



## **SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY**

**For Land Acquisition of Private Land for  
“Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-  
Lakhamananath road railway station of S.E.  
railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section  
(ToR 80-00001)”**

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This study has been undertaken as per the guidelines of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (RFCTLARRA-2013) of Government of India and Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules-2015. The purpose of the study was to prepare an inventory of all the affected persons and the impact on their properties and sources of income due to acquisition of land. For conducting this Social Impact Assessment study we have received quality assistance and cooperation from all key stakeholders including Government Departments and affected communities.

We are highly grateful to the elected representatives of affected villages, local officials, community leaders and surveyed households for being with us sparing their time for timely completion of the tasks. But for this, it was possible to identify the affected persons and other beneficiaries. Their opinions and suggestions have gone a long way in objectively recommending mitigation measures for perceived adverse impact.

We place on record our gratitude for Professor Dr. Rashmi Mishra, Coordinator, State SIA Unit, Nabakrushna Choudhury Center for Development Studies, Government of Odisha, for guiding us and extending absolute cooperation from her end. We are equally grateful to staff of State SIA Unit for supporting us with clarifications and information as and when needed. I take this opportunity to thank the Team Leader, Field Coordinator, Researchers and Data Assistants of the SIA study for their untiring effort to complete the assignment with quality.

I sincerely hope that this collective enterprise meets the goal and facilitate construction and completion of the rail project which stands to boost connectivity y and development in the region.



**Akshaya Mohapatra**  
**President**

## **FOREWORD**

It is the right of a person affected by land acquisition to get a fair compensation for his/ loss. Usually, people do not wish to give up their land, but it is also a common practice by the government to acquire land in public interest. It is essential for development of a nation. This has also given rise many disputes in the past. Owing to public resentment, delay in completion of a project has become a common phenomenon. Many times due to intervention of political parties, social institutions and other interested groups, matters become more complex and beyond control. The government have also taken relevant steps for forming policies, acts and regulations for mitigation of the problems arising out of the land acquisition process.

Earlier, the government was acquiring land enforcing Land Acquisition Act 1984, revised 1984. The Act described the process of land acquisition. The Government of India instructed the State Governments to follow the Act. But at many places, the affected persons felt aggrieved and resented the process. The Government then formed the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act ) 2013RFCTLARRA-(2013. It was claimed to be historic and beneficial to the affected persons. One ordinance was issued to revise the act and make it more effective. This ordinance failed to become an act due to growing public resentment and opposition. Later the Government of Odisha formulated and enacted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. The act is intended to safeguard the interests of the affected persons and families. It is indeed a noble act to simplify the process of land acquisition and make it more acceptable.

Under this act, specific regulations have been made to assess the truthful social impacts and mitigation of the same. For this purpose, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies have been appointed as the State Nodal Agency. The State Nodal Agency further appoints an independent agency to carry out a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study. The resettlement, rehabilitation activities are implemented basing on the SIA study.

This report presents the findings of the Social Impact Assessment Study of Land Acquisition of 0.1301 acres Private Land from two villages i.e. Deulipanchughanta unit No 7 and Dharastock Unit No 6 under Jaleswar Tahasil of Balasore District for “Construction of ROB in lieu of L.C. No-45 at Km 182/10-12 between Jaleswar-Lakhamananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section (ToR 80-00001). The study is conducted in strict adherence to the SIA guidelines and technical inputs provided by Nabakrushna Choudhury Center for Development Studies (NCDS), the State SIA Unit, Odisha. LAVS engaged a team of qualified and experienced persons for village resource mapping, interviewing affected persons, community consultations and interaction with concerned officials and elected representatives. The team collected secondary and primary data for preparation of this report.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWC	Anganwadi Center
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BDO	Block Development Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRGF	Backward Region Grant Fund
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCS	Credit Cooperative Society
CHC	Community Health Center
CPR	Common Property Resource
CRC	Commissioner Rail Coordination
CT	Certificate Training
DFO	District Forest Officer
DP	Development Plan
DRP	Detailed Project Report
DW	Drinking Water
DWO	District welfare Officer
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GP	Gram Panchayat
GRS	Gram Rojgar Sevak
GS	Gram Sabha
HH	Household
HHH	Head of Household
Hqs	Headquarters
HYV	High Yielding Variety
KII	Key Informant Interview
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
LAR & R	Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
LAVS	Life Academy of Vocational Studies
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
MIS	Management Information System
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Micro Plan
NAC	Notified Area Council
NCDS	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NR&RP	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy

*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakshmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section*

NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
OBC	Other Backward Class
ORFCTLA	Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition
PAF	Project Affected Families
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PEO	Panchayat Executive Officer
PESA	Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PR Dept.	Panchayatiraj Department
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRI	Panchayatiraj Institution
PS	Panchayat Samiti
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RI	Revenue Inspector
RoR	Record of Rights
ROW	Right of Way
RRB	Regional Rural Bank
S.C	Sub-Collector
SC	Scheduled Caste
SC & ST	Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe
SHG	Self Help Group
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIAS	Social Impact Assessment Study
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TB	Tuberculosis
TDP	Tribal Development Plan
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
WSHG	Women Self Help Group

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Land Acquisition has been a very complex and sensitive process demanding transparency and adequacy in award of compensation. Care has been taken at the design and DPR stage to minimize land acquisition and other adverse impacts. Emphasis is to limit the project area mostly to government land available along the Right of Way (ROW) whereas acquiring private land with proper consultation with the local people and affected communities.

Nabakrushna Choudhury Center for Development Studies (in short NCDS) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit of the Government of Odisha, vide letter no SIA-1016/NCDS dated 11.07.2022 has engaged Life Academy of Vocational Studies (LAVS) to undertake social impact assessment for Acquisition of 0.305 Acres of Private Land from 2 villages i.e Deulipanchughanta Unit-07 and Dharastock Unit-06 under Jaleswar Tahasil of Balesore District for Construction of ROB in lieu of L.C.No-45 at Km 182/10-12 between Jaleswar-Lakhamananath road railway station of S.E. railway Kharagpur-Bhadrak Section(ToR 80-0001). It has provided a list of 36 affected households losing land as identified during the preliminary survey while fixing alignment. The total private land affected is 0.948 acre of which 0.1301 acres is proposed to be acquired that constitute 13.72 % of the affected area. The purpose of the SIA is to facilitate smooth land acquisition and resettlement process ensuring fair and adequate compensation as per governing laws and rules.

The proposed study was conducted in Deulipanchughanta and Dharastock villages.

Balasore is one of the coastal Districts of Odisha. It lies on the northern most part of the state. It was a part of the ancient Kalinga which later became a territory of Toshal or Utkal, till the death of Mukunda Dev. Balasore as a separate District was created in October 1828. originally it was in Bengal presidency.

Balasore District covers an area of 3634 sq kms having total population of 23,17,419 as per 2011 census. The District is surrounded by Medinipur District of West Bengal in its northern side, Bay of Bengal in its east, Bhadrak District in its south and Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar Districts lies on its western side. The District is located at 20.48 to 21.59 North Latitude and 86.16 to 87.29 east Longitude. Total male population of the District is 11,84,371 and female population is 11,33,048 as per 2001 census.

In total 0.1301 Acres shall be acquired for Construction of Construction of ROB in lieu of L.C.No-45 at Km 182/10-12 between Jaleswar-Lakhamananath road railway station of S.E. railway Kharagpur-Bhadrak Section. The land shall be acquired from 2 villages namely Deulipanchughanta and Dharastock.

Each of the affected and non-affected households was questioned regarding the impact of the project and each of them expressed a positive attitude. The villagers are hopeful towards getting a better transport facility without having to wait for a long time due to railway gate, better access to their places of business/ education etc.

In total 0.0791 Acres of land of Deulipanchughanta , 0.0510 Acres of land of Dharastock village are required for the construction of ROB. Total land is private. According to the data provided by

the Dept. of Revenue and Disaster Management, 12 plots of Deulipanchughanta village, 4 plots of Dharastock village will be affected by this acquisition. 36 households are the titleholders of this property. All the actual titleholders were identified by the process of SIA survey conducted. During the survey, it came to knowledge that out of 16 plots, 34 households are affected and the study team could not find any whereabouts of 2 title holder .

It is known from the survey that in total 197 persons live in 34 affected households. Out of them 98 (49.75%) are males and 99 (50.25) are females. Similarly in total 69 persons live in 20 non-affected households out of which 49.28% are males whereas 50.72% are females.

In order to assess the socioeconomic status of the affected households, it is essential to analyze the data on educational status. Usually, while the higher class households live a developed lifestyle, the households of lower class live a deprived life. It is revealed that out of 34 affected families, 53% belong to OBC category, 32% belong to general category and 15% belongs to SC. Among the non-affected households, 10% is SC , 20% belongs to ST, 20% HHs belongs to OBC and 50% to General caste

Data was collected on drinking water while conducting the survey. It was revealed from the survey that while 100% of HHs are using piped drinking water

It is revealed from the study that during last 12 months 68.53% among the affected HHs and 43.48% among the non-affected HHs have been affected by disease or other. Either they have visited governmental or private health service delivery institutions. The nearest medical facility available is the CHC. It is revealed that while 5.88% of the households depend on PHC, 47.06% depends on CHC, 5.88% depend on depends on district hospital, 29.41% depends on private clinic, and 11.76 % depend on both private hospitals and other institutions.

It was revealed that women directly participate in matters pertaining to their HHs. In Deulipanchughanta village 35 % and in Dharastock village 71% of affected HHs takes financial decisions jointly by men and women. In respect of child's education, participatory decisions are taken in Deulipanchughanta village 90% HHs and in Dharastok village 93% affected Households. In Deulipanchughanta village 70% HHs and in Dharastock village 64% HHs joint decisions are taken in respect of purchase of any asset. In respect of social functions etc. 75% HHs take joint decisions in Deulipanchughanta village and 79% in Dharastock village HHs of affected families. As per the data one cannot say you rightly that almost all families follow a participatory method in taking household level decisions.

It was clear from the survey that villagers of Deulipanchughanta and Dharastock are aware regarding the project. Their opinion that the project shall have many positive impacts such as compensation, improved transport facilities and connectivity etc.

As a whole, it is felt that the positive impacts are greater than the negative impacts.

The findings of the SIA study would certainly be beneficial for the implementing agency to prepare their plan of action according to the needs and aspiration expressed by the effected people. Apart from the individual opinion regarding the overall benefit and loss due to implementation of the project; the research team also collected information from different sections of people through FGDs which is reflected in the report.

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

## **CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Introduction**

Improved transportation facility is one of the important criterions for attaining the development. Development of the roads and bridges are important factor in the growth of a nation. The transport system is basically connected with economy of the local region. Advances in transportation had made possible changes in the way of living and the way in which societies are organized and therefore have a great influence in the development of civilization. Transportation has made significant role in the development of civilization from very ancient times by meeting travel requirement of people and transport requirement of goods.

The Indian Railway Network connects industrial production centres with markets and with sources of raw materials and facilitates industrial development and link agricultural production centres with distant markets. It provides rapid, reliable and cost-effective bulk transportation to the energy sector, to move coal from the coal fields to power plants and petroleum products from refineries to consumption centres. It links places, enabling large-scale, rapid and low-cost movement of people across the length and breadth of the country. In the process, the Indian Railways has become a symbol of national integration and a strategic instrument for enhancing our defense preparedness.

Even though Railways is a central subject, Government of Odisha has adopted a very unique and forward looking strategy to help increasing the Rail density of the State, which has historically been lesser than the national average. The State Rail Coordination Directorate functions independently under the umbrella of Commerce & Transport Department of Government of Odisha. This is headed by Commissioner Rail Coordination (CRC) & Special Secretary to Government. Through undertaking regular coordination between State Government and the Ministry of Railways, Govt. of India; it has been instrumental in development of Rail infrastructure as well as passenger amenities in the State of Odisha.

Rapid Industrialization of Odisha is an inalienable part of India's growth story. Endowed with vast natural and mineral resources, the State of Odisha continues to be one of the most sought after investment destination with unabated interest by steel, aluminum, power, oil and cement companies. Government of Odisha has already prepared a comprehensive plan for orderly, systematic, sustainable and holistic economic growth by focusing upon infrastructure development and creating industrial corridors. In this context, the railways serve not only as important industrial infrastructure but also as critical linkages to spur socio-economic growth in the under-developed hinterland.

## **1.2 Public Purpose**

Railway Over Bridge (ROB) construction is an important aspect of the railway safety in the country. Many lives have been lost due to unsafe crossing of rail tracks by the people. The objective behind construction of ROB's is to ease the flow of traffic across the state.

## **1.3 Location of the proposed project**

For construction of proposed railway over bridge(ROB) , an extent of 0.1301 acre of land spread over Deulapanchughanta and Dharastock village of Jaleswar Tahasil in Balasore district needs to be acquired.

## **1.4 Project Affected Villages**

The affected villages are located in Balasore district; namely Deulapanchughanta and Dharastock. The household/ population data of the villages are as follows:

**Table 1.1: Household and population details of affected villages**

Name of village	No. of HH	Population			Category		
		Male	Female	Total	SC	ST	OC
Deulapanchughanta (Ward-06 and 11)	515	1078	1168	2246	222	221	1803
Dharastock (Ward-12)	501	1282	1227	2509	142	67	2300

**Source: As per ICDS Project, Jaleswar**

## **1.5 Analysis of Alternatives**

The proposed ROB is constructing in lieu of the existing LC, no alternatives were considered.

## **1.6 Social Impact**

Each of the affected and non-affected households was questioned regarding the impact of the project and each of them expressed a positive attitude. They opined that the Construction of ROB in lieu of L.C. No-45 at Km 182/10-12 between Jaleswar-Lakhamananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section shall be beneficial to the railway transport services at present. The project will be good for the development of the villages as well as will improve transport and communication facility for them. It will enhance local economy

## **1.7 Impact Mitigation measures**

The “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act 2013 Rule 5” directs for making a Social Impact Assessment and Mitigation Plan. This includes undertaking different welfare schemes for development of persons losing their land and other valuable assets. The impacts of a project are identified under the SIA. Social Impact Mitigation plan is a part of the SIA. This includes steps to be taken for impact mitigation,

cost analysis for the steps and time schedule for such measures. In this study a number of positive as well as negative impacts were identified and are described. The report needs explain how the negative impacts shall be minimized. The plan has been done in accordance with the limits of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act 2013.

### **1.8 Social Costs and Benefit Assessment**

Social impacts were discussed with both the affected and unaffected households to have a proper assessment. Almost all the households expressed their positive attitude towards the project. The affected persons are optimistic regarding many aspects such as smooth passing of trains without any interruption. It will also facilitate road users using the road without any interruption.

It is revealed from the survey that the affected persons are aware of the project. In respect of social benefits, 98% of the villagers opine that the construction of ROB shall be the best social benefit. As for economic advantage, they are of opinion that the cost of land shall be hiked after completion of the project. Some villagers have opined that new business opportunities shall be created.

As for negative impacts, it was opined that air pollution will increase, crime and accidents shall also increase, and domestic animals also shall meet with accidents more often and traditional business also hamper. However, it is assessed that the positive impacts are higher than the negative ones.

Land acquisition might affect the traditional business of some persons and some may lose important parts of their land. The lower income group person shall be more affected. As there are not much farmers, loss of livelihoods shall not be acute. Even then, the farmers losing land should be provided land elsewhere. There are no share croppers or any other vulnerable households, but there are some daily wage laborers who may suffer due to this project.

During implementation of the project, many heavy types of machinery shall be used and traffic will also increase for which the local people may feel inconvenience.

# Chapter 2

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

## **CHAPTER 2 : PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1 Background**

The Jaleswar-Batagram-Chandaneswar road is a vital link to interstate traffic movement between the state of Odisha and West Bengal comes under Balasore District of Odisha. This road connecting Balasore District Head Quater through Jaleswar & Bhograi Blocks to Digha border of West Bengal. It originates from 54/00km of NH-60 at Jaleswar and passes through Jaleswar & Bhograi Block and ends at Chandaneswar (a famous holly place of Lord Siva). The total length of the road is 36,00 Km. This road passes through thickly populated Agriculture producing region and fishing harbour. This is the only route in North Balasore used for the relief evacuation and rescue operation during the natural calamities such as flood and cyclone. Besides it caters to heavy commercial traffic from Odisha state to Kolkata, Durgapur, Medinapur District of West Bengal as it is the shortest route from Odisha and south India states.

This road leads to economic prosperity between the above two states and it facilitates social mobility, intercourse and interaction. It also promotes inter relationships and enables movements for education, health, recreation and religious function with spatial developments like housing, industrial institutions and infrastructure. The people general and tourists in particular from West Bengal use to visit Chandaneswar, The holy place for pilgrimage, the famous temple of Lord "CHANDANESWAR", Lord " BHUSANDESWAR" (the Biggest " Shiva Linga" of Asia), Udaipur and talsari Sea Beach. This road has a greater economic importance in respect of trade and commerce especially on marine goods, coconuts, beetle and paddy. It is the arterial road of North Balasore of Odisha and the proposed ROB at L.C. No.45 is located at 1" Km of this important road.

Earlier the estimate was prepared to construct the Railway Over Bridge with span arrangement i.e. 1 Span 37.28 Mtr & another span 31.28 mtr c/c at Railways Portion & 14 span of 19.25 Mtr c/c on Chandaneswar- side and 15 Spans of 19.25 Mtr c/c on Jaleswar side with 1000 mm dia RCC Pile foundation. And the total length of approach road is 393.19 Mtr, length of service road is 1351.78 mtr in both Chandaneswar & Jaleswar side have been adopted as per the Combined GAD Drawing No. CASE FILE No WORKS/AE/DEP/AOB/KGP/23/PT-10 AND CE NO. BR/ROB/26984/15 DATED 16/04/2015. During course of execution the test pile test report was submitted to Chief Engineer (Directorate of Design) Odisha Bhubaneswar.

A Social Impact Assessment Study has been conducted under the supervision of the Collector, as per prevailing law for private land acquisition for the project. Consent of the PAPs/PAFs identification of actual beneficiaries and their opinion on compensation were important to know. The study has been conducted in accordance with the prevailing law of the land. It is the

responsibility of the government to compensate the HHs in a rightful manner, for development of the village and other ancillary facilities. The villagers are very fervent and hopeful about the project. A long cherished dream and expectation shall be fulfilled by the project.

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Land acquisition is a sensitive matter and is often opposed owing to different reasons. Among them, not getting the right compensation, resettlement are two most relevant issues. It is commonly opined that benefit of the affected persons are less weighed against other aspects. So policies relating to displacement should not be limited only to compensation, but it also should include social and humanitarian values. Although it is mentioned in the constitution, the SCs and STs should be given priority. So it is imperative to focus on RFCTLARR Act. The SIA study was conducted keeping in view all these factors.

## **2.2 Scope of the Study**

The scope of the study; in accordance with the established norms of the SIA unit of the Government of Odisha and the Land Acquisition Rules 2013 includes:

- Preparation of a complete report on the area affected by the proposed project
- Identification of PAPs/ PAFs and estimation of compensation
- Study the social, economic and cultural aspects of the affected area
- Collect opinion of the affected persons through FGDs, public meetings, Q & A and consultation
- Recommend suggestion for mitigation of any negative impact of the proposed project

## **2.3 Purpose of the Study**

The main purpose of the SIA is to assess social impact, prepare report on infrastructure, properties and ownership of land and preparation of list of PAPs and PAFs. It is necessary to collect information from the PAFs. The study includes all PAFs and a sample of non-affected HHs of the proposed project area.

The purpose of the study includes:

- To assess the exact number of PAFs/ land ownership/ loss of land, physical displacement and loss of livelihoods
- Assessment of loss of government and private land, loss of house, slum areas, and other common property resources
- To assess the rationality of the quantity of land to be acquired, whether alternative is available and rationality of such actions
- Establish proof of existence of the land to be acquired in proposed area.
- To examine that the land has been sold, partitioned or acquired prior to the land acquisition.
- Find opportunities for utilization of common land, barren land and to examine if such land is under possession of somebody.
- To assess the impact on governmental and private infrastructure and property, to assess area of land, ownership, size, distribution pattern, number of houses.
- To compare between the net benefits out of the project with the total expenditure made for the project as common properties also shall be acquired for the purpose.
- To prepare a Social Impact Management/ Mitigation Plan this should include different mitigation measures and relevant policy and practices.

## **2.4 Vision and Process of the Study**

The SIA unit of the government appointed LAVS to conduct the Social Impact Assessment Study after getting a proposal from the Collector, Balasore for construction of the ROB project. Subsequently, LAVS imparted training to its survey team regarding the scope of the study. They were explained regarding correct identification of the beneficiaries and follow standard operating procedures while doing so.

The supervisors were instructed to conduct Focus group discussion while the survey was going on. They were advised to draw social and resource maps through Participatory Rural Appraisal method and were also instructed to verify the records carefully. The training programme was conducted under direct supervision of the Team Leader, LAVS.

Prior to the SIA study, the Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Govt. of Odisha published the notification in its Gazette RDM-LAA-BLS-0005-2022-355 dated 04/01/2023 regarding the SIA study. The study team visited the affected area to ascertain the village and identification.

After identification of the village, the study team discussed regarding the project with some villagers to assess the awareness regarding the project, their apprehensions and dilemmas, assumed hindrances for construction of the ROB project etc. The discussion sessions were give a lot of weightage. The villagers were informed regarding the documents to be needed at the time of survey and to keep them ready for the survey.

## **2.5 Survey methodology and tools**

This study has been done with qualitative and quantitative data. Survey of households, focused group discussions, preparation of resource and social maps, Participatory Rural Appraisal were methods adopted for the study. Key Informant Interview and data collection by door-to-door survey were given more importance. The following methodology was adopted for the survey.

## **2.6 Review of available data**

Data is of utmost importance in conducting SIA. Review of published and unpublished reports, information regarding different development schemes and maps, resettlement and rehabilitation policies of both the central and state govt. LARR Act 2013 and Odisha Governments Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act 2016 and other relevant information were collected. It was decided to cover all aspects according to prevailing rules and regulations.

## **2.7 Interview with affected as well as non-affected PAFs**

Data in respect of income, expenditure, socioeconomic status, land ownership, details regarding the land to be acquired, expectations regarding the compensation, social and economic benefits and quantity were collected through a pre-designed questionnaire. The questionnaire was field tested prior to finalization. While most part of the questionnaire was symbolic, questions relating to opinions were left open-ended. The PAFs were asked to submit a copy of their RoR documents. Different documents such as Ration Card, RoR, and Voter Identification Card etc. were verified during the study.

