

Social Impact Assessment Study of Land Acquisition of 0.6790 acres of Private Land from Naranagarh Villages under Khurdha Tahasil of Khurdha District for “ Rajua Diversion Weir. (ToR78-00010)”

2026



Submitted To :
State SIA Unit
Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre
for Development Studies



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ABBREVIATIONS

BPL	Below Poverty Level
CPR	Common Property Resources
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FRA	Forest Rights Act
GoI	Government of India
GoO	Government of Odisha
GP	Gram Panchayat
HH	Household
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
NCDS	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
NFS	National Food Security
ORFCTLARR	Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Population
PDS	Public Distribution System
PESA	Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PWD	Person with Disability
R & R	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
R&DM	Revenue & Disaster Management
RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RoR	Right of Record
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
SMT	Social Management Team

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NAME OF THE PROJECT

The Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition of 0.6790 acres of Private Land from Naranagarh Villages under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District for "Rajua Diversion Weir, Project (ToR78-00010)".

PUBLIC PURPOSE

The acquisition of 0.6790 acres of private land from Naranagarh village under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District is intended for construction of Rajua Diversion Weir (ToR 78-00010), which serves the general public to improve thereby providing essential water facilities to enhance crop cultivation and local agricultural productivity. This project is vital for the economic and cultural development of the Tahasil, as it ensures a reliable water supply to previously underserved areas.

LOCATION

The proposed project site is at a distance of 23 km from district head quarter of khurda towards northwest direction along Highway NH-49. The project site is topographically located between Latitude 20° 02' 44" N to 20° 02' 54" N & Longitude 85° 35' 49" E to 85° 35' 60" E vide Topo sheet No. 73 H/12.

AREA OF THE PROJECT

The present study area is encompassing one (1) village Naranagarh under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

No other alternatives are considered for the project.

SOCIAL IMPACTS

As per the "Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013" and subsequent "Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rule, 2016" each of the affected and non-affected households was asked regarding the impact of the project and their willingness/objection to give land for the proposed Rajua Diversion Weir to Naranagarh Village and each of them expressed a positive attitude towards giving land for the project. The villagers are hopeful of getting better irrigation facilities, better crop productivity in addition to fair and adequate compensation. It was clear from the survey that villagers of affected villages are aware regarding the project and they opined that the project shall have many positive impacts such as fair cash compensation, improved agricultural productivity and scope for new business opportunities. More than 95% of the affected persons said that the improved water facility shall be of great importance for them for their development.

As per Section 4 (1) of this act states the Government has also been consulted with the concerned gram Panchayat and Municipality well before the carrying out Social Impact Assessment study, which includes:

- (a) assessment as to whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose;
- (b) estimation of affected families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced;
- (c) extent of lands, public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition; and
- (d) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project

Further as per the section 4 (6) of Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the state SIA nodal agency NCDS, engaged M/s Geovitech Research and Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd., empanelled agency for preparation of SIA and SIMP for this Project.

MITIGATION MEASURES

For construction of Rajua Diversion Weir 0.6790 acres of private land is going to be acquired from village Naranagarh under Khurda Tahasils of Khurda District. As per SIA Notification No.RDM-LAA-KHD-0010-2025-924/RDM dated 07.01.2026 out of total of 5.7000 acres; total 0.6790 acres of affected private land to be acquired. As per ToR a total of 06 households are going to be affected by the project on account of private land acquisition. In order to mitigate the impacts in the affected villages a Social Impact Management Plan has been prepared as per Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2016 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 in consultation with the local project affected and non-affected persons, self-government and Gram Sabhas.

ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL COSTS AND BENEFITS

The SIA team held discussions with both affected and non-affected households to assess the social costs and benefits of the project. Almost all households expressed positive consent towards the project. The affected families will suffer from loss of their land, for which they will compensate to heal the loss, But in comparison, the project is expected to generate significant social benefits, including employment opportunities during the construction and operation phases, improvement in local infrastructure, enhancement of regional economic activities, creation of business opportunities, income enhancement and increased access to social amenities. Therefore, the overall social benefits of the project are assessed to outweigh the social costs, and the losses are considered minimal.

About negative impacts, villagers stated that the loss of agricultural land may affect the livelihoods of land-dependent households. The project affected **households** are likely to experience temporary economic insecurity, social disruption and psychological stress due to land acquisition and construction-related activities. However, it is assessed that the positive impacts are higher than the negative ones.

STUDY OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of this study are:

- i. To assess whether the land acquisition in the affected villages serves public purpose.
- ii. To estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of loss of land assets based on actual holdings of the families and number of families among them likely to be displaced physically or occupationally due to acquisition of land.
- iii. Extent of land- public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
- iv. To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for the commissioning of the proposed project.
- v. To study the social impact of the project by covering both direct land loser households as well as the indirectly affected households due to loss of common property resources (CPRs), socio economic infrastructures etc. and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project arising the benefits of the project.
- vi. To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through designing a social impact management plan.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study includes the impacts to be caused by the proposed project in the one (01) village under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District. Based on the site survey, socio-economic data about the project affected families has generated and an inventory of the properties to be affected has prepared. Based on the data, the project proponent shall develop measures to safeguard the PAFs (Project Affected Families) from the loss occurring due to the proposed project with an objective of sustainable development. The study mainly entails the followings:

- a) The team/organization shall collect and analyze a range of both quantitative and qualitative data, undertake detailed site visit, use participatory methods such as social mapping, focused

- group discussions (FGDs), participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques and informant interviews by canvassing of a structured interview schedule at the family level to prepare the social impact assessment report.
- b) Involve and seek advice from the official functionaries of all affected Gram Panchayat/Municipalities and other such bodies/units of administration concerned to the study.
 - c) A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all relevant land records and data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects shall be conducted by the SIA organization. The assessment shall include the followings:
 - Area of impact under the proposed project, land to be acquired and the social, economic, cultural, environmental and other impacts of the project,
 - Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project and justification whether it is the bare minimum requirement for the project,
 - Locating possible alternative sites and their feasibility,
 - Finding out whether the land to be acquired is in scheduled area and it is demonstrable last resort,
 - Identifying land if any already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project,
 - Mentioning the scope for use of any public, unutilized land and whether any of such land is under occupation,
 - Nature of the land, present use and classification of land and if it is an agricultural land, its irrigation coverage and cropping pattern,
 - Impact of the land acquisition on food security of the affected families,
 - Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, number of residential houses, and public and private infrastructure and assets, and
 - Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years,
 - d) Accurate estimation of number of affected families and displaced families basing on land assessment, land records and field verification by following census enumeration method for all affected families.
 - e) Socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area. (As per Form-F)
 - f) Basing upon data collected from the field and in consultation with public representatives, the affected communities and the key stakeholders, the SIA team/organization shall make identification and assessment of the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts associated with the proposed project by using cost-benefit analysis method. (As per Form-G)
 - g) Preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) (as per Form-E) containing ameliorative measures and detail rehabilitation and resettlement matrix of each of the enumerated affected and displaced families to address the negative social impacts of the project identified in the course of SIA study.
 - h) The SIA must provide a comprehensive analysis of social costs and benefits to be accrued from the project and the impoverishment risk of the families losing land and getting displaced and the mitigation plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of such displaced and project affected families.
 - i) SIMP must include development plan in case of acquisition in scheduled areas in accordance with the provisions under Section-41.
 - j) Preparation of draft SIA report and SIMP (as per Form-D) in the local language (Odia) and their distribution in all affected GPs and municipal offices as well as to the concerned Collector, Sub-Collector, LAO, Tahasildar, NCDS and Implementing agency prior to two weeks of Public hearing. Additionally, draft SIA Report in English (3 nos.) will be submitted to the concerned Collector, NCDS & Implementing agency.
 - k) Organization of public hearings through the local administration and land requiring body to disseminate the main findings of the SIA in the affected areas in the local language and to seek

feedback on findings, additional information and views for incorporating the same in the final SIA report.

- l) Video recording and transcribing of the public hearings, which are to be submitted along with their analysis in the revised SIA report and SIMP accordingly.

- m) The final SIA report will be prepared both in English and Odia language for distribution to concerned officials as per the stipulation such as, 4 copies in English for the concerned Collector, Government, Project Implementing Authority and NCDS and 10 copies in Odia for NCDS, LAO, Tahasildar & Expert Committee members (2 non-official Social Scientists, 2 representatives of local bodies, 2 experts on rehabilitation and a technical expert on the subject relating to project).

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

While conducting the SIA the team faced a number of limitations. Initially data collection was done from the households those who were available in the village, but it was found that some households have migrated, while some RoR holders despite having land in the affected village are residing in other village. In certain cases name of the RoR holders are repeated in the list according to their affected land. It has been found challenging by the team to search for the RoR holders residing in nearby village by collecting the information from the village. As per TOR 0.679 acres of private land is going to be acquired from 06 households in the affected village, out of which the SIA team managed to survey 15 households having 0.679 acres of land to be acquired.

CHAPTER-1: DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The Rajua Diversion Weir at Naranagarh village, a Government of India enterprise, is undertaking the development and expansion of its infrastructure. This initiative is aimed at strengthening water resource management and supporting the growing irrigation and operational requirements of the region. To facilitate the ongoing infrastructure development and meet future operational demands, the project necessitates additional land and associated support facilities. The proposed development is expected to enhance water availability, improve agricultural productivity, and contribute to overall regional development.

To facilitate the ongoing infrastructure and operational requirements of the Rajua Diversion Weir at Naranagarh village, a total area of 0.679 acres of private land is proposed to be acquired under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District for the project. The proposed land is essential for establishing associated facilities and ensuring the smooth functioning of the Diversion Weir, which plays a vital role in supporting regional infrastructure and contributing to overall industrial growth. In compliance with the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is being conducted. The purpose of this study is to assess the potential social impacts arising from the proposed land acquisition, understand the concerns of the affected communities, and recommend appropriate mitigation, rehabilitation, and resettlement measures.

1.2 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The management of head works of the project is to be taken by the office of the Executive Engineer, R&B Division, Khurda.

1.3 RATIONALE FOR PROJECT

The rationale behind the proposed land acquisition is based on the need to support the establishment and operational expansion of the Rajua Diversion Weir at Naranagarh village. The project is strategically positioned to strengthen water resource management and address the growing infrastructural and operational requirements of the region. Accordingly, the acquisition of 0.679 acres of private land at Naranagarh village under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District is considered essential for the construction and smooth functioning of the project. The proposed land will be utilized for the development of necessary ancillary infrastructure, including diversion weir structures, water pipelines, and other associated facilities, which are critical for ensuring operational efficiency and the long-term sustainability of the project.

This includes strict adherence to the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, and the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016. These frameworks ensure fair compensation, effective rehabilitation, and livelihood restoration for the affected individuals and communities.

1.4 DETAILS OF PROJECT

The proposed project pertains to the construction and development of the Rajua Diversion Weir at Naranagarh village, located under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District, Odisha. The project is being

undertaken to strengthen water resource management and to meet the present and future infrastructural requirements of the region.

The project involves the acquisition of 0.679 acres of private land for the establishment of the diversion weir and its associated ancillary facilities. The acquired land will be utilized for construction-related activities, installation of water pipelines, and development of other supporting infrastructure essential for the effective and uninterrupted operation of the project. The implementation of the project is expected to improve water availability, enhance irrigation potential, and contribute to overall socio-economic development of the surrounding areas.

1.5 EXAMINATION OF ALTERNATIVES

No other alternatives are considered for the project.

1.6 PHASES OF PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

On acquisition of private land and receipt of funds, phasing of works will be on progress.

1.7 CORE DESIGN FEATURES AND SIZE AND TYPE OF FACILITIES

Core Design Features and Size and Type of Facilities are not available.

1.8 NEED FOR ANCILLARY INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

No Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities for the project.

1.9 WORK FORCE REQUIREMENTS

No data available regarding work force requirement for the project.

1.10 DETAILS OF SIA OR EIA ALREADY CONDUCTED

No SIA or EIA or technical feasibility reports available for the project.

1.11 APPLICABLE LEGISLATIONS AND POLICIES

The Government of India ensure the act called PESA act, "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013" and subsequently followed by that the Government of Odisha has framed, "Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016" for land acquisition however, some other policies has been reviewed such as, Odisha R & R policy, 2006, Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Forest Rights) Act 2006 for conducting SIA studies in the affected areas.

CHAPTER-2: TEAM COMPOSITION, APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND SCHEDULE OF THE SIA

2.1 LIST OF ALL TEAM MEMBERS WITH QUALIFICATIONS

A three (03) member experienced research team was involved in the SIA study. Different types of work were planned at different stages which were assigned to team members. Information collection, quality checking, scrutiny was simultaneously organized at field level. At office level one computer operators was engaged for computerization of scrutinized data and analysis of data were done for report writing purpose. After finalization of field study and tabulation of data, report preparation was carried by the project team leader with prior consultation with study team members.

SI	Name	Educational Background	Experience	Responsibility
1	Dr. Nihar Ranjan Das	Ph.D. (Geography), PGD RS & GIS, CDMHA	20 years Experience in Socio-economic Research and R & R Studies	Team Leader, Responsible for client coordination & compliances; Data Check & Report preparation
2	Mr. Bishal Sahoo	Bachelor Degree, PGDCA	2 years experience	Collection of resources data available in the affected village through GPS. Primary and secondary data collection in field, FGD facilitation, Data verification
3	Mrs. Sanghamitra Jena	BA, PGDCA	10 years experience	Data verification, Computerization, Table & Report preparation

2.2 DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE FOR THE METHODOLOGY AND TOOLS USED TO COLLECT INFORMATION FOR THE SIA

2.2.1 Review of Secondary Literature

A comprehensive desk based research was carried out to understand the background information of the SIA. Accordingly a wide range of secondary literatures, study reports, relevant government Acts/policies, research publications were reviewed to understand the process of social impact assessment, management plan and public hearing etc. In addition, several other information and data sources were referred to throughout the SIA process and stand referenced wherever relevant. Specifically, the Social Impact Assessment studies for linear project reports were reviewed prior to conducting the present study for Rajua Diversion Weir. Thus the ground for making further inroads into a more structured and deeper analysis of the study was set.

