

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY OF LAND
ACQUISITION FROM DURGAPUR VILLAGE UNDER JATNI
BLOCK OF KHORDHA FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRY**



Submitted To:

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Executive Summary

Introduction

Industrial development unleashes dynamic and competitive economic performance which generates income and employment, facilitate international trade and increase resource efficiency and is thus a major driver of poverty alleviation and shared prosperity. Realizing the need of the hour a large number of heavy industries have been established in India in the post-independence period in private, public and joint sectors. However later on industrialization at medium and small scale was taken up in all the states. The main sectors of industrialization today are electronics, transport and telecommunication. Compared to advanced countries there is very little industrialization in India.

The first and foremost argument in favour of industrialization is that it can provide a base for rapid growth of income. It is because of the fact that productivity rates are higher in industry than in agriculture. Industries mainly depend on man's effort while agriculture is restricted by the limiting factor of the nature. It is also seen that the industrialized have a higher per capita income. With the increasing population agriculture is unable to provide adequate employment. Hence it is very important to set up industries to absorb this surplus labour so that unemployment problem can be solved.

Odisha is one of the most mineral-rich states in India. Key minerals found in the state are iron, coal, bauxite, manganese, nickel, chromium, limestone, dolomite, graphite, decorative stones, beach sand, china clay and tin ore. Odisha has emerged as the key state with regard to the mineral and metal-based industries. Apart from this Odisha is among the top ten states accounting for the highest number of MSME enterprises. The state offers a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives for businesses under the Industrial Policy Resolution 2015. Additionally the state has sector-specific policies for IT and micro, small and medium enterprises. The state government has constituted "Team Odisha" to help with investment promotion. Also state government has taken a number of special initiatives to promote Odisha as an investment destination. So government of Odisha has been giving high priority for the development and expansion of mega industrial corridors / SEZs like- Infocity and Infovalley etc.

Project description

The most awaited development in the city is the Infovalley, the second IT hub, coming up on the outskirts of city sprawling over 600 acres of land where effective utilization of land and more open spaces is being stressed. It is being jointly developed by Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) and the IT major, Infosys, the anchor tenant for project, having been allotted about 50 acres of land in the park to set up its second campus in the city. An electronics manufacturing cluster (EMC) housing over 100 electronics manufacturing units would also come up at infovalley. The objective of this project is to generate both direct and indirect employment for its people as well as revenue for the state.

Infovalley is located in Jatni Tahasil of Khordha district, sited to the south-west of Bhubaneswar city. It enjoys good accessibility to the rest of Odisha and to other major cities of India. The site is strategically located and highly accessible by road and rail, providing an ideal location for industrial development. The locational benefits of the site are evidenced by the following:

-
- The site is situated within 22km of Bhubaneswar city and close enough to enjoy all the support financial, institutional, recreational, transport and social needs of the city.
 - Bhubaneswar and Retanga Railway Stations are located within 15km of the site, providing exceptional access to the regional rail network. The stations can be accessed via NH-5.
 - A new residential development towards north of the subject site (Known as South City) will provide the necessary housing for the employees of infovalley and also serve as a potential workforce to draw upon together with the social facilities.

Study approach and methodology

The objective of the SIA study is to have a complete understanding of socioeconomic conditions of the land losing families, displaced families, inventory of public assets, to identify social costs involved and to prepare social impact management plan (SIMP). Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were followed in the study. Various tools of data collection like interview schedule, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and transect walks were used during the survey.

An initial launch meeting was conducted with stakeholders to understand the scope of the project. A survey schedule was prepared to capture socioeconomic status of affected families as per the guidelines mentioned of RFCTLA R&R (Social Impact Assessment) rules. Following the timelines mentioned in the act, a notification No RDM-LAA-KHD-0004-2022-39309 dated. 19.11.2022 was given by the district administration. The notification, provided in the **annexure-1**, clearly states that the list of possible affected families and AGRANEE, Mayurbhanj will be conducting SIA study in the affected villages. Data collection was started immediately after signing the contract with the NCDS. A draft report has been prepared based on a detailed analysis of socioeconomic data. A public hearing will be conducted to present the findings from the draft report.

The methodology has been outlined keeping in view the objectives and scope of the study and provisions of law as demarcation of the area impacted by the project, Identification of all stakeholders, Conduct baseline survey through census survey method, Assessment of the social impact of the project and informal discussion on compensation, assistance and income restoration program, Development of a social impact management plan etc.

Public purpose

Infrastructure for industrial development in Odisha plays a vital role in the overall development of the state by providing ample scope of employment opportunity. The proposed project on development of 'Infovalley Project' for initiating of a rapid industrial development in the state. Thus land acquisition in the present case is undoubtedly for public purpose and for the general benefits of the public.

Taking into account the totality of the present case of land acquisition for the development of 'Infovalley Project', we come to the considered and informed conclusion that the purpose is for public and there can be no hesitation to declare the purpose as public purpose.

Size and attributes of land acquisition

The present study deals with sixty four land losing families in the Durgapur village of Jatnai block of Khordha district, from whom about 8.834 acres of land will be acquired which is of Gharabari and Bagayat in nature. The project will be met the private land requirement from 74 plots comes under the ownership of 64 families.

Alternatives considered

Before considering the proposed land acquisition various other options with respect to design the project site explored with the philosophy that land has to be acquired for establishment of industry (Infovalley) should be the bare minimum, with least displacement and there should be minimal interference in residential areas. It being an existing project there is less possibility of alternative to this.

Enumeration of affected families

Under the present study the proposed land to be acquired is .8.834 acres belong to 64 separate private land owners. As per the information gathered during the survey there is very minimum other asset is going to be affected except thirteen residential (13) houses and 50/60 trees.

Socioeconomic profile

In the present SIA study on proposed private land acquisition for establishment of industry (Infovalley) there are 46 project affected families of Durgapur village under Jatni block of Khordha district. There are total 182 members out of which 52% are male and 48% are female. It is also found that among the affected population only 28% are belongs to age group of 6-18 years whereas 44% population fall in age group of 18-60 years and 14.8% belongs to more than 60 years.

It is found among the 46 project affected families (PAFs) majority are nuclear families (27). The data also depicts that all the PAFs are belong to general category and Hindu except one Muslim. Besides, it is also found that out of the 46 surveyed families 27% are educated up-to primary & middle class levels, 13% are educated up-to matriculation, 18.2% up to HSC or +2, 23.4% are graduation level and 10.4% are with professional qualification. Income and expenditure pattern, in-debtless and analysis of quality of environment of the affected households shows that all most all are having a sound economic status in the locality

Social impacts

- 64 families will lose their land of 8.834 acres including 13 residential houses for establishment of industry.
- No impoverishment risks is found in the proposed land acquisition
- The project will create ample scope for employment generation and contribute to the economic growth of the state at large.

The above analysis evidences that overall impact of the project is positive.

Assessment of social costs and benefits

Costs

- 64 families Lose of 8.834 acres of land including 13 residential houses
- 13 families out of 64 will be displaced after acquisition of the land.
- Increase of pollution after establishment of industry.

Benefits

- Bring reduction in unemployment number.
- Contribute to the economic growth of the State
- Business opportunity and livelihood options will be created

Mitigation measures

- Fair and transparent compensation of acquired land should be given by the project authority(as per provision).
- Priority should be given to unemployed youth of the PAFs by the project authority if there is any scope in the Infovalley industrial development project.
- Avenue plantation should be done by the project authority as a measure towards soil and environmental conservation.

Recommendations

- Affected families should be properly compensated for the loss of their land & buildings.
- Priority should be given to unemployed youth of the PAFs if there is any scope in the establishment of industry (Infovalley) project .
- Avenue plantation should be done as a measure towards soil and environmental conservation.

Conclusion

Though project affected area people lose something but their communication facilities as well as socioeconomic condition will be improved definitely because of this project. So the project authority has the responsibility to take appropriate steps towards minimizing and mitigating the negative impacts of the project as much as possible. No doubt they will be remembered for ever for their contribution.

CHAPTER-1

Introduction and Project Description

Introduction

Industrial development unleashes dynamic and competitive economic performance which generates income and employment, facilitate international trade and increase resource efficiency and is thus a major driver of poverty alleviation and shared prosperity. Realizing the need of the hour a large number of heavy industries have been established in India in the post-independence period in private, public and joint sectors. However later on industrialization at medium and small scale was taken up in all the states. The main sectors of industrialization today are electronics, transport and telecommunication. Compared to advanced countries there is very little industrialization in India.

The first and foremost argument in favour of industrialization is that it can provide a base for rapid growth of income. It is because of the fact that productivity rates are higher in industry than in agriculture. Industries mainly depend on man's effort while agriculture is restricted by the limiting factor of the nature. It is also seen that the industrialized have a higher per capita income. With the increasing population agriculture is unable to provide adequate employment. Hence it is very important to set up industries to absorb this surplus labour so that unemployment problem can be solved.

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1.1. About the Project (Infovalley)

The most awaited development in the city is the Infovalley, the second IT hub, coming up on the outskirts of city sprawling over 600 acres of land where effective utilization of land and more open spaces is being stressed. It is being jointly developed by Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (Idco) and the IT major, Infosys, the anchor tenant for project, having been allotted about 50 acres of land in the park to set up its second



campus in the city. An electronics manufacturing cluster (EMC) housing over 100 electronics manufacturing units would also come up at infovalley. The objective of this project is to generate both direct and indirect employment for its people as well as revenue for the state.



Infovalley is located in Jatni Tahasil of Khordha district, sited to the south-west of Bhubaneswar city. It enjoys good accessibility to the rest of Odisha and to other major cities of India. The site is strategically located and highly accessible by road and rail, providing an ideal location for industrial development. The locational benefits of the site are evidenced by the following:

- The site is situated within 22km of Bhubaneswar city and close enough to enjoy all the support financial, institutional, recreational, transport and social needs of the city.
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- A new residential development towards north of the subject site (Known as South City) will provide the necessary housing for the employees of infovalley and also serve as a potential workforce to draw upon together with the social facilities.

1.2. Need and Rationale of the project

Info Valley II project, which aims to attract global investment in information technology (IT), would be ready at the earliest as per the approved master plan prepared by the Singapore-based Jurang Consultants. The project being developed on 660 acres of land will have an IT special economic zone project, an electronic system design and manufacturing unit, a business and recreation centre and a hardware park.

