

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR LAND
ACQUISITION OF PRIVATE LAND FROM KURUMPADA
VILLAGE UNDER KHURDA TAHASIL OF KHURDA DISTRICT
FOR RAJUA DIVERSION WEIR (ToR 78-00007)**

SUBMITTED TO:-



STATE SIA UNIT

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

SUBMITTED BY:-



STARR

SOCIETY FOR TRAINING ,ACTION, RESEARCH & REHABILITATION

**PLOT NO- N-6/432, IRC VILLAGE, NAYAPALLI ,
BHUBANESWAR 751015, ODISHA**

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Report Prepared By

Sri Padma Charan Dash

**Director , Society for Training, Action, Research &
Rehabilitation (STARR), Bhubaneswar-15**

Methodology & Technical Assistance

Sri jagamohan Debata

Data Analysis & Tabulation

Sri Deepak Ranjan Mahakul

D.T.P. & Design

Sri Satya Narayan Rath

Supported By

State Social Impact Assessment Unit

Nabakrusnia Choudhury Centre for Development Studies

**(ICSSR-Research Institute in Collaboration with Govt. of
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**Director
STARR , Bhubaneswar**

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ABBREVIATIONS

CPR	:-	Common Property Resources
DPR	:-	Detail Project Report
CHC	:-	Community Health Centre
FGD	:-	Focus Group Discussions
GOI	:-	Government of India
Govt	:-	Government
GP	:-	Gram Panchayat
Km	:-	Kilometre
LAO	:-	Land Acquisition Officer
MGNREGA	:-	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NCDS	:-	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
OBC	:-	Other Back ward Class
PAF	:-	Project Affected Family
PAP	:-	Project Affected Persons
PRA	:-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRI	:-	Panchayati Raj Institution
PHC	:-	Public Health Centre
RFCTLAR RA	:-	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
R&DM	:-	Revenue & Disaster Management
R& R ACT	:-	Rehabilitation and Resettlement ACT
SC	:-	Scheduled Caste
SHG	:-	Self Help Group.
SIA	:-	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	:-	Social Impact Management Plan
ST	:-	Scheduled Tribe

CHAPTER - I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Name of the Project :- Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition of 1.0260 acres of private land from village Kurumpada under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District for Rajua Diversion Weir (ToR 78-00007) .

1.2. Public Purpose

This project serves public purpose as a mandatory provision for land acquisition and it's redundant for an assessment under section 4(1) under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. In the present case land acquisition is for *Construction of Irrigation infrastructure like Rajua Diversion Weir at Kurumpada Village* under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District.

This is undoubtedly for public purpose as this irrigation project will help in irrigation of 1273.50 Ha land of 15 villages of Khurda District and 1392.50 ha land of 21 villages of Puri District. This project will help in development of agriculture thereby develop the socio economic condition of the people of Khurda & Puri district Over all this will help in general benefits of the public. This project is deemed as Public Purpose under section-2, (b) (ii).

1.3. Location

The project Construction of Rajua Diversion weir (Brajamohanpur Sub-minor 02) project is located at Kurumpada Village of Narangada Grampanchayat under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District. Due to the proposed project one village will be affected. The location map has been given in Chapter – II in this report

1.4. Area of the Project

It has been proposed to acquire 1.0260 acres of private land from Kurumpada village of Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District.

1.5. Analysis of Alternatives and Bare Minimum of Land Acquisition:

Construction of Brajamohanpur Sub Minor 02 canal under Rajua Diversion Weir is planned as per the hydrology. Every effort has been made to minimize land acquisition and disturbance to the village in future. An attempt was also made by the SIA study team to examine other possible alternatives to change the site with villagers, so as to minimize tenancy land acquisition. But this was not possible.

Any such change in location may consequent negative impacts. Finally, the study team after examining all alternatives with regard to site, found that site selected is justified and in the present stage ensures bare minimum requirement. There is no displacement due to the present project . There fore it can be said here that the proposed construction site is good and full filling all the required criteria. Therefore there is no need for looking for alternative.

1.6. Socio Economic Profile of the affected village and the community

As per the Record of Rights (RoR), a total of 1.0260 acres of private land is proposed to be acquired from Kurumpada village. Verification of land records indicates that 13 RoR holders, across 7 plots under 6 khatas, will be impacted by the acquisition. During the field survey it was raveled that 3 of the recorded RoR holders were not available in the village during survey and rest 10 RoR holders are died. Considering the extended families of the deceased holders, the total number of affected families is assessed at 14. The socio-economic profiles of these 14 families have been documented as part of the present Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study .

The demographic and socio-economic peculiarities of the affected households in the Kurumpada Village under the project area is presented in this section. Among the 14 affected households surveyed under the SIA Study, All are Hindu households. Majority of the households surveyed are belongs to Other Backward Class (OBC) household i.e. 13 (92.86%) and the rest 1(7.14%) is Scheduled Caste household. Not a single Scheduled Tribe (ST) or General Caste household is going to be affected by the project. -The total population of the 14 affected households is estimated to be 87. Out of them, 40 (45.98%) are Male and 47 (54.02) are female. However, the 2011 census data of Khurda block shows that the male percentage is 51.83% and female is 48.17%. The average family size is 6.21 and the sex ratio among affected population is 1175 female per 1000 male. Out of total 14 families surveyed 6(42.86%) are of joint family and the rest 8 (57.14%) belongs to nuclear category. The details of age distribution among 87 affected population has been given in the following Table and Graph. It is revealed from the table that the productive age group (18+ to 40) constitutes 31 (35.63%) & 40+ to 60 constitutes 26 (29.89%) in Kurumpada Village. The number of persons in age group (6+ to 14) constitutes 7(8.05%), 14+ to 18 age group constitute 3 (3.45%), in the age group of more than 60 years it is 13(14.94%). There are 7 (8.05%) children (within age group of 0-6) among the affected population. The working age population is 18+ to 60 accounts for 65.52% of total population suggesting a dependency load of 34.48 % in total which is a favorable condition. As there is low dependency burden on the working age group of population, land acquisition will not put more impact on the affected households.

It was observed from affected population numbering 87 that Non School going age children are (Within age of 0-6) is 7(8.05%) only 4 out of 87 (4.60%) are illiterate. The highest number of persons 34.48% i.e 30 out of 87 (34.48%) have passed intermediate / Plus two followed by 19 (21.84%) passed up to Elementary level (Class 1 to Class 3) standard, 13 (14.94%) Just Literate, 7 (8.05%) qualified up to high school level (Class 9th–class 10th), 5(5.75%) persons have completed their Technical Degree . Only 1(1.15%) person were found both in Graduation and Post Graduation level. Regarding occupation of the surveyed population it was revealed that only 37.93% (33 out of 87 people) are engaged in some employment activities. Out of this absolute unemployment is approximately 2.30% (2 out of 87). Majority of persons are involved in household chorus constitute 40.23% (35 out of 87) and Students constitutes 11.49% (10 out of 87) in the village. There are also 7 (8.05%) are child who are not going to school. No persons were found in Old/retired category in the affected population. Out of the employed persons majority of population have Salaried Employment in Khurda and Bhubaneswar. There number is 20 (60.61%). Besides Salaried Employment 6 (18.18%) persons do business in the village , 4 (12.12%) are Wage labour and 3 (9.09%) persons are engaged in cultivation. It was revealed about the annual income of 14 affected households of Kurumpada village that the highest number 6 (42.86%) families have an annual income of Rs. 4,00,001 to 10,00,000, followed by 3 (21.43%) family have an income within the range of Rs.1,00,001– Rs.2,00,000, 2(14.29%) Household have an income of Rs.2,00,001– Rs.4,00,000 and same 2(14.29%) families have an income of more than More than Rs. 10,00,000. 1 Household have and income up to Rs. 60,000.

1.7. Mitigation Measures

There are a few concerns relating to the outcome of Irrigation Project which need to be carefully managed through the mitigation measures as set out in the SIA documents. Overall, it can be concluded that the project will have more positive impact on the livelihoods of local people.

- Confidence building among the villagers regarding the likely benefits due to the project is important.
- Timely and successful implementation of the project may allow the apprehensions.
- Catchment area treatment to ensure storage of adequate and maximum level of water in the storage point may have to be meticulously followed up.
- The canal system at the tail-end point should be efficiently constructed so that more or less equal flow of water along the channel is maintained.

- Irrigation Division need to maintain regular interaction along with other departmental officials to look to the proper maintenance of the system after completion of the project.
- For post maintenance the villagers and local officials may collaborate with the beneficiaries and special and seasonal crop schedules for the command area be drawn up in which the respective departments may draw up cropping schedules. Local farmers may continue to be backed up with updated technologies for irrigation, drip irrigation, use of fertilizer etc under various schemes of government. These would crop up confidence building among the local farmers.
- Project affected Families may be provided with training on Improved agricultural Practices
- Affected farmers may be linked up with various agricultural schemes.
- Different self employment opportunities may be arranged through skill up gradation.
- Prepare local development plan which would include employment and income generating activities.
- Appropriate skill development training may be provided to the potential youths
- Compensation as per provision of LARR Act 2013 & Rules
- Reconstruction of public and community properties such as roads and drains.
- Loss of income can be restored by engaging affected HHs in MGNREGS and other work
- Give priority to land loosing families during construction work
- Engage the affected HHs in income generating activities looking their potentialities and availability of raw materials.
- Proper demarcation of water logging area and provide appropriate compensation.
- Permission may be given to land loosing families to go for Pisciculture in the stored water and provide adequate support for this.
- Training should be given to all workers and villagers on the likely effect of pollution due to water logging.
- Substituting chemical fertilizers with organic amendments like FYM, vermicompost or poultry manure improves soil structure and nutrient availability.
- Utilisation of biofertilizers such as Rhizobium, Azotobacter and Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB) to fix nitrogen and solubilize phosphorus.
- Appropriate and suitable water distribution mechanism should be developed. Pani panchayata should be formed and build their capacity for proper management of irrigation water .

- Many affected as well as indirectly affected household opined that there will be difficulties to reach agricultural field on the other side of the Canal. Therefore they suggest for construction of required numbers of culverts over the canal.

1.8. Assessment of Social costs and benefits

The Rajua Diversion Weir Project is an irrigation infrastructure project in Odisha, designed to raise water levels in the Rajua River for gravity-based irrigation and to supply water to agricultural land. The project specifically involves the construction of a diversion weir and its associated canal systems, often implemented under RIDF (Rural Infrastructure Development Fund) to improve irrigation in the Khurda district. The construction includes the main diversion weir (headworks) to raise the water level and a network of canals for water distribution. The project aims to improve irrigation reliability by ensuring a controlled, continuous supply of water to fields.

In the present case it has been planned to acquire additional 1.026 acres of private land for construction of Brajamohanpur Sub Minor 02 canal under Rajua Diversion weir in the village Kurumpada under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda district.

Benefit Cost Ratio

As per the DPR prepared by Executive Engineer Rajua Irrigation division. The Benefit Cost Ratio of the project has been calculated considering the irrigation demand as per the guidance of MOWR and works out to 4.23 @ 10% interest on capital outlay. The Internal Rate of Return @ 12% discount factor works out to 42.08%.

Social Cost benefit

Some social benefits and costs of the project can be mentioned here for consideration at the time of estimating money values. One such visible social benefit development of well being Employment generation are additional benefit of the project. More employment opportunity to people will promote social status. Reduction in seasonal and permanent migration of people due to more employment opportunity, health of the community due to availability of green vegetable at an easy rate, water supply to people in villages for daily use during scarcity period and change in social behavior are significant long term social benefit.

1.9. Conclusion and Recommendations

There are few concerns relating to the outcome of Irrigation Project which need to be carefully managed through the mitigation measures as set out in the SIA documents. Overall, it can be concluded that the project will have more positive impact on the livelihoods of local people.

The land is being acquired for public purpose. Even though the owners of lands are not physically displaced, their agriculture lands will be acquired. In such circumstances, their income from agriculture in respect of acquired lands will be reduced to some extent, but study result indicates that they probably can withstand the loss by compensating from increased productivity from non-acquired or residual lands due to improved irrigation facilities. For this, a comprehensive agricultural productivity plan could be prepared for the project area in which concerned line departments may have to be involved. In view of the above and the views expressed by the affected persons in favor of the project, there appears to be reasonable ground for acquiring the land for the project in the study area.

In the light of the study findings, the following steps may be taken for successful implementation of the project.

- The project would mainly enhance agricultural production, change of cropping pattern and cultivation of vegetable and other cash crops. Therefore proper guidance should be provided on use of chemical fertilizers with organic amendments, utilizing of bio-fertilizers to protect the environment .
- Catchment area treatment should be done to ensure storage of adequate and maximum level of water in the storage point and it should be thoroughly followed up.
- After completion of the project the post maintenance measure should be properly planned for sustainability of the project. All the stake holders like beneficiaries and local line department officials should collaborately lookout the maintenance of the structure, so, that, the water distribution and crop duration are properly maintained.
- Payment should be made as early as possible immediate after notification u/s 11(1) and completion of RoR authentication process. Payment of compensation should be made smooth and hassle free
- Small piece of land that is left over after acquisition of land which may not be viable for cultivation should be acquired by the authority with proportionate compensation provision.

Apart from individual opinion regarding the overall benefit and loss due to implementation of the project; the villagers put some grievances during FGD.

- All the land proposed for acquisition belongs to Jagannath Temple, Puri. The Administrator, Jagannath Temple is the owner of this land. They have inherited this land from their ancestors and have been cultivating it. If compensation will be paid for this land, it needs to be finalised to whom the compensation amount will be paid .

- The land proposed for acquisition should be demarcated soon so that they can plan for their strategy. In case of partial land acquisition efforts should be made to take over the entire unusable land. Because this type of cases has been assumed in some villages as no demarcation has been done yet.
- Due to canal embankment there is possibilities of water logging therefore proper steps should be taken up to avoid water logging.
- It has been identified that the mutation has not been done since long which will create problem at the time of compensation. The project affected families need to apply for mutation and partition immediately so that compensation payment will be easier. Thus, the concerned authority should take the case on priority basis while receiving the mutation application of the affected persons.

Hence, everyone expected the work should be started as early as it can with properly following the legal and official modalities considering the development of the area and the people. The involvement, sacrifice and contribution of these land losing families should be recognized by the district and state as a whole.

CHAPTER - II

DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

2.1. Background of the project including developers' background and governance.

Water logging and salinity are critical challenges in coastal Odisha, specifically affecting districts like Puri, Khurda, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, and Balasore. Driven by flat terrain, poor drainage, cyclones and seawater intrusion, these issues cause water logged, nutrient-poor soil and low crop yields. Coastal regions, especially those near Chilika and the Mahanadi delta, are facing severe losses in agriculture and problems with freshwater availability. The coastal belt of Odisha extends over 480 kilometers from mouth of Subarnarekha river in the north to the Chilika lake in the south. The plain occupies the outfall regions of major rivers like Mahanadi, Bramhani, Baitarani, Subarnarekha and Rusikulya. It covers one of the most fertile land in the eastern parts of the country and support the major food grain production in the state. But due to the proximity of sea, cyclonic hazard and saltwater ingress through tidal channels have restricted the availability of acceptable quality of water for irrigation as well as drinking. Both saline and fresh water co-exists in the system, after inter changing their position. Water logging and salinity water which destroy the production potential of coastal lands are a major threat to food security. The major options to address these problem include (i) improve irrigation management to reduce groundwater accessions (ii) evolution and introduce of salt tolerant crops. (ii) mitigation of effects of salinity through afforestation, structural measures etc. Keeping this in mind it has been planned to construct one diversion weir over River Rajua to improve irrigation management in costal Odisha. The major branches and sub-branches of Mahanadi are Kathajodi, Birupa, Kuakhai, Daya, Bhargavi, Kushabhadra, Biluakhai, Devi, Kandala, Luna, Chitrotpala, Karandia, Paika and Badagenguti. All the major branches and sub-branches including Mahanadi falls into Bay of Bengal except Daya & Bhargavi which fall in to Chilika Lake. The Rajua River bifurcates from Daya River (A tributary of River Mahanadi) at Tirumala in the deltaic system of the river Mahanadi . The farmers of both the side of the River Rajua are generally deprived of the Kharif crop due to flood water. Therefore the farmers of the nearby villages put cross bund at Dholapatna and Saradhapur (3 km downstream of Dholapatna) to utilize the water in the river Rajua for Rabi crops. Keeping this in view of the above for Rabi Cultivation in the area it was decided to construct a diversion weir at Dholapatna; so that irrigation can be supplied to a CCA 2666 ha.

The Rajua Diversion Weir Project is an irrigation infrastructure project in Odisha, designed to raise water levels in the Rajua River for gravity-based irrigation and to supply water to agricultural land in Rabi season. The project specifically involves the construction of a diversion weir and its associated

canal systems, often implemented under RIDF (Rural Infrastructure Development Fund) to improve irrigation in the Khurda district. The construction includes the main diversion weir (headworks) to raise the water level and a network of canals for water distribution. The project aims to improve irrigation reliability by ensuring a controlled, continuous supply of water to fields.

In the present case it has been planned to acquire 1.026 acres of private land for construction of Brajamohanpur Sub Minor 02 canal under Rajua Diversion weir in the village Kurumpada under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda district.

2.2. Management Structure

The Rajua Diversion Weir Project is a new, smaller-scale, under-construction irrigation initiatives in Odisha, aimed at enhancing irrigation capacity through NABARD Assistance. This project is under the jurisdiction of the Khurda Irrigation Division. The Rajua Diversion Weir project is specifically noted as being constructed under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) XIV and X. The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), managed by NABARD, is a key initiative to provide low-cost funds to state governments for building rural infrastructure like roads, bridges, and irrigation. RIDF-X (2004-05) and RIDF-XIV (2008-09) were part of this ongoing endeavor to accelerate rural development by funding diverse projects. This project is part of a broader strategy to strengthen, raise, and maintain river embankments while providing new irrigation facilities. The projects fit into a wider initiative by the Odisha government to modernise irrigation systems.

2.3. Rationale for project including how the project fits the public purpose criteria

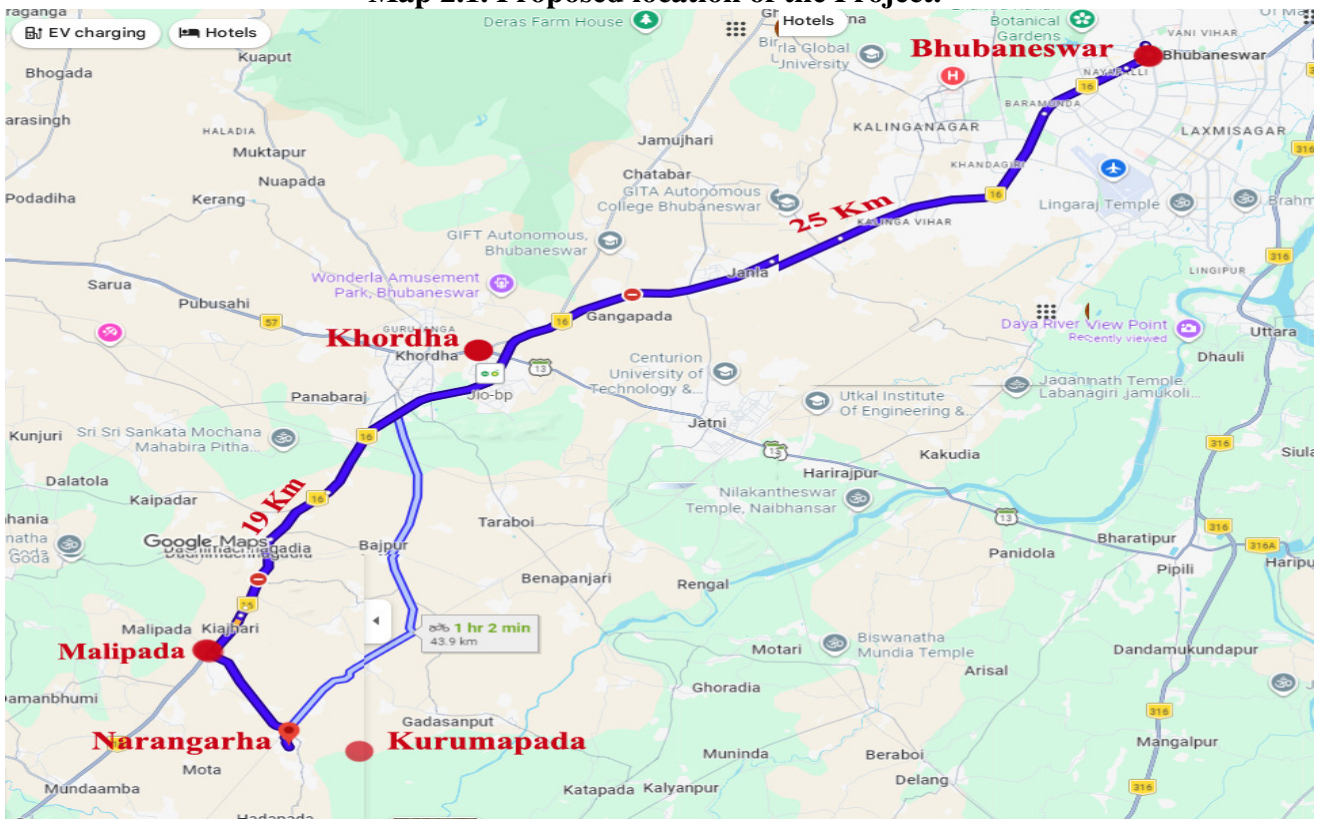
Irrigation plays a vital role in poverty reduction and economic growth through agricultural development. Irrigation is crucial in Odisha to support the agrarian economy, where 62% of the population depends on agriculture, yet it faces various challenges such as erratic rainfall, drought and low crop yields. It is important to follow good water management practices to sustain crops during rain deficit, grow multiple crops on mono-cropped land and grow improved and high-value crops. A large portion of the cultivable land in Odisha is currently under mono-crop cultivation. Irrigation is required to enable cultivation of rabi and summer crops on this land. Agriculture is the primary livelihood of 62% of the total population of Odisha, making water security a direct factor in poverty reduction. Therefore, the state government is giving high priority to irrigation development. For this purpose, the Government of Odisha is constructing a diversion weir on the Rajua River at Kurumpada village under Khurda Tahsil of Khurda district for the improvement of irrigation. Under this project, it is planned to acquire 1.026 acres of private land for the construction of Brajmohanpur Sub-Minor 02 Canal.