2.2.2 Site Visit, Consultation & Information Dissemination

Before initiation of field work the research team of Geoenvitech Research and Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. made a number of visits to the study area to understand the present scenario of the localities. During the visit the team discussed with important stakeholders like the District Collector, Additional District Magistrate, Land Acquisition Zone Officer, Sub Collector, concern Tahsildar, BDO, PRI members, villagers, etc.

The survey team began by holding entry point meetings in the study areas that are affected. Information about the project and the survey procedure was shared with the community. They were also informed about the kinds of documents they would need to locate and keep ready for the survey. Information about the date and time of survey in the village was given well in advance.

2.2.3 Census Survey and Exploration of Extended Families

Before the actual household socio-economic survey, entire lists of village RoR holders (affected by the proposed project) were collected from the Government through the State SIA Unit. Then the SIA team visited the village and not just identified the affected households as per the provided RoR lists but also reviewed the same in terms of the names of the title holders, the addresses, the possession of legal documents, and tenure statuses. During the survey, it was found out that most of the affected land has

some unmentioned legal shareholders whose names are not reflected in the RORs. Further, in some cases, the actual number of households has increased as the land record was not up to date and there are more than one shareholders of the land under acquisition shown against the particular title holder. However, the SIA team sticking to the SIA guidelines surveyed all the legal stakeholders of the affected land. Accordingly, the team explored all the households (some residing in different places) having a legal right to the affected land.

2.2.4 Data Collection through HH Questionnaire

Following close discussion with the stakeholders and community members, attempts were made to conduct household level surveys to assess the socio-economic conditions of the affected families and the impact of the proposed project on their lives. The survey was carried out with the help of a pre-tested "Household Interview Schedule". Aspects covered in the Schedule included details such as the identification particulars of the PAFs/PAPs, the social profile, the family details, occupation, source of income, family expenditure, household assets, information on affected structure, commercial/self-employment activities, employment pattern, and the opinions and views of PAPs on project as also the resettlement and rehabilitation needs. Before filling the questionnaires, the affected families were asked to produce copies of documents necessary as the proof of their existence in that particular structure and place. So documents like ration card, electricity bills, voter card or any other documents were verified.



Photo-2.1: Household Survey

To administer the household questionnaire, one team leader and one field investigator were engaged in the field to collect the information through census survey method. The team worked in the field under the close supervision and guidance of a team leader. Besides, a sample (minimum 10 or 5 per cent) of the non-land-losing households from village was also interviewed to find out the impact of the project on the indirectly affected families in terms of loss of the private land, public land and other common property resources.

2.2.5 Organization of FGDs

A number of Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and series of interactions with the community members were undertaken to collect both quantitative and qualitative information from the primary sources. The FGDs were conducted in each village with specific sections of the project-affected people, PRI members and community members to understand their perspective on the project and its impact on their lives. Gender and inclusion perspective was critically observed in the FGDs during the field visits. A total of 1 no. of FGD was organized in 1 affected village.

2.2.6 Data Collection through Secondary Source

The State SIA Coordinator also ensured that the necessary secondary information were also collected from different government departments like the District Statistical Office, concerned Tehsil, Sub-Registrars and RI circles. Besides, Panchayat and village level information were also collected during the course of the field visit. The information collected in such processes include details such as the benchmark price of land, the classification and the use of land, the irrigation coverage, the cropping pattern, the common property resources and the socio-economic and cultural fabric of the communities. The secondary source information complemented the primary data elicited through the field survey from the affected households and other stakeholders. A primary level understanding was created about the physical, social, economic, and cultural set-up of the project area prior to undertaking the detailed field investigations.

2.3 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY USED

A range of primary and secondary data sources were used to prepare the SIA report. The SIA relied on both qualitative and quantitative information collected from the various sources. At the first

stage secondary sources of information were analyzed and used as essential references throughout the SIA process. The subsequent processes of scrutiny, coding, data entry, cleaning as well as processing of quantitative data were done by a trained data management team. Descriptive statistical methods were used to analyze the primary data which have been presented using tables and graphs. However, the SIA report has been developed based on a combined understanding of issues and using a triangulation of information from various sources. The final report of the study is based on comments and suggestions received on the draft report submitted in the affected GPs, to the concerned government officials, land requiring body and the State SIA Unit and also the views of the affected people present in public hearing meetings. The report format was developed during the study in consultation with the Coordinator, State SIA Unit (NCDS). Finally, the draft report is now being submitted to the NCDS for presentation before the District Level Expert Group and for circulation among the concerned officials and affected GPs.

2.4 OVERVIEW OF INFORMATION OR DATA SOURCES USED

The final report of the study is based on comments and suggestions received on the draft report submitted in the affected GPs, to the concerned government officials, land requiring body and the State SIA Unit and also the views of the affected people present in public hearing meetings. The report format was developed during the study in consultation with the Coordinator, State SIA Unit (NCDS). Finally, the final report is now being submitted to the NCDS for presentation before the District Level Expert Group and for circulation among the concerned officials and affected GPs.

As per the section 4 (6) of the RTFCLARR Act 2013, the SIA process includes the preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP), which presents the ameliorative measures to be undertaken to address the social impacts identified in the course of the assessment. Thus, the SIA team of Geoenvitech Research and Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. has prepared an SIMP, based on the impact identified in the assessment that includes the viability of impact mitigation and management strategies with clear indication of costs, timelines and capacities. The SIMP has also been prepared in odia language for circulation in every gram Panchayat of the affected area/villages.

2.5 SCHEDULE OF CONSULTATIONS WITH PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS

As per the latest guidelines of both Government of India and Government of Odisha, public consultation is mandatory in the affected areas for the purpose of section 4 followed by a public hearing in the affected areas to ascertain the views of the affected families. In this context the study team organized focused group discussion (FGD) as it is a popular research tool to draw in-depth information about some specific issues from a group of informants. FGD is a formal discussion about the subject matters on which the participants are concerned with. Ideally 10 to 15 members having similar characteristic participate in FGD. Though the numbers varies in certain circumstances, due attention is paid to each member for expressing her/his opinion freely. The role of moderator in FGD is very much crucial, since she/he guides the discussion to a proper channel while a member tries to drag the issues not concerning with the topic. The present SIA study is intended to assess the socio-economic impact of the project on the affected families as well as the communities. Therefore to understand the perception of the community about the project and their opinion on some critical issues, FGD method was adopted by the research team. In every village one number of FGD were conducted by some specialized resource persons who drew the perception, opinion and suggestion of the members regarding the Rajua Diversion Weir. Before beginning of FGD meeting in a village, information regarding date, time and venue were duly communicated to the target groups in advance in consultation with the community members. The target participants were farmers, elderly persons, PRI members, youth club members, government employees, members from women SHG, PRIs, educated girls, ASHA worker, Anganawadi workers and senior ladies were the participants. The duration of the FGD was from one hour to one and half hours. In the affected villages, one number of FGDs was conducted. However, opinions of some key informants are collected for the reporting purpose. The gist of the FGD has no doubt increased the understanding of the study team regarding the overall impact and consequence of the project upon the affected families as well as the community as a whole, ameliorative plan to minimize negative impact of the project on the communities.

2.5.1 Outlines of FGD Discussion

Sl.	Topic	Remarks
1	Land	The valuation of land should be at par with the present market rate. Left out of small portion of the acquired land should be acquired by the authority.
2	Immoveable property (Structure, Trees etc)	The valuation should be at par with the present market rate. Utmost care should be taken by Project authority to make adequate plantation of trees for better environment and maintenance of the same will be borne by the acquiring body. The valuation of the other structures which are going to be affected by this project should be fixed as per the present market rate.
3	CPRs	Adequate number of CPRs should be constructed against the loss of CPR as they play very significant role in day to day life of people in the affected village.
4	IGA	Income generation assistance will be provided to landless, person with disability, women, SHG and other vulnerable groups.
5	Water logged	Free flow of rain water with suitable drainage facilities in village.
6	Payment Procedure	Onetime Payment of compensation amount should be smooth in nature. All the payments should be transferred to the beneficiaries account.
7	Waste Management	Proper disposal of construction waste materials after completion of the project.
8	Manpower and other Facilities	Engagement of worker during construction of the work from the affected village. Engagement of local tractors and excavators during construction.

Source: Field Survey

2.6 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PUBLIC HEARINGS CONDUCTED

As per the RTFCTLAR&R Act 2013 and ORTFCTLAR&R Rule 2016, after completion of the SIA and SIMP, public hearings would be organized in the affected areas to bring out the main findings for seeking feedback on the findings and to seek additional information and views. Public hearings would be organized in collaboration with the district administration. The concerned LAOs and the SIA team member would facilitate the meetings and present the SIA report.

2.7 Specific Feedback Incorporated in the Report

After conclusion of the public hearings, the SIA team would analyse the entire feedback received and information gathered in the public meetings and incorporates the same along with their analysis, in the final SIA report, which will be submitted to the State SIA Unit.

The proposed project is the Rajua Diversion Weir, which is intended for the benefit of the general public. The project will help improve water facilities and thereby support agricultural activities and increase local agricultural productivity. This project is extremely important for the economic and cultural development of the area, as it ensures a reliable water supply to regions that previously received inadequate services. According to Section 2(1) (b) (vii) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, this project may be considered as serving a public purpose. Based on the draft report of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study conducted for the Rajua Diversion Weir Project, the District Administration of Khurda and the District Land Acquisition Officer, Khurda, issued a notice vide Letter No. 307 dated 17.02.2026 to organize a Public Hearing at the concerned Gram Panchayat headquarters. Accordingly, the public hearing was scheduled to be held on 25.02.2026 (Wednesday) at 11:00 AM at the Naranagarh Gram Panchayat Office. The detailed Social Impact Assessment study report was made available to the public at the affected Gram Panchayat office. The public was requested to attend the hearing on the specified date and time. People were also invited to present their views and opinions regarding the Social Impact Assessment survey related to the land acquisition for the Rajua Diversion Weir Project in the district. Apart from the government initiative, Geoinvitec Research and Consultancy Services Private Limited was also involved in organizing and encouraging each project-affected family to participate in the scheduled public hearing program. The stakeholders of the studied village Naranagarh, including project-affected persons, their elected representatives, and government officials at the district, tahasil, and Gram

Panchayat levels, were invited to attend the public hearing. The public hearing program was conducted with the participation of both affected and non-affected stakeholders. If you want, I can also convert it into a more formal report-style English paragraph suitable for an SIA report, which will sound more professional for government documentation.

The meeting started on 25.02.2026 at 11:00 AM, in which more than 25 people from Naranagarh village, who were directly and indirectly affected by the project, participated. To address the queries of the project-affected persons, concerned government officials, elected representatives, and members of the Social Impact Assessment study team from Geoinvitec Research and Consultancy Services Private Limited were present at the program. The meeting was presided over by the local Naib Sarpanch, Mr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty. The program witnessed several demands raised by the project-affected persons, some of which are described below. If you want, I can also combine both of your translated paragraphs into one polished "Public Hearing Proceedings" section for your SIA report so it looks more professional.

Mr. Sriballav Dhal from Geoinvitec Research and Consultancy Services Private Limited addressed the gathering from the stage and informed the participants about the objectives and methodology of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study, the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP), land acquisition details, and other major findings of the study. He also invited the participants to point out any errors, if present, and encouraged them to suggest corrections to the information and assessments mentioned in the report.

Mrs. Ananya Srushti Satpathy, the Special Land Acquisition Officer of Khurda District, explained to the participants the misconceptions regarding fair compensation, land acquisition, rehabilitation, and resettlement provisions. The meeting was also attended by Sub-Collector Mr. Ranjan Kumar Mohanty, Additional Tahasildar D. Gopal Reddy, S.R.A. of the Revenue Department Mr. Rakesh Kumar Routray, Revenue Inspector Mr. Debiprasad Sahu, Rajua Irrigation Sub-Divisional Officer Soumendra Priyadarshi Barik, and Junior Engineer of Rajua Irrigation Papun Swain, along with other officials associated with the Rajua Diversion Weir Project.

The project-affected persons unanimously expressed their concerns regarding the project, which are described in the table below.