Infosys, which is planning to set up its second campus at Info Valley, is the anchor tenant for the project. According to the sources, a number of global IT firms have shown their interest to invest in the project. The government claims that the project would have a potential to create employment for about six lakh youths of Odisha in coming days. So there is very much need of such project in the context of Odisha.

1.3. Public purpose

The theory behind the land acquisition is based on the principle of eminent domain which connotes the legal capacity of the state to take the private property of individuals for public purposes. The doctrine is based on the following two Latin maxims, (1) Salus populi suprema lex (Welfare of the people is the paramount in law) and (2) Necessitas publica major est quam (Public necessity is greater than private necessity). In the context of takeover of land by the state with or without the owner's consent, there is a distinct difference between public use and public purpose. In India the Constitutional and statutory provisions adopt the principle of 'public

purpose', which means acquisition of land by the state 'for the development of the country'. Thus, it is clear indication that the legislative intent is to give wide interpretation to the phrase public purpose. The clauses (1) and (2) of the Article 31 lay down three limitations subject to which state may exercise its eminent domain power. Article 31 guarantees that a person cannot be deprived of his property by an executive order. Secondly, such deprivation can only be for public purpose and thirdly, compensation for deprived property must be equivalent to the market value of the property acquired.

Even after independence and the Constitution coming into existence, the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 continued to be in force till 31st December 2013, when it was repealed and replaced by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. This Act, 2013, is using particular phrase such as 'accruing general benefits to the public', 'public interest', which retains the legally uncontested and undisputed public purpose i.e., only for strategic interests, national security, infrastructure projects, and so on. The Act 2013 stipulates eight types of land acquisitions as public purpose one of which is Infrastructural development, which reads as follows:

“Acquisition of land for Infrastructural development, railways, highways, ports, power and irrigation purposes for use by government or by government controlled corporations...”

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Taking into account the totality of the present case of land acquisition for the development of 'Infovalley Project' , we come to the considered and informed conclusion that the purpose is for public and there can be no hesitation to declare the purpose as public purpose.

1.4. Examination of alternatives

Since land is the basic capital for the establishment of the infrastructure development project, the criteria and basic considerations to select the land for the project and to undertake land acquisition should have been the following:

1. Geography of the proposed infrastructure land (terrain, number of rivers, nallas, roads etc.
2. Accessibility for transport of the construction and other accessories and materials.
3. Environmental consideration.
4. Forest cover and number of trees to be removed.
5. Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues needing resolution.
6. Social and economic benefits versus costs

Before considering the proposed land acquisition various other options with respect to design and project site etc. were explored with the philosophy that land has to be acquired for development of infovalley project should be the bare minimum, with least displacement and there should be minimal interference in residential areas. Infovalley being an existing project and land is required for it's extension , there is no possibility of thinking of an alternative site.

1.5. Applicable legislation and policies

The proposed project for development of the infovalley project requires the resettlement and rehabilitation of some of the affected households and mitigation of likely adversely impacted areas, and the environment. In order to protect and promote the ecology and environment of the affected area, environment related legislation and policies need to be specified in this SIA study. During the construction stage, some of the key statutory clearances that need to be obtained by the agency as a part of mobilization (pre-construction). Further, post completion of the project, infovalley operation may attract certain accomplices of the statutory provisions and guidelines.

Thus, the applicable legislative framework aims at protecting and improving the overall socioeconomic and environment status of the Project affected households of the present study are mentioned bellow.

1. **Article 40 of the Constitution**, which enshrines one of the **Directive Principles of State Policy**, lays down that the State shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.
2. **The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013** (Table.1.1) was enacted to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialisation, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanisation with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Table-1.1. A snapshot of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 as applicable

Sl. No.	Section	Thematic Directive
1	Section 4(1) - SIA notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social Impact Assessment Study• Total duration 6 months
2	Section 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Hearing for SIA final report
3	Section 6 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Publication of SIA Report including SIMP
4	Section 7(1) - SIA Report for evaluation by expert group	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SIA by Expert Group• 2 non official social scientist, 2 representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, 2 experts on rehabilitation and 1 technical expert in subject

		<p>area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of recommendation • Total duration 2 months
5	Section 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination of proposals for land acquisition and SIA report by appropriate Government
6	Section 11 (1) - Notice to acquire land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of preliminary notification for land acquisition
7	Section 11 (5) – Land record updation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating land records duration 2 months
8	Section 14 – Action to be taken on SIA lapse period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 before acquisition under section 11. • Appropriate government shall have the power to extend the period of 12 months.
9	Section 15(1) – Hearing of objections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 60 days from the date of 11(1) notification.
10	Section 16(1) – Preparation of R&R Scheme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the publication of 11(1) notification by collector, Administrator for R&R shall conduct census survey of affected families. • Administrator (appointed by Government of Odisha) will be not below rank of Deputy Collector or equivalent official of Revenue Department.
11	Section 16(5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public hearing of R&R Scheme.
12	Section 16(6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of draft R&R scheme to Collector
13	Section 17(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of R&R scheme by Collector with R&R committee.
14	Section 18 – Approval of R&R scheme by Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officer off the rank of Commissioner or Secretary to the Government of Odisha.
15	Section 19(1) – Publication of declaration and summary of R&R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be published within a period of 12 months from the notification under section 11(1) excluding stay or court order.

16	Section 19(7) – Lapse of notification under section 11(1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no declaration is made within 12 months from the notification under section 11(1) excluding stay or court order.
17	Section 21(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice to person interested for taking possession.
18	Section 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Acquisition Award by Collector.
19	Section 25 - Lapse of entire proceeding for acquisition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 justification.
20	Section 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of the market value land by Collector.
21	Section 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collector will determine the work of compensation to the land owner.
22	Section 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of value of things attached to land or building.
23	Section 31(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R&R award by Collector. • Collector shall take possession after ensuring 100% compensation payment and R&R entitlement or • Tendered within a period of 3 months for Compensation and 6 months for R&R entitlements.
24	Section 38(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power to take possession of land to be acquired by Collector.
25	Section 38(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R&R process to be completed in all respect before displacing the PAFs.
26	Section 43(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation, Execution and monitoring of R&R schemes shall vest in the administrator under the direction and control of government of Odisha and Commissioner R&R
27	Section 44 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of R&R Commissioner
28	Section 44 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioner shall be responsible for post-implementation social audit in consultation with Gram Sabha 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"> • Chairman (Collector) • Women representative residing in affected area • Representative of ST & SC residing in the affected area • Representative of NGO working in the area • Representative of national bank • Land Acquisition Officer of the project • Chairpersons of the panchayats or municipalities located in the affected area or their nominees • Chairperson of the district planning committee or his nominee • MP and MLA of the concerned area or their nominees • Representative of the requiring body • Administrator for R & R as member-convener

Further the provision of entitlement under the act mentioned below in the table below:

Table -1.2: Entitlement matrix under RFCTLA R&R

S.No.	Nature of Loss	Entitlement unit	Provisions in the Act
1	Loss of multi-cropped land	Title holders of the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multi-cropped land cannot be acquired except under exceptional circumstances. • In the event of acquisition, an equivalent area of waste land shall be developed or equivalent amount shall be deposited with state government for enhancing food security. • This provision is not applicable in case of acquisitions which are linear in nature like railways, electric lines, water canals etc.
2	Loss of agricultural land	Title holders of the land	a) The market value specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the

			<p>registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell in the area where the land is situated or</p> <p>The average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the proceeding 3 years.</p> <p>Plus a Solatium amount which is equivalent to 100% of market value</p> <p>Multiplier factor as decided by appropriate government</p> <p>Plus an interest of 12% per annum on market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of notification of the SIA study till date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier</p> <p>b) Where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skills development in the required field, make provision of employment at a rate not lower than minimum wages; Or</p> <p>One time payment of Rs.50,000/- per affected household Or</p> <p>annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for 20 months with appropriate indexation to consumer price index for agricultural labourers</p>
3	Loss of dwelling in case of displacement	Owner of the house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana specifications. ● Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to 3000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award. ● Each affected family which is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of 50, 000/- as transportation cost ● Each affected family shall be given a one-time Resettlement

			Allowance of 50,000/- only ● The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body
4	Loss of dwelling of tenants in case of displacement	Tenant	The benefit of housing shall be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area
5	Loss of cattle shed and other farm assets	Owner of the structure	Each affected family who are losing their cattle sheds shall get one-time financial assistance a minimum of 25,000/- or as specified by Government Value of standing crops, farm assets will be estimated by competent authority and shall be paid along with compensation
6	Relocation of displaced families	Displaced families	Provision of Infrastructural Amenities: Infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities as mentioned in the Third Schedule of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 should be provided to ensure a reasonable standard of community life to the displaced people in the proposed resettlement site.

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" (Table-1.3). 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 provisions of the Act. The SIA Unit has to engage an agency or individual to conduct the study. For the purpose NCDS has engaged the AGRANEE, Mayurbhanj to conduct the SIA and submit SIMP in consultation with Idco & concerned line department officials. The said rules provide details about the SIA process, and associated matters.

Table-1.3: Rules applicable for SIA Study

Sl. No.	Rule	Description of the Rule
1	Rule- 6	Constitution of the State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) unit
2	Rule- 8	State Government to rectify for carrying out SIA Study
3	Rule- 9	Conducting of the SIA study in consultation with the concerned Gram Panchayats/Urban Bodies
4	Rule- 10	Selection of SIA Team
5	Rule- 11	Process of conducting SIA
6	Rule- 12	SIMP including R & R Entitlement Matrix
7	Rule- 17	SIMP to include development plan in case of acquisition on scheduled areas
8	Rule- 14	Process of conducting public hearing in gram sabhas on the findings of SIA
9	Rule- 15	Publication of SIA Report and SIMP

The Policy Guidelines on conducting surveys, 2008 Odisha Government has ordered the guidelines which may be adopted for conducting socioeconomic survey, sociocultural survey and infrastructural survey for all projects involving acquisition of lands. The present SIA study also adhered to the guidelines.

CHAPTER-2

Team Composition, Methodology and Schedule of SIA Study

2.1 Objective of the study & the Study Universe

Objective of the study

The major objectives of the present social impact assessment (SIA) study are:

- To assess whether the proposed land acquisition in the Durgapur village serves public purpose.
- To estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of loss land assets based on the actual holdings of the families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced physically or occupationally due to acquisition of land.
- To assess the extent of lands- public and private, houses settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
- To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for the commissioning of the proposed project.
- To find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project.
- To study the social impacts (socioeconomic, cultural and environmental) of the project by covering both direct land loser households as well as the indirectly affected households due to loss of common property resources (CPRs), socioeconomic infrastructures, etc and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project.
- To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through designing of a social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

Scope of the study

- A. The team/organization consisting of at least **one-woman** member shall collect and analyze a range of both quantitative and qualitative data, undertake detailed site visit, use participatory methods such as social mapping, focused group discussions (FGDs), participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques and informant interviews by canvassing of a structured interview schedule at the family level to prepare the social impact assessment report.
- B. Involve and seek advice from the official functionaries of all affected Gram Panchayats and Municipalities relating to conduct of SIA.