## **2.8 Focused Group Discussion and discussion with general public**

A Focused Group Discussion was conducted in the village. For the purpose, three strategies were adopted: (1) Agenda for the FGD and discussion with general public, (2) Survey format for CPRs and, (3) Survey format for social and cultural infrastructure. The survey team collected data by door to door survey and places of importance.

A well designed format was developed to collect data on infrastructure. Different methods were adopted for collecting data on awareness of villagers on the project, support of the local communities for the project, socioeconomic condition of the area, problems related to livelihoods of PAFs, available governmental facilities, socioeconomic status of the PAFs and impact and consequences of the project. The study was conducted impartially.

The FGDs and discussions with the general public sessions were managed by supervisors of LAVS. Sessions were participated by opinion leaders, ST leaders, Ward Members/ Sarpanch, youths, elderly persons, AWWs, ASHAs, SHG members (20 persons maximum). The main objectives of these sessions were to collect information on acceptance of the project is by the public, opinion of PAFs and recommendations. The villagers actively participated in the discussions.

## **2.9 Sampling**

While the study included all the PAFs, 5 to 10 of the non-affected or indirectly affected HHs were included. In total 34 PAFs were included in the survey and 20 non-affected HHs were included in the study. After collection of data, SPSS package was utilized to clean the data for analysis. For analysis, simple and relevant statistical method such as average, percentage was used.

Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan are necessitated when the livelihoods of the PAFs are affected. The RAP helps in restoring the standard of living of the PAFs to the status prior to the land acquisition. The following steps should be followed to conduct an effective SIA and preparation of RAP.

- ❖ Identification of socioeconomic impact of the project
- ❖ Consultation with general public
- ❖ Expedite process of land acquisition and compensation
- ❖ Policy of compensation and procedures
- ❖ Institutional responsibilities
- ❖ Income restoration
- ❖ List of activities
- ❖ Budget for complete resettlement and rehabilitation , verification, estimation and report

The SIA which includes resettlement and rehabilitation is conducted in accordance with the Odisha Government's Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act 2013 (Rule 2016). It is not necessary in this project, as there is no loss of residential houses. The PAFs are losing a part of their agricultural land and survey has been done accordingly.

# Chapter 3

## **Team Composition, Approach, Methodology and Schedule of the SIA**

## **CHAPTER 3 : TEAM COMPOSITION, APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND SCHEDULE OF THE SIA**

### **3.1 Team Composition**

The survey team comprised of 01 [One] Project Director, 02 [Two] experienced Field Investigator and 01 [One] Computer Operator. They were bestowed with responsibilities to work at different levels. The following persons were included in the team:

**Table 3.1: List of Team Members**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Educational qualification</b>	<b>Experience</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
01	Satya Narayan Rana	M.A. (Eco)	31 years	Team Leader	Liaison with NCDS and overall supervision of the survey team
02	Ramesh Bal	Graduate	13 years	Field Investigator(1)	Surveying
03	Samir Parida	Graduate	5 years	Field Investigator(2)	Surveying
04	Soumyaranjan Pradhan	B.Com with PGDCA	5 years	Computer Operator(1)	Data Entry

Source:SIA Team

### **3.2 Study Process**

Both Census survey and sampling methods were deployed for the study. Whereas data was collected on census survey mode from the directly affected households, sampling method was used to collect data from the indirectly affected households. The following process was adopted/ shall be adopted for the study.

- a) Consultation while taking field visit
- b) Collection of data on number of affected households and collection of data on 5% of indirectly affected households
- c) Public consultation and FGD
- d) Collection of data from government sources and analysis of impacts of the project
- e) Preparation of SIA report with SIMP
- f) Conducting public hearing in the affected area
- g) Prepare final report

<b>Work before Survey</b>	<b>Work during survey</b>	<b>Work after survey</b>
Analysis of project report	Data collection on households and the village (s)	Analysis of collected data
Collection of RoR and analysis	Public consultation	Preparation of Report
Analysis of legal framework	Conduct FGDs	Preparation of SIMP
Discussion with concerned officials	Discussion with concerned officials	Conducting Public Hearing
	Survey	Preparation of Draft/ Final Report

### **3.3 Study Methodology**

#### **3.3.1 Review of available literature:**

A comprehensive desk based research was carried out to understand the background information and legislation on SIA. Accordingly, a wide range of secondary literatures, study reports, relevant government Acts/ policies, notifications and research publications were reviewed to understand the process of social impact assessment, its management plan and public hearing etc. In addition, several other information and data sources were referred to during the SIA study process as per felt need and report requirement. Specifically, the Social Impact Assessment study for Rail projects and other relevant linear project reports were reviewed prior to conducting the present study. Thus, a detailed groundwork was made by collecting secondary data for maintaining professional standard and accuracy in the assessment. Secondary information were also collected from different governments departments like the District Agricultural Office, Irrigation Office, DFO, District Statistical Office, concerned Tahasils, Sub-Registrars and RI circles. Besides, Panchayat and village level information were also collected during the study. The information collected in such processes include the benchmark price of land, the classification and the use of land, the irrigation coverage, the cropping pattern, the common property resources and the socio-economic and cultural fabric of the communities. The secondary source information complemented the primary data elicited through the field survey from the affected households and other stakeholders. A primary level understanding was created about the physical, social, economic, and cultural set-up of the project area prior to undertaking the detailed field investigations

#### **3.3.2 Field visit, Consultation and Information dissemination:**

Prior to commencement of field work, the survey team of LAVS visited the affected area several times. During these visits, they had discussed with different important persons such as the LAO, Deputy Collector, concerned Tehsildar, BDO and PRI members.

### **3.3.3 Identification of villages and affected households**

The lists of village wise RoR holders (affected by the proposed project) were collected from the railway department /government. Field investigators were deputed to complete identification of villages as per the list provided in the agreement. They took the help of revenue officials and Panchayat functionaries to physically locate the villages, connecting roads and easy approach points along the allotted alignment for field survey.

After identification of the villages, the team also camped in each village to draw the genealogy of titleholders figuring in the land records received from NCDS detaining the land to be affected and total land to be acquired for the project. They were asked to complete 3 villages to facilitate the commencement of household survey, village mapping and FGDs with target groups. This step was undertaken to minimize delay and accelerate the pace of census surveys and sample surveys.

### **3.3.4 Commencement of Census Surveys**

The team leader organized an orientation programme for the field investigators in the light of field reports received from the advance party deployed for identification of villages and households. He clarified thematic issues pertaining to questionnaire and tools. He also briefed about logistics arranged for the survey and instructed each member to seek clarification whenever they faced any confusion while conducting the survey. It was decided to have two senior surveyors as supervisors to provide onsite support. They were also informed about the types of records they would need to locate and keep ready for the survey. Information about the date and time of survey in the villages was given well in advance through local PRI and CBO representatives to ensure maximum participation. The survey team began work by holding community meetings in the study villages that are affected. Information about the Rail Link project and the survey procedure was shared with the community and key primary stakeholders.

### **3.3.5 Village Resource Mapping**

The study team collected data of each affected village in prescribed formats for a comprehensive resource mapping. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques such as Social mapping and Resource mapping were applied in each of the affected villages to garner knowledge and the opinion of the affected people about the proposed rail link project. Social maps were prepared to identify the social structures, institutions and other basic facilities available in the affected village as also to learn about the social and economic differences amongst the households. Similarly, resource maps were prepared to learn about the affected people's perception of what natural resources are found in and around their village, their use and the impact of the railway project on such resources.

### **3.3.6 Administration of household interview schedules**

Following close discussion with the stakeholders and community members, household level surveys were conducted to assess the socio-economic conditions of the affected families and the impact of the proposed project on their lives. The survey was carried out with the help of a pre-tested “Household Interview Schedule”. Aspects covered in the Schedule included details such as the identification particulars of the PAFs/PAPs, the social profile, the family details, occupation, source of income, family expenditure, household assets, information on affected structure, commercial/self-employment activities, employment pattern, and the opinions and views of PAPs on project as also the resettlement and rehabilitation needs.

Before filling the questionnaires, the affected families were asked to produce copies of documents necessary as the proof of their existence in that particular structure and place. So documents like-ration card, electricity bills, voter card or any other documents were verified. Besides, a sample (minimum 10 or 5 per cent) of the non-land-losing households from each village was also interviewed to find out the impact of the project on the indirectly affected families in terms of loss of the private land, public land and other common property resources.

### **3.3.7 Conducting FGD/ PRA:**

A number of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with male and female members of the villages to capture their views and suggestions on the project with special reference to social impact management planning. The FGDs were conducted in each village with specific sections of the project-affected people, PRI members and community members to understand their perspective on the project and its impact on their lives. Gender and inclusion perspective was critically observed in the FGDs during the field visits. FGDs (Male& Female) were organized in each village; 2 FGDs were organized in 2 affected villages. A series of interactions with the community members and other opinion leaders were undertaken to collect both quantitative and qualitative information from the primary sources.

### **3.3.8 Data analysis and preparation of report:**

A range of primary and secondary data sources were used to prepare the SIA report. The SIA relied on both qualitative and quantitative information collected from the various sources. At the first stage secondary sources of information were analyzed and used as essential references throughout the SIA process. The subsequent processes of scrutiny, coding, data entry, cleaning as well as processing of quantitative data were done by a trained data management team. Descriptive statistical methods were used to analyze the primary data which have been presented using tables and graphs. The SIA report has been developed based on a combined understanding of issues and using a triangulation of information from various sources. The report format was developed during the study in consultation with the Coordinator State SIA Unit (NCDS). Finally,

the draft report is now being submitted to the NCDS for organizing proposed public hearing and feedback processes.

### **3.3.9 Preparation of Social Impact Mitigation and Management Plan (SIMP):**

Planners and decision makers increasingly recognize the need for better understanding of the social consequences of policies, plans, programmes and projects . Social Impact Assessment (short form for Socio-economic Impact Assessment) helps in understanding such impacts. Social Impact Assessment alerts the planners as to the likely benefits and costs of a proposed project, which may be social and/or economic. The knowledge of these likely impacts in advance can help decision-makers in deciding whether the project should proceed, or proceed with some changes, or dropped completely. The most useful outcome of a SIA is to develop mitigation plans to overcome the potential negative impacts on individuals and communities.

As per the section 4 (6) of the RTFCTLARR Act 2013, 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. Thus, the SIA team of LAVS prepared an SIMP, based on the impact identified in the assessment that includes the viability of impact mitigation and management strategies with clear indication of costs, timelines and capacities. The SIMP has also been prepared in Odia language to be circulated in every Gram Panchayat of the affected area.

### **3.3.10 Public Hearing:**

*According to the RTFCTLARR Act Rule 5, after the SIMP has been prepared, one public hearing is to be conducted in the affected area to hear the opinions/ objections and any other additional information. The public hearing shall be organized in association with the District Administration. The concerned LAO and LAVS team shall conduct the Public Hearing. The date, place and time of public hearing shall be notified in the village prior to the event where the SIA report shall be presented. Upon completion of the public hearing, the opinions and other information collected shall be analyzed and placed in the final SIA report.*

### **3.4 Questionnaire Used in the Survey**

4 types of questionnaire were used in the survey. They are:

1. Household interview schedule
2. General, social and cultural data
3. Questionnaire in FGD
4. Map of social and natural resources

### **3.5 Challenges Faced**

During the survey, the survey team faced many challenges and took steps to resolve them. Notable among them are:

- Incomplete record/ RoR: The RoR did not contain correct information on land to be acquired or the respondent could not answer correctly
- Old Data: The team faced problems to identify the exact land as the data provided was old.
- Reluctance on the part of some affected households to give interviews. The resistance was overcome to a great extent through constant persuasion.
- Reluctance on the part of some households to consider female members as beneficiaries
- Some families have migrated to unknown places without any contact
- Some of the household representatives were absent and could not be contacted by repeated visits
- Some RoR holders despite having land in the affected villages are residing in other villages.
- There were repetition in the name of recorded title holders requiring to merge

### **3.6 Structure of study report**

The study report is divided into Eight chapters. The first chapter is introductory in nature and throws light on the study background which contains the project description, the SIA study objectives, the scope of the work and the methodology. In the second chapter, the profile of the study area, the land assessment of the study area, and the overall impact of the project on land acquisition has been presented in the light of collected data. Team composition, approach, methodology, and schedule of the SIA is presented in Chapter Three. Chapter four presents data with the details of the project land both acquired and affected. Chapter five describes the legal framework and R & R options of the affected families. An analysis of the socio-economic profile of project area and the project affected families/persons is presented in chapter six. Chapter seven presents the project impact and consequences which is vital for the SIA. Chapter Eight analyzes the social cost benefits and recommends measures for necessary actions.

### **3.7 Completion of field work & preparation of report**

The team worked in the field under the close supervision and guidance of a team leader. The Team Leader, President, LAVS and other senior functionaries of the organization went on monitoring visits to the field to supervise progress. They interacted with villagers, elected representatives and grassroots level officials appealing them all for support and cooperation. They also checked schedules filled by surveyors and guided to rectify mistakes or inconsistencies. All field data was finally checked and tabulated under the direct supervision of the Team Leader. The report was prepared blending primary and secondary data.

# Chapter 4

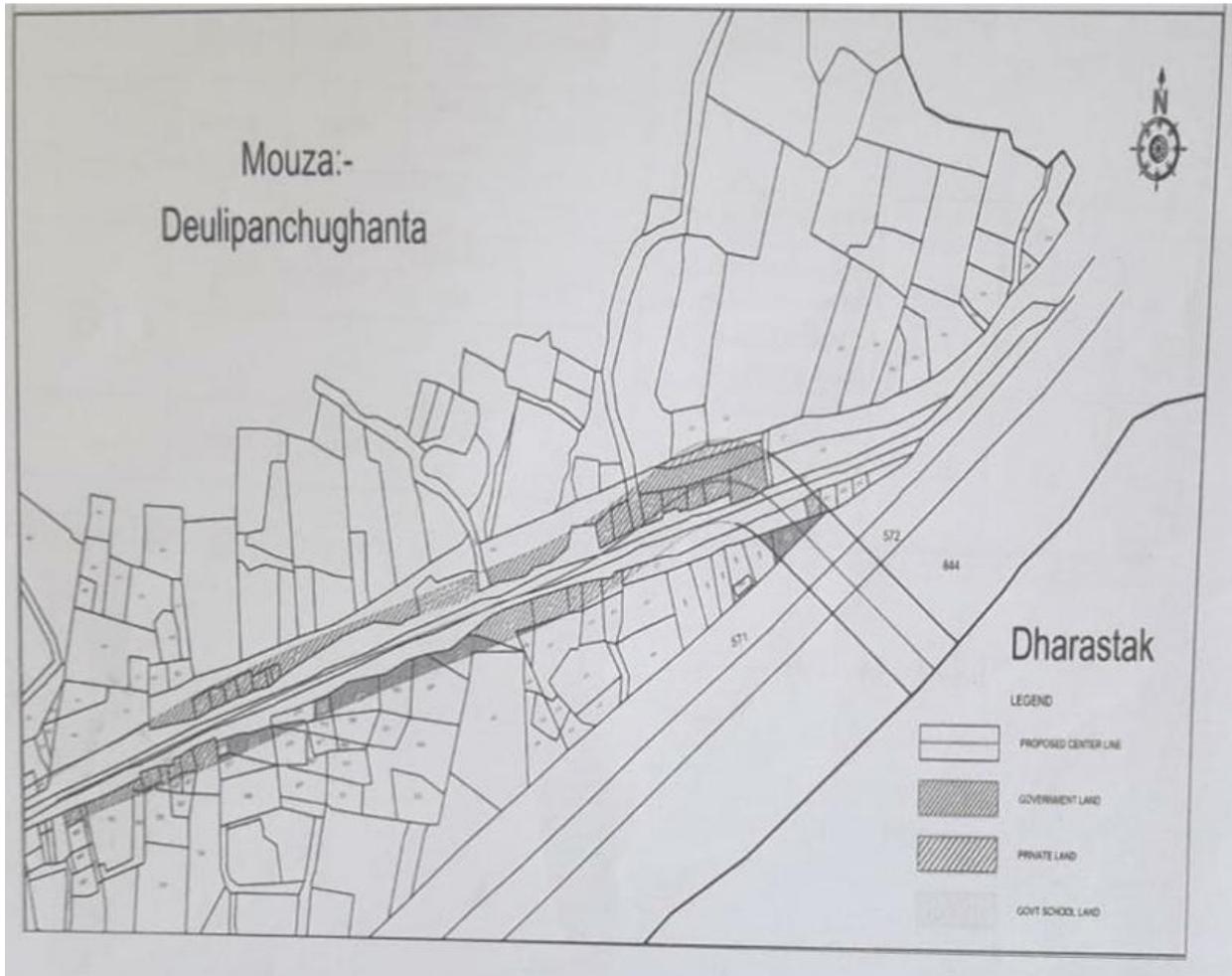
## LAND ASSESSMENT

## **CHAPTER 4 : LAND ASSESSMENT**

Land being an immovable property which for the poor households is mostly inherited from the past generations holds very important place in the rural economy. In the context of 0.305 acres Private Land from two villages i.e. Deulipanchughanta unit No 7 and Dharastak Unit No 6 under Jaleswar Tahasil of Balasore District for “Construction of ROB in lieu of L.C. No-45 at Km 182/10-12 between Jaleswar-Lakhamananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section (ToR 80-00001), different types of land will be acquired- private, government, community and common property resources etc. This chapter analyzes the details of land holdings, land to be affected and acquired, land type and use and ownership of land to be affected for the purpose of proposed rail link project.

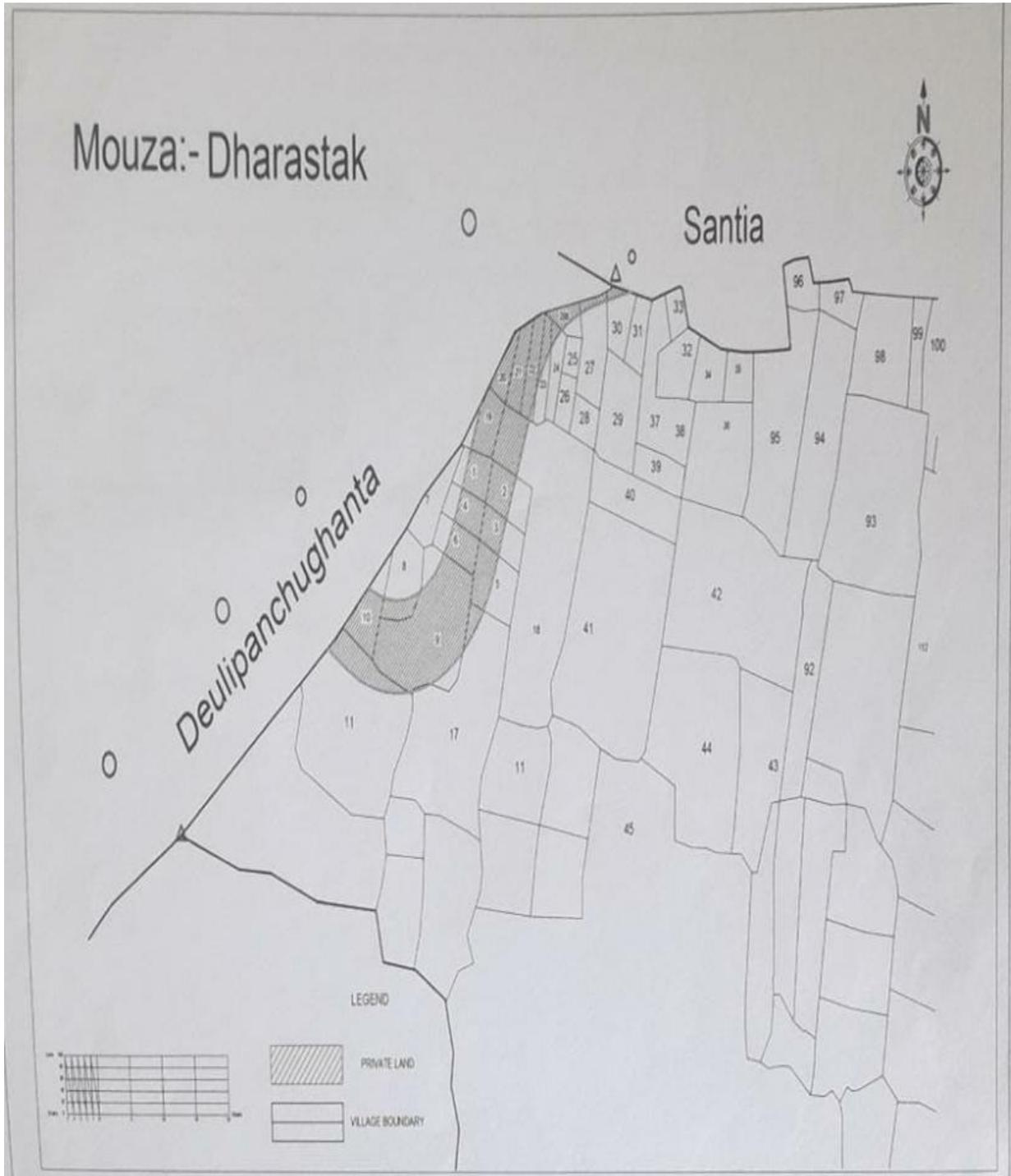
### **4.1 Maps of the Affected Area**

**Pict:4.1: Social Map of Deulipanchughanta Village**



**Source: Detailed Project Report (DPR)**

**Pict 4.2: Social Map of Dharastock Village**

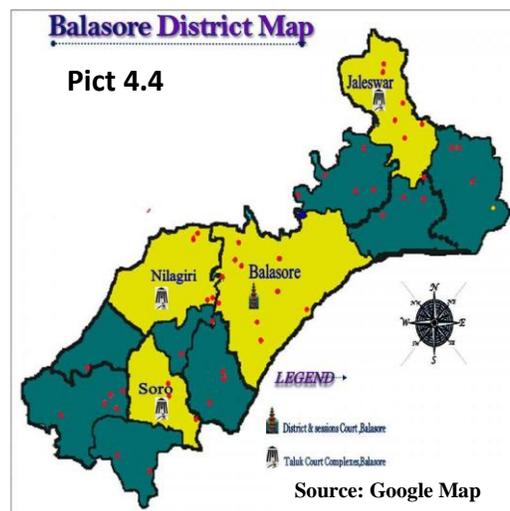


**Source: Detailed Project Report (DPR)**

## 4.2 District Balasore

The social impact assessment study for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakhamananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section has been carried out in Balasore district in the state of Odisha. Agriculture is the main stay of the people of Balasore District. It is in the coastal section of Odisha blessed with hot and humid climate, with alluvium soil and intersected by the perennial rivers, which collectively provides conducive infrastructure for the growth of agriculture in the region. Rice, Pulses, oil seeds like groundnut, mustard, castor and linseed are grown in the District of Balasore..