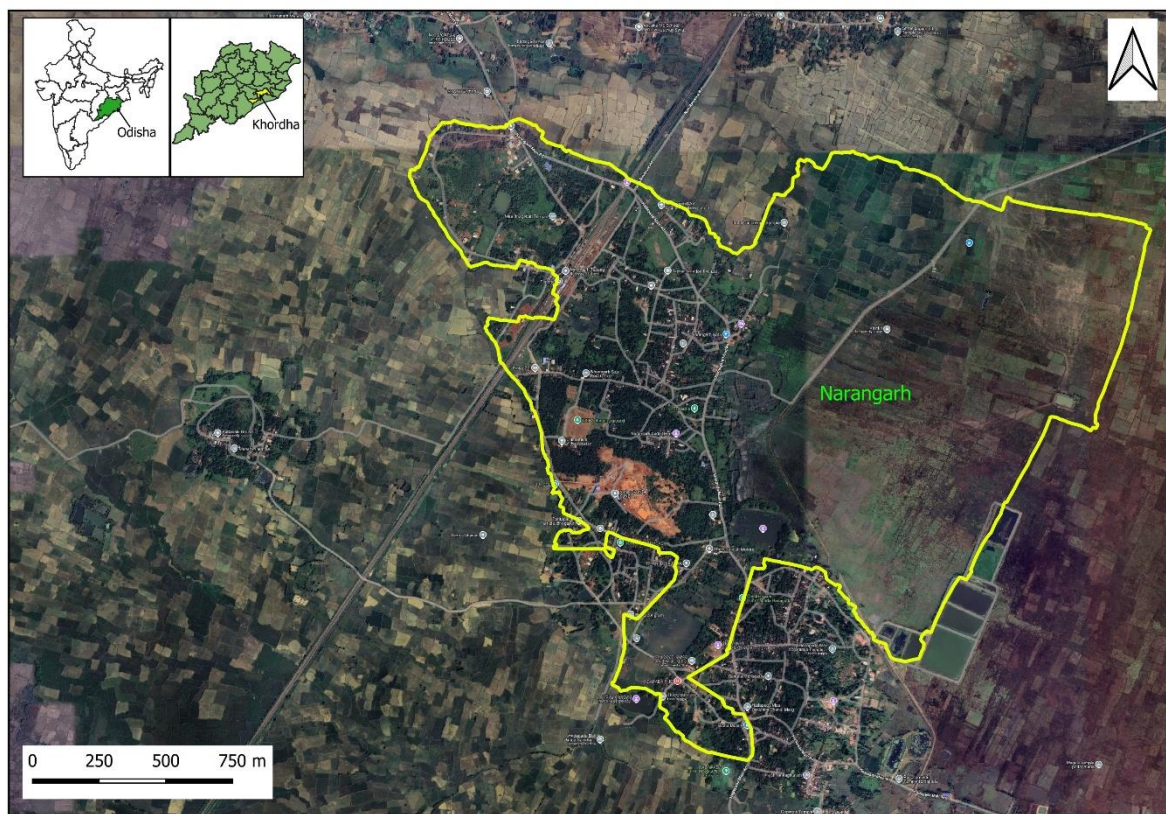
Sl. No.	Name of Beneficiary	Village	Questions/suggestions raised
1.	Sangrama kesari Routray	Narangarh	The affected land records show the Raiyati owner as Lord Jagannath Mahaprabhu Bije, Puri, represented by the Administrator, Jagannath Temple Managing Committee, Puri, under Khewat No. 1, while the names of the tenants (prajas) have been recorded for many years. However, whenever we, the tenants, divide or sell the land, the ownership documents are registered in the name of the tenant who is in possession of the plot as mentioned in the remarks column, and we continue cultivating the land accordingly. Now, with the proposed land acquisition for the Rajua Diversion Weir Project, we request that compensation be provided to the tenants whose names appear in the possession column (remarks column) of the respective plots, and that the Raiyati record in the khata be updated and settled according to the present tenants in possession.
2.	Basantamanjari Narendrasingh	Narangarh	If our land is acquired, it will provide irrigation facilities, which will be beneficial. Therefore, we do not have any

Sl. No.	Name of Beneficiary	Village	Questions/suggestions raised
			objection. However, we request that compensation be provided to us according to the proper and fair value of the land.
3.	Subhadra Patra	Narangarh	From our Khata No. 572, Plot No. 1165, out of the total land area of 0.165 acres, 0.085 acres is being affected as the project passes through the middle portion of the plot. The remaining land will be left in small portions on both sides of the project, making it difficult to carry out agricultural activities. Therefore, we request that the remaining portion of the land also be acquired.

Finally, the villagers affected by the Rajua Diversion Weir Project accepted the project with a positive attitude and requested that the issues discussed during the public hearing be resolved. At the end of the meeting, the local Naib Sarpanch, Mr. Bijay Kumar Mohanty, who presided over the session, expressed his thanks to all the participants and formally concluded the public hearing meeting.

CHAPTER-3: LAND ASSESSMENT

3.1 MAPS SHOWING AREA OF IMPACT UNDER THE PROJECT



Map-3.1: Location of affected village on Satellite Map

Source: Google Earth

3.2 AREA OF IMPACT UNDER THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Land plays a very crucial role in the construction of different projects and the distribution pattern of land in the village is the major factor deciding the livelihood options as well as creating economic opportunities in the community. Land being an immovable property which is inherited from the forefathers holds very important place in the rural economy. In the context of construction of Rajua Diversion Weir Khurda District project different types of land will be acquired. As per TOR 0.6790 acres is going to be acquired out of total 5.7000 acres of private land from 06 households in the affected village, out of which the SIA team managed to survey 15 households having 0.6790 acres of land to be acquired. This chapter analyzes the details of land holdings of 15 affected households, land to be affected and acquired, land type and use and ownership status of land to be affected for the purpose of proposed project.

3.3 EXTENT AND LOCATION OF LAND PROPOSED TO BE ACQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT

Village	Affected Private Land	Private Land to be Acquired
Narangarh	5.7000	0.6790
Total	5.7000	0.6790

Source: 4(1) Notification

As per 4(1) notification, from 5.7000 acres of different category of affected private land 0.6790 acres of private land is going to be acquired from the project affected villages.

3.4 IF THE LAND PROPOSED FOR ACQUISITION IS THE BARE MINIMUM REQUIREMENT

The land proposed for acquisition has been carefully assessed and determined to be the bare minimum required for the construction of the Rajua Diversion Weir Project. The total land area has been identified based on detailed project planning, engineering design, environmental considerations, safety norms, and future operational requirements.

Efforts have been made to optimize land use through efficient layout planning and minimizing the project's footprint. No excess land beyond what is strictly necessary for the project's core activities, infrastructure, access routes and safety buffer zones have been included in the acquisition proposal.

Thus, the proposed land extent is essential and proportionate, ensuring the project's feasibility while minimizing displacement and impact on local communities.

3.5 POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE SITES FOR THE PROJECT AND THEIR FEASIBILITY

There is no other alternatives are considered or feasible for the project.

3.6 WHETHER, THE LAND PROPOSED FOR ACQUISITION IN SCHEDULED AREA IS A DEMONSTRABLE LAST RESORT

No, the land proposed for acquisition is in not coming in scheduled area.

3.7 LAND, IF ANY, ALREADY PURCHASED, ALIENATED, LEASED OR ACQUIRED AND THE INTENDED USE FOR EACH PLOT OF LAND REQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT

No data available regarding any land already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired for the project.

3.8 THE POSSIBILITY OF USE OF ANY PUBLIC, UNUTILIZED LAND FOR THE PROJECT AND WHETHER ANY OF SUCH LAND IS UNDER OCCUPATION

The possibility of use of any public, unutilized land for the project and whether any of such land is under occupation is nil.

3.9 NATURE OF THE LAND

Village	Private Land to be Acquired	Total land to be acquired surveyed	Non Irrigated Land		Irrigated Land		Homestead & Other Land	
			Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
Naranagarh	5.7000	0.6790	0.6790	100.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
Grand Total	5.7000	0.6790	0.6790	100.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00

Source: Field Survey

0.6790 acres of private land are going to be acquired from project affected villages. The survey team of Geoenvitech Research and Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. managed to survey acres 0.6790 of land, out of which 0.6790 acre are found non-irrigated agricultural land and no homestead land or other land are found to be affected.

3.10 WHETHER THE SPECIAL PROVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOOD SECURITY HAVE BEEN ADHERED TO IN THE PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION

No data available regarding the special provisions with respect to food security have been adhered to in the proposed land acquisition.

3.11 SIZE OF HOLDINGS, OWNERSHIP PATTERNS, LAND DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS

Village	Titleholder		Customary right		Grand Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Naranagarh	0	0	15	100.00	15	100.00
Grand Total	0	0	15	100.00	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Ownership status of the households on the land reflects their rights and benefits derived out of it. The information on ownership on the lands to be acquired has been collected through the response given by the respondents. It is found that 0.00% of the households are title holder and 100.00% households have ownership by customary right over the piece of land they are going to lose. There are obvious reasons explained by the households during survey that customary rights over their land exist because they have been using their lands for cultivation over the generations. Thus, there has been no such requirement to get the documents for their lands which they have been cultivating.

3.12 LAND PRICES AND RECENT CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP, TRANSFER AND USE OF LANDS OVER THE LAST THREE YEARS

Over the past three years, the land prices in the project-affected area have shown a gradual increase, largely influenced by infrastructure development activities, market dynamics, and anticipation of industrial expansion. The average market rate of land has risen moderately, as reflected in recent sale deeds and local registration office records.

A review of land records indicates limited instances of ownership transfers or large-scale land transactions within the proposed acquisition area. Most land parcels remain under long-standing private ownership, primarily used for agricultural purposes.

There have been no significant shifts in land use patterns, nor any major encroachments, commercial developments, or unauthorized conversions observed within the designated project zone. The area continues to be predominantly rural in character, with land serving subsistence farming and residential needs of the local population. All changes in ownership and land use during this period have been duly recorded in the official land revenue and registration records maintained by the local authorities.

CHAPTER-4: ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION OF AFFECTED FAMILIES AND ASSETS

Analysis of social and economic phenomena is vital to understand the quality of life of any human habitat for acquisition of land. On the other hand, understanding the rural social and economic life in the project area requires comprehensive analytical treatment of elements and facts of the social and economic structure which constitute the framework of social life. However, in our context the SIA study has been carried out in Khurda tehsil of Khurda district. Within our constraints, we have carried out a simple analysis of social and economic profile of the RoR holders and their extended families. However, the objective of this chapter is to understand the socio-economic profile of affected families across the affected villages. In this section, a comparative analysis of all the affected village has been done to capture an overall socio-economic picture of the project affected families.

4.1 ENUMERATION OF FAMILIES

4.1.1 Earlier Displaced Household

It has been observed that not a single household displaced earlier from the affected village.

4.1.2 Quantification of Project Affected Households

Village	Affected Household	Non-Affected Household	Total
Naranagarh	15	3	18
Grand Total	15	3	18

Source: Field Survey

The above table shows the village-wise households surveyed during the course of data collection work. The table indicates that all total 18 households were surveyed in all the affected villages that contain 15 affected and 3 indirectly affected households.

4.1.3 Families whose land or other immovable properties have been acquired

It is found that, as per the family's definition a total of 38 families are going to be affected by this project. Out of them 15 original households, 23 numbers of extended families are going to be affected by this project. In categorization of different extended the highest 18 numbers are found to be major sons, 3 major daughter, 1 major grandson and 1 major granddaughters. So, while preparing the RAP utmost care need to be given to the vulnerable families as per the act.

Village	Original	Major Son	Major Daughter	Major Grand Son	Major Grand Daughter	Grand Total
Naranagarh	15	18	3	1	1	38
Grand Total	15	18	3	1	1	38

Source: Field Survey

4.1.4 Land under occupation of tenants

There is no land under occupation of tenants.

4.1.5 Families of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights

No families of the scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers have lost any of their forest rights, because only agricultural lands are going to be acquired for the proposed project.

4.1.6 Families of agricultural labourers, tenants or holding of usufructory right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land

4.1.6.1 Dependency of Agricultural Labour on the Land to be Acquired Village Wise

The research team conducting SIA study in the affected village made attempt to assess whether the agriculture labourers in the affected village depend on the affected land. It is very pertinent to see because heavy dependence on these lands may lead to distortion of the livelihood of this marginalized section of the village. The study reveals that the households opine that they do not hire any agricultural labourer for the affected piece of land.

4.1.6.2 Dependency of Sharecropper on the Land to be Acquired Village Wise

The research team doing SIA study in the affected village made attempt to assess whether the sharecroppers in the affected village depend on the affected land. It is very pertinent to see because heavy dependence on these lands may lead to distortion of the livelihood of this marginalized section of the village. The study reveals that the households opine that they do not there any sharecroppers for the affected piece of land.

4.1.7 Families who have been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes

During survey it is found that, no project affected families have assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes.

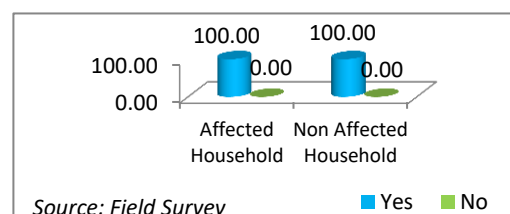
4.1.8 Families who have been residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land

During survey it is found that, no project affected families have residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land.

4.1.9 Families indirectly impacted by the project

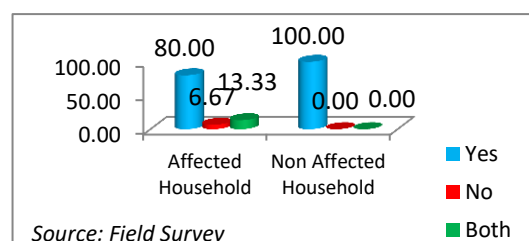
4.1.9.1 Awareness About Project

According to RFLTARR ACT 2013, public participation is very much essential in land acquisition process. In this context the authority has made several steps to create awareness among the project affected villages. It is found that both the affected (100.00%) and non-affected households (100.00%) are well aware about the project.



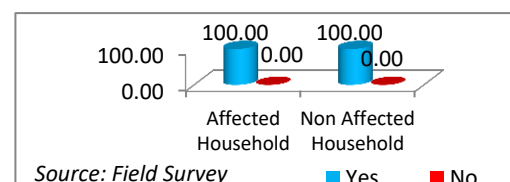
4.1.9.2 Household Perceptions towards Benefits of the Project

It is found that 80.00% of project affected households say that the project will be beneficial for their families, whereas 6.67% affected households say that it will not be beneficial for them and 13.33% households say that the project will be both beneficial and not beneficial for them. However, 100% of the non-affected households have reported that it will be beneficial for their families.



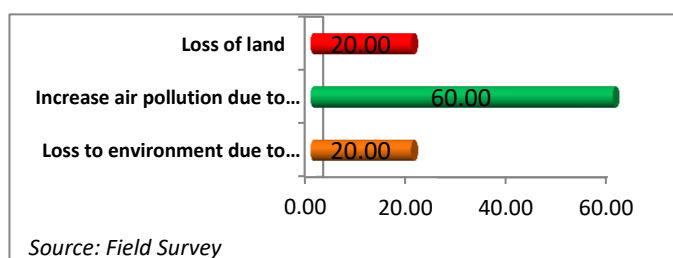
4.1.9.3 Household Perceptions towards Benefits of the Project to their village

It is found that while 100.00% of project affected households say that the project will be beneficial for their village, percent of the non-affected households think that the entire villages of area will be benefited by the Rajua Diversion Weir project.



4.1.9.4 Household Perceptions Towards consequences of the Project to their Household and Village

While analysing the impact of the project under SIA it is imperative to identify the



existing household problems which can help at the time of rehabilitation. Thus, the affected households were asked about their current household problems and responses. Out of the total 15 surveyed households, 20.00% households feel that due to the Rajua Diversion Weir project environment will get loss due to cutting of trees, 60.00% household feels that in air pollution due to dust will increase during construction and 20.00% household feels that they lose their home/homestead land for the project.