-
- C. A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all relevant land records and data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects shall be conducted by the SIA organization. The assessment shall include the followings:
1. Area of impact under the proposed project, land to be acquired and the social, economic, cultural, environmental and other impacts of the project,
 2. Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project and whether it is the bare minimum requirement for the project,
 3. Possible alternative sites and their feasibility,
 4. Whether the land to be acquired is in scheduled area and it is demonstrable last resort, Land if any already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project,
 5. The scope for use of any public, un-utilized land and whether any of such land is under occupation,
 6. Nature of the land, present use and classification of land and if it is an agricultural land, its irrigation coverage and cropping pattern,
 7. Impact of the land acquisition on food security of the affected families,
 8. Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, number of residential houses, and public and private infrastructure and assets, and
 9. Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years.
- D Accurate estimation of number of affected families and displaced families basing on land assessment, land records and field verification by following census enumeration method for all affected families.
- E Socioeconomic and cultural profile of the affected area. (as per Form-F)
- F Basing upon data collected from the field and in consultation with public representatives, the affected communities and the key stakeholders, the SIA team/organization shall make identification and assessment of the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts associated with the proposed project by using cost-benefit analysis method. (as per Form-G)
- G Preparation of a social impact management plan (SIMP) (as per Form-E) containing ameliorative measures and detail rehabilitation and resettlement matrix of each of the enumerated affected and displaced families to address the negative social impacts of the project identified in the course of SIA study.
- H The SIA must provide a comprehensive analysis of social costs and benefits to be accrued from the project and the impoverishment risk of the families losing land and getting displaced and the mitigation plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of such displaced and project affected families.
- I SIMP must include development plan in case of acquisition in scheduled areas in accordance with the provisions under section 41
- J Preparation of draft SIA report and SIMP (as per Form –D) in the local language (Odia) and their distribution in all affected GPs and municipal offices as well as to the

concerned Collector, Sub-Collector, LAO, Tahasildar, NCDS and Implementing agency prior to two weeks of public hearing. Additionally, draft SIA Report in English (3 no.s) will be submitted to the concerned Collector, NCDS & Implementing agency.

- K Organization of public hearings through the local administration and land requiring body to disseminate the main findings of the SIA in the affected areas in the local language and to seek feedback on findings, additional information and views for incorporating the same in the final SIA report.
- L Video recording and transcribing of the public hearings, which are to be submitted along with their analysis in the revised SIA report and SIMP accordingly.
- M Distribution to concerned officials as per the stipulation such as, 4 copies in English The final SIA report will be prepared both in English and Odia language for the concerned Collector, Government, Project Implementing Authority and NCDS and 8 copies in Odia for LAO, Tahasildar & Expert Committee members (2 non-official Social Scientists, 2 representatives of local bodies, 2 experts on rehabilitation and a technical expert on the subject relating to the project).

The Study Universe

The studied area is coming under the Durgapur village of Chhatabar GP under Jatni Tahasil of Khordha district. There is 195 HHs in the village having total population of 913. The detail is given below:

Table-2.1: Profile of the SIA study village

Village Name	No of House Hold	Total Population			SC Population			ST population		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Durgapur	195	457	456	913	05	06	11	-	-	-

The present study deals with the 64 land losing families in Durgapur village from whom about 8.834 acres of land will be acquired.

As part of the SIA study complete enumeration survey of affected and non-affected households was undertaken by using structured questionnaires.

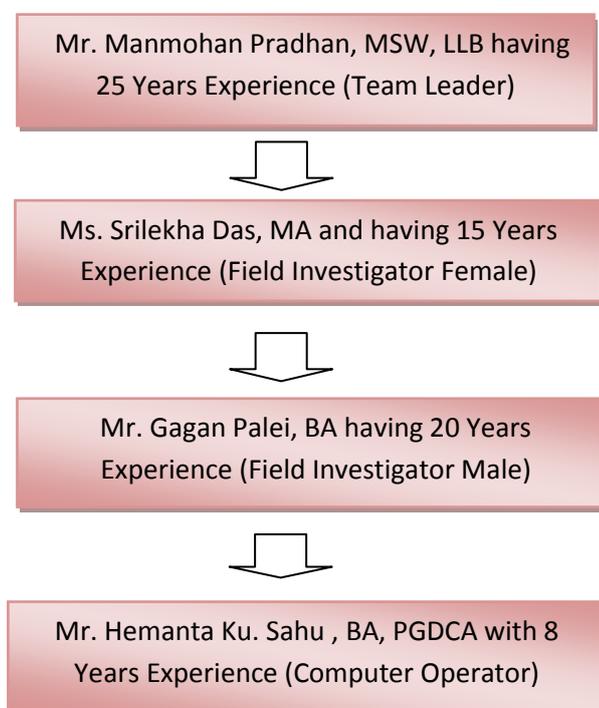
2.2 Team Composition & Team structure

The present SIA study team comprises of 4 members (including one female) as one Team Leader, two field Investigator and one Computer Operator. The detail about the team is represented in the diagram 2.1 below

Table-2.2: Profile of the SIA study team

Sl No	Name	Educational Qualification	Experience in years	Designation
1	Manmohan Pradhan	MSW,LLB	25	Team Leader
2	Srilekha Das	MA	15	Field Investigator
3	Gagan Bihari Palei	BA	20	Field Investigator
4	Hemanta Ku. Sahu	BA, PGDCA	08	Computer Operator

Diagram 2.1. -Team Structure



2.3. Study Approach

The objective of the SIA study is to have a complete understanding of socioeconomic conditions of the land losing families, displaced families, inventory of public assets, to identify social costs involved and to prepare social impact management plan (SIMP). Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were followed in the study. Various tools of data collection like interview schedule, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and transect walks were used during the survey.

An initial launch meeting was conducted with stakeholders to understand the scope of the project. A survey schedule was prepared to capture socioeconomic status of affected families as per the guidelines mentioned of RFCTLA R&R (Social Impact Assessment) rules. Following the timelines mentioned in the act, a notification No RDM-LAA-KHD-0004-2022-39309 dated. 19.11.2022 was given by the district administration. The notification, provided in the **annexure-1**, clearly states that the list of possible affected families and AGRANEE , Mayurbhanj will be conducting SIA study in the affected villages. Data collection was started immediately after signing the contract with the NCDS. A draft report has been prepared based on a detailed analysis of socioeconomic data. A public hearing will be conducted to present the findings from the draft report.

2.4. Sources of data used

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used in the preparation of this report. The data collected during the household survey is used in building the socioeconomic profile of the affected families. Secondary data sources like village revenue records, census data, project maps, the project report prepared by Idco, Bhubaneswar, previous SIA studies conducted by the various agencies were considered during the survey. The secondary data thus collected complemented the primary data and field observations while compiling the report.

2.5. Methodology Adopted

The methodology has been outlined keeping in view the objectives and scope of the study and provisions of law. The following steps have been followed.

- Demarcating the area (Durgapur) impacted by the project
- Specifying the data requirements along with their sources.
- Identification of all stakeholders and their involvement.
- Scoping study in the field.
- Conduct baseline survey through census survey method.
- Assessment of the social impact of the project and informal discussion on compensation, assistance and income restoration program.
- Development of a social impact management / mitigation plan indicating the likely entitlements to be provided to the affected communities/ families/ persons.
- Organization of public consultations to obtain reactions and views of the people for incorporation in the SIA report.
- Publication of final report

2.6. Data collection process

- Selection and orientation training of the survey team
- Desk review of the relevant documents, RoRs, Project report, Baseline information about the studied area etc.
- Identification of the affected families as well as sample non-affected families and collection of data through structured interview schedule.
- Discussion with the key informants like PRI members, field level government functionaries etc.
- Organizing focus group discussion to capture the responses of all stake holders regarding possible impact of the project, loss of assets, infrastructures etc and their expectation about the compensation packages.
- Data cleaning, coding and synthesis.
- Compilation of data and report writing.

2.7. Schedule of the study

Phase-I- Pre-Survey activities

- Launching meeting with the stakeholders
- Studying the project documents and RFCTLARR act 2013 and rules 2016
- Printing of the survey schedule
- Training to the field staff
- Notification of SIA Study (4 '1' notification)

Phase-II -Survey activities

- Household Survey following census method
- Consultation with stakeholders
- Focus group discussion

Phase-III -Post-Survey activities

- Data cleaning and data analysis
- Preparation of draft SIA Report
- Translating the document into Odia
- Organizing Public Hearing
- Preparation of final SIA report after incorporating inputs obtained from public hearing and submission of the final report

2.8. Public consultations

Public consultation is a continuous process followed throughout the duration of SIA study. The project team strongly believed that the voluntary participation of affected people is important to understand their needs. It was also ensured that all the information regarding SIA study was disseminated to the affected families to make them informed. A prior intimation helped in the active participation of the people during the study. Engagement of the affected people in the project from the beginning is essential to avoid friction at later stages of the project.

To understand the local dynamics and various developmental problems present in the affected area, various stakeholders were consulted during the study. The participatory meetings were also used to educate the affected people on the proposed project and to consider their views regarding the same.

The main purpose of the consultation process is to educate the project affected people regarding construction of Infovalley campus at Durgapur village under Jatni Tahasil of Khordha and regarding importance of SIA study.

Following are the objectives of public consultation:

- To disseminate information on the scope and activities of the project and to ascertain the perceptions of the project affected and displaced households with respect to loss of their property and livelihoods.
- To understand the expected demands of the affected and displaced families in terms of resettlement and compensation.
- To understand the larger social and cultural conditions prevailed in the project affected area which will help in effective resettlement and implementation of impact management plan.
- To identify contentious local issues, which might risk the implementation of the project
- To understand the presence of any common property resources and their role in the livelihoods of affected families
- To understand the economic characteristics of the affected area to prepare an effective mitigation plan
- To educate the people from the affected area regarding overall development goals and benefits of the project.

Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussions were organized (informally) in the studied area involving both the directly and indirectly affected families. During the discussion it was found out that the people are aware about the construction of Infovalley campus at Durgapur village under Jatni Tahasil of Khordha. The major findings of the discussions are placed below:

- The affected area is located at Durgapur village from where land will be acquired from 64 families and 74 plots.
- As the project is highly importance, the existing infovalley project is highly required for the industrial development of the state.
- No major public property is going to be damaged in the land acquisition process for the project. The proposed land for acquisition is belong to private owned lands.

- Majority of the project affected families are belonging to well-to-do categories and most of them are in service and business sector and a very few of them are cultivator.
- As semi-urban land is recognized as a costly asset of the locality most of the project affected families refused to handover their land whereas a few of them agreed to handover with appropriate compensation package to keep their economic status in-tact.

Besides problems identified by the participants & suggestions given by them are mentioned below:

Name of the Village/Ward	Problems	Suggestions
Durgapur	The villagers not at all agree to handover their land for the project, even participate in SIA study process. Because Idco /government of Odisha fails to keep promises given earlier during SIA/public hearing.	Minimize further expansion of project Infovalley boundary line or may expand in other sides of the campus.
	Secondly neither we have enough land to give for the project nor want to leave the village.	Minimize further expansion of project Infovalley boundary line or may expand in other sides of the campus.

Brief of the Public hearings conducted

As part of the process, public hearing will be conducted on the findings of the study after submission of the draft report. The feedback of the stakeholders will be incorporated in the final report.

2.9. Challenges faced during data collection & limitations

During the survey the team encountered a number of problems which are as follows:

- As the project area (Infovalley) located in the outskirts of Bhubaneswar city most of the project affected land have been purchased by the outsiders through land brokers. Hence it was very difficult to conduct HH survey, collect primary information and conduct FGD for our study team.
- Most of the affected families were not at all cooperative towards our survey team even some of them were very aggressive. Initially they had prohibited our team to conduct the survey take photographs and signature there as they have lodged complaint before the collector, Khordha opposing the proposed SIA/land acquisition. Hence our team could not get adequate support from the villagers during field work/survey.
- Even most of the directly as well as indirectly affected families were very much reluctant to provide individual/ personal data at the time of field survey.

CHAPTER-3

Socioeconomic Profile of the Studied Area and People

Documenting relevant information about the studied human habitation- demographic, social, cultural and economic conditions etc. of people along with bio-physical situation of the project affected areas has a logical necessity in a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study. The present SIA study has been carried out in the Durgapur village of Chhatabar GP under Jatni block of Khordha district of Odisha. In the present chapter Socioeconomic profile of the surveyed families has been discussed.

3.1. About the Studied District: Khordha

Khordha district is situated in the eastern part of Odisha with a total area of 2813 square km. It was separated from undivided Puri district in 1st April 1993. Geographically it is located between 84° 55' 86" eastern latitude and 19° 55' 20" northern longitude. It is surrounded by Puri from east, Nayagarh from west, Cuttack from north and Ganjam from south. The general highest and lowest temperature of this district is 42.20 & 11.10 Celsius. This district has importance of a good historical presence.

On the administrative point of view the district has been divided in two sub-division like- Khordha & Bhubaneswar and 10 block like- Khordha, Jatani, Tangi, Chilika, Bolagarh, Begunia, Banapur, Balipatna, Baliana and Bhubaneswar. Apart from this it has five urban autonomous bodies like- Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Khordha & Jatani Municipalities and Tangi & Banapur NACs. There are 167 GPs and 1551 revenue villages in the district. As per 2011 census the total population of the district is 22, 51, 673 out of which 10, 84, 536 (48.16%) are female. Interestingly 48.18% (10, 84, 631) of the total district population are urban dwellers where as only 16.69% of the total state population live in urban areas. Similarly density of population per square km is 800 against state average 270. SC population of the district is 279,472 (13.21%) and ST population is 115051 (5.11%) where as state average is SC- 17.13% and ST-22.18%. Similarly sex ratio of the district is 929/1000 comparison to state average 979/1000. Literacy rate of the district is 86.9% and women literacy is 81.6% in comparison to state average 72.87% and 64.01%. This difference shows because of urbanization. Population growth rate of the district is 19.9% in comparison to state average 14%.

Table: 3.1. District at a glance (Khordha)

Indicators	District	State
State	Odisha	State
District	Khordha	District
Geographical Area (Sq km)	2813	155707
Number of Sub-division	02	58
Number of Tahasil	10	171
Number of Block	10	314
Number of Urban Bodies	05	68
Number of Gram Panchayat	168	6234
Number Of Village	1551	51349
Number of Household	489636	9637820
Number of Population	2251673	41974218
Number of Population per Sq km	800	269
Scheduled Caste (%)	13.21	16.53
Schedule Tribe (%)	5.11	22.13
Sex Ratio (No. of female per 1000 male)	929	978
Literacy Rate (%)	89.9	73.45

Source Census-2011

3.2. About the Studied Block: Jatni

The block headquarter Jatni is a town and a major sub-urban area of Bhubaneswar, the state capital of Odisha. Jatni, also known as Khordha Road Junction in the Indian Railways parlance. It has emerged as a commercial hub with a number of premiere educational institutions like- IIT, NISER and ICAR etc. The proposed project is situated at village Durgapur of Chhatabar GP under Jatni Tahasil. Jatni block comprises of 15 GPs and 109 villages. Total population of the Tehasil is 99644 reside in 20339 households. Literacy rate of the Tahasil is 84.8% and SC population is 15999 and ST population is 7491 out of total population.

Table: 3.2. Tahasil at a glance (Jatni)

Indicators	Block
Geographical Area (Sq km)	212.58
Number of Gram Panchayat	15
Number Of Village	109
Number of Household	20339
Number of Population	99644
Male Population	50920
Female Population	48724
Schedule Tribe Population	7491
Scheduled Caste Population	15999
Literate Population	84524
Total workforce	32852
Main workforce	23399
Farmer	4893
Agricultural Labour	3938

Source-Census-2011

3.3. About the Studied Village: (Durgapur)

Durgapur is a medium sized village under Chhatabar GP and Jatni Tahasil covering a geographical area of 121 hectares. The village is 10km away from sub-district head quarter Jatni, 12km away from district head quarter Khordha and 18km away from state capital Bhubaneswar city. As per 2011 census the village has a total population of 913 peoples including 457 male and 456 female. There are 195 houses in the village. Literacy rate of the village is 74.91% (male-55.84% and female- 44.15%). The SC population of the village is 257 (Male-129 and Female-128) whereas ST population is 52 (Male-31 and Female-21). There are 314 workers in the village (main worker -206 and marginal worker 108) out of which 141 are cultivators and 04 are agriculture labourers. Information on available infrastructures and services in the studied villages are presented in the following table.

Table- 3.3. Available infrastructure and services in the studied villages

Assets & Services	Available in Number
	Durgapur
Kuccha Road	02
Pucca Road	03
Tube well	05
Electricity	Yes
Cremation Ground	Yes
Grocery shops	04
Anganwadi Centre	02
Community Hall	01
Primary School	01

It is seen from the above information that the village is well connected and electrified. People of the village are depending on both tube well & pipe water supply for drinking water. The village has AWC and primary school, cremation ground, one youth club and an community hall. Further, information on existing sociocultural organizations in the studied village shows that one Bhajan Mandal exists in the village whereas there are total 10 women SHGs. Detail of the same is given in table 3.4.

Table-3.4. Socio-Cultural organizations existing in the studied village

Sociocultural Organizations	Available in Number
	Durgapur
Bhajan Mandals	01
Self Help Groups	10

Besides, the details of the available shrines and sacred places is shown in the table 3.5. It is seen that the studied village has one Temple, one festive location and Bhagabat Tungi.

Table-3.5. Availability of shrines and sacred places in the studied village

Assets & Services	Available in Number
	Durgapur
Festive locations	01
Temples	01
Bhagabata Tungi	01

3.4. About the Project Affected Families

For the further development of infovalley it is proposed to acquire 8.834 acres of private land from Durgapur village of Jatni Tahasil of Khordha district. As per RoR it was estimated by the state SIA unit that 64 families will be affected by the proposed land acquisition to be affected by the project. The detail of the village is given in the table 3.6.

Table-3.6. Information about the affected families

Name of the Village/ ward	G.P. Name	Tahasil Name	HH to be Affected	Total Land (in acres)	Land to be Acquired (in acres)
Durgapur	Chhatabar	Jatni	64	8.834	8.834

The survey team has tried to cover all these affected families by adopting household census method but unable to cover 18 families due to various reasons shown in table 3.7

Table- 3.7. Village wise list of un-surveyed project affected families

Village Name	Not Residing in the village	Did not cooperate the survey team	Total
Durgapur	06	12	18

3.4.1. Overview of the surveyed families

There are 46 surveyed directly affected families of Durgapur. Total population of the surveyed families is 182 out of which 95 male and 87 are female. The detail is given in the table 3.8.

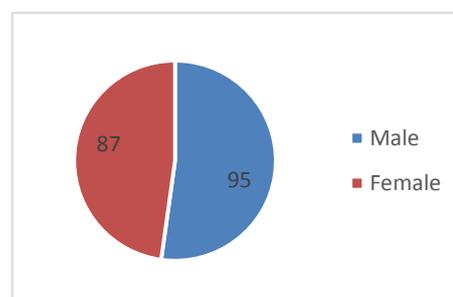
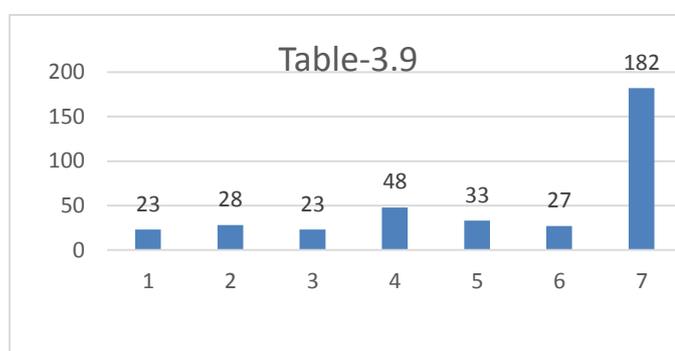


Table -3.8. Snapshot of the Surveyed Families

Village Name	Families Surveyed	Total Population	Sex	
			Male	Female
Durgapur	46	182	95	87
%	72	100	52.2	47.8

3.4.2. Distribution of Affected Population by Age and Sex

When sex ratio plays a vital role for differential approach in development process, age classification helps in determining the productive group with reciprocation to the dependency pattern in the society influencing the socio-economic condition. It is seen in the studied villages that across the villages and age groups male population is found more than the female.