Balasore District covers an area of 3634 sq kms having total population of 23,17,419 as per 2011 census. The District is surrounded by Medinipur District of West Bengal in its northern side, Bay of Bengal in its east, Bhadrak District in its south and Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar Districts lies on its western side. The District is located at 20.48 to 21.59 North Latitude and 86.16 to 87.29 east Longitude. Total male population of the District is 11,84,371 and female population is 11,33,048 as per 2001 census.



**Table 4.1 Details of the district**

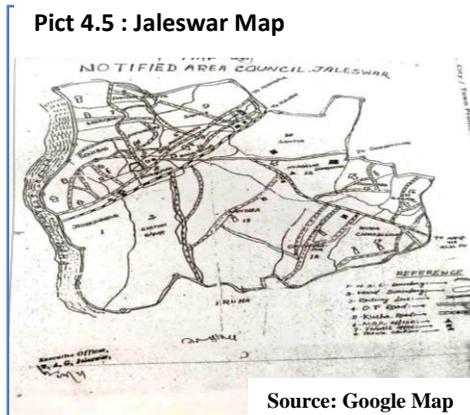
Indicator	Dist [Balasore]	State (Odisha)
Geographic Area( in Sq. km)	3634 km <sup>2</sup>	155707 km <sup>2</sup>
Sub- Division	2	58
Tahasil	12	317
Block	12	314
N.A.C	1	68
M.C. (Municipal Corporation)	03	05
Nos. of Grampanchayat	360	6,234
No of Villages	3049	51349
Total Population	2,317419	41974218

**Source: Census 2011**

### 4.3 Jaleswar Tahasil

Jaleswar is a town located in the Balasore district of Odisha, in India. It consists of 144 villages, with four major areas: Bada Bazar, Nua Bazar, Station Bazar, and Purana Bazar. Jaleswar is considered one of the new municipalities in the state, and Jaleswar forms a state assembly constituency along with Balipal Block.

According to the 2001 India census, the town of Jaleswar had a population of 21,382 inhabitants, 51% male and 49% female. The town has a 78% literacy rate versus a 59.5% national average. Male literacy is 83%, and female literacy is 67%. In Jaleswar, 14% of the population is under 6 years of age. According to the 2011 India census, Jaleswar had a population of 25,747 inhabitants, 52% male and 48% female. There are about 144 inhabited census villages; 30 villages have a population below 200.



**Table 4.2: Details of Tahasil**

Particulars	Jaleswar
State	Odisha
Dist	Balasore
Geographic Area( in Sq Km)	48.78 hectares
No of Villages	144
No of HHs	170
Population	21,382
Male	10,905
Female	10,477

**Source: Census 2011**

#### **4.4 Socio-cultural profile of affected area**

Jaleswar culture is a blend of traditional festivals and cuisine. Residents celebrate both Western and Indian festivals such as Diwali, Holi, Eid, Christmas, Navratri, Dussera, Moharram, Ganesh Chaturthi, Rath Yatra, Durga Puja, and Maha Shivratri. Major festivals are Durga Puja, Basanti Puja, and Ratha Yatra..

The SHG movement has been able to increase credit access to the poor. Multiplication of WSHGs and skill development training imparted to them helping to pursue gainful occupations. Government is making an all out effort to trigger a development process which will ensure a broad-based improvement in the quality of life of the people, especially the poor, SCs/STs, other backward classes (OBC), minorities and women.

A better quality of life for the people refers not only to better income for all the segments of the population to maintain a minimum living standard of living but also to equal access to all facilities and services for an improved quality of life. While growth in the productive sectors should be to look for new avenues that the resources permit, besides better organization of the existing activities, in the social sector, the focus should be on improving accessibility and a significant improvement in the quality of services currently provided.

#### **4.5 Profile of affected villages**

The SIA study has been conducted in 2 villages of Jaleswar tahasil of Balasore district. A total of 0.1301 **hectares** of private land would be acquired for the “Construction of ROB in lieu of L.C. No-45 at Km 182/10-12 between Jaleswar-Lakhmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section (ToR 80-00001)”.. Acquisition of 0.1301 acres Private Land from two villages i.e. Deulipanchughanta unit No 7 and Dharastock Unit No 6 under Jaleswar Tahasil of Balasore District for. As per 2011 Census there are total 635 households in these 2 villages and the total population is 2984.

**Table: 4.3 Demographic profile of project affected villages**

SI No	Name of Mouza	Name of Tahasil	No of HHs	Population			% of SC/ ST
				Total	SC	ST	
1	Deulipanchughanta	Jaleswar	515	2246	222	67	12.86%
2	Dharastock	Jaleswar	501	2509	142	221	14.42%

**Source-ICDS Report, Jaleswar,Dist-Balasore**

#### **4.6 Land Assessment**

Landed property in rural areas has acquired the status of the prime source of income since ages. It has also its equally high importance in urban areas. This also plays a vital role in defining the social status of the household. Different types of land need to be acquired for shifting The SIA has been conducted to assess all aspects of the proposed land acquisition and fair compensation. In total A 0.1301 D land shall be acquired in the two villages.

##### **4.6.1 Land available with the households**

It is revealed that in total A 145.34 D land is available with the villagers. A 0.114 D government land has been acquired by the villagers in this village.

##### **4.6.2 Types of available land and ownership**

Land is of vital importance for economic development of a household. According to data available, in total A 122.53 D private land is available with the affected households. According to the following table an average of A 5.31 D, A1.25D land is available with the affected households of Deulipanchughanta and Dharastock respectively and on an average A 0.008 D and A 0.385 D land is available with non-affected households of Deulipanchughanta and Dharastock respectively. Categorically, maximum land is residential. As per data on utilization of land, A 13.35 D is used for cultivation and A 113.276 D is un-cultivated. Because of urbanization, the cost of land is estimated to be twice as much as the governmental cost of land. Even the cultivated land is sold at *Gharabaari* rate.

**Table 4.4 Details of Land Acquisition in Affected Villages**

Village	Total owned land (in Acre)	Patta (in Acre)	Govt. land (in Acre)	Forest (in Acre)	Other (Gharabaari)
Deulipanchughanta	107.94	106.213	0.05	0	1.66
Dharastock	37.404	16.312	0.06	0	1.79
Total	145.344	122.525	0.11	0	3.45

**Source: Field Study**

**Table 4.5 Average landholding of affected and Non-affected HHs (in Acre)**

Village	Total owned land	Affected HHs	Average size of landholding
Deulipanchughanta	Affected		
	107.94	20	2.377
	Non-affected		
	0.0765	10	0.0085
Dharastock	Affected		
	37.404	14	6.59
	Non-affected		
	3.853	10	0.385

Source: Field Study

**Table 4.6: Type of land owned by affected HHs (in Acres.)**

Village	Total owned land	Homestead	Irrigated land	Un-irrigated land	Barren	Forest	Puratan Patita
Deulipanchughanta	107.94	1.686	8.77	97.474	0	0	0
	%	1.56	8.12	90.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dharastock	37.404	1.867	4.584	30.953	0	0	0
	%	4.99	12.26	82.75	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Field Study

**Table 4.7: Use of affected land (in Acre)**

Village	Total Land owned	Agriculture land	Homestead land	Orchard land	No Use	Forestation	Commercial Land
Deulipanchughanta	107.94	54.748	1.686	15.84	20.078	15.33	0.25
%		50.72	1.56	14.67	18.60	14.20	0.23
Dharastock	37.404	15.943	1.8708	0	18.1002	1	0.49
%		42.62	5.00	0.00	48.39	2.67	1.31

Source: Field Study

#### 4.6.3 Structures and constructions in affected area

**Table 4.8: Structures ,Constructions and trees of affected Area**

Sl no	Name of the affected persons	Type of Structures	Total Structures in square feet
1	Jatindra Nath Kar	House	85
2	Harish Chandra Gochhayat	House	45

**Source: Field Study**

In consideration of the above tables, it is revealed that out of the 20 HHs in Deulipanchughanta village and 14 HHs of Dharastock village there is 2 structural loss within the project affected area.

#### 4.6.4 Details of affected land and its location

Construction of Railway Over Bridge on Level Crossing No.45 near Jaleswar station at KM 182/1-3 between Jaleswar and Laxmannath Railway station of S.E. Railways (T.e. at 1" KM on Jaleswar-Batagram-Chandanewae Road in the District of Balasore.The length of proposed construction of ROB including Railway is 587.94 mts under Jaleswar Tahasil of Balasore District requires land from two villages.The affected villages are Deulipanchughanta and Dharastock of Balasore district.

**Table 4.9 Land required for construction of the railway line**

Sl No	Village	Total affected Pvt land in acres	Pvt land to be acquired	% of affected Pvt land to be acquired	Govt. land to be acquired	Forest land to be acquired	Total land to be acquired
1	Deulipanchughanta	0.758	0.0791	10.44	0	0	0.0791
2	Gadabaguda	0.19	0.051	26.84	0	0	0.051
	<b>Total</b>	0.948	0.1301	37.28	0	0	0.1301

**Source: Field Study**

In total A 0.1301 D land shall be acquired in the village for which this SIA has been done

#### **4.6.5 Minimum Land Requirement**

One of the objectives of the study is to assess that if the land acquired for the purpose is the minimum requirement. The study team of LAVS discussed the matter with the implementing agency and the villagers in detail and found that the land to be acquired is the minimum requirement for the project.

#### **4.6.6 Location within the Scheduled Area**

Only a part of Balasore district areas are in Schedule 5 of Indian Constitution.

#### **4.6.7 Land already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired**

For this project, no land has been earlier purchased, leased, alienated. Presently, the land is acquired for the purpose of the project.

#### **4.6.8 Possibility of use of any public, unutilized land for the project**

Some Common Property Resources and public land is to be acquired for the project such as pond, village forest etc. However, LAVS was not provided with any information and presently does not come under the purview of the study.

#### **4.6.9 Land Value -Details of increment in Benchmark Value of Land in surveyed villages**

Bench-Mark details are available at District Land Acquisition Officer(LAO) , Balasore .

# Chapter 5

## **Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families And Assets**

## **CHAPTER-5: ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION OF AFFECTED FAMILIES AND ASSETS**

Though 36 households are affected by this project, survey included 34 households. 2 household could not be contacted. Out of the non-affected households, 20 were included in the survey.

**Table 5.1: Village Wise PAPs details**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Village Name</b>	<b>Nos of PAPs</b>	<b>Affected Land (Acres)</b>	<b>Land to be acquired (Acres)</b>
1	Deulipanchughanta	8	<b>0.758</b>	<b>0.0791</b>
2	Dharastok	22	<b>0.1900</b>	<b>0.0510</b>
	Totals	30	<b>0.948</b>	<b>0.1301</b>

**Source: Field Study**

The details of the affected households are attached in this report in Annexure-B

# **Chapter 6**

## **SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE**

## **CHAPTER 6: SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE**

### **6.0 Framework & Approach to identify Impact**

Planners and decision makers increasingly recognize the need for better understanding of the social consequences of policies, plans, programmes and projects. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) helps in understanding such impacts. Social Impact Assessment alerts the planners as to the likely benefits and costs of a proposed project, which may be social and/or economic. The knowledge of these likely impacts in advance can help decision-makers in deciding whether the project should proceed, or proceed with some changes, or dropped completely. The most useful outcome of a SIA is to develop mitigation plans to overcome the potential negative impacts on individuals and communities.

Social Impacts are the changes that occur in communities or to individuals as a result of an externally-induced change. Social impacts is defined as “the consequences to human populations of any public or private actions that alter the ways in which people live, work, play, relate to one another, organize to meet their needs, and generally cope as members of society. The term also includes cultural impacts involving changes to the norms, values, and beliefs that guide and rationalize their cognition of themselves and their society.” Social Impacts are both positive and negative.

Changes may effect: employment, income, production, way of life, culture, community, political systems, environment, health and well-being, personal and property rights, and fears and aspirations. In short, a social impact is a significant improvement or deterioration in people’s well-being. Examples of projects with significant social impacts include: dams and reservoirs (disruption due to relocation), power and industrial plants (influx of work force, pressure on infrastructure), roads and linear projects (dislocation of activity networks), and landfill and hazardous waste disposal sites (seen as health risks).

Projects affect different groups differently. Some people tend to benefit, others lose. Often, impacts are particularly severe for vulnerable groups: tribal people, women-headed households, elderly persons, landless persons, and the poor. One of the major components of the social impact assessment study is to identify the project impact on the affected population. The impacts of the proposed Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakhmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section have been identified to address those impacts. Different methods like, household interview, Focus Group discussions, techniques of PRA were used to collect responses from the affected household and the collected information were analyzed to find out the project impact.

Individual stakeholders were also contacted and the village level information was collected during the course of the field work to identify the project impact. Apart from these, a few non-

land-loser households of each village were also interviewed to find out the impact of the project on indirectly affected families. This chapter analyzes different types of project impact on the affected households.

### **6.1 General, Social & Cultural resources and Service:**

The villagers depend on common property resources (CPR) and service for their lives, livelihoods and getting services. The CPRs include roads, sources of drinking water, electricity connection, market area, Anganwadi center, post office, police station etc. During the survey, it was felt that the village has such CPRs. Though these CPRs are not directly affected, it is assumed that some of them may be relocated. The details are in the table below:

**Table 6.1 Infrastructure in the affected area**

Sl. No	General Infrastructure of Affected area	Deulipanchughanta		Dharastock	
		Number	Area/ Length/ Size	Number	Area/ Length/ Size
01	Road				
	Cement Concrete Road	26	2.5Km	12	3.340Km
	Earthen Road	06	5.900Km	06	730 mtrs
	Semi- Pucca Road	03	1.400Km	00	00
02	Drinking Water(Kind)				
	Dug Well	00	00	00	00
	Tube-well	07	875Sq.ft	00	00
	Hand- Pump	00	00	04	380ft
	Pipe Water ( TAP)	112	2.700Km	140	3.00Km
	Others	00	00	00	00
03	Electrification	Yes		Yes	
04	Cremation Ground	Yes		Yes	
05	Brick Yards/ Drying Yards	No		No	

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06	Hat/Market Area	No		Yes	
07	Cattle Market Area	00	00	00	00
08	Village Industry Sites	00	00	00	00
09	Samuday Bhavan	00	00	00	00
10	Anganwadi Center	04	No Building	04	No Building
11	Panchayat Ghar and Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	00	00	00	00
12	Community Hall	00	00	00	00
13	Post Office	00	00	01	570Sqft
14	Police Station/ Police Out Posts	00	00	00	00
15	Bank (Specify Type)				
	Commercial Bank	00	00	00	00
	Regional Rural Bank	00	00	00	00
	Credit Cooperative Society	00	00	00	00
16	Prayer Hall/ Bhagabat Tungi	00	00	00	00
17	School/ Education Centers				
	Primary	1	1240 Sqft	00	00
	Secondary	00	00	00	00
	High School	00	00	01	8060Sqft
	Technical Institution	00	00	00	00
	Adult Education Centre	00	00	00	00
	Collage (General Education)	00	00	01	12350Sqft
	Special Schools For Disabled	00	00	00	00
	Other vulnerable Groups	00	00	00	00

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	Center				
	Library/Study Centers	00	00	00	00
18	Health Centers(Specify Type)				
	PHC/CHC	00		00	00
	Sub Center	1	320 Sqft	00	00
	ANM Centre	00		00	00
	Dispensary/ Hospital(Allopathic/ayurvedic/ homeopathic/others	01	460 Sqft	01	460 Sqft
	Veterinary Center	00	00	00	00
19	Fair Price Shops	01	180 Sqft	01	240 Sqft
20	No. of Cooperative Societies	00	00	00	00
21	Other Shops				
	Textile Shops	02	440 Sqft	10	5380 Sqft
	Grocery Shops	06	1170 Sqft	14	4875 Sqft
	Chemists and Pharmacy Shops	02	680 Sqft	20	3340 Sqft
	Hardware/Cement/ Construction Material Shops	03	1880 Sqft	04	2470 Sqft
	Hotel/ Lodges/Guest House	00	00	04	11520 Sqft
22	Service Centre				
	Flour Mill	00	00	01	430 Sqft
	Tractor Repairs	00	00	02	340 Sqft
	Cycle/ Automobile repairs	01	160 Sqft	04	640 Sqft
23	Servicemen				
	Barber	03		05	

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	Carpenter	05	03
	Blacksmith	00	00
	Goldsmith	00	03
	Tailor	02	04
	Cobbler	00	00
	Masons	07	05
	Potter	00	00
	Washer Man	05	01
	Any Other	00	00
24	Others(Specify)	00	00

**Source: Jaleswar Municipality**

It is revealed that the village; as important CPRs, have Anganwadi centre, Community Hall, different educational institutes, Bhagabat Tungi, one Bank and different shops. In addition to these, different services and service providers are available in the village.

**Table 6.2 Social and Cultural Infrastructure of Affected Village**

SI No	Social And Cultural Infrastructure	Deulipanchughanta	Dharastock
		No. of Units(Nos)	No. of Units(Nos)
01	Festive Locations	00	00
02	Local Trade Guilds	00	00
03	Trading Spots	00	00
04	Bhajan Mandals	02	03
05	Sports Groups/associations/clubs	02	01
06	Musical groups/associations/clubs	01	00
07	Dance teams/association	01	00
08	Drama Groups/ association	00	00
09	Self Help Groups	20	27
10	Yuvak Mandals	00	00
11	Yuvati Mandals	00	00
12	Folk art Groups	00	00
13	Painting Groups	00	00
14	Handicrafts association	00	00
15	Local Band- sets	00	00
16	Co-operative Bodies		

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	Credit Co- Ops	00	00
	Fishing Co- Ops	00	00
	Consumer Co-ops	00	00
	Craft Co-ops	00	00
	Milk Producer's Co-ops	00	00
	Farmer's Co-ops	00	00
	Poultry Producer co-ops	00	00
	Labour co-ops	00	00
17	Moneylenders	03	00
18	Local quacks/doctors	02	04
19	Caste Panchayat/Committee of Elders	00	03
20	Village Panchayat	00	00
21	Any other organized units of Social	00	00
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Social and Cultural Infrastructure Existing in Project Area</b>	<b>Deulipanchughanta</b>	<b>Dharastock</b>
		<b>No. of Units(Nos)</b>	<b>No. of Units(Nos)</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Cultural Infrastructure(As may be applicable)</b>		
01	Forts	00	00
02	Ancient Places	00	00
03	Canons0	00	00
04	Battlefields	00	00
05	Other Monuments	00	00
06	Village Entrance Gates	00	00
07	Boundary stones	00	00
08	Akhadas	00	00
09	Archaeological Sites	00	00
10	Monasteries	00	00
11	Mathas( Mahima Alekha)	00	00
12	Mathadhipatis	00	00
13	Chawdy	00	00
14	Dharmashala	00	00
15	Musafirkhanas	00	00
16	Caravan series	00	00
17	Jatra Grounds	00	00
18	Holy Groves	00	00
19	Holy Springs	00	00
20	Samadhis	00	00
21	Dargahs	00	00
22	Caves	00	00
23	Birth place of Religious leaders/saints	00	00

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24	Inscriptions	00	00
25	Memorial Stones	00	00
26	Mahasati Stones	00	00
27	Temples	09	05
28	Idaghs	00	00
29	Masjids	00	00
30	Churches	00	00
31	Gurudwaras	00	00
32	Jain Basadis	00	00
33	Buddhist Stupas	00	00
34	Other religious Monuments	00	00
35	Others(Specify)	00	00

**Source: Jaleswar Municipality**

The above information was collected through a pre-designed questionnaire. In addition to this a social map has been prepared which depicts the facilities/ amenities available in the village.

## **6.2 Socioeconomic profile of the affected households**

Land acquisition directly and indirectly impacts the population of the affected area. It is essential to analyze the socioeconomic condition of the affected households/ persons to prepare an effective SIMP. This section describes the socioeconomic condition of the affected households by the project. It is earlier stated that though primarily 36 households were identified, finally 34 households were contacted and taken into the purview of survey.

**Table 6.3 Sex distribution of population**

Village	Affected				Non Affected			
	Total No. of HHs	Total No. of Population	Male	Female	Total No. of HHs	Total No. of Population	Male	Female
Deulipanchughanta	20	102	51	51	10	34	17	17
		%	50	50		%	50	50
Dharastock	14	95	48	47	10	35	17	18
		%	51	49		%	49	51
Total	34	197	99	98	20	69	34	35

**Source: Field Study**

This SIA includes 34 affected households and 20 non-affected households. 2 households have been excluded due to their non-availability. It is known from the survey that in total 197 persons live in 34 affected households. Out of them 99 (50.25%) are males and 98 (49.75%) are females.

Similarly in total 69 persons live in 20 non-affected households out of which 49.28 % are males whereas 50.72% are females.

