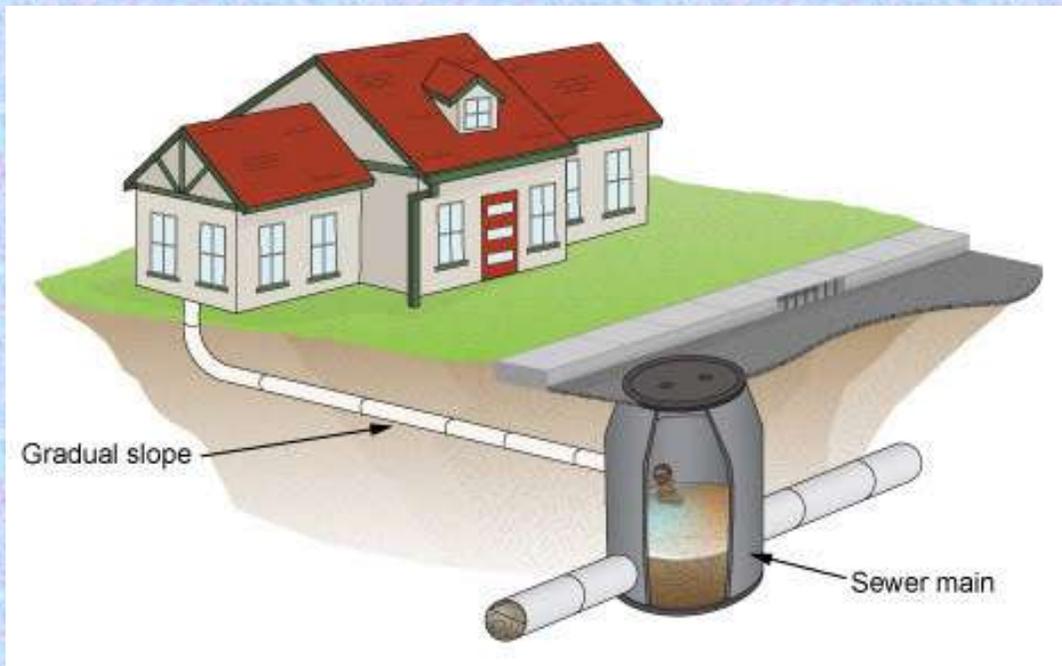


**Social Impact Assessment Study  
of Land Acquisition of Private Land from  
Ghatikia village under Bhubaneswar Tahasil  
of Khordha District for "laying of Sewerage Line  
at Khandagiri Bari**



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Place: Bhubaneswar  
Date: 03/12/2022

SAPNA Team

# CONTENTS

Sl. No.	S U B J E C T	Pages
	Executive Summary	i
	Chapterization	v
<b>Chapter -1 Project Description</b>		
	Project Title	01
	Background of the Project	01
	Background of WATCO	01
	Governance of WATCO	04
	Rationale of the project	04
	Criteria of public purpose	04
	Details of the project size and location	04
	Project Outcomes	05
	Examination of Alternatives	05
	Phases of project construction	05
	Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities	05
	Workforce requirement	05
	Details of SIA or EIA If already conducted	05
	Technical Feasibility	05
	Project Costs & Risks	05
<b>Chapter -2 Legislation Framework</b>		
	Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA 1894)	06
	Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006	06
	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	07
	RFCTLARR Rules, 2016 by the Odisha Government	10
	Schedules of Compensation for land owner and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Entitlements	13
	Section 41. Special Provisions for SCs/STs	15
	Compliance with other Laws	16
<b>Chapter -3 Approach and Methodology</b>		
	Team Composition	18
	Approach	18
	Methodology	18
	Steps involved in the Study	19
	Data entry and Analysis	22
	Draft Report Submission	22
	Public Hearing	22
	Final Report Submission	22
<b>Chapter - 4 – Land Assessment</b>		
	Land acquisition map	23
	Area of Impact under the project	24
	Extent and Location of Land Acquisition	24
	Bare Minimum of Land Requirement	25
	Possible of alternate sites for the project	25
	Land in scheduled area as demonstrable last resort	25
	Details of Purchase/Alienation/Lease out of Land for this project	25
	Possibility of use of any public, unutilized land for the project	25

Nature and classification of acquired land	25
Present use of affected land	25
Size of Holdings	25
Ownership Pattern	25
SC/ST RoR Holders	25
Affected Public Infrastructure and assets	25
Private Infrastructure and assets	26
Land Price over the last three years, BMV & Official Sales Statistic	26
Recent changes in Ownership of Land Records	26
Use of land over three years	26
Compensation	26
<b>Chapter-5 Estimation &amp; Enumeration of Affected Families &amp; Assets.</b>	
Estimation and Enumeration of project affected families	27
Land under occupation of Tenants	28
Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe	28
Families who have been assigned land by Central/State Govt.	28
Families who have been residing on any land in Urban Area	28
Families Directly and Indirectly affected	28
Inventory of Productive Assets (Private Land)	28
Govt. Land	28
<b>Chapter-6 Socio-economic and cultural profile</b>	
Demographic Profile of Project Affected Villages	29
Poverty Level	32
Vulnerable Group	32
Kinship pattern	32
Social and Cultural Organization	33
Administrative Organization	33
Political Organization	33
Civil Society Organization and Social Movement	33
Land Use and Livelihoods	33
Local Economic Activities	35
Factors that Contribute to Local Livelihoods	35
Quality of the Living Environment	36
<b>Chapter-7 Social Impacts</b>	
Approach and Framework to identifying Impacts	39
Steps of the Social Impact Assessment Process	40
Description of Social Impacts: Land	40
Direct and Indirect Impacts	40
Negative Impacts	41
Positive Impacts	41
Impacts During Construction Phase	41
Impact Reduction Measures through Public consultation	42
Loss of Land and Compensation	42
<b>Chapter-8 Social Impact Management Plan</b>	
Social Impact Management along with ameliorative measures	43
<b>Chapter-9 Analysis of Costs and Benefits, Recommendations and Conclusion</b>	
Analysis of Costs and Benefits	45
Assessment of Public Purpose	45
Less-displacing alternatives and minimum requirement of land	46
Nature and Intensity of Social Impacts	46
Viability of mitigation measures	46

Findings of SIA Study	46
Recommendations	47
Conclusion	47
<b>Proceedings of Public Hearing</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Reference</b>	<b>53</b>

### List of Tables

<b>No.</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Pages</b>
2.1	Relevant Sections of LARR Act, 2013 applicable to SIA Study	08
2.2	1 <sup>st</sup> Schedule : Compensation for Land Owner	13
3.1	Team Compositions	18
3.2	Schedule of the Study	19
3.3	Schedule of consultation	20
4.1	Private land to be acquired from each village	24
4.2	Compensation Matrix	26
5.1	Estimation and Enumeration of Project Affected Families	27
5.2	SC Land Losers Family	28
6.1	Bhubaneswar Population Facts	29
6.2	Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Ward No-23, Population Facts	30
6.3	Social category	31
6.4	Age Group Analysis	31
7.1	Direct and Indirect Impacts	41
7.2	Impact Reduction Measures through Public consultation	42
7.3	The First Scheduled (See Section 31 (2) Compensation for Land Owners	42
8.1	Social Impacts Management Plan	44
8.2	Timeline (SIMP)	44

### List of Figures

<b>Figures</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Pages</b>
Fig.-1	Project Affected Families (PAFs)	30
Fig.-2	Social Category	31
Fig.-3	Age Group of Affected Families	31
Fig.-4	Educational Status	32
Fig.-5	Income Levels	34

### List of Boxes

<b>Boxes</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Pages</b>
Box-1	Section 4. (LARR Act, 2013) Preparation of SIMP	11
Box-2	Special Provision for SCs/STs	16

### List of Maps/Diagram

<b>Maps</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Pages</b>
Diagram-1	Map of Affected area of ward-23, Ghatikia village, Bhubaneswar	03
Map-1	Map of Affected area of ward-23, Ghatikia village, Bhubaneswar	23
Map-2	Map of Proposed Sewerage Connection Project Laying at Barabari	24
Map-3	Map of Ghatikia Village and proposed project site	38

### List of Photos

<b>Photos</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Pages</b>
Photo-1	Project Affected Areas	43
Photo-2	Discussion with Corporator, Ward No.23 of BMC	55
Photo-3 & 4	Discussion with Affected People of the Project	55
Photo-5	Discussion with Non-Affected People of the Project	56
Photo-6 & 7	Public Hearing Meeting (Date-15/11/2022)	56

### List of Annexure

<b>Annexure</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Pages</b>
Annexure-1	SIA Notification	57
Annexure-2	Public Hearing Notification	60
Annexure-3	Household Interview Schedule	-

### Abbreviations

BMC – Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation  
BMV - Bench Mark Valuation  
BPL-Below Poverty Line  
CD Block - Community Development Block  
CHC- Community Health Centre  
CPR - Common Property Resources  
CSR - Corporate Social Responsibility  
DIC – District Industries Centre  
DPR – Detailed Project Report  
DRDA - District Rural Development Agency  
EIA-Environment Impacts Assessment  
FGD - Focused Group Discussion  
GP - Gram Panchayat  
IDCO- Industrial Development Corporation Limited  
KM - Kilometer  
LAO - Land Acquisition Officer  
MI Division – Micro Irrigation Division  
NALCO- National Aluminium Company  
NCDS - Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies  
NH - National Highway  
OBC - Other Backward Class  
PAF – Project Affected Families  
PAY - Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana  
PDS - Public Distribution System  
PESA- Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area Act, 1996

PRI - Panchayat Raj Institution  
PRA - Participatory Rural Appraisal  
RFCTLARR Act, 2013 – Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land  
Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013  
RoR – Record of Rights  
R&R - Rehabilitation & Resettlement  
SAPNA - Society for Awareness Perception and Numerous Alternatives  
SC - Schedule Caste  
SHG-Self Help Group  
SIA – Social Impact Assessment  
SIMP - Social Impact Management Plan  
SIA-Social Impact Assessment  
ST - Schedule Tribe  
WATCO – Water Corporation Odisha

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## **01. Project Title**

Social Impact Assessment Study of Land Acquisition of Private Land from Ghatikia village under Bhubaneswar Tahasil of Khordha District for “**laying of Sewerage Line at Khandagiri Bari (ToR2-00001).**”

## **02. Public purpose**

Public purpose is one of the salient features of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The public purpose of this project categorically specified under Sub-Section-1(b) of Section-2 of the Act. The land is acquired for Sewerage Line which is an infrastructure for water and sanitation facilities considered as public purpose. Land is acquired for own use by the Government.

## **03. Location**

**This Sewerage Line project is located at Khandagiri Bari** near Ghatikia village (Ward-23) of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation coming under Bhubaneswar Tahasil and of Khorda District.

Ghatikia, Ward No. 23, (Urban area)  
Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation  
Tahasil: Bhubaneswar  
District: Khorda

The proposed sewerage line project is about 120meter in length that will be connected to main Trunk-Line.

## **04. Area of the Project**

This project area comes under Ward No.23 (Ghatikia) of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Bhubaneswar Tahasil, Khorda District. The Private land required for the project is 0.014 Acre from 2 plots i.e. 3631 and 3646 and 0.014 Acre from G.A. Department Plot No. 3608.

## **05. Alternative Considered**

Consideration of alternative is not required for this sewerage line purpose because this is the shortest line for connection with main Trunk-Line and only 0.014 Acre land will be acquired.

## 06. Social Impacts

### Positive Impacts

- Reduction in the pollution risk to the ground water
- Sewage, faeces and liquid waste is safely managed and disposed
- Improving quality of life and health condition
- Health problem will be reduced
- Provision of communication facilities will be increased
- Land cost in the project village will be hiked.
- Women and girls have access to safe sanitation facilities

### Negative Impacts

- 7 title holders are getting directly affected by the project due to acquisition of 0.014 acre land from 2 private plots. The land area comprises un-irrigated agriculture land. Hence, negative impact is limited to loss of land only.

## 07. Viability of Mitigation Measures

Negative Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Loss of Land	The land losers will be compensated as per the norm of RCTLARR Act, 2013
Dust and Air Pollution during construction period	Dust pollution will be reduced by giving proper attention during construction period. Avenue plantation to need be done both side of road

## 07. Displacement Status

It is revealed from study that no family is going to be displaced because the patches of land under acquire are agricultural land (Sarad-Uniirrigated-3).

## 08. Affected Families

The RoR holder accounted for 7nos as per land schedule given with SIA notification (Sec. 4-1). Out of which, there were 9PAFs were identified and surveyed for conducting SIA Study.

## **09. Assessment of Social Costs and Benefits**

The social costs include the negative impact accrued due to the project. It is found that negative impact comprises Loss of land only. The negative impact mentioned here can be mitigated by implementing ameliorative measures as mentioned in Social Impacts Management Plan. From the analysis of negative impact and positive impacts accrued, it is found that the benefits outweigh the social cost.

## **10. Costs and Benefits Analysis**

The total cost of the laying of Sewerage Line Project at Khandagiri Bari costs approximately Rs.4.00lakhs only excluding land costs. The project would have long-term benefits in terms of social benefits, economic benefits and environmental benefits. The private land being acquired comprises 0.014 acre which is very negligible comparing to the benefits and costs of the project.

The positive benefits encompass reduction in the pollution risk to the ground water, sewage, faeces and liquid waste is safely managed and disposed, improving quality of life and health condition. Communication facilities will be increased, Land cost in the project village will be hiked, women and girls have access to safe sanitation facilities.

The positive benefit would be realized by both the direct and indirectly affected persons of the project village. As such, the benefits would outweigh the project cost.

## **11. Findings of SIA Study:**

- i. No displacement is found due to Laying of Sewerage Line Project.
- ii. Private agriculture land 0.014 acre is to be acquired which seems minimum requirement for the project.
- iii. The project affected village is not coming under Scheduled Area.
- iv. The total cost of the project is approximately Rs.4.00 lakh excluding land cost.
- v. The proposed project serves the public purpose which comes under section 2(1) (b) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and own use by Government.

- vi. The project benefits include multi-benefits in the social and economic domains which outweigh the social cost in term of loss of land only.
- vii. The negative impacts can be mitigated and through Social Impacts Management Plan (SIMP) which is formulated for the project.
- viii. The project affected families who are land losers accounted for 9PAFs emerged from 7RoR holders.
- ix. Most of the land loser families are agreed to give land. However they want land for land.
- x. In the project three numbers of land losers are coming under SC category.
- xi. There is no unutilized land as no land for the purpose has been previously acquired.

## **12. Recommendations**

1. The land losers should be compensated as per the provision RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and RFCTLARR Rule, 2016.
2. SIMP may meaningfully be implemented in consultation with stakeholders to overcome adverse impact of the project.
3. Land loser certificates may be granted to the land losers under the project which may be helpful for them.
4. SC land losers may be considered for the special provisions meant for SCs and STs as in RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Rule, 2016.
5. Avenue plantation along with plantation in community places may be taken up to reduce environmental impacts.
6. Communication facilities may be considered while construction of sewerage line.

### 13. Conclusion

The land losers are not against the land acquisition for proposed project. The project has more positive benefits in terms of social costs and economic costs comparing to negative impacts. As such the positive impacts outweigh the negative impact. Mitigation measures emerged from stakeholders consultation seems to be practicable and viable. The multiple project benefits exceed project cost and social cost. The land losers are in opinion in giving their land for Sewerage Line project. However, some of them want land for land.

### Chapterization:

The report is formulated based on with Form – D of RFCTLARR Rule 2016, Govt. of Odisha. The Form-D is also followed as the contents of the SIA Report. As per, the guideline of the SIA Report **Executive Summary** has been given before beginning of the chapter. The Executive Summary describes about the project including social impacts, mitigation measures of the project and assessment of social costs and benefits. Besides, summary of the other aspects of the project is given in the findings. Recommendation and concluding remarks have also been given. The study area is not coming under Scheduled Area.

Chapter one entails background of the project, description of the project, special provision for SCs and STs, criteria for meeting public purpose, Project size and location, SIA Study objectives, scope and coverage.

Chapter two covers applicable legislations and policies in line with RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Odisha Rule 2016. This chapter briefly describes Old Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA 1894), Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 (Odisha R&R Policy), Scope and Application of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, Definition of affected family, Affected families, PESA Act, 1996, Forest Right Act, 2006.

Chapter three is about of approach and methodology of study. The study was conducted using PRA method. The stakeholders such as PRIs representative, project affected families and Govt. officials of District Administration were consulted while conducting of the study. The chapter also entails Schedule of the Study, team composition, secondary data collection, field level data collection, data entry and analysis etc.