Since the Rajua Diversion Weir and Canal Project is being constructed for poverty alleviation and economic growth through agricultural development, the project fulfils the general purpose criteria. The project meets the criteria of *public purpose* as it enhances agriculture production for the general public.

2.4. Details of Project Size, Location, Capacity, outputs, Production targets, cost, risks

The project construction of Brajamohanpur Sub Minor 02 canal under Rajua Diversion Weir is established at Kurumpada Village of Narangada Grampanchayata under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District. Due to the project only one village will be affected. Block /Tahasil & District head quarter Khurda is situated at a distance of 19 Km North East direction of the village and state capital Bhubaneswar is situated at distance of 44 kilometer North East direction from the village. The geographical coordination of the village is 20⁰02'03.34" North and 85⁰35'52.78" East.

Map 2.1. Proposed location of the Project.



2.5. Analysis of Alternatives

Since the project is construction of a canal system (Brajamohanpur Sub Minor 02 canal) on a Diversion weir (Rajua Diversion Weir) at Kurumpada Village no other alternatives can be considered for this purpose. All necessary statutory clearances and permission under various acts and rules of Govt. of India and State Govt. have been obtained by Department of Water Resources (DoWR). The

construction of a canal in a diversion weir involves establishing a, controlled, and stable water supply from a river. The river water level at the site must be high enough to allow gravity flow into the canal, covering the desired command area. All these criteria are fulfilled in the site. Further there is no such major loss of assets or infrastructure for this land acquisition as the plots are mostly used for non residential purpose. Regarding minimum quantity of land acquisition, it can be said that only 1.0260 acres of land will be acquired in one village which can be termed as minimum, which only to meet the construction of an sub minor canal in a diversion weir. Further, it does not necessitate any displacement of people. In such view of the matter, the consideration for searching of alternative sites is deemed to be a unnecessary. But fact remains that acquisition of land will be limited to bare minimum requirement.

2.6. Phases of Project Construction

The different phases of construction will be undertaken as per the statutory provision of Department of Water Resources (DoWR). Preconstruction phase activities like designing, Preparation of estimate and administrative approval has been done by Department of Water Resources (DoWR) authority . Other activities will be carried out in due course as per requirement of the project.

2.7. Core design features and size and type of Facilities

The Project is planned to be completed by constructing a diversion weir at Dholapatna across river Rajua with construction of afflux bundhs on both side of U/s of the weir . It was proposed to provide irrigation on both the side of diversion weir during Rabi Season only by constructing two main canals i.e Left main canal for a length of 7.88 Km and right main canal for a length of 12.05 Km with its distribution system .

2.8. Need for ancillary infrastructure facilities

No other ancillary infrastructure facilities are required for the Construction work.

2.9. Work force requirement

2.9.1. Temporary –

As per requirement by the Khurda Irrigation Division, the villagers may be employed temporarily by their contractors which would largely benefit the villagers in terms of income. Most of the work in irrigation division are done in semi-mechanised way. Therefore approximately 100 villagers may be engaged at the time of Construction of Canal.

2.9.2. Permanent –

The work will be carried out for a short period and will be managed by Khurda Irrigation Division. Therefore there is less possibility of permanent employment .

2.10. Details of SIA or EIA if already conducted and any technical feasibility reports

The proposed project is Construction of a diversion weir on Rajua River. The Project is planned to be completed by constructing of a diversion weir at Dholapatna across river Rajua with construction of afflux bund on both side of upstream of the weir . It was proposed to provide irrigation on both the side of diversion weir during Rabi Season only by constructing two main canals i.e Left main canal for a length of 7.88 Km and right main canal for a length of 12.05 Km with its distribution system . The construction of the project involves acquisition of 265.233 acres of private land. Out of total land required 238.708 acres has been acquired and balance land acquisition for 26.53 acre will be acquired . Fresh proposals for 26.53 acres of land acquisition submitted to LAO Khurda as per new LA Act 2013. Previously SIA has been conducted as per RFCTLARR Act 2013. There will be no issue with environment and ecology since very few tree cutting may be required which is negligible and there will be no impact on any other aspect for this project. Forest clearance is not required as there is no involvement of forest land.

2.11. Applicable legislations and Policies

Some of the key rules relating to land acquisition have been discussed in this chapter. Land acquisition is a very cumbersome and sensitive issue. Any loss of land is not easily accepted by a person. There are different laws/policies for the land acquisition purpose. Hence it became imperative to analyze the Acts to understand the legal procedures in implementing the project and identifying the gaps and area where there is a need for strengthening to comply with policy on resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons. The following subsections summarized the legislative framework in which the projects will be implemented with respect to the social issues as well as the RTFCTLARR Act 2013 on resettlement and rehabilitation of affected population. The concern department will ensure that while implementing the project, it should not contravene with the existing law and polices of the land. Some major laws are discussed below.

2.11.1. Land Acquisition Act 1894:

The most relevant Act effective in India for facilitating resettlement and rehabilitation process is the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 which was amended in 1984. This Act is relevant for acquisition of private land by the Government for public purposes and determining compensation. The Act ensures

that no person is deprived of land. It gives opportunity to the PAPs for a hearing before the actual acquisition.

This act was effective in our country for a long period. Looking at the lapses existing in the said Act, Government of India came up with a very progressive law named as The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, (RTFCTLARR Act) that replaced the old LAA 1894. But the overall procedure for land acquisition and compensation are drawn from the original Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

2.11.2. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

The Act came into force on 1st January 2014 and is designed to regulate acquisition of land by Central and State Governments, except Jammu and Kashmir, for purposes of industrialization, infrastructural development and urbanization. The Act has taken into account the essence of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996. This Act ensures consultation with the institutions of Local Self Government and Grama Sabha established under the Constitution. The Act ensures, “a human, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation”. It has made adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that affected persons become partners in the development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status. The provisions of this Act shall apply to land acquisition by government for strategic purposes and infrastructural development.

The main provisions of the Act include the following:

Payment of fair compensation to land losers,

Transparent process of land acquisition,

Rehabilitation of displaced persons,

Least socio-economic disturbance to affected households,

Consulting Grama Sabhas,

Preparation of an action plan for mitigation of adverse impact, and

In order to ensure this the Act has laid down in Chapter-II provisions for determination of ‘Social Impact’ and ‘Public Purpose’ and ‘Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Study Report’ by detailed investigation of affected families, extent of lands, houses, settlements and other common property resources likely to be affected both in the private and public sectors and study of the social

impacts of the project. Section 4 of the Act mandates ‘Preparation of Social Impact Assessment study’ and 4 (1) states “Whenever the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose, it shall consult the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at Unit/Ward/Unit/Ward/Village level or ward level, in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with them, in such manner and from such date as may be specified by such Government by notification”. It has also laid down guidelines for preparation of ‘Social Impact Management Plan’ listing therein, the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken. In chapter-IV Section: (2), it has detailed the process of determination of value of things attached to land and building by experts. It has also provided award of ‘Solatium’ amount equivalent to 100% of compensation amount.

Table – 2.1 Summary of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable

S.N.	Section	Description of the Section
1	Section 4(1)- SIA notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Impact Assessment Study ▪ Total duration 6 months
2	Section 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Hearing for SIA Final Report
3	Section 6(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publication of SIA Study Report including SIMP
4	Section 7(1)- SIA Report for evaluation by expert group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SIA by evaluation by Expert Group ▪ 2 non official social scientist, 2 representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, 2 experts on rehabilitation and 1 technical expert in subject area ▪ Publication of recommendation ▪ Total duration 2 months
5	Section 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Examination of proposals for land acquisition and Social Impact Assessment Report by appropriate Government
6	Section 11(1)- Notice to acquire land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publication of Preliminary Notification for land acquisition
7	Section 11(5)- Land record updation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updating Land records duration 2 months
8	Section 14 – Action to be taken on SIA lapse period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If Section 11(1) not published within 12 months (18 months from the date of 4(1) notification) after the submission of SIA report under section 7, such report will lapse. Then fresh SIA to be done before acquisition under section 11. ▪ Appropriate government shall have the power to extend the period of 12 months
9	Section 15(1)- Hearing of objections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within 60 days from the date of 11(1) notification
10	Section 16(1)- Preparation of R&R Scheme by Administrator (by Government of Odisha) notification not below the rank of Dy. Collector or equivalent official of Revenue Department to be the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ After the publication of 11(1) notification by collector, Administrator for R&R shall conduct census survey of affected families.

	Administrator for R&R)	
11	Section 16(5)- SIA notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public hearing of R&R Scheme
12	Section 16(6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submission of draft R&R scheme to Collector
13	Section 17(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of R&R scheme by Collector with R&R committee
14	Section 18 – Approval of R& R Scheme by Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Officer of the rank of Commissioner or Secretary to the Government of Odisha
15	Section 19(1)- Publication of declaration and summary of R&R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be published within a period of 12 months from the notification under section 11(1) excluding stay or court order
16	Section 19(7)- Lapse of notification under section 11(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If no declaration is made within 12 months from the notification under section 11(1) excluding stay or court order
17	Section 21(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notice to person interested for taking possession
18	Section 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land Acquisition Award by Collector
19	Section 25- Lapse of entire proceeding for acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Award to be made within 12 months from the date of declaration under section 19. Government of Odisha shall have the power to extend the period with justification
20	Section 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determination of the market value land by Collector
21	Section 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collector will determine the work of compensation to the land owner
22	Section 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determination of value of things attached to land or building
23	Section 31(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R&R award by Collector ▪ Collector shall take possession after ensuring 100 % compensation payment and R&R entitlement or ▪ Tendered within a period or 3 months for Compensation and 6 months for R&R entitlements.
24	Section 38(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Power to take possession of land to be acquired by Collector
25	Section 38(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R&R process to be completed in all respect before displacing the PAFs.
26	Section 43(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulation, Execution and monitoring of R&R scheme shall vest in the Administrator under the direction and control of Government of Odisha and Commissioner R&R
27	Section 44(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment or R&R Commissioner
28	Section 44(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commissioner will be responsible for supervising the formulation of R& R scheme or plans and proper implementation of such schemes or plans.
29	Section 44(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commissioner shall be responsible for post implementation social audit in consultation with Gram Sabha in Rural areas.
30	Section 45(1) Composition or R&R committee: (acquisition of equal to or more than 100 acres of land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chairman (Collector) ▪ Women representative residing in affected area ▪ Representative of ST & SC residing in the affected area ▪ Representative of NGO working in the area ▪ Representative of Nationalized Bank

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land Acquisition Officer of the project. ▪ Chairpersons of the Panchayats or municipalities located in the affected area or their nominees. ▪ Chairperson of the District Planning Committee or his/her nominee. ▪ MP and MLA of the concerned area or their nominees. ▪ Representative of the requiring body ▪ Administrator for R&R as member-convener
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2.11.3. The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of Section 109 of RFCTLA R&R Act, 2013, the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2015 was framed and was published in the extraordinary issue of Odisha Gazette No.1480, dated: 19.10.2015 under the notification of Government of Odisha in Revenue and Disaster Management Department. Objections and suggestions were invited from all persons likely to be affected. As no objection or suggestion on the said draft was received, the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016 came into force from 19th October, 2016. The rule extends to whole of the state of Odisha from 8th February, 2016. The rules specifies in detail the process of land acquisition in consonance with provisions of RFCTLAR Act, 2013 including process of conducting SIA, Public Hearing, obtaining consent, pass of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation awards, roles and responsibilities of each of the officers and agencies involved in LA process and other stakeholders have been specified in this rule.

The important components to conduct the Social Impact Assessment Study as detailed in the said Rule of 2016 and as relevant to the case of acquisition of land for Rajua Diversion Weir at Kurumpada Village under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District are as follows:

The State Government has established NCDS an independent organization as the State SIA Unit which is responsible for ensuring that the SIA study is conducted as per the provisions of the Act. The SIA Unit has to engage an agency or individual to conduct the study. In the instant case NCDS has engaged '*STARR, Bhubaneswar*' to conduct the SIA and submit SIMP in consultation with Gram Sabhas.

As per the **Rule 6**, Government of Odisha has selected NCDS as an independent organization for State SIA Unit to conduct the social impact assessment study in Odisha and to facilitate the SIA unit the secretary R & R will be act as the State Level Nodal Officer. The State SIA Unit shall undertake the task like, selection of SIA resource partner, preparation of project specific ToR, training & capacity building of SIA team, strengthen and evaluate the quality of SIA, etc.

As per the **Rule 8**, the Government of Odisha shall issue notification within 30 days from the date of the SIA study. In this light, notification has been issued by Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha, vide letter No. **RDM-LAA-KHD-0003-2026-4791/RDM Dated 02.Feb.2026** for conducting the SIA study for Construction of Rajua Diversion weir (Brajamohanpur Sub-minor 02 canal) project at Kurumpada Village under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District .

Rule 9, says the SIA study shall be conducted in consultation with concerned panchayat/ municipality and the study report will be submitted in the specific format along with the SIMP. In this connection the SIA team of “**STARR, Bhubaneswar**” has visited the survey villages and consulted the key persons of the village prior to the SIA study. Further, the SIA report has been prepared as per the *Form-D* along with the SIMP in *Form-E*.

The **Rule 11** reflects the process of conducting the social Impact Assessment which has been followed by the SIA team of “**STARR, Bhubaneswar**” during the process of study work and observed the socio-economic situation.

As per the **Rule 12**, the SIMP shall provide the details of Rehabilitation & Resettlement Entitlement Matrix of each enumerated families that have been prepared by the SIA team and annex in the report.

Rule 14, indicates that the public hearing shall be held in the affected areas seeking feedback on the findings of SIA and shall seek additional information/left out information for incorporation in the final report. As per the rule public hearings is required to be conducted after submission of the draft report.

Key Features of RFCTLARR Act

- i. Land Acquisition for public purpose:** Land may be acquired only for public purpose i.e. defense and national security; roads, railways, highways, and ports built by government and public sector enterprises; planned development and improvement of village or urban sites and residential purposes for the poor and landless, government administered schemes or institutions, etc.
- ii. Process of Land Acquisition:** As per the Act the government shall conduct a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study, in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and with equivalent bodies in case of urban areas. Before acquisition of land a preliminary notification indicating the intent to acquire land must be issued within 12 months from the date of evaluation of the SIA. Subsequently, the government shall conduct a survey to determine the extent of land to be acquired. If the government is satisfied that a particular piece of land must be acquired for public purpose, a declaration to acquire the land is made. Once this declaration is published, the government shall acquire the land. No transactions shall be permitted for the specified land from the date of the preliminary notification until the process of acquisition is completed. The additional land for the proposed Construction of Rajua Diversion Weir (Brajamohanpur Sub Minor- 02 canal) at Kurumpada Village under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda

District the public notification for SIA was issued by Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha vide Letter No. **RDM-LAA-KHD-0003-2026-4791/RDM Dated 02.Feb.2026** prior to the acquisition of land.

- iii. Compensation:** The compensation for land acquisition is determined by the Concerned Collector and awarded by him to the land owner within two years from the date of publication of the declaration of acquisition. The process of determination of compensation is made on the basis of market value of the acquired land namely, (i) the market value specified if in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899) for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, where the land is situated; or (ii) the average sale price for similar type of land or land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or (iii) consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section 2 of section 2 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public-private partnership projects, whichever is higher: Provided that the date of market value shall be the date on which the notification has been issued u/s 11.

The average sale price referred to in clause (ii) shall be determined taking into account the sale deeds or the agreements to sell registered for similar type of area in the village or near vicinity area where acquisition of land is proposed to be made.

Compensation for Land owners

As per the First Schedule [See section 30(2)] The following components shall constitute the minimum compensation package to be given to those whose land is acquired and to tenants referred to in clause (c) of section 3 in a proportion to be decided by the appropriate Government.

Table – 2.2 : Compensation for Land owners

Sl No	Component of compensation package in respect of land acquired under the Act	Manner of determination of value
1.	Market value of land	To be determined as provided under section 26.
2.	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of rural areas	1.00 (One) to 2.00 (Two) based on the distance of project from urban area, as may be notified by the appropriate Government.
3.	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied	Will be decided as per the distance from the Urban Area
4.	Value of assets attached to land or building	To be determined as provided under section 29.
5.	Solatum	Equivalent to one hundred per cent. of the market value of

Sl No	Component of compensation package in respect of land acquired under the Act	Manner of determination of value
		land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 for rural areas or serial number 3 for urban areas plus value of assets attached to land or building against serial number 4 under column (2).
6.	Final award in rural areas	Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 plus value of assets attached to land or building mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).
7.	Final award in urban areas	Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 3 plus value of assets attached to land or building mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).
8.	Other component, if any, to be included	

2.11.4. Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act 2006

The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, is a key piece of forest legislation passed in our country in December 2006. The Act confers the ownership of land that is being used by tribal as on 31st December 2005. But in case of other traditional forest dwellers it is for three generations. The ownership of land is only for that piece of forest land which is being actually cultivated or used by the concern family as on that date. In case of Construction of Rajua Diversion weir (Brajamohanpur Sub-minor 02 canal) project at Kurumpada Village under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District no such issue has surfaced during our field study in the said village. But if any such case will appear in the later stage of actual land demarcation period, as per the rule such households would be eligible to get their compensation.

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

3.1. List of all team members with qualification.

In order to carry out the whole study, a Five member dedicated team was constituted with specific responsibilities assigned by the Director. The study team looked into the subjects such as preparation of structured interview schedules, stakeholder consultation, survey of the affected households in census mode, facilitation of Focus Group Discussion (FGD), preparation of social and resource mapping, collection of secondary information from concern line departments, scrutiny of house hold schedules, tabulation and analysis of data were done for report writing purpose. After finalization of field study and tabulation, SIA report writing work was carried out by the team by taking into consideration of inputs received from the field observation and study team members.

Table: 3.1 Profile of the SIA Study Team

Sl. No	Name	Educational background	Mobile Numbers	Work Experience	Position
1	Padma Charan Dash	M.A and PG Diploma in Rural Management	9437285784 9040085784	33 years of experience in Organization Mgt, Development action, Research & advocacy in the field of Tribal rights & their entitlements. Teaching to rural development students at University level. Certified National Level Master trainer in Org. Dev., Gender, PRIs and livelihood sector.	Team Leader
2	Manasi Dash	M.A. & M.S.W. (PGDCA)	9439539819	14 years of experience in Socio-Economic, SIA, PRA, Base line survey & Master Trainer for PRIs, ASHAs & Livelihood sector.	Supervisor
3	Bidyadhar Sahu	B.A. (P.G.D.C.A.)	9777673688	20 years of experience in SIA, Socio-Economic, PRA & Base line survey	Surveyor
4	Janmanjaya Sathuaa	B.A. (P.G.D.C.A.)	9329160912	9 years of experience in SIA, Socio-Economic, PRA & Base line survey	Surveyor
5	Deepak Ranjan Mahakul	M.A. (PGDCA)	9438040813	23 years of experience in Data Entry, Data Tabulation, Data Cleaning, Data Analysis and Expert in SPSS Package.	Computer Operator

3.2. Scope of the Assessment

1. Collect, collate and analyze a range of both quantitative and qualitative data, undertake detailed site visits, 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 household level to prepare the social impact assessment report.
2. Involve and seek advice from the official functionaries of the affected Gram Panchayat and Municipalities relating to conduct of SIA
3. A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all relevant land records and field data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects shall be conducted by the SIA organization, the assessment shall include the following:
 - 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 the land proposed to be acquired for the project and whether it is the bare minimum requirement for the project and possible alternative sites and their feasibility,
 - Whether the land to be acquired is in the scheduled area and it is demonstrable last resort,
 - Land if any already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project,
 - 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 agriculture land, its irrigation coverage and cropping pattern
 - Impact of the land on the 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
4. 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.
5. Socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area

6. Based on data collected from the field and in consultation with the stakeholders, the SIA team/organization shall make identification and assessment of the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts of the project by using cost benefit analysis method.
7. Preparation of Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) containing ameliorative measures to address the negative social impacts of the project identified in the course of SIA Study
8. 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 being displaced and mitigation plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of such displaced and project affected families.
9. Preparation of draft SIA report and SIMP in the local language (odia) and their distribution in all affected village and Gram Panchayat office prior to Two weeks of public hearing
10. Organising of public hearings through the local administration and land requiring body to disseminate the main finding 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.
11. Video recording and transcribing of the public hearing. Which are to be submitted along with their analysis in the final SIA report accordingly.

3.3. Objectives of the Assessment Study

The major objectives of this social impact study are:

1. To assess whether the proposed land acquisition in the affected village serves public purpose.
2. To estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of loss land assets based on the actual holdings of the families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced physically or occupationally due to acquisition of land
3. Extent of lands public and private, houses settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition
4. To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for the commissioning of the proposed project
5. To find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project.
6. To study the social impacts 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 vis-à-vis the benefits of the project.