**Table 6.4 Marital status of affected and non-affected households**

Village	Sex	Married	Unmarried	Divorcee	Separated	Widowed	Total
<b>Affected</b>							
Deulipanchughanta	Male	28	23	0	0	1	52
	%	53.85	44.23	0.00	0.00	1.92	100
	Female	27	17	0	0	6	50
	%	54.00	34.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	100
	Both	55	40	0	0	7	102
	%	53.92	39.22	0.00	0.00	6.86	100
<b>Non Affected</b>							
Deulipanchughanta	Male	9	8	0	0	0	17
	%	52.94	47.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Female	11	4	0	1	1	17
	%	64.71	23.53	0.00	5.88	5.88	100
	Both	20	12	0	1	1	34
	%	58.82	35.29	0.00	2.94	2.94	100
<b>Affected</b>							
Dharastock	Male	26	19	0	0	1	46
	%	56.52	41.30	0.00	0.00	2.17	100
	Female	26	22	0	0	1	49
	%	53.06	44.90	0.00	0.00	2.04	100.00
	Both	52	41	0	0	2	95
	%	54.74	43.16	0.00	0.00	2.11	100.00
<b>Non Affected</b>							
Dharastock	Male	11	5	0	0	1	17
	%	64.71	29.41	0.00	0.00	5.88	100
	Female	12	5	0	0	1	18
	%	66.67	27.78	0.00	0.00	5.56	100
	Both	23	10	0	0	2	35
	%	65.71	28.57	0.00	0.00	5.71	100.00

**Source: Field Study**

As per the data available on marital status, it is revealed that among the affected households, 53.92 % are married, 39.22% are unmarried and 6.86 % are widowers in Deulipanchughanta village , 54.74 % are married, 43.16% are unmarried, and 2.11% are widowers in Dharastock Village. Among the non-affected households , 58.82 % are married, 35.29% are unmarried

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2.94% are separated and 2.94 % are widowers in Deulipanchughanta village , 65.71 % are married, 28.57% are unmarried, and 5.71% are widowers in Dharastock Village.

Age wise distribution of number of persons informs on different aspects such as socioeconomic condition, skilled labour etc. Usually, persons belonging to 18-45 years age group contribute to the household income to larger level and other persons are dependent on them. In this context, age wise distribution has been done for the affected persons.

**Table 6.5 Age-wise distribution of affected and non-affected persons**

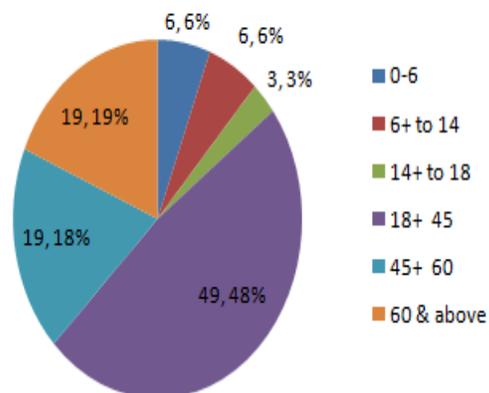
Village	Sex	0-6	6+ to 14	14+ to 18	18+ 45	45+ 60	60 & above	Total
	Affected							
DEULIPANCHUGHANTA	MALE	4	3	1	23	7	14	52
	%	8	6	2	44	13	27	100
	Female	2	3	2	26	12	5	50
	%	4	6	4	52	24	10	100
	Total	6	6	3	49	19	19	102
	%	6	6	3	48	19	19	100
	Non Affected							
	Male	0	1	2	9	3	2	17
	%	0	6	12	53	18	12	100
	Female	1	3	0	7	4	2	17
	%	6	18	0	41	24	12	100
	Total	1	4	2	16	7	4	34
%	3	12	6	47	21	12	100	
	Affected							
DHARASTOK	Male	3	6	3	18	10	6	46
	%	7	13	7	39	22	13	100
	Female	3	4	5	26	5	6	49
	%	6	8	10	53	10	12	100
	Total	6	10	8	44	15	12	95
	%	6	11	8	46	16	13	100
	Non Affected							
	Male	0	0	1	8	7	1	17
	%	0	0	6	47	41	6	100
	Female	0	1	0	9	8	0	18
	%	0	6	0	50	44	0	100
	Total	0	1	1	17	15	1	35
%	0	3	3	49	43	3	100	

Source: Field Study

**CHART 6.1 AGEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF DEULIPANCHUGHANTA VILLAGE**

According to the table above, among the affected persons of Deulipanchughanta village 6% belong to 0-6 year category, 6% belongs to age group between 6+ and 14 years, 3% belong to 14 to 8 years age group, 48% belongs to 18-45 year category which is productive age-group. 18% belong to 45-60 year age group who are also contributors to family income. 19% of people are in age group above 60 years . Out of the total non-affected persons 3% belong to age group upto 6 years, 12% belong to 6 and 14 years group, 6% belong to 14-18 year age, 47% belong to 18-45 year age group, 21% belong to 45-60 year age whereas person above 60 years occupy 12%.

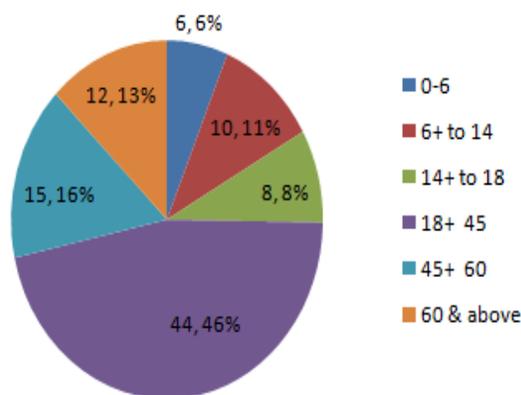
**DEULIPANCHUGHANTA VILLAGE**



**CHART 6.2 AGEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF DHARASTOCK VILLAGE**

According to the table above, among the affected persons of Dharastock village 6% belong to 0-6 year category, 11% belongs to age group between 6+ and 14 years, 8% belong to 14 to 8 years age group, 46% belongs to 18-45 year category which is productive age-group. 16% belong to 45-60 year age group who are also contributors to family income. 13% of people are in age group above 60 years . Out of the total non-affected persons 3% belong to 6 and 14 years group, 3% belong to 14-18 year age, 49% belong to 18-45 year age group, 43% belong to 45-60 year age whereas person above 60 years occupy 3%.

**DHARASTOCK VILLAGE**



**Source: Field Study**

### 6.3 Social status: Caste-wise and Education-wise

**Table 6.6 Distribution of Households by social Category (Caste)**

Village	Affected					Non Affected				
	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	Total
Deulipanchughanta	1	0	17	2	20	0	2	3	5	10
Dharastock	4	0	1	9	14	2	2	1	5	10
Total	5	0	18	11	34	2	4	4	10	20
%	15	0	53	32	100	10	20	20	50	100

**Source: Field Study**

In order to assess the socioeconomic status of the affected households, it is essential to analyze the data on educational status. Usually, while the higher class households live a developed lifestyle, the households of lower class live a deprived life. It is revealed from the above table that out of 34 affected families, 53% belong to OBC category, 15% belong to SC category, and rest 32% belong to general category. Among the non-affected households, 20% of households belong to ST category, 10% of households belong to SC category, 50% of households belong to general category and 20% belong to OBC category. All households in the affected area are Hindus.

**Table 6.7 Education wise distribution of affected and non-affected persons**

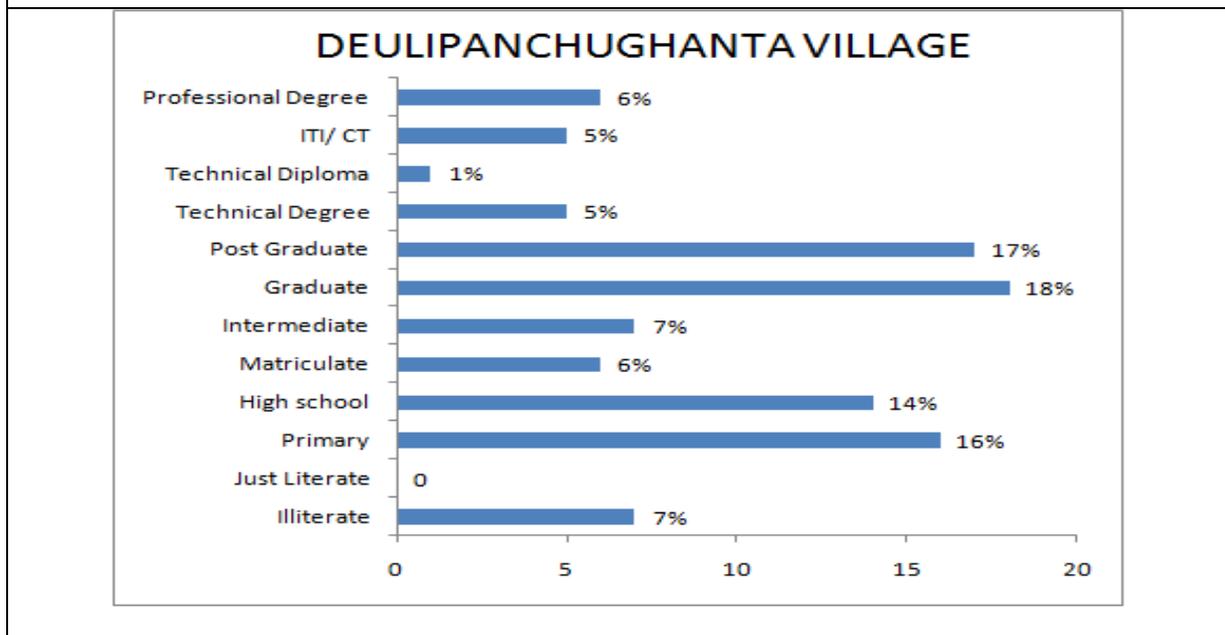
Sex	Illiterate	Just Literate	Primary	High school	Matriculate	Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Technical Degree	Technical Diploma	ITI/CT	Professional Degree	Total
<b>Deulipanchughanta</b>													
<b>Affected</b>													
Male	2	0	7	6	2	4	6	11	4	1	4	5	52
%	4	0	13	12	4	8	12	21	8	2	8	10	100
Female	5	0	9	8	4	3	12	6	1	0	1	1	50
%	10	0	18	16	8	6	24	12	2	0	2	2	100
Total	7	0	16	14	6	7	18	17	5	1	5	6	102
%	7	0	16	14	6	7	18	17	5	1	5	6	100
<b>Non-affected</b>													
Male	1	0	8	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
%	6	0	47	18	24	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	100

*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakshmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Kharagpur-Bhadrak Section*

Female	4	0	10	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
%	24	0	59	12	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Total	5	0	18	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	34
%	15	0	53	15	12	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	100
Dharastock													
Affected													
Male	5	0	8	8	3	5	5	1	4	3	2	2	46
%	11	0	17	17	7	11	11	2	9	7	4	4	100
Female	3	2	14	5	4	9	5	3	1	0	0	3	49
%	6	4	29	10	8	18	10	6	2	0	0	6	100
Total	8	2	22	13	7	14	10	4	5	3	2	5	95
%	8	2	23	14	7	15	11	4	5	3	2	5	100
Non-affected													
Male	2	4	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17
%	12	24	24	18	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	100
Female	7	2	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	18
%	39	11	17	11	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	100
Total	9	6	7	5	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	35
%	26	17	20	14	11	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	100

Source: Field Study

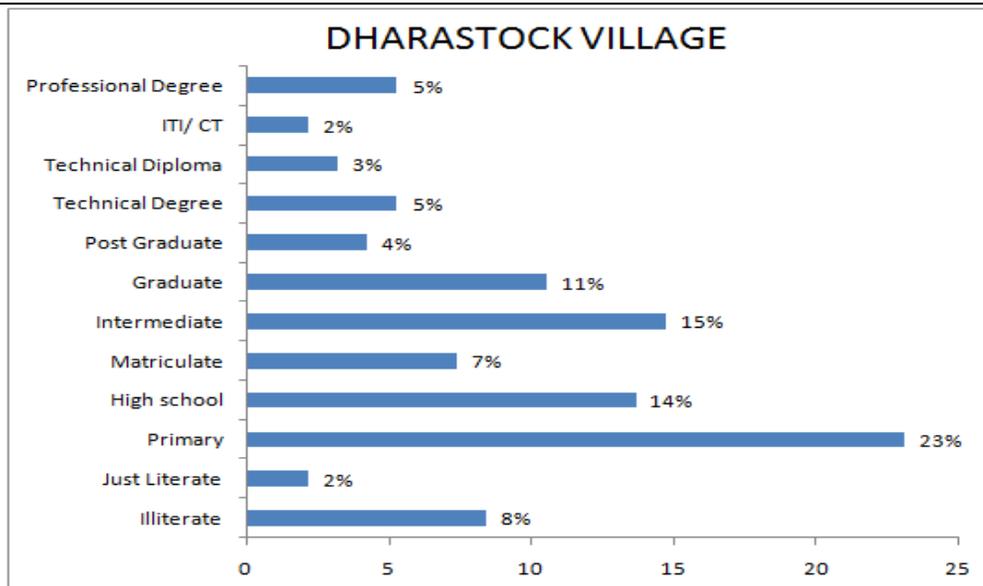
**CHART 6.3 EDUCATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF DEULIPANCHUGHANTA VILLAGE**



Among the affected persons 7 % are illiterates and no one are just-literates. Out of 102 persons 16% have attained education up-to primary level, 14% have attained education up-to high school and 6% are matriculates and 7% are Intermediates. Graduates 18% and 17% are post graduates. 5% have received technical degree,1% are technical diplomas whereas 5% have received ITI/ CT training and 6% have received professional training. Educational status of men and women is at par.

Among the persons in non-affected households, 15% is illiterates, 53% is Primary and 3% educated up-to Intermediate. Among these households 15% have received education up-to high school level and 12% are matriculates and 3% are Intermediates, Graduates 3% .It is revealed from Table 6.7 that the literacy rate among both male and females among the directly affected persons is higher than the non-affected households. In this context, even the affected persons lose their lands, it will not have a negative impact on their quality of lives.

**CHART 6.4 EDUCATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF DHARASTOCK VILLAGE**



Out of 95 persons 8% are illiterate, 2% are just literate 23% have attained education up-to primary level, 14% have attained education up-to high school . From among the rest, matriculates 7% and intermediates are 15% , 11% are graduates , 4% are Post Graduate ,5% have received technical degree, 3% have done diploma , 2% are ITC/CT and 5% have received professional degree. Educational status of men and women is at par.

Among the non-affected households of 35 people, 26% is illiterates, 17% is just-literates and the rest 57% is educated up-to different levels. Among these households 20% has received education till primary level, 14% have received education up-to high school level, and 11% is matriculate, 6% are graduates and 6% have received professional degree. It is revealed from Table 6.7 that the literacy rate among both male and females among the directly affected persons is higher than the non-affected households.

**Source: Field Study**

#### 6.4 Affected vulnerable households

Usually, the vulnerable households are deprived and neglected. This category includes the SCs, the STs, differently abled, and female headed households. Data on these vulnerable persons were collected during the SIA. The members of these households are engaged in governmental jobs.

#### 6.5 Livelihoods of the affected households

**Table 6.8: Classification of affected and Non-affected persons according to main occupation**

Sex	Own Cultivation	Agriculture Labour	Non-agricultural labour	Service	Artisan	Business	Dependant persons	Retd./ Pension Holders	Total
<b>Deulipanchughanta</b>									
Affected									
Male	6	0	0	10	0	15	16	5	52
%	12	0	0	19	0	29	31	10	100
Female	0	0	1	7	0	4	38	0	50
%	0	0	2	14	0	8	76	0	100
Total	6	0	1	17	0	19	54	5	102
%	6	0	1	17	0	19	53	5	100
Non affected									
Male	0	1	5	2	0	3	3	3	17
%	0	6	29	12	0	18	18	18	100
Female	0	1	5	0	0	0	11	0	17
%	0	6	29	0	0	0	65	0	100
Total	0	2	10	2	0	3	14	3	34
%	0	6	29	6	0	9	41	9	100
<b>Dharastock</b>									
Affected									
Male	2	1	4	9	0	10	17	3	46
%	4	2	9	20	0	22	37	7	100
Female	0	0	2	3	0	0	43	1	49
%	0	0	4	6	0	0	88	2	100
Total	2	1	6	12	0	10	60	4	95
%	2	1	6	13	0	11	63	4	100
Non affected									
Male	0	3	8	1	0	4	1	0	17
%	0	18	47	6	0	24	6	0	100
Female	0	1	10	0	0	0	7	0	18
%	0	6	56	0	0	0	39	0	100
Total	0	4	18	1	0	4	8	0	35
%	0	11	51	3	0	11	23	0	100

**Source: Field Study**

The economic status of the affected households depends on their incomes and lifestyle. It was revealed from the study that out of the total households 38% are engaged in different types of income generating activities and 5% are retired/ pension holders.

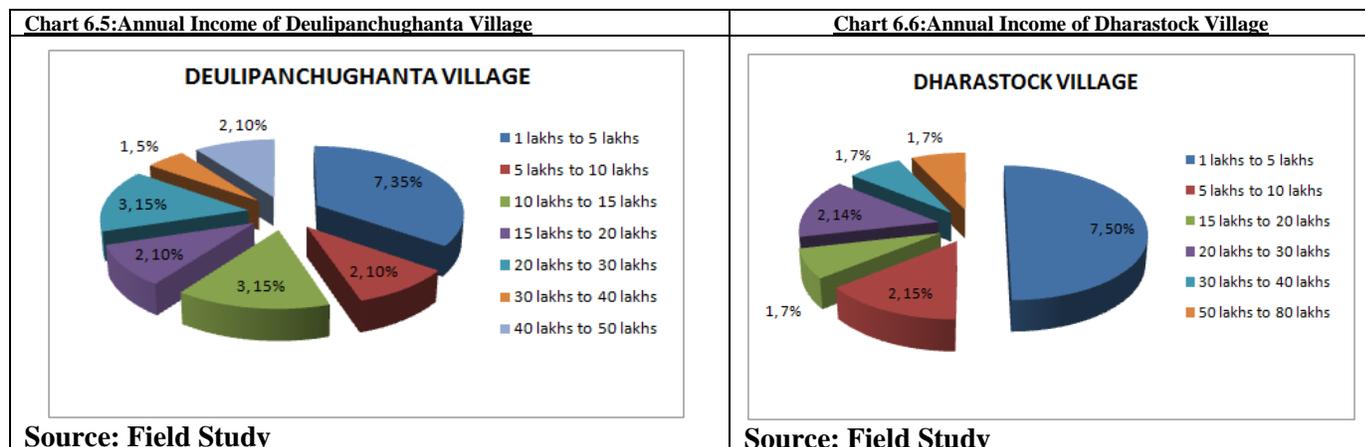
### 6.6 Basic amenities affecting livelihoods

It is revealed from the study that out of total households 192 persons (46%) persons are engaged in different types of service or business activities because it is adjacent to Jaleswar urban area and different opportunities are available. Because of this opportunity, people are more interested in exploiting them. Secondly because of transportation and other basic amenities are available in the area.

**Table 6.9 Status of affected and Non affected HHs according to Annual Income**

Village	1 lakhs to 5 lakhs	5 lakhs to 10 lakhs	10 lakhs to 15 lakhs	15 lakhs to 20 lakhs	20 lakhs to 30 lakhs	30 lakhs to 40 lakhs	40 lakhs to 50 lakhs	50 lakhs to 80 lakhs	80 lakhs to 1 crore	Above 1 crore	Total
Deulipanchughunta	Affected										
	7	2	3	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	20
	35	10	15	10	15	5	10	0	0	0	100
	Non-Affected										
	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Dharastok	Affected										
	7	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	14
	50	14	0	7	14	7	0	7	0	0	100
	Non-Affected										
	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	80	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

Source: Field Study



It is pertinent to study the means and quantum of income to assess the economic status. It is revealed that in Deulipanchughanta out of surveyed 20 HHs , 7 (35%) have an annual income between 0 to 5 lakhs, 2 (10%) have an annual income between 5 to 10 lakhs, 3 (15%) have 10 to 15lakhs , 2 (10%) have 15 to 20lakhs, 3 (15%) have 20 to 30 lakhs, 1 (5%) have 30 to 40 lakhs and 2 (10%) households have annual income above 40 lakhs. Out of the non-affected all households have annual income between 1 to 5 lakhs.

Where as in Dharastock village out of 14 HHs surveyed, 7 (50%) have an annual income between 0 to 5 lakhs, 2 (14%) have an annual income between 5 to 10 lakhs, 1(7%) have 15 to 20 lakhs , 2 (14%) have 20 to 30 lakhs, 1 (7%) have 30 to 40 lakhs and 1 (7%) households have annual income above 50 lakhs. Out of the non-affected households 8(80%) households have an annual income between 0 to 5 lakhs whereas incomes of 1(10%) households are 5 to 10 lakhs and 10 to 20 lakhs.

### 6.7 Household expenditure

In order to assess the expenditure pattern, the expenditure of last year has been taken into account. It is revealed from the analysis that 6 (19.35%) HHs spend an amount up-to 5 lakhs annually 15(48.39%) HHs spend an between 5 to 10 lakhs annually, 3 HHs (9.68%) spend 10 to 20 lakhs, 1 (3.23%) HH spends 30 to 40 lakhs annually.

**Table 6.10 Status of affected and Non affected HHs according to Annual expenditure**

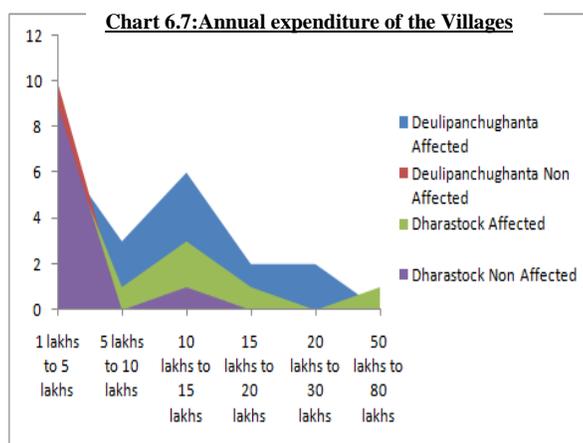
Village	1 lakhs to 5 lakhs	5 lakhs to 10 lakhs	10 lakhs to 15 lakhs	15 lakhs to 20 lakhs	20 lakhs to 30 lakhs	30 lakhs to 40 lakhs	40 lakhs to 50 lakhs	50 lakhs to 80 lakhs	80 lakhs to 1 crore	Above 1 crore	Total
Deulipanchughanta	Affected										
	7	3	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	20
	35	15	30	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Non-Affected										
	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Dharastock	Affected										
	8	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	14
	57	7	21	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	100
	Non-Affected										
	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	90	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

**Source: Field Study**

It is revealed from the analysis that in Deulipanchughanta village affected persons 35% HHs spends an amount between 0 to 5 lakhs annually, 15% HHs spends between 5 to 10 lakhs, 30% HHs spends 10 to 15 lakhs annually, 10% HHs spends between 15 to 20 lakhs and 10% HHs

spends between 20 to 30 lakhs .Among the Non affected HHs of the village all spends an amount between 0 to 5 lakhs annually

Similarly in Dharastock village affected persons 57% HHs spends an amount between 0 to 5 lakhs annually, 7% HHs spends between 5 to 10 lakhs, 21% HHs spends 10 to 15 lakhs annually and 7% HHs spends between 15 to 20 lakhs and 7% of HHs spends 50 to 80 lakhs annually. Among the Non affected HHs of the village 90% spends an amount between 0 to 5 lakhs annually, 10% spend between 10 to 20 lakhs annually.



