stage of determination of compensation and award, all provision of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Resettlement & Rehabilitation Act-2013 (new LAR&R Act) shall apply.
Section 24(1) (b)- LA proceedings where award u/s-11 has been made.	Payment of compensation shall continue under the Provision of L.A. Act-1894 (Old Act).
Section 24(2) - LA proceedings where award u/s-11 has been made five years or more prior to commencement of the new Act i.e. 1.1.2014, but compensation has not been paid or physical possession has not been taken.	Such LA proceedings shall be deemed to have lapsed. The Requiring Authority if it so chooses shall initiate LA proceedings afresh under the provision of the new LAR&R Act-2013.
Section 24(2) proviso- LA proceedings where award u/s 11 has been made 5 years or more prior to commencement of the new Act, i.e. 1.1.2014 but compensation in respect of the majority of land holding has not been paid to the beneficiaries.	All awardees whose land is covered in 4(1) Notification under LA Act-1894 shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with the provision of the new LAR&R Act-2013.

Necessary follow up action may be taken accordingly.

This may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Yours faithfully

24.1.14

Additional Chief Secretary

Memo No. 1863 /R&DM Dt. 24.01.14

Copy to All Departments of Govt. for information and necessary action.

24/1/14
Additional Secretary

Memo No. 1864 /R&DM Dt. 24.01.14

Copy to Secretary, Board of Revenue Odisha, Cuttack & All RDCs for information and necessary action.

24/1/14
Additional Secretary

Memo No. 1865 /R&DM Dt. 24.1.14

Copy to Private Secretary to Hon'ble Minister, Revenue & DM for kind information of Hon'ble Minister.

24/1/14
Additional Secretary

Memo No. 1866 /R&DM Dt. 24.01.14

Copy to All Officers / All Branches / IMU Cell of Revenue & DM Deptt. for information and necessary action.

24/1/14
Additional Secretary

Memo No. 1870 /R&DM Dt. 24.1.14

Copy to CMD, IDCO, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action.

24/1/14
Additional Secretary

By Fax/e-mail
Speed Post

GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA
REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
***

No: LA (A)-46/13 (Misc) 4030 **/R&DM, Dated:** 07.02.14

From:

Dr. Taradatt, IAS
Additional Chief Secretary
Revenue & D.M Department

To

All Collectors
All Spl LAOs/LAOs

Sub: Coming into force of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013-Making of Award in LA Cases initiated prior to 31.12.2013.

Sir/Madam,

This is regarding coming into force of the RFCTLAR&R Act-2013 w.e.f 01.01.2014 and continuance of certain LA proceedings already initiated under the LA Act-1894. In accordance with the provisions u/s-24(1) (a) of the new Act, this Deptt. has already issued clarifications to all Collectors/Spl LAOs/LAOs vide letter No. 1862 dt. 24.01.2014 that the LA proceedings initiated under the LA Act-1894 in which 4(1) Notification & 6(1) Declaration have been issued but where no award has been passed as on 31.12.2013; the provisions of the new Act. in relation to determination of compensation and award shall apply.

Now in those cases where no award has been passed as on 31.12.2013; the question of determination of compensation to make the award under the new LA R&R Act. is being clarified as follows.

Sec 23 - Provides for enquiry and land acquisition award by Collector. This provision is almost similar to the provision under Sec 11 of the old LA Act.-1894.

Sec-26 - Provides the criteria for assessment and determination of market value of land. Collector, while determining market value under this Section, shall also calculate additional market value @ 12% per annum on such market value as per provisions u/s-30(3) of the Act.

Sec -27 Provides for calculation of total amount of compensation including all assets attached to land viz- structure, trees, other immovable properties.

Sec-28 gives about the details of the considerations which the Collector should take into account while determining the amount of compensation.

Sec- 30 under this section the Collector shall give **award of solatium equivalent to one hundred percent of the compensation amount.**

As per new Act, the date for such determination of market value **shall be the date on which the preliminary notification u/s-11 (1) was issued.** The new Act. does not indicate any 'cutoff date' for those cases already initiated under the old Act. In such a situation **it would be most appropriate to accept the date of coming into force of the RFCTLAR&R Act. 2013 i.e 01.01.2014 as the 'cutoff date' for determination of market value for assessment of Land Compensation in those LA cases initiated prior to 31.12.2013.**

The illustration for determination of compensation is enclosed for your information, necessary guidance and action.

Yours faithfully

7.2.14

Additional Chief Secretary

Memo No. 4031 /R&DM Dt. 07.02.14

Copy to All Departments of Govt. for information and necessary action.

7.2.14

Joint Secretary

Memo No. 4032 /R&DM Dt. 07.02.14

Copy to Secretary, Board of Revenue Odisha, Cuttack & All RDCs for information and necessary action.

7.2.14

Joint Secretary

Memo No. 4033 /R&DM Dt. 07.02.14

Copy to CMD, IDCO, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action.

7.2.14

Joint Secretary

Memo No. 4034 /R&DM Dt. 07.02.14

Copy to Private Secretary to Hon'ble Minister, Revenue & DM for kind information of Hon'ble Minister.

7.2.14

Joint Secretary

Memo No. 4035 /R&DM Dt. 07.02.14

Copy to All Officers / All Branches / IMU Cell of Revenue & DM Deptt. for information and necessary action.

7.2.14.

Joint Secretary

IMU cell

Determination of Compensation

1. **Sec-26 - Determination of market value of land –**
   - **(a) Cutoff date for determination-**
     - (i) For LA cases to be initiated under the new LA R&R Act. 2013 – **Date of Preliminary notification u/s-11(1) of the Act.**
     - (ii) LA proposals already initiated under LA Act. 1894 (old Act).- **Apparently the date of coming into force of the New LAR&R Act.2013 i.e 01.01.2014.**
   - **(b) Assessment of 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- 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 Sliding Scale

The multipler 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

Illustration for Determination of Market value of land

Kisam of land	Value as mentioned in sales statistics as on cutoff date	Average sale price during preceding 3 years	Consented Amount	Whichever is higher
Sarad 1	Rs. 20 per acre	a) There are 8 transactions in preceding 3 years b) 50% documents i.e 4 highest sale instances c) RSD-1 Rs.18 RSD-2 Rs.16 RSD-3 Rs. 20 RSD-4 Rs. 22 **Rs. 76/4= Rs. 19 is average sale price**	Rs.22	1. Rs. 22 in case of private or PPP Project 2. Rs. 20 in case of other projects

2 **Computation of compensation in Rural Area**

(i) Market value (Other than Private /PPP project) -Rs. 20/-

(ii) To be multiplied by a factor 1.40 (say the distance is 30 kms from urban area) -Rs. 8/-

20 x 1.40 =28

(iii)Addl. Market value @12% per annum (20+8x12) -Rs. 3.36 paisa

iv) Cost of Structure -Rs 5.64 paisa

v) Cost of tree -Rs. 3.00

vi) All total –Rs. 28+ Rs. 3.36+ Rs. 5.64 + Rs. 3= Rs. 40.00

vii) Add 100% solatium =Rs.40+Rs. 40= Total compensation Rs. 80/-

3. **Computation of compensation in Urban Area**

i) Market value (Other than Private /PPP project) -Rs. 20/-

ii) To be multiplied by a factor 1(one) 20x1= -Rs. 20/-

20 x 1= 20

iii) Addl. Market value @12% per annum (20x12) -Rs. 2.40 paisa

iv) Cost of Structure -Rs 7.60 paisa

v) Cost of tree etc. -Rs. 3.00

vi) All total –Rs. 20+ Rs. 2.40 + Rs. 7.60+ Rs. 3= Rs. 33.00

vii) Add 100% solatium =Rs.33+Rs. 33= Total compensation Rs. 66/-

Notes & Clarifications

Urgent
By Fax / Post / e-Mail / By Spl. Messenger

GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA
REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
******

RDM-RRC-POLICY-0016-2013- **19246** Dt. **02.07.2014**

From

Sri Julius Lakra, IAS
Additional Secretary to Government

To

The Member, Board of Revenue, Odisha, Cuttack
The Development Commissioner – cum – Additional Chief Secretary
The Addl. Chief Secretary, Finance Department
The Principal Secretary, Department of Water Resources
The Principal Secretary, Forest & Environment Department
The Principal Secretary, Agriculture Department
The Principal Secretary, Energy Department
The Principal Secretary, Rural Development Department
The Commissioner-cum- Secretary, Panchayati Raj Department
The Commissioner-cum- Secretary, ST and SC Development Department
The Commissioner-cum- Secretary, Commerce and Transport Department
The Commissioner-cum- Secretary, H&UD Department
The Commissioner-cum- Secretary, Industries Department
The Commissioner – cum - Secretary, Steel and Mines Department
The Special Secretary, General Administration Department
The EIC-cum-Secretary, Works Department
The Director R&R and Ex-Officio Addl. Secy.to Govt., WR Department
The CMD, IDCO
The CMD, IPICOL
All RDCs
All Collectors

Sub: Draft Rules for the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act.2013.

Madam/Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference on the subject noted above and to say that the draft, **"Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Rules, 2014"** have been formulated by Revenue & DM Department. The said Draft Rules is available in the Revenue & D.M. Department website (www.odisha.gov.in/revenue). However, the hard copy of the Draft Rules is enclosed herewith for your kind reference.

You are requested to please go through the Draft Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Rules, 2014 and send your considered views /suggestions on the said Draft Rules to this Department within three weeks.

Encl: As above

Yours faithfully,

2/7/14

Additional Secretary to Government

Draft Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2014

Chapter-I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement. - (1) These rules may be called the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2014.

(2) They shall extend to the whole of the State of Odisha.

(3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the State Gazette.

2. Definitions.- (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) "Act" means the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013);

(b) "Administrator" means an officer appointed by State Government under Sub-section 1 of Section 43.

(c) "Appropriate Government" means the State Government and includes the District Collector appointed by the State Government for the area notified under proviso of the clause (e) of Section 3.

(d) "Authority" means the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority established by the State Government under sub-section 1 of section 51;

(e) "Central Government" means Government of India;

(f) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement as appointed by State Government to carry out the functions of the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement under the Act;

(g) "Collector" means the Deputy Collector or any other officer designated as "Land Acquisition Officer" or "Special Land Acquisition Officer"by the

State Government to perform all or any of the functions of Collector under the Act.

(h) "District Collector" means the officer appointed by State Government as Collector and District Magistrate for a District.

(i) "District Office" means office of the District Collector;

(j) "Form" means forms appended to these rules;

(k) "Landless" means "Landless person" as defined in the Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 1972;

(l) "Social Impact Assessment" or SIA means an assessment made under sub-section (I) of section 4 of the Act;

(m) "Social Impact Management Plan" or SIMP means the plan prepared as part of Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (6) of section 4 of the Act; and

(n) "Section" means section of the Act.

(o) "State Government" means Government of Odisha.

(2) The words and expressions used but not defined in these Rules shall have the same meaning as are respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. Delegation of power of appropriate Government. – Government may by notification assign the extent of area for which the District Collector shall exercise the power of appropriate Government under the Act.

4. Proposal for acquisition of land.– The detailed proposal for acquisition of land shall be submitted by the Requiring Body to the respective Administrative Department in Form – A, who shall send it to the concerned Collector along with their administrative approval. When land under proposed acquisition includes multi-cropped irrigated land or other agricultural land, the Administrative Department shall forward the proposal to the Agriculture Department for their recommendation and return to Administrative Department who shall send it to the concerned Collector. The proposal for land acquisition shall then be sent by the Collector to the State SIA Unit.

5. State SIA Unit.- (1)The State Government shall identify or establish an independent organization (hereinafter referred to as the State SIA Unit), which shall be responsible for ensuring that SIAs are conducted by such persons or bodies other than the requiring body as per the provisions of the Act.

(2) The State SIA Unit shall undertake the following tasks namely;

a) build and continuously expand a State Database of Qualified SIA Resource Partners and Practitioners, which will serve as network of individuals and institutions with the required skills and capacities to conduct SIAs for land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement;

b) respond immediately to the appropriate Government's request for an SIA study to be conducted by preparing a project-specific Terms of Reference (hereinafter referred to as ToR);

c) conduct training and capacity building programmes for the SIA team and community surveyors and make available manuals, tools, comparative case study reports and other materials required for the analysis;

d) provide ongoing support and corrective action, as required during the SIA process;

e) ensure that the transaction based, web-based workflow for SIAs and MIS for land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement is maintained and that all relevant documents are disclosed as per the provisions of the Act;

f) maintain, catalogue of all SIAs and associated primary material; and

g) continuously review, evaluate and strengthen the quality of SIAs and the capacities available to conduct them across the State.

6. Preparation of project-specific Terms of Reference (ToR). - (1) after receipt of proposal from the Collector, the State SIA Unit shall -

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

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

(2) The Requiring Body shall deposit the estimated SIA fee along with ten per cent of it towards administrative cost of State SIA Unit in the Scheduled Bank account of the State SIA Unit under intimation to LAO and Government.

7. SIA notification. - (1) The State Government,on receipt of intimation from SIA Unit regarding deposit of SIA fee shall issue notification within thirty days for carrying out SIA in Form-Cfor commencement of SIA and the same shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tahasildar. The notification shall also be published in two daily newspapers circulated in the affected area and also by way of affixture atsome conspicuous places in the affected area and shall be uploaded in the website ofthe State Governmentand the district concerned.

(2) Copy of said notification shall be sent to Tahasildar for updation of records as per orders of Courts, substitution of the names of legal heirs against the deceased persons, giving effect to the registered transactions of rights in land such as sale, gift, partition, etc. and entering the name of land owners as per the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

8. Social Impact Assessment study-(1) The SIA shall be conducted in consultation with concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, at village level or ward level in the affected areas, for the purpose of Section 4 of the Act, followed by a public hearing in the affected areas to ascertain the views of the affected families which shall be recorded in writing.

(2) The Social Impact Assessment Report shall be submitted in Form-D along with Social Impact Management Plan in Form-Elisting the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact of the project on any specific component referred to in sub-section (5) section 4 of the Act to the State Government within a period of six months from the date of its commencement. The SIM Plan shall also mention key persons responsible for each ameliorative measure and timelines and costs for each activity.

(3) The Social Impact Assessment Report and the Social Impact Management Plan shall be made available in the local language in the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, at village level or ward level in theaffected areas and in the Offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Tahasildar and shall be uploaded on thewebsite of the State Government.

9. Selection of the SIA team. - (1) The State SIA Unit shall be responsible for selecting the SIA team for each project from the individuals and institutions registered or empanelled in the State Database of qualified SIA Resource Partners and Practitioners.

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

(3) The size and selection criteria for the SIA team shall be project-specific.

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

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

(b) at least one woman member;

(5) A team leader shall be appointed from amongst the SIA team to liaison with the state SIA Unit and Government functionariesthroughout the assessment period.

(6) The SIA Unit reserves the right to change the team member during the process of study.

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

10. Process of conducting the Social Impact Assessment - (1) The SIA team shall collect and analyse a range of quantitative and qualitative data, undertake detailed site visits, use participatory methods such as focussed group discussions, participatory rural appraisal techniques and informant interviews in preparing the Social Impact Assessment report.

(2) A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all relevant land records and data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects shall be conducted by the SIA team. The assessment shall determine the following, namely:-

(a) area of impact under the proposed project, including both land to be acquired and areas that will be affected by environmental, social or other impacts of the project;

(b) extent and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project;

(c) the land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum requirement;

(d) possible alternative sites for the project and their feasibility;

(e) whether, the land proposed for acquisition in Scheduled Area is a demonstrable last resort;

(f) land, if any, already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project;

(g) the possibility of use of any public, unutilized land for the project and whether any of such land is under occupation;

(h) nature of the land, present use and classification of land and if it is an agricultural land, the irrigation coverage for the said land and the cropping pattern;

(i) the special provisions with respect to food security have been adhered to in the proposed land acquisition;

(j) size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, number of residential houses, and public and private infrastructure and assets; and

(k) land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years.

(3) Based on the land assessment, land records and field verification, the SIA shall provide an accurate estimate of the number of affected families and the number of displaced families among them and ensure that the SIA team shall enumerate all the affected families. The enumeration shall include-

a. particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family
b. livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are Primarily dependent on the lands being acquired
c. a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved;

d. details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected orlikely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and
e. details of any common property resources being acquired;

(4) A socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area must be prepared, based on available data and statistics, field visits and consultations as per Form-F

Provided that in projects where resettlement is required, the identified resettlement sites shall be visited and a brief socio-economic profile of the land and its current resident population shall be indicated.

(5) Basing on the data collected in processes listed above and in consultation with the affected communities and key stakeholders, the SIA shall identify and assess the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts associated with the proposed project and land acquisition as per Form-G

(6) The SIA process includes the preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP), which will present the ameliorative measures to be undertaken to address the social impacts identified in the course of the assessment. The SIA team must assess the viability of impact mitigation and management strategies with clear indication of costs, timelines and capacities. The SIMP shall include the following measures-

(a) that have been specified in the terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement and compensation for all the categories of affected families as outlined in the Act;

(b) that the Requiring Body has stated that it will undertake in the project proposal and other relevant project documents; and

(c) that additional measures being undertaken by the Requiring Body, which has been undertaken by it in response to the findings of the SIA process and public hearings.

(7) The SIA must provide a conclusive assessment of the balance and distribution of the adverse social impacts and social costs and benefits of the proposed project and land acquisition, including the mitigation measures, and provide an assessment as to whether the benefits from the proposed project exceed the social costs and adverse social impacts that are likely to be experienced by the affected families or even after the proposed mitigation measures, the affected families remained at risk of being economically or socially worse, as a result of the said land acquisition and resettlement.

11. Process for conducting public hearings- (1) Public hearings shall be held in the affected areas seeking feedback on the findings of SIA and to seek additional information and views which shall be recorded and incorporatedin the final report.

(2) Public hearings shall be conducted in all Gram Sabhas or Wards where more than twenty five per cent of the members are directly or indirectly affected by the acquisition of the land.

(3) The notice indicating date and venue of the public hearing must be publicised three weeks in advance by way of affixture at conspicuous places in the village/ward and a copy of notice shall be sent to the Panchayat or Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and to the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tahasildar and uploading of the same in the State Government website, website of SIA Unit and website of the District Office.

(4) At least 25 percent of adult members of Gram Sabha or Ward shall constitute the quorum for the meeting. If in the first Gram Sabha meeting, the quorum is not available then in subsequent meetings quorum is not necessary.

(5) The draft SIA report and SIMP in form of bookletshall be circulated in

the affected area in local language and given tothe Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be and to theoffices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tahasildar. Requiring Body shall also be served with a copy of the draft SIA report and SIM Plan. Visual displays may be made preferably by way of presentations of slides during public hearing to share the findings of the SIA report and SIM Plan.

(6) A member of the SIA team shall facilitate the public hearing which shall be organised by the district administration throughthe concerned Land Acquisition Officer and Administrator R&R.

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

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

(9) Public representatives, local NGOs and media shall also be invited to attend the public hearings.

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

(11) Objections raised during public hearing shall be recorded and the SIA team shall ensure that the every such objection is considered and taken to the SIA report.

(12) After conclusion of the public hearings, the SIA team shall analyse the entire feedback received and information gathered in the public meetings and incorporate the gist along with their analysis, in the SIA report to be submitted to the State SIA Unit.

(13) Consultation with the Gram Sabhas in the Scheduled Areas shall

be in accordance with the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.

12. Publication of SIA Report and SIMP.- The SIA Report and SIMP prepared in Odia language shall be published by way of uploading them in the website of State Government and website of District concerned, made available to Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be and to the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tahasildar. The notice of such publication shall be given in two daily newspapers circulated in the affected area and also by way of affixture at some conspicuous places in the affected area.

13. Appraisal of Social Impact Assessment report by an Expert Group- (1) The Expert Group constituted under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Act shall evaluate the SIA report and shall make its recommendation to that effect within a period of two months from the date of its constitution.

(2) The recommendations of the Expert Group shall be made available in Odia language to the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation at village level or ward level in the affected areas and to the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tahasildar. The same shall be published in the form of posters by affixing them at conspicuous places in the affected areas and shall be uploaded in the website of the State Government.

14. Consideration of the Social Impact Assessment report, recommendations of the Expert Group etc-. (1) The State Government shall examine the Social Impact Assessment report, the recommendations of the Expert Group, report of the District Collector, if any and recommend such area for acquisition which would ensure minimum displacement of people, minimum disturbance to the infrastructure, ecology and minimum adverse impact on the individuals affected.

(2) The decision of the State Government shall be made available in the local language to the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation

at village level or ward level in the affected areas and to the offices of the District Collector, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Tahasildar. It shall also be publishedby way of affixture in the form of posters at conspicuous places in the affected areas and shall also be uploaded on the website of the State Government. The State Government thereafter will proceed for notification under sub-section (1) of section 11of the Act.

15. Publication of notification u/s 11(1) and declaration u/s 19 (1).– (1)Besides the manner of publication as provided under sub-section (1) of section 11 and sub-section (4) of section 19of the Act, the notification as prescribed in Form H /declaration as prescribed in Form I shall be prepared in Odia language and shall be published by beat of drum at conspicuous place of every village or ward in the affected areaby way of affixture in presence of at least two witnesses. Where the affected area is uninhabited, such publication shall be made in the nearest habited village.

16. Intimation to local body.- On publication of notification under Section 11(1) in the Gazette, the Collector shall inform the authority of Gram Sabha or Sabhas at the village level, municipalities in case of municipal areas and the Autonomous Councils in case of the areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution to convene a special meeting and inform the contents of notification to the members. The authority(ies) of the concerned body shall communicate the minutes of the meeting to the Collector within seven days after the meeting as a token of compliance of the statutory provisions contained under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Act.

17. Date of publication of notification/ declaration. - The publication of the notification/declaration which are to be made under the provisions of section 11 or section 19 of the Act shall be completed in all modes as specified therein within a period not exceeding 30 days from the date of issue of such notification/declaration. The last of the dates of such publication shall be considered as the date of the publication of the notification/declaration.

18. Copy of the preliminary notificationto be sent to the Registrar/ Sub-Registrar.- A copy of the preliminary notification shall be sent to the concerned Registrar or Sub-Registrar for complying with the provisions under sub-section (4) of section 11 of the Act.

19. Copy of the preliminary notification to be sent for updating land records.- Copy of the preliminary notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 11 shall be sent to the Tahasildar for final updation of land records required under sub-section (*5*) of section 11 of the Act. The types of updation shall be as described under sub-rule (2) of rule 7.

On publication of preliminary notification, the Tahasildar shall enter the Notification number in the remarks column against the notified plots to ensure that no transaction of such plots are made violating the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 11 of the Act.

