

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR LAND ACQUISITION OF PRIVATE
LAND FROM VILLAGE BRAJAMOHANPUR UNDER KHURDA TAHASIL OF
KHURDA DISTRICT FOR RAJUA DIVERSION WEIR (TOR 78-00004)**

SUBMITTED TO:



**STATE SIA UNIT
NABAKRUSHNA CHOUDHURY CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES (NCDS), BHUBANESWAR, 751013, ODISHA**

SUBMITTED BY:



**AGRICULTURAL & RURAL DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANCY
SOCIETY (ARDCOS),**

115-BASUNDHARA APTT., RASULGARH, BHUBANESWAR -751010

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Admittance

Being selected by Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies this independent organisation has successfully completed the Social Impact Assessment Study. This study pertains to Govt. of India's "The Right to Fair Compensation, Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013" and the guidelines published by Govt. of Odisha. The main objective of this is to count, identify and estimate the affected families and the impact on their livelihood. We have received help and assistance of many in this effort and instead of thanking individually we thank all of them collectively.

We are extremely grateful to NKC Centre for Development Studies for entrusting us this enormous responsibility. Likewise, the authorities of Govt. of Odisha deserve our special thanks for financing the study.

We are most grateful to Dr. Raj Kumar Khosla, Coordinator, State SIA Unit for guiding us at every stage and offering valuable suggestions.

We are grateful to the Collector and DM, Khurda and his team of officers for their support and cooperation during the study period.

Our thanks are due to Smt. Ananya Sristi Satpathy, Dy. Collector-cum-Land Acquisition Officer, Khordha, Shri Ranjan Kumar Mohanty, Dy. Collector, O/o Sub-Collector, Khordha, Shri Rishab Tripathy, Assistant Collector, Land Acquisition, Shri D. Gopal Reddy, Addl. Tahasildar, Khordha and Shri Debiprasad Sahoo, Revenue Inspector, L. A. Section who helped us immensely during public hearing.

We owe our thanks to Shri Soumendhra P. Barik, S. D. O., Rajua Irrigation Sub-Division, Smt. Kalpana Ray, AE, Section-IV, Rajua Sub-Division, Shri Akshaya Kumar Behera, AE, Section-II, Rajua Irrigation Sub-Division and Shri Pupun Swain, JE, Rajua Irrigation Sub-Division for extending their wholehearted cooperation during the conduct of public hearing.

We specially mention our gratitude for the help and assistance rendered to us by LAO, Khurda during field study.

We want to thank the Sarpanch of Brajamohanpur Gram Panchayat for extending his sincere support and cooperation for the survey work.

We are grateful to the villagers of Brajamohanpur village, whose wholehearted cooperation helped the work to be completed. We sincerely thank them and acknowledge their effort.

We thank the Team Leader Prof. (Dr.) Gyana Ch. Kar, CEO, Dr. (Mrs.) Arati Nanda, Director, Shri Ramakanta Mishra, Supervisor and Sri Deepak Kumar Nayak and the team of investigators of ARDCOS for their sincerity in collecting correct information and conducting public hearing. We are grateful to them.

We hope the study would help immensely the project for which it was conducted.

Prof. (Dr.) G. C. Kar
CEO, ARDCOS

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List of Abbreviations

BPL	Below Poverty Line
CHC	Community Health Centre
CPRs	Common Property Resources
DHH	District Headquarter Hospital
DoWR	Department of Water Resources
EIC	Engineer-in-Chief
ERR	Economic Rate of Return
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FRR	Financial Rate of Return
GoI	Government of India
GoO	Government of Odisha
GP	Gram Panchayat
HH	Household
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
LA	Land Acquisition
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
MHH	Men Headed Household
MIP	Minor Irrigation Project
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MT	Million Tonne
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
OBC	Other Backward Caste
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RFCTLAR & R Act	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement ACT
RoR	Record of Rights
SC	Scheduled Caste
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UP	Upper Primary
WHH	Women Headed Household

Chapter – 1

Executive Summary

1.1 Name of the Project : Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition of 1.2310 acres of Private Land from Village Brajamohanpur under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District for Rajua Diversion Weir (ToR 78-00004).

1.2 Public Purpose : It is a necessity for an assessment in section 4(4) under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. This project is already reckoned as public purpose under section 2 b (vi) of RFCTLAR & R Act 2013. Hence, land acquisition is a mandatory provision for the proposed project, i.e., “Rajua Diversion Weir” and that will serve the public purpose.

1.3 Location: The proposed project site is located near Brajamohanpur village under Brajamohanpur Gram Panchayat of Khurda district. It is topographically located at latitude and longitude of 20.185653” North and 85.627283” East respectively.

1.4 Area of the Project: The weir is situated on the Rajua river, with its command area spanning parts of both the Khurda and Puri districts. The proposed project is located in Dholapatna village under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda district.

1.5 Alternatives Considered: The alternative ways for construction of this proposed project without this land has been examined thoroughly. Expert views have been taken. During the survey people’s representatives, community leaders and social activists were consulted. All these sources strongly recommended acquisition of this land. There is no objection to the acquisition of land on any general or specific grounds also. Apart from that for this Diversion Weir all necessary statutory clearances and permission under various acts and rules of State Govt. have been obtained by Department of Water Resources (DoWR). Therefore, the decision for land acquisition for the proposed Diversion Weir is absolutely justified.

1.6 Social Impacts

As DoWR, Govt. of Odisha is acquiring only 1.2310 acres of land in 01 village, i.e., Brajamohanpur comprising of private agricultural lands found during survey, its effects on livelihood of affected people would be much less as the loss of land is 0.44 per cent of total cultivated land. Nevertheless, some efforts by project authority should be taken by way of providing temporary jobs, either directly or through contractors, at the time of construction of Diversion Weir. This would considerably alleviate the present unemployment scenario which later may have multiplier effect.

It may be mentioned here that no public and community properties are being acquired. As a result of this communities' way of life is not going to be affected. Other assets, particularly roads are not getting affected anywhere by the project.

Similarly, drainage and sanitation are not being affected by the project. Hence, drainage will not be a problem.

As regards drinking water and its sources, the project does not affect it. However, as a gesture of good-will project authority may consider to provide tap water in the affected village at some common places, which would immensely benefit the villagers.

Similarly, no community pond is affected by the project. No forest land is going to be affected as the village is not surrounded by forest.

Public utilities like post office, fair price shops, food storage godowns, electricity supply and healthcare facilities are not getting affected at all. Hence, no elaborate management plan is required. Such is the case with anganwadis, places of worship etc.

It is therefore, not necessary to draw any management plan to tackle social resource. However, a few suggestions are given (Chapter-VII) for the betterment of the people of the affected village and accordingly a brief SIMP has been prepared. It has been worked out taking into account the total compensation, assistance admissible to the Project Affected Families (PAFs) and the cost of development plan. Hence, the total outlay of SIMP is Rs.1.11 Crore approximately.

1.7 Mitigation Measures

As per the demand of the project affected persons the following mitigation measures are suggested ;

1. The affected villagers expect more compensation for land which may be considered.
2. The affected people also demanded land against loss of land.
3. Afforestation may be undertaken in the places where there is fear of soil erosion and other places to ensure a good ecological environment.
4. At the time of construction interested villagers may be temporarily engaged by the construction agency or through its contractors.
5. Provision of drinking water facilities, especially in summer season may be made.
6. Provision of a Primary Health Centre (PHC) may be made to meet the urgent requirement of the people.
7. Emphasis may be made encourage the local people to engage in multi crop farming, pisciculture and other such economic activities, so that diversion of water due to this project is properly utilised. If this is done, it may prevent the rate of migration that happens now.
8. Proper and transparent procedure should be maintained while distributing the compensation amount and identification of land by DoWR, Govt. of Odisha after acquisition.

1.8 Assessments of Social Costs and Benefits

In a study like this, cost-benefit analysis in the true sense, cannot be done. C-B analysis aims at finding out Internal Rate of Return (IRR) or Financial Rate of Return (FRR) and Economic Rate of Return (ERR). Since this report deals with a part of the total project, i.e., Rajua Diversion Weir, only some qualitative benefits can be found vis-a-vis the cost. The entire benefit could be reckoned only after completion of the proposed project.

A medium irrigation project is an agricultural water management system designed to irrigate a Cultivable Command Area (CCA) between 2,000 hectares and 10,000 hectares, falling between smaller minor projects and larger major projects, often featuring medium-sized storage, diversion, and distribution structures for surface water.

1.8.1 Diversion Weir

A diversion weir is a low, permanent structure built across a river to raise the water level upstream, allowing water to be diverted into canals for irrigation, hydropower, or other uses, without storing large amounts of water like a dam. It's essentially a partial barrier that redirects flow into channels, often featuring components like under-sluices and divide walls, and can be made of concrete, masonry, or rock, sometimes with gates (shutters) to control flow.

The Rajua River bifurcates from Daya River at Tirumala in the deltaic system of the river Mahanadi. The farmers of both side of the river Rajua are generally deprived of the Kharif crop due to flood water. So the farmers of the nearby villages put cross bund at Dholapatna and Saradhapur (3km downstream of Dholapatna) to utilise the water in the river Rajua for Rabi crop in patches. Keeping in view of the above for Rabi cultivation in the area, it was decided to construct a diversion weir at Dholapatna, so that irrigation can be supplied to a CCA of 2666 ha.

Rajua Diversion Weir is an ongoing irrigation project located on the Rajua river, benefiting both the Khurda and Puri districts in Odisha. It is a project under execution with assistance from NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development). The primary objective of the project is to provide assured irrigation facilities to the command areas in the region, which helps in increasing agricultural production and productivity, especially for *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops. Upon completion, 15 villages of Khurda District - 1273.50 ha. and 21 villages of Puri District – 1392.50 ha. will be benefited.

Since it is a small project minimum land is going to be acquired. But the perceived benefits visualised would be irrigation facilities, provision of drinking water and pisciculture round the year. This project will irrigate 2666 hectares during Rabi season. Apart from that this project will also provide irrigation facilities to different type of farming and there would be generation of income from farming and related activities.

Chapter- II

Detailed Description of the Project

2.1 Background

A medium irrigation project is an agricultural water management system designed to irrigate a Cultivable Command Area (CCA) between 2,000 hectares and 10,000 hectares, falling between smaller minor projects and larger major projects, often featuring medium-sized storage, diversion, and distribution structures for surface water.

2.1.1 Key Characteristics:

- **Area Classification:** Specifically, its CCA is greater than 2,000 hectares but less than or equal to 10,000 hectares ($2,000 \text{ ha} < \text{CCA} \leq 10,000 \text{ ha}$).
- **Water Source:** Primarily uses surface water, like rivers or streams.
- **Components:** Includes dams, diversion structures, and canal networks, though smaller in scale than major projects.
- **Purpose:** To provide irrigation to agricultural lands, supporting crop growth and improving water security for farmers in a specific region.

2.1.2 Diversion Weir

A diversion weir is a low, permanent structure built across a river to raise the water level upstream, allowing water to be diverted into canals for irrigation, hydropower, or other uses, without storing large amounts of water like a dam. It's essentially a partial barrier that redirects flow channels, often featuring components like under-sluices and divides walls, and can be made of concrete, masonry, or rock, sometimes with gates (shutters) to control flow.

2.1.3 Key Functions and Characteristics

- **Raises Water Level:** Its primary job is to increase the upstream water surface elevation.
- **Diverts Flow:** It channels water into supply canals or conduits for beneficial uses.
- **Not a Storage Dam:** Unlike a dam, it's not designed to hold back large volumes of water for storage but to divert it.
- **Construction:** Can be solid (masonry/concrete) or have adjustable gates (shutters) for flow control.

- **Components:** Often part of a larger "diversion headworks" system, including under-sluices (to flush sediment), divide walls, and canal head regulators.

2.1.4 History of the Project

The Rajua River bifurcates from Daya River at Tirumala in the deltaic system of the river Mahanadi. The farmers of both side of the river Rajua are generally deprived of the Kharif crop due to flood water. So the farmers of the nearby villages put cross bund at Dholapatna and Saradhapur (3km downstream of Dholapatna) to utilise the water in the river Rajua for Rabi crop in patches. Keeping in view of the above for Rabi cultivation in the area, it was decided to construct a diversion weir at Dholapatna, so that irrigation can be supplied to a CCA of 2666 ha.

2.2 Management Structure

The project falls under the jurisdiction of the Khurda Irrigation Division of the Department of Water Resources, Government of Odisha, which is responsible for its execution, operation, and maintenance. The Khurda Irrigation Division also monitors flood discharge at various points of the Rajuariver as part of its flood control and embankment maintenance duties. TheRajua Diversion Weir project was cleared in the 88th State TAC held on 17.06.1999 for an amount of Rs.1486.66 lakh at 1999-2000 Price Level. Initially NABARD sanctioned the project under RIDF-V for an amount of Rs.1430.88 lakh on 15.03.2000 subject to clearance of hydrology by the State Govt. The hydrology was cleared by Chief Engineer, PP & F, Bhubaneswar and communicated to NABARD by Engineer-in-Chief-Water Resources on 30.01.2001. Accordingly the final clearance was accorded by the NABARD on 26.04.2001 after their field visit on 09.02.2001. Administrative approval accorded for an amount of Rs.1384.05 lakh videleter No.6003/dtd. 12.02.2004 of Department of Water Resources (DoWR), Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

2.3 Rationale of the Project for Public Purpose

The Rajua Diversion Weir is an ongoing irrigation project located on the Rajuariver, benefiting both the Khurda and Puri districts in Odisha. It is a project under execution with assistance from NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development). The primary objective of the project is to provide assured irrigation facilities to the command areas in the region, which helps in increasing agricultural production and productivity, especially for *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops. Upon completion, 15 villages of Khurda District with 1273.50 ha. and 21 villages of Puri District with 1392.50 ha. of lands will be benefited.

2.4 Details of Project Size, Location, Capacity etc.

2.4.1 Project Size

Construction of proposed Rajua Diversion Weir Project is in the district of Khurda for the year 2022-23.

2.4.2 Location

The weir is situated on the Rajua river, with its command area spanning parts of both the Khurda and Puri districts. The proposed project is located in Dholapatna village under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda district.

2.4.3 Cost

The project's estimated cost is Rs.4321.76 lakh.

2.5 Examination of Alternatives

The alternative ways for construction of this proposed project without this land has been examined thoroughly. Expert views have been taken. During the survey people's representatives, community leaders and social activists were consulted. All these sources strongly recommended land acquisition. Apart from that for this Diversion Weir all necessary statutory clearances and permission under various acts and rules of State Govt. have been obtained by Department of Water Resources (DoWR). Therefore, the decision for land acquisition for the proposed Diversion Weir is absolutely justified.

2.6 Phases of Project Construction

The project will be constructed in a single phase.

2.7 Core Design Features and Size and Type of Facilities

The design and drawing of Diversion weir with head regulator of Left Main Canal and Right Main Canal and all structures of canal system have been completed by the design of DoWR.

2.8 Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities

There is need for plantation facilities on both sides of the proposed diversion weir.

2.9 Work Force Requirements

2.9.1 Temporary – As required by Department of Water Resources (DoWR), Govt. of Odisha. But villagers may be employed temporarily by diversion weir construction

contractor which may provide income to villagers. Approximately 30 villagers may be engaged at the time of construction of the Diversion Weir.

2.9.2 Permanent– As required by Department of Water Resources (DoWR), Govt. of Odisha.

2.10 Applicable Legislation and Policies

Govt. of India, i.e., “The Gazette of India, No.40, dated 27th September, 2013” and Govt. of Odisha notification, i.e., “The Gazette of Odisha, No. 331, dated 11th February 2016”, in this regard would form the basis of SIA study.

Chapter-III

Team Composition, Approach and Methodology

3.1 Team Members

The following are the team members engaged for the SIA study. The list of all team members along with qualification is given below.

List of Team Members

I.Head Quarter			
Sl.No.	Names of Persons	Designation	Qualification
1.	Prof.(Dr.) Gyana Chandra Kar	Team Leader	M.A.,Ph.D.
2.	Dr.(Mrs.) Arati Nanda	Project Director	M.A.,Ph.D.
3.	Sri Ramakanta Mishra	Research Supervisor	M.A.
II.Field Investigator			
1.	Sri Ranjit Sahoo	Field Investigator	Graduation
III.Computer Operator			
1.	Deepak Kumar Nayak	Computer Operator	PGDCA

3.2 Description of Methodology and Tools Used

Social Impact Assessment Study for “Land Acquisition of 1.2310 acres of Private Land from Village Brajamohanpur under KhurdaTahasil of Khurda District for Rajua Diversion Weir”Project has been assigned to Agricultural and Rural Development Consultancy Society (ARDCOS), Bhubaneswar, by the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) Bhubaneswar vide letter No. SIA-206/NCDS dated 16.07.2025. Three sets of questionnaires were prepared by ARDCOS, Bhubaneswar, the SIA study agency (approved by NCDS, the State SIA Unit) for the purpose. These questionnaires designed for Household Survey, Village level Infrastructural Survey and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in the village.

3.2.1 Sampling Methodology Used

One village of KhurdaTahasil comprising of 24 households are going to be affected by the proposed Rajua Diversion Weir Project. In total 12Khatas comprising of 24families from Brajamohanpur village are going to be affected by the proposed project.All of them were surveyed with verification of RoRs.

In addition to above, 10 nos. of non-land losing families as per stipulation from the same affected village were also studied. All the information was collected through interview technique. The schedule relating to households were canvassed among all land loser and non-land losers in the same village only.

From the surveyed village existing status of General Infrastructure, Social and Cultural Infrastructure were also collected. Apart from that the village resource mapping was done. In the village discussion with villagers consisting of knowledgeable persons were done and their views were recorded.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted in one affected village successfully where public representatives, key stakeholders and non-affected households participated. The emerging issues raised by the villagers in FGD are given in the report separately (Chapter-VII).

Public hearing is conducted. Video/Audio recording and transcribing of the public hearing along with their analysis are incorporated in the SIA report accordingly.

3.3 Objectives

As laid down in the Terms of Reference the following are the objectives of present SIA study:

1. To assess whether the proposed land acquisition from village Brajamohanpur under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District serves public purpose.
2. To estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of loss of 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.
3. To assess the extent of lands-public and private, houses/settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
4. To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for commissioning of the proposed project.
5. To find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site selected was found not suitable for the project.
6. To study the social impacts (Socio-economic, cultural and environmental) of the project by covering both direct land losing households and indirectly affected households due to loss of common property resources (CPRs), socio-economic infrastructures, etc. and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project.
7. To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through designing of a social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

3.4 Scope of Work

The SIA Team/Organisation carried out the SIA work as per the following;

1. The team/organisation collected and analyzed a range of both quantitative data, under took detailed site visits, used participatory methods such as social mapping, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques and informant interviews by canvassing through structured interview schedule at the family level to prepare the social impact assessment report.
2. Consulted and sought advice from the official / functionaries of the affected Gram Panchayat relating to conduct of SIA.
3. A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all relevant land records and data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects has been conducted by the SIA organization. The assessment includes the followings:
 - i) Area of impact under the proposed project, land to be acquired and the social,economic,cultural,environmental and other impacts of the project,
 - ii) Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project and whether it is the bare minimum requirement for the project,
 - iii) Possible alternative sites and their feasibility,
 - iv) Whether the land to be acquired is in scheduled area and it is demonstrable last resort,
 - v) Land if any already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project,
 - vi) The scope for use of any public, unutilized land and whether any of such land is under occupation,
 - vii) Nature of the land, present use and classification of land and if it is an agricultural land, its irrigation coverage and cropping pattern,
 - viii) Impact of the land acquisition on food security of the affected families,
 - ix) Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, number of residential houses, public and private infrastructure and assets, and,
 - x) Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years.
4. Accurate estimation of number of affected families and displaced families basing on land assessment, land records and field verificationby following census enumeration method for all affected families.

5. Socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area (as per Form-F).
6. Basing upon data collected from the field and in consultation with public representatives, the affected communities and the key stakeholders, the SIA team/organization has tried to 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).
7. Preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) (as per Form-E) containing ameliorative measures to address the negative social impacts of the project identified in the course of SIA study.
8. The SIA attempts to 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.
9. SIMP must include development plan in case of acquisition in schedule areas in accordance with the provision under section-41.
10. Preparation of draft SIA report and SIMP (as per Form-D) in the regional language (Odia) and their distribution in all affected GPs and municipal offices as well as to the concerned Collector, Sub-Collector, Spl. LAO, Tahasildar, NCDS and Implementing agency prior to two weeks of public hearing. In addition to this, draft SIA Report in English will be submitted to the concerned Collector, NCDS and Implementing agency.
11. Organising public hearings through the local administration and land requiring body to disseminate the main findings of the SIA in the affected areas in the regional language and to seek feedback on findings, additional information and views for incorporating the same in the final SIA report.
12. Video/Audio recording and transcribing of the public hearing, which are to be submitted along with their analysis in the revised SIA report and SIMP accordingly.
13. The final SIA report is prepared both in English and Odia language for distribution to concerned officials as per the stipulation.