Source: Field Study

### 6.8 Loans incurred by the households

In rural economy credit plays a vital role which helps them in their economic activities such as agriculture, business etc. Data on their status was collected during the study. It is revealed that among the villagers of Deulipanchughanta village, 9(45%) households have incurred loans for different purposes while only 6(42.86%) households of Dharastock village have incurred loans. Most of them have incurred the loan from banks due to low rates on interest.

**Table 6.11 Amount of loan incurred by affected and Non-affected HHs**

Village	upto 100000	1 lakhs to 5 Lakhs	5 lakhs to 10 lakhs	10 lakhs to 20 lakhs	20 lakhs to 30 lakhs	30 lakhs to 50 lakhs	50 lakhs to 1 crore	1 crore to 5 Crore	Total
Deulipanchughanta	Affected								
	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	9
	0.00	22.22	44.44	11.11	11.11	11.11	0.00	0.00	100
	Non affected								
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Dharastock	Affected								
	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
	16.67	50	16.67	0	0	0	0	16.67	100
	Non affected								
	No Loans								

Source: Field Study

**Table 6.12: Loans incurred by members of affected HHs**

Village	HHH	Husband or Wife	Son	Daughter in Law	No. of HHs incurred loan	Total HHs
Deulipanchughanta	4	0	5	0	9	20
%	20	0	25	0	45	
Dharastock	5	1	0	0	6	14
%	35.71	7.14	0.00	0.00	42.86	

**Source: Field Study**

**Table 6.13: Source of loan incurred by the affected HHs**

Village	Bank	SHG	Others	Total
Deulipanchughanta	9	0	0	9
%	100	0	0	
Dharastock	6	0	0	6
%	100	0	50	

**Source: Field Study**

It is revealed from discussions with the HHs that they have incurred the loan for betterment of their economic activities. No one among them has incurred the loan for having to face a critical condition.

### **6.9 Housing condition, Basic amenities and other assets**

It is pertinent to study the housing condition to assess the quality of lives of the households. So data was collected on their housing conditions, its usage etc. It was revealed that 100% of the households are residing in their own houses. All houses of the affected and non-affected households are made of brick and cement.

**Table 6.14: Type of walls of affected and non-affected HHs**

Village	Earthen	Earth with Brick	With Bamboo	Brick with Cement	Total
<b>Affected</b>					
Deulipanchughanta	0	0	0	20	20
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	
<b>Non Affected</b>					
Deulipanchughanta	4	0	2	4	10
%	40.00	0.00	20.00	40.00	
<b>Affected</b>					
Dharastock	1	0	0	13	14
%	7.14	0.00	0.00	92.86	
<b>Non Affected</b>					
Dharastock	4	0	0	6	10
%	40.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	

**Source: Field Study**

**Table 6.15: Type of roofs of affected and non-affected HHs**

Village	Thatched	Asbestos	Tiled	Cement	Tin	Total
Affected						
Deulipanchughanta	0	1	0	19	0	20
%	0.00	5.00	0.00	95.00	0.00	
Non Affected						
Deulipanchughanta	3	4	0	3	0	10
%	30.00	40.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	
Affected						
Dharastock	2	1	1	10	0	14
%	14.29	7.14	7.14	71.43	0.00	
Non Affected						
Dharastock	4	1	0	5	0	10
%	40.00	10.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	

Source: Field Study

**Table 6.16: Type of Flooring of affected/ non-affected HHs**

Village	Affected					Non-Affected				
	Earthen	Cement	Tiled	Others	Total	Earthen	Cement	Tiled	Others	Total
Deulipanchughanta	0	3	14	3	20	7	3	0	0	10
%	0.00	15.00	70.00	15.00		70.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	
Dharastock	4	5	5	0	14	2	7	1	0	10
%	28.57	35.71	35.71	0		20.00	70.00	10.00	0.00	

Source: Field Study

Out of the houses of the affected households 11.76% houses have earthen flooring, 23.56% have cement flooring, 55.88% have tiled flooring, and 8.82% have others flooring. Out of the houses of non-affected HHs, 45.00% has earthen flooring, 50.00% of the HHs has cement floors and 5.00% have tiled floors.

## 6.10 Basic Amenities

**Table 6.17: Different amenities available among affected and Non-affected HHs**

Village	Shelter for Livestock	Bathing Space inside house	Sanitary	Space for washing	Electrification	Total HHs
Deulipanchughanta	Affected					
	0	20	20	20	20	20
	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
	Non affected					
	0	1	1	1	8	10

*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakshmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Kharagpur-Bhadrak Section*

	0	10.00	10.00	10.00	80.00	
Dharastock	Affected					
	2	8	7	7	14	14
	14.29	57.14	50.00	50.00	100.00	
	Non affected					
	1	1	1	1	10	10
	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	60.00	

**Source: Field Study**

In respect of Basic Amenities available among the HHs, all affected HHs have electricity connections while 90% of non-affected HHs electricity connection. On an average only 5.88% of affected HHs have provision for sheds for livestock. While 82.35% of the affected HHs has provisions for bath rooms, 2% of the non-affected HHs has such provision. While 79.41% of the affected HHs has provisions for Toilets and space for washing, 2% of the non-affected HHs has such provisions. It indicates that all have well basic amenities.

### 6.11 Drinking Water

Data was collected on drinking water while conducting the survey. It was revealed from the survey that from the affected HHs while 85.29% of HHs are using piped drinking water, 14.71% use tube wells. While in case of non-affected HHs 40% use piped drinking water and 60% use tube wells.

**Table 6.18: Source of drinking water among affected Non-Affected HHs**

Village	Affected			Non-affected		
	PWS	Tube Well	Total	PWS	Tube Well	Total
Deulipanchughanta	20	0	20	6	4	10
%	100	0		100	0	
Dharastock	9	5	14	2	8	10
%	64	36		100	0	

**Source: Field Study**

### 6.12 Assets of the HHs

It was revealed from the survey that households have adequate assets for their living.

**Table 6.19: Assets of affected and Non-Affected HHs (Current)**

Type of Assets	Affected		Non affected	
	Family Nos.	%	Family Nos.	%
TV	32	94.12	12	60.00
Tape Recorder & Radio	0	0.00	0	0.00

*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakshmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Kharagpur-Bhadrak Section*

Refrigerator	27	79.41	5	25.00
Telephone/ Mobile	34	100.00	19	95.00
Bi-Cycle	23	67.65	18	90.00
2-Wheeler	28	82.35	5	25.00
4- wheeler	13	38.24	1	5.00
Cooking Gas	34	100.00	18	90.00
Utensils	34	100.00	20	100.00
Ornaments	33	97.06	18	90.00
Any Other (Specify)	28	82.35	10	50.00

**Source: Field Study**

The above table indicates that out of the 34 affected HHs every household possess phone, utensils, and cooking gas and 97.06% possess ornaments. 94.12% HHs possess television and no household possess tape recorder or radio. Apart to this 32.24% of the HHs possess 4-wheelers, 82.35% 2-wheelers, 67.65% possess bi-cycle. Refrigerators is available in 79.41% of HHs . It indicates that all lead a good life style.

The above table indicates that out of the 20 non-affected HHs every household possess utensils, 90% possess cooking gas, ornaments and 95% have mobile phones. Apart to this 60% of the HHs possesses Television, 25% possess 2-wheelers, and 90% possess bi-cycle and 5% have 4-wheelers. A refrigerator is available in 25% of HHs .

**Table 6.20: Livestock of affected and Non-affected persons**

Village	Cows	Buffalos	Sheep	Goat	Poultry	Others	Total
<b>Affected</b>							
Deulipanchughanta	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Non-affected</b>							
Deulipanchughanta	0	2	1	0	2	0	5
%	0.00	8.00	4.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	
<b>Affected</b>							
Dharastock	2	1	0	0	1	0	4
%	4.17	2.08	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.00	
<b>Non-affected</b>							
Dharastock	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
%	10	0	0	0	10	0	

**Source: Field Study**

On an average, while 5.88% of the affected HHs has cows, 2.94% HHs have Buffalos ,Goats and poultry, while 5% of the non-affected HHs possesses Cows and Goats while 10% of HHs possess Buffalos, 15% possess poultry.

### 6.13 Health Condition

**Table 6.21: Disease among the affected and Non-affected HHs in last 12months**

Village	Affected			Non-affected		
	Yes	No	Total Members	Yes	No	Total Members
Deulipanchughanta	75	27	102	23	11	34
%	73.53	26.47		67.65	32.35	
Dharastock	60	35	95	7	28	35
%	63.16	36.84		20.00	80.00	

Source: Field Study

It is revealed from the study that during last 12 months 68.53% among the affected HHs and 43.48% among the non-affected HHs have been affected by disease or other. Either they have visited governmental or private health service delivery institutions. The nearest medical facility available is the CHC. It is revealed that while 5.88% of the households depend on PHC, 47.06% depends on CHC, 5.88% depend on depends on district hospital,29.41 depends on private clinic, and 11.76 % depend on both private hospitals and other institutions.

**Table 6.22: Births among affected HHS during last 12 months**

Village	No. of births within last 12 months	Immunization of the children born	Death within last 12 months	Total HHs
Deulipanchughanta	1	1	1	20
%	5.00	0.00	0.00	
Dharastock	0	0	0	14
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Source: Field Study

**Table 6.23: Reason of deaths among affected and Non-affected HHs within last 12 months**

Village	Old Age	Disease	Accident
Deulipanchughanta	1 people died of due to old age		
Dharastock			

Source: Field Study

**Table 6.24: Age at death among affected HHs**

Village	25 - 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 90
Deulipanchughanta	1 people died at the age of 60			
Dharastock				

**Source: Field Study**

It was revealed from the discussions that one child was born during last year among the affected families and has been immunized. 23 nos. of affected HHs have some kind of prolonged diseases such as diabetes, blood pressure, extreme gastric, Asthma etc. 1 HHs have cancer It was revealed that on an average, each affected HH spend an amount of Rs.6,000/- per month on health issues

## 6.14 Women Participation

**Table 6.25: Women Participation at Community Level**

Village	Participate in decision making processes at community level	Office Bearer of Grampanchayat	Anganwadi worker Or ANM	Member of SHG	Direct economic Contribution for your Family	total no of women in HHs
<b>Affected</b>						
Deulipanchughanta	2	0	0	6	11	50
%	4.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	22.00	
<b>Non affected</b>						
Deulipanchughanta	4	0	0	8	9	17
%	23.53	0.00	0.00	47.06	52.94	
<b>Affected</b>						
Dharastock	0	0	2	2	6	49
%	0.00	0.00	4.08	4.08	12.24	
<b>Non affected</b>						
Dharastock	1	0	0	1	1	18
%	8.33	0.00	0.00	8.33	8.33	

**Source: Field Study**

It is revealed from the above table that women participation at community level is low. Out of the total surveyed affected HHs in Deulipanchughanta village only 4.00% women participate in community level decision making process .In Deulipanchughanta 12.00% and in Dharastock 4.08% women are members of any SHG. In Deulipanchughanta village 22.00% of women , and 12.24% of women in Dharastock village women participate in the household income process.

As per non-affected HHs in Deulipanchughanta village 23.53% and in Dharastock village only 8.33% women participate in community level decision making process .In Deulipanchughanta 47.06% and in Dharastock 8.33% women are members of any SHG. In Deulipanchughanta village 52.94% of women , and 8.33% of women in Dharastock village women participate in the household income process.

**Table 6.26: Participation of women and men in decision making**

Village	Deulipanchughanta			Dharastok		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Decision making						
Financial Matters	11	2	7	4	0	10
	55%	10%	35%	29%	0%	71%
Education of Children	0	2	18	1	0	13
	0%	10%	90%	7%	0%	93%
Health of children	0	2	18	2	0	12
	0%	10%	90%	14%	0%	86%
Purchase of assets	4	2	14	3	2	9
	20%	10%	70%	21%	14%	64%
Household matters	1	18	1	1	13	0
	2%	90%	5%	7%	93%	0%
Marriage and Social functions	2	3	15	2	1	11
	10%	15%	75%	14%	7%	79%
Income of women	0	7	3	2	2	10
	0%	35%	15%	14%	14%	71%
Purchase and disposal of landed property	15	2	3	9	0	5
	75%	10%	15%	64%	0%	36%

**Source: Field Study**

It was revealed that women directly participate in matters pertaining to their HHs. In Deulipanchughanta village 35 % and in Dharastock village 71% of affected HHs takes financial decisions jointly by men and women. In respect of child's education, participatory decisions are taken in Deulipanchughanta village 90% HHs and in Dharastok village 93% affected Households. In Deulipanchughanta village 70% HHs and in Dharastock village 64% HHs joint decisions are taken in respect of purchase of any asset. In respect of social functions etc. 75% HHs take joint decisions in Deulipanchughanta village and 79% in Dharastock village HHs of affected families. As per the data one cannot say you rightly that almost all families follow a participatory method in taking household level decisions.

The overall analysis of the Socio-economic status of the people of the studied villages indicates that the people of the area are leading an average life centering round the agriculture which will be vulnerable after land acquisition. Hence during preparation of R&R plan / Compensation package the authority need to take care that the land losers should not compelled to fall in vicious circle of the poverty.

# **Chapter 7**

## **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT**

## **CHAPTER 7 : SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT**

### **7.1 Approach to identify Impacts**

The survey team of LAVS had prepared an effective plan assessing the social impacts of the project on the affected households. According to the plan, the following steps were taken:

1. Direct contact with the affected households
2. Focus Group Discussion
3. Discussions with important and key persons of the village

The assessment was done along the above three methodologies. All of the 82 affected HHs expressed their positive attitudes towards the project and land acquisition. They were of opinion that the project shall bring about many facilities for them such as new business facilities, employment opportunities. It was also opined that the value of land be increased by 4 to 5 times.

One Focus Group Discussion was conducted in all the villages. In the discussions, in addition to 3 social workers, 66 villagers had participated. It was eminent that the villagers are excited for the project. They were at solace that the households losing assets have been identified prior to land acquisition and are also consulted on different aspects of the process. They were of opinion that they should be paid the compensation adequately and fairly in time. Though some common resource property and some households are losing assets like walls, tube wells, all opined that fair compensation should be paid to all affected HHs. Some of the opinions expressed are given below:

1. Compensation should be paid at the rate more than three times of present market value-2022
2. One High school and one health center should be established
3. Stamp duty should be exempted for persons purchasing land in the same area.
4. If the HHs losing land have encroached or taken land on lease, they should be declared permanent tenants

**Pict 7.1**



Latitude: 21.804456  
Longitude: 87.228984  
Elevation: 15.7±2 m  
Accuracy: 20.0 m  
Time: 13-01-2023 10:26  
Note: FGD Deulipanchughanta

**Community Meeting and FGD at Deulipanchughanta**

**Pict 7.2**



**Community Meeting and FGD at Dharastock**

**Source: Field Study**

## 7.2 Opinion of the affected HHs

The opinions of the villages were categorized in 4 categories: They are given below:

**Table 7.1: Opinion of the affected households on positive impacts**

### **Deulipanchughanta Village**

Impact	Strongly Agree		Agree		No Opinion		Disagree	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
The Project Will Create numerous business opportunity for my Family	20	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Project will good for the development of the locality	20	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
It will improve transport and communication facility for my family	20	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
It will diminish the distance of our travel route	20	100.00	0	0.00	1	4.00	0	0.00
It will enhance local economy	20	100.00	0	0.00	1	4.00	0	0.00
It will increase employment opportunity for the local people	20	100.00	0	0.00	1	4.00	0	0.00
It will increase property value of the locality	20	100.00	0	0.00	1	4.00	0	0.00

**Source: Field Study**

### **Dharastock Village**

Impact	Strongly Agree		Agree		No Opinion		Disagree	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
The Project Will Create numerous business opportunity for my Family	14	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Project will good for the development of the locality	14	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
It will improve transport and communication facility for my family	14	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
It will diminish the distance of our travel route	14	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

It will enhance local economy	14	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
It will increase employment opportunity for the local people	14	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
It will increase property value of the locality	14	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

**Source: Field Study**

From the above tables, in Deulipanchughanta village it is revealed that 100% HHs have strongly agreed that it will create business opportunities, no one was against the opinion. 100% HHs have strongly agreed that it will improve the area and it will develop transport and communication facilities, 100% HHs are of strongly opinion that it will decrease in time for communication

While 100% strongly agree that it will enhance local economy and will create employment opportunities. In respect of increase in value of assets, 100% have strongly agreed to it. It is assumed from the discussions that the project shall be overall beneficial to them.

Similarly Dharastock village it is revealed that 100% HHs have opined agree that it will create business opportunities, will improve the area, will develop transport and communication facilities and will decrease in time for communication.

While 100% strongly agree that it will enhance local economy. 100% have agreed to the opinion that it will create employment opportunities, In respect of increase in value of assets, 100% have strongly agreed. It is assumed from the discussions that the project shall be overall beneficial to them

### **7.3 Negative Impacts of the Project**

Opinion regarding negative impacts was collected from the affected persons. According them, negative impacts shall include air and noise pollution, increase in crime, accidents, and accidents in case of livestock and obstruct in traditional business.

**Table 7.2: Opinion of the affected households on negative impacts**

#### **Deulipanchughanta Village**

Impact	Strongly agree		Agree		No Opinion		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
The project will ruin the sustainable livelihood	1	4.00	1	4.00	0	0.00	9	36.00	14	56.00
Increase in crime	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	40.00	15	60.00
Affect the health status of local people due to increasing air pollution	0	0.00	2	8.00	2	8.00	6	24.00	15	60.00
Unforeseen health risks	0	0.00	1	4.00	0	0.00	8	32.00	16	64.00
Disease like HIV/AIDS will increase in the area	0	0.00	1	4.00	0	0.00	10	40.00	14	56.00

*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakshmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Kharagpur-Bhadrak Section*

Short term effects to local business	2	8.00	13	52.00	2	8.00	4	16.00	4	16.00
Increase accident of domestic animals	0	0.00	12	48.00	2	8.00	8	32.00	3	12.00
Increase accident of wild animals and species of the nearby forest	0	0.00	11	44.00	1	4.00	8	32.00	5	20.00
Increase human accident	0	0.00	12	48.00	0	0.00	9	36.00	4	16.00

**Source: Field Study**

**Dharastock Village**

Impact	Strongly agree		Agree		No Opinion		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
The project will ruin the sustainable livelihood	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	100.00
Increase in crime	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	100.00
Affect the health status of local people due to increasing air pollution	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.76	5	83.33
Unforeseen health risks	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	6	100.00
Disease like HIV/AIDS will increase in the area	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	23.81	1	16.67
Short term effects to local business	0	0.00	5	83.33	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
Increase accident of domestic animals	0	0.00	6	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Increase accident of wild animals and species of the nearby forest	0	0.00	6	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Increase human accident	0	0.00	6	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

**Source: Field Study**

The above table describes the opinions on negative impacts of the project. It reveals that there shall not be much negative impacts due to the project. They are of opinion that accidents both of human and livestock may increase. Apart to that some apprehend health hazards, but as a whole, the project shall impact the HHs positively.

# Chapter 8

## **SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## **CHAPTER 8: SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Under the prevailing Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act 2013, it is mandatory to prepare a Social Impact Management Plan. The plan must be prepared to mitigate the negative impacts of the project by undertaking welfare scheme and other beneficial activities. The negative impacts, especially on their lives and livelihoods are identified in the process of Social Impact Assessment. The plan includes identified and effective measures, time frame for such activities and moreover the cost that would be incurred and suggests the implementing persons or institutions. This SIA has also identified such negative impacts and some positive impacts during the study. The Social Impact Management Plan is prepared to mitigate the negative impacts of the project on the community, the households and the society. The plan is limited within the framework of the prevailing laws.

### **Project Work 1: Land Acquisition**

Impact: Lose of affected land

Proposed mitigation plan: Fair and timely payment of compensation

- Timely payment of compensation after proper investigation
- If its cultivated land, residual land to be developed for cultivation
- Promote advanced non-traditional cultivation, or crop diversification for increase in farm income
- In case of acquisition of homestead land, if the residual land becomes unfit for residence, compensation may be paid for total land. Similar provision may be made for cultivated land.
- If Common Property Resources are acquired, any governmental land or forest land may provided after changing the type of land legally.

Responsibility: Project Implementing Agency

### **Project Work 2: Construction Work**

Impact: Opportunities for employment and business in local area

Proposed mitigation Plan:

- Prepare adequate and appropriate plan for employment and create a conducive business environment after due consultation with government and other potential agencies and implement the same with meticulous planning
- Capacity building measures for the local youths should be taken and opportunities for employment in other places than the project should be created
- Local people should be given preference for employment in the project. Contractors should be encouraged to employ local people in construction work.

Responsibility: Project Implementing Agency

### **Project Work 3: Construction Work and Transportation of Materials**

*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakshamananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section*

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Impact: Increase in traffic and accidents

Proposed mitigation plan:

- Appropriate measures for control of traffic to avoid accidents. Vehicles should be driven by trained drivers
- Create awareness among the local people to obey traffic rules
- The guards should be adequately trained so that they can be instrumental in managing the traffic and decreasing accidents
- Implement garbage management plan in the affected area

Responsibility: Contractors/ Companied engaged in construction work

**Project Work 4: Heavy vehicular traffic**

Impact: Obstruction in activities of local people and mental agony

Proposed Mitigation Plan:

- Use of small machineries as far as possible and put barricade
- Use of machineries with low noise output
- Construction work to be continued in day time
- Use as much as man power than machinery
- Employ trained technical staff for maintenance of the machinery

Responsibility: Contractors/ Companied engaged in construction work

**Project Work 5: Construction Work**

Impact: Drug and other substance abuse increased with alcoholism

Proposed Mitigation Plan:

- All persons associated with construction activities should be properly identified with ID cards etc.
- Restrictions in use of drugs/ alcohols etc.