Chapter four of the report covers private land and Govt. land to be acquired from each village, Examination of bare requirement of land, possible alternative sites considered, Present use of

land, cropping pattern, Provision of food security, Ownership of land and Map of the impact land area is also given.

Chapter five gives a picture on projected affected families, land losers, livelihood losers, impact on productive assets.

Chapter six gives a detailed picture on Socio-economic and cultural Profile of Affected area and Affected Households. The chapter is constructed in line with Form-F of sub Rule (4) of Rule-11 of Odisha Rule, 2016. This chapter gives a detailed picture for demographic profile, project affected household, gender classification, age group, literacy status, educational status, poverty level, indebtedness, vulnerable groups, livelihoods, division of labour and women in work, kinship pattern, type of family and housing condition. This chapter also describes public utility facility such as drinking water, public infrastructure profile along with Village Maps and Institutional Diagrams.

Chapter seven is about Social Impacts assessment which is based on sub rule (2) of rule -9 of Odisha LARR Rule, 2016. This chapter entails steps and process for assessment of social impacts in participation with affected families. Based on the assessment a detailed social impact management plan is designed in tabular form containing responsible agencies. Based on the SIMP timeline of social impact management plan is also designed.

Chapter eight, the chapter is design based on Form-G of sub rule (5) of rule-11 of Odisha LARR Rule, 2016. This chapter gives a clear picture on key impact areas include livelihood, income, food security, access to productive resource, etc. The positive and negative impacts are presented separately in the tabular form with brief analysis. Compensation Matrix of land losers is also given.

Chapter nine describes Assessment, Analysis of Social Costs and Benefits and Recommendation on acquisition of land. This chapter covers assessment of public purpose, minimum requirement of Land, intensity of social impacts, viability of mitigation measures given in SIMP. This chapter is also findings, recommendations and concluding remarks.

## Project Description

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### 1. Project Title:

Social Impact Assessment Study of Land Acquisition of Private Land from Ghatikia village under Bhubaneswar Tahasil of Khordha District for **“laying of Sewerage Line at Khandagiri Bari (ToR 2-00001).”**

### 2. Background of the Project

The project area Ghatikia falling within the jurisdiction of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation. The area constitutes ward-23 of the BMC. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.2 aims at achieving access to **adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those vulnerable sections.** Sewerage has been the traditional response to household and city-based sanitation needs.

The main trunk-line comes under WATCO, Division-1, which has been laid from CET College onwards to embankment of Ghagudi Nala. Land for the main trunk-line has been acquired earlier. The main trunk-line network consists of Ghatikia Village, K-8 (part), K-3B (part) and Khandagiri Bari etc.

It is proposed to acquire the patches of land over G.A. Department Plot No. 3608 and Private Plot No 3631 and 3646, Khandagiri Bari, Ghatikia, Bhubaneswar for Provision of Sewerage Line to Plot No. 3646 for getting domestic sewerage service from Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation. For the purpose the following patches of land are required for Sewerage Systems of Bhubaneswar to lay the pipeline Khandagiri Bari area. Private land 0.014 Acre and Government land 0.014 Acre will be acquired for the project.

### 3. Background of WATCO

WATCO is a wholly-owned, not-for-profit Company of the Government of Odisha, registered under the Companies Act, 2013. It was incorporated on the 24<sup>th</sup> November 2015 and is limited by guarantee. Its registered office is at Ground Floor, UNNATI Bhawan, Satya Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751007, Odisha, India.

There is a Board of Directors of WATCO that manages the business of the company. The Board is headed by the Principal Secretary, Housing & Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha. The day to day management is headed by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of WATCO.

**(i) Vision**

- Innovative and reliable service provider that ensures safe, economical and sustainable water supply and sewerage services for accomplishing the basic health and hygiene levels leading to socio-economic development of the community served.

**(ii) Mission**

- WATCO is committed to provide the citizens high quality and reliable water in sufficient quantity, and treat the generated sewage to the required quality parameters.
- Providing the customers high quality and reliable water in sufficient quantities
- Treating the generated sewage to the required quality parameters and disposing the same safely
- Providing the services in an equitable and sustainable manner
- Adopting state-of-the-art technology and managing the resources in a responsible manner

**(iii) Goals**

- Improved Service Delivery and Customer Satisfaction
- Full coverage and equity
- Sustainability of services through full cost recovery
- Professional, responsible and accountable management

**(iv) Services**

- Quality Drinking Water
- Environmental Responsibility
- Excellence in Customer Service
- Sustainability
- Innovation & Creativity

**(v) Overall system management that includes**

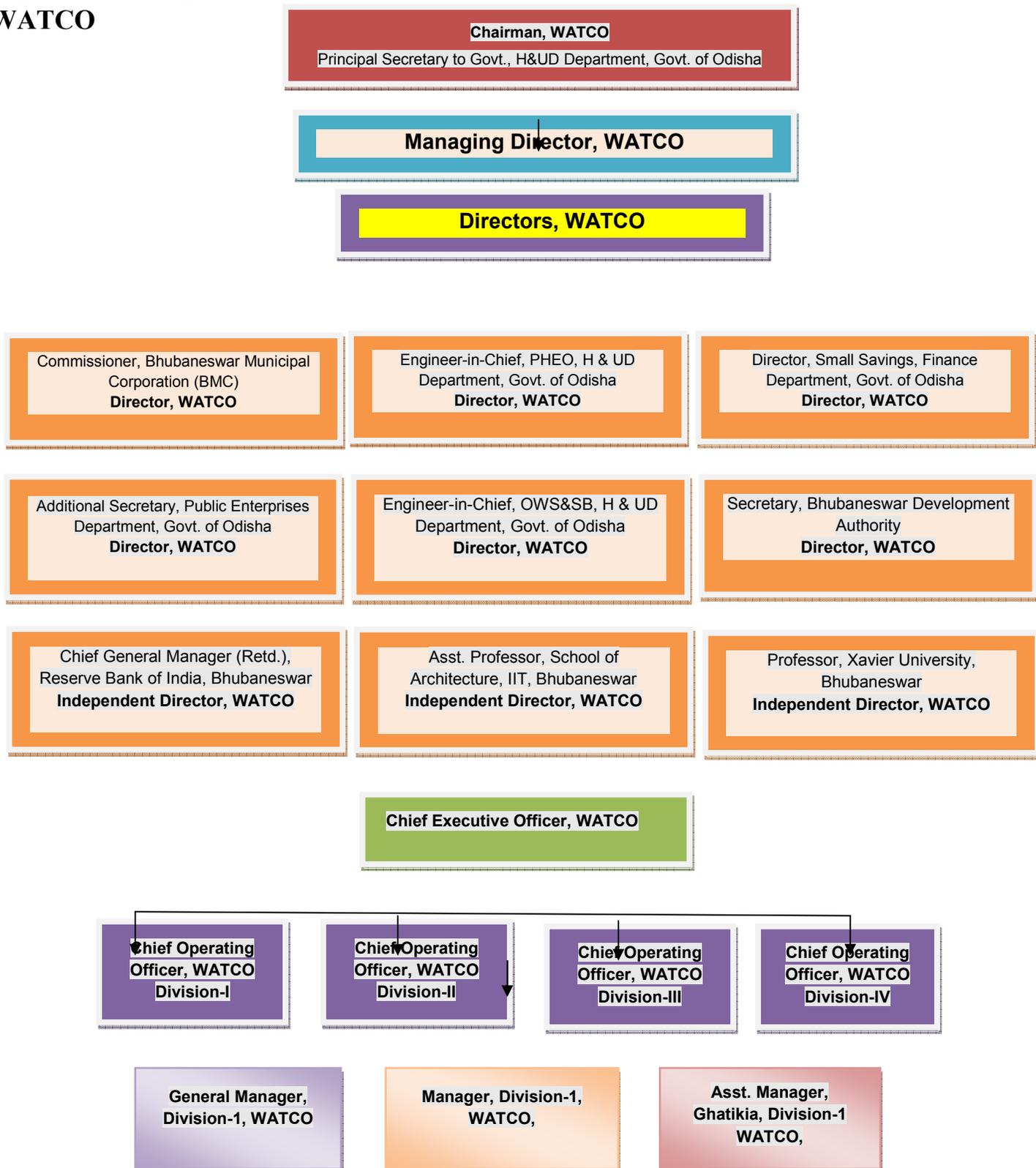
- Production, treatment and distribution of water
- Collection, treatment and safe disposal of sewage
- Expansion of services to developing areas
- Planning and development of capital assets
- Billing & collection of user fees
- Setting water and sewerage tariff
- Other related activities

**(vi) Area of Operation**

- 17 ULBs covering Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri, Berhampur and Rourkela.
- To be expanded to all 114 ULBs of Odisha phase wise

# Digram-1 Management WATCO

# Structure of



#### **4. Governance of WATCO**

There is a Board of Directors of WATCO that manages the business of the company. The Board is headed by the Principal Secretary, Housing & Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha. Managing Director looks after the business of WATCO. The day to day management is headed by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of WATCO.

The second level Governance process entails four chief Operating Officers in four Divisions, four General Manager for in four Divisions, Managers and Asst. Mangers.

#### **5. Rationale of the Project**

The main Trunk-Line that passes through Ghatikia village, K-8 (part), K-3B (part) and Khandagiri Bari etc. However, it is not possibility of providing benefit of sewerage to approximately 10 households in future. But for the time being the consumer of Plot No. 3646 is getting deprived of sewerage service from main Trunk-Line. As such it necessitates creating provision of sewerage line 3646. It is in principle decided by the Government for universal coverage of drinking water supply and sewerage connections in the urban areas. The ancillary infrastructure creating approach road will pave the way for better communication.

#### **6. Criteria of Public Purpose**

Public purpose is one of the salient features of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The public purpose is categorically specified under Sub-Section-1(b) of Section-2 of the Act. The land is acquired for Sewerage Line which is required to construct infrastructure for water and sanitation facilities considered as public purpose.

#### **7. Details of the Project Size, Location:**

This Sewerage Line project is located at Khandagiri Bari near Ghatikia Village (Ward-23) of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation coming under Bhubaneswar Tahasil and of Khorda District.

Ward No. 23 of Ghatikia (Urban area)  
Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation  
Tahasil: Bhubaneswar  
District: Khorda

The proposed sewerage line project is about 120meter in length that will be connected to main Trunk-Line.

## **8. Project Outcomes:**

1. Solid waste is safely managed and treated
- 2 . Sewage, faecal and liquid waste is safely managed and disposed
- 3 . Safety standards and guidelines are followed in the physical handling and management of waste
- 4 . Women and girls have access to safe sanitation facilities.

## **9. Examination of Alternatives**

Consideration of alternative is not required for this sewerage line purpose because this is the shortest lines and only 0.014 Acre land will be acquired.

## **10. Phases of Project Construction**

The provision of sewerage line to plot no 3646 will be constructed in one phase which is final.

## **11. Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities**

It is revealed from study that provision of 120 meter connecting road facility may be considered as ancillary infrastructure to meet the communication facilities.

## **12. Workforce Requirement**

During construction phase only skilled worker and non-skilled worker will be required.

## **13. Details of SIA or EIA if already conducted**

SIA Study for Main Trunk Line was conducted.

## **14. Technical Feasibility**

The project is quite feasible technically since it is a part of the main project.

## **15. Project Costs, Risks**

It is rivaled that no risk is involved for provision of sewerage line to Plot No. 3646. The proposed project cost of the project Rs.4lakhs excluding land costs.

# Legislation Framework

---

### 1. Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA 1894)

The most relevant Indian regulation for facilitating land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation was the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA 1894). This Act was the principal document for procedures to be followed for acquisition of private land by the Government and for determining compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement.

Despite multiple amendments have been made, the principal law continued which could not fulfill the needs of the public. A combined National Law was required to provide for acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement for loss and livelihood.

LAA Act, 1894 was replaced due to enforcement of new Act, known as The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 which came into enforcement from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014.

### 2. Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 (Odisha R&R Policy)

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

2.1 Policy Objectives - Objective of the Policy of the Government in general shall be:

(a) To avoid displacement where possible and minimize it, exercising available options otherwise.

(b) To facilitate resettlement/ rehabilitation process:

(i) Recognizing voices of the displaced communities (emphasizing the needs of the indigenous communities and vulnerable sections); and

(ii) Ensuring environmental sustainability through participatory and transparent process; and

(iii) To help guiding the process of developing institutional mechanisms for implementation, monitoring, conflict resolution and grievance redressal.

## 2.2 Project Type: Water & Sanitation Infrastructure (Sewerage Line)

### 3. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (RFCTLARR 2013)

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (LARR 2013) was enforced on January 1st, 2014 replacing the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 conveyed that its primary purpose was to expedite the acquisition of land. However, the principal objective of the new Act is fair compensation and transparency in resettlement and rehabilitation of those affected in the process of land acquisition. The title has been named to reflect this. The salient feature of the LARR Act, 2013 includes:

**(i) Scope and Application of the Act:** The provision of this Act relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply, when the appropriate government acquires land for its own use, hold or control including for public sector undertakings and for public purpose. The land may be acquired for the purposes, namely:

- ✓ Land for strategic purposes relating to armed forces, national security or defense, police, safety of the people
- ✓ Land for infrastructure
- ✓ Land for project affected people
- ✓ Land for planned development for improvement of village or urban site or for residential purpose to weaker sections
- ✓ Land for persons residing in areas affected by natural calamities or displaces
- ✓ The Act clearly defines definition of affected families such as land owners and livelihood owners
- ✓ A comprehensive compensation package as given in First Schedule
- ✓ Minimum R&R entitlements given in 2<sup>nd</sup> Schedule
- ✓ Special provision for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- ✓ Enhanced role of Panchayat Raj Institutions
- ✓ Special provisions and safeguards for farmers
- ✓ Infrastructural amenities under R&R as per Third Schedule

**(ii) Definition of Affected Family-U/s-3(c) of the Act.**

- (1) A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired;
- (2) A family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agriculture laborer, tenant including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, sharecropper or artisan who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of land, whose primary sources of livelihood stands affected by the acquisition of land, whose primary source of livelihood stands affected by the acquisition;
- (3) The Schedule Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers that have lost any of their forest rights recognized under Forest Right Act 2006.

- (4) Family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the land acquisition is dependent on forest or water bodies but affected due to the acquisition of land;
- (5) A member of the family who has been assigned land by the government under any scheme and such land is acquired;
- (6) A family residing on any land in the urban area for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of land or whose primary sources of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land.
- (7) Families indirectly impacted by project (forest produce gatherer, hunters, fisher-folk, and boat man etc.

