

A Demographic Survey and Socio-economic Study for the Project Affected People (PAP) and NON- PAP People of New Kenda OCP, WEST Burdwan District



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)
2. CSR – Corporate Social Responsibility
3. ECL – Eastern Coalfields Limited
4. GDP- Gross Domestic Production
5. GoI- Government of India
6. NON – PAP – Non Project Affected People
7. OCP- Open Cast Pit Mining
8. ONGC – Oil And Natural Gas Corporation of India
9. PAP- Project Affected People
10. R&R- Rehabilitation and Resettlement
11. SBM – Swachh Bharat Mission

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mining is a big industry in India and contributes significantly to the economy. The country is still developing and is dependent hugely on the available natural resources, especially the conventional sources to meet its energy demands. Coal forms a major Non Renewable Resource (NRE) extracted both through Open Cast Mining (OCP) and underground excavation to meet the primary energy demands of the country, however, the coal mines also lead to large scale displacement and resettlement human population concern. Therefore coal mining in the country is very sensitive and politically active issue because it is related with land, which is an important resource for livelihood. India does not produce a very fine quality of coal, that with an ash content of 35-40 percent, therefore we import a huge quantity of better quality coal from other countries.

West Bengal state is known for its coal production in India. Many districts in the state are sources of coal reserves and coal mining has been going on for past century. The Raniganj coal mines in the country are the oldest and have a history of producing the best quality coal in the country. Therefore it is important for a developing economy like India to expand its mining sector and enhance the coal production within the country. All the resources are interlinked with each other and therefore extraction of the natural resources has a significant impact on not only the environment but also on the lives and livelihood of the people living in the area.

One of the major issues that are associated with mining industry in the country is displacement of human society from the region of coal reserves and problems faced in rehabilitation and resettlement of the project affected people, besides impact of ecology and biodiversity of the region. Though from time to time central government has been making policies to address the issues of resettlement and rehabilitation, latest being R&R policy of 2013.

Although there are dedicated policies and plans designed exclusively for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the people by the central government and by Coal India limited as well but it has been observed that the project affected people have always been at the receiving end. To minimize the negative impacts of the project on the lives and livelihood of the people



and to ensure a just and equitable compensation this socio economic study was conducted in the OCP Kenda area.

There is a dual challenge in front of the authorities, to provide equitable and just compensation to the local people and also to tackle the issues of illegal mining. This project shall serve the dual purpose of providing the people with better place to live and establish themselves and also help the state claim the efficient good quality coal.

The objective of this consultancy project was:

- To conduct the socio-economic survey of PAP and Non PAP of the Kenda area
- Based on the socio economic survey study suggests Rehabilitation and Resettlement plan for the Project Affected People (PAP's).
- To provide Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) plan for the NON- PAP households.

As per the agreement with ECL Kenda, the study was divided into two parts, first was to conduct survey in all villages coming under Project Affect area (core), who were to be relocated under the plan. In total 375 households were surveyed in the core area of PAP population. Second approach was to have survey of 15-20% of the total population in the buffer zone referred as Non PAP population. The Kenda Panchayat formed the part of Non PAP area and total survey done in this area was 350 households. The data was collected through two questionnaires one designed for PAP area, other designed for Non PAP region. Besides this, Primary stakeholder consultation with officials of ECL Kendra Area, Kenda panchayat officials and local residents were conducted and participative approach lead to successful completion of consultancy project data collection stage of this socio –economic study. After data collection, the data was entered into excel sheet and analyzed as per the objective of the consultancy project.

Not only the PAP's its highly important to address the issues of the people residing in the close vicinity of the project and therefore a Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR) plan has been developed to cater the challenges faced by the NON-PAP population in the area. Development comes at a cost, and it's highly important that we maintain a balance that leads us to the judicious and sustainable consumption of our resources which can help us achieve the overall goals of sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

COAL MINING IN INDIA

India has a long history of commercial coal mining covering nearly 220 years starting from 1774 by M/s Sumner and Heatly of East India Company in the Raniganj Coalfield along the Western bank of river Damodar.

Initially the growth of Indian coal mining remained slow but the introduction of steam locomotives in 1853 gave a huge boost to the sector. Within a short span, production raised to an annual average of 1 million tonne (mt) and India produced 6.12 mts. per year by 1900 and 18 mts per year by 1920. The production reached a level of 29 mts. by 1942 and 30 mts. by 1946.

Post-Independence, the annual production went up to 33 mts and there has been a continuous rise in the coal production, since then, as per the information of Coal India Limited a cumulative total of 301.56 Billion tonnes of Geological Resources of Coal have so far been estimated in the country as on 1.4.2014. The Type and Category-wise Coal resources of India as on 1.4.2014 are given in table below.

Table 14: Type and Category –wise Coal Resources of India (In million tonne)

Table 22: Type and Category –wise Coal Resources of India (In million tonne)

Type of Coal	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Total	125909	142506	33149	301564
(A) Coking :-				
-Prime Coking	4614	699	0	5313
-Medium Coking	13303	11867	1879	27049
-Semi-Coking	482	1004	222	1708
Sub-Total Coking	18400	13569	2101	34070
(B) Non-Coking :-	106916	128838	30249	266002
(C) Tertiary Coal :-	594	99	799	1493

Source: Government of India Ministry of Coal, 2018

Since its inception, the commercial coal mining in India has been dictated by the needs of domestic consumption. Continuous unscientific mining and exploitation of the labor became



a huge matter of concern for the Government and therefore in the initial years of 1970's the Government of India, decided to nationalize all the private coal mines.

The nationalization was done in two phases, the first with the coking coal mines in 1971-72 and then with the non-coking coal mines in 1973. In October, 1971, the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971 provided for taking over in public interest of the management of coking coal mines and coke oven plants pending nationalization. This was followed by the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1972 under which the coking coal mines and the coke oven plants other than those with the Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited and Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited, were nationalized on 1.5.1972 and brought under the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), a new Central Government Undertaking.

Another enactment, namely the Coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Act, 1973, extended the right of the Government of India to take over the management of the coking and non-coking coal mines in seven States including the coking coal mines taken over in 1971. This was followed by the nationalization of all these mines in 1973 with the enactment of the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973 which now is the piece of Central legislation determining the eligibility of coal mining in India (GoI,2018).

Mining is a major economic activity in the country and contributes nearly 2-2.5 percent to the country's GDP (GoI, 2017). India strives on the path of development and for the purpose we need to enhance our industrial as well as manufacturing sectors which have huge demand for power. Though the country is rich in mineral resources with Crude oil production of 28.171 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) by ONGC, OIL and Private/ JV Companies in 2014 and Natural gas production of ~ 25.319 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) or 92.1 MMSCMD by ONGC, OIL and Private/ JV Companies (GoI, 2018) meeting the country's energy demands but still the majority of the energy demands of the country are met by coal there is a huge dependency on coal. The total estimated coal resources in the country is 315.149 billion tonnes, as on 01.04.2017 (GoI,2018) of which nearly 88 percent are non-coking coal reserves, while tertiary coal reserves have been estimated to be 0.5 percent and the rest is coking coal.

One of the major issue that the country's coal is a high ash content, it is estimated that Indian coal has a high ash content of ~ 35-45 percent and a low Sulphur content therefore the country has to import coal to bridge the gap between the requirement and indigenous

availability and to improve the quality Table 2 provides the details on the imports of coal in the last 6 years.

Table 33: Import of coal in India (Million Tonnes)

Coal	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Prov.)	2016-17*
Coking Coal	31.8	35.56	36.87	43.72	43.5	5.83
Non-Coking Coal	71.05	110.23	129.99	174.07	156.38	29.26
Total Coal Import	102.85	145.79	166.86	217.78	199.88	35.09

Source: Government of India Ministry of Coal, 2018

Coal deposits are mainly confined to eastern and south central parts of the country. The states of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra account for 98.58 % of the total coal reserves in the country. The State of Jharkhand had the maximum share (26.29%) in the overall reserves of coal in the country followed by the State of Odisha (24.58%) (GoI, 2017), Fig.1 depicts the current status of coal reserves in the country.

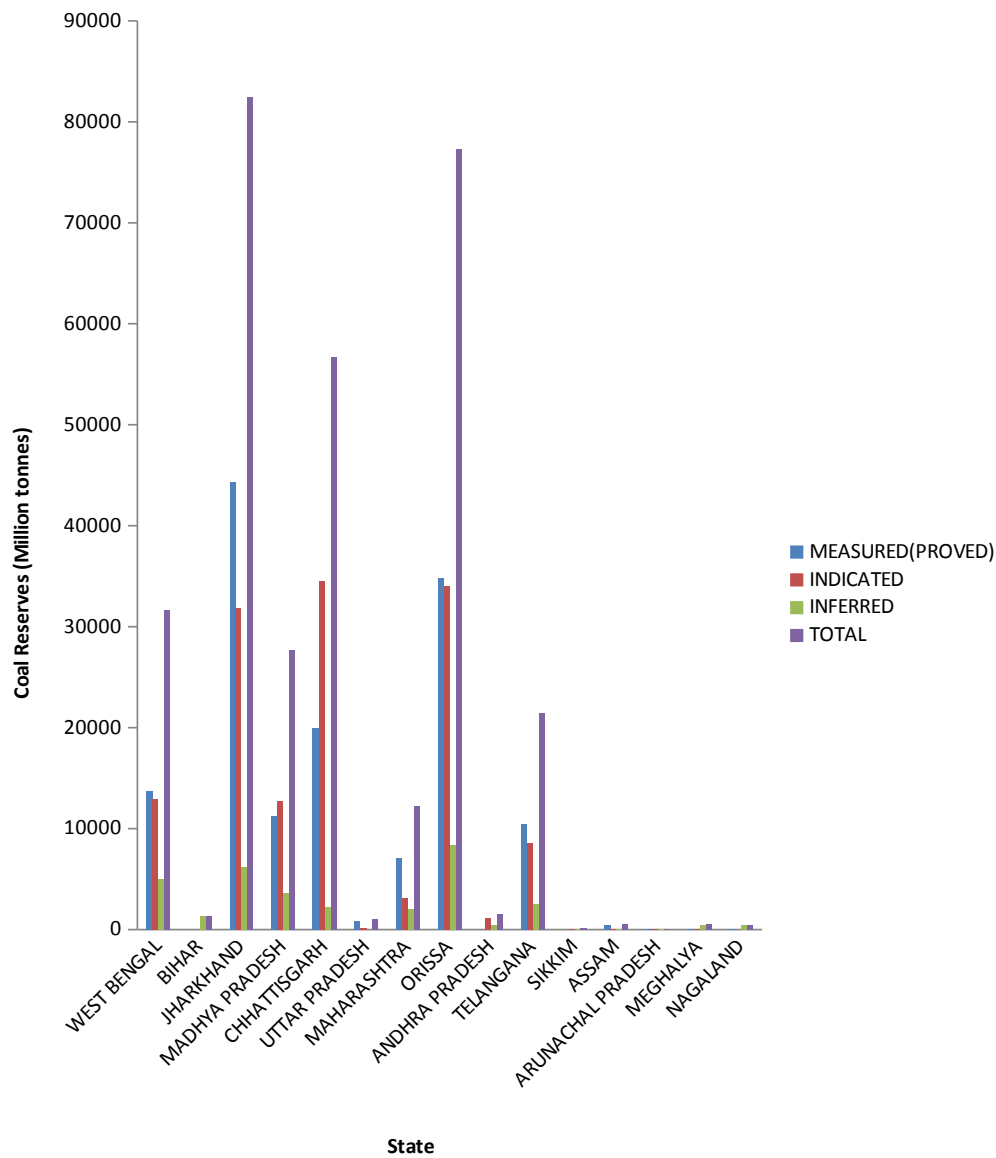


Figure 14 Status of Coal Reserves in India

Source: Government of India, Ministry of Coal, 2018



EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED: West Burdwan District

Raniganj Coalfield, which falls under E.C.L., is the birth place of coal mining in the Country. In 1774, first mining operation in the Country was started in this Coalfield by Sumner & Heatly. Raniganj Coalfield remained the principal producer of coal in India in 19th Century and considerable period of the 20th Century. In 1975, post nationalization of coal mines E.C.L. subsidiary of Coal India Limited (C.I.L) was formed and inherited all the private sector coal mines of Raniganj Coalfields.

ECL mining leasehold area is 753.75 Sq. Kms and surface right area is 237.18 Sq. Kms. It is situated in two States-West Bengal and Jharkhand. Raniganj Coalfield is spreading over West Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura and Purulia Districts in West Bengal. Saherjuri Coalfield in Deoghar District of Jharkhand is being worked as SP Mines Area under ECL. Hura Coalfields in Godda District of Jharkhand is also under ECL, where ECL's largest opencast mine Rajmahal is situated. Heart of Raniganj Coalfields is located on the north of Ajoy while Mejia and Parbelia are on south of Damodar River.

In Dhanbad District, Mugma field lies on the west of Barakar River. Formation of coal seems has occurred mainly in two sequences at ECL- Raniganj measures & Barakar measures. Raniganj measures cover the entire coalfield of Raniganj, Pandaveswar, Kajora, Jhanjra, Bankola, Kenda, Sonapur, Kunustoria, Satgram, Sripur, Sodepur & Partly at Salanpur Areas. Barakar measures cover two areas Salanpur & Mugma Areas, SP Mines & Rajmahal Areas are mainly related to Barakar measure & Talchair series.

As on 1.4.2012, the total coal reserve in ECL command area up to 600 metre depth is 49.17 Billion tone out of which 30.61 billion tone is in the State of West Bengal and 18.56 Billion tone is in the State of Jharkhand. Total proved reserve in the state of West Bengal is 12.42 billion tonnes and 4.52 billion tonne is in the State of Jharkhand.

The Raniganj measures coal has special characteristics containing the best type of non-coking coal reserves in the country with average ash percentage of less than 20%. The main features of this coal are high volatile content, long flame, quick ignition and high heat value. All the heat intensive industries like glass, ceramics, fertilizers, refractories, forging, etc. use Raniganj coal. Other Industries also prefer Raniganj coal. The major portion of export coal from the country is contributed from Raniganj coalfield. Raniganj coal which is the most



important by way of its higher quality, low ash content and its requirement under MOEF stipulations, is most suited to Power Utilities for replacing the import quantity. Due to its unique characteristics Raniganj coal has high demand in the market throughout the Country.

KENDA AREA:

The Kenda area comes under West Burdwan district of West Bengal state and the Kenda Census Township as per the Census of India 2011. The Kenda Township has a total population of 15731 people and 3223 number of households. The area has a sex ratio of 881 and the major chunk of the population comprises of the Scheduled Castes (SC) and the Scheduled Tribe's (ST) population. The area has overall literacy rate of 65.5 percent literacy rate and 74.6 and 55.3 percent among men and women respectively.

The majority population in the area is dependent for their livelihood either on the coal mines or the nearby brick kilns. The major chunk of the population works as laborers and construction workers. As per the observations made on the field, there is hardly any agriculture or allied activities found in the area but some of the households are dependent on animal husbandry, goats and poultry rearing is common among the households.

The people residing in the area face a huge challenge of water scarcity and lack the access to the basic infrastructure facilities. Although there are all the amenities to fulfill the needs of the people but still there is a huge scope for development.

RATIONALE FOR A SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY:

Socio- economic study to be carried out in order to establish the necessity of mining on new Kenda OCP

Mining as a profession dates back to thousands of ages but it spread extensively particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries. Undoubtedly, mineral development creates new opportunities and helps the state enhance its industrial sector, but it causes considerable disruption to both life and property in the areas. Though new projects brings employment opportunities along with them and can also lead to the development of the remote areas that are deprived of development to some extent but the benefits may be unevenly shared, and for some it can be a deal of total loss, as mining leads to the loss of existing livelihoods and damage to their environment and culture.



In general, it was reported by various sociological and anthropological studies that impact of industrialization and mining on the local residents and communities have been negative, it was affected by mining activities in the regions, by means of loss of agriculture land, loss of habitation and common resources owned by them prior to coming of mining. The mining companies only compensated in nominal for land and not looked after livelihood loss. The local communities did not had enough knowledge and power to fight these mining companies, which lead to violent conflicts and tensions between the primary, secondary and tertiary stakeholders. Enhancing community values poses a particular challenge as there is an intense social change that comes along with the mining projects. The central government based on these studies enacted and amended the policies protecting the lives and livelihoods of the original inhabitants of the region.

There has been an inherent tension between local and national rights to mineral wealth and the other benefits brought about by mining. The right based approach of government policies mandated that people living in the core mining area are adversely affected and should be compensated for any inconvenience, hardship, or loss of opportunity. The major challenge being equitable distribution of the benefits and resources for the development to be sustainable in all forms equitable sharing of benefits is important, inequity shall lead to strife, which impedes the process of development.

It is highly important for any developmental or mining project that the rights of the local communities are not encroached and infringed upon such as the right to life, right to clean air and water, right to a clean environment, right to health and sanitation and most importantly the land rights all forms of capital i.e. social, ecological, economic , human and physical capital are important to assess and analyze and for any project to be successful all these forms of capital must be equally addressed and that too in a positive sense.

It is highly important that the local communities involved in or affected by the mining are addressed, particularly those whose livelihood are dependent on mining or who are permanent residents of the mining area. The communities, those which have been residing in the area have social and cultural attachment to the area, tribal communities in particular need to be taken care of because the mining activities and rehabilitation processes not only affects their livelihoods but can also take away their cultural and aesthetic values away.

Additionally, local culture, whose value has commonly gone unacknowledged, is often closely associated with local resources that have social, economic, and spiritual significance. Many of the differences between local cultures and wider society have been poorly understood.

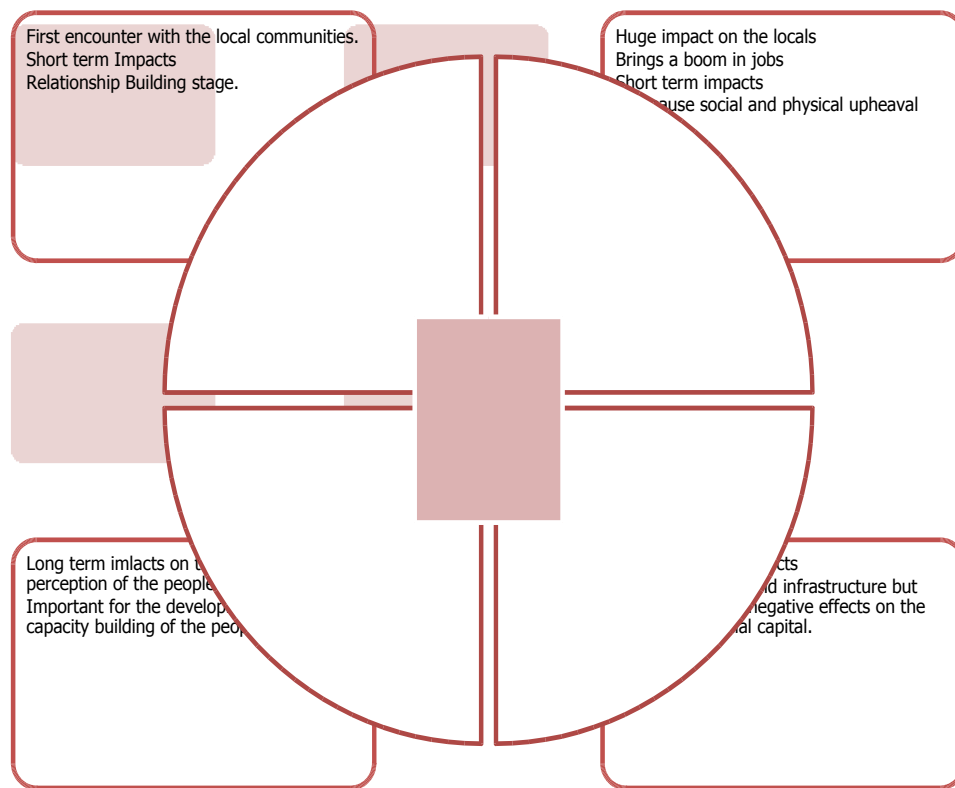


Figure 22: Mining Life Cycle

The nature of the mining operation – including its size, life span, and type of mineral being extracted – influences the interactions between mining and the community and the means available for working towards sustainable development. During all the phases of mining there is an impact on the local people and communities as a whole, the impacts may be short term or long term and have positive and negative impacts. While some phases contribute positively to the livelihood and economy of the local people some phases also drastically change the environment and infrastructure in the region.