3.5 Difficulties Encountered at the Time of Survey

1. It has been an old practice that the married girl child, invariably never get any ancestral property. But presently the law has been made and under it she is entitled to get proportionate share.
2. During the survey it was found that the villagers demanded demarcation of land before acquisition.
3. One (01) family was found staying in a distant place. Hence, it was very difficult to collect the required information.

3.6 Brief Description of Public Hearing Conducted

Whenever a Social Assessment is required it is to be prepared under section-5 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement ACT, 2013 (RFCTLARR ACT -2013), "The Gazette of India", mentions that government shall ensure that a public hearing is held after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the same at the affected area to collect the views of the affected families which will be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report.

In this regard the district administration has arranged the meeting through proper notice. The data on acquisition of land in Brajamohanpurvillage under KhurdaTahasil of Khurda district for "Rajua Diversion Weir" was provided to the affected people and their views was taken on the same in the meeting and incorporated in the Social Impact Assessment Report.

3.6.1 Objectives of Public Hearing

The objectives of public hearing are as follows;

- ⇒ To ensure the affected people, about the consequences of social impact assessment study and made them aware about loss of their land ;
- ⇒ To collect views and response of affected people of the area on the findings of the study and expect further opinion on the land acquisition ;
- ⇒ To inform the affected people about RFCTLARR ACT- 2013, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, their rights and dues in the case of land acquisition for any developmental project by the government ; and,
- ⇒ To analyse the views of affected people in the public hearing meeting and include those in Final Social Impact Assessment Report.

3.6.2 Undertaken Process

After completion of the study, ARDCOS (the research institute), has submitted the report (both in Odia& English) with SIA Unit, NabakrushnaChoudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar which analysed the report and submitted the corrected version of the report to Khurda district administration.

The district administration circulated the report among the people in the affected village/ward, organised public hearing meeting in the concerned affected village and sought their views on it in the public hearing meeting which is included in the final report.

The district collector fixed the date and place of meeting for the affected village of Brajamohanpur Gram Panchayat under KhurdaTahasil of Khurda district and accordingly asked the concerned officers to conduct the public hearing. The district collector selected the village/ward for the above meeting in such a manner where more than 25 per cent of directly affected families would remain present.

ARDCOS with its SIA team in association with the government functionaries successfully conducted the public hearing meeting in scheduled time and place and discussed the study findings with the communities.

3.6.3 No. of Public Hearings Conducted

A public hearing was conducted in village Brajamohanpur of KhurdaTahasil in Khurda district for Rajua Diversion Weir as per the notification of the Land Acquisition Officer, Khurda. Varied opinions were raised by the villagers in the said public hearing meeting held at UP School of Brajamohanpur village under Brajamohanpur Gram Panchayat which are presented below:-

3.6.4 Details of Public Hearing

Name of the Village – Brajamohanpur






No. of Public Hearing – 01

Place – Brajamohanpur UP School

Date – 18.02.26

Time – 11.00 A.M.

3.6.5 Participants

-  Shri Badrinarayan Bhujabal, Sarapanch, Brajamohanpur Gram Panchayat, Khordha
-  Smt. Ananya Sristi Satpathy, Dy. Collector-cum-Land Acquisition Officer, Khordha
-  Shri Ranjan Kumar Mohanty, Dy. Collector, O/o Sub-Collector, Khordha
-  Shri Rishab Tripathy, Assistant Collector, Land Acquisition
-  Shri Soumendra Prasad Barik, S. D. O., Rajua Irrigation Sub-Division

- ✚ Smt. Kalpana Ray, AE, Section-IV, Rajua Sub-Division
- ✚ Shri Akshaya Kumar Behera, AE, Section-II, Rajua Irrigation Sub-Division
- ✚ Shri Pupun Swain, JE, Rajua Irrigation Sub-Division
- ✚ Shri D. Gopal Reddy, Addl. Tahasildar, Khordha
- ✚ Shri Debiprasad Sahoo, Revenue Inspector, L. A. Section
- ✚ Shri Ramakanta Mishra, Research Supervisor, ARDCOS, Bhubaneswar
- ✚ Officials of SIA Unit
- ✚ More than 40 Villagers of Brajamohanpur Village



3.6.6 Elaborate Discussion on Public Hearing

The public hearing meeting was conducted at the UP School in Brajamohanpur Village of Brajamohanpur Gram Panchayat under Khurda Tahasil presided by Shri Badrinarayan Bhujabal, Sarapanch, Brajamohanpur. The meeting was started at 11.00 A.M. and continued upto 1.00 P.M. Shri Ramakanta Mishra, RS, ARDCOS welcomed the guests present on the dais and the village people and apprised briefly them about the objectives of SIA study. After that, Smt. Ananya Sristi Satpathy, Dy. Collector-cum-Land Acquisition Officer, Khordha, welcomed the guests present in the meeting and explained about the objective and necessity of such public hearing meeting to the villagers.

In the aforesaid public hearing meeting the Govt. officials and officials of ARDCOS explained the Land affected people about the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR ACT-2013) and requirement of conducting Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study while undertaking a project. They had also explained the people about how this Act (RFCTLARR-2013) is more beneficial and transparent in comparison to the "Land Acquisition Act of 1894".

It may be mentioned here that as per the RFCTLARR ACT 2013, after public hearing the final Social Impact Assessment Study Report will be submitted with the concerned Collector. At the district level it will be examined and 11/1 notification will be made in the affected village as per Land Acquisition Act. For that a valuation committee will also be formed. In that committee the representative from various departments like Roads and Buildings, Forest and Agriculture and Irrigation will remain as members. The actual valuation of different properties and lands will be made by the above members. The value of land will be fixed as per the land value of a nearby place.

For fixing the land value, the selling and purchasing value of land in that area over last 3 years will be taken into consideration. If there are 50 sale deeds, it will be arranged in a descending order for consideration of the land value. Further, it will be matched with the top 25 sale deeds. After that the highest values, i.e., the registered sale deed and value of land will be taken into consideration for providing compensation to the affected people. Apart from that 12% more on compensation value will be paid to them for the notification period.

After that question-answer session started.

3.6.6.1 Village – Brajamohanpur

Q. Shri Bhagirathi Jujharsingh, Shri Asish Kumar Pattanayak, Smt. Sobha Jujharsingh, Shri Santosh Mansingh and Shri Biren Senapati told that we have few lands. So, our request to government is to provide us land against loss of our land.

Ans. Smt. Ananya Sristi Satpathy, Dy. Collector-cum-Land Acquisition Officer, Khordha, said that we will inform it to our higher officers.

Q. Shri Baikuntha Biswal, Shri Gatikrishna Samantray and Shri Prabin Kumar Biswal told that we want compensation amount to be more than the market price against loss of land.

Ans. Smt. Ananya Sristi Satpathy, Dy. Collector-cum-Land Acquisition Officer, Khordha, replied that fair and justified compensation will be paid to you as per Govt. rules.

Q. Smt. Naliniprava Sundaray demanded land against loss of land and removal of daughter's name from the Record of Right (RoR).

Ans. Smt. Ananya Sristi Satpathy, Dy. Collector-cum-Land Acquisition Officer, Khordha, said to give all these in writing to the Land Acquisition Office.

⇒ Shri Badrinarayan Bhujabala, Sarpanch, Brajamohanpur Gram Panchayat told the following for the development of villagers ;

1. If there is provision of land against loss of land as per Govt. rules, that should be taken into consideration.
2. In the process of land acquisition if some families become land less, there should be provision of special and justified compensation for them.
3. For smooth communication construction of 8 ft. wide road beside Rajua Diversion Canal.
4. Entire canal road should be a cement concrete road.
5. Small bridges should be constructed over canal, where necessary, for smooth crossing over the canal.
6. Construction of check dam to control flood water of river Daya during rainy season which is destroying crops.

⇒ The applications given by Shri Bhagirathi Jujharsingh and Asish Kumar Pattanayak is presented below ;

3.6.7 Specific Feedback

Odisha is an agrarian state. Almost 70 per cent population of the state is dependent on agriculture. Agriculture is very difficult without good irrigation system. Hence, for the same canals and the like distributary system is quite essential. In this respect some branch canals from Rajua Diversion Weir project is proposed. Keeping in view the hopes and aspirations of the families losing lands, to go ahead with the project remains a challenge before the government. Keeping in view that Land Acquisition Act 2013 has been enacted in which Social Impact Assessment for the families losing lands in project and their opinions has been duly emphasized. As a consequence, acquisition of land can be simple and transparent. In this respect one (01) public hearing meeting was organised for land affected families in Brajamohanpur Gram Panchayat under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda district for Rajua Diversion Weir.

During acquisition of land the concerned authorities may give emphasis on the above-mentioned subjects, as there is provision for rational decision to the land loser families in the new Land Acquisition Act.

At last, a vote of thanks was given by Shri Ramakanta Mishra, Supervisor, ARDCOS. He requested the villages to cooperate for the project as this project is beneficial for all and meeting was concluded at 1.00 P.M.

Chapter – IV

Land Assessment

Loss of land is a painful experience. It inflicts pain on those who lose Land in the process of land acquisition. The pain becomes more severe if one loses substantial portion or all land. If homestead including residential house is acquired the loss becomes tremendous.

There are different types of land acquisition. These are as follows;

1. Those whose land is acquired partly or wholly.
2. Those who lose their homestead and dwelling place.
3. Those who lose their entire land and become landless – moving from land-owning class to land less category.
4. Those who do not lose land but are affected due to the new set-up.

The bigger the size of the project involving contiguous area, like all irrigation project involving submersion of land or a mining project, greater becomes the opposition. Comparatively lesser Land acquisition for linear projects like, laying or doubling, construction of railway flyover, widening or construction of service roads and construction of diversion weir lesser becomes the resistance.

It is found from the survey that the total cultivated land in one affected village, i.e., Brajamohanpur is approx. 279 acres. Total land going to be acquired is 1.231 acres in that village comprising of private lands only. The amount of private land, i.e., 1.231 acres (0.44 per cent), being acquired for this project (Rajua Diversion Weir) appears to be marginal. Hence, it is assumed that the loss of land would not affect significantly to the Project Affected Families (PAFs) and food security would not be affected as the loss of land is less than 0.5% of total cultivated land of the village. The village-wise total cultivated land and the land acquired and their percentage is presented in Table-4.1.

Table-4.1
Total Cultivated Land and Quantity of Land to be Acquired

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Total Cultivated Land (in ac.)	Total Quantity of Land to be Acquired (in ac.)	% of Acquired Land to Total Cultivated Land
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Brajamohanpur	279.00	1.231	0.44
Total		279.00	1.231	0.44

Source: Field Survey.

It is seen that no government land in Brajamohanpur village is going to be acquired for Rajua Diversion Weir (Table-4.2).

Table-4.2
Land Details of Govt. Land in 01 Village (Land in Ac.)

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of the Village	For lease/alienation	Already leased out/alienated	Total (Area inacre)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Khurda	Brajamohanpur	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total			Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: Land Acquisition Officer (LAO), Khurda.

4.1 Area of Impact

The proposed land to be acquired does not belong to the scheduled area. It has already been indicated earlier that this is the only alternative having no other alternative sites. The area of impact would be on 01 village from which land is being acquired. The resource map of the affected village, i.e., Brajamohanpur is given below.

4.2 Resource Map of Brajamohanpur Village

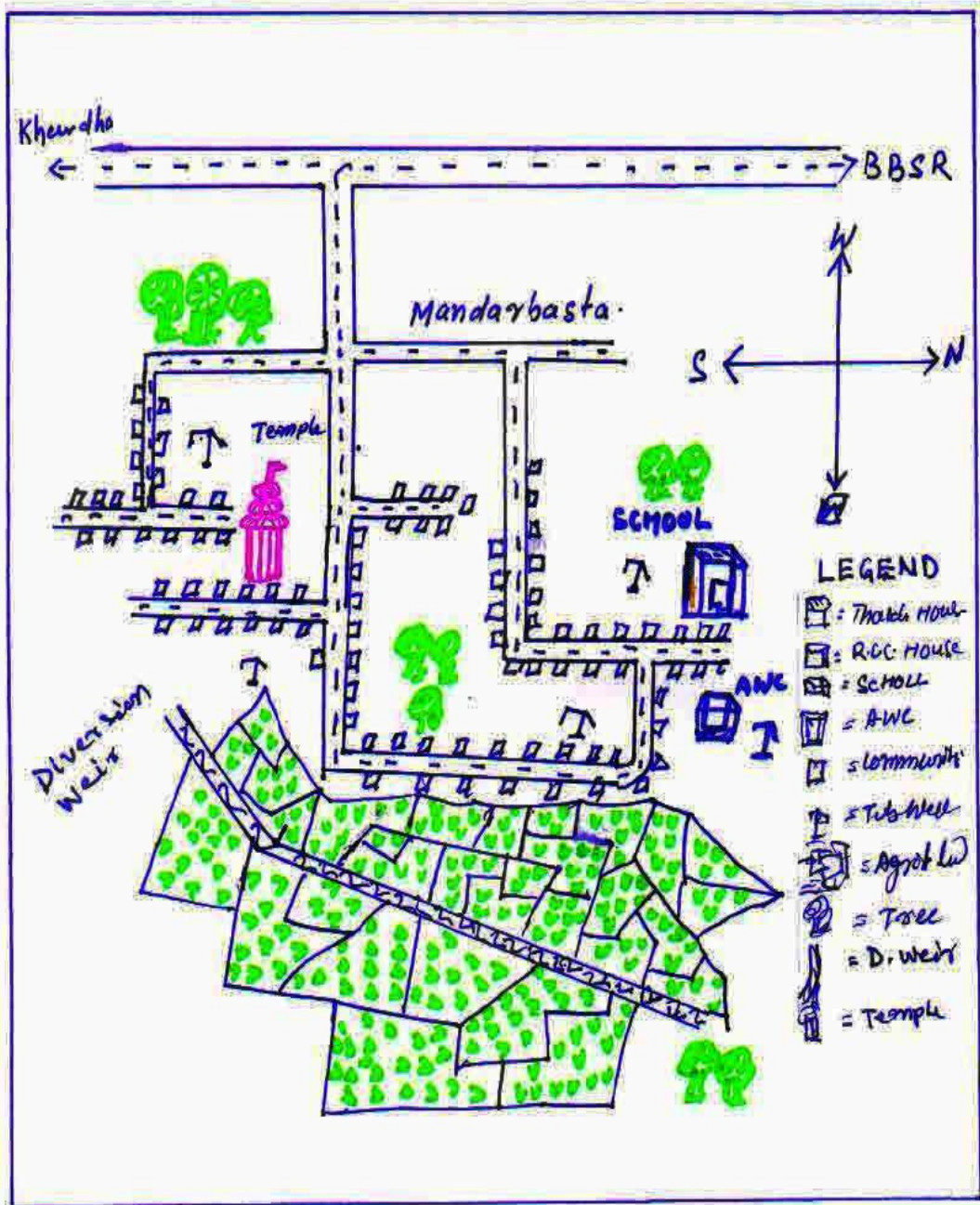


Fig.4.1

There might have been more sale/purchase of land in the area and accordingly more alienation of lands but we have limited our study to those cases where there is sale deed and have patta.

The total number of land loser families and sample non-land loser families surveyed out of the total families of the village is presented in Table - 4.3.

Table-4.3
Detailed Land loser HHs and Sample Non Land-loser HHs

Sl No.	Name of the Block	Name of the Village	Total Families of the Village	Land loser Families	Non-Land Loser Families Surveyed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Khurda	Brajamohanpur	346	24	10
Total			346	24	10

4.3 Nature of Land

Agriculture is rainfed and the mainstay of the affected village. Land used for agriculture is single cropping and basically devoted to growing of paddy only. Because of water logging in the agricultural lands no other crops are grown in the village. The entire land is owned and operated by the owners. There is no share cropper in the village except those who have left the village handing over the land to their relatives for cultivation in the village. Average land holding size of Brajamohanpur village is 0.82 acres per household as given below in Table-4.4.

4.4 Average Land Holding Size

Table – 4.4
Average Land Holding Size

Sl. No.	Land Holding Size (inac.)	Name of the village
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	0.82	Brajamohanpur

Source: Field Survey.

Though most of the farmers in this village are marginal farmers as indicated in above table, but they will not be greatly affected with such a small quantity of loss of land.

As regards land prices nothing could be ascertained as different people speak differently and the amount shown in the purchase deed is much lower to avoid stamp duty.

The details of total land loser households with different categories of land loss are presented in Table-4.5. The table reveals that out of 24 households, in case of 04 (16.67%) loss of land is ranging from 0.001 to 0.005 decimals, in case of 05 (20.83%) loss of land is ranging from 0.006 to 0.010 decimals and in case of 03 (12.50%) loss of land is ranging from 0.011 to 0.050 decimals. For these categories of households food security is not going to be disturbed significantly. Out of 24 households, in case of 09 (37.50%) loss of land is ranging from 0.051 to 0.100 decimals where food security is not going to be disturbed significantly also. It also reveals that only 03 (12.50%) out of 24 households loss of land is ranging from 0.110 to 0.150 decimals where food security may be affected marginally. Hence, it is assumed that due to this loss of land food security may not be affected significantly for all these households.

Table – 4.5
Total Land loser Households with different Magnitude of Land Loss

Sl. No.	No. of Households & Percentage	Quantity (in decimals)	Total Land to be Acquired & Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	04 (16.67)	0.001 to 0.005	0.009 (0.73)
2.	05 (20.83)	0.006 to 0.010	0.044 (3.57)
3.	03 (12.50)	0.011 to 0.050	0.114 (9.26)
4.	09 (37.50)	0.051 to 0.100	0.702 (5.03)
5.	03 (12.50)	0.110 to 0.150	0.362 (29.41)
Total	24 (100.00)	-	1.231(100.00)

Source: Field Survey.

It is revealed that in one affected village only a small quantity, i.e., 0.44% of land is going to be affected out of the total cultivated land. Hence, it is assumed that with this amount of loss of land food security is not going to be affected significantly.

It is, therefore, suggested that employment may be provided to the interested and eligible land loser family members at the time of construction of the proposed project on a priority basis. Further, some skilled and unskilled labourers from the locality may be engaged in the project during construction. If possible, some financial help may be provided to the interested land loser families to engage themselves in some income-generating activities.

Chapter-V

Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families along with Entitlements

This chapter presents the details of land loser families / persons as per the Terms of Reference. The Report is prepared as per the two Gazette notifications, i.e., “The Gazette of India, No.40, dated 27th September, 2013” and “The Gazette of Odisha, No. 331, dated 11th February, 2016”. Extracts of legal framework as applicable for the project is given below. The details of land loser families along with their entitlements of one affected village, i.e., Brajamohanpur has been prepared based on available records and field survey given in Part- II and Part-III of the Report.

5.1 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Option

While conducting the survey it was found nobody is going to lose any residential house for the project as defined in Odisha Gazette. Hence, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan is not required. As per the RoRs provided by Land Acquisition Officer (LAO), Khurda district, there will be loss of marginal quantity of agricultural lands which may not lead to considerable loss of sources of livelihood for the affected households. However, as revealed from the field study the loss is less than 2 per cent of their present earning due to the acquisition of land. The entitlement provision as exist in the State Gazette Notification (dt.08.02.2016) of Revenue and Disaster Management Department is applicable to the project affected families.

5.2 Options for Assistance

It is revealed from the survey that 23 (95.83%) out of 24 affected families from Brajamohanpur wanted cash for land while 15 (62.50%) out of 24 affected families wanted project assistance (Figure–5.1).

5.3 Income Restoration Assistance

As expressed by the land-losers, it was found that 95.83 per cent (23 out of 24) families wanted loan/financial assistance, 45.83 per cent (11 out of 24) families wanted vocational training and 87.50 per cent (21 out of 24) families wanted employment opportunity (Figure – 5.2).

