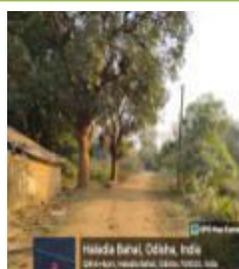
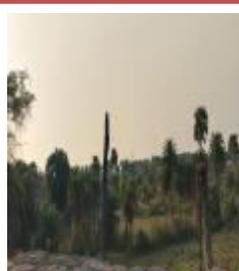


SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT DRAFT REPORT



“Establishment of Industries For External Rail Connectivity to Plant (TOR-63-00001)” at Jhadabandha, Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada & Uparapal under Hindol & Odapada Tahsil of Dhenkanal District.



WORK ORDER-SIA-1872/NCDS

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Draft SIA Report

**Social Impact Assessment Report for “Establishment of
Industries For External Rail Connectivity to Plant (TOR-63-
00001)”**

Prepared For:

Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS)

Prepared By:

Social Action For Rural Development



Date- May, 2025



INFORMATION ABOUT THE AGENCY

Brief Organization Profile

This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report has been prepared by Social Action for Rural Development (SARDA).

Social Action for Rural Development (SARDA), having its registered office at Ramgarh, Jharkhand, is working on development issues since its inception in year 2003 and holds expertise in conducting Social Impact Assessments, Environmental Impact Assessments, Forest Development Agencies (FDA) Evaluation, Preparation of Detailed DPR, Micro Plan for Joint Forest Management Areas, PRA exercise, Baseline Survey and Research & Planning Services. Currently SARDA is working in 8 states of India (Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra).

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DRAFT SIA REPORT

Social Impact Assessment Report of Land Acquisition for “**Establishment of Industries For External Rail Connectivity to Plant (TOR-63-00001)**” at Jhadabandha, Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada & Uparapal under Hindol & Odapada Tahasil of Dhenkanal District.

For on behalf of SARDA Organization:

Approved by

Mr. Shishir Kumar

Signed by

Position Held

Executive Director

Date

*This SIA report has been undertaken in compliance with the approved GUIDELINES of **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013**. Information and content provided in the report is factually correct for the purpose and objective for such study undertaken.*



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PART- II

ABBREVIATIONS

FGD	Focused Group Discussion
KII	Key Informant Interview
HH	Households
PAFs	Project Affected Families
RoR	Record of Right
PH	Public Hearing
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
ORFCTLARR	Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Rules 2016
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SARDA	Social Action For Rural Development
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TOR	Terms of Reference



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Background

M/s Rungta Mines Limited (RML) is a flagship company of S.R.Rungta Group. It was incorporated in 1962 with headquarters at Chaibasa in the state of Jharkand. The company was set up with the objective of supporting India's growing steel industry as well as for boosting foreign exchange earnings. The company is registered with the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India as Category I Exporter of Iron Ore, Manganese ore and other minerals. M/s RML has decided to go for forward integration by manufacturing of Steel. In this respect, the company has executed an MOU with the Government of Orissa. M/s RML has identified the site for Steel plant adjacent to Railway track between Meramandali station and Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad PH on DN line side. The capacity of Steel plant is 1.45 MTPA in Phase-I and 2.85 MTPA after Phase-II. Initially, Detailed Project Report (DPR) for establishing the Private Railway Siding taking off from Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad PH for handling the Phase-I traffic was submitted to Railways by M/s Aarvee Associates and the conditional approval of the DPR was accorded by Railways on 01.01.2021 vide letter No.COM/Plg./BBS/Rungta Mines/NBT/224/Pt-I dated 01.01.2021.

In the Phase-I DPR, the siding was planned to be commissioned in two (02) stages i.e., Phase- I Stage-I and Phase-I Stage-II by constructing the siding yards on either side of the Hindol Road – Meramandali railway line.

Project Objective

The main objective of the study is to prepare detailed layout plans of the rail network, operational plan and system of working, signaling and interlocking plan etc. for the creation of rail infrastructure to handle expanded traffic in the yard area and suggest appropriate rail connectivity between the various points to ensure smooth and efficient flow of traffic to and from the yard.

Land Requirement Details

Proposed alignment runs through Government land, private land, forest land etc. Necessary arrangement will be made by RML to acquire the required land for development of Rail corridor. Entire land has been proposed to be acquired for Double line. The land required is as follows:

Table: 01: Land Requirement Details

S.No.	Type of Land	Area (in Ac.)
1	PVT	103.685
2	GOVT.	35.913
3	Forest	1.557
4	Railway Land	24.654
Total		165.809

Note: The process of land acquisition except Railway land is under progress and it is being acquired through Industrial Development Corporation (IDCO), Govt. of Odisha.

Approx 96.2210 acres of private land are to be acquired for establishment of Industries for External Rail connectivity to Plant. It has been proposed to acquire land for this establishment of industries from 8 villages of Odapada & Hindol Block of Dhenkanal District.



Table No. 02 – Land details of Affected Villages

S. No.	Name of the Village	Area to be acquired (In ac.)	No. Of Affected Plots
1	Jhadabandha	7.7600	26
2	Haladia Bahal	41.2250	223
3	Kalusau Kateni	3.9000	45
4	Mera Mandali	3.4560	23
5	Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad	1.6400	10
6	Nimidha	14.6400	89
7	Salapada	2.2000	33
8	Uparapal	21.4000	126
Total		96.2210	575

This SIA report presents the social impact assessment related to PAFs from the “**Establishment of Industries For External Rail Connectivity to Plant (TOR-63-00001)**” at Jhadabandha , Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada & Uparapal under Hindol & Odapada Tahsil of Dhenkanal District.

Rationale for Project and Public Purpose

In consultation with the respective representatives of the state government, potential areas for the establishment of industries with external rail connectivity to the plant have been identified. These proposals are based on key factors such as land availability, access to raw materials, proximity to ports, and favourable government policies. The infrastructure to be developed as part of the Dhenkanal project is poised to significantly enhance logistics efficiency and catalyze overall regional development. The project is expected to generate substantial direct employment and a wide range of indirect employment opportunities through the growth of ancillary and downstream industries and services. This strategic initiative will place Dhenkanal and the broader Odisha region on the map as a hub for industrial and infrastructure growth.

Scope of the Study

As per the provisions of Clause 4(1) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the State Government is mandated to establish an independent body—referred to as the State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit. This unit is responsible for overseeing and facilitating the SIA process through qualified individuals or institutions, excluding the project proponent or requiring body.

The core responsibilities of the SIA Unit include developing a robust database of certified SIA resource partners and practitioners across the state. These partners form a network of individuals and institutions capable of undertaking credible and objective SIA studies for land acquisition, rehabilitation, and resettlement processes.



For this particular study, the Social Action for Rural Development (SARDA) has been designated to carry out the SIA for the proposed project related to External Rail Connectivity to the Plant. The study is being conducted in accordance with the Terms of Reference provided by the SIA Unit of the Government of Odisha and in line with the Land Acquisition Act, 2013. The scope of this assessment includes the following key components:

- Project Overview and Entitlement Estimation: Detailed description of the proposed project and assessment of entitlements for families likely to be affected.
- Socio-economic and Cultural Profiling: Comprehensive study of the demographic, social, economic, and cultural context of the affected communities.
- Stakeholder Consultations: Engagement with local stakeholders through public meetings, structured interviews, and survey questionnaires to gather insights and concerns.
- Assessment of Potential Social Impacts: Identification and analysis of any adverse social consequences resulting from the establishment of industrial infrastructure for external rail connectivity.
- Preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP): Development of a detailed mitigation and management plan to address potential risks and ensure equitable and inclusive outcomes for affected communities.

Objectives

The Social Impact Assessment aims to evaluate the potential consequences of land acquisition for a proposed project, with a specific focus on the communities and resources that may be affected. The key objectives include:

- Estimating the number of families likely to be impacted, the extent of land and property loss based on current holdings, and identifying those who may face physical displacement or livelihood disruptions.
- Assessing the scope of land—both public and private—that may be affected, including houses, community infrastructure, and other shared assets.
- Evaluating whether the land identified for acquisition is the absolute minimum required for the project, and exploring the feasibility of alternative sites that may reduce displacement and disruption.
- Determining whether the proposed land lies within a Scheduled Area, thereby requiring adherence to specific legal and procedural safeguards.
- Reviewing if any parcels of land have already been purchased, leased, alienated, or acquired, along with the intended usage of each.
- Exploring the availability of unutilized public land and verifying if any such land is currently under occupation or informal use.
- Analyzing landholding patterns, ownership structures, the distribution of land, residential settlements, and the presence of both public and private infrastructure.
- Examining recent land price trends, ownership transfers, and changes in land use over the past three years to understand market dynamics and community-level developments.



- Assessing the overall impact on the affected villages, including social, economic, cultural, and environmental dimensions, with special attention to issues such as food security and access to resources.
- Identifying the implications for both directly affected households (such as landowners) and indirectly affected groups who may lose access to common property resources or socio-economic services.
- Weighing the social and economic costs of displacement and disruption against the projected benefits of the project.
- Recommending mitigation strategies and policy interventions through the formulation of a comprehensive Social Impact Management Plan, aimed at minimizing adverse effects and promoting sustainable rehabilitation and resettlement.

Research Methodology and Tools

The study integrated both quantitative and qualitative research methods to gather comprehensive data. This involved conducting household surveys, performing detailed field visits, and organizing Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) to gain in-depth insights. Participatory approaches, including social mapping and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques, were utilized to ensure the active involvement of community members in the data collection process. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were also conducted with selected individuals to gather expert knowledge and contextual information. A structured interview schedule was distributed to the relevant stakeholders, and the survey was further extended through door-to-door interviews at the household level. These methods collectively helped ensure a holistic understanding of the research subject from multiple perspectives.

Desk Review

As part of the study process, a comprehensive review was conducted of both published and unpublished reports, development plans, and maps. This also included an examination of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) policies under both the central and state Acts, including the **RFCTLARR Act, 2013**, and the **Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (ORFCTLAR&R) Rules, 2016**. In addition, related research publications were also analyzed to gain a deeper understanding of the applicable legal frameworks and best practices in land acquisition and resettlement.

Personal interview with affected and non-affected HHs

Pre-tested schedules and questionnaires were developed for conducting the household (HH) survey, which covered all affected households and a sample of non-affected households. The objective was to gather information on the socio-economic conditions of the families, including income and expenditure, land holding patterns, details about the land to be acquired, asset ownership, and access to basic infrastructure and institutional facilities. Additionally, the survey explored their expectations (land or cash compensation) and the anticipated social and economic benefits or consequences of the project. Field testing was conducted before finalizing the questionnaires. Most of the questions were pre-coded, except those that sought the opinions and views of the affected individuals, which were left open-ended. Prior to administering the questionnaires, affected families were asked to provide necessary documents, such as ration cards, land records (RoR), and voter cards, to verify their residence and ownership of the affected properties.



Sample Design

To ensure a comprehensive analysis, all affected households were surveyed. Additionally, for a comparative impact assessment, 156 non-affected households from the same village were included as a control group. In total, 1106 households were surveyed, which consisted of 950 affected households and 156 non-affected households (control group). This approach allowed for a thorough understanding of the project's impact on both the directly affected and unaffected populations.

Description and Rationale for Methodology

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is a systematic process used to assess the social consequences of infrastructure projects and other development activities. The SIA for this project involved a combination of methods, including socio-economic surveys, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with project-affected families (PAFs). This approach helps identify and evaluate the social and economic impacts on communities that may experience displacement or other disruptions due to the project. SIA not only analyzes and monitors the intended and unintended social impacts—both positive and negative—of the planned interventions but also tracks the social changes triggered by these projects. The data collected through these processes informs the design of mitigation strategies and provides a basis for monitoring the effectiveness of these measures over time. To ensure comprehensive and accurate data, various primary and secondary data sources were consulted, offering a well-rounded understanding of the potential social impacts of the proposed project.

SIA and SIMP Plan Preparation Process

A Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and a corresponding Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) are essential when a project leads to either physical or economic displacement of communities. These tools are critical in ensuring that the affected individuals and families have their livelihoods restored to at least the same level as before the project commenced. An effective SIA and SIMP should be built on a thorough understanding of the project's socio-economic implications. Key steps include identifying potential social and economic impacts, engaging with local communities through consultations, reviewing the legal provisions related to land acquisition and compensation, defining an entitlement framework, and outlining strategies for relocation, resettlement, and livelihood restoration. The plan should also include a detailed budget for implementing Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) measures, ensuring a transparent and equitable transition for affected populations.

Aim of the Study

The aim of the study is to conduct a Social Impact Assessment study in accordance to approved GUIDELINES of **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Rules, 2013(RFCTLARR)**

Approach & Methodology

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been conducted in accordance with the RFCTLARR Rules 2013. The methodology for the SIA study is based on the following key components:



- A. Group discussions with villagers to assess the overall impact of the project on the village's socio-economic and environmental conditions, utilizing Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools such as Village Surveys and Social-Resource Mapping.
- B. A comprehensive evaluation of the socio-economic status of individuals who may face negative impacts, carried out through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and surveys.
- C. Engagement with Project-Affected Families (PAFs) to understand their concerns and needs.
- D. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and interactions with both Land-Loser and Non-Land-Loser Families to assess the direct and indirect impacts on all affected households.

This approach ensures a thorough and inclusive understanding of the social impacts of the project on the community.

Site Visit and Information Dissemination

The SIA team conducted site visits to verify the project map and identify the affected areas. Once the area was identified, the survey team consulted with the local Mukhiya (PRI) and other resource persons at the project site. They also organized Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with the villagers to gather their perspectives and concerns about the Land Acquisition process. Additionally, meetings were held with the stakeholders who would be affected, ensuring they were well-informed about the project and the survey procedures.

Baseline Socio- Economic Profile

Following the enumeration and verification of potentially affected plots in the project area, efforts were made to conduct a comprehensive Village Socio-Economic Survey and household-level assessments to understand the impact of the proposed project on the socio-economic conditions of affected families. The surveys were carried out using pre-tested formats for the "Village Survey" and a "Household Questionnaire." These questionnaires focused on gathering information such as identification details of Project-Affected Families (PAFs), their social profiles, family details, occupations, sources of income, family expenditures, documents proving ownership, and details of affected structures. The survey also collected data on commercial/self-employment activities, employment patterns, land types, land use, and the opinions and views of PAFs regarding the project, resettlement, and rehabilitation. Both open-ended and close-ended questions were included in the questionnaire to capture a comprehensive range of responses.

Limitations of the Study

- Some household members were unavailable during the survey, and unwilling to participate in primary data collection.
- Some individuals were hesitant to share sensitive information regarding their income, land ownership, or living conditions due to fear of legal, financial, or social consequences.

Nature of Ownership

The study examined the nature of land ownership among the affected households. The following table illustrates the number of titleholders and other landholders who possess land through inheritance rights.



Types of land Ownership as per the land rights

S.No.	Type of Land Ownership	Area in Acres	Remarks
1	Legal land Owners	96.2210	950 HH from 537 plots covered out of total 575 private plots
2	Few Encroachments under the project area	00	--

No. of Title Holders and Legal Heirs

Villages	No. Of Title Holder (as per land records)	No. Of Land Holders (Inheritance rights)
All 08 Villages Combined (Jhadabandha, Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada & Uparapal)	267	950

Source: Field Survey

Table No: Details of HH Coverage of Legal Owners

S. No	Name of the Villages	Total No. Of Plots	Area to be Acquired (in Ac.)	No. Of Household Covered	No. Of Plots to be covered	No. Of plots covered in the HH Survey
1	Jhadabandha	26	7.7600	63	02	24
2	Haladia Bahal	223	41.2250	344	15	208
3	Kalusau Kateni	45	3.9000	122	00	45
4	Mera Mandali	23	3.4560	47	00	23
5	Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad	10	1.6400	11	05	5
6	Nimidha	89	14.6400	174	03	86
7	Salapada	33	2.2000	52	04	29
8	Uparapal	126	21.4000	137	09	117
Total		575	96.2210	950	38	537

Source: Field Survey



Key Findings

Socio-economic & Cultural Profile-

- I. Total of 1106 surveyed households (HHs), 950 HHs are affected families and 156 Non-affected families.
- II. A total of 3,250 project affected persons will be impacted, comprising 1,783 males and 1,467 females, belonging to the 950 project-affected families.
- III. Marital status analysis shows that among the affected individuals, 1,061 (32.65%) are unmarried, 1,944 (59.81%) are married, 210 (6.46%) are widowed, and 2 (0.06%) are divorced.
- IV. It was found that none of the 950 project-affected families fall under the vulnerable category.
- V. The educational profile of the affected individuals is as follows: 55 individuals have completed Pre-Primary education, 603 individuals have completed Primary education, 730 individuals have attained Secondary education, 208 individuals have completed Higher Secondary education, 321 individuals hold a Graduate degree, 22 individuals have completed Postgraduate studies, 19 individuals possess a Diploma, 3 individuals hold a Ph.D., 16 individuals have completed ITI training, and 9 individuals have degrees in other professional courses. Educational data for 1,212 individuals was not available.
- VI. Primary and subsidiary sources of livelihood among the affected families reveal: 12.58% are employed in various private sectors, 7.23% depend on farming and cultivation, 2.55% are employed in government jobs, 17.72% are engaged in business activities, 0.67% are retired individuals, and 58.30% are categorized as unemployed (including children, homemakers, senior citizens and other unemployed individuals). Additionally, for 0.70% of individuals, livelihood data was unavailable.

Table No. Summary of estimation and enumeration of Project Affected Families Village-wise

S. No.	Parameters	Numbers	Surveyed	Haladia Bahal	Jhadab andha	Kal usau Kat eni	Mer a Man dali	Nim idha	Nayabhag irathipur Paschima bad	Sala pada	Upar apal	Total
1	No. Of Plots to be acquired	575	537	208	24	45	23	86	5	29	117	537
2	No. Of Title Holder as per land records	267	267	114	15	34	8	41	3	13	39	267
3	No. Of Legal heirs (Inheritance rights)	950	950	344	63	122	47	174	11	52	137	950
4	No. Of families to be dislocated	0										0
5	No. Of Families eligible for R&R package	0										0
6	No. Of families losing land only	950	950	344	63	122	47	174	11	52	137	950
7	No. Of Project affected families(PAFs)	950	950	344	63	122	47	174	11	52	137	950
8	No. Of Project affected PERSONS(PAPs)	3250	3250	1133	281	466	137	598	20	149	466	3250
9	No. Of Male(PAPs)			611	167	263	76	325	13	80	248	1783
10	No. Of Female(PAPs)			522	114	203	61	273	7	69	218	1467



Overall impact:

The anticipated impact of the project can be summarized as follows:

- ✦ According to the affected families, the project is expected to have a positive impact on local development, contributing to economic growth and infrastructure improvements.
- ✦ The project will result in the loss of no residential houses, as 00 residential structures were identified in the affected area. However, affected families/persons may still experience disruptions, necessitating appropriate rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) measures.
- ✦ Discussions indicate that the project will not have an adverse effect on sustainable livelihoods.
- ✦ The local population expects the project to generate new employment opportunities, enhancing job prospects both during and after construction.



CHAPTER-I

Detailed Project Description

1.1 Project Background

M/s Rungta Mines Limited (RML) is a flagship company of S.R.Rungta Group. It was incorporated in 1962 with headquarters at Chaibasa in the state of Jharkhand. The company was set up with the objective of supporting India's growing steel industry as well as for boosting foreign exchange earnings. The company is registered with the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India as Category I Exporter of Iron Ore, Manganese ore and other minerals. M/s RML has decided to go for forward integration by manufacturing of Steel. In this respect, the company has executed an MOU with the Government of Orissa. M/s RML has identified the site for Steel plant adjacent to Railway track between Meramandali station and Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad PH on DN line side. The capacity of Steel plant is 1.45 MTPA in Phase-I and 2.85 MTPA after Phase-II. Initially, Detailed Project Report (DPR) for establishing the Private Railway Siding taking off from Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad PH for handling the Phase-I traffic was submitted to Railways by M/s Aarvee Associates and the conditional approval of the DPR was accorded by Railways on 01.01.2021 vide letter No.COM/Plg./BBS/Rungta Mines/NBT/224/Pt-I dated 01.01.2021. In the Phase-I DPR, the siding was planned to be commissioned in two (02) stages i.e., Phase- I Stage-I and Phase-I Stage-II by constructing the siding yards on either side of the Hindol Road – Meramandali railway line.

Project Objective

The main objective of the project is to prepare detailed layout plans of the rail network, operational plan and system of working, signaling and interlocking plan etc. for the creation of rail infrastructure to handle expanded traffic in the yard area and suggest appropriate rail connectivity between the various points to ensure smooth and efficient flow of traffic to and from the yard.

Land Requirement Details

Proposed alignment runs through Government land, private land, forest land etc. Necessary arrangement will be made by RML to acquire the required land for development of Rail corridor. Entire land has been proposed to be acquired for Double line. The land required is as follows:

Table: 01: Land Requirement Details

S.No.	Type of Land	Area (in Ac.)
1	PVT	103.685
2	GOVT.	35.913
3	Forest	1.557
4	Railway Land	24.654
Total		165.809

Note: The process of land acquisition except Railway land is under progress and it is being acquired through Industrial Development Corporation (IDCO), Govt. of Odisha.