**Table – 2.1: Relevant Sections of LARR Act, 2013 applicable to SIA study.**

Sl. No.	Section	Subject Matter
1	Section 4 (1) - SIA Notification	▪ Social Impact Assessment Study of duration 6 months
2	Section 5	▪ Public Hearing of SIA report to ascertain views of affected family
3	Section 6(1)	▪ Publication of SIA Study report including SIMP in local language
4	Section 7(1) – SIA Report evaluation by expert group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SIA by Expert Group</li> <li>2 Non official social scientist</li> <li>2 Representatives of gram panchayat</li> <li>2 expert on Rehabilitation</li> <li>1 Technical expert in subject area</li> <li>Publication of recommendation in duration 2 months</li> </ul>
5	Section 8	▪ Examinations of proposals for land acquisition and social impact assessment report by appropriate government.
6	Section 11(1)- Notice to acquire land	▪ Publication of Preliminary Notification for land acquisition
7	Section 11(5)- Land record updating	▪ Updating land records in 2 months duration
8	Section 14 on SIA report lapse period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If section 11 (1) not published within 12 months (18 months from the date of 4 (1) notification) after the submission of SIA Report under section 7, such report will lapse. Then fresh SIA to be done acquisition under section 11.</li> <li>▪ Appropriate government shall have the power to extend the period of 12 months</li> </ul>
9	Section 15(1)- Hearing of objection	▪ Within 60 days from the date of 11(1) notification

10	Section 16(1)- preparation of R&R Scheme by Administration (by Government of Odisha )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After the publication of 11(1) notification by R&amp;R scheme by Administrator (by Government of Odisha), Administrator for R&amp;R shall conduct census survey of affected families</li> </ul>
11	Section 16(5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Hearing of R&amp;R scheme at the affected area</li> </ul>
12	Section 16(6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submission of draft R&amp;R scheme to collector</li> </ul>
13	Section 17(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of R&amp;R scheme by collector with R&amp;R committee</li> </ul>
14	Section 18- Approval of R&R scheme by commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Office of the rank of commissioner or secretary to the government of Odisha</li> </ul>
15	Section 19 (1)- Publication of declaration and summary of R&R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be published within a period of 12 months from the notification under section 11(1)</li> </ul>
16	Section 19(7) – Lapse of notification under section 11(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If no declaration is made within 12 months from the notification under section 11(1), such notification shall be deemed to have been rescinded.</li> </ul>
17	Section 21(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notice to person interested regarding taking possession by Government</li> </ul>
18	Section 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enquire Land Acquisition Award by Collector</li> </ul>
19	Section 25- Lapse of entire proceeding for acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Award to be made within 12 months from the date of declaration under section 19. Government of Odisha shall have the power to extend the period with in justification.</li> </ul>
20	Section 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determination of the market value land by Collector</li> </ul>
21	Section 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determination of amount of compensation to the land owner</li> </ul>
22	Section 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determination of value of things attached to land or building</li> </ul>
23	Section 31(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>R&amp;R award by Collector</li> <li>Collector shall take possession after ensuring 100% compensation payment and R&amp;R entitlement or</li> <li>Tendered within a period of 3 months for Compensation and 6 months for R&amp;R entitlement</li> </ul>
24	Section 38(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Power to take possession of land to be acquired by Collector</li> </ul>
25	Section 38(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>R&amp;R process to be completed in all respects before displacing the PAFs.</li> </ul>
26	Section 43(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formulation, Execution and monitoring of R&amp;R scheme shall vest in the Administrator under the direction and control of Government of Odisha and Commissioner R&amp;R</li> </ul>

27	Section 44(1)	▪ Appointment of R&R commissioner
28	Section 44(2)	▪ Commissioner will be responsible for supervising the formulation of R&R schemes or plans and proper implementation of such schemes or plans.
29	Section 44(3)	▪ Commissioner shall be responsible for post implementation social audit in Rural areas.
30	Section 45(1) Composition of R&R committee acquisition of equal to or more than 100 acres of land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Chairman(Collector)</li> <li>▪ Women representative residing in affected area</li> <li>▪ Representative of ST &amp; SC residing in the affected area</li> <li>▪ Representative of NGO Working in the area</li> <li>▪ Representative of Nationalized bank</li> <li>▪ Land Acquisition Officer of the project.</li> <li>▪ Chairperson of the Panchayats or municipalities located in the affected area or their nominees.</li> <li>▪ Chairperson of the District Planning Committee or his nominee</li> <li>▪ MP and MLA of the concerned area or their nominees.</li> <li>Representatives of the requiring body.</li> <li>▪ Administrator for R&amp;R as member-convener.</li> </ul>

Source: RFCTLARR Act, 2013

#### 4. RFCTLARR Rule, 2016 by the Odisha Government

The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 109 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 the Government of Odisha has framed “The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016 ” (Rules 2016).

The State Government has established NCDS an Independent Organization as the State SIA Unit Which is Responsible for ensuring that the SIA Study is conducted as per the provision of the Act. The SIA Unit has to engage an agency or individual to conduct the study.

Summary of the Odisha Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rule, 2016 as applicable.

- ❖ Rule 6 Constitution of the State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) unit
- ❖ Rule 8 State Government to notify for carrying out SIA study
- ❖ Rule 9 conducting of the SIA study in consultation with the concerned panchayat.
- ❖ Rule 10 Selection of the SIA Team
- ❖ Rule 11 Process of conducting SIA

- ❖ Rule 12 SIMP to including R&R Entitlement matrix
- ❖ Rule 13 SIMP to include Development plan in Case of acquisition on scheduled areas
- ❖ Rule 14 Process of conducting Public hearing in Gram Sabha on the findings of SIA
- ❖ Rule 15 Publication of SIA Report and SIMP

**Box-1.**

**Section 4. (LARR Act, 2013) Preparation of Social impact assessment study**

Whenever the appropriate government intends to acquire for public purpose, it shall consult the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be at village level or ward level, in the affected area and carry out a social impact assessment study in consultation with them, in such manner and such data as may be specified by such government by notification.

**(i) Rule 9 Social Impact Assessment Study**

(1) The SIA study shall be conducted in consultation with concerned Panchayat, Notified Area Council, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected areas, for the purpose of Section 4 followed by a public hearing in the affected areas to ascertain the views of the affected families which shall be recorded in writing.

(2) The Social Impact Assessment Report prepared by the Authority conducting the SIA study shall be submitted in Form-D to the State Government along with Social Impact Management Plan in Form-E listing the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact of the project on any specific component referred to in sub-section (5) of Section 4 within a period of six months from the date specified in the notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 4.

**(ii) Rule 11 Process of conducting the Social Impact Assessment**

(1) The authority conducting SIA study shall collect and analyze a range of quantitative and qualitative data, undertake detailed site visit, use participatory methods such as focused group discussions, participatory rural appraisal techniques and informant interviews in preparing the Social Impact Assessment report.

2) A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all relevant land records and data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects shall be conducted by such authority and for the purpose, all relevant information or records shall be provided by the District Collector within fifteen days to such authority from the date of receipt of its written requisition.

(3) Based on the land assessment, land records and field verification, the SIA shall provide an accurate estimate of the number of affected families and the number of displaced families among them.

(4) A socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area shall be prepared, based on available data and statistics, field visits and consultations as per Form – F: Provided that where the land proposed to be acquired involves displacement of families, area for rehabilitation and

resettlement of those families shall be identified in due consultation with those families and their representatives in the concerned local bodies and such identified resettlement sites shall be visited and a brief socio-economic profile of the site and its current resident population shall be indicated.

(5) Basing on the data collected in processes mentioned in the preceding sub-rule and in consultation with public representatives, the affected communities and key stakeholders, the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts associated with the proposed project the Key Impact Area shall be identified and assessed as per Form– G.

**(iii) Rule 12 SIMP to include R&R Entitlement Matrix**

Social Impact Management Plan shall, along with other ameliorative measures, provide detail Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlement Matrix of each of the enumerated affected and displaced families and details and Schedule of the area identified for resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced families.

**(iv) Rule 14 Process for conducting public hearings**

(1) Public hearings shall be held in the affected areas seeking feedback on the findings of SIA and to seek additional information and views, which shall be recorded and incorporated in the final report.

(2) Public hearings shall be conducted in each Gram Sabha or ward, as the case may be, in the affected area where more than twenty-five per centum of the members are directly or indirectly affected by the acquisition of the land.

(3) the notice indicating date, time and venue of the public hearing shall be published two weeks in advance in the same manner as laid- down in sub-rule (2) of rule 8.

(4) At least twenty-five percent of adult members of the affected families in the Gram Sabha or Ward shall constitute the quorum for the meeting, provided that if in the first meeting of the Gram Sabha or Ward Sabha the quorum is not available then in subsequent meetings the quorum is not necessary.

(5) The draft SIA report and SIMP in the form of booklet shall be published in Odia language and given to the Panchayat, Notified Area Council, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and to the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tahasildar and the Requiring Body shall also be served with a copy of the draft SIA report and SIMP.

(6) The Authority conducting the SIA study shall facilitate the public hearing, which shall be organized by the district administration through the concerned Land Acquisition Collector and the Administrator, R & R.

(7) All the proceedings shall be held in Odia language to ensure that the participants understand and express their views.

(8) Representatives of the Requiring Body, concerned Sub Collector, Land Acquisition Officer, Administrator, R and R, Tahasildar and other officers as decided by the District Collector shall also attend the public hearing and address the questions and concerns raised by the affected parties.

(9) Public representatives, representatives of Non-Government Organizations and media as may be allowed by the District Collector shall also be invited to attend the public hearings.

(10) The proceedings of the public hearing shall be video recorded and transcribed accordingly, which shall be submitted along with the final SIA report and SIMP.

(11) Objections raised during public hearing shall be recorded and shall form part of the SIA report.

(12) After the conclusion of the public hearings, the entire feedback received and information gathered in the public meetings shall be analyzed and incorporated in the SIA report to be submitted to the authority conducting the SIA study.

(13) Consultation with the Gram Sabha in the Scheduled Areas shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.

#### **(v) Rule 15 Publications of SIA Report and SIMP**

The SIA Report and SIMP shall be prepared in Odia language and shall be published by way of uploading them in the website of the State Government and website of District concerned and shall be made available to the concerned Gram Panchayat, Notified Area Council, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and to the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tahasildar by the State SIA Unit and the notice of such publication shall also be affixed at some conspicuous places in the affected Village or Ward, as the case may be, in presence of two witnesses.

### **5. Schedules of Compensation for Land Owner and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Entitlements**

#### **(i) 1st Schedule: Compensation for Land Owner**

The following components shall constitute the minimum compensation package to be given to those whose land is acquired and to tenants referred in clauses of Section 3 in a proportion to be added by the appropriate Government.

**Table – 2.2 : 1<sup>st</sup> Schedule: Compensation for Land Owner**

Sl. No.	Component of compensation package	Manner of determination of value
1	Market value of land	To be determined as provided under section 26. (*1)
2	Factor by which the market	Value is to be multiplied in the case of rural areas 1.00

	value is to be multiplied in the case of rural areas	(One) to 2.00 (Two) based on the distance of project from urban area, as may be notified by the appropriate Government.
3	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of urban areas	I (One)
4	Value of assets attached to land or building	To be determined as provided under section 29 (*2).
5	Solatium	Equivalent to 100% of the market value of land x factor for rural areas or for urban areas + value of assets attached to land or building
6	Final award in rural areas	Market value of land x factor + value of assets attached to land or building + solatium
7	Final award in urban areas	Market value of land x factor + value of assets attached to land or building + solatium
8	Other component, if any, to be included	

Source: RFCTLARR Act, 2013

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

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

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

## **Compensation Package as per First Schedule of the of the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016**

### **1. Market Value of the land**

I. Minimum Land value, if any specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds in the area where the land is situated or market value of the land as per approved Bench Mark Valuation (BMV) whichever is higher.

II. The average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the immediate areas adjoining the land being acquired, ascertained from the fifty per cent of the sale deeds registered during the preceding three years, where higher price has been paid or whichever is higher.

Providing the market value so calculated for rural areas shall be multiplied by the multiplier factor of up to two times.

2. Additional market value @12% per annum on the market value from the date of notification under section 11(1)

**3. Cost of Structure and Assets:** building/pond/wells etc. as valued by relevant govt. authority.

4. Cost of Trees (as valued by relevant government authority)

5. Cost of Standing crops (as valued by relevant government authority)

**6. Solatium** – 100 percent of the total costs

Compensation Package: All total costs + 100 percent of the total costs

## **6. Section 41. Special Provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:-**

(1) As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas.

(2) Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done as a demonstrable last resort.

(3) In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of the of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Scheduled to the Constitutions, as the case may be, shall be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force.

Provided that the consent of the Panchayat or the autonomous District Councils shall be obtained in cases where the Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted.

(4) In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a Requiring Body which involves involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribe families, a developmental plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the details of procedure for setting land rights due, but not settled and restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as Scheduled Castes on the alternated land undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition.

(5) The development plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternative fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest land within a period of five years, sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities as well as the Scheduled Castes.

(6) In case of land to be acquired from members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially as first installment and the rest shall be paid after taking over the possession of land.

(7) The affected families of the Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the same Scheduled Area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.

(8) The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall get land, to such extent as may be decided by the appropriate Government free of cost for community and social gathering.

(9) Any alienation of tribal lands or land belonging to member of Scheduled Caste in disregard of the law and the regulation for the time being in force shall be treated as *null and void*, and in the case acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefit shall be made available to the original tribal land owners or land owners belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

(10) Where the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe are relocated outside of the district, then, they shall be paid an additional twenty-five percent, rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary term along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees.

#### **Box-2**

##### **Special Provision for SCs/STs**

1. Land to be given to each family in every project even in the case irrigation project
2. One time financial assistance of Rs.50,000/- per family
3. Families settled outside the district should be entitled to an additional 25% R&R benefits
4. Payment of 1/3 of the compensation amount at very outset
5. Preference in relocation and resettlement in area in same compact block.
6. Free land of community and social gatherings
7. in case of displacement a development plan is to be prepared

## **7. Compliance with other Laws**

The provisions of the LARR Act, 2013 shall be fully compliant with the other laws such as:

### **1. Odisha Urban Sanitation Policy, 2017**

Cities in Odisha with a population of more than 1 lakh are above the state average in access to household toilets. Many of the households in this group are serviced by septic tanks, indicating greater private investment in these structures. In smaller cities, open defecation is far more prevalent; and the existence of underground drainage is negligible.

Data from Census 2011 on types of latrines by city size, the dependence on on-site sanitation and open defecation increases. This underlines the importance of going beyond traditional sewerage solutions, and moving towards faecal sludge management (FSM) / septage management. In this regard, the Government of Odisha has already initiated action to procure cesspool trucks. The strategy however must place this action within a wider policy of septage management across the urban areas of Odisha, particularly for smaller towns.

**2. Odisha Water Supplies and Sewerage Board Act, 1991** is enacted to provide for the establishment of Water Supply and Sewerage Board for Rapid Development and Proper Regulation of Water Supply and Sewerage Service in the State of Odisha. The duties and functions of the Board shall be as follows, namely:

- (a) To render all necessary services in regard to water supply, sewerage and sanitation to the State Government and local bodies and on request to private institutions or individuals;
- (b) To prepare draft State Plans for water supply, sewerage and drainage on the directions of the State Government;
- (c) To review and advice on the traffic, taxes, fees and charges of water supply and sewerage operating in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Board;
- (d) To assess the requirements of materials and arrange for their procurement and utilization;
- (e) To establish State standards for water supply and sewerage services;
- (f) To review annually the technical, financial, economic and other aspects of water supply and sewerage;
- (g) To establish and maintain a facility to review and appraise the technical, financial, economical and other pertinent aspects of every water supply and sewerage scheme in the State;
- (h) To execute, operate, run and maintain any water works and sewerage system when directed by Government as per the provisions contained in this Act;
- (i) To assess the requirements for man power and training in relation to water supply and sewerage services in the State;
- (j) To carry out applied research in relation to water supply and sewerage services in the State;
- (k) To perform such of the duties and functions, which are being performed by the Public Health Engineering Organization as may be specified from time to time by the State Government;
- (l) To perform and discharge such other duties and functions as are allotted to the Board under other provisions of this Act or as may be entrusted to it by the State Government.

**3. The Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Area) Act, 1996 (PESA)**

The project area is not coming under scheduled area. Hence, Special Provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may not be considered for the purpose of land acquisition and compensation.

## Approach and Methodology

### 1. Team composition

The study team comprising of the following personnel having prior experience of undertaking socio-economic and resettlement & rehabilitation studies with NCDS “Social Impact Assessment Study for Acquisition of 0.014 Acers of Private Land from Ghatikia village for laying of Sewerage Line at Khandagiri Bari (ToR 2-00001)”. Two female were involved in the study team apart from other male members to conduct the study, preparation of reports and public consultations.

**Table – 3.1 : Team Composition**

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Qualification	Experience
1	Simanchal Panda	Team Leader	M.A. M.Sc. Sustainable Development	35 years of Experience in Social Impact assessment, evaluation, Study, Research, Planning and development of Training Manuals and Modules. Several R&R Study and Report preparation. Preparation of District Plan
2	Rajalaxmi Bal	Field Investigator	Diploma (Civil), PGDCA.	15 years of experience in SHG Mobilizer, Skill Trainer, Data collection assistant and compilation
3	Puspamanjari Dash	Computer Operator	BA, PGDCA	17 years of experience in Information, communication, Research & Documentation Works in several NGOs & Govt. support programmes.

### 2. Approach

The SIA study combines quantitative and qualitative nature of study in participation with the affected community and other stakeholders to ascertain the objectives and scope of the study. For the reason, the approach of the study focused on participatory approach. This approach included household survey, participatory appraisal and focus group discussion (FGD).

### 3. Methodology

- **Rationale of Methodology**

Social Impact assessment study involves participation of project affected persons, census survey of land losers, sample survey non-land loser and consultation with local

government representatives, Government officials. Furthermore, Impact assessment of the project is a key aspect of the project. The project also requires collection of quantitative and qualitative data collection. Keeping in view the study dimensions and requirements, a mixed method of study was adapted for social impact assessment.