4.1.10 Inventory of productive assets and significant lands

For purpose of agriculture, the affected households are found to be in possession of different implements like plough, spade, crow bar, etc. It has been found that out of 15 households 3 (20.00%) of them own plough, 2 (13.33%) have Pump Set, 2 (13.33%) have Bullock Carts for use of those goods for agricultural purpose.

Type of Farming Assets	No of HH owned	%
Plough	3	20.00
Pump Set	2	13.33
Bullock Carts	2	13.33

Source: Field Survey

CHAPTER-5: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

5.1 DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE POPULATION IN THE PROJECT AREA

This section presents basic demographic characteristics of the affected households, which includes the gender, age, family type and vulnerable groups.

5.1.1 Age wise Distribution of Project Affected Population

Village	Up to 5		6-17		18-60		Above 60		Grand Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Naranagarh	4	6.45	5	8.06	43	69.35	10	16.13	62	100.00
Grand Total	4	6.45	5	8.06	43	69.35	10	16.13	62	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Age structure refers to the contribution of population as well as dependence of population on various economic and social activities. The above table shows the population distribution of the affected population. The age groups of 18-60 years are supposed to be economically productive and people in these age groups usually earn to contribute to the society, family and surroundings. It is evident from the table that majority 69.35% people belong to productive age group (18-60) of the total affected population. That means more than 70% of the people in the affected villages belong to economically active age group. Further, 16.13% affected persons are in the age group of more than 60 years, 8.06% are in the age group of 6 to 17 and 6.45% are in the age group of 0 to 5 years.

5.1.2 Gender wise Distribution of Project Affected Households

Village	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Naranagarh	8	53.33	7	46.67	15	100.00
Grand Total	8	53.33	7	46.67	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey

The data on gender division is a helpful indicator to know the participatory share of males and females in the society, which is also an important indicator for human development index. As noted earlier, the study has covered 15 affected households. The gender classifications of the head of the households shows that, out of affected household heads 8 (53.33%) are males and 7 (46.67%) are females. This indicates that the affected households are male-headed as well as female headed with in our study area.

5.1.3 Caste Composition of Project Affected Household

Village	SC		ST		OBC		General		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Naranagarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	100	15	100.00
Grand Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	100	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey

The social configuration of the affected households depicts that majority i.e. 15 (100.00%) of them are from general category or the so-called upper caste people, none are from socially and educationally backward communities, also none belong to the scheduled caste category and no households belongs to the scheduled tribe category.

5.1.4 Marital Status of Project Affected Population

Village	Married		Unmarried		Widow		Grand Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Naranagarh	31	50.00	24	38.71	7	11.29	62	100.00
Grand Total	31	50.00	24	38.71	7	11.29	62	100.00

Source: Field Survey

It is found that out of total 62 affected population, majority 31 (50.00%) are married and 24 (38.71%) are unmarried. The number of people coming under the category of widows are 7 (11.29%).

5.1.5 Distribution of Type of Household

Village	Joint		Nuclear		Grand Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Naranagarh	1	6.67	14	93.33	15	100.00
Grand Total	1	6.67	14	93.33	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey

In the trend of modernization nuclear family system is found to be more predominant in the affected villages. About 93.33% households in the affected villages are nuclear family and the rest 6.67% per cent are joint family. The nuclear household's type indicates that most household operate as independent economic units, prioritizing the immediate family's financial autonomy over traditional collective resource sharing.

5.1.6 Literacy Status of Project Affected Population

Sl.	Literacy	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Literate	29	93.55	29	93.55	58	93.55
2	Illiterate	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Child	2	6.45	2	6.45	4	6.45
Total		31	100.00	31	100.00	62	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Literacy is a tool for vertical mobility in the society which provides an opportunity to participate in the process of growth and development. The above table shows the gender wise literacy among the affected population. It indicates that the literacy percentage of the affected population (93.55%) is higher than the district (86.88%) and state average (73.45%) (Census-2011). The survey reveals that both the male & female literacy is equal in nature. The illiterates constitute about 0.00 % of the total population and 6.45% are children below 6 years who have not joined the school yet.

5.1.7 Educational Status of Project Affected Population

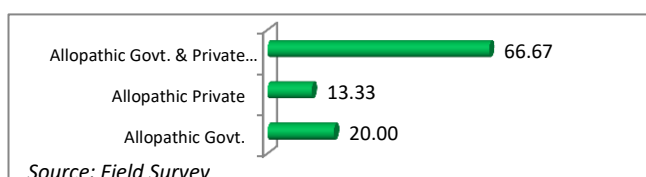
Sex	Just Literate	Primary	Middle	Matriculate	Intermediate	Graduate & above	Total
Male	0	0	1	3	11	14	29
%	0	0	3.45	10.34	37.93	48.28	100.00
Female	1	1	6	8	9	4	29
%	3.45	3.45	20.69	27.59	31.03	13.79	100.00
Total	1	1	7	11	20	18	58
%	1.72	1.72	12.07	18.97	34.48	31.03	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Education is one of the key social development indicators apart from caste and marital status of the affected households. As regards the educational attainment of the PAPs it is observed Out of total 58 literates, 1 (1.72%) is just literate, 1 (1.72%) have received education up to primary level, i.e., 5th standard, 7 (12.07%) have completed middle level education that is below class 10th or under matriculate, 11 (18.97%) have completed matriculation, 20 (34.48%) have completed intermediate and 18 (31.03%) have completed graduation & above qualification (i.e. post-graduation, M. Phil., Ph.D., etc.). This shows that the land-affected families are found reasonably literate as compared to the educational level of people in the district and the state.

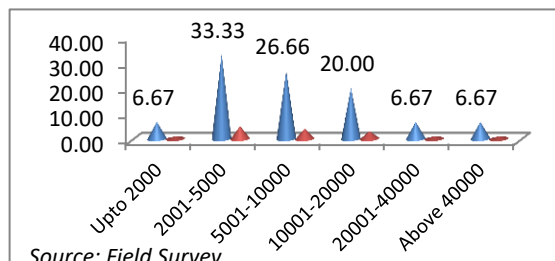
5.1.8 Health Seeking Behaviour

The affected households in the study area were asked about the availability of nearest medical facilities for treatment of



common diseases. One can, however, infer from their response that there are multiple uses of the facilities by the households in almost all the villages studied. But for the purpose of our study we have taken the highest percent of households availing the facilities. Out of 15 surveyed households, majority i.e. 66.67% is using the allopathic govt. & Pvt. Hospitals both for treatment of common diseases, 13.33% are using allopathic private hospital and 20% households are using only the allopathic govt. hospital.

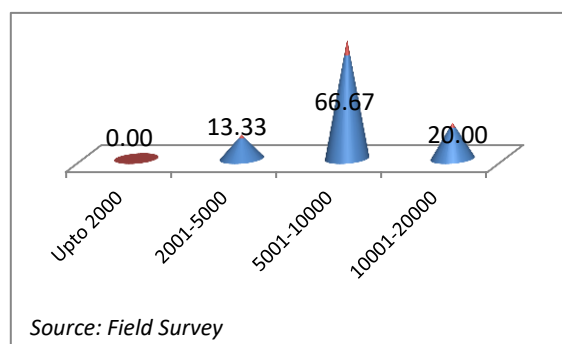
Out of total 15 project affected households, 6.67% of HHs are spending up to Rs.2000.00, 33.33% are spending Rs.2,001.00 to Rs.5,000.00, 26.66% are spending Rs.5,001.00 to Rs.10,000.00, 6.67% are spending Rs.10,001.00 to Rs.20,000.00 and 6.67% are spending above Rs.20,001.00 per month during last one year for their health.



5.1.9 Households Consumption Pattern

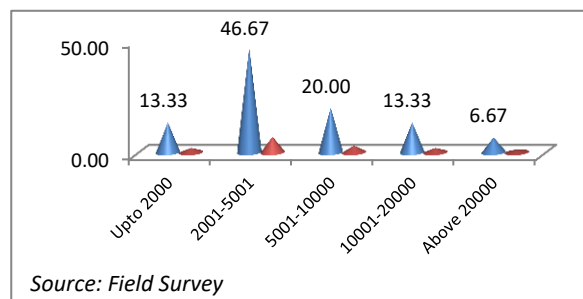
Food Item

Information has been collected from the affected households about their monthly consumption on food and non-food items during last one year. While analysing about the consumption of food items it is seen that out of total 15 project affected households, about 0.00% have spent up to Rs.2,000.00, 13.33% households have spent Rs.2,001.00 to Rs.5,000.00, 66.67% households have spent Rs.5,001.00 to Rs.10,000.00, 20.00% household spend Rs.10,001.00 to Rs.20,000.00 per month during last one year.



Non-Food Item

While coming to the expenditure on non-food items of affected households, it is seen that out of 15 households 13.33% households have spent upto Rs.2,000.00, 46.67% household have spent Rs.2,001.00 to Rs.5,000.00, 20.00% households have spent Rs.5,001.00 to Rs.10,000.00, 13.33% are under Rs.10,001.00 to Rs.20,000.00, 6.67% are above Rs.20,000.00 per month during last one year. This shows that the present living condition of majority of the affected households is not up to the standard.



5.2 INCOME AND POVERTY LEVELS

5.2.1 Poverty Status of Project Affected Households

Village	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Naranagarh	10	66.67	5	33.33	15	100.00
Grand Total	10	66.67	5	33.33	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey

It has been revealed from household survey that out of 15 surveyed households, 10 (66.67%) households possess NFS (National Food Security) ration cards and they are not entitled to avail the benefits under Public Distribution System (PDS). Hence they may be identified as BPL (Below Poverty Level) or poor category households.

5.2.2 Economical Profile

Village	Cultivation	Service Govt./ Private Sector	Trade/Business in Fixed Premises	Self Employed	Pension	Grand Total
Naranagarh	3	12	4	1	9	29
Grand Total	3	12	4	1	9	29
%	10.34	41.38	13.80	3.45	31.03	100.00

Source: Field Survey

It is found that out of the total population 46.77% are engaging themselves with different occupation and rest 53.23% are found non worker such as children, students, old age, house wives and non-worker. From the above table, it is found that out of the total working population, 10.34% engage in cultivation, 41.38% are engage as private and govt. employee, 13.80% are engaged in trade/business, 3.45 % are self employed and 31.03 % are dependent on Pension.

5.3 VULNERABLE GROUPS

Village	SC	ST	PWD	Women Headed	Grand Total
Naranagarh	0	0	0	1	1
Grand Total	0	0	0	1	1

Source: Field Survey

The vulnerability of the project affected families has been determined by the people falling in the category of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, women headed family and PWDs. The study indicates that there are 1 vulnerable families in the project affected villages. There are no scheduled caste vulnerable families and no PWD. There are no vulnerable family in the category of scheduled tribe and 1 women headed family has identified during survey in the affected villages. The women headed households are taken on the basis of single women with their minor children, only female earning members of the family and single family i.e. widow, destitute, divorcee, etc. But it has not included the aged women in the household. Thus, taking into account the socio-economic vulnerabilities of the PAFs, specific provisions in the form of additional assistance need to be incorporated in the RAP to ensure that they are not marginalized in the process of development.

5.4 GENDER IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

At House level

Sl.	Subject	Male %	Female %	Both %
1	Financial matter	20.00	13.33	66.67
2	Education of child	13.33	13.33	73.33
3	Health care of child	6.67	33.33	60.00
4	Purchase of assets	13.33	6.67	80.00
5	Day to day household activities	13.33	26.67	73.33
6	On social function and marriages	13.33	6.67	80.00
7	Women to Earn for Family	20.00	6.67	73.33
8	Land and property	80.00	0.00	20.00
9	Others	13.33	6.67	80.00

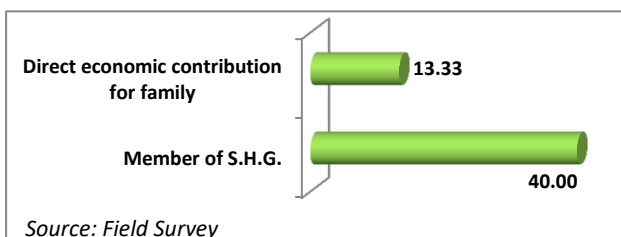
Source: Field Survey

Gender-based decision-making and participation at household level activities have been assessed to find out the level of women empowerment in the affected villages. In this regard respondents were asked about the role of male and female members on decision making and their participation in different household activities. More than 65% households, all the decisions are made by both male and female. The role of female members taking decisions is very low in comparison to male. It

may be realized that though the majority response indicated in the table are both but the actual decisions are made by the male members, which is a common trend of male dominated society.

At Community level

To observe the women participation at the community level, different questions have been asked to the households. Out of the total households, 40.00% have agreed that the women of their households are the members of the SHG groups and 13.33% households have agreed that women of their households make direct economic support to the family.



5.5 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

As per the SIA study, the socio-cultural practice of the affected families will remain intact as no single family is going to be displaced from any communities from the project affected village. So as per the sub section 6 of section 41, at least one-third of the compensation amount will be paid to the 15 project affected households initially as first instalment and the rest amount will be paid after taking over of the possession of the land.

5.6 SHRINES AND SACRED PLACES

The religious infrastructure of study village describes that 5 temples are operated in the affected village where religious functions are normally being performed.

5.7 ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

The Social Impact Assessment Study of Land Acquisition of Private Land from village Naranagarh under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District for "Construction of Rajua Diversion Weir (TOR78-00010)" in the state of Odisha.

The state is bounded by the West Bengal on the North East, Jharkhand on the North, Chhattisgarh on the West, Andhra Pradesh on the South and Bay of Bengal on the East. The total population of the state is 4,19,74,218 (2011 census). Administratively the state has a geographical area of 1,55,707 sq. km consisting of 30 districts, 58 sub divisions, 317 Tahasils, 314 blocks, 6209-gram Panchayat and 51313 villages. The state accounts for 3.47 per cent of the total population of the country, comprising 4.74 per cent of India's landmass. In the literacy front, the achievement has been noticeable as the literacy rate has increased from 63.08 per cent in 2001 census to 72.87 per cent in 2011 census. The state is richly endowed with minerals, forests, water resources and marine resources. In recent years government of Odisha has pronounced industrialization as the backbone in the growth of the state. As a part of the development, different road & bridge projects have been going on in Odisha and the project construction of Rajua Diversion Weir in the District of Khurda is one of them for which the study has been carried out. As the project bears greater significance from economic and social point of view, the state government came forward and agreed to provide the necessary compensation for the proposed project as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 and ORFCTLARR Rule 2016.