7. To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through designing of a social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

3.4. Description and rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information for the project

3.4.1. Description and Rationale for the Methodology used

Different research methods and tools have been used in the SIA study. The study follows a ‘census survey method’ while covering the directly-affected households and a ‘sample survey method’ while touching upon the indirectly-affected households by following simple random sampling method. The study also involves PRA tools and processes like social mapping, resource mapping and focus group discussions with the people in the affected field areas. The purpose of the census survey was to prepare an inventory of all the affected persons and the impact on their properties and sources of income. The detail methods of the study are as follows;

3.4.2 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, public hearing, etc. In addition, several other information and data sources were referred to throughout the SIA process wherever relevant. Specifically, the Social Impact Assessment study for this type of projects and other linear project reports were reviewed prior to conducting the present study.

3.4.3 Site Visit, Consultation & Information Dissemination:

Before beginning of field work the research team members made a visit to the study area to understand the present scenario of the localities. During the visit the team discussed with important stakeholders like the local representatives, villagers etc. The survey team by holding community level meetings in the study villages and collected information about the project. Information about the date and time of survey in the village was given well in advance to the villagers for smooth field work.

3.4.4 Census Survey and HH level Data Collection:

Before the actual household level socio-economic survey, entire lists of village RoR holders (affected by the proposed project) were collected from NCDS. Then the SIA team visited the villages for census survey. During the survey, it was found out that the tenant names listed in the RoRs are of

two/three generation's back for which it became difficult by the part of the research team to identify the present successors of the actual RoR holders. As the RoR was very old and not up to date, hence the number of legal shareholders and the affected families increased. However the survey team collected Socio-economic data from the successors of the land losers. 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.

3.4.5 Organization of FGDs & PRAs:

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and interactions with the community members were undertaken to collect both quantitative and qualitative information from the primary sources. The FGDs were conducted in the village with participation of project-affected people, PRI members and community members to understand their perspective on the project and its impact on their lives. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques such as Social mapping and Resource mapping were applied in each of the affected villages to garner knowledge and the opinion of the affected people about the proposed project. Social maps were prepared to identify the social structures, institutions and other basic facilities available in the affected village as also to learn about the social and economic differences amongst the households. Similarly, resource maps were prepared to learn about the affected people's perception of what natural resources are found in and around their village, their use and the impact for the road widening work. This apart secondary data from various offices were collected for report writing purpose.

The views and opinions that emerged during the FGDs

An amount of 1.0260 acres of private land is being acquired from Kurumpada village under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District for the Construction of Rajua Diversion Weir Project. About 140 families live in Kurumpada village. All the families belong to Other Backward Classes. The total population of the village is about 500. Agriculture is the main livelihood of the villagers, apart from agriculture, about 20 to 30 people earn their livelihood by working in Government and Private jobs, about 10 people earn their livelihood by doing various businesses, agricultural work and daily wage laborers. Many people of this village also earn their livelihood by making stone sculptures. The village has one Anganwadi center, one primary school, one secondary school. The high school is located in Narangada village and colleges are located at Malipada, Nirakarpur and Khurda. The community health center is

located in Hadapada village and the district head hospital is located at Khurda which is 18 km away from the village. The communication system in the village is very good. The national highway passes 7 km from the village. The village is connected by one all weather road from the National Highway. More than 60% of the families in the village are below poverty line (BPL) who depend only on agriculture and daily wage labour. Talking about the educational status, the villagers of this village are mostly literate.

Since this area is located in the delta region of River Mahanadi, it is affected by floods caused by the Daya River and its tributary Raju River. Being a delta region, the farmers of this area, especially those living on both the sides of the Raju River, cannot cultivate kharif paddy due to floodwaters. Since the floodwaters are not drained during the rainy season, no farming can be done on the farmland, so people earn their living by cultivating paddy, various vegetables, Ground nut, etc. in Rabi Season. They depend on the river for the water required for cultivation of vegetables. The government has planned to construct Brajmohan Sub-Minor-02 Canal under Raju Diversion Weir for regular supply of irrigation water to these crops. To implement the project, 1.0260 acres of land will be acquired from Kurumpada village.

All the 14 landowners of 1.0260 acres of land proposed to be acquired from Kurumpada village live in the nearby Narangada village. Therefore, in order to get the opinion of the affected families regarding the project, one FGD was organised at Narangada village on 13.02.26 at 1.00 pm. at Shri Shri Jaleswar Dev temple in Narangada village . All the land looser participated in a group discussion regarding the Rajua Diversion Weir project and emphasized on the negative and positive aspects.

Shri Lalitendu Champati of Narangada village opined that, 20 years ago agriculture land was acquired from Narangada village for construction of Rajua Diversion Weir, at that time no compensation was given by the government. As a result, the farmers who lost their land are spending their days in great sorrow and despair. While acquiring the land, the government officials spoke very nice words and made firm promises that everything would be provided. But they fled away. The villagers strongly condemned such negative activities of the government.

Shri Jatin Kumar Routray and Shri Vinod Nanda said that ,since the ownership of the agricultural land and household properties in this area is in the name of Lord Jagannath, it is very difficult for them to sell and purchase these land or to get loans from banks at the time of any crisis. Although the people of this area have been repeatedly informing the matter to the the government through District Collector, the government has not paid any attention so far.

Therefore, the people have placed strong hopes and confidence in the present government to resolve this matter. The dignitaries present expressed their concern in this regard.

The villagers demanded that the land they owned for centuries should be given to them and fair compensation should be given to them as they had been depriving them of their livelihood from this land. Some other farmers demanded that the government should provide them with farmland in exchange for their land.

Shri Ashutosh Mangaraj, Shri Prasad Keshari Rautraya, Shri Bharatibhushan Nanda etc. expressed their concern about the government's actions. If the government is acquiring land for the common people, then all the villagers will cooperate in the construction of the project . But if fair compensation will not paid by the government , then villagers will strongly oppose the acquisition of land.

At the end of the discussion, the villagers present in the meeting unanimously gave their consent and promise to cooperate for the construction of Brajmohan Subminer - 02 Canal under Raju Diversion Weir.

Mr. Janmanjay Sathua, Field Investigator STARR, organisation , conducted the SIA study thanked all the villagers for their full cooperation in the survey work and group discussions.

3.4.6 Data Analysis and Report Writing:

Variety 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 basing on a combined understanding of issues and using a triangulation of information from various sources.

3.4.7 Preparation of Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP):

The *Section 4 (6)* of the RTFCTLARR Act 2013 says for preparation of Social Impact Management Plan. Hence the SIA process includes the preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP), which will present the ameliorative measures to address the social impacts identified in the course of

the assessment. Thus, the SIA team member prepared an SIMP, based on the impact identified in the study 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 to be circulated in the gram panchayats of the affected area.

3.4.8 Public Hearing:

Public consultation is an important component of SIA study. The *Section-5* of the RTFCTLARR Act 2013 asks for organizing public hearing in the affected areas after giving adequate publicity about date, time and venue of public hearing to ascertain the views of the affected families relating to land acquisition, which is duly recorded and will be included in the final SIA report. The concerned government officials and the team members of SIA have to facilitate the meeting and present the SIA report in the presence of stakeholders including land loser families. After public hearings, feedbacks receive from the public meetings have to incorporate in the final SIA report for submission at the appropriate level.

In order to get information about the views and grievances of the villagers affected by the construction project of Brajmohanpur Sub-Minor 02 Canal under Rajua Diversion Weir, a public hearing meeting was organized on Dt. 24.03.2026 at 11:00 AM in the courtyard of Maa Daxina Chandi Temple at Hadapada village under Narangarh Gram Panchayat, vide the notification of District Administration (Letter No. 486 dated 13.03.26 (Copy of the notification is attached as Schedule-2). Information regarding the acquisition of 1.0260 acres of private land from Kurumpada village under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda district for the construction of Brajmohanpur Sub-Minor 02 Canal under Rajua Diversion Weir project had been provided to the affected people and their views were taken and their views in this regard have been included in the final report of the Social Impact Assessment Study.

The following persons had participated in the said meeting.

- Ms. Ananyasrishti Satapathy, Deputy - Collector Cum LAO, Khurda;
- Mr. Soumendra Prasad Barik, SDO, Rajua Irrigation Sub-Division, Khurda,
- Mr. Devi Prasad Sahu, RI, LAO Office, Khurda;
- Mr. Manmathkumar Nanda, ASO, LAO Office, Khurda
- Mr. Papun Swain, Junior Engineer, Rajua Irrigation Sub-Division
- Mr. Padmacharan Dash, Director, STARR, Bhubaneswar;
- Mrs. Manasi Dash, Coordinator, STARR, Bhubaneswar ;
- Mr. Janmenjaya Sathua, Surveyor, STARR, Bhubaneswar;

- More than 20 villagers of Narangarh Gram Panchayat ; (List of participants who attended the Public Hearing meeting is attached).

The meeting was presided by Ms. Ananyasrishti Satapathy, Deputy Collector Cum LAO, Khurda. At the beginning of the meeting, Mr. Padmacharan Dash, Director, STARR, Bhubaneswar; introduced all the guests and welcomed all to the public hearing meeting. Mr. Dash gave a detailed overview of the survey of project affected people, the findings of the FGD organized during survey and the process of preparing the SIA report. In order to maintain transparency in the process of land acquisition and payment of compensation, The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013) has been implemented since 2013. As per the Act this public hearing meeting has been organized to consult with the people and to know their views. This Act will help in providing fair compensation to the families who will lose their land. Mr. Dash presented the views that emerged during the FGD held in the village last month. After that, he requested the villagers to present their opinion and grievances. He further told that the opinions and grievances emerged in this meeting will be included in the final report and will be submitted to the district administration. He informed that the Final Report will be reviewed by an Expert committee and the opinions or recommendations of Expert committee will be implemented. After that, Mr. Dash requested the villagers to present their opinions.

- Mr. Dhaneshwar Jena of Kurumpada village wanted to know the alignment of the canal i.e from where the proposed canal will start and through which lands it will pass and up to which land it will move.
- In response, Deputy Collector Cum LAO, Khurda said that this was an initial survey but when the land will be identified as per Section 12, then it will be demarcated and the alignment of the canal can be identified. Which land will be acquired and which portion of the land will be acquired can be identified at the field level. Providing further clarification in this regard, Mr. Devi Prasad Sahu, R I and Mr. Manmath Kumar Nanda, ASO said that this canal will start from Brajmohanpur and will go up to Plot No. 498 (land of Shri Kulamani Naik).
- Mr. Dhaneshwar Jena further wanted to know that all our lands are ancestral lands, we hold the rights over the land but government officials are creating problem by identifying this land as the land of Lord Jagannath, Puri. Some Government officials had visited the village to sort out the problem but nothing could be resolved.
- Mr. Bijay Kumar Behera, representative of the Sarpanch of Narangarh Gram Panchayat, said “We are the real owners of the land. Because we have been cultivating the land for years and

the ownership of the land is in our name, therefore the government should pay attention so that the beneficiaries will get the compensation amount properly”.

- Mr. Abakash Mohanty, Former Sarpanch of Narangarh Gram Panchayat said that the landowners whose land will be acquired have been cultivating these land for generations, the government officials present here should clarify how they will get the compensation for acquisition of their land . He further said that in some cases where a large portion of a piece of land is being acquired and a small portion of land is left out in such cases the government should acquire the entire land and provide fair compensation for the entire land. He also said that we the villagers want that canals should be excavated and there should be a flow of water in the canals so that the farmers of this area will definitely be benefited. Therefore we will fully support and cooperate with the government for the implementation of this project.
- In response to this, Deputy Collector and Land Acquisition Officer, Khurda said that a very small part of the total land of many farmers will be acquired. Therefore there will be no such problem, rather the farmers can get water through the canals and grow multiple crops in their land and get more profit.
- Mr. Raghunath Nanda of Kurumpada village said “Although we were paying rent (Khajana) for the land which was acquired earlier for construction of the canal, yet we have not received any compensation till today. Government officials are saying that those lands are the endowment land. If our land will be acquired now, we are in a fear that we may not get any compensation for it. therefore whatever the government will do. If the land is being acquired for the welfare of the people, then we have no objection.
- In response, Deputy Collector cum LAO, Khurda said that the compensation for the land has been deposited with the Endowment Commissioner. Therefore you should complain to the Endowment Commissioner in this regard.
- Mr. Bijay Kumar Behera, representative of the Sarpanch of Narangarh Gram Panchayat, said that since the people have been cultivating this land for many years and paying rent (Khajana), therefore the government should issue an order to the Endowment Commissioner to pay the compensation to the farmers.
- He also said that out of the 156 villages with such problems in this area, the problems of 120 villages have been resolved and no decision has been taken regarding the remaining 36 villages. Since no decision has been taken regarding these 36 villages, the farmers are the owners of all these lands and all the compensation for land acquisition should be paid directly

to the farmers. On behalf of farmers, please make recommendations to the government on how farmers can easily get compensation.

- In response, Deputy Collector cum LAO, Khurda, said that there would be no problem in getting compensation for those whose land has been settled, but there will be difficulty in getting compensation for those whose names are mentioned as caretaker. Therefore to resolve this problem you should complain it to the Endowment Commissioner .
- Mr. Abakash Mohanty, Former Sarpanch of Narangarh Gram Panchayat said that these service provider of the temple serving the temple and enjoying the usufruct right over the land. If the land will be acquired from them and compensation will not be given, then the lord will be in fast. These service provider will not serve for the temple. Therefore, a decision should be taken soon in this regard.
- In response, Deputy Collector cum LAO, Khurda, said that we have heard the common problem of the farmers. We will make a recommendation in this regard in the final report. If anyone has any other individual problem regarding , then they should complain to the District Magistrate or Land Acquisition Officer. We will investigate it and take appropriate measure.
- Mr. Prafulla Kumar Patra of Kurumpada village said that “We have not yet received any compensation for the land acquired during the construction of the first canal. Now the land is being acquired again, therefore make proper arrangements so that the people can get the compensation properly”.
- Finally, Mr. Bijay Kumar Behera, representative of the Sarpanch of Narangarh Gram Panchayat, requested Land Acquisition Officer that the government should provide compensation to the specific beneficiaries without any hindrance. All the villagers, including the beneficiaries, will definitely cooperate in the project work.

Concluding the meeting, Deputy Collector Cum LAO, Khurda; said that we came to know about the grievances raised by the affected farmers and villagers. Some of the legal issues raised by the farmers will be resolved by the District Committee and the Expert Committee. We will present our recommendations to the District Committee and the Expert Committee for appropriate action in this regard. I assure you that all the grievances will definitely be discussed and a suitable solution will be found.

Shri Padma Charan Dash, Director, STARR, thanked all the villagers for attending the meeting and giving their well-considered suggestions and promised that these suggestions will be recorded in the final report and

submitted to the District administration. Thereafter, Mr. Dash, thanked all the guests in the dias and adjourned the meeting with the permission of the Chair.

3.5 Preparation of the Study Report:

The draft SIA Report is consists of Eight chapters. First Chapter being the Executive summary content the summary of the report. Name of the project, Public purpose, Location etc. Second Chapter contains The Background of the project including developers background and governance, Management Structure, Rationale for project & public purpose criteria, Details of Project Size, Location, Capacity, outputs, Production targets, cost, risks, Examination of alternatives, Applicable legislations and Policies has been discussed. Third Chapter contains Team composition, approach, tools, methods, processes, limitations of the study . Map Showing affected area , Extent of Land to be acquire, Nature of land, present use, Basis of determination of land value has been given in Fourth Chapter. Estimation and enumeration of affected families and assets has been discussed in Fifth Chapter. Socio economic and cultural profile (affected area) has been provided in Sixth Chapter. Social Impacts, Frame work and approach to identify impacts has been given in Seventh Chapter . Eighth Chapter contains analysis of costs and benefits and recommendation on acquisition has been vividly discussed .

CHAPTER - IV LAND ASSESSMENT

4.1. Area of impact under the proposed project including both land to be acquired and areas that will be affected by environmental, social or other impacts of the project.

Land is a fundamental, finite, and invaluable resource supporting all human existence by providing the essential foundation for shelter, food production (agriculture), and economic activities. As the primary source of wealth and habitation, it sustains life, enables infrastructure development, and regulates ecosystems. Land is an important asset in the life of human being. Land ownership is the determining factor of one's socio-economic status in the rural community. The present chapter is an attempt to assess the extent of land and other assets loss by the proposed Construction of Brajamohanpur Sub Minor 02 canal under Rajua Diversion Weir at Kurumpada village of Khurda tahasil of Khurda district. The indicators like extent of land to be acquired, the existing assets over the land, type of impact on livelihood, risk of impoverishment etc have been taken into consideration in this assessment. The authorities instituted the present SIA for acquisition of 1.0260 acres of land. It was convinced from the survey that the proposed land to be acquired does not belong to scheduled area. Land acquisition outside Scheduled Areas (non-scheduled areas) operates under general land laws, such as the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, removing mandatory requirements for specific Gram Sabha consent or Fifth Schedule protections. While special protections for tribal land transfer still apply, this status simplifies the legal procedures for acquisition compared to areas with strict tribal land protections. Mandatory prior consent from the Gram Sabha, as required in Scheduled Areas, is not required. Standard land acquisition procedures for public purpose, compensation, rehabilitation, and resettlement under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, will be followed.

4.2. Extent and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project

A total of **1.0260 acre** of private land will be acquired . The area of impact would be only on 1.0260 acres over 7 plots of Kurumpada Village of Khurda Tahasil in the district of Khurda for Construction of Brajamohanpur Sub Minor 02 canal under Rajua Diversion Weir project .

4.3. If the land proposed for acquisition is bare minimum requirement

Since the project is construction of a Sub minor canal for releasing irrigation water from Rajua Diversion Weir at Kurumpada Village no other alternatives can be considered for this purpose. All necessary statutory clearances and permission under various acts and rules of Govt. of India and State

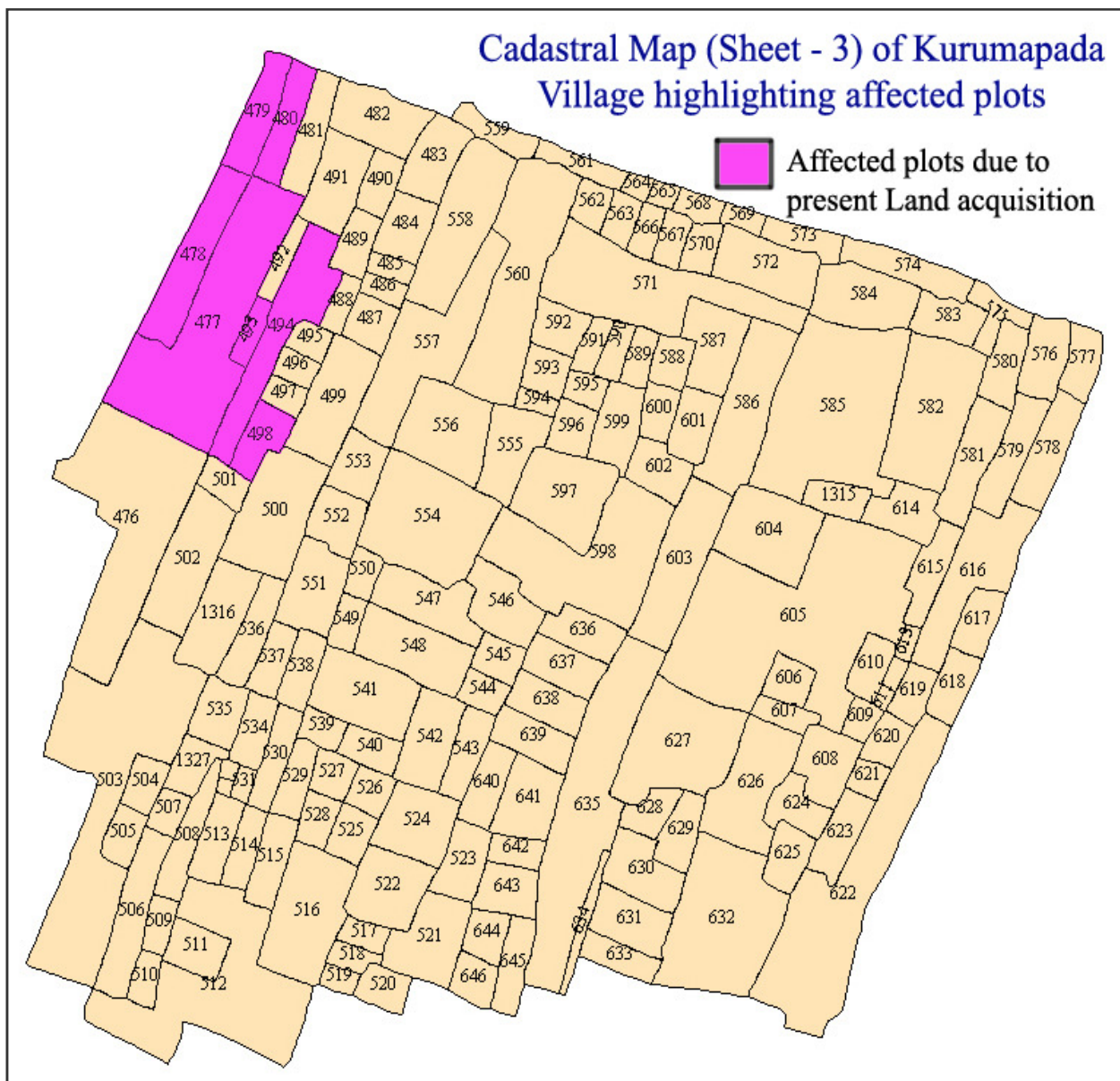
Govt. have been obtained by Irrigation department. There is no such major loss of assets or infrastructure in this land acquisition as the plots are mostly used for the purpose of cultivation.