The exploration stage has a low economic impact but is critical since it is the first encounter between the community and mining company. This is the stage at which the relationship between the community and mining company (or industry) is set up, which, depending on how it is managed, can result in either positive or negative perceptions of the industry for a long time, including the later stages of mine development and operation.

The construction phase is of greatest impact in the short term and has long-term implications. It can potentially bring in jobs but can also cause considerable physical and social upheaval, opening up remote areas through the development of infrastructure and stimulating migration in the area.

The production phase has the longest-term impacts. Though it brings in a positive impact in the form of income and infrastructure, but also negative effects mainly to the environment.

The impacts of closure phase depend largely on the degree of forward planning and the available means to sustain benefits, such as institutional capacity and financial resources. The actual impacts experienced and the perceptions of the community will depend on the pre-existing situation, the process of community engagement and capacity-building, the role of governments, and other social changes. The credibility or trust in the government as well as attitudes towards private or foreign capital will affect a community's attitude towards a mining project.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE AND BENEFITS ARISING FROM THE PROJECT

It is impossible to separate the economic impacts of mining operations from the social impacts. Many social issues are direct consequences of poverty, and if mining helps a community become economically prosperous, it may also help it tackle social ills such as illiteracy and poor health. Mining activities may cause economic hardship and adverse ecological impacts – by polluting rivers and damaging fish stocks, for instance, or by appropriating grazing land and forestry resources. This, in turn, may exacerbate existing social problems or create new ones.

Relocation of settled communities can be a significant cause of concern and conflict associated with large-scale mineral development. Communities may lose their land, and thus their livelihoods, disrupting also community institutions and social relations. Entire



communities may be forced to shift into purpose-built settlements, into areas with inadequate resources. Involuntary resettlement can be particularly disastrous for indigenous communities with strong cultural and spiritual ties, particularly the tribal communities which share a close social and ecological relationship. It is important that the primary stakeholders of the natural resources are considered in the projects or policy making not only at the primitive but at all the stages so that a sense of belongingness and equity can be created among them. The project is necessary for the people of Kenda as these people have been living on an unstable location for quite some time and also lack access to the basic resources such as water and proper electricity.

Benefits of the projects is as given below:

1. Coal conservation & its extraction in scientific way: The proposal is to mine by opencast method, 13.6 MT of good quality coal lying blocked in pillars in R-VI and R-V seams, both of which have been extensively developed by underground mining carried out in the past. Since underground mining is not economically feasible, extraction by opencast method has been proposed. The OCP would also be able to liquidate the virgin reserves of R-VIIB seam, which otherwise could not have been worked in isolation due to low thickness. Thus, by extracting coal using opencast mining (as proposed), conservation of coal will be attained which will otherwise be lost and creating dangerous situation. Once the coal is extracted by opencast method, and the quarry is backfilled, future UG mining in lower seams will be economical since caving method could be safely adopted. At the end of the mining, excavated area will be backfilled and biological reclamation will be done as per MCP (Mine Closure Plan).

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2. Get rid of fire problem and illegal Mining: The main objective of the project is to eliminate the outbreak/spread of fire which is causing huge economic loss to the nation and also irreparable damage to the local environment. The remnant coal is being illegally mined out by the miscreant which is again causing further loss to the national economy. This project will also get rid of the phenomena of surface subsidence and potholing which creates panic among the locals, whenever it occurs. Moreover this becomes a major law and order issue at the instant. If the locked coal is not extracted immediately, the fire may spread to adjacent underground mines and also to the areas beneath the village.

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3. Employment Job Generation creation: 122.18 Ha(302 Acre Approx.) is to be acquired. the land owners evinced their interest in their land being acquired by the project in lieu of compensation as per the R & R policy of CIL which includes provision of direct employment @ one employment against 2 acres of land apart from monetary compensation against the land. If every household chooses to employment then 1 employment will be provided for every 2 acres of land. Thus, 151 persons will be given direct employment in ECL in nearby collieries in lieu of land as per CIL R & R policy. outsourcing company will also employ about 400 contractual worker for operation/maintenance etc. of the mines. In considering a norm of 10 times the direct employment, there will be indirect employment of about 5500 persons in the locality. The project have a total life of 13 years.

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5. CSR Activity: As per CSR policy of coal india Ltd. A fund of CSR is to be allocated based on the 2% of the average net profit of the immediately preceding three years or Rs. 2.00/tonnes of coal produced, whichever is higher. Various welfare measures will be adopted for the community at large under CSR, So as to ensure the poorer section of the society derives the maximum benefits. Under CSR, various infrastructural development and medical camp for health awareness will be done. Currently, under CSR, water supply arrangement to Kkenda village, Kkenda Mouza under Kkenda Aarea (ECL) has been awarded for total amount of Rs. 75,26,610.08 & work is under progress.

Most importantly there won't be any casualty and loss of life because of the unstable land and adverse health effects on the people since they would be rehabilitated to a better off place. The project shall enhance the coal production of Coal India Limited and the good quality coal from the area could be extracted and utilized for the national interest.

~~Another major issue that the area is facing is illegal mining, these issues have been reported to the concerned authorities time and again by ECL but still it is happening and is causing a lot of economic loss to the state.~~ The project shall lead to a total stop in the illegal mining and would lead to enhancement of the resource base of the country.

Objectives of the projects:

The objectives of this consultancy project are as follows:

1. To conduct Socio-Economic study
2. To study anticipated impacts and suggest mitigation measures
3. To prepare a detailed R & R Action plan
4. List of Corporate Social Responsibility activities and broad cost provisions

METHODOLOGY:

As per the information provided by ECL, the area under project study is New Kenda OCP, Kenda village and related habitations (Para or Basti), apart from ECL colonies. The study collected data in form of, both, primary and secondary data. Where the primary data was collected from PAPs and other relevant stakeholders, as mentioned, the secondary data was collected from district administration of West Bardwan and Tehsil office and other data sources.

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A structured research design was formulated to capture the socio-economic status of the population in the region and their perception about the project. The techniques involved were Delphi (Expert consultation), secondary data analysis and respondent based primary data collection. Questionnaire was designed using standard statistical principles of data encoding with an objective to capture information of the households and their socio-economic status along with perception for the project, 375 PAP households were surveyed and with a 15 percent sampling intensity 350 households from the NON- PAP area or the buffer zone of the project. Focused group discussions and personal interviews were conducted for the purpose of primary data collection. Standard statistical tools were used to analyze the data and formulate statistical information about the study area.

STUDY AREA:

The proposed New Kenda OCP is part of West Kenda geological Block, which falls in the district of West Burdwan of West Bengal and is located between latitudes $23^{\circ}39'17''$ to $23^{\circ}40'50''$ (N) and longitudes $87^{\circ}11'25''$ to $87^{\circ}08'46''$ (E). The total area of the block is about 7.00 sq .km and is covered in the Survey of India Topo-sheet no.33 & 39.

The entire area of West Kenda Block is covered by two Collieries of Kenda Area of ECL, namely New Kenda Colliery and Lower Kenda Colliery. The proposed OCP would form part of New Kenda Colliery.

The area is well connected by rail and road. The proposed OCP is located at a distance of about 25 KM East of Asansol town and 15 km North from Raniganj Railway Station. The area is well connected by metalled roads and falls 2.5 km away from Raniganj – Suri Road, which leaves GT Road at Punjabi Mode in Northward direction. The nearest active Siding is Bahula Siding which is connected with Andal Railway Station of Eastern Railway Main Line via Sonachora Railway Station. The area experiences a typical tropical weather. The summer temperature ranges from 34^o C to 40^o C and in winter the mercury drops to as low as 9^o C. During May and June, the area is subjected to cyclonic storm. The average annual rainfall is 150 cm. The major downpour is from June to September.

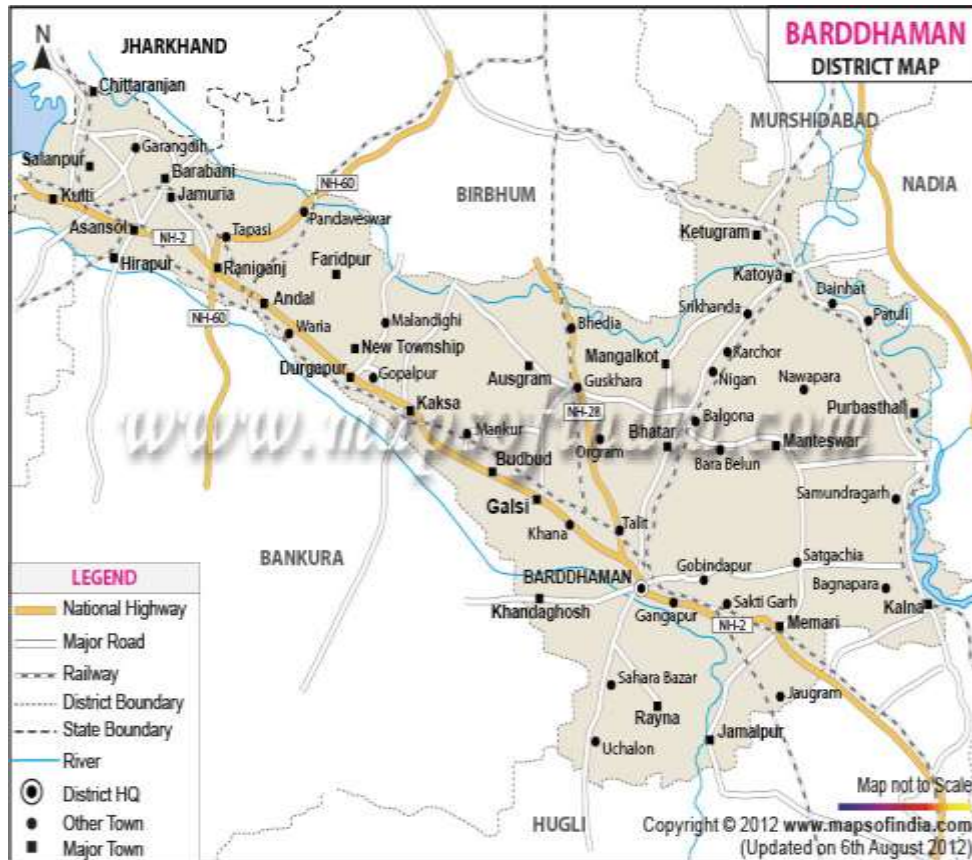


Figure 33: District Map of West Bardwan

(Source: www.mapsofindia.com)

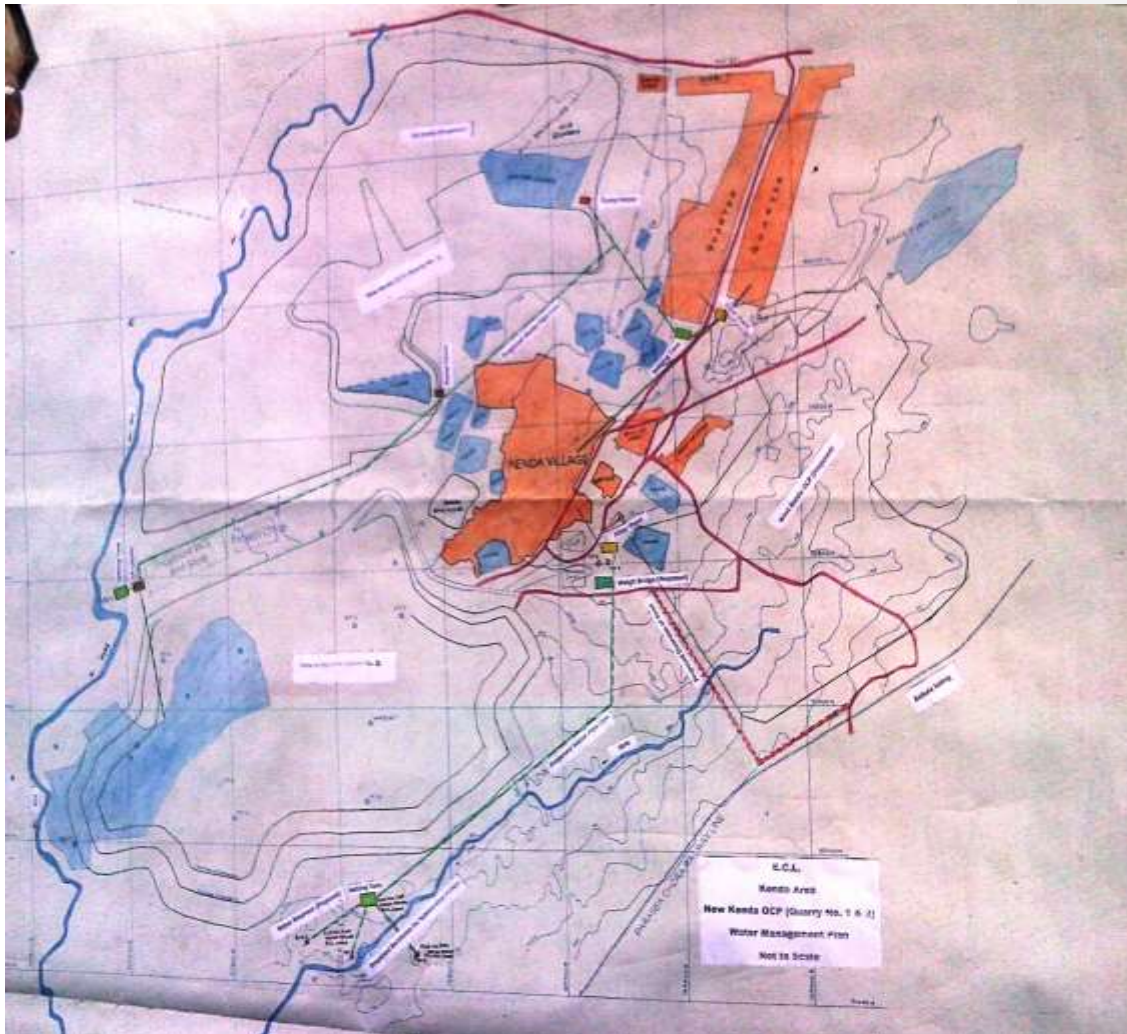


Figure 44: Site Map of Kenda Area by ECL

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Socio-economic Survey

It has been found that a huge amount of good quality coal lies under the study area i.e. Kenda area and for this purpose an OCP project has been proposed which would enhance the coal production of the Eastern Coalfields limited and the state shall have access to a good quality coal. The area has been extensively mined unscientifically during the British regime, which now has become unstable. It is important that the human population living in the core zone are rehabilitated to a safer site in legally possible best way and the precious mineral resources be utilized which would otherwise be lost.

~~negligible agricultural land or common land (Gochar land) The project proposes an area of 122.18 Ha to be acquired which mainly comprises of human habitations with 122.18 Ha of land is required to be acquired for New Kenda OCP. The total agricultural land falling within the proposed project is 73.10 Ha. 500 PAFs has been identified. The rehabilitation of PAFs will be as per R&R policy of CIL. Some portion of the~~ The population residing in the core zone ~~not having ownership of the land understands the gravity of problem and is afraid of loss of life if untoward incident happens and~~ are willing to resettled and rehabilitated ~~in manner~~ These people will be rehabilitated as per Raniganj master plan, prescribed by central government norms and methods.



Primary data collection in the area, FGD and Household Surveys were Conducted



In the consultancy project, the core is located in two site of ECL Kenda namely 65 and 80, which has all the hamlet and settlement. All the hamlets in this core area were surveyed and data was collected on various issues like family details, agriculture and employment details etc.

The finding on socio-economic survey is presented here. The primary survey concludes that the total population living in the PAP area is 1838 including children (kindly note that these numbers may increase or decrease as per the information and details of EC, this number reflects the data collected from all the surveyed households in the PAP area). As per the primary data collected from the area it can be inferred that maximum population residing in Location 80 is a nuclear type family (73 percent) while 27 percent families were found to be Joint type families. A similar trend has been observed in location 65 as well, where 70 percent households live as a nuclear family whereas 30 percent people live in a joint family.

SOCIAL CLASS AND ECONOMIC STATUS: It has been found that the maximum PAP area population residing in location 80 comprises of the SC and ST communities, while a small percentage of population belongs to General and OBC categories. Of the total 192 households surveyed in Location 80, 61.74 % of households belongs to ST population, were as 30.05% of household belong to SC groups, 4% and 5% households respectively belong to general and OBC Categories

Table 44: Distribution of Population on the basis of Social Class (location 80)

SOCIAL CLASS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE SHARE IN POPULATION
SC	55	30.05
ST	113	61.74
GEN	8	4.37
OBC	10	5.46

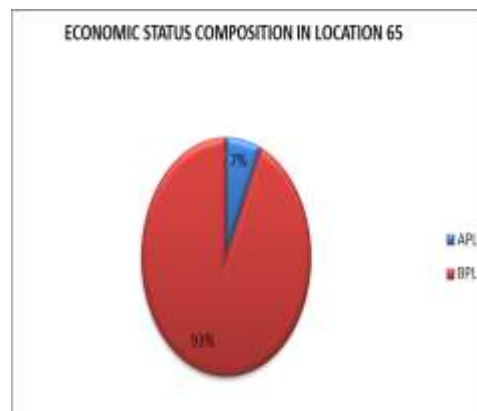
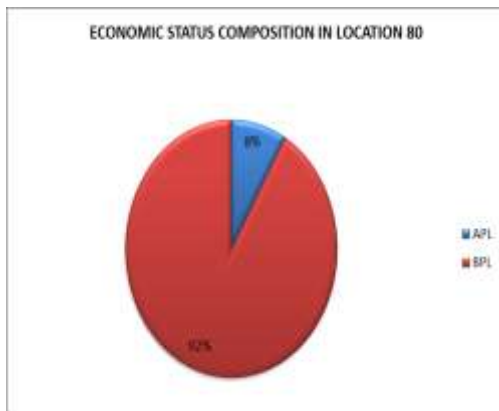
The composition in the PAP area location 65 is a mixed type with all the categories comprising a good percentage in the total population; still the maximum 40.50% of

households belongs to General category, 19.79% households belong to ST group, 39.89 % belong to SC category and 0.52 % belong to OBC category.

Table 55: Distribution of Population on the basis of Social Class (location 65)

SOCIAL CLASS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE SHARE IN POPULATION
SC	77	39.89
ST	38	19.68
GEN	76	40.50
OBC	1	0.50

The economic status in PAP area location 65 is similar to that in location 80; maximum population falls about 92 % of households in each location come under the BPL category and a small amount of population belongs to the APL category.



Maximum population in both the locations works as construction laborers, labor in brick kilns or as a contractual labor in the coal mines. The residents of households in these two location don't have adequate work opportunities; maximum working population in these two locations

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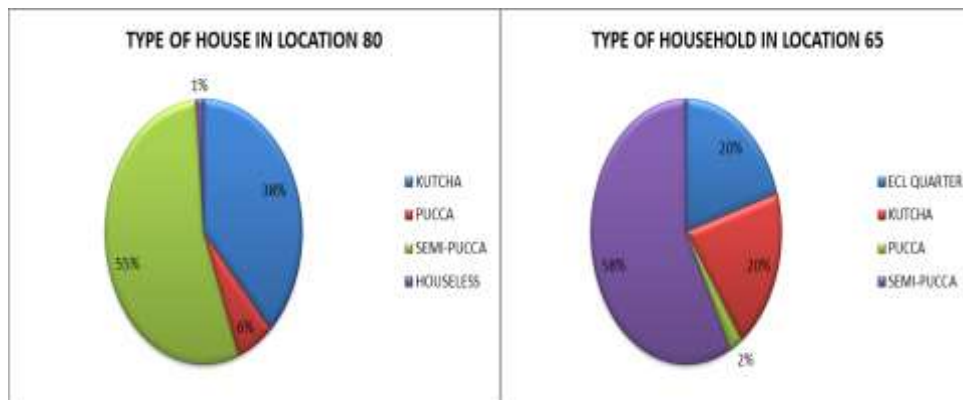
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have work only for one season that is Kharif during monsoon and ~~faced hardship during rest of time~~ during rest of the time of the year as construction labourers in brick kilns, and live a hand-to-mouth situation the year The APL population in the region consists of households working as ~~laboureer~~ laborer or employee in ECL coal mines or works in office and transport related to coal mining.