Figure-5.1

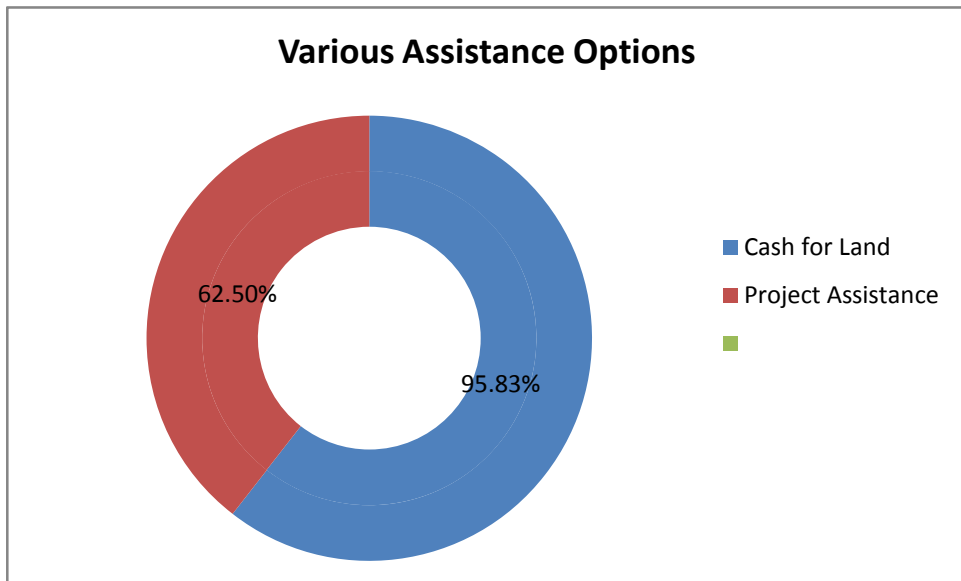
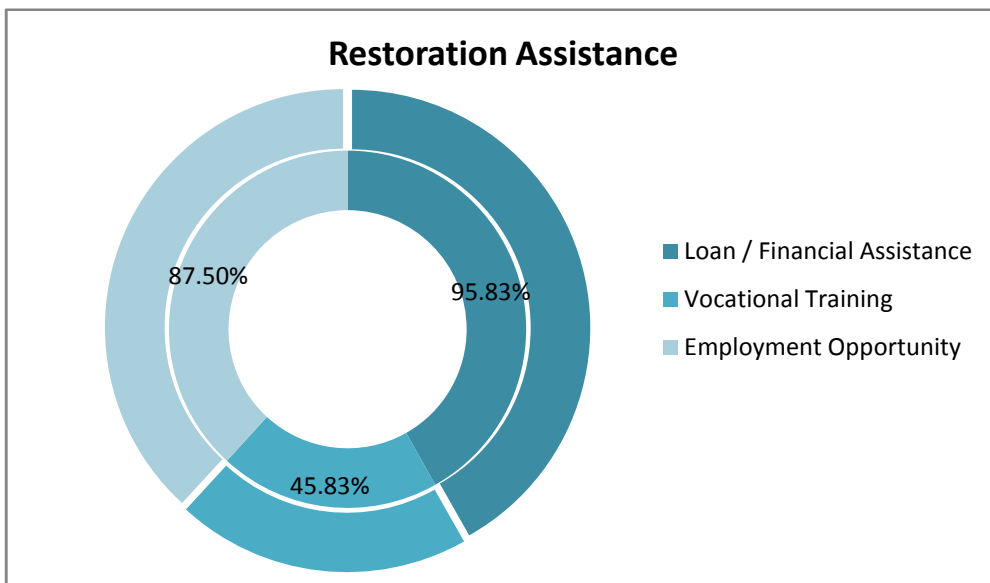


Figure-5.2



Neither any infrastructure nor water bodies were found to be affected by this project. However, there will be loss of agricultural lands only. Therefore, it is suggested that proper and justified compensation may be paid to the land loser families.

Chapter - VI

Socio-Economic and Cultural Profile of Khurda District Including Features Related to Study Area

6.1 Demographic Details of the Project Area

6.1.1 Location : Khurda district is one of the centrally located districts in Odisha. It lies between 84°55' to 86°5' East longitude and between 19°40' to 20°25' North latitude. It is bounded by Cuttack district in the North, Ganjam district in South, Puri district in the East and Nayagarh district in the West. Geographical area of the district is 2813 sq. Km.

6.1.2 Climate : Climatically the district is generally hot with high humidity during April and May and cold during December and January.

6.1.3 Rainfall : Actual average rainfall of the district is 1218.0 mm and normal rainfall was 1433.5 mm. (during 2023). The monsoon breaks generally during the month of July.

6.1.4 Population : Population in the district as per 2011 census was 22.51 lakhs of which 11.67 (51.84%) lakhs was rural and 10.84 (48.16%) lakhs was urban. The projected population of 2024 was 25.06 lakhs, of which 12.95 lakhs were male and 12.11 lakhs were female. The district accounts for 1.81 per cent of the states territory and 5.36 per cent of the state's population. Sex ratio (No. of females for 1000 males) is 929. The decadal growth rate of population is 19.9 per cent. Population density is 800 per sq. km. Child population is 23.74 lakh of which 12.39 lakh are male and 11.35 lakh are female. The literacy percentage of the district covers 86.90 (Male-91.8% and Female-81.6%) against 72.90 of the state.

6.1.5 Administrative Set up

The district has 02 Sub-Divisions, 10 Tahasils, 10 Blocks, 03 Municipalities, 02 NACs and 190 GPs. The district has a total of 1534 Villages of which 1356 are inhabited and 178 un-inhabited. Number of Police Stations including Mahila P.S are 43.

6.1.6 Land Utilisation Pattern

In 2023-24 the land utilisation pattern of the district was as follows: i) 67.00 thousand hectares under Forest Area, ii) 10.00 thousand hectares under Misc. trees and Grooves, iii) 5.00 thousand hectares under Permanent pastures, iv) 8.00 thousand hectares Culturable waste, v) 41.00 thousand hectare under Land put to non-agricultural use, vi) 15.00

thousand hectare under Barren and unculturable, vii) 29.00 hectares under Current fallows, viii) 6.00 hectares under Other fallows, and, ix) 100.00 thousand hectares under Net sown area. (Source: DAFP, Odisha, Bhubaneswar).

6.1.7 Major Crops

Production of major crops in the district during 2023-24 was as follows: i) 3355100 quintals of paddy, ii) 6200 quintals of maize, iii) 2700 quintals of Ragi, iv) 179800 quintals of Mung, v) 64900 quintals of Biri, vi) 600 quintals of Til, vii) 3300 quintals of Kulthi, viii) 24300 quintals of groundnut, ix) 1800 quintals of mustard, x) 114600 quintals of potato and xi) 221400 quintals of sugarcane. (Source: DAFP, Odisha, Bhubaneswar).

6.1.8 Animal Husbandry

According to the 20th Livestock Census of 2019 the district was having 20 Veterinary Dispensaries, 111 Livestock Aid Centres, 2,76,331 indigenous cattle and 9,636 buffaloes. Apart from that there were 26,974 indigenous sheep, 79,402 goats and 1,290 indigenous pigs in the district. In 2023-24 the production stood at 15,75,988 MT. for poultry, 121.24 thousands MT of milk, 1414.89 lakh no. of eggs and 30.45 thousands MT of meat except poultry. (Source : DAH&V, Odisha, Cuttack).

6.1.9 Fisheries

Total fresh water production of fish in 2023-24 was 25,072 MT. and brackish water production was 11,172 MT. Total inland water production of fish in 2023-24 was 36,244 MT. (Source : Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha, Cuttack).

6.1.10 Industry

Till 2023-24, as many as 40,585 MSME with an investment of Rs.110541.66 lakh was set up in the district and the total number of employment generated by those units was 2,52,160. (Source : Directorate of Industries, Cuttack).

6.1.11 Education

There were 713 primary schools with an enrolment of 44,046 in 2023-24. Pupil-teacher ratio was 31.14. There were 805 UP schools with an enrolment of 1,32,661 in the same year. Pupil-teacher ratio was 16.60. The number of secondary schools was 355 with enrolment of 1,38,155 students and the student-teacher ratio was 16.24. During 2023-24

there were 200 higher secondary schools with an enrolment of 1,36,167 students and the pupil-teacher ratio was 31.70. There were 155 Junior and 72 degree colleges in the district during 2023-24.

6.1.12 Medical and Family Welfare

As on March 2023 the district was having two (02) medical college hospital/district headquarter hospital, 01 sub-divisional hospital, 16 community health centres, 75 primary health centres, 202 health sub-centres and one mobile health unit. The number of beds available for the indoor treatment of patients was 1161. Apart from that there were 23 Ayurvedic and 27 Homeopathic hospitals and dispensaries in the district.

6.1.13 Power

No. of villages electrified as on 31.03.24 was 1356 which constitutes 100.00% of the total villages of the district.

6.1.14 Consumption of Fertilizer

In 2023-24 consumption of chemical fertiliser stood at N-6.13 thousand MT, P-2.97 thousand MT, and K- 0.65 thousand MTs. Consumption of fertilizer stood at 56.81 kg per ha.

6.1.15 Infrastructure

Number of post offices as on 31.03.2024 was 338. There were 755 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks with a total deposit of Rs.182989.19 crore. Credit was to the tune of Rs. 138012.44 crore as on March, 2024.

As regards communication, there were 404.50 kms. of National Highways (2022-23) and 168.04 kms. of State Highways. Major district roads were 132.12 kms., Other district roads were 916.29 kms, Rural roads (As on 31.03.2024)- 2528.00 kms, Rural surface roads- 2752.69 kms, Rural un-surface roads-1143.12 kms and Forest roads-264.43 kms during 2023-24.

There were 26 railway stations with a railway route length of 168.00 kms during 2023-24.

6.1.16 Irrigation Potential

In the year 2023-24 Minor irrigation potential for Kharif was 26.75 thousand ha and for Rabi it was 2.53 thousand ha. Major and medium irrigation potential for Kharif was 44.92 thousand ha and for Rabi it was 26.21 thousand ha.

During the same year minor lift Irrigation potential created for Kharif and Rabi was 22.74 thousand ha and 10.45 thousand ha respectively.

6.1.17 Workers and Work Participation

According to 2011 Census, in the urban areas there are about 792,193 total workers, of which 645,880 males and the rest 146,313 are females.

Work participation rate is 35.18 per cent for total, of which 28.68 per cent are for males and 6.50 per cent are for females.

Of the total workers (main and marginal) of 7,92,193, about 9,2662 (11.70%) are cultivators and 116,274 (14.68%) are agricultural workers. Workers in the household sector account for 39,471 (4.98%) and other workers are 543,786 (68.64%).

6.2 Details about the Study Area

The details about the study area is presented below.

6.2.1 Sample List

There are 10 Blocks and 190 GPs in Khurda district. Due to land acquisition for the proposed Rajua Diversion Weir, the following Block, Gram Panchayat and Village is affected. The details of which is presented in Table-6.1.

Table - 6.1

Total Affected Block, GP and Village of Khurda District

District	Block	Name of Gram Panchayat	Total Village Affected	Name of the Village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Khurda	Khurda	Brajamohanpur	01	Brajamohanpur

Source : LAO, Khurda.

Table - 6.1 presents total affected Block, GP and Village of Khurda district. There is one (01) affected village only.

Table - 6.2

Number of Total Land losers and Sample Non-land loser HHs Surveyed

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the Village	Total Land loser HHs	Sample Non-Land loser HHs	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Khurda	Brajamohanpur	24	10	34
G.Total			24	10	34

Source : Field Survey.

Total land losers and sample non-land loser households surveyed has been presented in Table-6.2. It may be seen from the table that there are 24 land loser households and 10 non-land loser households. Complete information about both of these categories of households has been collected during the survey.

6.2.2 Religion

Category of houses according to religion is presented in Table-6.3. Among the land-losers 24 (100.00%) are Hindus while among the non-land losers 100 per cent (10 out of 10) are also Hindus.

Table- 6.3

Category of the Households by Religion

Category of Households	Religion							Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Jain	Buddhist	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Land-loser Households (24)	24 (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 (100.00)
Non-Land Loser Households (10)	10 (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 (100.00)
Total (34)	34 (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	34 (100.00)

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

6.2.3 Caste

Table – 6.4 presents the picture of social category of households. In land losing category, out of 24 households surveyed 20 (83.33%) are OBCs and 04 (16.67%) are General

Castes. In non-land losing category, out of 10 households all (100.00%) are OBCs. In both these category of households OBCs are found to be predominant in numbers. In land losing category sub-caste like Khandayat under OBC category, Karan and Brahmin under General Castes are found while among non-land losing category major sub caste like Khandayat is found from OBC category households only.

Table-6.4
Social Category of Households

Category of Households	Caste						
	SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	Sub-Castes	Tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Land-loser Households (24)	-	-	20 (83.33)	04 (16.67)	24 (100.00)	Khandayat, Karan and Brahmin	-
Non-Land Loser Households (10)	-	-	10 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	Khandayat	-
Total (34)	-	-	30 (88.24)	04 (11.76)	34 (100.00)		

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.
Source: Field Survey.

The following figure presents the picture of social category of households (Figure – 6.1).

Figure – 6.1

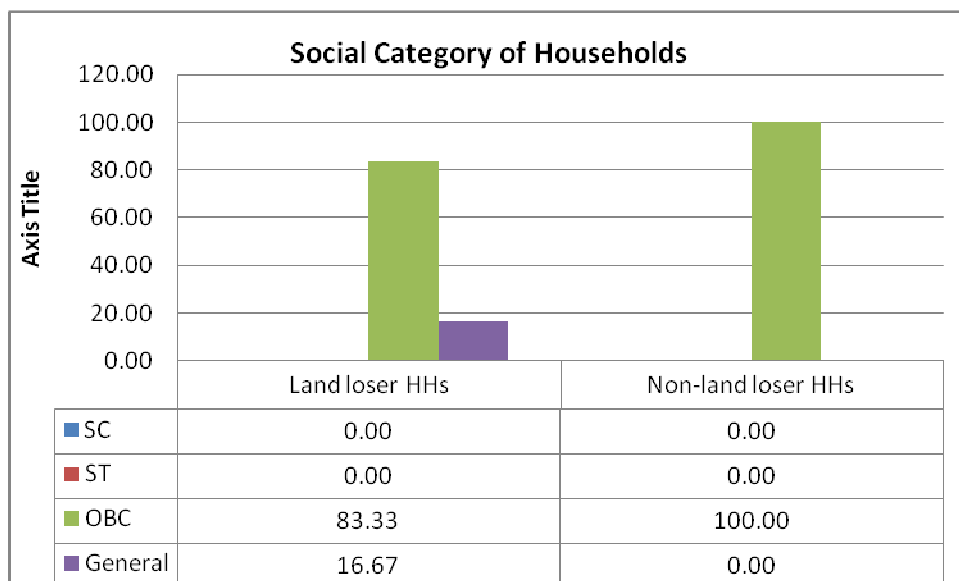


Table-6.5
Sub-Castes of Total Land-loser and Sample Non-Land loser HHs

Land Loser HHs			Sample Non-Land loser HHs		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
OBC	20	Khandayat, Karan	OBC	10	Khandayat
Gen.	04	Brahmin	-	-	-
Total	24		Total	10	

Source: Field Survey.

It may be seen from Table-6.5 that among the land losers OBCs dominate having 20 HHs followed by General Caste having 04 HHs and among non-land losers OBCs dominate only having 10 HHs.

6.2.4 Age Group

The age group of women headed households are presented in Table-6.6. The table reveals that only 03 (12.50%) women were found in the age group of 61 and above in land losing category households. Only 01 (10.00%) woman was found in the age group of 61 and above among non-land losing category households.

Table- 6.6
Age-group wise Women Headed Households

Category of Households	Age-group of Women Headed Households (WHH)			
	Upto 40	41 to 60	61 Above	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Land-loser Families (24)	-	-	03 (12.50)	03 (12.50)
Non-Land Loser Families (10)	-	-	01 (10.00)	01 (10.00)
Total (34)	-	-	04 (11.76)	04 (11.76)

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

Table- 6.7
Age-group wise of Men Headed Households

Category of Households	Age-group of Men Headed Households (MHH)			
	Upto 40	41 to 60	61 Above	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Land-loser Families (24)	03 (12.50)	08 (33.33)	10 (41.67)	21 (87.50)
Non-Land Loser Families (10)	-	09 (90.00)	-	09 (90.00)
Total (34)	03 (8.82)	17 (50.00)	10 (29.41)	30 (8.24)

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

The age group-wise men headed households is presented in Table-6.7. The table reveals that 10 (41.67%) men in the age group of 61 and above was found followed by the age group of 41 to 60, i.e., 08 (33.33%) and the age group of upto 40, i.e., 03 (12.50%) in case of land losing category households. Among non-land losing category households 09 (90.00%) men were found in the age group of 41 to 60 only.

Table- 6.8
Population Profile of the Surveyed Households

Family Members	Total Population		
	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Land-loser Families (119)	67 (56.30)	52 (43.70)	119 (100.00)
Non-Land Loser Families (44)	25 (56.82)	19 (43.18)	44 (100.00)
Total (163)	92 (56.44)	71 (43.56)	163 (100.00)

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

Table - 6.8 depicts the picture of population profile of the surveyed households. In affected households of land losers there were 67 (56.30%) males and 52 (43.70%) female members. Non-land losers comprise of 25 (56.82%) males and 19 (43.18%) female members. Among both the categories there were 92 (56.44%) and 71 (43.56%) male and female members respectively. However, in both the categories male members are found to be relatively more in numbers than their female counterparts.

Table-6.9
Age-group of Household Members

Category of Household Members	Age-groups											
	≤ 18			19 to ≤ 45			46 to ≤ 59			60 and above		
	Male	Fem-ale	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Land-loser HH Members (119)	14 (11.76)	11 (9.24)	25 (21.01)	36 (30.25)	24 (20.17)	60 (50.42)	06 (5.04)	06 (5.04)	12 (10.08)	11 (9.24)	11 (9.24)	22 (18.49)
Non-Land Loser HH Members (44)	05 (11.36)	04 (9.09)	09 (20.45)	12 (27.27)	09 (20.45)	21 (47.73)	08 (18.18)	05 (11.36)	13 (29.55)	-	01 (2.27)	01 (2.27)
Total (163)	19 (11.66)	15 (9.20)	34 (20.86)	48 (29.45)	33 (20.25)	81 (49.69)	14 (8.59)	11 (6.75)	25 (15.34)	11 (6.75)	12 (7.36)	23 (14.11)

Category of Household Members	Age-groups		
	Total		
	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Land-loser HH Members (119)	67 (56.30)	52 (43.70)	119 (100.00)
Non-Land Loser HH members (44)	25 (56.82)	19 (43.18)	44 (100.00)
Total (163)	92 (56.44)	71 (43.56)	163 (100.00)

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

Age-group wise number of households of both land-losing and non-land losing family members is presented in Table-6.9. The table reveals that highest numbers of people are found in the age-group of 19 to 45 in both land-losing (50.42%) and non-land losing (47.73%) category of households respectively.

Age-wise marital status of land loser and non-land loser family members has been presented in Table-6.10.

The table reveals that in both the categories more numbers of married females, i.e., 34 (26.56%) were found above the age of 31 and above the age of 46 more number of married males, i.e., 23 (22.22%) were found. In both the categories 05 (3.91%) widowers and 02 (1.56%) widows were found.

Table-6.10
Age-wise Marital Status of Household Members

Category of Households	Married						Unmarried						Widow/Widower		
	Male 22 to 45	Female 19 to 30	Total	Male above 46	Female above 31	Total	Male 22 to 45	Female 19 to 30	Total	Male above 46	Female above 31	Total	Male Above 45	Female Above 30	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Land-loser HH Members (92)	17 (18.48)	07 (7.61)	24 (26.09)	15 (16.30)	24 (26.09)	39 (42.39)	16 (17.39)	05 (5.43)	21 (22.83)	01 (1.09)	01 (1.09)	02 (2.17)	05 (5.43)	01 (1.09)	06 (6.52)
Non-Land Loser HH Members (36)	02 (5.56)	- -	02 (5.56)	08 (22.22)	10 (27.78)	18 (50.00)	08 (22.22)	07 (19.44)	15 (41.67)	- -	- -	- -	- -	01 (2.78)	01 (2.78)
Total (128)	19 (14.84)	07 (5.47)	26 (20.31)	23 (17.97)	34 (26.56)	57 (44.53)	24 (18.75)	12 (9.38)	36 (28.13)	01 (0.78)	01 (0.78)	02 (1.56)	05 (3.91)	02 (1.56)	07 (5.47)

* N. B. : After deducting male and female children, from the rest male and female percentage have been calculated.