20. Obtaining Consent.- (1) In case of acquisition of land for public purp*o*se for public private partnership projects and private companies, the Collector concerned shall initiate the process of obtaining consent of land owners immediately after completion of SIA study and before examination of proposal for preliminary notification.

(2) After updating the land records under rule 19, the Collector shall prepare a list of all land owners of the affected area from whom consent would be sought for and a copy of the SIA report along with the proposed terms and conditions, if any, agreed to by the Requiring Body shall also be made available to the land owners.

(3) The Collector shall in consultation with the representatives of Gram Panchayats, Autonomous District Councils, Municipality, Municipal Corporations, as the case may be, notify the date, time and venue of the meeting of land owners at least three weeks in advance, where the purpose of obtaining consent shall be explained to the land owners.

(4) At end of the meeting the land owners shall file their consent in Form J and a photo copy of the consent duly countersigned by the Collector shall be handed over to the land owner.

(5) Consent shall be obtained as per holding of land. All persons interested in the same holding of land can give combined consent.

(6) The land owners shall not be compelled to file their consent and consent once given cannot be withdrawn.

(7) Notice shall be issued by registered post to the land owners who fail to attend the meeting to submit their consent beforeLand Acquisition Officerby Registered Post within a period of 30 days from the date of land owners meeting. Non receipt of consent within time shall imply that the land owner has no consent to the proposed acquisition.

AWARD AND COMPENSATION

21. LA Process not to lapse.- Land acquisition **process** where notifications u/s 4(1) of Act-1 of 1894 was issued prior to 01.01.2014 shall not lapse and shall continue to proceed under that Act except the provisions contained u/s 24 (2) of the LARR Act, 2013.

22. Determination of compensation under First Schedule of Act 30 of 2013.- In all cases where Gazette Notification u/s 4(1) was issued prior to 01.01.2014, the LA Collector under Act-1 of 1894 will determine compensation of the land under the provision of the First Schedule of the LARR Act, 2013 and rest all other provisions of Act-1 of 1894 will apply to the said land acquisition.

23. Reassessment of LA compensation.- In all such cases where notification u/s 4(1) of Act-1 of 1894 had been issued prior to 01.01.2014, the LA Collector under Act 1 of 1894 shall assess the quantum of compensation as per First Schedule of the LARR Act, 2013 within a period of ninety days of coming into force of these rules.The requiring body shall deposit the same with LA Collector within a further period of sixty days.

Provided that where the requiring body had deposited the estimated compensation amount with the LA Collector earlier, itshall deposit the differential compensation amount as per the reassessment made under the provisions of the First Schedule of the LARR Act, 2013 within the period mentioned above.

24. Approximate cost of Land Acquisition.-The Collector on getting required inputs from administrator R&R shall prepare an estimate of an approximate cost of Land Acquisition as required under sub-section (2) of section 15 of the LARR Act, 2013 on the basis of the components as defined under section 3(i) of the said Act.

25. Valuation of structures, trees etc. –There shall be a single window Valuation Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional District Magistrate with Executive Engineer, Works, District Agriculture Officer, ACF as members which shall estimate the valuation of structures, trees etc and submit the report to the District Collector for reference by the Land Acquisition Officer in assessing cost of acquisition.

26. Administrative Cost.- (1) The Requiring Body shall deposit such percentage of the cost of acquisition towards administrative cost as specified by the State Government by notification, to be revised from time to time.

(2) The administrative cost shall be deposited by the Requiring Body with the District Collector.Fifty per cent of the administrative cost will be retained by the District Collector which will be kept in thejoint S.B Bank Account in the name of District Collector and Land Acquisition Officer in any Scheduled Bank for meeting day to day expenditures on account of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement works as per Guidelines to be issued by the State Government from time to time. District Collector shall deposit the balance fifty per cent in the Government Treasury under the appropriate Receipt Head of Accounts.

(3) The District Collector shall transfer ten per cent out of fifty per cent retained by him to the Revenue and Disaster Management Department for meeting expenses on monitoring of land acquisition, rehabilitation & resettlement.

(4) Interest accrued on such savings accounts shall be credited to the appropriate receipt Head of Account of the Government.

27. Actual estimation of cost of Land Acquisition.- The Collector shall prepare the actual estimate of cost of land acquisition after taking into consideration all the components as required under the Act for the said acquisitionand following the method and manner in which the LA and RR award will be made including the investment to be made for food security under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Act.Land Acquisition Officer shall then send the cost of land acquisition to concerned Administrative Department / Agency for sanction of the estimate.

28. Deposits to be made by the Requiring Body before Declaration.- Before the declaration u/s 19(1) is made, the Requiring Body shall deposit the cost of acquisition with the District Collector. Where the land is required for any private company or under PPP mode, the requiring body instead of depositing the cost assessed towards constructions under R&R Scheme, shall retain it and execute and complete the constructions as per the timeline given in the scheme and deliver the same to the Administrator for compliance of R&R award.

29. Cost of all construction shall be deposited with the District Collector. - Where the requiring body is the State Government or its agency, the cost of all construction shall be deposited with the District Collector who shall execute the work through available executive agencies, as deemed proper to complete the work in time.

30. No Declaration - If Requiring Body fails to deposit the same, no declaration shall be made.

31. Compensation.- (1) The compensation shall be calculated as per the provisions laid down under section 26 to section 30 read with the First Schedule of the Act and paid to all parties whose land or other immovable property has been acquired.

(2) Compensation shall be given to agriculture labourers, tenants, share croppers and artisans referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of section 3 of the Act at the following rates:

32. In case of an agricultural labourer, a lump sum amount equivalent to the

current minimum wages of two hundred days shall be paid.

33. The tenants and share croppers shall be paid a lump sum amount of Rupees twenty five thousand per acre of the land they cultivate as tenants or share croppers.

34. In case of artisans who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land shall be paid a lump sum amount of Rupees twenty five thousand.

35. The payment of compensation shall be made within a period of 15 days by organizingdisbursement camps and through account payee cheques.

36. The date of determination of the market value shall be the date on which the preliminary notification was issued under section 11.

37. For an acquisition process that takes place in phases and where land is acquired sequentially, the base rate as calculated under section 26 shall be taken to be effective rate for all affected families to be compensated across the entire area to be acquired for the said acquisition.

REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

38. Survey and census of affected families.- (1) Administrator, Rehabilitation and Resettlement under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 16, shall conduct survey and undertake census of the affected families either by his own staffor by out-sourcing the work to any agency. The survey and census work may be conducted by way of collecting data from the Social Impact Assessment Study report and government records and verification of data by field survey and door to door visit of the affected families. This work shall be completedwithin a period of 60 days from the date of publication of the preliminary notification.

(2) Where the option of choosing specific Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlement is available, option of the affected families shall be obtained during the survey which shall be in the form of written statement signed by the affected family. Where the affected family comprises of more than one member, the option shall be obtained from the Head of the family.

39. Preparation of draft R&R Scheme.- (1)The Administrator R&R shall prepare the draft R&R scheme within a period of 60 days from the date of completion of survey.

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

(3) The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme prepared by the Administrator shall in addition to the particulars mentioned in the sub-section (2) of section 16, indicate the time plan for completion of all construction works including the infrastructural developments to be provided as per the scheme. Where land is acquired for private companies and for public private partnership projects, all constructions in the resettlement area as per Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including infrastructural developments shall be done by the private companies.

(4) The Administrator shall prepare comprehensive and detailed draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme as for as possible.

(5) The Administrator shall by way of public notice publish the draft scheme in two local daily newspapers circulated in the affected area for information of the general public.

(6) The Administrator or an officer authorized by him shall conduct a public hearing in the affected areas on such a date, time and venue as deem fit but not earlier than fifteen days of the publication of the draft scheme. The provision of Rule 10 relating to the public hearing shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to the public hearing in this case also.

39. Power, duties and responsibilities of the Administrator.- The Administrator shall exercise the powers and perform the duties and have the responsibilities as follows-

(a) To conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families in the manner and within time as provided under these rules;
(b) To prepare a draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme;
(c) To publish the draft scheme by the mode provided under these Rules;
(d) To make the draft scheme available to the concerned persons and

authorities;

(e) To organize and conduct public hearings on the draft scheme;

(f) To provide an opportunity to the Requiring Body to make suggestions and comments on the draft scheme;

(g) To submit the draft scheme to the Collector;

(h) To publish the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme in the affected area;

(i) To help and assist the Collector in preparing the Rehabilitation and Resettlementaward;

(j) To monitor and supervise the implementation of the Rehabilitation award;

(k) To assist in post-implementation audit of Rehabilitation and Resettlement, and

(l) Any other work required to be done for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

40. Publication of Draft R&R Scheme.- The draft R&R Scheme under the seal and signature of the Administrator R&R shall be published in the affected area in the manner as prescribed under rule 12.

Copy of the draft R&R Scheme shall be sent to all concerned Gram Sabhas / NACs / Municipalities which shall be discussed in their meeting and copy of the minutes of the meeting will be sent by the concerned Local Authorities to the Administrator R&R within seven days as a token of compliance of the statutory provisions ofsub-section 4 of Section 16(4) of the Act.

41. Public hearing of draft R&R Scheme. - (1) Public hearing of draft R&R Schemeshall be conducted where more than twenty five per cent of the members are directly or indirectly affected by the acquisition of the land in the affected area infollowing manner.

(2**)** At least 25 per cent of adult members of gram Sabha or ward shall constitute the quorum for the meeting. If in the first Gram Sabha meeting, the quorum is not available then in subsequent meetings quorum is not necessary.

(3) The date and venue of the public hearing must be publicised three weeks in advance through pamphlets, posters and loud speaker announcement in all the villages within a radius of one kilometre of the land proposed to be acquired

and a notice of it shall be sent to Gram Panchayat or Municipal ward representatives and by publishing the notice in the notice board of the concerned District Office, office of the Sub- Divisional Magistrate, Tahasil Office, Panchayat Samiti / GP/ NAC/ Municipality office and uploading of the same in the dedicated website for land acquisitionand website of District Collector.

(4) The draft R&R scheme in form of booklet shall be circulated in the affected area in local language and given to all affected Gram Panchayats,municipality, requiring body and offices of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, District Collector and Tahasildar. Adequate copies of the scheme and summaries of the scheme shall be circulated on the day of the public hearing. Visual displays may be made preferably by way of presentation of slides during public hearing to share the findings of the draft R&R scheme.

(5) The administrator shall facilitate the public hearing which shall be organised by the district administration through the concerned Land Acquisition Officer.

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

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

(8) Public representatives, local NGOs and media shall also be invited to attend the public hearings.

(9) The proceedings of the public hearing shall be video recorded and transcribed accordingly. This recording and transcription shall be submitted along with the final draft R&R scheme.

(10) After the conclusion of the public hearings, the Administrator shall analyse the entire feedback received and information gathered in the public

meetings and incorporate the same along with their analysis, in the revised draftR&R scheme to be submitted to the District Collector.

(11) Objections raised during public meeting shall be recorded and the administrator shall ensure that the every such objection is considered in preparing the R&R scheme.

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

42. Review of the draft R&R scheme.- (1) The Administrator R&R on completion of public hearing shall submit to the District Collector the draft R&R Scheme along with the survey report and record of proceedings of enquiry together with a specific report on the claims and objections raised in the public hearing .

(2) The District Collector shall review the draft R&R scheme with the Project Level R&R Committee,if any, within one month from the date of receiving the draft R&R scheme.

(3) Where the affected area of a project involves more than one district, the Revenue Divisional Commissioner shall review the draft R&R scheme with the R&R Committee at Project Level.

43. Approval of R&R scheme.- The RDC or District Collector, as the case may be, shall submit the draft R&R scheme alongwith specific recommendations and suggestions to the Commissioner, Rehabilitation and Resettlement for approval.

44. Publication of approved R&R Scheme in the affected area.- R&R Scheme approved by the Commissioner shall be published by the Administrator R&R in the affected area by affixing a copy of it in the notice board of the District Office, office of the Sub- Divisional Magistrate, Tahasil, Panchayat Samiti/GP/ NAC/ Municipality and upload the same in the dedicated website of the Government for land acquisition and website of the District Collector. A notice of

such publication shall be published in local language in two widely published local daily news papers requesting the public to refer the website.

45. R&R Committee at Project level.- (1) where the proposed acquisition is more than one hundred acres, the appropriate Government shall constitute the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the Project Level after the preliminary notification under sub section (1) of section 11 of the Act.

(2) The member-convenor, while intimating the date and venue of the meetingshall supply a copy of the draft scheme for Rehabilitation and Resettlement to allthe members.

(3) The quorum of the meeting shall be not less than two thirds of all members.

(4) The meeting shall be held at least once in every month.

(5) The first meeting shall be convened before award is made under Section 31 of the Act and successive meetings will review the payment entitlements and work out the displacement work plan on agreed terms.

(6) After completion of resettlement process, the Committee shall suggest the name of an organisation to undertake an independent social audit at the cost payable by Collector.

46. Constitution of State Monitoring Committee for R&R. - (1) The Government shall issue guidelines for the constitution and functioning of a State Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under the Act.

(2) The Committee shall meet at least once in every year to review and monitor implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans in all projects under the Act.

47. Publication of declaration. – The Secretary to Government or his authorised officer shall issue a declaration under sub-section (*1*) of section 19 along with the summary of draftrehabilitation and resettlement scheme. However

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

48. Fixation of limits for acquisition of agricultural land.- (1) The Government in Agriculture Department shall fix up and separately notify the limits of acquisition of irrigated multi- cropped land and percentage of the limits of net sown area in any district for acquisition of the agricultural land in aggregate for all projects in that district.

49. Transfer of land and deposit of cost of reclamation for investment in agriculture. - Where multi-cropped irrigatedland is under acquisition, the requiring body shall provide equal extent of alternative land to the District Collector by way of registered transfer deedand deposit reclamation cost for investment in agriculture. The Collector shall in all such cases, transfer the said land including the reclamation cost to the Agriculture Department for investment to enhance food security.

The land so transferred shall be brought to the record of Agriculture Department in the Record of Rightsto be updated by Tahasildar and accordingly special mention regarding transfer of land for food security be made in remarks column of Record of Rights.

Where the requiring body is unable to provide equal extent of land, it shall deposit the market value of the land with the District Collector who shall deposit the same in appropriate head of account of Agriculture Department.

50. Prior consent of Gram Sabha. - In all cases of acquisition or alienation of any land in Scheduled Areas, consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous District Councils shall be obtained in Form-K before publication of notification under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Act.

51. Formation of Land Bank- State Government by notification form a "Land Bank" a governmental entity in charge of local Tahasildar that focuses on the

conversion of Government owned waste land, vacant, abandoned, unutilized acquired lands and tax-delinquent properties into productive use.

52. Inventory of Waste, Barren and unutilized acquired Land.- To ensure acquisition of minimum amount of land and to facilitate utilization of unutilized public lands including land acquired earlier and not utilized and to ensure food security, the Tahasildar shall maintain a village wise Land Bank of all government waste land, unutilized acquired Land and landto be deposited by requiring body in case of acquired multi-cropped irrigated land, which shall be made available to the SIA team and Expert group as per their requirement.

53. Reversion of acquired land to State. - Land acquired and possession taken over but not utilized within a period of five years from the date of possession shall in all cases revert back to the State and deposited in theLand Bankautomatically. The requiring body shall deliver possession of the land to the Tahasildar. On failure to deliver the possession, Occupation of the requiring body shall be treated as unauthorized who shall be evicted in due course of law.

54. Updation of database of Land Bank. - Land Acquisition officers shall furnish this information to local Tahasildars at the end of every sixmonths in a calendar year and Tahasildars shall update the database of the Land Bank.

55. Recovery of Excess amount. - For the purpose of sub section (3) of section 33, the awardee shall furnish an Indemnity Bond to the L.A. Collector/ Land Acquisition Officer for refund of excess amount. In case of default or refusal to refund, the excess amount shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue under the provisions of Odisha Public Demand Recovery Act, 1962.

56. Web-based Work Flow and Management Information System(MIS) for Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement.-The appropriate Government shall create a dedicated, user-friendly website that may serve as a Public platform on which the entire work flow of each acquisition case will be hosted, beginning with the notification of the SIA and tracking each step of decision-making, implementation and audit.

57. Land to be taken on lease. - Land required for public purpose can be taken on lease by State Government on consent of the land owner for a period of 90 years with renewal clause under similar conditions on payment of market value of the land as per provision of Odisha Stamp Rules and subject to payment of market value afresh at the time of renewal.

By the Order of Governor

Additional Chief Secretary to Govt.

N:B- ***The draft Rule is uploaded for views of State Government Departments, RDCs and Collectors.***

FORM-A
(See rule-4)
Proposal for Acquisition of Land

1. Name of Requiring Body :

2. Address of Requiring Body :

   Telephone No. :

   e-mail ID :

   Fax No. :

3. Name/Location of the Project :

4. Filed under*

   (section 2(*1*) / 2(2)(a) / 2(2)(b)):

5. Whether proposal is filed u/s 40

   (If, yes, reasons thereof) :

6. Purpose of Acquisition of Land:

7. Project Details :

i. Village :

ii. GP :

iii. Block/Municipality/NAC :

iv. Tahasil :

v. District :

8. Whether the area is coming under : Scheduled Area. **Yes** **No**

9. Total Area covered in the project :

Sl. No.	**Name of village**	**Private Land (Area in Acre)**			**Govt. Land (Area in acre)**		**Total (Area in Acre)**
		Private land for acquisition	Private land purchased	Private land to be purchased	For lease / alienation	Already leased out/ alienated	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
Total							

10. Area of irrigated multi cropped land /agricultural land other than irrigated multi cropped land:

Extent of irrigated multi cropped land (in acres)	Extent of agricultural land other than irrigated multi cropped land (in acres)	Extent of land other than those mentioned in columns 1 & 2 (in acres)	Total extent of land for acquisition
1	*2*	*3*	*4*

11. Reasons for inclusion of agricultural and irrigated multi-cropped land :

12. Land details:

District	**Tahasil**	**Village**	**Khata No.**	**Plot No.**	**Total area**	**Area to be acquired**	**Boundaries of land to be acquired N/S/E/W**
1	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***	***6***	***7***	***8***

Classification of land	**Name of Recorded raiyat**	**Name of present raiyat with full address**	**No of residential house**	**No of commercial house**	**No. of trees**	**Tank**	**Pond**	**Boring**	**Remarks**
9	***10***	***11***	***12***	***13***	***14***	***15***	***16***	***17***	***18***

13. Certified copy of RoRs:
14. Specify if the acquisition would be done in different stages:
15. Detailed Project Report:
16. Estimated cost of acquisition component wise as provided under clause (i) of section 3 of the Act:
17. Three copies of map showing total project area including proposed acquired area, purchased area and Govt. land, if any :
18. List of Documents as per Appendix-A to the application:

Place:

Date:

Signature of the Authorized Officer of the Requiring Body with seal

For Administrative Department

The proposal is approved.

Signature of Secretary
Administrative Department

For Agriculture Department (If necessary)

Proposal is within prescribed limit under Section 10 of the Act

Signature of Secretary
Agriculture Department

Form- B
(See rule-6)
Terms of Reference for the SIA

The State SIA Unit will review the proposal for land acquisition sent by the Collector and prepare a project-specific Terms of Reference (ToR) which shall include the followings:

(1) A brief description of the project, project area and the extent of lands proposed for acquisition;

(2) The objectives of the SIA and all the activities that must be carried out by the SIA team;

(3) Sequencing, schedule and deadlines for deliverables with dates for the SIA process, based on the size and complexity of the project and land acquisition, and whether consent of Gram Sabhas and/or land owners is required to be sought.

(4) The appropriate size and profile of the SIA team required (including field surveyors if needed) to conduct the SIA for the specific project.

(5) A project-specific budget based on the ToR, with a clear break-up of costs for each item/activity.

(6) The schedule for the disbursement of funds to the SIA team tied to clearly defined deliverables in the SIA process.

(7) The processing fee will be determined based on the ToR and budget developed for each specific project and will be based on the size and location of the project and the land proposed for acquisition

FORM – C
(See rule-7)

Government of Odisha
Revenue & Disaster Management Department

SIA Notification

Notification No. **Date:**

The State Government intends to acquire the following lands in consultation with the concerned Panchayat / Municipality / Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village / ward level, in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment study for public purpose. The study shall be undertaken as per the provisions of section 4 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 20l3.

- Name of project developer :
- Purpose of proposed acquisition of land:
- Organisation to undertake the study:
- Contact details of the Organisation:
- Land details:

District	Tahasil	Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Total area	Area to be acquired	Name of recorded raiyat
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*

- Brief description of the proposed project:
- The project area and the affected areas:
- Whether consent of Gram Sabhas and/or land owners is required?
- The date of completion of SIA:

By order of the Governor

Secretary to Govt / Authorised Officer
Revenue and Disaster Management Deptt.