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TYPE OF HOUSE:

The house types found in these two PAP area location of 65 and 80 is 58% of houses are semi Pucca in nature, in location 80, 38% live in Kuchha house and 6% live in Pucca House, in location 65, 20% live in Kuchha house and 2% live in Pucca House.



LITERACY RATE:

The status of Literacy in location 65 and 80 was found to be satisfactory; residents send their children to school and want better livelihood opportunities for them. But still, a lot more needs to be done to improvise the literacy in the area which could be achieved by the means of a Public Private Partnership (PPP) mechanism.

Table 66: Literacy Rate in the area

Population	Number of Literates	Literacy Rate (%)
Total	989	60.78
Males	569	68.63



Females	420	52.63
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*Note: The Literacy rate has been calculated by the definitions and Formulae provided by the
(Census of India, 2011)*

ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE:

It can be noted from the observations made that in PAP area location 80 there is an acute shortage of clean drinking water, although each *Para* (hamlet) that was surveyed and has a well but it was observed that the wells were not in proper shape and were about to run dry. The resident of PAP area, informed that there is (Damodar Valley Corporation) DVC pipeline for supply of water in the area but it runs for a limited period of time and the quality of water is not satisfactory. The same situation was observed in the PAP area location 65, clean drinking water is a struggle for the people, they have to walk 2-3 Km to get drinking water, the wells run dry in summer season and there is no alternative mechanism to get water.

Education level among the people of PAP area location 80 was poor and most of the population was found to be either illiterate or middle school passed, on the other hand the people living In Location 65 had better educational backgrounds, maximum population was found to be Higher secondary qualified, a couple of *Para* (hamlet) belonging to the SC/ST communities showed poor educational levels otherwise the overall literacy in the area was found to be satisfactory. The area has a couple of government schools in Kenda village which have a good infrastructure and good faculty, most of the children of the Kenda gram study there and it was found that the government schemes run well in the school therefore a good number of students attend school and there is a less dropout rate.

In terms of health and sanitation facilities, this is to draw the attention of the concerned authorities particularly for the sanitation facilities in the area. It was found that very few houses of the SC/ST communities have ved toilets, even if they had one it was not used, upon our discussion the villagers confessed that due to acute shortage of water they preferred going out (Open Defecation) instead of using a toilet. The Kenda village has a Homeopathic doctor and Aanganwadi Centre to cater the health needs of the people of the village. The centre is capable of providing first aid and common health diseases but in case of medical emergency the people have to rush to the nearby government hospital which is at a distance of 7-8 Km.

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Healthcare facilities & Schools in the Kenda Village (For population of Location 65 and 80)

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LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES:

The area is a mining site and contributes significantly to provide livelihood opportunities to the people in the area, maximum population in the PAP area comprises of SC/ ST community who have low literacy background therefore only get work as daily wage labor in ECL. With numerous Brick Kilns present in the area maximum population get work in these kilns, maximum PAP population from location 80 admitted to working as construction laborers in the brick kilns but the problem is that it is seasonal job and the brick kilns closed down in the rainy season so for a couple of months. In this period, these people get involved in other activity. ~~as construction laborers in the brick kilns but the problem is that it is seasonal job and the brick kilns closed down in the rainy season so for a couple of months the PAP people are rendered without jobs and employment opportunities.~~ The people living in Location 65 have a fair share of opportunities and are slightly better off as compared to the people living in Location 80. The people living in this Location are economically well off, partly because a good number of people work with ECL at good positions or as mining laborers as well. As per our discussions with the people there was a meager population of people who did some farming activity in the area that too was seasonal and totally rained as there is not much sources of irrigation available in the region.

Table 74: Status of Employment in the Area

S.NO.	OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF PEOPLE ENGAGED	PEOPLE INVOLVED IN THE OCCUPATION (%)
1.	SELF EMPLOYED	30	5.01
2.	SERVICE (GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE)	118	19.73
3.	BUISNESS	26	4.34

4.	TRANSPORT	16	2.67
5.	CONSTRUCTION LABOR/ MINING LABOR	401	67.05
6.	CONTRACTOR	7	1.17

Table 6, clearly depicts that the maximum population in the area work as construction labor or mining labor, those categorized as self-employed are the ones working as maid, helpers, having a small pan shop or do tailoring, pottery, driving, for a living. A good percentage of the population also works in the service sector. Both government and private, those working in the government are mostly the ones working for ECL, those working in the private sector go to nearby factories and industries for work. Other occupation have also been taken up by some people but still a huge chunk of the population lacks permanent jobs, Table 7, gives us an insight into the condition of the seasonality of work and average income of the people:

Table 88: Nature of Work and Average Household Income and Expenditure

NATURE OF WORK	NUMBER OF FAMILIES	MONTHLY AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME	MONTHLY AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE
SEASONAL	255	4910.19	4,503.52
NON SEASONAL	120	14,527.50	10,208.33

As observed, maximum families are involved in a seasonal work which lasts for a couple of months and is unpredictable, the families are in a poor state of affairs and live in a hand to mouth condition, while those working in the non-seasonal jobs such as service etc lead a better life and are economically stable.

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION:

Maximum households in PAP area Location 80 are Hindus (98 percent) while few households belonged to Christian families. Hindu community is the most dominating community in PAP area location 65 as well with 99 percent of Hindus residing in the area. Some Hindu temples and temples of tribal gods were found in the PAP area.

TYPE OF HOUSE AND LAND RIGHTS:

Maximum population in the Location 80 lives in a semi- pucca type of house which does not have a concrete roof, the roof is composed of either ~~roof tiles thatch~~ or asbestos. In location 65 the situation is a different, maximum land belongs to ECL and as many is 40-50 families were found to be residing in the ECL Quarters, the type of house though remains similar to Location 80 i.e. ~~a Semi~~-Pucca type. As per the documents provided by ECL maximum land in the area belongs to them, papers for land records have been attached as *ANNEXURE IV*.

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Maximum households were found to be of Semi-Pucca Type in Location 80

Households in Location 65 were a mix of Semi Pucca and Pucca houses along with a number of people residing in ECL Quarters.

Common Pool Resources in PAP areas

The PAP area does not has any common pool resources as all the land has been leased to ECL in past.



ANTICIPATED IMPACTS AND SUGGEST MITIGATION MEASURES:

1. Impact on PAP Population

The impact on population living in PAP area is severe as they are living on the area vulnerable to land collapse due to underground mining site and may result in loss to human life. Secondly they are residing on land which under ownership of ECL and per ECL record, this makes them vulnerable to loss of claims etc. As these area does not has the agriculture area, most are working as wage labourers, living in PAP area close vicinity to mining site results in health related problem, which makes them less capable to work as daily wage.

Due to lack of proper drinking water facilities in both locations i.e. 65, and 80, result in drudgery of fetching water from long distance and drink poor quality of water which again impact of health status of population living in the PAP region. As per the focused group discussions and primary data collection from the site, it has been observed that the most critical issue in the region is water, the wells have dried up and the people have to travel miles to get drinking water. The quality of water is also one of the most critical issues and needs urgent attention of the authorities.

Although the area has a school but on our visit and meetings with the officials from the Kenda High school it was observed that there is a shortage of infrastructural facilities in the school and, the educational system in the area per say needs attention. It is proposed that ECL under SAR activities can collaborate with these organizations and develop the educational system in the region.

Though there is a functional Aanganwadi centre in the area and there is a homeopathic doctor available for medical help in the village but the doctor is a homeopathic doctor and for major illness and health issues the villagers have to run towards the city, the government hospital is at a distance of 7-8 Km. from the village. It is proposed that ~~an Allopathic doctor be assigned to work in the village and~~ health camps be organized by ECL in the region to improvise the health facilities of the people.

Maximum population in the region belongs to SC /ST category and are seasonal workers, there is a huge potential to develop a livelihood assistance program and provide vocational training to the unemployed men and women so that they can have better economic and social status and can improvise on life and livelihood.

2. Impact on Non-PAP Population

The Non PAP area is area between boundary of core zone to 10 Km distance. The study carried out in Non PAP area shows that the impact on Non PAP zone is on agriculture, Water, Health and Environment. The agriculture is impacted by coal dust generated by coal mining. The water sources are polluted due to coal dust particle and mixing with surface water bodies

As per the primary data collected from the field visit from the Kenda area, the following results have been obtained:

SOCIO ECONOMIC ISSUES	IMPACT DUE TO MINING	SIGNIFICANCE
1. Human Habitations and Resettlement 2. Livelihood generation for the displaced people. 3. Adequate compensation for the losses of land and homestead. 4. Provision of All the basic amenities at the site of resettlement.	A) Habitations in the Core Zone (PAP)	<p>The impacts are high and can be positive and negative. Positive in the sense that the people would move out of an unstable location, would have a proper house would have better livelihood opportunities and better access to the basic amenities.</p> <p>The negative impacts can be attributing to the loss of ancestral land, traditional livelihood practices and the reduction in the social bonding and system that currently functions within the society.</p>
	B) Habitations in the Buffer Zone (NON	<p>The impacts on these people shall not be as high as those residing in the core zone but</p>

	-PAP)	<p>there will be considerable impacts.</p> <p>Habitations residing in the buffer zone shall have access to better livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>On the other hand the ecological and environmental problems for the people may arise which could have implications on health.</p>
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A huge number of people reside in the close vicinity of the proposed project; therefore it becomes legal and ethical responsibility of Eastern Coal India to work for improvement and resettlement of their habitation, lives and livelihoods.

~~in PR of New Kenda OCP for community development for surroundings are earmarked sum amount of Rs. 30.00 Lakhs has been pCommunity development for Surrounding areas~~

~~Lum in PR of New Kenda OCP for infrastructure development of rehabilitated colony. earmarked a sum amount of Rs. 280.00 Lakhs has been p~~

~~Lum in Project report of New kenda OCP for One time assistance for PAP families considered 500 HH.~~

~~Infrastructure development for rehabilitated colony earmarked~~

~~Total amount of Rs. 450.00 Lakhs has been .~~

One time assistance for PAP families in the project report of New Kenda OCPearmarked Shifting allowance will be paid to all households considered 500 HH. @ Rs. 15000.00 per Family. Total 75.00 Lakhs has been

a. Shifting Allowance

for compensation of home assets for PAP families and other infrastructure project report of NK OCP in the Pearmarked

b. Compensation for homestead structure

An amount of Rs 5000 Lakh has been persons will be given direct employment in ECL in lieu of land. 11 employment will be provided for every 2 acres of land (considered every land owners will choose employment, as per CIL R & R Policy, 2012). Thus, about 15 Also, acquisition @ Rs 23.50 lakh / ha works out to Rs 2871.23 Lakh. Amount earmarked for this Acre approx.) 2122.18 Ha (30 in given below:

a. Compensation for Land & Employment Potential

Total land to be acquired by ECL is The details is here

However, 122.18 Ha of land is to be acquired & compensation package will be given as per CIL'S R & R policy. Table-9: Details of Land for the Proposed Project

Location number	Plot number	Category of land	Area (in acres)	No of families surveyed	Location name
80	1049	A1	1.40	183	Saldanga — Bauri
	1164	A1	66.06		Para, — Saldanga
	1048	A1	4.12		Bhuiya — Para,
	3287	A1	1.92		Saldanga — Kora
	3289	A1	0.72		Para, — Saldanga
	3288	PRIVATE LAND	0.50		Mondal — Para,
	1050	A1	5.33		Jhati Bon, Konda Kolli, — Bon Dhaura.
65	724	A1	1.30	192	3 No. Bastee, 2
	1204	A1	17.30		no. Bastee, Old

	723	A+	0.80		Hospital—Para, Kahar—Para, Ravidas—para, modi—para.
			Total area = 99.47	Total HH =375	

(Refer ANNEXURE 1 for details) ~~The people expect that they should be rehabilitated in accordance with R&R policy 2013 of government of India and safe place with a proper house and toilet facilities as prescribed by Swach Bharat Mission (SBM) of GOI norms. The new should have settlement to have access to all the basic amenities necessary for a social, economic, and religious life. In our discussion with the villagers it was found that they were interested in a mechanism in which along which land they are provided with cash to start their livelihood afresh.~~

~~However, ECL management is having helping attitude and is exploring all possible innovative ways to help them.. In this context, 4.83 acres of land in chakdola mouza has been identified for rehabilitation and resettlement of inhabitants living in unstable location no. 80 & 65. This may be mentioned here that the villages have come up on ECL'S land & as such the inhabitant are illegal. Authority ADDA (Asansol Durgapur Development authority) is the implementing authority on behalf of Govt. of West Bengal in consultation with ECL .pprovedAAll the below mentioned six villages are located in unstable location(location 80 & 65) and inhabitants are to be rehabilitated according to~~

~~Type of Compensation Expected From ECL By Community::~~ **DETAILED R & R ACTION PLAN** **PEOPLE PERCEPTION ABOUT THE PROJECT:**

Maximum PAP and Non PAP population are of the perception that the project shall open the doors for livelihood opportunities for them, being locals they shall be hired mining laborers, they also expect that ECL shall provide them vocational training so that when they are rehabilitated they have another options for a new livelihood.



The major concern of the PAP population is rehabilitation that too as early as possible; there were a few families that fled the area because their houses fell due to the instability of the land. The people believe that the project shall add to the environmental pollution in the area and shall lead to enhanced land, water, and noise and air pollution, with air and noise water pollution being prominent ones.

The perception of the people on social relationships was also captured and it was found that the people believe after being rehabilitated to different places their social relations will be adversely affected. as 207 families have their relatives in the same area while 171 families admitted of not having any relatives in the same village. They believe that with the oncoming of the project the infrastructure and other facilities in the area shall be improvised and the people living in the close vicinity of the project shall benefit from the project.

Table 9 provides details on the perception of the people about the projects and its positive and negative impacts on their lives and livelihoods. It is noteworthy that the people have a mixed reaction to the project, while some believe that it may end their economic woes by providing the employment some seem skeptical about the situation. The concerns of the people still revolve around resettlement and availability of basic infrastructure.

Table 99: People Perception on the Upcoming Project

S.NO.	IMPACT	POSITIVE PERCEPTION (Number of Households)	NEGATIVE PERCEPTION (Number of Households)
1.	In Migration of Labor would increase	263	112
2.	Out Migration of labor would decrease	287	88
3.	Livelihood Opportunities would increase	286	89
4.	Household Income would	339	36

	increase		
5.	Size of Residential Land would decrease	296	79
6.	Social Networks would be changed	350	25
7.	Transportation Costs between villages will decrease	319	56

SITUATION OF HEALTH IN THE AREA:

As per the Primary data collected from the households it was found that the major health issues in the area are fever, cough, cold, dysentery and respiratory illness, some household also reported skin allergies as an issue,

In our discussion with Dr. Partho Gope, the homeopathic doctor who treats the majority of people in the village it was found the prominent diseases reported by the villagers to the doctor are fever, cough, cold, pneumonia, chicken pox, measles, diarrhea, dysentery, peptic ulcers, and chronic gastritis.

The doctor reported that there is a high tendency of asthmatic problem in the villagers, particularly in the summers there is a rise in the number of patients and a majority of them are women and children complaining of skin allergies, sunburn, and gastric issues.

Table 1040: Status of Health Issues as Reported by the Villagers

SEASON	MAJOR HEALTH ISSUES	AFFECTED FAMILIES (%)
JANUARY- MARCH	FEVER / COLD	20.0
	RESPIRATORY ISSUES	9.06
	COUGH/ ASTHAMA	
APRIL-JUNE	FEVER/COLD	2.13

	DIAORRHEA	8.26
	RESPIRATORY DISEASES	19.73
JULY- SEPTEMBER	FEVER/COLD	6.66
	DIARROHEA	26.66
	RESPIRATORY DISEASES	3.75
	SKIN ALLERGIES	3.20
OCTOBER- DECEMBER	FEVER/COLD	19.46
	DIARROHEA	5.06
	RESPIRATORY DISEASES	13.06
	SKIN ALLERGIES	2.26

CSR PLAN FOR NON- PAP HOUSEHOLDS:

Corporate social Responsibility is a balancing act that enables the companies to fulfill their responsibility towards the society, it is seen as an important tool to connect with the primary stakeholders and empower them hence contributing effectively towards the holistic goal of sustainable development and ensure the triple bottom-line i.e. People, Planet and Profit. The Government of India (GoI) has recently made stringent rules for CSR in the country. While in 2010 it made the state owned enterprises to contribute 2-5 percent of their net profits on CSR activities, in 2013 it amended the Companies Act and made mandatory provision of CSR under section 135. It has also been suggested in the literature studies that it is important to engage with the primary stakeholders for development of CSR plans and activities; this often leads to better implementation and higher participation rate.

A primary household survey for 350 households was conducted in the NON-PAP region within a distance of 0.5-2 Km from the mining site (as per the suggestion of ECL). It was noteworthy that the people living in the NON-PAP region were leading a challenging life, ~~and the major issues noted were:-~~



The major issues as cited by them & steps taken by ECL to redress those issues are detailed below:

1. Blasting: blasting operation in opencast mine causes fly rocks, ground vibration and other environmental nuisances. This may cause injury to the inhabitants and cracks in vulnerable houses. Here, the blasting operation will be carried out strictly in compliance with the relevant provisions of coal mines regulation act, 2017 and allied circulars. Only after obtaining permissions from DGMS (Directorate general of mines safety). The management has procured electronic detonators which are latest & ultra-safe and will go a long way in eliminating the hazards associated with the blasting.
2. Access to clean drinking water: Drinking water was one of their major concern. State government supplies drinking water through network of pipelines. Drinking water is also supplied to these villages by water tankers provided by state government and ECL on as and when required basis. Though ECL has made efforts to reduce the misery of the people by starting a clean water initiative but still they have a long way to go.
3. Employment Opportunities: Livelihood is a serious concern for the people living in this area, although a good number of people are employed with ECL and have a decent economic background; there are many who work as construction laborer's or labors in the brick kiln and nearby factories. Those existing and even some better new options and avenues will be available after coming up of the project.

~~Blasting:~~ ~~Blasting by ECL for mining, this causes a huge damage to the houses living in the close vicinity of the mining site.~~

1. ~~**Access to clean drinking water:** Majority households in the NON-PAP area face this challenge, though ECL has made efforts to reduce the misery of the people by starting a clean water initiative but still they have a long way to go.~~
2. ~~**Employment Opportunities:** Livelihood options are a serious concern for the people living in this area, although a good number of people are employed with ECL and have a decent economic background; there are many who work as construction~~

~~laborer's or labors in the brick kiln and nearby factories. Job insecurity and poor monetary status remain a prime concern for the people.~~

ECL has been working on this aspect and has a dedicated department to handle their CSR activities, as per the CSR report 2015-16 by ECL (*ANNEXURE III*) they have initiated various activities in Kenda area, some of them are mentioned below:

- Skill development livelihood center for vocational training(like electrician, plumber etc) in collaboration with Sambhav Foundation.
- Community Participation Model Project for Economic Development and Nutritional Health Management Through Organic Farming, Education and Demonstrations by I.I.T. Kharagpur.
- ECL has also initiated a program for efficient water supply to the Kenda Village, for which the work order has been already issued; kindly refer *ANNEXURE V* for detailed document.





Water has been identified as a major issue in both PAP and Non – PAP Locations. The people don't have access to clean drinking water and are living in acute shortage of water making life extremely challenging.