5.7.1 District Profile

Khurda district, which was officially formed on April 1, 1993, by bifurcating the erstwhile Puri district, is located in the central coastal region of Odisha and serves as the state's administrative heart as it houses the capital city, Bhubaneswar. Geographically situated between 19° 55' to 20° 25' North latitude and 84°55' to 86° 05' East longitude, the district covers an area of approximately 2,813 sq. km and is bounded by Cuttack to the north and east, Puri to the south, and Nayagarh to the west, with its southwestern edge touching the Chilika Lake. The region is characterized by a tropical climate with high humidity, experiencing an average annual rainfall of 1,408 mm primarily from the South-West monsoon, and temperatures ranging from a winter minimum of 12° C to a summer maximum of 40° C. Topographically, the district transitions from the hilly terrains of the Eastern Ghats in the west to fertile

coastal plains in the east, drained by major rivers like the Daya and Bhargavi, and it remains a significant economic center known for its historical Barunei Hill and its rich deposits of building stones and minerals. The district comprises of 10 blocks, 168 Gramapanchayat and 1534 villages. There are 2 Municipality & 2 Sub-division in the district.

As per 2011 census, the district has a population of 22.52 lakhs out of which 51.84 % is rural and 48.16% is urban and shares 5.36% of the state population. The schedule caste population is 2.97 lakhs (13.21%) and the Scheduled Tribes population is 1.15 lakhs (5.11%). The decadal growth rate is 19.64% with a population density of 800 persons/km². The literacy rate is 86.88% against 72.87% of the state and the male-female sex ratio is 929 females per 1000 males. Below table provides few key information of the study district.

Parameters	Khurda	Odisha
Geographical Area (sq km)	2813	155707
No. of Sub-Divisions	2	58
No. of Tahasils	10	317
No. of CD Blocks	10	314
No. of Municipality/NACs	5	111
No. of Gram Panchayats	168	6209
No of Villages	1534	51311
No of Households	494212	9637820
Total Population	2251673	41974218
Density of Population per sq km	800	270
% of Schedule Caste Population	13.21	17.13
% of Schedule Tribe Population	5.11	22.85
Sex Ratio	929	979
Literacy rate (%)	86.88	72.87

Source: Census 2011

The people within the working age group are classified as workers and non-workers. The workers are further classified as main workers and marginal workers. As per the census classification, the working people are categorized as cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. As per 2011 census, there are 35.18 percent workers and 64.82 percent non-workers. There is an increase of about 4.55 percent of workers between 2001 and 2011 census. Out of the total workers, 79.86 percent are main workers and 20.14 percent are marginal workers as per 2011 census. Among total main workers, 11.70 percent are cultivators, 14.68 percent agricultural labourers, 4.98 percent household industry workers and 68.64 percent other workers. The proportion of main workers has been declining over the time. There were 83.51 percent main workers in 2001. They declined to 79.86 percent in 2011. The proportion of marginal workers to total worker has increased from 16.49 percent in 2001 to 20.14 percent in 2011. Male main workers have decreased from 90.03 percent in 2001 to 85.86 percent in 2011 and female main workers have increased from 9.97 percent in 2001 to 14.14 percent in 2011. A reverse trend is marked in marginal worker category.

5.7.2 Brief Profile of Khurda Block

Out of the 10 Blocks of Khurda district, Khurda Block is going to be affected by the construction of Rajua Diversion Weir in village Naranagarh. Khurda Block is the central administrative hub located near the district headquarters. Khurda district covers a geographical area of 2,813 sq km and contains 1,534 inhabited villages. Within the Khurda Block specifically, a total of 27,423 households with a population of 1,36,244 were found as per the 2011 census. Regarding the workforce, a total of 46,395 workers are found in the block, out of which 34,157 are main workers and 12,238 are marginal workers. The average annual rainfall of the Khurda region is approximately 1,408.4 mm, characterized by a tropical climate. Agricultural activities are diverse; cereals like paddy and maize are the primary crops, alongside pulses such as mung, biri, and kulthi. Oilseeds, including groundnut and mustard, are also

cultivated. Given the district's unique soil and irrigation facilities, vegetables and mangoes are major produce, while sugarcane remains a significant cash crop in the irrigated belts of the block.

5.7.3 Profile of Project Affected Village

This Social Impact Assessment Study of Land Acquisition of Private Land from village Naranagarh under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District for construction of Rajua Diversion Weir. As per the 2011 census, depicting over the scale of land and population to be affected by this project, about 2650 populations from 586 households are being affected directly or indirectly. Similarly, 630 populations from the SC get affected and 39 populations from ST get affected by the project. Out of the total population 2650 (68.45%), which less than the district literacy rate is found to be literate and the rest 836 (31.54%) is illiterate including 0-6 age group population 257. From the below table, it is found that the total child population in 0-6 year's age group of the affected villages is 257, out of which 132 (51.56%) are boys and 125 (48.82%) are girls. The most important fact is about the impact of the project on the working population. Out of the 803 workers, 600 (74.72%) are found to be main workers and 203 (25.28%) are marginal workers, who will be impacted by this project in the affected villages. Out of total main workers, 134 are found to be cultivators and 17 (12.69%) are agricultural labourers. Again, out of the total 154 marginal workers, 6 (3.9%) are cultivators and 114 (74.03%) are agricultural labourers.

Description	Naranagarh
Number of Households	586
Total population	2650
Total Male population	1346
Total Female population	1304
Population in 0-6 years age group	257
Male children in 0-6 years age group	132
Female Children in 0-6 years age group	125
Total Schedule Caste Population	630
Schedule Caste Males	316
Schedule Caste Females	314
Total Schedule Tribe Population	39
Schedule Tribe Males	20
Schedule Tribe Females	19
Total Literates	1814
Total Male Literates	1001
Total Female Literates	813
Total illiterates	836
Total male illiterates	345
Total female illiterates	491
Total Workers	803
Total Male Workers	693
Total Female Workers	110
Total Main Workers	600
Main Male Workers	539
Main Female Workers	61
Total Main Cultivators	134
Total Main Male Cultivators	131
Total Main Female Cultivators	3
Total Main Agricultural Labourers	17
Total Main Male Agricultural Labourers	16
Total Main Female Agricultural Labourers	1
Total Marginal Workers	203
Total Male Marginal Workers	154

Total Female Marginal Workers	49
Total Marginal Cultivators	6
Total Marginal Male Cultivators	4
Total Marginal Female Cultivators	2
Total Marginal Agricultural Labourers	114
Total Marginal Male Agricultural Labourers	76
Total Marginal Female Agricultural Labourers	38

5.8 POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The project affected village Naranagarh is coming under Naranagarh Gram Panchayat of Khurda block and falls under Khurda Vidhan Sabha constituency and Bhubaneswar Lok Sabha constituency.

5.9 COMMUNITY-BASED AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

No data available regarding civil society organizations and social movements.

5.10 LAND USE AND LIVELIHOOD

5.10.1 Livestock Assets Position of Project Affected Households

It has been found that out of 15 households only 6 (40%) households own cows, 1 (6.67%) household own goat and no households own any other livestock.

Type of livestock Assets	No of HH owned	%
Cows	6	40
Goats	1	6.67

Source: Field Survey

5.10.2 Distribution of Moveable Assets Among Project Affected Households

Type of Assets	No. of HH owned	%
Television	13	86.67
Refrigerator	8	53.33
Four-Wheeler	1	6.67
Two-Wheeler	11	73.33
Cycles	7	46.67
Cooking Gas	10	66.67
Telephone	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Household's movable assets have also been surveyed during the data collection work. Out of 15 households, 13 (86.67%) households own television, 8 (53.33%) households own refrigerator, 1 (6.67%) households own four wheeler, 11 (73.33%) households own two wheeler, 7 (46.67%) households own cycles, 10(66.67%) own cooking gas and 15 (100.00%) households own mobile phone.

5.10.3 Annual Income Status of Project Affected Households

Village4.5454	Up to 100000	100001-200000	200001-300000	300001-400000	400001-500000	Above 500000	Grand Total
Naranagarh	1	5	2	2	2	3	15
Grand Total	1	5	2	2	2	3	15
%	6.67	33.33	13.33	13.33	13.33	20.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey

The economic status of a person/household can be measured from the access to employment and income. Assessing family income also helps to understand the living standard, expenditure pattern, capacity of savings, etc., which helps to quantify the economic status of the households. In this context, income of the affected households of all the villages have been collected and analysed in the present section. Out of 15 households income range of households none 1 (6.67%) are up to Rs.1,00,000.00, 5 (33.33%) from Rs.1,00,001.00 to Rs.2,00,000.00, 2 (13.33%) from Rs.2,00,001.00 to Rs.3,00,000.00, 2

(13.33%) from Rs.3,00,001.00 to Rs.4,00,000.00, 2 (13.33%) from Rs.4,00,001.00 to Rs.5,00,000.00, and 3 (20.00%) above Rs.5,00,000.00.

5.11 LOCAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The local economy activities based upon forest and agriculture (including shifting cultivation), the bulk of commodities used domestically for everyday use are agricultural and forests products in which both men and women are involved.

5.12 FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LOCAL LIVELIHOODS

5.12.1 Assessment of Trees and Orchards in the Private Land to be Acquired

Sl. No.	Village	Fruit Trees	Non-Fruit Trees	Total Trees
1	Naranagarh	0	0	0
Grand Total		0	0	0

Source: Field Survey

In order to assess the value of affected land assets of the surveyed households, efforts were made to ascertain the availability of trees and their types. It was found that no trees are present on the affected lands of the households.

5.12.2 Assessment of Different Common Property Resources in the Affected Village

In the due course of construction of Rajua Diversion Weir project no more common property of the affected village is going to be affected.

5.12.3 Availability of General and Socio-Cultural Infrastructure in the Project Affected Village

Availability of various infrastructure facilities is considered to be a major factor in determining the quality of life in habitations. In this context, the survey has attempted to identify the infrastructure facilities available in the study villages and to conceive the impact of these facilities on life of the people. All the affected villages are well connected with all-weather roads. It is found that 8 tube wells and water supply facilities are available for drinking water needs.



Photo-3.1: Resource Survey

General Resources & Infrastructure Profile	
General Infrastructure	Narangarh
Roads	
Kuccha (In Km)	2
Concrete Road (In Km)	3
Black-top Road (In Km)	3
Water Supply	
Pipeline	1
Tube Well	8
Dug Well	12
Pond	5
Water Tank and pump House	1
Schools/ Education Centre	
Panchayat Office	1
Anganwadi Centre	4
Primary School	1
Secondary School	1
High School	1
Health Centers	
ANM Center	2

Ayusman Arogya Mandira	1
Shops	
Weekly Market Place	1
Tiffin Centre	2
Beetle Shop	8
CSC and Xerox	1
Hardware Store	1
Chicken Centre	2
Vehicle Washing Place	1
Service Centre	
Bike Garage	1
Gas Agency	1
Common Property	
Community Centre	4
Bus Stop	1
Solar Street Light	30
Land Property	
Play ground	1
Mini Children Park	1
Cultural Infrastructure	
Temples	5

Looking at the educational infrastructure facilities, it is found that 4 Anganwadi centres, 1 primary schools, 1 secondary school and 1 high school are operated in all the affected villages. 0 nos. of Banks/Financial Infrastructures on which all the affected villages are depending. People of affected villages and adjoining villages are heavily depending on these financial institutions. The religious infrastructure of study villages describes that 5 temples are operated in the affected villages where religious functions are normally being performed. The details of the religious infrastructures are given in below table.

5.13 QUALITY OF THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT

5.13.1 Distribution of Residential Structures Among Project Affected Households

Roof			Wall			Floor		
Type	N	%	Type	N	%	Type	N	%
Concrete roof	14	93.33	Brick with cement	15	100.00	Cement	13	86.66
Asbestos	1	6.67	Brick with mud	0	0	Earthen	1	6.67
Tiles	0	0	Mud	0	0	Tiles	1	6.67
Total	15	100.00	Total	15	100.00	Total	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey

The survey reveals that 15 project affected households having 15 nos. of houses, out of which 93.33% of the households are living in houses constructed with concrete roof one 6.67% with asbestos roof, 100 % wall constructed with brick & cement and 86.66% cement plastered floors , 6.67% with earthen floor and 6.67% with tiles floor

5.13.2 Distribution of Basic Amenities Facilities Availed by Project Affected Households

Particulars	No.	%
Separate place for animal	7	46.67
Bathroom	6	40.00
Toilet	7	46.67
Washing place	7	46.67
Electricity	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey

The aspects of housing condition reveals that 7 (46.67%) households have separate place for animal adjacent to their house, 6 (40.00%) households have bathrooms within their house, 7 (46.67%) have toilet adjacent to their house and 7 (46.67%) households have washing place within their house. However, the most important requirement i.e. electricity connection is available in 15 (100.00%) of the households.

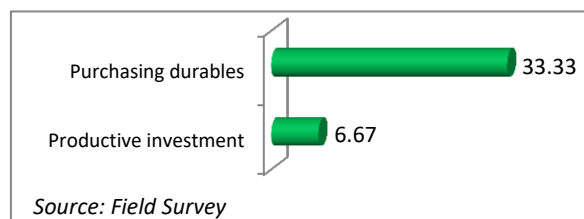
5.13.3 Loan and Indebtedness

The loan and indebtedness status of the affected households as revealed from the survey shows that 6.67% of them have borrowed money from various sources for their various needs. From the income and expenditure pattern as has been shown later, one can notice that in the affected villages, the households are not in the category of consumption deficit households, yet they are indebted. This phenomenon may be explained through some reasons behind it. First, the income and expenditure data has been given for one year preceding the interview date, but the indebted data are for the loans accumulated over the years. Secondly, households having higher income have more repaying capacity. Hence, easy loans are available to these households from both formal as well as informal sources.