Besides majority of the population falls in the age category of 18-60 yrs (81nos). It shows the high productive age group population (18-60) with 44% people can supplement the economic condition of remaining 56% as they are considered as economically active group population. It is depicted from the collected data that 40% of the population belongs to age group of below 18 years whereas 14.8% studied population are in the age group of above 60 years. The village-wise detail is given in the table 3.9.

Table -3.9. Distribution of affected population by age and sex

Village	Sex	0-6 yrs	6-14 yrs	14-18 yrs	18-45 yrs	45-60 yrs	60 above	Total
Durgapur	M	13	14	12	26	16	14	95
	%	13.7	14.7	12.6	27.4	16.8	14.7	100
	F	10	14	11	22	17	13	87
	%	11.5	16	12.6	25.3	19.5	15	100
	T	23	28	23	48	33	27	182
	%	12.6	15.4	12.6	26.4	18.2	14.8	100

3.4.3. Distribution of affected families according to their category

Since family structure is usually considered as an indicator of social and economic circumstances of the family, hence the SIA team made an attempt to analyse the same for affected families. The data collected on the type of families shows that out of 46 studied families 27 are of nuclear type (59%). It evidences that nuclear family concept is the most preferred among the affected families. Besides, 14 families (30%) are joint families whereas 02 families are found as single families and there are 03 women headed families. The village-wise data is depicted in the table 3.10.

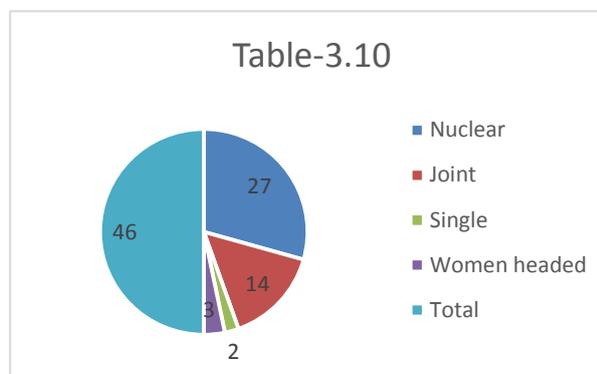


Table -3.10. Distribution of Family Type

Name of the Village	Nuclear	Joint	Single	Women headed	Total
Durgapur	27	14	02	03	46
%	58.7	30.4	4.3	6.5	100

3.4.4. Distribution of affected families according to their caste & religion

The Indian society is still highly affected by caste, class and gender issues. The social configuration of the affected families shows that out of the 46 surveyed affected families almost all are belonging to general category (100%). All 46 studied affected families belong to Hindu. The details of the surveyed families is presented in the table 3.11.

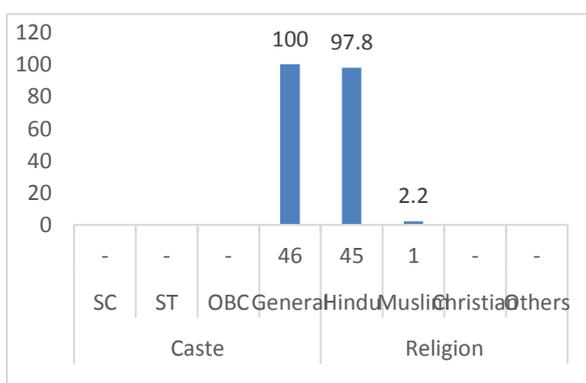


Table -3.11. Religious and Social Composition

Name of the Village	Caste				Religion			
	SC	ST	OBC	General	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others
Durgapur	-	-	-	46	45	01	-	-
%				100	97.8	2.2		

3.4.5. Distribution of affected population according to their marital status

As in the society, the daily habits, behavioural pattern and reaction to the social issues are also influenced by the marital status of a person, so the study team made an attempt to understand the marital status of the affected population in the project area. As per the study findings 78% of the studied affected adult population are married whereas 19% are found unmarried and only 3% are widow/ widower. The village-wise marital data depicted in the table 3.12.

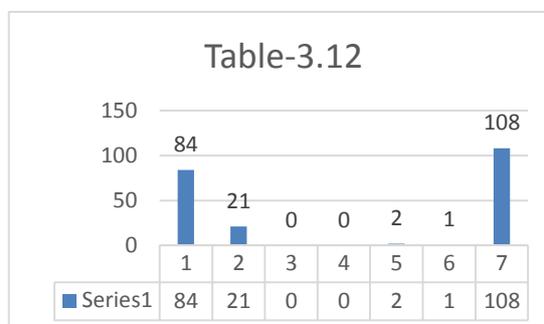


Table -3.12. Distribution of Marital Status among the studied affected population

Surveyed Families	Married	Unmarried	Divorce	Separated	Widow	Widower	Total
D.Affected	84	21	-	-	02	01	108
%	77.8	19.4	-	-	1.8	0.9	100

3.4.6. Distribution of Affected population according to their educational status

The data collected on educational status of the affected population shows that 73% of the studied population are literate and 13% are below 6 years. The rest 14% are illiterate.

Table -3.13. (a) Distribution of Educational Status

Name of the Village	Literate		Illiterate		Children <6 yrs		Total
	M	F	M	F	B	G	
Durgapur	74	59	08	18	13	10	182
%	40.7	32.4	4.4	9.9	7.1	5.5	100

Further analysis of the data on education of the surveyed affected population shows that 9% population are just literate whereas only 10% people have professional qualification. Highest numbers (23%) of people are graduate, 18% +2, 13% matric and remaining 27% are under matric. Village-wise detail is given in the table 3.13(b).

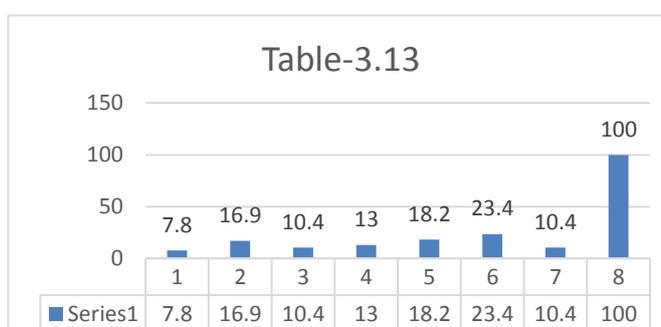


Table -3.13. (b) Distribution of Educational Status

Name of the Villag	Gender	Just Literate	Primary	Middle	Matric	+2	Graduate	Professional Qualificat	Total
Durgapur	Male	04	15	06	14	12	19	12	82
	%	4.9	18.3	7.3	17	14.6	23.3	14.6	100
	Female	06	13	08	10	14	18	08	77
	%	7.8	16.9	10.4	13	18.2	23.4	10.4	100

3.4.7. Occupation of affected families

To analyse the impact of the project and develop an appropriate income generation plan, the study team tried to capture and assess the livelihood of the affected members basing on their occupation. Table 3.14 depicts the occupations of the main bread earner of the families. The data shows that out of the 46 surveyed affected families 16 nos families have service holders both in government and private sectors whereas 08 nos of families depends on business and 12 nos of families depends on other type of occupation. Most importantly no family depends on daily wages for livelihood.

Table- 3.14. Village wise distribution of Occupation

Name of the Village	Service	Business	Wage	House wife	Retired person	Others	Total
Durgapur	16	08	-	06	04	12	46
%	34.8	17.4	-	13	8.7	26	100

3.4.8. Distribution of Affected families according to family income

The economic status of a person can be measured from the access to employment and income. Assessing family income also helps to understand the living standard, expenditure pattern, capacity of savings, etc., which helps to quantify the economic status of the families. Distribution of annual income of the surveyed families from primary sources depicts that out of 46 families annual income of the agriculture based families income varies from Rs 60,000/- to Rs. 1,50,000/-. Similarly, the salary based income range varies between Rs 1,50,000/- to Rs. 8,00,000/- and business based families income varies from Rs 60,000/- to Rs. 3,00,000/-. This shows that salary based income group families are mostly well-to-do families. The detail information about the same is presented in the table 3.15.

Table- 3.15. Village wise distribution of total annual income of the affected families from primary sources

Name of the Village	Agri-culture	Live stock	Fishery	Service/ Salary	Daily Wage	Busi-ness	Others (pension, rent, interest etc)
Durgapur	16	-	-	16	-	08	06
Income	0.6– 1.5 Lakh	-	-	1.5- 8 Lakh	-	0.6 -3 Lakh	1.5- 3 Lakh

3.4.9. Distribution of Affected families according to expenditure pattern

As a part of the socioeconomic analysis, family's expenditure on different items were collected during the study process for assessment of their standard of living. Thus, previous year's average monthly expenditure pattern on food and non-food items have been analyzed to establish co-relation between the income and expenditure. The table 3.16 depicts the monthly expenditure of affected families.

Table- 3.16. Village wise distribution of Monthly Expenditure of Affected Families

Village	Number & %	Below 1000	1000- 2000	2000- 3000	3000- 5000	5000- 10000	Above 10000	Total
Durgapur	Number	-	-	-	11	19	16	46
	%				23.9	41.3	34.8	100

Table- 3.17. Village wise distribution Average Food Expenditure of Affected Families

Village	Number & %	Below 1000	1000- 2000	2000- 3000	3000- 5000	5000- 10000	Above 10000	Total
Durgapur	Number	-	-	-	10	20	16	46
	%				22	43.2	34.8	100

The average monthly expenditure of surveyed families shows that almost all families monthly expenditure is more than Rs.3000/- and about 35% families spent more than Rs.10,000/-. Similarly 43% families are spending Rs.5,000/- to Rs.10,000/- and 22% families expenditure lies between Rs.3,000/- to Rs.5,000/-. The information in details is given in the above table 3.17.

3.4.10. Housing Condition of Affected Families

Assessment of housing condition is vital for land acquisition related impact studies. Housing structure of the affected families was personally observed and verified by the field investigators during survey and revealed data indicates that all affected families are residing in their own houses which are basically categorized as two types i.e. (i) brick and cemented walled house and (ii) mud walled house. It is found that all the surveyed families live in brick and cement house. Similarly, out of 46 families 31 nos have concrete roof whereas 15 families are having asbestos roof. Detail is given in the bellow Table 3.19 a and b.