FORM – D

(See sub-rule 2 of Rule-8)

Table of Contents for SIA Report

Chapter	Contents
Executive Summary	- Name of the Project: - Public purpose: - Location: - Area of the Project: - Alternatives considered: - Social Impacts: - Mitigation measures: - Assessment of social costs and benefits:
Detailed Project Description	- Background of the project, including developers background and governance: - Management structure: - Rationale for project including how the project fits the public purpose criteria: - Details of project size, location, capacity, outputs, production targets, cost, risks: - Examination of alternatives: - Phases of project construction: - Core design features and size and type of facilities: - Need for ancillary infrastructural facilities: - Work force requirements -temporary: -permanent: - Details of SIA/EIA if already conducted and any technical feasibility reports: - Applicable legislations and policies:
Team composition, approach, methodology and schedule of the SIA	- List of all team members with qualifications: - Description and rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information for the SIA:

	- Sampling methodology used: - Overview of information/data sources used: (Detailed reference must be included separately in the forms) - Schedule of consultations with key stakeholders: - Brief description of public hearings conducted: - Specific feedback incorporated in the report:
Land Assessment	- Maps showing area of impact under the project (not limited to land area for acquisition): - Total land requirement for the project: - Unutilised land in the vicinity of the project area: - Land (if any) already purchased, taken on lease and the intended use: - Extent and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project: - Nature, present use and classification of land and if agricultural land, irrigation coverage and cropping patterns: - Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, and number of residential houses: - Land prices: - Recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last 3 years:
Estimation and enumeration (where required) of affected families and assets	- Enumeration of the followings types of families - Families whose land or other immovable properties acquired: - Land under occupation of tenants: - The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights - Families of agricultural labourers, tenants or holding of usufructory right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land: - Families who have have been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes:

	- Families who have been residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land - Indirectly impacted by the project (Gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk, boatrnen, etc) - Inventory of productive assets and significant lands
Socio-economic and cultural profile (affected area and resettlement site)	- Demographic details of the population in the project area: - Income and poverty levels: - Vulnerable groups: - Land use and livelihood: - Local economic activities: - Factors that contribute to local livelihoods: - Kinship patterns and social and cultural organization: - Administrative organisations: - Political organisations: - Community-based and civil society organisations: - Regional dynamics and historical change processes: - Quality of the living environment:
Social impacts	- Framework and approach to identifying impacts: - Description of impacts at various stages of the project cycle such as impacts on health and livelihoods and culture. For each type of impact, separate indication of whether it is a direct/indirect impact, differential impacts on different categories of affected families and where applicable cumulative impacts - Indicative list of impacts areas include: impacts on land, livelihoods and income, physical resources, private assets, public services and utilities, health, culture and social cohesion and gender based impacts:
Analysis of costs and benefits and recommendation on acquisition	- Final conclusions on: - Assessment of public purpose: - Less-displacing alternatives and minimum requirements of land:

- Nature and intensity of social impacts:
- Viability of the mitigation measures and extent to which mitigation measures described in the SIMP will address the full range of social impacts and adverse social costs:

Form – E

(See sub-rule 2 of Rule-8)

Social Impact Management Plan

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

- livelihood of affected families:
- public and community properties
- Assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport
- Drainage and sanitation
- Sources of drinking water
- Sources of water for cattle
- Community ponds
- Grazing land
- Plantations
- Public utilities such as post offices, fair price shops, food storage godowns, electricity supply, health care facilities, schools and educational or training facilities, anganwadis, children parks, places of worship,land for traditional tribal institutions and burial and cremation grounds:

- Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the Project Proposal
- Additional measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will undertake in response to the findings of the SIA process and public hearings

Form – F

(See sub-rule 4 of Rule-10)

Socio-economic and cultural parameters

- Demographic details of the population in the-project area
  - Age, sex, caste, religion
  - Literacy, health and nutritional status
- Poverty levels
- Vulnerable groups
  - Women, children, the elderly, women-headed households, the differently abled
- Kinship patterns and women's role in the family
- Social and cultural organisation
- Administrative organisation
- Political organisation
- Civil society organisations and social movements
- Land use and livelihood
  - Agricultural and non-agricultural use
  - Quality of land - soil, water, trees etc.
  - Livestock
  - Formal and informal work and employment
  - Household division of labour and women's work
  - Migration
  - Household income levels
  - Livelihood preferences
  - Food security
- Local economic activities
  - Formal and informal, local industries
  - Access to credit
  - Wage rates
  - Specific livelihood activities women are involved in
- Factors that contribute to local livelihoods
  - Access to natural resources
  - Common property resources
  - Private assets
  - Roads, transportation
  - Irrigation facilities
  - Access to markers
  - Tourist sites
  - Livelihood promotion programmes
  - Co-operatives and other livelihood-related associations
- Quality of the living environment

- Perceptions, aesthetic qualities, attachments and aspirations
- Settlement patterns
- Houses
- Community and civic spaces
- Sites of religious and cultural meaning
- Physical infrastructure (including water supply, sewage systems etc.)
- Public service infrastructure (schools, health facilities, anganwadi centres, public distribution system)
- Safety, crime, violence
- social gathering points for women

Form- G

(See sub-rule 5 of Rule-10)

Key impact areas

Impacts on land, livelihoods and income

- Level and type of employment
- Intra-household employment patterns
- Income levels
- Food security
- Standard of living
- Access and control over productive resources
- Economic dependency or vulnerability
- Disruption of local economy
- Impoverishment risks
- Women's access to livelihood alternatives

Impacts on physical resources

- Impacts on natural resources, soil, air, water, forests
- Pressures on land and common property natural resources for livelihoods

Impacts on private assets, public services and utilities

- Capacity of existing health and education facilities
- Capacity of housing facilities
- Pressure on supply of local services
- Adequacy of electrical and water supply, roads, sanitation and waste management system
- Impact on private assets such as bore wells, temporary sheds etc.

Health impacts

- Health impacts due to in-migration
- Health impacts due to project activities with a special emphasis on
- Impact on women's health
- Impact on the elderly

Impacts on culture and social cohesion

- Transformation of local political structures
- Demographic changes
- Shifts in the economy-ecology balance
- Impacts on the norms, beliefs, values and cultural life
- Crime and illicit activities
- Stress of dislocation
- Impact of separation of family cohesion
- Violence against women

Impact at different stages of the project cycle

The type, timing, duration, and intensity of social impacts will depend on and relate closely to the stages of the project cycle. Below is an indicative list of impacts

Pre-construction phase

- Interruption in the delivery of services
- Drop in productive investment
- Land speculation
- Stress of uncertainty

Construction phase

- Displacement and relocation
- Influx of migrant construction workforce
- Health impacts on those who continue to live close to the construction site

Operation phase

- Reduction in employment opportunities compared to the construction phase
- Economic benefits of the project
- Benefits on new infrastructure
- New patterns of social organisation

De-commissioning phase

- Loss of economic opportunities
- Environmental degradation and its impact on livelihoods

Direct and indirect impacts

- "Direct impacts" will include all impacts that are likely to be experienced by the *affected families*
- "Indirect impacts" will include all impacts that may be experienced by those not directly affected by the acquisition of land (i.e. Direct land and livelihood losers), but those living in the project area

Differential impacts

- Impact on women, children, the elderly and the different abled
- Impacts identified through tools such as Gender Impact Assessment Checklists, and Vulnerability and Resilience Mapping

Cumulative impacts

- Measurable and potential impacts of other projects in the area along with the identified impacts for the project in question.
- Impact on those not directly in the project area but based locally or even regionally.

Form- H

Preliminary Notification

(Section-11(1))

Whereas it appears to the Government of Odisha that a total of_____ acre land, details of which given below is required to be acquired for _____ purpose. This notification is hereby given for information of the general public. Any person interested in any land which is notified hereunder may within sixty days from the date of publication of this notification object to the area and suitability of land proposed to be acquired, justification offered for public purpose and the findings of the Social Impact Assessment report to the Collector in writing .

1. Nature of the public purpose:
2. Name of the Requiring Body:
3. Reasons necessitating the displacement of affected persons:
4. Summary of the Social lmpact Assessment Report:
5. Particulars of the Administrator appointed for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement:
6. Land Details:

District	Tahasil	Village	Rural / Urban	Khata No.	Plot No.	Total area	Area to be acquired	Name of recorded raiyat
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*

No person shall make any transaction or cause any transaction of land specified in this preliminary notification or create any encumbrance on such land from the date of publication of this notification till such time as the proceedings of land acquisition is completed.

Provided that the District Collector may, on the application made by the owner of the land covered under this notification , exempt such owner from the above condition in special circumstances as per sub-section 4 of section 11 of the Act.

Provided further that any loss or injury suffered by any person due to his wilful violation of the above provision under sub-section 4 of section 11 of the said Act shall not be made up by the Government.

By order of the Governor

Secretary to Govt. / Authorised Officer
Revenue and Disaster Management Deptt.

Form- I

(Section-19(1))

Government of Odisha
Revenue & Disaster Management Department

DECLARATION

No_____ Date_____

It is hereby declared for information of all concerned that after consideration of the report of the Collector submitted in pursuance to provision sub-section (2) of section 15 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, the State Government is satisfied that land to an extent of _____ acres in Village_____, PS_____, District_____ as scheduled below at "A" is needed for public purpose, as defined under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Act i.e, for_____ Project (Government / Private / PPP Project). and by _____. (name of the project developer and requiring body to be clearly specified);

Preliminary notification Sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Act was published vide Notification No_____ dated _____ .

It is further declared that the land to an extent of _____ acres in village_____, PS_____, District_____ as scheduled below at "B" has been identified as the resettlement area for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced families.

The summary of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme applicable to the affected and displaced families relating to the land covered under this Declaration is attached herewith.

The Approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme is available in the office of the Collector and Administrator R&R and has also been uploaded on the website of the District_____ (website address to be specified) and on the website of State Government (website address to be specified) for public view.

Schedule-A

(Land under proposed acquisition)

District: Tahasil:

Name of the Village	Rural / Urban	Khata no.	Plot no.	Kissam	Total area	Area to be acquired	Name of recorded raiyat
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*

Schedule-B

(Land identified as the resettlement area)

District: Tahasil:

Name of the Village	Rural / Urban	Khata no.	Plot no.	Kissam	Total area	Area selected for Rehabilitation	Name of recorded raiyat
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*

Note:- In projects where land is acquired in stages, land covered under declarations in preceding stages to be specified along with the summary of R&R Scheme and implementation status relating to those stages.

By order of the Governor

Secretary to Govt / Authorised Officer
Revenue and Disaster Management Deptt.

Form- J

(See sub-rule (4) of Rule 20)

Prior written consent / declaration form

1. Name of the person(s) in whose name the land is registered:
2. Name of the spouse:
3. Name of father/ mother:
4. Address:
5. Village:
6. Gram Panchayat/Municipality/Township:
7. Tahasil:
8. District:
9. Name of other members in the family with age:

   (including children and adult dependents)
10. Extent of land owned:
11. Disputed lands if any:
12. Pattas/leases/grants, if any:
13. Any other right, including tenancy, if any:
14. Regarding acquisition of my land bearing Khata No._____, Plot No._____, measuring an area of Ac._____, in Village _____ of District _____by the government, I wish to state the following:

    I have *read/*readout the contents of this consent form and the terms and conditions of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other measures committed by the Requiring Body.

    *I do not agree to this acquisition.

    *I agree to this acquisition.

Signature/Thumb impression of the affected Family(s)
Date:

- All information about what will be given to this land owner in exchange for their land and to resettle them must be provided prior to seeking any signature on this form. These terms and conditions must be attached to the form.

Date and Signature of Collector

- It is a crime under law to threaten any person or to cause the any harm if they refuse to consent or if they choose to state that they do not consent on this form. This includes any threat or act that causes them to lose money, that hurts them physically or that results in harm to their family. If any such threat has been made this form is null and void.

N.B.- *-Strike out whichever is not applicable.

Form – K
Format for Gram Sabha Resolution

We, the undersigned members of the Gram Sabha of _____ within_____ Panchayat of _____ Tahasil in District _____ wishes to state that the following certification is based on the information supplied by the administration and officials. If this information is incomplete or incorrect and/or if any on sent has been obtained through any use of threats, fraud or misrepresentation, it is null and void. On this basis this Gram Sabha hereby certifies that it ***consents** / ***refuses to consent** to the proposed _____ project, which will involve;

1. acquisition of _____ acres of private land,
2. transfer of _____ acres of government land to the project, and
3. transfer of _____ acres of forest land to the project.

The terms and conditions of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlements benefits and social impact mitigation measures agreed to by the Requiring Body (state the name) are attached.

The Gram Sabha also states that any consent is subject to all of its residents receiving title to all of their individual and community rights over forests and forests lands, including their titles for forest land that they have been cultivating, ownership titles for all forms of minor forest produce that they use, and titles to protect and manage their community forests. [*Note: This will have to be certified by this Gram Sabha separately.*]

Date:

Signatures/ thumb impressions
of Gram Sabha members

Signature of Designated District Officer
on receipt of the Resolution

Date:

N.B.- *-Strike out whichever is not applicable.

Annex 8.1 Summary of Stakeholder Meetings Already Done in the Project Area

Annex 8.1 Summary Table of Stakeholder Meetings Already Done

Abstract **70 ~100 Km** **As of** **27.06.2014**

Village	Group	District	Tahsil	Date	All the participants	AF who attended	No. of AFs	Attendence rate of AF (%)
Asurbandha	A	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	14.11.2013	24	21	153	14
Sub total- A	**1**				**24**	**21**	**153**	**14**
Patapur	B	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	27.04.2014	56	51	227	22
Darjani	B	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	26.04.2014	44	39	82	48
Botlanda	B	Jajpur	Sukinda	28.04.2014	47	42	205	20
Damodarpur	B	Jajpur	Sukinda	25.04.2014	22	17	30	57
Anantapur	B	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	25.04.2014	47	41	88	47
Balibo(L)	B	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	29.04.2014	34	29	41	71
Nimeipur	B	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	01.05.2014	42	38	173	22
Sub total-B	**7**				**292**	**257**	**846**	**30.38**
Odisha	C	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	28.05.2014	120	65	221	29
Bhusal	C	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	23.05.2014	103	97	333	29
Natakata Bhuban	C	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	27.04.2014	100	79	261	30
Samal	C	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	28.09.2014	90	52	179	29
Anala	C	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	28.05.2014	41	39	88	44
Dhalapada	C	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	29.04.2014	65	58	215	27
Kuninda	C	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	30.05.2014	32	30	85	35
Kuhika	C	Jajpur	Sukinda	31.05.2014	40	35	68	51
Ambasara	C	Jajpur	Sukinda	31.05.2014	61	58	193	30
Atta	C	Jajpur	Sukinda	29.05.2014	105	101	286	45
Analajhari	C	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	30.05.2014	62	58	135	43
Jamunanda	C	Jajpur	Sukinda	28.05.2014	127	102	152	67
Karadapal	C	Jajpur	Sukinda	29.05.2014	78	76	204	37
Murdanga	C	Dhenkanal	Bhuban	30.05.2014	102	96	255	38
Nimapalli	C	Jajpur	Sukinda	29.05.2014	48	45	139	32
Nizgarh	C	Jajpur	Sukinda	30.05.2014	41	38	127	30
Sub total-C	**16**				**1215**	**1029**	**2941**	**34.99**
Total	**24**				**1531**	**1307**	**3940**	**33.17**

Abstract Km 100 ~ 141 **As of 27.06.2014**

Village	Group	District	Tahsil	Date	All the participants	AF who attended	No. of AFs	Attendence rate of AF (%)
Salijanga	A	Jajpur	Danagadi	09.11.2013	30	27	205	13
Chitri	A	Jajpur	Danagadi	10.11.2013	23	19	145	13
Nachipura	A	Jajpur	Danagadi	10.11.2013	18	16	105	15
Balarampur	A	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	12.11.2013	20	18	58	31
Nuapada	A	Keonjhar	Danagadi	12.11.2013	26	22	181	12
Sub total	**5**				**117**	**102**	**694**	**14.70**
Narada	B	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	08.05.2014	37	33	73	24
Belasundari	B	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	03.05.2014	35	29	52	56
Taharpur	B	Jajpur	Vyasanagar	04.05.2014	30	24	40	60
Nandabar	B	Keonjhar	Anandpur	02.05.2014	40	35	45	78
Kantor	B	Jajpur	Vyasanagar	10.05.2014	36	31	67	46
Jugal	B	Jajpur	Vyasanagar	13.05.2014	34	29	58	50
Khaira	B	Jajpur	Vyasanagar	05.05.2014	31	27	89	30
Tulati	B	Jajpur	Vyasanagar	26.04.2014	41	37	63	23
Ichhapur	B	Jajpur	Vyasanagar	12.05.2014	31	26	64	41
Palasa	B	Jajpur	Vyasanagar	11.05.2014	26	24	66	36
Ghasipura	B	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	02.05.2014	33	28	60	47
Ranagundi	B	Jajpur	Danagadi	24.04.2014	25	21	41	51
Jhadakundi	B	Keonjhar	Anandpur	07.05.2014	24	19	89	21
Sub total	**13**				**423**	**363**	**807**	**44.98**
Nohuranipokhari	C	Jajpur	Danagadi	15.05.2014	72	65	80	81
Raghabapur	C	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	14.05.2014	53	42	100	42
Kiapada	C	Jajpur	Vyasanagar	13.11.2013	2	2	2	100
Benapur	C	Jajpur	Ghasipura	05.02.2014	20	16	81	20
Jarada	C	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	13.05.2014	31	25	98	26
Kiapada	C	Jajpur	Vyasanagar	13.11.2013	28	20	48	42
Pataranga	C	Jajpur	Vyasanagar	30.01.2014	20	17	103	16
Jhatiasahi	C	Jajpur	Vyasnagar	31.01.2014	25	20	143	14
Amrutia	C	Jajpur	Vyasanagar	25.04.2014	50	39	171	23
Bhakandari	C	Jajpur	Vyasanagar	25.04.2014	50	40	140	29
Karada	C	Jajpur	Vyasanagar	31.01.2014	20	18	131	14
Barbiruan	C	Jajpur	Vyasanagar	30.01.2014	29	20	107	19
Kanpur	C	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	09.05.2014	31	24	124	19
Madanpur	C	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	11.05.2014	33	25	127	20
Sainkul	C	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	24.08.2013	22	21	298	7
Agarda	C	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	22.08.2013	18	15	47	38
Khalana	C	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	10.05.2014	33	28	258	11
Kainpura	C	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	21.05.2014	40	34	94	36
Hatisila	C	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	21.05.2014	48	37	94	39
Uchhabali	C	Jajpur	Danagadi	31.05.2014	56	50	136	37
Nuagaon	C	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	27.05.2014	53	48	103	47
Machhalo	C	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	03.06.2014	54	54	127	43
Barigaon	C	Keonjhar	Ghasipura	24.04.2014	62	55	119	46
Sub total	**23**				**850**	**715**	**2731**	**26.18**
Dhamanagadia	D	Jajpur	Danagadi	06.02.2014	25	18	41	44
Sub total	**1**				**25**	**18**	**41**	**44**
Total	**42**				**1415**	**1198**	**4273**	**28.04**

Grand Total **66**

Annex 8.2 SHM Records

(1) Left Bank Canal

(2) Bhuban Branch Canal

(3) Sukinda Branch Canal

(4) Korei Branch Canal

(5) Barapada Branch Canal

(6) Minor Canal

(7) Distributaries

LBC-1

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Chitri	Meeting place: Grama Mandap
Meeting organizer: G.C.Panda	Position: Amin Mobile No.: 919853684318
District : Jajpur	Block: Danagadi
Name of Canal: L.B.C. Main Canal	Tehsil: Danagadi
Date & time 10.11.2013 (11.30 AM~)	
Number of all the participants (M: F:Total:) Total – 23 Male - 23	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 19	
Number of total affected families (B): 145	
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B) 13 %	

Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box).

✔☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project
✔☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP
✔☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R
✔☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information

Additional explanation (if any)
The villagers were explained regarding utility of Main Canal and recharging of ground water.
It is also informed to the members attended the meeting to intimate their family members and other families both affected and non-affected those who could not attend the meeting regarding the purpose and the matter discussed in the meeting.

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
Q.1) It may be explained how the agricultural lands will be irrigated although most of lands are higher than the canal and what action has been taken up by the Govt.	A. It is informed that the canal water will be utilized in the land by lift system and most of the land adjoining to the canal will be irrigated.

LBC-2

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Nuapada	Meeting place: Gramya Padia
Meeting organizer: G.C.Panda	Position: Amin Mobile No.: 919853684318
District : Keonjhar	Block: Danagadi
Name of Canal: L.B.C. Main Canal	Tehsil: Danagadi
Date & time 12.11.2013 (11.30 AM)	
Number of all the participants (M: F:Total:) Total – 26 Male – 26 Female - Nil	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 22	
Number of total affected families (B): 181	
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B) 12 %	

Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box).

✔☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project
✔☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP
✔☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R
✔☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information

Additional explanation (if any)

- ✓ The villagers were explained regarding benefit by the Canal system and financial development due to multi cropping.
- ✓ It is also informed to the members attended the meeting to intimate their family members and other families both affected and non-affected those who could not attend the meeting regarding the purpose and the matter discussed in the meeting.

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
Q.1) How many people's will be benefitted due to canal system and how much compensation will be paid to the land owners?	A. The villagers were informed that some peoples' will be directly benefitted and some will be indirectly benefitted by using canal water. Compensation according to the Govt. norms will be paid.

LBC-3

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Salijanga	Meeting place: Salijanga U.P. School
Meeting organizer: G.C.Panda	Position: Amin Mobile No.: 919853684318
District : Jajpur	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Left Bank Canal	Tehsil: Danagadi
Date & time 09.11.2013 (10.30 AM)	
Number of all the participants (M: F:Total:) Total – 30 Male – 30 Female - Nil	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 27	
Number of total affected families (B): 205	
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B) 13 %	

Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box).

✔☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project
✔☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP
✔☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R
✔☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners 'information

Additional explanation (if any)

The villagers were explained regarding construction of canal and economical development due to irrigation facility after construction of canal.

It is also informed to the members attended the meeting to intimate their family members and other families both affected and non-affected those who could not attend the meeting regarding the purpose and the matter discussed in the meeting.

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
Q. (1) Has the Govt. informed officially to the people regarding construction of canal? (2) Has the Govt. declared any special compensation to the land holders? (3) It may be explained how the farmers will be benefitted due to construction of canal?	A. (1) It is informed that public were informed through Gazette Notification in 4(1) Notification for land to be acquired. (2) It is informed that the R&R policy will be adopted by the Govt. of Odisha during the time of compensation payment. (3) It is informed that due to construction of canal the land will be irrigated properly and economical benefit will increase.

LBC-4

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Balarampur	Meeting place: Shiv Mandir
Meeting organizer: G.C. Panda	Position: Amin Mobile No.:+9853684318
District : Keonjhar	Block: Ghasipura
Name of Canal: Left Bank Canal	Tehsil: Ghasipura
Date & time: 12.11.2013 (11 : 00 AM)	
Number of all the participants (M: F:Total:) Total- 20 Male-17 Female - 3	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 18	
Number of total affected families (B): 58	
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B)31%	

Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box).

✔☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project
✔☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP
✔☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R
✔☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information

Additional explanation (if any)
The villagers were explained briefly regarding Rengali Irrigation Canal and permanent solution of water problem and Irrigation facility to the higher land.
It is also informed to the members attended the meeting to intimate their family members and other families both affected and non-affected those who could not attend the meeting regarding the purpose and the matter discussed in the meeting.

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
Q. (1) It may be explained whether there is provision of bridge to cross the canal? (2) It may be explained whether there is permission for public movement along the canal Bank or not? (3) It may be explained whether tail end of the canal will be irrigated properly or not?	A. (1) It is informed that there is provision for construction of bridge to cross the canal (2) It is informed that there is provision for movement of small vehicle, two wheelers but not at all for heavy vehicles. (3) It is informed that this canal is a lined canal and tail end of the canal will be provided irrigation facility.

LBC-5

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Nachhipura	Meeting place: Kartikeswar Mandap
Meeting organizer: G.C. Panda	Position: Amin Mobile No.:+9853684318
District : Jajpur	Block: Danagadi
Name of Canal: Left Bank Canal	Tehsil: Danagadi
Date & time: 10.11.2013 (11.00 AM)	
Number of all the participants (M: F:Total: 18) Total- 18 Male- 18 Female - nil	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 16	
Number of total affected families (B): 105	
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B) 15%	

Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box).