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

6.2.5 Literacy

Educational qualification of household members is shown in Table-6.11. It is seen from the table that among land losers 4.20 per cent illiterates were found while 2.28 per cent illiterates were found in non-land losing category of households. Just literates were 5.88 per cent among land losing category household members. Education upto high school (28.57%) was found highest among land losing category while education upto intermediate level (34.09%) was found highest among non-land losing category. Education upto elementary level was 19.32%, intermediate level was 10.92%, General graduates were 20.17%, General post graduates were 0.84%, Technical Diploma holders were 3.36% and ITI/CT was 0.84% in case of land losing category households. Education upto high school level was 27.27% and upto elementary level was 18.18% among non-land losing category households. Matriculates and General graduates were 9.09% each found among non-land losing category while no matriculates were found among land losing category households. The graphical representation of educational qualification is given in Figure – 6.2 and Figure - 6.3.

Table- 6.11

Educational Qualification of Household Members

Educational Qualification	Category of Household Members		
	Land Loser Household Members	Non-land loser Household Members	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Illiterate	05 (4.20)	01 (2.28)	06 (3.68)
Just literate	07 (5.88)	---	07 (4.29)
Elementary Level	23 (19.32)	08 (18.18)	31 (19.03)
High School	34 (28.57)	12 (27.27)	46 (28.22)
Matriculate	---	04 (9.09)	04 (2.45)
Intermediate/Plus Two	13 (10.92)	15 (34.09)	28 (17.18)
Gen. Graduate	24 (20.17)	04 (9.09)	28 (17.18)
Gen. Post Graduate	01 (0.84)	---	01 (0.61)
Technical Degree	---	---	---
Technical Diploma	04 (3.36)	---	04 (2.45)
ITI/CT	01 (0.84)	---	01 (0.61)
Professional Degree (MBA. etc.)	---	---	---
Total	112+07 (NSA*)=119 (100.00)	44 (100.00)	156 +07 (NSA*) = 163 (100.00)

N. B. * indicates Non School Age Children.

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category. Source: Field Survey.

Figure – 6.2

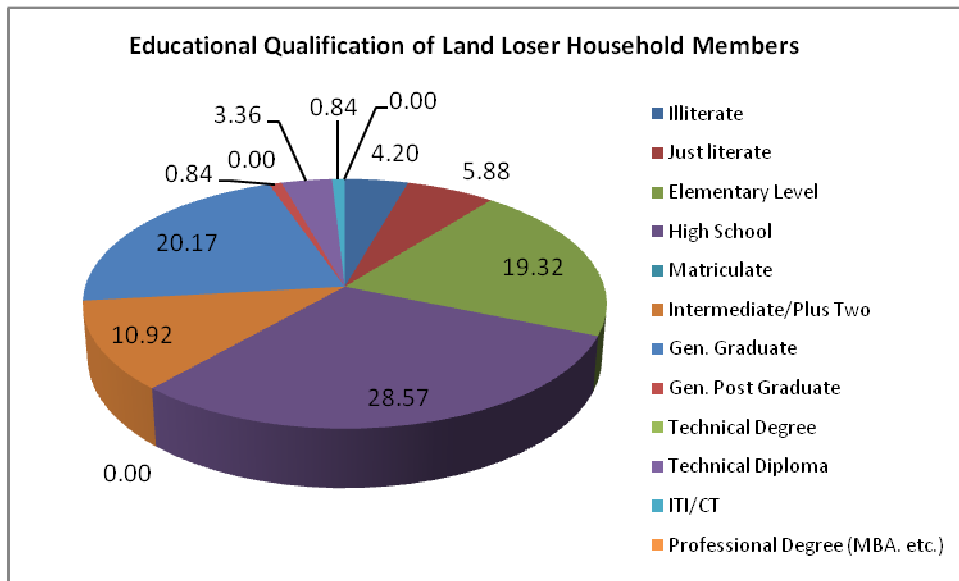
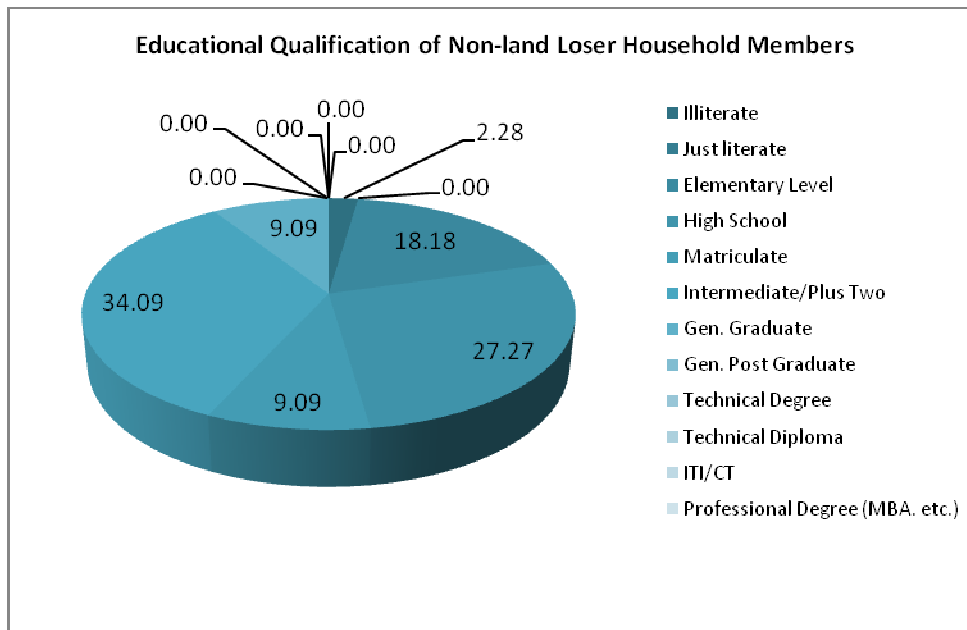


Figure – 6.3



6.2.6 Income and Poverty Levels

Table – 6.12 gives details of income level of different categories. Among the land losers highest (62.50 per cent) belong to Rs.2 lakh and above income group

whereas lowest (4.17 per cent) belongs to the income group Rs.25,000/- to Rs.50,000/-.

The table reveals that only 01 family from land losing household category has annual income of less than Rs.50,000/- which indicates there is less incidence of poverty among the surveyed households. In case of non-land losing category none of the families' annual income is less than Rs.50,000/-. The latest poverty estimation was made by Rangarajan Committee during the year 2014. According to Rangarajan Committee made during 2014 family spending less than Rs.32/- per day in rural area and less than Rs.47/- per day per capita in urban area in the year 2014 was identified as BPL category household. That means in rural area an average family in Odisha comprising 5 persons and spending less than Rs.160/- per day or say Rs.4800/- per month was listed as BPL category household. However, among the land loser households the poverty incidence level is about 4 per cent whereas there is no incidence of poverty among non-land loser category of households.

Figure – 6.4 presents the picture of annual income of the household members.

Table-6.12

Annual Income of Household Members According to Social Category

Category of Households	Annual Income (in Rs.)																			
	≤ 25,000					25,000 to 50,000					50,000 to 75,000					75,000 to 1,00,000				
	SC	ST	OBC	Gen.	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Gen.	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Gen.	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Gen.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Land-loser Households (24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01 (4.17)	01 (4.17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-land loser Households (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (34)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01 (2.94)	01 (2.94)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

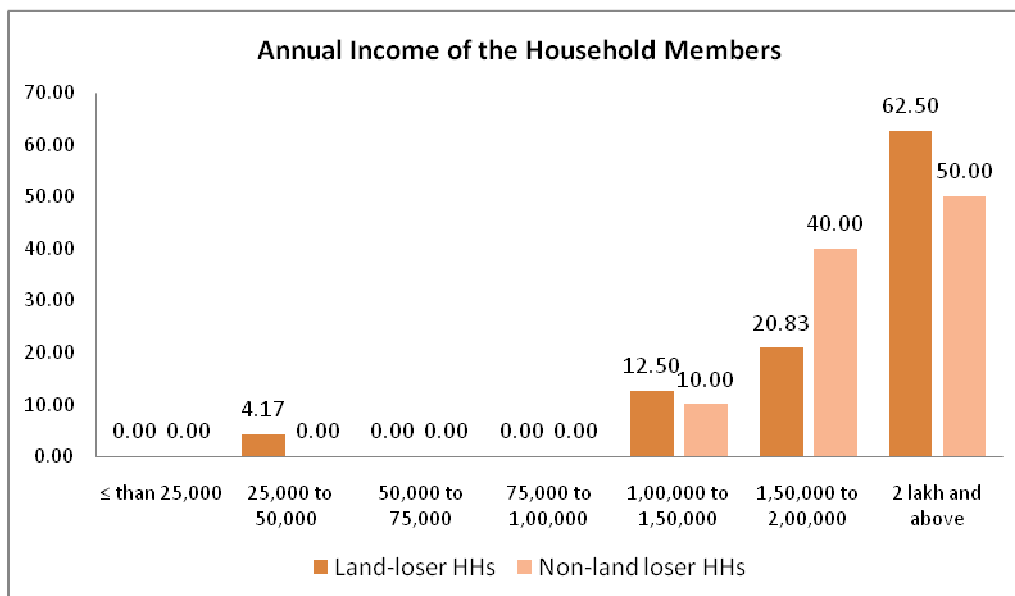
Table contd.....

Category of Households	Annual Income (in Rs.)														
	1,00,000 to 1,50,000					1,50,000 to 2,00,000					2 lakh and above				
	SC	ST	OBC	Gen.	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Gen.	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Gen.	Total
(1)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
Land-loser Households (24)	-	-	03 (12.50)	-	03 (12.50)	-	-	03 (12.50)	02 (8.33)	05 (20.83)	-	-	14 (58.33)	01 (4.17)	15 (62.50)
Non-land loser Households (10)	-	-	01 (10.00)	-	01 (10.00)	-	-	04 (40.00)	-	04 (40.00)	-	-	05 (50.00)	-	05 (50.00)
Total (34)	-	-	04 (11.76)	-	04 (11.76)	-	-	07 (20.59)	02 (5.88)	09 (26.47)	-	-	19 (55.88)	01 (2.94)	20 (58.82)

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

Figure – 6.4



6.2.7 Vulnerability Status

Family type has been shown in Table– 6.13. Among the land loser households 09 (37.50%) belonged to joint family whereas 15 (62.50%) belonged to nuclear family out of a total of 24 HHs. Among the non-loser households 01 (10.00%) belonged to joint family while 09 (90.00%) belonged to nuclear family. Nuclear families were found more among both the category of households. However, among the land losing families there are more numbers of joint families as compared to the non-land losers.

Table - 6.13
Family Type of Households

Category of Households	Family-Type			Vulnerability Status		
	Joint	Nuclear	Total	WHH	Ration Card	BPL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Land-loser Households (24)	09 (37.50)	15 (62.50)	24 (100.00)	03 (12.50)	21 (87.50)	-
Non-Land Loser Households (10)	01 (10.00)	09 (90.00)	10 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-
Total (34)	10 (29.41)	24 (70.59)	34 (100.00)	03 (8.82)	31 (91.18)	-

Note :. Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category. Source: Field Survey.

As regards vulnerability status, 12.50 per cent were women headed households and 87.50 per cent were ration card holders among the land-loser category of households. From amongst non-land losers 100.00 per cent were ration card holders. Ration card holders were more predominant among vulnerable families in both the category households which together accounts for 91.18 per cent.

6.2.8 Kinship Pattern and Women's Role in the family

Among the surveyed households it was found that land losing category as well as non-land losing category prefers nuclear type families.

Table – 6.14 presents the picture of decision making and participation on different household issues. It is found from the table that in issue like day-to-day HH activity female members and in financial matters male members play important role whereas in issues like education of children, health care of children, purchase of assets, social functions, land and property matters and women to earn for family etc. decision of both play an important role.

Table- 6.14
Decision Making and Participation on different Issues in the Households

Category of Households	Decision Making																			
	Financial Matters				Education of Child				Health care of Child				Purchase of Assets				Day to Day HH Activities			
	M	F	Both	Total	M	F	Both	Total	M	F	Both	Total	M	F	Both	Total	M	F	Both	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Land loser House-holds (24)	21 (87.50)	- -	03 (12.50)	24 (100.00)	01 (4.17)	02 (8.33)	21 (87.50)	24 (100.00)	01 (4.17)	01 (4.17)	18 (75.00)	20 (83.33)	09 (37.50)	- -	15 (62.50)	24 (100.00)	- -	18 (75.00)	06 (25.00)	24 (100.00)
Non-Land loser House-holds (10)	7 (70.00)	- -	03 (30.00)	10 (100.00)	- -	- -	10 (100.00)	10 (100.00)	- -	02 (20.00)	08 (80.00)	10 (100.00)	04 (40.00)	- -	06 (60.00)	10 (100.00)	- -	07 (70.00)	03 (30.00)	10 (100.00)
Total (34)	28 (82.35)	- -	06 (17.65)	34 (100.00)	01 (2.94)	02 (5.88)	31 (91.18)	34 (100.00)	01 (2.94)	03 (8.82)	26 (76.47)	30 (88.24)	13 (38.24)	- -	21 (61.76)	34 (100.00)	- -	25 (73.53)	09 (26.47)	34 (100.00)

Table contd.....

Category of Households	Decision Making															
	Social Functions and Marriages				Women to earn for Family				Land and Property				Others			
	M	F	Both	Total	M	F	Both	Total	M	F	Both	Total	M	F	Both	Total
(1)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
Land loser Households (24)	- -	- -	24 (100.00)	24 (100.00)	- -	15 (62.50)	09 (37.50)	24 (100.00)	12 (50.00)	- -	12 (50.00)	24 (100.00)	- -	- -	24 (100.00)	24 (100.00)
Non-Land loser Households (10)	- -	- -	10 (100.00)	10 (100.00)	- -	07 (70.00)	03 (30.00)	10 (100.00)	06 (60.00)	- -	04 (40.00)	10 (100.00)	- -	- -	10 (100.00)	10 (100.00)
Total (34)	- -	- -	34 (100.00)	34 (100.00)	- -	22 (64.71)	12 (35.29)	34 (100.00)	18 (52.94)	- -	16 (47.00)	34 (100.00)	- -	- -	34 (100.00)	34 (100.00)

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.
Source: Field Survey.

Household social category and status of housing has been presented in Table – 6.15. It is seen that among land losers out of 24 surveyed households all (100 per cent) stay in their own houses. Among non-land losing category households all (100 per cent) surveyed households stay in their own houses also.

Table - 6.15**Social Category of the Households and Status of Housing**

Category of Households	Status of House														
	Own House					Rented House					Others (Specify)/Encroached				
	ST	SC	OBC	General	Total	ST	SC	OBC	General	Total	ST	SC	OBC	General	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Land-loser HHs (24)	-	-	20 (83.33)	04 (16.67)	24 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-land loser HHs (10)	-	-	10 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (34)	-	-	30 (88.24)	04 (11.76)	34 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note :: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

Table- 6.16**Patta Holders among Total Households**

Category of Households	Patta Holders		
	Yes	No	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Land-loser Households (24)	24 (100.00)	-	24 (100.00)
Non-land loser Households (10)	10 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)
Total (34)	34 (100.00)	-	34 (100.00)

Note :. Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.
Source: Field Survey.

Table – 6.16 presents legal status of house. Regarding legal ownership of household category among the land losers (24 out of 24) and non-land losers (10 out of 10) all 100.00 per cent have patta.

Other amenities possessed by the households have been shown in Table-6.17. It is seen from the table that toilets are found in a greater number while separate animal sheds, bathroom and washing place within the house are found in a smaller number in both the category of households. Other amenities like electricity connection, piped water, tube well/hand pump etc. are found in all the surveyed households in both the category.

Table-6.17**Other Amenities in Households According to Social Categories**

Category of Households	Other Amenities											
	Separate Animal shed			Bathroom within house			Toilet within/adjacent to house			Washing place within house		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Land-loser HHs (24)	06 (25.00)	18 (75.00)	24 (100.00)	04 (16.67)	20 (83.33)	24 (100.00)	17 (70.83)	07 (29.17)	24 (100.00)	09 (37.50)	15 (63.50)	24 (100.00)
Non-Land loser HHs (10)	02 (20.00)	08 (80.00)	10 (100.00)	01 (10.00)	09 (90.00)	10 (100.00)	07 (70.00)	03 (30.00)	10 (100.00)	02 (20.00)	08 (80.00)	10 (100.00)
Total (34)	08 (23.53)	26 (76.47)	34 (100.00)	05 (14.71)	29 (85.29)	34 (100.00)	24 (70.59)	10 (29.41)	34 (100.00)	11 (32.35)	23 (67.65)	34 (100.00)

Category of Households	Other Amenities									
	Electricity Connection			Source of drinking water						
	Yes	No	Total	Piped water	Tube well/ Hand pump	River/ stream	Open well	Others (Specify)	Total	
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
Land-loser HHs (24)	24 (100.00)	-	24 (100.00)	22 (91.67)	02 (8.33)	-	-	-	24 (100.00)	
Non-Land loser HHs (10)	10 (100.00)	-	10 (100.00)	09 (90.00)	01 (10.00)	-	-	-	10 (100.00)	
Total (34)	34 (100.00)	-	34 (100.00)	31 (91.18)	03 (8.82)	-	-	-	34 (100.00)	

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

Assets possessed by households of both categories have been shown in Table – 6.18. It is seen from the table that household goods like television, mobile sets, cycles and two wheelers, refrigerators etc., is possessed by both the categories of households whereas it is more in case of land loser category. One four wheeler was found only in land losing category household. Live stocks like cows and few bullocks are found in both the category households. Among others, AC/Cooler/Fan is found in both the categories of households.

Table – 6.18
Assets Possessed by Households

Type of Assets	Category of Households					
	Land-loser Households (24)		Non-Land Loser Households (10)		Total (34)	
	(No.)	Pres. Value of Assets (in Rs.)	(No.)	Pres. Value of Assets (in Rs.)	(No.)	Pres. Value of Assets (in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Television	24 (1.00)	115200	10 (1.00)	47500	34 (1.00)	162700
Tape Recorder	---	---	---	---	---	---
Radio	01 (0.04)	1500	---	---	01 (0.03)	1500
Refrigerator	17 (0.71)	95500	3 (0.30)	2000	20 (0.59)	116500
Telephone/ Mobile	32 (1.33)	198400	13 (1.30)	69500	45 (1.32)	267900
Vehicles						
Cycles	27 (1.13)	48600	16 (1.60)	46400	43 (1.26)	95000
Three Wheeler	---	---	---	---	---	---
Two Wheeler	16 (0.67)	518500	04 (0.40)	125000	20 (0.59)	643500
Four Wheeler	01 (0.04)	550000	---	---	01 (0.03)	550000
Bus/Truck	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cooking Gas	24 (1.00)	67200	07 (0.70)	14900	31 (0.91)	82100
Utensils	1450 (60.42)	38100	320 (32.00)	8960	1770 (52.06)	47060
Ornaments	72 (3.00)	1812000	29 (2.90)	990000	101 (2.97)	2802000
Others (AC/Cooler/Fan)	27 (1.13)	113400	09 (0.90)	18900	36 (1.06)	132300
Cows	08 (0.33)	56000	02 (0.20)	18000	10 (0.29)	74000
Bullocks	05 (0.21)	45000	02 (0.20)	14000	07 (0.21)	59000
Sheep	---	---	---	---	---	---
Goats	---	---	---	---	---	---
Poultry	---	---	---	---	---	---
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	1704 (71.00)	3659450	415 (41.50)	1374160	2119 (62.32)	5033610

Note : Figures in parentheses show average number of each item per household.

Source: Field Survey.

Main and subsidiary occupation has been shown in Tables-6.19 and 6.20. The percentage shown is out of total population. The main occupation is presented in figure – 6.5.