Table- 3.18. Housing Condition

a) Pattern of House Construction (Wall)

Village	Number & %	Only Mud	Mud with Bamboo	Brick & Mud	Brick & Cement	Total
Durgapur	Number	-	-	04	42	46
	%			8.7	91.3	100

b) Pattern of House Construction (Roof)

Village	Number & %	Thatched	Asbestos	Tile	Concrete	Total
Durgapur	Number	-	15	-	31	46
	%		32.6		67.4	100

3.4.11. Possession of Assets

Possession of assets also adds value to economic condition of a family. Durable assets possessed by the surveyed families have been taken into account during the study as it supplements the well-being ranking. It has been observed that the surveyed families are having different types of assets like TV, Mobile, Cycle, Two wheelers etc. as listed below in table 3.19. But LPG gas, kitchen appliances and ornaments are more common assets for the surveyed families next to which mobile phone, cycle and television are found more visible assets for them. LPG gas is with all the families because of Ujjala Yojana of government. Only 12 families have 4-wheelers whereas 34 families have motor cycle and 24 families has freeze. This reveals that almost all surveyed families are living in a basic standard of life.

Table- 3.19. Household Assets

Materials	Durgapur	
	Number	%
Television	44	95.6
Freeze	24	52.2
Mobile Phone	46	100
Cycle	20	43.5
M. Bike	34	73.9
Four wheeler	12	26
LPG Gas	46	100
Kitchen Appliances	46	100
Ornaments	46	100
Other Assets	-	

3.4.12. Health Seeking Behaviour of Affected families

Health status of the surveyed families is examined by looking into the illness patterns among them as well as treatment behaviour undertaken whereas Illness Pattern is examined on the basis of extent of illness and type of illness. The treatment behaviour is assessed on the basis of their access to different health services. The studied village is situated just 18 km away from the state capital so the members are well aware about the different health facilities available in the nearby area. Probing on the health seeking behaviour shows that most of the affected families (30) are assessing to the upper level private hospitals whereas only 11 affected families have access to government hospitals. 05 nos of affected families have preference for other options like Ayurveda, Homeopathy & Yoga etc.

Table- 3.20. Accessibility of Health Facilities

Village	PHC	CHC	Dist. Hospital	Private hospital/ clinic	Others	Total
Durgapur	06	-	05	30	05	46
%	13.2		10.8	62.2	10.8	100

3.4.13. Vulnerability status of the affected families

During the study, vulnerability status of the households was also determined on the basis of the social stratification such as SC/ST households, women headed households, households having PWD dependents. The study finding shows that out of 46 affected families only three families are found as women headed families and 06 affected families have elderly persons. Hence there is no more vulnerable families going to be affected by this project.

Table- 3.21. Vulnerability status of the affected families

Name of the Village	SC	ST	Women Headed	PWD family			Old age/ elderly person
				Physical	Visual	Mental	
Durgapur	-	-	03	-	-	-	06

3.4.14. Land Assets

Land is associated with the social status of the rural society whereas it is considered as bread and butter for an agrarian family. Hence not only economy but emotional attachment also associated with the land when the talk goes on for land acquisition the affected families came to stake. When the study looked at the land holding pattern of the affected families it is found that they have possessed 8.834 acres private land. The village wise detail is shown in the table 3.22.

Table- 3.22. Land holding Pattern

Village	Total amount of land owned (in acre)	Private land (in acre)	Govt. Land(in acre)	Religious Land (in acre)	Commun ity Land (in acre)	Forest Land (in acre)	Othe rs (in acre)
Durgapur	8.834	8.834	-	-	-	-	-

Further, information gathered on land use pattern shows that 57.65% (5.093 acres) of private land used for agriculture purpose by the affected families whereas 42.35% land (3.741 acres) used for residential purpose. The village wise detail is given in the table 3.23.

Table- 3.23. Land use pattern

Village	Total amount of private land owned	Cultivation	Orchard	Residential	Commercial	Forest	Barren	Others
Durgapur	8.834	5.093	-	3.741	-	-	-	-
%	100	57.65		42.35				

3.5. A brief about Indirectly Affected Families

Land acquisition for developmental projects has both direct and indirect impacts on the inhabitants of the people. Hence, during the present SIA study for industrial development project, data was also collected from 05 numbers of indirectly affected families from the studied villages to capture their perception about the proposed project to be implemented in their area. The data shows that there are 24 people living in 05 families out of which 18 are literate. Among the studied indirectly affected families 06 members are found as bread earners whereas 04 persons are found as main earning persons. 04 persons are practicing farming. Village wise detail is given in the table 3.24.

Table-3.24. Information about indirectly affected families

Village	House hold	Population	Literate person	Earning person	Main earning persons	Farm er	Agricultur e labour
Durgapur	05	24	18	06	04	04	00
%	100	100	75	25	16.5	16.5	-

The data on age and sex distribution among indirectly affected families shows that in the studied 05 families covering 24 people 02 people are coming under 0-6 years age group whereas 05 persons are within the age group of 6-14 years. 10 persons belong to the age group of 14 years to 45 years, 05 persons are within the age group of 45-60 whereas only 02 persons are found at the age more than 60 years. The detail is given in the table 3.25.

Table-3.25. Distribution of Age & Sex among Indirectly Affected Families

Village	Sex	0-6	6-14	14-18	18-45	45-60	60 above	Total
Durgapur	Male	01	02	02	04	03	01	13
	%	7.6	15.4	15.4	30.7	23	7.6	100
	Female	01	03	01	03	02	01	11
	%	9	27.2	9	27.2	18.6	9	100
	Total	02	05	03	07	05	02	24
	%	8.3	20.8	12.5	29.2	20.8	8.3	100

Among the studied indirectly affected families 01 family belong to SC community whereas 04 general families covered under the study. The detail is shown in the table 3.26.

Table-3.26. Distribution of Caste among Indirectly Affected Families

Village Name	SC	ST	OBC	General	Total
Durgapur	01	00	00	04	05
%	20	-	-	80	100

The data also shows that majority of the indirectly affected families monthly income varies between Rs 5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- whereas majority of the indirectly affected families expenditure on food items varies between Rs 3,000/- to Rs.10,000/- . Detail information about the same is depicted in the table 3.27 and table 3.28

Table-3.27. Distribution of Monthly Income among Indirectly Affected Families

Village	Number & %	2000-3000	3000-5000	5000-10000	Above 10000	Total
Durgapur	Number	00	00	03	02	05
	%	-	-	60	40	100

Table-3.28. Distribution of food Expenses among Indirectly Affected Families

Village	Number & %	2000-3000	3000-5000	5000-10000	Above 10000	Total
Durgapur	Number	00	04	01	00	05
	%	-	80	20	-	100

Similarly, living standard and housing condition of the indirectly affected families shows that majority 04 families house made up of brick and cement whereas 01 families have brick & mud. There are 04 families having concrete roof and 01 asbestos roof. The detail information regarding the same is given in the table 3.29 (a) and (b)

Table-3.29. Distribution of housing Pattern among Indirectly Affected Families

a) Wall

Village	Number & %	Only Mud	Mud with Bamboo	Brick & Mud	Brick & Cement	Total
Durgapur	Number	00	00	01	04	05
	%	-	-	20	80	100

b) **Roof**

Village	Number & %	Thatched	Asbestos	Tile/Khapar	Concrete	Total
Durgapur	Number	00	01	00	04	04
	%	-	20	-	80	100

Information of assets possessed by the studied indirectly affected families shows that kitchen appliances are more common whereas mobile phone, cycle, television, LPG, M.bike and ornaments are more visible assets for these families. The detail is given in the table 3.30.

Table-3.30. Assets Possessed by Indirectly Affected Families

Materials	Durgapur	
	Number	%
Television	05	100
Freeze	02	60
Mobile Phone	05	100
Cycle	05	100
M. Bike	04	80
Four wheeler	00	-
LPG Gas	04	80
Kitchen Appliances	05	100
Ornaments	05	100
Other Assets	-	

From the above analysis on the socioeconomic status of the directly and indirectly families it can be infer that the studied families have a better standard of living. The present land acquisition may repel them to the vicinity of impoverishment risks. Hence, the project proponent need to take utmost care of these affected families considering each family as a special case.

CHAPTER-4

Assessment of Land, Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families and Assets

Land always holds very important place as an immovable property and land ownership is the determining factor of one's socioeconomic status in the rural community. Though land itself is non-elastic in nature, it becomes a perpetual and endless source of an individual's income, livelihood and social attraction. It is because of the above reasons; loss of land by acquisition for any development project invites Social Impact Assessment of land losers. In the context of land acquisition for 'establishment of industry' the project proponent will acquire 8.834 acres of private land from one village. Thus the study team tried to capture the information on land details of the affected families and loss of assets attached to it.

4.1. Extent of land to be acquired

As per the information total of 8.834 acres of private land proposed to be acquired for industrial development. In the process land of will be acquired from Durgapur village of Jatni block. Detail is given in the table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Land requirement for the project (in acres)

Village	Private land	Govt. Land	Religious Land	Community Land	Forest land	Others	Total
Durgapur	8.834	-	-	-	-	-	8.834

Further, information on plot wise land status shows that there are 64 project affected families poses 74 numbers of plots going to be acquired having total area of 8.834 acres of private land under the occupancy of affected families. Detail is given in the table 4.2.

Table-4.2. Details of land to be acquired

Name of the Village	No of PAFs	No of Plots	Total Area	Affected Area
Durgapur	64	74	8.834	8.834

4.2. Land types

Assessment on land type under the private ownership shows that the lands are basically belong to agriculture and homestead type. The detail of the same is shown in the table 4.3.

Table-4.3. Details of Affected Land Types (Kisam)

Name of the Village	Agricultural Land	Affected land	Jalasya	Affected land	Orchard	Affected land	Home Stead	Affected land	Total	Total Affected land
Durgapur	5.093	5.093	-	-	-	-	3.741	3.741	8.834	8.834

4.3. Land holding pattern and available irrigation facility

The primary information on average land holding of the affected families shows that the affected families (27) are having less than 0.5 acres of land whereas only 01 families has more than 0.5 acres of land. This indicates that all the land possessed by the affected families are homestead and non-cultivated types of land. The detail is given in the table 4.4.

Table-4.4. Irrigation facilities

Land Holding in acres	Durgapur	
	No. of HH (Irrigated)	No. of HH (Non- Irrigated)
< 0.5	-	27
0.5 - 1.5	-	01
1.5 -2.5	-	-
2.5 - 3.5	-	-
> 3.5	-	-
Total	00	28

4.4. Claimant over the affected land

Primary information as well as secondary information collected by the survey team on the claimant of affected land shows that there is no claimant other than family members which need further interrogation during working out the compensation package. The said information is shown in the table 4.5.