Responsibility: Contractors/ Companied engaged in construction work

**Table 8.1: Plan for mitigation with time frame and estimated cost**

Sl. No	Assumed Impact	Mitigation Plan	Responsibility	Time Frame	Estimated Cost
01	Fair and Timely compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fair and timely compensation after proper investigation</li> <li>• The residual land to be developed to be either residential use or cultivation</li> </ul>	Project Management Agency	Starting from payment of compensation till end of the procedure	-

*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakshmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section*

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote improved and advanced cultivation</li> <li>If a small piece of land is left out, it should be acquired</li> </ul>			
02	Employment and business opportunities in locality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare adequate and appropriate plan for employment and create a conducive business environment after due consultation with government and other potential agencies and implement the same with meticulous planning</li> <li>Capacity building measures for the local youths should be taken and opportunities for employment in other places than the project should be created</li> <li>Local people should be given preference for employment in the project. Contractors should be encouraged to employ local people in construction work.</li> </ul>			
03	Traffic congestion, increase accidents in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate measures for control of traffic to avoid accidents. Vehicles should be driven by trained drivers</li> <li>Create awareness among the local people to obey traffic rules</li> <li>The guards should be adequately trained so that they can be instrumental in managing the traffic and decreasing accidents</li> <li>Implement garbage management plan in</li> </ul>			

		the affected area			
04	Obstruction in activities of local people and mental agony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of small machineries as far as possible and put barricade</li> <li>• Use of machineries with low noise output</li> <li>• Construction work to be continued in day time</li> <li>• Use as much as man power than machinery</li> <li>• Employ trained technical staff for maintenance of the machinery</li> </ul>			
05	Drug and other substance abuse increased with alcoholism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All persons associated with construction activities should be properly identified with ID cards etc.</li> <li>• Restrictions in use of drugs/ alcohols etc.</li> </ul>			

### **Institutional arrangements for implementing the SIMP**

The basic aim of the SIMP to ensure a qualitatively superior life for the affected households. There are many institutional provisions for welfare of the people in government's schemes and activities. It is the responsibility of the authorities associated with the land acquisition and project activities such as the Collector, The ADM, the Land Acquisition Officer and other officials to ensure that to ensure that schemes and provisions are properly implemented and affected people benefit from them. It is imperative that official ensure a fair compensation resolve conflicts and address complains as soon as possible. The SIA should be done by a third and independent party to ensure transparency. Some measures have been proposed to supervise the project development, but they are not mandatory or irreversible. The project work should be internally evaluated and the processes may be altered after due consultations with the affected households. The evaluations should be a continuous process starting from commencement of the project till the end.

### **Assessment of Social and Economic Cost and Benefits**

Owing to land acquisition and project implementation the villagers have to some social and economic costs and they also get some benefits. These are assessed with proper weightage in the SIMP. The following table shows the Social and Economic costs and benefits of the present project.

*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakhamananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section*

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Social and Economic Costs	Benefits
Loss of Property ,Shop, Livelihood & residential Building	Further no forest dweller is losing land due to this project. So the project shall be beneficial to all losing their lands.
Increase in traffic and ensuing losses	This is temporary and can be mitigated by appropriate measures
Drug and alcohol abuse and obstruction in social aspects	Employment opportunities in the area will increase. Drug and alcoholism can be mitigated by appropriate counseling.
Increase in crime	This can be controlled by the police by increasing patrolling and other appropriate measure.

**CONCLUSION:**

It is evident from the SIA conducted that the proposed for construction of SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakhamananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section shall be beneficial to the communication by road facilities across the railway bridge in two villages; Deulipanchughanta and Dharastock under Jaleswar Tahasil and shall create many social and economic benefits for the villagers. The affected households losing lands measuring A. 0.1301 D. shall get the compensation according to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act 2013. It is revealed from the study the quality of lives of the affected households shall not be adversely affected by the land acquisition. Each of the family is Above Poverty Line and none of the households is totally dependent on cultivation. Among the affected households, there are some businessmen and some are government service holders. As because the area is covering three villages and many of the households are involved in Business sector, they are opting for better communication between villages for better business. Under these circumstances, after the railway over bridge and approach road is completed, there are chances of many small commercial units; small industries and multi-storied buildings may come up in the area. There is no chance of any affected household losing their livelihoods. As there are number of educated and highly educated members in almost all households, they will be get opportunities to be engaged in high paying jobs or in high profiteering business. Subject to capacity building of the youths in some kind of non-farm income generating activity, they can be economically self reliant. This project may be complete without any hindrance because of the fact that no one is losing their livelihoods and are willing to give their land against a fair and timely compensation.

# Chapter 9

## PUBLIC HEARING

## **CHAPTER 9:PUBLIC HEARING**

**Place:** Bhanja Kalyan Mandap,  
Dharastock, Jaleswar

**Date:** 06/05/2023

**Time:** Morning 08.30 AM (Starting)

A Public Hearing was organized at 08.30 AM at the Bhanja Kalyan Mandap, Dharastak, Jaleswar. The meeting was convened by the Chairman, Jaleswar Municipality; participated by the affected persons/ households losing their lands for construction of Railway Over Bridge over the level crossing on Jaleswar-Laxman nath road. Nabakrushna Chowdhury Center for Development Studies [NCDS], the state SIA unit of Govt. of Odisha had engaged Life Academy of Vocational Studies, an organization empanelled with NCDS for the Social Impact Assessment study. The study covered two villages; Dharastock and Deulipanchughanta. In the Public Hearing, Sri Samir Parida welcomed all the participants to the meeting and introduced the officials from the District Administration, Baleswar. He then requested Sri Pratip Kumar Pradhan, the Chairman of Jaleswar Municipality to conduct the meeting. Sri Pradhan while greeting the participants from both the villages, thanked the state as well as the central governments to have ended the wait for the over bridge.

The representative of LAVS, while requesting the Additional District Magistrate, Baleswar to explain the details of the project to the participants, also requested the Land Acquisition Officer Sri Raghunath Tudu to explain the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation [RFCTLRR ]Act 2013. Sri Tudu started explaining the Act starting from RFCTLRR-2006 till RFCTLRR- 2013 and vividly explained the compensation provisions in the Acts. He also stated that the ‘donation of the people for the project is a incomparable.

The Chairman, Jaleswar Municipality Sri Pratip Ku. Pradhan said that though the compensation shall not fulfill the all the wishes of the affected households, the ‘gifts’/ donations’ shall remain incomparable. He then requested the representative of LAVS to read aloud the draft ‘‘Social Impact Assessment report along with the genology.

The representative of LAVS presented the summary of the assessment report, no. of households of the affected villages, affected households, affected land and land to be acquired, and so also informed the gathering that copies of the report are available at the Dharastock, Deulipanchughanta GP offices, local Tehsil office and the Roads and Building sub-division offices. Anyone can go through it and if they have any suggestions for alteration or correction, they may submit it to the Land Acquisition Office, the Tehsil or the GP Office in written.

When inquired about the benchmark value as on the day, the Land Acquisition Officer explained it to the participants; on request of Additional DM.

**Complainant No 1: Radharanjan Sahoo Village: Deulipanchughanta**

Sri Sahoo complained that, they are 8 members in the family, but only 6 are getting the compensation. Other two; the wife of Gyana Ranjan Sahoo and Taramani Sahoo (mother) have not been registered as beneficiaries.

The LAO Mr. Tudu said that they should submit the complaint in written; it will be attended to at the time of 2<sup>nd</sup> notification.

**Complainant No. 2: Harish Chandra Kar Village: Deulipanchughanta**

Sri Harish Chandra Kar said that at the time of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> notification, a court case was pending relating to our land. We had submitted our grievances to the Collector as well the Sub Divisional Officer. Now I want to know the status of the case.

He had a 2<sup>nd</sup> complaint that if a part of a building is acquired and compensation is given on the land and building acquired, what we will do with the other half? It will be of no use to us. So how much compensation we will get, considering the half of the building or the full?

In replying to this, Mr. Tudu said that he will get the compensation considering the full building. He said Mr. Kar to give it in written.

**Complainant No 3: Sanjit Kumar Das [s/o Late Binod Bihari Das] Village: Dharastock**

Sri Sanjit Kumar Das complained that they gave A 4.000 D land in total out of which A2.5000D will be acquired. He requested the District authorities to acquire the total land and compensate them accordingly. The ULB Chairman said to lodge it in written, they will look after the matter.

**Complainant No. 4: Akshaya Parida (Nephew of Laxmi Kar) Village: Deulipanchughanta**

He complained that his maternal grand father is losing land; but his mother (Bishnupriya Kar) died on the date of registration. They have been deprived of the facilities. He inquired how they are going to benefit. The Executive Officer asked him to lodge his complaint in written, they will look after into that.

**Complainant No. 5: Harish Chandra Gochhayat: Village: Dharastock**

I am the only brother and I have 3 (three) sisters. One of the sisters is in conflict with us and we are not getting the compensation. We three are into trouble because of that one sister. He sought suggestions.

The Chairman suggested that the LAO replies to this complaint that how for one person, other are deprived of the compensation.

The L.A.O. answered that the government acquires land in two methods, when the affected person and the acquiring authorities agrees for the deal, the government pays the compensation. Secondly, if there is a disagreement, it is solved through the Social Impact Assessment process. This is not the Final Report, and when NCDS submits the final one, the Expert Group attends to the problem, publishes the decision in the Daily 'The Samaj'.

**Complainant No 6: Sachnidra Mukhi Village: Deulipanchughanta**

Sri Mukhi informed that he is son of the first wife of his father. The 2<sup>nd</sup> wife (Basanti Mukhi) has taken all the money given to them against the compensation. He did not get any compensation even he was the legal heir. Now, the 2<sup>nd</sup> mother (Basanti Mukhi) is also dead. Now he should be given the compensation against the rest of the land. The Assistant said that as now Basanti Mukhi is dead he will get the compensation as the legal heir.

The Tehsildar added that if Basanti Mukhi does not have any wards, the legal heir will get the compensation.

**Complainant No 7: Tapan Kar Village: Deulipanchughanta (Heir of Srinibash Kar and Nagendra Kar)**

We are in receipt of all the compensation money, but we still want more. The L.A.O. responded to the suggestion by saying that he should give it in written.

**Complainant No 8: Prasant Kumar Das, Village: Dharastock**

Sri Das said the, he has been compensated for the acquired land, but what remains is of no use, so he requested to acquire the rest land and he be compensated. The L.A.O. responded to the suggestion by saying that he should give it in written.

**Complainant No. 9: Radha Gochhayat, Village: Dharastock**

She complained that as one of her sister has lodged a complaint, they are deprived from the compensation money. She requested for resolving the issue. The L.A.O. responded to the query by saying to wait till the final report comes.

All queries met, the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks by the Tehsildar.

# **Annexure A**

## **GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION**

**ANNEXURE A: GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION**

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର

ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗ

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No. RDM-LAA-BLS-0005-2022- 355 /R&DM, Dated 04 JAN 2023

**ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅଧିସୂଚନା**

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର କ ଏ ଅନୁରୋଧକ୍ରମେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ସେଥି ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ( Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି । ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବାସ ଓ ଅଭିଆନରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସୁଚ୍ଚତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ -୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ।

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀ କ ନାମ :- ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ(Executive Engineer) , ରାସ୍ତା ଓ ଗୃହ ନିର୍ମାଣ ଡିଭିଜନ-୨, ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର ।

୨.ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ:- ରେଳୱେ ଲେଭେଲ କ୍ରସିଂ-୪୫ ଉପରେ ପୋଲ ନିର୍ମାଣ ହେତୁ ।

୩.SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ:- **Life Academy of Vocational Studies (LAVS), Bhubaneswar,** an empanelled agency under Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies , Bhubaneswar.

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

୫. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ/ ତପସିଲ

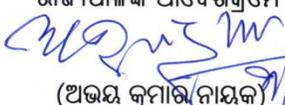
କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ଜିଲ୍ଲା	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକର)	ମତବ୍ୟ(ସରକାରୀ ଜମି)
୧	ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର	ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର	ଦେଉଳପଞ୍ଚୁପୁଣ୍ଡା	୦.୦୭୯୧	୦.୦୦
୨	ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର	ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର	ଧାରାସୁକ	୦.୦୫୧୦	୦.୦୦
ମୋଟ				0.୧୩୦୧	0.00
ସର୍ବମୋଟ					0.୧୩୦୧

ଏଥି ସହିତ ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚି ସଂଲଗ୍ନ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

a. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ :- ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର ତହସିଲ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ୦୨ ଗୋଟି ମୌଜା ରେ ଏ.୦.୧୩୦୧ ପରିସୀମାରେ ରେଳୱେ ଲେଭେଲ କ୍ରସିଂ-୪୫ ଉପରେ ପୋଲ ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ (Executive Engineer) , ରାସ୍ତା ଓ ଗୃହ ନିର୍ମାଣ ଡିଭିଜନ-୨, ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେଉଅଛି ।

*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakshmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section*

- b. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣରେ ଅତ୍ୟୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ :- ବାଲେଶ୍ଵର ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୦୨ ଗୋଟି ମୌଜାରେ ଏ.ଓ.୧୩୦୧ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅତ୍ୟୁକ୍ତ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ତାଲିକା/ତପସିଲ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନ୍ତେ ମିଳି ପାରିବ ।
- c. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାବଳୀ :- ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶ କ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ରୂପାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତ ହେବା ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗୃହୀତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଥବା ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଶତକଡ଼ା ୨୫ ଭାଗ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମସଭା ମାନଙ୍କରେ ଜନଶୁଣାଣି କରାଯିବ ।
- d. ଗ୍ରାମସଭା / ଭୂମି ମାଲିକଙ୍କ ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କି ? ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।
- e. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଆରମ୍ଭ ଏବଂ ସମାପନ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ଏବଂ ତାହାର ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସରକାରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଦିବସଠାରୁ ୦୧ ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ସମାପନ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ / ଗ୍ରାମ/ଝାଡ଼ି ସ୍ତରରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାହେବ । ତତସହିତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଏବଂ ବ୍ଲକ ମହକୁମାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଗୋଚରାର୍ଥେ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ୱେବ ସାଇଟରେ ସୂଚିତ ହେବ ।

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳଙ୍କ ଆଦେଶକ୍ରମେ  
  
 (ଅଭ୍ୟନ୍ତର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରକ)  
 ସ୍ଵତନ୍ତ୍ର ଶାସନ ସଚିବ

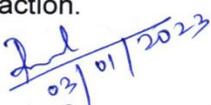
Memo No. 356 Dated 04 JAN 2023  
 Copy along with the land schedule forwarded to the Director, Printing Stationery, Odisha, Cuttack for information and necessary action. He is requested to publish the Notification in the next issue of the Odisha Gazette as this is a statutory one.  
 SRO Number may be allotted to this publication.

  
 03/01/2023

Memo No. 357 Dated 04 JAN 2023  
 Copy forwarded to Works Department/ Executive Engineer(R & B) Division-II, Balasore for information and necessary action.

  
 03/01/2023

Memo No. 358 Dated 04 JAN 2023  
 Copy forwarded to RDC(CD), Cuttack / Collector, Balasore/ Land Acquisition Officer, Balasore for information and necessary action.

  
 03/01/2023

Joint Secretary to Government

*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakhamananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section*

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Memo No. 359

Dated 04 JAN 2023

Copy forwarded to the State Co-ordinator, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action.

*2nd*  
*03/01/2023*

Joint Secretary to Government

Memo No. 360

Dated 04 JAN 2023

Copy forwarded to the E-Governance Branch with a request to upload the notification in the website.

*2nd*  
*03/01/2023*

Joint Secretary to Government

SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakhamanath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section

Land Schedule along with computation of market Value of the Land for Direct Purchase of Private Land for the work:- Construction of Railway over Bridge on Level Crossing No.45 near Jaleswar station at Km 182/1-3 between Jaleswar and Laxmannath Railway station of S.E. Railway (i.e. at 1<sup>st</sup> Km on Jaleswar -Batagram- Chandaneswar Road in the District of Balasore.

ମୌଜା-ଦେଇକିପଞ୍ଜିକରଣ						
କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ଖଣ୍ଡନାମ ନଂ	ପୂର୍. ନମ୍ବର	ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ଜମିର ପରିମାଣ	ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସାରିତ ଜମିର ପରିମାଣ(ଏକରରେ)	ବିଷୟ	ଜମିନାମିକର ନାମ
୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬	୭
୧	୪୪	୫୦୦୮୮୭	୦.୦୪	୦.୦୦୧୮	ପରବାରୀ-୧	ବିକ୍ରମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାହୁ, ମନମୋହନ ସାହୁ ଓପର
୨		୫୧୩	୦.୦୨୦		ପରବାରୀ-୧	ବିକ୍ରମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାହୁ, ମନମୋହନ ସାହୁ ଓପର
୩		୫୧୫	୦.୦୨୦		ପରବାରୀ-୧	ବିକ୍ରମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାହୁ, ମନମୋହନ ସାହୁ ଓପର
୪		୫୦୪	୦.୧୨୦		କଳାଖଣ୍ଡ	ବିକ୍ରମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାହୁ, ମନମୋହନ ସାହୁ ଓପର
୫	୧୧୪/୨୭୩	୫୨୭	୦.୦୧୮	୦.୦୦୧	ପରବାରୀ-୧	ବିନୟନାଥ ନର ପିତା-ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରକାନ୍ତ ନର
୬	୫୦	୫୪୧	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୦୪	ପରବାରୀ-୧	ଜାନକୀନାଥ ନରଅଧିକାରୀ ପି: ଦୁର୍ଗେଶ୍ୱରୀ ନରଅଧିକାରୀ
୭	୧୭୭	୫୦୫	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୧୫୮	କଳାଖଣ୍ଡ	ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀନାଥ ନର, ନରେନ୍ଦ୍ର ନର ପିତା: ତ୍ରିଲୋଚନ ନର
୮	୧୧୪/୧୮୭	୫୦୬	୦.୦୮୦		ପଡ଼ିତ	ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀନାଥ ନର, ପିତା: ତ୍ରିଲୋଚନ ନର କଞ୍ଚନକା ନର ପୁ: ନରେନ୍ଦ୍ର ନଥ ନର ଓପର
୯		୪୮୫	୦.୦୨୦		କଳାଖଣ୍ଡ	ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀନାଥ ନର, ପିତା: ତ୍ରିଲୋଚନ ନର କଞ୍ଚନକା ନର ପୁ: ନରେନ୍ଦ୍ର ନଥ ନର ଓପର
୧୦	୧୧୪/୮	୪୬୨	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୦୨୫	ପରବାରୀ-୧	ଶ୍ରୀ ପୂର୍ବେନ୍ଦ୍ର ପୁଅ ପି: ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣ ପୁଅ, ବାବରୀ ପୁଅ ପୁ: ପୂର୍ବେନ୍ଦ୍ର ପୁଅ
୧୧	୧୧୪/୧୮୭	୫୧୬	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୩୮	ପରବାରୀ-୧	ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀନାଥ ନର, ପିତା: ତ୍ରିଲୋଚନ ନର କଞ୍ଚନକା ନର ପୁ: ନରେନ୍ଦ୍ର ନଥ ନର ଓପର
୧୨.	୧୭	୪୬୩	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୦୮	ପରବାରୀ-୧	ରାଜେଶ୍ୱରୀ ପାଣିଗ୍ରାହୀ ପୁ: ପ୍ରକାଶ କୁମାର ପ୍ରଧାନ କର୍ତ୍ତୀ-ରାଜେଶ୍ୱରୀ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ
				୦.୦୨୧୧		
ମୌଜା-ଧାରାଣକ						
କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ଖଣ୍ଡନାମ ନଂ	ପୂର୍. ନମ୍ବର	ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ଜମିର ପରିମାଣ	ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସାରିତ ଜମିର ପରିମାଣ(ଏକରରେ)	ବିଷୟ	ଜମିନାମିକର ନାମ
୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬	୭
୧	୧୭୩୮୯୭	୨୪	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୦୭	ପରବାରୀ-୨	ପୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଗୋଷାଠୀ ପିତା:ରେଡ଼ି ଗୋଷାଠୀ ମୌଜା-ଧାରାଣକ
୨	୧୭୩୧୩୦(କ)	୨୭/୪୬୧	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୧୨	ପରବାରୀ-୨	ତ୍ରିଲୋଚନ ଦାସ, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ଦାସ, ବୈଦ୍ୟ କୁମାର ଦାସ, ରାମକୃଷ୍ଣ ଦାସ, ଉତ୍ତରୀ ଚନ୍ଦନ ଦାସ, ପିତା: ଗୁରୁଚରଣ ଦାସ, କର୍ତ୍ତୀ-ଗୋପାଳ, ପା: ଧାରାଣକ
୩	୧୬୯	୩୦	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୦୮	ପରବାରୀ-୧	ନରଶେଖରାଲ ମେହେରା ପିତା: ନରସିଂହ ମେହେରା
୪.	୧୧୪	୨୫/୨୮୭	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୨୪	ପରବାରୀ-୨	ଗଣେଶନାଥ ଦାସ କାନ୍ତକୃଷ୍ଣା, ବିନୋଦ ବିହାରୀ ଦାସ କାନ୍ତକୃଷ୍ଣା ପିତା: ପୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ର ନଥ ଦାସ କାନ୍ତକୃଷ୍ଣା ଓପର ମୌଜା-ଧାରାଣକ
				୦.୦୫୧		

ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ୧୨/୧୦/୨୨  
ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଯତ୍ନୀ

ପାଠକପାଠ(ପାଠା ଓ ପାଠ) ନିର୍ବାହନ-୨  
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# **Annexure B**