4.4. Possibilities of alternative sites for the project and their feasibility

An attempt was also made by the SIA study team to examine other possible alternatives to change the site so as to minimize tenancy land acquisition. But this was not required because during construction of Minor and Sub-minor canal the alignment in a contour line has been made by competent authority for an easy and smooth gravitation flow. Further, it does not need any displacement of people. In such view of the matter, the consideration for searching of alternative site is deemed to be unnecessary.

4.5. Maps showing area of impact under the project

Map – 4.1 Cadastral Map of Kurumpada Village showing land to be acquired



4.6. Whether, the Land proposed for acquisition in schedule area is a demonstrable last resort.

Land to be acquired for the project is not coming under scheduled area. Only a strip of land will be acquired for Construction of Brajamohanpur Sub Minor 02 canal under Rajua Diversion Weir.

4.7. Land if any, already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project.

It has been planned for construction of a diversion weir on Rajua River. The Project is planned to be completed by constructing of a diversion weir at Dholapatna across river Rajua with construction of afflux bund on both side of upstream of the weir. It was proposed to provide irrigation on both the side of diversion weir during Rabi Season only by constructing two main canals i.e Left main canal for a length of 7.88 Km and right main canal for a length of 12.05 Km with its distribution system. The construction of the project involves acquisition of 265.233 acres of private land. Out of total land required 238.708 acres has been acquired and balance land acquisition for 26.53 acres will be acquired. A new proposal has been submitted to the Land Acquisition Officer, Khurda, for acquisition of 26.53 acres of land under the New Land Acquisition Act, 2013. Accordingly, SIA studies have been conducted by various institutions at different times. The current social impact assessment study is for acquisition of 1.0260 acres of land out of the 26.53 acres of land. Which will be used for construction of Brajamohanpur Sub Minor 02 canal under a diversion weir on Rajua River Project. SIA has been conducted as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 for the rest land.

4.8. The possibility of use of any public unutilised land for the project and weather any of such land is under occupation.

There are other Govt land which faces chronic water logging due to heavy monsoon rainfall, flat topography, poor drainage and tidal inundation from the Bay of Bengal, affecting agricultural productivity. Those lands will be used for construction of Rajua Diversion weir and canal system.

4.9. Nature of the land, present use and classification of land and if it is a agricultural land, the irrigation coverage for the said land and the cropping pattern

The entire 1.0260 acres of land proposed for acquisition at Kurumpada Village is agriculture land. These land faces chronic water logging problem due to heavy monsoon rainfall. Villagers could not cultivate Kharif crop due to water logging. After monsoon they used to cultivate Paddy during Rabi. They also cultivate vegetables like Brinjal, Tomato, Pumpkin, Bitter Guard etc in the agriculture field.

4.10. Whether the special provisions with respect to food security have been adhered to in the proposed land acquisition.

The entire 1.0260 acres of land proposed for acquisition is agriculture land. This is not irrigated land. Hence, the special provisions with respect to food security available for acquisition of irrigated multi-cropped land under section 10 (1), Chapter III of RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 is not applicable to this project. Further, the proposed project being a linear type (*In case of linear projects like railway, highway, Major District Road, Irrigation Canals, Power lines and the like*) project, do not attract special provisions with respect to food security as per R & DM Department, Government of Odisha notification no. LA (A)-23/2014/9068 dated 19.03.2016.

4.11. Size of land holdings, ownership patterns, Land distribution, Number of residential houses and public and private infrastructure and assets;

During the survey it was found that the affected households don't have legal land records against their landholdings. All the lands proposed to be acquired are of endowment Land. All the plots except plot number 494 of Khata number 514 is in the name of Jagannatha Mahaprabhu, Puri and plot number 494 of Khata number 514 belongs to Shri Bhagabati Thakurani at Narangada. As per the ROR all these lands are in the possession of villagers of Narangada as per the list provided in the Table number 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Type of Land to be Affected and Acquired for the Proposed Project (*Land in acre*)

SI No	Name of the title Holder	Name of Father or Guardian	Khata no	Plot No	Kishama	Total Plot	Quantity to be acquired
1	Kapileswar Champati	Hatakeswara	60	477	Sharad -2	3.220	0.340
2	Minaketan Champati	Champati					
3	Rabindranatha Bidhar	Bauribandhu Bidhar					
4	Sanatan Rautra	Golakhabihari Rautra					
5	Judhisthira Rautra						
6	Kulamani Nayak	Kanhu Nayak	79	498	Sharad -2	0.435	0.015
7	Tara Dei	W/o- Jaladhara Sahu	161	480	Sharad -2	0.525	0.018
8	Bishwanatha Padhan	Danei Padhan	282	493	Sharad -2	0.225	0.145
9	Bhramar Nanda	Kela Nanda	499	478	Sharad -2	1.055	0.018
10	Kumar Nanda			479	Sharad -2	0.615	0.345
11	Bira Nanda	Nila Nanda	514	494	Sharad -2	1.345	0.145
12	Labanyabati Dei	W/o-Somanatha Mahapatra					
13	Somanatha Mahapatra	Ananta Mahapatra					
Total						7.420	1.026

Source: RoR Records and Field Survey

As per the Record of Rights (RoR), a total of 1.0260 acres of private land is proposed to be acquired from Kurumpada village. Verification of land records indicates that 13 RoR holders, across 7 plots under 6 khatas, will be impacted by the acquisition. During the field survey it was revealed that 3 of the recorded RoR holders were not available in the village during survey and rest 10 RoR holders are died. Considering the extended families of the deceased holders along with the existing households, the total 14 numbers of affected families has been assessed. The land has been documented as part of the current Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study. The survey revealed that the total land area of 1.0260 acres to be affected is private land only. Therefore, it is assumed that the loss of land will not have a significant impact on the share owned by the family. In the land acquisition process, government land in the village will not be affected. The proposed land to be acquired does not belong to a Scheduled Area.

Further it was found from the survey that the total land going to be affected is 1.0260 acres comprising of private agriculture land of Sharad Kisama Land only. Hence, it is assumed that the loss of land may not affect significantly to the family owned the share. In the process of land acquisition, Government land will not be affected in the village. The proposed land to be acquired does not belongs to the scheduled area.

4.11.1. Number of residential houses and public and private infrastructure and assets ;

No residential houses and public and private infrastructure and assets are going to be affected by this proposed project.

4.12. Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three year

As per the findings of FGDs conducted in Kurumpada village, no sale transaction of land is reported in the village during the last three years. The cash compensation would be finalized on the basis of the guidelines of RFCTLARR Act 2013. In the process of finalization of land price the benchmark price of the land would be taken into consideration. Accordingly other variable like 100% soltium, 12% interest per annum will be added with the base price of the land while payment of compensation.

4.12.1. Basis of determination of value of land to be lost due to land acquisition

- a. The value mentioned in the official seal statistic maintained in the registration of sale deeds (under the Indian Stamp Act – 1899) relating to the area where the affected land is located.
- b. The market value of land as per approved Benchmark Valuation (BMV).
- c. The average of highest sales value recorded in 50 per cent of the sale deeds of similar type of land transacted in the vicinity of project affected area immediately preceding 3 years.

The highest of a, b, and c is considered in valuing the affected land. The date for determination of market value of land shall be the date on which the preliminary notification for land acquisition is issued under Section 11(1) of rules.

4.12.2. Multiplying factor and Sliding Scale

The multiplying factor for assessment of land price is decided in accordance with the Government of Odisha notification in the Revenue Disaster Management Department issued vide No.LA(A)-23/2014/9068 dated 19.03.2016. the same is reproduced in the table below. In the context of Land Acquisition for the Project at Kurumpada Village under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District the relevant multiplying factor will be decided as per the distant of the place where there will be acquisition of land from nearest Town .

Table 4.2: Radial Distance, Sliding Scale and Multiplier Factor

Sl. No.	Slab	Radial Distance from Nearest Town (Km.)	Multiplier Factor
1	1	0-10	1.00
2	2	11-20	1.20
3	3	21-30	1.40
4	4	31-40	1.80
5	5	Above 40	2.00

Source: Notification No.LA(A)-23/2014/9068 dated 19.03.2016, Revenue Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha.

4.12.3. Value of Assets, Trees etc. on Land

Section 29(1) of the Rules provides for considering the value of (a) buildings, house(s), and other immovable property or asset(s) attached to the land to be acquired; and (b) plants and trees on such land for purposes of determining the value of land. The District collector, who is the authority to determine the valuation of land, shall use the service of a competent engineer or other specialists in the relevant field like those in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, fishery etc. as she/he may deem necessary. It is pertinent to note that there is no tree on the affected plots from which land acquisition has been proposed by the Government

4.12.4. Solatium@100%

Under Section 30 of the Act, an award of 100 per cent of market value of land, i.e. the amount arrived at by multiplying the multiplier value to the price of land, plus the value of assets, trees etc. attached to the land is to be awarded.

4.12.5. Additional Award

Under Section 30(3) of the Act and additional 12 per cent interest per annum from the date of publication of preliminary notification on land acquisition made under Section 11(1) to the date of publication of Declaration and summary of Rehabilitation and Resettlement made under Section 19(1) of the Act and to the date of award of benefits to the affected households or the date of taking possession of the land by the District Collector, whichever is earlier (normally one year each for maximum 2 years) is to be awarded on the value of land. The specimen of Land valuation as per rule under provisions of Sections mentioned above i.e. 11(1), 29(1), 30(3) and 19(1) of the RFCTLAR & R Act 2013 on land acquisition with land price of Rs.1,00,000/- arrived at below in Table 4.3 for illustration and better appreciation.

Table 4.3: Specimen Calculation Format

Sl. No.	Items	Amount (Rs.)
1	Market Value	100000
2	Multiplying Factor	1
3	Total (1 + 2)	100000
4	Cost of Assets Trees attached to Land (Appx)	20,000
5	Total (3 + 4)	1,20,000
6	Solatium 100%	1,20,000
7	Additional 12% Per Annum on Market Value of land at 1 above for 2 years (Cut-off Date being the date of Preliminary notification from 11(1) to 19(1) one year and from 19(1) to Award maximum one year)	to be calculated
	Grand Total (5 + 6 + 7)	2,40,000+interest

Source: Notification No. RDM-LAA-CLRFIC-20002-2015(Part)/22485/R&DM, dated 22.06.2018.

Note: The Figures at 1 and 4 are hypothetical.

CHAPTER – V

ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION OF AFFECTED FAMILIES AND ASSETS

An amount of 1.0260 acres of Private Land will be acquired from Kurumpada under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District for “Construction of Brajamohanpur Sub Minor 02 canal under Rajua Diversion Weir. As a part of undertaking SIA exercise, a complete enumeration survey using structured questionnaires was undertaken. On the basis of quantitative information obtained from that survey, a detailed socio economic baseline of the project affected households has been analyzed in this chapter. The key objective of the present SIA study is to assess the impact of proposed land acquisition on socio-economic status of the affected community, mainly the land losers residing in the project area. To draw a realistic and appropriate conclusion on impact, it is essential to have information on socio-economic profile of the affected community as well of the project area in the present SIA study.

The profile of the project area as a whole includes analysis of demography, literacy rate, economic activities, access to education, communication, health and sanitation and other service facilities, agriculture, livestock etc. Such analysis provides first-hand information on status and quality of life pursued by the population and ultimately helps in drawing up an appropriate conclusion in the present study. Land acquisition for a developmental project has direct impact on the social and economic life of the inhabitants of that area. Hence, there is a need to analyze the socio-economic conditions of the inhabitants before undertaking such projects which will help the project authority in designating compensation framework to mitigate the adverse impact of land acquisition on project-affected families. Assessing the socio-economic conditions of land loser families is critical to ensure fair compensation, prevent impoverishment, and design effective rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) plans. It identifies vulnerable groups, enumerate lost assets and evaluates changes in livelihood, income, and quality of life to ensure restoration of living standards.

As per the Record of Rights (RoR), a total of 1.0260 acres of private land is proposed to be acquired from Kurumpada village. Verification of land records indicates that 13 RoR holders, across 7 plots under 6 khatas, will be impacted by the acquisition. During the field survey it was revealed that 3 of the recorded RoR holders were not available in the village during survey and rest 10 RoR holders are died. Considering the extended families of the deceased holders along with the existing households, the total 14 numbers of affected families is assessed.. The socio-economic profiles of these 14 families have been documented as part of the present Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study .List of enumerated land losing families is presented in *Annexure V*.

5.1. Enumeration of families whose land or other immovable properties have been acquired.

5.1.1. Demographic Profile

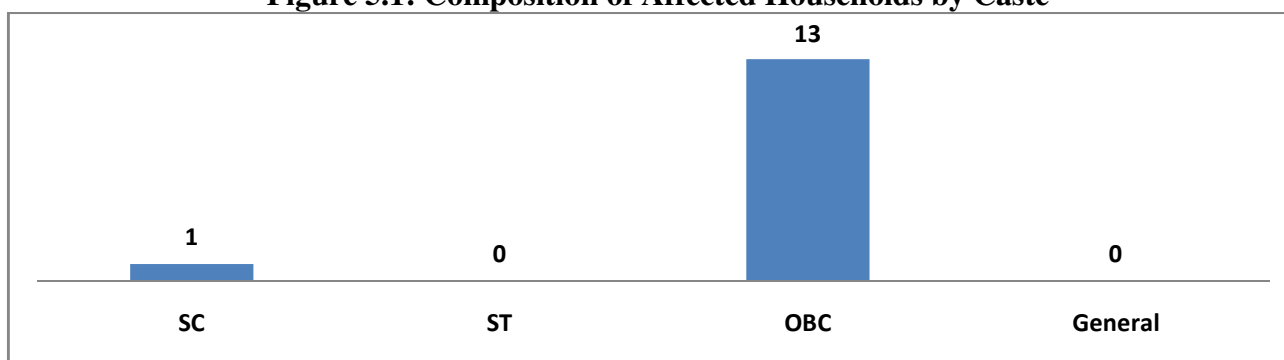
The demographic and socio-economic peculiarities of the affected households in the Kurumpada Village under the project area is presented in this section. Among the 14 affected households surveyed under the SIA Study, All are Hindu households. Majority of the households surveyed are belongs to Other Backward Class (OBC) household i.e. 13 (92.86%) and the rest 1(7.14%) is Scheduled Caste household. Not a single Scheduled Tribe (ST) or General Caste household is going to be affected by the project.

Table 5.1: Composition of Affected Households by Religion and Social Group

Sl No	Village		Social Group				Total
			SC	ST	OBC	GEN	
1	Kurumpada	N	1	0	13	0	14
		%	7.14	0.00	92.86	0.00	100.00

Source: Field Study

Figure 5.1: Composition of Affected Households by Caste



5.1.2. Gender Profile

Gender distribution in the society plays a vital role for different approach in development process. It is seen from the respondents' distribution of the affected families in table below that out of 14 respondents all are male ,which implies that male members are decision makers of the surveyed families.

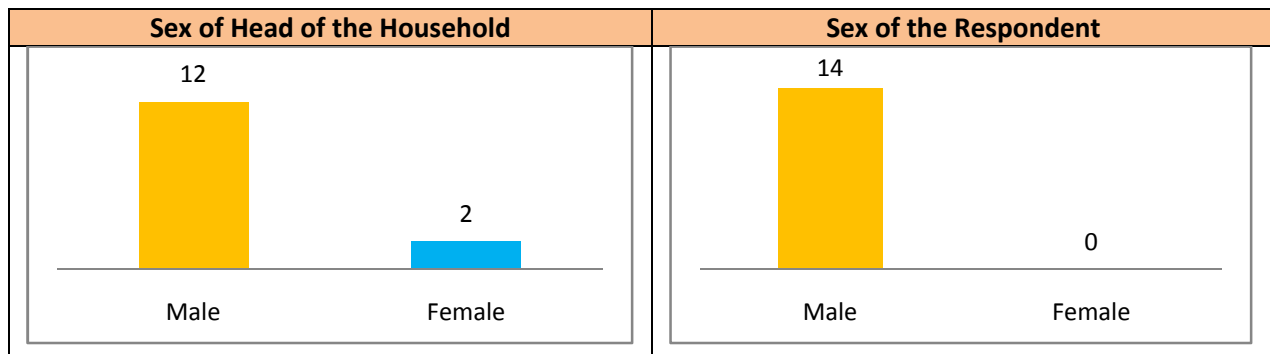
During analysis of gender of the head of the household it was convinced that out of the total 14 household Head of 12(85.71%) families are male and 2(14.29%) are female.

Table 5.2. Gender Composition of Heads of Affected Households

Sl. No	Village		Sex of the Respondent		Sex of Heads of Households		Total
			Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Kurumpada	No	14	0	12	2	14
		%	100%	0%	85.71	14.29	100.00

Source: Field Study

Figure-5.2 Gender-wise distribution of Head of the Household and respondent



Analysis of population shows that; the total population of the 14 affected households is estimated to be 87. Out of them, 40 (45.98%) are Male and 47 (54.02) are female. However, the 2011 census data of Khurda block shows that the male percentage is 51.83% and female is 48.17. The average family size is 6.21 and the sex ratio among affected population is 1175 female per 1000 male. The data is presented in Table No 5.3 below.

Table No 5.3: Gender-wise distribution of population of Affected Households

Sl. No	Household	Population			Average Family Size	Sex Ratio
		Male	Female	Persons		
1	Kurumpada	Number	40	47	6.21	1175
		%	45.98	54.02		

Source: Field Study

5.1.3. Family Type:

A joint family is a traditional, large, multi-generational household where grandparents, parents, children, and often uncles, aunts, and cousins live together. Members share a common kitchen, property, and, frequently, income, with the oldest male member (Karta) acting as the head of the household. Joint family system is disintegrating day by day and the trend of nuclear families is rising in numbers. A nuclear family is a small, autonomous unit consisting of two parents and their children living together.

5.4: Type of Family				
		Joint	Nuclear	Total
Kurumpada	N	6	8	14
	%	42.86	57.14	100.00

The analysis on types of family among the surveyed families shows that out of total 14 families surveyed 6(42.86%) are of joint family and the rest 8 (57.14%) belongs to nuclear category.

5.1.4. Age Composition

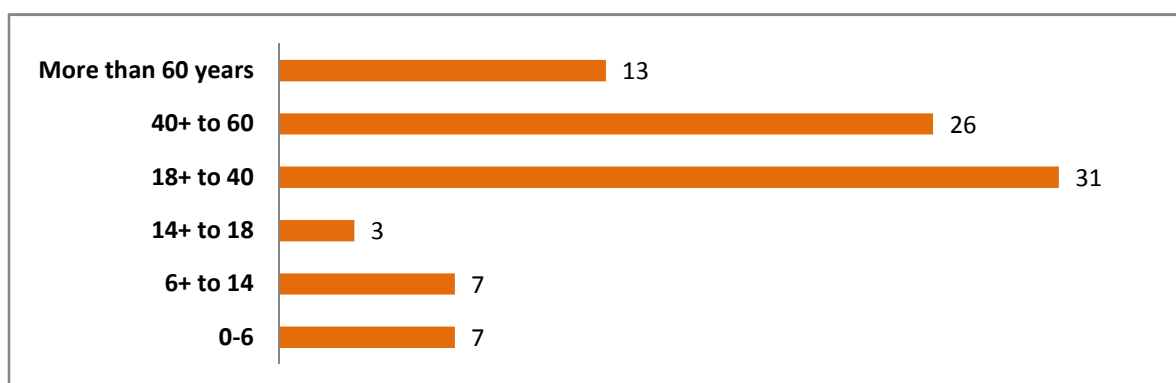
The age distribution of population is an important dimension of the demographic profile because it reveals that the proportion of productive population and the dependency burden. The details of age

distribution among 87 affected population has been given in the following Table and Graph. It is revealed from the table that the productive age group (18+ to 40) constitutes 31 (35.63%) & 40+ to 60 constitutes 26 (29.89%) in Kurumpada Village. The number of persons in age group (6+ to 14) constitutes 7(8.05%), 14+ to 18 age group constitute 3 (3.45%), in the age group of more than 60 years it is 13(14.94%). There are 7 (8.05%) children (within age group of 0-6) among the affected population The working age population is 18+ to 60 accounts for 65.52% of total population suggesting a dependency load of 34.48 % in total which is a favorable condition. As there is low dependency burden on the working age group of population, land acquisition will not put more impact on the affected households.

Table No 5.5. Age-wise distribution of Affected population

		0 to 6	6+ to 14	14+ to 18	18+ to 40	40+ to 60	More than 60 years	Total
Kurumpada	N	7	7	3	31	26	13	87
	%	8.05	8.05	3.45	35.63	29.89	14.94	100.00

Fig 5.3 Distribution of population in different age group



5.1.5. Marital Status

Marital status is a critical variable in socio-economic assessment surveys because it serves as a fundamental determinant of household structure, economic stability, and social well-being. It is used to analyze how family life influences economic opportunities, labor market participation, and vulnerability to poverty. The details of distribution Marital Status among 87 affected population has been given in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Population by Marital status		
Marital Status	Number	%
Married	54	62.07
Unmarried	30	34.48
Widow	2	2.30
Widower	1	1.15
Total	87	100.00
<i>Source: Field Study</i>		

It is revealed from the table that there are 54 (62.07%) numbers of married and 30(34.48%) unmarried persons in affected categories of household. Unmarried, that also includes persons below

the marriageable age. Those staying separately from their spouse without formal divorce and Divorce case were not found in the village while 2 numbers of Widows and 1 number of Widower were found among the affected population .