Focused group discussions and personal interviews were conducted in the NON-PAP area which comprises of the nearby Kenda village which falls under the Kenda Gram Panchayat. Primary stakeholder consultation helped us understand the key challenges of the area in a better manner and draw plans and perspectives on them.

A huge number of people reside in the close vicinity of the proposed project; therefore it becomes a moral responsibility of Coal India to work for enhancement of their lives and livelihoods. As per the focused group discussions and primary data collection from the site, it has been observed that the most critical issue in the region is water, the wells have dried up and the people have to travel miles to get drinking water. The quality of water is also one of the most critical issues and needs urgent attention of the authorities.

Although the area possesses a school but on our visit and meetings with the officials from the Kenda High school it was observed that there is a shortage of infrastructural facilities in the school and, the educational system in the area per say needs attention. It is proposed that ECL can collaborate with these organizations and develop the educational system in the region.

Though there is a functional Aanganwadi centre in the area and there is a homeopathic doctor available for medical help in the village but the doctor is a homeopathic doctor and for major illness and health issues the villagers have to run towards the city, the government hospital is



at a distance of 7-8 Km. from the village. It is proposed that an Allopathic doctor be assigned to work in the village and health camps be organized by ECL in the region to improvise the health facilities of the people.

Maximum population in the region belongs to SC /ST category and are seasonal workers, there is a huge potential to develop a livelihood assistance program and provide vocational training to the unemployed men and women so that they can have better economic and social status and can improvise on life and livelihood

RECOMMENDATIONS **SOCIOECONOMIC CONCERNS** &
MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY ECL MANAGEMNT:
SOCIOECONOMIC CONCERNS

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1. Rehabilitation & Community Development

Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the PAP households as well Non-PAPs household living in the area has to be done in a humanitarian manner and they should be provided equitable and just compensation for their losses. There is a huge scope for CSR activities in the region, and the major CSR activities required are, provision of clean drinking water, development of infrastructure for education and health and provision of vocational training for the unemployed people for better livelihood opportunities. Cooperatives and SHG's can be formed which would help the locals to enhance their incomes and would also act as buffers in time of financial crisis. Poultry can be an excellent alternative for the people and would benefit the locals. It was found that a huge chunk of the population works as laborers in the brick kilns, therefore if possible Coal India should work on a mechanism that can formally bring these laborers as mining labor, this would not only enhance their livelihood but would also help in the illegal coal mining.

2. Loss of Agriculture

122.18 Ha of land is required to be acquired for New Kenda OCP. The total agricultural land falling within the proposed project is 73.10 Ha (180.5 acres). Only paddy is sown once in a year and the yield ranges from 12 to 18 quintals per acre. Thus, a maximum of (180.5 x 18) 3248 quintals of paddy can be produced per year which will fetch a price of about 40 lakhs/annum at current market price. Considering an input cost of **30 Lakhs per annum**, the total income generated from paddy cultivation is Rs 10 lakh per annum i.e. Rs. 300 lakhs over a span of 30 years for total dependent population.

3. Environment & Safety Concerns

In absence of any specific guidelines for quantification of environment loss EIA study was taken as basis for development adequate Environment management plan. The major impact from Opencast mining will be change in land use which can be compensated from R&R package as illustrated below. Also, as per the discussion with the villagers particularly in the NON-PAP location, it was noted that the village lies in the close vicinity of the mining pits and therefore their houses get damaged due to the blasting by ECL during their mining operations.



MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY ECL MANAGEMENT

CIL have a robust R & R Policy which is being used in all subsidiaries of CIL including ECL. Since all the PAP's Households are in unstable location so they will be rehabilitated as per approved plan in consultation with ADDA. All the PAP'S households will get monetary compensation for homestead structure, Alternate housing plot with developed infrastructure, subsistence allowances as per provision. Some portion of the population residing in the core zone not having ownership of the land are willing to resettled and rehabilitated. These people will be rehabilitated as per Raniganj master plan

ECL undertakes CSR activities in line with CSR policy of Coal India Limited which is in consonance with Companies Act, 2013 and CSR Rules, 2014. It integrates our business with social processes by making welfare measure focused primarily on underprivileged, land oustees and Project Affected People (PAPs) staying in the radius of 25 KM of ECL. As per the provision under CIL CSR policy, 80% of the fund should be utilised within the radius of 25 km of ECL HQ/Area/Project and remaining 20% would be spent within the State/States of operation. It ensures that poor and needy section of the society derives the maximum benefit to support their development and sustainability. The Projects and Programs have been directed in the following priority areas at ECL:

1. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
2. Skill Development.
3. Drinking water facility
4. Women Empowerment
5. Promotion of Education
6. Sanitation and Public health.
7. Infrastructure development such as construction/repair of Community Centers/ Buildings/
8. Construction of roads, pathways etc.
9. Promotion of Sports & Games.
10. Supplementing Development Programs of the Govt. Of India



11. Ensuring Environmental and Ecological Balance.

Currently, under CSR, water supply arrangement to kenda village, kenda Mouza under Kenda area (ECL) has been awarded for total amount of Rs. 75,26,610.08 & work is under progress.

A comprehensive R & R Plan for New Kenda OCP has been prepared in accordance with the R & R Policy of CIL,2012. Details are given below –

<u>Sl No</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>No. of beneficiary</u>	<u>Amount (C lakh)</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>Land Compensation</u>	<u>500 households</u>	<u>2871.23</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Direct-151</u> <u>Indirect- 5500</u>	<u>593.74</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>Home assests</u>	<u>500 households</u>	<u>750.00</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>Shifting Charge</u>	<u>500 households</u>	<u>75.00</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>One time assistance for PAP families</u>	<u>500 households</u>	<u>375.00</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>Community Development of Surrounding Areas</u>	<u>Lump sum</u>	<u>30.00</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>Infrastructure development of Rehabilitated Colony</u>	<u>Lump sum</u>	<u>280.00</u>
<u>Total</u>			<u>4974.97</u>

To address the concerns pertaining to blasting the management has procured electronic delay detonators which are latest & ultra-safe and will go a long way in eliminating the hazards associated with the blasting. It will be ensured to strictly comply all the provision given in Coal Mines Regulations Act, 2017 & its allied circular regarding blasting and DGMS guide lines.

In absence of any specific guidelines for quantification of environment loss EIA study was taken as basis for development adequate Environment management plan. The major impact



from Opencast mining will be change in land use which can be compensated from R&R package as illustrated above. Also, in order to mitigate the impacts of air, noise and water pollution specific provisions have been made in the Project report which is detailed below:

<u>Sl no.</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Amount (Rs.)</u>
<u>I</u>	<u>Afforestation</u>	
a.	<u>Biological reclamation of OB dump.</u>	<u>75.00</u>
b.	<u>Afforestation in and around project area</u>	<u>10.00</u>
	<u>Sub-total (I)</u>	<u>85.00</u>
<u>II</u>	<u>Capital for Restoration</u>	
a.	<u>HEMM for reclamation</u>	<u>199.39</u>
b.	<u>Equipment for Environmental work</u>	<u>24.50</u>
	<u>Sub-total (II)</u>	<u>24.50</u>
<u>III</u>	<u>Capital for anti-pollution measures in mine & industrial area.</u>	
a.	<u>2 nos. 28 KL water sprinklers</u>	<u>195.98</u>
b.	<u>Sewerage disposal system</u>	<u>74.91</u>
c.	<u>Other developments in Industrial area viz road, drains/tree guards etc.</u>	<u>166.03</u>
d.	<u>Garland drains</u>	<u>10.50</u>
e.	<u>Dust suppression in CHP</u>	<u>0.0</u>
f.	<u>Settling Pond</u>	<u>27.70</u>
	<u>Sub-total (III)</u>	<u>279.14</u>
<u>IV</u>	<u>Environmental control measures in township</u>	

a.	Sewerage disposal in colony	30.26
b.	Water treatment plant	4.41
c.	Tree guards in colony	0.21
	Sub-total (IV)	34.88
V	Environmental Monitoring	15.00
Grand Total (I to V)		833.89

Conclusion

It is observed that social benefit derived from the project exceeds the social cost significantly. The employment to be provided to land oustees along with proper compensation and R&R will improve the overall standard of living of the locals. Apart from this, works under CSR in the field of education, health care, clean drinking water will have a positive impact on the socio-economic status thereby leading to further improvement of living standards.

~~and ECL rules framed with respect to R&R policy 2013 of government of India and they should be provided equitable and just compensation for their losses.~~

~~The CSR Activities in the NON-PAP region should be done as per the latest CSR Rules of ECL~~

~~There is a huge scope for CSR activities in the region, and the major CSR activities suggested are, provision of clean drinking water, development of infrastructure for education and health and provision of vocational training for the unemployed people for better livelihood opportunities. It has scope of preparing forest on areas degraded and OCP of ECL.~~

~~Cooperatives and SHG's can be formed which would help the locals enhance their incomes and would also act as buffers in time of financial crisis. Poultry can be an excellent alternative for the people and would benefit the locals.~~

~~It was found that a huge chunk of the population works as laborers in the brick kilns, therefore if possible Coal India should work on a mechanism that can formally bring these laborers as mining labor, this would not only enhance their livelihood but would also help in the illegal coal mining.~~

~~-Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA)~~



~~Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the PAP households be done in a humanitarian manner and they should be provided equitable and just compensation for their losses.~~

~~There is a huge scope for CSR activities in the region, and the major CSR activities suggested are, provision of clean drinking water, development of infrastructure for education and health and provision of vocational training for the unemployed people for better livelihood opportunities.~~

~~As per the discussion with the villagers particularly in the NON-PAP location, it was noted that the village lies in the close vicinity of the mining pits and therefore their houses get damaged due to the blasting by ECL during their mining operations. It is recommended that ECL uses efficient machinery so that there is lesser noise pollution in the region and there is minimal or negligible inconvenience to the people residing in the area. It is also highly recommended that a proper information system be established so that during the mining the villagers are intimidated beforehand and the losses be minimized.~~

~~As per our observation, many households (especially in location 65) have got a house from the Indira Awas Yojana scheme run by the central government. While some have reconstructed their house in the same area there are a few households that have got a house under this scheme outside the PAP region and are still living in the PAP area. It is recommended that ECL verifies these households and only those who have an actual claim for R&R benefits be provided the same.~~

~~As per the ADDA survey the number of households surveyed was found to be 341 while the IIFM survey has found 375 households. IIFM has strictly followed the definitions provided in the R&R Rules 2013 by Government of India.~~

~~Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the PAP households be done in accordance with R&R policy 2013 of government of India,~~



ANNEXURE I

Socio-Economic Survey of PAP

CONTACT NUMBER OF INTERVIEWER: _____

INTERVIEWER: _____ INTERVIEW DATE : _____

SCHEDULE NO. : _____ TIME TAKEN : _____

Signature-----

NAME OF RESPONDENT: _____ {Religion: _____ Caste/Tribe: _____ }

AADHAR NO. OF RESPONDENT: _____

FATHER'S/HUSBAND'S NAME: _____

CONTACT NUMBER OF THE RESPONDENT: _____

NAME OF THE VILLAGE: _____

HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY

Type of the House:

Kucha 2. Pucca 3. Semi Pucca

Built up Area and Value

TYPE	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL/SHOPS	INDUSTRIAL	BARNs/ANIMAL SHEDS	OTHERS
.TOTAL AREA (Sq. Ft)					



VALUE (Rs.)*					
-----------------	--	--	--	--	--

*In case confirmed value not known kindly provide the approximate values

50

CODES

Relation to Head	Marital Status	Occupation	Education Level	Physical Disability
1. Self	1.Single	1. Agriculture	1. Illiterate	1. Blind
2. Wife	2. Married	2. Tenant- Cultivator	2. Literate but no Formal Education	2. Deaf
3. Husband	3. Widow	3.Owner- Cultivator	3. Primary	3.Dumb
4. Father	4.Widower	4.Land Owner	4. Middle	4. Lamé
5. Mother	5.Divorced	5. Self Employed	5. Senior Secondary	5. Mentally Retarded
6. Grandfather	6.Separated	5a. Carpenter	6. Higher Secondary	6. Hunchback
6. Grandmother		5b. Blacksmith	7. Graduate	7. Others (Specify)
7. Brother		5c.Weaver	8. Post Graduate	
8. Sister		5d.Mechanic	9. Ph.D.	
9. Son		6. Service		
10. Daughter		6a. Government		
11. Uncle		6b. Private		
12. Aunt		7. Business/Industry		
13. Nephew		8. Transport		
14. Nice		9. Constriction Labor		
15. Son in law		10. Mining Labor		
16. Daughter in law		11. Contractor		
17. Grandson				
18. Granddaughter				
20. Brother in law				
21. Sister in law				
22. Father in law				
23. Mother in law				
24. Others: -----				

MIGRATION

If immigrant, place from where migrated:

- a. Town /Village: _____
 b. Tehsil: _____
 c. District: _____
 d. State: _____
 e. Year of migration: _____

What was the reason for leaving the native place?

- a.) Work
 b.) Education
 c.) Marriage
 d.) Forced
 e.) Others

LOCAL ASSETS (AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK)

Do you own a private water body such as pond /talab

- a) Yes
 b) No

Agricultural Land / orchards (Bagicha) in Possession (in Bighas)

OWNED (Bigha)		LEASED OUT (Bigha)		LEASED IN (Bigha)		TOTAL (Bigha)	
Irrigated	Un- irrigated	Irrigated	Un- irrigated	Irrigated	Un- irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated

Livestock and Poultry

CATEGORY	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	<3years	>3years	<3years	>3years	Total No.	Value (Rs.)
1. Cow						
2. Buffalo						
3. Goat						
4. Sheep						
5. Pigs						
6. Fowls						
7. Ducks						

Agricultural Implements and Machinery

Item	Total No.	Value (Rs.)
1.Ploughs		
2.Carts		
3.Tractors		
4.Electric Pumps		
5.Ghanies		
7.Oil Engines		
8.Grass Cutter		
9.Thresher		
10. Other (Specify)		
Total		

Agricultural Details last season (2016-17):

Season	Crops Grown	Area (Bigha)	Yield (Kg/Bigha)	Source of Irrigation
Kharif				
Rabi				
Others				

HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND LIABILITIES

1. Source of Annual Household Income(Rs.)

Source	Agricultural Produce	Agricultural By Products	Dairy Produce	Livestock Sale	Agricultural Wages
	1	2	3	4	5
Income					

Source	Self-Employment*	Service	Sale Property	Rent/Interest	Other Source	Total Income
	7	8	9	10	11	12
Income						

Please specify the type of self-employment: _____

Total monthly household income (Rs.): _____

2. Total Annual Capital Expenditure (Rs.)

Item	Land	Building	Livestock	Implements/Machinery	*Personal expenditure	Rent	Social Customs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Annual Expenditure								

Total monthly household expenditure (Rs.): _____

3. Household liabilities/Loans

Sources	Loan type (Code)	Purpose(Code)	Loan Taken(Yrs.)	Security Type (Code)	Mode of payment(Code)	Borrowed Amount (Rs.)	Principal Repaid (Rs.)	Interest (Rs)	
								Rate	Paid
1.Government Agency									
2.Cooperative Society/Bank									
3.Commercial/Rural Banks/ NBFC's									
4.Insurance									
5.ProvidentFund									
6.Money-lender (Mahajan, Landlord									
7.Relative/Friends									
8.Others(Specify)									

CODE				
S.No.	LOAN TYPE	MODE OF PAYMENT	PURPOSE	SECURITY
1.	Short-term Pledged	Monthly	Capital Expenditure	Personal
2.	Short-term Unpledged	Quarterly	Current Expenditure	Standing Crop
3.	Medium Term	Half Yearly	Household Expenditure	First charge/Mortgage(Immovable)
4.	Long Term	Yearly	Litigation Expenditure	Ornaments mortgage
5.		Not Fixed	Debt Repayment	Shares/Policy
6.			Others	Cattle
7.				Agricultural Implements

SOCIAL NETWORKS AND ECONOMIC INTER-RELATIONSHIPS

1. Do you have relatives in this village 1. YES 2. NO

If yes, number of households: _____

2. Give details about FIVE most important Persons who usually give you help at the time of a crisis:

NAMES	SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP (Code)	ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP (Code)	PAP / NON PAP
1	2	3	
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

CODES

Social Relationship

Social Relationship

Economic relationship

1.	Self	14.	Nephew		1.	Land
2.	Wife	15.	Niece		2.	Agricultural/machinery
3.	Husband	16.	Son in-law		3.	Other property/fixed assets(specify)
4.	Father	17.	Daughter-in-law		4.	Joint Cultivation
5.	Mother	18.	Grand Son		5.	Drought cattle
6.	Grand Father	19.	Grand Daughter		6.	Joint non-farm enterprises
7.	Grand Mother	20.	Brother-in-law		7.	Joint labor
8.	Brother	21.	Sister-in-law		8.	Trade / commerce
9.	Sister	22.	Father-in-law		9.	Other (Specify).....
10.	Son	23.	Mother-in-law			
11.	Daughter	24.	Others:			
12.	Uncle					
13.	Aunt					

DECISION-MAKING AND PERCEPTION (DM&P)

Who should decide the claim for compensation settlement Tick where applicable?

DECISION MAKING	YES	NO
1	2	3
1. Individual claimant (Name and relation to the head of family) :		
2. Whole family of the claimant		
3. Village community as a whole		
4. Panchayat Samiti of the village		
5. Sarpanch		
6. Public Committee of the village		
7. Committee of the Govt./ Revenue Dept.		

What type of compensation mechanism would you prefer? Tick where applicable.

PREFERENCE	YES	NO
1. Land for land		
2. Cash for land		
3. Both cash and land		
4. One Time Lump Sum		

Have you previously received any compensation from ECL?

STATUS OF COMPENSATION	Year	LAND (In BIGHA)	AMOUNT (Rs.)
------------------------	------	------------------	--------------

1. Got full land for land			
2. Got full cash for land			
3. Got full cash and land			
4. Got partial land for land			
5. Got partial cash for land			
6. Got partial cash and land for land			
7. Intimated to get land			
8. Intimated to get both land and cash.			

Do you think there would be a change in your present family occupation after rehabilitation from this place?

1. YES 2. NO

If yes, give THREE-occupation preference for yourself or your family members:

First preference: _____

Second preference: _____

Third preference: _____

What would be the major impacts of the Mining Project in the area as per your perception? Kindly choose from the options provided.