Approx 96.2210 acres of private land are to be acquired for establishment of Industries for External Rail connectivity to Plant. It has been proposed to acquire land for this establishment of industries from 8 villages of Odapada & Hindol Block of Dhenkanal District.

Table No. 02 – Land details of Affected Villages

S. No.	Name of the Village	Area to be acquired (In ac.)	No. Of Affected Plots
1	Jhadabandha	7.7600	26
2	Haladia Bahal	41.2250	223
3	Kalusau Kateni	3.9000	45
4	Mera Mandali	3.4560	23
5	Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad	1.6400	10
6	Nimidha	14.6400	89
7	Salapada	2.2000	33
8	Uparapal	21.4000	126
Total		96.2210	575

This SIA report presents the social impact assessment related to PAFs from the “**Establishment of Industries For External Rail Connectivity to Plant (TOR-63-00001)**” at Jhadabandha , Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada & Uparapal under Hindol & Odapada Tahsil of Dhenkanal District.

1.2 Rationale for Project and Public Purpose

In consultation with the respective representatives of the state government, potential areas for the establishment of industries with external rail connectivity to the plant have been identified. These proposals are based on key factors such as land availability, access to raw materials, proximity to ports, and favorable government policies. The infrastructure to be developed as part of the Dhenkanal project is poised to significantly enhance logistics efficiency and catalyze overall regional development. The project is expected to generate substantial direct employment and a wide range of indirect employment opportunities through the growth of ancillary and downstream industries and services. This strategic initiative will place Dhenkanal and the broader Odisha region on the map as a hub for industrial and infrastructure growth.

1.3 Applicable Legislation and Policies

This section outlines the existing laws and regulations that apply to the proposed acquisition for the “**Establishment of Industries For External Rail Connectivity to Plant (TOR-63-00001)**” at Jhadabandha, Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada & Uparapal under Hindol & Odapada Tahsil of Dhenkanal District. A thorough analysis of relevant Acts and policies is essential to comprehend the legal frameworks and procedural requirements for implementing the project. Additionally, this analysis helps in identifying any potential gaps or areas



where further compliance may be necessary. The applicable laws concerning land acquisition, rehabilitation, and resettlement are critical to ensure the project meets all legal and ethical standards.

1.4 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy- A Legal Framework

The legislative framework is designed to safeguard and enhance the socio-economic well-being of households affected by the project. Existing laws and policies establish a foundation for the development and execution of a resettlement and rehabilitation plan aimed at ensuring sustainable outcomes in areas such as income, health, education, water, sanitation, and livelihood opportunities for the impacted communities. This chapter focuses on the relevant national and state legislation and policies, along with the institutions responsible for implementing or regulating land acquisition, resettlement, and environmental considerations. These frameworks are crucial for the successful and equitable execution of the project.

1.5 Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (ORFCTLAR&R) Rules 2016

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR) is an Act of Indian Parliament that regulates land acquisition and lays down the procedure and rules for granting compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement to the affected persons in India. The Act has provisions to provide fair compensation to those whose land is taken away, brings transparency to the process of acquisition of land to set up factories or buildings, infrastructural projects and assure rehabilitation of those affected.

The Odisha Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement (LARR) Rules, 2016 provide a detailed framework for the effective implementation of the Odisha LARR Act, 2016. These rules ensure fair compensation for land acquisition, including compensation for land, structures, crops, and trees. They emphasize resettlement and rehabilitation measures, guaranteeing that displaced families are provided with alternative land or housing, along with access to basic services like water, sanitation, and electricity. A key requirement is the Social Impact Assessment (SIA), which involves consultations with local communities, particularly vulnerable groups such as Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs). The rules also prioritize the protection of these vulnerable groups' rights, while ensuring that displaced persons receive employment opportunities, skill development, and livelihood support. Furthermore, the rules establish an institutional framework for monitoring and overseeing the process at both district and state levels, along with a grievance redressal mechanism to address any concerns. Additionally, provisions for annuity schemes ensure long-term financial security for those affected, along with support for adapting to new livelihoods. Overall, the Odisha LARR Rules, 2016 aim to protect the socio-economic well-being of affected individuals, ensuring the fair, transparent, and efficient implementation of land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation processes.

As per Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (ORFCTLAR&R) Act 2013 (Rule-2016), SIA study has to be conducted by an agency selected by state nodal agency prior to land acquisition. Social Action for Rural Development has been selected to undertake SIA study for the land acquisition for **“Establishment of Industries for External Rail Connectivity to Plants (TOR 63-00001)”** at Jhadabandha , Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada & Uparapal under Hindol & Odapada Tahsil of Dhenkanal District.



CHAPTER-II

Study, Objectives, Team Composition, Approach, Methodology and Schedule of the SIA

2.1 Scope of the Study

As per the provisions of Clause 4(1) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the State Government is mandated to establish an independent body—referred to as the State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit. This unit is responsible for overseeing and facilitating the SIA process through qualified individuals or institutions, excluding the project proponent or requiring body.

The core responsibilities of the SIA Unit include developing a robust database of certified SIA resource partners and practitioners across the state. These partners form a network of individuals and institutions capable of undertaking credible and objective SIA studies for land acquisition, rehabilitation, and resettlement processes.

For this particular study, the Social Action for Rural Development (SARDA) has been designated to carry out the SIA for the proposed project related to External Rail Connectivity to the Plant. The study is being conducted in accordance with the Terms of Reference provided by the SIA Unit of the Government of Odisha and in line with the Land Acquisition Act, 2013. The scope of this assessment includes the following key components:

- **Project Overview and Entitlement Estimation:** Detailed description of the proposed project and assessment of entitlements for families likely to be affected.
- **Socio-economic and Cultural Profiling:** Comprehensive study of the demographic, social, economic, and cultural context of the affected communities.
- **Stakeholder Consultations:** Engagement with local stakeholders through public meetings, structured interviews, and survey questionnaires to gather insights and concerns.
- **Assessment of Potential Social Impacts:** Identification and analysis of any adverse social consequences resulting from the establishment of industrial infrastructure for external rail connectivity.
- **Preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP):** Development of a detailed mitigation and management plan to address potential risks and ensure equitable and inclusive outcomes for affected communities.

2.2 Objectives

The Social Impact Assessment aims to evaluate the potential consequences of land acquisition for a proposed project, with a specific focus on the communities and resources that may be affected. The key objectives include:

- Estimating the number of families likely to be impacted, the extent of land and property loss based on current holdings, and identifying those who may face physical displacement or livelihood disruptions.



- Assessing the scope of land—both public and private—that may be affected, including houses, community infrastructure, and other shared assets.
- Evaluating whether the land identified for acquisition is the absolute minimum required for the project, and exploring the feasibility of alternative sites that may reduce displacement and disruption.
- Determining whether the proposed land lies within a Scheduled Area, thereby requiring adherence to specific legal and procedural safeguards.
- Reviewing if any parcels of land have already been purchased, leased, alienated, or acquired, along with the intended usage of each.
- Exploring the availability of unutilized public land and verifying if any such land is currently under occupation or informal use.
- Analyzing landholding patterns, ownership structures, the distribution of land, residential settlements, and the presence of both public and private infrastructure.
- Examining recent land price trends, ownership transfers, and changes in land use over the past three years to understand market dynamics and community-level developments.
- Assessing the overall impact on the affected villages, including social, economic, cultural, and environmental dimensions, with special attention to issues such as food security and access to resources.
- Identifying the implications for both directly affected households (such as landowners) and indirectly affected groups who may lose access to common property resources or socio-economic services.
- Weighing the social and economic costs of displacement and disruption against the projected benefits of the project.
- Recommending mitigation strategies and policy interventions through the formulation of a comprehensive Social Impact Management Plan, aimed at minimizing adverse effects and promoting sustainable rehabilitation and resettlement.

2.3 Research Methodology and Tools

The study integrated both quantitative and qualitative research methods to gather comprehensive data. This involved conducting household surveys, performing detailed field visits, and organizing Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) to gain in-depth insights. Participatory approaches, including social mapping and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques, were utilized to ensure the active involvement of community members in the data collection process. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were also conducted with selected individuals to gather expert knowledge and contextual information. A structured interview schedule was distributed to the relevant stakeholders, and the survey was further extended through door-to-door interviews at the household level. These methods collectively helped ensure a holistic understanding of the research subject from multiple perspectives.

2.3.1 Desk Review

As part of the study process, a comprehensive review was conducted of both published and unpublished reports, development plans, and maps. This also included an examination of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) policies under both the central and state Acts, including the **RFCTLARR Act, 2013**, and the **Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (ORFCTLAR&R) Rules, 2016**. In addition, related research



publications were also analyzed to gain a deeper understanding of the applicable legal frameworks and best practices in land acquisition and resettlement.

2.3.2 Personal interview with affected and non-affected HHs

Pre-tested schedules and questionnaires were developed for conducting the household (HH) survey, which covered all affected households and a sample of non-affected households. The objective was to gather information on the socio-economic conditions of the families, including income and expenditure, land holding patterns, details about the land to be acquired, asset ownership, and access to basic infrastructure and institutional facilities. Additionally, the survey explored their expectations (land or cash compensation) and the anticipated social and economic benefits or consequences of the project. Field testing was conducted before finalizing the questionnaires. Most of the questions were pre-coded, except those that sought the opinions and views of the affected individuals, which were left open-ended. Prior to administering the questionnaires, affected families were asked to provide necessary documents, such as ration cards, land records (RoR), and voter cards, to verify their residence and ownership of the affected properties.

2.4 Team Composition

The composition of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) team is outlined in Table 00, with each member assigned specific responsibilities for conducting the assessment. The team is comprised of professionals with extensive experience in their respective fields, each having successfully conducted several similar studies in the past. Their collective expertise ensures a thorough and well-informed approach to the Social Impact Assessment process.

Table No: 03 Expert Team Members

S. No.	Professionals	Name of the Staff	Qualification
1	Team Leader	Mr. Shishir Kumar	PGDRD
2	Field Investigator	Mr. Jaydev Dalai	MSW
3	Field Investigator	Mr. Bijay Kumar Parida	BA
4	Data Interpretation & Analyst	Miss. Mandira Singh Roy	MSW
5	Computer Operator	Mr. Subhashree Behera	B.Sc

2.5 Description and Rationale for Methodology

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is a systematic process used to assess the social consequences of infrastructure projects and other development activities. The SIA for this project involved a combination of methods, including socio-economic surveys, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with project-affected families (PAFs). This approach helps identify and evaluate the social and economic impacts on communities that may experience displacement or other disruptions due to the project. SIA not only analyzes and monitors the intended and unintended social impacts—both positive and negative—of the planned interventions but also tracks the social changes triggered by these projects. The data collected through these processes informs the design of mitigation strategies and



provides a basis for monitoring the effectiveness of these measures over time. To ensure comprehensive and accurate data, various primary and secondary data sources were consulted, offering a well-rounded understanding of the potential social impacts of the proposed project.

2.6 SIA and SIMP Plan Preparation Process

A Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and a corresponding Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) are essential when a project leads to either physical or economic displacement of communities. These tools are critical in ensuring that the affected individuals and families have their livelihoods restored to at least the same level as before the project commenced. An effective SIA and SIMP should be built on a thorough understanding of the project's socio-economic implications. Key steps include identifying potential social and economic impacts, engaging with local communities through consultations, reviewing the legal provisions related to land acquisition and compensation, defining an entitlement framework, and outlining strategies for relocation, resettlement, and livelihood restoration. The plan should also include a detailed budget for implementing Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) measures, ensuring a transparent and equitable transition for affected populations.

2.7 Aim of the Study

The aim of the study is to conduct a Social Impact Assessment study in accordance to approved **GUIDELINES of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Rules, 2013(RFCTLARR)**

2.8 Approach & Methodology

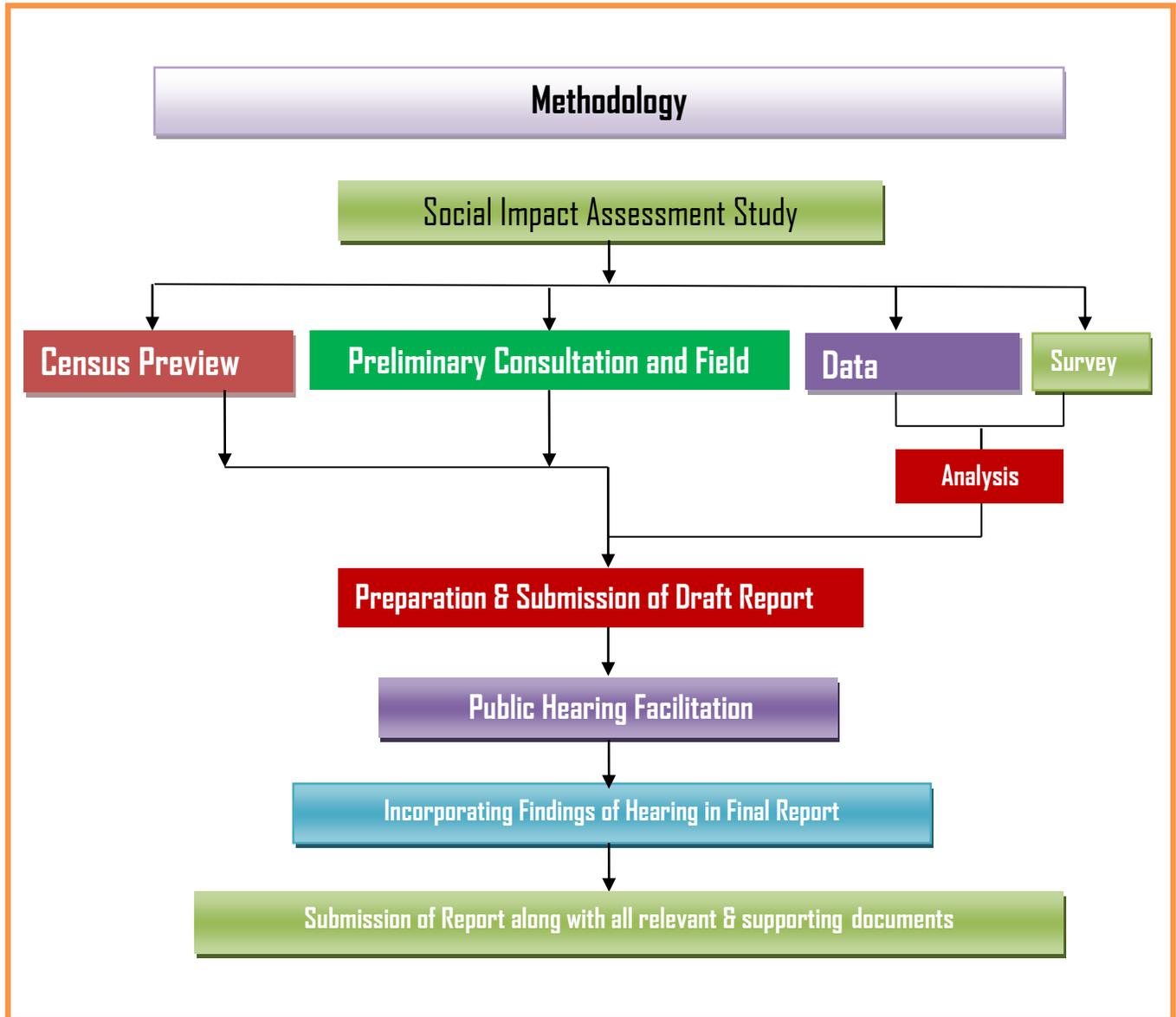
The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been conducted in accordance with the RFCTLARR Rules 2013. The methodology for the SIA study is based on the following key components:

- E. Group discussions with villagers to assess the overall impact of the project on the village's socio-economic and environmental conditions, utilizing Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools such as Village Surveys and Social-Resource Mapping.
- F. A comprehensive evaluation of the socio-economic status of individuals who may face negative impacts, carried out through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and surveys.
- G. Engagement with Project-Affected Families (PAFs) to understand their concerns and needs.
- H. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and interactions with both Land-Loser and Non-Land-Loser Families to assess the direct and indirect impacts on all affected households.

This approach ensures a thorough and inclusive understanding of the social impacts of the project on the community.



Figure 1: Approach Methodology



2.9 TOOLS USED TO COLLECT INFORMATION FOR SIA DATA FROM SECONDARY SOURCES

Data from Secondary Sources

Information from secondary sources was gathered from a variety of platforms, including the District Land Acquisition office, Census data, relevant departments, and other relevant literature. This secondary data helped the primary data collected through field surveys from the affected individuals and other stakeholders. This approach provided a comprehensive understanding of the physical, social, economic, and cultural context of the project area before detailed field investigations began.

2.10 Site Visit and Information Dissemination

The SIA team conducted site visits to verify the project map and identify the affected areas. Once the area was identified, the survey team consulted with the local Mukhiya (PRI) and other resource persons at the project site. They also organized Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with the villagers to gather their perspectives and concerns about the Land Acquisition process. Additionally, meetings were held with the stakeholders who would be affected, ensuring they were well-informed about the project and the survey procedures.

2.11 Baseline Socio- Economic Profile

Following the enumeration and verification of potentially affected plots in the project area, efforts were made to conduct a comprehensive Village Socio-Economic Survey and household-level assessments to understand the impact of the proposed project on the socio-economic conditions of affected families. The surveys were carried out using pre-tested formats for the "Village Survey" and a "Household Questionnaire." These questionnaires focused on gathering information such as identification details of Project-Affected Families (PAFs), their social profiles, family details, occupations, sources of income, family expenditures, documents proving ownership, and details of affected structures. The survey also collected data on commercial/self-employment activities, employment patterns, land types, land use, and the opinions and views of PAFs regarding the project, resettlement, and rehabilitation. Both open-ended and close-ended questions were included in the questionnaire to capture a comprehensive range of responses.

2.12 Limitations of the Study

- Some household members were unavailable during the survey, and unwilling to participate in primary data collection.
- Some individuals were hesitant to share sensitive information regarding their income, land ownership, or living conditions due to fear of legal, financial, or social consequences.

2.13 Survey and Sampling Methodology

For carrying out the SIA survey the stakeholders were divided into 2 categories, i.e. primary stakeholder and secondary stakeholder.

2.13.1 Primary Stakeholder

This group includes the owners of the land to be acquired, their families, individuals whose names are recorded in the jamabandi, those claiming partnership in the property, and anyone who relies on the land for their livelihood or other dependencies.

2.13.2 Secondary Stakeholder

It comprises the villagers who will be indirectly impacted by the land acquisition, including those who may experience socio-economic or environmental changes as a result of the project.



2.13.3 Sampling Methodology

For the directly impacted individuals and primary stakeholders, a 100% survey methodology was employed to ensure comprehensive data collection. In addition, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and village meetings were conducted to assess the broader impact of the project on the villagers and gain insights into the concerns and perspectives of the community.

2.13.4 Sample Design

To ensure a comprehensive analysis, all affected households were surveyed. Additionally, for a comparative impact assessment, 156 non-affected households from the same village were included as a control group. In total, 1106 households were surveyed, which consisted of 950 affected households and 156 non-affected households (control group). This approach allowed for a thorough understanding of the project's impact on both the directly affected and unaffected populations.

Table No.04: Details of Stakeholders Consulted

Category	Particulars	Method Adopted	Total No. Of Households	No. Of Units (Household) Surveyed	Sample Size Covered
Primary Stakeholder	Raiyats whose land are acquired (Land Losers) Land owners with legal documents	Interview Through Questionnaire & FGD	1050	950	91.71%
Secondary Stakeholders	Other Villagers (Non-Land Losers)	Interview Through Questionnaire & FGD	156	156	100%

Source: Field Survey

2.14 Data Sources Used

The data sources used for the study can be broadly categorized into two main types:

2.14.1 Primary Sources

a) Household (HH) Surveys

Data was collected through surveys conducted with both primary and secondary stakeholders. These surveys provided insights into the socio-economic conditions and potential impacts on affected households.

b) Opinion and Impact Assessment Surveys (Focus Group Discussions - FGD)

These surveys were conducted to assess the potential impacts of the proposed project and gather the views of various stakeholders regarding the project. Stakeholders included villagers living in proximity to the project site, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of community perceptions and concerns.



2.14.2 Secondary Source

- a. Census of India
- b. RFCTLARR, 2013

2.15 SCHEDULE OF THE SIA

Table No. 05: Scheduled of Consultation

S. No.	Particulars	Dates
1	Village Group Meeting, PRA Exercise, FGD, Survey	3 rd February – 6 th April 2025

Source: Field Survey

Note: As this is the draft Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report, a detailed description of the feedbacks and public hearing outcomes will be attached in Final SIA Report.



CHAPTER-III

LAND ASSESSMENT

3.1 Land Holding Pattern of the affected Households

The total land required for the “**Establishment of Industries For External Rail Connectivity to Plant (TOR-63-00001)**” spans 96.2210 acres, located in the villages Jhadabandha, Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada & Uparapal under Hindol & Odapada Tahsil of Dhenkanal District.

This area comprises 575 private plots. A detailed summary of the land proposed for acquisition in each village is outlined in Table no.06. The acquisition is part of the process to support the development of the steel plant, which is expected to play a significant role in the region’s industrial growth. Further details regarding the specific land distribution and other relevant information can be found in the table provided.