✔☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project
✔☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP
✔☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R
✔☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information

Additional explanation (if any)

- ✓ The villagers were explained regarding Construction of Rengali Irrigation Canal and its utility for the people as well as social and economical effects.
- ✓ It is also informed to the members attended the meeting to intimate their family members and other families both affected and non-affected those who could not attend the meeting regarding the purpose and the matter discussed in the meeting.

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
Q. (1) It may be explained whether the cost of personal property like trees and wells etc. coming along the canal alignment will be paid to the owner or not ?	A. (1) It is informed that the actual market cost of the personal property will be paid to the owner.
(2) It may be explained whether the Rengali Canal will actually be constructed or not? because we the villagers are hearing since our childhood.	(2) It is informed that about 50 % of the main canal with systems have been completed and also irrigation facilities available in the portion. As soon as completion of land acquisition work the construction of canal work will be taken up.

LBC-6

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Dhamanagadia	Meeting place: Open field
Meeting organizer: G. C. Panda	Position: Amin Mobile No. 9853684318
District : Jajpur	Block: Danagadi
Name of Canal: LBC	Tehsil: Danagadi
Date & time: 06.02.2014 (11.00 AM)	
Number of all the participants (M: F:Total:) Total- 25 Male-20 Female -5	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 18	
Number of total affected families (B): 41	
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B)44%	

Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box).

✔☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project
✔☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP
✔☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R
✔☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information

Additional explanation (if any)
The villagers were explained regarding economical development due to construction of Rengali Irrigation Canal as well recharging of Ground Water.
It is also informed to the members attended the meeting to intimate their family members and other families both affected and non-affected those who could not attend the meeting regarding the purpose and the matter discussed in the meeting.

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
Q. (1) It may be explained why one will sacrifice for the other whereas he will not be benefitted directly?	A. (1) Each family will be adequately compensated for its contribution to the common cause.
(2) It may be clarified what amount will be paid to the affected family and how much time will take?	(2) Compensation will be paid at rates explained in this meeting before possession is taken.

LBC-7

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Nahuranipokhari	Meeting place: Ragiv Gandhi Seva Kendra
Meeting organizer: G.C. Panda	Position: Sr. Amin Mobile No.:9853684318
District : Jajpur	Block: Danagadi
Name of Canal: LBC-II	Tehsil: Danagadi
Date & time 15.05.2014 – 8.30AM	
Number of all the participants (M: 70 F: 2 Total: 72)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 65	
Number of total affected families (B): 80	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 81 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ ☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ ☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) 1) The villagers were explained regarding intensive agriculture – value addition training – water to all plots through water courses and field channels – water for three crops in a year – support for cropping pattern and market linkage – environmental considerations like planting trees on canal banks – stages of LA – process of compensation.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) It is demanded to pay the actual compensation of the land as it is now sold/ purchased in the village. 2) Provision should be made to irrigate all lands of village. 3) What provision is there to irrigate the high land? 4) Is there any provision for bridges to cross the canal for the farm land? 5) What provision in the Act for paying compensation to the land owners who has purchased the land recently and not having RoR? 6) When the canal water will be available for irrigation and when the compensation for land will be paid?	Answers 1) The land compensation will be paid to the land losers as per the new LLRR Act-2013 where it has been well addressed. Compensation package explained. 2) It has been planned to irrigate most of the land in the village through flow irrigation. 3) It is programmed to irrigate the high land by Lift irrigation using the canal water. 4) Yes, provision is there for bridges across the canal where village road crosses the canal. As per the demand of the farmers bridges will be provided for crossing canals to their farm lands. 5) The land owners should apply for the RoR to the concerned Tahsildar. In the absence of RoR the order for the issuance of RoR will also solve the problem for identification of the owner and payment will be made accordingly to the land

	owner. As per LARR Act 2013 ownership of acquired plots will be finalized before award. 6) If everything goes on schedule, Govt is planning to provide irrigation by 2020-21. Land compensation will be paid first then land will be acquired which will go simultaneously.

LBC-8

Stakeholder's Meeting Record

Village name: Raghabpur	Meeting place: Raghabpur U.P.School premises
Meeting organizer: Er. G.C. Hui/ G.C. Panda	Position: Asst.Engg. Mobile No.: 9437297042
District : Keonjhar	Block: Ghasipura
Name of Canal: LBC –II	Tehsil: Ghasipura
Date & time 14.5.2014, 9.00AM	
Number of all the participants (M:53 F: Total: 53)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 42	
Number of total affected families (B):100	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 42 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ ☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ ☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) 1) The villagers were explained regarding the benefit of multi cropping after availability of irrigation water and role of WUA (PP) for canal maintenance. 2) Showing of Micro planning drawing of the village for better irrigation planning.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) Will the Government pay land compensation as per the prevailing actual land cost? 2) How the Government will provide irrigation to the high land of the land owners? 3) We are facing drought like situation in the absence of irrigation every year. When Rengali Irrigation project will provide water for irrigation? 4) Some of the land losers have not received the land records (Patta). Then how the land losers paid compensation?	Answers 1) The land compensation will be paid as per the new LLRR Act-2013. The Act was explained. 2) There is the provision for Lift Irrigation system to provide water for irrigation to land at higher level. 3) It is planned that after availing the JICA loan assistance which is under active consideration of JICA and if everything goes on schedule water will be available by 2020-21. 4) In this situation L.A.O. will request the concerned Tahsildar to issue land records immediately or the land owners may produce the orders of the Tahsildar for issuance of RoR. As per LARR Act 2013 ownership of acquired plots will be finalized before award.

BhBC-1

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Asurabandha	Meeting place:
Meeting organizer: G.C. Panda	Position: Amin Mobile No.:+9853684318
District : Dhenkanal	Block: Bhuban
Name of Canal: Bhuban Branch Canal	Tehsil: Bhuban
Date & time: 14.11.2013 (10.40 AM)	
Number of all the participants (M: F:Total:) Total- 24 Male-20 Female - 4	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 21	
Number of total affected families (B): 153	
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B)14%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). ✔☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP ✔☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R ✔☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information	
Additional explanation (if any) The villagers were explained briefly regarding Construction of Rengali Irrigation Canal and economical development and recharge of Ground Water. It is also informed to the members attended the meeting to intimate their family members and other families both affected and non-affected those who could not attend the meeting regarding the purpose and the matter discussed in the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants Q. (1) It may be explained how much compensation will be paid and whether the last decision will be finalized with the consultation with the villagers or not ? (2) It may be explained where the provision for passing of accumulate water during rainy season has been kept or not ?	Answers (1) It is informed that the compensation towards agricultural land and personal properties will be paid as per R & R Notification. This will be discussed with the affected people. (2) It is informed that the provision for cross drainage has been kept for passing of accumulated water without any barriers.

BhBC-2

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Patapur	Meeting place: Village temple
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera/ Er.M. Parida	Position: Team Leader/AEE
District : Dhenkanal	Block:Bhuban
Name of Canal: Bhuban Br Canal	Tehsil: Bhuban
Date & time (27/04/14- 9.30AM)	
Number of all the participants (M:56 F: 00 Total: 56)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 51	
Number of total affected families (B): 227	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 22.46 %	

Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box).

□ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔

□ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔

□ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔

□ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔

Additional explanation (if any)

The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village who did not attend the meeting.

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1) What are the objectives of the SES	1) To know the socio-economic status of the people and how the project is going to impact them.
2) What compensation will the land losers get for land acquisition?	2) As per the policy of the Government.
3) The sharing of compensation and land demarcation where ownership of brothers is there shall be settled with mutual discussion.	3) Well received
4) People say that the existing rate of the land is Rs 40,000/- per 01 Guntha and they are demanding four times more for acquisition of their land towards compensation.	4) We shall communicate this to the Government. Whatever possible as per policy and decision of the Government shall be paid. It shall be in the best interest of the farmers.
5) For the easy mobility to the cultivable land there should be facility of VRB.	5) We shall inform the Government about it. VRB have been planned in canals.
6) The compensation for the land encroachers should be fixed.	6) It shall be as per the law, rules and policy of the Government.
7) It is better to take all land than to leave little land.	7) It shall be as per the New R&R Act and the decision of the Government.
8) The people have so far not received the compensation towards land acquisition for the minor irrigation canal. The people demand that the Govt. should demarcate the portion of land to be acquired for canal in their land.	8) We shall bring it to the notice of the Government.
9) Those who have land but do not have Patta, how they will receive compensation?	**9)** As per the Act of 2013 the Land Acquisition Officer shall verify this.

BhBC-3

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name	:	Bhusal	Meeting Place	:	Grama Panchayat Office, Bhusal
Meeting Organiser	:	Prakash Kumar Senapati	Position /Team Leader	:	Assistant Executive Engineer O.E.C.F. Sub-Division No-I Kamakhyanagar (O.E.C.F. Dvn. No.VI, Bhuban)
District	:	Dhenkanal	Block	:	Bhuban
Name of Canal	:	Bhuban Br/LBC-II	Tehsil	:	Bhuban
Date & Time	:	23.05.2014/8 AM			

No. of all participants (M :80 F:23 Total : 103)
Number of affected families who attended (A) : 97
Number of Total affected families (B) : 333
Attendance rate of affected families : (A)/(B) 29.13%

Contents of the meeting (if done, add √ in the box)

- [√] Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the project.
- [√] Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP.
- [√] Explanation of policies of compensation and R & R.
- [√] Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc) prepared by DOWR for land owner's information.

Additional explanation (if any)
The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation.
They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended in the meeting.

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1) Is there any Govt. service provision for those whose lands are affected by the canal?	1) There is no provision for providing government service to the affected families. Compensation will be paid as per govt. policy.
2) Is there any compensation provision to them who encroached the govt. land?	2) As per Govt. policy they can get compensation for loss of livelihood where their livelihood is affected.
3) Is there same amount of compensation in Rengali Project as in the Industries?	3) Compensation for Irrigation Project is not same under R & R Policy, 2006.

BhBC-4

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name	:	Natakata, Bhuban	Meeting Place	:	Rama Mandir, Bhuban
Meeting Organiser	:	Prakash Kumar Senapati	Position /Team Leader	:	Assistant Executive Engineer O.E.C.F. Sub-Division No-I Kamakhyanagar (O.E.C.F. Dvn. No.VI, Bhuban)
District	:	Dhenkanal	Block	:	Bhuban
Name of Canal	:	Bhuban Br/LBC-II	Tehsil	:	Bhuban
Date & Time	:	27.05.2014 / 9.30 AM			

No. of all participants (M : 90 F: 10 Total : 100)
Number of affected families who attended (A) : 79
Number of Total affected families (B) : 261
Attendance rate of affected families : (A)/(B) 30.27%

Contents of the meeting (if done, add √ in the box)

- [√] Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the project.
- [√] Explanation of contects and results the surveys for EIA and RRP.
- [√] Explanation of policies of compensation and R & R.
- [√] Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc) prepared by DOWR for land owner's information.

Additional explanation (if any)
The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation.
They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended in the meeting.

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1) Is there any Govt. service provision for those whose lands are affected by the canal?	1) There is no provision for providing government service to the affected families. Compensation will be paid as per govt. policy.
2) Is there any compensation provision to them who encroached the govt. land?	2) As per Govt. policy they can get compensation for loss of livelihood where their livelihood is affected.
3) Is there same amount of compensation in Rengali Project as in the Industries?	3) Compensation for Irrigation Project is not same under R & R Policy, 2006.

BhBC-5

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name	:	Samal	Meeting Place	:	Kirtan Thakura Mandap
Meeting Organiser	:	Prakash Kumar Senapati	Position /Team Leader	:	Assistant Executive Engineer
Jaladhar Thatoi, Vill. President					O.E.C.F. Sub-Division No-I Kamakhyanagar (O.E.C.F. Dvn. No.VI, Bhuban)
District	:	Dhenkanal	Block	:	Bhuban
Name of Canal	:	Bhuban Br/LBC-II	Tehsil	:	Bhuban
Date & Time	:	28.05.2014 / 11.00 AM			

No. of all participants (M : 82 F: 08 Total : 90)
Number of affected families who attended (A) : 52
Number of Total affected families (B) : 179
Attendance rate of affected families : (A)/(B) 29.05%

Contents of the meeting (if done, add √ in the box)

- [√] Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the project.
- [√] Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP.
- [√] Explanation of policies of compensation and R & R.
- [√] Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc) prepared by DOWR for land owner's information.

Additional explanation (if any)
The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation.
They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended in the meeting.

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1) Is there any Govt. service provision for those whose lands are affected by the canal?	1) There is no provision for providing government service to the affected families. Compensation will be paid as per govt. policy.
2) Is there any compensation provision to them who encroached the govt. land?	2) As per Govt. policy they can get compensation for loss of livelihood where their livelihood is affected.
3) Is there same amount of compensation in Rengali Project as in the Industries?	3) Compensation for Irrigation Project is not same under R & R Policy, 2006.

SBC-1

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Anantapur	Meeting place: Anantapur
Meeting organizer: Debaranjan Dhir/Er.M. Parida	Position:Team Leader/AEE, Mobile No.:9437386893
District : Dhenkanal	Block: Bhuban
Name of Canal: Sukinda Branch/LBC II	Tehsil: Bhuban
Date & time	25/04/2014, 8.30AM
Number of all the participants (M:45 F: 02 Total: 47)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 41	
Number of total affected families (B): 88	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 46.59 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ ☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ ☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) Is there any employment opportunity for the land losers? 2) Will the Govt. provide land for land towards compensation for land acquisition? 3) Will the facilities of Pani Panchayat be available in our village? 4) What is the relationship between Survey institution and Rengali Project authority? 5) What compensation will the Govt. land encroachers receive? 6) Will the compensation applicable for the industries be applicable for Rengali Irrigation Project? 7) Those who are not losing land what benefit they will receive? 8) What are the benefits for the land near the canal? 9) Will the XIMB provide the	Answers 1) Compensation shall be paid as per the prevailing policy that will be decided by the Government. No provision for employment to the land losers. 2) Such a situation may not arise since small patches of land for the canal will be acquired. 3) Yes, but people need to form the Pani Panchayat. 4) Water Resources department has engaged us to conduct the survey since we have experience in this and we are recognized by Government 5) As per the provisions of the Policy of the Government they will be duly compensated. 6) Compensation for irrigation projects will not be same as industry. 7) They will get the facilities of irrigation leading to diversified agriculture and their economic development. 8) Their land will get water facility as they are

compensation or any other agency? 10) What benefit will come to our village by this survey?	near to the canal. The fertility of their soil shall improve. 9) XIMB will not provide the compensation. It shall be paid by the Land Acquisition Officer of the project as per the Policy. 10) Availability of irrigation water shall develop Agriculture and bring in diversified cultivation; there shall be greenery in the area, more employment and diversified enterprises due to different crop cultivation.

SBC-2

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Balibo (L)	Meeting place: Baliba
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera Er.M. Parida	Position: Team Leader/AEE, Mobile No.:9937194266
District : Dhenkanal	Block: Bhuban
Name of Canal: Sukinda Branch/LBC-II	Tehsil: Bhuban
Date & time (29/04/14 – 9.00AM)	
Number of all the participants (M: 32 F: 02 Total: 34)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 29	
Number of total affected families (B): 41	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 70.73 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ ☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ ☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1) Same compensation should be paid like industry projects. 2) The villagers feel that they will benefit from the canal 3) The livelihood of the complete land losers should be protected 4) People demand increased compensation for the land losers 5) The people wanted to know what quantity of land will be acquired and how much irrigation will take place in their area. 6) To develop the quality of agriculture and preservation of crops there should the cold storage 7) Four times compensation should be	1) Compensation shall be paid as per the LA RR policy of Government. It cannot be same as industry project. 2) Well received 3) The Government will take care of that as per the LARR Act. 4) The Government will decide on this. 5) The irrigation department people clarified this point. 6) Could be possible if Government shall consider the proposal of cold storage. 7) It will be as per the law and rules and policy.

provided to the land losers. 8) The 80% or 90% land losers should be provided with 100% compensation.	Whatever will come shall be in the best interest of the affected people. 8) Government will decide on that as per the policy and the law.

SBC-3

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Nimeipur	Meeting place: Nimeipur
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera/Er. M. Parida	Position: Team Leader/AEE, Mobile No.:
District : Dhenkanal	Block:Bhuban
Name of Canal: Sukinda Branch/LBC-II	Tehsil: Bhuban
Date & time (1/05/2014 – 9am)	
Number of all the participants (M:40 F: 02 Total:42)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 38	
Number of total affected families (B): 173	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 21.96%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ ☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ ☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) The route map of the canal should be done in consultation with the people. 2) Thos who do not have patta how they will get compensation although they have purchased the land since last 3 years. 3) People demand four times compensation for their land 4) Employment to complete land loser family 5) Govt. should look into irrigation of all land by the canal.	Answers 1) The canal route map has been discussed with people during survey. Those who were not there at that time are welcome to discuss the matter and as per people's convenience and contour of the land the map has been finalized. 2) The land records will be updated before deciding compensation. Land Acquisition Officer shall deal with that and inform you. 3) We shall inform the concerned authority but it will be decided within the purview of the law. 4) Decision shall be taken as per policy, law and rules of the Government which will be in the best interest of the people. 5) We shall inform this to the concerned authority. This will be possible after canal construction.

SBC-4

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Anlajhari	Meeting place: Desh Kothaghar
Meeting organizer: Er.G.K. Sethi/Sarapanch Mrudanga	Position: Asst. E.E., OECF, Sub-Div-III, Anal Mobile No.:
District : Dhenkanal	Block: Bhuban
Name of Canal: Sukinda branch/LBC-II	Tehsil: Bhuban
Date & time: 30.05.14 / 8 A.M.	
Number of all the participants (M60F-2 Total - 62)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 58	
Number of total affected families (B): 135	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B)-58/135 x 100 =42.96 %	

Contents of the meeting (if done, add in the box)

√	Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the project
√	Explanation of contents and results the surveyors for EIA and RRP
√	Explanation of policies of compensation and R & R
√	Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc) prepared by DoWR for land owner's information

Additional explanation (if any)

- ✓ The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation.
- ✓ They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1) Is there any Govt. service provision for those whose lands are affected by the canal?	1) There is no provision for providing government service to the affected families. Compensation will be paid as per govt. policy.
2) Is there any compensation provision to them who encroached the govt. land?	2) As per Govt. policy they can get compensation for loss of livelihood where their livelihood is affected.
3) Is there same amount of compensation in Rengali Project as in the Industries?	3) Compensation for Irrigation Project is not same under R & R Policy, 2006.
4) Four times compensation should be provided to the land losers.	4) It will be as per the law and Rules and Policy. Whatever will come shall be in the best interest of the affected people.
5) The people wanted to know what quantity of land will be acquired and how much irrigation will take place in their area.	5) The irrigation Department people clarified this point.
6) To develop the quality of agriculture and preservation of crops there should the cold storage.	6) Could be possible if farmers grow such crops and Govt. shall consider the proposal of cold storage.
7) How much land will be acquired from this village?	7) A total of 13.78 Ha. Land will be required for canal construction in this village.

SBC-5

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village Name: Atta	Meeting Place: Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra
Meeting Organiser : Er.G.K. Sethi/Sarapanch Atta	Position/Team Leader: Asst. E.E., OECF Sub-Div-III, Anal
District : Jajpur	Block: Sukinda
Name of canal : Sukinda Branch/LBC-II	Tehsil: Sukinda
Date & Time : 29.05.14 / 11 A.M.	

Number of all the participants (M-93 F-12 Total- 105
Number of affected families who attended (A) - 101
Number of total affected families(B) - 286
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B) -101/286 x 100 =35.31 %

Contents of the meeting (if done, add in the box)

√	Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the project
√	Explanation of contents and results the surveyors for EIA and RRP
√	Explanation of policies of compensation and R & R
√	Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc) prepared by DoWR for land owner's information

Additional explanation (if any)

- ✓ The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation.
- ✓ They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1) Is there any Govt. service provision for those whose lands are affected by the canal?	1) There is no provision for providing government service to the affected families. Compensation will be paid as per govt. policy.
2) Is there any compensation provision to them who encroached the govt. land?	2) As per Govt. policy they can get compensation for loss of livelihood where their livelihood is affected.
3) Is there same amount of compensation in Rengali Project as in the Industries?	3) Compensation for Irrigation Project is not same under R & R Policy, 2006.
4) The villagers feel that they will get benefit from the canal	4) Well received.
5) The 80% or 90% land losers should be provided with 100% compensation.	5) Govt. will decide on that as per the policy and the law.
6) What are the objective of the SES?	6) To know the socio-economic status of the people and how the project is going to impact them.
7) How the high lands will be irrigated?	7) The high lands will be irrigated by Lift Irrigation using canal water.
8) We are hearing since our childhood that the irrigation to this area will be done through Rengali canal, when it will happen?	8) Government of Odisha Department of water Resources have requested for JICA Loan assistance which is under active consideration. If everything goes on schedule then water will be available by 2020-21 in this area.

SBC-6

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village Name : Karadapal	Meeting Place : Bisweswar Temple Prangan
Meeting Organiser: Er.G.K. Sethi/Sarapanch Hatibari	Position/Team Leader: Asst. E.E., OECF Sub-Div-III, Anal
District : Jajpur	Block :Sukinda
Name of canal : Sukinda Branch/LBC-II	Tehsil :Sukinda
Date & Time : 29.05.14 / 8 A.M.	
Number of all the participants (M-76 F-02 Total - 78 Number of affected families who attended (A) - 76 Number of total affected families(B) - 204 Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B) -76/204 x 100 =37.25 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add in the box) √ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the project √ Explanation of contents and results the surveyors for EIA and RRP √ Explanation of policies of compensation and R & R √ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc) prepared by DoWR for land owner's information	
Additional explanation (if any) ✓ The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. ✓ They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1) Is there any Govt. service provision for those whose lands are affected by the canal?	1) There is no provision for providing government service to the affected families. Compensation will be paid as per govt. policy.
2) Is there any compensation provision to them who encroached the govt. land?	2) As per Govt. policy they can get compensation for loss of livelihood where their livelihood is affected.
3) Is there same amount of compensation in Rengali Project as in the Industries?	3) Compensation for Irrigation Project is not same under R & R Policy, 2006.
4) Whether land compensation shall be given first or land acquisition?	4) Both will go simultaneously. First land compensation and then land acquisition.
5) The villagers were informed about the quantum of land they are losing.	5) Well informed.
6) The route map of canal should be discussed.	6) The map was displayed and discussed.
7) The map of the Rengali canal provided by the Government is wrong. Government should correct it?	7) We shall check again and make correction of any mistake in the canal map after further discussion with you all.
8) How much land will be acquired from this village?	8) A total of 12.846 Ha. Land will be required for canal construction in this village.