ITEM	EFFECT		
	Would increase	Would Decrease	No change
1. Availability of Food			
2. Agricultural farm size			
3. Availability of fodder			
4. Livestock production			

5. Fishing facilities			
6. Out-migration of labor & cattle			
7. In-migration of labor & cattle			
8. Air Pollution			
9. Water pollution			
10. Noise Pollution			
11. Trade and business			
12. Livelihood Opportunities			
13. Income			
14. Size of residential land			
15. Common property right			
16. Socialites/network			
17. Transport cost between villages			

HEALTH INFORMATION

Diseases (if any) persistent to the family members and the duration of the occurrence:

S.no	Disease	Jan - March	April - June	July - Sep	Oct - Dec
1.	Fever				
2.	Diarrhea				
3.	Cough				
4.	Viral Fever				
5.	TB				
6.	Typhoid				
7.	Kidney Failure				
8.	Pulmonary Diseases				
9.	Heart Disease				
10.	Respiratory Diseases				
11.	Allergies				
12.	Others				

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NON-PAP HOUSEHOLDS

DATE: _____
SCHEDULE NO.: _____
INTERVIEWER: _____
CONTACT NUMBER: _____

A. PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. NAME OF RESPONDENT: _____
2. FATHER'S / HUSBANDS' NAME: _____
3. SEX: _____
4. AGE: _____
5. EDUCATION: _____
6. OCCUPATION: _____
7. MARITAL STATUS: _____
8. FAMILY MEMBERS(TOTAL): _____ M: _____ F: _____
9. WORKING MEMBERS (TOTAL): _____ M: _____ F: _____
10. TOTAL LAND HOLDING : _____
11. TOTAL AGRICULTURAL LAND (in Bigha): _____
IRRIGATED: _____ UNIRRIGATED: _____
12. CONTACT NUMBER: _____
13. PERMANENT RESIDENCE: _____
14. DISTANCE OF RESIDENCE FROM THE CORE MINING SITE (Km): _____

B. IMPACTS OF MINING ON ENVIRONMENT (PERCEPTION OF THE LOCALS)

1. Do you think the mining operations in the region have effects on the natural environment?
 - a.) YES
 - b.) NO
 - c.) If YES, What is it _____
2. If Yes. Then kindly tick all the effects on the environment?
 - a.) Air Pollution
 - b.) Water Pollution
 - c.) Noise Pollution
 - d.) Land Degradation and Vegetation
 - e.) Others: _____
3. Has ECL implemented any measures to address the adverse effects of mining in the region? Tick all that apply
 - a) Re-afforestation
 - b) Rehabilitation and Resettlement
 - c) Providing Alternate sources of Drinking water
 - d) Monetary Compensation for affected people
 - e) Community Development
 - f) Provision of Vocational Training for Livelihood Development
4. On the Scale of 1-5 how would you rate the interventions implemented by ECL. (5= Highly satisfied, 1=Least Satisfied)

C. MINING AND ITS IMPACTS ON THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE

1. What all common health issues affect you because of the mining? (Tick the ones that apply)
 - a) Bronchitis
 - b) Asthma
 - c) Fever
 - d) Malaria
 - e) Typhoid
 - f) Others: _____
2. Type of Infrastructure available to address your health needs?
 - a) Clinics

- b) Hospital (Government: _____ Private: _____)
 - c) Primary Health Centers
 - d) Homeopathy clinic
 - e) Medical Stores
3. Has ECL built up some infrastructure to address your health needs?
- a) YES
 - b) NO
 - c) If YES, What is it _____
4. Does ECL/Panchayat/District Authorities organize any Health Campaigns in the area?
- a) YES
 - b) NO
 - c) If YES, When and how many: _____
5. Do you have access to the available resources and infrastructure setup by ECL in the region?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
6. Has ECL opened any Schools or educational Institutions in your area?
- a) YES
 - b) NO
 - c) If YES then how many _____
7. Does ECL provide any scholarships to meritorious students in the Schools of the area?
- a) YES
 - b) NO
- If YES then in how many: _____
8. Is mining activity in the area affecting your mental peace?
- a) YES
 - b) NO
- If Yes then How? _____

D. INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CHALLENGES

1. Is there cooperation between the Panchayat and ECL?
 - a) YES
 - b) NO
2. Does the Panchayat helps/ supports you to overcome the challenges that you face because of the adversities caused by mining?
 - a) YES
 - b) NO
3. Do you believe that there is enough monitoring and evaluation work being done by the government agencies?
 - a) YES
 - b) NO
4. Do you think there would be a change in your livelihood if the mining project starts in the region?
 - a) YES
 - b) NO
 - c) IF YES then kindly tell the nature of change : POSITIVE _____ NEGATIVE _____
5. What would be the major impacts of the Mining Project in the area as per your perception? Kindly choose from the options provided:

ITEM	EFFECT		
	Would increase	Would	No change
18. Availability of Food			
19. Agricultural farm size			
20. Availability of fodder			
21. Livestock production			
22. Fishing facilities			
23. Out-migration of labor & cattle			
24. In-migration of labor & cattle			
25. Air Pollution			
26. Water pollution			
27. Noise Pollution			
28. Trade and business			
29. Livelihood			
30. Income			
31. Size of residential land			

32. Common property right			
33. Socialites/network			
34. Transport cost			

Kindly provide the major challenges faced by the people in the area:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Kindly provide the possible solutions and opinions to overcome the challenges in the area:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

ANNEXURE III

CSR Activities 2015-16 (ECL)

Brief outline of the company's CSR Policy:

Modified CIL CSR Policy in consonance with amendment of Companies Act, 2013 has been adopted and implemented at ECL. The DPE Guidelines on CSR vide F.No.-15(13)/2013-DPE (GM) dated 21st October, 2014 effective from 01.04.2014 is also adhered to. It integrates our business with social processes by making welfare measure focused primarily on under privileged, land oustees and Project Affected People(PAPs) staying in the radius of 25 KM of ECL. As per the provision under CIL CSR policy, 20% of the fund may be utilized beyond the radius of 25km of ECL HQ/Area/Project. It ensures that poor and needy section of the society derives the maximum benefit to support their development and sustainability. The Projects and Programs have been directed in the following priority areas at ECL:

1. Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan
2. Drinking water facility
3. Health and medicine
4. Education
5. Sanitation and public health.
6. Infrastructure development such as construction/repair of Community Centers/ Buildings/ construction of roads, pathways etc.
7. Promotion of Sports & Games.
8. Setting of skill development centers.
9. Supplementing Development Programs of the Govt.
10. Environment.

Composition of CSR Committee:

In order to steer the CSR & Sustainability agenda of the company the two-tier structure, comprising of a Board level committee, headed by Independent Director and a below Board level committee headed by Dy. GM(Welfare &CSR) were constituted for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CSR and Sustainability activities of ECL. Below Board level CSR committee constituted at ECL HQ as specified in CIL CSR Policy co-ordinates CSR activities from concept to conclusion.

At the Area Level, a CSR Committee of multi-disciplinary executives has also been constituted for implementing CSR Activities.

Average Net Profit of the Company for last three financial years:

The determination of the amount as 2% of Average Net Profit/Profit before Tax of previous three years as per section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013 is as follows:

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Profit before tax (Rs. in crore)	1897.18	1299.28	1782.41
Less: Profit on sale of Assets (Rs. in crore)	0.80	1.63	1.10
Profit u/s198 (Rs. in crore)	1896.38	1297.65	1781.31
Average net profit for three years (Rs. in crore)		1658.45	

Therefore, 2% of Average Net Profit comes to Rs. 33.17 Crore.

Prescribed CSR Expenditure:

Fund provisioning by ECL is based on the CSR Policy of CIL which is 2% of Average Net Profit or Rs. 2/- per tonne of coal production of previous year whichever is higher. Production in 2014-15 was 40.006MT. Hence CSR provision at the rate of Rs. 2/- per tonne of coal production would have been Rs. 8.00 Crore, whereas @ 2% of Average Net Profit comes to Rs. 33.17crore which is higher than Actual amount incurred in pursuance to Corporate Social Responsibility Policy during the financial year is Rs. 62.61crore which is more than 2% of the Average Net Profit. Toilets were constructed in various schools in the districts of Purulia (West Bengal), Deoghar and Sahebganj (Jharkhand) under Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan/Swachh Bharat Abhiyan as per instructions/guidelines of Ministry of Coal and CIL.

CSR Activities for the Financial Year-2015-16

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl No	Activity	Sector	Budget Outlay	Amount spent	Cumulative expenditure Upto 31.03.2016	Amount spent directly or through implementing agency
1	Providing and installation of 25 nos. tube wells in the villages under Sripur Area (Phase-II)	Water Supply	25.00	25.00	25.00	Asansol Municipal Corporation, BDO, Barabani
2	Renovation of abandoned well to solve the problem of drinking water at Nunia Basti of Sanctoria mouza under Kulti Municipality, ward no.12.	Water Supply	1.39	0.70	0.70	Sanctoria Village Samity
3	Construction of Graveyard shed building at Kultora, Kulti Municipality (Ward No.2), Kulti.	Infrastructure	6.37	6.36	6.36	Asansol Municipal Corporation
4	Allocation of funds for hiring charges of vehicle deployed in Purulia for monitoring of construction of Toilet work in Purulia under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	0.33	0.33	0.33	Direct
5	Release of Rs 20 Crores as second installment for construction of toilets in purulia district under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	4,016.50	4,016.50	4,016.50	DC, Purulia
6	Expenditure for organising seminar on CSR at ECL HQ	Others	0.02	0.02	0.02	Direct
7	Essay and debate competition at ECL HQ under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	0.77	0.77	0.77	Direct
8	Training on Refrigeration , Air-conditioning and beautician course at VTC, Salanpur Area	Skill development	14.58	7.29	7.29	Sri Sri Rural Development Program Trust(SSRDP)
9	Construction of ITI Lalmatia at Lalmatia, Godda, Rajmahal Area	Infrastructure	231.42	172.20	172.20	D.C. Godda
10	Skill development livelihood center for vocational training(Sambhav Foundation) at Kenda Area	Skill development	22.94	11.47	11.47	Sambhav Foundation
11	Distribution of aids and appliances to differently abled persons of Bidhan Chandra Pratibandhi Karma Kendra at Khandra, Bankola Area	Medical	1.20	1.20	1.20	Bidhan Chandra Pratibandhi Karma Kendra Khandra
12	Pandal construction for above medicals aids and appliances distribution to differently abled persons of Bidhan Chandra Pratibandhi Karma Kendra at Khandra , Bankola Area	Medical	0.50	0.50	0.50	Bidhan Chandra Pratibandhi Karma Kendra Khandra
13	Services of HMRI for engagement of Mobile Medical Van for providing medical and Health care services for underprivileged persons residing in the villages of command areas of Mugma, Salanpur, Sodepur, Sripur, ECL-HQ, Mines rescue station(MRS)	Medical	23.50	23.50	23.50	Piramal Swasthya(Formaly HMRI)
14	Engagement of Wockhardt Foundation for providing MMV medical and health care services for underprivileged persons residing in the villages of command areas of S P Mines Area	Medical	23.50	23.50	23.50	Wockhardt Foundation
15	Engagement of Mobile Medical Van for providing Medical Health Care facilities to the underprivileged in the surrounding villages of Sonepur Bazari Area and Kenda	Medical	16.57	16.57	16.57	R.K. HIV/AIDS Research & Care Institute, Bahula

	Area under ECL by R.K. HIV/AIDS Research & Care Institute, Bahula					
Sl No	Activity	Sector	Budget Outlay	Amount spent	Cumulative expenditure Upto 31.03.2016	Amount spent directly or through implementing agency
16	Upgradation of Matribedi Shamayita Jeevan Surya Hospital Service & Diagnostic Unit at Bankura	Medical	30.26	30.26	30.26	Matribedi Shamayita Jeevan Surya Hospital Service & Diagnostic Unit.
17	Construction of toilets in the Govt. schools of Deoghar district under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	500.00	500.00	500.00	DC, Deoghar
18	Construction of toilets in the Govt. schools of Deoghar district under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	913.95	913.95	913.95	DC, Deoghar
19	Providing and installation of 16 Nos. Tube well in Village of Raniganj Coalfields under CSR in the command areas of Satgram, Sripur and Salanpur Areas	Water Supply	16.00	16.00	16.00	SDM, Asansol
20	Installation of Organic Waste Converter(OWC) for Solid Waste Management at Dakshineswar Temple, Kolkata under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan	Environment	12.63	10.00	10.00	Sri Sri Rural Development Program Trust
21	Infrastructure development of Boxing training facility for under privileged and minority students of coal and steel belt by Durgapur Sub-Division Amateur Boxing Association, affiliated by Bengal Amateur Boxing Federation at Durgapur	Infrastructure	20.00	12.00	12.00	Durgapur Sub-Division Amateur Boxing Association,
22	Providing and installation of 40 nos. hand pumps in Tundi & East Tundi Block of Dhanbad District, Jharkhand under CSR.	Water Supply	23.15	22.50	22.50	Drinking Water & Sanitation Division no. 2, Dhanbad"
23	Extension of MMV services of Wockhardt, Piramal Swasthya(HMRI), RK HIV for a period of three months till March 2016 at ECL Command Areas	Medical	21.15	18.80	18.80	Wockhardt, HMRI, RK HIV
24	Payment to TISS towards Human resource services to ECL.	Others	2.40	2.40	2.40	TISS
25	Payment to TISS towards Human resource services to ECL	Others	3.59	3.59	3.59	TISS
26	Skill development livelihood center for vocational training at Kenda Area	Skill development	21.66	10.83	10.83	Sambhav Foundation
27	Installation of Organic Waste Converter(OWC) under the project of Solid Waste Management at Baba Baidyanath Mandir, Deoghar, Jharkhand.	Environment	11.51	8.91	8.91	Shivesta
28	Financial support to Purushottam Industrial Training Institute, Ramkanali for construction of ITI building at Ramkanali, Purulia	Infrastructure	22.64	22.64	22.64	Purushottam Industrial Training Institute, Ramkanali
29	Conducting Residential Employable Skill development Training Programmes for SC, ST, OBC, GEN & Minority Youths on Plastic Engineering & Technology under CSR Scheme by Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET), (Dept. of Chemical & Petrochemicals Ministry of	Skill development	24.40	24.40	24.40	CIPET, Bhubaneswar

	Chemicals & Fertilizers. Government of India), Bhubaneswar.					
30	Skill development training for income generation for project affected people/poor and needy persons at ITI Kanyapur, Asansol	Skill development	3.00	1.50	1.50	ITI Kanyapur, Asansol

Sl No	Activity	Sector	Budget Outlay	Amount spent	Cumulative expenditure upto 31.03.2016	Amount spent directly or through implementing agency
31	Community Participation Model Project for Economic Development and Nutritional Health Management Through Organic Farming, Education and Demonstrations by I.I.T., Kharagpur at Kenda Area	Skill development	29.76	7.44	7.44	IIT Kharagpur

S. No	Activity	Sector	Budget Outlay	Amount spent	Cumulative expenditure upto 31.03.2016	Amount spent directly or through implementing agency
32	Livelihood Skill Development Training Programme by Vyakti Vikash Kendra (VVKI) a registered public charitable trust at Salanpur Area	Skill development	7.71	0.53	0.53	VVKI
33	Inter Area village football tournament super cup at ECL HQ	Sports	1.74	1.74	1.74	Direct
34	Hiring of vehicles for school survey for construction of toilets in Govt. schools Purulia(WB), Deoghar & Sahibganj(Jharkhand) under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	0.30	0.30	0.30	Omprakash
35	Hiring of vehicles for school survey for construction of toilets in Govt. schools Purulia(WB), Deoghar & Sahibganj(Jharkhand) under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	0.39	0.39	0.39	Omprakash
36	Payment made for hiring vehicle for toilet construction monitoring work under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	13.38	13.38	13.38	Krishnendu Mukherjee
37	Installation of Organic Waste Converter (OWC) under the project of Solid Waste management at Tarapith Temple, Village Tarapur, Sahapur Gram Panchayat, Distt.- Birbhum, West Bengal	Environment	10.47	9.00	9.00	Sri Sri Rural Development Program Trust
38	Purchase of cleaning materials for 40 nos. of schools in ECL command areas	Others	0.40	0.40	0.40	Direct
39	Purchase of pendrive for collection of Photographs and other related data of Toilet construction under SVA	Others	0.01	0.01	0.01	Direct
40	Web based feedback system for CSR of ECL to CMPDI, Ranchi	Others	16.98	16.98	16.98	CMPDI, Ranchi
41	ATDC Training at Deoghar, Rajmahal Area	Skill Development	22.69	4.08	4.08	Sushila Catering Service
42	Construction of Library at Ishwar Marandi Nagar , Rajmahal Area	Infrastructure	4.25	2.69	2.69	Abdul Haque
43	Rainwater Harvesting at Expert hostel at Urjanagar Colony, Rajmahal Area	Environment	3.90	3.11	3.11	Shrawan Kumar Gandharv
44	Health Camp at Lalmatia, Rajmahal Area	Medical	0.51	0.32	0.32	Direct
45	Supply of drinking water through water tanker to nearby villages of Rajmahal Area	Water Supply	165.62	154.09	154.09	Various Contractual Agencies



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

46	Cleaning of Man Singh pond of Baba Dham at Deoghar , S P Mines Area	Environment	7.16	7.16	7.16	Shukdeo Pd Singh and N.K. Const.
47	Installation of Kalash Shape dust bins around Mansingh Pond	Environment	6.21	6.21	6.21	Shukdeo Pd Singh and N.K. Const.
48	Purchase of medicine under CSR for distribution among villagers by S P Mines Area	Medical	3.28	3.28	3.28	Direct
49	Construction of toilets in privately managed schools (7nos.) under Mugma Area	Infrastructure	0.08	0.08	0.08	Swati Construction
50	Organising cultural program & cross country race on National youth Day at Mugma Area	Sports	0.20	0.20	0.20	Yuva Kamal Club, Kumardhubi
51	Village football tournament under CSR at Mugma Area	Sports	0.33	0.33	0.33	Direct
52	Providing & laying GI Pipeline from Mugma more to Muchipara & Kalimata colony near Mandman colliery , Mugma Area	Water Supply	4.87	1.13	1.13	Kazi Abdul Rakib
53	Pipeline work at Shivdanga village from Mandman colliery V T Pump for water supply , Mugma Area	Water Supply	3.34	3.34	3.34	Deo Kumar Ojha

SI No	Activity	Sector	Budget Outlay	Amount spent	Cumulative expenditure upto 31.03.2016	Amount spent directly or through implementing agency
54	Organising inter school essay and debate competition at Mugma Area under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	0.31	0.31	0.31	Direct
55	Providing & fitting of pipeline for drinking water in Upper Kuhuka village , Mugma Area	Water Supply	9.94	4.59	4.59	D K Ghosh
56	Health Checkup Camp in collaboration with Gouri Devi Hospital & Research Institute, Durgapur & Sonapur Bazari Area at Hariapur Community Centre and publication of newsletter of the activity, Sonapur Bazari Area	Medical	0.20	0.17	0.17	In collaboration with Gouri Devi Hospital,Durgapur
57	Publishing of Newsletter on Medical CSR activities of Sonapur Bazari Area	Medical	0.10	0.09	0.09	Direct
58	Interschool Essay and Debate Competition at Sonapur Bazari Area under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	0.31	0.29	0.29	Direct
59	Village Football Tournament at Sonapur Bazari Area	Sports	0.33	0.33	0.33	Direct
60	Mega Health Camp on 25.12.15 at	Medical	0.10	0.10	0.10	Direct



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

	Khaskenda New Najrul Palli Ground Sonepur Bazari Area					
61	Eye Operation Camp at Chinchuria Village on 17.02.2016 , Sonepur Bazari Area	Medical	0.10	0.10	0.10	Subhash Samity, Chinchuria Village
62	Blood Donation Camp on 18.03.2016 at Sonepur Bazari Area	Medical	0.05	0.05	0.05	Direct
63	Interschool debate competition at Salanpur Area under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	0.31	0.31	0.31	Direct
64	Health Camp at Salanpur Area	Medical	0.52	0.05	0.05	Direct
65	Construction of boundary wall at Banagram Football ground, Pandaveswar Area	Infrastructure	14.00	14.00	14.00	Maa Tara Trading & Const. and G.P & Sons
66	Construction of PCC road(400m) at MDP colliery , Pandaveswar Area	Infrastructure	9.47	9.47	9.47	Chandan Hazra
67	Essay and Debate competition at Pandaveswar Area under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	0.31	0.31	0.31	Direct
68	Village football tournament at Pandaveswar Area	Sports	0.33	0.33	0.33	Direct
69	Organising study and welfare camp at Pandaveswar Area	Education	0.10	0.10	0.10	Direct
70	Providing ceiling fan to ECL Aided schools at Pandaveswar Area	Education	0.86	0.86	0.86	Direct
71	Blood donation camp at Marwari Dharmashala , Pandaveswar Area	Medical	0.06	0.06	0.06	Direct
72	Health awareness program on world health day at Pandaveswar Area	Medical	0.25	0.25	0.25	Direct
73	Health check-up camp at South Samla colliery , Pandaveswar Area	Medical	0.30	0.30	0.30	Direct
74	Inter School Essay & Debate Competition at Kajora Area under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	0.31	0.31	0.31	Direct
75	Free Distribution of medicine to nearby villagers at Kajora Area	Medical	0.40	0.39	0.39	Direct