Table No. 06: Details of Land Acquisition

Land Details: Establishment of Industries For External Rail Connectivity to Plant		
Tehsil: Hindol & Odapada		District: Dhenkanal
S. No.	Village	Area to be Acquired (in Ac.)
1	Jhadabandha	7.7600
2	Haladia Bahal	41.2250
3	Kalusau Kateni	3.9000
4	Mera Mandali	3.4560
5	Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad	1.6400
6	Nimidha	14.6400
7	Salapada	2.2000
8	Uparapal	21.4000
Total		96.2210

Source: Field Survey

3.2 Average Size of land holdings

The field study reveals that the average size of land holdings in the affected villages is approximately 5.97 acres.



Table No. 07: Average Size of land holdings (in Acres)

S. No.	Village	Area to be Acquired (in Ac.)	No. Of Affected Plots	Average Size Of Land holdings (in Acres)
1	Jhadabandha	7.7600	26	3.35
2	Haladia Bahal	41.2250	223	5.40
3	Kalusau Kateni	3.9000	45	11.53
4	Mera Mandali	3.4560	23	6.65
5	Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad(West)	1.6400	10	6.09
6	Nimidha	14.6400	89	6.07
7	Salapada	2.2000	33	15
8	Uparapal	21.4000	126	5.88
Total		96.2210	575	5.97

Source: Field Survey

3.3 Type of land

The position of different categories of land available was studied and it was found that, the land of project area is mainly cultivable monocropping Rainfed Agriculture.

3.4 Nature of Land Ownership

The study examined the nature of land ownership among the affected households. The following table illustrates the number of titleholders and other landholders who possess land through inheritance rights.

Table No. 08: Nature of Ownership

Villages	No. Of Title Holder(as per land records)	No. Of Legal Heirs (Inheritance rights)
All 08 Villages Combined (Jhadabandha, Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada & Uparapal)	267	950

Source: Field Survey



Table No. 08 A: Land Details- Details of HH Coverage of Legal Owners

S.No	Name of the Villages	Total No. Of Plots	Area to be Acquired (in Ac.)	No. Of Household Covered	No. Of Plots to be covered	No. Of plots covered in the HH Survey
1	Jhadabandha	26	7.7600	63	02	24
2	Haladia Bahal	223	41.2250	344	15	208
3	Kalusau Kateni	45	3.9000	122	00	45
4	Mera Mandali	23	3.4560	47	00	23
5	Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad	10	1.6400	11	05	5
6	Nimidha	89	14.6400	174	03	86
7	Salapada	33	2.2000	52	04	29
8	Uparapal	126	21.4000	137	09	117
Total		575	96.2210	950	38	537

Source: Field Survey

Table No. 08 B: Land Details: Types of land Ownership as per the land rights.

S.No.	Type of Land Ownership	Area in Acres	Remarks
1	Legal land Owners	96.2210	950 HH from 537 plots covered out of total 575 private plots
2	Few Encroachments under the project area	0	---

3.5 An Analysis of Land Acquisition of the project

The proposal is to take Land Acquisition of 96.2210 acres of Private Land from village Jhadabandha, Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada & Uparapal under Hindol & Odapada Tahsil of Dhenkanal District. Since the proposal is to take the land from above 8 Villages, which is mostly vacant, used for agriculture purpose only, the project is not likely to have a large area of negative impact.

The major area of the acquisition is the area in the vicinity of the project land, for this FGD & Interview was conducted with 950 Land losers Family in Jhadabandha, Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada & Uparapal under Hindol & Odapada Tahsil of Dhenkanal District. The primary stakeholders would be the raiyats whose land is to be acquired. The selected land measures 96.2210 acres, which is categorized into approx. 950 are Legal Heirs.



Table No. -09: Summary of Land Assessment

S.No.	Particulars	Details
1	Details of Land inventories along with details of Khasra map and Ownership available?	Yes
2	Demarcation of Area of Impact	Yes
3	Location of proposed land to be acquired	Jhadabandha, Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada & Uparapal under Hindol & Odapada Tehsil of Dhenkanal district
4	Quantity of proposed land to be acquired	96.2210 acres, comprising of Dhenkanal district
5	Present Use	Uncultivable land /Barren land and is vacant. No residential or commercial structures were found.
6	If Any Land Already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired for the purpose of the project	The Land can be categorized into following- 1. Legal land Owners- 950 HH from 537 plots covered out of total 575 private plots.
7	If the land is agricultural land, any irrigation coverage and cropping Patterns	Few are agricultural land, single cropping and mainly rainfed agriculture.
8	Nature and Present use of land	Monocropping and mainly rainfed agriculture, mostly vacant
9	Details available for size of Holdings, ownership patterns, Land Distributions and number of residential Houses	Yes, as per HH Survey & Number of residential houses- 00.

Source: Field Survey



CHAPTER-IV

ESTIMATION & ENUMERATION OF AFFECTED FAMILIES AND ASSESTS

4.1 Details of Affected Families

The primary stakeholders in this land acquisition are the raiyats whose land is being taken. The total area to be acquired spans 96.2210 acres, comprising 575 plots, which are held by approximately 950 legal heirs. Other than the families directly involved, there are no other parties who will be significantly affected by the acquisition.

According to the survey, there is no indication that any of the stakeholders rely on the proposed land for their livelihood, and none of the stakeholders reside on the land earmarked for acquisition. However, the survey did identify 00 residential structures within the acquisition area. These few families and individuals will be directly impacted by the land acquisition, and as such, appropriate rehabilitation and resettlement measures will need to be implemented to mitigate these effects.

4.2 Indirectly Impacted

The survey of secondary stakeholders shows that the land acquisition will not negatively impact any families or individuals, as none of them live on or rely on the proposed property for their livelihood.

Table No.10 Details of Project Affected Families

S. No.	Type of Families	No. Of Plots to be acquired	HH Survey with the land owners of No. Of Plots	No. Of Families	No. Of PAPS	Methodology
01	Land Loser Families	575	537	950	3250	Direct Interview, FGD

Source: Field Survey

Table No: 11 Summary of estimation and enumeration of Affected Families

S. No.	PARTICULARS	Details
A)	Directly Impacted	
1	Land Owners as per names in Jamabandi	Yes
2	Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights	No
3	Depend on common property resources which will be affected due to acquisition of land for their livelihood	No
4	Have been assigned land by the appropriate government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition	No



5	Have depended on the land being acquired as a primary source of livelihood for 3 years prior to acquisition	No
6	Indirectly Impacted	None of the Secondary Stakeholders would be negatively impacted from the acquisition as there are no one who is either residing on the property and no one whose livelihood is directly or indirectly dependent on it.

Source: Field Survey

Table No. 11 A Summary of estimation and enumeration of Project Affected Families Village-wise

S. No.	Parameters	Numbers	Surveyed	Haladia Bahal	Jhadabandha	Kalusau Kateni	Meraman dali	Nimidha	Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad	Salapada	Uparapal	Total
1	No. Of Plots to be acquired	575	537	208	24	45	23	86	5	29	117	537
2	No. Of Title Holder as per land records	267	267	114	15	34	8	41	3	13	39	267
3	No. Of Legal heirs (Inheritance rights)	950	950	344	63	122	47	174	11	52	137	950
4	No. Of families to be dislocated	0										0
5	No. Of Families eligible for R&R package	0										0
6	No. Of families losing land only	950	950	344	63	122	47	174	11	52	137	950
7	No. Of Project affected families(PAFs)	950	950	344	63	122	47	174	11	52	137	950
8	No. Of Project affected PERSONS(PAPs)	3250	3250	1133	281	466	137	598	20	149	466	3250
9	No. Of Male(PAPs)			611	167	263	76	325	13	80	248	1783
10	No. Of Female(PAPs)			522	114	203	61	273	7	69	218	1467



CHAPTER-V

Socio-Economic And Demographic Profile Of The Project Area

5.1 Demographic Details of the Population

5.1.1 District Profile

Dhenkanal is a district in the state of Odisha, India, known for its historical significance, agricultural productivity, and growing urbanization. The district is believed to be named after a Savara tribal chief, 'Dhenka', who once ruled this region. With its vast forests and wildlife, Dhenkanal is often referred to as the "Home of Elephants and Tigers." Geographically, it lies between 85°58' E to 86°02' E longitude and 20°29' N to 21°11' N latitude. The district spans a total area of 4452 square kilometers, the district is intersected by National Highway 55 (Cuttack-Sambalpur Road) and the Cuttack-Sambalpur (Baranga-Sambalpur) railway line, ensuring strong connectivity. It shares boundaries with Kendujhar to the north, Cuttack to the south, Jajpur to the east, and Angul to the west. According to the 2011 Census, Dhenkanal had a total population of 1,192,811 people. Among them, 1,175,06 individuals resided in urban areas, while 1,075,305 people lived in rural regions. The sex ratio of the district stood at 947 females per 1,000 males, indicating a slightly lower proportion of women compared to men. The population density was recorded at 267.93 inhabitants per square kilometre. In terms of housing, Dhenkanal had approximately 279,364 households, with 259,18 houses located in urban areas and 253,446 houses in rural regions.

For governance and development purposes, Dhenkanal district is systematically divided into 03 Subdivisions, 08 Tahasils, 198 Gram Panchayats, 04 Urban Bodies and 08 Community Development Blocks (C.D. Blocks). In India, a Community Development Block (C.D. Block) is an administrative unit that facilitates rural development, often serving as the next level of governance below the tehsil or taluka. Each C.D. Block is overseen by a Block Development Officer (BDO) and encompasses multiple gram panchayats, which are local self-governing bodies responsible for village-level administration and development. These blocks play a crucial role in implementing government schemes, infrastructure projects, and social welfare programs.

Dhenkanal district is administratively divided into 03 subdivisions, ensuring effective governance and smooth execution of development initiatives across both rural and urban areas. The structured division of the district helps in the efficient delivery of public services, including education, healthcare, and rural development programs. Dhenkanal experiences a tropical climate, with hot and humid summers during April and May, cooler winters in December and January, and monsoons typically setting in by June. The district receives an average annual rainfall of 1,421.1 mm. Agriculture plays a vital role in the local economy, with paddy, groundnut, cashew nut, potato, mango, jackfruit, sugarcane, and various vegetables being the main crops.

Dhenkanal is known for its vibrant festivals, deeply rooted in tradition and celebrated with great enthusiasm. Among them, Gajalaxmi Puja is one of the most significant. This festival, dedicated to Goddess Lakshmi, begins on Kumar Purnima and continues for eleven days, attracting thousands of devotees who participate in the grand celebrations.



Another prominent festival is Mahashivratri at Kapilash, where Lord Chandrashekhar's temple becomes the center of religious activities. The highlight of this festival is the "Jagar Yatra," an all-night vigil and spiritual gathering that brings devotees together from across the region. Similarly, the Dussehra festival in Kamakhyanagar holds special cultural significance, marked by grand processions, traditional performances, and rituals.

One of the most unique religious gatherings in Dhenkanal is the Maghamela at Joronda, dedicated to Mahima Dharma. This festival begins on Magha Purnima and lasts for four days, drawing followers from different parts of Odisha and beyond. Devotees engage in prayer, meditation, and spiritual discourses, emphasizing simplicity and devotion.

Apart from religious festivals, Dhenkanal also hosts events that showcase its cultural heritage. The Bullock Festival of Bhuban is a one-of-a-kind event where bullocks participate in racing competitions, and the winning owners receive prizes. This festival reflects the deep connection between the local community and their agrarian traditions.

These festivals not only preserve the rich cultural identity of Dhenkanal but also bring people together, fostering a spirit of unity and celebration. Whether through religious observances, traditional fairs, or folk performances, the district continues to be a lively hub of Odisha's heritage.





Picture: 02 Map of Dhenkanal District

Source- <http://www.mapofindia.com>



Dhenkanal Literacy Rate

According to census 2011, the total literacy rate of Dhenkanal district was recorded at 79.41%. Despite this marginal difference, the district demonstrated a significant number of literates, reflecting steady educational progress. In terms of population, the district had a total of 8,299,10 literate individuals. Among them, 4,71,681 were males, while 3,703,07 were females, indicating a notable gender disparity in literacy levels. The male literacy rate stood at 00%, whereas the female literacy rate was comparatively lower at 00%.

Dhenkanal Sex Ratio

The sex ratio in Dhenkanal district, as recorded in the 2011 Census, was 947 females per 1,000 males. This indicates a slight gender imbalance within the population. Notably, the child sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males in the 0–6 age group) stood at 877, which was significantly lower than the overall sex ratio of 947 in the district.

Dhenkanal District Religion Ratio

RELIGION	PERCENTAGE
Hindu	99.39%
Muslim	0.40%
Christian	0.06%
Sikh	0.01%
Buddhist	0.03%
Jain	0.00%
Other Religion	0.01%
No Religion Specified	0.09%

Source: www.census2011.co.in

Dhenkanal Child Population

The average sex ratio in regions of Dhenkanal was 947 females per 1,000 males, whereas the child sex ratio (ages 0–6) stood at 877 girls per 1,000 boys. The total number of children in the 0–6 age group within urban areas was 1,17,62 making up 10.00% of the total urban population and children in the 0–6 age group within rural areas was 1,273,34 making up 11.84% of the total rural population.

Dhenkanal District Density

Dhenkanal district spans a total area of 7,024 square kilometers, resulting in a population density of 1,099 people per square kilometer. According to the 2011 Census, approximately 934 square kilometers of the



district falls under urban areas, while 6,090 square kilometers are classified as rural regions. This distribution highlights the predominantly rural character of the district, despite significant urban settlements.

Dhenkanal Urban & Rural

As per the 2011 Census, 39.89% of Dhenkanal's population resided in urban areas, while 60.11% lived in rural regions. The total urban population was 3,078,299, with 1,593,102 males and 1,485,197 females. In contrast, the rural population comprised 2,373,787 males and 2,265,477 females, indicating a slightly higher proportion of men in both rural and urban areas.

Table No-12 Details of Urban /Rural Population		
CATEGORY	RURAL	URBAN
Total Population	1075305	117506
Population %	90.14%	9.85%
Male Population	551326	61267
Female Population	523979	56239
Child Population	127334	11762
Literates	735523	94387
Average Literacy %	61.66%	7.91%
Male Literacy	412767	51326
Female Literacy	322756	43061

Source: www.censusindia.co.in

Working Population

In Dhenkanal district, a total of 4,355,33 individuals were engaged in various work activities. Among them, 00% were classified as Main Workers, meaning they had employment or a steady source of income for more than six months in a year. The remaining 00% were involved in Marginal Work, meaning they were engaged in livelihood activities for less than six months annually. Among those participating in Main Work, 00 individuals were cultivators, either owning or co-owning agricultural land. Additionally, 00 individuals were employed as agricultural labourers, working on land they did not own. These figures highlight the district's strong dependence on agriculture, along with a considerable workforce engaged in other sectors contributing to the local economy.



Table No. 13	Total	Male	Female
Main Workers	277338	245235	32103
Cultivators	59655	57261	2394
Agriculture Labourer	66856	55563	11293
Household Industries	10672	8984	1688
Other Workers	140155	123427	16728
Marginal Workers	158195	95317	62878
Non-Working	757278	272041	485237

Source: www.censusindia.co.in

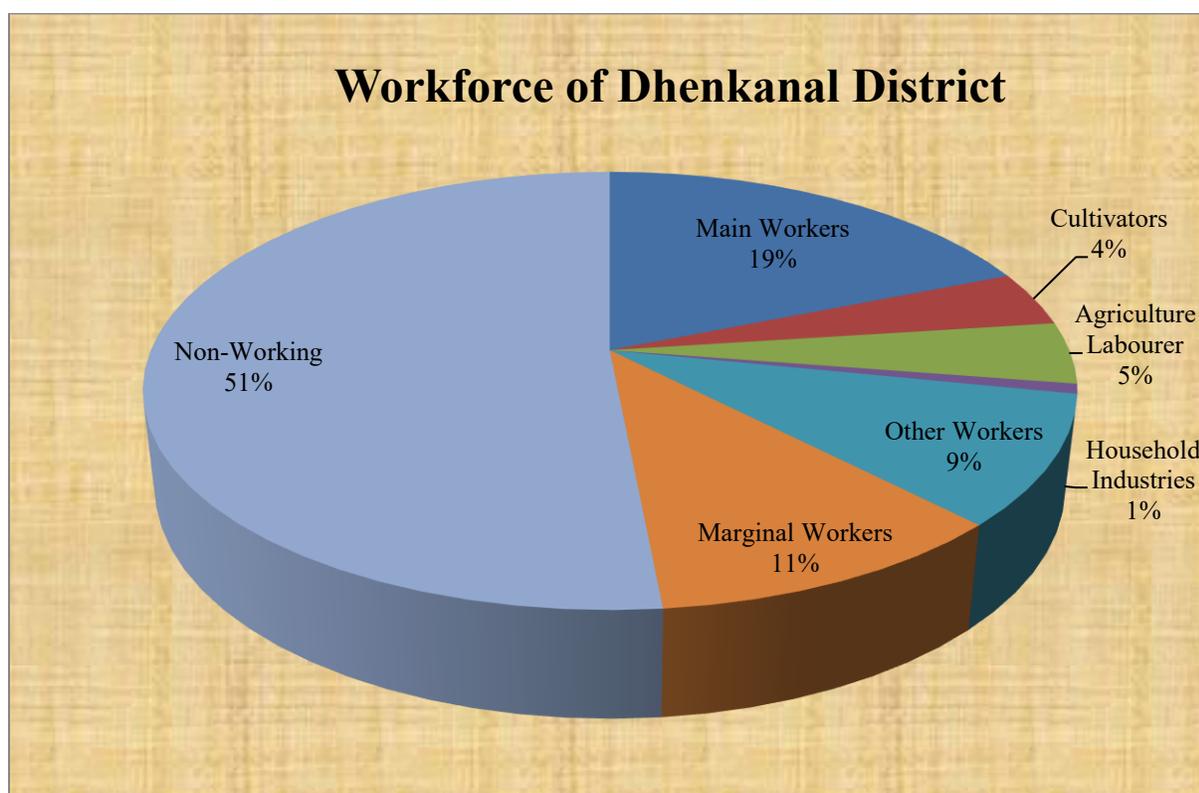


Fig- 03 Working Population of Dhenkanal District



5.2.1 HINDOL- BLOCK PROFILE

Hindol is a town and tehsil located in Dhenkanal district of Odisha, serving as an administrative sub-division responsible for local governance, development, and revenue management. It plays a key role in supporting the region's infrastructure and community welfare. Based on Census 2011 data, Hindol tehsil covers an area of 245 square kilometers and has a population of 44,159 residents. The population density stands at approximately 180 people per square kilometer, with 10,877 households spread across the area. Hindol tehsil encompasses 55 villages, each connected to its respective Gram Panchayat and nearby towns, contributing to the area's social and economic framework. This tehsil stands as an integral part of the district, blending cultural heritage with ongoing developmental efforts to uplift the local communities.

Population Details

Hindol Block, situated in the Dhenkanal district of Odisha, has a total population of 44,159 people, as per the 2011 Census. This includes 22,512 males and 21,647 females, with 10,877 families residing across the block. Children aged 0-6 years make up 12% of the total population, numbering 5,312 — comprising 2,803 boys and 2,509 girls.

Literacy Level

The literacy rate in Hindol tehsil is 73.11%, with a gender breakdown of 81.22% literacy among males and 64.76% among females, highlighting a noticeable gender gap in education.

Sex Ratio

The Average Sex Ratio stands at 962 females per 1,000 males, reflecting a fairly balanced gender distribution. The Child Sex Ratio in this age group is 895 girls per 1,000 boys, which falls below the block's Average Sex Ratio of 962.

TABLE OF BLOCK DATA

The data shown in below table 14 represents the Children population, literacy rate, Scheduled Caste population, Scheduled Tribe Population and the Sex Ratio population of Hindol block.

PARTICULARS	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Children (Age 0-6)	5,312	0	5,312
Literacy	73.11%	0	73.11%
Scheduled Caste	10,529	0	10,529
Scheduled Tribes	4,086	0	4,086
Sex Ratio	962	0	962

Source: www.censusindia.co.in



5.2.2 ODAPADA -BLOCK PROFILE

Population Details

Odapada is a village located Dhenkanal district, Odisha. According to the 2011 Census, the village is home to 655 families, with a total population of 2,891 people — comprising 1,520 males and 1,371 females. This results in an Average Sex Ratio of 902 females per 1,000 males.

Literacy Level

Odapada boasts an impressive literacy rate of 86.2%, significantly higher than Dhenkanal district's average of 69.6%. The breakdown shows 91.9% male literacy and 79.98% female literacy, highlighting a commendable level of education, though a gender gap persists.

Sex Ratio

The Average Sex Ratio of the block is 902 females per 1,000 males. The Child Sex Ratio stands at 780 girls per 1,000 boys, which is noticeably lower than the block's overall sex ratio of 902.

TABLE OF BLOCK DATA

The data shown in below table 15 represents the Children population, literacy rate, Scheduled Caste population, Scheduled Tribe Population and the Illiterates of Odapada block.