Village	No. of Total HHs	No. of HHs taken Loan	%
Naranagarh	15	6	40.00
Grand Total	15	6	40.00

Source: Field Survey

It has been found from the survey that the borrower households have taken loan for different purposes. Out of 32 household 40.00% households have taken loan for productive investment 6.67 (i.e. investment on business, livestock, etc.), 33.33% for purchasing durables purpose. It is, however, immaterial whether the



loan is spent for productive or unproductive purposes because for a poor household even loan for consumption of daily household needs is productive as it mitigates the family hunger. But it is important to note that if the amount of loan incurred by the affected households is of very high magnitude, a higher percentage of the compensation money received out of land acquisition may get diverted towards repayment of loans. In such cases loss of land as well as loss of compensation money due to repayment of debt incurred by the affected poorer category households may push the family into debt trap and poverty unless steps are taken to improve their living condition through non-agricultural occupations.

CHAPTER-6: SOCIAL IMPACTS

6.1 FRAMEWORK AND APPROACH TO IDENTIFYING IMPACTS

As the proposed project is a Rajua Diversion Weir project, the people are going to be affected marginally. However the present SIA study has been conducted to identify the different impacts and its consequences among the people and their villages. In this context, the impacts of the proposed project have been identified. Different methods like household interview, Focus Group discussions, techniques of PRA were used to collect the perceptions of the affected households and the collected information were analysed to find out the project impact. Individual stakeholders were also contacted and the village level information was collected during the course of the field work to identify the project impact. Apart from, a few non-land loser households of each village were also interviewed to find out the impact of the project on indirectly affected families. This chapter analyses different types of project impact on the affected households/families.

6.2 SOCIAL IMPACTS MANAGEMENT PLAN (SIMP)

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is conducted to identify factors those are likely to influence the life and livelihood of the people living in and around the proposed project area due to its intervention. A careful analysis of the finding of this study has revealed a number of positive and negative factors of the project. In order to minimize the adverse impacts of the project upon the affected families, communities and the society at large, a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) needs to be drawn up as per the RFLARR Act, 2013. SIMP is an important component of SIA study which seeks to address the adverse impacts of a project through appropriate ameliorative measures and necessary budgetary provisions with institutional arrangement for implementing the preventive measures in a time bound manner. As per the Act, the authority conducting the SIA study shall prepare a SIMP, listing out the ameliorative measures necessary to address the impact. It is obvious that while implementing any project for public purpose, there may arise some intended and unintended social consequences. In order to address the negative impacts of the project and suggest mitigation measures in the affected area, the SIMP is prepared in such a way that it would minimize the negative impacts by stretching the benefits of the project for the project affected families, communities and the society as a whole. The acquisition of land by the Executive Engineer, R&B Division-I, Khurda is exclusively for the public purpose. Since it is linear in nature therefore acquisition of land is limited in a particular area only where the proposed Rajua Diversion Weir. Therefore, the land required for the project is a bare minimum necessity which constitutes a smaller portion of the total land available in the affected villages. Out of total 5.7000 acres of land available in the project affected villages, 0.6790 acres (1.71%) will be acquired from the affected households of villages. This chapter illustrates the institutional arrangement for the implementation of SIMP, the entitled benefits of the project affected families (PAFs), the entitlement matrix of the affected 15 households. This chapter also elaborates the preferences of the households for rehabilitation and resettlement.

6.2.1 Measures on Impacts on Land

It is seen that, an amount of 0.6790 acres of private land will be acquired from the project affected villages, so the proper compensation for the loss of the land is to be provided to the affected families as per the legal provision of the law will be given by the requiring body. Ameliorative measures to compensate the loss of the land the authority will give the actual cost of the land as per the RFLARR Act, 2013.

6.2.2 Measures on Impacts on Livelihood and Income

It is found that majority of project affected families are engaged in private sector jobs. Paddy is main crop grown in the area, which is purely rainfed. Most of the area has been found as barren land. Effort shall be taken care by the government in order to make the rest affected land in to cultivable.

A budget @Rs.5lakh per village per year X 1 village X 2 years = Rs. 30 lakhs be arranged by Executive Engineer, R&B Division, Khurda or through convergence with line departments and engagements of NGOs/CBOs for enhancement of their livelihood.

Administrative cost for sensitizing line departments to expedite the programmes as well as sensitization, creating awareness and capacity building training program in community unscientific agricultural practices, the management infrastructure and conflict resolution in the affected villages @Rs. 2lakh per year X 1 villages X 2 years = Rs 4lakh.

6.2.3 Measures on Impacts on Food Security

From the survey it has been found that out of the total 15 project affected households no household has been possessing PDS card and a well majority of people are working as semi-skilled labour in private sector. Further the proposed project will require 0.6790 acres of private land. Again, majority of land is coming under homestead land. Furthermore, the loss will be compensated after successful executed the livelihood measures. Furthermore, the actual loss is to be calculated by the experts appointed by the District Collector of Khurda.

6.2.4 Measures on Impacts on Private Assets

A. Residential

It is observed from the findings of the SIA study that, a total of 0.6790 acres of private land including agricultural land and homestead land with home (such as residential house, godown, office, shop, etc.) partially or fully affected by the proposed project. But, as per survey data it is found that, no household is going to be displaced by this project.

B. Trees

It is very difficult for the SIA team to identify trees in the project affected land as it is not demarcated in the land. However as per the views by the project affected household 0 numbers of trees are going to be affected an approximate cost of Rs.1,77,000.00 on account of acquisition of private land from the project affected villages for the proposed road improvement project. Losses of trees will compensating as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 and the actual cost of the trees will be decided by the competent authority engage by the District Collector, Khurda.

C. Others

Again apart from the above no other private immovable properties are going to be affected by this project.

6.2.5 Measures on Drainage and Sanitation

It is suggested to make proper drainage system in the affected villages as well as both sides of road, so that water does not get stagnated. Proper drainage shall also help in maintaining hygienic environment.

Open defecation is a common practice in the area. Open defecation pollutes water and create many diseases. The first initiative should be to motivate people to go for sanitary latrines and properly use the same. The Social Management Team may initiate the campaign in this regard and make effort to mobilize funding support for Installation of latrines in every household under the Swachh Bharat Mission.

6.2.6 Measures on Sources of Drinking Water

It is observed that the people are getting drinking water from pipe water supply from the affected villages.

6.2.7 Measures on Sources of Water for Cattle

It is observed that the cattle during grazing are depend on the 5 numbers of pond and people also use the other drinking water source for their cattle in cattle shed.

6.2.8 Measures on Community Ponds

It is observed that people from the affected villages are directly dependent on the 3 numbers of ponds for day to day activities, from which some are not dry in peak summer. To mitigate the adverse condition of such problem at least three numbers of pond required renovate @1,00,000.00 x 3 = Rs. 3,00,000.00.

6.2.9 Measures on Grazing Land

It is found that cattle's are using gochara land are surrounded by the affected villages. Further it is suggested to grow fodder grass on agriculture land as well as home stead land under linkage with appropriate schemes.

6.2.10 Measures on Plantations

In order to mitigate the adverse impact on environment plantation to increase green coverage in the affected area is as follows-

Plantation (including fencing and maintenance for 3 years) @Rs.150.00 per plant X 1000 = Rs. 1,50,000.00

6.2.11 Measures on Other Public Utilities

It is observed that no public utilities are going to be damaged by the proposed project.

6.2.12 Impacts during various Phases of the Project

6.2.12.1 Impacts during Pre-Construction Phase

Prior to the construction of proposed project, the emotion attached to the land will disturb the project affected families otherwise no other impacts will be disrupted the project affected families as per the feedbacks taken during the SIA study and also their mind set towards the proposed project found very positive.

6.2.12.2 Impacts during Construction of the Project

During construction of this project a marginal impact will be occurred in the improvement of the road attached to it such as heavy traffic jam due to congestion by the vehicles carrying minerals and dust problem due to moving of excavators and tractors.

6.2.12.3 Impacts due to Influx of Construction Workers

The influx of workers and other economic migrants to the area, particularly during construction phase of the project is likely to have marginal as the proposed project is a minor in nature.

6.2.12.4 Impacts during Operation of Project

Once the project enters the operation phase, no significant adverse social impacts are anticipated, as no additional land acquisition or displacement is involved. The project is expected to have positive impacts by regulating water flow and supporting irrigation and water resource management in the region.

SI	Impacts assessed	Suggestive Mitigation Measures
1	Impacts on Private land	The land acquisition should be undertaken in accordance with the Act 2013. ORFCLARR Rules 2016 and entitlement framework.
2	Impact on livelihood and income	Others self-employment opportunities may be arranged through skill upgradation.
3	Loss of common properties	All common property resources being impacted due to the project should be relocated with prior approval of the concerned community before starting the construction.
4	Impact on vulnerable group	Beside admissible compensation, they may be provided work and skill building opportunities in order to make them able to earn more. In this respect some suggestions may be sketched forward like (i) The vulnerable groups' especially unmarried daughters above

SI	Impacts assessed	Suggestive Mitigation Measures
		30 years, widow and physical challenged persons should be provided skill training on intensive agriculture which can mitigate the demand of the loss of land. (ii) Economically disadvantaged social groups like SC & ST households may be prioritized for providing work opportunities during the construction of the project.
5	Water Logged Area	Measures may be taken in order to provide free passage of water from road as well as villages during the rainy season.
6	Loss of Trees	Social forestry and compensatory afforestation may be undertaken in the unused government lands in the locality in order to minimize the negative impact on the environment. A part from the appropriate compensation, the tree loser households may be provided sidling at subsidized cost as well as maintenance cost for few initial years.

Source: Field Survey

6.3 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Administrator, R&R has been appointed in each district to look after R&R interventions of the development projects. As per R&DM Department notification RDM-LAA-KHD-0010-2025-924/R&DM, dated 07.01.2026, sub-collectors working in the district have been assigned the duty of Administrator, R&R of all projects located within their area of jurisdiction.

In addition, it has been planned to engage a Social Management Team (SMT) for a period of minimum four years to implement the SIMP. The salary and contingency of the SMT should be included in the SIMP budget. The staffing structure of the team shall be as follows;

While Administrator (R&R) will be responsible for preparation of R&R scheme and overall control and supervision of SIMP, actual implementation will be carried out by SMT. the staffing structure of the team may be as follows;

Designation	Nos	Qualifications	Preference	Salary Structure
Programme Manager	1	M.S.W.	Minimum 10 years' experience in implementing development programme ate village level	Rs.30,000.00 per month
Agriculture Expert	1	B.Sc. Ag.	Minimum two years of experience in implementing agriculture related development programmes in villages	Rs.30,000.00 per month
Office Manager cum Accountant	1	B.Com, skilled in computer operation, Tally package	Minimum five years' experience in office management, preference to local youths	Rs.15,000.00 per month
Community Organizers	3	Matriculation	Local youths	Rs.10,000.00 per month

Roles and Responsibilities of the concerned Officers and Agencies	
Activity	Officers/ agencies
SIA study and preparation of draft report	Conducting Agency: Geovitech Research & Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. Nodal Office: ADM Khurda Coordinating Agency: NCDS, Bhubaneswar
Public Hearing	District Administration (LAO & the

Roles and Responsibilities of the concerned Officers and Agencies	
Activity	Officers/ agencies
	Administrator R&R)
Finalization of SIA report	Geoenvitech Research & Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. & NCDS
Appraisal of SIA report by an expert group	Expert group formed by district administration
Updating of land records, restoration of titles and settlement of rights	District Administration (Tahasildar and Sub-registrar)
Consultation with Gram Sabha and obtaining consent	District Administration (Tahasildar and LAO)
Publication of preliminary notification by state Govt. under section 11	R&DM department, Govt. of Odisha
Preparation of land acquisition award	District Administration (LAO)
Preparation of draft R&R scheme	District Administration (Administrator R&R)
Public hearing on draft R&R scheme	District Administration (Administrator R&R)
Finalization of R&R scheme	District Administration (Administrator R&R)
Publication of declaration by state Government U/s 19	R&DM Department, Govt. of Odisha
Pass of land acquisition award and payment of compensation	District Collector and LAO
Pass of R&R award and payment of R&R Entitlements	District Collector and Administrator, R&R
Possession of land to be acquired U/s 38	District Collector & LAO
Engagement of social management team	Executive Engineer, R&B Division, Khurda
Implementation of SIMP	Social Management Team and Authority

6.4 ENTITLEMENT BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILY

As a part of the SIA study an Entitlement Matrix has been developed in compliance with the RFCTLARR Act 2013. The entitlement matrix summarizes the types of losses and corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. PAPs who are squatters and not legal titleholder of land and buildings shall also be eligible for R&R if enumerated during the census survey. Therefore, the date of completion of census survey shall be the Cut-off Date. It is on this date that all impacted persons will be identified and the nature of the impact disclosed. PAPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and/or other assistance. The table below highlights the entitlement benefits of the affected families and the detail list of the PAPs are enlisted in the Appendices.

Definition of affected family-U/s-3(c) of the Act.

15 numbers of households, whose land or other immovable property has been acquired from all the affected villages;

Determination of Compensation for Loss of Land - (agricultural / Homestead / commercial or otherwise)

A – Market value of land -

Assessment of market value – (I) - U/s-26(1) of the Act , market value of land as mentioned in the Official Seal Statistic maintained as per registration of sale deeds under Indian Stamp Act – 1899, in the area where the land is situated or market value of land as per approved Bench Mark Valuation (BMV) whichever is higher. (II) – Average of highest sale price of 50% of sale deeds for similar type of land in the vicinity immediately preceding 3 years. (In the above rates whichever is higher will be taken into account)

Date for Determination of Market Value - As per the Act, the date for such determination of market value shall be the date on which the preliminary notification u/s-11 (1) is issued.

B - Factors by which the market value is to be multiplied -

In the case of urban area it is 1 (one) and for rural area it is 1.00 (one) to 2.00 (two) basing on the distance of the project from urban location.

Illustrative sliding scale– The multiplier factors will gradually rise from 1 to 2 as we move away from urban location to rural area.