SI No	Activity	Sector	Budget Outlay	Amount spent	Cumulative expenditure upto 31.03.2016	Amount spent directly or through implementing agency
76	Skill Development training Program BY Appreal Training and Design	Skill Development	11.83	5.76	5.76	ATDC



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

	Center(ATDC) at Kunustoria Area					
77	Construction of Toilets and Providing drinking water facility at privately managed schools at Kunustoria Area	Water Supply	14.93	10.91	10.91	Sanjib kr Banerjee
78	Expenditure of Medical CSR Camp at Kunustoria Area	Medical	0.52	0.52	0.52	Direct
79	Inter School Debate & Essay competition at Kunustoria Area under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	0.31	0.31	0.31	Direct
80	Organising Village Football tournament at Kunustoria Area	Sports	0.33	0.33	0.33	Direct
81	Village Medical Camp at Jhanjhra Area	Medical	0.70	0.70	0.70	Direct
82	Construction of PCC Road (257 mtr) with drain from Kali Mandir to Ghosh Para at Jhanjhra Area	Infrastructure	9.94	9.90	9.90	M/S Nakul Ch. Barai
83	Construction of PCC Road (700 mtrs) with two culverts from Bouri Para to Samshan Ghat at Luadoha Village , Jhanjhra Area	Infrastructure	18.29	3.55	3.55	M/S Nakul Ch. Barai
84	Laying of pipe for irrigation at Tirat from mine discharged water , Satgram Area	Water Supply	13.23	10.16	10.16	Haradhan Roy
85	Village football tournament at Satgram Area	Sports	0.33	0.33	0.33	Direct
86	Essay and debate competition at Satgram Area under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	0.31	0.31	0.31	Direct
87	Medical CSR camps at Satgram Area	Medical	0.52	0.18	0.18	Direct
88	Self- defense programme for girls at Satgram Area	Women Empowerment	0.09	0.09	0.09	Direct
89	Organising village football tournament at Kenda Area	Sports	0.33	0.33	0.33	Direct
90	Organising physically challenged person's sports at Kenda Area	Sports	0.40	0.40	0.40	Direct
91	essay and debate competition at Kenda Area under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	0.31	0.31	0.31	Direct
92	Health related CSR activities including heart check-up camp at Kenda Area	Medical	0.52	0.14	0.14	Direct
93	Construction of Toilets and drinking water facility in ECL Aided Schools at Bankola Area	Infrastructure	19.93	18.84	18.84	Rahman construction
94	Inter School Essay and Debate Competition at Bankola Area under SVA	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	0.31	0.31	0.31	Direct

Sl No	Activity		Sector	Budget Outlay	Amount spent	Cumulative expenditure upto 31.03.2016	Amount spent directly or through implementing agency
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SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

95	Village Football Tournament Area	at Bankola	Sports	0.33	0.28	0.28	Direct
96	Publication of CSR Magazine Area	at Bankola	Others	0.20	0.18	0.18	Direct
97	Distribution of Cleaning Items to 11 ECL aided schools at Bankola Area		Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	0.11	0.11	0.11	Direct
98	Seminar on Women Empowerment at Bankola Area		Women Empowerment	0.23	0.23	0.23	Direct
99	CSR Medical Magazine at Bankola Area		Medical	0.06	0.06	0.06	Direct
100	Medical Eye Camp at Bankola Area		Medical	0.15	0.15	0.15	Direct
101	Medical Camp at Bankola Area		Medical	0.02	0.02	0.02	Direct
102	Blood Donation Camp at Bankola Area		Medical	0.10	0.10	0.10	Direct
103	Health Camps at Bankola Area		Medical	0.12	0.12	0.12	Direct
104	CSR HIV Camps at Bankola Area		Medical	0.06	0.06	0.06	Direct
105	Construction of community hall at Bhamuria at Sodepur Area		infrastructure	0.11	0.11	0.11	Debanu enterprise
106	Construction of Community hall at Alkusha at Sodepur Area		infrastructure	0.13	0.13	0.13	Debanu enterprise
107	Water supply scheme for Hijuli Village at Sodepur Area		Water Supply	14.24	14.24	14.24	Star Developers
108	Construction of classroom saltore colliery at Sodepur Area		Education	8.32	8.32	8.32	Ratan Kumar Mahata
109	Hire charge for ambulance		Medical	0.57	0.57	0.57	Direct
110	Expenditure for Baby Show		Medical	0.23	0.23	0.23	Direct
	Total Expenditure				6,260.96		



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

ANNEXURE IV

land documents

ABSTRACT

1. Name of the Colliery and its address : New Kenda Colliery,
N.O. Kenda, Dt. Bardhaman.

2. If a lessee or a sublessee, the dates of issue and expiry of the lease or sub-lease : Direct Lessee under Bardhaman
: dt. 6.5.1926 for 999 years.

3. Date of commencement of business : From the date of lease.

4. a) Whether the lease was subsisting immediately before the date of vesting : Yes.

b) Whether the Colliery was working immediately before the date of vesting; if not, whether it started development or prospecting work within one year or within three years from such date : Yes.

5. Name of the Mouzas involved with J.L. Nos., P.S. and District : Kenda, J.L.No. 73, P.S. J. No. 74
V.S. Jampur, Dt. Bardhaman.

6. Name of the Proprietor or the Managing Agent : New Kishorey Coal Co. Ltd.

7. Approx. No. of workers annually/monthly : Not available

8. Approx. raising in tons : Not available

9. Total surface land in Idhas :-
a) Acquired by L.A. Proceeding : X
b) Otherwise held :-
i) Fully recorded in the present Settlement : 455.64 acres.
ii) Not recorded in the present Settlement due to acquisition by purchase etc. after the date of vesting : X
iii) Not recorded in the name of the Colliery due to its failure to establish its right and title : 21.58 acres.

10. Underground area recommended for retention : 4691
: 4691 bighas, and 362 Bighas for fresh lease.

11. Surface land recommended for retention :
(a) Section 28 : 23 acre
(b) Section 29 : X
(c) Section 30 : 465.59
: 465.59 acres.
(d) Dakhalakar : X

12. Surface land recommended for resumption : X

P. S.
Assist. Settlement Officer,
and Charge Officer, Asansol.

SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

- (3) -

Mr. Frederick Henry Hogg, Arthur Jardine and John Arthur Miller etc. were also the Proprietors in the mine Kenda who transferred their right title & interest as Proprietors & Copartners to M/s. New Kenda Coal Co. Ltd. by a deed of indenture dated 14/11/1919.

From the above detail it would be evident that M/s. New Kenda Coal Co. Ltd. was at a direct lease in respect of the entire underground Coal land of mine Kenda, J.L.No.73, P.R. Jamsia, Dt. Bardeen. The area of the mine as per total abstract found to be 5999 bighas and coming under the purview of sec. 29 of the U.M.E.A. Act.

The colliery submitted a plan showing its underground area in possession and the same was superimposed on the P.R. Map of the mine and statement of underground area with reference to corresponding surface plots have been prepared and appended to at Appendix 'A.4' in 3 groups A, B & C and thereby the total underground area came to more or less 4897 bighas including 542 bighas of mine Jamsia (for which no document has been furnished) and 64 bighas covered by public and Ry. lands as against 5999 bighas as leasehold.

Details of underground area found on verification are given below :-

(a) Relating to total no. 12	=	4410 bighas	
" " " " 1806	=	34	
" " " " 3599	=	4	4891 bighas.
" " " " 602 RI	=	21	
" " " " 1709 RI	=	4	

covered by leasehold dt. 6.5.1936 falling in mine Kenda, J.L.No.73 shown in group 'A.2' of appendix 'A.4'.

(b) Relating to total no. 12 falling in mine Jamsia, J.L.No.74 falling group 'B' of appendix 'A.4' for which no document of title has been furnished.	=	542 bighas
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(c) Relating to the lands of public utility and Ry. lands covered by total no. 6811 & 15 RI falling in mine Kenda and shown in group 'C' of appendix 'A.4'.	=	64 bighas.
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Total : 4897 bighas.

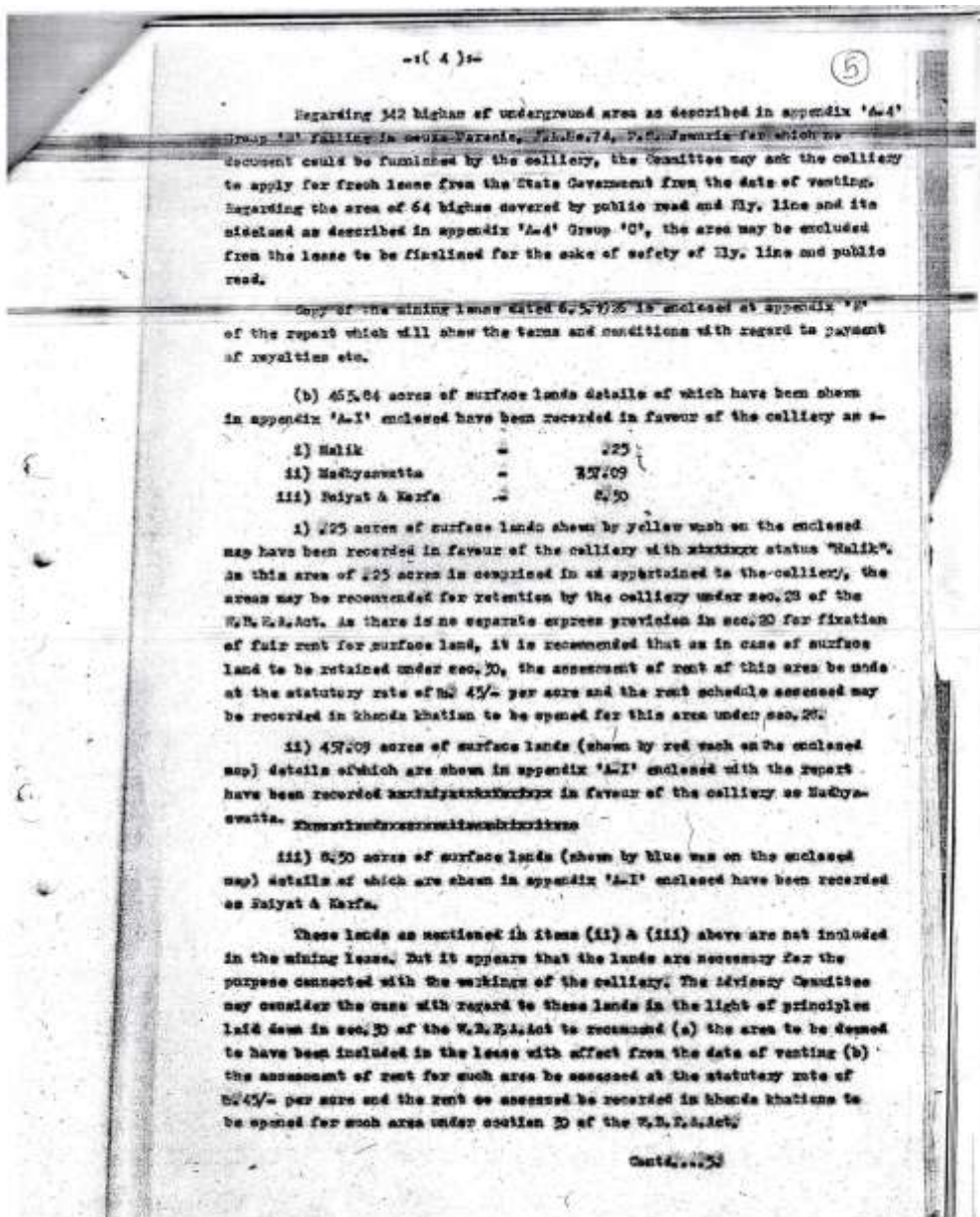
From the available information it is evident that the colliery was in working condition on the date of vesting and the lease was also subsisting as that date. The colliery is at present worked by the Eastern Coal-fields Ltd. The Advisory Committee may consider the case of the colliery with regard to 4897 bighas of coal land described in appendix 'A.4' group 'A' to recommend retention under sec. 29 of the U.M.E.A. Act, subject to adjustment of area, if as necessary, with the adjoining collieries at the time of finalisation of such collieries.

Contd...4



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA





SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

APPENDIX "A-I"

(6)

STATEMENT OF SURFACE LANES RECORDED IN THE NAME OF THE PROPRIETOR
OF.....COLLIERY.

NEW KENDA

No. of New S.A.L. No.	Name of P. S.	Kha- tan No.	Status	Plot No.	Total area of the Plot		Total area recorded in the name of the Colliery.		Recorded class of land.	Change made after the date of vesting.	n B K S
					Ac.	Dec.	Ac.	Dec.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Kenda, 70	Jenaria	714	Kilik	1522	.04		.04		Denge		
				1560	.04		.04		Path		
				1522	.08		.08		Denge		
				1560	.08		.08		Path		
				1522	.08		.08		Path		
					Total : .45 acres						
Kenda, 70	Jenaria	NS	N. Pettit	2470	.25		.25		Shall		
				2471	.48		.48		Denge		
				2477	.42		.42		"		
				248	1	3.00	3.00		Shel		
				252	.69		.69		Denge		
				255	1.01		1.01		"		
				25	.22		.22		Shel		
				103	.84		.84		Denge		
				247	.04		.04		Shel		
				228	.06		.06		Denge		
				441	3.32		3.32		"		
				442	.25		.25		Shelling ground		
				734	1.30		1.30		Denge		
				734	.20		.20		Shel		
				735	.32		.32		Denge		
				735	.30		.30		O. titit		
				827	3.00		3.00		Denge		
				828	1.41		1.41		Shel		
				829	5.21		5.21		"		
				2907	.30		.30		Denge		
				828	5.97		5.97		"		
				828	.46		.46		"		
				828	2.11		2.11		"		
				825	.81		.81		"		
				861	.35		.35		"		
				965	.70		.70		O. titit		
				1068	4.12		4.12		"		
				1072	1.57		1.57		Jungle		
				1119	.08		.08		O. titit		
					1119	.08	.08		Denge		

Kenda, 70, Jenaria, NS, N. Pettit

Contd...B.



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

APPENDIX "A-I"

(8)

STATEMENT OF SURFACE LANDS RECORDED IN THE NAME OF THE PROPRIETOR
OF.....COLLIERY.

S. L. No.	Name of P. S.	Khasra No.	Status	Plot No.	Total area of the Plot		Total area recorded in the name of the Colliery.		Recorded area of land.	Changes made after the date of vesting.	Remarks
					Sq. Yds.	Sq. Mts.	Sq. Yds.	Sq. Mts.			
1000, 72	Jamaria	355	H. Sett	2450	.31		.31				
				2675	.03		.03				
				2515	1.04		1.04				
				2536	1.32		1.32				
				2677	.04		.04				
				2573	.04						
				2559	.31		.31				
				2575	3.94		3.94				
				2607	2.67		2.67				
				2604	5.23		5.23				
				2654	.79		.79				
				2602	2.32		2.32				
				2603	.30		.30				
				2606	4.45		4.45				
				2699	37.16		37.16				
				2329	.28		.28				
				2717							
				1848	.31		.31				
				1831	1.65		1.65				
				230	1.06		1.06				
				2728							
				206	.60		.60				
				2709							
				403	1.60		1.60				
				2740							
				206	1.48		1.48				
				2741							
				24	.24		.24				
				2809							
				24	.08		.08				
				2571							
				735	.12		.12				
				2804							
				735	.06		.06				
				2506							
				735	.08		.08				
				2607							
				735	.06		.06				
				2510							
				1584	.03		.03				
				1925	.01		.01				

Sample on Settlement Date.

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SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

APPENDIX "A-I"

STATEMENT OF SURFACE LANDS RECORDED IN THE NAME OF THE PROPRIETOR
OF.....COLLIERY.

Name of Kenda and A. L. No.	Name of P. R.	Kha- tion No.	Status	Plot No.	Total area of the Plot		Total area recorded in the name of the Colliery.		Recorded class of land.	Changes made after the date of vesting.	R E M A I N S
					Ac.	Dec.	Ac.	Dec.			
Kenda, 73	Jenarua	292	K. L. S. C.	1047	2.72		2.72		Said		
				1048	2.72		2.72		Said		
				90	.49		.49		"		
				972	1.86		1.86		Said		
				973	.07		.07		Said		
				974	.06		.06		"		
				985	.42		.42		"		
				988	.44		.44		"		
				84	2.53		2.53		"		
				2220	.45		.45		"		
				2744	.00		.00		"		
				2239	.00		.00		"		
				2745	.00		.00		"		
				2234	.02		.02		Peth		
				2747	.02		.02		Peth		
				958	.06		.06		Said		
				15-10	.04		.04		"		
				1238	.01		.01		"		
				1212	1.77		1.77		"		
				2471	.45		.45		"		
				2236	.32		.32		G. P. L. T.		
				2232	.12		.12		Said		
				2211	.19		.19		Peth		
				2213	.12		.12		Said		
				2230	.08		.08		Peth		
				2235	.08		.08		Said		
				2234	.08		.08		Said		
				2231	.07		.07		Said		
				1012	1.87		1.87		Said		
				1015	.45		.45		"		
				1013	.20		.20		"		
				1016	.13		.13		Said		
				1019	14.10		14.10		G. P. L. T.		
				1020	.25		.25		Said		
				1021	.07		.07		"		
				2235	.29		.29		Said		
				2244	.29		.29		Said		

Continued from Page.

Contd...S.



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

APPENDIX "A-I"

(5)

STATEMENT OF SURFACE LANDS RECORDED IN THE NAME OF THE PROPRIETOR
OF.....NEW KENDA.....COLLIERY.

Name of Proprietor and P. F. No.	Name of P. S.	Kha- san No.	Station	Plot No.	Total area of the Plot		Total area recorded in the name of the Colliery.		Recorded class of land.	Changes made after the date of vesting.	RE- MARKS	
					Ac.	Dec.	Ac.	Dec.				
Kenda, 77	Jamaria		M. Getta	1035	.74	.74			Wald			
				1036								
				1037	.08	.08			Wald			
				1038	.87	.87			Danga			
				1039	.33	.33			"			
				1040	1.07	1.07			"			
				1041	.64	.64			"			
				1042	1.79	1.79			"			
				1043	.13	.13			"			
				1044	.07	.07			Wald			
				1045	3.33	3.33			"			
				1046	1.40	1.40			G. P. tit			
				1047	3.33	3.33			"			
				1048	.78	.78			Wald			
				1114	6.14	6.14			G. P. tit			
				1115	.89	.89			Wald			
				1116	.45	.45			"			
				1117	.67	.67			Wald			
				1118	1.17	1.17			"			
				1119	.13	.13			"			
				1120	.17	.17			"			
				1121	.06	.06			Danga			
				1122	1.78	1.78			Danga			
				1123								
				1124	.14	.14			G. P. tit			
				1125	.08	.08			Danga			
				1126	.14	.14			"			
				1127	.13	.13			"			
				1128	.11	.11			"			
				1129/1130	.13	.13			Wald			
				1131/1132	.66	.66			"			
				1133/1134	.13	.13			"			
				1135/1136	.70	.70			Danga			
				1137/1138	.75	.75			"			
				1139/1140	.10	.10			"			
				1141/1142	.50	.50			G. P. tit			
				1143/1144	.24	.24			Danga			
				1145/1146	.13	.13			"			
				1147/1148	.14	.14			"			
				1149/1150	.04	.04			Wald			
				1151	.49	.49			"			

Contd...5.



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

APPENDIX "A-I"

STATEMENT OF SURFACE LANDS RECORDED IN THE NAME OF THE PROPRIETOR
OF.....W.T. S. 98DA.....COLLIERY.