5.1.6. Literacy and Educational Status

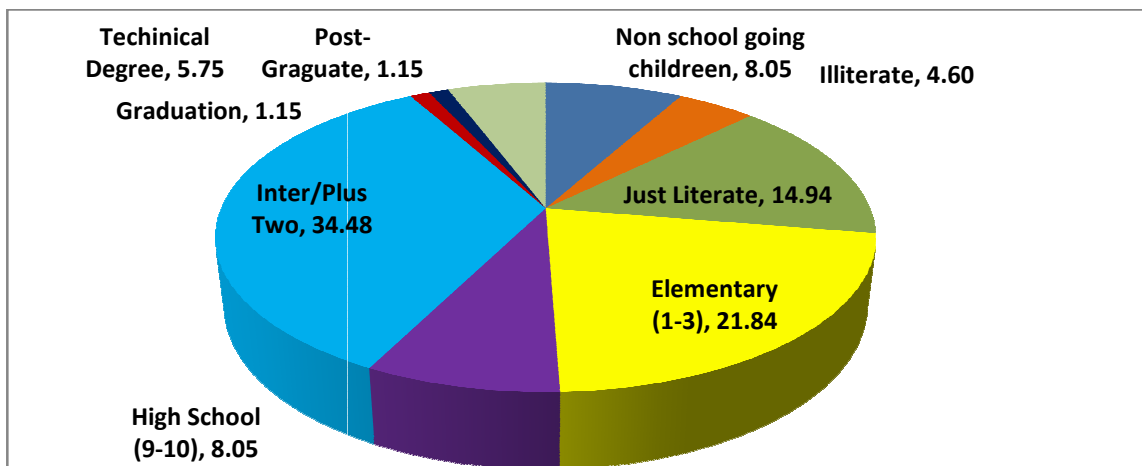
Education status data in a socio-economic assessment survey is crucial for measuring human capital, identifying development gaps, and informing policies on poverty reduction. It acts as a key indicator for determining social mobility, employment potential, and empowerment levels, particularly for targeting marginalized groups and assessing gender disparities. The details of Education Status of population of affected household has been depicted in the **Table 5.7**.

It was observed from the table that among the total affected population numbering 87; Non School going age children are (Within age of 0-6) were 7 (8.05%) only 4 out of 87 (4.60%) are illiterate. The highest number of persons 34.48% i.e 30 out of 87 (34.48%) have passed intermediate / Plus two followed by 19 (21.84%) passed up to Elementary level (Class 1 to Class 3) standard, 13 (14.94%%) Just Literate, 7 (8.05%) qualified up to high school level (Class 9th –class 10th), 5(5.75%) persons have completed their Technical Degree . Only 1(1.15%) person were found both in Graduation and Post Graduation level. The details of Education Status of population of affected household has been depicted in the **Graph 5.4**.

	N	%
Non school going children (0-6 Yrs)	7	8.05
Illiterate	4	4.60
Just Literate	13	14.94
Elementary (1-3)	19	21.84
High School(9-10)	7	8.05
Inter/Plus Two	30	34.48
Graduation	1	1.15
Post-Graguate	1	1.15
Technical Degree	5	5.75
Total	87	100.00

Source: Field Study

Figure -5.4 Educational status of the population (%)



5.1.7. Distribution of Population by Occupation

The economic condition of a family depends on its members' occupational pattern, employment and number of earners in the family. The analysis of the survey data shows that, out of total workers in the affected families, the majority depends on agricultural activities. Considering the above facts, the main occupations of the PAPs have been collected and it has been revealed that, women are not contributing directly to the family income. Regarding occupation of the surveyed population it was revealed that only 37.93% (33 out of 87 people) are engaged in some employment activities.

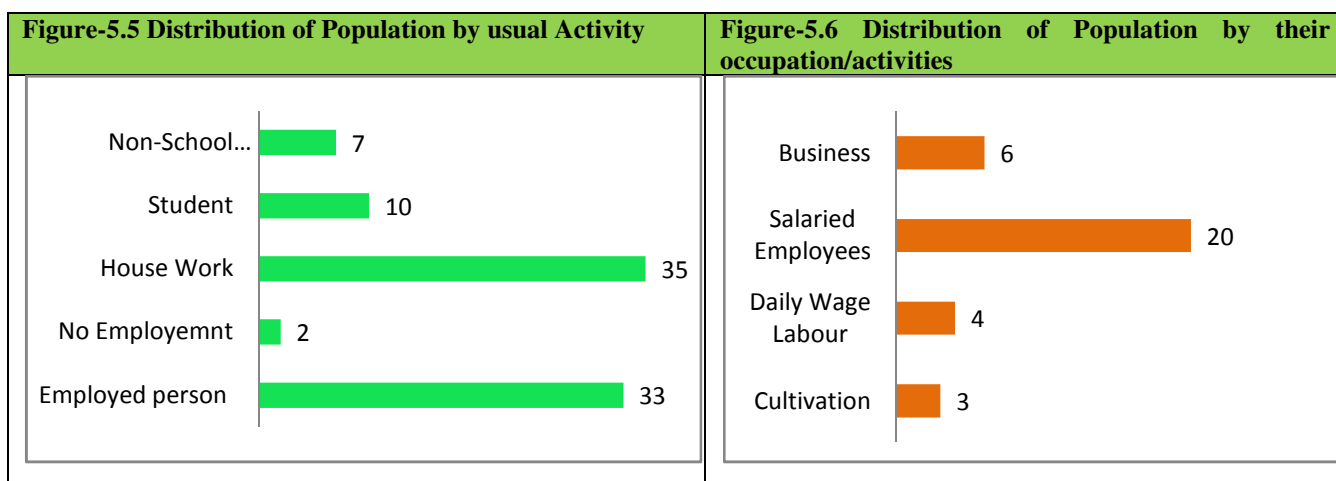
Usual Activity	N	% to Total Population
Employed	33	37.93
Un-Employed	2	2.30
House Work	35	40.23
Student	10	11.49
Non-School going child	7	8.05
Old / Retired	0	0.00
Total	87	100

Sl. No.	Type of Occupation	Number	%
1	Cultivation	3	9.09
2	Wage Labour	4	12.12
3	Salaried Employees	20	60.61
4	Business	6	18.18
5	Pensioner	0	0.00
		33	100.00

Source: Field Study

Out of this absolute unemployment is approximately 2.30% (2 out of 87). Majority of persons are involved in household chorus constitute 40.23% (35 out of 87) and Students constitutes 11.49% (10 out of 87) in the village. There are also 7 (8.05%) are child who are not going to school. No persons were found in Old/retired category in the affected population. Out of the employed persons majority of population have Salaried Employment in Khurda

and Bhubaneswar. There number is 20 (60.61%). Besides Salaried Employment 6 (18.18%) persons do business in the village , 4 (12.12%) are Wage labour and 3 (9.09%) persons are engaged in cultivation.



This implies the high dependency burden in the population discussed above and this implications will create so much negative impacts due to land acquisition. But as most of the people earn their livelihood from Salaried employment therefore the impact of land acquisition may be less. The activity status i.e. what the people in a population are doing, is an important indicator of their position. .

5.1.8. Income & Expenditure pattern

The economic condition of a family depends on its members' occupational pattern, employment and number of earners in the family, Family income, poverty and loan position is an important indication of economic condition of a household. Information on occupation, income, poverty and indebtedness are helpful in preparing Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) for the affected households.

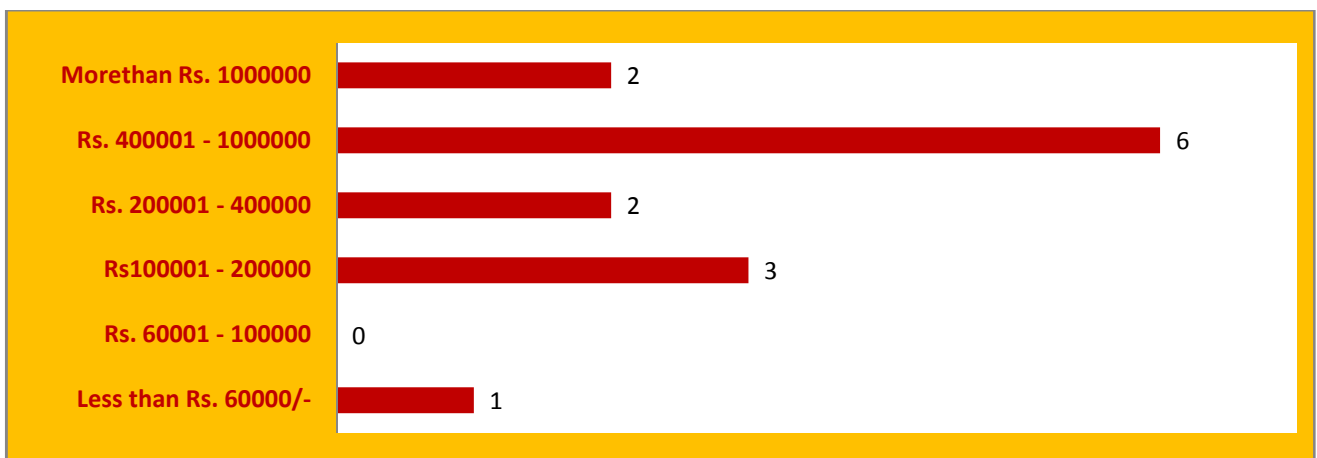
The above table shows the annual income of the 14 affected households of Kurumpada village. It was revealed that the highest number 6 (42.86%) families

SI No	Income Group	N	%
1	Less than Rs. 60,000/-	1	7.14
2	Rs. 60,001 – 1,00,000	0	0.00
3	Rs1,00,001 – 2,00,000	3	21.43
4	Rs. 2,00,001 – 4,00,000	2	14.29
5	Rs. 4,00,001 – 10,00,000	6	42.86
6	More than Rs. 10,00,000	2	14.29
	Total	14	100.00

Source: Field Study

have an annual income of Rs. 4,00,001 to 10,00,000, followed by 3 (21.43%) family have an income within the range of Rs.1,00,001– Rs.2,00,000, 2(14.29%) Household have an income of Rs.2,00,001– Rs.4,00,000 and same 2(14.29%) families have an income of more than More than Rs. 10,00,000. 1 Household have and income up to Rs. 60,000. The Details about the range of income among affected household has been given in table number 5.10 and Fig 5.7. This information will be crucial in preparing the SIMP.

Fig – 5.7 Distribution of Households by Income Class



The latest poverty estimation was made by Rangarajan Committee during the year 2014. According to Rangarajan Committee made during 2014 family spending less than Rs.32/- per day in rural area and less than Rs.47/- per day per capita in urban area in the year 2014 was identified as BPL category household. That means in rural area an average family in Odisha comprising 5 persons and spending less than Rs.160/- per day or say Rs.4800/- per month was listed as BPL category household. However, among the land loser and non-land loser category of households poverty incidence level seems to be very less. As per the C. Rangarajan Committee report, a family having annual expenditure below the threshold limit of Rs. 58,320 may be considered as BPL. Taking into account the average annual household expenditure of Rs.58,320 and equating with the income level, with the assumption that a family having average annual income of the threshold expenditure limit (Rs. 58,320), attempt is made to categories the households into BPL and non-BPL categories.

The above analysis reveals that only 1 (7.14%) families are poor (BPL category) having per annum income of less than Rs. 60000/-.

Expenditure:

Household's expenditure on different items is constrained by its income and collection of expenditure data is equally important as income for assessment of the household's standard of living. Income data were felt to be an underestimate as the respondents apprehended this might affect their BPL status. Thus, previous year's average monthly expenditure pattern on food and non-food items were analyzed to establish co-relation between the income and expenditure. The **Table-5.11** depicts the monthly expenditure of the affected families on food and Nonfood Items .

Table No 5.11 - Monthly Expenditure on Food and Non Food items (In Rs.)

Kurumpada	Food Item		Non Food Item	
	N	%	N	%
Rs 2001 - 3000	1	7.14	0	0.00
Rs. 3001 - 4000	1	7.14	1	7.14
Rs. 4001 - 5000	0	0.00	0	0.00
More than Rs. 5000	12	85.71	13	92.86
Total	14	100.00	14	100.00

The average monthly expenditure in food items shows that majority 12 (85.71%) families have spent within the range of More than Rs.5000 per month and the next range of expenditure on food items i.e. Rs 3001/- to Rs. 4000/- per month are spent by 1(7.14%) families. The same number of families spent Rs 2001/- to Rs.3000/- per month in food items. Due to poor economic condition and supply of subsidised rice by govt of Odisha very less amount is being spent by the villagers on food items.

Regarding monthly expenditure on non-food items it was found that majority 9286%(13 out of 14) families have spent More than Rs.5000 per month on Non food item and the rest 1 family spent Rs. Rs.3001 – Rs. 4000 per month on non-food items . The items like fuel in vehicle, Mobile recharge and expenditure for education are the major items in Non food category.

5.1.9. Indebtedness:

Analysis of information on indebtedness of the affected families shows that out of 14 surveyed families 8 (57.14%) families have taken loan. The rest of the families 6 (42.86%) families do not have taken any loan as they are apprehensive about the indebtedness because of their low income. Though they do not live in a very good economic condition but regarding loan they have apathy as they think that repayment of loan is always a burden for them. regarding the purpose of loan. It was revealed that in most of the cases the purpose of loan is productive purpose. The details of purpose of loan has been given in Table No -5.12.

Table 5.12: Purpose of Loan

		Agriculture	Education for child	Construction of House	Purchase of Other Durable	Paying up of past loan	Total
Kurumpada	N	3	2	1	1	1	8
	%	37.50	25.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	100.00

5.1.10. Vulnerability Position

Vulnerability status of the households were also collected during the SIA study on the basis of the social stratification such as SC, ST households, women headed households, households having PWD dependants. It was found that only 1(7.14%) household is Scheduled Caste, 2(14.29%) households are headed by women, 1(7.14%)House hold is headed by Differently abled person and 5 (35.71%) families are BPL card holder. However, these families in the affected villages need special assistance as per the RFCTLARR-2013.

Table 5.13: Vulnerability Position of Affected Households		
	N	%
Total HH	14	100.00
SC	1	7.14
ST	0	0.00
Is it a woman headed households?	2	14.29
Is it headed by physically/ mentally challenged person?	1	7.14
BPL Card Holder	5	35.71

5.2. Dwelling Conditions, Availability of Basic Amenities and Assets Position:

Assessment of housing structure and basic amenities are vital in the socio-economic studies for land acquisition. Thus, the housing structure of the affected households, its use, aspects of housing condition and availability of basic amenities, etc. has been personally observed and verified at the time of survey and that has been analyzed in this section. Living environment, is an indicator of standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group. It includes indicators like status of housing, possession of household gadgets for comfortable living, access to health, sanitation, education, energy and other civic amenities, social security, religious beliefs and

the environment. A detailed discussion of quality of life pursued by affected families based on indicators mentioned above is presented in paragraphs below.

5.2.1. Condition of Housing and Amenities

The study findings indicate that all the project affected households have their own houses which are of different types and used for different purposes. The roofs are made of Concrete 12 (85.71%) & Asbestos 2(14.29%). Walls are made in Brick with cement 13 (92.86%) and Brick with Mud 1 (7.14%). The floor of all the houses are made of cement concrete. The details of housing structure has been provided below.

Table – 5.14 Housing Structure

Ownership	Roof			Floor			Wall		
	Concrete	Asbestos	Tin	Cemented	Tile	Mud	Brick with Cement	Brick with Mud	Mud
14	12	2	0	14	0	0	13	1	0
100	85.71	14.29	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	92.86	7.14	0.00

As there is provision of drinking water supply to the village therefore all the household collect drinking water from the3re. During short supply villagers collect drinking water from Tubewell .

All the houses are equipped with basic amenities like Toilet, bathroom, washing places etc. All these facilities are available inside the premises. Open defecation is also prevalent in the area. Mostly the male members of the family goes outside. The village is electrified and all the households have their own electricity connection.

Some of the households have Livestock. in majority of the case the cavity lies separately from the house .

Table – 5.15 Availability of basic Amenities			
Village		Kurumpada	
		No	%
Electricity Connection			
Drinking Water Source	Piped	14	100.00
	Open/Bore Well	0	0.00
	Tubewell	0	0.00
Bath Room	Within House	14	100.00
	Open Space	0	0.00
	Within Premises	0	0.00
Toilet within house	Within / adjacent to the House	14	100.00
	Open Space	0	0.00
Livestock Shed	Sharing Common Wall	0	0.00
	Fully Separated	5	35.71
Washing place	Within the house	14	100.00
	Outside		

5.3. Health Status and Health Seeking behavior

Information on health seeking behaviour is a part of the social impact assessment of study. In this regard the affected families were asked about their health seeking behaviour like; disease they suffered, availability of nearest medical facilities, type of facilities, amount spent for treatment of common diseases during last one year. Access to treatment has been ascertained it was revealed that the affected household access to allopathic treatment at the government hospitals at the time of need.

The village is situated at a distance of 20 Km from Khurda. Private hospitals are available in the nearby areas. All the villagers go for allopathic treatment. Homeopathy and Ayurvedic sources of treatment is rarely found in the area. Many people depends on PHC for their small ailment. 8 (57.14%) household get there treatment at Govt. Allopathic hospital, 2 (14.29%) household get there treatment at Private Allopathic hospital and 4 (28.57%) household get there treatment at Private Allopathic hospital as well as Govt. Hospital.

Table 5.16 : Health Status and Health Seeking behavior

		Allopathic Government	Allopathic Private	Allopathic Govt. & Private both	Total
Kurumpada	N	8	2	4	14
	%	57.14	14.29	28.57	100.00

As per the villagers they used to visit District hospital and Private Hospital at Khurda. Which is 20 Kilometer Distance from the village. Further, discussion with the family revealed that for small ailment they depend upon local quack .

Table 5.17 : Where do they usually go for medical treatment

	PHC	CHC	District Hospital	Private clinic	Private Hospital	Total
Kurumpada	0	2	5	0	7	14
	0.00	14.29	35.71	0.00	50.00	100.00

5.4. Enumeration of families losing their livelihood:

In this category, only landless families whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired were enumerated as per provisions in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of section 3 of RFCTLAR&R Act 2013. To clarify, this category of affected families includes a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source

of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land. During survey no such type of family was found affected due to the proposed project.

5.5. Enumeration of families of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights,

As per discussion with project officials, community leaders and PRI members, supported by site visit of study team, no such type of family will be affected due to the proposed project.

5.6. Enumeration of families losing land assigned under different schemes:

As per the discussion with project officials, community leaders, PRI members, the land assigned to these landless families is not coming within the proposed area of acquisition. Hence, no such type of family will be affected due to the proposed project.

5.7. Families of agricultural labourers, tenants or holding of usufructory right, Share coppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of land

As per the discussion with project officials, community leaders, PRI members it was convinced that families of agricultural labourers, tenants or holding of usufruct right, Share coppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for last three years prior to the acquisition of land will not be affected due to the proposed project.

5.8. Families who have been assigned land by the state government or the Central govt. under any of the scheme.

As per the discussion with project officials, community leaders, PRI members, the land assigned to the landless families is not coming within the proposed area of acquisition. Hence, no such type of family will be affected due to the proposed project.

5.9. Families who have been residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding 3 years or more prior to the acquisition of land;

As per the discussion with project officials, community leaders, PRI members, no such type of family will be affected due to the proposed project.

5.10. Socio Economic profile of Families indirectly impacted by the project (Gathers of forest produce, Hunters, Fishers folk, Boatmen)

Hunting and boating is not a practice in the affected area at present. Though some families depend on fishing but their livelihood is not solely dependent on this activity. Hence, not a single family of this category was enumerated by the study team during primary survey of present SIA study. Land acquisition for any developmental projects has impact on both directly affected people whose land and asset is going to be acquired and other people who are staying in the affected village indirectly affected by the project but their land and assets are not acquired. Those people are called indirectly affected household. As per RFCTLARR Act it is mandatory to collect information from indirectly affected household regarding their perception and awareness about the project. Particularly in a proposed project a comparative assessment of the social impact, it is required to take the opinions of both directly and indirectly affected families. Hence, during the SIA study of the affected village. Data has been collected from 10 indirectly affected households by adopting random sampling method. Out of these 10 indirectly affected household all are of Male headed household. It is found from the survey that among indirectly affected 10 families there are 2 (20%) numbers of Scheduled Caste families, 5(50%) numbers of OBC families and 3 (30%) General Caste families were found in non-affected household. No Scheduled Tribe families were found among the Non affected household. The details of HH has been given in table number 5.18 below.

Table 5.18: Caste-wise distribution of non-affected household

Sl. No	Village Name	SC		ST		OBC		GEN		Total
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
1	Kurumpada	2	20.00	0	0.00	5	50.00	3	30.00	10

Source: Field Survey

The Gender distribution among the members of Non affected families shows that out of total 43 Persons Male members consists of 23 (53.48%) and Female members consists of 20 (46.51%). Sex ratio is 869. Number of male and female members in the village has been given in following Table 5.19.

Table 5.19: Gender-wise distribution of population of Non-affected HH

Sl. No	Household		Population			Average Family Size	Sex Ratio
			Male	Female	Persons		
1	Kurumpada	Number	23	20	43	4.30	869
		%	53.48	46.51	100.00		

Source: Field Survey

The age wise distribution among the members of Non affected families shows that out of total 43 Persons highest number 19 (44.19%) of people lies in between (19-45) year followed by the 46 to 60 age group with 12(27.91%) share. which is considered as productive age group, It implies that the working age population 19-60 accounts for more than 72% of population suggesting a dependency load of 38% which is very low . Age group-wise distribution has been given in the following table.