Table.4.5: Claimant for Affected Land other than Family Members

Village	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Durgapur	00	-	46	100	46	100

4.5. Utilization pattern of land

Land use of the surveyed villages reveals that out of the total 8.834 acres of land 5.093 acres is used for agriculture purpose and remaining 3.741 acres is used for residential purpose. The village wise detail is given in the table 4.6.

Table.4.6: Utilization Pattern of land (in acres)

Village	Total amount of land owned	Agriculture	Residential	Others
Durgapur	8.834	5.093	3.741	-

4.6. Cropping pattern adopted by affected families

Primary information as well as secondary information collected by the survey team on cropping pattern of the affected families in the studied village shows that no cultivated land is going to be affected. The total affected land is coming under only two categories i.e. homestead and bagayat kisam. Hence there is no need of cropping pattern analysis.

4.7. Loss of structures and assets in the affected land

Information on extent of loss in private property as well as common property going to be affected by the proposed extension of Infovally project is given in the table 4.8. As a part of loss of individual assets there are 12 private houses going to be affected. But without assessing loss of the trees which are assets to both the owner on whose land those stand and to the community where the land is located, the impact assessment seems incomplete. A fruit bearing tree provides fruit not only to the owner but also to the neighbours and the villagers. A non-fruit bearing tree cleans the environment and provides cool breeze throughout its life period and finally provides wood after its fall down. As such assessment of the tree loss is important for any SIA. In the present study it is seen that a total number of 20 fruit bearing and 60 non-fruit bearing trees will be affected due to proposed land acquisition.

Table.4.7: Individual assets to be affected

Name of the village/ cost of the assets	Trees			Well	Tube-well	Pond	Any other built on structure	Total
	Fruit bearing	Non-Fruit bearing	Total					
Durgapur	20	60	80	-	-	-	-	80
Cost in Rs	20000/-	30000/-	50000/-	-	-	-	-	50000/-
	-		-					

4.8. Dependency on affected land

Information gathered during the field study on dependency of agricultural labourers and share croppers on the affected land that there are absolutely no agricultural labourers & share croppers are depending on the affected land. The village being very close to Infovally as well as Bhubaneswar the demand of the land for homestead purpose is very high, so it is found that majority of the land are left without cultivation and very much in the radar of land brokers/builders. Detail is given in the table 4.9.

Table.4.8: Agricultural Labourers depending on the Affected Land

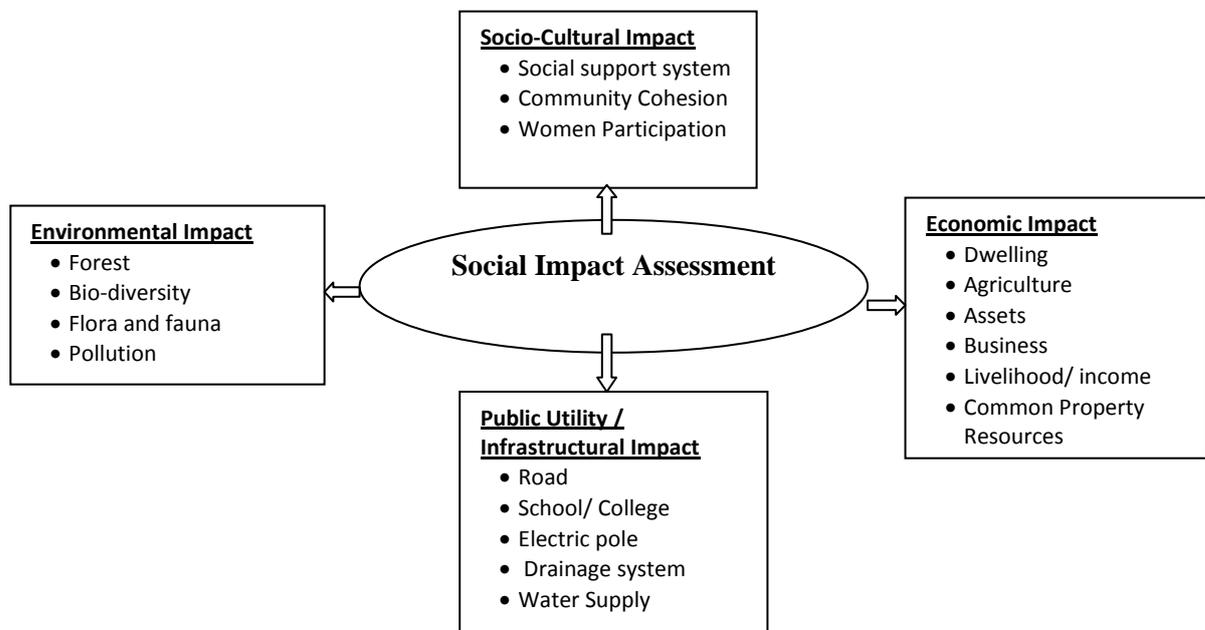
Village	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Durgapur	00	-	46	100	46	100

The above analysis shows that the affected lands are mostly kept uncultivated and most probably to be used as homestead land in near future. There is no claimant on the proposed land other than the family members. But, some trees would be fallen down which may affect the environment of the locality. When working out the compensation package some afforestation initiatives may be taken up by the project proponent.

CHAPTER-5

Social Impact and Household Perception

The impacts of development projects occur in different forms. Hence, it is need to understand beforehand the implications of adverse impacts so that mitigation plans could be put in place in advance. In this connection the impact of land acquisition for establishment of industry development project has been assessed through different PRA techniques. Though, various measures have been taken by the implementing agency to ensure minimum impacts on the surrounding communities, it is required to identify the project impact on the affected families on the basis of which a comprehensive mitigation strategy can be designed. Basically dimensions of the social impact analysis are:



Approach in identifying the social impacts

Social impact of a project explores how availability of resources, services, living condition, quality of life and environment in the project area are affected by implementation of the project. These effects have been captured through survey among both directly and indirectly affected families and through stakeholder consultations. The following steps were followed for the purpose:

- (i) Conduct of census survey among the project affected and additional 10% of indirectly affected families
- (ii) Discussion with local communities.

- (iii) Consultation with local PRI/ULB representatives and local elites.
- (iv) Interaction with government officials, implementing officials in-charge (Idco) of establishment of industry and opinion of local leaders.

Acquisition of land by a project usually causes loss of land and displacement of habitations warranting rehabilitation of people. But in the current project i.e. establishment of industry, the project causes dislocation of 62 directly affected vacant plots and 12 houses. Most of the families residing in the village are opposing the proposed land acquisition. The data also reveals that 8.834 acres of private land will be acquired for purpose where buildings and boundary walls of 12 PAF will be affected by the proposed land acquisition. The impacts that are likely to occur in the different phases of the project are placed below:

Impact on	Project Phase	Nature of Impact	Significance of Impact
Land and land based livelihood	All phases	Negative	Negligible
Employment & Economy	All phases	Negative	Negligible
Loss of residential structure	Construction	Positive	Medium
Community infrastructure & services	Construction	Negative	Negligible
Community safety & security	Construction	Negative	Negligible
Community health	Construction	Negative	Negligible
Environment	Construction	Negative	Negligible
Migration	Construction	Positive	Medium

Impoverishment risks assessment

The impoverishment risks analysis adds substantially to the tools used for explaining, diagnosing, predicting, and planning for development. The most relevant impoverishment risks to the present project affected people are as follows:

- **Landlessness:** The proposed land acquisition will not affect the livelihoods of the affected families.
- **Joblessness:** There is no such impact found in the present study.
- **Homelessness:** Thirteen (13) out of sixty four directly affected families will lose their buildings, so there are possibilities of homelessness if appropriate measures are not taken prior to acquisition of the said land.
- **Loss of access to CPRs (Common Property Resources):** There is no such impact found in the present study.
- **Marginalization:** Under this project there are no such cases found during the study process.

The risk analysis also helps the implementing authority to take action in terms of explaining, diagnosing, predicting and planning. In the studied project on establishment of industry, the impoverishment risk is not observed.

Perception about the Project

All the respondents are well aware about the project on establishment of industry. The perceptions of the respondents during the survey are presented in the table- 5.1 & 5.2

Table-5.1. Positive Opinion of surveyed people about the project

Positive Impact	Very much agreed		Agreed		No Response		Disagreed	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Create more business opportunities	06	13	20	43.5	20	43.5	00	-
Local development	08	17	20	43.5	18	39.5	00	-
Create investment opportunity in public transporting	04	09	22	48	15	33	05	11
Accelerate local economic growth	08	17	24	52	14	31	00	-
Create more employment opportunity	06	13	20	43	16	35	04	09
Increase local property value	04	09	20	43.5	18	38.5	04	09
Increase present business size	05	11	24	52	12	26	05	11

Above analysis of the positive opinion of the surveyed families indicates that the respondents are more hopeful about the business perspectives of the project as it will accelerate the state economic condition.

Besides, when the responses on negative consequences of the project are analyzed it is found that no one has very much agreed on the listed negative impacts whereas majority have shown their disagreement with it as presented below.

Table-5.2. Negative Opinion of surveyed people about the project

Negative Impact	Very much agreed		Agreed		No Response		Disagreed	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
People lose their livelihoods	00	-	10	22	10	22	26	56
Increase crime rate	05	11	10	22	10	22	21	45
Increase in pollution cause health hazards	06	13	10	22	10	22	20	43
Damage public property	00	-	00	-	10	22	36	78
Increase in domestic animal accidents	00	-	10	22	10	22	26	56
Possibility of HIV/AIDS	00	-	10	22	10	22	26	56
Small business men suffer more	00	-	00	-	10	22	36	78
Increase in number of accidents	00	-	10	22	10	22	26	56

Responses of the surveyed/project affected/local families evident that they have positive aspiration towards the project. So, overall impact of the project is considered as positive.

CHAPTER-6

Perceived benefits and costs of the Establishment of Industry (Infovalley)

Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) techniques is being widely used to underpin and assist the decision making process in determining the justification for a development project by evaluating its potential opportunities and benefits for people, as well as its negative effects. Thus CBA aims to evaluate a set of direct and indirect impacts of a project, its financial and non-financial effects on a set of economic agents, quantifying them in terms of money, synthesizing them, and taking a final decision as to whether the project is worth having.