Name of Member and S.L. No.	Name of P. S.	Kha- tan No.	Status	Plot No.	Total area of the Plot	Total area recorded in the name of the Colliery.	Recorded class of land.	Changes made after the date of vesting.	E M A R K S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
L. 100, 70	Jannur			2222/2122						
				1716	.49	.49	Said			
				2424	.21	.21	Dango			
				2615/2201	.26	.26	Said			
				2626/2242	.29	.29	"			
				1126/2726	.06	.06	Path			
				1003	.13	.13	Sole			
				2222	.02	.02	G.Petit			
				222/2221	.06	.06	Path			
				2222/2214	.24	.24	Path			
				2223	2.18	2.18	Colliery			
				2222/2215	.04	.04	Kails Khad.			
				2222/2216	.03	.03	Kail "			
				1124/2227	.20	.20	Path			
				1124/2228	.10	.10	"			
				1124/2272	.06	.06	Kail or Khad			
				1124/2274	.03	.03	Colliery			
				1126	2.21	2.21	G.Petit			
				1124	66.06	66.06	"			
				1125/2273	4.23	4.23	"			
				1125/2280	.75	.75	Dango			
				1008	.08	.08	G.Petit			
				240	.08	.08	"			
				241	.59	.59	Dango			
				225	2.24	2.24	"			
				275	1.02	1.02	G.Petit			
				279	.49	.49	Path			
				291	7.60	7.60	G.Petit			
				223	.13	.13	"			
				224	.29	.29	G.Petit			
				1119	2.19	2.19	Restu			
				1122	.25	.25	"			
				1122	5.20	5.20	Colliery			
				1125/2220	.05	.05	Tramline			
				1027	1.27	1.27	Restu			
				1017	.06	.06	Peritakta K. Khad.			
				1200	.06	.06	Colliery			
				1201	.05	.05	Peritakta K. Khad.			
				1202	.02	.02	Colliery			
				1203	.02	.02	"			
				1204	17.20	17.20	"			
				1572/2210	.06	.06	"			
				1270/2722	.08	.08	"			
				2221	2.24	2.24	Tramline			
				2212/2722	.08	.08	Peritakta K. Khad			
				2222/2072	.11	.11	Restu.			

S. 98DA. S. 98DA. S. 98DA.

Contd...7.



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

APPENDIX "A-1"

(12)

STATEMENT OF SURFACE LANDS RECORDED IN THE NAME OF THE PROPRIETOR
OF.....NEW KENDA.....COLLIERY.

No. of Kenda P.L.L. No.	Name of P. & S.	Kha- tan No.	Status	Plot No.	Total area of the Plot		Total area recorded in the name of the Colliery.		Recorded class of land.	Changes made after the date of vesting.	11 B M A B K S
					7	8	9	10			
					Ac.	Dec.	Ac.	Dec.			
Land, 70	Jannala	Thiyot	its.	2328/2311	.54	.54			Busta		
				2329	.24	.24			Colliery		
				2449	.08	.08			"		
				2473	1.39	1.39			Busta		
				2479	1.18	1.18			"		
				2473/2422	.03	.03			Colliery		
				2473	.06	.06			"		
				2321/2323	.03	.03			Pericakke KKKKKK Trenline.		
				Total :					457.05 acres.		
Land, 70	Jannala	Thiyot		2143/2154	.45	.45			Busta		
				2143/2163	.02	.02			Roller shed.		
				2143/2182	.02	.02			"		
				1097	1.41	1.41			G. Pettit		
				1108	1.42	1.42			"		
				2474	1.17	1.17			Busta		
				2574/2167	.23	.23			"		
				2523/2181	.04	.04			Whiti		
				1136	1.58	1.52			Dango		
				1175	.85	.58			Reid		
				1121	.13	.13			Dango		
				1173/2395	.13	.13			"		
				1123	.15	.15			"		
				923/1527	.03	.03			Path		
				977/2395	.10	.10			Path		
				932/2323	.07	.07			"		
				2711/2447	.53	.53			Busta		
				2711/2448	.08	.08			"		
				Total :					8.50 acres		
GRAND TOTAL :					465.55 acres.						

P 5
Assistant Settlement Officer
&
Charge Officer, General.

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SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

APPENDIX "A-3" (15)

LIST OF LANDS CLAIMED BY COLLIERY BUT NOT REGISTERED IN THE DIVISIONAL CLERK'S OFFICE BECAUSE IT COULD NOT ESTABLISH ITS TITLE BY PRODUCING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Name of P. S.	Kla. No.	Station	Plot No.	Total area of the Plot	Area claimed by the Colliery	Recorded class of land as on the date of vesting	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jenarua	506	Wiyet	3006	.26	.26	Sold	
			3007	.48	.48	C. titit	
			1908	.18	.18	Sold	
			3009	.07	.07	Sold	
			3010	.09	.09	Kenali	
			3011	.51	.51	"	
			3012	.35	.35	"	
			1999	.70	.70	Sold	
			1996	.23	.23	Kenali	
			1997	.28	.28	"	
			3000	.19	.19	Sold	
			3001	.77	.77	"	
			3002	.25	.25	"	
1570	M. Jutta	3013	.32	.32	Kenali		
401	Wiyet	3014	.70	.70	Sold		
		2014/2021	.45	.45	"		
		2014/2022	.45	.45	"		
		2014/2045	.06	.06	Kenali		
999	Wiyet	2015	.54	.54	Other		
999	"	2016	.27	.27	Kenali		
		2017	.18	.18	"		
		2018	.14	.14	Sold		
		2020	.19	.19	Kenali		
1908	Wiyet						
1910	"	2019	.42	.42	Other		
1408	"	2070	.24	.24	Kenali		
190	"	2022	.24	.24	Sold		
908	Wiyet	2227	.14	.14	Kenali		
639	"	2228	.79	.79	"		
73	"	2229	.79	.79	Sold		
		2230	.69	.69	"		
1061	"	2230	.27	.27	Other		
2112	Wiyet	2237	.76	.76	Sold		
977	Wiyet	2238	.51	.51	C. titit		
1438	Wiyet	2239	.70	.70	Other		
692/8	"	2240	.27	.27	"		
714	Wiyet	2241	.22	.22	C. titit		
1091	Wiyet	2402	.16	.16	Kenali		
544/9	Wiyet	2101	.21	.21	C. titit		
		2108	.07	.07	Kenali		
		2109	.24	.24	"		
		2109	.08	.08	Sold		
		2110	.10	.10	"		
		2112	.39	.39	"		
		2113	.03	.03	Other		
		2114	.11	.11	Kenali		
		2115	.04	.04	Sold		
		2116	.22	.22	Other		
28	Wiyet	2023	.45	.45	Sold		
440	"	2025	.08	.08	"		
		2024	.12	.12	Sold		
		2027	1.15	1.15	Kenali		

Contd...4.

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SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

APPENDIX "A-3"

NEW KENDA

LIST OF LANDS CLAIMED BY..... COLLECTORY BUT
NOT RECORDED IN THE DIVISIONAL SETTLEMENT OPERATION BECAUSE IT COULD
NOT ESTABLISH ITS TITLE BY FURNISHING SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE

No.	Name of F.S.	Sta. No.	Status	Plot No.	Total area of the list	Area claimed by the Collectory	Recorded class of land (as on the date of vesting)	E. M. A. B. K. S.
1077	Kenia	3062	Private	3062	.11	.11	State	
706		3065		3065	.09	.09	"	
1578	M. Satta	3068/3715		3068	1.35	1.35	Kenali	
937	Private	3403		3403	.74	.74	State	
544/2	"	3409		3409	.09	.09	Kenali	
438	"	3578		3578	.49	.49	State	
630	"	3093		3093	.12	.12	State	
407	"	359		359	.59	.59	State	
		361		361	.54	.54	State	
		360		360	.13	.13	State	
406	D. K. S.	356		356	.31	.31	Kenali	
1937	M. Satta	3104		3104	.07	.07	State	
		3108		3108	.17	.17	Kenali	
559	"	3118		3118	.14	.14	State	
382	Private	3111		3111	.77	.77	"	
44	"	3238		3238	.32	.32	Kenali	
370	M. Satta	3068		3068	.18	.18	"	
1728	"	3069		3069	.23	.23	"	
		3074		3074	.14	.14	"	
		3072		3072	.41	.41	"	
377/1	"	3071		3071	.41	.41	"	
312	"	3067		3067	.06	.06	"	
448	"	3085		3085	.18	.18	"	
		3084		3084	.35	.35	Danga	
3020	M. Satta	3130		3130	.38	.38	Kenali	
235	Private	3133		3133	1.30	1.30	G. P. Tit	
206	"	3134		3134	.15	.15	State	
		3135		3135	.17	.17	"	
		3136		3136	.08	.08	"	
		3075		3075	.10	.10	Danga	
		3076		3076	1.35	1.35	State	
		3078		3078	2.78	.78	Kenali	
		340		340	.47	.47	"	
Total :					91.58	acres.		

P. G.
Assistant Settlement Officer
&
Charge Officer, Kenali.



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

ANNEXURE V

ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड
अरुण-खड़क-बरेल मिनेरल का कार्यालय
संस्कृतिवा, भवन-४, डिबेर्गार्क,
जिला- बर्द्धमान, पश्चिम बंगाल-713333
सिबिल प्रशासनिक विभाग
मो.आइ.एन-4718181/931975G01030295
वेबसाइट - www.easterncoal.gov.in

EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED
Office of the Chairman-cum-Managing Director
Secyaria, P.O.: Dibergark,
Dist.: Bardhaman, West Bengal-713333
Civil Engineering Department
CEN-D18181WB1975G01030295
Website - www.easterncoal.gov.in

WO NO.: ECL/HQ/GM(C)/W.O./16-17/ie-Tender/25/239/845 Date:08.06.2017
To,
"By Speed post"
M/S Porel Das Water and Effluent Control Private Limited,
Howrah Industrial cum Commercial Complex,
24, Bellinus Road,
2nd Floor, Howrah,
WB, PIN-711101

WORK ORDER

Sub. : "Water Supply arrangements to Kendra Village, Kendra Mouza under Kendra Area, ECL."

Ref : NIT No.: ECL/HQ/GM(C)/e-Tender/16-17/226 Date: 03.03.2017

Dear Sir,

With reference to your online bid dated 24.03.2017 in response to NIT referred above it is to convey that the Competent Authority has been pleased to award the subject mentioned work in your favour for a total amount of ₹ 75,26,610.00 (Rupees Seventy Five Lakh Twenty Six Thousand Six Hundred Ten and paise Eight only) excluding Service tax. Total Service tax component on the awarded value comes to ₹ 4,51,596.60 (Service tax is applicable as per prevailing Rules and acts). Cost to Company for the work is Rs. 79,78,206.68 (Rupees Seventy Nine Lakh Seventy Eight Thousand Two Hundred Six and paise Sixty Eight) Only including the impact of Service Tax. The award of subject mentioned work is based on the following stipulations:-

1. The work should be completed in all respect within 150 (Three Hundred Fifty) Days Only. The date of commencement of the work will be reckoned from the expiry of 10 (Ten) days from date of issue of this work order or from the date of actual handing over the site whichever is later. Time is the essence of the contract.
2. All Terms and Conditions of NIT & Tender Document and other rules applicable for such type of work will also govern this Award of work and form a part of the agreement.
3. You are required to deposit ₹ 2,67,931.00/- only as performance security money which is 5% of the award value less EMD deposited online of Rs. 1,08,400.00. You are also required to deposit ₹ 16,86,285.00 (Rupees Sixteen Lakh Eighty Six Thousand Two Hundred Eighty Five only) as additional performance security money. This performance security money and additional performance security money should be deposited within 28 days of receipt of this work order in the form of Demand Draft drawn

ATM/RE(C)
ग. नो. १५६
१५६



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

- in favour of Eastern Coalfields Limited on any scheduled Bank payable on its branch at Asansol or Bank Guarantee/FDR. In case of BG, its validity should be minimum period of one year or 90 days beyond the contract period whichever is more.
4. Service Tax will be applicable as per prevalent Terms and Rules. Service Tax will be borne by employer as per prevailing rules and acts.
 5. You will have to make your own arrangements for all the Construction materials, labour, tools and tackles and also the water required for the work and your workers.
 6. Your workers are to be paid as per the Minimum Wages Act applicable during the contract Period. Payment of wages including CMPE/EPF etc. to workmen as per Minimum Wages Act (Relevant/Applicable) has to be made through Nationalized Bank only.
 7. All running account bills shall be paid at 95% of work value. This 5% deduction towards Retention money will be the 2nd part of security deposit.
 8. You will have to produce Royalty Clearance Certificate from appropriate State Govt. Authority prior to release of your Final Bill.
 9. You will be responsible for the safe custody of all your materials and safety of your workman for which ECL will not take any responsibility.
 10. Testing of samples of materials/ work at required frequency and as per instruction of Engineer-in-charge is to be conducted as per the guidelines of CPWD / PWD(W.B.)/ MOST/BIS by third party to be approved by the Department / ECL and the entire cost for sampling, packing, carriage and testing charges will be borne by the Contractor. The test certificate should be submitted to the Engineer in-charge.
 11. You are requested to submit a non-judicial stamp paper of Rs. 100/- for execution of the Agreement. The Agreement must be signed by you within 30 (Thirty) days from date of issue of the Work Order. You are also requested to deposit self attested copy of the following:-
 - i) Copy of Document in respect of legal status of bidder.
 - ii) Power of Attorney.
 - iii) Copy of PAN.
 - iv) Copy of VAT.
 - v) Copy of Service Tax Registration Certificate.
 - vi) Copy of CMPE/EPF Registration Certificate.
 - vii) Copy of Labour License Certificate incase Labour engaged more than 19(Nineteen)
 - viii) Bank Details
 - ix) Time bound programme for completion of work
 - x) List of Technical Persons
 - xi) List of equipments
 - xii) Work/Workers Insurance as per Clause No. 13(XVIIIa) of General Terms & Conditions.
 12. The Contractor will have to upload details in respect of contractors labour employed by him in Contract Labour Payment Management Portal of CIL for the contract issued for the said work within 15 days of starting of work and will update the same as and when required as per format provided in general terms and conditions.

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SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

14. General Manager Kenda Area, ECL, will be the principle employer for this work.
15. AFM Kenda Area ECL, will be the paying authority on behalf of ECL.
16. This has been financially concurred by Sr. Manager (F) C&B vide B.C. No 251/R-377/17-18 dated 02.06.2017 A/cs Head CSR for Rs. 79,78,206.68 Only including Service tax for this work.

This work order is being sent to you with an additional copy. Please acknowledge the receipt of this work order and sign the second copy as a token of acceptance of the award of work with terms and conditions and submit the same to this office at an earliest for our record. You are requested to contact **General Manager Kenda Area ECL** for execution of the work immediately.

Yours faithfully,

(A.K. Verma)
General Manager (Civil)/HOD

Encl: i) BOQ

Distribution :

- 1) Chief Vigilance Officer, ECL.
- 2) TS to D(P), D(F), D(OP), D(P&P), ECL
- 3) GM(F)/C, GM(F&B ECL HQ
- 4) GM Kenda Area, ECL
- 5) C.M. (Civil) Tender Cell, ECL HQ
- 6) A.E. (Civil) Kenda Area, ECL— with Copy of BOQ. He should intimate about the date of commencement of the work.
- 7) AFM Kenda Area ECL
- 8) Sr. Manager (C&B), ECL HQ
- 8) Regional Commissioner, CMPF, Region -III, B.B. College Road, Ushagram, Asansol, 713303- with Regd. Post
- 9) LEO(C), H/o Balram Dey, Madhaiganj Road, At & P.O. Ukhra, Dist. Burdwan- with Regd. Post
- 10) Tender File



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

ANNEXURE VI

LIST OF PEOPLE CONSULTED FOR THE PROJECT

S.No.	Name	Designation	Contact Details
1.	Mr. Sanjay Kumar Singh	G.M. Kenda Area (ECL)	9434795733
2.	Mr. Ashsish Kumar	Assistant Manager (ECL)	9434796373
3.	Mr.Uday Shankar Choubey	Agent (ECL)	9434796996
4.	Mr. Soumya Chattopadhyay	WBCS (Exe), AEO,ADDA, Asansol	aeoadda.asl@gmail.com
5.	Mrs. Jhuma Bagdi	Sarpanch, Kenda Panchayat	9563430658
6.	Mr. Gour Mandal	Secretary, Kenda Gram Panchayat	9732049951
7.	M.r.Ghulam Mirza	BLR Officer	8927169795



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

ANNEXURE VII

LIST OF PAP ACCORDING TO ADDA FOR LOCATION 65 AND 80

MOU 20-Kenda, P.S. - Jamnoli

Sl No.	Location No.	Name of HoH OR Name of Institution	Father/Husband Name OR Name of Owner/ Ownership	Plots
1	65	Mantu Bauri	Late Surui Bauri	724
2	65	Bimod Bauri	Mantu Bauri	724
3	65	Anhela Bauri	Mantu Bauri	724
4	65	Pradip Bauri	Mantu Bauri	724
5	65	Anup Bauri	Mantu Bauri	724
6	65	Manosha Mandir	Mano bauri	724
7	65	Mano bauri	Late Hara Bauri	724
8	65	Subhash Bauri	Late Hara Bauri	724
9	65	Uttam Bauri	Late Hara Bauri	724
10	65	Manjura Bauri	Late Banka Bauri	724
11	65	Gour Bauri	Late Banka Bauri	724
12	65	Nitai Bauri	Late Banka Bauri	724
13	65	Anjala Dhibar	Ramprasad Dhibar	724
14	65	Swadin Bauri	Late Jaydab Bauri	724
15	65	Lakshi Kol	Lalu Kol	724
16	65	Gopal Bauri	Late Banka Bauri	724
17	65	Sanjay Bauri	Gopal Bauri	724
18	65	Ajay Bauri	Gopal Bauri	724
19	65	Shicharan Bhuina	Late Gultan Bhuina	1204
20	65	Lakhan Bhuia	Late Firimui Bhuia	1204
21	65	Hasuman Mandir	Lakha Bhuia	1204
22	65	Pramod Bhuia	Ramrup Bhuia	1204
23	65	Rama Bhuniya	Late Keshari Bhuniya	724
24	65	Prakash Bhuaiya	Rama Bhuniya	724
25	65	Sudan Bhuaiya	Rama Bhuniya	1204
26	65	Mathura Pashwan	Late Tetar Pashwan	1204
27	65	Tinku Paswan	Mathura Pashwan	1204
28	65	Ramu Paswan	Late Biran Bhuina	1204
29	65	Umesh Bhuina	Ramu Paswan	1204
30	65	Mahesh Bhuina	Ramu Paswan	1204
31	65	Kesho Bhuina	Late Shibanaran Bhuina	1204
32	65	Dharma Bhuina	Kesho Bhuina	1204

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SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

Sl No.	Location No.	Name of HoH OR Name of Institution	Father/Husband Name OR Name of Owner/ Ownership	Plots
33	65	Puni Kamin	Late Faro Bhuniya	1204
34	65	Milan Bhuniya	Late Tejo Bhuniya	1204
35	65	Soya Devi	Late Uday Paswan	1204
36	65	Rajesh paswan	Late Uday Paswan	1204
37	65	Mina Bhuiya	Nepal Bhuiya	1204
38	65	Manoj Kumar Paswan	Ganesh Paswan	1204
39	65	Raj Kumar Bhuniya	Ganesh Bhuniya	1204
40	65	Shop	Santi Devi Barnwal	1204
41	65	Barnoyal Sabitri	Late Ramdas Barnoyal	1204
42	65	Santi Devi Barnwal	sabitri Barnwal	1204
43	65	Pan Shop	Ashok Rabidas	1204
44	65	EGG Shop	Siwajee Paswan	1204
45	65	Ramehish Paswan	Late Kalar Paswan	1204
46	65	Lakshan Dom	Late Jadu dom	1204
47	65	Khuntiya Khali	Late Bushtiya	1204
48	65	Raghu Bastiya	Late Somnath Bastiya	1204
49	65	Gugal bauri	Rama Bauri	1204
50	65	Hare ram paswan	Ramshish Paswan	1204
51	65	Kesh Jadab	Late Khubari Jadab	1204
52	65	Binod Kumar Basantia	Ragau Basantia	1204
53	65	Parsuram Paswan	Ramashib Paswan	1204
54	65	Prem Dom	Lakshman Dom	1204
55	65	Surendranath Mishra	Late Ramjti Mishra	1204
56	65	Rabi Mandal	Late Sonnath Mandal	1204
57	65	Mahindar Mandal	Sonnath Mandal	1204
58	65	Santosh Mishra	Late Ramjit Mishra	1204
59	65	Pramod Mishra	Late Ramjit Mishra	1204
60	65	Kabita Paswan	Bikash Paswan	1204
61	65	Ajay Paswan	Late Sudhir Paswan	1204
62	65	Bhuneswar Bhuniya	Shobha Buniya	1204
63	65	Ashok Rabidas	Gorakh Rabidas	1204
64	65	Bhuy Rabidas	Late Goradh Rabidas	1204