SBC-7

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village Name: Murdanga	Meeting Place : Hingula Mandap
Meeting Organiser: Er.G.K. Sethi/Sarapanch Mrudanga	Position/Team Leader: Asst. E.E., OECF Sub-Div-III, Anal
District: Dhenkanal	Block: Bhuban
Name of canal: Sukinda Branch/LBC-II	Tehsil: Bhuban
Date & Time: 30.05.14 / 11 A.M.	
Number of all the participants (M-101 F-01 Total - 102 Number of affected families who attended (A) - 96 Number of total affected families(B) - 255 Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B) -96/255 x 100 =37.65 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add in the box) √ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the project √ Explanation of contents and results the surveyors for EIA and RRP √ Explanation of policies of compensation and R & R √ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc) prepared by DoWR for land owner's information	
Additional explanation (if any) ✓ The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. ✓ They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1) Is there any Govt. service provision for those whose lands are affected by the canal?	1) There is no provision for providing government service to the affected families. Compensation will be paid as per govt. policy.
2) Is there any compensation provision to them who encroached the govt. land?	2) As per Govt. policy they can get compensation for loss of livelihood where their livelihood is affected.
3) Is there same amount of compensation in Rengali Project as in the Industries?	3) Compensation for Irrigation Project is not same under R & R Policy, 2006.
4) What compensation will be provided to the land losers?	4) Mostly cash compensation as per the law, rule & policy of the Government.
5) The discussion on compensation amount was requested.	5) Compensation as per LARR-2013 was discussed in detail.
6) The discussion of different compensation policies of the Government.	6) Issues discussed in detail.
7) The sharing of compensation and land demarcation where joint ownership of brothers is there shall be settled with mutual discussion.	7) Well received.
8) How much land will be acquired from the village?	8) A total of 16.546 Hs. Land will be required for canal construction in this village.

SBC-8

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village Name: Jamunanda	Meeting Place : Village Mandap,Atta
Meeting Organiser: Er.Mayadhar Parida	Position: Asst. E.E. O.E.C.F Sub-Division No-IV, Bhuban Mobile No: 9437387602
District: Jajpur	Block: Sukinda
Name of canal: Sukinda Branch (Balipada Dist, Kunda Mr. Jamunanda Mr.)	Tehsil: Sukinda
Date & Time: Dt. 28.05.14 / 08.00 AM	
Number of all the participants (Male: 101 Female:26 Total: 127) Number of affected families who attended (A) - 102 Number of total affected families(B) - 152 Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B) -102/152 = 67%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add in the box) √ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the project √ Explanation of contents and results the surveyors for EIA and RRP √ Explanation of policies of compensation and R & R √ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc) prepared by DoWR for land owner's information	
Additional explanation (if any) The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussion held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1). Is there any employment opportunity for the land losers?	1). Compensation shall be paid as per policy that will be decided by the Government. No provision for providing employment to the land losers?
2) What compensation will the Govt. land encroachers receive?	2) As per the provision of Policy of the Government they will be duly compensated.
3) Will the compensation applicable for the Industries be applicable for Rengali Irrigation Project?	3) Compensation for irrigation projects will not be same as irrigation project comes under C category project of R&R policy 2006.
4) Those who are not loosing land what benefit they will receive?	4) They will get the fascilities of irrigation leading to diversified agriculture and their economic development.
5) Four times should be provided to the land losers?	5) It will be as per the law and rules and policy. Whatever will come shall be in the best interest of the affected people.
6) One from the land losers family should be provided with employment in irrigation department?	6) This will be done as per LARR Act2013.

SBC-9

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village Name: Nimapalli	Meeting Place : Kothaghara Nimapalli
Meeting Organiser: Er.Mayadhar Parida	Position: Asst. E.E. O.E.C.F Sub-Division No-IV, Bhuban Mobile No: 9437387602
District: Jajpur	Block: Sukinda
Name of canal: LBC-II (Nimapali Mr., Raitkar Mr.)	Tehsil: Sukinda
Date & Time: Dt. 29.05.14 / 08.00 AM.	
Number of all the participants (Male: 39 Female: 09 Total: 48) Number of affected families who attended (A) - 45 Number of total affected families(B) - 139 Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B) -45/139 = 32%	

Contents of the meeting (if done, add in the box)

√	Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the project
√	Explanation of contents and results the surveyors for EIA and RRP
√	Explanation of policies of compensation and R & R
√	Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc) prepared by DoWR for land owner's information

Additional explanation (if any) :

The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussion held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1). Is there any employment opportunity for the land losers?	1). Compensation shall be paid as per policy that will be decided by the Government. No provision for providing employment to the land losers?
2) What compensation will the Govt. land encroachers receive?	2) As per the provision of Policy of the Government they will be duly compensated.
3) Will the compensation applicable for the Industries be applicable for Rengali Irrigation Project?	3) Compensation for irrigation projects will not be same as irrigation project comes under C category project of R&R policy 2006.
4) Those who are not loosing land what benefit they will receive?	4) They will get the facilities of irrigation leading to diversified agriculture and their economic development.
5) Four times should be provided to the land losers?	5) It will be as per the law and rules and policy. Whatever will come shall be in the best interest of the affected people.
6) One from the land losers family should be provided with employment in irrigation department?	6) This will be done as per LARR Act2013.

SBC-10

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village Name: Nizgarh	Meeting Place : Nizgarh Kothaghara
Meeting Organiser: Er.Mayadhar Parida	Position: Asst. E.E. O.E.C.F Sub-Division No-IV, Bhuban Mobile No: 9437387602
District: Jajpur	Block: Sukinda
Name of canal: LBC-II	Tehsil: Sukinda
Date & Time: Dt. 30.05.14 / 09.00 AM.	
Number of all the participants (Male: 38 Female: 03 Total: 41) Number of affected families who attended (A) - 38 Number of total affected families(B) - 127 Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B) -38/127= 30%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add in the box) √ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the project √ Explanation of contents and results the surveyors for EIA and RRP √ Explanation of policies of compensation and R & R √ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc) prepared by DoWR for land owner's information	
Additional explanation (if any) : The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussion held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1). Is there any employment opportunity for the land losers?	1). Compensation shall be paid as per policy that will be decided by the Government. No provision for providing employment to the land losers?
2) What compensation will the Govt. land encroachers receive?	2) As per the provision of Policy of the Government they will be duly compensated.
3) Will the compensation applicable for the Industries be applicable for Rengali Irrigation Project?	3) Compensation for irrigation projects will not be same as irrigation project comes under C category project of R&R policy 2006.
4) Those who are not loosing land what benefit they will receive?	4) They will get the facilities of irrigation leading to diversified agriculture and their economic development.
5) Four times should be provided to the land losers?	5) It will be as per the law and rules and policy. Whatever will come shall be in the best interest of the affected people.
6) One from the land losers family should be provided with employment in irrigation department?	6) This will be done as per LARR Act2013.

SBC-11

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village Name: Ambasara	Meeting Place : Kotha Ghara (Ambasara)
Meeting Er.Shibaram Mallik./ Er. Manoj Kumar Bage	Position: Junior Engineer, OECF Sub-Division No. II,Odisha Mobile No: 658131164
District: Jajpur	Block: Sukinda
Name of canal: Sukinda Branch (Baliposi Dy, Baliposi S/ Mr, Kunda Mr.)	Tehsil: Sukinda
Date & Time: Dt. 31.05.14 / 09.00 AM.	
Number of all the participants (Male: 55 Female: 06 Total: 61) Number of affected families who attended (A) - 58 Number of total affected families(B) - 193 Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B) -58/193 = 30.05%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add in the box) √ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the project √ Explanation of contents and results the surveyors for EIA and RRP √ Explanation of policies of compensation and R & R √ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc) prepared by DoWR for land owner's information	
Additional explanation (if any) : The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussion held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1) How the land compensation will be made, whether as per old act or new act?	1) The land compensation will be paid as per the new LARR Act 2013.
2) Four times should be provided to the land losers?	2) It will be as per the law and rules and policy. Whatever will come shall be in the best interest of the affected people.
3) What compensation will the Govt. land encroachers receive?	3) As per the provision of Policy of the Government they will be duly compensated.
4) Will the compensation applicable for the Industries be applicable for Rengali Irrigation Project?	4) Compensation for irrigation projects will not be same as irrigation project comes under C category project of R&R policy 2006.
5) The route map of the canal should be done in consultation with the people?	5) The canal route map has been discussed with people during survey. Those who were not there at that time are welcome to discuss the matter and as per people's convenience and contour the route will be decided.
6). Is there any employment opportunity for the land losers?	6) Compensation shall be paid as per policy that will be decided by the Government. No provision for providing employment to the land

	losers.
7) One from the land losers family should be provided with employment in irrigation department?	7) This will be done as per LARR Act2013.
8) The Minor canal route should be changed for benefit of villagers.	8) The change of canal route to be discussed with higher authorities.

KBC-1

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Kiapada	Meeting place: Gramya Padia
Meeting organizer: G.C.Panda	Position: Amin Mobile No.: 919853684318
District : Jajpur	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Korei Branch Canal	Tehsil: Vyasanagar (Jajpur Road)
Date & time 13.11.2013 (11.30 AM)	
Number of all the participants (M: F:Total:) Total – 30 Male – 30 Female - Nil	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 22	
Number of total affected families (B): 50	
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B) 44 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ✔□ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔□ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP ✔□ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R ✔□ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners 'information	
Additional explanation (if any) ✓ The villagers were explained about Agriculture development and increase of Ground water level for which existing tanks and wells will be filled up. ✓ It is also informed to the members attended the meeting to intimate their family members and other families both affected and non-affected those who could not attend the meeting regarding the purpose and the matter discussed in the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1) It may be confirmed how long time the canal will be constructed and how much compensation will be paid to the land owners?	(1) It is clearly informed that the canal will be constructed after payment of compensation to the land owner and availability of funds. Compensation will be paid as per the Govt. valuation rate.

KBC-2

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

15.Village name: Benapur	Meeting place: Thakura Mandap
Meeting organizer: M. M. Dora	Position: Asst. Engineer Mobile No.:+9853684318
District : Jajpur	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Korei Branch Canal	Tehsil: Vyasanagar
Date & time: 05.02.2014 (10.30 AM)	
Number of all the participants (M: F:Total:) Total-20 Male-16 Female -4	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 16	
Number of total affected families (B): 81	
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B)20%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ✔☐Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP ✔☐Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R ✔☐Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information	
Additional explanation (if any) The villagers were explained regarding Rengali Irrigation Canal. It is also informed to the members attended the meeting to intimate their family members and other families both affected and non-affected those who could not attend the meeting regarding the purpose and the matter discussed in the meeting.	

KBC-3

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Narada	Meeting place: Narada
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera/G.C.Panda	Position: Team Leader/Sr.Amin,
District : Keonjhar	Block: Ghasipura
Name of Canal: KBC	Tehsil: Ghasipura
Date & time (08/05/2014 – 09.30am)	
Number of all the participants (M:37 F: 00 Total:37)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 33	
Number of total affected families (B): 73	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 24.09 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ □ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) The villagers completely ignored the socio economic survey as they did not feel the need of the canal near their village. It is because of the reason that they have a minor irrigation canal and a pond which is sufficient for their cultivation.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) What are the objectives of the SES? 2) The sharing of compensation and land demarcation where joint ownership of brothers is there shall be settled with mutual discussion.	Answers 1) To know the socio-economic status of the people and how the project is going to impact them. 2) Issues discussed in detail.

BBC-1

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Agarda	Meeting place: Laxmi Mandap
Meeting organizer: G. C. Panda	Position: Amin Mobile No.:+9853684318
District : Keonjhar	Block: Ghasipura
Name of Canal: Barpada Branch Canal	Tehsil: Ghasipura
Date & time: 22.08.2013 (10.40 AM)	
Number of all the participants (M: F:Total:18) Total-18 Male-18 Female -NIL	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 15	
Number of total affected families (B): 47	
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B)38%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ✔□ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔□ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP ✔□ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R ✔□ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information	
Additional explanation (if any) ✓ The peoples were explained regarding social and economical development due to construction of Rengali Irrigation Canal and permanent solution of water scarcity problem. ✓ It is also informed to the members attended the meeting to intimate their family members and other families both affected and non-affected those who could not attend the meeting regarding the purpose and the matter discussed in the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants	Answers
Q. (1) It may be explained what type of facilities will be provided to the land owners and villagers who will effected. (2) It may be explained how much compensation will be paid to the affected persons and what type of extra benefit will be provided ?	A. (1) It is informed that the compensation will be paid to the effected owners as per the revised R & R Notification. (2) It is informed that people will be paid additional amount over and above the prevailing rate on land acquired as per LA Act.

BBC-2

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Sainkul	Meeting place: Tarini Mandir
Meeting organizer: G. C. Panda	Position: Amin Mobile No.:+9853684318
District : Keonjhar	Block: Ghasipura
Name of Canal: Barpada Branch Canal	Tehsil: Ghasipura
Date & time: 24.8.2013 (11.10 AM)	
Number of all the participants (M: F:Total:) Total- 28 Male-22 Female -6	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 21	
Number of total affected families (B): 298	
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B)7%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ✔□ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔□ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP ✔□ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R ✔□ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information	
Additional explanation (if any) ✓ The villagers were explained regarding Irrigation facilities due to construction of Rengali Irrigation Canal and economical development with permanent solution of Water problem. ✓ It is also informed to the members attended the meeting to intimate their family members and other families both affected and non-affected those who could not attend the meeting regarding the purpose and the matter discussed in the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants	Answers
Q. (1) It may be explained what precaution have been taken for clear discharge of rain water and what provision has been made for the villages to cross the canal ? (2) It may be explained how much compensation will be paid to the affected families ?	A. (1) It is informed that provisions have been kept for construction of Drainage siphon and super passage for the easy discharge of rain water & flood water and Bridges will be constructed to cross the canal. (2) The payment as per revised R & R policy, as explained in this meeting, will be made to the effected families.

BBC-3

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Khalana	Meeting place: Rajiv Gandhi Seba Kendra, Khalana
Meeting organizer: Er. M.M.Dora	Position: Asst.Ex.Engr. Mobile No.: 9437216462
District : Keonjhar	Block: Ghasipura
Name of Canal: LBC –II/ Barpada Br. Canal	Tehsil: Ghasipura
Date & time 10.5.2014, 11.30AM	
Number of all the participants (M:33 F: Total: 33)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 28	
Number of total affected families (B):258	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 10.85%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) 1) The villagers were explained regarding the benefit of multi cropping after availability of irrigation water and role of WUA (PP) for canal maintenance. 2) Showing of Micro planning drawing of the village for better irrigation planning.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) How the high lands will be irrigated? 2) We are hearing since our childhood that the irrigation to this area will be done through Rengali Canal, when it will happen? 3) How the land compensation will be made, whether as per old act or new act? 4) How much land will be acquired from this village?	Answers 1) The high lands will be irrigated by Lift Irrigation using canal water. 2) Government of Odisha, Department of Water Resources have requested for JICA Loan assistance which is under active consideration. If everything goes on schedule then water will be available by 2020-21 in this area. 3) The land compensation will be paid as per the new LARR Act 2013. 4) A total of 45.21Ac. land will be required for canal construction in this village.

BBC-4

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Kanpur	Meeting place: Sani Mandap in the village
Meeting organizer: Er. M.M.Dora	Position: Asst. Ex- Enggr. Mobile No.: 9437216462
District : Keonjhar	Block: Ghasipura
Name of Canal: LBC – II/Barpada Br. Canal	Tehsil: Ghasipura
Date & time 09.5.2014 – 10.30AM	
Number of all the participants (M:31 F: 0 Total:31)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 24	
Number of total affected families (B):124	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 19.35%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ □ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R ✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) 1) The villagers were explained regarding intensive agriculture – value addition training – water to all plots through water courses and field channels – water for three crops in a year – support for cropping patter and market linkage – environmental considerations like planting trees on canal banks – stages of LA – process of compensation.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) Is there any employment opportunity for the land losers? 2) Will the Govt. provide land for land towards compensation for land acquisition? 3) Will the facilities of Pani Panchayat be available in our village? 4) Whether the land encroachers who is cultivating the land can demand for compensation or not.	Answers 1) No. But the project has planned to generate employment opportunities during construction, in the agricultural and its allied activities so that the land losers can get employment. 2) No. Govt. will pay the compensation for the land to be acquired for canal construction. 3) Yes, the Pani Panchayat (WUA) will be formed after construction of the canal. 4) No. In such cases Rules provide compensation for loss of livelihood.

BBC-5

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Madanpur	Meeting place: Rajiv Gandhi Seba Kendra, Madanpur
Meeting organizer: Er. M.M.Dora	Position: Asst. Ex. Engr., Mobile No.: 9437216462
District : Keonjhar	Block: Ghasipura
Name of Canal:LBC –II/ Barpada Br. Canal	Tehsil: Ghasipura
Date & time 11.5.2014 – 9.00 AM	
Number of all the participants (M: 33 F: 0 Total: 33)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 25	
Number of total affected families (B):127	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 19.68%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R& R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) ✓ The benefits of diversified agriculture due to availability of assured irrigation – financial upliftment – farmers' participation through WUA (PP) in water management. ✓ Land compensation as per new LARR Act 2013. ✓ Creation of green belt by canal bank plantation.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) Government is acquiring land as per the requirement of canal. The balance land of a plot remained is difficult for cultivation. Whether government will take the total land of that plot and pay compensation? 2) What compensation will the Govt. land encroachers receive? 3) Will the compensation applicable for the industries be applicable for Rengali	Answers 1) Land acquisition is being done as per the actual requirement for the canal construction, if the remaining area of a plot is less than 1/3rd. of the total plot, the same may be acquired by paying compensation. 2) The person who is cultivating in Govt. land by way of encroachment will not be compensated but if a land less person has constructed a house in the Govt. land by way of encroachment will be compensated for the cost of the building and trees, if any. 3) Compensation rates for PPP industries are different from government projects. As per new LARR Act – 2013 the compensation will be fixed based on registered sale deed of the village

Irrigation Project?	and nearby villages for different categories of land multiplied by a factor from 1 to 2 depending on distance of the land from urban area, to be decided by the government. Cost of assets like trees and building etc. will be calculated and also paid. R&R costs will also be paid to eligible persons.

BBC-6

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Uchhabali	Meeting place: Maa Mangala Mandap
Meeting organizer: Er. G.C. Hui	Position: Asst.Engg. Mobile No.: 9437297042
District : Jajpur	Block: Danagadi
Name of Canal: Barapada Br. Canal	Tehsil: Danagadi
Date & time 31.5.2014, 9.00AM	
Number of all the participants (M:56 F:Nil Total: 56)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 50	
Number of total affected families (B):136	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 36.76 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) 1) The details of project profile is explained in the meeting at the same time it is requested to the all participant to inform the discussion of the meeting to the other villagers (affected families) those have not attended the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) All lands of this village may be properly irrigated. 2) The villagers were demanded that compensation as per actual sale value may be paid. 3) The culverts may be constructed along the canal to visit the cultural land easily. 4) All high lands may be irrigated through panipanchayat.	Answers 1) It is ascertained that all cultured land will be properly irrigated. 2) The compensation will be paid as per the new R & R policy- 2013. 3) All facilities for the farmers will be provided. 4) All higher lands will be irrigated by lift system.

BBC-7

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Nuagaon	Meeting place: Sapta Mandap
Meeting organizer: Er. G.C. Hui	Position: Sr. Amin Mobile No.: 9437297042
District : Keonjhar	Block: Ghasipura
Name of Canal: Barapada Br. Canal	Tehsil: Ghasipura
Date & time 27.05.2014 – 9.30AM	
Number of all the participants (M: 53 F: Total: 53)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 48	
Number of total affected families (B): 103	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 46.6 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R& R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) 1) The details of project profile is explained in the meeting at the same time it is requested to the all participant to inform the discussion of the meeting to the other villagers (affected families) those have not attended the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) It is asked that the farmers may be paid compensation at higher rate. 2) The canal alignment may be shifted to the upper side of the village. 3) It is asked that the actual compensation may be paid to the present land owner. 4) Culverts may be constructed along the canal according to the suitable place. 5) Higher land may be irrigated properly. 6) The farmers demanded that the compensation may be paid on actual land value i.e. market value.	Answers 1) Compensation will be paid as per revised R & R policy 2013 2) Canal alignment will be shifted after proper site verification. 3) The compensation will be paid to the actual land holder i.e. as per patta record. 4) Culverts will be provided on the canal as per requirement. 5) Higher lands will be irrigated by lift system. 6) Compensation will be paid on higher rate as per revised R & R policy.

BBC-8

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Machhalo	Meeting place: Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra
Meeting organizer: Sri G.C.Panda	Position: Amin Mobile No.: 9853684318
District : Keonjhar	Block: Ghasipura
Name of Canal: Barapada Branch Canal	Tehsil: Ghasipura
Date & time 03.06.2014 – 09.00AM	
Number of all the participants (M:51 F: 3 Total: 54)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 54	
Number of total affected families (B): 127	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 42.52 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R& R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) ✓ The affected families as well as others, attended the meeting were explained regarding the project profile, benefits and the procedure of land acquisition and land compensation as per new Act-2013. ✓ It is requested to inform the other families those are losing lands for canal and could not attend the meeting, about the discussion held in the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) It is suggested by the villagers the alignment of the canal is not shown physically at site, it should be done. 2) The Govt. should pay the compensation to the affected families in higher rate. 3) The affected families complain that those they have purchased the land coming under the canal alignment but not in the possession of the ROR. How they will get compensation? 4) It is enquired what is the extra benefit for the affected families who	Answers 1) It is agreed that the alignment in the cadastral sheet has been prepared as per the actual field survey and centre line stones have been fixed at the site. The same will be shown to the villagers. 2) The payment to the land acquisition will be done as per the new act 2013 which will take care of the interest of the affected families. 3) For land compensation ROR is the authenticated document for identification of the ownership. If the same is not in position with the affected families, project authority will approached the concerned Tahasildars for early issuance of ROR. 4) The affected families will be compensated and all the facilities will be

are losing more than 70% of their farm land. 5) Will be project authority construct over pass (Bridge) for crossing other canal by the villagers to their farm land.	extend as per the new L.A. R & R. Act 2013. 5) Yes, over passes (Bridge) will be constructed as per the site condition over the canals.

Minor-1

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Patranga	Meeting place: Shiv Mandir
Meeting organizer: M.M. Dora	Position: Asst. Engineer Mobile No.: +919437216462
District : Jajpur	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Patranga Minor/ KBC	Tehsil: Vyasanagar (Jajpur Road)
Date & time: 30.1.2014 (11:00 AM)	
Number of all the participants (M: F:Total:) Total- 20 Male-20 Female- Nil	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 17	
Number of total affected families (B): 103	
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B) 16 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). ✔☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP ✔☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R ✔☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners 'information	
Additional explanation (if any) ✓ The villagers were explained regarding irrigation facilities and multi- cropping. Explained about the lift irrigation facilitation. ✓ It is also informed to the members attended the meeting to intimate their family members and other families both affected and non-affected those who could not attend the meeting regarding the purpose and the matter discussed in the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants	Answers
Q.1. It may be confirmed how many years will take to complete the canal system and it is requested to complete the canal system as soon as possible.	A. It is informed that the canal work will be started as soon as possible after JICA loan funding.
Q.2. It may be explained how much compensation will be paid to the land holders?	A. It is explained that revised R & R policy with followed during the time of compensation payment.