PARTICULARS	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Children (Age 0-6)	267	150	117
Literacy	86.2%	91.9%	79.98%
Scheduled Caste	577	309	268
Scheduled Tribes	340	162	178
Illiterates	629	261	368

Source: www.censusindia.co.in



5.3

VILLAGE PROFILE

5.3.1 VILLAGE PROFILE

Jhadabandha is a village situated within the Balimi Police Station jurisdiction in Dhenkanal District, Odisha, India. It falls under the governance of Galpada Gram Panchayat and is part of the Hindol Community Development Block. The nearest urban center is Anugul, located approximately 27 kilometers away. It has 410 Households with 1635 residents.

Population Details

Jhadabandha, situated in the Dhenkanal district of Odisha, has a total population of 1635 people, as per the 2011 Census. This includes 811 males and 824 females, with 410 families residing across the village. Children aged 0-6 years make up 11.43% of the total population, numbering 187 — comprising 106 boys and 81 girls.

Literacy Rate

The literacy rate in Hindol tehsil is 73.88%, with a gender breakdown of 40% literacy among males and 33.88% among females.

Sex Ratio

The Average Sex Ratio stands at 1016 females per 1,000 males. The Child Sex Ratio in this age group is 764 girls per 1,000 boys, which falls below the village's Average Sex Ratio of 1016.

Caste Factor

In Jhadabandha village, 19.81% consists of Scheduled Caste, 0% consists of Scheduled Tribes and 80.18% consists of Other Categories.

Working Population

In Jhadabandha village, 1635 out of the entire population were participating in employment. 14.61% of workers engage in Marginal activity, providing income for less than 6 months, whereas only 21.77% consider their work as Main Work with employment or earnings lasting over 6 months.

Below is the table which represents the total Workers population and the distribution of Main & Marginal Workers.

Table- 16 Distribution of Main Workers & Marginal Workers

	Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
TOTAL	595	356	239
MALE	461	248	213
FEMALE	134	108	26



Workforce Distribution of Jhadabandha

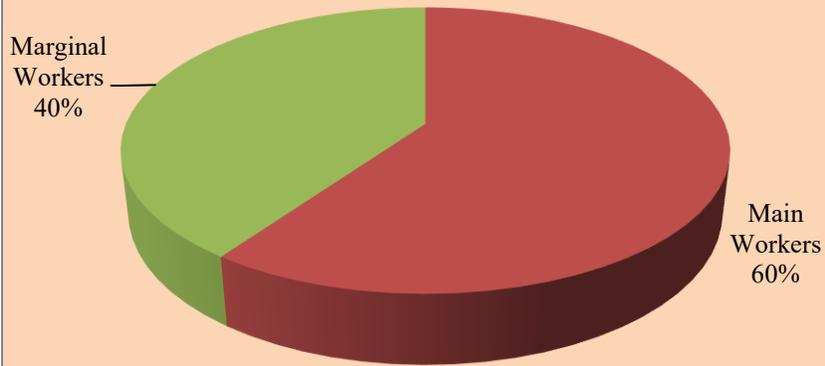
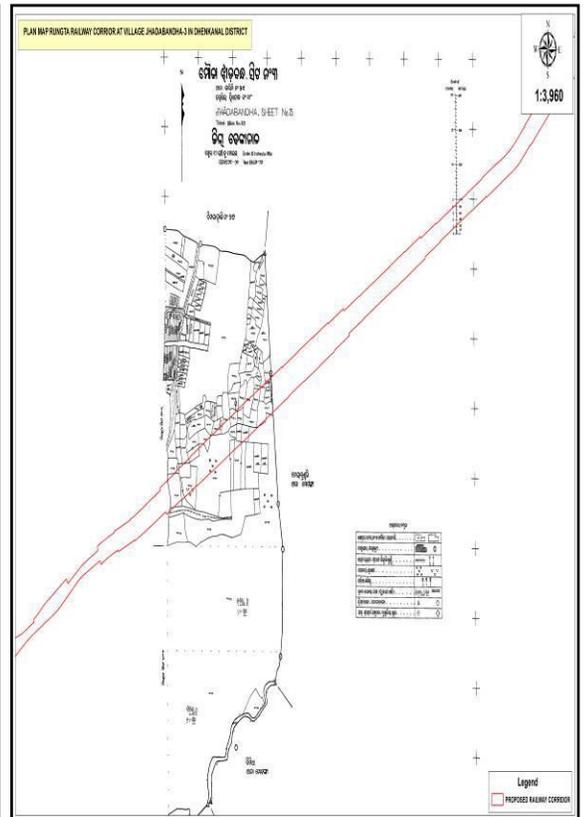
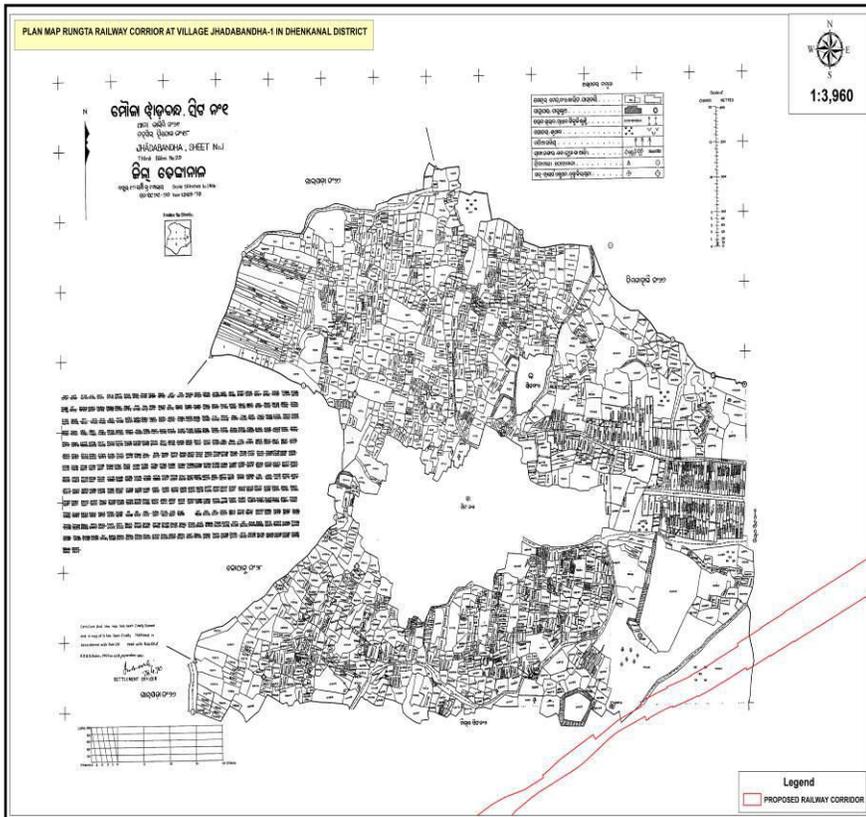


Fig- 04 Working Population of Jhadabandha Village

VILLAGE MAP



5.3.2 VILLAGE PROFILE

Nimidha is a village located in the Odapada tehsil of Dhenkanal district, Odisha, India. Positioned about 8 kilometers from the sub-district headquarters in Odapada and roughly 34 kilometers from the district headquarters in Dhenkanal, it serves as part of the Nimidha Gram Panchayat. The village spans a total area of 1,102 hectares and has a population of 3,118 residents, with 1,603 males and 1,515 females. Nimidha consists of around 706 households, and its postal code is 759020.

Population Details

Nimidha, situated in the Dhenkanal district of Odisha, has a total population of 3118 people, as per the 2011 Census. This includes 1603 males and 1515 females, with 706 families residing across the village. Children aged 0-6 years make up 13.27% of the total population, numbering 414 — comprising 215 boys and 199 girls.

Literacy Rate

The literacy rate stands at 62.06%, with 35.92% literacy among males and 26.13% among females.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of the village is approximately 945 females per 1,000 males. The child sex ratio is 925 females per 1000 males.

Caste Factor

Nimidha village in Dhenkanal district has a notable presence of Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Scheduled Caste (SC) communities. ST residents make up approximately 26.39% of the total population, while SC residents account for around 21.94% and 51.66% belongs to Other category.

Working Population

In Nimidha village, out of the total population, 937 individuals were engaged in work activities. Among them, 90.5% were involved in **Main Work** — employment lasting more than six months — while 9.5% took part in **Marginal Work**, providing livelihood for less than six months. Of those engaged in Main Work, 73 were cultivators, working as owners or co-owners of farmland, and 12 were employed as agricultural laborers.

Below is the table which represents the total Workers population and the distribution of Main & Marginal Workers.

Table :17 Distribution of Main Workers & Marginal Workers

	Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
TOTAL	937	848	89
MALE	863	788	75
FEMALE	74	60	14



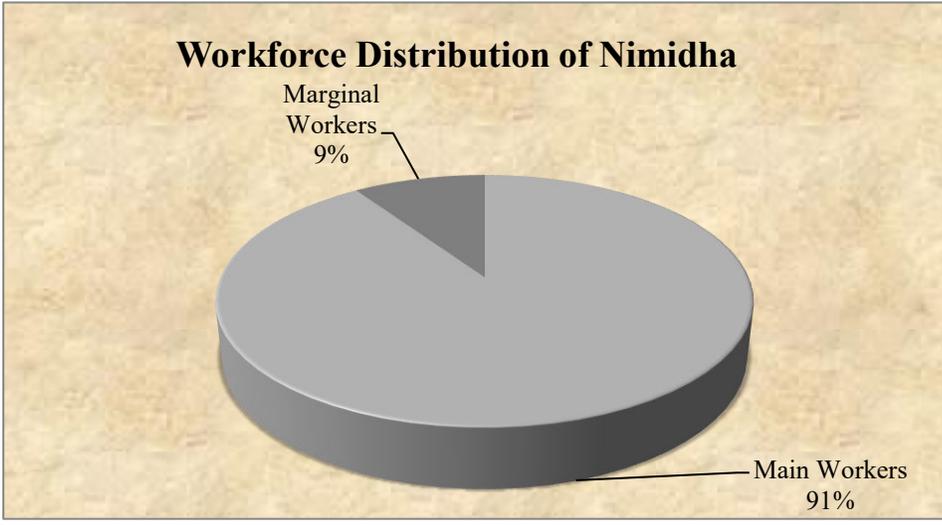
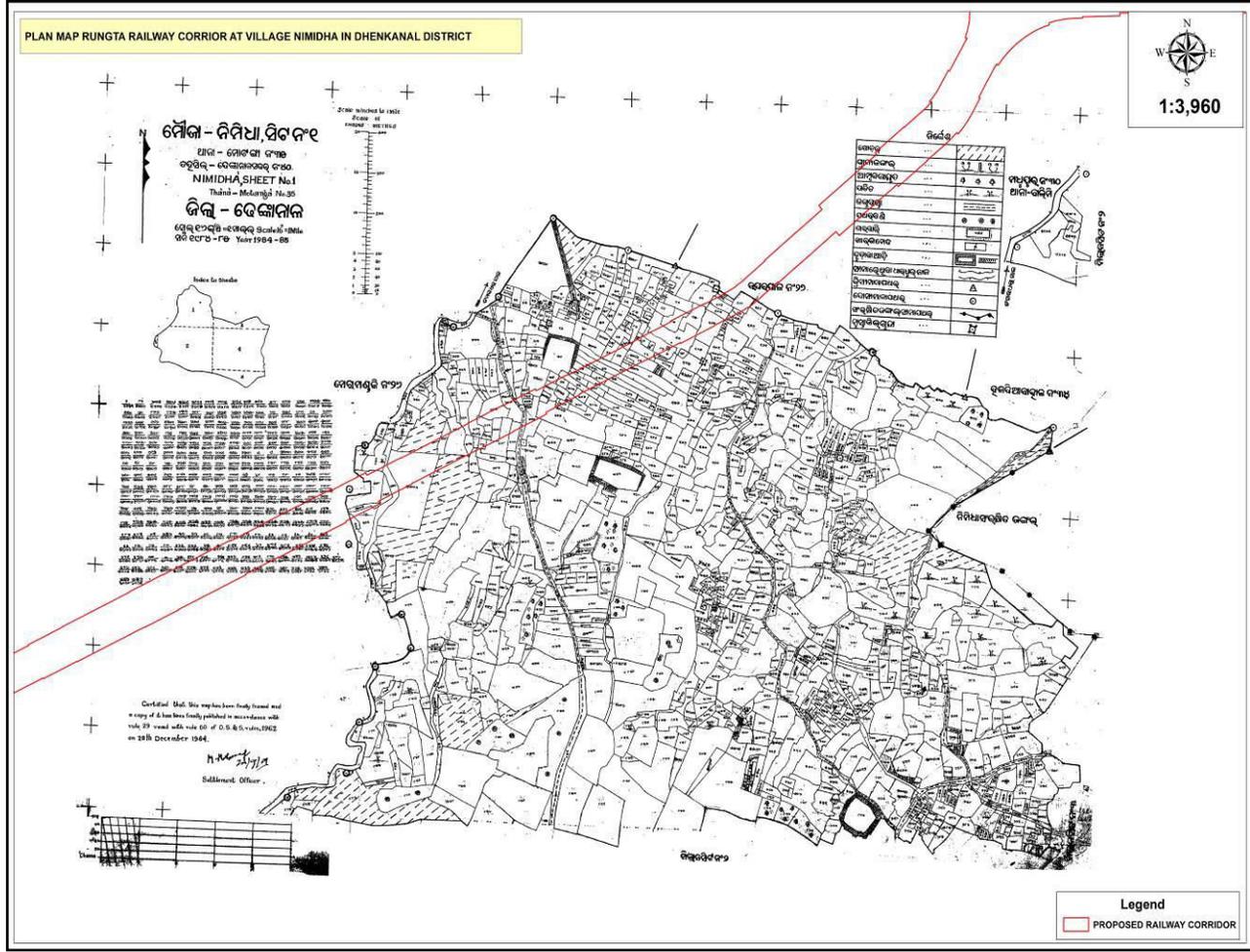


Fig- 05 Working Population of Nimidha Village

VILLAGE MAP



5.3.3 VILLAGE PROFILE

Uparapal is a small village located in the Odapada tehsil of Dhenkanal district, Odisha, India. It lies approximately 40 kilometers from the sub-district headquarters in Dhenkanal and around 40 kilometers from the district headquarters in Dhenkanal. As per 2009 records, the village falls under the Bido Gram Panchayat. The village covers a total geographical area of 13 hectares.

Population Details

According to 2011 census, no data is available of the village.

Literacy Rate

According to 2011 census, no data is available of the village

Sex Ratio

According to 2011 census, no data is available of the village

Caste Factor

According to 2011 census, no data is available of the village

Working Population

According to 2011 census, no data is available of the village

Below is the table which represents the total Workers population and the distribution of Main & Marginal Workers.

Table:18 Distribution of Main Workers & Marginal Workers

	Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
TOTAL	0	0	0
MALE	0	0	0
FEMALE	0	0	0



5.3.4 VILLAGE PROFILE

Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad (West) is a village located in the Odapada tehsil of Dhenkanal district, Odisha, India. It is situated about 5 kilometers from the tahasil headquarters in Odapada and 31 kilometers from the district headquarters in Dhenkanal. The village spans a total area of 62.51 hectares and has a population of 1027 residents, comprising 535 males and 492 females. Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad consists of around 282 households, and its postal code is 759019.

Population Details

According to the 2011 Census, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad village is home to 282 families, with a total population of 1027 residents — 535 males and 492 females — resulting in an average sex ratio of 919 females per 1,000 males. Children aged 0-6 years make up 13.72% of the village population, totaling 141 children, including 71 boys and 70 girls.

Literacy Rate

The literacy rate stands at an impressive 68.54%, with male literacy at 40.89% and female literacy at 27.65%.

Sex Ratio

The average sex ratio of the village is approximately 920 females per 1,000 males. The Child Sex Ratio of the village is 986 per 1000 male which is greater than the average sex ratio-920 of the village.

Caste Factor

The village has a diverse social structure, with Scheduled Castes (SC) making up 37.00% of the population and Scheduled Tribes (ST) accounting for 9.05%.

Working Population

Out of the total population, 518 individuals are engaged in work. Among them, 81.46% are involved in **Main Work** — meaning employment lasting more than six months — while 18.53% rely on **Marginal Work** for less than six months. Below is the table which represents the total Workers population and the distribution of Main & Marginal Workers.

Table: 19 Distributions of Main Workers & Marginal Workers

	Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
TOTAL	518	422	96
MALE	341	324	17
FEMALE	177	98	79



5.3.5 VILLAGE PROFILE

Meramandali is a village located in the Odapada tehsil of Dhenkanal district, Odisha, India. It lies approximately 12 kilometers from the Odapada tehsil office and 38 kilometers from the Dhenkanal district headquarters. The village falls under the governance of the Motanga Gram Panchayat. The total geographical area of Meramandali spans around 276 hectares. According to the 2011 Census, the village has a population of 1,377 residents — 701 males and 676 females. The village consists of approximately 351 households. The locality's postal code (Pincode) is 759121.

Population Details

Based on Census 2011 data, Meramandali village, located in Odapada tehsil of Dhenkanal district, Odisha, has 351 families, totaling a population of 1,377 residents. Among them, 701 are males and 676 are females, resulting in a sex ratio of 964 females per 1,000 males.

Literacy Rate

The village has an impressive literacy rate of 77%, surpassing the Dhenkanal district average of 69.35%. Male literacy stands at 40.15%, while female literacy is recorded at 29.19%.

Sex Ratio

The average sex ratio of the village is 964 females per 1,000 males. Children aged 0-6 years make up 136 individuals, which is around 10% of the total population. This includes 71 boys and 65 girls, leading to a child sex ratio of 915 girls per 1,000 boys — lower than the overall village sex ratio.

Caste Factor

Scheduled Castes (SC) form a significant portion of the population, accounting for 35.36%, while the village has no Scheduled Tribe (ST) population.

Working Population

Out of the total population, 482 individuals are engaged in work-related activities. Among them, 95.22% are involved in main work — meaning they have employment or earn for more than six months in a year. The remaining 4.77% are engaged in marginal work, earning a livelihood for less than six months annually.

Below is the table which represents the total Workers population and the distribution of Main & Marginal Workers.

Table:20 Distribution of Main Workers & Marginal Workers

	Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
TOTAL	482	459	23
MALE	406	401	05
FEMALE	76	58	18



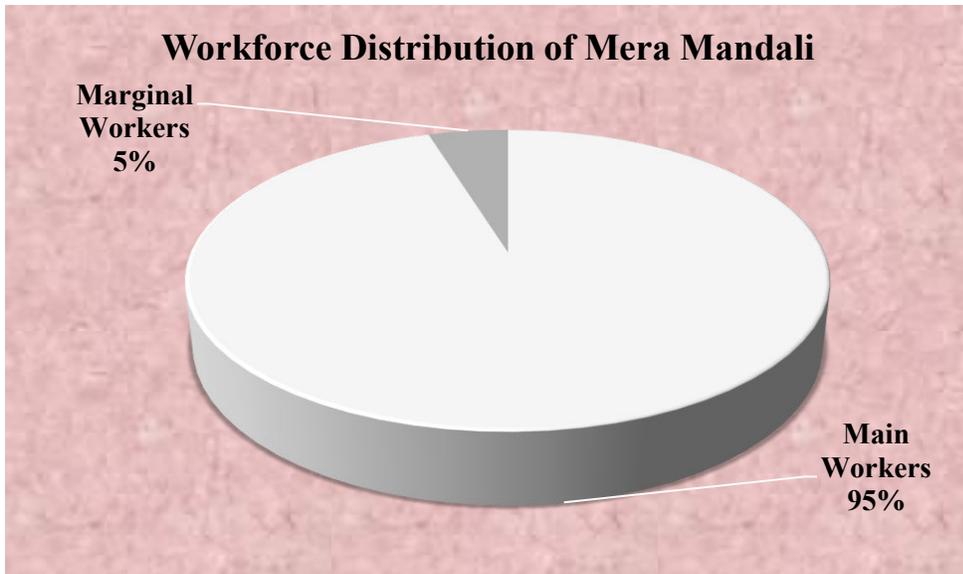
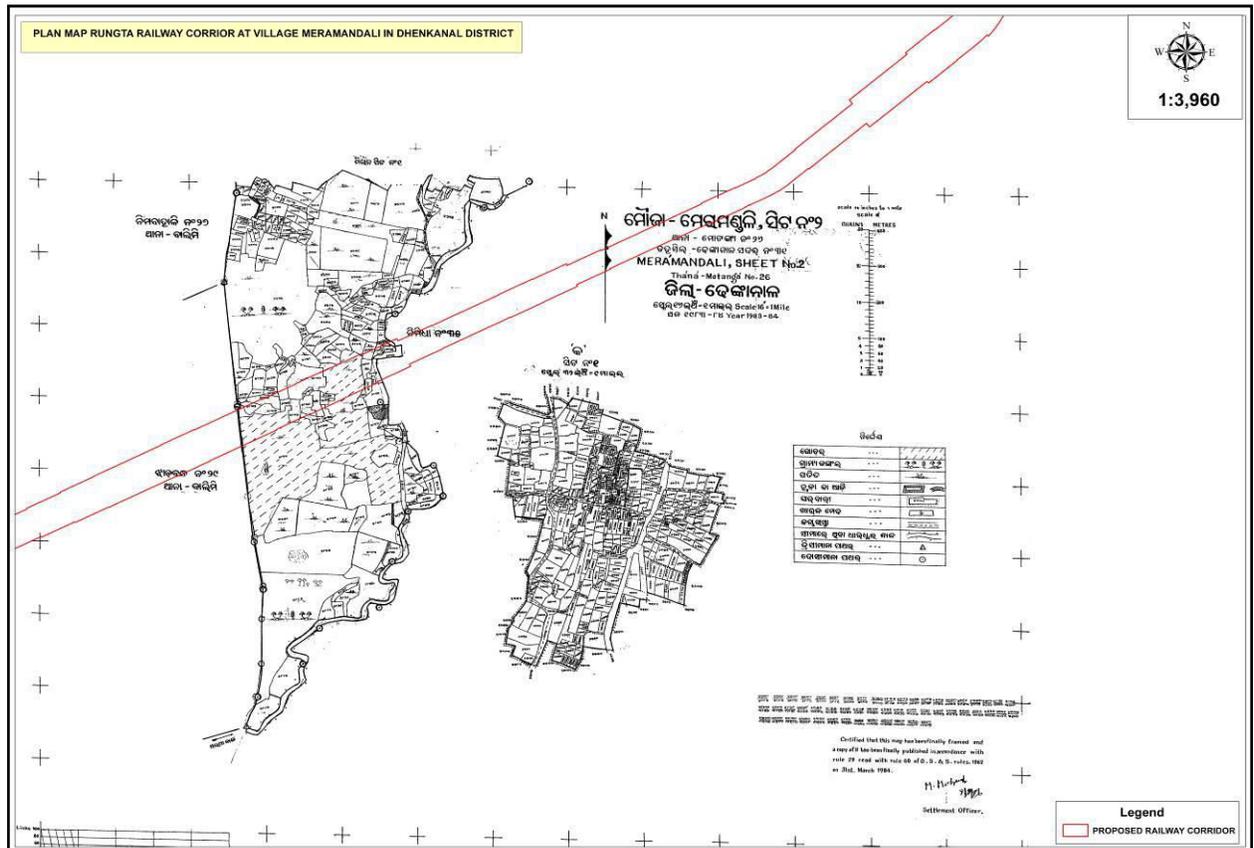


Fig- 07 Working Population of Mera Mandali Village

VILLAGE MAP



5.3.6 VILLAGE PROFILE

Salapada is a small village located in Odapada Tehsil, within the Dhenkanal district of Odisha, India. It falls under the Odapada Community Development (C.D.) Block. Salapada has a total population of 63 residents, distributed across 15 households. The village is governed by the Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad Gram Panchayat.