- **Methodological Framework for the study**

The SIA study adopted mixed method of study such as quantitative as well as qualitative research methods with a view to assessing the social impact of “Acquisition of 0.014 Acres of Private Land from Ghatikia village for laying of Sewerage Line at Khandagiri Bari (ToR 2-00001)”. The study focused on both the direct and indirect impacts of the project. The sample survey of non-affected families from each of the projected villages were taken up who do not have any ownership of land to be acquired for the project in the proposed area, but may be influenced indirectly due to loss to common property resources or general socio-economic impacts on the village as a whole. The methodological framework for the study includes:

- **Schedule of the Study**

It was planned to complete the study within a time frame containing all the requisite steps of the study sequentially in-line with the methodology. The scheduled of the activities along with duration thereof is presented below.

**Table-3.2 : Schedule of the Study**

Sl. No.	Date	Activities
1	01/08/2022	Listing of RoR Holders/ project affected families.
2	01/08/2022	Training to Team members and preparation of Survey questionnaires
3	02/08/2022 to 15/08/2022	Data Collection both primary and secondary source, FGD and village meetings etc
4	16/08/2022 to 28/08/2022	Data Analysis, Preparation of Draft Report writing
5	04/09/2022	Draft Report Submission (English/Odia)
6	15/11/2022	Public Hearing Meeting
7	03/12/2022	Final SIA Study Report Submission (English/Odia)

#### 4. Steps involved in the Study

- **Consultation and Inception Meeting with the SIA Unit:**

The study team had a detailed consultation with the head of the SIA unit on the steps and processes regarding the SIA study. The activities and timeline for the study were finalized during this discussion, based on which a detailed action plan with the time-line was worked out to carry out the study.

- **Listing of RoR Holders/ project affected families**  
As the SIA study requires census survey of the project affected persons, village wise lists of RoR holders were prepared for the said purpose.
- **Preparation of survey questionnaire**
  - Structured interview Schedule for Socio-economic Survey of the project affected households in the Project Area
  - Public Consultations and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) check list
  - PRA and mapping exercise check list
  - Village Schedule for the Infrastructural Survey of the Project Area
  - Check list and tabular format for secondary data collection

- **Training of Study Team.**

One day training was conducted in Bhubaneswar on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2022. Team Leader imparted the training to the other study team members on the objectives of SIA, scope of works, methodology and study tools and deliverables of the study.

- **Consultation with public representatives and key stakeholders:**

At first we have met with WATCO staff, discuss regarding the project, and collect project related documents for our study purpose. During the course of the initial visit to the project site, the study team visited the affected villages and had preliminary interactions with the affected households and concerned Corporator. After preparation of survey questionire and facilitating training to the study team members they visited the project village.

**Table –3.3 : Schedule of consultation**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Outputs</b>
31/03/2022 Onwards	Staff of SIA Unit, NCDS, Bhubaneswar	Clarification, consultation, guidance, documents collection	Requisite guidance & Provide necessary documents
02/08/2022 Onwards	WATCO Staff, BBSR	Consultation and collection of documents and field visit	Information received and discussion about field programme and SIA process.
29/08/2022	Land Acquisition Officer and Additional Sub Collector, Khordha	Describe about Progress of SIA study	Information received and discussion about field programme and SIA process.
02/09/2022	Corporator, Ward No.- 23, Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Bhubaneswar.	Describe about Progress of SIA study	Information received and discussion about field programme and SIA process.

- **Secondary data collection**

The secondary data collected for the SIA study include:

- Record of Rights and Land schedule, NCDS, Bhubaneswar
- Project maps & other documents of the affected village, WATCO.
- Land right documents from Bhulekh, Govt. of Odisha
- Census data, 2011, Govt. of India

- **Field level investigation and data collection**

- ✓ **Household surveyed**

Total 7 RoR holders and land losers are covered under the study. Total 9 project affected families/PAFs and one company from three project affected villages were covered; In addition, 10 households of the non-affected households were surveyed in order to find out its impact on non-affected families due to loss of the private lands, public lands and other common property resources.

- ✓ **Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) and public consultation/FGD**

PRA exercises in three project-affected villages were carried out. Following PRA techniques were applied for conducting the PRA.

- Village Map: Both Social Map and Resource Map were drawn in village map. Legends or symbols were used to show indicators in the map. The indicators that were sketched in the map included the places in the village where people lived, house type, caste structure, agriculture land, soil type, vegetation, road, school, drinking water, water facility for other uses, electricity, burial ground, other social infrastructures, etc.
- **Public consultation / FGD**

After the survey of the families was over, community and public consultations were held by conducting Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) with men and women separately in each of the affected villages. Information pertaining to the perception and awareness of people about the project, perceived benefits, perceived losses, general socio-economic status of the people in the villages etc. were collected. In each FGD, around 2 to 5 people selected from different ages, social and economic groups participated and shared their views.

  - Understand various issues and challenges associated with land acquisition including its social impacts, on common property resources, environment, economy, lives/livelihoods, social infrastructure, education, health and culture, etc.
  - Facilitating feedback to deal with the emerging issues and challenges by taking up appropriate ameliorative measures.

- Assess whether community in general and the households individually are willing to part their land for the proposed project.
- Women participants were specifically asked to share their perception and observation on various social issues and their perception for strengthening the social fabric and about the possibility of support coming from the project, societal betterment as an outcome of the project.
- **Infrastructure survey:**  
Apart from all the above exercises for data collection, existence of various social, cultural and general infrastructures in the project village was collected through a village infrastructure survey schedule. The survey included loss of public utilities, productive assets and common properties resources.

## **5. Data entry and Analysis**

The quantitative data were entered in MS Excel, followed by logical and consistency checks performed by filtering and cleaning the data base. The cleaned data base was then exported to and analyzed using the Statistical Package. Qualitative data collected during the FGDs and PRA mapping were manually compiled and analyzed. Quantitative and qualitative data were triangulated, analyzed and interpreted in the report

## **6. Draft Report Submission**

After compilation and analysis of collected data draft social impact assessment study report was prepared. The said report was submitted to NCDS, Bhubaneswar for appreciation of feedback.

## **7. Public Hearing**

On 15/06/2022, 11 AM. Public Hearing Meeting was conducted at Community Meeting Hall, Ward-23, Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Khordha, Odisha for project affected Ghatikia village. The Guests attended in the Public Hearing Meeting were Smt. Sujata Patra, Land Acquisition Officer, Khordha, Mr. Prasant Kumar Pani, Asst. Collector, O/o Sub-Collector, Bhubaneswar, Khordha, Sri. Niranjana Nandi, Asst. Manager, WATCO, Bhubaneswar, Smt. Kiranabala Majhi, Corporator, Ward-23, Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Khordha, Ms. Rasmita Sardar, R.I. Ghatikia, Mr. Simanchal Panda, the Team Leader, SIA Study, SAPNA, Bhubaneswar. The Public hearing was held for one project affected village as mentioned above with a view to ascertaining the opinion of the project affected families and seeking feedback on the finding of the SIA study. The opinion, objection and views emerged from public hearing were video recorded, transcribed accordingly and incorporated in this report.

## **8. Final Report Submission**

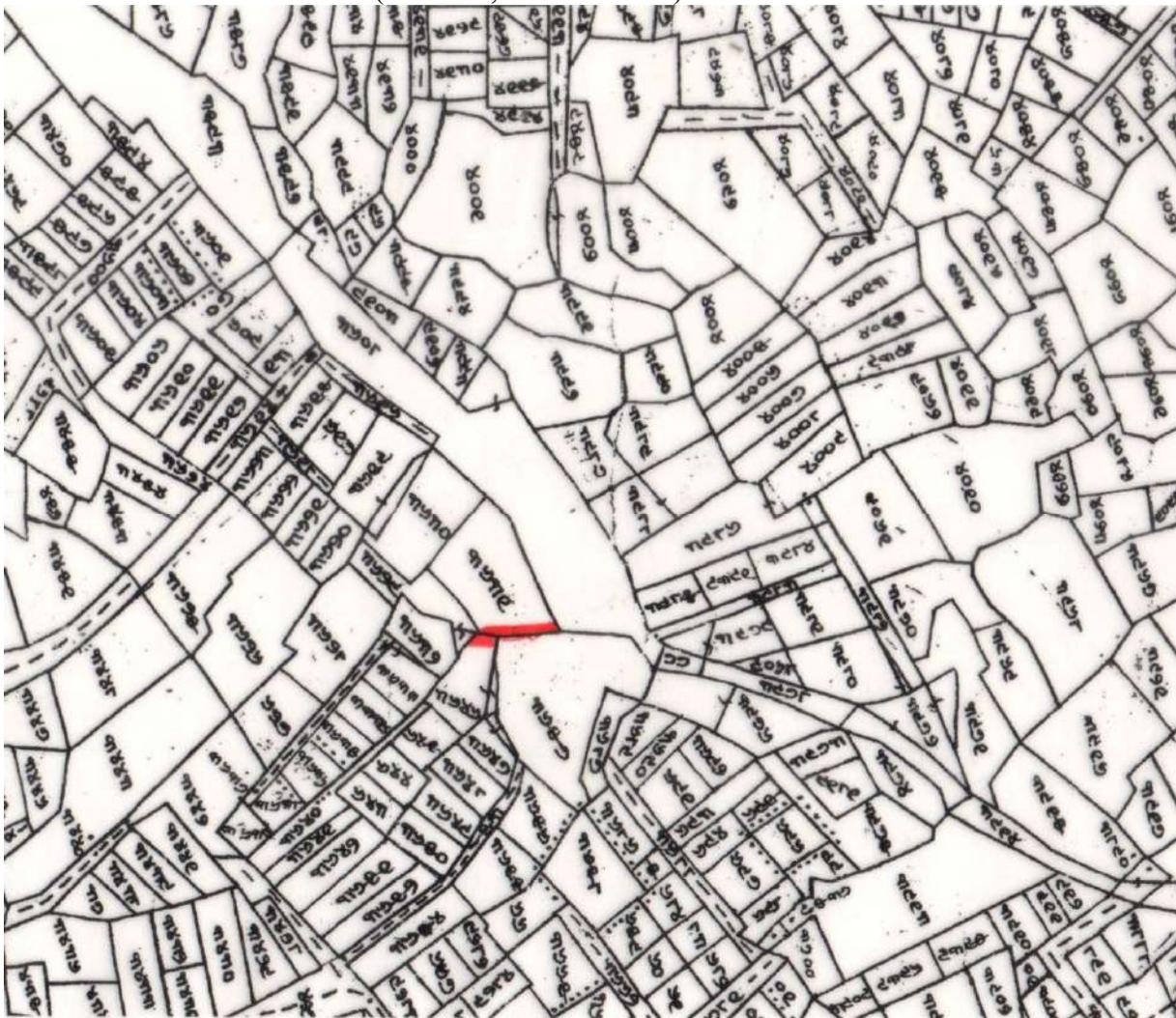
After compilation of public hearing the Final Report was submitted to NCDS, Bhubaneswar.

## Land Assessment

Land is an immovable property and plays very important role in the livelihoods of the community and also contributes significantly to urban economy. For this Project, 0.014 acres of private land is going to be acquired from the affected Ward No. 23 (Ghatiakia) of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation. The type of private lands that is to be acquired comes under agriculture land (Sarada un-irrigated-3). The types of land are to be affected include private land 0.014 Acre and Government land 0.014 Acre.

1. **Land acquisition Map:** The map of village showing total project area under impacts, acquired land, Govt. land and Private land (Red marked) :

Map-1: Affected Area of Ward-23 (Ghatikia, Bhubaneswar)



Source: WATCO, Division-1, Bhubaneswar

## 2. Area of Impact under the project:

For this expansion project, land is going to be acquired from Ghatikia village. The land proposed to be acquired falls within the category of Private agriculture land (Sarada un-irrigated-3). The spread effects of impact are mainly limited to acquire land only. As regard to social impacts of the project, it is seen that the community property resources will not affected.

## 3. Extent and Location of Land Acquisition

The total land to be acquired for this project is 0.028 acre from 3 pattas. The location of land acquisition comprises Ward-23 (Ghatikia) of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation and Bhubaneswar Tahasil of Khorda District. The detail is given in table below.

**Table-4.1 : Private and Government land to be acquired for project**

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Private Land to be acquired (In acre)			Govt. Land to be acquired (In acre)	Total land to be acquired (In acre)
		Patta	Plot	Area		
1	Ghatikia (Ward No.-23, Bhubaneswar)	2	2	0.014	1	0.014
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.014</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.014</b>

Source-WATCO, Bhubaneswar

**Map-2 : Map of Proposed Sewerage Connection Project Laying at Barabari**



Source : Bhulek, Odisha

#### **4. Bare Minimum of Land Requirement**

The minimum land i.e. going to be acquired for this sewerage connection is 0.028 Acre only. From which the Private land is to be acquired is 0.014 acre and Govt. land is 0.014 acre.

#### **5. Possible of alternate sites for the project**

It is found from study that there is not possible to consider alternative sites for this project as this proposed project is meant to connect individual sewerage line to main sewerage line.

#### **6. Land in Scheduled Area as Demonstrable Last Resort**

This proposed project area is not coming under scheduled area.

#### **7. Details of Purchase/Alienation/Lease out of Land for this Project**

It is found that no any land has been purchased/alienated and leased out for the Project

#### **8. Possibility of use of any Public, Unutilized Land for the Project**

0.14 re Govt. unused land is to be unutilized for this project besides identified private land.

#### **9. Nature and Classification of Acquired Land**

The nature of land is basically in the project area comprises private land and government land. The private land belongs agriculture land namely Sarada, Un-Irrigated-3.

#### **10. Present use of affected land**

Previously the project affected agriculture land was used for cultivation purpose. The land was used for khariff and Rabi crops. However, it is also revealed from the study that currently the said lands are not used for agriculture purpose.

#### **11. Size of Holdings**

The affected community comes under the category of farmer and service. On and average, land holding size is 0.2083 acre.

#### **12. Ownership Pattern**

Basically, the households have patta land and they are known as the title holders of the land with right of records. In the project affected villages, while probing ownership of the land.

#### **13. SC/ST RoR Holders**

It was revealed from the study that land 0.02 acre from plot no. 3646 being acquired for this project is belong to SC community. The RoR holders are Ananda Chandra Jena, Pradip Kumar Jena and Pratap Kumar Jena.

#### **14. Affected Public and Private Infrastructure on Land under Acquisition**

It is found that there is no public and Private infrastructures are going to be affected due to this Sewerage Line Provision.

#### **15. Land Price over the last three years & Benchmark price & Official Sales Statistics :** Information from WATCO is awaited.

#### **16. Recent changes in Ownership of Land Records**

From the study it is found that there is no Changes of Ownership of affected plots.

#### **17. Use of land over three years**

It is revealed from the study that there is no such change in land use pattern over the three years. The land to be acquired is belongs to un-irrigated agriculture land. However, due to urbanization such land has been used for residence and commercial purpose.

#### **18. Compensation**

Compensation provision for land losers as per the Act is shows in the table below.

**Table –4.2 : Compensation Matrix**

<b>Sections/Rule</b>	<b>Entitled PAFs</b>	<b>Components of Compensation</b>
See Section 31 (2)	Land losers constitute 9 PAFs out of 7 RoR holders	Market value of land
		Value of assets attached to land
		Solatum: 100 % of all total such as market value, additional market value, cost of structure and trees if any.

Source: RFCTLARR Act, 2013

### Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families/Assets

#### 1. Estimation and Enumeration of project affected families

The project affected families include private land losers whose land is to be acquired for laying of Sewerage Line at Khandagiri Bari.

Survey team was taken-up a list of 7 RoR (patta holders/land owner) given at the time of agreement, and map of the said land to be acquired for SIA study. While taking census survey of RoR holders, it was found some RoR holders are dead. SAPNA survey team contacted the legal heir of the deceased RoR holders and enumerated the actual entitled families of the affected land which came to 9 (nine). The details of RoR and their PAFs surveyed are given in the following table.