Minor-2

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Belasundari	Meeting place:
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera/Er.G.C.Hui	Position: Team Leader./AE Mobile No.: 9937194266
District :Keonjhor	Block:Ghasipura
Name of Canal: LBC -II	Tehsil: Gahasipura
Date & time 3/05/2014 – 10 AM	
Number of all the participants (M:29 F:06 Total: 35)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 29	
Number of total affected families (B): 52	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 55.76 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ ☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ ☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) Whether land compensation shall be given first or land acquisition? 2) After notification if land is not acquired then Govt will pay compensation @ of 17% interest. 3) The villagers were informed about the quantum of land they are losing. 4) The route map of canal should be discussed. 5) The Map of the Rengali canal provided by the Govt. is wrong. Government should correct it?	Answers 1) Both will go simultaneously. First land compensation and then land acquisition. 2) We shall inform the Govt. about early land acquisition after notification. 3) Well informed 4) The map was displayed and discussed 5) We shall check it and make correction if required for any mistake in the canal map.

Minor-3

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

3.Village name: Kiapada	Meeting place: Gramya Padia
Meeting organizer: G.C.Panda	Position: Amin Mobile No.: 919853684318
District : Jajpur	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Minor of Korei Branch Canal	Tehsil: Vyasanagar (Jajpur Road)
Date & time 13.11.2013 (11.30 AM)	
Number of all the participants (M: F:Total:) Total – 30 Male – 30 Female - Nil	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 22 (2 AF from KBC, 20 from Minor of KBC)	
Number of total affected families (B): 50	
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B) 44 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). ✔☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP ✔☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R ✔☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners 'information	
Additional explanation (if any) ✓ The villagers were explained about Agriculture development and increase of Ground water level for which existing tanks and wells will be filled up. ✓ It is also informed to the members attended the meeting to intimate their family members and other families both affected and non-affected those who could not attend the meeting regarding the purpose and the matter discussed in the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants Q.1) It may be confirmed how long time the canal will be constructed and how much compensation will be paid to the land owners?	Answers A. (1) It is clearly informed that the canal will be constructed after payment of compensation to the land owner and availability of funds. Compensation will be paid as per the Govt. valuation rate.

Minor-4

Stakeholder's Meeting Record

Village name: Jarada	Meeting place: Brahmanidevi Mandap
Meeting organizer: Er. G.C.Hui	Position: Asst. Engr. Mobile No.: 9437297042
District : Keonjhar	Block: Ghasipura
Name of Canal: Minor of KBC	Tehsil: Ghasipura
Date & time 13.5.2014 – 9.30 AM	
Number of all the participants (M: 31 F: 0 Total 31)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 25	
Number of total affected families (B):98	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 25.51%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ ☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ ☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) 1) The villagers were explained regarding canal construction process – canals will be completed in 5 years – then 2 years PP formation and PP strengthening-constitution of Pani Panchayat (PP); 2 – enabling PP – intensive agriculture – value addition training –water to all plots through water courses and field channels – water for three crops in a year – support for cropping pattern and market linkage – environmental considerations like planting trees on canal banks – stages of LA – process of compensation.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) Will the Govt. pay compensation towards the land acquisition as per the actual cost of the land (Not as per sale deed)? 2) Whether the water in the canal will be available at the time of requirement of the farmers? 3) Will the farmers be trained for modern agricultural technology including high yield seeds and use of manure and pesticides?	Answers 1) No. The land compensation will be pay as per the new LARR Act – 2013 where registered sale deed will be taken in to account. 2) After completion of the minor and sub-minor canal the same will be handed over to the WUA (PP) for its operation and maintenance so water will be available at the time of requirement of the farmers. 3) After formation of Pani Panchayat (WUA) the same will be strengthened and by the help of Deptt. of Agriculture the farmers will be educated and trained for multi cropping using modern agricultural technology for more yield.

Minor-5

Stakeholder's Meeting Record

Village name: Hatisila	Meeting place: Village Mandap
Meeting organizer: Sri M.R.Mohanty/ G.C.Panda	Position: Jr. Engr./ Amin Mobile No.: 9853684318
District : Keonjhar	Block: Ghasipura
Name of Canal: Minor of LBC -II	Tehsil: Ghasipura
Date & time 21.05.2014 – 10.00AM	
Number of all the participants (M:48 F: 0 Total: 48)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 37	
Number of total affected families (B):94	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 39.36 %	

Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box).

☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔

☐ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔

☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔

☐ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔

Additional explanation (if any)

1. The affected families as well as others, attended the meeting were explained regarding the project profile, benefits and the procedure of land acquisition and land compensation as per new Act-2013.
2. It is requested to inform the other families those are loosing lands for canal and could not attend the meeting, about the discussion held in the meeting.

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1) The affected families should be compensated for their land as per the real compensation prevailing in the village.	1) The villagers are informed that land compensation will be made as per the new LARR Act-2013.
2) The villagers demanded that the high lands should be covered under irrigation.	2) The high lands of the village will be irrigated by lift irrigation using the canal waters.
3) There should be over pass (bridge) over the canal.	3) Bridges (over pass) has been provided for the existing road network crossing the canals.
4) Whether there is communication facility on the canal embankment?	4) It is programmed to use the canal embankment as mode of communication.
5) Whether Panipanchayat (WUA) will be formed or not?	5) Panipanchayat (WUA) will be formed after completion of the canal construction.

Minor-6

Stakeholder's Meeting Record

Village name: Jhadakhundi	Meeting place: Village mandap
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera/ G.C.Panda	Position: Team Leader/ Sr.Amin
District : Keonjhar	Block: Anandapur
Name of Canal: Minor from LBC-II	Tehsil: Anandapur
Date & time (07/05/2014 – 4.30 pm)	
Number of all the participants (M: 24 F: 00 Total:24)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 19	
Number of total affected families (B):89	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 21%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ □ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) The benefits of diversified agriculture due to irrigation. People expressed panic due to the canal which is passing very near to the village. The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village who did not attend the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) What are the objectives of the SES 2) What compensation will the land losers get for land acquisition? 3) Even if they have been paying water tax (irrigation is being done by M.I. project) to the Government for the last 10-12 years, they have not received any benefit so far. 4) The sharing of compensation and land demarcation where ownership of brothers is there shall be settled with mutual discussion. 5) The minor irrigation project from Rung Runga to Dhola Pathara is completely defunct.	Answers 1) To know the socio-economic status of the people and how the project is going to impact them. 2) As per the policy of the Government. 3) We shall bring it to the notice of the Government. 4) Well received 5) We shall bring this to the notice of the Government. It will be linked with Rengali Irrigation project.

Minor-7

Stakeholder's Meeting Record

Village name: Taharpur	Meeting place: Taharpur
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera/G.C.Panda	Position: Team Leader /Sr. Amin
District : Jajpur	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Minor/KBC	Tehsil: Vyasanagar
Date & time (04/05/2014 –M – 09.30AM)	
Number of all the participants (M: 30 F: 00 Total: 30)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 24	
Number of total affected families (B): 40	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 60 %	

Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box).

□ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔

□ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔

□ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔

□ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔

Additional explanation (if any)

As per the participants' point of view without knowledge of the villagers the land demarcation has been made by the Govt. people. Most of the private land owners are going to lose their land as per the present located area for the canal. So they insist to change the canal location and requested to make plan on Govt. land which will be better for both parties. Also they informed that many land have been sold and ownership has already been changed which has not been mentioned in the ROR. The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village who did not attend the meeting.

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1) Is there any employment opportunity for the land losers? 2) Will the Govt. provide land for land towards compensation for land acquisition? 3) Will the facilities of Pani Panchayat be available in our village? 4) What is the relationship between Survey institution and Rengali Project authority? 5) What compensation will the Govt. land encroachers receive? 6) Will the compensation applicable for	1) Compensation shall be paid as per policy that will be decided by the Government? No provision for providing employment to the land losers 2) Such a situation may not arise since small patches of land for the canal will be acquired 3) Yes, but people need to form the Pani Panchayat 4) Water Resources department has engaged us to conduct the survey since we have experience in this and we are recognized by Government 5) As per the provisions of the Policy of the Government they will be duly compensated? 6) Compensation for irrigation projects will not be same as industry.

the industries be applicable for Rengali Irrigation Project? 7) Those who are not losing land what benefit they will receive? 8) What are the benefits for the land near the canal? 9) Will the XIMB provide the compensation or any other agency? 10) What benefit will come to our village by this survey?	7) They will get the facilities of irrigation leading to diversified agriculture and their economic development. 8) Their land will get water facility as they are near to the canal. The fertility of their soil shall improve. 9) XIMB will not provide the compensation. It shall be paid by the Land Acquisition Officer of the Government as per the Policy. 10) The survey will help in formulation of an appropriate compensation package and R&R Plan.

Minor-8

Stakeholder's Meeting Record

Village name	:	Odisha	Meeting Place	:	Tarini Mandap, Odisha
Meeting Organiser	:	Prakash Kumar Senapati	Position /Team Leader	:	Assistant Executive Engineer
					O.E.C.F. Sub-Division No-I
					Kamakhyanagar
					(O.E.C.F. Dvn. No.VI, Bhuban)
District	:	Dhenkanal	Block	:	Bhuban
Name of Canal	:	Badakathia Sub-minor	Tehsil	:	Bhuban
Date & Time	:	28.05.2014 / 8.30 AM			

No. of all participants (M : 98 F: 22 Total : 120)
Number of affected families who attended (A) : 65
Number of Total affected families (B) : 221
Attendance rate of affected families : (A)/(B) 29.41%

Contents of the meeting (if done, add √ in the box)

√	Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the project.
√	Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP.
√	Explanation of policies of compensation and R & R.
√	Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc) prepared by DOWR for land owner's information.

Additional explanation (if any)
The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation.
They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended in the meeting.

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1) Is there any Govt. service provision for those whose lands are affected by the canal?	1) There is no provision for providing government service to the affected families. Compensation will be paid as per govt. policy.
2) Is there any compensation provision to them who encroached the govt. land?	2) As per Govt. policy they can get compensation for loss of livelihood where their livelihood is affected.
3) Is there same amount of compensation in Rengali Project as in the Industries?	3) Compensation for Irrigation Project is not same under R & R Policy, 2006.

Distributaries-1

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Barbirruan	Meeting place: G.P. office of Badabirruan
Meeting organizer: M.M. Dora	Position: Asst. Engineer Mobile No.:+919437216462
District : Jajpur	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Kurupada Disty/ KBC	Tehsil: Vyasanagar
Date & time: 30.01.2014 (12 : 30 PM)	
Number of all the participants (M: F:Total:) Total- 29 Male-24 Female-5	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 20	
Number of total affected families (B): 107	
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B)% 19%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ✔□ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔□ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP ✔□ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R ✔□ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information	
Additional explanation (if any) The villagers were explained regarding the multi cropping after the availability of canal water. Explained above the recharging of ground water. It is also informed to the members attended the meeting to intimate their family members and other families both affected and non-affected those who could not attend the meeting regarding the purpose and the matter discussed in the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants	Answers
Q. (1) It may be confirmed whether canal will be constructed or not and if it will be constructed when?	A. It is informed that canal would be constructed after the availability of the JICA Loan assistance which is in active consideration and it will be constructed.

Distributaries-2

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Jhatiasahi	Meeting place: Jhatiasahi Club
Meeting organizer: G.C. Hui	Position: Asst. Engineer Mobile No.:+9437297042
District : Jajpur	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Korei Disty	Tehsil: Vyasanagar
Date & time: 31.01.2014 (10 : 40 PM)	
Number of all the participants (M: F:Total:) Total- 25 Male-20 Female-5	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 20	
Number of total affected families (B): 143	
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B)14%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ✔□ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔□ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP ✔□ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R ✔□ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information	
Additional explanation (if any) The villagers were explained briefly regarding construction of Rengali Irrigation Canal, Social and economical development and recharging of Ground water. It is also informed to the members attended the meeting to intimate their family members and other families both affected and non-affected those who could not attend the meeting regarding the purpose and the matter discussed in the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants	Answers
Q. (1) It may be explained whether Govt. will provide cultural land or not to the land owner? (2) It may be explained whether Govt. will assure job security to the member of land owner?	A. (1) It is explained that compensation will be paid to the land owner as per the R & R policy. (2) It is explained that there is no provision for job security to the land owner.

Distributaries-3

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Karda	Meeting place: Shiv Mandir
Meeting organizer: G.C. Hui	Position: Asst. Engineer Mobile No.:+9437297042
District : Jajpur	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Korei Branch Canal	Tehsil: Vyasanagar
Date & time: 31.01.2014 (02 : 00 PM)	
Number of all the participants (M: F:Total:) Total- 20 Male-18 Female - 2	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 18	
Number of total affected families (B): 131	
Attendance rate of affected families (A)/(B)% 14	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ✔☐Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔☐Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP ✔☐Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R ✔☐Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information	
Additional explanation (if any) The villagers were explained briefly regarding Rengali Irrigation Canal and benefits due to canal and permanent solution of Water problem. It is also informed to the members attended the meeting to intimate their family members and other families both affected and non-affected those who could not attend the meeting regarding the purpose and the matter discussed in the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants (1) It may be explained whether higher cost will be paid to the land holder or not ? (2) It may be explained what type of payment will be made to the house owner who will lose his house? (3) It may be explained how much time will take for canal irrigation?	Answers (1) It is informed that there is R & R policy notification for payment of compensation. (2) It is informed that full amount of house cost, and house land cost will be paid to the house owner. (3) It is informed that the work will be taken up after funding and within 5 years canal work will be provided.

Distributaries-4

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Nandabara	Meeting place: Nandabara
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera/G.C.Panda	Position: Team Leader/Sr.Amin, Mobile No.: 9937194266
District : Keonjhor	Block: Anandapur
Name of Canal: Mulasar Disty of KBC	Tehsil: Anandapur
Date & time (2/05/2014 – 9am)	
Number of all the participants (M: 35 F: 05 Total:40)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 35	
Number of total affected families (B): 45	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 77.77 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R& R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) Benefits of agriculture due to irrigation The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) Who will take care of the livelihood of the person who will lose all land? 2) Are all the land losers of the village identified? 3) Please discuss the route map of the canal. 4) Whether the land encroachers who is cultivating the land can demand for compensation or not.	Answers 1) The R&R Package shall take care of it. The policy decision of the Government shall be in the best interest of the people. 2) All the land losers have been identified and the area to be acquired has been quantified. 3) The canal route was explained from the map. 4) The law, rules and policy of the Government shall decide on this.

Distributaries-5

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Khaira	Meeting place: Khaira
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera/G.C.Panda	Position: Team Leader (Mobile No.: 9937194266)/Sr. Amin,
District : Jajpur	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Mukundpur Disty	Tehsil: Vyasanagar
Date & time (5/05/2014 –M – 11.30AM)	
Number of all the participants (M: 29 F: 02 Total: 31)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 27	
Number of total affected families (B): 89	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 30.33%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R& R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) Is there any employment opportunity for the land losers? 2) Will the Govt. provide land for land towards compensation for land acquisition? 3) Will the facilities of Pani Panchayat be available in our village? 4) What is the relationship between Survey institution and Rengali Project authority? 5) What compensation will the Govt. land encroachers receive? 6) Will the compensation applicable for the industries be applicable for Rengali Irrigation Project? 7) Those who are not losing land what benefit they will receive?	Answers 1) Compensation shall be paid as per policy that will be decided by the Government? No provision for providing employment to the land losers 2) Such a situation may not arise since small patches of land for the canal will be acquired 3) Yes, but people need to form the Pani Panchayat 4) Water Resources department has engaged us to conduct the survey since we have experience in this and we are recognized by Government 5) As per the provisions of the Policy of the Government they will be duly compensated? 6) Compensation for irrigation projects will not be same as industry. 7) They will get the facilities of irrigation leading to diversified agriculture and their

8) What are the benefits for the land near the canal? 9) Will the XIMB provide the compensation or any other agency? 10) What benefit will come to our village by this survey?	economic development. 8) Their land will get water facility as they are near to the canal. The fertility of their soil shall improve. 9) XIMB will not provide the compensation. It shall be paid by the Land Acquisition Officer of the Government as per the Policy. 10) The survey will help in formulation of an appropriate compensation package and R&R Plan.

Distributaries-6

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Amrutia	Meeting place: Meeting hall of G.P.
Meeting organizer: Er. Pravakar Behera	Position: Executive Engr. Mobile No.:9437195712
District : Jajpur	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Hatapur Disty	Tehsil: Vyasanagar
Date & time 25.4.2014 – 10.30AM	
Number of all the participants (M: 50 F: 0 Total: 50)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 39	
Number of total affected families (B): 171	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 22.8%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R& R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) 1) The villagers were explained regarding intensive agriculture – value addition training – water to all plots through water courses and field channels – water for three crops in a year – support for cropping patter and market linkage – environmental considerations like planting trees on canal banks – stages of LA – process of compensation.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) We understand JICA loan will not cover LA compensation. Where from will it be paid? 2) What will be the rate of water tax? 3) What is the process for payment of compensation for LA? 4) Will water be available round the year for cropping? 5) How much land will be acquired from how many persons?	Answers 1) Government of Odisha funds 2) The rate is decided by Government from time to time. When water will be supplied through your canal the rate prevailing at that time will be applicable for you. 3) Earlier compensation was paid following LA Act 1894. New LARR Act – 2013 is now in force from 01 January 2014. Its rules are yet to be framed by the state government. Compensation will be paid following LARR Act 2013. Land cost will be fixed based on registered sale deeds of the village and nearby villages for different categories of land multiplied by a factor from 1 to 2 depending on distance of the land from urban area, to be decided by the government. Cost of assets like trees and building etc will be calculated and also paid. R&R costs will also be paid to eligible persons. 4) Yes, when canals are completed water will be

	available for three seasons, Kharif, rabi and summer, cropping. 5) From the records it has been assessed that 43.7 acres of land will be acquired for the canal system.

Distributaries-7

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Bhakandari	Meeting place: G.P. Office at Karada
Meeting organizer: Er. Pravakar Behera	Position: Executive Engr. Mobile No.: 9437195712
District : Jajpur	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Hatapur Disty/Korei Br. Canal	Tehsil: Vyasanagar
Date & time 25.4.2014 – 4.30PM	
Number of all the participants (M:50 F: 0 Total: 50)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 40	
Number of total affected families (B):140	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 28.57%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ □ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R ✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) 1) The villagers were explained regarding canal construction process – canals will be completed in 5 years – then 2 years PP formation and PP strengthening-constitution of Pani Panchayat (PP); 2 – enabling PP – intensive agriculture – value addition training –water to all plots through water courses and field channels – water for three crops in a year – support for cropping pattern and market linkage – environmental considerations like planting trees on canal banks – stages of LA – process of compensation.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) Whether compensation for the house standing on the plot to be acquired is to be taken and how compensation will be paid? 2) At what rate compensation will be paid?	Answers 1) Yes cost of house and trees if any on the plot to be acquired is there the cost there of will be paid as per rates fixed by the concerned department of government. 2) The cost of land will be assessed following rule-26 of LARR Act-2013 and based on the Act and Rules (to be framed by the state government) the cost will be multiplied by a factor between 1 to 2 and based on this the cost will be fixed and along with the cost equal amount of solatium will be paid following LARR Act-2014.

Distributaries-8

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Kainpura	Meeting place: U.P. School premises
Meeting organizer: Sri M.R.Mohanty/ G.C.Panda	Position: Jr. Engr./ Amin Mobile No.: 9853684318
District : Keonjhar	Block: Ghasipura
Name of Canal: LBC –II/ Salapada Disty.	Tehsil: Ghasipura
Date & time 21.05.2014 – 08.30AM	
Number of all the participants (M:40 F: 0 Total: 40)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 34	
Number of total affected families (B):94	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 36.17 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R& R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) The affected families as well as others, attended the meeting were explained regarding the project profile, benefits and the procedure of land acquisition and land compensation as per new Act-2013. It is requested to inform the other families those are losing lands for canal and could not attend the meeting, about the discussion held in the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) The villagers opined that compensation should be paid at the real value of the land as they are purchasing and selling in their village or in the nearby villages whichever is higher. 2) The villagers demanded that the high lands should be covered under irrigation. 3) The villagers suggested to re-align the canal in the Govt. land to the maximum so that farmers will not lose land. 4) Whether there is any provision to re-settle the farmer loosing 70% of land? 5) Whether is there any provision to	Answers 1) The villagers are informed that land compensation will be made as per the new LARR Act-2013. It is informed that the category of land to be acquired will be compensated as per the above Act and if the sale deed of that category is not available for this village the sale deed of the nearby village will be adopted. 2) The high lands of the village will be irrigated by lift irrigation using the canal waters. 3) It is informed that maximum care has been taken for alignment of the canal in Govt. land observing the contour for maximum coverage of ayacut area.

provide equal quantity of Govt. land to an affected farmer losing his private land for canal construction?	4) Land compensation as well as R&R will be done following the new LARR Act-2013. 5) No such provision is there in the Act. The affected families will be compensated for their private land as per the new Act.

Distributaries-9

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Ghasipura	Meeting place: Ghasipura
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera/G.C.Panda	Position: Team Leader/Sr.Amin,Mobile No.: 9937194266
District : Keonjhor	Block:Ghasipura
Name of Canal: LBC-II	Tehsil: Ghasipura
Date & time (2/05/14- 9AM)	
Number of all the participants (M:28 F: 05 Total: 33)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 28	
Number of total affected families (B): 60	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 46.66 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R& R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants Discussion on the name of the land losers and the route map of canal was requested	Answers 1) Clarification was given to the people with the help of map and land records.

Distributaries-10

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Ranagundi	Meeting place: Open space in vill.
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera/ G.C.Panda	Position: Team Leader /Sr.Amin Mobile No.: 9937194266
District :Jajpur.	Block: Danagadi.
Name of Canal: Danagadi Disty/ LBC-II .	Tehsil: Danagadi.
Date & time 24/04/14- 10AM	
Number of all the participants (M:25 F: 0 Total:25)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 21	
Number of total affected families (B):41	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 51.21%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R& R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) The land in this village are situated in higher elevation, so lift arrangement has been proposed in the planning for irrigating the high land. Explained regarding the compensation to be made for this squatters.	
Questions or comments by participants: Whether Pani Panchayat and its benefit will be available to us as flow irrigation will not be there? Whether the Govt. will provide equal category of land acquired for canal construction? Whether there is any employment facility for the land losers for Rengali Irrigation Project (LBC)? What are the facilities to be provided by the Govt. to the land losers?	Answers After construction Pani Panchayat will be formed and the benefits will be available to the farmers who will take lift irrigation. No. Govt. will give only the land compensation amount for the acquired land. No. But after irrigation there is possibility of employment generation in agriculture sector. The compensation as per new LARR Act – 2013 will be given to the land losers.