Table- 6.19**Main Occupation of the Family Members**

Category of Family Members	Main Occupation							Total
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Daily Wage Earner	Salaried	Craft Artisan	Business	Others including Children, housewife, old age pensioners, students etc.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Land-loser Family Members	18 (15.13)	- -	09 (7.56)	19 (15.97)	- -	06 (5.04)	67 (56.30)	119 (100.00)
Non-land loser Family Members	03 (6.82)	- -	08 (18.18)	05 (11.36)	- -	- -	28 (63.64)	44 (100.00)
Total	21 (12.88)	- -	17 (10.43)	24 (17.72)	- -	06 (3.68)	95 (58.28)	163 (100.00)

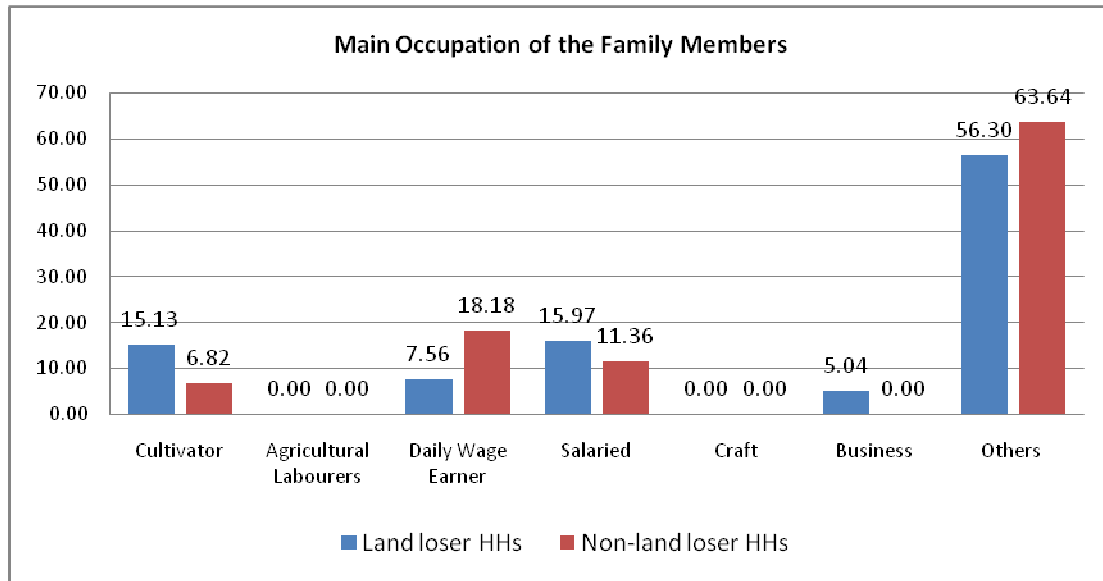
Source: Field Survey.

Table- 6.20**Other Occupation of the Family Members**

Category of Family Members	Other Occupation							Total
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Daily Wage Earner	Salaried	Craft Artisan	Business	Others including Children, housewife, old age pensioners, students etc.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Land-loser Family Members	05 (4.20)	- -	02 (1.68)	- -	- -	- -	112 (94.12)	119 (100.00)
Non-land loser Family Members	09 (20.45)	- -	03 (6.82)	- -	- -	- -	32 (72.73)	44 (100.00)
Total	14 (8.59)	- -	05 (3.07)	- -	- -	- -	144 (88.34)	163 (100.00)

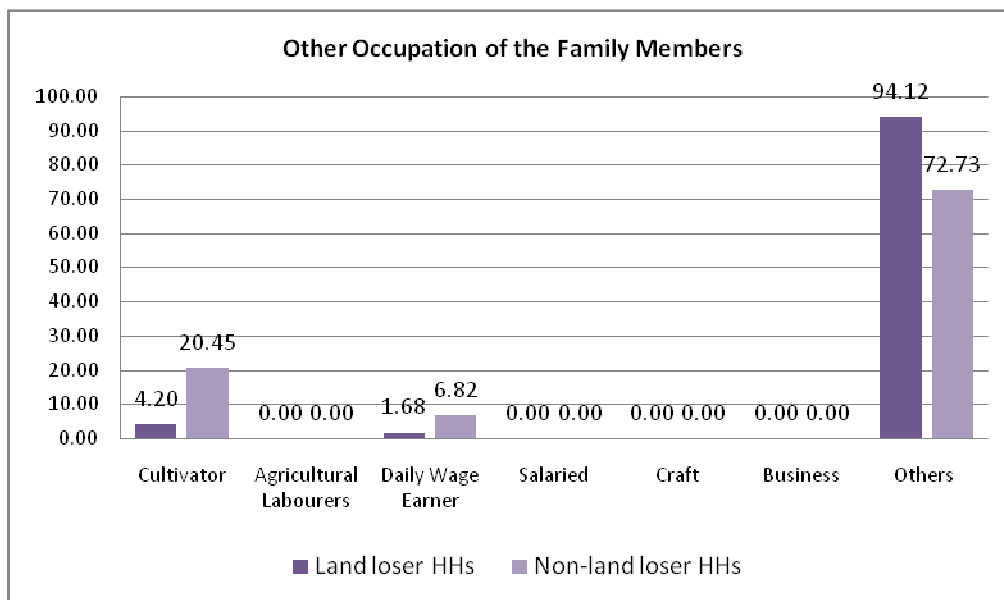
Source: Field Survey.

Figure - 6.5



The other occupation of the household members is presented below in figure – 6.6.

Figure - 6.6



Indebtedness of households has been shown in Table - 6.21. Among the land losers out of 24 only 02 have borrowed and both 02 (100.00%) has borrowed from bank and Co-operative society. Out of 10 non-land losers only 01 has borrowed and the same 01 (100.00%) has borrowed from Co-operative society. It was revealed during the survey that the rate of interest is 11% for bank and 1% for Co-operative society per annum for both the categories. The main purpose of loan is agriculture for both the category of households.

Table- 6.21**Indebtedness of Households, Source and Purpose of Borrowing**

Category of Households	Borrowing			Source of Borrowing							Rate of Interest (%)		Purpose of Loan
	Yes	No	Total	Bank	NGO	Money Lender	Relative/ Friend	SHG	Others Spec.	Total	Inst. source/ Bank (per annum)	Pvt. Source (per month)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Land loser Households (24)	02 (8.33)	22 (91.67)	24 (100.00)	02 (100.00) SBI and Co.- Operative	-	-	-	-	-	02 (100.00)	11% and 1%	-	Agriculture
Non-Land loser Households (10)	01 (10.00)	09 (90.00)	10 (100.00)	01 (100.00) Co.- Operative	-	-	-	-	-	01 (100.00)	1%	-	Agriculture
Total (34)	03 (8.82)	31 (91.18)	34 (100.00)	03 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	03 (100.00)			

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

Table-6.22
Expenditure on different Items by the Household Members (Amt. in Rs.)

Expenditure on Different Items	Category of Households		
	Land loser Households (24)	Non-Land loser Households (10)	Total (34)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Food	103200 (4300/-)	38000 (3800/-)	141200 (4153/-)
Agriculture/Occupation related	15600 (650/-)	5500 (550/-)	21100 (620/-)
Housing	13200 (550/-)	5000 (500/-)	18200 (535/-)
Cooking Fuel	18000 (750/-)	6700 (670/-)	24700 (726/-)
Clothing	11280 (470/-)	4800 (480/-)	16080 (472/-)
Health	21120 (880/-)	7700 (770/-)	28820 (847/-)
Education	16320 (680/-)	5500 (550/-)	21820 (642/-)
Transport	12720 (530/-)	5700 (570/-)	18420 (542/-)
Communication	10800 (450/-)	5000 (500/-)	15800 (465/-)
Social functions	14880 (620/-)	6100 (610/-)	20980 (617/-)
Others	13200 (550/-)	6000 (600)	19200 (564/-)
Total	250320 (10430/-)	96000 (9600/-)	346320 (10186/-)

Note : Figures in parentheses represent average expenditure per household.

Source: Field Survey.

It may be seen from Table-6.22 that in both land losing and non-land losing category highest expenditure is made on food items. The average household consumption for food comes about Rs.4300/- and Rs.3800/- per month per household in case of land-losing and non-land losing categories respectively. This implies there is no shortage of food for both the categories of households. Expenditure on agriculture occupies a significant place in both the categories of households. Expenditure on health also occupies significant place among both the categories. Expenditure on cooking fuel is high in case of land losing category of households. Expense on education is comparatively more in case of land loser households. Expenses on housing are slightly more in case of land loser households. Expenditure on clothing and social functions is almost equal for both the category of households. Expenditure on transport and communication is slightly high in case of non-land losing category of households. Expenses on others are relatively more in case of non-land losing category than land losing category of households. It signifies that people of both categories do not depend upon agriculture solely for their livelihood.

6.2.9 Health

Type of treatment taken by affected household members has been presented in Table-6.23. It may be seen from the table that all the family members have access to allopathic treatment. More number of land losing and non-land losing category households gets treatment by government hospitals while lesser number of both the category households gets treatment by government and private hospitals. None of the households get treatment from Homeopathy and Ayurvedic sources. Presence of quacks is not found. Though there are other options than this allopathic treatment in the area, still people go to avail allopathic medical treatment in government and private sources.

Table-6.23

Type of Treatment Taken by Affected Household Members

Category of Households	Type of Treatment									Total	
	Allopathic			Homeo pathy	Ayurvedic	Faith Healers	Quacks	No Treat-ment	Others		
	Govt.	Private	Govt. & Pvt. Both								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Land loser HHs (24)	17 (70.83)	01 (4.17)	06 (25.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 (100.00)
Non-Loser HHs (10)	08 (80.00)	- -	02 (10.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 (100.00)
Total (34)	25 (73.53)	01 (2.94)	08 (23.53)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	34 (100.00)

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field survey.

Availability of nearest medical facilities is presented in Table - 6.24. During the survey it was found that majority households belonging to land losing and all households belonging to non-land losing category avail medical services from District hospital only. Quite a few households from land losing category avail medical services from Private clinic and Private hospital.

Table-6.24
Availability of Nearest Medical Facilities

Category of Household Members	Medical facilities						Total
	PHC	CHC	District Hospital	Private Clinic	Private Hospital	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Land loser Household Members (24)	- -	- -	22 (91.66)	01 (4.17)	01 (4.17)	- -	24 (100.00)
Non-Land loser Household Members (10)	- -	- -	10 (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	10 (100.00)
Total (34)	- -	- -	32 (94.12)	01 (2.94)	01 (2.94)	- -	34 (100.00)

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

Household members suffered from illness during last 12 months have been presented in Table – 6.25. The table reveals that all the household members from both the categories suffered from illness during last 12 months.

Table-6.25
Household Members Suffered from Illness during last 12 Months

Category of Household Members	Suffering from Illness			
	Yes	No	Not answered	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Land loser Household Members (24)	24 (100.00)	- -	- -	24 (100.00)
Non-Land loser Household Members (10)	10 (100.00)	- -	- -	10 (100.00)
Total (34)	34 (100.00)	- -	- -	34 (100.00)

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

Household members suffering from chronic diseases and medical expenses for the same has been presented in Table - 6.26. The table shows that 8.33 per cent people among land losing category suffers from Paralysis and Diabetes. Medical expenses for these diseases range from Rs.3000/- to Rs.5000/- per month. None of the household members belonging to non-land losing category suffers from chronic diseases.

Table- 6.26**Suffering from Chronic Disease, Medical Expense of the Household Members**

Category of Household Members	Chronic Disease Req. Regular Treatment	If Yes, Specify the Diseases			Avg. amt. of Expend. Incurred on Health per Month (in Rs.)
		(3)	(4)	(5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Land loser Household Members (24)	02 (8.33)	Paralysis	Diabetes	- -	3000 to 5000
Non-Land loser Household Members (10)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total (34)	02 (5.88)				

Note :. Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

The details about child birth, vaccination of children, death during last year and various causes of death etc. is presented in Table -6.27. The table depicts that only 01 child was born in land losing category and no child was born in non-land losing category during last year. No death occurred during last year. The child has been vaccinated in land loser category which indicates awareness of people about vaccination is high. Regarding death it is found that child mortality rate is nil. However, proper medical care and attention for the same is required in the affected village.

Table-6.27**Details of Child Birth, Vaccination and Death during Last Year in the Household Members**

Category of Household Members	No. of Children born during last one year	No. of Children Vaccinated	No. of Deaths during Last Year	Cause of Death			
				Old Age	Critical Illness	Accident	Others (Specify)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Land loser Household Members (24)	01 (100.00)	01 (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Non-Land loser Household Members (10)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total (34)	01 (2.94)	01 (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

Women participation in community level is presented in Table-6.28. No woman belonging to both the categories participates in decision-making processes at community level and no woman member works as an office bearer among both the category households. Comparatively more number of women is members of SHG in land losing (79.17%) category than non-land losing (70.00%) category. Only 08 (42.11%) from land-losing category and 04 (51.74%) from amongst non-land losing category directly contribute to family income.

Table – 6.28
Women Participation at Community Level

Different Activities	Category of Household Members					
	Land-loser Household Members			Non-Land Loser Household Members		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Do women of the household participate in decision making processes at community level	-	-	-	-	-	-
Is any woman member of the household a member or office bearer of village/block/zilla panchayat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Is any woman member of the household works as Anganwadi worker or ANM	-	-	-	-	-	-
Is any woman member of the household also a member of any self help group	19 (79.17)	05 (20.83)	24 (100.00)	07 (70.00)	03 (30.00)	10 (100.00)
If yes, is that SHG still active	19 (79.17)	05 (20.83)	24 (100.00)	07 (70.00)	03 (30.00)	10 (100.00)
Do women of your household make direct economic contribution for your family	08 (42.11)	11 (57.89)	19 (100.00)	04 (57.14)	03 (42.86)	07 (100.00)

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

The employment opportunity in the area for land-loser households and non-land loser household members is presented in Table – 6.29. The table depicts that 03 (12.50 %) of the household members reported about seasonal employment and 21 (87.50%) reported employment throughout the year in land losing category. Among non-land losing category 02 (20.00%) reported about seasonal employment, 07 (70.00%) reported employment throughout the year and 01 (10.00%) has given no

opinion on it. However, the affected families demanded that direct employment to be provided by DoWR, Govt. of Odisha for loss of their land.

Table – 6.29
Employment Opportunity in the Area

Category of Household Members	Employment Opportunity			
	Seasonal	Employed throughout the year	None	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Land-loser Household Members (24)	03 (12.50)	21 (87.50)	- -	24 (100.00)
Non-land loser Household Members (10)	02 (20.00)	07 (70.00)	01 (10.00)	10 (100.00)
Total (34)	05 (14.71)	28 (82.35)	01 (2.94)	34 (100.00)

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

6.2.10 Migration

Table – 6.30 shows migration for work of land loser households. Out of 24 land losing households, only 02 (8.33%) men had migrated for Private Service on long-term basis. Hence, it is assumed that either there is availability of plenty of employment opportunity in the area or people remain employed in that area in agricultural and allied activities for which migration in that area is less.

Table – 6.30
Migration for Work - Affected Household Members (24)

Type of Work	Land-loser Household Members			
	Men		Women	
	Seasonal	Long-term	Seasonal	Long-term
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Shopkeeper Business (Including petty business)	-	-	-	-
Employer (Industrialist/ Factory/Mill Owner, etc.)	-	-	-	-
Govt. Service	-	-	-	-
Private Service		02 (8.33)	-	-
Wage Labour (Agriculture)	-	-	-	-
Wage Labour (Non-Agriculture)	-	-	-	-
Self Employed (Insurance, Finance, Doctor, Engineer, Lawyer)	-	-	-	-

Not Employed (Income recipient Such as retired, remittance, property rent, bank interest etc.)	-	-	-	-
Household work	-	-	-	-
Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	02 (8.33)	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Source : Field Survey.

Table- 6.31 shows the migration trend of non-land losing households. No migration was found among non-land losing category households.

Table – 6.31

Migration for Work - Not Affected Household Members (10)

Type of Work	Non-Land loser Household Members			
	Men		Women	
	Seasonal	Long-term	Seasonal	Long-term
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Shopkeeper Business (Including petty business)	-	-	-	-
Employer (Industrialist/ Factory/Mill Owner, etc.)	-	-	-	-
Govt. Service	-	-	-	-
Private Service	-	-	-	-
Wage Labour (Agriculture)	-	-	-	-
Wage Labour (Non-Agriculture)	-	-	-	-
Self Employed (Insurance, Finance, Doctor, Engineer, Lawyer)	-	-	-	-
Not Employed (Income recipient Such as retired, remittance, property rent, bank interest etc.)	-	-	-	-
Household work	-	-	-	-
Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Source : Field Survey.

Table-6.32 presents the access to various facilities by the households. Such facilities are primary school, secondary school, college, regular market, commonly visited health care places, hospitals, district office, block office and panchayat office. Modes of transport to different places have also been mentioned.

Table-6.32
Access to Different Facilities by the Households

Category of Households	Primary School											
	Approx Km.	Mode to Transport				Frequency				Trips made by		
		Walk	Cycle	Personal Transport	Public Transport	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Very Rare	Male	Female	Both
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	-	08	-	-	08	-	-	-	02	03	03
	above 1 km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	02	-	-	-	02	-	-	-	02	-	-
	above 1 km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Within 1 km.	02	08	-	-	10	-	-	-	04	03	03
	above 1 km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table contd.....

Category of Households	Secondary School											
	Approx Km.	Mode to Transport				Frequency				Trips made by		
		Walk	Cycle	Personal Transport	Public Transport	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Very Rare	Male	Female	Both
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	01	01	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	02	-
Non-Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	01	03	-	04	-	-	-	02	02	-
Total	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	01	02	03	-	06	-	-	-	02	04	-

Table contd.....

Category of Households	College											
	Approx Km.	Mode to Transport				Frequency				Trips made by		
		Walk	Cycle	Personal Transport	Public Transport	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Very Rare	Male	Female	Both
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	01	02	02	05	-	-	-	03	02	-
Non-Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	01	01	05	07	-	-	-	03	03	01
Total	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	02	03	07	12	-	-	-	06	05	01

Table contd.....

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Category of Households	Regular Market											
	Approx Km.	Mode to Transport				Frequency				Trips made by		
		Walk	Cycle	Personal Transport	Public Transport	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Very Rare	Male	Female	Both
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	-	20	04	-	24	-	-	18	01	05
Non-Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	-	08	02	-	10	-	-	10	-	-
Total	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	-	28	06	-	34	-	-	28	01	05

Table contd.....

Category of Households	Commonly Visited Health Service Place											
	Approx Km.	Mode to Transport				Frequency				Trips made by		
		Walk	Cycle	Personal Transport	Public Transport	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Very Rare	Male	Female	Both
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	-	23	01	-	-	-	24	03	01	20
Non-Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
Total	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	-	33	01	-	-	-	34	13	01	20

Table contd.....

Category of Households	Hospital											
	Approx Km.	Mode to Transport				Frequency				Trips made by		
		Walk	Cycle	Personal Transport	Public Transport	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Very Rare	Male	Female	Both
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	-	23	01	-	-	-	24	04	01	19
Non-Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	-	08	02	-	-	-	10	01	-	09
Total	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	-	31	03	-	-	-	34	05	01	28

Table contd.....

SIA Study of Land Acquisition for Rajua Diversion Weir of Khurda District

Category of Households	District Office											
	Approx Km.	Mode to Transport				Frequency				Trips made by		
		Walk	Cycle	Personal Transport	Public Transport	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Very Rare	Male	Female	Both
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	-	11	13	-	-	-	24	23	01	-
Non-Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	-	08	02	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
Total	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	-	19	15	-	-	-	34	33	01	-

Table contd.....

Category of Households	Block office											
	Approx Km.	Mode to Transport				Frequency				Trips made by		
		Walk	Cycle	Personal Transport	Public Transport	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Very Rare	Male	Female	Both
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	-	10	14	-	-	-	24	23	01	-
Non-Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	-	08	02	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
Total	Within 1 km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	above 1 km	-	-	18	16	-	-	-	34	33	01	-

Table contd.....

Category of Households	Panchayat office/Municipality											
	Approx Km.	Mode to Transport				Frequency				Trips made by		
		Walk	Cycle	Personal Transport	Public Transport	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Very Rare	Male	Female	Both
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	04	20	-	-	-	03	21	-	16	04	04
	above 1 km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Land loser Household Members	Within 1 km.	-	08	02	-	-	01	09	-	06	03	01
	above 1 km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Within 1 km.	04	28	02	-	-	04	30	-	22	07	05
	above 1 km	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey.

It is seen from Table-6.33 that all (100.00%) of the households from land losing category were aware of the project. Among non-land losing category, out of 10 surveyed households all (100.00%) were aware of the project. Similarly, 100.00 per cent households from both the categories think that the project will provide social benefits like irrigation facilities to different type of farming and economic benefit in shape of income generated from all this type of farming and related activities.

Table-6.33
Perception of the Households Regarding the Project- Benefits

Category of Households	Perception												
	Awareness about the Project			Beneficial to the household			If Yes,						
							Social Benefits			Economic Benefits			
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Land loser Households (24)	24 (100.00)	- -	24 (100.00)	24 (100.00)	- -	24 (100.00)	Irrigation Facilities	-	-	-	Cultivation	-	-
Non-Land loser Households (10)	10 (100.00)	- -	10 (100.00)	10 (100.00)	- -	10 (100.00)	Irrigation Facilities	-	-	-	Cultivation	-	-
Total (34)	34 (100.00)	- -	34 (100.00)	34 (100.00)	- -	34 (100.00)							

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to respective category.