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

Sl No.	Location No.	Name of HoH OR Name of Institution	Father/Husband Name OR Name of Owner/ Ownership	Plots
33	65	Puni Kamin	Late Paro Bhuviya	1204
34	65	Milan Bhuviya	Late Tejo Bhuviya	1204
35	65	Soya Devi	Late Uday Paswan	1204
36	65	Rajesh paswan	Late Uday Paswan	1204
37	65	Mina Bhuina	Nepal Bhuina	1204
38	65	Manoj Kumar Paswan	Ganesh Paswan	1204
39	65	Raj Kumar Bhuviya	Ganesh Bhuviya	1204
40	65	Shop	Santi Devi Barnwal	1204
41	65	Barnoyal Sabitri	Late Ramdas Barnoyal	1204
42	65	Santi Devi Barnwal	sabitri Barnwal	1204
43	65	Pan Shop	Ashok Rabidas	1204
44	65	EGG Shop	Siwajee Paswan	1204
45	65	Ramehish Paswan	Late Kalar Paswan	1204
46	65	Lakshan Dom	Late Jadu dom	1204
47	65	Khuntiya Khali	Late Bushtiya	1204
48	65	Raghu Bastiya	Late Somnath Bastiya	1204
49	65	Gugal bauri	Rama Bauri	1204
50	65	Hare ram paswan	Ramshish Paswan	1204
51	65	Kesh Jadab	Late Khubari Jadab	1204
52	65	Binod Kumar Basantia	Ragau Basantia	1204
53	65	Parsuram Paswan	Ramashib Paswan	1204
54	65	Prem Dom	Lakshman Dom	1204
55	65	Surendranath Mishra	Late Ramjti Mishra	1204
56	65	Rabi Mandal	Late Sonnath Mandal	1204
57	65	Mahindar Mandal	Somnath Mandal	1204
58	65	Santosh Mishra	Late Ramjit Mishra	1204
59	65	Pramod Mishra	Late Ramjit Mishra	1204
60	65	Kabita Paswan	Bikash Paswan	1204
61	65	Ajasy Paswan	Late Sudhir Paswan	1204
62	65	Bhuneswar Bhuviya	Shobha Buniya	1204
63	65	Ashok Rabidas	Gorakh Rabidas	1204
64	65	Bhuy Rabidas	Late Goradh Rabidas	1204



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

Sl No.	Location No.	Name of HoH OR Name of Institution	Father/Husband Name OR Name of Owner/ Ownership	Plots
97	65	Bhim Kol	Shanti Kol	1204
98	65	Mahan Ray	Late Bhudhan Ray	1204
99	65	Haribar Barnoyal	Mahadeb Barnoyal	1204
100	65	Amar Kumar Barnoyal	Hari Barnwal	1204
101	65	Kamala Joyshvara	Late Sitaram Joysovra	1204
102	65	Santosh Joyshvara	Kamala Joyshvara	1204
103	65	Hira Hazra	Late Gokul Hazra	1204
104	65	Ganesh Paswan	Late Kishun Paswan	1204
105	65	Sanjoy Paswan	Ganesh Paswan	1204
106	65	Dhobi Paswan	Jhala Paswan	1204
107	65	Krishna Chamar	Late Raju Chamar	1204
108	65	Mulkhi Paswan	Late Kailash Paswan	1204
109	65	Pankaj Paswan	Late Kailash Paswan	1204
110	65	Sintul Kumar Paswan	Late Kailash Paswan	1204
111	65	Sanga Sarathi	Late Agni Sarathi	1204
112	65	Agni Sarathi	Late Bhudhan Sarathi	1204
113	65	Shambhu Hazra	Sona Hazra	1204
114	65	Gobinda Sarathi	Agrani Sarathi	1204
115	65	Rajesh Thakur	Ramchandra Thakur	1204
116	65	Gobinda Thakura	Ramchandra Thakur	1204
117	65	Rupa Hazra	Late Gopal Hazra	1204
118	65	Ganesh Jaysowara	Kamala Joyshvara	1204
119	65	Durga Kol	Shanti Kol	1204
120	65	Pan Shop	Bali Paswan	1204
121	65	Pan Shop	Ajay Paswan	1204
122	65	Tea Shop	Sahadeb Shaw	1204
123	65	Anganbari	Riteshwar Bhuinya	1204
124	65	Culb	Raghu Bastiya	1204
125	65	Jamuna Hazra	Late Sona Hazra	1204
126	65	Naresh Pashwan	Late shibu Paswan	1204
127	65	Joyram Keot	Late Raju Keot	1204
128	65	Sitaram Keot	Jhaman Keot	1204



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

Sl No.	Location No.	Name of HoH OR Name of Institution	Father/Husband Name OR Name of Owner/ Ownership	Plots
129	65	Phool Mati Sarathi	Sangam Sanrathi	1204
130	65	Arjun Pashwan	Late Debi Pashwan	1204
131	65	Chandan Pashwan	Arjun Pashwan	1204
132	65	Harnandan Pashwan	Arjun Pashwan	1204
133	65	Dablu Kole	Lalu Kole	1204
134	65	Lol Lal	Late Jiban Kole	1204
135	65	Manirajan Bauri	Late Akal Bauri	724
136	65	Kali Bauri	Late Amrita Bauri	724
137	65	Haradhan Bauri	Late Amrit Bauri	724
138	65	Sukumar Bauri	Kali Bauri	724
139	65	Dayamaj Bauri	Kali Bauri	724
140	65	Rabin Bauri	Kali Bauri	724
141	65	Jiten Bauri	Late Khandu Bauri	724
142	65	Swapan Bauri	Late Gatum Bauri	724
143	65	Bhumita Bauri	Late Genu Bauri	724
144	65	Dilip Bauri	Late Haru Bauri	724
145	65	Mahebir Mandir	Bhim Bauri	724
146	65	Binay Paswan	Ramshish Paswan	1204
147	65	Anandi Pashwan	Debnarayan Pashwan	723
148	65	Gopal Keshari	Jamuna Keshari	1204
149	65	Sulekha Paswan	Pappu Paswan	1204
150	65	Gosary Shop	Gopal Keshari	723
151	65	Pashwan Kamali	Deo Pashwan	723
152	65	Suresh Hari	Late Lafar Hari	723
153	65	Gosary Shop	Pashwan Kamali	723
154	65	Dinesh Paswan	Late Lutani Paswan	723
155	65	Lutani paswan	Late Kailash Paswan	723
156	65	Dharmendra Pashwan	Late Kailash Paswan	723
157	65	Naran Hari	Late Amulya Hari	723
158	65	Dipa Hari	Naran Hari	723
159	65	Naresh Bhuniya	Late Amrit Bhuniya	723
160	65	Bholi Bhuniya	Aakal Bhuniya	723



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

Sl No.	Location No.	Name of HoH OR Name of Institution	Father/Husband Name OR Name of Owner/ Ownership	Plots
161	65	Prabad Paswan	Late Dasharath Paswan	723
162	65	Ghulam Hari	Late Rabi Hari	723
163	65	Nandlal Bhuniya	Late Amrit Bhuniya	723
164	65	Bharat Bhuniya	Late Amrit Bhuniya	723
165	65	Rocky Bhuniya	Late Amrit Bhuniya	723
166	65	Jibani Devi Bhuniya	Late Naresh Bhuniya	723
167	65	Diwali Bhuniya	Late Akul Bhuniya	723
168	65	Chachiya Pashwan	Late Laldeo Pashwan	723
169	65	Kusmi Paswan	Arjun Pashwan	723
170	65	Rohit Paswan	Chachiya Pasean	723
171	65	Pradip Paswan	Arjun Pashwan	723
172	65	Papu Bhuniya	Late Umaratt Bhuniya	723
173	65	Parameshwar Hari	Late Jagadish Hari	723
174	65	Raj Kumar Hari	Parameshwar Hari	723
175	65	Bijay Paswan	Parbati Paswan	723
176	65	Parbati Paswan	Late Puto Paswan	723
177	65	Melati Hari	Late Rabi Hari	723
178	65	Gobardhan Paswan	Debnarayan Pashwan	723



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

Mouza - Kenda P.S - Jamunia

Sl No.	Location	Name of HoH OR Name of Institution	Father/Husband Name OR Name of Owner/ Ownership	Plots
1	80	LC.D.S CENTER	GOVT.	1049
2	80	Club	Sunil Soren	1164
3	80	Club	Tamar Murmu	1164
4	80	Anil Hansda	Late Babulal Hansda	1164
5	80	Ramu Hasda	Late Babulal Hasda	1164
6	80	Shital Hembram	Late Lakshan Hembram	1164
7	80	Sona Hembram	Sheetal Hembram	1164
8	80	Madan Hembram	Shital Hembram	1164
9	80	Som Hembram	Shital Hembram	1164
10	80	Chuin Hembram	Shital Hembram	1164
11	80	Som Tudu	Sona Tudu	1164
12	80	Lagani Hembram	Late Som Hembram	1164
13	80	Dasharath Hembram	Late Sitaram Hembram	1164
14	80	Gobinda Marandi	Late Hakim Marandi	1164
15	80	Lakhi Kora	Late Bablu Kora	1164
16	80	Tapan Kora	Late Bablu Kora	1164
17	80	Ajit Kora	Late Rathu Kora	1164
18	80	Anup Kora	Late Shashi Kora	1164
19	80	Budhan Kora	Late Bablu Kora	1164
20	80	Lakhan Hasda	Late Matla Hasda	1164
21	80	Mina Hasda	Late Matla Hasda	1164
22	80	Gokul Khayra	Late Nanku Khayra	1164
23	80	Manoj Khayra	Gokul Khayra	1164
24	80	Rameshwar Khayra	Saradhu Khayra	1164
25	80	Dukhan Khayra	Rameshwar Khayara	1164
26	80	Rakesh Khayra	Rameshwar Khayara	1164
27	80	Ajay Khayra	Rameshwar Khayara	1164
28	80	Rabi Maddi	Late Lakhi Ram Maddi	1164
29	80	Dulali Tudu	Late Shuku Tudu	1164
30	80	Somnath Tudu	Late Shuku Tudu	1164
31	80	Thurki Murmu	Late Mos Murmu	1164
32	80	Sunil Murmu	Late Mos Murmu	1164

SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

Sl No.	Location	Name of HoH OR Name of Institution	Father/Husband Name OR Name of Owner/ Ownership	Plots
33	80	Robi Murmu	Late Mos Murmu	1164
34	80	Chhabi Hansda	Late Lakhan Hansda	1164
35	80	Chandronni Meghen	Late Mangala Meihen	1164
36	80	Bablu Maddi	Late Lakhi Ram Maddi	1164
37	80	Suku Murmu	Late Badi Murmu	1164
38	80	Sumi Saren	Dugai Saren	1164
39	80	Rabi Hambram	Kuli Tudu	1164
40	80	Ravi Manji	Kartie Manji	1048
41	80	Bosam Murmu	Late Ravi Murmu	1048
42	80	Suku Murmu	Late Ravi Murmu	1048
43	80	Laghu Murmu	Late Ravi Murmu	1048
44	80	Ruplal Murmu	Late Ravi Murmu	1048
45	80	Sita Hansda	Lt.Rama Hansda	1048
46	80	Budhani Hansda	Lt.Rama Hansda	1048
47	80	Shankar Maddi	Late. Lad Maddi	1048
48	80	Dilip Kora	Late Anil Kora	1048
49	80	Phagu Kora	Late Anil Kora	1048
50	80	Madhu Kora	Late Anil Kora	1048
51	80	Mathur Kora	Late Anil kora	1048
52	80	Shukurmoni Soren	Shyam Soren	1049
53	80	Chand Soren	Late Shyam Soren	1049
54	80	Sarali Kora	Baul Kora	1049
55	80	Banalata Kora	Late Sunil Kora	1048
56	80	Lakhi Kora	Late Nunu Kora	1048
57	80	Gauri Kora	Late Baui Kora	1049
58	80	Ramphu Kora	Late Baui Kora	1049
59	80	Abinash Kora	Late Baui Kora	1049
60	80	Shukdeb Kora	Late Jogindar Kora	1048
61	80	Narad Kora	Shukdeb Kora	1048
62	80	Sukhu Soren	Late Khoka Soren	1049
63	80	Budhu Soren	Suku Soren	1049
64	80	Biran Soren	Suku Soren	1049

SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

Sl No.	Location	Name of HoH OR Name of Institution	Father/Husband Name OR Name of Owner/ Ownership	Plots
65	80	Indu Kora	Late Baul Kora	1048
66	80	Phulchand Kora	Late Baul Kora	1049
67	80	Tapan Kora	Phulchand Kora	1049
68	80	Swapan Kora	Phulchand Kora	1049
69	80	Soma Kora (Sona Kora)	Sukdeb Kora	1048
70	80	Sambhu kora	Late Rabi Kora	1048
71	80	Ram Murmu	Late Mangala murmu	1048
72	80	Garib Murmu	Mangala Murmu	1048
73	80	Sanamuni Murmu	Late Nedo Murmu	1048
74	80	Patit Das	Late Sharabeshwar Das	1048
75	80	Shuku Das	Patit Das	1048
76	80	Chotolal Das	Pitit Das	1048
77	80	Muruli Kora	Lt. Khepa Kora	1049
78	80	Ajit Bauri	Late Navin Bauri	1164
79	80	Raj kumar Ram	Lt. Sitaram ram	1164
80	80	Anil Kumar Ram	Late Sitaram Ram	1164
81	80	Asha Ram	Late Sita ram	1164
82	80	Dilip Ram	Bihari Ram	1164
83	80	Suraj Ram	Dilip Ram	1164
84	80	Munna Ram	Bihari Ram	1164
85	80	Uday Kumar Ram	Munna Ram	1164
86	80	Rambhaju Bhuiya	Late Mohan Bhuiya	1164
87	80	Rama Bhuniya	Late Lekha Bhuniya	1164
88	80	Nandakishor Bhuniya	Rama Bhuniya	1164
89	80	Ganga Bhuniya	Rama Bhuniya	1164
90	80	Binod Bhuniya	Biru Bhuniya	1164
91	80	Peru bhuiyna	Lt. Lekha Bhuiyna	1164
92	80	Binad Bhuiyna	Peru Bhuiyna	1164
93	80	Manju Devi	Late Kamdev Bhuiya	1164
94	80	Mohadev Bhuiya	Late Kamdev Bhuiya	1164
95	80	Bhola Bhuiya	Late Kamdev Bhuiya	1164
96	80	Karu Bhuniya	Late Lakha Bhuniya	1164



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

Sl No.	Location	Name of HoH OR Name of Institution	Father/Husband Name OR Name of Owner/ Ownership	Plots
97	80	Manik Bhuniya	Karu Bhuniya	1164
98	80	Dharam Kumar Bhuniya	Karu Bhuniya	1164
99	80	Ganesh Bhuniya	Late Palto Bhuniya	1164
100	80	Sankar Bhuniya	Ganesh Bhuniya	1164
101	80	Shakti Bhuniya	Ganesh Bhuniya	1164
102	80	Mukhi Mishra	Late Mukti Nath Mishra	1164
103	80	Baljanath Mishra	Late Mukti Nath Mishra	1164
104	80	Rambrj Bhuniya	Late Babulal	1164
105	80	Kushmi Bhuniya	Late Jogeshwar Bhuniya	1164
106	80	Rajkumar Bhuniya	Late Jogeshwar Bhuniya	1164
107	80	Tuntun Bhuniya	Late Jogeshwar Bhuniya	1164
108	80	Umesh Bhuniya	Late Jogeshwar Bhuniya	1164
109	80	Dugu Bouri	Ratan Bouri	1164
110	80	Ramu Turi	Late Janaki Turi	1164
111	80	Jogindra Turi	Ramu Turi	1164
112	80	Gora Chand Bauri	Late Bolai Bauri	1164
113	80	Sanjit Bauri	Gora Chand Bauri	1164
114	80	Ranjit Bauri	Gora Chand Bauri	1164
115	80	Namita Bauri	Balai Bauri	1164
116	80	Rajendra Turi	Ramu Turi	1164
117	80	Suresh Turi	Lt. Laxman Turi	1164
118	80	Subhash Bouri	Bistu bouri	1164
119	80	Srikanta Basaki	Late Kaliya Basaki	1164
120	80	Surendar Manjhi	Late Kaliya Basaki	1164
121	80	Madan Manjhi	Late Kaliya Basaki	1164
122	80	Anil Hembram	Late Mangal Hembram	1164
123	80	Lakshiram Soren	Late Labin Soren	1164
124	80	Dipak bauri	Samar bauri	1164
125	80	Ranjit Bauri	Samar bauri	1164
126	80	Mithun Bauri	Samar bauri	1164
127	80	Panchu Bauri	Lt. Budhu bauri	1164
128	80	Raju Bauri	Panchu Bauri	1164



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

Sl No.	Location	Name of HoH OR Name of Institution	Father/Husband Name OR Name of Owner/ Ownership	Plots
129	80	Sagar Bauri	Panchu Bauri	1164
130	80	Sanjit bauri	Gorachand Bauri	3287
131	80	Raju Thapa Bahadur	Shanti Bahadur	3287
132	80	Rabi Hembram	Sital Hembram	3287
133	80	Shanti Bahadur	Late Bhim Bahadur	3287
134	80	Agam Thapa	Late Bhim Bahadur Thapa	3287
135	80	Uttam Bauri	Akal Bauri	3289
136	80	Gautam Bauri	Akal Bauri	3289
137	80	Ujjwal Bauri	Akal Bauri	3289
138	80	Danu Lakra	Late John Lakra	3288
139	80	Elijabeth Lakra	Late Louis Lakra	3288
140	80	Mangoli Larka	Late Josef Larka	3288
141	80	Tapu Bauri	Gorachand Bauri	1050
142	80	Sandhya Bouri	Gorachand Bauri	1050
143	80	Sitmoni Baski	Late Binod Baski	1164
144	80	Umesh Jaidia	Srilal Jaidia	1050
145	80	Mukesh Jaidia	Umesh Jaidia	1050
146	80	Dinesh Jaidia	Late Srilal Jaidia	1050
147	80	Bapi Bauri	Pradip Bauri	1050
148	80	Rabin Bauri	Late Gopal Bauri	1050
149	80	Kalicharan Bauri	Rabin Bauri	1050
150	80	Meghnath Bauri	Late Suku Bauri	1050
151	80	Arati Bauri	Tulsi Bauri	1050
152	80	Dilip Bauri	Late Jatan bauri	1050
153	80	Oliver Kishore	Late Mantu	1050
154	80	Lalmohan Murmu	Mangal Murmu	1050
155	80	Baha Murmu	Mangal Murmu	1050
156	80	Rabin Murmu	Mangal Murmu	1050
157	80	Bijay Murmu	Mangal Murmu	1050
158	80	Shuku saran	Late Ludhiya Saran	1050
159	80	Bani saran	Late Sona Saren	1050
160	80	Sh. Kurmani Hansda	Late Hapna Hansda	1050



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF NEW KENDA AREA

Sl No.	Location	Name of HoH OR Name of Institution	Father/Husband Name OR Name of Owner/ Ownership	Plots
161	80	Mangal Hansda	Late Hapna Hansda	1050
162	80	Mangal Baski	Late Badal Baski	1164
163	80	Nitai Bauri	Late Rakho Bauri	1050