Distributaries-11

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Darjani	Meeting place:Darjani
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera/Er. M.Parida	Position: Team Leader/AEE, Mobile No.: 9937194266
District : Dhenkanal	Block: Bhuban
Name of Canal: Kuninda Disty/LBC - II	Tehsil: Bhuban
Date & time (26/04/14 –m 9am)	
Number of all the participants (M: 39 F: 05 Total: 44)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 39	
Number of total affected families (B): 82	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 47.56%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R& R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) Benefits of agriculture The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) What are the objectives of the SES? 2) What compensation will be provided to the land losers? 3) The discussion on compensation amount 4) The discussion of different compensation policies of the Government. 5) The sharing of compensation and land demarcation where joint ownership of brothers is there shall be settled with mutual discussion.	Answers 1) To know the socio-economic status of the people and how the project is going to impact them. 2) Compensation as per the new LLRR Act and rule (to be framed by the Govt.) will be paid to the land losers. 3) Compensation as per LARR 2013 was discussed in detail. 4) Issues discussed in detail 5) Well received.

Distributaries-12

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Damodarpur	Meeting place: Damodarpur
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera/G.C.Panda	Position: Team Leader/Sr.Amin, Mobile No.: 9937194266
District : Jajpur	Block: Sukinda
Name of Canal: Damodarpur Dy/LBC - II	Tehsil: Sukinda
Date & time (25/04/2014 – 10.30am)	
Number of all the participants (M:18 F: 04 Total:22)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 17	
Number of total affected families (B): 30	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 56.66 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project ✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R& R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) What are the objectives of the SES? 2) What compensation will be provided to the land losers? 3) The discussion on compensation amount was requested 4) The discussion of different compensation policies of the Government. 5) The sharing of compensation and land demarcation where joint ownership of brothers is there shall be settled with mutual discussion.	Answers 1) To know the socio-economic status of the people and how the project is going to impact them. 2) Compensation as per the new LLRR Act and rule (to be framed by the Govt.) will be paid to the land losers. 3) Compensation as per LARR 2013 was discussed in detail. 4) Issues discussed in detail. 5) Well received.

Distributaries-13

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Botalanda	Meeting place: Botalanda
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera/Er. Mayadhar Parida	Position: Team Leader/A.E.E. Mobile No.: 9937194266
District : Jajpur	Block: Sukinda
Name of Canal: Damodarpur Disty	Tehsil: Sukinda
Date & time (28/04/2014 – 9 am)	
Number of all the participants (M: 43 F: 04 Total:47)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 42	
Number of total affected families (B):205	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 20.48%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R& R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) The benefits of diversified agriculture due to irrigation The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) What are the objectives of the SES 2) What compensation will the land losers get for land acquisition? 3) Even if they have been paying water tax (irrigation is being done by M.I. project) to the Government for the last 10-12 years, they have not received any benefit so far. 4) The sharing of compensation and land demarcation where ownership of brothers is there shall be settled with mutual discussion. 5) The minor irrigation project from Rung Runga to Dhola Pathara is completely defunct. 6) People say that the exiting rate of the land is Rs 30,000/- per 01 Guntha and they are demanding four times more for acquisition	Answers 1) To know the socio-economic status of the people and how the project is going to impact them. 2) As per the policy of the Government. 3) We shall bring it to the notice of the Government. 4) Well received 5) We shall bring this to the notice of the Government. It will be linked with Rengali Irrigation project. 6) We shall communicate this to the Government. Whatever possible as per policy and decision of the Government shall be paid. It shall be in the best interest of the farmers.

of their land towards compensation. 7) For the easy mobility to the cultivable land there should be facility of VRB. 8) The compensation for the land encroachers should be fixed. 9) It is better to take all land than to leave little land. 10) The people have so far not received the compensation towards land acquisition for the minor irrigation canal. 11) One from the land loser family should be provided with employment in irrigation department. 12) The people demand that the Govt. should demarcate the portion of land to be acquired for canal in their land. 13) Those who have land but do not have Patta, how they will receive compensation? 14) Rengali canal should start from Bandhagaon and cross the farm. If it is possible there will be better irrigation	7) We shall inform the Government about it. 8) It shall be as per the law, rules and policy of the Government. 9) It shall be as per the New R&R Act and the decision of the Government. 10) We shall bring it to the notice of the Government. 11) This will be done as per LARR Act 2013. 12) It will take place in due course. 13) As per the Act of 2013 the Land Acquisition Officer shall verify this. 14) We shall inform the Government about this.

Distributaries-14

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Palasa	Meeting place: Upper Primary School of the Village
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera/ G.C.Panda	Position: Team Leader /Sr.Amin
District: Jajpur.	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Hatapur Disty/LBC-II Main canal	Tehsil: Byasanagar
Date & time 11/05/14- 9AM	
Number of all the participants (M:26 F: 0 Total:26)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 24	
Number of total affected families (B):66	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 36.36%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ □ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) In the beginning of the meeting the participants expressed their dissatisfaction to Government of Odisha for its less concern about agriculture and farmer. They requested Govt. to supply electrification facility so that they will able to minimize the water problem for agriculture purpose through bore well irrigation. Also they told to share about the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village who did not attend the meeting. Explained regarding the compensation to be made for the squatters.	
Questions or comments by participants: 1) What are the objectives of the SES 2) What compensation will the land losers get for land acquisition? 3) Whether the Govt. will provide equal category of land acquired for canal construction? 4) Whether there is any employment facility for the land losers for Rengali Irrigation Project (LBC)? 5) The villagers were informed about the quantum of land they are losing. 6) The route map of canal should be discussed.	Answers 1) To know the socio-economic status of the people and how the project is going to impact them. 2) As per the policy of the Government. 3) No. Govt. will give only the land compensation amount for the acquired land. 4) No. But after irrigation there is possibility of employment generation in agriculture sector. 5) Well informed 6) The map was displayed and discussed

Distributaries-15

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Ichhapur	Meeting place: Ichhapur
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera / G.C.Panda	Position:Team Leader/ Sr.Amin
District : Jajpur	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Mukundpur Disty/LBC II	Tehsil: Vyasanagar
Date & time 12/05/2014, 9.00AM	
Number of all the participants (M:31 F: 00 Total: 31)	
Number of affected families who attended (A):26	
Number of total affected families (B): 64	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 40.62 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ □ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village who did not attend the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) Is there any employment opportunity for the land losers? 2) Will the Govt. provide land for land towards compensation for land acquisition? 3) Will the facilities of Pani Panchayat be available in our village? 4) What is the relationship between Survey institution and Rengali Project authority? 5) What compensation will the Govt. land encroachers receive? 6) Will the compensation applicable for the industries be applicable for Rengali Irrigation Project?	Answers 1) Compensation shall be paid as per the prevailing policy that will be decided by the Government. No provision for employment to the land losers. 2) Such a situation may not arise since small patches of land for the canal will be acquired. 3) Yes, but people need to form the Pani Panchayat. 4) Water Resources department has engaged us to conduct the survey since we have experience in this and we are recognized by Government 5) As per the provisions of the Policy of the Government they will be duly compensated. 6) Compensation for irrigation projects will not be same as industry.

Distributaries-16

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Jugal	Meeting place: Jugal
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera / G.C.Panda	Position: Team Leader / Sr.Amin
District : Jajpur	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Kantabania Disty/LBC-II	Tehsil Vyasanagar:
Date & time (13/05/14 – 9.30AM)	
Number of all the participants (M: 32 F: 02 Total: 34)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 29	
Number of total affected families (B): 58	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 50.00%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ □ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village who did not attend the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) People demand increased compensation for the land losers 2) The people wanted to know the quantum of land to be acquired and how much irrigation will take place in their area. 3) To develop the quality of agriculture and preservation of crops there should the cold storage 4) Four times compensation should be provided to the land losers. 5) The 80% or 90% land losers should be provided with 100% compensation. 6) Same compensation should be paid like industry projects. 7) The villagers feel that they will benefit from the canal 8) The livelihood of the complete land losers should be protected	Answers 1) The Government will decide on this. 2) The irrigation department people clarified this point. 3) Could be possible if Government shall consider the proposal of cold storage. 4) It will be as per the law, rules and policy. Whatever will come shall be in the best interest of the affected people. 5) Government will decide on that as per the policy and the law. 6) Compensation shall be paid as per the LA RR policy of Government. It cannot be same as industry project. 7) Well received 8) The Government will take care of that as per the LARR Act.

Distributaries-17

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Kantor	Meeting place: Kantor
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera/ G.C.Panda	Position: Team Leader./ Sr.Amin
District :Jajpur	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Kantabania Disty/ LBC -II	Tahasil: Byasanagar
Date & time 10/05/2014 – 19.30 AM	
Number of all the participants (M:36 F:00 Total: 36)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 31	
Number of total affected families (B): 67	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 46.26 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ □ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) The participants mainly pointed out that due to this proposed canal they are going to lose maximum land which is coming under high productive land category. Hence, present local valuation will matter a lot for land acquisition. They were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village who did not attend the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) The villagers were informed about the quantum of land they are losing. 2) The route map of canal should be discussed. 3) The Map of the Rengali canal provided by the Govt. is wrong. Government should correct it? 4) Whether land compensation shall be given first or land acquisition? 5) After notification if land is not acquired then Govt will pay compensation @ of 17% interest.	Answers 1) Well informed 2) The map was displayed and discussed 3) We shall check it and make correction if required for any mistake in the canal map. 4) Both will go simultaneously. First land compensation and then land acquisition. 5) We shall inform the Govt. about early land acquisition after notification.

Distributaries-18

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Tulati	Meeting place: Tulati
Meeting organizer: Samuel Behera/ G.C.Panda	Position: Team Leader/Sr.Amin
District : Jajpur	Block: Korei
Name of Canal: Mukundpur Disty/LBC - II	Tehsil: Byasanagar
Date & time (26/04/14 – 9am)	
Number of all the participants (M: 41 F: 00 Total:41)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 37	
Number of total affected families (B): 63	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 23.31%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ □ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) Benefits of agriculture The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussions held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village who did not attend the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) What are the objectives of the SES? 2) What compensation will be provided to the land losers? 3) The discussion on compensation amount 4) The discussion of different compensation policies of the Government. 5) The sharing of compensation and land demarcation where joint ownership of brothers is there shall be settled with mutual discussion.	Answers 1) To know the socio-economic status of the people and how the project is going to impact them. 2) Compensation as per the new LARR Act and rule (to be framed by the Govt.) will be paid to the land losers. 3) Compensation as per LARR 2013 was discussed in detail. 4) Issues discussed in detail 5) Well received.

Distributaries-19

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Kuhika	Meeting place: Thakur Mandap, Kuhika
Meeting organizer: Er.Mayadhar Parida	Position: Asst. E.E. O.E.C.F Sub-Division No-IV, Bhuban Mobile No: 9437387602
District : Jajpur	Block: Sukinda
Name of Canal: LBC-II /Kuhika Dist,	Tehsil: Sukinda
Date & time (Dt. 31.05.14 / 09.00 AM.)	
Number of all the participants (Male: 38 Female:02 Total: 40)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 35	
Number of total affected families (B): 68	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 35/68= 51%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ □ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) : The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussion held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1). Is there any employment opportunity for the land losers?	1) Compensation shall be paid as per policy that will be decided by the Government. No provision for providing employment to the land losers?
2) What compensation will the Govt. land encroachers receive?	2) As per the provision of Policy of the Government they will be duly compensated.
3) Will the compensation applicable for the Industries be applicable for Rengali Irrigation Project?	3) Compensation for irrigation projects will not be same as irrigation project comes under C category project of R&R policy 2006.
4) Those who are not loosing land what benefit they will receive?	4) They will get the facilities of irrigation leading to diversified agriculture and their economic development.
5) Four times should be provided to the land losers?	5) It will be as per the law and rules and policy. Whatever will come shall be in the best interest of the affected people.
6) One from the land losers family should be provided with employment in irrigation department?	6) This will be done as per LARR Act2013.

Distributaries-20

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Anala	Meeting place: Anganwadi Centre
Meeting organizer: Er.Shibaram Mallik./ Er.Manoj Kumar Bage	Position: Junior Engineer, OECF Sub-Division No. II, Odisha Mobile No: 8658131164
District : Dhenkanal	Block: Bhuban
Name of Canal: Kuninda Disty.	Tehsil: Bhuban
Date & time (Dt. 28.05.14 / 09.00 AM.)	
Number of all the participants (Male: 40 Female:01 Total: 41)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 39	
Number of total affected families (B): 88	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 39/88 = 44.31%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ □ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) : The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussion held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1). Is there any employment opportunity for the land losers?	1). Compensation shall be paid as per policy that will be decided by the Government. No provision for providing employment to the land losers?
2) What compensation will the Govt. land encroachers receive?	2) As per the provision of Policy of the Government they will be duly compensated.
3) Will the compensation applicable for the Industries be applicable for Rengali Irrigation Project?	3) Compensation for irrigation projects will not be same as irrigation project comes under C category project of R&R policy 2006.
4) Those who are not losing land what benefit they will receive?	4) They will get the facilities of irrigation leading to diversified agriculture and their economic development.
5) Four times should be provided to the land losers?	5) It will be as per the law and rules and policy. Whatever will come shall be in the best interest of the affected people.
6) One from the land losers family should be provided with employment in irrigation department?	6) This will be done as per LARR Act2013.

Distributaries-21

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Dhalapada	Meeting place: Grampanchayat Office
Meeting organizer: Er. Banshidhar Swain /Er. Mayadhar Parida	Position: Executive Engineer /Asst. E.E, OECF Division No. VI, Bhuban Mobile No: 9437387602
District : Dhenkanal	Block: Bhuban
Name of Canal: Kuninda Disty. (Palaspithia Mr Balijhati Mr G.N.Prasad Mr.)	Tehsil: Bhuban
Date & time (Dt. 29.05.14 / 04.00 P.M.)	
Number of all the participants (Male: 60 Female: 05 Total: 65)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 58	
Number of total affected families (B): 215	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 58/215 = 26.97%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ □ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) : The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussion held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1) What are the objectives of the SES?	1) To know the socio-economic status of the people and how the project is going to impact them.
2) Is there any employment opportunity for the land losers?	2) Compensation shall be paid as per policy that will be decided by the Government. No provision for providing employment to the land losers.
3) Who will take care of the livelihood of the person who will lose all land?	3) The R&R Package shall take care of it. The policy decision of the Government shall be in the interest of the people.
4) How the land compensation will be made, whether as per old act or new act?	4) The land compensation will be paid as per the new LARR Act 2013.
5) Four times should be provided to the land losers?	5) It will be as per the law and rules and policy. Whatever will come shall be in the best interest of the affected people.
6) Those who are not loosing land what benefit they will receive?	6) They will get the facilities of irrigation leading to diversified agriculture and their economic development.

Distributaries-22

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Kuninda	Meeting place: Thakur Mandap
Meeting organizer: Er. Manoj Kumar Bage/ Er. Shibaram Mallik	Position: Junior Engineer, OECF Sub-Division No. II, Odisha Mobile No: 9937130255
District : Dhenkanal	Block: Bhuban
Name of Canal: Kuninda Dy. (Kunda Mr. Kendupada Tail Mr RenadapatnaTail Mr)	Tehsil: Bhuban
Date & time (Dt. 30.05.14 / 09.00 AM.)	
Number of all the participants (Male: 25 Female: 07 Total: 32)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 30	
Number of total affected families (B): 85	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 30/85 =35.29%	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔in the box). □ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ □ Explanation of policies of compensation and R&R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information✔	
Additional explanation (if any) : The participants were explained regarding the benefits of the project and land compensation. They were requested to inform the discussion held in the meeting to the other members of their family as well as to other families in the village those have not attended the meeting.	

Questions or comments by participants	Answers
1) How the land compensation will be made, whether as per old act or new act?	1) The land compensation will be paid as per the new LARR Act 2013.
2) Four times should be provided to the land losers?	2) It will be as per the law and rules and policy. Whatever will come shall be in the best interest of the affected people.
3) What compensation will the Govt. land encroachers receive?	3) As per the provision of Policy of the Government they will be duly compensated.
4) Will the compensation applicable for the Industries be applicable for Rengali Irrigation Project?	4) Compensation for irrigation projects will not be same as irrigation project comes under C category project of R&R policy 2006.
5). Is there any employment opportunity for the land losers?	5). Compensation shall be paid as per policy that will be decided by the Government. No provision for providing employment to the land losers?
6) One from the land losers family should be provided with employment in irrigation department?	6) This will be done as per LARR Act2013.
7) What are the objectives of the SES?	7) To know the socio-economic status of the people and how the project is going to impact them.

Distributaries-23

Stakeholders' Meeting Record

Village name: Barigaon	Meeting place: Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra
Meeting organizer: Sri G.C.Panda	Position: Amin Mobile No.: 9853684318
District : Keonjhar	Block: Ghasipura
Name of Canal: Salapada Disty.	Tehsil: Ghasipura
Date & time 24.05.2014 – 08.30AM	
Number of all the participants (M:62 F: 0 Total: 62)	
Number of affected families who attended (A): 55	
Number of total affected families (B):119	
Attendance rate of affected families: (A)/(B) 46.21 %	
Contents of the meeting (if done, add ✔ in the box). ☐ Explanation of project outline including possible impacts by the Project✔ □ Explanation of contents and results the surveys for EIA and RRP✔ ☐ Explanation of policies of compensation and R& R✔ □ Showing a map of land to be acquired (including the land for common pasture, etc.) prepared by DoWR for land owners' information ✔	
Additional explanation (if any) ✓ The affected families as well as others, attended the meeting were explained regarding the project profile, benefits and the procedure of land acquisition and land compensation as per new Act-2013. ✓ It is requested to inform the other families those are losing lands for canal and could not attend the meeting, about the discussion held in the meeting.	
Questions or comments by participants 1) The villagers were demanded to take canal on the Govt. land avoiding private land due to less cultural land. 2) Due to less cultural land most of the farmers will be landless by the canal. 3) The opinions of the farmers may be accepted through concerned Sarpanch. 4) It is found that the canal has been in the low land and may be shifted to higher land for irrigation.	Answers 1) The canal alignment will be shifted to Govt. land if the canal level permits. 2) Action will be taken if it is possible i.e. alternative proposal. 3) The purpose of this meeting is to obtain the views of the farmers. Accordingly action will be taken. 4) Action will be taken after proper site verification and field position.

Annex 8.3 Project Brochure in a Local Language Distributed in the SHMs

କଟ୍ ଏବଂ କଭର୍ ଜଣ୍ଡୁଇଟ୍ ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ=୪୫୦ମି, ନିର୍ଗତ =୧୪୫ ମି.କୁ/ସେକ୍

ରାମିଆଳ୍ ଆକ୍ୱିଡକ୍ଟ ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ = ୪୦୦ମି, ନିର୍ଗତ = ୧୩୧ ମି.କୁ/ସେକ୍

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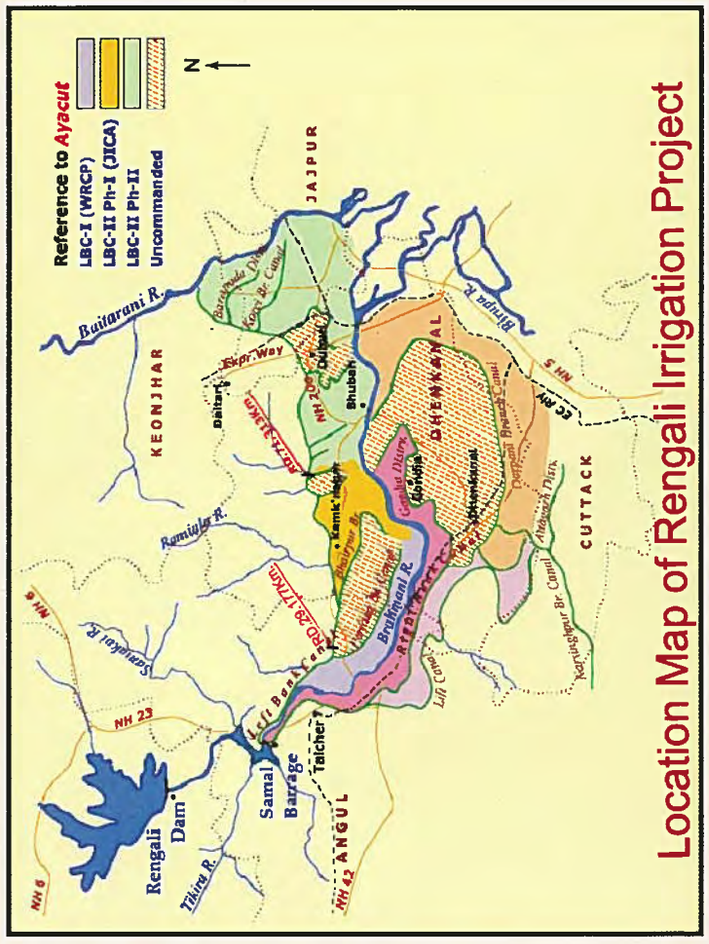

ଓଡିଶା ସରକାର
ଜଳସମ୍ପଦ ବିଭାଗ

ରେଙ୍ଗାଳି ବାମ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କେନାଲ ର କ୍ରସ୍ ରେଗୁଲେଟର -୪୧.୩୬୦ କି.ମି

ରେଙ୍ଗାଳି ଜଳସେଚନ ଯୋଜନା, ବାମ ବନ୍ଧ କେନାଲ- ୨ , ଫେଜ୍- ୨

ରେଙ୍ଗାଳି ବାମବନ୍ଧ କେନାଲ, ସିଆରୀମାଳିଆ

ମୁଖ୍ୟଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଓ ଅବବାହିକା ପରିଚାଳକ,
ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀ ବାମ ଅବବାହିକା, ସମଲ