Table 5.20: Age wise distribution of non-affected household

Age group	0 to 6	7 to 18	19 to 45	46 to 60	60 and above	Total
Male	2	3	10	6	2	23
Female	1	3	9	6	1	20
Total	3	6	19	12	3	43
% to total Population	6.98	13.95	44.19	27.90	6.98	100.00

Source: Field Survey

“Regarding the acquisition of land for the construction of Brajmohanpur Sub-Minor 02 under Raju Diversion Weir in Kurumpada village under Khurda Tahsil of Khurda district, the indirectly affected people said that the construction work of this project has been going on for a long time. Once this canal work is completed, they will be able to farm and earn a comfortable living. This project will benefit them a lot.

CHAPTER – VI

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA, SOCIO ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

6.1. Introduction

The profile of an area gives an idea about the socio-economic situation of a locality. Therefore before discussion about any project the area background and its profile are necessitated for a reader and researcher. The proposed 1.0260 acres land acquisition of private land is for the Construction of Brajamohanpur Sub-minor 02 canal under Rajua Diversion weir project at village Kurumpada under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District. The SIA study is being conducted for acquisition of 1.0260 acres of private land from Kurumpada village of Narangada Grampanchayata under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda district of Odisha.

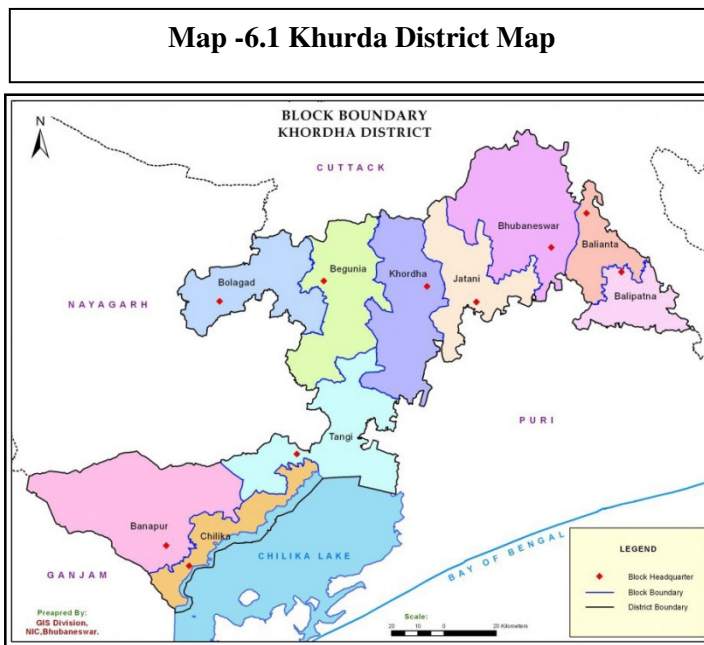
Odisha is bounded by the Bay of Bengal to the east, Jharkhand to the north, Chhattisgarh to the west, and Andhra Pradesh to the south. Odisha has a rich cultural heritage, and its history can be traced back to several thousand years. More than 94% of the people are followers of Hinduism. Hinduism in Odisha is more significant due to the specific Jagannath culture followed by Odia Hindus. The practices of the Jagannath culture is popular in the state and the annual Rath Yatra in Puri draws pilgrims from across India. Odisha has 485 kilometres (301 mi) of coastline along the Bay of Bengal on its east. It is the 9th largest state by area, and the 3rd largest by tribal population. Odisha lies between the latitudes 17.780N and 22.730N, and between longitudes 81.37E and 87.53E. The state has an area of 155,707 km², which is 4.87% of total area of India. In the eastern part of the state lies the coastal plain. It extends from the Subarnarekha River in the north to the Rushikulya river in the south. The Chilika lake is part of the coastal plains. The Chilika Lake is the largest saltwater lagoon in India and is home to several species of migratory birds. It is also a popular destination for boating and fishing. Odisha, a state on the eastern coast of India, is divided into 30 administrative geographical units called districts. These 30 districts have been placed under three different revenue divisions to streamline their governance. Odisha has 03 Divisions, 30 Districts, 58 Sub-Divisions, 317 Tahasils and 314 Blocks.

6.2. About the District

Khurda district has a unique place in history as the last kingdom to be conquered by the British in 1803. Khurda is famous for the Paik revolution of 1817 led by Jai Rajguru and Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar Dala Behera of Tapanga garh also took a leading role at that time. The District Khurda came in to existence on 1st April 1993 by dividing it off its earlier Puri district. Puri was divided into

three districts Puri, Khurda and Nayagarh. The district came into being with effect from 2nd October 1992. Khurda district has a unique place in history as the last kingdom to be conquered by the British in 1803. Khurda is famous for the Paik revolution of 1817 led by Jai Rajguru and Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar.

The geographic location of Khurda district stands at 19⁰55' to 20⁰25' North Latitude and 84⁰55' to 86⁰5' East Longitude. Its bioclimatology is much influenced for the short radial distance from the Bay of Bengal and presences of a huge water body like the Chilika Lake. The district enjoys normal 1408mm with maximum and temperature 42.2 degree Celsius and 11.1 degree Celsius respectively. Similarly, the mean relative Humidity ranges from 46% to 89% .It is situated in the East & Southeastern costal plain and



the agro-climatic zone blessed with sandy-loam, Lome, clay-lome and clayey soil in varied agro-eco system. Khurda into two district sub-regions one is Deltaic Alluvium sub-region which comprises of 3 blocks Balianata, Balipatna and Chilika Whereas Banpur, Begunia, Bhubaneswar, Bolagarh, Jatni, Khurda & Tangi belong to Lateritic sub-region.

Khurda district headquarter located at the town of Khurda. There are Two sub division namely **Bhubaneswar Sub-division:** Consists of 4 blocks (Balianata, Balipatna, Jatni, and Bhubaneswar). **Khurda Sub-division:** Consists of 6 blocks (Banpur, Begunia, Bolgarh, Chilika, Khurda, and Tangi), 10 Tahasils, 10 Blocks, 190 Gram Panchayats and 1534 Villages (1356 inhabited village and 178 uninhabited village) functioning in the District. The geographical area of the district is 2813 Sq.Kms. (1.81 % of State territory). Ranked 25th in terms of size.

Table:-6.1 Basic Information about the District

1.	Date of formation	: 2 nd oct 1992
3.	Geographical Area	: 2813 Square Kilometer
4.	Geographical Location	: Latitudes 19 ⁰ 40' to 20 ⁰ 25' – N Longitudes 84 ⁰ 55' to 86 ⁰ 5' E – E
5.	Geographical Boundary	: North- Cuttack District; West – Nayagarh District; East – Puri District; South – Ganjam District

Table:-6.2 Demography of Khurda District

		Khurda District	Khurda Block including Khurda Municipality and Kaipadar (Census town)
Geographical area (In Sq. Km.)		2813	328.05
No. of Inhabited Villages		1356	120
No. of Uninhabited Villages		178	12
No. of Total villages		1534	132
Sex Ratio		959	956
	Area under Forest: (in Hac)	38740	2554
Population (2011 Census)	Total Popupulation	2251673	136244
	Male :	1167137	69683
	Female :	1084536	66561
	Rural Total	1167357	151301
	Rural Male	595809	77770
	Rural Female	571548	73531
	Urban Total	1084316	50717
	Urban Male	571328	26263
	Urban Female	512988	24454
	Scheduled Caste :	297472	24242
	Scheduled Caste Male :	151528	12311
	Scheduled Caste Female :	145944	11931
	Scheduled Tribe :	115051	17059
	Scheduled Tribe Male :	59094	8523
Scheduled Tribe Female :	55957	8536	
Population Density :	(800 Per sq.km)	Sex Ratio – (Rural - 959, Urban - 898)	
Literacy	Total Literate :	1749936	156207
	Literate Male :	657515	85190
	Literate Female :	792421	71017
Households	Total Households :	494212	41311
	Rural Households :	247304	31106
	Urban Households :	246908	10205

Source – Khurda District Statistical Handbook

The population of the district is 2251673 including 1167137 total male population and 1084536 female population. The sex ratio of the district is 929 Females per 1000 Males (2011 Census), It ranks Khurda is 25th in size –Total SC population of the District is 297472 and ST population is 115051 as

per 2011 census. The district has 2251673 numbers of population comprising of 1167357 (51.84%) rural and 1084316 (48.15%) urban population as per 2011 census..

The district ranks 25th in size of area and 5th in terms of population among thirty districts of the state. In terms of population per Sq. Km Khurda is 1st densely populated district in the state. The population density of the district is only 800 Per Sq.km in Odisha State (270 Per sq.km) as per 2011 census. Total Schedule Caste population of the district is 104934 (23.79% of total Population) and Schedule Tribe population is 55364 (12.55% of total Population) as per 2011 census. It is one of the economically backward districts of Orissa .

Table:-6.3. Administrative Setup of the District

No. of Sub-Divisions	2	No. of N.A.Cs	2
No. of Municipalities/Corporation	1	No. of Police Stations including Mahila Police Stations	34
No. of Blocks	10	No. of Inhabited Villages	1356
No. of Tehsils	10	No. of Uninhabited Villages	178
No. of Gram Panchayats :	190	No. of Total villages	1534

Source – Source – District Statistical Handbook 2020(Directorate of Economics and Statistics)

Khurda district in Odisha experiences a tropical monsoon climate with distinct seasons: hot summers (March–June, up to 45°C a humid, wet monsoon (July–October), and pleasant winters (December–January, down to 11°C- 15°C . The area has high humidity (46% - 89%) and receives an average annual rainfall of approximately 1449mm. During the year 2021-22, the net area sown was 97 thousand hectares against 5414 thousand hectares of the state. The production of paddy was 2938039 quintals, 851 quintals maize, 43278 quintals mung, 4615 quintals biri, 699 quintals kulthi, 3544 quintals groundnuts, 137 quintals Mustard,28720 quintals Sugarcane, 22879 quintal potato. During 2021-22, the total fertilizers used in Khurda district is about 11980 MT with a breakage of 6880 MT nitrogenous, 3360 MT phosphatic and 1740 MT pottasic and the consumption of fertilizer per hectare is 66 Kg.

6.3. Profile of the Study Block

Khorddha District consists of 10 Blocks . Out of 10 numbers of Blocks Khurda District, only one block namely Khurda Block of the district is being affected due to proposed land acquisition for the Raju Diversion Weir project. Considering the area of Tahasils, Khurda is found to be the 4th biggest Tahasil of the district having the geographical area of 302.67 sq.km. The Tahasil was formed by consisting of 22 Gram Panchayats and 1 Muncipality with 132villages (120 habited villages 12 uninhabited village). Apart from the Paddy, the other major crops of the Block are Mung, Kulthi, Sugarcane, Patato, Maize, Til, Wheat, Mustard Seeds, Groundnuts etc.

Khurda Sub Division consists 06 numbers of Blocks (Khurda, Begunia, Bolagarh, Banapur, Tangi and Chilika). The present land acquisition will be at Khurda Block which is coming under Khurda Sub-Division and is considered as one of the developed area of the District as well as State. It is revealed from the 2022 statistical Hand book that total households in Khurda Block (Khurda Block including Khurda Municipality and Kaipadar (Census town)) is 41311. The population figure of Khurda Block shows that there are 136244 numbers of people living in the block consisting of 69683 (51.15%) male and 66561 (48.85%) female. Interestingly it was found that the ratio of male & female in the block is very encouraging. Further it was revealed from the census data that amongst of total 136244 people 24242 (17.79%) belongs to SC and 17059(12.52%) belongs to ST and the rest 94943(69.69%) are from other caste categories. The total ST and SC composition in the block is 30.31%. which is less than the state (39.90%) and more than the district (18.32%) average. The block is bounded by Banki Dampada Block on the North, Kanasha Block and Tangi Block on the South, Begunia Block on the West and Jatni Block on the East side.

6.4. Socio Economic Profile of the affected village and the community

In relation to the land acquisition for Construction of Brajamohanpur Sub Minor - 02 Canal under Rajua Diversion Weir 1.026 acres of private land will be acquire from Kurumpada Village of Narangada Grampanchayata of Khurda Tahasil in Khurda District. Khurda Block consists of 22 Grampanchayatats and 1 Municipality ULB . Out of that Narangada GP is going to be affected by the present project. Similarly Narangada GP consists of 11 villages. Out of these villages only Kurumpada village will be affected by the present project. The land proposed for acquisition is in the village Kurumpada. All the owner of the land stays at GP Head quarter Narangada. Narangada village is 3 Km away from Kurumpada village.

The present SIA study has been undertaken to assess the impact of proposed land acquisition on socio-economic status of the affected community of the village mainly the land losers residing in the project area. To draw a realistic and appropriate conclusion on impact, it is essential to have information on socio-economic profile of the affected communities well of the project area in the present SIA study.

The profile of the project area as a whole includes analysis of demography, literacy rate, economic activities, access to education, communication, health and sanitation and other service facilities, agriculture, livestock etc. Such analysis provides first-hand information on status and quality of life pursued by the population and ultimately helps in drawing up an appropriate conclusion in the present study.

As a part of undertaking SIA exercise, a complete enumeration survey using structured questionnaires was undertaken. On the basis of quantitative information obtained from that survey, a detailed socio economic baseline of the project affected households has been analyzed in this chapter.

Table :-6.4 : General , Social and Cultural Infrastructure of affected village

General Infrastructure

Sl. No.	General Infrastructure Existing in Project Area	Kurumpada Village	
		Area	No. of Units
1	Road		
	(internal/external)		
	i. Kuccha	200 Mts	6
	ii Pucca	400Mts	8
	iii Semi pucca	200Mts	1
2	Drinking Water Facilities		
	i Dug Well		
	ii Tube well	18	
	iii Hand pumps		
	iv Pipeline	Yea	600 Mts
	v Any other specify		
3	Electricity (Yes-1, No-1)	Yes	
4	Cremation ground	3	
5	Brick Yards	1	
6	Market Area	1	
7	Cattle Market Area	0	
8	Village Industry Site	0	
9	Samudaya Bhavan		
10	Anganwadi Centre	2	
11	Panchayat Ghar	1	
12	Community Hall	4	
13	Post Office	1	
14	Police Station / Police Posts	0	
15	Banks (specify type)		
	i.Commercial bank		
	ii. Regional rural bank	Yes	
	iii Credit Cooperative Society	1	
16	Prayer Hall/ BhagabataTungi	3	
17	Schools/ Education Centres		
	i Primary	1	
	ii Secondary	1	
	iii High School	1	
	iv Technical Institution	0	
	v Adult Education Centre		
	vi College (General Education)		
	vii Special schools for disabled /SC ST	SC/ST School	Running by Biswa Jiban NGO
	viii. other vulnerable groups Center		
	ix. Library / Study Centres	1	
18	Health Centre (specify type):		
	i PHC/CHC	CHC Hadapada	2 Km
	ii Sub Centre	1	

Sl. No.	General Infrastructure Existing in Project Area	Kurumpada Village	
		Area	No. of Units
	iii ANM Centre	1	
	iv Dispensary / hospital (allopathic /ayurvedic / homeopathic /others)		
	v Veterinary centre	1	
19	Fair Price Shops	1	
20	Cooperative societies	1	
21	Shops i Textile Shops	0	
	ii. Grocery shops	3	
	iii. Chemists and Pharmacy	2	
	iv. Hardware/cement/construction material shops	2	
	v. Hotels/lodges/guest houses	1 Hotel	
22	Service Centre		
	i. Flour mill	1	
	ii. Tractor repairs	0	
	iii. Cycle/automobile repairs	2	
23	Servicemen		
	i Barber	2	
	ii. Carpenter	3	
	iii. Blacksmith	0	
	iv. Goldsmith	1	
	v. Tailor	3	
	vi. Cobbler	0	
	vii. Masons	0	
	viii. Potter	0	
	ix. Washer man	2	
	x. Any Other	0	

Social and Cultural Infrastructure of affected village

Sl.No	Particulars		Number
A	Social Infrastructure		
1	Festive locations	1	Daxinachandi
2	Local trade guilds	0	
3	Trading spots	0	
4	Bhajan Mandals	1	
5	Sports Groups/ Associations/clubs	3	
6	Musical Groups/ associations/clubs	0	
7	Dance Teams/ associations	0	
8	Drama groups/ associations/club	0	
9	Self Help Groups	16	
10	Yuvak Mandals	0	
11	Yuvati mandals	0	
12	Folk art Groups	0	
13	Painting groups	2	
14	Handicrafts associations	1	
15	Local Bandsets	0	

Sl.No	Particulars		Number
16	Co-operative Bodies:	2 Credit co-operative Society	
17	Moneylenders	0	
18	Local quack doctors	2	
19	Caste Panchayats /Committee of Elders	0	
20	Village Panchayat	Yes	
B	Cultural Infrastructure		
1	Forts	Nil	
2	Ancient Palaces	Nil	
3	Canons	Nil	
4	Battlefields	Nil	
5	Other monuments	Nil	
6	Village entrance gates	Nil	
7	Boundary stones	Nil	
8	Akhadas	Nil	
9	Archaeological sites	Nil	
10	Monasteries	Nil	
11	Maths	2	
12	Mathadhipatis	Nil	
13	Chawdy	Nil	
14	Dharamshala	Nil	
15	Musafir khanas	Nil	
16	Caravan series	Nil	
17	Jatra grounds	1	
18	Holy Groves	Nil	
19	Holy springs	Nil	
20	Samadhis	Nil	
21	Dargahs	Nil	
22	Caves	1	
23	Birth places of religious leaders /saints	Nil	
24	Inscriptions	Nil	
25	Memorial stones	1	
26	Mahasati stones	Nil	
27	Temples	6	
28	Idgahs	Nil	
29	Masjids	Nil	
30	Churches	Nil	
31	Gurudwaras	Nil	
32	Jain Basadis	Nil	
33	Buddhist stupas	Nil	

CHAPTER - VII

ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD'S PERCEPTION & PROJECT IMPACT

7.1. Project Impact

The Construction of Rajua Diversion weir (Brajamohanpur Sub-minor 02) project has some direct and indirect effect on the socio economic condition of the villagers. The most direct effect of a linear infrastructural project is the dispossession of individuals from their land. In any land acquisition activity, the major impact is always on land of the families whose land is to be acquired for the project. It has already been discussed that only 1.026 acres of land is required for Construction of canal in one village. Further, the area of land to be lost due to land acquisition may look insignificant but when viewed from the stand points of the location of the land and the plot-wise land that will remain after acquisition, the implications are really serious. The remainder land post-acquisition will be too small and insignificant to be of any use. Hence, land acquisition will prove grossly burdensome. This constitutes the direct adverse effect of the project on the affected families.

The outcomes of the project can be positive from certain angles and at the same time negative from other angles. The consequences range from geo-physical to socio-economic, politico-administrative and socio-cultural. Our research team tried to analyze the various positive and negative impacts of this project from the household level to the community level as well. People's perception regarding the project has been elicited through a number of questions in the interview schedules. Responses were collected from both the directly and the indirectly affected households. Based on careful analysis of inputs, this chapter prepares a comprehensive mapping of people's perception and impacts of the proposed project.

The affected HHs were asked about the positive and negative impacts of the Rajua Diversion Weir and present land acquisition for construction of Brajamohanpur Sub Minor 02 canal under Rajua Diversion Weir . The affected households told on different benefits they will expect after completion of the project.

7.1.1 Impact on Land & Land Based Livelihood:

Land acquisition for irrigation projects such as dams, reservoirs and canal systems has a profound impact on land and land-based livelihoods, resulting in a shift from traditional, subsistence agriculture to serious economic vulnerability for the affected population. Although irrigation projects are designed to improve regional agricultural production, the immediate, local impact often results in

involuntary displacement of farmers, loss of fertile land and disruption of local, land-based economies. But that is unlikely to happen with the current project.

The current project area will acquire only 1.026 acres of land in linear form. A total of 1.026 acres of land will be acquired from 14 families. The average land loss per family will be only 0.073. But in comparison, much more area will be irrigated. Also, the current project area is located in the Mahanadi tributary area, where the Rajua River originates at Tirumal. Being a delta area of Mahanadi, the farmers of this region, especially those living on both the sides of the Rajua River, are unable to cultivate Kharif paddy due to floodwaters. Therefore, the farmers of this region have been building dams at Shardhapur and Dholpatna to store river water for irrigation of winter crop and use that water to grow Rabi crops. Therefore, it is hoped that the current land acquisition will bring them benefits instead of losses. In any land acquisition activity, the major impact is always on land of the families whose land is to be acquired for the project. The area of land to be lost due to land acquisition may look insignificant but when viewed from the stand points of the location of the land and the plot-wise land that will remain after acquisition, the implications are really serious. The remainder land post-acquisition will be too small and insignificant to be of any use. Hence, land acquisition will prove grossly burdensome. This constitutes the direct adverse effect of the project on the affected families.

To mitigate these issues necessary measures should be taken which will enable the land losers to purchase additional land to restore their agricultural livelihood. In the other hand as the project is a irrigation project it will help enhancement of production. Some patches of land may be rendered unviable for cultivation after acquisition of land. In this case the entire plot of land should be acquired and their owners should be compensated at the replacement values applicable to other pieces of land. However, as the land to be acquired for this linear project is less and for development of irrigation infrastructure so the impact on food security or livelihood of the land affected families will be negligible.