**Table- 5.1: Estimation and Enumeration of Project Affected Families.**  
Name of Village: Ghatikia (Ward No-23 of BMC), Name of Tahasil : Bhubaneswar

Sl. No	ROR Holder	PA Fs SL No	Name of the entitled PAFs	Relation with ROR Holder	Sex	Caste	Age	Khata No	Affected Plot No	Affected land in Acre	land to be acquired in Acre	Type of Affected land	% of Acquired land of affected land
1	Ananda Chandra Jena	1	Ananda Chandra Jena	Self	Male	SC	65	126	3646	0.104	0.002	Sarad un-irrigated (3)	0.19
2	Pradip Kumar Jena	2	Pradip Kumar Jena	Self	Male	SC	39						
3	Pratap Kumar Jena	3	Pratap Kumar Jena	Self	Male	SC	35						
4	Jaga Behera	4	Shibaram Behera	Adopted Son	Male	OBC	68	473	3631	0.200	0.012	Sarad un-irrigated (3)	0.06
5	Kailash Behera	5	Kailash Behera	Self	Male	General	72						
6	Bhajani Behera	6	Sarat Behera	Son	Male	General	48						
		7	Rebati Behera	Daughter	Female	General	50						
7	Nidhi Behera	8	Laxmidhar Behera	Son	Male	OBC	71						
		9	Brahmani Dei	Daughter	Female	OBC	85						

Source: Field Study (SIA)

As proposed, a minimum of 10 households per village were also covered as the Non-Affected Households for the SIA study purpose. The team collects data from 10 Non-Affected Families from the surveyed village for the study.

## 2. Land under occupation of Tenants:

The total land under occupation of the affected families comprised 1.4580acre. The Affected land of the tenants comprised 0.3040acre. 0.014acre land will be acquired.

## 3. Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe:

It was found from study that no traditional forest dwelling families are going to be affected and losing their Forest Rights due to acquisition of land for this project. However, 3 families belongs to schedule caste are affected due to loss of land for this project which is shown in table below.

**Table-5.2 : SC Land Losers Family**

Sl. No.	Village	Affected SC RoR Holders Khata No & and Plot No.		
		Khata No.	Plot No.	RoR Holders
01	Ghatikia	126	3646	Ananda Chandra Jena S/O Sukadev Jena
				Pradip Kumar Jena S/O Ananda Chandra Jena
				Pratap Kumar Jena S/O Ananda Chandra Jena

Source: Field Study

## 4. Families who have been Assigned Land by State Govt.

No such families are losing land for this project.

**5. Families who have been Residing on any Land in Urban Area:** No such families are found in this project.

## 6. Families Directly/Indirectly Affected

The land losers accounted for 9 families are direct affected families. It is revealed that no forest produce gatherer, hunters, fisher-folk, and boat man etc are found in project affected villages.

## 7. Inventory of Productive Assets (Private Land)

The total private land 0.014 acre is to be acquired from Ghatikia village. The affected total plot area for this Plan project is 0.304 acre from 2 plots which are from 2 pattas.

## 8. Govt. Land

The total Govt. land 0.014 acre is to be acquired from Ghatikia village from plot no. 3608.

# Chapter – 6

## Socio-Economic and Cultural Profile

This chapter is constructed in line with Form–F of sub Rule (4) of Rule-11 of Odisha RFCTLARR Rule 2016. This chapter gives a picture a detailed picture for demographic profile, project affected household, gender classification, age group, literacy status, educational status, poverty level, indebtedness, vulnerable groups, livelihoods, division of labour and women in work, kinship pattern, type of family and housing condition. This chapter also describes public utility facility such as drinking water, public infrastructure profile along with Village Maps and other Diagrams.

### 1. Demographic Profile of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation

Bhubaneswar is a City and Municipal Corporation located in Khordha district in Odisha. Bhubaneswar city has 206014 households and the city is divided into 81 wards. As per the Census India 2011, Bhubaneswar city has population of 885363 of which 468043 are males and 417320 are females. The population of children between age 0-6 is 86401 which is 9.76% of total population. The sex-ratio of Bhubaneswar city is around 892 compared to 979 which is average of Odisha state. The literacy rate of Bhubaneswar city is 82.78% out of which 85.42% males are literate and 79.81% females are literate. There are 8.67% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 4.97% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of total population in Bhubaneswar city.

**Table-6.1 : Bhubaneswar Population Facts**

Number of Households	206014
Population	885363
Male Population	468043 (52.86%)
Female Population	417320 (47.14%)
Children Population	86401
Sex-ratio	892
Literacy	82.78%
Male Literacy	85.42%
Female Literacy	79.81%
Scheduled Tribes (ST) %	4.97%
Scheduled Caste (SC) %	8.67%

**Source:** <https://www.censusindia2011.com/odisha/khordha/bhubaneswar-mcorp/bhubaneswar-m-corp-population.html>

**(i) Population of Project Affected Village**

Ghatikia village is situated in ward-23 of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation. As per the Census India 2011, Ward No.-0023 has 2701 households with population of 11003 of which 5834 are males and 5169 are females. The population of children between age group 0-6 is 792 which is 7.2% of total population. The sex-ratio of Ward No.-0023 is around 886 compared to 979 which is average of Odisha state and the literacy rate of the ward is 87.79% out of which 90.08% males are literate and 85.2% females are literate.

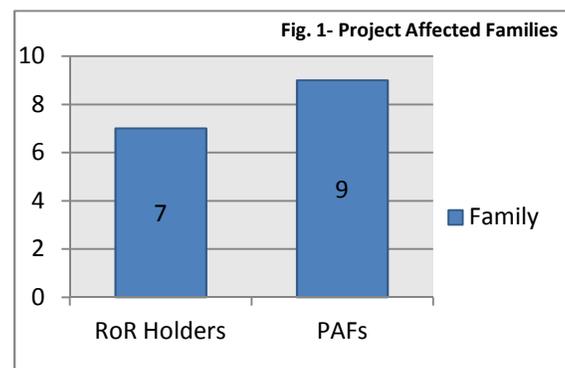
**Table-6.2 : Bhubaneswar (M Corp.) WARD NO.-0023 Population Facts**

<b>Number of Households</b>	<b>2701</b>
<b>Population</b>	11003
<b>Male Population</b>	5834 (53.02%)
<b>Female Population</b>	5169 (46.98%)
<b>Children Population</b>	792
<b>Sex-ratio</b>	886
<b>Literacy</b>	87.79%
<b>Male Literacy</b>	90.08%
<b>Female Literacy</b>	85.2%
<b>Scheduled Tribes (ST) %</b>	3.91%
<b>Scheduled Caste (SC) %</b>	10.47%

Source: <https://www.censusindia2011.com/odisha/khordha/bhubaneswar-mcorp/bhubaneswar-m-corp-population.html>

**(ii) Project Affected Families (PAFs)**

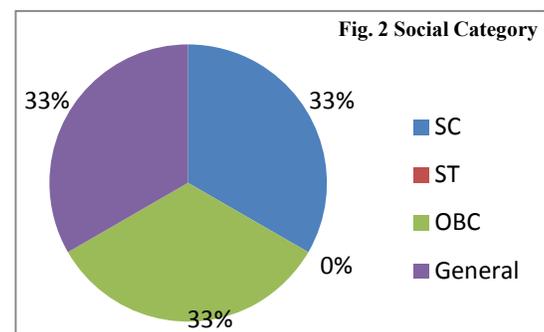
The project affected RoR holders are 7. Legal heirs of those affected RoR holders are present in the mentioned locations for SIA study/survey was 9 only. Thus, in effect, a total of 9 project affected families and 10 non-affected families were covered under the study. Total of 17 directly and indirectly affected households were surveyed from ward-23 (Ghatikia), Bhubaneswar for the study.



Source: SIA Field Study

**(iii) Social category of Individual RoR Holders.**

The distribution of social categories of the project villages comprises SC, OBC and General. Out of the 9 individual RoR surveyed 3 (33.33%) belong to SC communities while 3 (33.33%) belong to OBC communities and 3 (33.33%) belong to General Caste.



Source: SIA Field Study

**Table – 6.3 : Social category**

Sl. No	Name of Village	SC		ST		OBC		General		Total N0.	Religion Hindu
		N0.	%	N0.	%	N0.	%	N0.	%		
1	Ward 23 (Ghatikia), Bhubaneswar	03		0	0	3		3		9	9
	Total	3		0	0	3		3		9	9

Source: SIA Field Study

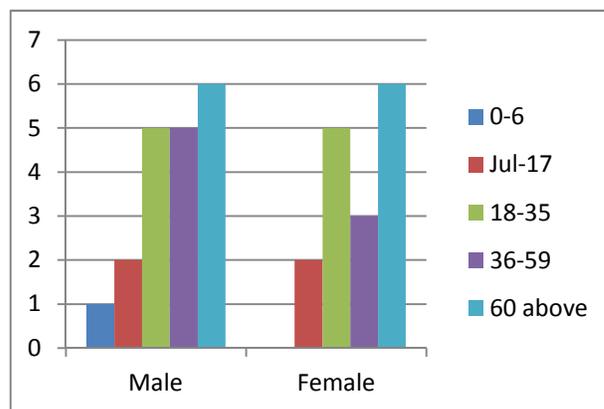
**(iv) Gender Classification of RoR Holders Families**

The survey revealed that, out of the total surveyed 9 households all the families are headed by male members only.

**(v) Age Group of Affected Families**

It is revealed from the study that the children in age group up to six years constituted 1no. (3%) and the children in age group of 7-17 years constituted 4nos. (11%). The adolescents in age group of 18-35 years constituted 10 nos. (29%), the people in productive age group of 36-59 years constituted 8nos. (23%). The persons who have attained 60 years constituted 12nos. (34%).

**Fig. 3- Age Group of Affected Families**



Source: SIA Field Study

**Table –6.4: Age Group Analysis**

Sl. No	Village	Up to 06		7-17		18-35		36-59		60 above		Total	
		Male	Female										
1	Ghatikia	01	00	02	02	05	05	05	03	06	06	19	16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>

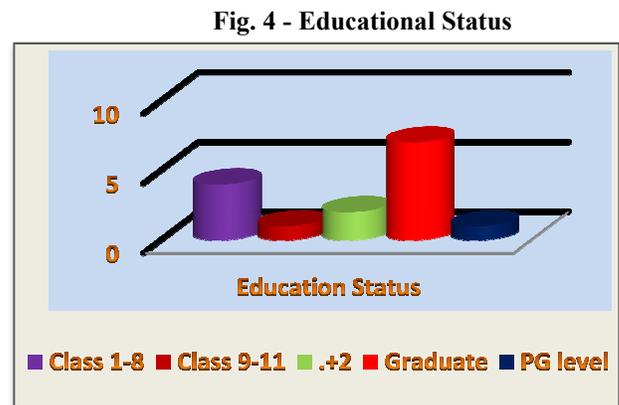
Source: SIA Field Study

**(vi) Separate Families**

As per the Act, widow, divorced and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families. An adult of 18years of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependant shall be considered as separate family for the purpose of the Act. However from the study it was found that all 9 PAFs are staying in 7 families with their children and comes under Joint Family categories and there are no such affected families found from special categories as separate family.

### (vii) Educational Status

The persons who have completed up to 8<sup>th</sup> standard of primary education constituted 4 (26%), High School standard constituted up to 11<sup>th</sup> standard 1 (7%). The persons having completed +2 constituted 2 (13%), the persons who have completed graduation standard constituted 7 (47%), the persons who have completed PG standard constituted only one (7%).



Source: SIA Field Study

### (viii) Health Status

In general, the local communities are suffering from Asthma, Chronic, Gastric, Kidney problem, Heart problem etc. They are visited nearest Govt. hospitals and Private hospitals. In case of serious and emergency treatment they are also visited private clinics and dispensaries.

### (ix) Nutritional Status

During survey period and data collected from Anganbadi centre that almost all the children up to 6 years are maintaining nutritional status as per norms of the growth. Such better incidence of nutritional status is due to better level functioning of Anganbadi centers in affected villages.

## 2. Income and Poverty Level

It has found most of the affected families are depending on Job, business etc. In the project area it has accounted for only one family is belonging from BPL categories.

## 3. Vulnerable Group

The Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Tribe, women, women headed families, Differently Abled, Elderly people of 60 years and above and children below 6 year belong to vulnerable communities. The SC communities constituted 3 families, one child, 16 Women and 12 elderly people are coming under such category.

## 4. Kinship pattern

The social relationship of family derived from the family ties and marriage are collectively referred to kinship. Hence, who are either held to be biological related or of relation by marriage. It is revealed that the kinship pattern of the project affected villages comprises nuclear families which are consisting of both couple and their unmarried children. The joint family is comprised of closely related to kin having two or more nuclear families. The kinship pattern is mainly father, mother, son, daughter, daughter-in-laws, grandson and granddaughter. In the affected families it has seen that all 9 families are staying jointly with their children.

## 5. Social and Cultural Organization

The common worship places existing in project affected village are namely, Shiva Temple, Durga Temple, Jagannath Temple etc. The community based organization reported such as SHGs and Youth Club.

## **6. Administrative Organization**

The administrative organizations for the project area comprise District administration and Local Government. The District Administration entities are Collectorate, Tahasil office, Municipality office, Police Station etc. The local Government or PRIs comprise Municipal Corporation Chairman and Corporator etc.

## **7. Political Organization**

Some of the inhabitants of the project are associated with different political parties such as regional political parties and national political parties.

## **8. Civil Society Organization and Social Movement**

The civil society organizations functioning in the area comprise SHGs, primary cooperatives and youth clubs etc.

## **9. Land Use and Livelihoods**

### **(a) Land use pattern**

Previously the said Lands are used for Agriculture purpose. However, due to scarcity of water for agriculture and unavailable of agriculture labour the land which to be acquired became unproductive and remains barren since last years.

### **(b) Quality of land, soil, water, trees etc**

Three types of soil generally found in the district Khordha i.e. Alfisols, Ultisols and Entisols. Bhubaneswar and in particular in this project area it has found laterite & lateritic soil, red and yellow soils. They are characterized by low contents of Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potassium & Organic matter. The PH of the soils ranges from 4.5 to 6.0. Due to granular nature of these soils cultivation is possible immediately after heavy rains. Trees are basically seen nearby areas such as Mango, Banyan, Guava, Jackfruit, Drum Stick etc.

### **(c) Livestock**

Rearing of domestic animals is considered as additional income supports to income of the family. But due to urbanization most of the people are depending on employment, business and other income generating works it is the main cause for less depending on domestic animal in project villages. However, from the study it was found that the projected affected two families are having ox-2, cow-6 and calves-2 only.

### **(d) Formal and Informal work and employment**

Besides, the formal work constitute cultivation, Govt. services and services in the formal sector such as companies, public sector undertaking come under formal work and employment which constitute 79% in the project affected families.

**(e) Formal Household, Division of Labour and Women in Work**

The women are basically engaged in household work apart from it they are playing very crucial works for livelihood comprises service and employment.

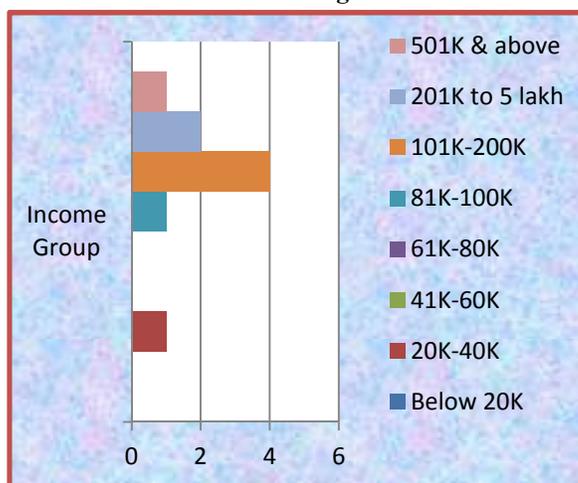
**(f) Migration**

It was revealed from the study that migration was not seen in the project village due temporary and permanent employable opportunities available in Bhubaneswar.

**(g) Income Levels of Affected Household**

Data was collected regarding the sources of income of the affected households. The findings pertaining to the annual income of the households have been given in the following table. Around 11% (1) family has annual income ranging from Rs.20k. to 40k. Around 11% (1) families belong to range of income Rs 81k to 100k. Around 44% (4) families belong to range of income Rs 101k to 200k. The income range from Rs 201k to Rs500k constituted 22% (2) family, Further, 11% (1) family comes within the range of income above Rupees 5lakh above per annum.

**Fig. 5 – Income Level**



Source: SIA Field Study

**(h) Livelihood Preferences of Project Affected Peoples**

The livelihoods of the affected village comprises of agriculture, business and employment. Based on the livelihood preferences the affected village communities have access to employment and business etc. The Occupational status of the project affected families includes Agriculture, Agriculture Labour, non-agriculture Labour, Government/private service, Self employed etc. The families engaged in cultivation work constitute 3 (33%), Employment 3 (33%), Employment/Self employment 3 (33%) etc.