Source: Field Survey.

6.3 Quality of the Living Environment

The current quality of living environment is quite satisfactory. They are having religious and cultural meetings frequently. Physical infrastructure is satisfactory. For drinking water more no. of tap water need to be provided in the affected village at some common places. Public service infrastructure (school, health facilities, Anganwadi centres, Public distribution system are satisfactory. The details have been given in survey pertaining to General, Social and Cultural Infrastructure (Annexure-I and II).

Chapter –VII

Social Impacts

Social impact assessments (SIAs) are an important part of the investment phase for many institutions in India. Derived from the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) model, which first originated in the 1970s as a way to evaluate the impact of infrastructural projects on communities. SIAs are now used by a number of countries like India in urban planning and development to assess the impact of projects on individuals and their communities.

7.1 Social Impact Assessments in India

Many countries use SIAs as a regulatory tool in planning developmental projects. In India, SIAs were mandated in 2013 by The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act. Prior to this law, land acquisition was controlled by the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, passed when India was still a colony. According to the 2013 land acquisition law, any major project is required to conduct SIA within six months of the project's start date.

The objective of social impact assessment is to drive improvements that increase the value of programmes to the people they serve. Social impact assessment helps organizations to plan better, implement more effectively, and successfully bring initiatives to scale. Assessment also facilitates accountability, supports stakeholder communication, and helps guide the allocation of scarce resources. Social impacts (also known as effects and consequences) refer to changes to individuals and communities due to a proposed action that alters the day-to-day way in which people live, work, play, relate to one another, organise to meet their needs and generally cope as members of society.

A Social Impact Assessment (SIA), therefore, is a method of analysing what impact a proposed project or plan may have on the social aspects including environment. These aspects include;

- The ways people cope with life through their economy, social systems, and cultural values;
- The ways people use the natural environment, for subsistence, recreation, spiritual activities, cultural activities, and so forth;
- The ways communities are organised and held together by their social and cultural institutions and beliefs; and,
- Ways of life that communities value as expressions of their identity.

7.2 Framework and Approach to Identify Impacts

SIA study of the project “Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition of Private Land from Brajamohanpur Village under KhurdaTahasil of Khurda District for RajuaDiversion Weir” was conducted in 01 village in 01 Tahasil of Khurdadistrict to assess and evaluate direct and indirect socio-economic impacts on the village.

The impact of the project on the affected and non-affected households is presented in Table -7.1. The table reveals that various impacts of the project have been collected from both land loser (24) and non-land loser (10) households. That it would considerably increase socio-economic status have been agreed by most of the families belonging to land losing category and all the families belonging to non-land losing category while few members belonging to land losing category have given no opinion on this matter. The project shall ruin substantially the livelihood of the family, this has been disagreed by almost all the families belonging to land losing category and large no. of families belonging to non-land losing category while quite a few members from both the categories have given no opinion regarding this matter. That the common property resources will be affected by the project that has been disagreed by a large no. of families belonging to both the categories while few members belonging to land losing category agreed to it. As regards kinship structure the survey showstherewould not bemuchofbreakdown and have adverse impact on community life, this has been disagreed by most of the families belonging to land losing categoryas well as non-land losing category. The project will lead to an increase in income is agreed by large no. of families belonging to both the categories while few families belonging to land losing and non-land losing category has given no opinion on this matter. That this project will pose more health risk for the people in its vicinity, almost all the families belonging to land losing category and most of the families belonging to non-land losing category disagreed to it.

Local business will not be affected in the short-run as well as in the long run, this has been disagreed by large no. of families belonging to both the categories andfew families belonging to both the categorieshas given no opinion on it. This project will improve opportunities for self-owned business, regarding this mixed opinion has been expressed by both the categories of families. This project will create numerous business opportunities for the family, this has been agreed by large no.of families belonging to land losing category and almost all the families belonging to non-land losing category while few families belonging to both the categories disagreed to it. The project will

create opportunities for the existing business is agreed by large no. of families belonging to land losing category and non-land losing category while few families belonging to belonging to both the categories has given no opinion on this matter and few families disagreed to it. This project will create short term as well as long term business opportunities, mixed opinion has been expressed by both the categories of families on this matter and disagreed by less than half of families belonging to land losing category. This project will create investment opportunities for local area is agreed by large no. of families belonging to both the categories while few families belonging to both the categories disagreed to it. The project will have some good effect on the local people, this has been agreed by almost all the families belonging to land losing category and non-land losing category. There will be loss of crops due to loss of land is agreed by large no. of families belonging to land losing category and almost all the families belonging to non-land losing category.

That success of this project completely depends on the presence of sufficient water in source areas, regarding this mixed opinion has been expressed by both the categories of families on it. Due to this Diversion Weir, production of crops will increase is agreed by both the categories of families. That this project will enhance the income from agriculture and farming sectors is agreed by both the categories of families and has been disagreed by few families belonging to both the categories. With the increase in income giving rise to increase in demand for goods and services shops and markets will come up in the area, mixed opinion has been expressed by both the categories of families on this matter. That the project will encourage multi crop farming, is agreed by large no. of families belonging to land losing category and more than half of families belonging to non-land losing category while meagre no. of families belonging to both the categories has given no opinion on it. That it will prompt local people to run transport is disagreed by less than half of families belonging to land losing category and few families belonging to non-land losing category while less than half of families belonging to both the categories agreed to it. This project will pose environmental problems in the area is agreed by more than half of families belonging to both the categories while few families belonging to both the categories has given no opinion on it. The compensation amount received against their land would be invested elsewhere, this has been agreed by large no. of families belonging to both the categories and few families belonging to land losing category disagreed to it. In nutshell, it can be said that this project would contribute for overall development of the area.

Table-7.1**Impacts of the Project on the Affected Households and Non-affected Households**

Category of Households	The project will have some positive effect on your family by increasing your socio-economic status (No. and %)					The project will ruin the sustainable livelihood of your family (No. and %)					The project will have impact on your common property resources on which the family subsists (No. and %)					The project will breakdown your kinship structure and affect your community life (No. and %)				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Land loser Households (24)	- -	21 (87.50)	04 (16.67)	- -	- -	- -	- -	01 (4.17)	23 (95.83)	- -	- -	02 (8.33)	03 (12.50)	19 (79.17)	- -	- -	- -	02 (8.33)	22 (91.67)	- -
Non-Land loser Households (10)	- -	10 (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	03 (30.00)	07 (70.00)	- -	- -	- -	02 (20.00)	08 (80.00)	- -	- -	- -	03 (30.00)	07 (70.00)	- -
Total(34)	- -	31 (91.18)	04 (11.76)	- -	- -	- -	- -	04 (11.76)	30 (88.24)	- -	- -	02 (5.88)	05 (14.71)	27 (79.41)	- -	- -	- -	05 (14.71)	29 (85.29)	- -

Table contd.....

Category of Households	The project will lead to an increase in income (No. and %)					Construction of this Diversion weir will pose more health risk for the people in its vicinity (No. and %)					You are concerned about short term effects to local business (No. and %)					You are concerned about long term effects to local business (No. and %)				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree
(1)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)
Land loser Households (24)	- -	18 (75.00)	03 (12.50)	03 (12.50)	- -	- -	- -	01 (4.17)	23 (95.83)	- -	- -	- -	04 (16.67)	20 (83.33)	- -	- -	- -	07 (29.17)	17 (70.83)	- -
Non-Land loser Households (10)	- -	07 (70.00)	02 (20.00)	01 (10.00)	- -	- -	- -	03 (30.00)	07 (70.00)	- -	- -	- -	01 (10.00)	09 (90.00)	- -	- -	- -	03 (30.00)	07 (70.00)	- -
Total (34)	- -	25 (73.53)	05 (14.71)	04 (11.76)	- -	- -	- -	04 (11.76)	30 (88.24)	- -	- -	- -	05 (14.71)	29 (85.29)	- -	- -	- -	10 (29.41)	24 (70.59)	- -

Table contd.....

SIA Study of Land Acquisition for Rajua Diversion Weir of Khurda District

Category of Households	It will create some self-owned business opportunities for the locality (No. and %)					The project will create numerous business opportunities for your family (No. and %)					It will create opportunities for your existing business (No. and %)					This will create long term opportunities for your business (No. and %)				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree
(1)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)
Landloser Households (24)	- -	12 (50.00)	09 (37.50)	03 (12.50)	- -	- -	17 (70.83)	02 (8.33)	05 (20.83)	- -	- -	13 (54.17)	06 (25.00)	05 (20.83)	- -	- -	17 (70.83)	04 (16.67)	03 (12.50)	- -
Non-landloser Households (10)	- -	07 (70.00)	01 (10.00)	02 (20.00)	- -	- -	09 (90.00)	- -	01 (10.00)	- -	- -	08 (80.00)	01 (10.00)	01 (10.00)	- -	- -	09 (90.00)	01 (10.00)	- -	- -
Total (34)	- -	19 (55.88)	10 (29.41)	05 (14.71)	- -	- -	26 (76.47)	02 (5.88)	06 (17.65)	- -	- -	21 (61.76)	07 (20.59)	06 (17.65)	- -	- -	26 (76.47)	05 (14.71)	03 (8.82)	- -

Table contd.....

Category of Households	This will create short term opportunities for your own business (No. and %)					It will create investment opportunities for local area (No. and %)					This will be good for the people in the Khurda area (No. and %)					There will be loss of crops due to loss of land (No. and %)				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree
(1)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)
Landloser Households (24)	- -	08 (33.33)	06 (25.00)	10 (20.83)	- -	- -	16 (66.67)	04 (16.67)	04 (16.67)	- -	- -	22 (91.66)	01 (4.17)	01 (4.17)	- -	- -	20 (83.33)	- -	04 (16.67)	- -
Non-Land Loser Households (10)	- -	06 (60.00)	02 (20.00)	02 (20.00)	- -	- -	07 (70.00)	01 (10.00)	02 (20.00)	- -	- -	09 (90.00)	- -	01 (10.00)	- -	- -	09 (90.00)	- -	01 (10.00)	- -
Total (34)	- -	14 (41.18)	08 (23.53)	12 (11.76)	- -	- -	23 (67.65)	05 (14.71)	06 (17.65)	- -	- -	31 (91.18)	01 (2.94)	02 (5.88)	- -	- -	29 (85.29)	- -	05 (14.71)	- -

Table contd.....

SIA Study of Land Acquisition for Rajua Diversion Weir of Khurda District

Category of Households	The success of this project completely depends on the presence of sufficient water in source areas (No. and %)					Due to this Diversion Weir, production of crops will increase (No. and %)					Whether it will enhance the income from agriculture and farming sectors (No. and %)					With the increase in income giving rise to increase in demand for goods and services shops and markets will come up in the area (No. and %)				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree
(1)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)
Landloser Households (24)	-	22 (91.67)	01 (14.17)	01 (14.17)	-	-	24 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	23 (95.83)	-	01 (4.17)	-	-	08 (33.33)	07 (29.17)	09 (37.50)	-
Non-Landloser Households (10)	-	08 (80.00)	01 (10.00)	01 (10.00)	-	-	09 (90.00)	-	01 (10.00)	-	-	07 (70.00)	01 (10.00)	02 (20.00)	-	-	05 (50.00)	02 (20.00)	03 (30.00)	-
Total (34)	-	30 (88.24)	02 (5.88)	02 (5.88)	-	-	33 (97.06)	-	01 (2.94)	-	-	30 (88.29)	01 (2.94)	03 (8.82)	-	-	13 (38.24)	09 (26.47)	12 (35.29)	-

Table contd.....

Category of Households	Whether it will encourage multi crop farming (No. and %)					It will prompt local people to run transport (No. and %)					It will pose environmental problems in the area (No. and %)					By the money received as compensation you can do better by investing it elsewhere (No. and %)				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree
(1)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)	(116)	(117)	(118)	(119)	(120)	(121)
Landloser Households (24)	-	21 (87.50)	01 (4.17)	02 (8.33)	-	-	07 (29.17)	07 (29.17)	10 (41.67)	-	-	14 (58.33)	06 (25.00)	04 (16.67)	-	-	20 (83.33)	01 (4.17)	03 (12.50)	-
Non-Landloser Households (10)	-	06 (60.00)	01 (10.00)	03 (30.00)	-	-	04 (40.00)	03 (30.00)	03 (30.00)	-	-	08 (80.00)	01 (10.00)	01 (10.00)	-	-	08 (80.00)	02 (20.00)	-	-
Total (34)	-	27 (79.41)	02 (5.88)	05 (14.71)	-	-	11 (32.35)	10 (29.41)	13 (38.24)	-	-	22 (64.71)	07 (20.59)	05 (14.71)	-	-	28 (82.35)	03 (8.82)	03 (8.82)	-

Source : Field Survey.

The social category-wise land affected households in the SIA study area of the project is presented in Table – 7.2.

Table–7.2
Social Category-wise Land affected Households in the SIA
Study Area of the Project

Sl. No.	Social Group	No. of families	Total amount of land owned (in acres)	Total amount of land to be Acquired (in acres)	% of land loss to total land owned	Average land to be lost Per HH (in acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	OBC	20 (83.33%)	39.500 (84.95%)	1.171 (95.13%)	2.96	0.06
2.	General Caste	04 (16.67%)	7.000 (15.05%)	0.060 (4.87%)	0.86	0.015
Total		24 (100.00)	46.500 (100.00)	1.231 (100.00)	2.65	0.051

Note :Figures in parenthesis refer to percentage.

Source : Field Survey.

It is seen from Table-7.2 that out of 24 land-loser households 20 (83.33%) are OBCs and 04 (16.67%) are General Castes. In the process of land acquisition, the loss of OBC HHs would be 1.171 acres and General Caste HHs would be 0.060 acres which is 2.96 per cent and 0.86 per cent respectively of their total land owned and the average loss per OBC HHs is 0.06 acres and General Caste HHs is 0.015 acres.

However, on the whole the loss of land is marginal, i.e., 0.44% of the total land owned by the project-affected families. This should not be a matter of concern for the administration and project authority. But, they must be adequately compensated for the loss of land.

7.3 Social Impact Management Plan

A social impact management plan establishes the roles and responsibilities of proponents, government, stakeholders and communities throughout the life of a project, in mitigating and managing social impacts and opportunities during construction, operation and the commissioning of major resource development projects. It also addresses medium to high impacts identified in the SIA.

The SIMP is intended to support ongoing management of the potential social impacts of the Project.

Development projects necessarily leave behind some impact on the stakeholders even though significant benefits accrue to the society. It is, therefore, necessary to understand beforehand the implication of adverse impact so that mitigation plans can be undertaken in advance.

After identifying the social impacts, the Social Impact Mitigation and Management Plan (SIMP) have been drawn up for mitigation of the impacts and the strategies for managing the risks. This enables the project proponent to ensure that mitigation and management strategies adequately address the impacts on the Project Affected Families (PAFs). The strategies presented in this chapter have been drawn out of the public consultations and interaction with key stakeholders. The mitigation and management strategies would also address the cumulative impacts identified during the assessment wherever necessary.

As DoWR, Govt. of Odisha is acquiring only 1.2310 acres of land in 01 village, i.e., Brajamohanpur comprising of private agricultural lands found during survey, its effects on livelihood of affected people would be much less as the loss of land is 0.44 per cent of total cultivated land. Nevertheless, some efforts by project authority should be taken by way of providing temporary jobs, either directly or through contractors, at the time of construction of Diversion Weir. This would considerably alleviate the present unemployment scenario which later may have multiplier effect.

It may be mentioned here that no public and community properties are being acquired. As a result of this communities' way of life is not going to be affected. Other assets, particularly roads are not getting affected anywhere by the project.

Similarly, drainage and sanitation are not being affected by the project. Hence, drainage will not be a problem.

As regards drinking water and its sources, the project does not affect it. However, as a gesture of good-will project authority may consider to provide tap water in the affected village at some common places, which would immensely benefit the villagers.

Similarly, no community pond is affected by the project. No forestland is going to be affected as the village is not surrounded by forest.

Public utilities like post office, fair price shops, food storage godowns, electricity supply and healthcare facilities are not getting affected at all. Hence, no elaborate management plan is required.

Such is the casewithanganwadis, places of worship etc. It is therefore, not necessary to draw any management plan to tackle social resource. However,a few suggestions are given in this chapter for the betterment of people of the affected village and accordingly a brief SIMP has been prepared.

7.4 Outlay for SIMP Implementation

In Table – 7.3 the SIMP outlay is presented. It has been worked out taking into account the total compensation, assistance admissible to the project affected families and the cost of development plan and the same is Rs. 1,11,84,250/- (1.11 Crore). Thus, the total outlay of the SIMP is 1.11crores.

However, the tentative compensation amount for loss of land has been given in the outlay as the same would be determined by the concerned deciding authority afterwards and would be distributed to the persons.

Table – 7.3
SIMP Outlay

Sl. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate ()	Amount (in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A.Compensation for Title Holders					
01.	Compensation for loss of land	Number/ acres	24/1.231	Per dec. Rs.40,000 (Approx.)	49,20,000/-
02.	Drinking water facility (tubewell)	Number	10	Approx. Rs. 1,50,000	15,00,000/-
03.	Plantation for Both side of road	Number	2000	Approx. Rs. 500	10,00,000/-
04.	Solar Light Both side of road	Number	40	Approx. Rs. 3000	1,20,000/-
B. Training for Skill Development					
01.	Vocational Training Allowance	Number	50	Approx. Rs. 20,000	10,00,000/-
C. Loss of Employment					
01.	Compensation for Economic Loss	Mandays	55	Approx. Rs. 500	27,500/-
D.Women Empowerment					
01.	Provision of Training to Active Women Self Help Groups	Number	03	Approx. Rs. 2,00,000	6,00,000/-
E.	Construction of Community Hall	Number	02	Approx. Rs. 5,00,000	10,00,000/-
Total	A+B+C+D+E				1,01,67,500/-
F.	Miscellaneous and contingency expenses (10% of theTotal)				10,16,750/-
Grand Total					1,11,84,250/-

7.5 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

In-depth information about some specific issues was sought in FGDs. FGD is a formal discussion where the participants freely express their views. In every FGD where discussion is wide, the moderator plays a crucial role and channels the discussion on the project only.

As in certain cases perception of the community about the project is relevant, their opinions in those issues must be considered. In one (01) affected village 01 FGD was organised where male and female members participated. Before the FGD meeting is organized in the affected village, people were communicated about the date, time and venue of the same. In the FGD meeting members of women SHGs, student, Anganwadi worker and senior ladies participated. From the male side PRI members and others participated.

SIA study for “Rajua Diversion Weir” was conducted in 01 village in 01 Tahasil of Khurda district. As a part of the study Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was also conducted in the village. The FGD increase awareness of the project by the villagers. In the FGD both affected and non-affected people participated. A summary of the discussion and views expressed therein have been incorporated in this report. It also includes different problems and requirements of the village.

The list of participants in the FGD is presented below (Table -7.4).

Table-7.4
List of Participants

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	List of Participants (Nos.)		
		Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Brajamohanpur	06	02	08

In the surveyed village male participants in the FGD were comparatively more than the female participants which clearly show due to some social compulsion females do not participate in public gatherings to assert their views.

7.5.1 Brajamohanpur: In village Brajamohanpur FGD was organised on dt.28.12.2025 where 06 males and 02 females participated only. There was 100 per cent awareness about the project and all the land affected people supported it. However, they showed their concern about the loss of agricultural land and sources of livelihood. They expressed that the proposed Rajua Diversion Weir will provide irrigation facilities for a good cultivation.

The area relies on a mix of irrigated and rainfed systems, particularly during the Kharif season. The dominant crop is paddy, which is extensively cultivated during the Kharif season. The lands are double cropping. Other significant crops grown in the region include pulses (such as green gram, Biri/black gram, and horse gram) and oilseeds (groundnut, sesame and mustard). Few vegetables are also grown in the village. Loss of land may not affect significantly the source of livelihood of the affected villagers. The average land holding size is less, i.e., 0.80 Dec. per household. The value of crops, i.e., Paddy is Rs.2500 to Rs.3100/- per quintal, Biri is Rs.8000/- per quintal, Mung is Rs.7000/- per quintal and Sesame is Rs.8000/- to Rs.10,000/- per quintal.

In the village there were 120 SC households and 226 OBC and General Caste households. As regards economic status, approximately 65% were cultivators, 10% were agricultural labourers and 06% were non-agricultural labourers, 05% were in business, 06% were in Govt. service and 8% were in private service. Overall socio-economic condition of the villagers seems to be average.