7.1.2 Impacts on Employment and Income :

Land acquisition will definitely have a negative impact on the income and livelihood of the project affected families. But in this case, it is an irrigation project that will provide irrigation facilities to the agricultural land cultivated under Rabi Season. After the canal is operational, the total cultivable area will increase and the production per unit acre will increase. Therefore, its impact on employment and income will be positive. Also, since vegetables, pulses and oilseeds will be cultivated in large quantities during the Rabi Season, this cultivation will create indirect employment opportunities

related to the sale of surplus agricultural produce and vegetables and will also help in providing nutritious food to the farming families and the people of the locality at an affordable prices.

7.1.3 Impact on Common Property Resource (CPR):

As discussed that Construction of Canal in Rajua Diversion Weir is a liner project. So there is hardly any common property resource or called as community property will be affected largely. During the field survey the proposed alignment was physically checked and discussion was made with the community about the issue. However there is no such CPR was found to be affected as very small portion of land will be acquired for the purpose. Villagers told that if the canal will be improved, the height of the canal bond will be higher, so there will be problems with drainage of farmland, For these reasons, the effect was estimated as moderate. The project may affect natural drainage channels, which may create more water logging problems.

7.2. Awareness about the Project:

The level of awareness of the land looser families were collected during SIA data collection as a part of the social impact assessment study. The analysis of information collected from different cross section of the people, it was understood that the villagers were aware about the Rajua Diversion Weir. However they were not completely aware about which portion of land will be acquired for the proposed Brajamohanpur Sub-minor canal. But overall, the people did not have any such hesitation about the land acquisition as very small quantity of land is proposed to be acquired by the Khurda irrigation division. Since construction of canal by irrigation division is a government project and they will be benefited from the project by way of getting compensation, and irrigation water.

7.3.Expectation & Preference of Affected Families for Compensation:

An attempt was made during the survey to know the preferences and expectation of all the affected families with regard to compensation for loss of their land. The idea behind the same was to make Compensation payment process more participatory and people oriented. Each and every affected family was contacted to give its preferences for the same. The survey reveals that all the affected families opted cash for loss of their land. The people opting for special additional compensation assistance mentioned that the land they lost their perennial source of income for them. The most preferred option for all the affected households was cash compensation against loss of their land. Thus, considering the affected families expectation and local benchmark price, the project authority should finalize the compensation amount as per the RTFCTLARR act 2013.

7.4. Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

It cannot be argued with that land acquisition for irrigation infrastructure at Khurda district has adverse impacts. Implementation of the proposed project may interfere with the livelihoods and socio-cultural life of some project affected households and causes environmental problems in the project area. But in the other hand development of irrigation infrastructure will enhance the livelihood of the people in the area. Keeping in view the mandates of the Government of India and Government of Odisha, a strategy called Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared for mitigation of these unfavorable impacts. The plan has spelt out roles of the people, government and land acquiring organization for sustainable development in the area. Attempt has been made to make the plan flexible such that it can adapt itself to the changing environment for being relevant throughout the project life. The objectives of the plan are to minimize the adverse social impacts and enhance the beneficial impacts of the project. The SIMP has been based on the SIA study and consultations with the stakeholders. The sub-section 5 of the section 4 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act-2013, has categorically mentioned for preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) by listing out the ameliorative measures, which are required to be taken up for mitigating the adverse impacts of a project. Acquisition of land for implementation of any project often carries some intended and unintended social consequences. In order to mitigate such consequences the authority should take appropriate steps so that land losers as well as the other indirectly affected families may not suffer. In the SIMP, effort is made to prepare an impact mitigation plan which can be followed by the concern authority to minimize the negative impacts. Since Irrigation Division is acquiring only 1.0260 acres of agricultural land from the village, its effect on livelihood of affected people would be considerably less as the loss of land is nearly 0.073 acre per household.

The present SIMP developed by the research team has focused on ameliorative measures required to be taken for addressing the negative impacts and mitigating its consequences. The impact of the project on livelihood of the affected families, public and community properties, public assets and infrastructures, drainage, sanitation, drinking water, community ponds, grazing land, plantations, public utilities etc. have been taken in to consideration. Empirical data about these impacts have been collected from the affected households themselves living in the locality. Those have been processed and analyzed in various chapters of this report. The ameliorative and remedial measures have been suggested on the basis of these findings. Care has been taken to suggest actionable points in the SIMP as far as practicable. The entire plan is presented in the following points for a quick and easier reference of the authorities. The following table is an indicated Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

Table - 7.1 Social Impact Management Plan

Sl. No	Project affected aspect	Potential impacts	Proposed mitigation/ enhancement measures	Responsible person	Monitoring & supervision
1	Loss of agricultural land	PAFs (Project affected Family) will lose their agricultural land	The land acquisition will be undertaken in accordance with the Act 2013, ORFCTLAR&R Rules 2016 and entitlement framework. Fair and transparent compensation for acquired land. Immediate payment of compensation and follow-up action on their suitable and appropriate income generation source.	Land acquisition officer Project Management team of MIP	
2	Impact on Livelihood/ income	Some of the PAF will lose their occupation due loss of agricultural land	PAFs may be provided with training on Improved agricultural Practices Affected farmers may be linked up with various agricultural schemes. Other self employment opportunities may be arranged through skill up gradation. Prepare local development plan which would include employment and income generating activities. Appropriate skill development training may be provided to the potential youths	Agriculture, Department Staff including horticulture staff at local, Village and Block levels	Irrigation department and concerned departments
3	Loss of public and community properties.		Compensation as per provision of LARR Act 2013 & Rules Reconstruction of public and community properties such as roads and drains.		Irrigation dept
4	Employment and income generation	Loss of land and income due to land acquisition	Loss of income can be restored by engaging affected HHs in MGNREGS and other work Give priority to land loosing families during construction work Engage the affected HHs in income generating activities looking their potentialities and availability of raw materials.	BDO,	PS Chairperson and ITDA Officials
5	Water logging	Due to storage of	Proper demarcation of water logging area and provide		

Sl. No	Project affected aspect	Potential impacts	Proposed mitigation/ enhancement measures	Responsible person	Monitoring & supervision
		water back water may block the water draining from Agriculture field	appropriate compensation. Permission may be given to land loosing families to go for Pisciculture in the stored water and provide adequate support for this.		
6	Community Health	Pollution due to storage of water water in the Diversion weir Impact due to heavy use of Chemical fertilizer in Rabi crop cultivation	Training should be given to all workers and villagers on the likely effect of pollution due to water logging . Combining Organic and Inorganic: Substituting up to 50% of chemical fertilizers with organic amendments like FYM, vermicompost, or poultry manure improves soil structure and nutrient availability. Biofertilizers and Microbial Solutions: Utilizing biofertilizers such as Rhizobium, Azotobacter, and Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB) to fix nitrogen and solubilize phosphorus. Cover Crops and Green Manuring: Planting legumes (beans, clover) or green manure crops (sunhemp) to naturally increase soil nitrogen, which can reduce chemical fertilizer needs. Crop Residue Management: Incorporating crop residues instead of burning them, which retains nutrients like Potassium (K) in the soil.	Agriculture Department	MIP Management
7.	Social Unrest	Disrupt community harmony on water distribution	Appropriate and suitable water distribution mechanism should be developed. Pani panchayata should be formed and build their capacity for proper management of irrigation water .	MIP management	MIP Management

CHAPTER-VIII

ANALYSIS OF COST & BENEFITS AND RECOMMENDATION

8.1. Introduction

Projects can create opportunities and benefits for people, but at the same time they can also create negative effects. Typically, projects are never uniformly good or bad, there is a varied distribution of costs and benefits within the impacted communities. It is too simplistic to talk in terms of winners and losers, because people can be benefited and otherwise at the same time. Good management is needed to ensure that the benefits of projects are maximized and the negative impacts are avoided or minimized on an ongoing basis during the life of the project. SIA is a process that can greatly assist in ensuring the achievement of benefits and the avoidance of disadvantages. Any development project has its impacts at family level as well as community or village (aggregation of families) level. Present chapter summarizes various impacts of the project in terms of benefits and costs. The benefits are sum direct as well as indirect benefits and similarly costs include direct as well as indirect costs. The benefits and costs of an infrastructural project to the society are different from their private costs and benefits because the market fails at times to capture the relative preferences of people and the opportunities foregone by them. This is also true in case of the present project. Future being uncertain, risk is associated with the project outcomes and it is difficult to factor in these risks and uncertainties. A similar problem is faced while estimating the cost and benefits in environmental analysis. Analysis of the present project involves assumption, which would be at the best inexact for policy implementation.

8.2 Analysis of cost and Benefits

Water logging and salinity are critical challenges in coastal Odisha, specifically affecting districts like Puri, Khurda, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, and Balasore. Driven by flat terrain, poor drainage, cyclones and seawater intrusion, these issues cause water logged, nutrient-poor soil and low crop yields. Coastal regions, especially those near Chilika and the Mahanadi delta, are facing severe losses in agriculture and problems with freshwater availability. Due to the proximity of sea, cyclonic hazard and saltwater ingress through tidal channels have restricted the availability of acceptable quality of water for irrigation as well as drinking. Both saline and fresh water co-exists in the system, after inter changing their position. Water logging and salinity water which destroy the production potential of coastal lands are a major threat to food security. The Rajua River bifurcates from Daya River (A tributary of River Mahanadi) at Tirumala in the deltaic system of the river Mahanadi . The farmers of

both the side of the River Rajua are generally deprived of the Kharif crop due to flood water. Therefore the farmers of the nearby villages put cross bund at Dholapatna and Saradhapur (3 km downstream of Dholapatna) to utilize the water in the river Rajua for Rabi crops. Keeping this in view of the above for Rabi Cultivation in the area it was decided to construct a diversion weir at Dholapatna; so that irrigation can be supplied to a CCA 2666 ha.

The Rajua Diversion Weir Project is an irrigation infrastructure project in Odisha, designed to raise water levels in the Rajua River for gravity-based irrigation and to supply water to agricultural land. The project specifically involves the construction of a diversion weir and its associated canal systems, often implemented under RIDF (Rural Infrastructure Development Fund) to improve irrigation in the Khurda district. The construction includes the main diversion weir (headworks) to raise the water level and a network of canals for water distribution. The project aims to improve irrigation reliability by ensuring a controlled, continuous supply of water to fields.

In the present case it has been planned to acquire additional 1.026 acres of private land for construction of Brajamohanpur Sub Minor 02 canal under Rajua Diversion weir in the village Kurumpada under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda district.

8.2.1 Economic Costs Benefits

The Rajua Diversion weir project was cleared in the in the 88th State TAC held on 17.06.1999 for an amount of Rs.1486.66 Lakh at 1999-2000 Price Level. Initially NABARD sanctioned the project under RIDF –V for an amount of Rs. 1430.88 Lakh on 15.03.2000 subject to clearance of hydrology by the State Govt. The Hydrology was cleared by Chief Engineer PP & F, Bhubaneswar and Communitied to NABARD by Engineer-in-Chief Water Resources on 30.01.2001. Accordingly, the final clearance was accorded by the NABARD on 26.04.2001 after their field visit on 09.02.2001. After sanction of the project by NABARD under RIDF-V for an amount of Rs.1430.88 lakh on 15.03.2000 Construction of Head works and Construction of Afflux bundhs started on 04.03.2002 with stipulated date of completion on 03.09.2004 in 2 packages. Apart from these 2 packages construction of an additional sluice at Haladipada, project office and part of approach road have been executed in one packa ge . After execution of extended period of time allowed under RIDF – V trench i.e up to 31.03.2006, the balance portion of the work reposed and sanctioned by NABARD under RIDF-XIV for Rs. 1775.18 Lakh on 28.01.2009. The detail execution of the work under RIDF-XIV is as detailed below.

1. The balance work of Head works and afflux bund were completed
2. The excavation of Left and Right Mail Canal were Partly Completed

The expenditure of the project is 1181.76 Lakh up to September 2015 under NABARD Assistance. The Balance work of the excavation of Left and Right Main Canal has been executed under WSIDP Scheme (Completion of incomplete project). The Grand Total expenditure up to February 2023 is Rs.2497.39 lakh. The revised estimate of the project amounting to Rs 4321.76 Lakh has been prepared basing on the analysis of Rates 2006 and post GST rate 2017 with enhanced labour and material rates. The estimated cost of balance work is Rs.1824.37 Lakh.

The proposed irrigation potential for Rajua Diversion weir project will be 2994 Ha Gross Command Area (GCA) and Culturable Command Area (CCA) will be 2666 Ha. Out of which Dalua Paddy 906 Ha, Ground Nut 800 Ha and Vegetable 693 Ha. Totaling to 2393 Ha (90% of total CCA)

Benefit Cost Ratio

As per the DPR prepared by Executive Engineer Rajua Irrigation division . The Benefit Cost Ratio of the project has been calculated considering the irrigation demand as per the guidance of MOWR and works out to 4.23 @ 10% interest on capital outlay. The Internal Rate of Return @ 12% discount factor works out to 42.08%.

8.2.2 Social Cost benefit

Some social benefits and costs of the project can be mentioned here for consideration at the time of estimating money values. One such visible social benefit development of well being, Employment generation are additional benefit of the project. More employment opportunity to people will promote social status. Reduction in seasonal and permanent migration of people due to more employment opportunity, health of the community due to availability of green vegetable at an easy rate, water supply to people in villages for daily use during scarcity period and change in social behavior are significant long term social benefit.

8.2. Assessment of Public purpose

The constitution of India originally provided the right to property under Articles 19 and 31. Article 19 guaranteed that all citizens have the right to acquire, held and dispose of property. Article 31 stated that “no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law”. It also provided that compensation would be paid to person whose property has been acquired for public purpose. This Act, 2013, is using particular phrase such as ‘accruing general benefits to the public’, ‘public interest’, which retains the legally uncontested and undisputed public purpose i.e., only for strategic interests, national security, infrastructure projects, and so on.

As per Sec 2. Application of Act.–(1) The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply, when the appropriate Government acquires

land for its own use, hold and control, including for Public Sector Undertakings and for **public purpose**, and shall include *all activities or items listed in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Economic Affairs (Infrastructure Section) number 13/6/2009-INF, dated the 27th March, 2012, declared the Harmonised Master list of infrastructure and subsector; The major Categories are Transport, Energy, Water Sanitation, Communication, Social and Commercial Infrastructure.*(In Social and Commercial Infrastructure as per Dept of Economic affairs the items includes Hospitals (Includes Medical College (Para medical training institutes and Diagnostics Centres))

This project serves public purpose as a mandatory provision for land acquisition and it's redundant for an assessment under section 4(1) under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. In the present case land acquisition is for **Construction of Irrigation infrastructure like Rajua Diversion Weir at Kurumpada Village** under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District.

This is undoubtedly for public purpose as this irrigation project will help in irrigation of 1273.50 Ha land of 15 villages of Khurda District and 1392.50 ha land of 21 villages of Puri District. This project will help in development of agriculture thereby develop the socio economic condition of the people of Khurda & Puri district Over all this will help in general benefits of the public. This project is deemed as **Public Purpose under section-2, (b) (ii).**

8.3. Less displacing alternatives and minimum requirements of land.

Construction of Brajamohanpur Sub Minor 02 canal under Rajua Diversion Weir is planned as per the hydrology. Every effort has been made to minimize land acquisition and disturbance to the village in future. An attempt was also made by the SIA study team to examine other possible alternatives to change the site with villagers, so as to minimize tenancy land acquisition. But this was not possible. Any such change in location may consequent negative impacts. Finally, the study team after examining all alternatives with regard to site, found that site selected is justified and in the present stage ensures bare minimum requirement. There is no displacement due to the present project . Therefore it can be said here that the proposed construction site is good and full filling all the required criteria. Therefore there is no need for looking for alternative.

8.4. Conclusion and Recommendations

There are some few concerns relating to the outcome of Irrigation Project which need to be carefully managed through the mitigation measures as set out in the SIA documents. Overall, it can be concluded that the project will have more positive impact on the livelihoods of local people.

Confidence building among the villagers regarding the likely benefits due to the project is important. Timely and successful implementation of the project may allay the apprehensions. Catchment area treatment to ensure storage of adequate and maximum level of water in the storage point may have to be meticulously followed up. The canal system at the tail-end point should be efficiently constructed so that more or less equal flow of water along the channel is maintained. Irrigation Division need to maintain regular interaction along with other departmental officials to look to the proper maintenance of the system after completion of the project. For post maintenance the villagers and local officials may collaborate with the beneficiaries and special and seasonal crop schedules for the command area be drawn up in which the respective departments may draw up cropping schedules. Local farmers may continue to be backed up with updated technologies for irrigation, drip irrigation, use of fertilizer etc under various schemes of government. These would crop up confidence building among the local farmers.

The land is being acquired for public purpose. Even though the owners of lands are not physically displaced, their agriculture lands will be acquired. In such circumstances, their income from agriculture in respect of acquired lands will be reduced to some extent, but study results indicate that they probably can withstand the loss by compensating from increased productivity from non-acquired or residual lands due to improved irrigation facilities. For this, a comprehensive agricultural productivity plan could be prepared for the project area in which concerned line departments may have to be involved. In view of the above and the views expressed by the affected persons in favor of the project, there appears to be reasonable ground for acquiring the land for the project in the study area.

In the light of the study findings, the following steps may be taken for successful implementation of the project.

- The project would mainly enhance agricultural production, change of cropping pattern and cultivation of vegetable and other cash crops. Therefore proper guidance should be provided on use of chemical fertilizers with organic amendments, utilizing of biofertilizers to protect the environment.
- Catchment area treatment should be done to ensure storage of adequate and maximum level of water in the storage point and it should be thoroughly followed up.
- After completion of the project the post maintenance measure should be properly planned for sustainability of the project. All the stake holders like beneficiaries and local line department officials should collaboratively look out the maintenance of the structure, so, that, the water distribution and crop duration are properly maintained.

- Payment should be made as early as possible immediate after notification u/s 11(1) and completion of RoR authentication process. Payment of compensation should be made smooth and hassle free
- Small piece of land that is left over after acquisition of land which may not be viable for cultivation should be acquired by the authority with proportionate compensation provision.

Apart from individual opinion regarding the overall benefit and loss due to implementation of the project; the villagers put some grievances during FGD.

- All the land proposed for acquisition belongs to Jagannath Temple, Puri. The Administrator, Jagannath Temple is the owner of this land. They have inherited this land from their ancestors and have been cultivating it. If compensation will be paid for this land, it needs to be finalised to whom the compensation amount will be paid .
- The land proposed for acquisition should be demarcated soon so that they can plan for their strategy. In case of partial land acquisition efforts should be made to take over the entire unusable land. Because this type of cases has been assumed in some villages as no demarcation has been done yet.
- Due to canal embankment there is possibilities of water logging therefore proper steps should be taken up to avoid water logging.
- It has been identified that the mutation has not been done since long which will create problem at the time of compensation. The project affected families need to apply for mutation and partition immediately so that compensation payment will be easier. Thus, the concerned authority should take the case on priority basis while receiving the mutation application of the affected persons.

Hence, everyone expected the work should be started as early as it can with properly following the legal and official modalities considering the development of the area and the people. The involvement, sacrifice and contribution of these land losing families should be recognized by the district and state as a whole.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE - I

NOTIFICATION FOR SIA STUDY & LAND SCHEDULE

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର

ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗ

No.RDM-LAA-KHD-0003-2026- 4791 /R&DM, Dated 02 FEB 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 ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ ।

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

୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ:- ରାଜୁଆ ଡାଇଭର୍ସନ ୱେୟାର ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ (ToR78-00007) ।

୩.SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ:- M/s. STARR, Bhubaneswar, an empanelled agency under Nabakrushna Choudhary Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar.

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

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

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି	ମକ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା	କୁରୁମପଡା	ଏ ୧.୦୨୭	
ମୋଟ			ଏ ୧.୦୨୭	

ଏଥି ସହିତ ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚୀ ସଂଲଗ୍ନ କରାଯାଇଅଛି ।

(କ) ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:- ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ତହସିଲ କୁରୁମପଡା ମୌଜାରେ ରାଜୁଆ ଡାଇଭର୍ସନ ଖେୟାର 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 ୧.୦୨୭ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ତାଲିକା/ତହସିଲ 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 ରୁଡ଼ାକ୍ତ 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 ୬ ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ସମାପନ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ / ଗ୍ରାମ/ଖାର୍ଡ ସ୍ତରରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାହେବ । ତତସହିତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଏବଂ ବ୍ଲକ ମହକୁମାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଗୋଚରାର୍ଥେ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ୱେବ ସାଇଟ ରେ ସୂଚିତ ହେବ ।

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳଙ୍କ ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ

(ସ୍ୱରାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଧାନ)
ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଶାସନ ସଚିବ




Memo No. 4792

/Rev & DM, Dated 02 FEB 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.

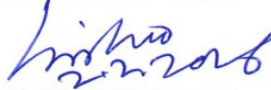
SRO Number may be allotted to this publication.


Joint Secretary to Government

Memo No. 4793

/Rev & DM, Dated 02 FEB 2026


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


Joint Secretary to Government

Memo No. 4794

/Rev & DM, Dated 02 FEB 2026

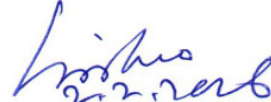
Copy forwarded to RDC(CD), Cuttack /Collector, Khordha / Land Acquisition Officer , Khordha for information and necessary action.