Factors by which the Market Value is to be Multiplied		
Sl. No.	Radial distance from urban area (km)	Multiplier factor
1	0 – 10	1.00
2	11 – 20	1.20
3	21 – 30	1.40
4	31 – 40	1.80
5	40 above	2.00

Source: RFCTLARR Act 2013

C - Value of Assets attached to Land or Building – U/s – 29 (1) the collector in determining the market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired shall use the service of a competent engineer or other specialist in the relevant field, as may be considered necessary by him. For trees and plants experience persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or any other field as s/he may consider necessary.

D - 100% Solatium - U/s 30, the Collector shall give award of solatium equivalent to one hundred per cent of the market value of the land, multiplied by factors based on distance of the project from urban location in the 1 to 2 scale slab.

E - Additional 12% interest - The Collector, while determining the market value under this Section, shall also calculate additional market value @ 12% per annum on such market value as per the provision u/s-30 (3) of the Act.

Date of calculation of additional 12% - Calculation of additional 12% of market value will be made for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the Social Impact assessment Study under Sub-section (2) of section 4, in respect of such land till the date of award or the date of taking possession of the land by the Collector whichever is earlier.

Parameters for determination of award U/s – 28 of the Act.

Firstly – Market value as determined u/s -26

Secondly - The damage sustained by the person by reason of the taking of any standing crops and trees which may be on the land at the time of the taking of the possession.

Thirdly – Damage (if any) sustained by the person at the time of the taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from her/his other land.

Fourthly – Damage (if any) sustained by the person at the time of the taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting her/his other properties movable or immovable in any other manner, or his earning.

Fifthly –In consequence of the acquisition of land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) included in such change.

Sixthly - Damage (if any) bonfide resulting from diminution of the profit of the land between the time of publication of preliminary notice and the time of the Collector’s taking possession of the land; and

Seventhly – Any other ground which may be in the interest of equity, justice and beneficial to the affected families.

Computation of Compensation

- I) Market value of land
- II) To be multiplied by a factor 1.00 (one) to 2.00 scales
- III) Add Market value @ 12% per annum

- IV) Cost of assets attach to the land (structures, etc.)
- V) Cost of trees, etc.
- VI) Damage if any
- VII) All total
- VIII) Add 100% solatium and after that it constitutes the total compensation

Compensation for Agricultural Labourers, Tenants and Sharecroppers

Compensation shall be given to agricultural labourers, tenants, sharecroppers (landless whose livelihood would adversely affect due to land acquisition) and artisans referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of section 3 of the Act. In case of an agricultural labourer, a lump sum amount equivalent to the current minimum wages of two hundred days shall be paid. The tenants and share croppers shall be paid a lump sum amount of rupees twenty-five thousand per acre of the land they cultivate as tenants or share croppers. In case of artisans who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land shall be paid a lump sum amount of rupees twenty-five thousand.

As per the project affected families, they themselves engage as agricultural labour in their land so therefore rehabilitation package these categories of workers/persons may not be applicable here in the affected village.

Special Provision for SCs and STs

In addition to the Rehabilitation entitlements, each SC/ST families are entitled to the following two additional benefits.

- 1) Payment of 1/3rd compensation initially as first installment and the rest shall be paid after taking over the possession of the land.
- 2) Land for land: As per the second schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 each of the SC, ST families among land loser families will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or two and a one-half acres whichever is lower. Since the extent of land loss is very less, land need to be allotted preferably in the same village.

A provisional Entitlement Matrix for each of the affected family has been prepared. However, the final entitlement matrix will be prepared by Administrator, R&R as per rule 30 &31 Chapter IV of Odisha RFCTLARR Rules, 2016. R&R entitlements will be provided within a period of eighteen months from the date of the award.

Updating of Land records, Restoration of titles and settlement of rights

This is a key issue of the affected community and need to be addressed properly as per provisions in rule 4(2) and 5 of Odisha RFCTLARR Rules, 2016. As per section 11(5), this exercise is to be conducted prior to notification U/S 19.

Public Consultation

Public consultation is one of the important components of the new land acquisition act which needs to be carried out properly so as to ensure transparency in the entire process. Three public hearings are required in the present case, as per the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

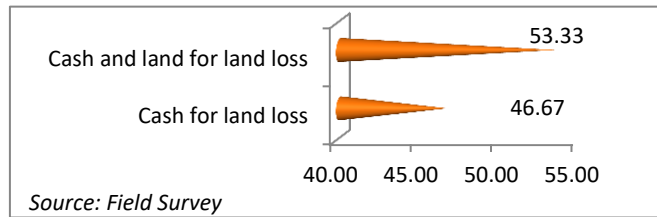
- 1) Public hearing on Draft SIA report; This is to be conducted as per the process prescribed in rule 14 of Odisha RFCTLARR Rules, 2016
- 2) Consultation with Grama Sabha and obtaining consent
- 3) Public Hearing on draft R &R scheme: The draft R&R scheme prepared by the Administrator, R&R as per the provisions in rule 30, and Chapter IV of Odisha RFCTLARR Rules 2016 shall be discussed in a public hearing in the affected village before final approval.

All proceedings in these public hearings are to be carried out in Odia language to ensure that the participants understand and express their views. Similarly all documents are mandatorily to be made available in Odia language in the public domain and on the website for public scrutiny. All these exercises are to be carried out as per the prescribed procedure so as to ensure transparency and participation of all in the entire process.

6.5 HOUSEHOLD OPTION TOWARDS RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

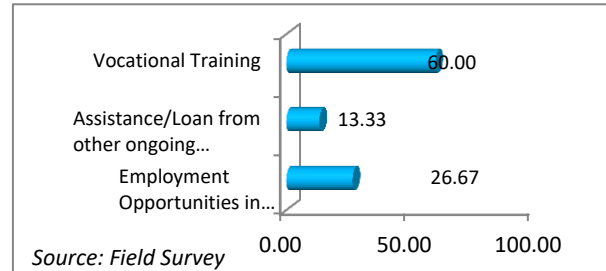
6.5.1 Option for Assistants

All the affected families are willing to receive assistance due to loss of their land and other properties. Majority i.e. 7 (46.67%) have opted cash for loss of their land and 8 (53.33%) are demanding cash and land for land loss.



6.5.2 Income Restoration Assistance

The most preferred option for all the affected households is income restoration assistance which can be ensured for their family livelihood. The preference on rehabilitation collected during the survey shows that 4 (26.66%) households want employment opportunity in construction site followed by vocational training for employment 9 (60.00%) and have opted loan from other ongoing government schemes 2 (13.33%). The affected households choice is heavily inclined towards employment opportunity in the construction sites of Rajua Diversion Weir project. This clearly indicates the kind of expectation that people have for their rehabilitation. But according to the RFLTLARR Act, 2013, for linear projects, one person from a family is eligible for employment for self or any nominated member of the family if he is displaced from his land. This requires lot of discussion, consultation and counselling before implementation to be carried out by the project authorities. Of course, there is no displacement of family from its land in any of the affected villages.



CHAPTER-7: ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS AND RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

7.1 FINAL CONCLUSIONS

The SIA study would certainly be beneficial for the implementing agency to prepare their plan of action according to the needs and aspiration expressed by the affected people. Since the study was conducted in census mode, there was opportunity to understand and capture the feeling and perception of the affected families as well as the communities. Apart from individual opinion regarding the overall benefit and loss due to implementation of the project; the research team also collected information from different sections of people which are reflected in the report. The major loss due to the project and the ameliorative measures to arrest the negative impacts are mentioned in the SIMP. Efforts have been made by the project authority no displacement in the affected villages. So, the loss is in the form of land properties only. Hence, in the light of the findings the following steps may be taken for successful implementation of the project:

- There must be a hassle free payment procedure, because many of them are apprehending that government system is very much cumbersome which may not be easy for the affected people to get their money.
- Affected People have the opinion that they should be properly compensated for the loss of their land and assets.
- Left out of land after land acquisition, which may not be viable for cultivation or other use should be acquired by the authority with proportionate compensation provision.
- Payment procedure of compensation should be smooth and except for any court or family level litigation, the payment should be made as soon as preliminary notification U/s – 11 (1) and completion of RoR authentication process.
- Grievances redressal mechanism should be prompt and faster so that disputes are quickly settled. It is suggested decentralised grievance redressal system to be made so that affected people may not run after offices.
- Compensation for the loss of common property resources may be taken up with due consultation with the communities.
- The affected village as well as the communities need to be prioritised while the departments implementing the projects.

Community is hopeful of improvement in their life and livelihood due to the launching of this Rajua Diversion Weir project. Therefore it will also be beneficial to people of the project affected villages. Though the project has some adverse impacts on the affected families; hopefully the Land Requiring Body shall undertake suitable steps to minimise the negative impacts on the affected community. Since acquisition of private land is involved in the project, therefore the loser families would be directly affected and the community would also be affected due to loss of CPR. However, this loss could properly be compensated through the implementation of SIMP. Therefore the work should be started as soon as the completion of official formalities mentioned in the Act. No doubt the accomplishment of the proposed project would be done at the cost of affected families but their sacrifice will not go in vain. Their contribution for the nation building shall be well recognized by the state and the country as a whole.

7.2 ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC PURPOSE

The proposed project is a Rajua Diversion Weir project, which serves the general public to improve communication facilities and reduce distance between Khurda Tahasil of Khurda districts and also connects the economically and culturally important places of the tahasil resulting in industrial and economic development of those areas. As per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 Section 2-(1)-(b)-(vii), the project can be considered as a public purpose.

7.3 LESS-DISPLACING ALTERNATIVES AND MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF LAND

The project is to be constructed with zero displacement and the land required for the project is a bare minimum necessity which constitutes a smaller portion of the total land available in the affected village.

7.4 NATURE AND INTENSITY OF SOCIAL IMPACTS

Basing upon data collected from the field and in consultation with public representatives, the affected communities and the key stakeholders, the SIA team/organization made 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.

7.5 VIABILITY OF THE MITIGATION MEASURES

For construction of Rajua Diversion Weir 0.6790 acres of private land is going to be acquired from village.Naranagarh (0.6790 Ac), Khurda Tahasils of Khurda District having zero displacement. A total of 15 households are going to be affected by the project on account of private land acquisition. In order to mitigate the impacts in the affected villages a Social Impact Management Plan has been prepared as per Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2016 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 in consultation with the local project affected and non-affected persons, self-government and Gram Sabhas.

PHOTO GALLERY



HH SURVEY AT NARANGARH VILLAGE



HH SURVEY AT NARANGARH VILLAGE



HH SURVEY AT NARANGARH VILLAGE



HH SURVEY AT NARANGARH VILLAGE



RESOURCE SURVEY AT NARANGARH VILLAGE



RESOURCE SURVEY AT NARANAGARH VILLAGE



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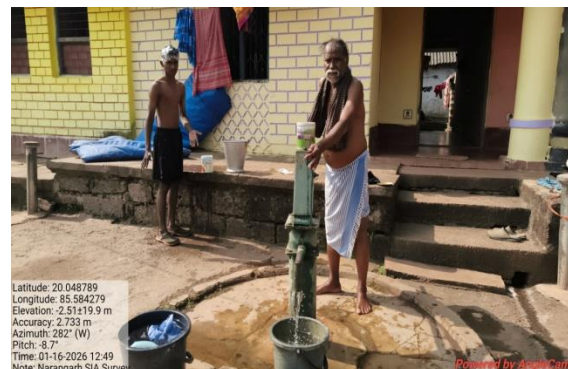
RESOURCE SURVEY AT NARANAGARH VILLAGE



RESOURCE SURVEY AT NARANAGARH VILLAGE



RESOURCE SURVEY AT NARANAGARH VILLAGE



RESOURCE SURVEY AT NARANAGARH VILLAGE

Public Hearing



Public Hearing



Public Hearing



Public Hearing



Public Hearing



Public Hearing

ENTITLEMENT MATRIX OF PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES

SI- No	Village Name	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Village Name	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam As per Record	Total Area of the affected plot (in acres)	Total area to be acquired (in acres)						
1	Narangarh	General	Brundaban Chandra Bidhara	Original	75	Narangarh	188	1179	Sarad-I	1.360	0.218						
2	Narangarh	General	Charu Badajena	Original	60	Narangarh	213	1180	Sarad-I	0.795	0.090						
			Bhabanisankar Badajena	Major Son	25												
3	Narangarh	General	Soroju Badajena	Original	55												
			Kirtiranjan Badajena	Major Son	30												
			Saktiranjan Badajena	Major Son	25												
4	Narangarh	General	Jagannatha Badajena	Original	51												
			Abhaya Badajena	Major Son	22												
			Pabitra Badajena	Major Son	19												
5	Narangarh	General	Sangram Kesari Rautray	Original	53							Narangarh	401	1162	Sarad-I	1.055	0.135
			Swayamsidha Rautray	Major Son	20									1166	Sarad-I	0.650	0.018
6	Narangarh	General	Jatin Routray	Original	70												
			Anutosh Routray	Major Son	40												
			Aryatosh Routray	Major Son	37												
7	Narangarh	General	Bipin Routray	Original	76												
			Asutosh Routray	Major Son	40												
8	Narangarh	General	Basantamanjari Narendrasingh	Original	72	Narangarh	478	1202	Sarad-I	0.930	0.080						
			Subhrabhanu Narendrasingh	Major Son	52												
			Rudrabhanu Narendrasingh	Major Son	50												
9	Narangarh	General	Baby Patra	Original	52	Narangarh	572	1165	Sarad-I	0.165	0.085						
			Gudu Patra	Major Son	22												
10	Narangarh	General	Umesh Patra	Original	56												
			Swetangana Patra	Major Daughter	21												
			Bhumi Patra	Major Daughter	18												
11	Narangarh	General	Bijaylaxmi Mangaraj	Original	58												
			Subhadra Patra	Major Daughter	27												

SI- No	Village Name	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Village Name	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam As per Record	Total Area of the affected plot (in acres)	Total area to be acquired (in acres)
12	Narangarh	General	Minati Patra	Original	65	Narangarh	641	1203	Sarad-I	0.540	0.026
			Lingaraj Patra	Major Son	35						
			Kartik Patra	Major Son	28						
13	Narangarh	General	Suresh Patra	Original	72						
			Sangram Keshari Patra	Major Son	40						
			Sanghamitra Patra	Major Grand Daughter	20						
			Samarjit Patra	Major Grand Son	18						
			Bikram Keshari Patra	Major Son	37						
14	Narangarh	General	Binapani Rautray	Original (WH)	42						
			Ashrudeep Rautray	Major Son	21						
			Dibyadeepak Rautray	Major Son	19						
15	Narangarh	General	Parthasarathi Rautray	Original	30						