As regards health facilities, District Head Quarter Hospital is about 15kms. away, CHC is about 13kms. distance, ANM Centre is about 3 kms. away and ASHA worker is present in the same village. As reported by the villagers no chronic disease occurred in that village. As regards educational status 97 per cent male and 95 per cent female are literate. As many as 97% employed, 02% unemployed and 01% underemployed households were found in the village.

In the surveyed village there was migration as 20 to 25 persons moved to Delhi, Chennai and Kerala in search of jobs which show there is lack of employment opportunities in the area.

There was no child labour prevalent and women are sufficiently empowered. Women are PRI members, engaged in cultivation, worked as agricultural and non-agricultural wage labours, ASHA, AWH and active members of SHGs. Women are also found to be worked in Govt. and private sectors. Trafficking of women and children do not exist. There was land acquisition before and all the lands purchased directly. No religious structure is affected due to this land acquisition.

The benefits visualised would be in terms of irrigation round the year, good farming, provision of drinking water and pisciculture. The perceived losses are in terms of land only. No NGO is working in the village. There was a demand for cash against land and employment opportunity.

At the time of project work if any affected family member or villager is interested to work temporarily, they may be engaged. Local vehicles may be hired at the time of construction and local labourers may be engaged during the construction work.

Some of the photographs of Focus Group Discussion are given in the **Annexure - III**.

Chapter - VIII

Cost Benefit Analysis and Recommendations

8.1 Cost-Benefit Analysis

In a study like this, cost-benefit analysis in the true sense, cannot be done. C-B analysis aims at finding out Internal Rate of Return (IRR) or Financial Rate of Return (FRR) and Economic Rate of Return (ERR). Since this report deals with a part of the total project, i.e., Rajua Diversion Weir, only some qualitative benefits can be found vis-a-vis the cost. The entire benefit could be reckoned only after completion of the proposed project.

A medium irrigation project is an agricultural water management system designed to irrigate a Cultivable Command Area (CCA) between 2,000 hectares and 10,000 hectares, falling between smaller minor projects and larger major projects, often featuring medium-sized storage, diversion, and distribution structures for surface water.

8.1.1 Diversion Weir

A diversion weir is a low, permanent structure built across a river to raise the water level upstream, allowing water to be diverted into canals for irrigation, hydropower, or other uses, without storing large amounts of water like a dam. It's essentially a partial barrier that redirects flow into channels, often featuring components like under-sluices and divide walls, and can be made of concrete, masonry, or rock, sometimes with gates (shutters) to control flow.

The Rajua River bifurcates from Daya River at Tirumala in the deltaic system of the river Mahanadi. The farmers of both side of the river Rajua are generally deprived of the Kharif crop due to flood water. So the farmers of the nearby villages put cross bund at Dholapatna and Saradhapur (3km downstream of Dholapatna) to utilise the water in the river Rajua for Rabi crop in patches. Keeping in view of the above for Rabi cultivation in

the area, it was decided to construct a diversion weir at Dholapatna, so that irrigation can be supplied to a CCA of 2666 ha.

Rajua Diversion Weir is an ongoing irrigation project located on the Rajua river, benefiting both the Khurda and Puri districts in Odisha. It is a project under execution with assistance from NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development). The primary objective of the project is to provide assured irrigation facilities to the command areas in the region, which helps in increasing agricultural production and productivity, especially for *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops. Upon completion, 15 villages of Khurda District - 1273.50 ha. and 21 villages of Puri District – 1392.50 ha. will be benefited.

Since it is a small project minimum land is going to be acquired. But the perceived benefits visualised would be irrigation facilities, provision of drinking water and pisciculture round the year. This project will irrigate 2666 hectares during Rabi season. Apart from that this project will also provide irrigation facilities to different type of farming and there would be generation of income from farming and related activities.

8.2 Recommendations

Keeping in view demand of the project affected persons following recommendations are made;

1. The affected villagers expect more compensation for land which may be considered.
2. The affected people also demanded land against loss of land.
3. Afforestation may be undertaken in the places where there is fear of soil erosion and other places to ensure a good ecological environment.
4. At the time of construction interested villagers may be temporarily engaged by the construction agency or through its contractors.
5. Provision of drinking water facilities, especially in summer season may be made.

6. Provision of a Primary Health Centre (PHC) may be made to meet the urgent requirement of the people.
7. Emphasis may be made encourage the local people to engage in multi crop farming, pisciculture and other such economic activities, so that diversion of water due to this project is properly utilised. If this is done, it may prevent the rate of migration that happens now.
8. Proper and transparent procedure should be maintained while distributing the compensation amount and identification of land by DoWR, Govt. of Odisha after acquisition.

Part-II

4 (1) Notification

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗ

No.RDM-LAA-KHD-0009-2025- ୫୭୭୧୧ /R&DM, Dated
ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅଧିସୂଚନା

19 DEC 2025

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧାଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶ କ୍ରମେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ସେଥି ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବ ସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ (Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି । ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବାସ ଓ ଆଇଆନରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪(୧) ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉଚ୍ଚ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ ।

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ:- ଅଧିକ୍ଷଣ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜଳସେଚନ ଡିଭିଜନ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା
(Superintending Engineer, Khordha Irrigation Division, Khordha)

୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ:- ରାଜୁଆ ଡାଇଭର୍ସନ ଖେୟାର ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ।

୩.SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ:- Agricultural and Rural Development Consultancy Society(ARDCOS), Bhubaneswar, an empanelled agency under Nabakrushna Choudhary Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar.

୪. SIA study କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା:- Nabakrushna Choudhary Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar, Pin-751001
Phone No.(0674) 2300471, 7827451458

୫. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ/ତଫସିଲ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା	ବ୍ରଜମୋହନପୁର	ଏ ୧.୨୩୧	
ମୋଟ			ଏ ୧.୨୩୧	

ଏଥି ସହିତ ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚୀ ସଂଲଗ୍ନ କରାଯାଇଅଛି ।

(କ) ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:-ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଚହସିଲ ବ୍ରଜମୋହନପୁର ମୌଜାରେ ରାଜୁଆ ଡାଇଭର୍ସନ ଷ୍ଟେୟାର ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଧୀନରେ "ବ୍ରଜମୋହନପୁର ସବ-ମାଇନର-୦୨" ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜଳସେଚନ ବିଭାଜନ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧାଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେଉଅଛି ।

(ଖ) SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ :- ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୧ ଗୋଟି ମୌଜା ରେ ଏ ୧.୨୩୧ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ତାଲିକା/ତଫସିଲ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନ୍ତେ ମିଳି ପାରିବ ।

(ଗ) ଗ୍ରାମସଭା / ଭୂମି ମାଲିକଙ୍କ ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କି ? ଯଦି ଏହି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ଘରୋଇ କମ୍ପାନୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ହେଉଥାଏ ତେବେ ୮୦ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପରିବାରଙ୍କ ପୂର୍ବସମ୍ମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ପଡ଼ିବ ଏବଂ ଯଦି ସରକାରୀ ବେସରକାରୀ ଭାଗିଦାରୀ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଏହି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ହେଉଥାଏ ତେବେ ୭୦ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପରିବାରଙ୍କ ପୂର୍ବସମ୍ମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ପଡ଼ିବ ।

(ଘ) SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାବଳୀ:- ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ କିମ୍ବା ପରାମର୍ଶ କ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ଚୁଡ଼ାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତ ହେବ । ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଜନଶୁଣାଣି ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ନ୍ୟାୟୋଚିତ କ୍ଷତିପୂରଣ ଅଧିକାର ଏବଂ ଭୁଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବାସ ଓ ଅଭିଆନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ନିୟମାବଳୀ ୨୦୧୭ ର ନିୟମ-୧୪ ବ୍ରହ୍ମବ୍ୟାପୀ ।

(ଙ) SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଆରମ୍ଭ ଏବଂ ସମାପନ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ଏବଂ ତାହାର ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସରକାରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଦିବସଠାରୁ ୬ ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ସମାପନ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ /ଗ୍ରାମ/ଖାର୍ଡ ସ୍ତରରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାହେବ । ତତସହିତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଏବଂ ବ୍ଲକ ମହକୁମାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଗୋଚରୀୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ୱେବ ସାଇଟ ରେ ସୁଚିତ ହେବ ।

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳଙ୍କ ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ

(ସୁରଞ୍ଜନ ପ୍ରଧାନ)
ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଶାସନ ସଚିବ

Memo No. 47712 /Rev & DM, Dated 19 DEC 2025

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

SRO Number may be allotted to this publication.

Additional Secretary to Government

Memo No. 47713 /Rev & DM, Dated 19 DEC 2025

Copy forwarded to Department of Water Resources/ Superintending Engineer, Khordha Irrigation Division, Khordha for information and necessary action.

Additional Secretary to Government

Memo No. 47714 /Rev & DM, Dated 19 DEC 2025

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

Additional Secretary to Government

Memo No. 47715 /Rev & DM, Dated 19 DEC 2025

Copy forwarded to the State Co-ordinator ,Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies ,Bhubaneswar (email: ncdsbbsr1987@gmail.com) for information and necessary action.

Additional Secretary to Government

Memo No. 47716 /Rev & DM, Dated 19 DEC 2025

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Additional Secretary to Government

ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ଅନୁସୂଚୀ

ଜିଲ୍ଲା - ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା

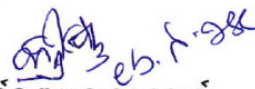
ତହସିଲ - ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା

ମୌଜା - ବ୍ରଜମୋହନପୁର

କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ମୌଜା	ଗ୍ରାମାଞ୍ଚଳ / ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳ	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପ୍ଲଟ ନମ୍ବର	ପ୍ଲଟ ର ମୋଟ ରକବା	ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ହେବାକୁ ଥିବା ରକବା	କିସମ	ଖାତା ରୟତ
୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬	୭	୮	୯
୧	ବ୍ରଜମୋହନପୁର	ଗ୍ରାମାଞ୍ଚଳ	୩୭	୭୧୭	୦.୩୮୦	୦.୦୮୭	ଚକଭୂକ୍ତ	କାମଦେବ ସ୍ଵାଇଁ ପି:ମୁଗଳ ସ୍ଵାଇଁ ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: ଗୋପିନାଥ ପୁର
୨			୭୨	୭୧୯	୦.୩୨୦	୦.୦୦୫	ଚକଭୂକ୍ତ	ଗତି ସାମନ୍ତରା, ସଦାଶିବ ସାମନ୍ତରା, ତାରେଶ୍ଵର ସାମନ୍ତରା ପି: ଦିନାମ୍ବର ସାମନ୍ତରା ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୩			୧୯୭	୭୧୮	୦.୩୭୦	୦.୧୪୨	ଚକଭୂକ୍ତ	ନରସିଂହ ମାନସିଂହ ପି:ହାଡ଼ିବନ୍ଧୁ ମାନସିଂହ ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୪			୧୯୭	୭୨୩	୦.୨୨୦	୦.୧୫୫	ଚକଭୂକ୍ତ	ନରୋତ୍ତମ ବିଶ୍ଵାଳ ପି:ବାନାମ୍ବର ବିଶ୍ଵାଳ ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୫			୩୩୪	୭୨୦	୦.୧୯୦	୦.୦୩୫	ଚକଭୂକ୍ତ	ଶ୍ରୀ ଗ୍ରାମେଶ୍ଵର ଦେବ ବିଜେ ଗୋପିନାଥ ପୁର ମାର୍ପତ ବା: ବିଛା ମହାପାତ୍ର ସା: ବୁଧ୍ ମହାପାତ୍ର ଜା: ମାଳି ବା: ଗୋପିନାଥ ପୁର

୬			୩୬୪	୭୨୧	୦.୨୫୦	୦.୦୨୫	ଚକ୍ରଭୁକ୍ତ	<p>ଶ୍ରୀ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମେଶ୍ଵର ଦେବ ମନ୍ଦିର ଗୋପିନାଥ ପୁର ମାଉଁଟ ବା: ବୈକୁଣ୍ଠ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ଦାସରଥ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ଶ୍ଵେତ ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି: ବୁଧ୍ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ବିଜ୍ଞା ମହାପାତ୍ର ସ୍ଵା: ବୁଧ୍ ମହାପାତ୍ର ଜା: ମାଳି, ବିଦ୍ୟୁଲତା ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା, ପ୍ରେମଲତା ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା, ବସନ୍ତ ମଞ୍ଜରୀ ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା, ସତ୍ୟଭାମା ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ପି: ସୋମନାଥ ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା, ଖୁଳି ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ସ୍ଵା: ସୋମନାଥ ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା, ଉପେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା, ଅନନ୍ତ ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା, ଦାନୋଦର ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ପି: ଶଙ୍କର ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା, ମାଗି ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ସ୍ଵା: ଶଙ୍କର ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ଗୋପିନାଥପୁର</p>
୭			୫୯୨/୧୨୮	୫୯୭	୦.୯୯୫	୦.୦୭୨	ଚକ୍ରଭୁକ୍ତ	<p>ବୈକୁଣ୍ଠ ବିଶ୍ଵାଳ ପି:ଗୁଣ୍ଡୁଚି ବିଶ୍ଵାଳ ବା: ନିଜିଗାଁ</p>
୮			୩୮୨	୭୨୯	୧.୩୮୦	୦.୩୫୬	ଚକ୍ରଭୁକ୍ତ	<p>ଭାଗିରଥୀ ଯୁଖାରସିଂହ, ଦାସରଥ ଯୁଖାରସିଂହ, ହରପ୍ରିୟା ଯୁଖାରସିଂହ, ନଳିନୀ ଯୁଖାରସିଂହ ପି: ସତ୍ତ ଚରଣ ଯୁଖାରସିଂହ, ଶୋଭା ଯୁଖାରସିଂହ ସ୍ଵା: ସତ୍ତ ଚରଣ ଯୁଖାରସିଂହ ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: ନିଜିଗାଁ, ବିଦ୍ୟୁଲତା ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା, ପ୍ରେମଲତା ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ପି: ସୋମନାଥ ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ଗୋପିନାଥପୁର, ଚମ୍ପା ମହାପାତ୍ର ସ୍ଵା: ଭ୍ରମର ବର ମହାପାତ୍ର ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ନରସିଂହପୁର ଥାନା - ଚନ୍ଦନପୁର, ଜିଲ୍ଲା - ପୁରୀ</p>

୯	୪୨୬	୭୨୨	୦.୨୯୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଚକ୍ରଭୁକ୍ତ	ସମାପନ ସେନାପତି ପି: ପାଦୁକି ସେନାପତି ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ,କିମ୍ପତ ଆଠ ଅଣା ବା:, ବିରେନ ସେନାପତି, ବାବୁଲି ସେନାପତି ପି: ପାଣ୍ଡୁ ସେନାପତି, ଶଶି ସେନାପତି ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ପାଣ୍ଡୁ ସେନାପତି ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ,କିମ୍ପତ ଆଠ ଅଣା ବା
୧୦	୪୪୮	୭୨୭	୦.୨୮୦	୦.୧୫୫	ଚକ୍ରଭୁକ୍ତ	ଶ୍ରୀ ରଘୁନାଥ ଦେବ ବିଜେ ନିଜଗାଁ ମାର୍ଯ୍ୟତ ବା:, ସୀତାରାମ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ, ପ୍ରାଣକୃଷ୍ଣ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ପି: ନାରଣ ବନ୍ଧୁ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ଜା: କରଣ ବା: ଗୋପିନାଥ ପୁର
୧୧	୪୯୪	୭୨୪	୦.୨୭୦	୦.୦୬୫	ଚକ୍ରଭୁକ୍ତ	ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମହାପ୍ରଭୁ ବିଜେ ପୁରୀ ଡରଫ ଆଡ଼ମିନିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଚାଳନା କମିଟି ପୁରୀ ଖେତ୍ରୀଚ ନମ୍ବର - 1, 1 ନରୋତ୍ତମ ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ ପି:ବାନାମ୍ବର ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୨	୬୦୨	୭୨୮	୦.୨୦୫	୦.୧୦୫	ଚକ୍ରଭୁକ୍ତ	ମନ ମୋହନ ଛୋଟରା, ଭଗବାନ ଛୋଟରା ପି: ରାଘବୀ ନନ୍ଦ ଛୋଟରା, ବାସନ୍ତି ଛୋଟରା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ରାଘବୀ ନନ୍ଦ ଛୋଟରା ଜା: କରଣ ବା: ରକ୍ତପଟା ଥାନା - କଣାସ
ମୋଟ ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ରକବା= ଏକର ୧.୨୩୧						


 ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ,ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା

Part-III

Part - II
List of Land-Loser Households

Sl.	Name of the Village	Khata No.	Name of Head of HH	Sex M-1, F-2	Age	Caste/Tribe	Total Project land (in acre)	Total amount of land to be Acquired (in acre)	% of Acquired land to total project land
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Brajamohanpur	37	Abhimanyu Swain	1	52	OBC	0.380	0.086	22.63
2	Brajamohanpur	72	Gati Samantray	1	62	OBC	0.320	0.005	1.56
3			Tareswar Samantray	1	45	OBC			
4			Sadasib Samantray	1	63	OBC			
5	Brajamohanpur	196	Santosh Mansingh	1	51	OBC	0.370	0.142	38.38
6	Brajamohanpur	197,594	Srimat Biswal	1	63	OBC	0.890	0.220	24.72
7			Prasan Biswal	1	65	OBC			
8	Brajamohanpur	334, 364	Susanta Mohapatra	1	42	Gen.	0.252	0.042	16.67
9	Brajamohanpur	364	Kanhu Acharya	1	35	Gen.	0.188	0.018	9.57
10			Damodar Acharya	1	83	Gen.			
11			Satyabhama Acharya	2	65	Gen.			
12	Brajamohanpur	592/128	Baikuntha Biswal	1	74	OBC	0.995	0.072	7.24
13	Brajamohanpur		Ramachandra Biswal	1	38	OBC			
14	Brajamohanpur	382	Bhagirathi Jujharsingh	1	63	OBC	1.380	0.356	25.80
15	Brajamohanpur		Harapriya Jujharsingh	2	70	OBC			
16	Brajamohanpur		Sobha Jujharsingh	2	70	OBC			
17	Brajamohanpur		Dasarathi Jujharsingh	1	50	OBC			

Sl.	Name of the Village	Khata No.	Name of Head of HH	Sex M-1, F-2	Age	Caste/Tribe	Total Project land (in acre)	Total amount of land to be Acquired (in acre)	% of Acquired land to total project land
18	Brajamohanpur	526	Biren Senapati	1	63	OBC	0.290	0.030	10.34
19			Rikuna Senapati	1	40	OBC			
20			Babuli Senapati	1	55	OBC			
21	Brajamohanpur	548	Ashis Ku. Pattanaik	1	52	OBC	0.680	0.155	22.79
22			Pranakrushna Pattanaik	1	76	OBC			
23	Brajamohanpur	602	Manamohan Chhotara	1	63	OBC	0.705	0.105	14.89
24			Bhagaban Chhotara	1	60	OBC			
Total							6.450	1.231	19.09

Part - III
List of Land-Loser Households along with Entitlements

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khat a No.	Name of Head of HH	Ent. Details	Name of Family Members	Sex M-1, F-2	Age	Caste/Tribe	Educational Qualification		Total amount of land owned (in acre)	Total Project land (in acre)	Total amount of land to be Acquired (in acre)	% of Acquired land to be total land owned	% of Acquired land to total project land
									Qualification	Tech. Training					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Brajamohanpur	37	Abhimanyu Swain	1	Abhimanyu Swain	1	52	OBC	High School	-	1.000	0.380	0.086	8.60	22.63
				2	Ajit	1	27	OBC	Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
				3	Sujit	1	23	OBC	Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Brajamohanpur	72	Gati Samantray	1	Gati Samantray	1	62	OBC	Just literate	-	1.500	0.107	0.002	0.13	1.87
				2	Bhikari	1	40	OBC	High School	-	-	-	-	-	-
				3	Yoginath	1	29	OBC	Tech. Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Brajamohanpur	72	Tareswar Samantray	1	Tareswar Samantray	1	45	OBC	Just literate	-	3.000	0.107	0.002	0.07	1.87
				2	Dilu	1	30	OBC	Plus two	-	-	-	-	-	-
				3	Rilu	1	26	OBC	Plus two	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Brajamohanpur	72	Sadasib Samantray	1	Sadasib Samantray	1	63	OBC	Just literate	-	1.500	0.106	0.001	0.07	0.94