**(i) Food security**

Under the food security coverage the families under Public Distribution System, the old age pension and disability pension etc. Students are covered under mid-day meal, pre-school age children attending Anganwadi centre.

## **10. Local Economic Activities**

Local economic activities comprise agriculture, labour, mason, both private and govt. service, business etc.

### **(a) Formal and Informal Industries:**

Bhubaneswar is the Capital of Odisha. In the periphery of Bhubaneswar so many micro and small industries are established along with corporate offices of large industries.

### **(b) Access to Credit**

The project affected families are obtaining credit facilities from Banks, Financial Institution directly and through SHGs.

### **(c) Indebtedness Status & Accessibility**

While probing into the status of indebtedness in the project affected villages, the scenario of indebtedness was not noticed in the project affected families.

## **11. Factors that Contribute to Local Livelihoods**

Predominantly the contributing factors for livelihood of the project villages comprise business, wage earning and employment in both Govt./Private sector.

### **(a) Access to Natural Resources**

The natural resources are found in the project village i.e. tree plantation. Some villagers are collecting fuel wood from the plantation.

### **(b) Common Property Resources**

It is revealed from the study that the project village has common property resources, namely Road, Temple, Mandap, Cremation Ground, Play ground and Water bodies. All the people of the villages have equal access to common property resources.

### **(c) Status of Movable Assets (Affected Families)**

Possessing of movable assets indicates social as well as economic status of the family. The status of movable assets was investigated and it was found that the project affected families are having 4 TV sets, 3 refrigerators, 12 mobile phones 6 two-wheelers, 1 four wheeler, 6 LPG connections and 3 cycles etc.

**(d) Roads Transportation:** The project area comes under Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation so transportation facilities and connectivity facilities are very well.

**(e) Access to Market:** The project villages have good access to weekly market, daily market and markets available in Bhubaneswar.

**6.11. 6 Tourist Sites:** Khandagiri, Udayagiri and Chabdaka Wildlife Sanctuary etc. are tourist places near the project village.

**(f) Livelihood Promotion Programme, Cooperative and other related Association:** Currently Income generation or livelihoods trends are industrial worker. In addition to, Govt. is promoting livelihood facilities through SHGs and individual entrepreneurship activities. Banks in the locality are also providing credit facilities for promotion of livelihoods.

## **12. Quality of the Living Environment**

### **(a) Settlement Pattern:**

The quality of living environment comprises availability of safe drinking water, better access to household latrines and accessibility to the facilities such as health and education given the facilities available in the project village.

### **(b) Houses/ Housing Pattern**

The housing condition forms another pertinent indicator of the standard of living of households. It is revealed from the study that all nine affected families reside in their own houses. As such, with a view to determining the economic condition of the households the houses were made of permanent materials such as cement, backed bricks, iron rods and metals were classified as pucca houses.

### **(c) Drinking Water Facility**

Access to safe drinking water indicates the quality of life of a community. Regarding the sources of drinking water, it is revealed from the study that the project affected families depended on both Govt. and own tube well 1 (14%), bore well 1 (14%), Community safe drinking water supplies and piped water supplies 5 (72%).

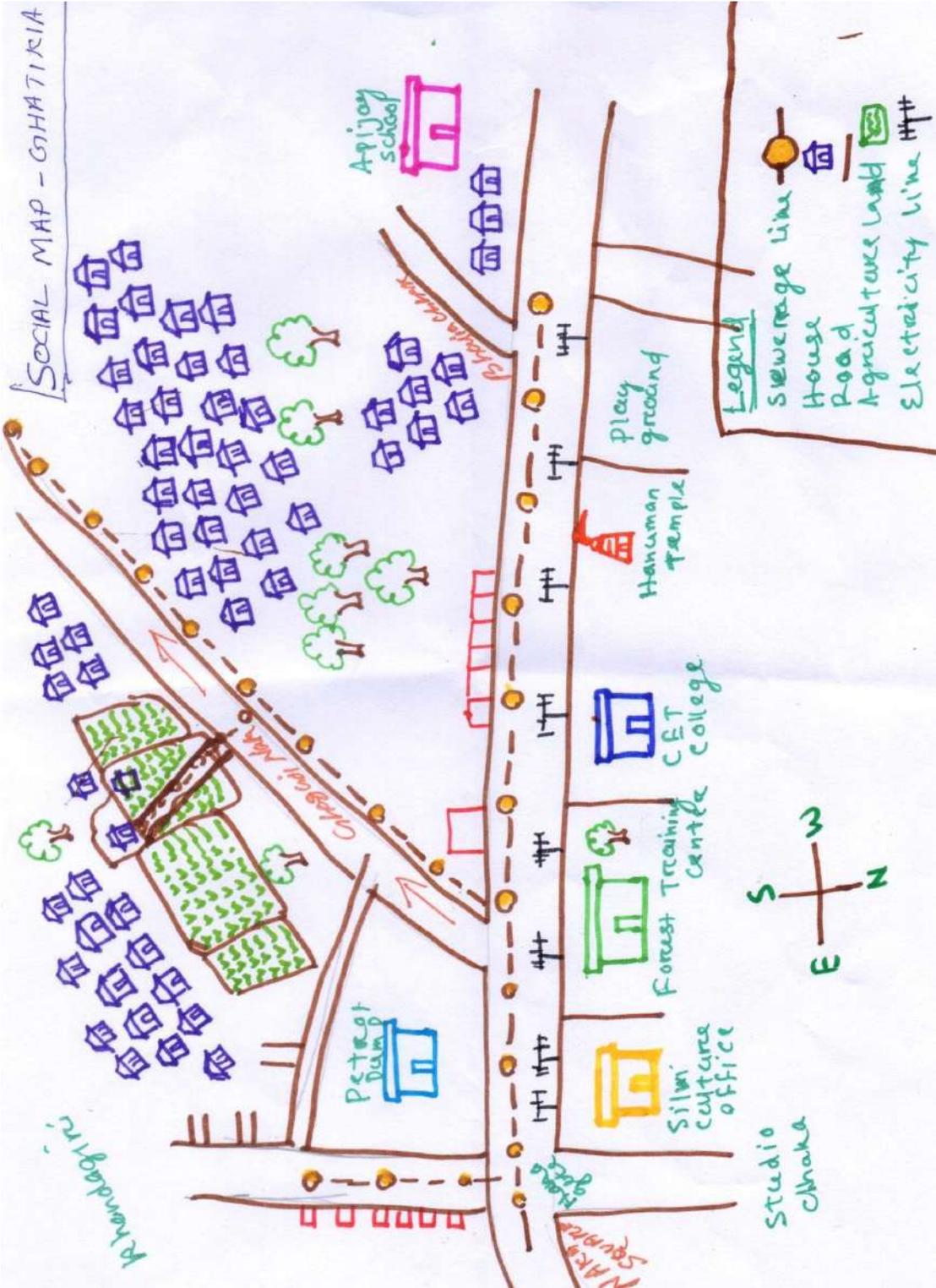
### **(d) Sanitation Facilities**

Sanitation system of the villages indicates the health & wealth system of village people. In the project affected village all families are having their latrine. Form survey it was found that most families are depending supply water for bathing purpose and defecation.

### **(e) Public Service Infrastructure of the Affected Village : Ghatikia village.**

1. Road Facility: Road communication within village comprises concrete road. The village have well connected with main communication road from National Highway near Kalinga Vihar to Baramunda and Khandagiri etc.
2. Water Facility: the village has various types of water facilities like personal bore well, Tube wells and piped water supply etc.
3. Electricity: The village is connected with electricity.
4. Cremation ground: Situated near village.
5. Market: weekly market facilities and daily market facilities are available near village.
6. Anganwadi Centre: Two Anganwadi centers available in village.
7. Municipal Corporation: Bhubaneswar.
8. Post office: The post office is located at Khandagiri.
9. Police Station: It is located at, Khandagiri.
10. Banks: the bank facilities are available near village.
11. Schools and education centers: Primary school, Secondary School, High school and college situated near village.
12. Health facilities: PHC available near village and both private and Govt. clinic and hospitals are available near village.
13. Fair Price Shops: PDS facility is available in village.
14. Shops: There are various types of shops available near village.
15. Social Centers: Youth Club, Bhagabata Tungi, SHGs and temples such as Siva Temple, Durga Mandap etc. available in village.
16. Jana Seva Kendra: Situated near village.
17. RI Office – Situated near village
18. Tahasil Office: Situated at Bhubaneswar Town.
19. Railway Station: Situated at Bhubaneswar Town.
20. DIC Office : Situated at Bhubaneswar Town.

Map 3 –Map of Ghatikia Village and proposed project site



Source: SIA Field Study (PRA and FGD)

## SOCIAL IMPACTS

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Social impact is defined as both positive and negative effects on social domains resulting from infrastructure development projects. It involves risk and measures to mitigate Social Impacts. It also focuses on identifying the impacts on the people who will reap the benefit with directly and indirectly.

This chapter is formulated in line with Form-G of sub-rule (5) of rule 11 of Odisha RFCTLARR Rule, 2016. Generally Social Impacts are assessed in the areas of :

### **Positive Impacts**

- Impacts on land, livelihoods and income.
- Impacts on physical resources namely air, water, forest etc.
- Impacts on private assets.
- Impacts on Public services, utilities and infrastructure.
- Impact on different stages of project cycle.
- Direct and indirect impacts of the project.
- Impacts on Health and Environment.

The positive and negative impacts emerged from the field study through consultation with key stakeholders, namely, affected families, non-affected families and Corporator of BMC.

### **1. Approach and Framework to identifying Impacts**

The impact identification basically progressed with three elements namely:

- A detailed assessment of the socio-economic conditions of the people who may be negatively affected
- Village level detailed impacts along with ameliorative measures to mitigate these impacts.

- A detailed study of the positive and negative impact in terms of the extent of loss in the areas of land, the loss of livelihoods, income, private assets and loss of common properties.

## 2. Steps of the Social Impact Assessment Process

The steps carrying out for the Social Impact Assessment process include Identification of the Impact Area, Secondary Data collection, Focused Group Discussion (FGD), Assessment of the Impacts.

### Impact Assessment Process

- (i) **Impact Prediction:** This process is to determine what could potentially happen to receptors.
- (ii) **Impact Assessment:** This process is to assess the significant of predicated impacts and their magnitude.
- (iii) **Mitigation Measures:** This process is to identify appropriate measures to mitigate the Negative Impacts.



## 3. Description of Social Impacts: Land

Private non-irrigated agricultural land extending to 0.014 acre is under acquisition. So loss of land is revealed from the study.

## 4. Direct and Indirect Impacts

### (a) Direct Impacts

The impacts that result from direct interaction between project and receptors

### (b) Indirect Impacts

That follows on from the direct interaction and its environment as a result of subsequent interaction

The proposed project will generate mainly direct impacts that are given in the table below.

**Table-7.1: Direct and Indirect Impacts**

Sl. No.	Types of Impacts	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts
1	Health Problem	✓	-
2	Enhancement in land price	✓	-
3	Air and dust pollution	✓	-
4	Loss of Land	✓	-

Source: SIA Field Study

## **5. Negative Impacts and Positive Impacts**

The social impacts of the project area include positive impacts and negative impacts in the domain of social, economic and environmental. The project impacts identified as direct ones.

Contextually negative impact is considered to present adverse changes from the baseline or introduced a new undesirable factor. Positive or beneficial impacts are considered to represent improvement to baseline or introduced as new desirable factor.

### **Negative Impacts**

- 7 title holders are getting directly affected by the project due to acquisition of 0.014 acre land from 2 private plots. The land area comprises sharad, un-irrigated-3 agriculture land. Hence, negative impact is limited to loss of land only.

Besides the above negative impacts, positive benefits are also emerged from the impact assessment study. The positive impacts include:

### **Positive Impacts**

- Reduction in the pollution risk to the ground water
- Sewage, faeces and liquid waste is safely managed and disposed
- Improving quality of life and health condition
- Health problem will be reduced
- Provision of communication facilities will be increased
- Land cost in the project village will be hiked.
- Women and girls have access to safe sanitation facilities

## **6. Impacts of during construction phases**

Construction activities will generate emission of dust caused by on-site excavation management of earth materials during operational phase. During construction phase emission of noise will be caused by excavation, concrete mixture and transportation of materials.

### 7. Impact Reduction Measures through Public consultation

A thorough consultation process was taken-up with key-informants. The ameliorative measures suggested in table below were emerged from the consultation process.

**Table –7.2 : Impact Reduction Measures through Public consultation**

Sl. No.	Village	Date	Key-informants	Issues identified	Ameliorative measures suggested
1	Ghatikia	09/08/2022	Villagers, Local People	Loss of Land	Fair Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
				Noise Pollution	Temporary impacts during operational phase only
				Air Pollution caused by dusts	Avenue Plantation Temporary impacts during operational phase only

Source: SIA Field Study

### 8. Loss of Land and Compensation

Compensation provision for land losers as per the Act is shown in the table below.

**Table–16: The First Scheduled (See Section 31 (2) Compensation for Land Owners**

Sl. No.	Sections/ Rules	Entitled PAFs/ Livelihood losers	Components of Compensation	Remarks
1	See Section 31 (2)	Land losers constitute 9PAFs out of 7 RoR holders	Market value of land	
			Value of assets attached to land	
			Solatium: 100 % of all total such as market value, additional market value, cost of, crops, structures if any.	

Source: RFCTLARR Act, 2013

# Social Impact Management Plan

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The chapter eight is about Social Impact Management Plan which is based on sub rule (2) of rule - 9 of Odisha RFCTLARR Rule, 2016. Based on the assessment a detailed social impact, management plan is designed in tabular form containing responsible agencies. Based on the SIMP, timeline of social impact management plan is also designed.

### **Description of Impact**

#### **Social Impact Management along with ameliorative measures**

The present project is meant for laying of Sewerage Line at Khandagiri Bari. The village communities identified problems and mitigation measures associated with this Project. In consultation with the affected people present in the discussion ameliorative measures was finalized. The stakeholders suggested the measures for mitigating and the adverse impacts were also identified. The impacts were assessed as per sub rule (2) of rule 9 of the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016. The social impacts are basically revealed in the areas of loss of land, health, hygiene and communication. Further the impacts, impacts ameliorative measures and management identified and suggested by the village community are presented hereunder.

Photo-1: Project Affected Area



Source: Field Study

Sl. No	Project Village	Impacts Identified	Amelioration measure	Responsible Agencies	Approx. Cost in Rs.	Time Period
1	<b>Ghatikia (Ward No.23 of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation)</b>	Loss of Land	Fair Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013	WATCO, Bhubaneswar	As per compensation norm of the Act.	3 months
		Noise Pollution (Temporary impacts during operational phase only for which attention will be given to minimise.)	Minimise unnecessary use of vehicles and used modern technologies	WATCO, Bhubaneswar	-	6 months
		Air Pollution caused by dusts (Temporary impacts during operational phase only for which attention will be given to minimise.)	Avenue Plantation	WATCO/BMC Bhubaneswar	70000/- Approx.	9 months

Source: Field Study

**Table –8.2: Timeline (Social Impact Management Plan)**

Sl. No.	Ameliorative measures/ Activities	Responsible Agency	From 1 <sup>st</sup> December 2022 to 30th September 2023		
			1 <sup>st</sup> three months	2 <sup>nd</sup> three month	3 <sup>rd</sup> three month
1	Plantation of trees.	<b>WATCO</b>			
2	Construction of Approach Road	<b>WATCO</b>			
3	Loss of Land	<b>WATCO</b>			

Source: Field Study

# Analysis of Costs and Benefits, Recommendations and Conclusion

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This chapter describes assessment of impacts, analysis of social costs and benefits and recommendation on acquisition of land. This chapter covers assessment of public purpose, minimum requirement of Land, intensity of social impacts, viability of mitigation measures. This chapter also contains findings, recommendations and concluding remarks.

### (1) Analysis of Costs and Benefits

Cost-benefit analysis of the project is used to demonstrate whether the project is beneficial comparing to cost the project. Cost-benefit analyses compare the project cost and all the expected benefits and intensity of impacts. The impacts and benefits of the project encompass social, economic, environment. Such analysis also puts emphasis on positive and negative impacts. The project expenditure is significantly enough to justify spending of resources and forecasting, measuring and evaluating the expected benefits. The appraisal of cost benefit analysis included total project costs, social costs and benefits accruing to the project.