## **LIST OF PERSONS TO BE COMPENSATED**

**ANNEXURE B:LIST OF PERSONS TO BE COMPENSATED**

**DEULIPANCHUGHANTA VILLAGE**

<b>Name of the RoR Holder</b>	<b>Name of the PAP</b>	<b>Khata No.</b>	<b>Plot No.</b>	<b>Kissam</b>	<b>Total Affected land (in Acre)</b>	<b>Total Acquired land (in Acre)</b>	<b>Loss of Assets associated to acquired land</b>	<b>Remark</b>
Chitta Ranjan Sahu, Manoranjana Sahu, Gyana ranjan Sahu, Radha Ranjan Sahu, Satya Ranjan Sahu, Sudharanjan Sahu, Shanti Ranjana Sahu, Kanti Ranjan Sahu, Dipti Ranjan Sahu S/O of Late Ananta Kumar Sahu, Taramani Sahu W/O of Late Ananta Kumar Sahu	Lalita Sahu W/O of Late Gyana Ranjan Sahu	44	515, 513, 500/867 & 504	Gharabari-1 and Jalashaya	0.29	0.0049		
	Sabitri Sahu D/O of Late Taramani Sahu					0.00245		
	Sumitra Sahu D/O of Late Taramani Sahu					0.00245		
Jatindra Nath Kar F/O : Laxmikanta Kar Caste : Raju Address : Own Village	Self	194/273	526	Gharabari-1	0.018	0.0010	85 sq ft House construction loss	

*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakhamananath road railway station of S.E. railway Kharapur-Bhadrak Section*

<b>Name of the RoR Holder</b>	<b>Name of the PAP</b>	<b>Khata No.</b>	<b>Plot No.</b>	<b>Kissam</b>	<b>Total Affected land (in Acre)</b>	<b>Total Acquired land (in Acre)</b>	<b>Loss of Assets associated to acquired land</b>	<b>Remark</b>
Jiban Krushan Das Adhikari	Self	50	541	Gharabari-1	0.06	0.004		
Shri Srinibash Kar F/O : Trilochan Kar Kanchanabala Kar Husband: Nagendra Kar oger	Late Bishun Priya Kar D/O of Late Srinibash Kar	177	505 , 506 , 485 , 516	Jalasaya	0.2900	0.0538		
Shri Purnachandra Mukhi, F/O : Lakhia Mukhi, Basanti Mukhi, Husband: Purnachandra Mukhi	Sachhindra Mukhi Son of Late Purnachandra Mukhi	194/8	462	Gharabari-1	0.040	0.0025		
Rajesori Panigrahi, Huband: Prabira Kumar Pradhan Caste : Brahmin Own Village	Self		463	Gharabari-1	0.06	0.008		The survey team contacted numerous times but the PAP did not respond and her contact no is 9437156305
				<b>Total</b>	<b>0.758</b>	<b>0.0791</b>		

*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakshmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Kharagpur-Bhadrak Section*

**DHARASTOCK**

<b>Name of the RoR Holder</b>	<b>Name of the PAP</b>	<b>Khata No.</b>	<b>Plot No.</b>	<b>Kissam</b>	<b>Total Affected land (in Acre)</b>	<b>Total Acquired land (in Acre)</b>	<b>Loss of Assets associated to acquired land</b>	<b>Remark</b>
Surendra Gochhayat F/O : Geda Gochhayat Mouza-Dharastock	Harish Chandra Gochhayat(Son of Late Surendra Gochhayat),Geeta Ghadei, Radha Gochhayat and Basanti Gochhayat(Daughter Late Surendra Gochhayat)	173/97	24	Gharabari-2	0.0500	0.0070	Loss of House of 45 Sq Ft	
Trilochana Das,Jaganath Das, Chaitanya Kumar Das,Ramakrushan Das,Bhakta Hari Chandana Das	Trilochana Das,Jaganath Das, Chaitanya Kumar Das,Ramakrushan Das,Bhakta Hari Chandana Das	173/130(A)	27/469	Gharabari-1	0.0500	0.0120		
Harashakhalal Meheta	Harashakhalal Meheta	169	30	Gharabari-1	0.05	0.008		The RoR holder has died and was not able to contact his genealogy during Survey as they are residing outside

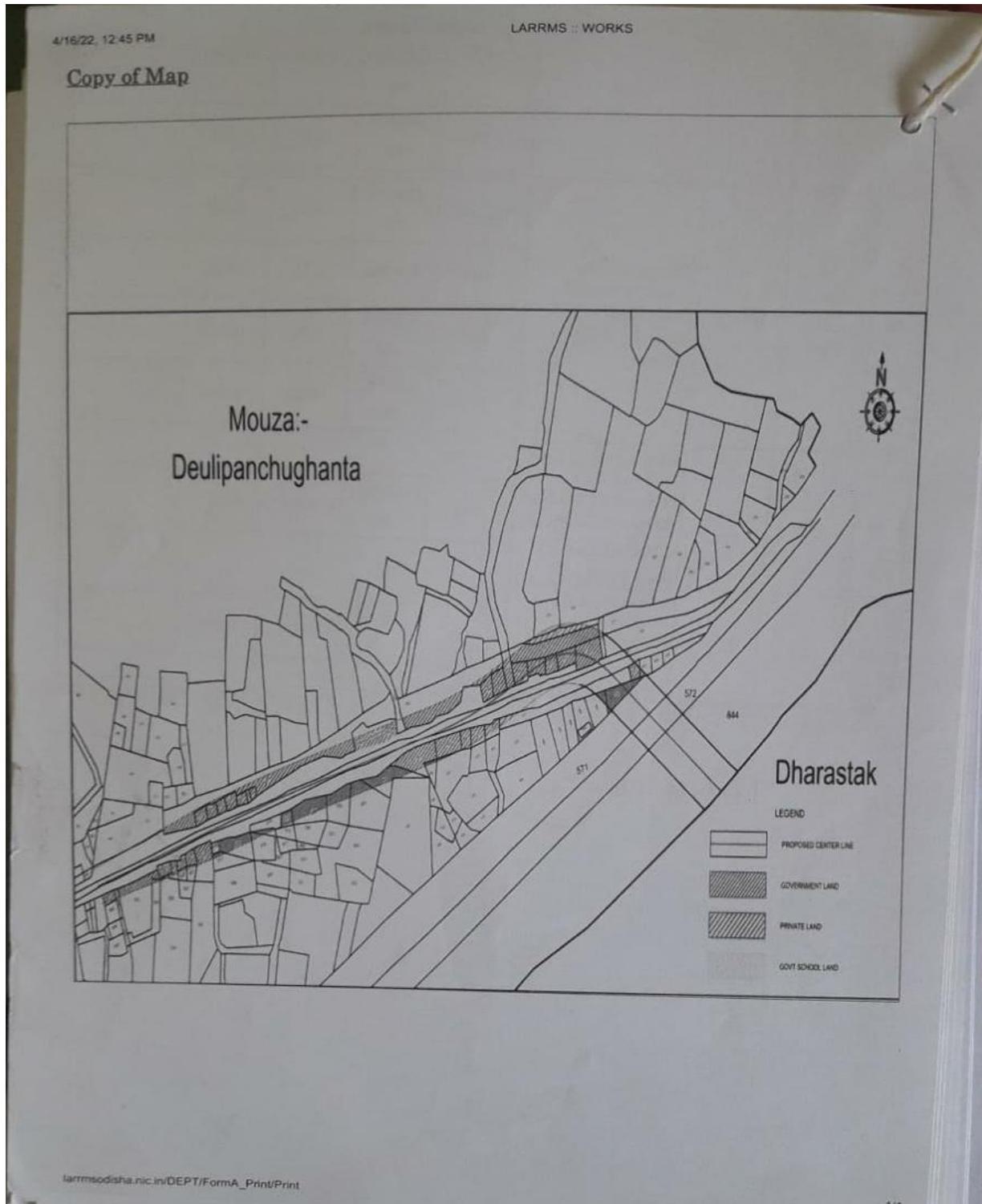
*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakshmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section*

Rabindranath Das Kanunugo, Binoda Bihari Das Kanunugo F/O: Surendra Nath Das Kanunugo Oger , Mouza-Dharastock	Gouri Sankar Das,Siba Shankar Das and Hari Shankar Das(Son of Late Rabindranath Das Kanunugo) ,Shantipriya Das Mohapatra and Charubala Mohanty(Daughter of Late Rabindranath Das Kanunugo)	114	25/286	Gharabari-2	0.0100	0.0060		
Rabindranath Das Kanunugo, Binoda Bihari Das Kanunugo F/O: Surendra Nath Das Kanunugo Oger , Mouza-Dharastock	Snehalata Das Wife of Late Binoda Bihari Das Kanunugo	114	25/286	Gharabari-2	0.0100	0.0060		
Rabindranath Das Kanunugo, Binoda Bihari Das Kanunugo F/O: Surendra Nath Das Kanunugo Oger , Mouza-Dharastock	Jayanta Kumar Das,Susanta Kumar Das, Prasanta Kumar Das,Sukanta Kumar Das(Sons of Late Barendra nath Das Kanunugo),Rita Das(Daughter -in-law of late Barendra nath Das Kanunugo), Jayadev Jena(Son-in-law of Late Barendra nath Das Kanunugo), and Arati Das(Daughter of late Barendra nath Das Kanunugo)	114	25/286	Gharabari-2	0.02	0.012		
				<b>Total</b>	<b>0.1900</b>	<b>0.0510</b>		

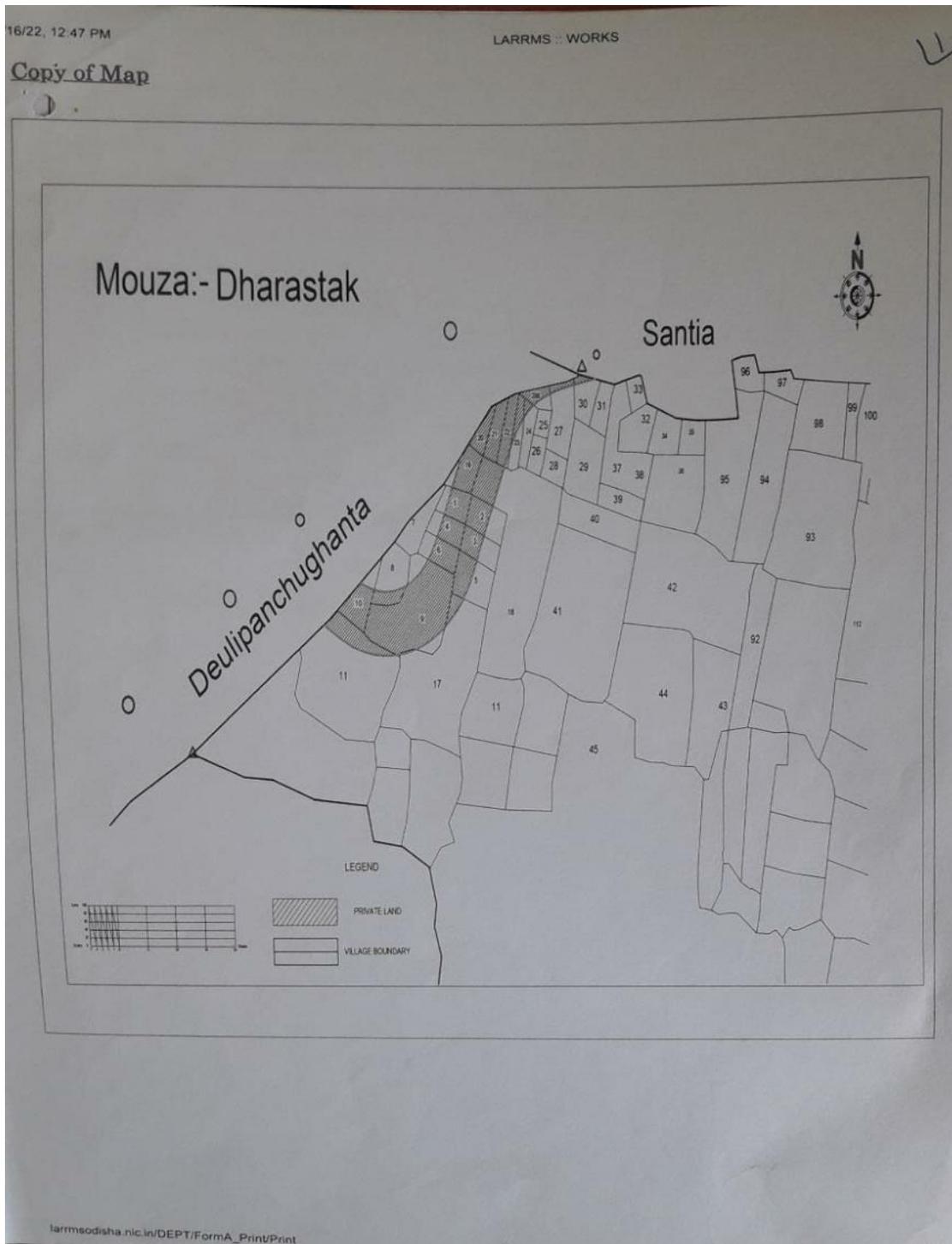
# **Annexure C**

## **SOCIAL MAPS**

**ANNEXURE C: SOCIAL MAPS  
DEULIPANCHUGHANTA**



**DHARASTOCK**



# **Annexure D**

## **SOCIAL AND RESOURCE MAP**

### ANNEXURE D: SOCIAL AND RESOURCE MAP

#### DEULIPANCHUGHANTA



**DHARASTOCK**



# **Annexure E**

## **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN FGDs**

**ANNEXURE E:LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN FGDS**

Focus Group Discussion Participants Data						
1. Name of the village/Ward: <u>Dentipanchayat</u>			Name of the GP/ULB: <u>Jaleswar</u>			
3. Name of Block: <u>Municipality-Jaleswar</u>			4. Name of Tahasil: <u>Jaleswar</u>			
5. Name of District: <u>Balasore</u>						
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS						
Sl No	Name	Occupation	Sex	Age	Social Category	Signature/LTI
01	Jibana Krukhni Dai Athi Kani	old age Cultivator	M	75	Gen	Jibana Krukhni Dai Athi Kani
02	Gangotri Devi Athi Kani	H.W	F	66	Gen.	Gangotri Devi Athi Kani,
03	Sachindra Mukhi	Contact Service	M	47	SC	Sachindra Mukhi
04	Lili mukhi	H-W	F	38	Se.	Lili mukhi
05	Laxmikanta Kar	Service Retiree	M	80	Gen	Laxmikanta Kar
06	Aakash Kumar	Business	M	29	Gen	Aakash Kumar
07	Nishikanta Kar	Business	M	58	Gen	Nishikanta Kar
08	Tapas Kumar	Business	M	30	Gen	Tapas Kumar Kar
09	Manjureshi Kar	-do-	F	44	Gen	Manjureshi Kar
10	Tapas Kumar Kar	-do-	M	36	Gen	Tapas Kumar Kar
11	Shaktishankar Kar	-do-	M	42	Gen	Shaktishankar Kar
12	Sagar Saha	-do-	M	25	OBC	Sagar Saha

Susama Kar  
13-01-2023  
Councilor  
Ward No-11  
Jaleswar Municipality

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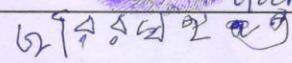
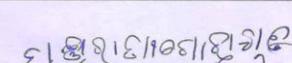
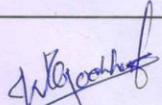
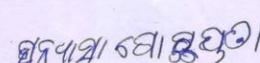
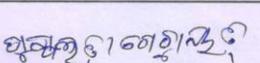
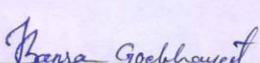
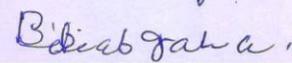
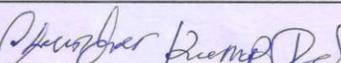
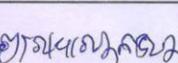
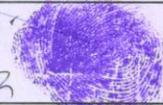
Focus Group Discussion Participants Data						
1. Name of the village/Ward: Deulipanchughat			Name of the GP/ULB: -Jaleswar			
3. Name of Block: Municipality-Jaleswar			4. Name of Tahasil: Jaleswar			
5. Name of District: Balasore						
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS						
Sl No	Name	Occupation	Sex	Age	Social Category	Signature/LTI
13	Trinath Prasad Panda	Business	M	38	Gen	Trinath Prakash Panda
14	Prasanta Kumar Bhanja	dr.	M	33	Gen	Prasanta Kumar Bhanja
15	Ajit Kumar Jena	do-	M	36	Gen	Ajit Kumar Jena.
16	Chandan Giri	do-	M	32	OBC	Chandan Giri.
17	Pradyumn Kumar Bhanja	daily wage worker	M	29	SC	Pradyumn Kumar Bhanja
18	Santay Kumar Panda	Business	M	36	Gen	Santay Kumar Panda.
19	Ranjit Kumar Panda	do.	M	36	Gen	Ranjit Kumar Panda
20	Ratan Kumar Koiri	do.	M	27	Gen	Ratan Kumar Koiri
21	Ganesh Chandra Bhanja	do.	M	30	OBC	Ganesh Ch Bhanja
22	Mukti Ranjan Ghara	do.	M	25	OBC	Mukti Ranjan Ghara
23	Anand Koiri 9932198108	Business	M	31	Gen	Anand Koiri
24	Satyajyoti Ranjan	Research Team Leader SIA	M	56	OBC	Satyajyoti Ranjan

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25- Susama Koiri  
13-01-2023  
Councillor  
Ward No-11  
Jaleswar Municipality

(LAVS)  
BBSR

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Focus Group Discussion Participants Data						
1. Name of the village/Ward: - <u>Dharastock</u>			2. Name of the GP/ULB: - <u>Jaleswar</u>			
3. Name of Block: <u>Municipality Jaleswar</u>			4. Name of Tahasil: - <u>Jaleswar</u>			
5. Name of District: <u>Balasore</u>						
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS						
Sl No	Name	Occupation	Sex	Age	Social Category	Signature/LTI
01	Laxmi Kanti Gochhayal	Wage Labour	M	50	SC	 LTI Laxmi Gochhayal
02	Chhahirani Gochhayal	House wife	F	45	SC	
03	Manjuri Gochhayal	House wife	F	50	SC	
04	Kamalu Lachan Gochhayal	Self Business	M	30	SC	
05	Sanyasi Gochhayal	Daily labour	M	34	SC	
06	Puspalata Gochhayal	H.W	F	29	SC	
07	Barsha Gochhayal	student	F	18	SC	
08	Biplab Jena	Business	M	38	Other	
09	Chandan Kumar	Labour	M	28	Other	
10	Radharajendra Dhanya	Business	M	60	Other	
11	Shri Gita Ghaderi	H.W	F	48	SC	 LTI Gita Ghaderi
12	Shri Narayan Mohapatra	Councillor	M	42	Gen	Shri Narayan Mohapatra Councillor Ward No-12 Jaleswar Municipality Mob-7008727977 12/01/2023

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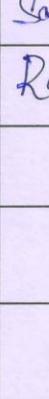
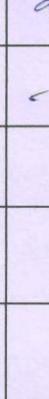
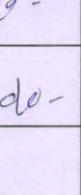
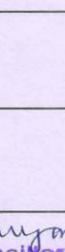
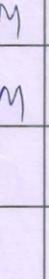
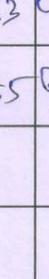
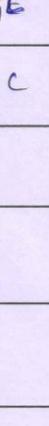
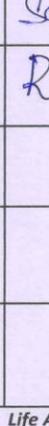
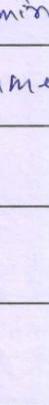
SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakhamananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section

Focus Group Discussion Participants Data						
1. Name of the village/Ward: - Dhara stock		2. Name of the SP/ULB: - Jaleswar				
3. Name of Block: Municipality Jaleswar			4. Name of Tahasil: - Jaleswar			
5. Name of District: Balasore						
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS						
Sl No	Name	Occupation	Sex	Age	Social Category	Signature/LTI
13	Chandan Ghadai	Business Driving	M	38	SC	Chandan Ghadai
14	Mamirani Ghadai	H.W.	F	28	SC	Mamirani Ghadai
15	Nandini Gochhayat	H.W	F	29	SC	LTI Nandini Gochhayat
16	Pranali Ghadai	H.W	F	30	SC	LTI Pranali Ghadai
17	Hansima Ghadai	H.W	F	28	SC	LTI Hansima Ghadai
18	Sunendra Gouda	Agriculture	M	35	SC	ସୁନେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଗୌଡ଼ା
19	Hari Gochhayat	Business	M	41	SC	Hari Gochhayat
20	Kabita Pattnaik	House Wife	F	42	Gen	LTI Kabita Pattnaik
21	Sapan Ku Parida	Business	M	49	Gen	ସପନ କୁମାର ପରିଡ଼ା
22	Kedarnelli Paradi	Business	M	49	Gen	କେଦରନେଲି ପାରିଡ଼ି
23	Papu Hansda	Shop	M	57	SC	Papu Hansda
24	Dhima Hansda	Business	M	50	SC	ଦିମା ହାନ୍ସଡା

Shiba Nanyan Malapatra  
Councillor  
Ward No-12  
Jaleswar Municipality  
Mob-7008727977  
12/01/23

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SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakhamananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section

Focus Group Discussion Participants Data						
1. Name of the village/Ward: -Dharastock			2. Name of the GP/ULB: -Jaleswar			
3. Name of Block: Municipality Jaleswar			4. Name of Tahasil: -Jaleswar			
5. Name of District: Balasore						
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS						
Sl No	Name	Occupation	Sex	Age	Social Category	Signature/LTI
25	Raelha Gochhayal	House wife	F	68	Sc	
26	Jally mehento	H.W	F	45	sc	
27	Lillyma Ghadai	H.W	F	42	sc	
28	Basanti Ghadai	H.W	F	62	SC	 
29	Jhuna Ghadai	H.W.	F	50	sc	
30	Tailochan Das.	Business	M	69	OBC	
31	Satyaranjay Rang	Social Worker	M	56	OBC	
32	Samira Kumar Mohanty	-do-	M	53	GE	
33	Ramesh chandray Bai	-do-	M	55	GE	

Shribe Nanyan Mohapatra  
Councillor  
Ward No-12  
Jaleswar Municipality  
Mob-7008727977

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# **ANNEXURE F: PHOTOGRAPHS**

**ANNEXURE F:PHOTOGRAPHS**



Interview with Anjan Sahoo Khate no 44, Deulipanchughanta



Interview with Chandan Sahoo



Interview with Gita Ghochayat, Dharastock



Interview With Harischandra Ghochayat, Dharastock-Loss of Structure



Interview With Harishankar Das, Dharastock



Harishchandra ghochhayat, Dharastock



Interview With Jibankrushna Das Adhikari, Dharastock



Interview With Laxmikanta Kar, Deulipanchughanta



Interview With Mangurani Kar, Deulipanchughanta



Interview With Nishikanta Kar, Deulipachughanta



Interview With Trilochan Das, Dharastock



Interview With Sibashankar Das, Dharastock

**Source: Field Study**

# **Annexure G:**

## **Public Hearing**

**ANNEXURE G:PUBLIC HEARING**

**NOTIFICATION**

**DISTRICT OFFICE: BALASORE**  
**(Land Acquisition section)**  
Letter No. 426 /L.A., Dated 21.04.2023

**To** The Tahasildar, Jaleswar /  
The Executive Officer,  
Jaleswar Municipality, Jaleswar.

**Sub: -** Revised letter regarding submission of draft report of SIA Study taken for acquisition of Ac.0.13.10 private land from two villages namely Deulipanchughanta & Dharastock under Jaleswar Tahasil in the District of Balasore for "Construction of RoB in lieu of L.C- 45 at Km 182/10-12 between Jaleswar- Laxmannathh Road Railway Station of S.E Railway on Kharagpur- Bhadrak Railway Section.