ରେଙ୍ଗାଳି ବହୁମୁଖୀ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ

୧-ରେଙ୍ଗାଳି (ନଦୀବନ୍ଧ) ଡ୍ୟାମ: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀ ନଦୀ ରେ ରେଙ୍ଗାଳି ନଦୀବନ୍ଧ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଏହାର ନିମ୍ନ ଭାଗରେ ପାୱାର ହାଉସ୍ ରେଙ୍ଗାଳି ବହୁମୁଖୀ ଯୋଜନାର ପ୍ରଥମ ଭାଗ ରୂପେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ କରାଯାଇଛି । ନଦୀବନ୍ଧର ନିର୍ମାଣ ୧୯୭୨ ମସିହାରେ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇ ୧୯୮୫ ମସିହାରେ ଶେଷ କରାଯାଇଛି । ତା'ପରଠାରୁ ଏହି ନଦୀବନ୍ଧ ୨,୬୦୦ ବର୍ଗ କି.ମି. ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀ ତ୍ରିକୋଣ ଭୂମିରେ ସଫଳତାର ସହ ବନ୍ୟା ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରିଆସୁଅଛି । ୨୫୦ ମେଗାୱାଟ (୫ X ୫୦ ମେଗାୱାଟ) କ୍ଷମତା ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ପ୍ରଥମ ୟୁନିଟ୍ ୧୯୮୫ ମସିହାଠାରୁ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଅବଶିଷ୍ଟ ୟୁନିଟ୍‌ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସୋପାନରେ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ କ୍ଷମ କରାଯାଇ, ୧୯୯୨ମସିହାରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ରୂପେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷମ କରାଯାଇଛି । ନଦୀବନ୍ଧ ଓ ବୁଡି ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ପୁନଃନିର୍ବାସ ସହାୟତା ପାଇଁ ୧୭୦.୯ କୋଟି ଟଙ୍କା (ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ନିର୍ମାଣ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ବ୍ୟତୀତ) ବ୍ୟୟ କରାଯାଇଛି । ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ୩୨.୩ କୋଟି ଟଙ୍କା ବ୍ୟୟ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଏଣୁ ନଦୀ ବନ୍ଧ ଓ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ନିର୍ମାଣରେ ସମୁଦାୟ ୨୦୩.୨ କୋଟି ଟଙ୍କା ବ୍ୟୟ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

୨.ରେଙ୍ଗାଳି ଜଳ ସେଚନ ଯୋଜନା : ନଦୀବନ୍ଧଠାରୁ ୩୫ କି.ମି. ନିମ୍ନ ସ୍ରୋତରେ, ନଦୀ ଉପରେ ସମଲ ବ୍ୟାରେଜ ନିର୍ମାଣ, ବାମ ଓ ଦକ୍ଷିଣ କେନାଲ ସମୂହ ଦ୍ୱାରା ୨,୧୮,୩୯୨ ହେକ୍ଟର ଚାଷ ଜମିକୁ, ରେଙ୍ଗାଳି ପାୱାର ହାଉସରୁ ନିର୍ଗତ ଏବଂ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରିତ ଜଳ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଜଳସେଚନ କରିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମୂହ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଭାଗ ଉନ୍ନତି ରୂପେ ପରିଗଣିତ । ବ୍ୟାରେଜ ଓ କେନାଲ ସମୂହର ନିର୍ମାଣ କୁ ପୃଥକ୍ ଭାବେ ରେଙ୍ଗାଳି ଜଳସେଚନ ଯୋଜନା ନାମରେ ଅଭିହିତ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଏହି ଯୋଜନା ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅନୁଗୁଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା (୨୫୬୪ ହେକ୍ଟର), ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା (୧,୦୪,୧୯୨ହେକ୍ଟର), ଯାଜପୁର ଜିଲ୍ଲା (୪୬,୬୦୦ ହେକ୍ଟର), କେଉଁଝର ଜିଲ୍ଲା (୧୬,୦୧୧ ହେକ୍ଟର) ଓ କଟକ ଜିଲ୍ଲା (୫୩,୦୨୩ ହେକ୍ଟର) କୁ ଜଳସେଚିତ କରାଯିବ । ସମଲ ବ୍ୟାରେଜର ନିର୍ମାଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ୧୯୯୪ ମସିହାରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କରାଯାଇଛି । ବିଶ୍ୱ ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କ୍ ଋଣ ସହାୟତାରେ (ଡବ୍ଲ୍ୟୁ.ଆର.ସି.ପି.) ବାମ କେନାଲ, ୨୯.୧୭୭କି.ମି. ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ, ସେପ୍ଟେମ୍ବର ୨୦୦୪ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ନିର୍ମାଣ କରାଯିବା ସହ ୮,୪୮୩ ହେକ୍ଟର ଜମିକୁ ଜଳସେଚିତ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଏଥିରେ ୨୨୦.୨ କୋଟି ଟଙ୍କା ବ୍ୟୟ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଜାଇକା (ଜାପାନ ଇଣ୍ଟର ନେସନାଲ କୋ-ଅପରେସନ ଏଜେନ୍‌ସି) ପୂର୍ବତ୍ତ ଜେ.ବି.ଆଇ.ସି (ଜାପାନ ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କ୍ ଫର ଇଣ୍ଟର ନେସନାଲ କୋ-ଅପରେସନ)ଙ୍କ ଋଣ ସହାୟତାରେ ବାମ କେନାଲ ଆର୍.ଡ଼ି.୨୯.୧୭୭ କି.ମି. ଠାରୁ ୭୧.୩୧୩ କି.ମି. ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ନିର୍ମାଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାୟ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କରାଯାଇଅଛି । ବାମ କେନାଲ ଆର୍.ଡ଼ି. ୭୧.୩୧୩ କି.ମି. ଠାରୁ ୧୪୧ କି.ମି. ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ନିର୍ମାଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଜାପାନ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଋଣ ସହାୟତାରେ କରିବାପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ଏହାର ଆକଳନ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ୧୦୭୩.୨୮କୋଟି ଟଙ୍କା ୨୦୦୯-୧୦ ମସିହାରେ ଦର ସ୍ତରକୁ ନେଇ ସର୍ବମୋଟ ୧୯୫୮.୩୪ କୋଟି ଟଙ୍କା ପ୍ରାକ୍କଳନ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଭାରତ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଏ.ଆଇ.ବି.ପି. ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦକ୍ଷିଣ କେନାଲର ନିର୍ମାଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ୭୯ କିମି. ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଜାରି ଅଛି । ଏହି ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତିତ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ୧,୬୦୫.୯୬ କୋଟି ଟଙ୍କା ଅଟେ । ଭାରତ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଆର୍ଥିକ ସହାୟତାରେ ୭୯କି.ମି. ପରଠାରୁ ଦକ୍ଷିଣ କେନାଲ ସମୂହ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ରହିଛି ।

ରେଙ୍ଗାଳି ଜଳସେଚନ ଯୋଜନାର ମୂଖ୍ୟ ବିବରଣୀ

୧.	ବ୍ୟାରେଜ୍(Barrage)ର ଅବସ୍ଥିତି	- ସମଲ ଗ୍ରାମ
	ଅକ୍ଷାଂଶ	- ୨୧° ୦୪' ଉତ୍ତର
	ଦ୍ରାଘିମା	- ୮୫° ୦୭' ପୂର୍ବ
୨.	ବ୍ୟାରେଜ୍ ସ୍ଥିତ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀ ନଦୀର ଜଳ ଗ୍ରହକ୍ଷେତ୍ର	- ୩୦,୦୩୦ ବର୍ଗ.କିମି.
୩.	ଗଡିଆ(ପଣ୍ଟ)	
	କ) ସର୍ବାଧିକ ଜଳ ପଉନ(ସ୍ତର)	- ୭୯.୫ମି.
	ଖ) ଗଡ଼ିଆ ପଉନ(ସ୍ତର)	- ୭୬.୨ମି.
	ଗ) ଗଡ଼ିଆ ସ୍ତରରେ ଜଳ ଆଚ୍ଛାଦିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର	- ୨୮.୮ ବର୍ଗ କିମି.
	ଘ) ମହଜୁଦ୍ (ଭଣ୍ଡାରି କରଣ)	- ୨୦୧ ଲକ୍ଷ ଘନ ମିଟର
୪.	ବ୍ୟାରେଜ୍	
	କ) ନିଃସରଣ କ୍ଷମତା	- ୨୪,୬୩୨ ଘନମି./ ସେକେଣ୍ଡ
	ଖ) ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ	- ୫୬୦.୫ମି.
୫.	ଦକ୍ଷିଣ କେନାଲ	
	କ) ମୁଖ୍ୟ କେନାଲର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ	- ୯୫ କିମି.
	ଖ) ଶୀର୍ଷ ନିଃସରଣ ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟ	- ୧୧୧.୩ ଘନମି. / ସେକେଣ୍ଡ
	ଗ) ଚାଷ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ସେଚନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର (ସିସିଏ)	- ୧,୦୪,୦୯୨ ହେକ୍ଟର
୬.	ବାମ କେନାଲ	
	କ) ମୂଖ୍ୟ କେନାଲର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ	- ୧୪୧ କିମି.
	ଖ) ଶୀର୍ଷ ନିଃସରଣ ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟ	- ୧୫୧.୮୬୪ଘନମି/ସେକେଣ୍ଡ
	ଗ) ଚାଷ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ସେଚନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର (ସିସିଏ)	- ୧,୧୪,୩୦୦ ହେକ୍ଟର

ରେଙ୍ଗାଳି ଜଳସେଚନ ଉପ-ଯୋଜନା, ଏଲ.ବି.ସି -୨, ଫେଜ୍ - ୨

ଏହି ଉପଯୋଜନା ରେଙ୍ଗାଳି ଜଳସେଚନ ଯୋଜନାର ବାମ କେନାଲ ଆର୍.ଡି. ୭୧.୩୧୩କିମି. ଠାରୁ ୧୪୧.୦୦କିମି. ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ । ଏହି ଯୋଜନା ଦ୍ୱାରା ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ, ଯାଜପୁର ଓ କେନ୍ଦୁଝର ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ: ୧୦୩୫୬ହେ., ୪୬୬୦୦ହେ. ଓ ୧୩୦୧୧ହେ. ଏହିପରି ମୋଟ ୭୨୯୬୭ହେକ୍ଟର ଋକ୍ଷ ଜମିକୁ ଜଳସେଚନ କରିବାପାଇଁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ରଖାଯାଇଛି । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର କଙ୍କଡାହାଡ ଓ ଭୁବନ ବ୍ଲକ୍ ଓ ଯାଜପୁର ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ସୁକିନ୍ଦା, ଦାନଗଦୀ ଓ କୋରେଇ ବ୍ଲକ୍ ତଥା କେନ୍ଦୁଝର ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଘସିପୁରା ଓ ଆନନ୍ଦପୁର ବ୍ଲକ୍ ର ଋକ୍ଷୀଭାଇ ମାନେ ଉପକୃତ ହେବେ ।

ବାମ କେନାଲର ପ୍ରଥମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ (ଏଲ୍.ବି.ସି-୨, ଫେଜ୍-୧) ଯୋଜନାରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ୨୯୧୭୬ ହେକ୍ଟର ଜମିକୁ ସଫଳତାର ସହ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଜଳ ସେଚନ କରାଯାଉଛି ଏବଂ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଏହି ଯୋଜନାରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେହିଭଳି ସଫଳତା ମିଳିବାର ଆଶା କରାଯାଉଛି ।

ଜଳସେଚନ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାର ନିର୍ମାଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସହ ଅନ୍ୟ ଆନୁସଙ୍ଗିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ମାନ ମଧ୍ୟ ହାତକୁ ନିଆଯିବ ।

ଯଥା:

- ପରିବେଶ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ବିଷୟ (ହାତୀ ଗମନାଗମନ ପଥ ନିର୍ମାଣ)
- ବୃକ୍ଷରୋପଣ
- ପର୍ଯ୍ୟଟନ ଓ ଅଭୟାରଣ୍ୟ ଉନ୍ନତି
- ପାଣି ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ଗଠନ
- ସେଚ ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ଉନ୍ନତିକରଣ
- କୃଷିର ସଂଘନୀକରଣ
- କୃଷିଜାତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟର ବିପଣୀକରଣ
- ସ୍ୱୟଂ ସହାୟକ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ (ଏସ୍.ଏଚ୍.ଜି)ଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହନ ଏବଂ ସେଚ୍ଛଅଞ୍ଚଳର ସର୍ବାଙ୍ଗୀନ ଉନ୍ନତି ପାଇଁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଆନୁସଙ୍ଗିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଗ୍ରହଣ ।
- ଉଦ୍‌ବୃତ ଜଳର ନିର୍ଗମନ ପଥର ନିର୍ମାଣ (ଡ୍ରେନେଜ୍ ପଥ ଖନନ)

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Annex 11.1 Sample Monitoring Forms

Annex 11.1 Sample Monitoring Forms

Sample Form for Internal Monthly Monitoring (A: Land Acquisition)

Name of the District Name of Tahasil: Name of Canal with RD:

Sl. No.	Village	Land Necessary (ha)		Govt Land Transferred (ha)	Private Land to be Acquired			Land where Preliminary Notification was issued		Land where the compensation was awarded		Land where the compensation was disbursed		No. of Grievances Received	No. of Grievances Solved	Remarks
		Govt Land	Private Land		Details		No. of Households	No of HH	Hectare	No of HH	Hectare	No of HH	Hectare			
					Plots	Hectare										

Sample Form for Internal Monthly Monitoring (B: Land Donation & Non-titleholders: Squatters/Encroachers)

Name of District: Name of Tahasil: Name of Canal with RD:

Sl. No	Village	Land Donation					Non-titleholders: Squatters/Encroachers					
		Total Land Necessary (ha)	No. of titleholders to be affected	No. of Titleholders willing to donate Land	Land Donated (ha)	Remarks	Hectare of Plots Occupied (if applicable)	No. of Non-titleholder Households to be Affected	No. of Non-titleholder Household whose Immovable Assets are affected	No. of Non-titleholder Household Provided R&R assistance	No. of Non-titleholder Household Relocated	Remarks

Sample Form for External Periodical Monitoring (annual)

Date						
Monitored Village/tahasil/district/Canal						
Reason for selecting the Village						
Monitoring Period						
I. Status of Land Acquisition and Resettlement		Planned Number of Land Acquisition & Resettlement Activities	Completed Number of Land Acquisition & Resettlement Activities	Remaining Number of Land Acquisition & Resettlement Activities	Target to complete the Remaining Activities	Challenges/Remarks
1. Progress of the land acquisition process (Pre-award) (Hectare/HH,)						
2. Total No. of Affected Persons	(a) No of Affected Persons which land is acquired					
	(b) No of Affected Persons which Immovable Asset is affected					
	(c) No of Other Affected Persons (e.g. Squatters, Encroachers, Tenants, Sharecroppers; Specify the type and No.)					
3. Progress of the compensation disbursement for land (post award) (Hectare/HH)						
4. Progress of the R&R (no. of Households)						
5. No of displaced households for titleholders						
6. No of displaced households for Squatters/Encrochers						
7. No. of relocated/developed social infrastructures						
8. No of public awareness activities						
9. No. of provided employment (if applicable)						

10. No of the vulnerable received assistances					
11. No. of Grievances (received/settled)					
II. Feedbacks from PAPs through interviews/FGDs					
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.					

Conclusions/Recommendations:

……
……
……
……
……
……

Names of the Interviewees:

……

Name & Signature of the Independent External Monitoring Expert:

……(Date)……

Name & Signature of PIC of Environmental and Social Safeguard, the Executing Agency:

……(Date)……

Attach photos

Annex 12 Photos

ANNEXURE--III

Photographs of village surrounding

The rainfied paddy crop grown at village Nadiabhanga

A side view of village Dhamanagadia

A patch of land remaining uncultivated due to lack of water at village Kaibalyagadia

A patch of unirrigated land at village Bajrapalli

Cricket play ground at village Balarampur

A water reservoir at village Nadiabhanga

Pictorial Depiction of the Survey Area, People and the Event

SES on Rengali Irrigation Project, LBC-II, Phase-II in Jajpur, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar District

A view of village road at village Kiapada

Pond, a common property resouce at village Dhamanagadia

View of natural water reservoir at village Nachhipur

View of natural water reservoir at village Nachhipur

Rainfied paddy crop at village Raghabapur

Rainfied paddy crop at village Nuapada

Paddy field at village Biragobindapur

The tree is in the mids of paddy field where canal corridor is planned

A pond near the paddy field irrigates the land when there is shortfall of rain water.

A view of under developed cultivable land at Mulasaara village

Canal site at village Biragobindapur.

A patch of cultivable land to be acquired for the project near village Ostapura

A view of canal corridor at the village Nuapada

A view of water reservoir and defunct canal near Baranga reserve forest

A view of water reservoir near Baranga reserve forest

A site view of village G.N.Prasad

Photographs of village Road

Nadiabhanga village road

Kiapada village road

Inter hamlet road connectivity of village Nadiabhanga

Santaragadia inter connected hamlet road

Approach road to village Mangarajpur

Approach road to village Ragada

Approch road to village Dhamanagadia

The narrow road at village Beguniadihi

The village street of Biragobindapur

The concreet road constructed under PMGSY at Kankadajhar village

The concreet road constructed under PMGSY at Biragobindapur village

Approch road to village Gadabandhagada

Approach road to village Santaragadia

Road to Korabandi village

Road to village G.N.Prasad

Main road connecting village Ostapura and Gohira

The inside village road Raghabapur

The pucca road at village Nachhipura

The pucca road at Madanpur village

The inside village road Bajrapalli

The half complete pucca road of village Gohirigadia

Defunct exising canal passing nearby the road of Baranga resrve forest

The inside village road Gohirigadia

Road to Raghabapur village

Photographs of Household interaction

Investigator collecting data at household level in village Nadiabhanga

Investigator collecting data at household level in village Dhamanagadia

Investigator sharing information regarding SES survey at Dhamanagadia village

Interaction moment with person at village Gadabandhagada

Administration of questionnaire by the investigator at Kiapada

Data collection at village Dhamanagadia

Pictorial Depiction of the Survey Area, People and the Event

SES on Rengali Irrigation Project, LBC-II, Phase-II in Jajpur, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar District

Data collection process continues at village Dhuligada

One to one data collection at village G.N. Prasad

Continuetion of data collection at village Asurabandha

Women participating on data collection process

Data collection continues at village Asurabandha patna

Data collection continues at village Asurabandha patna

Pictorial Depiction of the Survey Area, People and the Event

SES on Rengali Irrigation Project, LBC-II, Phase-II in Jajpur, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar District

Data collection at village Asurabandha patna

A view of hut to be displaced and the owner sharing his concern.

A view of the backyard of the house where investigator interacting with women

Data collection cointinues at a poor man's house

Aview of the house to be demolished

Data collection at village Nachhipura

Data collection at Korabandi vilage

Collection of data from displaced family member

Interaction with family members at Mangarajpur village

Discussion with Schedule caste woman in Mulasaara village

A displaced family is busy in data collection process

Women participation in data collection process at Kiapada village

Pictorial Depiction of the Survey Area, People and the Event

SES on Rengali Irrigation Project, LBC-II, Phase-II in Jajpur, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar District

Data collection process continues in Madanpur village

Data collection at Tarakote village

Individuial interction in data collection process

Sharing information by family mebers at Gadabandbandhagada village

A grocery shop owner sharing his concern at Gohira village

A ayurvedic medicine seller participating in data collection process at Gohira village

Data collection at Kankadajhar village

Data collection at Kankadajhar village

Interaction with family mebers at Biragobindapur village

Data collection at Biragobindapur village

Data collection cointinues at a poor man's house

Data collection from affected family at Sainkul village

Sharing her own view during the data collection process at Beguniadihi village

Data collection at Ragada village

Investigator collecting data at Santaragadia village

Bajrapalli villagers sharing their views during household level data collection process

Women participation in household level data collection process

Household interaction at Dhamanagadia village

Photographs of Village level Interaction with people

Photographs of village level intaraction with Salijanga villagers

Sharing information about proposed Rengali Canal and SES by XIMB survey team at Nuapada village

Village level interaction at Balarampur village

Photographs pf village interaction at Raghabapur village

Sharing information with Raghabapur villagers

Nuapada villagers are discussing with XIMB survey team about proposed Rengali canal

Village level interaction at Bangarakote village

Meeting with GP personnel at Bangarakote GP office

Nachhipura villagers sharing their views in village level interaction process in the presence of local MLA

Discussion with Nachhipura villagers regarding proposed Rengali canal

Sharing land loser information with villagers

Village level interaction at Chitri village

Village level interaction at Asurabandha patna village

Sharing objective of the SES survey with Asurabandha villagers

Discussion with Balarampur villagers by XIMB survey team

Village level interaction process at Bajrapalli village

Women participation in village level interaction at G.N.Prasad village

Village ineraction at Kiapada village

Photographs of Village level Stakeholder Meetings under Additional SES

Village level stakeholder meeting at Balibo

Village level stakeholder meeting at Botalanda

Village level stakeholder meeting at Damodarpur

Village level stakeholder meeting at Darjani

Village level stakeholder meeting at Jhadakhundi

Village level stakeholder meeting at Anntapur

Village level stakeholder meeting at Nandabara

Village level stakeholder meeting at Khaira

Village level stakeholder meeting at Nimeipur

Village level stakeholder meeting at Palsa

Village level stakeholder meeting at Patapur

Village level stakeholder meeting at Ghasipura

Pictorial Depiction of the Survey Area, People and the Event

SES on Rengali Irrigation Project, LBC-II, Phase-II in Jajpur, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar District

Village level stakeholder meeting at Tulati

Village level stakeholder meeting at Ranagundi

Village level stakeholder meeting at Taharapur

Village level stakeholder meeting at Belasundari

Village level stakeholder meeting at Ichhapur

Village level stakeholder meeting at Kantora

Village level stakeholder meeting at Jugala

Village level stakeholder meeting at Narada

Photographs of Focus Group Discussion under Additional SES

Focus group discussion among the tribal people at Ranagundi

FGD at Nandabara village among the tribal community

FGD at Khaira village

Focus group discussion among the tribal people at Hatibari

FGD at Gohira village

Discussion among the tribal community at Ghasipura village

Pictorial Depiction of the Survey Area, People and the Event

SES on Rengali Irrigation Project, LBC-II, Phase-II in Jajpur, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar District

FGD at Botalanda village

Belasundari tribal people are discussing with survey team

FGD at Balibo village

Anntapur tribal community

Photographs of Centre point of proposed Canals

Land demarcation at village Gadabandhagada

Land demarcation at village Gohirigadia

Land demarcation at village Kaibalya gadia

Land demarcation at village Kiapada

Land demarcation at village Biragobindapur

Centre point land demarcation at village Mangarajpura

Land demarcation at village Sainkul

Land demarcation at village Madanpur

Centre point of canal at Dhamanagadia village

Centre point of canal at village Dhuligada

Land demarcation point at village Bajrapalli

Centre point demarcation of proposed Rengali canal at village Kiapada

Canal passing on this building at Dhuligada village

Demarcation point at village Agarda

Centre point of canal demarcation at village Mangarajpur

Centre point of canal demarcation at village Beguniadihi

Photographs of defunct existing canals

Defunct existing canal at Baranga village area

Defunct canal passing nearby the Asurabandhapatna village