Geographically, Salapada spans an area of 25.5 hectares, of which 3.35 hectares are classified as non-agricultural land. It is situated approximately 9 kilometers from the Odapada Tehsil Headquarters and about 35 kilometers from the Dhenkanal District Headquarters. The nearest town with municipal status is Dhenkanal, located 33 kilometers away. The village's postal code is 759121.

Population Details

Salapada village is situated in the Dhenkanal district of Odisha, has a total population of 63 people, as per the 2011 Census. This includes 33 males and 30 females, with 15 families residing across the village. Children aged 0-6 years make up 11.11% of the total population, numbering 07 — comprising 04 boys and 03 girls.

Literacy Rate

Salapada boasts a remarkable literacy rate. As of the 2011 Census, the village's literacy rate reached 94.64%, significantly higher than Odisha's average of 72.87%. Male literacy is 96.55%, while female literacy is an impressive 92.59%.

Sex Ratio

The village's average sex ratio is 909 females per 1,000 males — lower than the Odisha state average of 979. The child sex ratio in Salapada stands at 750 girls per 1,000 boys, also lower than the state average of 941.

Caste Factor

Scheduled Caste (SC) comprises of 12.69%, while the village has no Scheduled Tribe (ST) population.

Working Population

Out of the total population, 17 individuals are engaged in work. Among them, 100% are involved in **Main Work** — meaning employment lasting more than six months — while 0% rely on **Marginal Work** for less than six months. Below is the table which represents the total Workers population and the distribution of Main & Marginal Workers.

Below is the table which represents the total Workers population and the distribution of Main & Marginal Workers.



Table: 21 Distribution of Main Workers & Marginal Workers

	Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
TOTAL	17	17	0
MALE	15	15	0
FEMALE	02	02	0

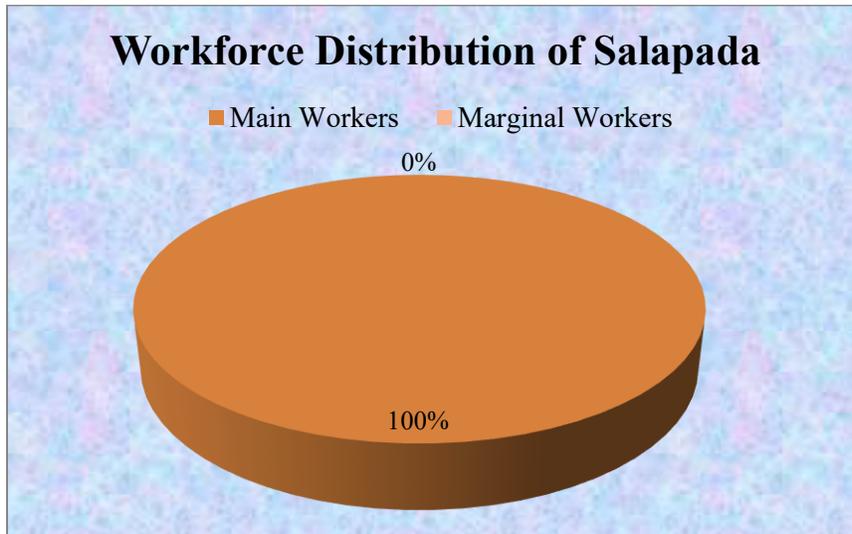
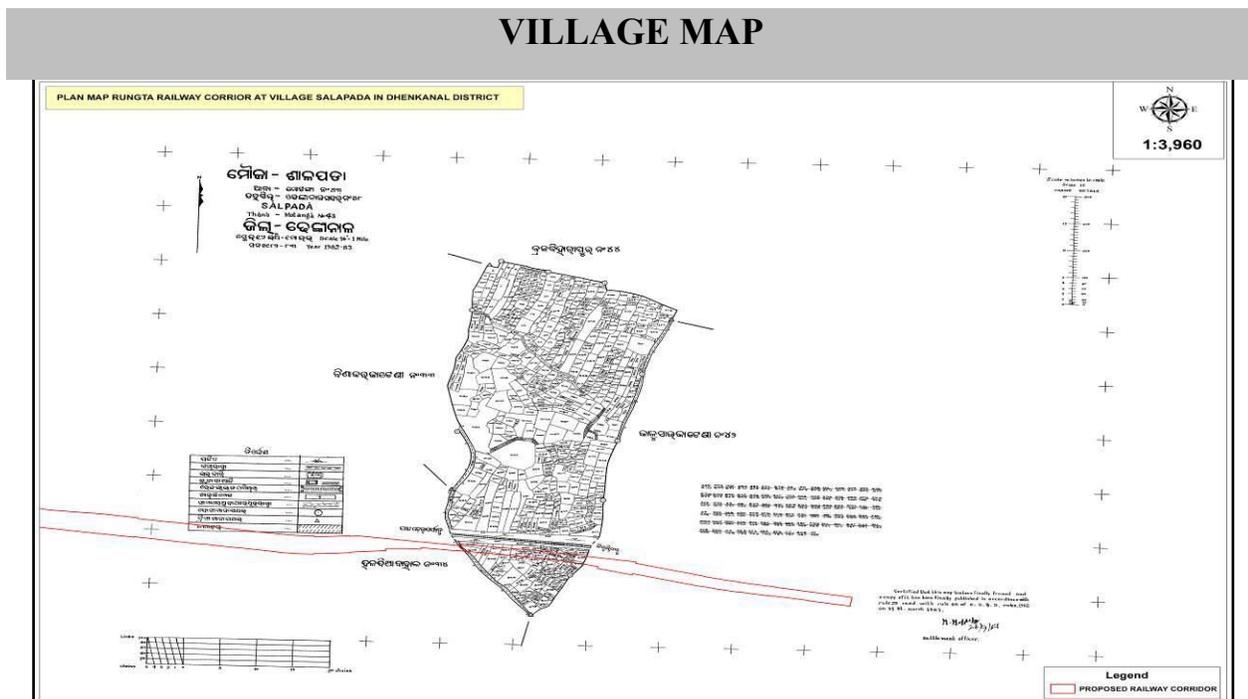


Fig- 08 Working Population of Salapada Village



5.3.7 VILLAGE PROFILE

Kalusahukateni is a village located in the Odapada block of Dhenkanal district, Odisha. It falls under the Odapada Community Development (C.D.) Block. According to the 2011 Census, the village comprises 167 households with a total population of 753 residents out of which 390 males and 363 females.

Population Details

Based on Census 2011 data, Kalusahukateni village has 167 families, totaling a population of 753 residents. Among them, 390 are males and 363 are females. Children aged 0-6 years make up 10% of the population, totaling 77 children, including 47 boys and 30 girls.

Literacy Rate

Kalusahukateni stands out for its high literacy rate of 97.5%, significantly surpassing Dhenkanal district's average literacy rate of 69.6%. Male literacy is at 98.54%, while female literacy is also impressive at 96.4%.

Sex Ratio

The average sex ratio of the village is 931 females per 1,000 males while the child sex ratio is 638 girls per 1,000 boys, which is notably lower than the village's overall sex ratio of 931.

Caste Factor

The village's social composition includes 27.9% of the population belonging to the Scheduled Caste (SC) community, while no residents were recorded under the Scheduled Tribe (ST) category.

Working Population

Among the total population, 184 individuals are engaged in work-related activities. Notably, all working residents (100%) reported their employment as "Main Work" — meaning they were employed for six months or more — with no one classified under "Marginal Work" (employment for less than six months).

Below is the table which represents the total Workers population and the distribution of Main & Marginal Workers.

Table: 22 Distribution of Main Workers & Marginal Workers

	Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
TOTAL	184	184	0
MALE	179	179	0
FEMALE	05	05	0



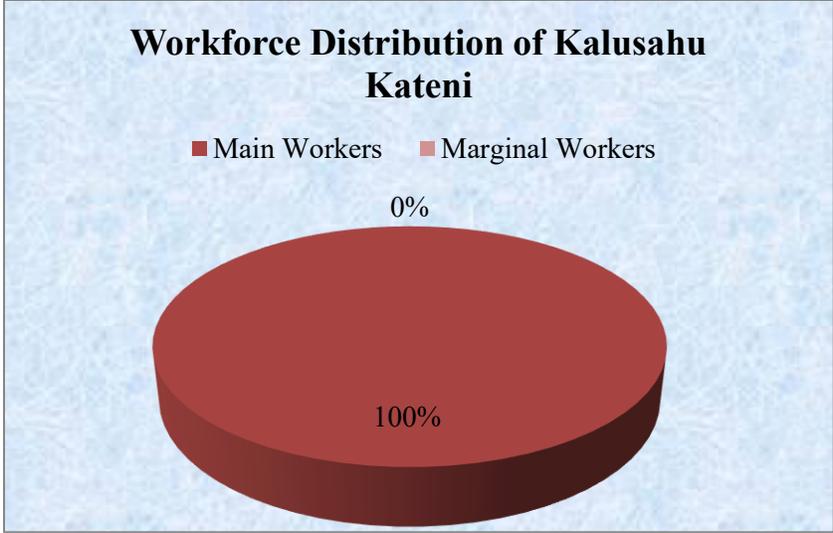
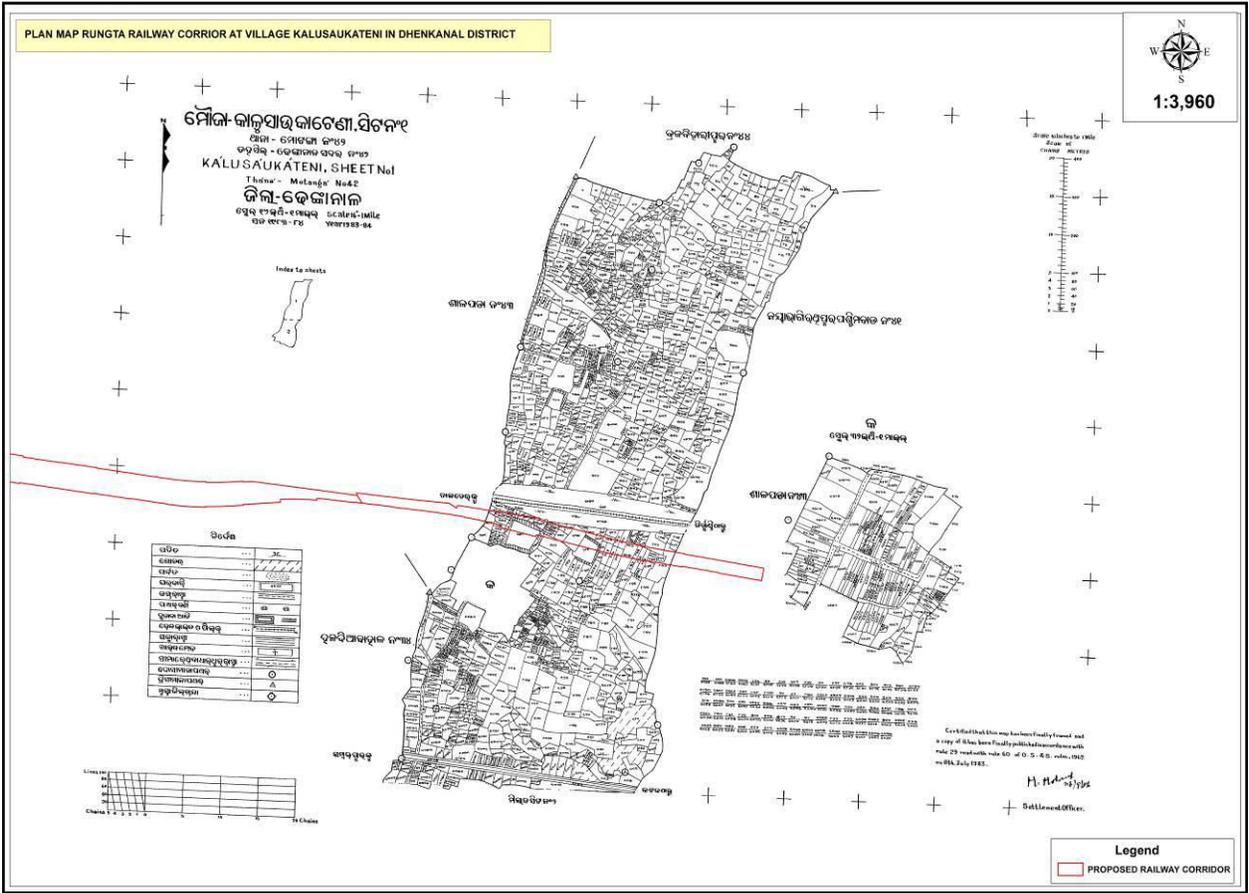


Fig- 09 Working Population of Kalusau Kateni Village

VILLAGE MAP



5.3.8 VILLAGE PROFILE

Haladibahali is a village located in the Odapada tehsil of Dhenkanal district, Odisha, India. It lies approximately 10 kilometers from the Odapada tehsil headquarters and 36 kilometers from Dhenkanal district headquarters. The village spans a total area of 384 hectares and is home to 1,662 residents comprising 867 males and 795 females. Haladibahali contains around 407 households, contributing to a close-knit rural setting. The village's pincode is 759121.

Population Details

As per the Population Census 2011, there are a total of 407 families residing in the village Haladibahali. The total population of Haladibahali is 1,662 out of which 867 are males and 795 are females thus the Average Sex Ratio of Haladibahali is 917. The population of Children aged 0-6 years in Haladibahali village is 186 which is 11.19% of the total population. There are 99 male children and 87 female children between the age 0-6 years.

Literacy Rate

As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of Haladibahali is 89.4%. Thus Haladibahali village has a higher literacy rate compared to 69.6% of Dhenkanal district. The male literacy rate is 95.7% and the female literacy rate is 82.49% in Haladibahali village.

Sex Ratio

The average sex ratio of the village is 917 females per 1,000 males while the Child Sex Ratio of Haladibahali is 879 which is less than Average Sex Ratio (917) of Haladibahali village.

Caste Factor

Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 27% while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 0% of total population in Haladibahali village.

Working Population

In Haladibahali village out of total population, 540 were engaged in work activities. 87% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 13% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months.

Below is the table which represents the total Workers population and the distribution of Main & Marginal Workers.



Table: 23 Distribution of Main Workers & Marginal Workers

	Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
TOTAL	540	470	70
MALE	472	441	31
FEMALE	68	29	39

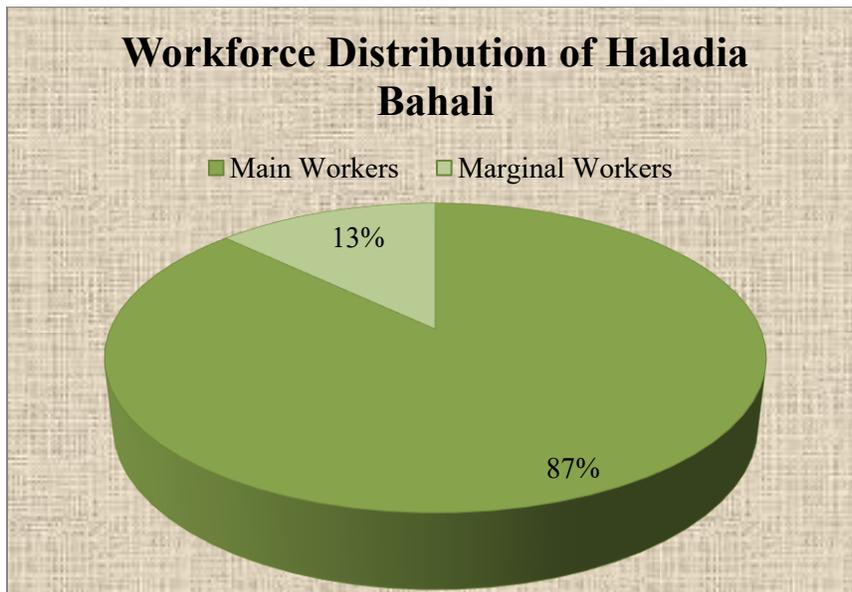
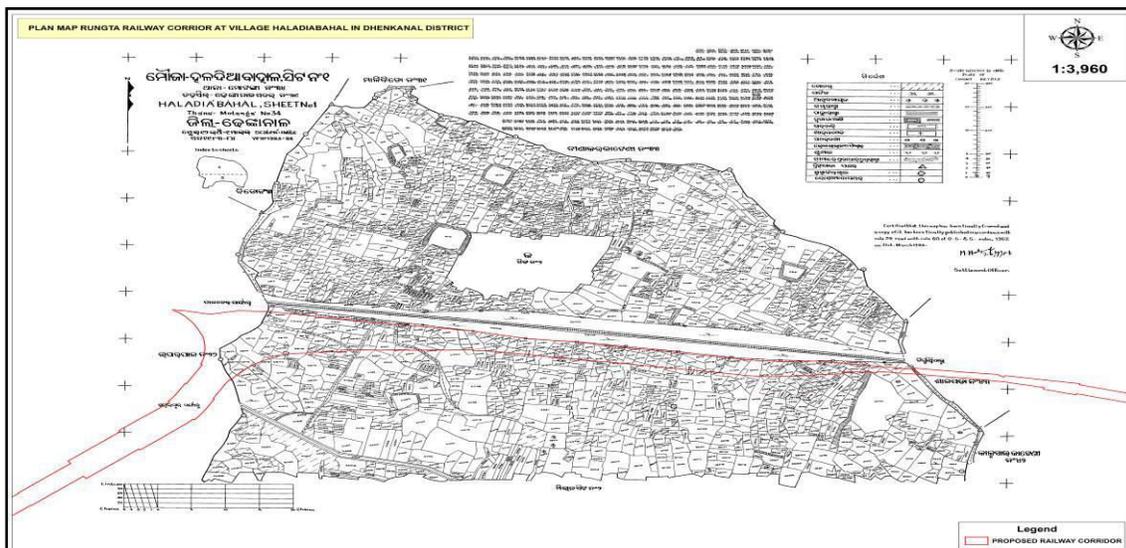


Fig- 10 Working Population of Haladia Bahal Village

VILLAGE MAP



CHAPTER-VI

Socio-Economic & Demographic Profile of Affected Households

6.1 Socio-Economic & Cultural Profile

This chapter examines the socio-economic conditions of households (HHs) directly and indirectly affected by the project, along with their access to essential infrastructure. As outlined in Table 24, a total of 1106 households were surveyed, including 950 affected HHs and 156 non-affected HHs. The non-affected households, selected from the same villages, serve as a comparative group for impact assessment.

In the affected villages Jhadabandha, Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada & Uparapal under Hindol & Odapada Tahsil of Dhenkanal District— 950 legal owner HHs will experience loss of land due to the proposed **Establishment of Industries For External Rail Connectivity to Plant (TOR-63-00001)**. This project is expected to impact approximately 3250 individuals, comprising 1783 males and 1467 females, from the 950 project-affected families.