Joint Secretary to Government

Memo No. 4795

/Rev & DM, Dated 02 FEB 2026


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


Joint Secretary to Government

Memo No. 4796

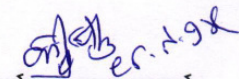
/Rev & DM, Dated 02 FEB 2026

Copy forwarded to the e-Governance Branch of this Department with a request to upload the Notification in the website.


Joint Secretary to Government

<p>ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ଅନୁସୂଚୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲା - ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ତହସିଲ - ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ମୌଜା - କୁରୁମପଡା</p>								
କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ମୌଜା	ଗ୍ରାମାଞ୍ଚଳ / ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳ	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପ୍ଲଟ ନମ୍ବର	ପ୍ଲଟ ର ମୋଟ ରକବା	ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ହେବାକୁ ଥିବା ରକବା	କିସମ	ଖାତା ରୟତ
୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬	୭	୮	୯
୧	କୁରୁମପଡା	ଗ୍ରାମାଞ୍ଚଳ	୨୦	୪୭୭	୩.୨୨୦	୦.୩୪୦	ଶାରଦ-୨	ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମହାପ୍ରଭୁ ବିଦେ ପୁରୀ ଚରଫ ଆଡ଼ମିନିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଚାଳନା କମିଟୀ ପୁରୀ ଖେଡ଼ାଟ ନମ୍ବର:- 1, 1 କପିଳେଶ୍ୱର ଚମ୍ପତି, ମିନ କେତନ ଚମ୍ପତି ପି: ହଟ କିଶୋର ଚମ୍ପତି, ରବିନ୍ଦ୍ର ନାଥ ବିଧାର ପି: ବାଉରି ବନ୍ଧୁ ବିଧାର, ସନାତନ ରାଉତରା, ଯୁଧିଷ୍ଠିର ରାଉତରା ପି: ଗୋଲଖ ବିହାରୀ ରାଉତରା ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: ନରଣ ଗଡ଼
୨			୨୯	୪୯୮	୦.୪୩୫	୦.୦୧୫	ଶାରଦ-୨	ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମହାପ୍ରଭୁ ବିଦେ ପୁରୀ ଚରଫ ଆଡ଼ମିନିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଚାଳନା କମିଟୀ ପୁରୀ ଖେଡ଼ାଟ ନମ୍ବର:- 1, 1 କୁଳମଣି ନାୟକ ପି:କାନ୍ତ ନାୟକ ଜା: ମେହେନ୍ଦର ବା: ନରଣ ଗଡ଼

୩	୧୬୧	୪୮୦	୦.୫୨୫	୦.୦୧୮	ଶାରଦ-୨	ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମହାପ୍ରଭୁ ବିନ୍ଦେ ପୁରୀ ଚରଫ ଆଡ଼ମିନିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଚାଳନା କମିଟୀ ପୁରୀ ଖେଡ଼ାଟ ନମ୍ବର:- 1, 1 ଚରା ଦେଇ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ:ଜଳଧର ସାହୁ ଜା: ଗୁଡ଼ିଆ ବା: ନରଣ ଗଡ଼
୪	୨୮୨	୪୯୩	୦.୨୨୫	୦.୧୪୫	ଶାରଦ-୨	ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମହାପ୍ରଭୁ ବିନ୍ଦେ ପୁରୀ ଚରଫ ଆଡ଼ମିନିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଚାଳନା କମିଟୀ ପୁରୀ ଖେଡ଼ାଟ ନମ୍ବର:- 1, 1 ବିଶ୍ୱନାଥ ପଧାନ ପି:ଦନେଇ ପଧାନ ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: ନରଣ ଗଡ଼
୫	୪୯୯	୪୭୮	୧.୦୫୫	୦.୦୧୮	ଶାରଦ-୨	ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମହାପ୍ରଭୁ ବିନ୍ଦେ ପୁରୀ ଚରଫ ଆଡ଼ମିନିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଚାଳନା କମିଟୀ ପୁରୀ ଖେଡ଼ାଟ ନମ୍ବର:- 1, 1 ଶ୍ରୀ ଗଡ଼େଶ୍ୱର ମହାଦେବ ବିଜେ ନରଣ ଗଡ଼ ମାରଫତ ବା:, ଭ୍ରମର ନନ୍ଦ, କୁମର ନନ୍ଦ ପି: କେଳା ନନ୍ଦ, ବିର ନନ୍ଦ ପି: ନିଳ ନନ୍ଦ, ଲାବନ୍ୟବତି ଦେଇ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ସୋମନାଥ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ସୋମନାଥ ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି: ଅନନ୍ତ ମହାପାତ୍ର ଜା: ମାଳି ବା: ନରଣ ଗଡ଼

୭			୪୯୯	୪୭୯	୦.୬୧୫	୦.୩୪୫	ଶାରଦ-୨	<p>ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମହାପାତ୍ର ବିଧେ ପୁରୀ ଚରଫ ଆଡ଼ମିନିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର, ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ପରିଚାଳନା କମିଟୀ ପୁରୀ ଖେତ୍ର ନମ୍ବର:- 1, 1ଶ୍ରୀ ଗଡ଼େଶ୍ୱର ମହାଦେବ ବିଜେ ନରଣ ଗଡ଼ ମାରଫତ ବା:, ଭ୍ରମର ନନ୍ଦ, କୁମର ନନ୍ଦ ପି: କେଳା ନନ୍ଦ, ବିର ନନ୍ଦ ପି: ନିଳ ନନ୍ଦ, ଲାବନ୍ୟବତି ଦେଇ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ସୋମନାଥ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ସୋମନାଥ ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି: ଅନନ୍ତ ମହାପାତ୍ର ଜା: ମାଳି ବା: ନରଣ ଗଡ଼</p>
୭			୫୧୪	୪୯୪	୧.୩୪୫	୦.୧୪୫	ଶାରଦ-୨	<p>ଶ୍ରୀ ଭଗବତୀ ଠାକୁରାଣୀ ବିଜେ ନରଣ ଗଡ଼ ମାରଫତ ବା:, ଭ୍ରମର ନନ୍ଦ, କୁମର ନନ୍ଦ ପି: କେଳୁ ନନ୍ଦ, ବିର ନନ୍ଦ ପି: ନିଳମଣି ନନ୍ଦ, ଲାବନୀ ଦେଇ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ସୋମନାଥ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ସୋମନାଥ ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି: ଅନନ୍ତ ମହାପାତ୍ର ଜା: ମାଳି ବା: ନରଣ ଗଡ଼</p>
ମୋଟ ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ରକବା=ଏକର ୧.୦୨୬								
<p style="text-align: right;">  ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା </p>								

ANNEXURE - II

NOTIFICATION FOR PUBLIC HEARING

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR & DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KHORDHA

(Land Acquisition Section)
Letter No. 486 LA/KHD/26 Date. 13 / 03 / 2026

To

The Sarapanch, Narangarh G.P

The Sub-Collector, Khordha

The Superintending Engineer, Khordha Irrigation Division, Khordha

The Tahasildar, Khordha


Sub:- Organisation of Public Hearing for acquisition of private land in Mouza- Kurumpada
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 1.0260 dec of private land is to be acquired in Mouza- Kurumpada 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 **24.03.2026 (Tuesday) at 11.00 A.M at 'Maa Dakshinchandi Temple, Hadapada, Narangarh G.P** 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. 487 LA/KHD/26 Date. 13 / 03 / 2026

Copy submitted to the Coordinator, State SIA Unit (Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies), Bhubaneswar-751013/ The Director, STARR, Bhubaneswar-751015 for information & Necessary action.


Land Acquisition Officer,
Collectorate, Khordha

ANNEXURE - III

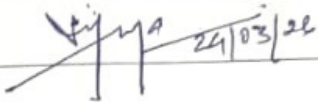
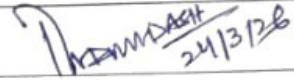
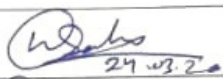


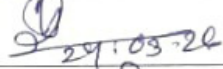
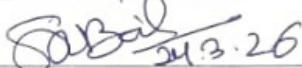

SIGNATURE OF PARTICIPANTS OF PUBLIC HEARING

PUBLIC HEARING

“Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition of 1.0260 acres of Private Land from Village Kurumpada under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District for Rajua Diversion Weir (ToR 78-00007).”

Venue : Dakhinchandi Temple Premisis, Hadapada, Naranagarh G.P., Khordha
 Date : 24.03.2026
 Village : Kurumpada
 Organised By : District Administration, Khordha

(GUEST'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT)

Sl. No	Name of the Participants	Designation & Mobile No.	Signature
1	Adhanya Janti Talpachy	Dy. Collector cum LAD Khordha	 24/03/26
2	Padma Charan Dash	Director STARR 9437285784	 24/3/26
3	Debiprasad Sahu	R.I. L.A. Section 7.504114604	 24.03.26
4	Manmohan Kumar Dash	ASO, SJTA, Jhars.	 (9937366509)
5	Papun Swain	6370139644	 24/03/26
6	Rasmi Dey	SRA 8585076001	 24.03.26
7	Soumendro Pr. Barik	7978671413	 24.3.26
8	Bijay Behera	9348049379	
9	Manasi Dash	Study Co-ordinator STARR 9439539819	Manasi Dash 24.03.2026
10	Tanmejay Sattua	Sceneyor STARR 9329160912	Tanmejay Sattua

PUBLIC HEARING

“Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition of 1.0260 acres of Private Land from Village Kurumpada under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District for Rajua Diversion Weir (ToR 78-00007).”

Venue : Dakhinchandi Temple Premises, Hadapada, Naranagarh G.P., Khordha
 Date : 24.03.2026
 Village : Kurumpada
 Organised By : District Administration, Khordha

(PARTICIPANT'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT)

Sl. No	Name of the Participants	Designation & Mobile No.	Signature
1	ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ	6371239192	ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ
2	Abanach mohanty	Ex. Sarpanch 7064673319	Abanach
3	Sangram K. Raupang	9345245929	Sangram
4	Raghunath Nanda	9438464465	Raghu
5	Saraj K. Sethi	7788914213	Saraj
6	Mukhishyam Jinhari	8455059285	Mukhishyam
7	ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ	7326984785	ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ
8	Bhacati Bhusan Nanda	9776219267	Bhacati Bhusan Nanda
9	Bibhuti Bhusan Nanda.	9937707417	Bibhuti
10	ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ	9937031824	ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ
11	Pranav Ramer	8249148682	Pranav
12	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	9937212206	Pradip
13	Pravakar chhwal Singh	9776925813	Pravakar
14	Sushanta Kumar Matha	9348732337	Sushanta
15	Bijay Kumar Mohapatra	9777066224	Bijay
16	ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ	-	ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ

ANNEXURE - IV SIGNATURE OF FGD PARTICIPANTS

"Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition of 1.0260 acres of Private Land from Village Kurumpada under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District for Rajua Diversion Weir (ToR 78-00007)."

Focus Group Discussion

Narangarh (Kusimpada)

1. Name of Village:----- Narangarh
2. Name of GP:----- Narangarh
3. Name of Block:----- Khurda
4. Name of Tahasil:----- Khurda
5. Name of District:----- Khurda

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name	Occupation	Sex	Age	Social Category	Signature
1	Basantamanjari Champati	Govt Pension Holder	Female	72	OBC	Basantamanjari Champati
2	Nabaghana Sahoo	Business	male	60	OBC	ନାବାଗନା ସାହୁ
3	Lalitendu Champati	Retiree	male	60	General	Lalitendu Champati
4	Bharati Bhuyan Nanda	Business	male	60	OBC	Bharati Bhuyan Nanda
5	Bibhuti Bhuyan Nanda	Retiree	male	64	OBC	Bibhuti Bhuyan Nanda
6	Chittaranjan Nanda	Farmer	male	39	OBC	Chittaranjan Nanda
7	Satyapriya Nanda	Farmer	male	50	OBC	Satyapriya Nanda
8	Jatin Kumar Rautaray	Farmer	male	69	Gen	Jatin Kumar Rautaray
9	Manoranjan Nanda	Business	male	48	O.B.C	Manoranjan Nanda
10	Raghunath Nanda	Retiree	male	71	OBC	Raghunath Nanda
11	Ashutosh Mangaraj	Business	male	39	Gen	Ashutosh Mangaraj
12	Kanhu Nayak	Pvt work	male	51	SC	କାନ୍ହୁ ନାୟକ
13	Sangram Keshari Rautaray	Pvt work	male	52	OBC	Sangram Keshari Rautaray

ANNEXURE - V ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Village – Kurumpada

Sl. No.	Head of the HH	Entitled PAPs	Age	Relationship with HH	Caste	Sex	Marital Status	Khata No	Plot No.	Total area of land owned (in acres)	Project affected area of the land (in acre)	Total area of the land/plot to be acquired (in acre)	% of land to be acquired from the affected land (13/12*100)	% of land to be acquired from total land owned (13/11*100)
1	Bharati Bhusan Nanda	Bharati Bhusan Nanda	60	Self	OBC	Male	Married	499	478	1.540	3.015	0.508	16.85	32.99
		Sisira Ku. Nanda	30	Son	OBC	Male	Married							
		Sagar Ku. Nanda	25	Son	OBC	Male	Married							
2	Bibhuti Bhusan Nanda	Bibhuti Bhusan Nanda	64	Self	OBC	Male	Married	499	478	1.550				
		Samira Ku Nanda	35	Son	OBC	Male	Un-married							
		Mihir Ku. Nanda	30	Son	OBC	Male	Un-married							
3	Brajakishore Nanda	Brajakishore Nanda	76	Self	OBC	Male	Married	499	478	2.120				
		Satyapriya Nanda	49	Son	OBC	Male	Married							
		Satrat Ku. Nanda	46	Son	OBC	Male	Married							
		Hemanta Kumar Nanda	45	Son	OBC	Male	Married							
		Sukanta Ku Nanda	43	Son	OBC	Male	Married							
4	Raghunath Nanda`	Raghunath Nanda`	70	Self	OBC	Male	Married	499	478	2.450				
		Prasanta Nanda	47	Son	OBC	Male	Married							
		Susanta Ku. Nanda	44	Son	OBC	Male	Married							
		Rajanikanta Nanda	35	Son	OBC	Male	Married							
5	Manornjan Nanda	Manornjan Nanda	47	Self	OBC	Male	Married	499	478	1.040				
		Madhusmita Nanda	21	Daughter	OBC	Female	Un-married							

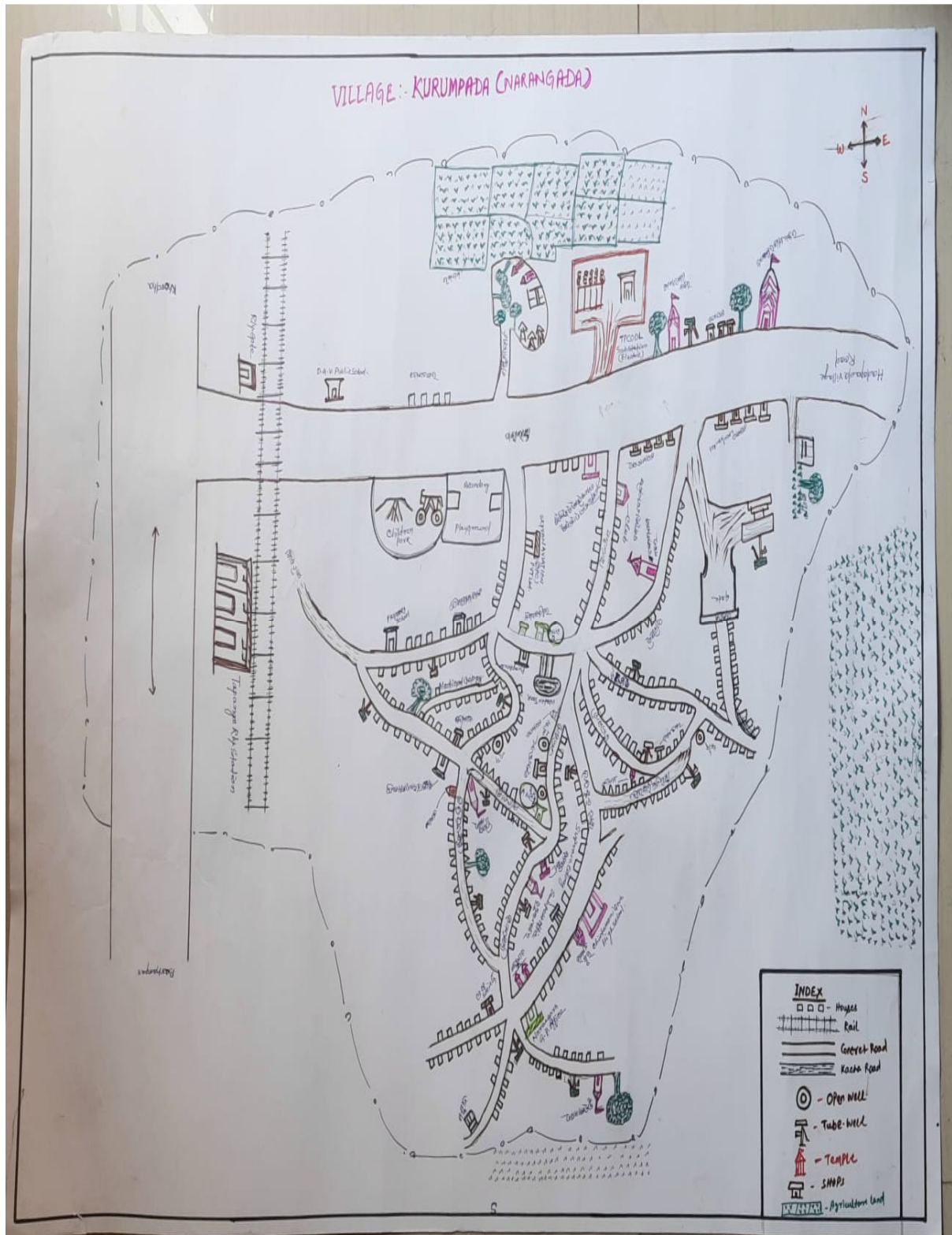
NCDS/STARR/SIA for Land Acquisition of private land from village Kurumpada under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District for
Rajua Diversion Weir (ToR 78-00007)

Sl. No.	Head of the HH	Entitled PAPs	Age	Relationship with HH	Caste	Sex	Marital Status	Khata No	Plot No.	Total area of land owned (in acres)	Project affected area of the land (in acre)	Total area of the land/plot to be acquired (in acre)	% of land to be acquired from the affected land (13/12*100)	% of land to be acquired from total land owned (13/11*100)
6	Chittaranjan Nanda	Chittaranjan Nanda	39	Self	OBC	Male	Married	499	478	1.020				
7	Kanhu Nayak	Kanhu Nayak	51	Self	SC	Male	Widower	79	498	1.030	0.435	0.015	3.45	1.46
		Siba Nayak	40	Son	SC	Male	Married							
		Jyotiranjana Nayak	26	Son	SC	Male	Un-married							
8	Nabaghana Sahoo	Nabaghana Sahoo	60	Self	OBC	Male	Married	161	480	1.100	0.525	0.018	3.43	1.64
		Pamachandra Sahoo	35	Son	OBC	Male	Married							
		Laxmidhar Sahoo	30	Son	OBC	Male	Married							
		Madhusmita Sahoo	23	Daughter	OBC	Female	Un-married							
		Basanti Sahoo	46	Sister	OBC	Female	Un-married							
9	Basanta Manjari Champati	Basanta Manjari Champati	72	Self	OBC	Female	Widow	60	477	2.540	3.220	0.340	10.56	13.39
		Manas Ranjan Champatiray	45	Son	OBC	Male	Married							
		Chitralipi Champatiray	46	Daughter	OBC	Female	Un-married							
10	Sahchala Champati	Sahchala Champati	81	Self	OBC	Female	Widow	60	477	3.050				
		Lalitendu Champati	60	Son	OBC	Male	Married							
		Simlin Champati	29	G. Daughter	OBC	Female	Un-married							
		Lelin Champati	27	G. Daughter	OBC	Female	Un-married							
		Amogha bikram Champati	21	G.Son	OBC	Male	Un-married							
11	Jatin Ku. Routray	Jatin Ku. Routray	69	Self	OBC	Male	Married	60	477	2.800				
		Asutosh Routray	35	Son	OBC	Male	Married							
		Aryatosh Routray	32	Son	OBC	Male	Married							
12	Rajani Kanta Champati	Rajani Kanta Champati	75	Self	OBC	Male	Married	60	477	3.070				
		Rohan Champati	39	Son	OBC	Male	Married							

*NCDS/STARR/SIA for Land Acquisition of private land from village Kurumpada under Khurda Tahasil of Khurda District for
Rajua Diversion Weir (ToR 78-00007)*

Sl. No.	Head of the HH	Entitled PAPs	Age	Relationship with HH	Caste	Sex	Marital Status	Khata No	Plot No.	Total area of land owned (in acres)	Project affected area of the land (in acre)	Total area of the land/plot to be acquired (in acre)	% of land to be acquired from the affected land (13/12*100)	% of land to be acquired from total land owned (13/11*100)
13	Sangram Keshari Routray	Sangram Keshari Routray	52	Self	OBC	Male	Married	60	477	2.050				
		Swayamsidha Routray	20	Son	OBC	Male	Un-married							
		Akankhya Routray	19	Daughter	OBC	Female	Un-married							
14	Brundaban Chandra Bihar	Brundaban Chandra Bihar	74	Self	OBC	Male	Married	60	477	3.200				
Grand Total										28.560	7.195	0.881	12.24	3.08

ANNEXURE - VI SOCIAL MAP OF KURUMPADA VILLAGE



PHOTOGRAPHS OF SURVEY





PHOTOGRAPHS OF PUBLIC HEARING