The use of CBA can be traced back to flood control projects implemented in America in the 1930s. The accuracy of CBA techniques have been improved over the years with the development and incorporation of new evaluation criteria and become the most universally accepted and applied method in Social Impact Assessment.

In a CBA, both the costs and benefits have monetary and non-monetary elements have reference to directly impacted and impacted stakeholders. Social benefits also relate to posterity and non-human stakeholders. Thus it is always a highly complex and challenging exercise.

In the present SIA study on Land Acquisition for establishment of industry cost & benefit of the project can be compared as follows:

Area of Concern	Costs	Benefits
Economic	Loss of land buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Business Opportunity• Livelihood Options
Social	Loss of existing neighbourhood and social relationship.	Improve communication facilities
Cultural	Nothing	Observe cultural activities as usual
Environmental	Pollution level may increase after industrialization	Degraded ecosystem can be restored

Hence, inference can be drawn that the benefits from the project will far outweigh its costs and would make worthwhile contribution to the growth of state economy as well as create more employment opportunity.

CHAPTER-7

Social Impact Management Plan, Recommendations and Conclusion

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) involves the processes of assessing, analyzing and managing the intended and unintended positive and negative social consequences of projects and other planned interventions for development. It alerts the project planners and helps to design a people-centric mitigation plan.

The sub-section 6 of the section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR, 2013 specifically asks for preparation of a social impact management plan (SIMP) by listing out the ameliorative measures, which are required to be undertaken for mitigating adverse impacts of a project. In the previous chapter the various impacts social, economic, environmental and cultural benefits and costs associated with the project are summarized. On the basis of the areas of concern and the opinion of the respondents the SIMP has been prepared. Besides, implementation of SIMP also requires the involvement of various agencies/ key players.

Approach for SIMP

The framework of SIMP based on the following approaches:

- Understanding the issues and opportunities through stakeholder's consultation.
- Predicting the likely impacts/ benefits.
- Developing mitigation strategy in a collaborative way by engaging the stakeholders.
- Applying adaptive management practice and establishment of proper monitoring and evaluation system.

Social Impact Management Plan

Sl. No.	Identified Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Unit	Cost in Rs.	Responsible Authority
1	Loss of land and building	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Fair and transparent compensation of acquired land (as per provision).● Immediate payment of compensation.	64 PAFs	As per provision spelled out in RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Rule 2015	Idco, Bhubaneswar
2	Loss of trees	Avenue plantation should be done for the beautification of the locality as well as a soil conservation measure.	Durgapur village	As per requirement	Idco, Bhubaneswar
3	Unemployment	Priority should be given to accommodate unemployed youths belongs to PAFs in the upcoming companies.	All needy PAFs	As per provision	Idco, Bhubaneswar

Monitoring Mechanism and Institutional Arrangement

Sl. No.	Activities	Implementation	Monitoring Authority
1	Finalization of RoR / Joint Patta issue	Tahasildar and Sub-Collector, Khordha	District Collector
2	Calculation of Compensation Package	Committee chaired by District Collector	R & DM Department
3	Payment of Compensation	Idco, Bhubaneswar	Sarpanch & Collector
4	Grievance Redressal	LAO, District Collector, Khordha	Competent authority

Recommendation

Based on the findings the following steps may be taken for successful implementation of the establishment of industry. However, these recommendations are neither static nor binding upon the community. Hence, it can further be improved and modified basing on the community demand or situational need.

- Affected families should be properly compensated for the loss of their land & building.
- Priority should be given to unemployed youth of the PAFs if there is any scope in the Infovalley industrial development project.
- Avenue plantation should be done for the beautification of the locality as well as a soil conservation measure.

Conclusion

Though project affected area people lose something but their transportation facility as well as socioeconomic condition will be improved definitely because of this project. So the project authority has the responsibility to take appropriate steps towards minimizing and mitigating the negative impacts of the project as much as possible. No doubt they will be remembered for ever for their contribution.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC HEARING ON SIA STUDY REPORT

Venue: Chhatabara Gram Panchyat Office, Jatani, Khordha

Date: 24.03.2023

Participants

A total 52 People from the affected Durgapur village comes under Jatani Tehasil of Khordha district attended the programme along with concerned GP & village Sarpanch, PS Member & Ward Members accompanied with government officials like- Dy. Collector LA, Khordha, Tehasildar Jatani and Addl. Land Officer, IDCO Bhubaneswar etc.



It is a well known fact that public hearing is considered as one of the effective tools of transparency and accountability. Further according to the section 5 of RFCTLARR Act-2013 and Rule 14 of RFCTLARR rule-2015, public hearing will be organized after completion of the SIA study and preparation of SIMP.

The objective of this public hearing was to

- Maintain transparency and keep the concerned informed.
- Disseminate the findings of the draft SIA report of the project namely “Social Impact Assessment Study for Acquisition of 8.834 acres private land from Durgapur village comes under Jatani Tehasil, Khordha for establishment of industry.
- Address the affected persons for post-acquisition matters connected therewith
- Seek feedback on findings, collect additional information and opinion from a critical mass
- Incorporating the suggestions and feed backs received in the public hearing in the final SIA report.

Proceeding

At the outset Mrs. Sujata Patra Dy. Collector LA, Khordha welcomed all the participants and shared the basic purpose of the public hearing and asked Mr. Manmohan Pradhan, team leader of the SIA study team to present the methodology/process adopted for the SIA study and key findings mentioned in the draft SIA study report including objectives before the participants .The highlights of the report are as follows:



- So far methodology of the study is concerned both census and sampling methods were adopted keeping the objectives of the study in view.

- All required information collected from the families by adopting census method for directly affected families and sampling method for indirectly affected families. Various study methodologies were followed like PRA, social mapping, FGD, one to one discussion, field visit, collection of information from both primary & secondary sources and review of previous studies etc. Four type of questionnaires were prepared as well as utilized for collection of information from project affected families such as house hold scheduled, general information, sociocultural information, focused group discussion schedule and social resource mapping etc.
- Generally, land compensation and displacement are two major issues for land acquisition in any development project. Thirteen families will be displaced out of sixty four in this industry establishment project at Durgapur. It was understood from the study that there will be absolute impact on the affected families.
- It was learnt that people of the locality were well aware about the industry establishment project where a total of 8.834 acres private land from Durgapur village is proposed to be acquired by idco. It was suggested by the affected families as well as the elected representatives present in the public hearing not to acquire any further land from the locality, as idco has already taken 600 acres of private land from the near by villages in different phases and failed to provide employment opportunity to our locals. Hence we would not give an inch of private land to idco further at any cost.
- The Sarpanch of the Chhatabara Gram Panchyat Mr.Bishnu Prasad Danga categorically denied to give any further private land from the locality to idco for establishment of industry on behalf of the PAFs as well as the general public. Rather he suggested to the authorities to acquire what ever government land is there under illegal possession of a few individuals.

At last the Dy. Collector LA, Khordha reiterated that the prime motto of conducting such a SIA study & organizing public hearing that how the land loser families will be properly and adequately compensated without facing much of difficulties. Further she assured all the proposed land loser /PAFs that they will be provided with all kind of supports by the district administration for the well-being of the people within the framework of law. Finally the public hearing was ended with a sincere thanks given by the sarpanch to all the participants gathered there and shared their valuable suggestions as mentioned in the table below:

ISSUES RAISED/SUGGESTIONS GIVEN BY THE PARTICIPANTS

(Public Hearing of Durgapur, Khordha)

Participants Name	Problems/Issues raised	Suggestions / Remarks
Mr. Bishnu Prasad Dang (Sarpanch Chhatabara GP)	IDCO has already acquired 600 acres of private land from Arisol and Harekrushnapur villages of our locality in the name of industry establishment. So lets idco explain first how many of industry houses has come and established in Infovalley, how many of locals got employment there and why	- So there should not be more land acquisition from our locality for idco / Infovalley. - Common property resources like- adivasi sahi playground and funeral ground should be kept free from acquisition.

	<p>further more land acquisition is required ?</p> <p>In the present land acquisition (8.834 acres) most of the plots are coming within the newly constructed idco boundary wall and remaining few around 3.000 acres coming outside the idco boundary wall which is a residential area with structures.</p>	<p>There is a sizeable patch of government land under illegal possession of a family between Arisol, H.K.Pur, Durgapur pumphouse and Budhichemidi temple (Between idco road and brick factory). It can be acquired by the govt./idco authority in place of the residential patch outside idco boundary wall.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sushil Kumar Behera 2. Brajabandhu Pradhan 3. Samindra Mohanty 4. Sujata Swain 5. Sudarshan Jena 6. Pragnya M Badajena 7. Jagannath Panda 8. Anupama Maharana 9. Jagannath Behera 10. Prasanta Ku Sahoo 11. Kanhu Charan Panda 12. Shyam Sundar Panda 13. Jogendra Nayak 	<p>We have been residing in the village from our forefather,s time and invested all our lifetime income in our house buildings. Also we don't have other (homestead) land to shift.</p>	<p>We are not at all agree to displace from our native village by giving our residential plots to idco at any cost. So we suggest idco to exclude the residential small patch of around 3.000 acres land from their project plan.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rakesh Rosan Mishra 2. Pravat Ku. Mishra 3. Basanti Sahu 4. Mahendra Ransing 5. Debidatta Pradhan 6. Biranchi N. Dehury 7. Ranjan Ku Sahu 8. Hemanta Satpathy 9. Dillip Pradhan 10. Luna Dash 11. Prasanta Ku. Das 12. Jitendra Sahu 13. Samnath Pradhan 14. Sauri Ch. Sahu 15. Suman Hans 16. Satyabhama Dei 17. Sakuntala Pattnaik 18. Debraj Panda 19. Debadarshi Mishra 20. Sisir Ku. Sahu 21. L. N. Sahu 22. Netrananda Sahu 23. Pravat Sahu 	<p>We have the only land in the village, so we don't want to give our land to idco.</p>	<p>If acquisition is the bare need then give us land against land in the same/nearby roadside location with basic facilities..</p>

24. Kashinath Barik 25. Prasanta Ku. Mohanty 26. Ajit Mohanty 27. Kanhu Mohanty 28. Purna Ch. Sahu 29. Bijay Ku. Pradhan 30. Khageswar Bag 31. Sitakanta Mohanty 32. Prafulla Ku. Majhi 33. Priyadarshi Pradhan 34. Debasis Pradhan 35. Bijay Ku. Das 36. Biranchi N. Sahu		
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