Table No.24: Household and Gender wise population Coverage

Villages	Affected				Non-Affected			
	Total Surveyed PAFs	Total PAFs	Gender		Total Surveyed PAFs	Total PAFs	Gender	
			Male	Female			Male	Female
08 Villages of Hindol & Odapada Tehsil of Dhenkanal District	950	3250	1783	1467	156	417	234	183

Source: Field Survey

6.2 Gender-Wise Distribution of Persons

As regards gender-wise affected population, male members (54.86%) are more than the female members (45.13%). While the non-affected population stands with (56.11%) male members and (43.88%) female members.



Table No. 25: Village wise distribution of Affected and Non-affected Persons by Gender

Villages	Affected				Non-Affected			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
08 Villages of Hindol & Odapada Tehsil of Dhenkanal, District	1783	1467	3250	823	234	183	417	782

Source: Field Survey

6.3 Vulnerability Status of HHs

As regards the existence of vulnerable HHs in the villages, categories of people were taken as vulnerable namely (i) physically challenged. It is found that out of total 950 project affected HHs, none are vulnerable HHs. Similarly, out of non-affected HHs, none are vulnerable HHs.

Table No. 26: Vulnerability status of Households (Affected and Non-Affected)

Villages	Affected		Non-Affected	
	Headed by Physically Challenged Person	Total	Headed by Physically Challenged Person	Total
08 Villages of Hindol & Odapada Tehsil of Dhenkanal, District	0	0	0	0

Source: Field Survey

6.4 Marital Status

In the present study, marital status has been classified into three categories: (i) married, (ii) unmarried, and (iii) widow/widower. Additionally, divorced individuals were recorded separately. During the verification of marital status among the affected households (HHs), it was observed that out of a total of 3,250 individuals, 1,061 (32.65%) were unmarried, 1,944 (59.81%) were married, 210 (6.46%) were widowed, and 2 individuals (0.06%) were divorced.

6.5 Level of Education

An assessment of the educational qualifications of the 3,250 affected individuals has been carried out. The findings reveal that 55 individuals have completed Pre-Primary education, while 603 have attained Primary education. A total of 730 individuals have received Secondary education, and 208 have completed Higher Secondary education. Additionally, 321 individuals hold a Graduate degree, 22 individuals have completed Postgraduate studies, and 19 individuals possess a Diploma. Furthermore, 3



individuals have earned a Ph.D., 16 individuals have completed ITI training, and 9 individuals hold a degree in other professional courses. It is important to note that educational data for 1,212 individuals is not available.

6.6 Occupational Status of Project Affected Families

As part of this report, an analysis of the primary and subsidiary sources of livelihood for the affected families has been conducted. The findings indicate that 12.58% of the affected families are employed in various sectors, while 7.23% depend on farming and cultivation as their main source of income. A significant share, 58.30%, is categorized as unemployed, which also includes children, homemakers, and senior citizens. Additionally, 2.55% of the families are employed in government services, and 17.72% are engaged in business activities. Retired individuals account for 0.67%, while livelihood data for 0.70% of the families is not available.

6.7 Key Findings

- I. Total of 1106 surveyed households (HHs), 950 HHs are affected families and 156 Non-affected families.
- II. A total of 3,250 project affected persons will be impacted, comprising 1,783 males and 1,467 females, belonging to the 950 project-affected families.
- III. Marital status analysis shows that among the affected individuals, 1,061 (32.65%) are unmarried, 1,944 (59.81%) are married, 210 (6.46%) are widowed, and 2 (0.06%) are divorced.
- IV. It was found that none of the 950 project-affected families fall under the vulnerable category.
- V. The educational profile of the affected individuals is as follows: 55 individuals have completed Pre-Primary education, 603 individuals have completed Primary education, 730 individuals have attained Secondary education, 208 individuals have completed Higher Secondary education, 321 individuals hold a Graduate degree, 22 individuals have completed Postgraduate studies, 19 individuals possess a Diploma, 3 individuals hold a Ph.D., 16 individuals have completed ITI training, and 9 individuals have degrees in other professional courses. Educational data for 1,212 individuals was not available.
- VI. Primary and subsidiary sources of livelihood among the affected families reveal: 12.58% are employed in various private sectors, 7.23% depend on farming and cultivation, 2.55% are employed in government jobs, 17.72% are engaged in business activities, 0.67% are retired individuals, and 58.30% are categorized as unemployed (including children, homemakers, senior citizens and other unemployed individuals). Additionally, for 0.70% of individuals, livelihood data was unavailable.



CHAPTER-VII

Social Impacts

7.1 Framework & Approach to Identifying Impacts

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is an essential tool used to predict the potential social consequences of development projects. It enables decision-makers to anticipate possible negative impacts and take proactive measures to mitigate them before they occur. SIA also provides valuable insights into social and cultural factors that should be considered when making decisions affecting local communities.

The process of conducting an SIA is structured to involve all relevant stakeholders, ensuring a comprehensive and systematic evaluation of potential impacts. Below is a refined framework for identifying and assessing the impacts of a proposed project:

Framework & Approach for Identifying Social Impacts are shown in following steps-

- i. Formation of the SIA Team
- ii. Literature Review
- iii. Engagement with Stakeholders
- iv. Data Collection
- v. Data Processing
- vi. Reporting and Recommendations

By following this structured approach, SIA enables a thorough evaluation of the potential social impacts of development projects, guiding decision-makers toward more informed and socially responsible choices.

7.2 Description of Impacts at various stages of project cycle

The social impact assessment for the acquisition of land for the Establishment of Industries For External Rail Connectivity to Plant (TOR-63-00001) at Jhadabandha, Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada & Uparapal under Hindol & Odapada Tahsil of Dhenkanal District identifies the social impacts at different stages of the project. These stages include -

- i. Impact during Pre-construction stage,
- ii. Impact during Construction stage,
- iii. Impact during Operational stage.

The primary objective of the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is to mitigate adverse social impacts while enhancing the positive effects of the project. The social impact management measures will be carried out during the various stages of the project, including the Pre-construction, Construction, and Operational stages. These measures are designed to address the social challenges and opportunities that arise at each stage. The impacts are identified through consultations with local villagers, ensuring their concerns and inputs are incorporated into the planning process. A detailed description of the identified impacts, as well as the corresponding management measures, is presented in above table 00, focusing on how to minimize negative outcomes and maximize benefits throughout the project's lifecycle.



Table No. 27: Assessment of Social Impacts at different Phases of Project

S.No.	Pre-Construction Stage	Construction Stage	Operation Stage
1.	Acquisition of Land	Dust, Noise Pollution	Establishment of Industries For External Rail Connectivity to Plant creating employment opportunities
2.	Loss of Livelihood	Employment during Construction	

Source: Field Survey

During the field survey conducted in the affected Mouzas, households in the villages of Jhadabandha, Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada & Uparapal under Hindol & Odapada Tahsil of Dhenkanal District—were found to be well aware of the proposed project. Researchers engaged with the villagers and households, seeking their perspectives on the anticipated social and economic benefits, as well as potential challenges associated with the project.

To comprehensively assess the project’s impact, interactions were conducted with key stakeholders through structured household surveys for both affected and non-affected HHS, along with Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with village residents. Households were asked to share their opinions on various aspects, including the project's potential effects on family dynamics, local development, the economy, employment opportunities, property values, housing displacement, sustainable livelihoods, production growth, savings potential, and overall standard of living.

7.3 Overall Impacts

The anticipated impact of the project can be summarized as follows:

- ✦ According to the affected families, the project is expected to have a positive impact on local development, contributing to economic growth and infrastructure improvements.
- ✦ The project will result in the loss of no residential houses, as 00 residential structures were identified in the affected area. However, affected families/persons may still experience disruptions, necessitating appropriate rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) measures.
- ✦ Discussions indicate that the project will not have an adverse effect on sustainable livelihoods.
- ✦ The local population expects the project to generate new employment opportunities, enhancing job prospects both during and after construction.



CHAPTER – VIII

Analysis of Benefits and Recommendation on Acquisition

8.1 Assessment of Social Costs and Benefits

Based on the proposal/ feasibility study, project costs and phases, core design features proposed infrastructural facilities, workforce requirements (temporary and permanent), outputs, risks, production targets etc. Some of the broad positive and negative impacts resulting from the project have been highlighted in the table.

Table No. 28: Positive and Negative Impacts of the Project

S. No.	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Remarks
1	Establishment of Industries For External Rail Connectivity to Plant creating employment opportunities	Acquisition of Land	All the Impacts mentioned have been suggested by various Stakeholders throughout the survey. No such negative impact was observed by the stakeholders. However, negative impact, if any, from the project can be mitigated successfully then the proposed project will benefit the public at large.
2	Creation of direct & indirect Employment opportunities		
3	Local Employment at various stage of projects		

Source: Field Survey

Table No. 29: List of Possible Impacts

Impact Factor	Impacts on Primary Stakeholders	Impacts on Secondary Stakeholders
Land, House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is direct impact on all primary stakeholders. - No loss of houses and no dislocation of families - Loss of agriculture land 	There is no such direct or indirect impact
Livelihoods and income	This is an indirect impact. At present no livelihood activity exists on proposed land under acquisition.	There will be no loss of livelihood activities (employment, etc.) to the secondary stakeholders
Physical Resources	There is no loss of any physical resources to the primary stakeholders	There is no loss of any physical resources to the secondary stakeholders
Private Assets	There will be loss of no private assets to the Primary stakeholders, as no Residential houses were observed within the area proposed to be acquired.	There will be no loss of any private assets to the secondary stakeholders.



	Therefore, no family is eligible for R&R Package.	
Public Services and utilities	There will be no loss of any public services and utilities to the primary Stakeholders	There will be no loss of any public services and utilities to the Secondary Stakeholders
Health	There are no possible negative impacts on health of primary stakeholders due to proposed acquisition and proposed settlement.	There are no possible negative impacts on health of secondary stakeholder, surrounding community due to the proposed acquisition and proposed Settlement on land.
Culture And Social Cohesion	No direct impact on culture and social cohesion.	No impact on culture and social Cohesion, provided land acquisition and compensation process is smooth.

Source: Field Survey



CHAPTER - IX

Social Impact Management Plan

9.1 Approaches to Mitigation

The Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been developed to address and mitigate the negative social impacts arising from the acquisition of land for the Establishment of Industries For External Rail Connectivity to Plant (TOR-63-00001)” at Jhadabandha, Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada & Uparapal under Hindol & Odapada Tahsil of Dhenkanal District in accordance with the RFCTLARR 2013 guidelines.

The SIMP outlines a comprehensive set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be implemented throughout the project's design, construction, and operational phases. These measures aim to either eliminate adverse social impacts or reduce them to acceptable levels. The primary goal of the SIMP is to ensure that negative impacts are minimized while enhancing the positive outcomes of the project. It will be carried out at each phase of the project: pre-construction, construction, and operational stages.

9.2 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate Impact

- i. Families must be clearly informed about the survey schedule, total compensation amount, and mode of payment. Any involvement of middlemen must be strictly avoided to ensure a fair and transparent process.
- ii. After land acquisition, Raiyats (landowners) should be relieved from the burden of paying tax on the acquired land.
- iii. In case of any dispute among stakeholders, it must be resolved before compensation is disbursed to ensure that payments reach the legal owners.
- iv. During the construction phase, measures should be taken to minimize pollution levels and reduce environmental impact.
- v. Compensation for acquired land must be fair and transparent.
- vi. Payments should be made immediately, and proper follow-up actions should be taken to ensure alternative income generation opportunities for affected families.
- vii. Apart from 000 households (HH) holding legal ownership documents, approximately 00 HH with 00 K Form land records will also be affected by the acquisition.
- viii. These 00 households must be included in the compensation package to ensure a just and inclusive rehabilitation process.

9.3 Rehabilitation & Resettlement Mitigation Measures

Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) measures become necessary when there is involuntary displacement of affected individuals and families. In the proposed area of land acquisition, no residential structures have been identified within the affected zone. It is evident that the families and individuals residing in these structures will face adverse impacts due to the acquisition. Therefore, appropriate rehabilitation and resettlement measures must be implemented to mitigate the socio-economic disruptions and ensure a smooth transition for the affected population.



Table No. 30 : Analysis of the various possible social Impacts, and their proposed mitigation measures

S. No.	Type of Impact	Status	Proposed Mitigation Plan
1	Loss of Land	Yes, there will be loss of land	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.
2	Loss of Built-up Property	No	
3	Loss of Productive Assets	No	
4	Loss of Livelihood	Yes	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.
5	Loss of Public Utility Lines	No	
6	Loss of Common Property Resources	No	
7	Loss of Access to Civic Services and Common property Resources	No.	
8	Loss of Cultural Properties	No	
9	Displacement of Vulnerable Groups	No- As no families will be dislocated	

Source: Field Survey

9.4 Conclusion and Recommendations

This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report presents a detailed evaluation of the potential social impacts associated with the “Establishment of Industries for External Rail Connectivity to Plant (TOR-63-00001)” at Jhadabandha, Haladia Bahal, Kalusau Kateni, Mera Mandali, Nayabhagirathipur Paschimabad, Nimidha, Salapada, and Uparapal villages under Hindol and Odapada Tahsils of Dhenkanal District. The assessment covers 950 affected households, comprising approximately 3,250 individuals. The report is based on extensive field surveys, public consultations, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and inputs from key stakeholders, including the local administration and field officials.



The overall public perception of the project is positive, with strong community support for the land acquisition process. Most affected persons have expressed willingness to part with their land in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, and Odisha RFCTLARR Rules, 2016. The project area primarily consists of a mix of agricultural and barren land. While some agricultural income loss is anticipated, appropriate compensation and livelihood restoration measures will be implemented to mitigate such impacts.

The establishment of industries for external rail connectivity is expected to significantly enhance logistics infrastructure, promote regional economic development, and create substantial direct and indirect employment opportunities for the local population. Importantly, no major environmental concerns, large-scale displacement, or community resistance were recorded during the consultations. The project is thus anticipated to catalyze industrial growth and improve the socio-economic conditions of the communities in the project-affected villages.

The findings of the study indicate that with careful implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) measures and adherence to applicable legal frameworks, the project will not only serve public purpose but also contribute towards the sustainable development of the Dhenkanal region.



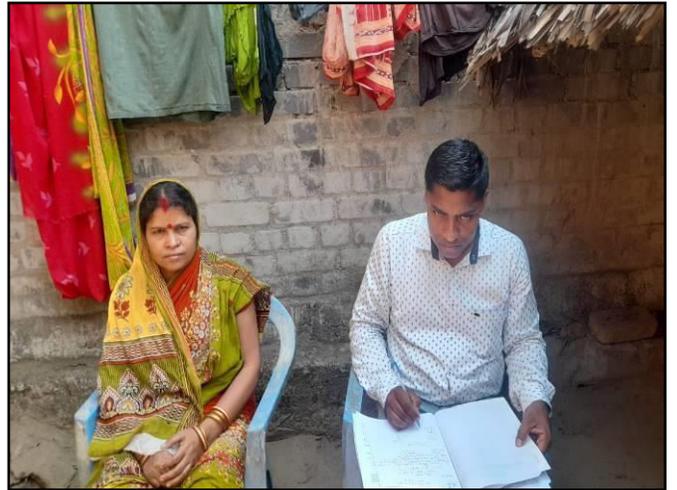
ANNEXURE

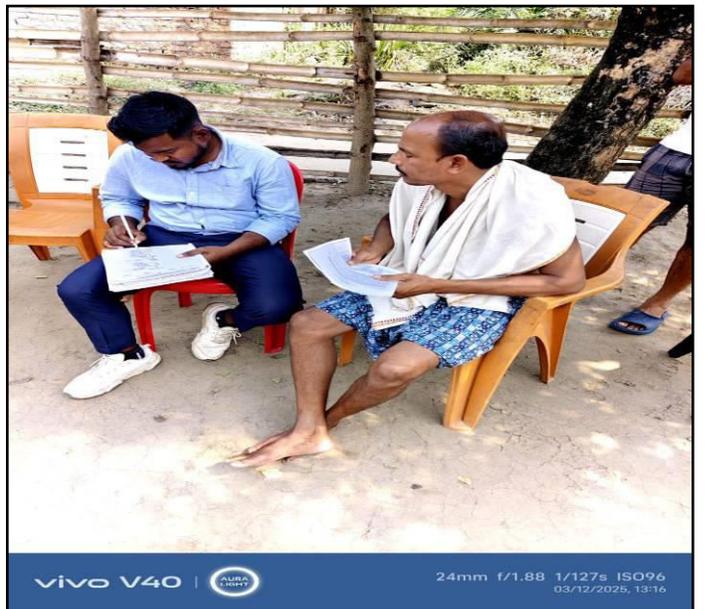
- 1. Field Visit Photographs**
- 2. Photographs of FGDs conducted**
- 3. Social Map of Villages**



1. FIELD VISIT PHOTOS

Haladia Bahal Village





Kalusau Kateni Village



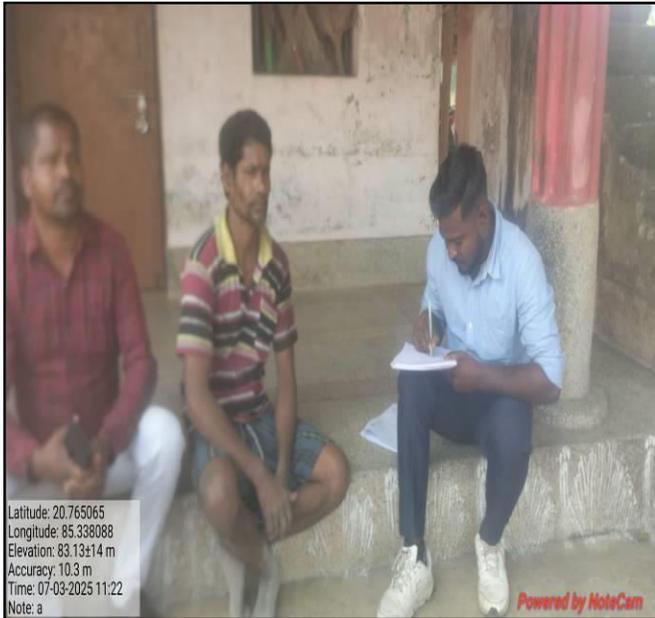


Mera Mandali Village





Nimidha Village

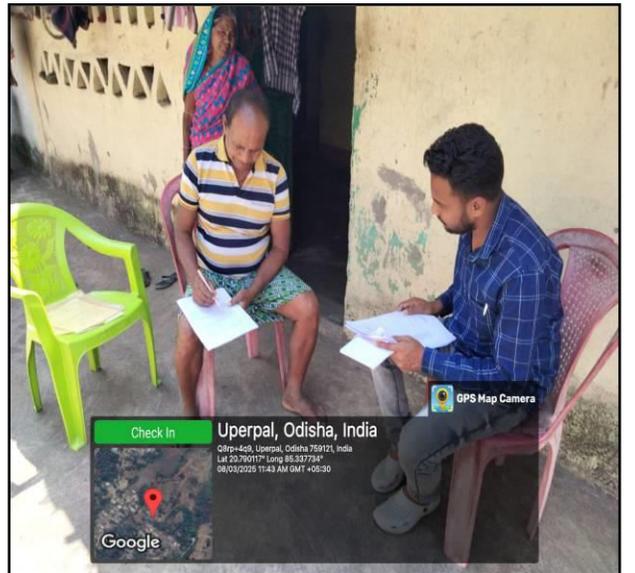




Salapada Village



Uparapal Village



2. FGDs

ଚୋଳ ସଂସ୍ଥାପନ ନଗରୀ ଝିଠକ (FGD)

ପଂ: ନମିଆ
ଗ୍ରା: ନମିଆ

ଠି:- ଦେଝାନାଲ
ତା:- ୧୦-୦୩-୨୦୨୪

ଆମେ ତା ୧୦-୦୩-୨୦୨୪ ରିଆ ସୋମବାର ଦିନ ସକାଳ ୧୦ ଘଣ୍ଟା ସମୟରେ ନମିଆ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀମାନଙ୍କୁ କେଉଁ ଧଳ ଝିଠକ (FGD) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଏହି ଝିଠକରେ ନମିଆ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ୪୩ ଡି ଓଡାଗରୁ ଥିବା ପରିବାର ସଦସ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ନାମି ଡି ଓଡାଗରୁ ପରିବାରରୁ ସଦସ୍ୟ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ଡି ଅନ୍ୟ ପରିବାରରୁ ୫ ଡି ସଦସ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଏହି ଝିଠକରେ SARDA ର Block Coordinator ବିଜୟ ପରିଡ଼ା ସଭାପତି କରୁଥିଲେ ଏବଂ SARDA ର ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଏବଂ ଗ୍ରାମରେ Field Coordinator ମଧ୍ୟ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ।

ଝିଠକରେ ନିମ୍ନ ପରିଡ଼ା ପ୍ରଥମେ ସମସ୍ତ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିବା ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅଭିନନ୍ଦନ ଜଣାଉଥିଲେ । ତା'ପରେ ଯାକିର ଝିଠକ ନିମ୍ନରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ କରୁଥିଲେ ଯାକିର ଝିଠକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେବା, ଯାପନକ ଗ୍ରାମକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେବା ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଚୋଳ ସଂସ୍ଥାପନ ନଗରୀ ଆରୋପନ କରାଯିବ ।

ନିମ୍ନ ପରିଡ଼ା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିବା ଗ୍ରାମର ସମସ୍ତ ସଦସ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ପଚାରିଥିଲେ ଡି ଚୋଳ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେବା ଦ୍ଵାରା ତମ୍ଭେ ମାନଙ୍କର କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ସମସ୍ୟା ହେବ ।

ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ମତ ଥିଲା, ଚୋଳ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେବା ଦ୍ଵାରା ଆମର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଉପରେ ନିମ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ପରିବାର, ଯାହାଦ୍ଵାରା ଆମେମାନେ ଆମର ଗଣନା ଦେବା ଏବଂ ସେହି ଗଣନାରେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେବା ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା । ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଏକ ଆରୋପନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର କରାଯାଉ । ନିଜା ପାଠ ଆମ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା କରାଯାଉ । ଆମ ଗ୍ରାମରେ Club house ର ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରାଯାଉ । ହାତୀର ସୃଷ୍ଟି ନାହିଁ ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ପଲ୍ଲୀ ହାତୀ କରାଯାଉ । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ Family ଯତ୍ନ ଜଣକ ଚାକିରି ଦିଆଯାଉ ।

ଚୋଳ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେବା ଦ୍ଵାରା ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦିନ ଯୁକ୍ତ ଭାଗି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ପ୍ରକାର ଗୋଟିଏ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ହେବ, ଏହାର ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରାଯାଉ ବୋଲି ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ।



ପୂର୍ବୋକ୍ତ ଛାତ୍ର ଗଣିତୀ ପମନାଦ ଜଗୀତ ସଭାକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ
ପଞ୍ଜିକରଣ କରୁଥିଲେ ।

Ratnekar Das

Ratnekar Das (S.H.R.D.A.)