The total cost of the laying of Sewerage Line Project at Khandagiri Bari costs approximately Rs.4.00lakhs only excluding land costs. The project would have long-term benefits in-terms of social benefits, economic benefits and communication facilities and environmental benefits. The private land comprises 0.014 acre which is very negligible comparing to the benefits and costs of the project.

The Positive benefits encompass Reduction in the pollution risk to the ground water, Sewage, faeces and liquid waste is safely managed and disposed, Improving quality of life and health condition, Health problem will be reduces, Communication Facilities will increased, Land cost in the project village will be hiked, Women and girls have access to safe sanitation facilities. The positive benefit would be realized by both the direct and indirect affected persons of the project area. As such, the benefits would outweigh the project cost.

### (2) Assessment of Public Purpose

Public purpose is one of the salient features of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The public purpose of this project categorically specified under Sub-Section-1(b) of Section-2 of the Act. The land is acquired for Sewerage Line which is an infrastructure for water and

sanitation facilities considered as public purpose. Land is acquired for own use by the Government

### **(3) Less-displacing alternatives and minimum requirement of land**

It is revealed from the study that there is no displacement due to the Sewerage Line Project. The patches of land required for the project consists 0.014Acre Private Land and 0.014Acre Govt. Land, which is minimum requirement

### **(4) Nature and Intensity of Social Impacts**

The social impacts comprise benefits in terms of social and economic. The intensity of social impacts is predominantly loss of land. The positive benefits encompass reduction in the pollution risk to the ground water, sewage, faeces and liquid waste is safely managed and disposed, improving quality of life and health condition. Communication facilities will be increased, Land cost in the project village will be hiked, women and girls have access to safe sanitation facilities.

### **(5) Viability of Mitigation Measures**

The mitigation measures were emerged from the process of stakeholder consultation. The mitigation measures are quite viable and feasible in terms of technically and economically.

### **(6) Findings of SIA Study:**

- xii. No displacement is found due to Laying of Sewerage Line Project.
- xiii. Private agriculture land 0.014 acre is to be acquired which seems minimum requirement for the project.
- xiv. The project affected village is not coming under Scheduled Area.
- xv. The total cost of the project is approximately Rs.4.00 lakh excluding land cost.
- xvi. The proposed project serves the public purpose which comes under section 2(1) (b) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and own use by Government.
- xvii. The project benefits include multi-benefits in the social and economic domains which outweigh the social cost in term of loss of land only.
- xviii. The negative impacts can be mitigated and through Social Impacts Management Plan (SIMP) which is formulated for the project.

- xix. The project affected families who are land losers accounted for 9 PAFs emerged from 7 RoR holders.
- xx. Most of the land loser families are agreed to give land. However they want land for land.
- xxi. In the project three numbers of land losers are coming under SC category.
- xxii. There is no unutilized land as no land for the purpose has been previously acquired.

### **(7) Recommendations:**

- 1 The land losers should be compensated as per the provision RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and RFCTLARR Rule, 2016.
- 2 SIMP may meaningfully be implemented in consultation with stakeholders to overcome adverse impact of the project.
- 3 Land loser certificates may be granted to the land losers under the project which may be helpful for them.
- 4 SC land losers may be considered for the special provisions meant for SCs and STs as in RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Rule, 2016.
- 5 Avenue plantation along with plantation in community places may be taken up to reduce environmental impacts.
- 6 Communication facilities may be considered while construction of sewerage line.

### **(8) Conclusion**

The land losers are not against the land acquisition for proposed project. The project has more positive benefits in terms of social costs and economic costs comparing to negative impacts. As such the positive impacts outweigh the negative impacts. Mitigation measures emerged from stakeholders consultation seems to be practicable and viable. The multiple project benefits exceed project cost and social costs. Almost all the project affected villagers demand land in lieu of giving their land for this Sewerage Line project.

# Proceedings of Public Hearing

of

Social Impact Assessment Study of Land Acquisition of Private Land from Ghatikia village under Bhubaneswar Tahasil of Khordha District for “**laying of Sewerage Line at Khandagiri Bari (ToR 2-00001).**”

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**Date:** 15/11/2022

**Time:** 11.00 AM.

**Venue:** Community Meeting Hall, Ward-23, Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Khordha, Odisha.

**Affected Village:** Ghatikia, Khordha (Ward-23, Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation)

## **Guests attended in the Public Hearing Meeting:**

- 1- Smt. Sujata Patra, Land Acquisition Officer, Khordha
- 2- Mr. Prasant Kumar Pani, Asst. Collector, O/o Sub-Collector, Bhubaneswar, Khordha
- 3- Sri. Niranjana Nandi, Asst. Manager, WATCO, Bhubaneswar
- 4- Smt. Kiranabala Majhi, Corporator, Ward-23, Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Khordha.
- 5- Ms. Rasmita Sardar, R.I. Ghatikia.
- 6- Mr. Simanchal Panda, the Team Leader, SIA Study, SAPNA, Bhubaneswar.

The Public hearing was held for one project affected village as mentioned above with a view to ascertaining the opinion of the project affected families and seeking feedback on the finding of the SIA study. The opinion, objection and views emerged from public hearing were video recorded, transcribed accordingly and incorporated in this report.

The Land Acquisition Officer, Khordha, Asst-Collector, O/o Sub-Collector, Bhubaneswar, Khordha, Asst. Engineer, WATCO, Bhubaneswar, R.I. Ghatikia, Bhubaneswar and the Corporator, Ward No.-23, Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Khordha were present in the Public Hearing Meeting as decided by the Land Acquisition Officer, Khordha District.

The Public hearing meeting was presided over by Mr. Prasant Kumar Pani, the Asst. Collector, Khordha. The officers concerned addressed the questions and objections raised by the project affected families. The proceedings of public hearing was video recorded and transcribed accordingly, which was incorporated in this final SIA report.

Mr. Prasant Kumar Pani, Asst. Collector, Khordha delivered welcome address at the outset of the public hearing. He also introduced the guests on the dais. After that, Mr. Niranjana Nandi, Asst. Manager, WATCO, Bhubaneswar explained in detail regarding the project “Laying of Sewerage Line at Khndagiri Bari”.

Mr. Simanchal Panda, the Team Leader, SAPNA, presented briefly the relevant Sections of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. He explained compensation process and package in detail as envisaged in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and in the Rule, 2016 based on the points as given below for the urban area.

1. Market Value of the land
2. Additional market value @12% per annum
3. Cost of Structure
4. Cost of Trees
5. Cost of Standing crops, if any.
6. Solatium – All total costs + 100% solatium of total costs = Total compensation value

Mr. Simanchal Panda, Team Leader of the SIA Study presented the findings of the SIA study including social costs and benefits of the project, SIMP (Social Impacts Management Plan) and conclusion of SIA study report before the Govt. officials, Corporator of the concerned ward and project affected families.

### **Social Impacts**

Social Impacts of the project include both the aspects such as Negative Impacts and Positive Impacts.

#### **Negative Impacts**

7 title holders of the project affected plots are getting directly affected by the project due to acquisition of 0.014 acre land from 2 private plots. The type of land belongs to agriculture land unirrigated-3. Hence, negative impact is limited to loss of land only coming under kisama Sharada.

Besides the above negative impacts, positive benefits are also emerged from the impact assessment study.

#### **Positive Impacts**

- Reduction in the pollution risk to the ground water
- Sewage, faeces and liquid waste can be safely managed and disposed
- Improving quality of life and health condition
- Health problem will be reduced
- Communication facility will be increased
- Land cost in the project village will be hiked.

- Women and girls have well access to safe sanitation facilities

### Mitigation Measures:

Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Loss of Land	The land losers will be compensated as per the norm of RFCTLARR Act, 2013
Dust and Air Pollution during construction period	Dust pollution will be reduced by giving proper attention during construction period. Avenue plantation need to be done both side of sewerage line road.

### Findings

- ❖ No displacement is found due to Laying of Sewerage Line Project.
- ❖ Private agriculture land 0.014 acre is to be acquired which seems minimum requirement for the project.
- ❖ The project affected village is not coming under Scheduled Area.
- ❖ The total cost of the project is approximately Rs.4.00 lakh excluding land cost.
- ❖ The proposed project serves the public purpose which comes under section 2(1) (b) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and own use by Government.
- ❖ The project benefits include multi-benefits in the social and economic domains which outweigh the social cost in term of loss of land only.
- ❖ The negative impacts can be mitigated and through Social Impacts Management Plan (SIMP) which is formulated for the project.
- ❖ The project affected families who are land losers accounted for 9 PAFs emerged from 7 RoR holders.
- ❖ Most of the land loser families are agreed to give land. However they want land for land.
- ❖ In the project three numbers of land losers are coming under SC category.
- ❖ There is no unutilized land as no land for the purpose has been previously acquired.

### Recommendations:

- The land losers should be compensated as per the provision RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and RFCTLARR Rule, 2016.
- SIMP may meaningfully be implemented in consultation with stakeholders to overcome adverse impact of the project.
- Land loser certificates may be granted to the land losers under the project which may be helpful for them.
- SC land losers may be considered for the special provisions meant for SCs and STs as in RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Rule, 2016.

- Avenue plantation along with plantation in community places may be taken up to reduce environmental impacts.
- Communication facilities may be considered while construction of sewerage line.

### **Personal Objections and Views**

Smt. Sujata Patra, Land Acquisition Officer, Khordha said to the land losers that they should place their objections and views regarding laying of Sewerage Line at Khandagiri Bari. She also stressed on active participation of project affected persons in discussion and articulate their views and objections.

Sanjaya Behera Son of Sarat Behera, the Grand Son of late Bhajani Behera, the RoR holder raised his objection that this sewerage line project serves to one family only for which our cultivated land is going to be acquired. We are not interested to give up our land for this sewerage line project serving benefit to one family only. However, we could have considered giving up our land provided serving benefit to more families.

Further he said Laying of Sewerage line could be considered at the existing road site near to the project site for which about 40 families will be benefitted.

Dillip Kumar Majhi, Khitish Chandra Bhuyan and Shibaram Behera raised same objection which was raised by Sanjaya Behera, the land loser PAF.

In response to the objection raised by the land losers and villagers, Niranjana Nandi, the Asst. Manager, WATCO explained that as per the letter from Urban Department, Govt. of Odisha we are taking up Laying of Sewerage Line project through the plot no. 3646 and 3631. He also said that the objections raised here may be brought to the notice of District Collector. The land loser should make application to the District Collector mentioning their objection.

Smt. Sujata Patra, Land Acquisition Officer, Khordha advised to the land losers attended in the public hearing that they should make application to the Land Acquisition Officer / District Collector about their objection what they said specifically. She also proposed for visiting project site with the Land losers and Mr. Niranjana Nandi, the Asst. Manager, WATCO, after public hearing is over. He further clarified that compensation money will be disbursed to land owner / land loser families

### **Vote of Thanks**

The public hearing meeting was ended successfully with vote of thanks to the chair offered by Mr. Amarjyoti Mishra, Secretary, SAPNA.

**Signature of Participants attended in Public Hearing**

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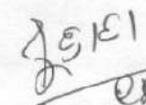
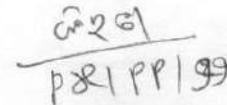
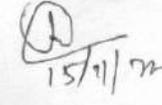
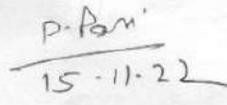
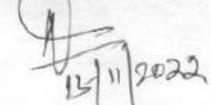
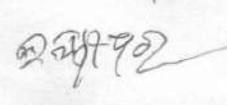
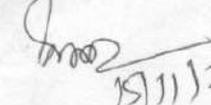
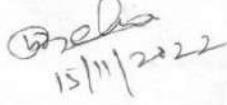
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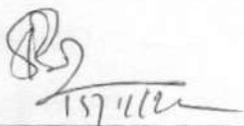
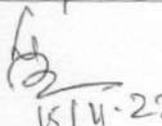
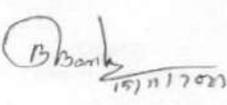
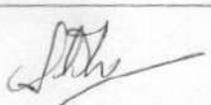
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**ଜନଶୁଣାଣି ସଭାର ଉପସ୍ଥାନ**

କ୍ର.ନ.	ନାମ ଓ ପଦବୀ	ଫୋନ ନଂ	ସ୍ଵକ୍ଷର
୧	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁଜାତା ମାତୃ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ଵର ଅଧିକାରୀ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା	୯୪୩୯୯୯୯୯୯୯୯	 15/11/22
୨	କିଶୋରୀ ଦାଳି ମାତୃ	୯୯୧୭୫୦୬୯୨୬	 15/11/22
୩	Ulinaga Nanda AM WATER	୯୫୩୯୫୫୩୩୩	 15/11/22
୪	Prasant Kumar Pan Asst collector, o/o, Sub-collector, Bbsr	୯୮୬୧୧୨୧୦୮୯	 15-11-22
୫	Azanda Charita Jena	୯୨୮୦୮୦୫୮୫୫	 15/11/2022
୬	ଉତ୍ତମା ସୁବେଦିନୀ	୯୮୬୧୬୩୫୯୨୫	 15/11/22
୭	Shikshmi Behera	୯୫୩୭୭୮୦୯୫୧	 15/11/22
୮	Kshiksha de Shikshmi	୯୨୮୯୯୯୯୯୯୯	 15/11/22
୯	Brahmeswar Behera	୯୮୬୧୬୩୫୯୨୫	 15/11/2022

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୧୦	Ajaya Kumar Bhol	8249482901	Ajaya K/Bhol 15.11.22
୧୧	Siddhali Bhol S.M.	9938485132	 15/11/22
୧୨	Anakrish Ranjan Anadhen R.I. LA Section	8093158035	 15/11/22
୧୩	Biswanjan Bask R.I. LA Section	9438389597	 15/11/22
୧୪	Jitesh Pshyan	7008954535	
୧୫	Sanjaya Behera	7787977828	
୧୬	Pradeep Kumar Dena	6371028160	
୧୭	Rashmita Sandara R.I. Chhatikar.	7205643008	
୧୮	Somnath Behera	9078541151	
୧୯	Simerchel Paudr	9439688876	
୨୦	Aman Jyoti Mishra Secretary, SAPNA	7978459228	
୨୧			

## **Reference:**

1. Bhulekh (Web Site) Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Govt. of Odisha.
2. Census 2011, Govt. of India
3. [censusindia2011.com/odisha/khordha/bhubaneswar-mcorp/bhubaneswar-m-corp-population.html](http://censusindia2011.com/odisha/khordha/bhubaneswar-mcorp/bhubaneswar-m-corp-population.html)
4. Google Web Pages (Web Site)
5. LAAR Act, 1894 (LAA 1894)
6. Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006
7. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR ACT, 2013)
8. Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rule, 2016, (RFCTLARR Rule, 2016)
9. Odisha Water Supply and Sewerage Board Act, 1991
10. Odisha Urban Sanitation Policy, 2017
11. The Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Area) Act, 1996
12. WATCO Web Pages ([watcoodisha.in](http://watcoodisha.in))

## SIA STUDY/PUBLIC HEARING PHOTOGRAPHS

**Photo-2: Discussion with Corporator, Ward No.23, Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation**



**Photo-3: Discussion with Affected People of the Project**



**Photo-4: Discussion with Affected People of the Project**



Photo-5: Discussion with Non-Affected Local People



Photo-6: Public Hearing Meeting (Date-15/11/2022)



Photo-7: Public Hearing Meeting (Date-15/11/2022)



**ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର  
ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗ**

\*\*\*\*

No. RDM-I.AA-KHD-0003-2022- 24014 /R&DM, Dated 19 JUL 2022

ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅଧିବୃତ୍ତୀ

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା କିମ୍ବା ଅନୁରୋଧକ୍ରମେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ସେଥି ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ( Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି । ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବିତ୍ତ ଓ ଅଭିଯାନରେ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ - ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା- ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଭଲ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ ।

- ୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀ କିମ୍ବା ନାମ :- ଜେନେରାଲ ମ୍ୟାନେଜର, ଖାଟକୋ ,ଡିଭିଜନ-୧ , ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ।
- ୨. ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ- ଖଣ୍ଡଗିରା ବରା ଠାରେ ସ୍ୱରେତେ ଲାଭନ ସ୍ଥାପନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ।
- ୩. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ: M/s Society for Awareness, Perception and Numerous Alternatives(SAPNA),Bhubaneswar an empanelled agency under Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies(NCDS), Bhubaneswar.
- ୪. SIA study କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା :- Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies , Bhubaneswar ,Phone No. 0674, 2300471, 2301094.