**Ref: -** This office letter No. 415/L.A. Dtd. 20.04.2023  
**Sir,**

In inviting a reference to the subject cited above, I am herewith submitting the Draft Report of SIA Study submitted by **Life Academy of Vocational Studies** (Representative of NCDS). You are requested to serve a copy of the Draft Report to the respective Councilor of affected villages.

**Encl: As above**

Yours faithfully,  
  
Land Acquisition Officer,  
Balasore.

**Memo No.** 427 /L.A., Dtd. 21.04.2023  
Copy submitted to the P.A. to Collector, Balasore for favour of kind information and necessary action.

  
Land Acquisition Officer,  
Balasore.

**Memo No.** 428 /L.A., Dtd. 21.04.2023  
Copy to Sub-Collector, Balasore for information and necessary action at their end.

  
Land Acquisition Officer,  
Balasore.

**Memo No.** 429 /L.A., Dtd. 21.04.2023  
Copy to NCDS, Bhubaneswar/ Superintending Engineer (R&B) Division-II for information and necessary action at their end.

  
Land Acquisition Officer,  
Balasore.

**ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର ପୌର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର**  
**Office of the**  
**Jaleswar Municipality, Jaleswar**

Dist.: Balasore, Odisha - 756032

Ph : (06781) 222407 \* E mail - jaleswarmunicipality@gmail.com



No. ୨୨୫୮

**ନୋଟିସ**

Date ୨୨.୪.୨୦୨୩

ଏତଦ୍ୱାରା ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର ପୌର ପାଳିକା ଅବଗତ ଧାରାଞ୍ଜଳି ଓ ଦେଉଳିପଞ୍ଜିପୁସ୍ତକ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣନାଥ ସତକପଥର ରେଳଓଡ଼ି ଲେବଲ କୁସି ଉପରେ ପୋଲ ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଦିଆଯାଇଅଛି ।। ଏହି ସଂକ୍ରାନ୍ତରେ ସଂପୃକ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଆଲୋଚନା ପାଇଁ ଧାରାଞ୍ଜଳି ନିକଟରେ ଥିବା ଭଞ୍ଜ କଲ୍ୟାଣ ମଞ୍ଚପରେ ଆସନ୍ତା ତା ୦୭.୦୪.୨୦୨୩ ସକାଳ ସ ୮.୩୦ମିନିଟ ସମୟରେ ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର ପୌରପାଳଙ୍କ ଅଧିକାରରେ ଏକ ଜନ ଶୁଣାଣୀ ଶିବିର ଆୟୋଜନ କରିବାକୁ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପ୍ରଶାସନ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ସ୍ଥିରାକୃତ ହୋଇଅଛି ।।

ଏଣୁ ଆପଣ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସ୍ଥାନ,ସମୟ ଓ ତାରିଖରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ ।।

କ୍ଷାପକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା: ୨୨୮୧

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ,  
 ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର ପୌର ପାଳିକା  
 ତା ୨୭.୦୪.୨୦୨୩

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ପୌର ପାଳିକାର ଡ୍ୱାର୍ଟ ନଂ-୧୧, ୧୨ ଓ ୬ର ସଭ୍ୟା/ସଭ୍ୟଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ଓ ବୈଠକରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଗଲା ।।

କ୍ଷାପକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା: ୨୨୮୨

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ,  
 ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର ପୌର ପାଳିକା  
 ତା ୨୭.୦୪.୨୦୨୩

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଉପକଲ୍ପାପାଳଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ଓ ବୈଠକରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଗଲା ।।

କ୍ଷାପକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା: ୨୨୮୩

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ,  
 ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର ପୌର ପାଳିକା  
 ତା ୨୭.୦୪.୨୦୨୩

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ତତ୍ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ/ଗୋଷ୍ଠି ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ଜଳେଶ୍ୱରଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ଓ ବୈଠକରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଗଲା ।।

କ୍ଷାପକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା: ୨୨୮୩

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ,  
 ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର ପୌର ପାଳିକା  
 ତା ୨୭.୦୪.୨୦୨୩

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ(ସୁପରିଟେଣ୍ଡେଣ୍ଟ) ଯନ୍ତ୍ରା, ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରା ଓ ଗୃହ ନିର୍ମାଣ ଡିଭିଜନ-୨, ବାଲେଶ୍ୱରଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ଓ ବୈଠକରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଗଲା ।।

କ୍ଷାପକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା: ୨୨୮୪

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ,  
 ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର ପୌର ପାଳିକା  
 ତା ୨୭.୦୪.୨୦୨୩

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଆଇ.ଆଇ.ସି.ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର ଥାନାଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ଓ ବୈଠକରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଗଲା ।।

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ,  
 ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର ପୌର ପାଳିକା  
 ତା ୨୨.୪.୨୩

*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakshmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section*

**Public Hearing Photographs( 06.05.2023)**

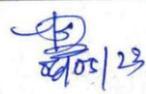
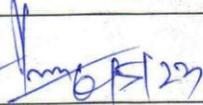
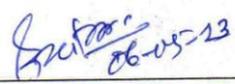
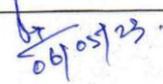


*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakshmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section*

**REGISTRATION SHEETS**

ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ପୂର୍ବ ରେଳ ବିଭାଗ ଖଡ଼ଗପୁର- ଭଦ୍ରକ ଅନୁ ବିଭାଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର-ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣନାଥ ସଡ଼କପଥ ର ରେଳଷ୍ଟେ ଲେଭେଲ କ୍ରମିତ ଭବରେ  
ପୋଲ ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମିତ୍ତ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜନ ଶୁଣାଣୀ, ବିଜ୍ଞା ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର

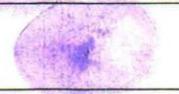
**ପଞ୍ଜୀକରଣ**

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ନାମ	ପଦବୀ	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ନାମ	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱସ୍ୱତ
1	Prateep Kumar Pradhan	Chairman Jaleswar Municipality	Jaleswar Municipality	 05/23
2	Ajay Kumar Mohapatra	Executive Officer	Jaleswar Municipality	 05/23
3	Susama Keri Councillor	Councillor W-11	- do -	Susama Keri
4	Shri ha narayan Das Mohapatra	Councillor W-12	do	 06-05-23
5	Raghurath Tuder LAO, Balasore	Deputy Collector (LA)	Ofc Collector District Masabka	 06-05-2023
6	Mihir Kumar Behera JE, CRD, S.B.			 06/05/23
7	Bharat Chandra Mohanty	JIS Municipality Staff	Jaleswar Municipality	Bharat
8	Purnima Sahoo	do	do	Purnima Sahoo
9	Balaram Mukhi	do	do	Balaram Mukhi
10	Chandan Kumar Das	Councillor Ward No. 6	Councillor Ward No. 6	Sri Chandan Kumar Das
11	Mihir ranyan Behera	Tahasildar	Tahasi Jaleswar	Mihir Ranyan Behera

*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakshmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section*

ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ପୂର୍ବ ରେଳ ବିଭାଗ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚପୁର- ଭଦ୍ରକ ଅନୁ ବିଭାଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର-ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣନାଥ ସଡ଼କପଥ ର ରେଳଷ୍ଟେ ଲେଭେଲ କ୍ରମିତ ଭାବରେ  
ପୋଲ ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମିତ୍ତ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜନ ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧାଣୀ, ବିଜ୍ଞା ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର

**ପଞ୍ଜୀକରଣ**

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ନାମ	ପ୍ରଭାବିତ / ଅଣ - ପ୍ରଭାବିତ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ଦସ୍ତଖତ / ଚିପ ଚିହ୍ନ
1	Radharyan 8328816011 Sahu	ଅଭାବିତ	Buda bazar Deuli Pa nchayat	Radharajin Sahu
2	Ramakanta Bhanja 9337074052	Not object	Dhama stak	Ramakanta Bhanja
3	Prasanta Kumar Das 9238603888	Affected	Panchu ghanta	Prasantakumar Das
4	Shiba Sanjay Das 9337906850	Affected	Panchu ghanta	Shiba Sanjay Das
5	Hanishchandra Kar 7040494299	Affected	Deuli Pancha ghanta	Hanish chandra Kar
6	Hanishchandra Gochhayat 7381965695	Affected	Dhama stak	
7	Prasanti Kar 7381965695	Affected	Dhama stak	
8	Rathagochhayat 9040339697	Affected	Dhama stak	ରାଧାଗୋଚରାୟାତ
9	Aakash Kumar 9937765505	Affected	Deuli Panch ghanta	Aakash Kumar Kar
10	Litima Bhadai 7381965695	Affected	Dhama stak	ଲିତିମା ଭାଡାୟାତ
11	Tapan Kumar Kar 8847877929	Affected	Deuli Panchghanta	Tapan Kumar Kar

*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakshmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section*

ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ପୂର୍ବ ରେଳ ବିଭାଗ ଖଡଗପୁର- ଭଦ୍ରକ ଅନୁ ବିଭାଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର-ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣନାଥ ସଡ଼କପଥ ଉପରେ ଲେଭେଲ କ୍ରମିତ ଭାଗରେ  
ପୋଲ ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମିତ୍ତ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜନ ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧାଣୀ, ଜିଲ୍ଲା ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର

**ପଞ୍ଜୀକରଣ**

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ନାମ	ପ୍ରଭାବିତ / ଅଣ - ପ୍ରଭାବିତ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବସ୍ତୁତ୍ୱ / ବିଧି ବିଧି
12	Gopal Das - 7381550663	Affected	Deuli Pancha Ghurta	Gopal Das
13	Sachindra mrkhi 9776857168	<del>Affected</del> Not Affected	Deuli Pancha Ghurta	Sachin Chamukla
14	Lalita Sahu - 7681025767	Affected	Deuli Pancha Ghurta	
15	Shreya Kanyan Das. 7008950901	Affected	Pancha Ghurta	Shreya Kanyan Das
16	Sanjit KV Das 9777330622	Affected	Pancha Ghurta	Sanjit Kumar Das
17	Jatindra Kor - 8114857758	Affected	Pancha Ghurta	Jatindra Kumar Das
18	Ranjit KV Das	Affected	,	Ranjit KV Das
19	Ashay Panda 9040509514	Affected	,	Ashay Panda
20	Babanti Shadai	Affected	Pharata	

# **Annexure H:**

## **Schedule Format**



*SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakshmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Khargapur-Bhadrak Section*

Vehicles		
Cycles		
Three Wheeler		
Two Wheeler		
Four Wheeler		
Bus / Truck		
Cooking Gas		
Utensils		
Ornaments		
Any Other (specify)		
<b>Live Stock Assets</b>		
Cows		
Buffaloes		
Sheep		
Goats		
Poultry		
Others		

**3.18. Loan and indebtedness**

1	Have you taken any loan? Yes-1, No-2	
2	Who has taken the loan? 1. Head of the HH; 2. Spouse; 3. Son; 4. Daughter in law; 5. Head and spouse together; 6. Son and Head of the HH; 7. Daughter in law and Mother in law; 8. Others (specify).....	
3	If yes, tell us sources of loan: 1-Bank, 2-NGO, 3-Money lender, 4-Relative/Friend, 5- SHG; 6. Others (specify).....	
4	If yes, Amount of loan (in Rs.)	
4. (i)	Loan from Institutional source such as Public sector, scheduled bank, etc.	
4. (ii)	Loan from private source	
4. (iii)	Rate of interest paid per month/annum for institutional loan	
4. (iv)	Rate of interest paid per month/annum for private loan	
5	Could you please tell us the purpose of loan? 1-Productive investment, 2-Purchasing durables, 3-Meeting emergency needs, 4-Marrying of children, 5- Paying up of past loan, 6- Others (specify).....	

Signature of Surveyor

*Life Academy of Vocational Studies (LAQS)*

**3.19. Expenditure Pattern**  
Kindly indicate the expenditure made on different items during last one year:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Monthly Expenditure (in Rs.)	Rank them from highest to lowest
1	Food		
2	Agriculture/Occupation related		
3	Housing		
4	Cooking Fuel		
5	Clothing		
6	Health		
7	Education		
8	Transport		
9	Communication		
7	Social functions		
8	Others		

**3.20. Health Status**

1. Has any of your family members suffered from any illness during last 12 months? 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-Don't Know

2. If yes, specify the number of persons and the diseases they suffered from during last year.

2.1 Number of Persons

2.2 Type of diseases they suffer

3. Type of treatment taken

1-Allopathic Government, 2-Allopathic Private, 3-Allopathic Govt. & Private both, 4-Homopathy, 5-Ayurvedic, 6-Faith healers, 7-quacks; 8-No Treatment, 9-Others (specify).....

4. Which is the nearest formal medical facility available?

PHC - 1; CHC- 2; District Hospital - 3; Private clinic - 4; Private Hospital - 5; Others - 6

5. Where do you usually go for medical treatment? PHC - 1; CHC- 2; District Hospital - 3; Private clinic - 4; Private Hospital - 5; Others (specify) - 6

6. Does anybody from your household suffer from any chronic disease requiring regular treatment? Yes-1, No-2

7. If yes, specify the disease(s)

8. Amount of expenditure incurred on health per month:

Signature of Surveyor

*Life Academy of Vocational Studies (LAQS)*

9. Whether any child was born in the family during last one year? Yes-1 No-2

10. If yes, specify whether the child has been vaccinated? Yes-1 No-2

11. Whether anybody died from your family during last one year? Yes-1 No-2

12. If yes, specify the cause of death: 1-old age 2-critical illness, 3- accident, 4-others (specify)

13. Age of the deceased at the time of death:

**3.21. Access to facilities**

Code	Distance of following facilities/amenities from the location of the house?	Approx. km	Mode to access	Frequency	Trips made by M/F/Both
1	Primary School				
2	Secondary School				
3	College				
4	Regular Market				
5	Commonly visited health service place				
6	Hospital				
7	District Office				
8	Block Office				
9	Panchayat Office				

Mode: Walk-1; Cycle-2; Personal transport-3; Public transport-4;  
Frequency: Daily-1; Weekly-2; Monthly-3; Very Rare-4;

**3.22. Decision making and participation at Household Level**

Sl. No.	Subject	Male	Female	Both
1	Financial matter			
2	Education of child			
3	Health care of child			
4	Purchase of assets			
5	Day to day household activities			
6	On social function and marriages			
7	Women to earn for Family			
8	Land and property			
9	Others			

Signature of Surveyor

*Life Academy of Vocational Studies (LAQS)*

Draw a detailed Gramology Tree indicating all recorded tenants and their legal heirs

**Section 4: Land Particulars (In acres)**

4.1. Total amount of land owned:

1. Private-

2. Government-

4.2. Type of Land

1. Irrigated-

2. Non-Irrigated-

3. Barren-

4. Forest-

5. Others (specify)-

4.3. Use of Land

1. Cultivation-

2. Orchard-

3. Residential-

4. Commercial-3.

5. Forest-

6. Others (specify)-

6. No User Barren-7.

Signature of Surveyor

*Life Academy of Vocational Studies (LAQS)*



# SIA Report on Land Acquisition of Private Land for Construction of ROB between Jaleswar-Lakshmananath road railway station of S.E. railway Kharagpur-Bhadrak Section

4.6. Price of the Land (Current market rate per acre) (Rs.).....

4.7. Status of Ownership:  
 1. Titleholder (Pvt Owner) 2. Customary Right 3. Encroacher 4. Squatter

4.8. Name of the Owner/Occupier: .....

4.9. Father's Name: .....

4.10. Name of the owner, if the present occupier is tenant:.....

4.11. Are there any other claimants for the land under acquisition other than you? Yes-1, No-2

4.12. If yes, specify their name(s), relationship and present residential address.

Sl. No.	Name of Claimant/shareholder	Relationship	Present address

**Section 5: Resettlement and Rehabilitation Option**

5.1. Do you think that you are going to lose assets and sources of your livelihood by the project? Yes-1 No-2 Can't say-3

5.2. If yes, what are those losses?

5.3. What percentage of your present earning will be lost due to the loss of present asset by the project?

5.4. Willingness to shift: 1-Voluntarily, 2-Non-voluntarily

5.5. Assistance Option

1. Self Relocation

2. Cash for Land loss

3. Cash for House/ Shop loss

4. Project Assistance

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5.6. Income Restoration Assistance (The most preferred option)

1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work

2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme

3. Vocational Training

4. Others (specify)

5.7. Are you willing to allow the company to acquire your land/house for the upcoming development project? Yes-1, No-2.

5.8. If yes, please specify the price that you would like to charge to the project authority for the aforesaid land. (in Rs.)

5.9. If no, please specify the reason and any other alternative so that the project could be made operational without affecting your interest.

5.10. Besides taking cash compensation for the land what other benefits you would like to avail from the project authority in lieu of handing over your land/house? Please specify:

5.11. Other Support from Project (Specify)

5.12. Women Participation at Community level (Yes-1, No-2)

1	Do women of the household participate in decision making processes at community level?	
2	Is any woman member of the household a member or office bearer of village / block / zilla panchayat?	
3	Is any woman member of the household works as Anganwadi worker or ANM?	
4	Is any woman member of the household also a member of any self help groups?	
5	If yes, is that SHG still active?	
6	Do women of your household make direct economic contribution for your family?	
7	If so, what percentage of the family income is contributed by the women at present?	

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5.13. Employment opportunity in the area  
 1-Seasonal, 2-Employed throughout the Year, 3-None

5.14. Do family members migrate out for work?

S. No.	Type of Work	In Rs. Per year	Do men migrate for work outside the village? Daily-1, Seasonal-2 Long term - 3, No-4	Do women also migrate for work outside the village? Daily-1, Seasonal-2 Long term -3, No-4
1	Agriculture			
2	Shopkeeper/Business (including petty business)			
3	Employer (Industrialist/Factory/Mill owner, etc)			
4	Government Service			
5	Private Service			
6	Wage Labour (Agriculture)			
7	Wage Labour (Non Agriculture)			
8	Self employed (insurance, finance, doctor, engineer, lawyer)			
9	Not employed (income recipient such as retired, remittance, property rent, bank interest, etc)			
10	Household work			
11	Others (specify)			
	Total			

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**Section 6: Perception of Household Regarding the Project**

6.1. Are you aware that a new development project is going to be located in this region? Yes-1 No-2

6.2. If yes, name of the Project:

6.3. Do you think that it will be beneficial to your household? Yes-1 No-2

6.4. If Yes, What benefits (Social, economic) do you think your household will receive:

**Social Benefits**

a.

b.

c.

**Economic Benefits**

a.

b.

c.

6.5. If no, according to you what are the consequences (social, economic, cultural, and environmental) of the project your household will have to face?

**Social Consequences**

a.

b.

c.

**Economic Consequences**

a.

b.

c.

**Cultural Consequences**

a.

b.

c.

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**Environmental Consequences**

a.  
b.  
c.

6.6 Do you think that it will be beneficial to your village/ area  
Yes-1 No-2 Cannot say-3

6.7 If yes, what benefits (Social/Economic) do you think the project will provide in the village/area

**Social Benefits**

a.  
b.  
c.

**Economic Benefits**

a.  
b.  
c.

6.8 If no, according to you what are consequences (social, economic, cultural, and environmental) of the project your village / area will have to face?

**Social Consequences**

a.  
b.  
c.

**Economic Consequences**

a.  
b.  
c.

**Cultural Consequences**

a.  
b.  
c.

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**Environmental Consequences**

a.  
b.  
c.

6.9 In case your land is acquired, what steps do you think the project should take to ensure your family livelihood?

6.10 Do you think that with the project functioning in your area, the employment opportunities in other sector will improve?  
6.11 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-1 Cannot say-3

6.12 If Yes Name of the place: Distance:

6.13 Reason for selection of that place:

6.14 How much do you agree with the following? Put Code Strongly Agree-1 Agree-2 No Opinion-3 Disagree-4 Strongly Disagree-5

Sl. No.	Impacts	Responses (put code)	Why do you respond so?
1	The project will affect your family positively by increasing your socio-economic status		
2	The Project will create numerous business opportunity for my family		
3	Project will good for the development of the locality		
4	It will improve transport and communication facility for my family.		
5	It will diminish the distance of our travel route		
6	It will enhance local economy		
7	It will increase employment opportunity for the local people		
8	It will increase property value of the locality		

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9	Your family will incur loss of house due to this project		
10	I am afraid that the project will ruin the sustainable livelihood of my family		
11	I am afraid the project will lead to an increase in crime		
12	I am worried the project would affect the health status of local people due to increasing air pollution		
13	I am worried about unforeseen health risks		
14	The project will ruin our local forest on which I subsist		
15	The project will ruin our common property resources on which the family subsists		
16	The project will breakdown our kinship structure and affect our community life		
17	I am worried that disease like HIV/AIDS will increase in the area		
18	Less pollution will make us all healthier		
19	The project will create numerous business opportunities for my family		
20	I am concerned about short term effects to local business		
21	I am concerned about long term effects to local business		
22	It will create numerous self-owned business opportunities for the locality		
23	It will increase accident of domestic animals		
24	It will increase accident of wild animals and species of the nearby forest		
25	It will increase human accident		
26	It will create opportunities for my existing business		
27	It will create investment opportunities for local area		

Signature of a person Answering the Survey.....  
(Name of the Investigator) .....Date: .....

(Signature of the Supervisor) .....Date: .....

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