L.T.S
Ratnekar Das

Prashant Singh

Prashanta Singh

Basanta Singh



Merzali Naik

ମରୁଲି ନାୟକ

Arabinda Naik



Khageswar Das

ଖାଗେସ୍ୱର ଦାସ

Sagar Ranjan Sahoo

Sagar Ranjan Sahoo

Pramoda Sahu



Madan Mohan Sahoo

ମଦନ ମୋହନ ସାହୁ

Pramoda Behera

Pramoda Behera

Basanta Sahoo

Basanta Sahoo



ବେକ ସଂଗ୍ରାହନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ବୈଠକ (FGD)

ଅଧିକାରୀ - ମନମୂର୍ତ୍ତିଚନ୍ଦ୍ର
 ଗ୍ରାମ - ଖାଲଗଡ଼ା

ନିମ୍ନା - ଚଢ଼ଝାଳ
 ତା' - 06/03/2025

ଆଜ 06/03/2025 ରିଏ ଗୁରୁଗାଠି ଦିନ ସକାଳ ୧୧ ଘଣ୍ଟା
 ସମୟରେ ଖାଲଗଡ଼ା ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଠାରେ ଥିବା ବୈଠକ
 (FGD) ଆୟୋଜିତ ହେଉଥିଲା । ଉକ୍ତ ବୈଠକରେ ଖାଲଗଡ଼ା
 ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଥିବା ଖାଲଗଡ଼ା ଗ୍ରାମ ପରିସର ସମସ୍ତ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ
 ଉକ୍ତ ପରିସର ସମସ୍ତ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହେଲେ ଓ ଆଜି ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ
 ଠିକଣା ସମସ୍ତ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହେଲେ । ଉକ୍ତ ବୈଠକରେ SARDA ର
 ଶ୍ରୀ ଡି. କୋର୍ଡିନେଟର ଜି. କୁମାର ସିଂହ ପକାଇ ସଭାପତି କରୁଥିଲେ ।
 ଉକ୍ତ ସଭାରେ ଶ୍ରୀ ଡି. କୋର୍ଡିନେଟର ଶ୍ରୀ ଡି. କୋର୍ଡିନେଟର ମଧ୍ୟ
 ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ।

ବୈଠକରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ସମସ୍ତ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିବା
 ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଆକର୍ଷଣ ଦେଖାଉଥିଲେ । ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଆଜି
 ବୈଠକ ବିକାଶରେ ଜଣାଉଥିଲେ । କୁମ୍ଭିଥିଲେ ଆଜି ବୈଠକ
 ସମସ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଆଗାମୀ ଗ୍ରାମକୁ ଲାଗିକରି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱା ମାଧ୍ୟମ
 ବେକ ସଂଗ୍ରାହନ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରାଯିବ ।

ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିବା ଗ୍ରାମରେ ସମସ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ ମାନଙ୍କୁ
 ପଚାରିଥିଲେ କି ବେକିଲାଇନ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଗ୍ରାମ ମାନଙ୍କୁ କେଉଁ କେଉଁ
 ଆକର୍ଷଣ ସହ ଉପକ୍ରମ କରାଯିବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା, ଉକ୍ତ ଲାଭ ହେବା
 ଗ୍ରାମ ଆକର୍ଷଣ ମଧ୍ୟ ଲାଗିକରି ଉକ୍ତ ସହ ଗ୍ରାମର ଉପକ୍ରମ
 ଗ୍ରାମ ଗ୍ରାମ ଆକର୍ଷଣ ଆଗରୁ ଗ୍ରାମ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ପଚାରିଥିଲେ । ଉକ୍ତ
 ଗ୍ରାମ ଉକ୍ତ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଆକର୍ଷଣ ନିକଟରେ ନିକଟରେ । ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଉକ୍ତ
 ସମସ୍ତ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ ଲାଭର ମିଳା ଗ୍ରାମ ଉକ୍ତ ଉପକ୍ରମ
 କିଛି କିଛି ମଧ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ
 ମଧ୍ୟ ପାରି । ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ
 ଉକ୍ତ (ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ), AWC ଉକ୍ତ , ଉକ୍ତ ଓ ANM
 ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ Over Bridge ର ଉପକ୍ରମ କରାଯିବ
 ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ ଉକ୍ତ
 ପାରି କରୁଥିଲେ ।



ହେଲି ଲାଭୀନୀ ପ୍ରେମା ପୁତ୍ରୀ ଗ୍ରହଣ ଦାନ ହେଲି ଚାଲିଲେ ଧନ
 ହିଁ କିଛିନୁ ପ୍ରକାର ଧନାଗତେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ହେଉଣ ଲୋକମାନେ
 ଧନୀର ସୁଧିଆ କରାହାକୁ ଶୋଲି. ଲୋକ ମାନଙ୍କର ଦାକି ହୁନା

ପରିଶେଷରେ ଜମିଦାରଙ୍କୁ ଦାନୀରୁ ଅଧିକାରୀ ହୋଇଲେ
 ସମାଜରୁ ପରିସ୍ରାବି କରାହେଲେ ।

Jayadev Sahoo (SARDA)
 Rajan ku. Pousty.

Sarat Kumar Sahoo

Sarat ku Sahoo

Jay Krishna Naik



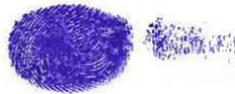
Aditya Rout



Kundan Parida

କୁନ୍ଦନ ପରିଡ଼ା

Gobardhan Naik



Narabodhi Nayak

ନାରାବୋଧି ନାୟକ

Abhaya Naik

Abhaya Naik



ବୃକ୍ଷ ଅଲୋଗ ନିମନ୍ତେ ବୈଠକ (ଫିଜା)

ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ:- ଶାନ୍ତପଡ଼ା
 ଗ୍ରାମ:- ଝାଞ୍ଜିଗଣ

ତାରିଖ:- ୧୫/୦୩/୧୯
 ୧୧-୧୧-୦୩-୨୦୨୧

ଆମର ଡା ୦୮-୦୩-୨୦୨୧ ଦିନ ଶାନ୍ତପଡ଼ା ମ୍ଲ ଘଟିକା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଝାଞ୍ଜିଗଣ ଗ୍ରାମରେ, ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ନେଇ ବୃକ୍ଷ ବୈଠକ (ଫିଜା) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା- ଏହି ବୈଠକରେ ଝାଞ୍ଜିଗଣ ଗ୍ରାମ ୧୭ଟି ଘୋଡ଼ା ଥିବା ପରିବାର ସମସ୍ତ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୩ଟି ପରିବାର ସମସ୍ତ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟ ପରିବାର ୨ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଏହି ବୈଠକରେ SARDA ର Block coordinator 'Bijay Parida' ସଭାପତି କର୍ମରେ ଗୋ ସଭାରେ ଶ୍ରୀରେ ଗୋ କୌଶଳ Field Coordinator ମଧ୍ୟ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ।

ବୈଠକରେ Bijay Parida, ମୁଖ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ତ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିବା ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅଭିନନ୍ଦନ ଜଣାଇଥିଲେ, ଯାହାପରେ ଆଜିର ବୈଠକ ବିଷୟରେ ଜଣାଇ ଥିଲେ । କର୍ମରେ ଆଜିର ବୈଠକ ବିଷୟରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସାଧନ ଗ୍ରାମକୁ ଉପକୃଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଛି । ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଅଲୋଗ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରାଗଲା । Bijay Parida ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିବା ଗ୍ରାମ ସମସ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ପଚାରିଲେ କି ବୃକ୍ଷ ଲାଭର ଶ୍ରେଣୀଦ୍ୱାରା ଝାଞ୍ଜିଗଣ ଗ୍ରାମରେ କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ବୃକ୍ଷ ଲାଭ ହେବ । ବୃକ୍ଷ -ମାନଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଝାଞ୍ଜିଗଣ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ବୃକ୍ଷ ଲାଭର ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଆମର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ମିସିକା ଉପରେ ବହୁତ ପ୍ରଭାବ ପଡ଼ିବ । ଝାଞ୍ଜିଗଣର ଆଗରୁ ଝାଞ୍ଜିଗଣର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ମିସିକା ଉପରେ ଆମ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଜାତିର ବହୁତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଅଛି । ଝାଞ୍ଜିଗଣର ବୃକ୍ଷ ଲାଭର ଶ୍ରେଣୀ କରା ଯାଉ, ଯାହା ଝାଞ୍ଜିଗଣର ପ୍ରଭାବ ପରିବାରକୁ କର୍ମ ନିମନ୍ତେ, ଗ୍ରାମରେ CSR work ର development କରାଯାଉ, ପଞ୍ଜା ଥାନ୍ତୁ ଗ୍ରାମରେ କରାଯାଉ, Railway line ଗଲେ ବାହୁ ପ୍ରଭାବ ହେବୁ ବୃକ୍ଷ ଲାଭର ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ଗୋ Environment -ମାନ ଉପରେ ଯଥାକାମ ଦିଆଯାଉ ଆମର ଦାବି ।

ଏହି ଶେଷରେ Bijay Parida ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଝାଞ୍ଜିଗଣରୁ ସହାୟତା କୁ ପରିବ୍ରାଜି କରାଯିବ ।

Bijay Parida (SARDA)
 Prahanant kumar saho (SARDA)



Padma Charan Nayak



Anantayami Sahoo



Saralendra Nayak

ସୌକମ୍ବି ନାୟକ

Nepura Sahoo

ନାୟକ ପ୍ରାଣ

Makaradhaja Sahu



Abhaya Nayak

Abheya Nayak

Gyanendra Nayak



Kokila Nayak



Chhabi Nayak



- ଦେଲ ଚାହୁଁ ହେବା ପ୍ରାଥ ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ତିନି ବଜା ବୁଲିଲେ ପୁଣି କୃଷି ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର
 ସମ୍ପଦରେ ଅନୁଭବ ହେବ ଯେକାନ୍ତେ, ୬ ଗ୍ରାମ ସ୍ତରର କର୍ମାଚାରୀ ଗୋଟି ଗୋଟି
 ନାମରେ ଗ୍ରାମୀଣଙ୍କୁ ।

ପଞ୍ଚ ବର୍ଷରେ ଉଚ୍ଚତମେ ଧରଣର ପଲ ଗାଦି ଜଗାଣ ଅହାକାରୀଙ୍କୁ
 ପଞ୍ଚାମାସ କରାଯିବ ।

Jayadev Sarda (SARDA)
 Rajesh Kumar Prusty (SARDA)

Satyabadi Mahabhoi



Gatikrushna Mahabhoi



Rabi Mahabhoi



Panchu Mahabhoi

ପଞ୍ଚ ମହାଭୌ

Gundicha Mahabhoi



Batakrushna Mahabhoi

ବାତାକୃଷ୍ଣ ମହାଭୌ

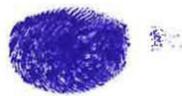
China Mahabhoi



Kanhei Mahabhoi

କାନ୍ଧୈ ମହାଭୌ

Ramesh Mahabhoi



ଶୈଳ ସଂଲୋଗ ନିମନ୍ତେ ବୈଠକ (FDC)

ପଞ୍ଜୀକୃତ:- ନିରାହାରୀଶ୍ୟମ୍ଭୂ
 ଗ୍ରାମ :- ମୂଳଦିଆ ବାପାଳ

ତାରିଖ:- ୧୫ ଜୁଲାଇ
 ୦୧-୩-୦୩-୨୦୨୧

ଆମେ ୦୧-୦୩-୨୦୨୧ ଦିନ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟା ୧୦ ବଟିକା
 ସମୟରେ ମୂଳଦିଆବାପାଳ ଗ୍ରାମରେ, ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ନେଇ ଏକ ବୈଠକ (FDC)
 ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଏହି ବୈଠକରେ ମୂଳଦିଆବାପାଳ ଗ୍ରାମର ୧୨୨ଟି ଲୋକାଳ
 ଧୂବା ପରିସାର ସମସ୍ୟ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯେଉଁ ପରିସାରର ସମସ୍ୟ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ
 ଥିଲେ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଲାଗି ପରିସାରର ୧୬ ନଗ ସମସ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ।
 ଏହି ବୈଠକରେ SARDA ର Unblock Coordinator Prashant Kumar Sahoo
 ସଭାପତିତ୍ୱ କରିଥିଲେ, ଚଳା ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ର ସୁଭେନ୍ଦୁ ବରା କୌଶିକ୍ field coordina-
 -tor ମଧ୍ୟ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ।

ବୈଠକରେ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଭାଗରେ ସାମ୍ମୁଖ୍ୟରେ ସମସ୍ୟ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିବା ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ
 ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅଭିନନ୍ଦନ କରାଗଲା, ଯାହାପରେ ପାଇଁ ବୈଠକ ବିଷୟରେ ଜଣାଉଥିଲେ ।
 କହିଥିଲେ ପାଇଁ ବୈଠକ ପରିସାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ, ପୋଲିସ୍ ଗ୍ରାମକୁ ଲାଗିକରି
 ହୋଇଛି । ମାତ୍ର ୧ ଶୈଳ ସଂଲୋଗ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପୋଲିସ୍ ଲାଗିକରିବା ।

ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଭାଗରେ ସାମ୍ମୁଖ୍ୟରେ ଗ୍ରାମର ସମସ୍ୟ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ପଚାରିଥିଲେ
 କି ଶୈଳ ଲାଭର ପ୍ରକାର ଦ୍ୱାରା କିମ୍ପା ମାନଙ୍କୁ କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ପ୍ୟାମ୍ପୁରୀ
 ସହ ସେମାନେ । ଶୈଳ ମାନଙ୍କର ଗଠ ଥିଲା ଗ୍ରାମର NH ଓ ପଛା ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ବରା over
 ୦୮୦୦୦ କରାଯାଇ, ଯଦି ପ୍ୟାମ୍ପୁରୀ ଲାଗା ମାତ୍ର ପ୍ୟାମ୍ପୁରୀ ଶୈଳ ଗଠନ କେତେ
 ବସବାସ କରିବୁ, ଯୁକ୍ତି, ଅଧ୍ୟାୟ, ଉଚିତ ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ଦିଆଯାଉ, ଲାଗା ପ୍ରକାର ଗୁଣ୍ଠି
 ୧୨ ଲାଗି ଦିଆଯାଉ, ପ୍ୟାମ୍ପୁରୀ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଦିଆଯାଉ ପ୍ୟାମ୍ପୁରୀ ବସ୍ତୁର ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ର ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହେଉଛି ତାହା ନିଗ୍ରହ କରାଯାଉ, medical ର ପ୍ୟାମ୍ପୁରୀ
 ହେଉଛି ପ୍ୟାମ୍ପୁରୀ ଗ୍ରାମରେ କିଛି medical ର ସୁବିଧା କରାଯାଉ, ପାନିଟ୍ କରୁ
 ସୁବିଧା କରାଯାଉ, ଗ୍ରାମର ପୋଲିସ୍ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଉ, ଶୈଳ ଲାଭର ଲାଗି
 ବାସ୍ତୁ ପ୍ରକାର ବସ୍ତୁର ହେଉଛି ଯଦି ଉପରେ ପ୍ୟାମ୍ପୁରୀ ଦିଆଯାଉ, ପ୍ୟାମ୍ପୁରୀ Indian
 Railway ଲାଗା ନେଇଥିବା ମାତ୍ରା କହିଥିଲେ ସହ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ତାହା କିଛି
 କରାଯାଉ ।

ପରି ଶେଷରେ Prashant Kumar Sahoo ସଭାପତି କରାଉ
 ସଭାକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସ୍ୱ ପରି ସମାପ୍ତ କରିଥିଲେ ।

Prashant Kumar Sahoo (SARDA)
 suvendu Pradhan (SARDA)



Bhaskar Ch Pani



Golak Behari Naik

ଗୋଲକେଶ୍ୟ କିଶୋରି ନାୟକ

Mukunda Behera



Arun Behera



Mulia Behera

ମୂଲିକା ବେହେରା

Sankar Rout



Lingaraj Naik

ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ ନାୟକ

Bisabara Behera



Chandramani Behera



Kishor Behera

Kishora Behera

Subran Sahoo

ସୁବ୍ରତ୍ ସାହୁ

Gagan Sahu



Jayanta Sahu

ଜୟନ୍ତ ସାହୁ



Abhimanyu Sahu.