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khat a No.	Name of Head of HH	Ent. Details	Name of Family Members	Sex M-1, F-2	Age	Caste/Tribe	Educational Qualification		Total amount of land owned (in acre)	Total Project land (in acre)	Total amount of land to be Acquired (in acre)	% of Acquired land to be total land owned	% of Acquired land to total project land
									Qualification	Tech. Training					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
				2	Maheswar	1	32	OBC	High School	-	-	-	-	-	-
				3	Sarbeswar	1	28	OBC	High School	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Brajamohanpur	196	Santosh Mansingh	1	Santosh Mansingh	1	51	OBC	High School	-	2.500	0.370	0.142	5.68	38.38
				2	Shiba Prasad	1	19	OBC	-	ITI	-	-	-	-	-
6	Brajamohanpur	197, 594	Srimat Biswal	1	Srimat Biswal	1	63	OBC	Graduate	-	2.500	0.445	0.110	4.40	24.72
				2	Rasmiranjan	1	35	OBC	Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
				3	Ratiranjan	1	30	OBC	Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
				4	Smrutiranjan	1	26	OBC	Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Brajamohanpur	197, 594	Prasan Biswal	1	Prasan Biswal	1	65	OBC	Graduate	-	2.500	0.445	0.110	4.40	24.72
				2	Prabina	1	43	OBC	Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
				3	Deepak	1	31	OBC	Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
				4	Sandhyarani	2	35	OBC	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Brajamohanpur	334, 364	Susanta Mohapatra	1	Susanta Mohapatra	1	42	Gen.	High School	-	2.000	0.252	0.042	2.10	16.67
9	Brajamohanpur	364	Kanhu Acharya	1	Kanhu Acharya	1	35	Gen.	High School	-	1.000	0.062	0.007	0.70	11.29

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khat a No.	Name of Head of HH	Ent. Details	Name of Family Members	Sex M-1, F-2	Age	Caste/ Tribe	Educational Qualification		Total amount of land owned (in acre)	Total Project land (in acre)	Total amount of land to be Acquired (in acre)	% of Acquired land to be total land owned	% of Acquired land to total project land
									Qualification	Tech. Training					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
10	Brajamohanpur	364	Damodar Acharya	1	Damodar Acharya	1	83	Gen.	Elementary	-	2.000	0.063	0.007	0.35	11.11
				2	Pravati	2	37	Gen.	High School	-	-	-	-	-	-
				3	Mrutyunjaya	1	18	Gen.	Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
				4	Basudev	1	33	Gen.	High School	-	-	-	-	-	-
				5	Sahadev	1	30	Gen.	High School	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Brajamohanpur	364	Satyabhama Acharya	1	Satyabhama Acharya	2	65	Gen.	High School	-	2.000	0.063	0.004	0.20	6.35
12	Brajamohanpur	592/128	Baikuntha Biswal	1	Baikuntha Biswal	1	74	OBC	Elementary	-	2.500	0.498	0.036	1.44	7.23
				2	Krushna Ch.	1	42	OBC	Elementary	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Brajamohanpur	592/128	Ramachandra Biswal	1	Ramachandra Biswal	1	38	OBC	Post Graduate	-	1.000	0.497	0.036	3.60	7.24
14	Brajamohanpur	382	Bhagirathi Jujharsingh	1	Bhagirathi Jujharsingh	1	63	OBC	Graduate	-	2.000	0.345	0.089	4.45	25.80
				2	Saumyanjan	1	35	OBC	Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
				3	Diptiranjana	1	33	OBC	High School	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Brajamohanpur	382	Harapriya Jujharsingh	1	Harapriya Jujharsingh	2	70	OBC	Just literate	-	2.000	0.345	0.089	4.45	25.80

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khat a No.	Name of Head of HH	Ent. Details	Name of Family Members	Sex M-1, F-2	Age	Caste/Tribe	Educational Qualification		Total amount of land owned (in acre)	Total Project land (in acre)	Total amount of land to be Acquired (in acre)	% of Acquired land to be total land owned	% of Acquired land to total project land
									Qualification	Tech. Training					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
				2	Sangram Keshari	1	48	OBC	Plus two	-	-	-	-	-	-
				3	Tapan Kumar	1	40	OBC	Plus two	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Brajamohanpur	382	Sobha Jujharsingh	1	Sobha Jujharsijgh	2	70	OBC	Just literate	-	2.000	0.345	0.089	4.45	25.80
				2	Nalini Jujharsingh	2	54	OBC	Elementary	-	-	-	-	-	-
				3	Sidhartha	1	30	OBC	High School	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Brajamohanpur	382	Dasarathi Jujharsingh	1	Dasarathi Jujharsijgh	1	50	OBC	Elementary	-	2.000	0.345	0.089	4.45	25.80
				2	Badal	1	25	OBC	High School	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Brajamohanpur	526	Biren Senapati	1	Biren Senapati	1	63	OBC	Just literate	-	1.000	0.097	0.010	1.00	10.31
				2	Basanta	1	45	OBC	High School	-	-	-	-	-	-
				3	Dusmanta	1	42	OBC	High School	-	-	-	-	-	-
				4	Hemanta	1	40	OBC	High School	-	-	-	-	-	-
				5	Niranjan	1	38	OBC	Tech. Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Brajamohanpur	526	Rikuna Senapati	1	Rikuna Senapati	1	40	OBC	Elementary	-	2.000	0.097	0.010	0.50	10.31
20	Brajamohanpur	526	Babuli Senapati	1	Babuli	1	55	OBC	High School	-	1.500	0.096	0.010	0.67	10.42

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khat a No.	Name of Head of HH	Ent. Details	Name of Family Members	Sex M-1, F-2	Age	Caste/Tribe	Educational Qualification		Total amount of land owned (in acre)	Total Project land (in acre)	Total amount of land to be Acquired (in acre)	% of Acquired land to be total land owned	% of Acquired land to total project land
									Qualification	Tech. Training					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
					Senapati										
				2	Chandan	1	25	OBC	Plus two	-	-	-	-	-	-
				3	Ranjan	1	20	OBC	Plus two	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Brajamohanpur	548	Ashis Ku. Pattanaik	1	Ashis Ku. Pattanaik	1	52	OBC	Graduate	-	1.000	0.340	0.078	7.80	22.94
				2	Amit	1	22	OBC	Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
				3	Pramit	1	20	OBC	Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Brajamohanpur	548	Pranakrushna Pattanaik	1	Pranakrushna Pattanaik	1	76	OBC	Graduate	-	2.000	0.340	0.077	3.85	22.65
23	Brajamohanpur	602	Manamohan Chhotara	1	Manamohan Chhotara	1	63	OBC	Plus two	-	3.000	0.353	0.053	1.77	15.01
				2	Dibyaranjan	1	25	OBC	Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Brajamohanpur	602	Bhagaban Chhotara	1	Bhagaban Chhotara	1	60	OBC	Plus two	-	3.000	0.352	0.052	1.73	14.77
Total											46.500	6.450	1.231	2.65	19.09

Annexures

Annexure – I

General Infrastructure Existing in Project Area

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of GP	Name of Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of District	Road (Internal)			Water Supply (specify type)				Electricity		Cremation Ground		Brick yards	Market area	Cattle market
						Kuccha	Pucca	Semi pucca	Dug Well	Tube Well	PWS	Other (Spec.)	Yes	No	Area	No. of units			
						No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1.	Brajamohanpur	Brajamohanpur	Khurda	Khurda	Khurda	06	02	07	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	01	-	-	-

Table Contd.....

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Municipality	Name of Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of District	Village Industry sites	Community Hall	AWC	Panchayat office	Post Office	Police Stn./ Police posts	Banks			Prayer Hall/ Bhagabat Tungi
												Comm. Banks	Reg. Rural Bank	Credit Co-operative Society	
						No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	Brajamohanpur	Brajamohanpur	Khurda	Khurda	Khurda	-	01	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table Contd.....

SIA Study of Land Acquisition for Construction for Rajua Diversion Weir of Khurda District

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of GP	Name of Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of District	School /Education Centres			College Gen. Edn.	Health Centres				Veterinary Centres	Fair Price Shops	Co-operative Societies
						Pry. Sch.	Sec.Sc.	High Sch.		PHC/CHC	Sub Centre	ANM Centre	Others)			
						No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)
1.	Brajamohanpur	Brajamohanpur	Khurda	Khurda	Khurda	01	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-

Table Contd.....

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of GP	Name of Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of District	Shops				Hotels/ lodges/ guest houses	Flour mill	Service Centre	
						Textile Shops	Grocery Shops	Chem. & Phar.	Hardware/ Cement/ Const. Material			Tractor repairs	Cycle/ automobile repairs
						No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
1.	Brajamohanpur	Brajamohanpur	Khurda	Khurda	Khurda	-	04	02	-	-	-	-	-

Table Contd.....

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of GP	Name of Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of District	Service Men									
						Barber	Carpenter	Blackmith	Goldsmith	Tailor	Cobbler	Masons	Potter	Washer man	Any oth.(spec.)
						No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units	No. of units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)
1	Brajamohanpur	Brajamohanpur	Khurda	Khurda	Khurda	05	30	02	01	04	-	08	-	20	-

Annexure – II

Social and Cultural Infrastructure Survey

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of GP	Name of Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of District	Social and Cultural Infrastructure Existing or Not											
						Festive locations		Local trade guilds		Trading spots		Bhajan Mandal		Sports Groups/ associations/clubs		Musical Groups/ associations/clubs	
						Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Brajamohanpur	Brajamohanpur	Khurda	Khurda	Khurda	1	02	-	-	-	-	1	02	1	01	1	01

Table Contd.....

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of GP	Name of Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of District	Social and Cultural Infrastructure Existing or Not											
						Dance Teams/ associations		Drama groups/ associations/club		Self Help Groups		Yuvak Mandals		Yuvati mandals		Folk art Groups	
						Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	Brajamohanpur	Brajamohanpur	Khurda	Khurda	Khurda	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table Contd.....

SIA Study of Land Acquisition for Construction for Rajua Diversion Weir of Khurda District

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of GP	Name of Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of District	Social and Cultural Infrastructure Existing or Not									
						Painting groups		Handicrafts associations		Local Bandsets		Credit Co-ops		Co-operative Bodies	
						Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
1.	Brajamohanpur	Brajamohanpur	Khurda	Khurda	Khurda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table Contd.....

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of GP	Name of Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of District	Social and Cultural Infrastructure Existing or Not											
						Co-operative Bodies											
						Fishing Co-ops		Craft Co-ops		Milk Producers' Co-ops		Farmers' co-ops		Poultry Prod. co-ops		Labour co-ops	
Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)
1.	Brajamohanpur	Brajamohanpur	Khurda	Khurda	Khurda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table Contd.....

SIA Study of Land Acquisition for Construction for Rajua Diversion Weir of Khurda District

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of GP	Name of Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of District	Social and Cultural Infrastructure Existing or Not									
						Moneylenders		Local quack doctors		Caste Panchayats/ Committee of Elders		Village Panchayat		Any Other orga.units of soc.or cul.nature (spec.)	
						Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
1.	Brajamohanpur	Brajamohanpur	Khurda	Khurda	Khurda	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	01	-	-

Table Contd.....

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of GP	Name of Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of District	Social and Cultural Infrastructure Existing or Not											
						Forts		Ancient palaces		Canons		Battle fields		Other monuments		Village entrance gates	
						Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/ No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1) / No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1) / No(2)	No. of units	Yes (1)/ No(2)	No. of units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)
1.	Brajamohanpur	Brajamohanpur	Khurda	Khurda	Khurda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table Contd.....

SIA Study of Land Acquisition for Construction for Rajua Diversion Weir of Khurda District

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of GP	Name of Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of District	Social and Cultural Infrastructure Existing or Not											
						Boundary stones		Akhadas		Archaeological sites		Monasteries		Maths		Mathadhipatis	
						Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)
1.	Brajamohanpur	Brajamohanpur	Khurda	Khurda	Khurda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table Contd.....

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Municipality	Name of Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of District	Social and Cultural Infrastructure Existing or Not											
						Chawdy		Dharamshala		Musafir khanas		Caravan series		Jatra grounds		Holy Groves	
						Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)
1.	Brajamohanpur	Brajamohanpur	Khurda	Khurda	Khurda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table Contd.....

SIA Study of Land Acquisition for Construction for Rajua Diversion Weir of Khurda District

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of GP	Name of Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of District	Social and Cultural Infrastructure Existing or Not															
						Holy springs		Samadhis		Dargahs		Caves		Birth places of religious leaders / saints		Inscriptions		Memorial stones		Mahasati stones	
						Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)
1.	Brajamohanpur	Brajamohanpur	Khurda	Khurda	Khurda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table Contd.....

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of GP	Name of Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of District	Social and Cultural Infrastructure Existing or Not																	
						Temples		Idgahs		Masjids		Churches		Gurudwaras		Jain Basadis		Buddhist stupas		Other religious monuments		Others (Specify)	
						Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units	Yes(1)/No(2)	No. of units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(115)	(116)	(117)	(118)	(119)	(120)	(121)	(122)	(123)	(124)	(125)	(126)	(127)	(128)	(129)	(130)	(131)	(132)
1.	Brajamohanpur	Brajamohanpur	Khurda	Khurda	Khurda	1	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annexure - III
Some of the Photographs of Survey and FGD at Brajamohanpur Village



Public Hearing Meeting Letter



OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR & DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KHORDHA
(Land Acquisition Section)

Letter No. 222 LA/KHD/26 Date. 06 / 02 / 2026

To

The Sarapanch, Brajamohanpur G.P
The Sub-Collector, Khordha
The Superintending Engineer, Khordha Irrigation Division, Khordha
The Tahasildar, Khordha

Sub:- Organisation of Public Hearing for acquisition of private land in Mouza- Brajamohanpur for the project "Construction of Brajamohanpur Sub-Minor-II of Rajua Diversion Weir"

Sir,

With reference to the above noted subject, I am to say that an area of Ac 1.2310 dec of private land is to be acquired in Mouza- Brajamohanpur for the project "Construction of Brajamohanpur Sub-Minor-II of Rajua Diversion Weir". As per section-5 of RFCTLAR&R Act-2013 read with Rule 14 of ORFCTLAR & R Rules-2016, a Public Hearing is scheduled to be held on **18.02.2026 (Wednesday) at 11 A.M at 'Kalyan Mandap' near Brajamohanpur G.P Office, At/Po- Brajamohanpur** in order to finalize the draft SIA study report. In this regard, a public notice has been enclosed here with to be published on the office Notice Board for information of the general public.

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

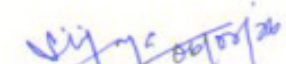
Yours faithfully,

Encl: As above


Land Acquisition Officer,
Collectorate, Khordha


Memo No. 223 LA/KHD/26 Date. 06 / 02 / 2026

Copy submitted to the Coordinator, State SIA Unit (Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies), Bhubaneswar-751013/ The Director, ARDCOS, 115, Basundhara Apartment, Bhubaneswar-751010 for information & Necessary action.


Land Acquisition Officer,
Collectorate, Khordha

Memo No. 224 LA/KHD/26 Date. 06 / 02 /2026

Copy submitted to the Collector, Khordha / A.D.M(Revenue), Khordha for kind information.


Land Acquisition Officer,
Collectorate, Khordha



ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା
(ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଉପବିଭାଗ)

ନୋଟିସ ସଂଖ୍ୟା : - ୪୧.....


ତାରିଖ: - ୦୬.୦୭.୨୦୨୨

ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ନୋଟିସ

ଏତଦ୍ୱାରା ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଗୋଚାରରେ ଜଣାଇଦିଆଯାଉଛି କି, ଅଧିକ୍ଷଣ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜଳସେଚନ ଡିଭିଜନ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧାଙ୍କ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ କ୍ରମେ ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲା ମୌଜା - ବ୍ରଜମୋହନପୁର, ତହସିଲ-ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଠାରେ ଡାଇଭର୍ସନ ଷ୍ଟେୟାର ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଧୀନରେ “ବ୍ରଜମୋହନପୁର ସବ-ମାଲନର-୦୨” ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ, ଏକର ୧.୨୩୧୦ ଡି ପରିମିତ ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଉଅଛି।

ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ନିର୍ମାଣ ହେବାକୁ ଥିବା ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର ଚୁଡ଼ାନ୍ତ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଆକଳନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଏକ ଜଣ ଶୁଣାଣି ଆସନ୍ତା ତା ୧୮.୦୭.୨୦୨୨ ରିଖ (ବୁଧବାର) ପୂର୍ବାହ୍ନ ୧୧.୦୦ ଘଟିକା ସମୟରେ ବ୍ରଜମୋହନପୁର ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ନିକଟ କଲ୍ୟାଣ ମଣ୍ଡପ, ବ୍ରଜମୋହନପୁର ଠାରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେବା କୁ ସ୍ଥିରୀକୃତ କରାଯାଇଅଛି ।

ଏଣୁ ଆପଣମାନେ ବହୁ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ଉକ୍ତ ଜଣଶୁଣାଣି ରେ ଅଂଶ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ସୁଚିନ୍ତିତ ମତାମତ ଦେଇପାରିବେ ।


ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ,
ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା

Participants of Public Hearing Meeting

Participants of Public Hearing Meeting for Construction of Rajua Diversion Weir of Khurda District (ToR 78-00004).

Name of GP: Brajamohanpur



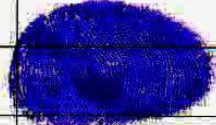

Date: 18.02.2026

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Signature
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Ushamya Sankaripalhy	Deputy collector - command admission officer, Khordha	8328860657	
2.	Ranjan Kumar Mohanty	Dy. Collector, EtO Sub-Collector, Khurda	9861483867	
3.	Sachin Kumar Sarapanch Brajamohanpur G. P Khurda	Sarapanch Brajamohanpur	993742388	
4.	Soumendhra P. Barik	SDO, Rajua In. Sub. Div.	7978671413	
5.	Kalpna Ray	AE, Section - IV, Rajua Sub-Division	9438505589	
6.	Ashwajit Kumar Behara	AE, Section - II, Rajua In. Sub. Division	8458082801	
7.	Papun Sahoo	JE Rajua In. Sub. Div.	6370139644	
8.	Rishab Tripathy	Assistant collector land acquisition	8763003454	
9.	Debjit Prasad Sahoo	Revenue Inspector L.A. section	7504114604	
10.	D. Gopal Reddy	Addl. Tahsildar Khurda	9861339365	
11.	Ramakanta Mishra	Com. ARDCOS, B.P. Bazar	9438155282	
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14.				
15.				

**Participants of Public Hearing Meeting for Construction of Rajua
Diversion Weir of Khurda District (ToR 78-00004).**

Name of GP: Brajamohanpur

Date: 18.02.2026

Sl. No.	Name	Name of Village/ Mouza	Signature
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Ashis Kumar Pattanayak	Brajamohanpur	
2.	Mamatha K. Mohanta	A.S.O. Jaleri (STP)	 (9937366509)
3.	Sudesh Mahapatra	Braja Mahapatra	
4.	ସୁଦେଶ ମହାପାତ୍ର	ବ୍ରଜା ମହାପାତ୍ର	
5.	Nalinikanta Sethi	Brajamohanpur	Nalinikanta Sethi
6.	Bisaya Arishal	"	Bisaya Arishal
7.	Dushyant Jusharsingh	"	Dushyant Jusharsingh
8.	Deesarathi Bhusabur	"	Deesarathi Bhusabur
9.	Tapan Senapati	"	Tapan Senapati
10.	Prabha K. Biswal	"	Prabha K. Biswal
11.	Bhagirathi Jusharsingh	"	Bhagirathi Jusharsingh
12.	Nalin: Prabha Sundray	"	ନାଲିନ ପ୍ରଭା ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ
13.			
14.	Sobha Jusharsingh	"	
15.	Dhruven Arishal	"	Dhruven Arishal
16.			
17.	Manoj K. Barmahajan	"	ମନୋଜ କୁମାର ବର୍ମାହଜାନ
18.			
19.	Rashma Samantroy	"	
20.	Gratikrusha Samantroy	"	

**Participants of Public Hearing Meeting for Construction of Rajua
Diversion Weir of Khurda District (ToR 78-00004).**

Name of GP: Brajamohanpur

Date: 18.02.2026

Sl. No.	Name	Name of Village/ Mouza	Signature
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Bixen Senapati	11	ବିକ୍ଷେନ ସେନାପତି
2.	Ram chandra Prasad	11	ରାମ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରା ପ୍ରସାଦ
3.	Sambash Arishes	11	ସାମ୍ବାସ ଅରିଶ
4.	Kailash Behar Singh	11	କୈଳାଶ ବିହାର ସିଂହ
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**AGRICULTURAL & RURAL DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANCY
SOCIETY (ARDCOS),**

115-BASUNDHARA APTT., RASULGARH, BHUBANESWAR -751010