୫. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ/ ତପସିଲ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତପସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି	ମତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ( ସରକାରୀ ଜମି)
୦୧	ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର	ଘାଟିକିଆ	୧୦.୦୧୪	-

ଏଥି ସହିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିବୃତ୍ତି ସଂଲଗ୍ନ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

- a. ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ :- ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ମୌଜା – ଘାଟିକିଆର ଖଣ୍ଡଗିରା ବରା ଠାରେ ସ୍ୱରେତେ ଲାଭନ ସ୍ଥାପନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜେନେରାଲ ମ୍ୟାନେଜର ଖାଟକୋ ,ଡିଭିଜନ-୧ ,ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର କି ଦ୍ୱାରା ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ଆବେଦନ କରାଯାଇଛି ।
- b. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ :- ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମର ଏକର ୦.୦୧୪ ବି ପଡ଼ୋଇ ଜମି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ଚାଲିଲା / ତପସିଲ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ମିଳି ପାରିବ ।
- c. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାବଳୀ :- ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ କି ପରାମର୍ଶ କ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୂହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ନୁହାଣ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତ ହେବ । ଭୂମି ଅଧିବୃତ୍ତି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଥବା ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚକା ୨୫ ଲାକ୍ଷ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ଜନଶୁଣାଣି କରାଯିବ ।

- d. ଗ୍ରାମସଭା / ଭୂମି ମାଲିକଙ୍କ ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କି ? ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।
- e. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଆରମ୍ଭ ଏବଂ ସମାପନ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ଏବଂ ତାହାର ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସରକାରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଦିବସଠାରୁ ୩୦ ଦିନ/୦୧ ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ସମାପନ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ / ଗ୍ରାମ/ଝାଡ଼ ଷ୍ଟରରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାହେବ । ତତସହିତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଏବଂ ବ୍ଲକ ମହକୁମାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଗୋଚରାର୍ଥେ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ୱେବ ସାଇଟ ରେ ସୂଚିତ ହେବ ।

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳଙ୍କ ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ

*[Signature]*  
(ଅଭୟ କୁମାର ନାୟକ)

ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଶାସନ ସଚିବ

Memo No. 24015 Dated 19 JUL 2022

Copy along with the land schedule forwarded to the Director, Printing Stationery, Odisha, Cuttack for information and necessary action. He is requested to publish the Notification in the next issue of the Odisha Gazette as this is a statutory one.

SRO Number may be allotted to this publication.

*[Signature]*  
19/07/2022

Memo No. 24016 Dated 19 JUL 2022

Copy forwarded to H& UD Department/General Manager, WATCO Division-1, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action.

*[Signature]*  
19/07/2022

Memo No. 24017 Dated 19 JUL 2022

Copy forwarded to RDC (CD), Cuttack /Collector, Khordha / Land Acquisition Officer, Collectorate, Khordha for information and necessary action.

*[Signature]*  
19/07/2022

Memo No. 24018 Dated 19 JUL 2022

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

*[Signature]*  
19/07/2022

Memo No. 24019 Dated 19 JUL 2022

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

*[Signature]*  
19/07/2022

Joint Secretary to Government

## ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ଅନୁସୂଚୀ

(ଖଣ୍ଡଗିରି ବରୀ ଠାରେ ସ୍ୱରେଜ ଲାଜନ ସ୍ଥାପନ ନିମନ୍ତେ)

ଜିଲ୍ଲା - ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା  
 ତହସିଲ - ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର  
 ମୌଜା - ଘାଟିକିଆ

ଗ୍ରାମ ର ନାମ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମାଞ୍ଚଳ / ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳ	ଖାତା ନଂ	ପ୍ଲଟ ନଂ	କିସମ	ପ୍ଲଟ ର ମୋଟ ରକବା	ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ହେବାକୁ ଥିବା ଜମିର ରକବା	ରକ୍ଷକ ନାମ
ଘାଟିକିଆ	ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର	ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳ	୪୭୩	୩୬୩୧	ଶାରଦ ଅଣ ଜଳ ସେଚିତ ଟିନି	୦.୨୦୦	୧ ୦.୦୧୨୫	ଜଗା ବେହେରା ପି-ସଦା ବେହେରା ,କୈଳାସ ବେହେରା ପି-ଭିକାରି ବେହେରା , ଭଜନି ବେହେରା ପି -ଦାସ ବେହେରା ,ନିଧି ବେହେରା ,ପି- ଦାସୁ ବେହେରା ଜାତି- ଗୋପାଳ , ବା-ନିଜିଗାଁ
			୧୨୬	୩୬୪୬	ଶାରଦ ଅଣ ଜଳ ସେଚିତ ଟିନି	୦.୧୦୪	୧ ୦.୦୦୨୫	ଅନନ୍ତ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଜେନା,ପି-ଶୁକଦେବ ଜେନା ,ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର ଜେନା ,ପ୍ରତାପ କୁମାର ଜେନା ପି- ଆନନ୍ଦ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଜେନା , ଜାତି-ପାଣ , ବା-ସଦାନନ୍ଦପୁର । ଥାନା - ଡିହିଡି ,ଜିଲ୍ଲା -ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର .

ମୋଟ ୧.୦.୦୧୪ ଡିସିମିଲ

  
**ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା**  
 Land Acquisition Officer  
 Collectorate Khordha

## Annexure-2

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR & DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KHORDHA

(Land Acquisition Section)

Letter No. 16259 / Date. 28-10-22

To

The General Manager, WATCO Divn-1, Bhubaneswar.

The Sub-Collector, Bhubaneswar,

The Tahasildar, Bhubaneswar.

The Corporater, Ward No-23, BMC, Bhubaneswar.

Sub:- Organisation of Public Hearing for acquisition of private land from Ghatikia village under Bhubaneswar Tahasil in Khordha District for "Laying of sewerage Line at Khandagiri Bari".

Sir,

With reference to the above noted subject, I am to say that an area of Ac 0.014 dec of private land is to be acquired in village Ghatikia for "Laying of sewerage Line at Khandagiri Bari", Bhubaneswar. As per section-5 of RFCTLAR&R Act-2013 read with Rule 14 of ORFCTLAR & R Rules-2016, a Public Hearing is scheduled to be held on 15.11.2022 (Tuesday) at 11 A.M at 'Community Hall, Ward No-23, BMC, Bhubaneswar' in order to finalise the draft SIA study report. In this regard, a public notice has been enclosed here with to be published on the office Notice Board for information of the general public.

You are, therefore, requested to make it convenient to attend the above public hearing as per the scheduled programme.

Yours faithfully,

*[Signature]*  
Land Acquisition Officer, 28/10/22

Collectorate, Khordha

Memo No. 16260

Date. 28-10-22

Copy submitted to the Coordinator, State SIA Unit (Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for



COLKHD-LA-MISC-0014-2021/5/2022

Development Studies), Bhubaneswar-751013/The Managing Director,  
SAPNA,335/336,Krishnapuri,Malipada,Bhubaneswar for information & necessary action.

*Smta*  
*28/10/22*  
Land Acquisition Officer,

Collectorate, Khordha



2.3 Nationality:

2.4 Religion:

2.5 Caste/Tribe: SC-1, ST-2, OBC-3, General-4

2.6 Sub Caste/ Sub Tribe (Specify):

2.7 Have you been displaced earlier? Yes-1, No-2

a. From where: Village:

Tahasil:

District:

b. When:

c: Type of Project:

d. Name of Project:

e. Nature of compensation paid:

i) Cash compensation :

ii) Land-based compensation:

iii) Job-based compensation (if any):

### Section 3: Socio-Economic Status

#### 3.1 Household Particulars

Sl. No	Name of Persons	Relationship with Head of the Household	Sex (M/F)	Age	Marital Status	Educational Qualification	Main Occupation	Monthly Income (Rs.)	Other Occupation	Monthly Income (Rs.)	Total monthly income (Rs.)

Sex: Male-1, Female-2, Third gender:3

**Marital Status: Married-1; Unmarried-2; Divorcee-3; Separated-4; Widowed-5;**

**Educational Qualification: Illiterate-1; Just literate-2; Elementary level-3; High School-4; Matriculate-5, Intermediate/Plus two-6 Gen. Graduate-7; Gen.Post-Graduate-8;**

**Technical degree-9, Technical Diploma-10, ITI/CT, etc.-11, Professional degree (MBA, etc)-12**

**Occupation: Cultivator-1; Agricultural Labourer-2; Daily Wage Earner-3; Salaried-4; Craft Artisan-5, Business- 6; Others (specify)-7.**

3.2 Name of the Head of the Household.....

3.3 Number of family members Total.....Male.....Female.....

Family Members above 18 years of age: Total: Male: Female:

3.4 Type of Family: Joint-1 Nuclear-2

3.5 Do you have ration card/food security card (Verify)? Yes-1, No-2

3.6 If Yes: Ration Card No:

3.7 **Vulnerability Status of the Household:**

A. Is it a woman headed households? Yes-1 No-2

B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? Yes-1 No-2

C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL) Yes-1 No-2

D. If BPL, provide BPL card number-----

3.8 Annual income of the family from all sources: Rs.

**Dwelling Condition:**

3.9. Housing: Own house-1 Rented-2 Others (Specify)-3

3.10 If living in own House, size of homestead land in acres (1 acre = 100 decimals):

3.11 Do you have Patta: Yes-1 No-2

3.12 If yes, specify your Khata and Plot Number ?

3.13 If no, who is the owner of the land?

**3.14 Details of Houses:**

Sl. No.	House No.	Built up(sq.ft)	No. of rooms	No. of storeys#	Construction Details			Use of Building##
					Wall*	Roof**	Floor***	

N.B: Serial number could be used to indicate any separate house structure owned by the household including the main dwelling. For example, separate cattle shed, separate structure for poultry, etc.

# Single-1 Double-2, More than two storeys-3

\* Mud-1, Brick with mud-2, Bamboo or wood with mud plaster-3, Brick with cement-4 any other specify-5.

\*\* Thatched (Chhana)-1 Asbestos-2, Tiles-3, Concrete roof-4, Tin-5, any other specify-6

\*\*\* Earthen -1 cement-2 Tiles-3 any other specify- 6

## Own-living-1, Rented-2, Shop/Business Purpose-3, any other specify-3

**3.15 Aspects of Housing Condition:**

1. Separate place for animals                      Yes-1                      No-2
2. Bathroom within the house                      Yes-1                      No-2
3. Toilet within or adjacent to the house                      Yes-1                      No-2
4. Washing place within the house                      Yes-1                      No-2
5. Electricity connection                      Yes-1                      No-2
6. Source of drinking water      Pipe water-1, Tube well/handpump-2, River/stream-3, Open well-4, Others (specify)-5
- 3.16 Whether the house presently resided by you is likely to be affected by the project?
- Yes-1,                      No-2.

**3.17. Possession of Material /Livestock Assets**

Type of Assets	No.	Present Value of Assets (in Rs.)
Television		
Tape Recorder		
Radio		
Refrigerator		
Telephone		
<b>Vehicles</b>		
Cycles		
Three Wheeler		
Two-Wheeler		
Four Wheeler		
Bus / Truck		
Cooking Gas		

Utensils		
Ornaments		
Any Other (specify)		
<b>Live Stock Assets</b>		
Cows		
Buffaloes		
Sheep		
Goats		
Poultry		
Others		

### 3.18. Loan and Indebtedness

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

### 3.19. Expenditure Pattern

Kindly indicate the expenditure made on different items during last one year:

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

### 3.20. Health Status

1. Has any of your family members suffered from any illness during last

12 months? 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-Don't Know

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

3. Type of treatment taken

1-Allopathic Government, 2-Allopathic Private, 3-Allopathic Govt. & Private both,

4- Homeopathy, 5- Ayurvedic, 6- Faith healers; 7- quacks; 8-No Treatment,

9-Others (specify.....)

4. Which is the nearest formal medical facility available?

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

Others – 6

5. Where do you usually go for medical treatment? PHC – 1; CHC- 2;

District Hospital – 3; Private clinic – 4; Private Hospital – 5; Others (specify) – 6

6. Does anybody from your household suffer from any chronic disease requiring regular treatment?

Yes-1, No-2

7. If yes, specify the disease(s)

8. Amount of expenditure incurred on health per month:

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

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

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

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





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

### 3.21. Access to facilities

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

8	Block Office				
9	Panchayat Office				

**Mode:** Walk-1; Cycle-2; Personal transport-3; Public transport-4;

**Frequency:** Daily-1; Weekly-2; Monthly-3; Very Rare-4;

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

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

Draw a detailed Genealogy Tree indicating all recorded tenants and their legal Heirs

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

4.1. Total amount of land owned:

1. Private-

2. Government-

3. Religious-

4. Community-

5. Forest-

6. Others (specify)-

#### 4.2. Type of Land

1. Irrigated-

2. Non-Irrigated-

3. Barren-

4. Forest-

5. Others (specify)-

#### 4.3. Use of Land

1. Cultivation-

2. Orchard-

3. Residential-

4. Commercial-5.

Forestation-

6. No Use/ Barren-7.

Others (specify):







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

4.7. Status of Ownership:

1. Titleholder (Pvt Owner) 2. Customary Right 3. Encroacher 4. Squatter

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

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

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

4.11 Are there any other claimants for the land under acquisition other than you? Yes-1,

No-2

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

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

4.13 Whether any other plots/house/homestead land of yours has been acquired for the present project or any other project earlier? Yes-1, No-2

4.14 If Yes, please specify in details:

i) Amount of land (in acre/decimal):

ii) Amount of compensation received: Rs.

iii) Compensation rate paid per acre of land: Rs.

iv) Rate of compensation received for any other assets (specify) : Rs.

### Section 5: Resettlement and Rehabilitation Option

5.1 Do you think that you are going to lose assets and sources of your livelihood by the project? Yes-1

No-2 Can't say-3

5.2. If yes, what are those losses?

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

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

5.5 Assistance Option

1. Self Relocation

2. Cash for Land loss

3. Cash for House/ Shop loss

4. Project Assistance

5.6 Income Restoration Assistance (The most preferred option)

1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work

2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme

3. Vocational Training

4. Others (specify)

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

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

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

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

5.11 Other Support from Project (Specify)

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

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

**5.13. Employment opportunity in the area**

1-Seasonal, 2-Employed throughout the Year, 3-None

5.14 Do family members migrate out for work?

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

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

6.1. Are you aware that a new development project is going to be located in this region?

Yes-1 No-2

6.2. If yes, name of the Project:

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

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

**Social Benefits**

a.

b.

c.

**Economic Benefits**

a.

b.

c.

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

**Social Consequences**

a.

b.

**c.**

**Economic Consequences**

**a.**

**b.**

**c.**

**Cultural Consequences**

**a.**

**b.**

**c.**

**Environmental Consequences**

**a.**

**b.**

**c.**

6.6. Do you think that it will be beneficial to your village/ area

Yes-1

No-2

Cannot say- 3

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

**Social Benefits**

a.

b.

c.

**Economic Benefits**

a.

b.

c.

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

**Social Consequences**

a.

b.

c.

### **Economic Consequences**

a.

b.

c.

### **Cultural Consequences**

a.

b.

c.

### **Environmental Consequences**

a.

b.

c.

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

6.10. Do you think that with the project functioning in your area, the employment opportunities in other sector



	local people		
8	It will increase property value of the locality		
9	Your family will incur loss of house due to this project		
10	I am afraid that the project will ruin the sustainable livelihood of my family		
11	I am afraid the project will lead to an increase in crime		
12	I am worried the project would affect the health status of local people due to increasing air pollution		
13	I am worried about unforeseen health risks		

Sl. No.	Impacts	Responses (put code)	Why do you respond so?
14	The project will ruin our local forest on which I subsist		
15	The project will ruin our common property resources on which the family subsists		
16	The project will breakdown our kinship structure and affect our community life		
17	I am worried that disease like HIV/AIDS will increase in the area		
18	Less pollution will make us all healthier		
19	The project will create numerous business opportunities for my family		
20	I am concerned about short term effects to local business		
21	I am concerned about long term effects to local business		
22	It will create numerous self-owned business opportunities for the locality		
23	It will increase accident of domestic animals		

24	It will increase accident of wild animals and species of the nearby forest		
25	It will increase human accident		
26	It will create opportunities for my existing business		
27	It will create investment opportunities for local area		

Signature of a person Answering the Survey.....

(Name of the Investigator) Date: .....

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