Ajaya Behera

Ajaya Behera

Bijaya Naik



Kasinathu Naik

କାଶୀନାଥ ନାୟକ

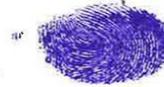
Fagun Behera

ଫାଗୁନା ବେହେରା

Banjanidhi Sahoo



Udayanatha Jena



Gadadhar Sahu

ଗଦାଧର ସାହୁ



Dushmant Rout

Kumara Rout

Hemanta Rout

Araakshita Nayak

Makardhaja Rout



କୃଷୀର ଚାକ୍ଷୁଷ
ପଦ୍ମାବତୀ ସଂଗଠନ



ମାକର୍ଦ୍ଦଞ୍ଜ ସଂଗଠନ



Rohit Behera

ରୋହିଟ ବେହେରା

Santa Behera

ସନ୍ତା ବେହେରା

Basanta Behera



Kanhu Naik

କାନ୍ହୁ ନାୟକ

Murali Naik



Suka Behera

ସୁକା ବେହେରା

Krapasindhu Behera



Chandan Naik

ଚନ୍ଦନ ନାୟକ

Gobinda Sahoo

ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସାହୁ

Raghu Singh



Damodar Samal

ଦାମୋଦର ସାମଲ

Nityananda Bhoi



Pravakar Dehury

ପ୍ରଭାକର ଦେହୁରୀ

Kastu Dehury

କାସ୍ତୁ ଦେହୁରୀ



FGD Photographs





GPS Map
Camera Lite

Q87Q+RP, Nimidha, Odisha 759020, India

Latitude
20.76510714°
Local 11:52:34 AM
GMT 06:22:34 AM

Longitude
85.33814639°
Altitude 87 meters
Friday, 07.03.2025



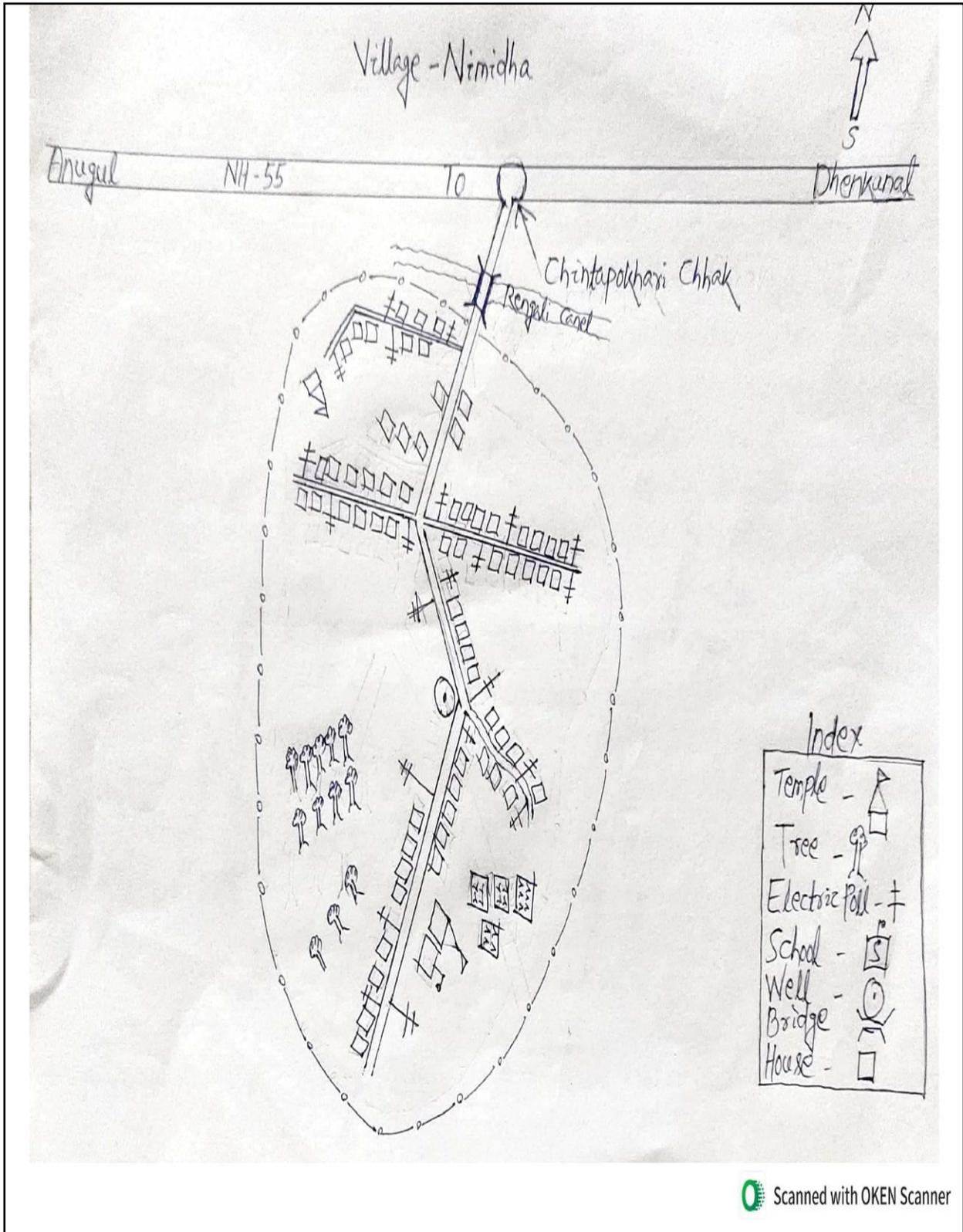


3. SOCIAL MAP

JHADABANDHA



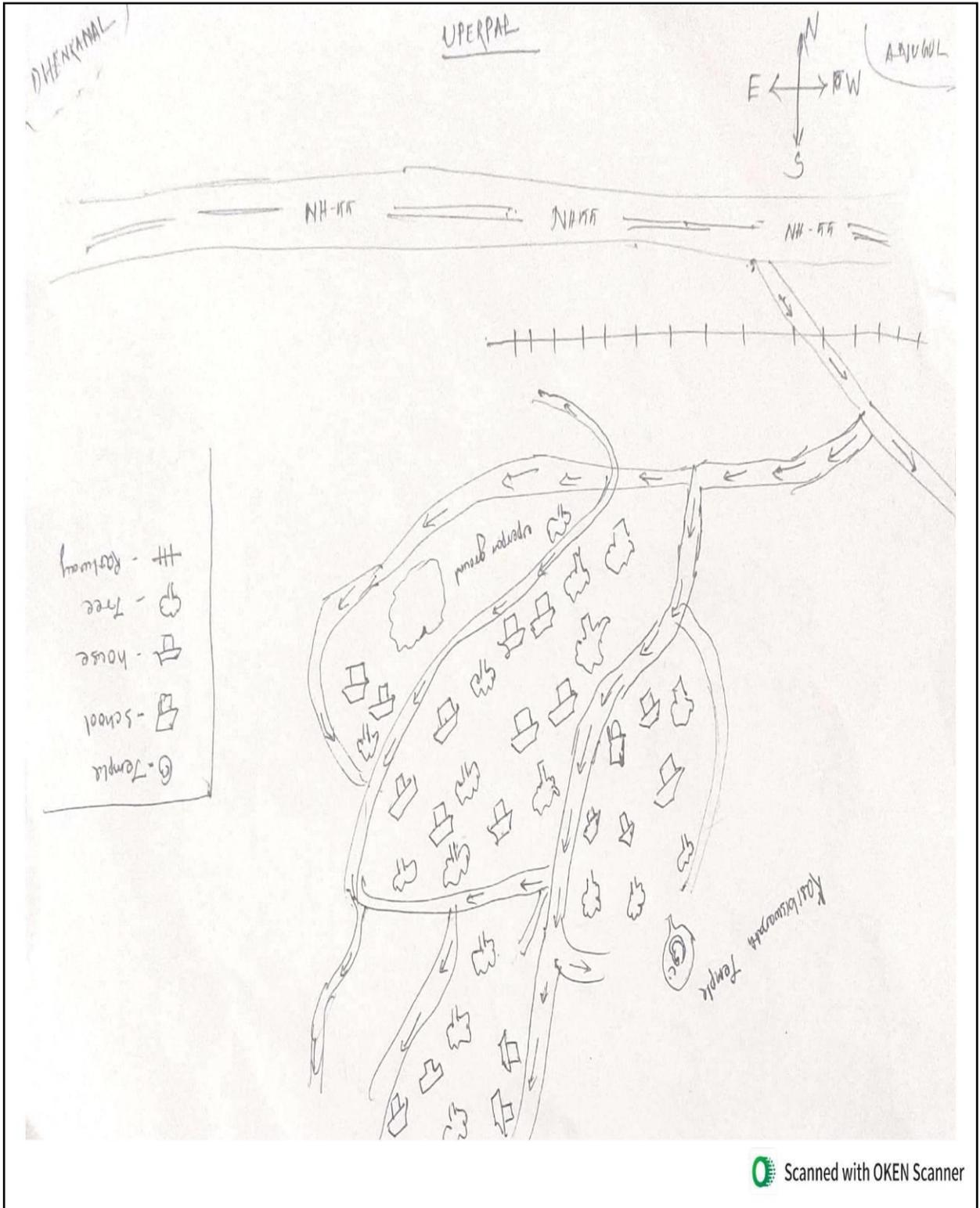
NIMIDHA



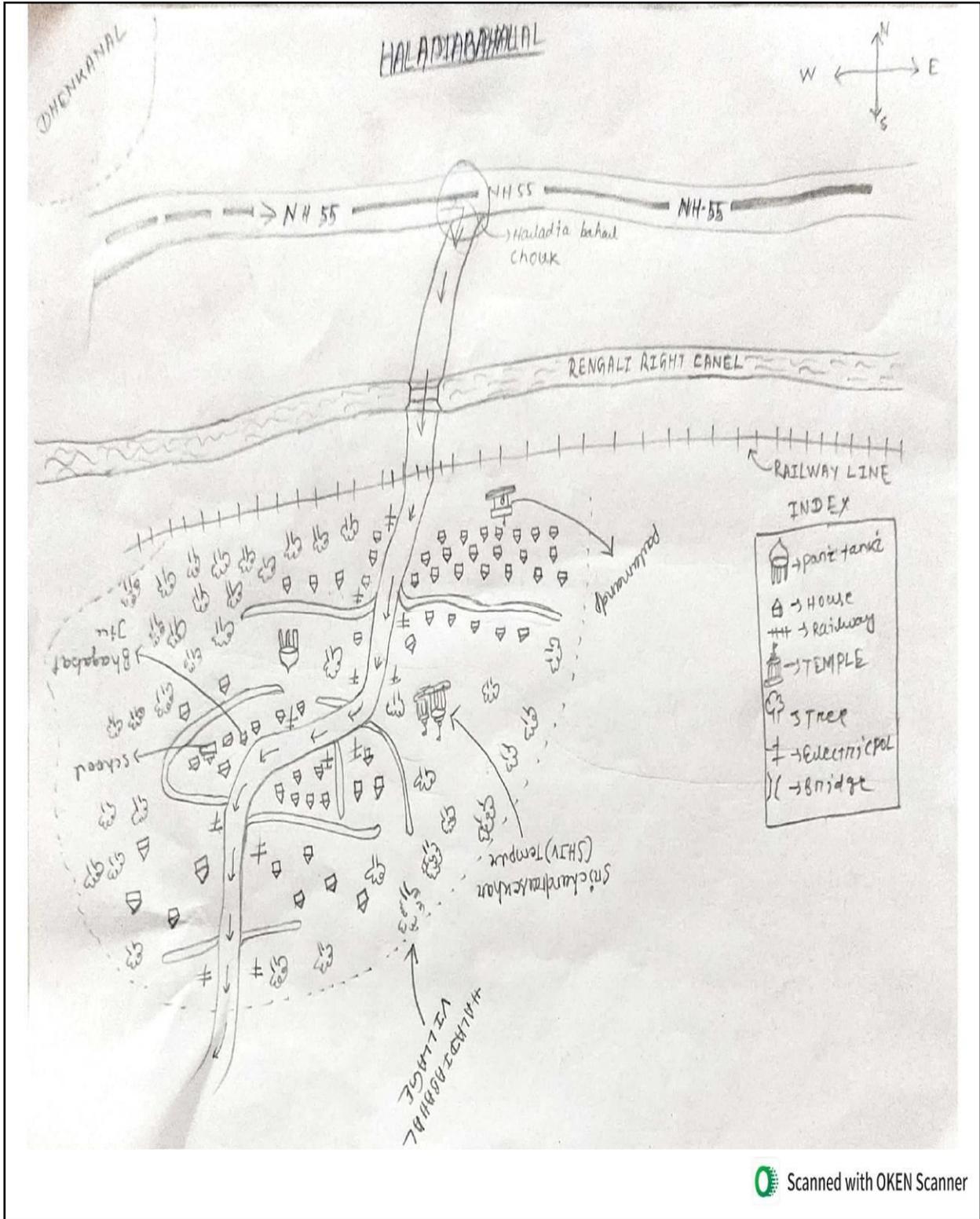
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UPARPAL



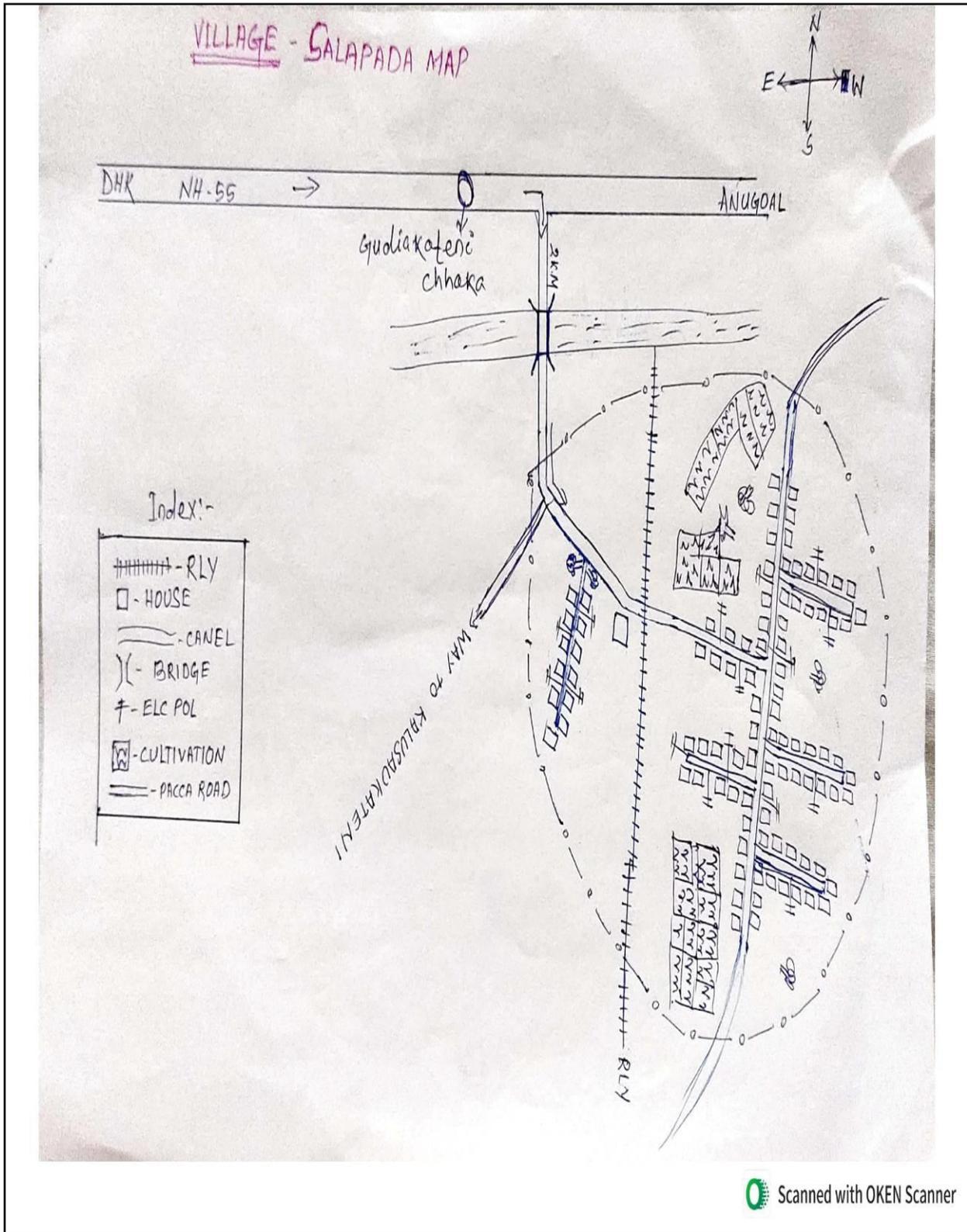
HALADIA BAHAL



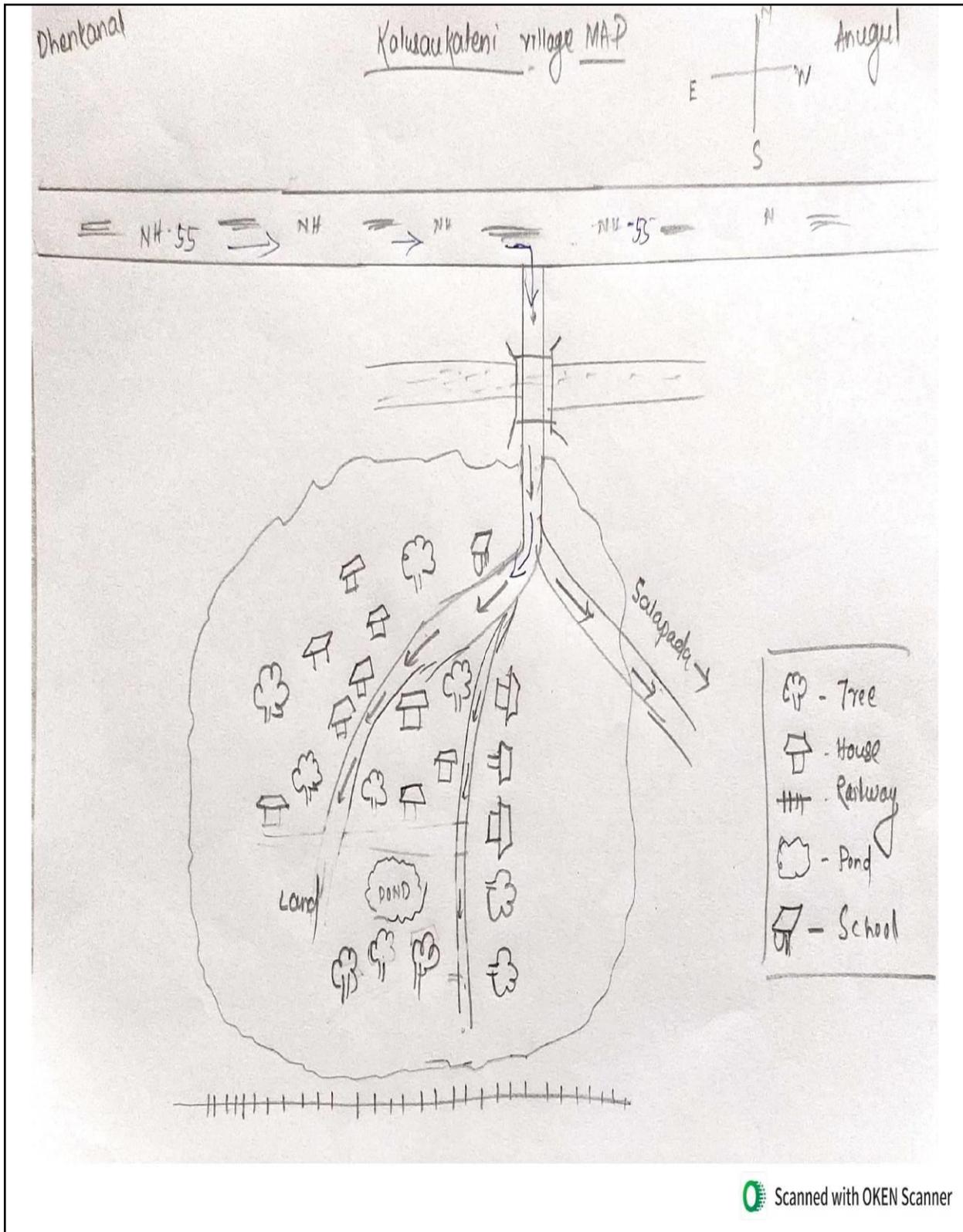
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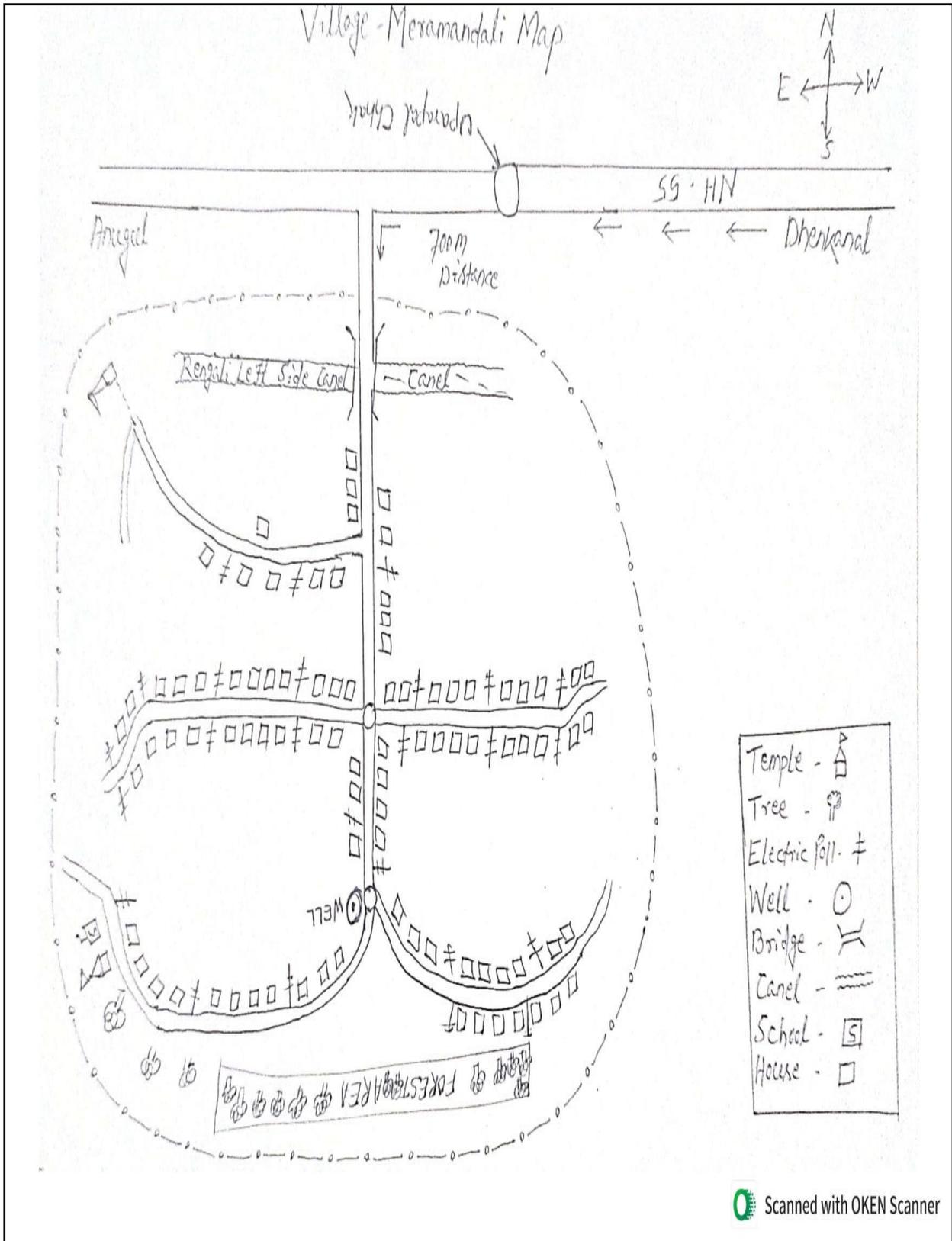
SALAPADA



KALUSAU KATENI



MERAMANDALI



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NAYABHAGIRATHIPUR PASCHIMABAD