ANNEXURE-1
NOTIFICATION FOR SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
STUDY AND AFFECTED LAND RECORD

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର
ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗ

No.RDM-LAA-KHD-0010-2025- **୨୨୫** /R&DM, Dated **07 JAN 2026**

ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅଧିସୂଚନା

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧାଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶ କ୍ରମେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ସେଥି ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ 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. ପ୍ରସାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ:- ରାଜୁଆ ଡାଇଭର୍ସନ ଷ୍ଟେୟାର ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ (ToR78-00010) ।

୩.SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ:- Geovitech Research & Consultancy Services Pvt Ltd., 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 ପ୍ରସାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ /ତଫସିଲ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା	ନରଣଗଡ଼	ଏ ୦.୭୭୯	
ମୋଟ			ଏ ୦.୭୭୯	

ଏଥି ସହିତ ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚୀ ସଂଲଗ୍ନ କରାଯାଇଅଛି ।

(କ) ପ୍ରସାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:-ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ତହସିଲ ନରଣଗଡ଼ ମୌଜାରେ ରାଜୁଆ ଡାଇଭର୍ସନ ଷ୍ଟେୟାର ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଧୀନରେ "ବ୍ରଜମୋହନପୁର ସବ-ମାଇନର-୦୨" ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅଧିକ୍ଷଣ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜଳସେଚନ ଡିଭିଜନ, 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 ୦.୭୭୯ 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 ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶ କ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ଚୁଡ଼ାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତ ହେବ । ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଜନଶୁଣାଣି ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ନ୍ୟାୟୋଚିତ କ୍ଷତିପୂରଣ ଅଧିକାର ଏବଂ ଭୁଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବାସ ଓ ଅଇଥାନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ନିୟମାବଳୀ ୨୦୧୭ ର ନିୟମ-୧୪ ଦ୍ରଷ୍ଟବ୍ୟ ।

(ଙ) SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଆରମ୍ଭ ଏବଂ ସମାପନ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ଏବଂ ତାହାର ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସରକାରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଦିବସଠାରୁ ୭ 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 ଗୋଚରାର୍ଥେ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ୱେବ ସାଇଟ ରେ ସୂଚିତ ହେବ ।

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳଙ୍କ ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ

(ସୁରଞ୍ଜନ ପ୍ରଧାନ)
ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଶାସନ ସଚିବ

Memo No.

୨୨୫

/Rev & DM, Dated

07 JAN 2026

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. 926 /Rev & DM, Dated 07 JAN 2026

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Additional Secretary to Government

Memo No. 927 /Rev & DM, Dated 07 JAN 2026

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Additional Secretary to Government

Memo No. 928 /Rev & DM, Dated 07 JAN 2026

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Additional Secretary to Government

Memo No. 929 /Rev & DM, Dated 07 JAN 2026

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Additional Secretary to Government

ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ଅନୁସୂଚୀ


ଜିଲ୍ଲା - ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା

ତହସିଲ - ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା

ମୌଜା - ନରଶରତ

କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ମୌଜା	ଗ୍ରାମାଞ୍ଚଳ / ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳ	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପୂର୍ବ ନମ୍ବର	ପୂର୍ବ ର ମୋଟ ରକବା	ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ହେବାକୁ ଥିବା ରକବା	କିସମ	ଖାତା ରୟତ
୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬	୭	୮	୯
୧	ନରଶରତ	ଗ୍ରାମାଞ୍ଚଳ	୧୮୮	୧୧୭୯	୧.୩୭୦	୦.୨୧୮	ଶାରଦ-୧	ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମହାପୁରୁ ବିଜେ ପୁରୀ ତରଫ ଆଡ଼ମିନିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଚାଳନା କମିଟି ପୁରୀ ଖେମ୍ବାଟ ନମ୍ବର - 1, 1 ଦ୍ରୌପଦି ବିଧାର ସ୍ଵା:ରବିନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ବିଧାର ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨			୨୧୩	୧୧୮୦	୦.୭୯୫	୦.୦୯୦	ଶାରଦ-୧	ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମହାପୁରୁ ବିଜେ ପୁରୀ ତରଫ ଆଡ଼ମିନିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଚାଳନା କମିଟି ପୁରୀ ଖେମ୍ବାଟ ନମ୍ବର - 1, 1 ନାରଣ ବଡ଼ଜେନା ପି:ଦିନବନ୍ଧୁ ବଡ଼ଜେନା ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୩			୩୯୦	୧୧୭୪	୦.୨୦୫	୦.୦୩୦	ଶାରଦ-୧	ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମହାପୁରୁ ବିଜେ ପୁରୀ ତରଫ ଆଡ଼ମିନିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଚାଳନା କମିଟି ପୁରୀ ଖେମ୍ବାଟ ନମ୍ବର - 1, 1 ରବିନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ବିଧାର ପି:ବାଉରିବନ୍ଧୁ ବିଧାର ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୪			୩୯୦	୧୧୭୭	୦.୨୫୦	୦.୦୧୮	ଶାରଦ-୧	ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମହାପୁରୁ ବିଜେ ପୁରୀ ତରଫ ଆଡ଼ମିନିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଚାଳନା କମିଟି ପୁରୀ ଖେମ୍ବାଟ ନମ୍ବର - 1, 1 ରବିନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ବିଧାର ପି:ବାଉରିବନ୍ଧୁ ବିଧାର ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ

୫			୪୦୧	୧୧୭୨	୧.୦୫୫	୦.୧୩୫	ଶାରଦ-୧	ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମହାପ୍ରଭୁ ବିଜେ ପୁରୀ ତରଫ ଆଡ଼ମିନିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଚାଳନା କମିଟି ପୁରୀ ଖେଳାଚ ନମ୍ବର - 1, 1 ରବିନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ବିଧାର ପି: ବାଉଁଶବନ୍ଧୁ ବିଧାର, ସନାତନ ରାଉତରା, ସୁଧୂଷିର ରାଉତରା ପି: ଗୋଲକ ରାଉତରା, କପିଳେଶ୍ଵର ଚମ୍ପତି, ମିନକେତନ ଚମ୍ପତି ପି: ହଟକିଶୋର ଚମ୍ପତି ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାଉତ ବା: ନିଜିଗାଁ
୬			୪୭୮	୧୨୦୨	୦.୯୩୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଶାରଦ-୧	ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମହାପ୍ରଭୁ ବିଜେ ପୁରୀ ତରଫ ଆଡ଼ମିନିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଚାଳନା କମିଟି ପୁରୀ ଖେଳାଚ ନମ୍ବର - 1, 1 ଶରତ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ନରେନ୍ଦ୍ରସିଂହ ପି: ପଦ୍ମଚରଣ ଛୋଟରା, ରଘୁନାଥ ଛୋଟରା ପି: ବନମାଳି ଜଗଦେବ ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାଉତ ବା: ନିଜିଗାଁ
୭			୫୭୨	୧୧୭୫	୦.୧୨୫	୦.୦୮୫	ଶାରଦ-୧	ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମହାପ୍ରଭୁ ବିଜେ ପୁରୀ ତରଫ ଆଡ଼ମିନିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଚାଳନା କମିଟି ପୁରୀ ଖେଳାଚ ନମ୍ବର - 1, 1 ଶ୍ରୀ ଭାଗବତ ଦେବ ବିଜେ ନିଜିଗାଁ ମାରପତ ବା: ବାନାମୁଗ ପାତ୍ର ଅପର୍ଣ୍ଣା ପାତ୍ର, ନାରଣ ପାତ୍ର ପି: ମହେଶ୍ଵର ପାତ୍ର ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାଉତ ବା: ନିଜିଗାଁ
୮			୬୪୧	୧୨୦୩	୦.୫୪୦	୦.୦୨୩	ଶାରଦ-୧	ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମହାପ୍ରଭୁ ବିଜେ ପୁରୀ ତରଫ ଆଡ଼ମିନିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଚାଳନା କମିଟି ପୁରୀ ଖେଳାଚ ନମ୍ବର - 1, 1 ଗୋଲକ ବିହାରୀ ରାଉତରା ପି ଆନନ୍ଦ ରାଉତରା ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାଉତ ବା ନିଜିଗାଁ
			ମୋଟ ରକର=୦.୬୭୯					



 କୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା

ANNEXURE-2
NOTIFICATION FOR PUBLIC HEARING MEETING

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

Letter No. 307 LA/KHD/26 Date. 17 / 02 / 2026

To

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

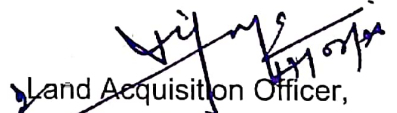
Sub:- Organization of Public Hearing for acquisition of private land in Mouza- Narangarh for the project "Construction of Brajamohanpur Sub-Minor-II of Rajua Diversion Weir"

Madam / Sir ,

With reference to the above noted subject, I am to say that an area of Ac 0.679 dec of private land is to be acquired in Mouza- Narangarh 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 **25.02.2026 (Wednesday) at 11.00 A.M at "Narangarh Gram Panchayat Office, Narangarh"** 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,


Land Acquisition Officer,
Collectorate, Khordha

Memo No. 308 LA/KHD/26 Date. 17 / 02 / 2026

Copy submitted to the Coordinator, State SIA Unit (Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies), Bhubaneswar-751013 / The Director, GEOENVITECH RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY SERVICES PVT.LTD, 1st Floor, N5/305, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751015, for information & Necessary action.


Land Acquisition Officer,
Collectorate, Khordha

ANNEXURE-3
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN PUBLIC HEARING MEETING

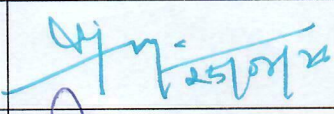
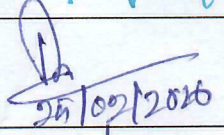
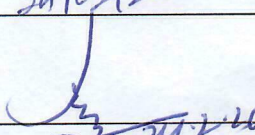
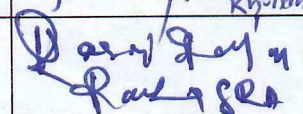
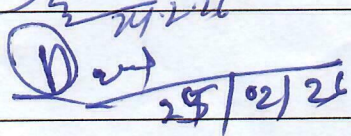
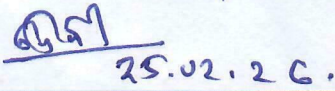
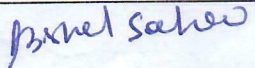
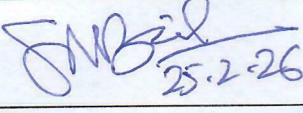

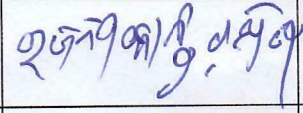
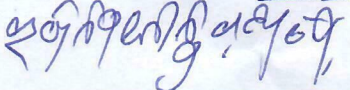
ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା

ତାରିଖ :- ୨୪ / ୦୨ / ୨୦୨୬

ସ୍ଥାନ :- ନରଗରଡ଼ ଗ୍ରାମ

ସଭାସଭଳୀ :- ନରଗରଡ଼ ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ

ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଡହସିଲ ଅଧିନରେ ନରଗରଡ଼ ଗ୍ରାମରୁ "ରାଜୁଆ ଡାଇଭର୍ସନ ଷ୍ଟେସନର ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ" ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ହେବାକୁ ଥିବା ୦.୬୭୯୦ ଏକର ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ନିମନ୍ତେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଆକଳନ ଅଧିକାରୀ (TOR୭୮-୦୦୦୧୦) ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀରେ ଭାଗ ନେଇଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବିଶେଷଙ୍କର ତାଲିକା ।

କ୍ରମ.ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ନାମ ଓ ପଦବୀ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର / ଚିପ ଚିହ୍ନ (ବାମ ହାତ ବୃକ୍ଷଆକୃତି)
1	Anamya Bisli Supty Dy. Collector - cum LDO, Khordha	NARANGARH.	
2	Bonjan Kumar Mohanty Dy. Collector, Sd/o Sub-Collector, Khordha	"	
3	D. Gopal Reddy Asst. Tahsil Dar Khordha	"	
4		"	
5	ନରଗରଡ଼ ଗ୍ରାମ ଶାସନ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ	"	
6	ନରଗରଡ଼ ଗ୍ରାମ	"	
7	Bishal Sahoo GRCS, PULHD	"	
8	Soumendra Prasad Barik, SDO, Rajua Inr. Sub-Divn		
9	Manmohan Nanda	ASO Jatani (SSTA)	
10		ନରଗରଡ଼	
11	Surkaramanandendra Nanda	NARANGARH	Surkaramanandendra Nanda
12	Dibya Deo Rautaraj	Narangaarh	Dibya Deo Rautaraj

କ୍ରମ .ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ନାମ ଓ ପଦବୀ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର /ଚିପ ଚିହ୍ନ (ବାମ ହାତ ବୃଦ୍ଧଆଙ୍ଗୁଳି)
13	Bina parai Rastoray	NARANA GARH	Bina parai Rastoray
14	Sulhadrao Patra	NARANA GARH.	Sulhadrao Patra
15	Bikram Keshari Patra	Naranagerh	Bikram 25/02/26
16	Lingraj Patra	NARANA GARH	25.2.26
17	Jalen Patra	Naranagerh	JPatra
18	Abakarath mcharli)	Am
19	Umesh Patra	Naranagerh	Umesh Patra
20	Sangram Keshari Rastoray	Naranagerh	Sangram
21	Rasendra Narayan Chatteray	NARANA GARH	Rasendra
22	Ashoke deepak Rastoray	NARANA GARH	Ashoke deepak Rastoray
23	Papan Jwain (JE Raju Sub-Station)	Naranagerh.	Papan 25.02.26
24	Sriballava Dhal. G.R.C.S.		Sriballava 25/02/26
25	Manas kanda G.R.C.S.		Manas 25.02.26